FUEL POVERTY & DEPRIVATION

LEARNING FROM THE DATA

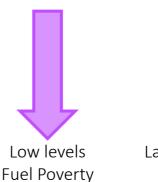
PURPOSE

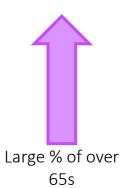
• The domestic Energy usage of the wider Hampshire area was mapped and local trends were identified.

KEY FINDINGS

1. LOW LEVELS OF FUEL POVERTY IN AREAS WITH MORE OVER 65S

There were lower levels of fuel poverty in areas with high levels of over 65s. Could suggest that younger residents are at a greater risk of fuel poverty.





2. MORE VARIATION IN FUEL POVERTY IN LESS DEPRIVED AREAS

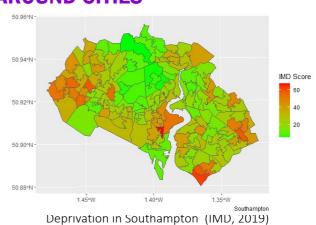
Strong positive relationship between fuel poverty and deprivation, as one increases so does the other.

The variation in fuel poverty levels is far greater in the less deprived areas. This means there are some less deprived areas with higher Fuel Poverty and some with far lower



3. POCKETS OF DEPRIVATION IN AND AROUND CITIES

On first view the area appears to have low levels of deprivation but when you zoom into cities such as Southampton clear pockets of deprivation become obvious. These are the red and orange areas on the map.



INSIGHTS & IMPLICATIONS

From the key findings, the two areas which need to be focused on are:

1. FUEL POVERTY A GROWING ISSUE

Fuel poverty increased in the area from 2012 to 2018. Although this was not found to correlate with the energy consumption of the area, it is still a growing issue in the area that needs to be addressed.

Fuel poverty has been found to be one of the causes of preventable winter deaths and has significant costs for the NHS.

2. COVID-19 WORSENED FUEL POVERTY IN THE UK

There is a large amount of research into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Fuel Poverty in the UK. The 3 ways COVID-19 has impacted those living in fuel poverty are:

- 1. For many households working from home has increased heating needs
- 2. People losing their jobs reduced household incomes
- 3. UK lockdowns have reduced the support available through charities and support groups

NEXT STEPS



Research into the effectiveness of the post-pandemic policies at reducing fuel poverty



Research into the long term impacts of COVID-19 on fuel poverty & deprivation

Identifying the risk factors that make households more susceptible to Fuel Poverty in the area

ABOUT





This research was undertaken by Meghan Kingsley-Walsh as part of an MSc in Sustainable Energy Technologies dissertation, Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences, University of Southampton, September 2021. The dissertation was supervised by Dr Ben Anderson.

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