

Table 39a Households experiencing fuel poverty in England by tenure

Percentages, numbers and £

Tenure	Low Income High Costs (LIHC)					Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE)														
	2003	2005	2010	2015	2019	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Numbers (000's) of households																				
Owner-occupied	1,220	1,276	1,284	1,056	1,313	2,049	1,902	1,731	1,554	1,421	1,416	1,407	1,393	1,310	1,243	1,289	1,355	1,434	1,215	1,205
Private rented	476	500	702	924	735	1,247	1,427	1,431	1,445	1,435	1,394	1,402	1,420	1,353	1,195	1,119	1,124	1,146	1,037	993
Social rented																				
Local authority	512	378	257	225	164	790	730	586	534	474	448	426	436	404	360	355	297	266	239	241
Housing association	218	238	219	276	241	694	667	603	654	576	520	495	490	450	377	395	387	328	310	294
England	2,425	2,392	2,462	2,482	2,453	4,780	4,726	4,351	4,186	3,905	3,778	3,731	3,739	3,517	3,176	3,158	3,163	3,175	2,802	2,733
Percentage of households																				
Owner-occupied	8.2	8.5	8.9	7.4	8.6	14.1	13.2	12.1	10.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.1	7.6	7.5
Private rented	24.2	21.5	20.6	20.9	16.5	36.7	38.4	36.4	33.3	33.4	31.5	30.1	31.1	29.7	26.8	25.0	24.7	25.0	22.6	21.5
Social rented																				
Local authority	21.9	18.4	14.6	14.0	10.3	44.9	40.2	33.9	32.0	28.7	27.8	27.0	27.6	25.3	22.6	22.5	18.9	17.2	15.6	15.7
Housing association	14.0	13.6	11.4	11.9	10.0	36.0	33.0	30.4	29.0	25.3	22.5	21.0	20.6	19.0	15.7	16.2	15.8	13.3	12.3	11.6
England	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.4	22.1	21.6	19.8	18.5	17.3	16.7	16.2	16.1	15.0	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.1	11.4	11
Average fuel poverty gap (£)																				
Owner-occupied	-	-	-	-	-	448	436	425	464	449	362	347	345	335	310	289	306	399	506	472
Private rented	-	-	-	-	-	458	448	413	377	373	388	355	322	295	272	274	320	381	421	407
Social rented																				
Local authority	-	-	-	-	-	262	232	221	227	227	200	224	193	135	168	171	151	216	231	215
Housing association	-	-	-	-	-	238	229	236	234	228	204	185	160	149	167	177	170	192	278	299
England	-	-	-	-	-	390	379	367	368	362	331	315	294	273	262	256	280	355	426	407

Source: Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics in England 2025 (2024 data, note that will be subject to revision in later editions).

- Notes:
1. From 2021, Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) became the official fuel poverty measure. A household is judged to be fuel-poor if it occupies a dwelling with an energy-efficiency rating of band D or below and would have a disposable income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs below the poverty line (60% of median equivalised income). Income excludes disability benefits.
 2. The former Low Income High Costs (LIHC) measure judged a household to be fuel-poor if their required fuel costs were above the national median level for their household group and if they were to spend this amount, they would have an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national median. From 2020, LIHC figures are no longer produced.
 3. The fuel poverty gap is the reduction in fuel costs needed for a household to no longer be in fuel poverty. It is calculated based on achieving energy efficiency of a fuel poor household to a Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating of at least 69 (band C threshold) or reducing the costs sufficiently to meet the income threshold.
 4. Fuel poverty statistics are derived from English Housing Survey data. Historic data for the LIHC from 2003 to 2010 and the LILEE from 2010 to 2020 were backcast by the department to provide trends data.
 5. From 2017, the statistics allow for the effect of the pre-payment price cap that was introduced in April 2017.
 6. Lower response rates and changes in respondent composition due to Covid-19 enforced methodological changes to government surveys mean statistics for 2021 and 2022 are subject to more uncertainty than previous years and should be treated with caution. Figures may not sum precisely due to rounding. Estimates allow for the rise in energy prices in 2022 and the UK Government Energy Bill Support. From 2024/25, data modelling accounts for changes in criteria for the Winter Fuel Payment.
 7. The average fuel poverty gap (£) figures have been restated using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflators (December 2024).