

Who is responsible for affordable energy?

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Affordability of Energy

- "Injustice" of high energy prices on the campaign trail
- Energy Justice Framework specifically identifies justice of:
 - Recognition
 - Procedural
 - Distribution











Affordability of Energy

Traditional response of UK has been Fuel Poverty Policy which responds to three 'problems':

Low income

- Energy efficiency of homes
- Energy prices









Affordability of Energy

Fuel Poverty Definitions vary across UK nations and are:

- Based on required / modelled expenditure
- 10 % absolute measure in Northern Ireland, Wales & Scotland
- Low Income High Cost relative measure in England











Accountability for affordable energy

		England*	Scotland	Wales	NI		
	% of fuel poor (2015)	10.6%	30.7%	23%	42%		
Procedural	Is there a statutory eradication target?	None	2016 Target not met	Eradicate as far as reasonably practicable, by 2018	2016 Target not met, Never set in statute		
	Is there a statutory energy efficiency target?	As many as reasonably practicable	Yes	None	None		
	Is there annual fuel poverty reporting?	Yes	None	Yes	None		
	Are there annual fuel poverty statistics	Yes	Yes	None	None		
		Includes English Housing Survey	Scottish House Condition Survey	Future Wales House Conditions Survey	House Condition Survey delayed		
Distributional	Income payment (Winter Fuel Payment and Cold Weather Payment)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Benefit from Energy Company Obligation (ECO) / Warm Home Discount (WHD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A		
	Central Government Funding for local authority and third sector	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		

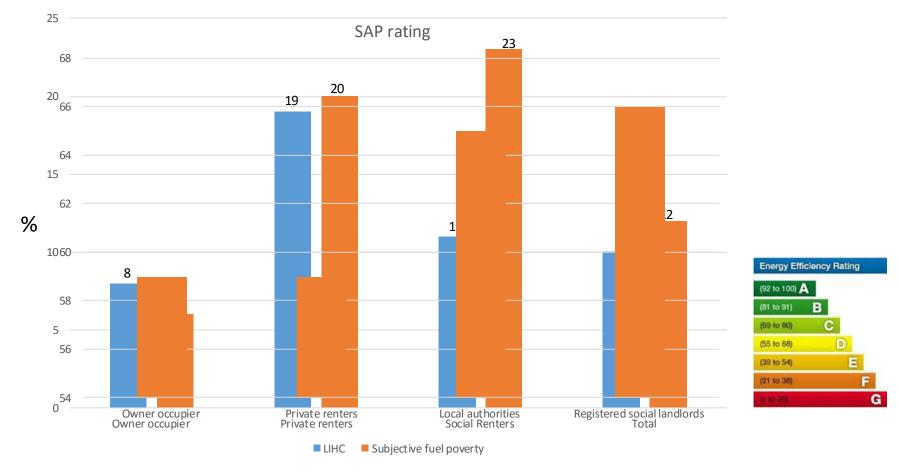








Housing Associations and Fuel Poverty



Official fuel poverty measure quadrant, by tenure (Source: English Housing Survey, Fuel Poverty Dataset 2013)

DECC (2015)









Managing bility as assemblage Energy vul Energy **Cultural expectations** technology Household size and structure Level of consumption efficiency of Other expenditure State benefits Debt Heating system Energy expenditure Payment method **Managing** Market income Savings and assets participation









Activity in different spaces of agency

Housing Association • Retrofit • Boiler replacement • Fabric First / Passivhaus • Asset disposal • Limited advice on switching • Support with WHD • Grant applications • Limited market participation • Limited advice • Benefits checks • Support with WHD • Support with debt management • Some control over level of (under) consumption		1. Energy technologies	2. Market participation	3. Managing income	4. Managing consumption
participation opportunities to level of (under) improve income consumption		Boiler replacementFabric First / Passivhaus		Support with WHDGrant	conservation tips • Support with debt
	Tenants			opportunities to improve income	level of (under)









Negotiating self-deprivation

"They take so much out for debt. Its quite expensive. So I had to go without it quite a few times for a week or two. That's why I've got that little electric heater [points to little panel heater]"

Limitemergy D)
usage

Debt

Less Severe

Seriesgy sel Affordability

More Severe

So I do literally come home from work, I'll have a cup of coffee, I'll keep my coat on until I have a Limit other expenditure bath, then I put my pyjamas and dressing gown on and then I'm okay" (Tenant B)









'Inactive' consumers

"I am conscious of it, yeah, because it costs me so much that I'm constantly worrying if I can afford to put electric on. It's like I've got in today and I had no electric so I then had to put my emergency in and then I know that that emergency is going to get me through probably tomorrow and then Friday I'll return home from work and I won't have any electric again so then I'll have to go down and get some. On a weekend, especially on a weekend, it runs out on a Saturday but it will never run out on a Sunday and it won't run out after 7pm, I believe, in the evening. So if it runs out, say, at 7:15pm on a Saturday, evening, it will then still go through Sunday, so by the time Monday morning 9:00am gets here, I then have to put on, say if I've used my emergency, I'd have to make sure I've got the £12 to cover my emergency and then whatever that has used, Saturday and Sunday, which would take me up to probably £23, £24."

Tenant B









Concluding remarks

- Recognition justice low income households manage affordability through self-deprivation.
- Procedural justice issues Policy is driven by thermal comfort issues.
- Distributional justice issues exacerbated by self deprivation.
- Energy affordability is not just an energy problem.







