

Fuel Poverty in Kent

The annual fuel poverty Low Income Low Energy Efficiency measure is published by DESNZ. The latest data was published in April 2024 and provides figures for 2022.

The next release is due in Spring 2025.

NOTE: The term Kent refers to the Kent County Council area and excludes Medway.

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[Kent Facts & Figures](#)

This bulletin looks at the number of households in Kent who were in fuel poverty in 2022 using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency fuel poverty measure.

Headlines

- 11.4% of households in Kent were estimated to be in fuel poverty in 2022, below than national average of 13.1%.
- Thanet district had the highest fuel poverty rate at 15.8%.
- All Kent districts saw the number of fuel poor households increase since the previous year.

England figures

- Households in England in receipt of benefits (28.5%), households with dependent children (43.2%) and households that were considered vulnerable (14.9%) had the highest fuel poverty rates.
- A quarter of households in private rental accommodation were estimated as being fuel poor.
- A quarter of households that paid for their electricity via a prepayment meter were estimated as being fuel poor.
- The biggest fuel poverty gap was for those households that had no mains gas connection. They would have needed an average fuel cost reduction of £569 per year to not be in fuel poverty.

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Introduction

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) release data annually looking at fuel poverty in England and English Regions.

There are three key drivers to fuel poverty: Energy prices; Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency rating; and income.

The fuel poverty measure, Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator, considers a household to be fuel poor if:

- it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G as determined by the most up-to-date Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) and
- its disposable income (income after housing costs and energy needs) would be below the poverty line (their resulting disposable income would be less than 60% of the national median).

Sub-regional figures are also published and are considered as Experimental Statistics. They have been developed to complement the National Statistics on fuel poverty, by estimating the number and proportion of fuel poor households at smaller geographical levels. Estimates are available at county, district, and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The LSOA data have been aggregated to 2023 ward boundaries and are presented for each district in the annexe at the end of this bulletin.

As well as the number and proportion of households in fuel poverty the ward summaries at the end of this bulletin also show the rank for each ward out of the 265 Kent wards based upon 2023 boundaries, where a rank of 1 indicates the highest proportion of fuel poor households in 2022.

DESNZ also publish information about the characteristics of households in fuel poverty which is presented at the end of this bulletin. These figures are available for England only but help to give an indication of the types of household most likely to be in fuel poverty.

Visit the [Department for Energy Security and Net Zero website](#) for more information on fuel poverty statistics.

Fuel poor households

In 2022, 13.1% of households in England were estimated to be fuel poor. This has increased slightly from the previous year by 0.4%.

Table 1 shows the number and proportion of households in fuel poverty in England and English regions in 2022 and shows the change since 2021.

The highest proportion of households in fuel poverty was in the West Midlands region (19.6%). The South East region had the lowest proportion in fuel poverty (9.7%).

Five of the nine regions saw an increase in fuel poverty over the previous year. The biggest increase was in the South East region where the number of households in fuel poverty increased by 16.6% (+54,440 households).

The biggest reduction in number of households in fuel poverty was seen in the East region where they fell by 58,309 (-17.8%).

Table 1: Households in fuel poverty in English regions

	Number of households	Number of households in fuel poverty 2022	% of households fuel poor 2022	Change since 2021	% change since 2021
England	24,327,942	3,175,068	13.1%	12,316	0.4%
West Midlands	2,514,178	493,723	19.6%	34,951	7.6%
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,400,499	408,890	17.0%	13,427	3.4%
East Midlands	2,110,928	317,789	15.1%	34,643	12.2%
North West	3,242,792	458,323	14.1%	-10,479	-2.2%
South West	2,563,587	330,669	12.9%	28,870	9.6%
North East	1,203,514	131,122	10.9%	-37,629	-22.3%
London	3,683,167	383,768	10.4%	-47,598	-11.0%
East	2,687,733	269,281	10.0%	-58,309	-17.8%
South East	3,921,544	381,503	9.7%	54,440	16.6%

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

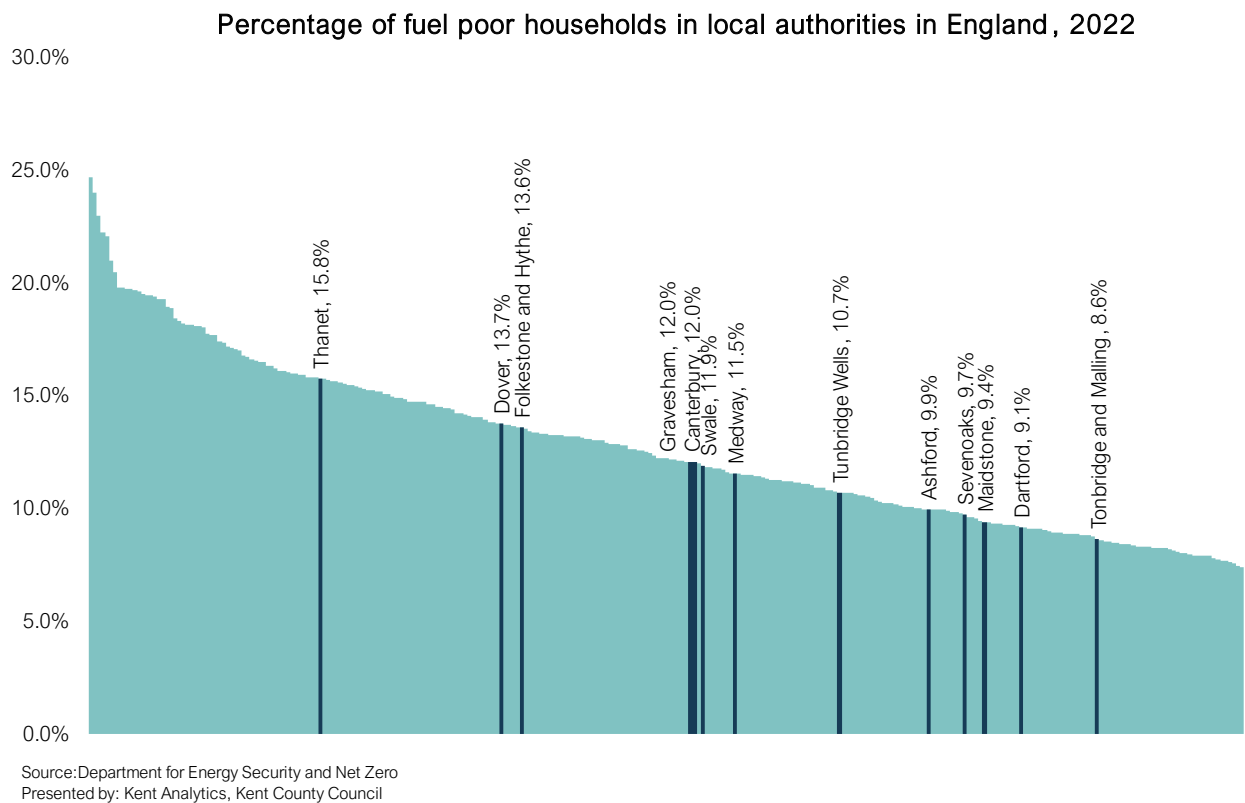
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 1 shows the proportion of fuel poor households in all England local authority districts with Kent local authorities highlighted. Only one Kent local authority (Tonbridge & Malling) is within the 20% in the country with the lowest proportion of households in fuel poverty (9.0% of households or less in fuel poverty). Thanet was the only Kent authority within the top 20%

of authorities with the highest fuel poverty (those where 15.7% of households or more were in fuel poverty).

A table showing the proportion of fuel poor households in all English authorities can be found in Annex 1 at the end of this bulletin.

Chart 1: Percentage of fuel poor households in English local authorities



Overall, Kent had an estimated 76,078 households in fuel poverty in 2022 (11.4% of all households). This was 11,985 more households than the previous year and equates to an increase of 18.7%. This is shown in table 2 overleaf.

Thanet had the highest number and proportion of households that were fuel poor (10,080 households, 15.8%), and saw the biggest increase in number since the previous year.

The lowest fuel poverty rate was in Tonbridge & Malling where 8.6% of households were estimated as fuel poor. The lowest number of fuel poor households was in Dartford (4,311).

All Kent districts saw an increase in fuel poverty. While Thanet saw the biggest number increase, the biggest percentage increase was in Swale where fuel poverty increased by 22.4%.

The smallest number and percentage increase was in Tunbridge Wells district where 650 more households were in fuel poverty than the year before, an increase of 13.9%.

Table 2: Fuel poverty in Kent local authorities

Area	Fuel poverty 2021	Fuel poverty 2022	% households in fuel poverty 2021	% households in fuel poverty 2022	Change since 2021	% change since 2021
Ashford	4,708	5,477	8.6%	9.9%	769	16.3%
Canterbury	6,726	7,905	10.3%	12.0%	1,179	17.5%
Dartford	3,560	4,311	7.6%	9.1%	751	21.1%
Dover	5,939	7,143	11.5%	13.7%	1,204	20.3%
Folkestone & Hythe	5,645	6,754	11.5%	13.6%	1,109	19.6%
Gravesham	4,344	5,178	10.2%	12.0%	834	19.2%
Maidstone	5,855	6,867	8.1%	9.4%	1,012	17.3%
Sevenoaks	4,180	4,889	8.4%	9.7%	709	17.0%
Swale	6,042	7,395	9.8%	11.9%	1,353	22.4%
Thanet	8,413	10,080	13.3%	15.8%	1,667	19.8%
Tonbridge & Malling	4,017	4,765	7.3%	8.6%	748	18.6%
Tunbridge Wells	4,664	5,314	9.5%	10.7%	650	13.9%
Kent	64,093	76,078	9.7%	11.4%	11,985	18.7%
Medway	10,765	13,257	9.5%	11.5%	2,492	23.1%
Kent & Medway	74,858	89,335	9.7%	11.4%	14,477	19.3%
South East	327,063	381,503	8.4%	9.7%	54,440	16.6%
England	3,162,752	3,175,068	13.1%	13.1%	12,316	0.4%

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

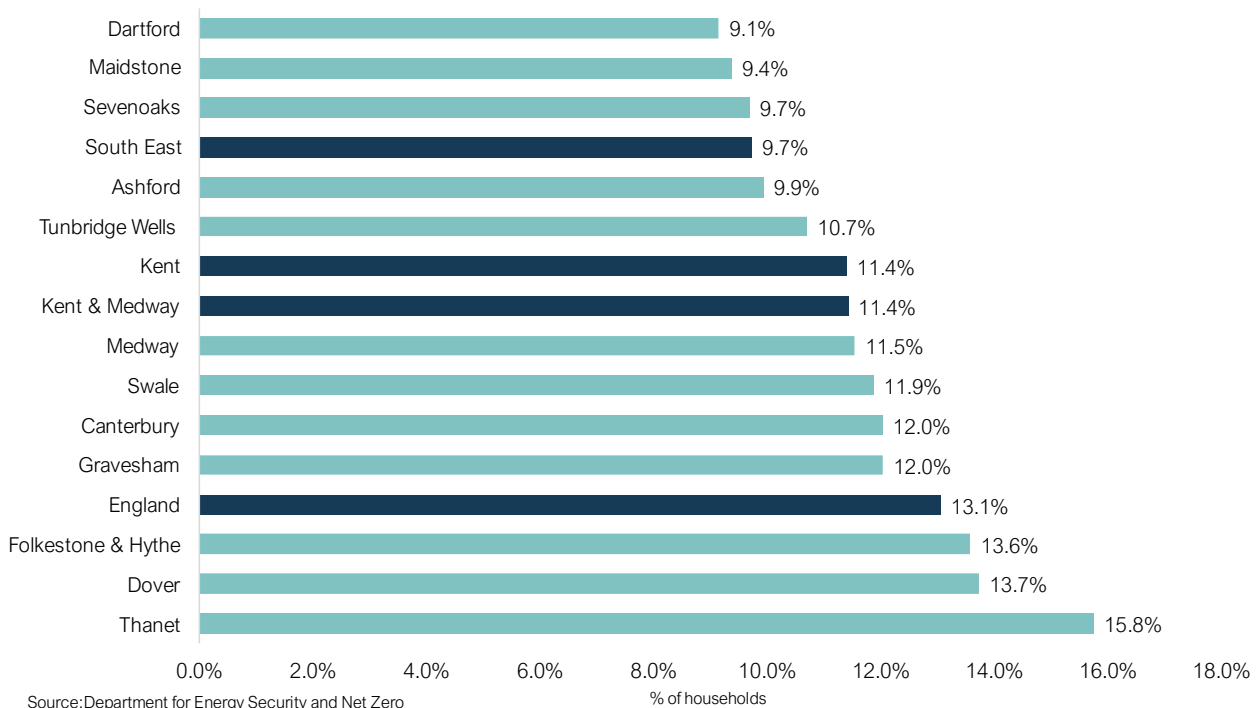
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 2 shows the proportion of households in Kent local authorities in fuel poverty compared to the national and regional average. The data is ranked from highest to lowest fuel poverty rates. The chart shows that nine authorities in Kent had a lower proportion of fuel poverty than the national average. Thanet, Dover, and Folkestone & Hythe all had rates above the national average.

Nine Kent authorities had rates above the regional average of 9.7%. Dartford, Maidstone, and Sevenoaks were all below the regional average and had the lowest fuel poverty rates in Kent.

Chart 2: Percentage of households in Kent districts in fuel poverty

% households in fuel poverty 2022

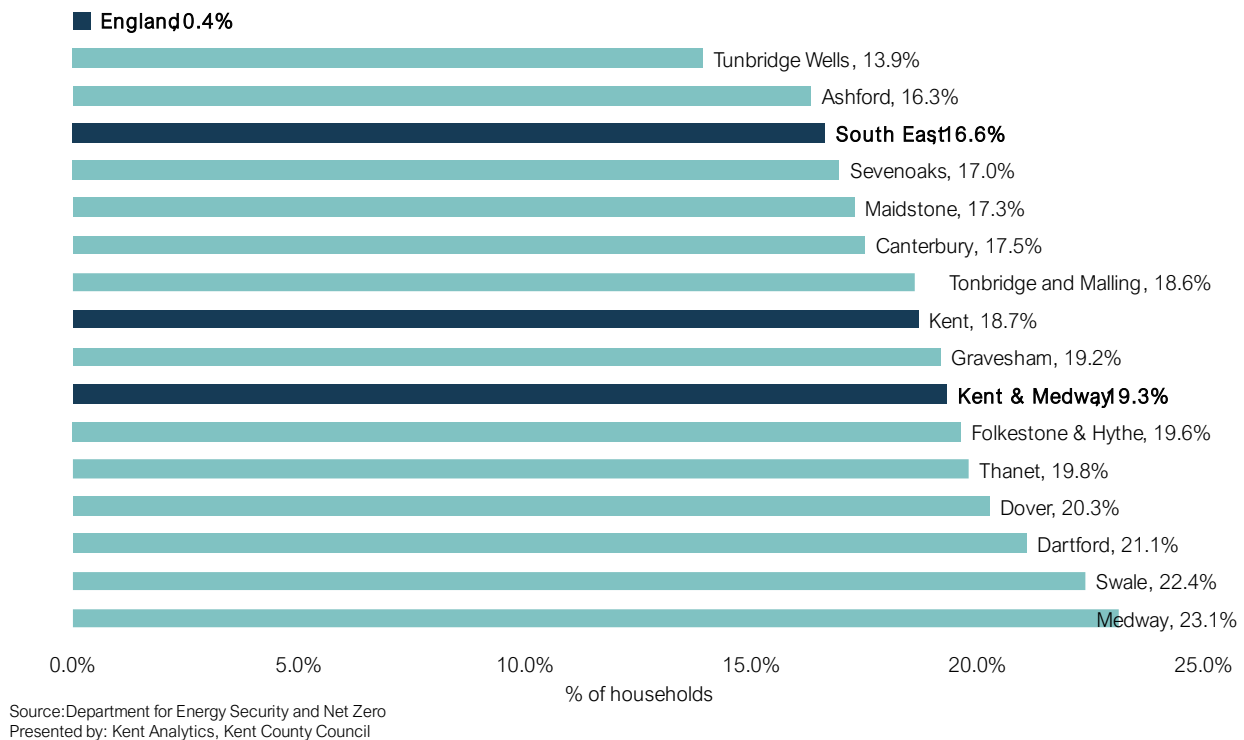


While fuel poverty increased by a conservative 0.4% nationally, all Kent districts saw a significantly higher percentage increase. Chart 3 shows the percentage change in fuel poor households between 2021 and 2022 in Kent local authorities compared to national and regional change.

The chart shows that all Kent authorities saw a greater increase in fuel poverty than the England average of 0.4%, and all local authorities except Tunbridge Wells and Ashford saw a bigger rise than seen regionally.

Chart 3: Percentage change in households in fuel poverty in Kent districts

% change in households in fuel poverty 2021 to 2022

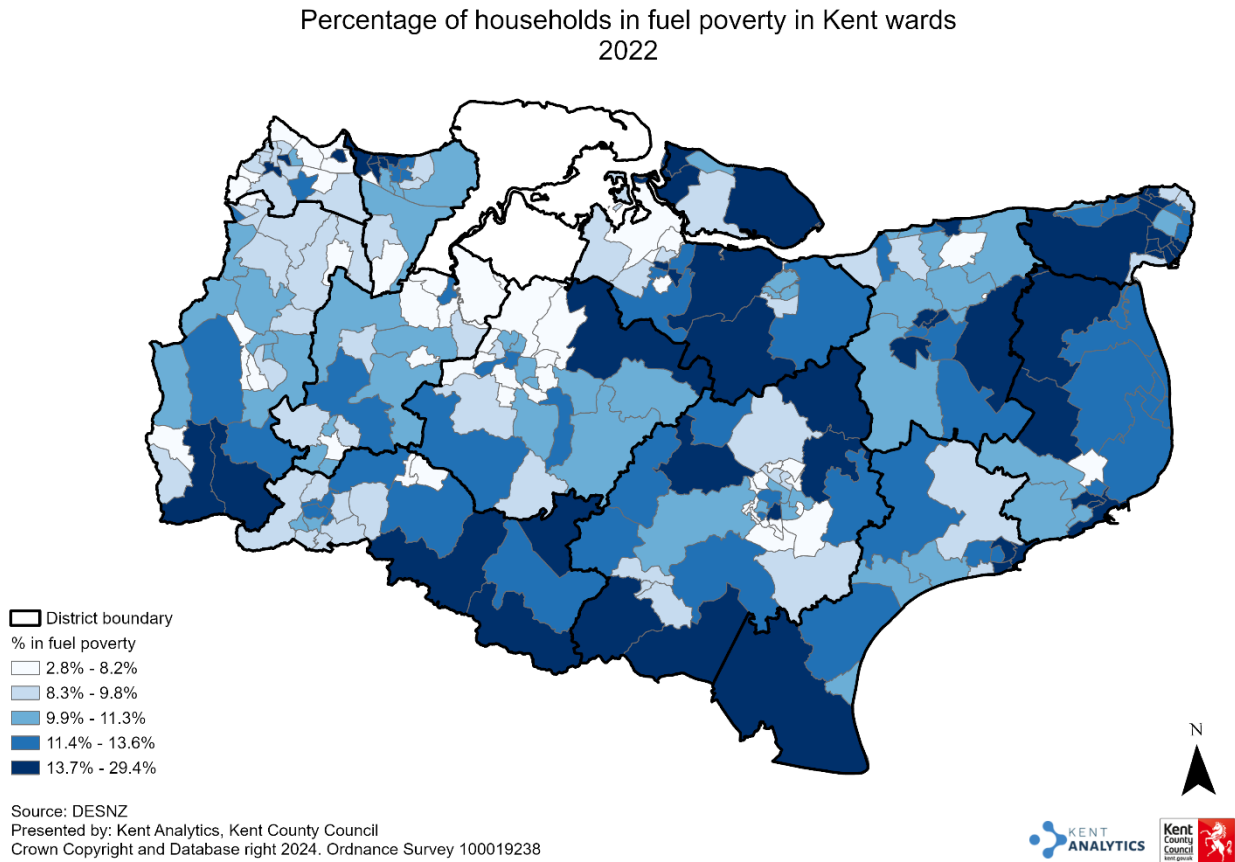


Fuel poverty estimates are also available to Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are small geographies (LSOAs have an average population of 1,500 people or 650 households). They can be aggregated up to ward level to create estimates of fuel poverty at a local level.

Map 1 overleaf shows the proportion of households in fuel poverty in 2021 in wards in Kent.

Tables showing fuel poverty in all Kent wards by district can be found in Annex 2 at the end of this bulletin.

Map 1: Proportion of households in fuel poverty in Kent wards



Tables 3 and 4 overleaf show the top 10 wards in Kent with the highest percentage, and the highest number of households in fuel poverty.

Table 3 shows that all of the top ten wards with the highest proportion of fuel poor households were in coastal areas. Cliftonville West ward in Thanet had the highest proportion of fuel poor households with 29.4% of all households being in fuel poverty.

Table 4 shows that nine of the top ten wards with the highest number of fuel poor households were in coastal areas. Cliftonville West ward in Thanet had the highest number of households in fuel poverty (1,328).

Table 3: Top ten wards with highest proportion of fuel poor households

Ward 2023 Name	District	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022
Cliftonville West	Thanet	1,328	29.4%
Margate Central	Thanet	812	26.8%
Sheerness	Swale	1,254	23.2%
Tower Hamlets	Dover	422	22.7%
Eastcliff	Thanet	890	22.3%
Folkestone Harbour	Folkestone & Hythe	636	19.6%
St Radigunds	Dover	672	19.2%
East Folkestone	Folkestone & Hythe	847	18.9%
Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	1,168	18.8%
Central Harbour	Thanet	780	18.7%

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 4: Top ten wards with highest number of fuel poor households

Ward 2023 Name	District	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022
Cliftonville West	Thanet	1,328	29.4%
Sheerness	Swale	1,254	23.2%
Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	1,168	18.8%
Heron	Canterbury	1,019	14.5%
Eastcliff	Thanet	890	22.3%
East Folkestone	Folkestone & Hythe	847	18.9%
Margate Central	Thanet	812	26.8%
Central Harbour	Thanet	780	18.7%
Town	Gravesham	759	14.7%
Town & Castle	Dover	712	18.6%

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Characteristics of households in fuel poverty in England

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero also publish information about the characteristics of households in fuel poverty. These figures are available for England only but help to give an indication of the types of household most likely to be in fuel poverty.

The data also includes estimates of the fuel poverty gap. The fuel poverty gap is the amount of reduction in fuel costs needed for a household to not be in fuel poverty (£s per year). This is the lowest of either:

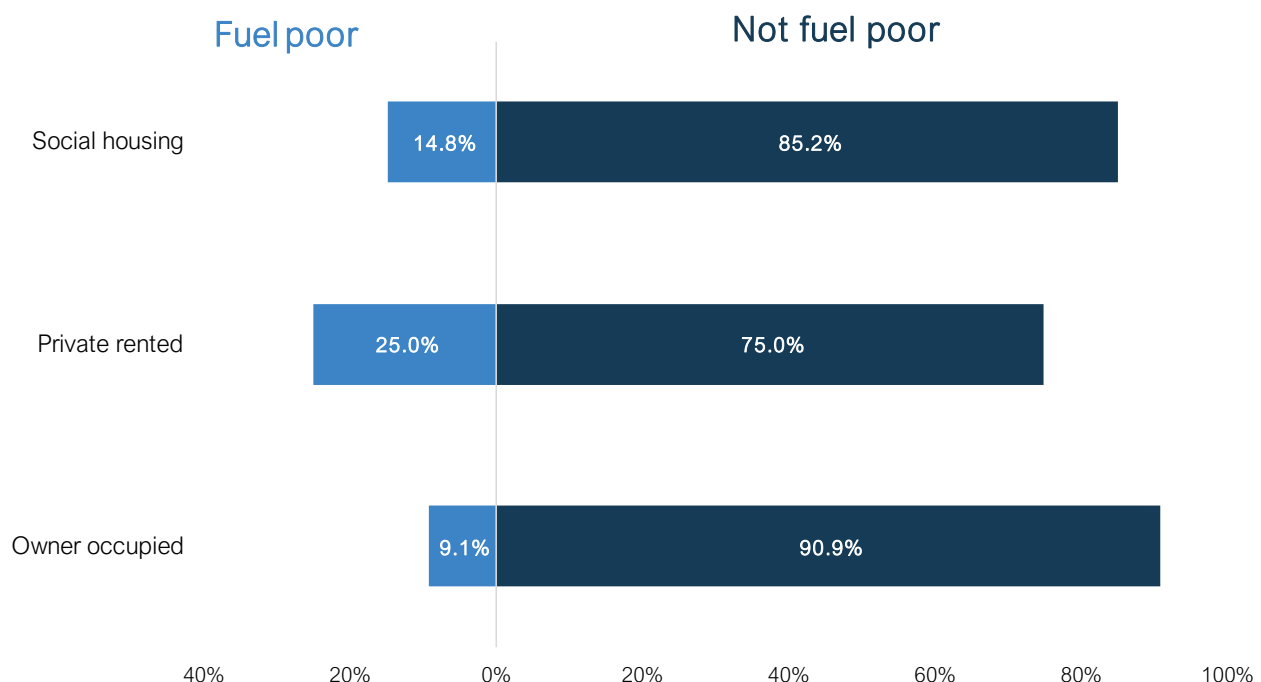
- the change in required fuel costs associated with increasing the energy efficiency of a fuel-poor household to a Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) band C, or
- the reduction in fuel costs sufficient to bring the net household income above the official poverty line.

Households living in rented accommodation were more likely to be in fuel poverty than owner occupier households. This is shown in chart 4.

25.0% of households in privately rented accommodation in England were fuel poor in 2022 and 14.8% of households in social rented accommodation. 9.1% of households in owner occupied dwellings were in fuel poverty in 2022.

Chart 4: Percentage of tenure by proportion of fuel poverty

Percentage of tenure by proportion of fuel poverty, England 2022



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

The fuel poverty gap is the reduction in fuel costs needed for a household to not be in fuel poverty. The average fuel poverty gap in England was £325 for all households. The largest fuel poverty gap was for households living in owner occupied accommodation (£364).

Table 5: Fuel poverty gap - Tenure

Tenure	% of households within group that are fuel poor 2022	Fuel poverty gap £
Owner occupied	9.1%	364
Private rented	25.0%	349
Social housing	14.8%	186
All Households	13.1%	325

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

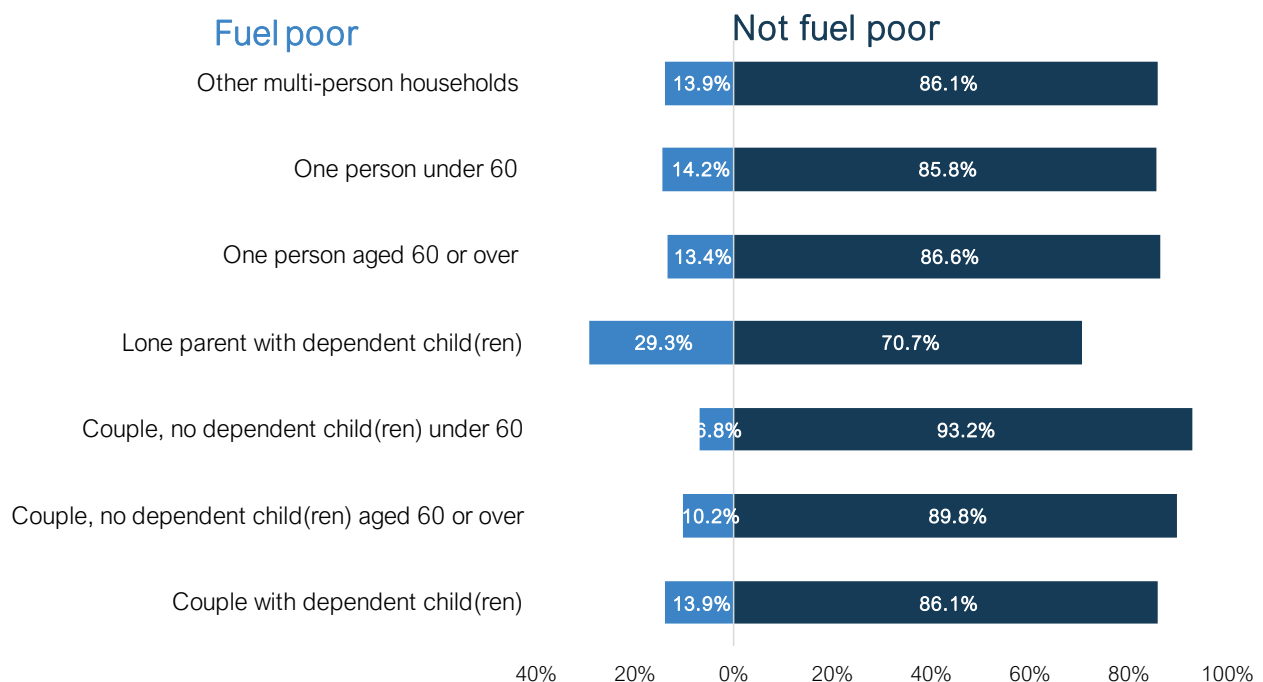
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

When looking at household composition, lone parent households were most likely to be fuel poor with 29.3% of lone parent households in England estimated to be in fuel poverty. Households without children were the least likely to be fuel poor.

Households with children accounted for 43.2% of all households in fuel poverty, this includes lone parent households and couple households with dependent children.

Chart 5: Percentage of households by fuel poverty and household composition

Percentage of households in fuel poverty by household composition, England 2022



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 6 shows that the average fuel poverty gap was highest for couple households aged under 60 and with no dependent children (£350).

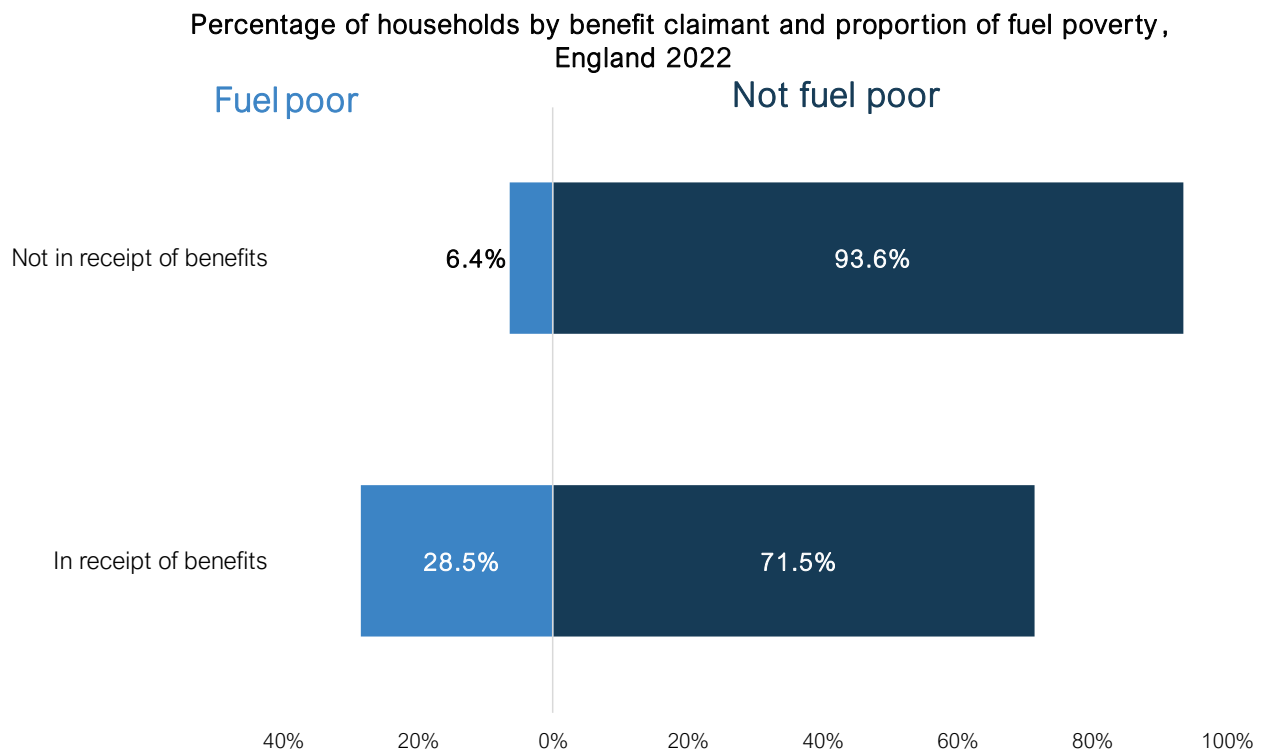
Table 6: Fuel poverty gap – Household composition

Household composition	% fuel poor 2022	Fuel poverty gap £
Couple with dependent child(ren)	13.9%	342
Couple, no dependent child(ren) aged 60 or over	10.2%	332
Couple, no dependent child(ren) under 60	6.8%	350
Lone parent with dependent child(ren)	29.3%	301
One person aged 60 or over	13.4%	321
One person under 60	14.2%	335
Other multi-person households	13.9%	287
All Households	13.1%	325

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

28.5% of benefit claimant households in England were in fuel poverty compared to 6.4% of non-benefit claimant households. These figures exclude households where disability related benefits were being claimed.

Chart 6: Percentage of households by fuel poverty and benefit claimant


Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

The fuel poverty gap for households not in receipt of benefits (£369) was higher than for those households that were in receipt of benefits (£303) as shown in table 7.

Table 7: Fuel poverty gap – receipt of benefit

In receipt of benefits (excluding disability benefits)	% fuel poor 2022	Fuel poverty gap £
In receipt of benefits	28.5%	303
Not in receipt of benefits	6.4%	369
All Households	13.1%	325

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

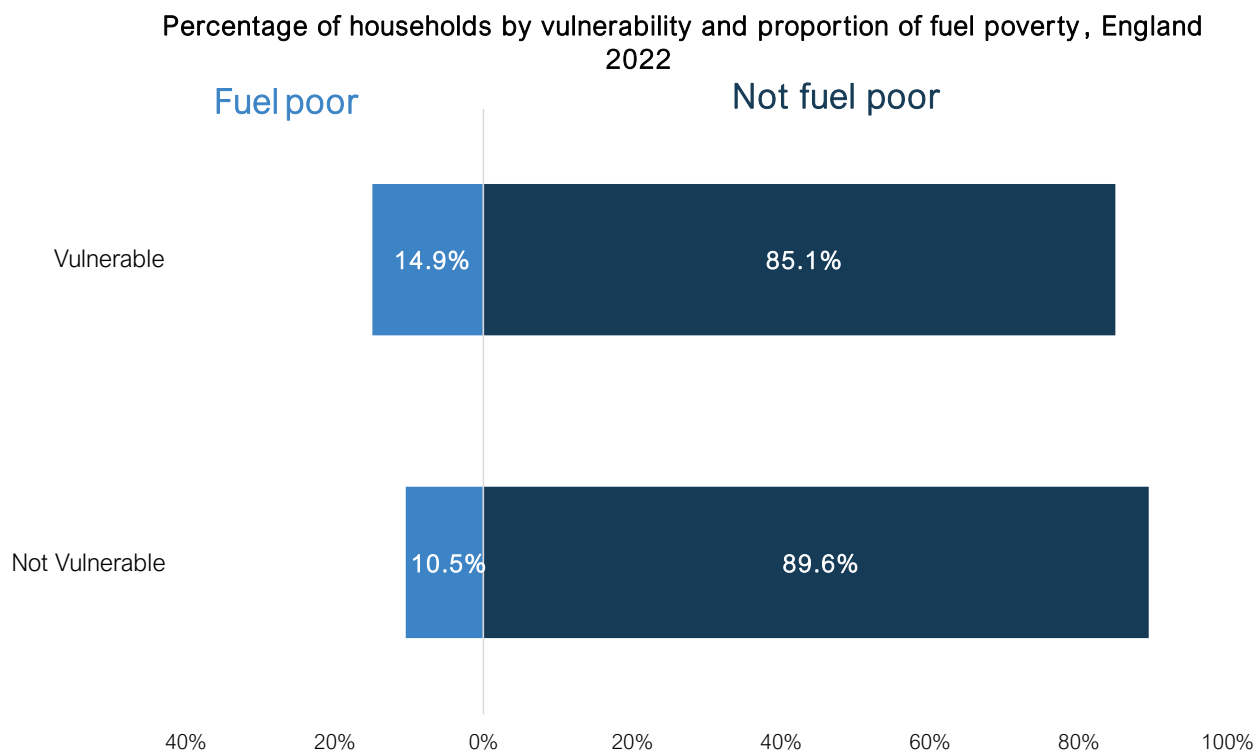
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 7 shows the proportion of households in fuel poverty by vulnerability.

A household is counted as vulnerable if it contains at least one household member who is aged 65 or older, aged younger than 5, or living with a long-term health condition affecting mobility, breathing, heart or mental health condition.

The data shows that vulnerable households (14.9%) are more likely to be in fuel poverty than non-vulnerable households (10.5%).

Chart 7: Percentage of households by fuel poverty and vulnerability



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Despite vulnerable households being more likely to be fuel poor, table 8 shows that the fuel gap for vulnerable households (£309) was lower than for non-vulnerable households (£358).

Table 8: Fuel poverty gap – vulnerability

Vulnerability	% fuel poor 2022	Fuel poverty gap £
Not Vulnerable	10.5%	358
Vulnerable	14.9%	309
All Households	13.1%	325

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

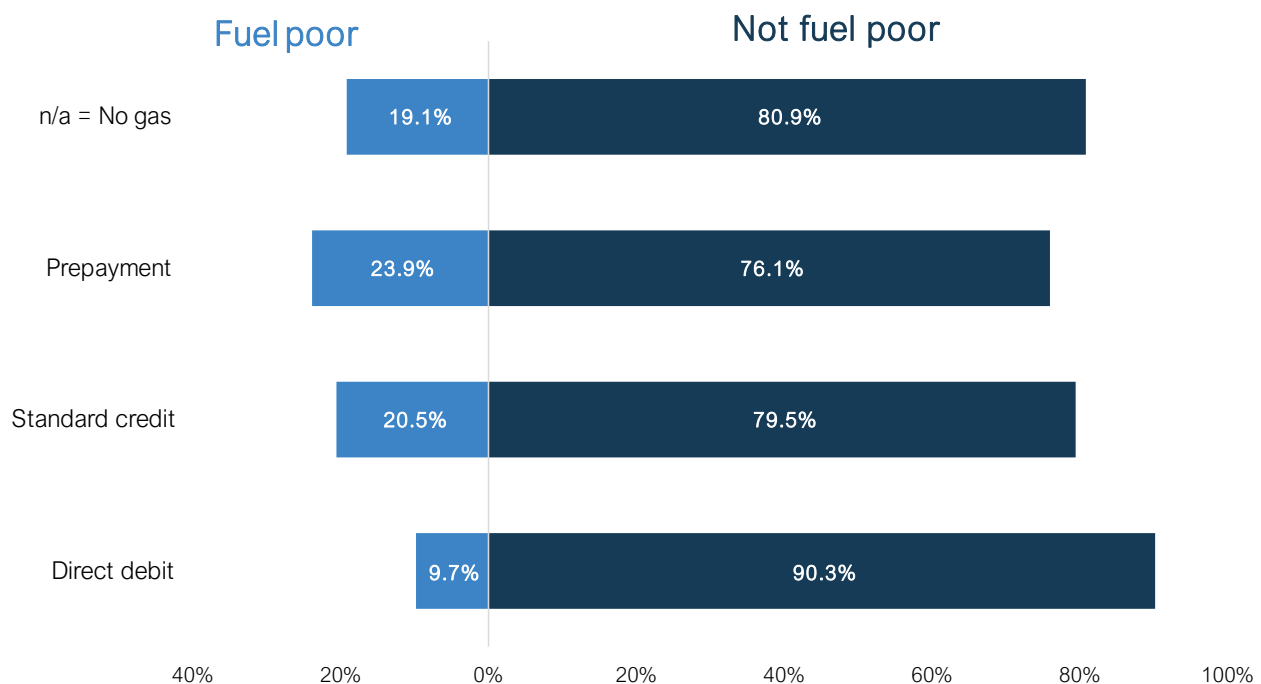
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

A higher proportion of households paying for their gas via a pre-payment meter (pay as you go) were likely to be fuel poor than those households paying via other methods. 23.9% of households using a pre-payment meter to pay for gas were estimated as fuel poor in England in 2022 while those who paid by direct debit were least likely to be in fuel poverty (9.7% of households paying by direct debit).

A fifth of households without mains gas supply were estimated to be in fuel poverty.

Chart 8: Percentage of gas payment method by proportion of fuel poverty

Percentage of gas payment method by proportion of fuel poverty, England 2022



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

The fuel poverty gap was greatest for those households without mains gas as seen in table 9. These households would have had to see fuel costs reduced by an average £569 a year to move out of fuel poverty.

Table 9: Fuel poverty gap – fuel payment method for gas

Fuel payment method - gas	% of households within group that are fuel poor 2022	Fuel poverty gap £
Direct debit	9.7%	290
Standard credit	20.5%	253
Prepayment	23.9%	235
n/a = No gas	19.1%	569
All Households	13.1%	325

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

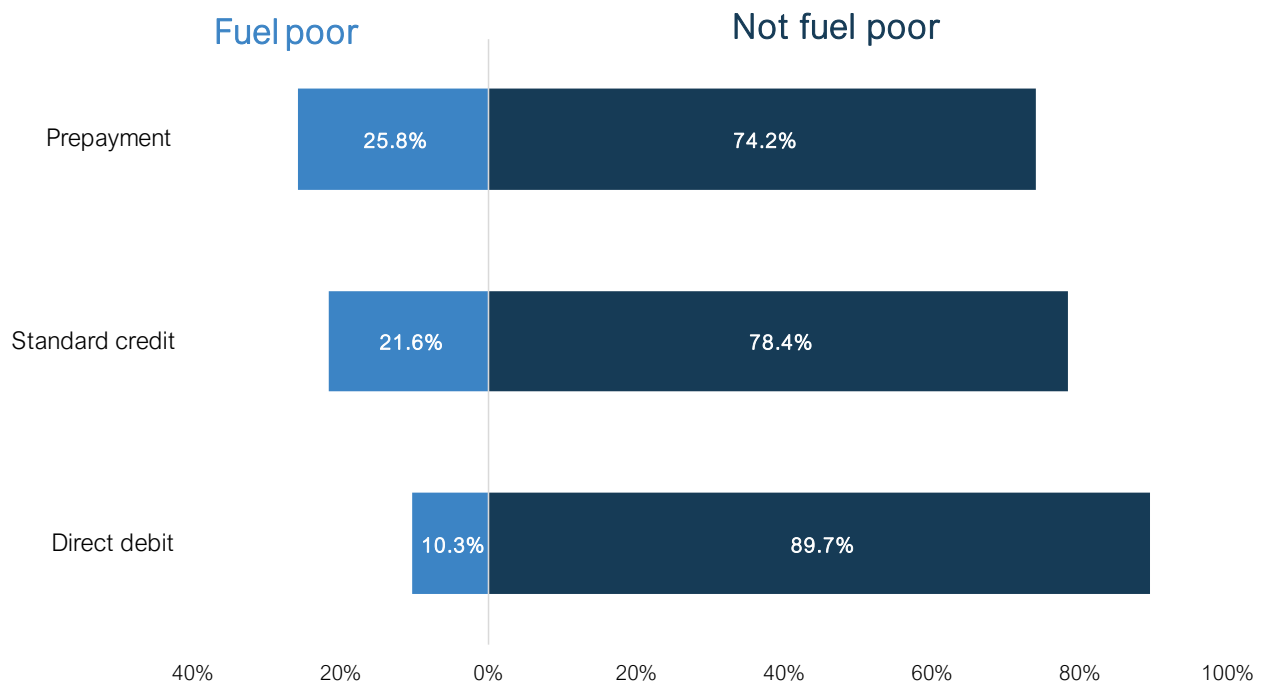
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Those households paying for their electricity using a pre-payment meter were most likely to be in fuel poverty (25.8%) while those who paid for their electricity via a direct debit were least likely to be fuel poor (10.3% of households paying by direct debit).

Chart 9 shows the percentage of each payment method by proportion of fuel poverty.

Chart 9: Percentage of electricity payment method by proportion of fuel poverty

Percentage of electricity payment method by proportion of fuel poverty, England 2022



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

The fuel poverty gap was greatest for those households who paid for their electricity by direct debit (£343). While households with pre-payment electricity meters had the lowest median income resulting in high levels of fuel poverty, they tended to have the lowest median floor area and the lowest overall fuel costs which contributed to this payment method having the lowest fuel poverty gap.

Table 10: Fuel poverty gap – fuel payment method for electricity

Fuel payment method - electricity	% of households within group that are fuel poor 2022	Fuel poverty gap £
Direct debit	10.30%	343
Standard credit	21.55%	337
Prepayment	25.84%	268
All Households	13.1%	325

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Annex 1

Table 11: Number and proportion of fuel poor households in English local authorities in 2021 sorted from highest to lowest proportion of fuel poor households

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E06000021	Stoke-on-Trent	114,360	28,215	24.7%
E08000025	Birmingham	438,509	105,201	24.0%
E08000031	Wolverhampton	108,855	24,991	23.0%
E08000026	Coventry	138,897	30,886	22.2%
E08000028	Sandwell	134,723	29,683	22.0%
E08000030	Walsall	116,132	24,371	21.0%
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of	118,935	24,308	20.4%
E08000032	Bradford	216,069	42,777	19.8%
E06000016	Leicester	132,180	26,110	19.8%
E06000019	Herefordshire, County of	85,769	16,915	19.7%
E06000009	Blackpool	66,704	13,149	19.7%
E07000198	Staffordshire Moorlands	43,820	8,613	19.7%
E07000122	Pendle	39,170	7,682	19.6%
E07000193	East Staffordshire	53,034	10,329	19.5%
E07000195	Newcastle-under-Lyme	55,363	10,772	19.5%
E07000235	Malvern Hills	36,082	7,007	19.4%
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	71,975	13,962	19.4%
E06000018	Nottingham	129,571	24,971	19.3%
E07000117	Burnley	41,000	7,899	19.3%
E06000051	Shropshire	144,195	27,262	18.9%
E08000027	Dudley	141,762	26,711	18.8%
E07000120	Hyndburn	35,789	6,592	18.4%
E07000239	Wyre Forest	46,860	8,572	18.3%
E08000017	Doncaster	137,472	24,967	18.2%
E08000033	Calderdale	93,123	16,864	18.1%
E08000034	Kirklees	183,286	33,185	18.1%
E07000218	North Warwickshire	28,559	5,160	18.1%
E07000137	East Lindsey	67,128	12,124	18.1%
E06000053	Isles of Scilly	995	179	18.0%
E07000033	Bolsover	36,483	6,461	17.7%
E08000016	Barnsley	111,171	19,642	17.7%
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	60,441	10,666	17.6%
E07000219	Nuneaton and Bedworth	58,541	10,188	17.4%
E07000035	Derbyshire Dales	33,486	5,803	17.3%
E08000012	Liverpool	213,536	36,629	17.2%
E07000138	Lincoln	44,009	7,531	17.1%
E07000192	Cannock Chase	44,927	7,658	17.0%

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E06000015	Derby	109,500	18,617	17.0%
E08000019	Sheffield	239,130	40,027	16.7%
E08000003	Manchester	220,648	36,882	16.7%
E08000018	Rotherham	117,394	19,467	16.6%
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	75,351	12,472	16.6%
E07000221	Stratford-on-Avon	61,492	10,136	16.5%
E07000238	Wychavon	59,336	9,768	16.5%
E07000197	Stafford	62,101	10,140	16.3%
E06000020	Telford and Wrekin	79,193	12,900	16.3%
E07000034	Chesterfield	49,803	8,067	16.2%
E07000062	Hastings	41,666	6,703	16.1%
E07000237	Worcester	46,267	7,436	16.1%
E07000142	West Lindsey	43,856	7,018	16.0%
E08000035	Leeds	351,707	56,181	16.0%
E07000174	Mansfield	49,765	7,932	15.9%
E07000032	Amber Valley	58,227	9,268	15.9%
E07000037	High Peak	42,245	6,717	15.9%
E07000080	Forest of Dean	38,902	6,147	15.8%
E06000065	North Yorkshire	282,724	44,612	15.8%
E07000136	Boston	30,422	4,800	15.8%
E07000114	Thanet	63,993	10,080	15.8%
E07000046	Torridge	31,833	5,008	15.7%
E07000171	Bassetlaw	53,309	8,358	15.7%
E07000043	North Devon	45,179	7,052	15.6%
E07000170	Ashfield	56,474	8,809	15.6%
E08000036	Wakefield	157,564	24,560	15.6%
E06000027	Torbay	65,981	10,240	15.5%
E07000220	Rugby	48,635	7,517	15.5%
E08000004	Oldham	95,865	14,811	15.4%
E06000052	Cornwall	262,018	40,355	15.4%
E07000047	West Devon	25,934	3,978	15.3%
E07000125	Rossendale	31,413	4,792	15.3%
E08000015	Wirral	147,282	22,417	15.2%
E08000005	Rochdale	92,788	14,117	15.2%
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	156,544	23,789	15.2%
E07000121	Lancaster	61,783	9,358	15.1%
E07000199	Tamworth	34,049	5,122	15.0%
E07000036	Erewash	52,171	7,845	15.0%
E07000175	Newark and Sherwood	55,268	8,258	14.9%
E08000001	Bolton	122,179	18,209	14.9%
E07000196	South Staffordshire	47,755	7,101	14.9%

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E09000025	Newham	124,755	18,470	14.8%
E07000123	Preston	61,325	9,031	14.7%
E07000222	Warwick	64,838	9,544	14.7%
E07000038	North East Derbyshire	47,622	7,005	14.7%
E07000236	Redditch	37,630	5,533	14.7%
E07000145	Great Yarmouth	45,562	6,697	14.7%
E07000140	South Holland	42,081	6,155	14.6%
E07000042	Mid Devon	37,277	5,444	14.6%
E07000194	Lichfield	47,209	6,843	14.5%
E06000026	Plymouth	119,930	17,361	14.5%
E06000064	Westmorland and Furness	106,475	15,387	14.5%
E06000063	Cumberland	128,969	18,628	14.4%
E07000076	Tendring	68,971	9,901	14.4%
E07000234	Bromsgrove	42,674	6,066	14.2%
E07000044	South Hams	41,155	5,834	14.2%
E08000029	Solihull	92,611	13,083	14.1%
E07000134	North West Leicestershire	46,545	6,554	14.1%
E06000017	Rutland	17,312	2,428	14.0%
E07000133	Melton	23,380	3,276	14.0%
E06000044	Portsmouth	88,743	12,427	14.0%
E08000013	St. Helens	126,557	17,625	13.9%
E08000008	Tameside	102,335	14,150	13.8%
E06000046	Isle of Wight	66,645	9,209	13.8%
E06000023	Bristol, City of	200,398	27,561	13.8%
E07000108	Dover	52,023	7,143	13.7%
E06000014	York	88,054	12,077	13.7%
E08000014	Sefton	83,291	11,390	13.7%
E06000061	North Northamptonshire	154,123	21,034	13.6%
E07000172	Broxtowe	50,147	6,817	13.6%
E07000112	Folkestone and Hythe	49,739	6,754	13.6%
E07000147	North Norfolk	49,507	6,693	13.5%
E09000002	Barking and Dagenham	79,591	10,692	13.4%
E07000128	Wyre	52,201	6,966	13.3%
E06000066	Somerset	261,915	34,901	13.3%
E08000010	Wigan	147,076	19,562	13.3%
E09000014	Haringey	112,787	14,983	13.3%
E07000127	West Lancashire	49,877	6,613	13.3%
E09000031	Waltham Forest	110,478	14,637	13.2%
E07000141	South Kesteven	65,089	8,620	13.2%
E06000043	Brighton and Hove	125,042	16,527	13.2%
E07000045	Teignbridge	62,558	8,256	13.2%

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E07000079	Cotswold	42,558	5,607	13.2%
E06000022	Bath and North East Somerset	83,114	10,935	13.2%
E07000146	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	68,947	9,069	13.2%
E07000064	Rother	43,341	5,680	13.1%
E08000002	Bury	82,964	10,860	13.1%
E07000040	East Devon	69,825	9,132	13.1%
E06000032	Luton	80,760	10,520	13.0%
E07000173	Gedling	53,465	6,951	13.0%
E07000039	South Derbyshire	46,825	6,079	13.0%
E06000062	West Northamptonshire	178,865	23,034	12.9%
E06000002	Middlesbrough	61,667	7,917	12.8%
E07000124	Ribble Valley	27,497	3,530	12.8%
E07000139	North Kesteven	52,739	6,761	12.8%
E08000011	Knowsley	67,941	8,700	12.8%
E07000130	Charnwood	76,507	9,770	12.8%
E08000006	Salford	118,355	14,929	12.6%
E07000119	Fylde	38,635	4,864	12.6%
E07000082	Stroud	54,745	6,864	12.5%
E06000059	Dorset	177,275	22,223	12.5%
E07000244	East Suffolk	113,303	14,154	12.5%
E07000041	Exeter	55,094	6,843	12.4%
E09000005	Brent	127,459	15,716	12.3%
E07000148	Norwich	65,857	8,058	12.2%
E07000202	Ipswich	60,841	7,434	12.2%
E09000026	Redbridge	111,662	13,616	12.2%
E06000006	Halton	57,492	6,987	12.2%
E06000033	Southend-on-Sea	80,051	9,711	12.1%
E07000132	Hinckley and Bosworth	51,185	6,198	12.1%
E06000058	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	181,698	21,958	12.1%
E08000007	Stockport	130,277	15,714	12.1%
E07000109	Gravesham	43,015	5,178	12.0%
E07000106	Canterbury	65,705	7,905	12.0%
E07000135	Oadby and Wigston	23,490	2,820	12.0%
E07000113	Swale	62,290	7,395	11.9%
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	63,121	7,474	11.8%
E06000045	Southampton	105,413	12,464	11.8%
E09000010	Enfield	129,991	15,320	11.8%
E07000061	Eastbourne	47,024	5,518	11.7%
E07000200	Babergh	41,107	4,815	11.7%
E07000081	Gloucester	58,044	6,714	11.6%
E07000176	Rushcliffe	51,710	5,975	11.6%

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E06000035	Medway	114,802	13,257	11.5%
E09000020	Kensington and Chelsea	73,024	8,427	11.5%
E06000047	County Durham	240,176	27,562	11.5%
E07000131	Harborough	41,858	4,803	11.5%
E07000143	Breckland	61,691	7,075	11.5%
E08000021	Newcastle upon Tyne	125,722	14,375	11.4%
E08000009	Trafford	99,014	11,294	11.4%
E06000050	Cheshire West and Chester	159,532	18,147	11.4%
E06000024	North Somerset	99,162	11,217	11.3%
E09000008	Croydon	164,486	18,506	11.3%
E06000001	Hartlepool	41,920	4,714	11.2%
E06000049	Cheshire East	179,721	20,163	11.2%
E07000010	Fenland	44,959	5,037	11.2%
E06000054	Wiltshire	225,413	25,244	11.2%
E06000005	Darlington	50,074	5,594	11.2%
E07000078	Cheltenham	55,420	6,182	11.2%
E07000118	Chorley	51,532	5,743	11.1%
E09000009	Ealing	143,541	15,932	11.1%
E09000023	Lewisham	131,597	14,544	11.1%
E07000178	Oxford	56,977	6,281	11.0%
E07000129	Blaby	44,088	4,820	10.9%
E08000024	Sunderland	125,123	13,674	10.9%
E09000012	Hackney	113,917	12,419	10.9%
E07000229	Worthing	50,961	5,499	10.8%
E07000225	Chichester	55,708	6,002	10.8%
E08000023	South Tyneside	69,945	7,498	10.7%
E07000116	Tunbridge Wells	49,640	5,314	10.7%
E07000149	South Norfolk	62,754	6,695	10.7%
E09000015	Harrow	96,403	10,277	10.7%
E07000063	Lewes	44,986	4,794	10.7%
E06000057	Northumberland	150,385	15,974	10.6%
E07000065	Wealden	70,234	7,419	10.6%
E07000203	Mid Suffolk	45,275	4,770	10.5%
E06000038	Reading	69,696	7,304	10.5%
E06000007	Warrington	93,123	9,750	10.5%
E07000074	Maldon	28,501	2,952	10.4%
E09000007	Camden	100,105	10,299	10.3%
E07000009	East Cambridgeshire	37,996	3,886	10.2%
E08000037	Gateshead	91,164	9,315	10.2%
E09000013	Hammersmith and Fulham	87,606	8,937	10.2%
E07000126	South Ribble	50,005	5,087	10.2%

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E06000031	Peterborough	86,474	8,731	10.1%
E09000033	Westminster	102,428	10,290	10.0%
E07000223	Adur	28,530	2,866	10.0%
E07000067	Braintree	66,404	6,661	10.0%
E06000039	Slough	54,057	5,408	10.0%
E09000011	Greenwich	122,830	12,250	10.0%
E09000003	Barnet	159,884	15,892	9.9%
E07000105	Ashford	55,147	5,477	9.9%
E07000245	West Suffolk	80,465	7,990	9.9%
E09000024	Merton	88,185	8,755	9.9%
E06000055	Bedford	76,623	7,607	9.9%
E07000088	Gosport	37,020	3,669	9.9%
E07000224	Arun	74,796	7,398	9.9%
E09000018	Hounslow	110,598	10,865	9.8%
E07000144	Broadland	59,072	5,799	9.8%
E06000030	Swindon	100,585	9,833	9.8%
E07000111	Sevenoaks	50,466	4,889	9.7%
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	85,764	8,249	9.6%
E07000103	Watford	40,490	3,884	9.6%
E09000022	Lambeth	144,580	13,779	9.5%
E06000025	South Gloucestershire	123,683	11,624	9.4%
E07000110	Maidstone	73,241	6,867	9.4%
E06000034	Thurrock	67,931	6,367	9.4%
E07000216	Waverley	53,965	5,039	9.3%
E07000071	Colchester	81,586	7,611	9.3%
E07000091	New Forest	79,884	7,446	9.3%
E07000083	Tewkesbury	42,896	3,977	9.3%
E07000090	Havant	55,155	5,101	9.2%
E07000069	Castle Point	38,251	3,533	9.2%
E07000077	Uttlesford	37,733	3,463	9.2%
E07000107	Dartford	47,119	4,311	9.1%
E09000017	Hillingdon	117,448	10,708	9.1%
E09000019	Islington	103,675	9,426	9.1%
E09000021	Kingston upon Thames	70,668	6,415	9.1%
E09000004	Bexley	102,581	9,305	9.1%
E07000094	Winchester	53,224	4,821	9.1%
E07000209	Guildford	57,461	5,179	9.0%
E07000215	Tandridge	36,694	3,284	8.9%
E08000022	North Tyneside	98,453	8,776	8.9%
E07000008	Cambridge	53,730	4,780	8.9%
E09000028	Southwark	140,219	12,468	8.9%

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E07000181	West Oxfordshire	49,414	4,385	8.9%
E07000210	Mole Valley	38,235	3,384	8.9%
E07000072	Epping Forest	55,813	4,933	8.8%
E09000006	Bromley	146,031	12,894	8.8%
E09000016	Havering	108,909	9,584	8.8%
E07000179	South Oxfordshire	63,289	5,566	8.8%
E09000027	Richmond upon Thames	86,782	7,632	8.8%
E07000012	South Cambridgeshire	68,501	6,009	8.8%
E07000115	Tonbridge and Malling	55,177	4,765	8.6%
E09000029	Sutton	88,580	7,585	8.6%
E06000060	Buckinghamshire	226,911	19,376	8.5%
E07000099	North Hertfordshire	58,010	4,932	8.5%
E06000056	Central Bedfordshire	123,380	10,445	8.5%
E09000032	Wandsworth	147,602	12,467	8.4%
E07000073	Harlow	38,737	3,260	8.4%
E07000208	Epsom and Ewell	32,245	2,709	8.4%
E07000177	Cherwell	67,852	5,699	8.4%
E07000102	Three Rivers	37,697	3,156	8.4%
E07000085	East Hampshire	54,276	4,512	8.3%
E07000098	Hertsmere	43,637	3,627	8.3%
E07000241	Welwyn Hatfield	47,299	3,927	8.3%
E07000011	Huntingdonshire	78,570	6,501	8.3%
E07000207	Elmbridge	57,214	4,723	8.3%
E07000227	Horsham	64,189	5,289	8.2%
E07000096	Dacorum	64,836	5,338	8.2%
E07000228	Mid Sussex	65,175	5,365	8.2%
E07000093	Test Valley	56,363	4,618	8.2%
E07000095	Broxbourne	40,742	3,314	8.1%
E07000180	Vale of White Horse	59,175	4,768	8.1%
E09000030	Tower Hamlets	129,518	10,398	8.0%
E07000212	Runnymede	35,908	2,866	8.0%
E07000068	Brentwood	33,074	2,630	8.0%
E07000075	Rochford	36,354	2,877	7.9%
E07000066	Basildon	78,095	6,172	7.9%
E07000242	East Hertfordshire	63,410	5,002	7.9%
E07000243	Stevenage	37,328	2,943	7.9%
E06000040	Windsor and Maidenhead	62,705	4,943	7.9%
E07000092	Rushmoor	40,553	3,162	7.8%
E07000211	Reigate and Banstead	61,635	4,774	7.7%
E07000213	Spelthorne	43,038	3,304	7.7%
E06000037	West Berkshire	68,625	5,259	7.7%

Local authority code	Local authority name	Number of households 2022	Number fuel poor households 2022	% fuel poor 2022
E07000240	St Albans	60,296	4,597	7.6%
E07000217	Woking	42,695	3,222	7.5%
E07000070	Chelmsford	77,113	5,725	7.4%
E06000042	Milton Keynes	116,534	8,622	7.4%
E07000087	Fareham	50,056	3,695	7.4%
E07000226	Crawley	46,905	3,430	7.3%
E07000086	Eastleigh	58,626	4,206	7.2%
E07000084	Basingstoke and Deane	78,997	5,652	7.2%
E07000214	Surrey Heath	37,067	2,503	6.8%
E07000089	Hart	41,162	2,689	6.5%
E06000036	Bracknell Forest	51,851	3,144	6.1%
E06000041	Wokingham	71,270	4,265	6.0%
E09000001	City of London	5,247	280	5.3%

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Annex 2

Table 12: Ashford

Ashford Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Aylesford & East Stour	271	10.2%	147
Beaver	388	11.3%	110
Biddenden	146	12.8%	72
Bircholt	186	12.3%	80
Bockhanger	144	8.7%	197
Bybrook	101	8.3%	210
Charing	158	12.8%	70
Conningbrook & Little Burton Farm	25	4.1%	257
Downs North	168	15.3%	23
Downs West	46	8.9%	189
Furley	248	10.5%	138
Goat Lees	104	7.8%	223
Godinton	38	6.7%	237
Highfield	57	5.8%	249
Isle of Oxney	184	15.2%	24
Kennington	75	7.8%	222
Kingsnorth Village & Bridgefield	44	6.5%	240
Mersham, Sevington South with Finberry	95	7.4%	228
Norman	214	16.5%	17
Park Farm North	35	3.4%	262
Park Farm South	25	3.8%	261
Repton	85	3.9%	260
Rolvenden & Tenterden West	187	14.4%	37
Roman	50	3.3%	263
Saxon Shore	75	9.8%	160
Singleton East	35	5.3%	252
Singleton West	30	4.0%	259
Stanhope	143	11.6%	100
Tenterden North	112	9.7%	162
Tenterden South	123	9.7%	161
Tenterden St Michael's	97	9.4%	172
Upper Weald	192	14.5%	33

Ashford Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
			% fuel poverty 2022)
Victoria	396	12.9%	69
Washford	68	4.6%	256
Weald Central	258	10.7%	130
Weald North	131	12.4%	78
Weald South	292	12.0%	89
Willesborough	293	10.0%	152
Wye with Hinxhill	158	13.7%	51

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 13: Canterbury

Canterbury Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Barton	576	13.4%	59
Beltinge	287	9.9%	159
Blean Forest	233	10.3%	144
Chartham & Stone Street	326	10.5%	136
Chestfield	265	8.6%	199
Gorrell	689	12.4%	77
Greenhill	169	11.1%	113
Herne & Broomfield	288	7.3%	230
Heron	1,019	14.5%	35
Little Stour & Adisham	256	14.2%	42
Nailbourne	211	12.1%	87
Northgate	488	16.7%	15
Reculver	172	10.0%	151
Seasalter	309	8.5%	204
St Stephen's	514	16.8%	14
Sturry	386	10.9%	123
Swalecliffe	158	11.0%	117
Tankerton	158	10.5%	141
West Bay	181	12.2%	81
Westgate	672	13.1%	64
Wincheap	548	13.6%	52

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 14: Dartford

Dartford Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Bean & Village Park	82	7.1%	234
Brent	179	8.5%	203
Bridge	33	2.8%	265
Burnham	157	8.2%	211
Darenth	122	11.4%	104
Ebbsfleet	63	4.0%	258
Greenhithe & Knockhall	182	5.6%	250
Heath	207	8.7%	195
Joyden's Wood	133	7.1%	235
Longfield, New Barn & Southfleet	242	8.6%	198
Maypole & Leyton Cross	99	6.5%	242
Newtown	333	14.5%	34
Princes	392	14.6%	31
Stone Castle	197	6.1%	245
Stone House	330	10.1%	148
Swanscombe	505	15.8%	20
Temple Hill	346	8.9%	190
Town	192	9.7%	164
West Hill	276	9.7%	166
Wilmington, Sutton-at-Hone & Hawley	241	8.3%	209

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 15: Dover

Dover Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Alkham & Capel-le-Ferne	191	10.7%	131
Aylesham, Eythorne & Shepherdswell	676	13.8%	48
Buckland	435	13.4%	57
Dover Downs & River	255	10.6%	133
Eastry Rural	485	13.3%	60
Guston, Kingsdown & St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	396	13.1%	65
Little Stour & Ashstone	369	16.0%	19
Maxton & Elms Vale	208	11.1%	114
Middle Deal	372	11.6%	101
Mill Hill	412	11.9%	90
North Deal	481	13.4%	56
Sandwich	453	13.6%	54
St Radigunds	672	19.2%	7
Tower Hamlets	422	22.7%	4
Town & Castle	712	18.6%	12
Walmer	414	11.7%	95
Whitfield	190	7.5%	225

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 16: Folkestone & Hythe

Folkestone & Hythe Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Broadmead	274	12.8%	73
Cheriton	710	13.0%	67
East Folkestone	847	18.9%	8
Folkestone Central	1,168	18.8%	9
Folkestone Harbour	636	19.6%	6
Hythe	537	10.4%	142
Hythe Rural	300	10.0%	155
New Romney	357	10.9%	120
North Downs East	479	8.3%	207
North Downs West	255	12.7%	74
Romney Marsh	463	13.4%	55
Sandgate & West Folkestone	203	9.1%	184
Walland & Denge Marsh	525	15.7%	22

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 17: Gravesham

Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Chalk	88	9.0%	187
Coldharbour & Perry Street	552	14.9%	28
Denton	201	12.2%	82
Higham & Shorne	277	10.1%	149
Istead Rise, Cobham & Luddesdown	203	9.9%	156
Meopham North	177	9.5%	169
Meopham South & Vigo	141	8.0%	218
Northfleet & Springhead	487	14.3%	41
Painters Ash	184	7.9%	220
Pelham	382	18.6%	11
Riverview Park	194	8.3%	208
Rosherville	241	14.6%	32
Singlewell	221	10.9%	121
Town	759	14.7%	29
Westcourt	355	13.0%	68
Whitehill & Windmill Hill	362	11.5%	103
Woodlands	354	10.4%	143

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 18: Maidstone

Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Allington	218	6.4%	243
Barming and Teston	87	8.2%	213
Bearsted	281	8.0%	217
Boughton Monchelsea and Chart Sutton	129	10.8%	126
Boxley	177	5.0%	253
Bridge	257	8.7%	194
Coxheath and Hunton	319	9.1%	185
Detling and Thurnham	94	7.3%	231
Downswood and Otham	70	4.9%	255
East	384	10.0%	154
Fant	540	11.8%	92
Harrietsham and Lenham	305	10.1%	150
Headcorn	284	10.9%	124
Heath	183	6.5%	241
High Street	635	12.1%	86
Leeds	110	10.6%	135
Loose	85	8.1%	214
Marden and Yalding	499	12.5%	76
North	453	11.0%	118
North Downs	158	14.6%	30
Park Wood	267	7.4%	227
Shepway North	387	10.9%	125
Shepway South	254	10.0%	153
South	270	6.4%	244
Staplehurst	256	9.4%	175
Sutton Valence and Langley	165	13.3%	61

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 19: Sevenoaks

			Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Ash and New Ash Green	206	8.1%	
Brasted, Chevening and Sundridge	323	12.2%	147
Cowden and Hever	129	14.3%	110
Crockenhill and Well Hill	97	11.3%	72
Dunton Green and Riverhead	200	7.8%	80
Edenbridge North and East	194	8.0%	197
Edenbridge South and West	173	9.3%	210
Eynsford	71	8.5%	70
Farningham, Horton Kirby and South Darenth	209	9.6%	257
Fawkham and West Kingsdown	233	8.8%	23
Halstead, Knockholt and Badgers Mount	154	10.5%	189
Hartley and Hodsoll Street	210	8.4%	138
Hextable	136	7.8%	223
Kemsing	170	9.6%	237
Leigh and Chiddingstone Causeway	115	11.7%	249
Otford and Shoreham	211	10.9%	24
Penshurst, Fordcombe and Chiddingstone	143	14.0%	222
Seal and Weald	193	11.0%	240
Sevenoaks Eastern	188	10.8%	228
Sevenoaks Kippington	140	7.5%	17
Sevenoaks Northern	200	10.8%	262
Sevenoaks Town and St John's	285	9.5%	261
Swanley Christchurch and Swanley Village	213	8.2%	260
Swanley St Mary's	220	11.4%	37
Swanley White Oak	265	9.2%	263
Westerham and Crockham Hill	211	10.6%	160

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 20: Swale

Swale Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Abbey	336	11.1%	112
Bobbing, Iwade and Lower Halstow	128	5.8%	248
Borden and Grove Park	222	9.4%	174
Boughton and Courtenay	329	13.3%	62
Chalkwell	199	13.8%	50
East Downs	172	14.4%	38
Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	240	9.0%	188
Homewood	299	12.2%	85
Kemsley	132	5.3%	251
Milton Regis	256	9.7%	165
Minster Cliffs	374	10.5%	140
Murston	315	11.5%	102
Priory	138	11.3%	107
Queenborough and Halfway	486	14.1%	43
Roman	450	14.1%	44
Sheerness	1,254	23.2%	3
Sheppey Central	316	8.4%	206
Sheppey East	424	16.5%	16
St Ann's	231	9.9%	157
Teynham and Lynsted	418	15.0%	25
The Meads	121	6.0%	246
Watling	230	9.2%	180
West Downs	125	11.4%	106
Woodstock	200	7.4%	229

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 21: Thanet

Thanet Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Beacon Road	249	12.8%	71
Birchington North	198	10.3%	145
Birchington South	382	11.8%	93
Bradstowe	230	11.8%	91
Central Harbour	780	18.7%	10
Cliffsend and Pegwell	214	9.5%	171
Cliftonville East	280	9.2%	182
Cliftonville West	1,328	29.4%	1
Dane Valley	488	14.9%	27
Eastcliff	890	22.3%	5
Garlinge	277	13.1%	66
Kingsgate	79	8.6%	200
Margate Central	812	26.8%	2
Nethercourt	301	14.0%	45
Newington	325	14.4%	36
Northwood	409	14.0%	47
Salmestone	386	16.4%	18
Sir Moses Montefiore	345	15.8%	21
St Peters	365	11.3%	108
Thanet Villages	511	14.3%	39
Viking	393	11.7%	97
Westbrook	372	18.1%	13
Westgate-on-Sea	466	13.2%	63

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 22: Tonbridge & Malling

Tonbridge & Malling Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
			% fuel poverty 2022)
Aylesford North & North Downs	313	7.9%	219
Aylesford South & Ditton	336	8.6%	201
Birling, Leybourne & Ryarsh	144	5.9%	247
Borough Green & Platt	221	8.8%	191
Bourne	255	12.2%	83
Cage Green & Angel	279	7.2%	233
East and West Peckham, Mereworth & Watringbury	332	11.3%	111
East Malling, West Malling & Offham	355	9.9%	158
Higham	233	9.3%	177
Hildenborough	178	9.1%	186
Judd	303	10.5%	139
Kings Hill	114	3.3%	264
Larkfield	237	6.7%	238
Pilgrims with Ightham	283	11.0%	119
Snodland East & Ham Hill	222	12.0%	88
Snodland West & Holborough Lakes	212	6.6%	239
Trench	306	10.8%	129
Vauxhall	386	10.2%	146
Walderslade	56	4.9%	254

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 23: Tunbridge Wells

Tunbridge Wells Ward 2023 Name	Fuel poverty 2022	% fuel poor households 2022	Rank out of 265 Kent wards (1=highest % fuel poverty 2022)
Benenden and Cranbrook	403	13.4%	58
Brenchley and Horsmonden	277	12.6%	75
Broadwater	196	9.7%	163
Capel	116	12.3%	79
Culverden	458	10.7%	132
Frittenden and Sissinghurst	132	13.8%	49
Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	285	15.0%	26
Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	380	13.6%	53
Paddock Wood East	132	7.0%	236
Paddock Wood West	116	7.2%	232
Pantiles and St Mark's Park	279	9.2%	183
Pembury	333	9.3%	179
Rusthall	214	8.7%	193
Sherwood	241	11.0%	116
Southborough and High Brooms	305	8.7%	196
Southborough North	372	11.6%	99
Speldhurst and Bidborough	176	9.4%	173
St James'	220	9.3%	176
St John's	336	11.7%	96
	343	11.7%	94

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Presented by: Kent Analytics, Kent County Council

Related documents

Further information on deprivation can be found on our [Deprivation & Poverty](#) webpages.