

**Table 4: Homes retrofitted, emissions reductions, NHS cost reductions and jobs supported by future scenarios**

	<b>Fuel poor homes and council-owned homes retrofitted with energy efficiency measures to EPC C standard</b>	<b>Emissions reductions achieved from retrofit of fuel poor homes and council-owned homes</b>	<b>NHS cost reductions achieved</b>	<b>Jobs supported</b>
		Based on the difference in emissions between lower EPC rated houses and lower EPC rated houses	These savings arise from avoiding the treatment costs associated with cold homes, such as addressing conditions such as asthma, arthritis and pneumonia <sup>1</sup>	The median pay of these jobs is likely to be at least 10% higher than the median wage in every region of England <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Scenario One: The status quo</b></p> <p>No action taken to improve investment, offer clarity and increase knowledge and information</p> <p>Investment of around £4bn to 2030, continuing progress towards the Government's target to end fuel poverty by 2030.</p>	<p>A total of 1.15 million homes retrofitted to EPC C by 2030. This would mean that, on average, 333 homes retrofitted a day. It would also mean a total of £230m saved from energy bills by 2030.</p> <p>This figure consists of roughly 936,900 fuel poor homes (of all tenures) and 208,100 homes owned by councils.</p> <p>This would leave 1.97m fuel poor homes and 380,000 council-owned homes below EPC C in England in 2030.</p>	<p>These retrofitted homes would result in a total reduction of 2.57 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p> <p>Retrofitted fuel poor homes would result in a reduction in emissions of 2.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p> <p>Retrofitted council-owned homes would result in a reduction in emissions of 0.47 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p>	<p>There will be a reduced cost to the NHS of £600 million per annum from the retrofit of fuel poor homes.</p>	<p>There will be demand for an additional 7,540 full-time equivalent (FTE) skilled workers from investment in fuel poverty retrofit and LA-owned home retrofit (this excludes the FTEs for the installation of heat pumps, which are covered in the next table).</p> <p>These additional FTE workers would equate to roughly 3% of the increase in unemployment that has occurred since the start of the pandemic.</p>

1. PHE, September 2014, Fuel Poverty and cold related health problems  
 2. WPI Economics assessment of ONS ASHE SOC data, December 2020

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	<b>Fuel poor homes and council-owned homes retrofitted with energy efficiency measures to EPC C standard</b>	<b>Emissions reductions achieved from retrofit of fuel poor homes and council-owned homes</b>	<b>NHS cost reductions achieved</b>	<b>Jobs supported</b>
		Based on the difference in emissions between lower EPC rated houses and lower EPC rated houses	These savings arise from avoiding the treatment costs associated with cold homes, such as addressing conditions such as asthma, arthritis	The median pay of these jobs is likely to be at least 10% higher than the median wage in every
<p><b>Scenario Two: Intermediary action</b></p> <p>Some action taken to improve investment, offer clarity and increase knowledge and information</p> <p>Investment of around £8.1bn to 2030, making increased progress towards the Government's <b>target to end fuel poverty by 2030.</b></p>	<p>A total of 2.32 million homes retrofitted to EPC C by 2030, 1.17 million more than Scenario One. This would mean that, on average, 675 homes retrofitted a day, 342 more than Scenario One. It would also mean a total of £464 million saved from energy bills by 2030, £234 million more than Scenario One.</p> <p>The total figure for retrofitted homes consists of roughly 1.92 million fuel poor homes (of all tenures) and 398,100 homes owned by councils.</p> <p>This would leave 984,900 fuel poor homes and 190,000 council-owned homes below EPC C in England in 2030.</p>	<p>These retrofitted homes would result in a total reduction of 5.29 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030. This is 2.72 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e than Scenario One.</p> <p>These retrofitted fuel poor homes would result in a reduction in emissions of 4.4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p> <p>Retrofitted LA-owned homes would result in a reduction in emissions of 0.89 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p>	<p>Reduced costs to the NHS of £1.3 billion per annum.</p>	<p>There will be demand for an additional 15,279 FTE skilled workers from investment in fuel poverty retrofit and LA-owned home retrofit ((this excludes the FTEs for the installation of heat pumps, which are covered in the next table). This is 7,735 FTE skilled workers more than Scenario One.</p>

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	<b>Fuel poor homes and council-owned homes retrofitted with energy efficiency measures to EPC C standard</b>	<b>Emissions reductions achieved from retrofit of fuel poor homes and council-owned homes</b>	<b>NHS cost reductions achieved</b>	<b>Jobs supported</b>
<p><b>Scenario Three: Comprehensive action</b></p> <p>Comprehensive action taken to improve investment, offer clarity and increase knowledge and information</p> <p>Investment of around £12.2bn to 2030, enough to meet the Government's target to end fuel poverty by 2030.</p>	<p>A total of 3.49 million homes retrofitted to EPC C by 2030, 2.34 million more than Scenario One. This would mean that, on average, 1,017 homes retrofitted a day, 684 more than Scenario One. It would also mean a total of £698 million saved from energy bills by 2030, £468 million more than Scenario One.</p> <p>The total figure for retrofitted homes consists of roughly 2.91 million fuel poor homes (of all tenures) and 588,200 homes owned by local authorities.</p>	<p>Based on the difference in emissions between lower EPC rated houses and lower EPC rated houses</p> <p>These retrofitted homes would result in a total reduction of 7.92 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030. This is 5.35 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e than Scenario One.</p> <p>These retrofitted fuel poor homes would result in a reduction in emissions of 6.6 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p> <p>Retrofitted council-owned homes would result in a reduction in emissions of 1.32 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p>	<p>These savings arise from avoiding the treatment costs associated with cold homes, such as addressing conditions such as asthma, arthritis and pneumonia</p> <p>Reduced costs to the NHS by £1.9 billion per annum.</p>	<p>The median pay of these jobs is likely to be at least 10% higher than the median wage in every</p> <p>There will be demand for an additional 23,014 FTE skilled workers from investment in fuel poverty retrofit and council-owned home retrofit (this excludes the FTEs for the installation of heat pumps, which are covered in the next table). This is 15,474 FTE skilled workers more than Scenario One.</p> <p>These additional FTE workers equate to roughly 9% of the increase in unemployment that has occurred since the start of the pandemic.</p>