This report includes an update from all energy suppliers in the energy market in Great Britain.

At end of 2021, there were **27.8 million** smart and advanced meters in homes and small businesses in Great Britain, of which **23.6 million** were smart in smart mode or advanced meters at the end of 2021.

50% of all meters are smart or advanced meters; a **seven** percentage point increase from the end of 2020.

A total of **3.8 million** meters were installed in 2021, with most installed by large suppliers (6% by small suppliers). While 2021 continued to see coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions, installations increased by 19% compared to 2020, though remain lower than pre-COVID levels.

**What you need to know about these statistics:**
This quarterly release includes information on the number of smart meters installed in domestic properties and smaller non-domestic sites by large energy suppliers in fourth quarter of 2021, as well as the total number of meters operated on 31 December 2021. The report also includes annual information for small suppliers to the end of 2021.
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Introduction

This quarterly release presents statistics on the roll-out of smart meters in Great Britain. It reports the number of smart meters installed in domestic properties and smaller non-domestic sites during the fourth quarter of 2021 by large energy suppliers, as well as the total number of meters they operated on 31 December 2021. This release also includes an update on small suppliers’ installation activity during 2021 and meters operated at the end of 2021. The report also includes some estimated data for small suppliers who exited the energy market in late 2021; see Technical Information for guidance on how their activity has been included.

The replacement of traditional gas and electricity meters with smart meters is an essential national infrastructure upgrade for Great Britain that will help make our energy system cheaper, cleaner and more reliable. Smart meters are the next generation of gas and electricity meters and offer a range of intelligent functions. For example, they can tell customers how much energy they are using in pounds and pence through an In-Home Display (IHD). This information helps customers manage their energy use, save money and reduce emissions. Smart meters communicate automatically with energy suppliers, which avoids manual meter reads and provides customers with accurate bills.

Smart meters also support the transition to a low-carbon energy system by unlocking new approaches to managing demand. Products such as smart ‘time of use’ tariffs incentivise consumers to save money by using energy away from peak times and enable technologies such as electric vehicles and smart appliances to be cost-effectively integrated with renewable energy sources.

The successful delivery of smart metering benefits depends upon coordinated effort from a wide range of organisations. The Smart Metering Implementation Programme is led by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), regulated by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem), and delivered by energy suppliers. The majority of meter installations to date have been first generation smart meters (SMETS1). They have provided energy suppliers with valuable experience and are helping consumers save energy and money. Energy suppliers are now installing second generation smart meters (SMETS2) as the default choice.

Ahead of the national smart metering communications infrastructure being in place, the Government defined a standard, known as SMETS1, to ensure minimum common functionality and to stop the variability in the smart-type meters which some energy suppliers were already installing at that time. This was important to ensure a consistent consumer experience and for these meters to be later enrolled into the communications network and made interoperable between all energy suppliers.

SMETS1 meters are now being moved onto the national communications network, run by the Data Communications Company (DCC), so that consumers regain and keep smart services if they switch supplier. Meters are being enrolled remotely, without consumers needing to take any action, and priority is being given to those which have temporarily lost smart functionality. SMETS2 meters are connected to the DCC’s network from the point of installation, so are already compatible between energy suppliers.

The next quarterly publication is planned for publication on 26 May 2022.
Meters in operation

In the data tables accompanying this publication, Table 1 shows domestic meters operated by large suppliers, Table 3 shows non-domestic meters operated by large suppliers and Table 5 shows annual data on meters in operation, for both large and small suppliers. All tables also show the split by fuel and meter type.

At the end of 2021, there were 27.8 million smart and advanced meters in Great Britain in homes and small businesses.\(^1\)\(^2\) Of these, 23.6 million were smart meters operating in smart mode or advanced meters, an increase of 4.5 million from the end of 2020. This means that 42% of all meters were smart in smart mode or advanced meters, with a further 7% of meters being smart meters in traditional mode. In total, at the end of 2021, 50% of meters operating were smart, an increase of eight percentage points from the end of 2020 (Figure 1).\(^3\) Of the 27.8 million smart and advanced meters, 15.3 million are SMETS1, 11.1 million SMETS2 and 1.3 million advanced.

**Figure 1: Half of all meters in operation are smart**

*Great Britain, meters operated by all energy suppliers*  
*End 2020 and end 2021*

![Circle chart showing 58% smart meters, 34% smart mode, and 8% non-smart meters in 2020, and 50% smart meters, 42% smart mode, and 7% non-smart meters in 2021.]

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Table 1 summarises how the total smart meters in operation at the end of 2021 is split across domestic and non-domestic sectors and large and small suppliers. For a full breakdown including by fuel type, see Table 5 in the accompanying tables to this report.

**Table 1: There were 27.8 million smart and advanced meters operating at end of 2021**

*Great Britain, to end of 2021*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Large Suppliers</th>
<th>Small Suppliers</th>
<th>Total(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smart (smart mode) and</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>advanced meters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic meters</td>
<td>21,853,000</td>
<td>137,000</td>
<td>23,594,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-domestic meters</td>
<td>1,159,000</td>
<td>445,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smart (traditional mode)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic meters</td>
<td>4,088,000</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>4,184,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-domestic meters</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>27,129,000</td>
<td>649,000</td>
<td>27,778,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to BEIS.

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1 This includes updated data from both large and small suppliers to the end of the year
2 See Technical Information section for supplier changes in 2021
3 Note, statistics presented are independently rounded. This means the sum of their components may differ from the totals.
Smart meters can temporarily operate in traditional mode for several reasons including:

- customers switching to suppliers currently unable to operate the meter in smart mode,
- meters being unable to communicate via the wide area network at the point of reporting,
- customers having their meter installed in traditional mode,
- installed meters yet to be commissioned (e.g., in new build premises).

SMETS1 meters are being remotely enrolled onto the DCC's national network in order to restore smart services, and priority is being given to those which are temporarily operating in traditional mode.

**Operational meters in domestic properties**

Collectively across both large and small energy suppliers, there were 26.1 million smart meters in domestic properties in Great Britain at the end of 2021; 50% of all domestic meters. Of the 26.1 million domestic smart meters operating at the end of 2021, 22.0 million were smart meters operating in smart mode (Figure 2). At the end of 2021, 13% of all smart meters were in prepayment mode, broadly in line with the levels of prepayment meters in the market (14%).

**Figure 2: Forty-two percent of domestic meters were smart meters operating in smart mode**

Great Britain, domestic meters operated by all energy suppliers
End 2021, millions

![Smart Meter Statistics in Great Britain](image)

Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to BEIS.

Figure 3 illustrates that large energy suppliers operated 99% of domestic meters at the end of 2021; this is five percentage points higher than at the end of 2020. The increase is due the number of small suppliers exiting the energy market during 2021 where most customers have been transferred to large suppliers as part of the Supplier of Last Resort Process. The definition for large suppliers has also been updated for end 2021, so that more suppliers are included. Of the smart meters operated by large suppliers, 84% were operated in smart mode.

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Figure 3: A greater proportion of meters were smart meters for large suppliers compared to small suppliers
Great Britain, domestic meters
End 2021, millions

The annual increase in smart meters operating in smart mode is shown in Figure 4. The latest figures show that 22.0 million domestic smart meters in smart mode were operated by all energy suppliers, up by 25% from the end of 2020. This increase is driven by new installations in 2021 as well as ongoing enrolment of dormant SMETS1 meters on to the national communications network, run by DCC.

Figure 4: Domestic smart meters operating in smart mode increased to 22.0 million at the end of 2021
Great Britain, domestic smart meters operated in smart mode by all energy suppliers 2012 to 2021, millions

Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to BEIS.
Operational meters in smaller non-domestic sites

Collectively across both large and small energy suppliers, there were 1.6 million smart and advanced meters in non-domestic sites in Great Britain at the end of 2021; 49% of all meters (Figure 5). The proportion of meters in operation that were smart or advanced meters remains broadly consistent when including smart meters operating in traditional mode, since so few were operating in traditional mode.

**Figure 5: Forty-nine per cent of non-domestic meters are smart or advanced meters**

Great Britain, non-domestic meters operated by all energy suppliers
End 2021, millions

![Figure 5 diagram]

Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to BEIS.

Figure 6 illustrates that large energy suppliers operated 77% of non-domestic meters at the end of 2021, of which 45% were smart meters operating in smart mode or advanced meters. For small suppliers, 59% were smart meters operating in smart mode or advanced meters.

**Figure 6: Small suppliers operate a greater proportion of non-domestic meters compared to the domestic sector**

Great Britain, non-domestic meters
End 2021

![Figure 6 diagram]

Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to BEIS.
Meters installed

In the data tables accompanying this publication, Table 2 shows a quarterly breakdown of domestic meters installed by large suppliers, Table 4 shows the non-domestic installations by large suppliers and Table 6 gives the annual installation data for both large and small suppliers. All tables show the split by fuel and meter type.

A total of 3.8 million meters were installed in 2021, with most installed by large suppliers (6% by small suppliers). While 2021 continued to see coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions, installations increased by 19% compared to 2020, though remain lower than pre-COVID levels (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Smart and advanced meters installations have increased in 2021 compared to 2020**

Great Britain, smart and advanced meters installed by all energy suppliers 2012 to 2021, millions

Meters installed in domestic properties

In 2021, a total of 3.6 million smart meters were installed in domestic properties, of which 95% (3.4 million) were installed by large suppliers and 5% (198,100) by small suppliers. In total, domestic installations have increased by 18% since 2020. Figure 8 shows quarterly installation activity by large energy suppliers over the course of the smart meter rollout. In Q4 2021, 833,700 smart meters were installed by large energy suppliers representing a five percent decrease in smart meter installations compared to the previous quarter.
Meters installed in smaller non-domestic properties

In 2021, 145,900 smart and advanced meters were installed in smaller non-domestic sites by all energy suppliers in Great Britain; an increase of 48% on 2020 and similar to levels last seen in 2018 (Figure 9). Of these meters, 114,200 (78%) were installed by large suppliers and 31,700 (22%) by small suppliers. The majority of large supplier installations were electricity meters (86%).
Quarterly installation activity by large energy suppliers in the non-domestic sites is shown in Figure 10. In Q4 2021, there were 24,900 smart and advanced meters installed in smaller non-domestic sites by large energy suppliers. This is 20% less than were completed during the previous quarter but remains at pre-COVID levels. Figure 9 shows that the majority of non-domestic installations continue to be smart rather than advanced; in Q4 2021 the proportion was 79%.

**Figure 10: For the second quarter, eight in ten smart/advanced meters installed at non-domestic sites were smart meters**

**Great Britain, non-domestic meters installed by large suppliers**

Q3 2012 to Q4 2021, thousands

Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to BEIS.
Accompanying tables

The following tables are available in two formats on the department’s statistics website https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/smart-meters-statistics:

**Quarterly – Large Supplier Data**
1. Quarterly domestic meters operated by large suppliers
2. Quarterly domestic smart meters installed by large energy suppliers
3. Quarterly non-domestic meters operated by large energy suppliers
4. Quarterly non-domestic smart and advanced meters installed by large energy suppliers

**Annual – Large and Small Supplier Data**
5. Annual meters operated by large and small energy suppliers
6. Annual smart and advanced meters installed by large and small energy suppliers

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5 Excel (.xlsx) and Open Document Spreadsheet (.ods)
Large energy suppliers report data quarterly and data is reported annually by small suppliers. This means that the total meters covered in the quarterly data varies due to customers switching between large and small suppliers. This data is received by BEIS one month after the end of each reporting period. It undergoes quality assurance before being combined to provide an industry-level estimate, protecting commercial sensitivity. The data used in this report includes the number of meters installed in each period, while the number of meters in operation is calculated at the end point.

The first statistical report on the Smart Meter roll-out was published in Q2 2013 for large energy suppliers. Subsequent reports are published on a quarterly basis. Annual small supplier data was published alongside large supplier data for the first time for Q4 2015. Prior to this, data received from many of the small suppliers did not meet the quality standards required for publication.

Energy supplier data is cross-checked against external administrative data sources such as ElectraLink, DCC and Xoserve. These data sources have also been used for estimating installation activity for 23 small energy suppliers who exited the energy market between August and December 2021, and meters operating and installations for two suppliers (Together Energy and Xcel Energy) who exited the market at the start of 2022. The remaining suppliers have had their customer portfolio migrated to the Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) and are therefore included in their operating data. These estimates represent less than 1% of the total number of meters operated by all energy suppliers at the end of 2021 and 2% of smart and advanced meter installations in 2021.

In addition to the recent market exits, there have also been some definitional changes to the large supplier classification, so that more suppliers are included. This means that E and So Energy, which includes ESB, will be transitioned into large energy suppliers (Table 2); their meters in operation have been transitioned in the Q4 2021 publication to avoid disclosing individual supplier information. Installation activity for these suppliers to date will remain in the small supplier group and will be reported with the large supplier group from the Q1 2022 publication.

**Table 2: Suppliers transitioning to large supplier classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Removed</th>
<th>Detailed information (where applicable)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utility Warehouse</td>
<td>Q4 2013</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shell Energy Retail</td>
<td>Q1 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Previously known as First Utility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVO</td>
<td>Q1 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilita</td>
<td>Q1 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Energy</td>
<td>Q2 2016</td>
<td>Q4 2017</td>
<td>Transitioned to small supplier classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2016</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>Bought by Octopus Energy in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2017</td>
<td>Q1 2019</td>
<td>Ceased trading, customers transitioned to OVO Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulb</td>
<td>Q1 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octopus Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avro Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>Q3 2021</td>
<td>Ceased trading, customers transitioned to Octopus Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Network Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>Q1 2021</td>
<td>Ceased trading, customers transitioned to EDF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Energy Suppliers included in this report

**14 Large Energy Suppliers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Gas</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulb</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>Combined reporting with E.ON, following merger in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.ON Next</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opus Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>Q3 2021</td>
<td>Ceased trading, customers transitioned to British Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nPower</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So Energy</td>
<td>Q4 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>Includes ESB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before Q1 2016, meters installed under the mandate by energy suppliers before they transitioned to large suppliers were included within the historic installation estimates for large suppliers. This ensured that reported totals installed to date by large energy suppliers were as accurate as possible. Following the introduction of small supplier statistics in Q4 2015, this was no longer needed. Historic installation totals for transitioning suppliers remain in the small supplier totals reported on at the end of the previous calendar year.

**62 Small Energy suppliers at the end of 2021:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Added</th>
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<th>Detailed information (where applicable)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ampower*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avanti Gas</td>
<td>ENGI</td>
<td>Neon Reef*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BES Utilities</td>
<td>Entice Energy*</td>
<td>Northumbria Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BlueGreen Energy*</td>
<td>Foxglove Energy</td>
<td>Omni Energy*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPG Energy</td>
<td>Gazprom</td>
<td>Opal Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Green Supply</td>
<td>Good Energy</td>
<td>Orbit Energy*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryt Energy</td>
<td>GOTO Energy*</td>
<td>Positive Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona Energy</td>
<td>Green Energy</td>
<td>PFP Energy*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNG*</td>
<td>Green Supplier Limited*</td>
<td>Pure Planet*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado*</td>
<td>Hub Energy*</td>
<td>Regent Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Gas &amp; Power</td>
<td>Igloo Energy*</td>
<td>Shell Energy UK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-ENERGI</td>
<td>Logicor Energy</td>
<td>Smarcest Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daligas*</td>
<td>MA Energy*</td>
<td>Smarcest Energy Business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta Gas &amp; Power</td>
<td>Marble Power</td>
<td>Symbio Energy*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drax Energy</td>
<td>Maxen Power</td>
<td>Total Energies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyce Energy</td>
<td>MB Energy</td>
<td>Social Energy*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecotricity</td>
<td>MoneyPlus Energy*</td>
<td>Squeaky Clean Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Small suppliers who have exited the market and have been estimated in the Q4 2021 publication. For more information on the estimation, refer to the beginning of the [Technical Information](#) section

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* Meters installed included in the large supplier group from the subsequent quarter
### Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Advanced meters</strong></th>
<th>Advanced meters must, at minimum, be able to store half-hourly electricity and hourly gas data, to which the non-domestic customer has timely access and the supplier has remote access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DCC</strong></td>
<td>Data Communications Company (DCC) - the holder of the Smart Meter communication licence, Smart DCC Ltd. The DCC Licence was awarded under section 7AB of the Gas Act 1986, and section 5 of the Electricity Act, each allowing Smart DCC Ltd to undertake the activity of providing a Smart Meter communication service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic properties</strong></td>
<td>Properties where the customer is supplied with electricity or gas, wholly or mainly for domestic purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IHD</strong></td>
<td>In-Home Display (IHD) - an electronic device paired to the Smart Metering System, which provides near real-time information on a consumer’s energy consumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Large energy suppliers**   | From 2022  
Supply gas and/or electricity to at least 150,000 metering points irrespective of domestic/non-domestic market  
Pre-2022  
Supplying either gas or electricity to at least 250,000 metering points. An energy supplier need only supply 250,000 domestic or non-domestic customers a single fuel to be classed as a large energy supplier (e.g. an energy supplier supplying gas to 250,000 domestic customers and no electricity or non-domestic customers is a large energy supplier). Note that up to Q3 2019, large suppliers were defined by domestic customers only. |
| **Non-smart meters**         | All meters which are not smart (or advanced for non-domestic) meters |
| **Ofgem**                    | Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) - the Government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets in Great Britain |
| **Small energy suppliers**   | From 2022  
Supply gas and/or electricity to less than 150,000 metering points irrespective of domestic/non-domestic market  
Pre-2022  
Supplying either gas or electricity to less than 250,000 metering points. |
| **Smaller non-domestic sites** | Business or public sector customers whose sites use low to medium amounts of electricity (Balancing and Settlement Code Profile Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4) or gas (using less than 732MWh of gas per annum) |
| **Smart meter**              | Compliant with the Smart Meter Equipment Technical Specification (SMETS) and has functionality such as being able to transmit meter readings to energy suppliers and receive data remotely |
| **SMETS1**                   | Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification version 1 (SMETS1) - the first version of the Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification which was designated by the Secretary of State |
| **SMETS2**                   | Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification version 2 (SMETS2) - the second version of the Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification which was designated by the Secretary of State |
Further information

Future updates to these statistics

The next quarterly publication is planned for publication on 26 May 2022. The content and format of the quarterly smart meters statistical report is open to review and will seek to include more relevant information as it becomes available. The format and context may be subject to change in future versions.

Related statistics

Further information can be found on the energy statistics webpage.

The figures within this publication series represent a large sub-set of meters found in other Departmental consumption statistics.

Sub-national gas and electricity consumption statistics

This publication provides estimates of annual electricity and gas consumption below national level. Latest estimates are for 2020 covering UK, the data for 2021 is due to be published in December 2022.

Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)

DUKES contains annual data on production and consumption of overall energy and of the individual fuels in the United Kingdom. Also includes a commentary covering all the major aspects of energy and gives a comprehensive picture of energy production and use over the last five years with key series back to 1970.

National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED)

The National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED) was set up to provide a better understanding of energy use and energy efficiency in domestic and non-domestic buildings in Great Britain. The data framework matches gas and electricity consumption data, collected for BEIS sub-national energy consumption statistics, with information on energy efficiency measures installed in homes, from the Homes Energy Efficiency Database (HEED), Green Deal, the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Feed-in Tariff (FIT) scheme. It also includes data about property attributes and household characteristics, obtained from a range of sources.

Revisions policy

The BEIS statistical revisions policy sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.
Uses of these statistics

The data associated with this release is used in internal analysis to help form policy decisions and is also used by industry to monitor trends in the roll-out. The data within and associated with this publication are also used to answer Parliamentary questions and Freedom of Information requests.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and should be sent to: smartmeter.stats@beis.gov.uk

The BEIS statement on statistical public engagement and data standards sets out the department’s commitments on public engagement and data standards as outlined by the Code of Practice for Statistics.

Pre-release access to statistics

Some ministers and officials receive access to these statistics up to 24 hours before release. Details of the arrangements for doing this and a list of the ministers and officials that receive pre-release access to these statistics can be found in the BEIS statement of compliance with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

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- Media enquiries: 020 7215 1000
- General enquiries: smartmetering@beis.gov.uk