



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy



# Household Energy Efficiency Headline Release

Statistical Release:  
National Statistics

20 December 2018



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Further information on energy statistics is available at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics>

This document is also available from our website at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics>

# Headline Release

## Introduction

This release presents the latest statistics on the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD), and includes an update on the measurement against the one million homes target. More detailed analysis of ECO, GD Assessments, GD Plans, the now closed Green Deal Home Improvement Fund and Green Deal Communities programme together with home insulation levels are available in the [detailed statistical report](#).

This report only includes ECO data up to September 2018 when ECO Help-To-Heat closed, rather than October which would usually be included in a December release due to the ECO3 phase not starting until 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2018. As a result of this statistics that cover both ECO and GD don't go beyond September 2018.

## Key points

### Energy Efficiency Measures, Households and Carbon Savings

- Since 2013, around 2.5 million measures were installed in almost 2.0 million properties through ECO and under the Green Deal Framework to the end of September 2018 (the latest month that we have complete data for). Around 2.4 million of these installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through ECO (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).
- In Q3 2018, around 72,200 measures were installed through ECO in around an additional 59,100 households (Tables 2.2 and 2.2.3).
- The Clean Growth Strategy<sup>1</sup> announced a target to upgrade around one million homes through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and other Government domestic energy efficiency schemes, including insulation and other energy efficiency measures. The period covered is over five years from the start of May 2015 through until the end of April 2020. In the first three years and five months of the target period up to September 2018, around 826,200 homes have had at least one improvement measure installed under ECO or the Green Deal. (Infographic 1, Table 1.2.1).

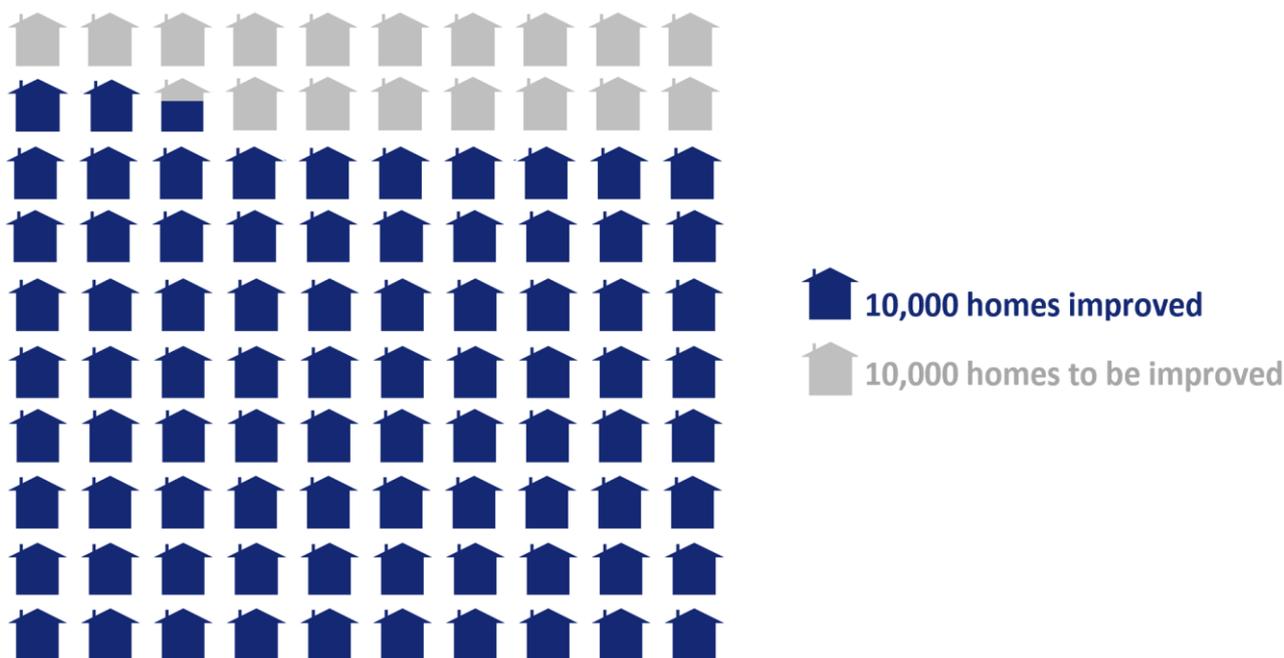
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<sup>1</sup> Clean Growth Strategy 2017: Page 13

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/651916/BEIS\\_The\\_Clean\\_Growth\\_online\\_12.10.17.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/651916/BEIS_The_Clean_Growth_online_12.10.17.pdf)

“Support around £3.6 billion of investment to upgrade around a million homes through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), and extend support for home energy efficiency improvements until 2028 at the current level of ECO funding.”

**Infographic 1: Proportion of the 1 million homes target achieved, up to end September 2018**

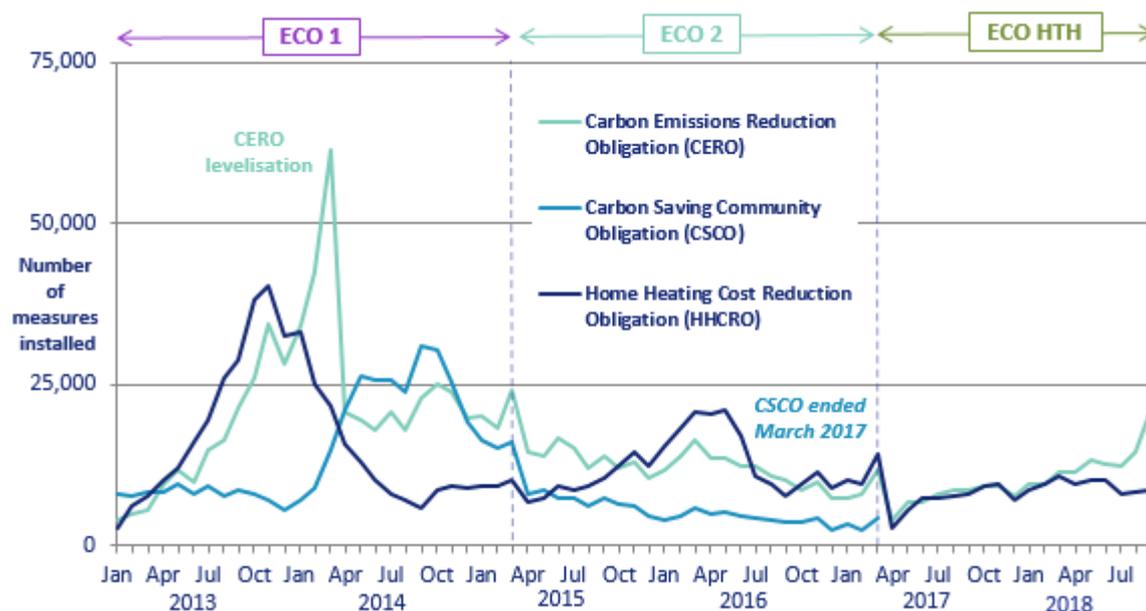


- The provisional estimated lifetime carbon savings of measures installed by the end of September 2018, under ECO (excluding Affordable Warmth), Cashback, GDHIF and GD Plans was up to 37.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub> with provisional estimated lifetime energy savings up to 150,600 GWh (Table 1.3). Over the last quarter, up to an additional 1.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub> and 5,600 GWh of lifetime savings were achieved through these schemes.

ECO Measures Installed and Households

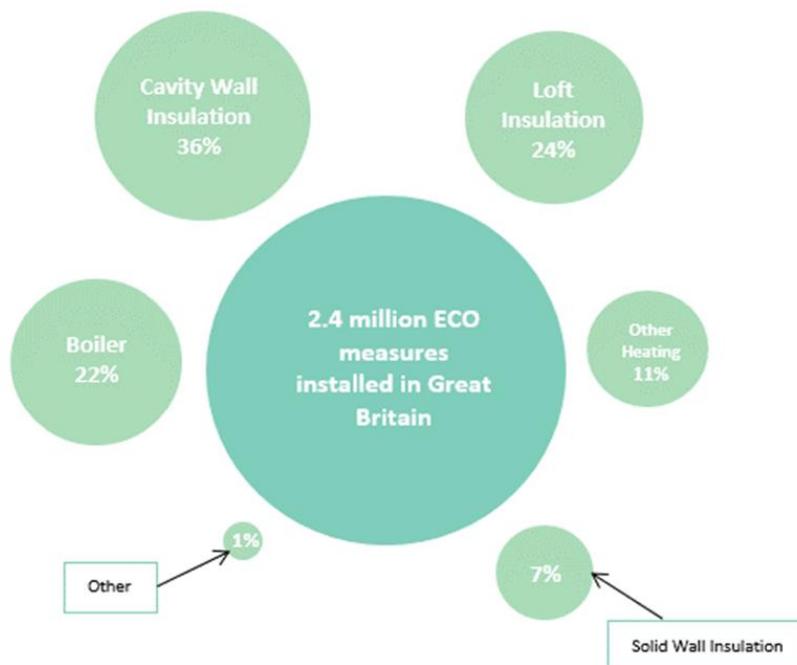
- Provisional figures show there were around 2,439,600 measures installed under ECO up to the end of September 2018; with around 29,500 installed in September. September delivery was 32 per cent higher than the 22,500 measures installed in August 2018 and the highest monthly delivery under ECO Help-To-Heat. This was driven by a monthly increase of 47 per cent in the number of measures for the Carbon Saving Target (CERO) target which closed at the end of ECO Help-To-Heat.
- Provisionally, over the eighteen months of ECO Help-To-Heat, 329,200 measures were installed. Compared with ECO2, the size of the obligation was reduced for ECO Help-To-Heat. The average number of measures installed per month is 37 per cent lower than during the ECO2 period (April 2015-March 2017); however, the reported average cost per quarter for ECO Help-To-Heat Obligation is around 25 per cent lower than ECO2 (Table 2.8).

**Chart 1: ECO measures installed, by obligation, by month, up to end September 2018**



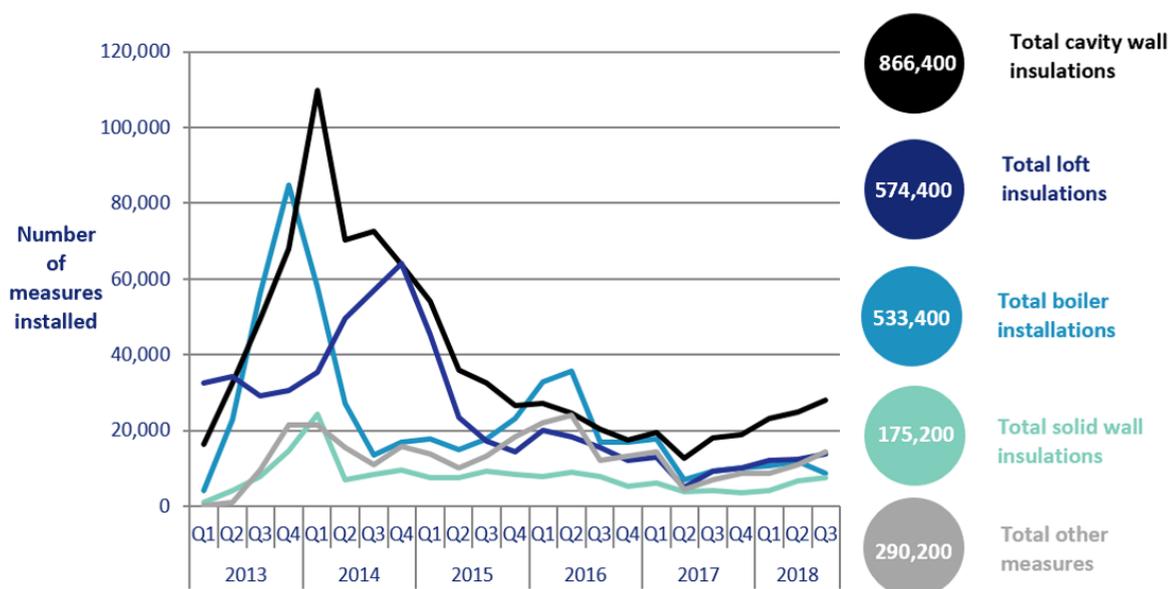
- Through ECO, the combination of Affordable Warmth and the Carbon Savings Community obligations have delivered around 1.39 million measures in around 1.05 million low income and vulnerable households, or households in specified areas of low income, by the end of September 2018. (Tables 2.1.1 & 2.1.1a). Within ECO Help-To-Heat, the Affordable Warmth obligation has delivered around 146,300 measures in around 111,500 households, by the end of September 2018 - although some of these households may have also received an ECO 1 or 2 measure (Table 2.1.1a). In Q3 2018, 24,300 measures were installed though Affordable Warmth to an additional 16,300 households.
- Of all notified ECO measures installed to end of September 2018, 36 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 24 per cent were for loft insulation and 22 per cent were for boiler upgrades. There were around 175,200 solid wall insulations which accounted for seven per cent of all measures (Tables 2.1.1 & 2.1.1a and Infographic 2).
- Of all notified ECO Help-To-Heat measures installed to end of September 2018, 38 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 19 per cent were for loft insulation and 17 per cent were for boiler upgrades. Fifteen per cent were for 'other heating' and there were around 30,100 solid wall insulations which accounted for nine per cent of all measures (Table 2.1.1a).

**Infographic 2: ECO measures by measure type, up to end September 2018**



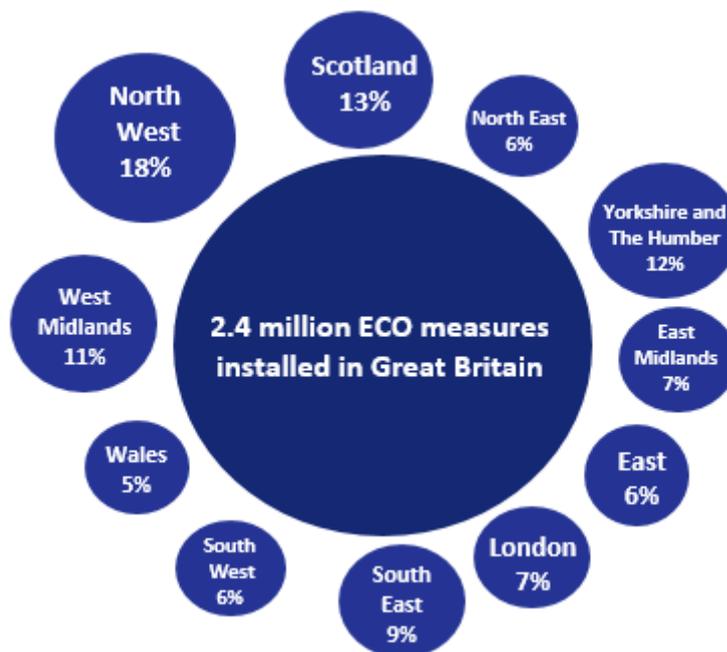
- Chart 2 shows that the highest quarterly delivery of cavity wall insulation was Q1 2014 (around 109,800 measures, 44 per cent of all measures for that quarter), which was partly due to a carbon saving score uplift in this period. While the number of measures is lower in Q3 2018, cavity wall insulation represented 39 per cent (27,900) of all Q3 2018 measures. The highest quarterly delivery of loft insulation was Q4 2014 (64,200 measures, 38 per cent of that quarter’s measures) which was partly due to the ECO amendment order (allowing cheaper measures to be installed). Loft insulation represented 19 per cent of all measures (13,800) in Q3 2018. The highest quarterly delivery for boilers was Q4 2013 (around 84,700 measures, 39 per cent of all Q4 2013 measures), when energy companies were focussing on their Affordable warmth target. Boilers represented 12 per cent (8,500) of all measures in Q3 2018. The highest quarterly delivery for solid wall insulation was Q1 2014 (around 24,200 measures, 10 per cent of all Q1 2014 measures). Solid wall insulation represented 11 per cent (7,600) of all measures in Q3 2018 (Chart 2, Table 2.1.2).

**Chart 2: ECO measures installed, by measure type, by quarter, up to end September 2018**



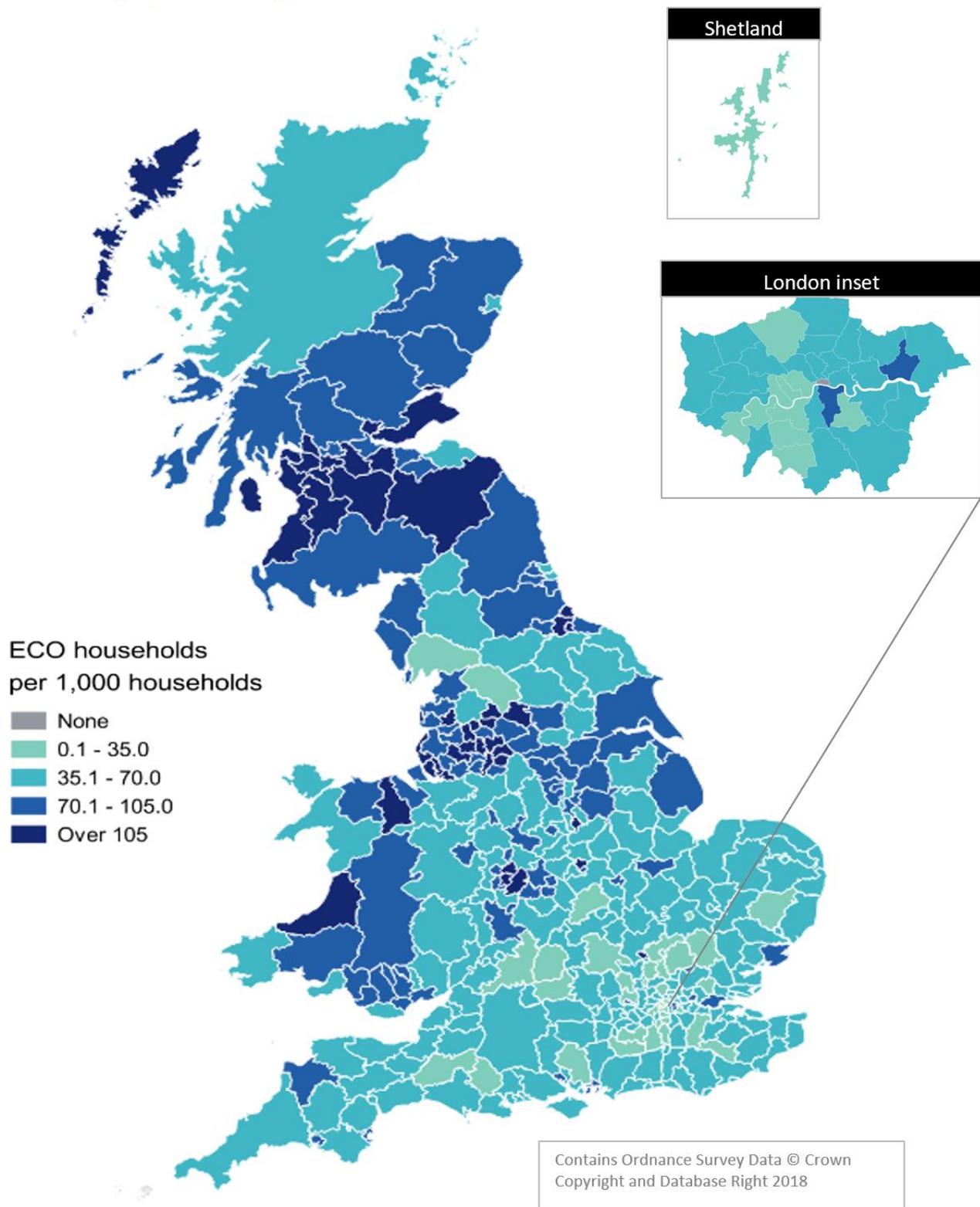
- Up to the end of September 2018, around one fifth (18 per cent) of ECO measures were in the North West (444,700), the highest in any region. 13 per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (306,700) and five per cent were in Wales (132,500). In Q3 2018 around 15 per cent of ECO measures were in the North West (10,700), the highest in any English region, 16 per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (11,400) and six per cent were in Wales (4,600). (Infographic 3, Table 2.2).

### Infographic 3: ECO measures by region, up to end September 2018

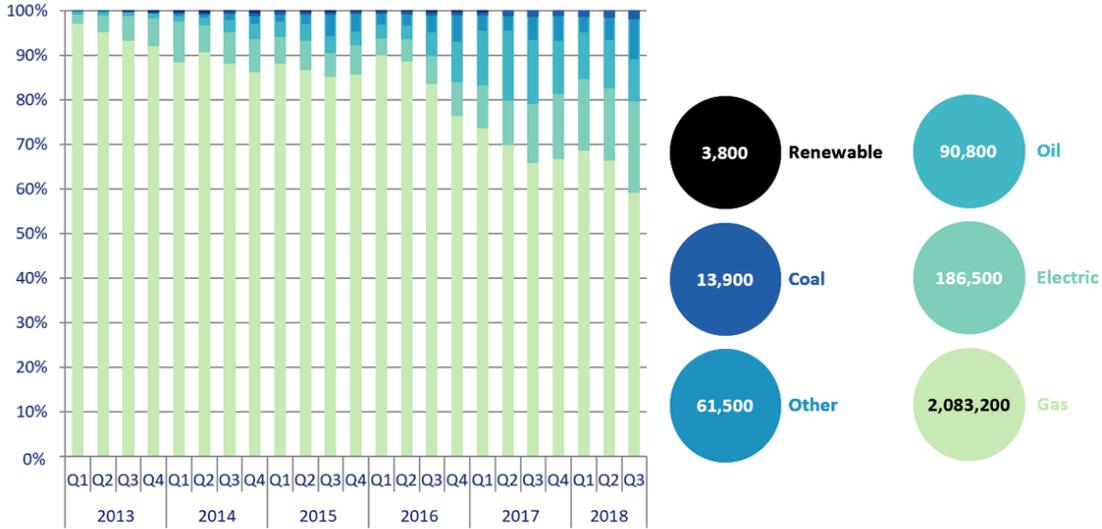


- Around seven per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO (i.e. around 72 per 1,000 households), up to the end of September 2018. The North West and North East had the highest amount in England with 110 and 96 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households respectively. In Scotland there were also around 106 per 1,000 households and 75 per 1,000 households in Wales. (Map 1, Table 2.2.3 and Table 2.2.4).
- In total, to end September 2018, around 85 per cent of ECO measures were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type (around 2,083,200 measures); however this has decreased from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO to 59 per cent in Q3 2018 (Chart 3, Table 2.3).

**Map 1: Households in receipt of ECO measures by Local Authority per 1,000 households, up to end September 2018**

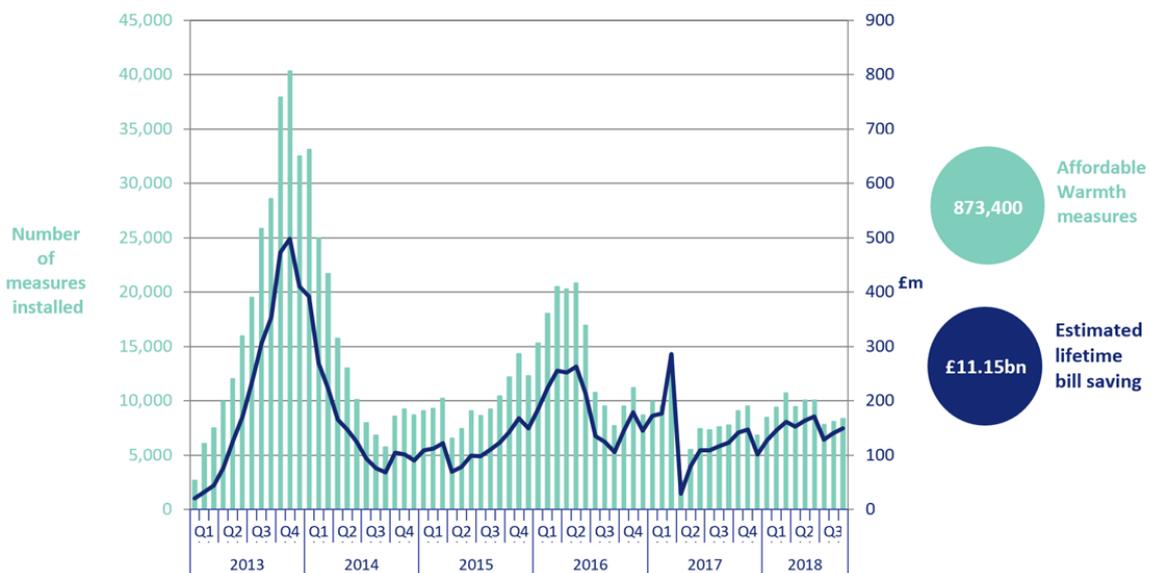


**Chart 3: ECO measures by main fuel type of property, by quarter, up to end September 2018**

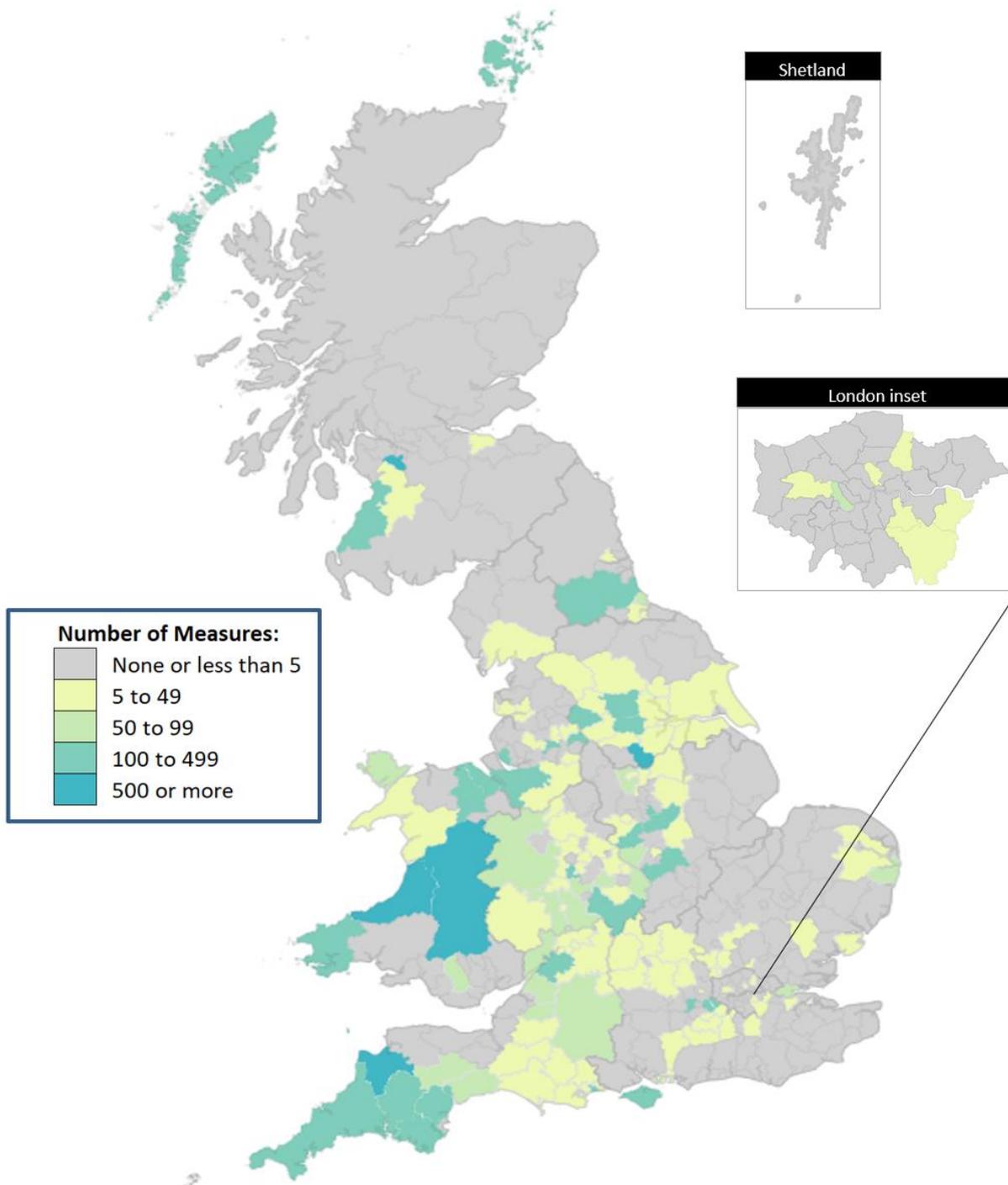


- Around 873,400 Affordable Warmth ECO measures installed up to the end of September 2018 are estimated to deliver £11.15bn worth of notional lifetime bill savings. In Q3 2018, Affordable Warmth delivered around 24,330 measures delivering £419m of lifetime bill savings. (Chart 4, Table 2.6).

**Chart 4: Estimated lifetime bill savings for Affordable Warmth measures, by installation month, up to end September 2018**



**Map 2: ECO Help-to-Heat measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, by Local Authority, up to end September 2018**

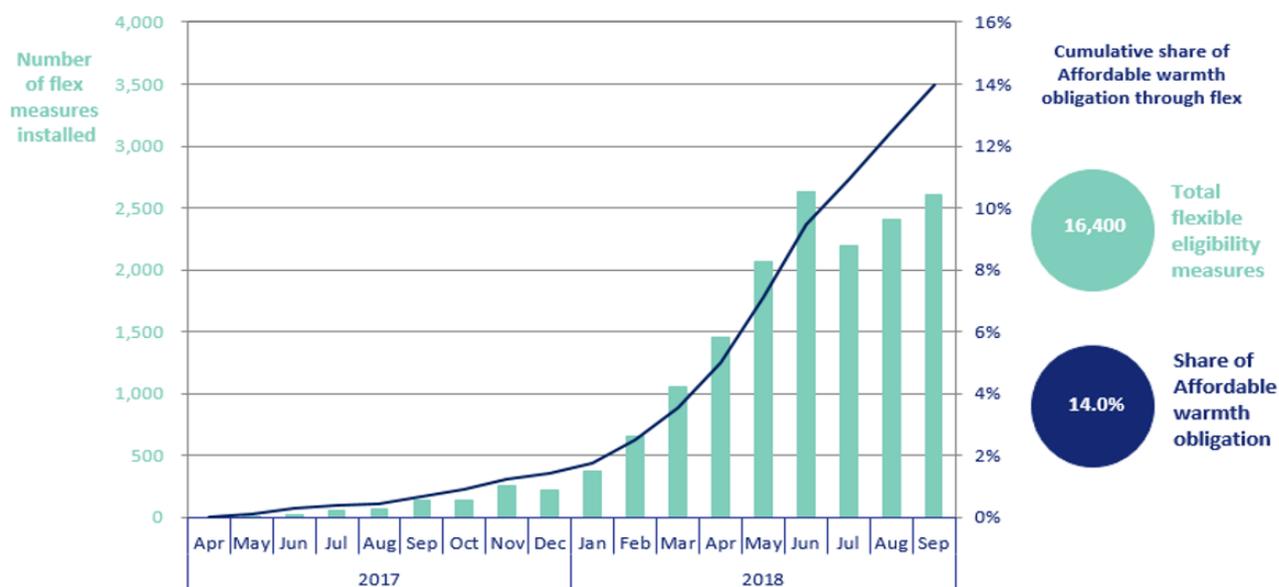


Local Authorities are shown only if they have at least 5 flexible eligibility measures. In total, 201 Local Authorities had at least 1 flex measure up to September 2018.

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- Under ECO Help-to-Heat up to 10 per cent of the Affordable Warmth Obligation as measured through lifetime savings can be delivered through ‘Flexible Eligibility’<sup>2</sup>. Under this scheme, Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the new ‘flexible eligibility’ mechanism. Up to September 2018, 58 local authorities had seen 50 or more measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, 5 of these had over 500 measures installed. The South West and South East had the highest share in England with 20 per cent and 11 per cent of flex measures in Great Britain respectively. Wales had 27 per cent and Scotland 11 per cent (Table 2.2.1a).
- In the second half of ECO Help-to-Heat there has been acceleration in the delivery of Affordable Warmth measures through Flexible Eligibility. Up to September 2018, around 16,400 measures had been delivered through this aspect of the scheme with around 15,500 installed since January 2018 (Table 2.1a). Up to the end of September 2018, around 14 per cent of the Affordable Warmth obligation was delivered through Flexible Eligibility (Chart 5). Where Suppliers exceed their 10 per cent thresholds, additional flex measures can be carried over to ECO3.

**Chart 5: Number of Flexible Eligibility Measures by installation month and share of Affordable Warmth obligation delivered through flex, up to end September 2018**

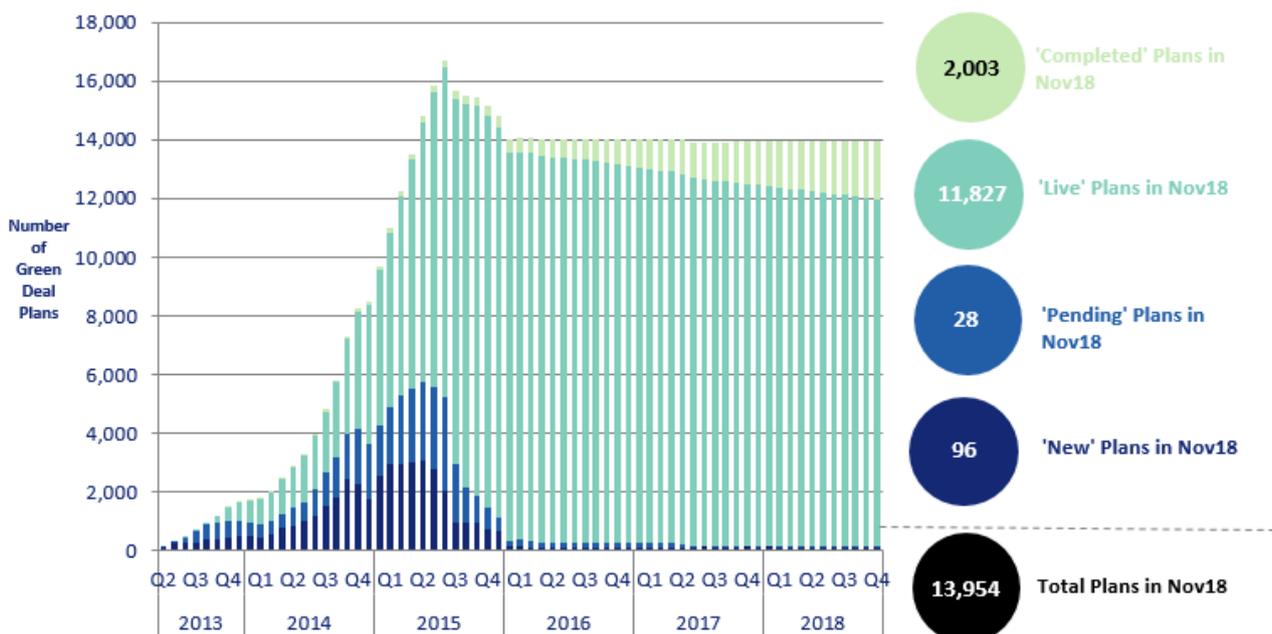


<sup>2</sup> Where Suppliers exceed this 10 per cent threshold, additional flex measures can be carried over to ECO3.

The Green Deal

- GD Plans – there were 13,954 GD Plans in unique homes at the end of November 2018; Of these, 96 were ‘new’ (quote accepted), another 28 were ‘pending’ (Plan signed), 11,827 were ‘live’ (all measures installed) and 2,003 were ‘completed’ (all measures installed and paid off). 85 per cent of all Plans were ‘live’ (Chart 6, Table 3.2). Over the last three months (September - November 2018), 174 Plans were completed and 3 Plans went live. (Table 3.2).

**Chart 6: Total Domestic Green Deal Plans, by status, by month, up to end November 2018**





## National Statistics

This is a National Statistics publication.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the UK Statistics Authority: Code of Practice for Statistics. The Statistics Authority published its report on 12 June 2014:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs
- are well explained and readily accessible
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

## Accompanying tables

All accompanying tables for this statistics release are located [here](#).

## Methodology Note and Background Quality Report

The methodology note and background quality report summarising the methodology used to produce estimates for this statistical series and to summarise the quality assurance of these statistics, can both be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/household-energy-efficiency-statistics-methodology-note>

## Next Releases

The next headline release on the gov.uk website is planned for publication at 9.30am on **17 January 2019** and will contain updated information on headline ECO Help-To-Heat measures up to September 2018. ECO data from October 2018 onwards will be reported under ECO 3 and this reporting is not due to start until February 2019.

Under ECO 3, Energy Suppliers have an additional month to report measures installed and therefore the next quarterly headline report and detailed report will be published on 18 April 2019 rather than in March as usual. In addition, as only 29 measures have been installed under Green Deal Finance up to November 2018, it is proposed that no additional tables will be included for Green Deal in the detailed report than appear in the headline reports.



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