



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Household Energy Efficiency Headline Release

Statistical Release:
National Statistics

18 April 2019



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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](#).

Key points

Energy Efficiency Measures, Households and Carbon Savings

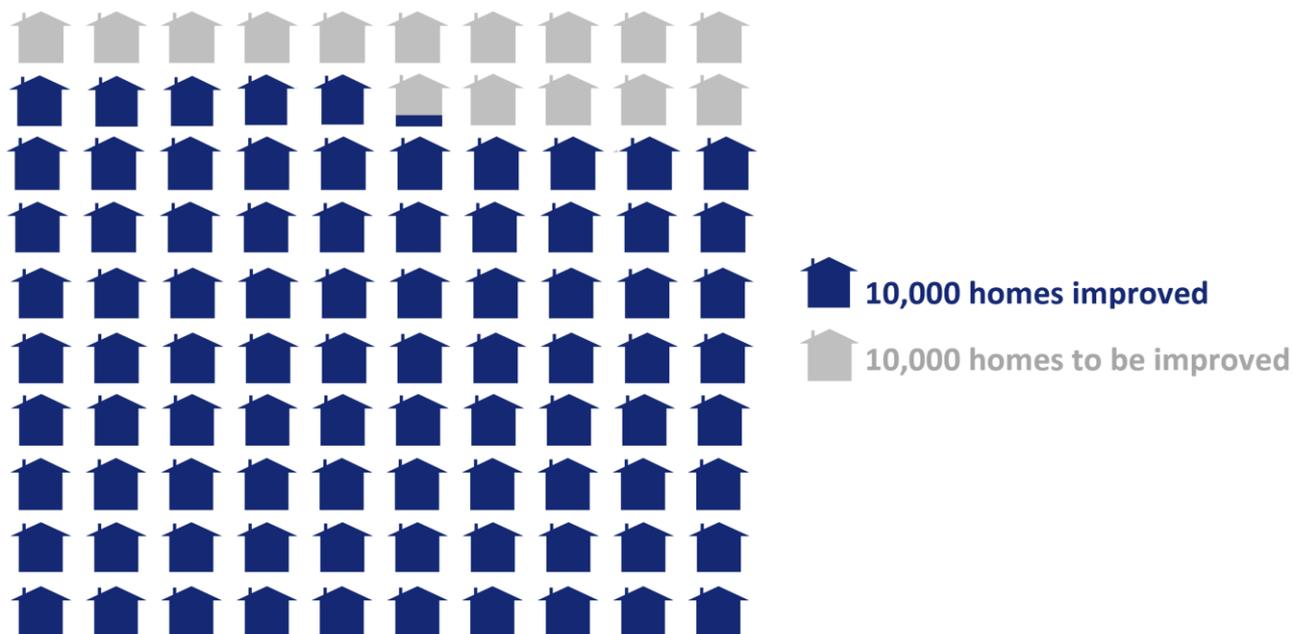
- Since 2013, around 2.6 million measures were installed in over 2.0 million properties through ECO and under the Green Deal Framework to the end of February 2019. Around 2.5 million of these installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through ECO (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).
- In Q4 2018, around 16,100 measures were installed through ECO in around an additional 11,000 households (Tables 3.1 and 4.1).
- The Clean Growth Strategy¹ 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 ten months of the target period up to February 2019, around 852,000 homes have had at least one improvement measure installed under ECO or the Green Deal. (Infographic 1, Table 1.3).

¹ 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

“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 February 2019



- The provisional estimated lifetime carbon savings of measures installed by the end of December 2018, under ECO (excluding Affordable Warmth²), Cashback, GDHIF and GD Plans was up to 37.9 MtCO₂ with provisional estimated lifetime energy savings up to 150,400 GWh (Table 1.4). It should be noted that the only live scheme contributing to this since September 2018 is the GD. To date savings from the ECO Affordable Warmth Obligation have not been included since that obligation is defined in terms of lifetime bill savings.

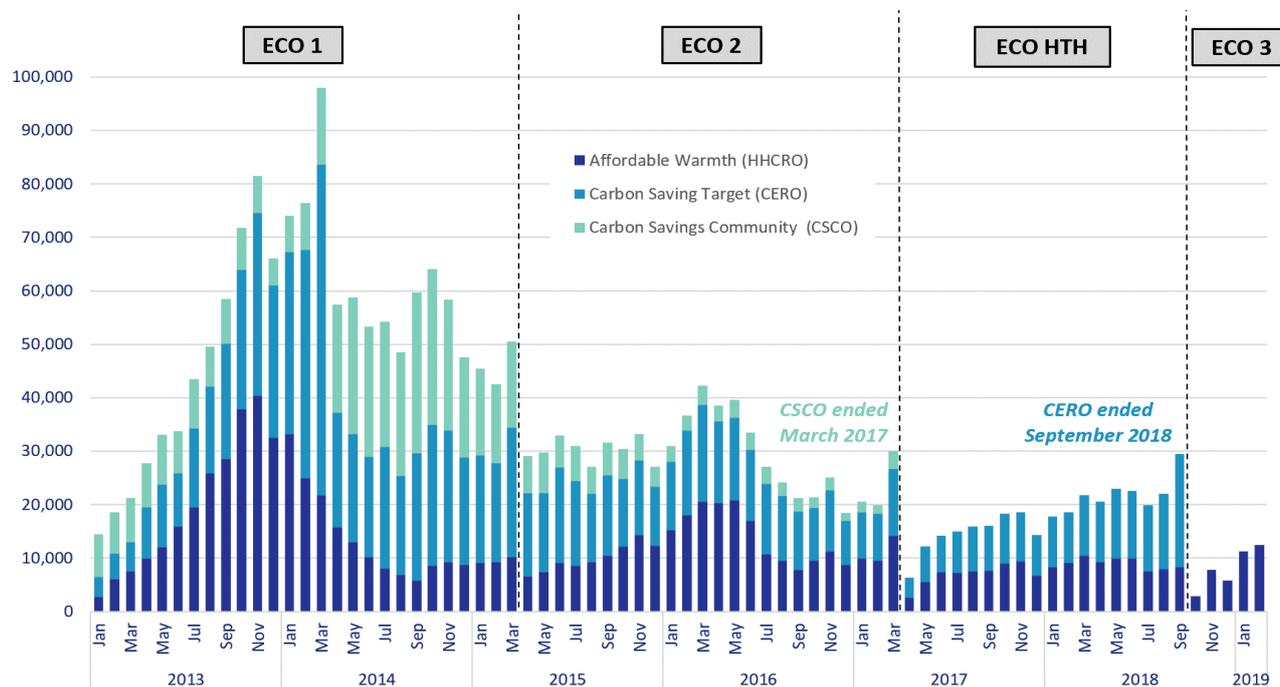
ECO Measures Installed and Households

- Provisional figures show there were around 2,476,800 measures installed in 1,962,600 households under ECO up to the end of February 2019 (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).
- Since the start of ECO3 in October 2018, 40,100 measures have been installed with around 12,500 of these installed in February 2019. Under the scheme rules revised for ECO3, suppliers have until two months after the installation date to report measures to Ofgem so February 2019 data cannot yet be considered complete (Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5).

² The ECO Affordable Warmth Obligation is measured in terms of lifetime bill savings not lifetime carbon savings so has historically not been included in this summary. Given that ECO3 is only delivered through Affordable Warmth no new measures have been delivered under ECO since the end of September 2018 so these figures are virtually unchanged since last quarter. BEIS is looking to develop estimates of the carbon savings from Affordable Warmth to include in a future publication.

- Over the eighteen months of ECO Help-To-Heat, just under 326,500 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 was 38 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 was around 25 per cent lower than ECO2 (Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 6.1).

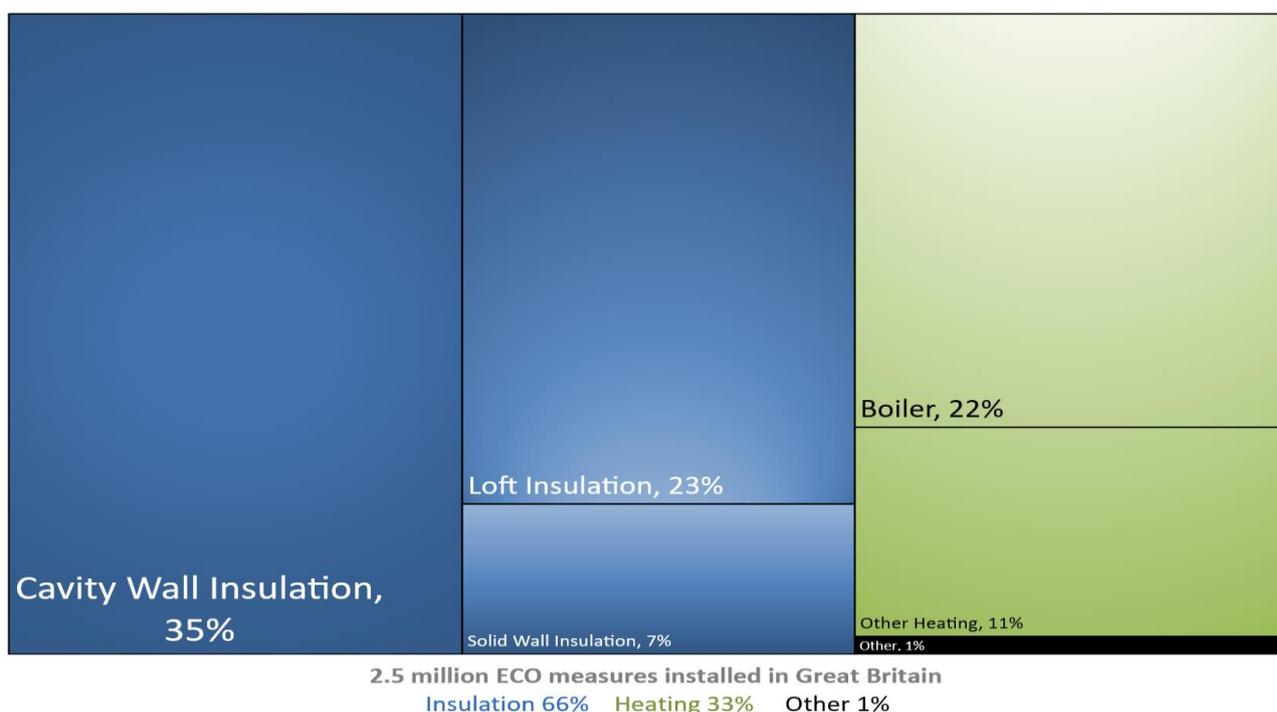
Chart 1: ECO measures installed, by obligation, by month, up to end February 2019



- Through ECO, the combination of Affordable Warmth and the Carbon Savings Community obligations have delivered around 1.40 million measures in around 1.06 million low income and vulnerable households, or households in specified areas of low income, by the end of February 2019. (Tables 2.6, 2.7 & 2.8). Since the start of April 2017, around 184,000 Affordable Warmth measures have been installed in around 139,300 low income and vulnerable households. (Tables 2.7 and 2.8). Under ECO3, the whole obligation is delivered through Affordable Warmth with 16,100 measures installed to an additional 11,000 households in Q4 2018 (Tables 3.1 and 4.1).
- Of all notified ECO measures installed to end of February 2019, 66 per cent of measures have been insulation measures including cavity wall insulation (35 per cent), loft insulation (23 per cent) and solid wall insulation (7 per cent). The remainder are mostly heating measures with 22 per cent boiler measures and a further 11 per cent for ‘other heating’ measures. (Tables 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8 and Infographic 2).

- Of all notified ECO Help-To-Heat measures installed, 38 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 19 per cent were for loft insulation and 17 per cent were for boiler measures. Fifteen per cent were for 'other heating' and there were around 30,000 solid wall insulations which accounted for nine per cent of all measures (Table 2.7).
- Based on the first five months of data for ECO3, up to end of February 2019, 28 per cent of measures were for cavity wall insulation, 21 per cent were for loft insulation and 25 per cent were for boiler measures. Seventeen per cent were for 'other heating' and solid wall insulation accounted for seven per cent of all measures (Table 2.8).

Infographic 2: ECO measures by measure type, up to end February 2019



- Chart 2a shows that the share of heating measures has increased in ECO3 compared to previous ECO phases, with boiler measures representing 25 per cent of measures and a further 17 per cent from 'other heating' measures up to February 2019. This is due to the Affordable Warmth obligation, the only sub-obligation to include boilers, making up the whole of ECO3.
- Chart 2b compares the share of measures within the Affordable Warmth obligation only. Of all notified ECO3 measures installed to end of February 2019, 28 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 21 per cent were for loft insulation and 7 per cent were for solid wall insulation. These are significantly higher than the share of insulation measures through Affordable Warmth across all ECO phases, where six per cent were for cavity wall insulation, eight per cent were for loft insulation and one per cent were for solid wall insulation (Tables 2.6, 2.7 & 2.8, Chart 2a and 2b).

Chart 2a: Share of all ECO measures installed, by measure type, by ECO phase, up to end February 2019

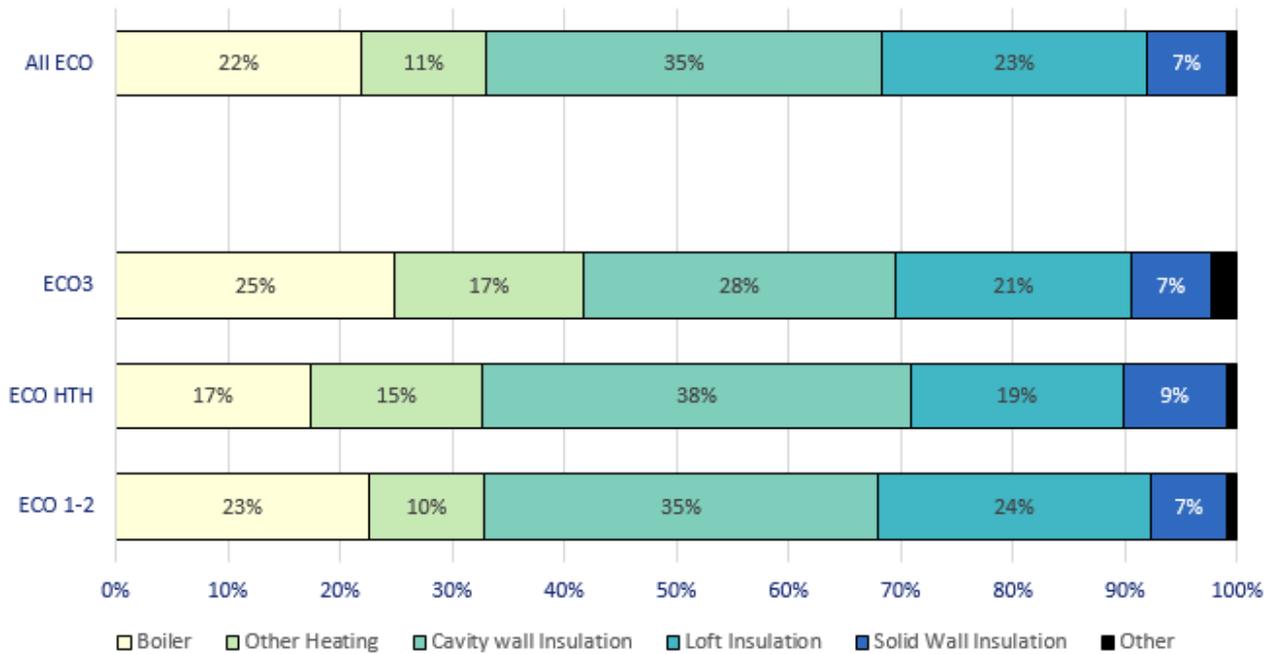
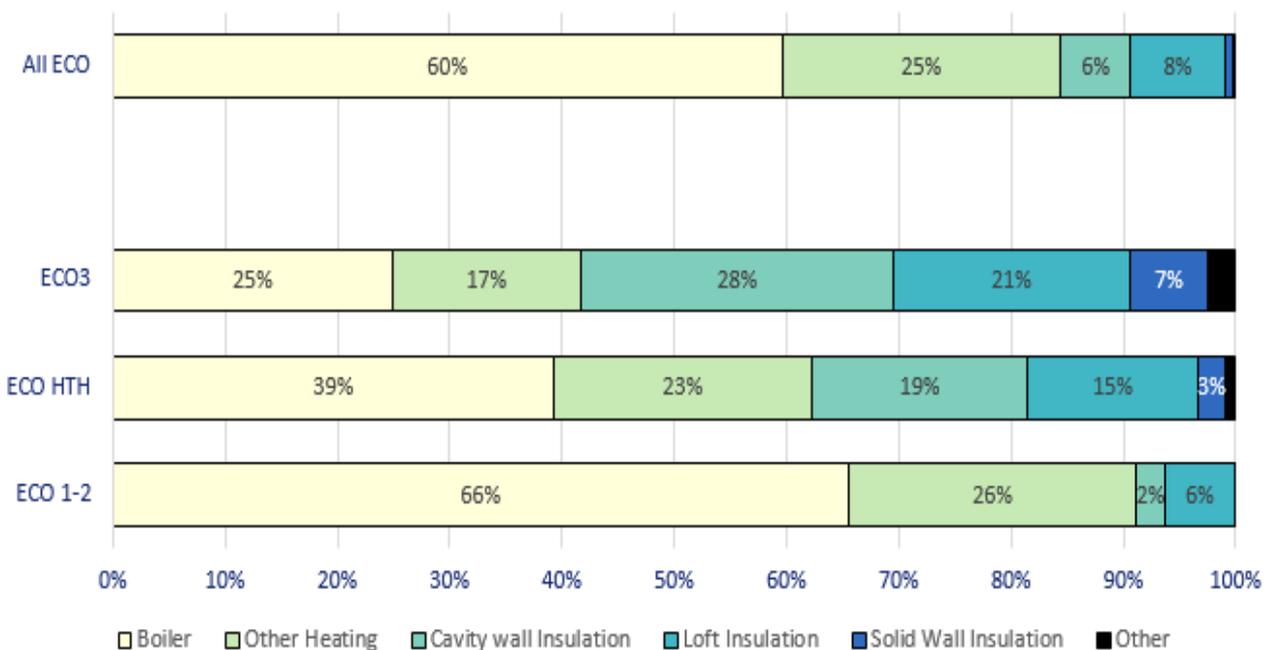


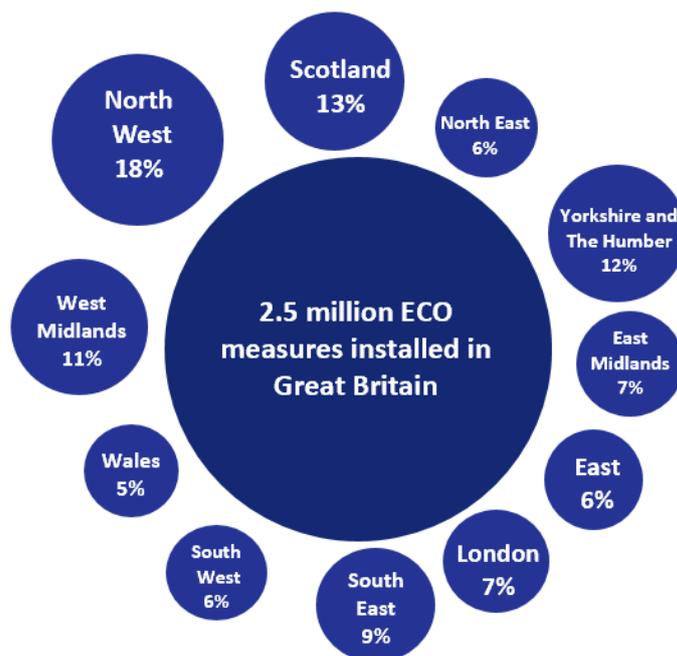
Chart 2b: Share of all Affordable Warmth measures installed, by measure type, by ECO phase, up to end February 2019



- Up to the end of December 2018, around one fifth (18 per cent) of ECO measures were in the North West (447,200), the highest in any region. Thirteen per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (308,300) and five per cent were in Wales

(133,300). In Q4 2018 around 16 per cent of ECO measures were in the North West (2,500), the highest in any region, 12 per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (2,000) and six per cent were in Wales (900). (Infographic 3, Table 3.3).

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



- Around seven per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO (i.e. around 73 per 1,000 households), up to the end of December 2018. The North West and North East regions had the highest amount in England with 111 and 97 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households respectively. In Scotland there were around 106 per 1,000 households and 75 per 1,000 households in Wales. (Map 1, Table 4.1 and Table 4.4).
- In total, to end December 2018, around 85 per cent of ECO measures were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type (around 2,094,000 measures); however this has decreased from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO to 72 per cent in Q4 2018 (Chart 3, Table 3.2).

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

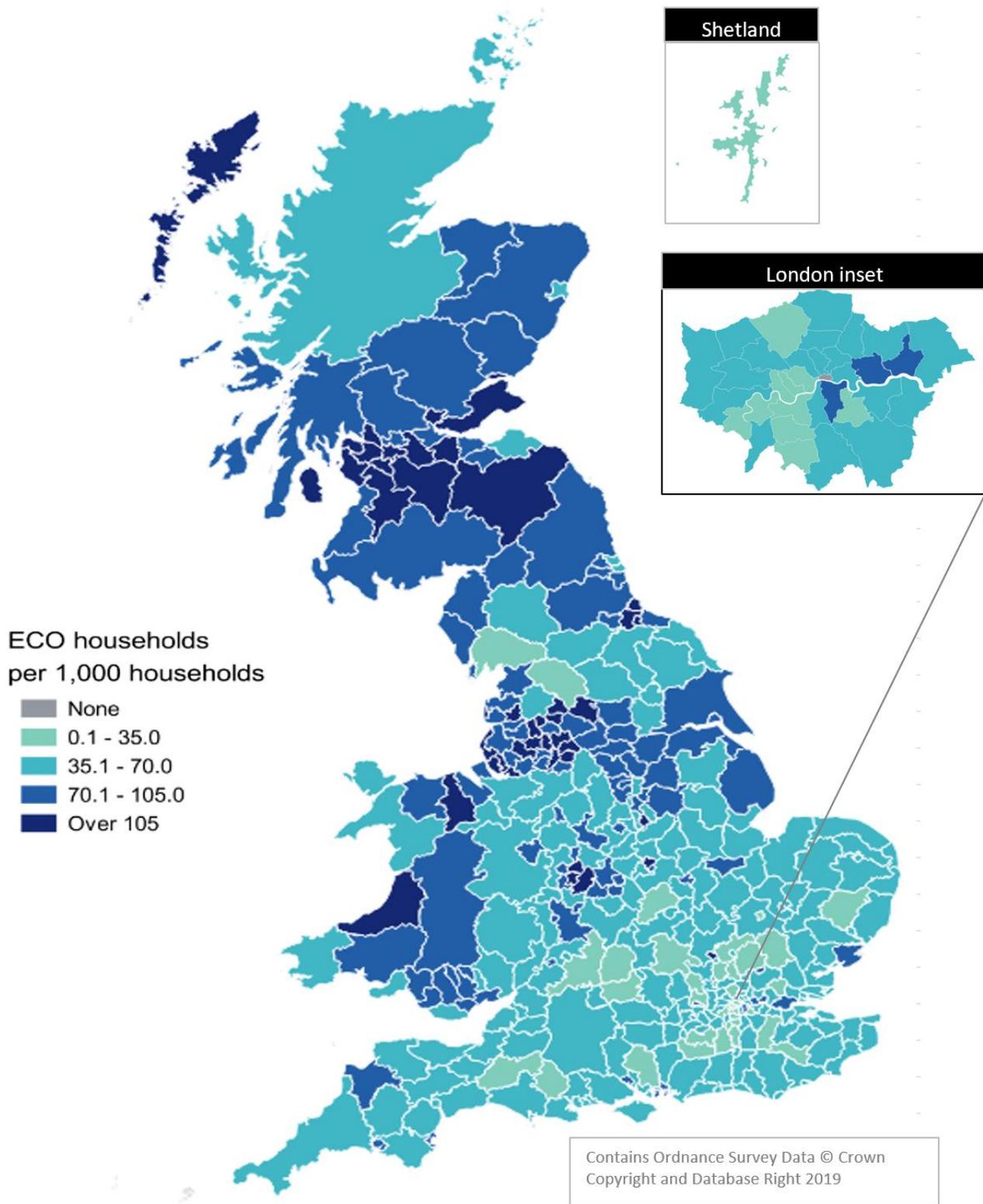
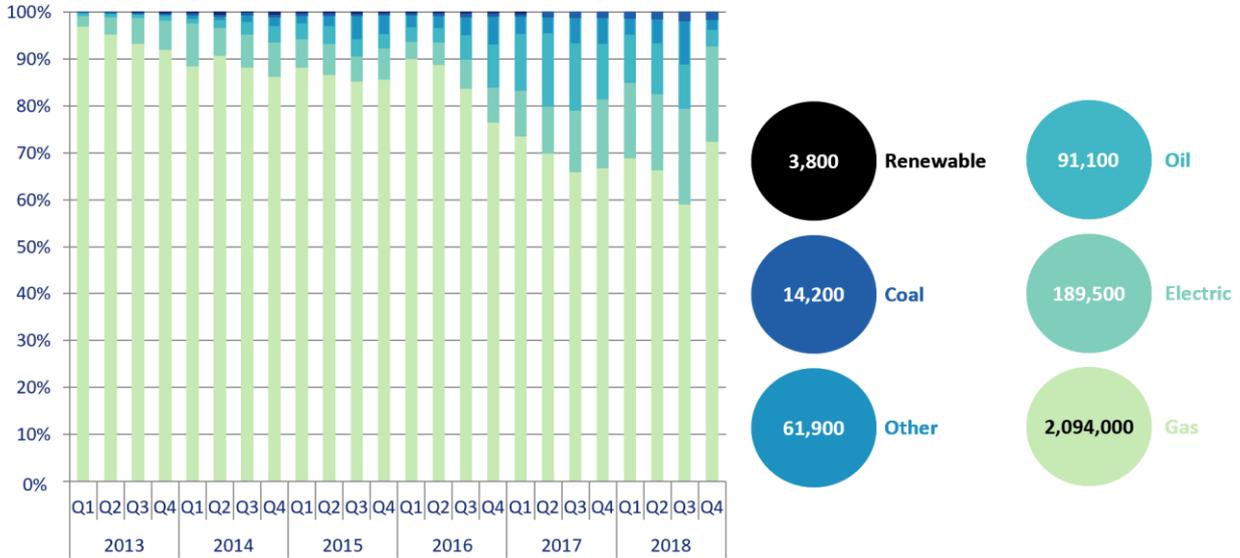
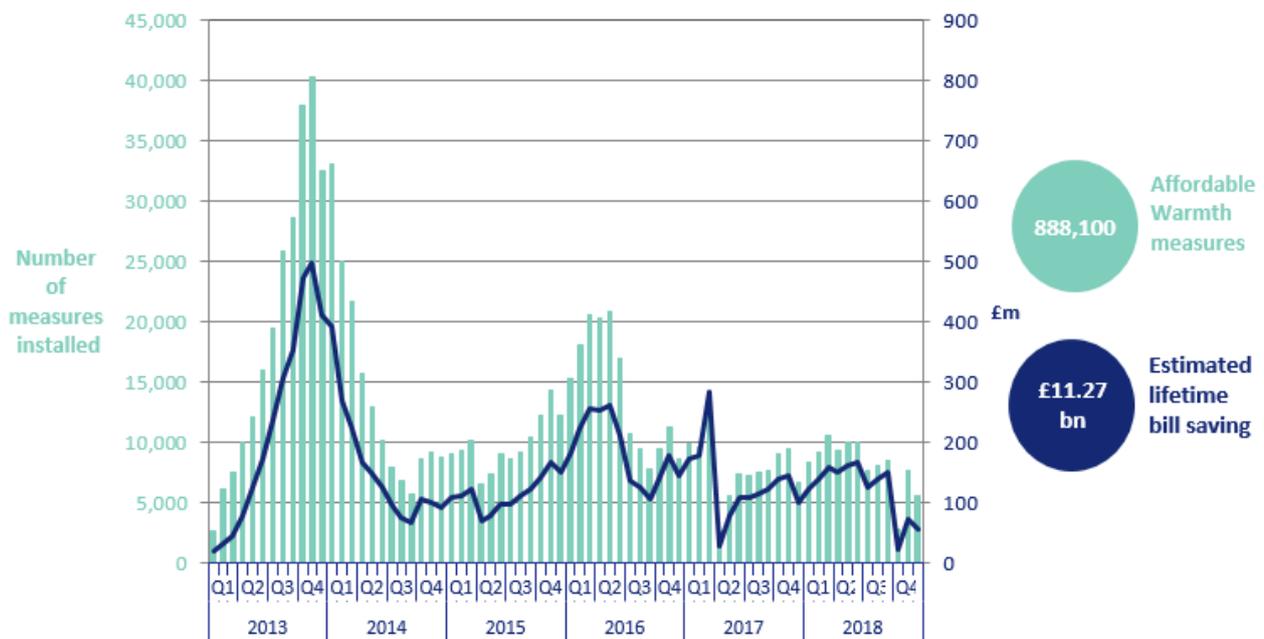


Chart 3: ECO measures by main fuel type of property, by quarter, up to end December 2018

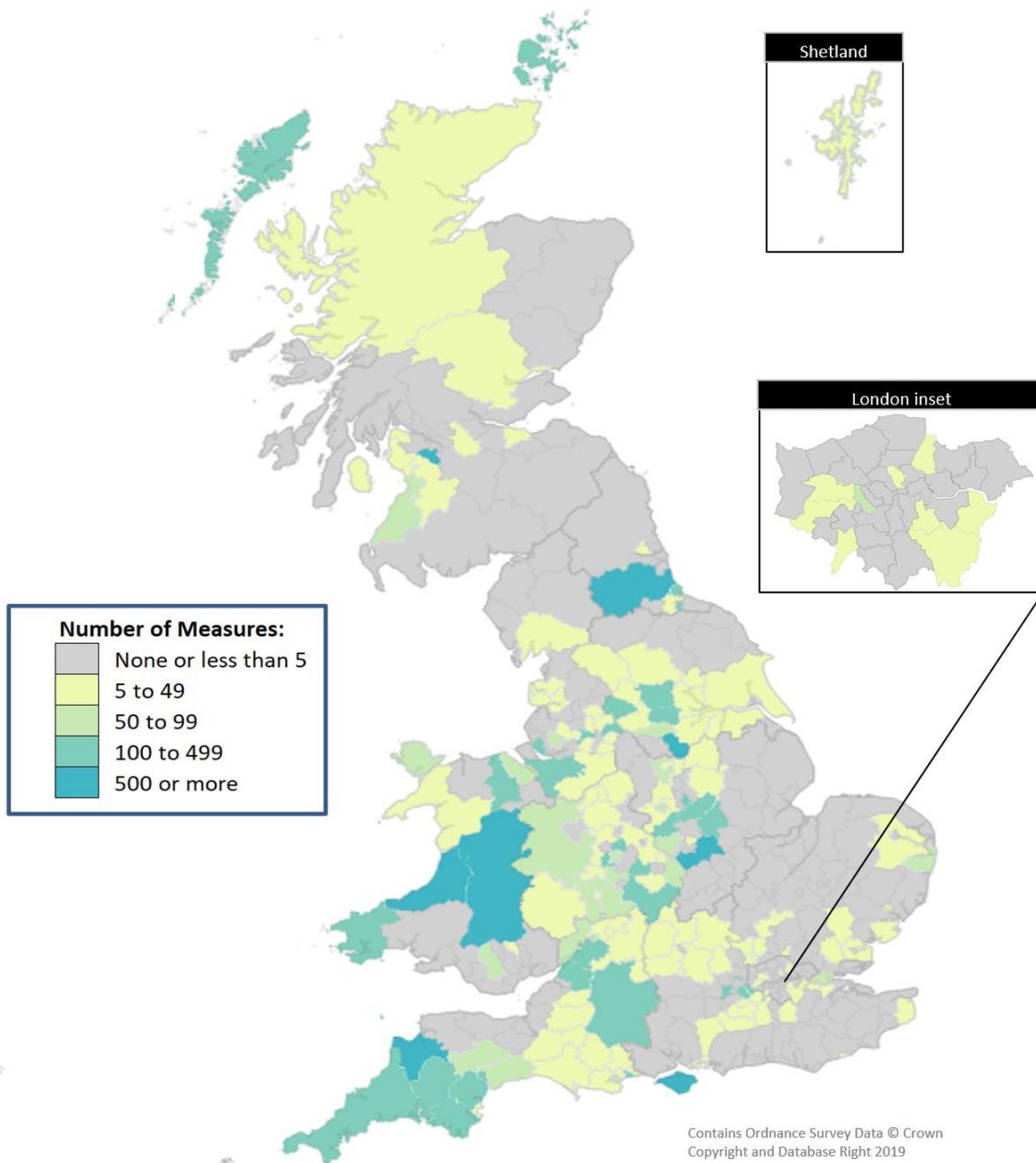


- Around 888,100 Affordable Warmth ECO measures installed up to the end of December 2018 are estimated to deliver £11.27bn worth of notional lifetime bill savings. In Q4 2018, Affordable Warmth delivered around 16,100 measures delivering £150m of lifetime bill savings. (Chart 4, Table 2.1).

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



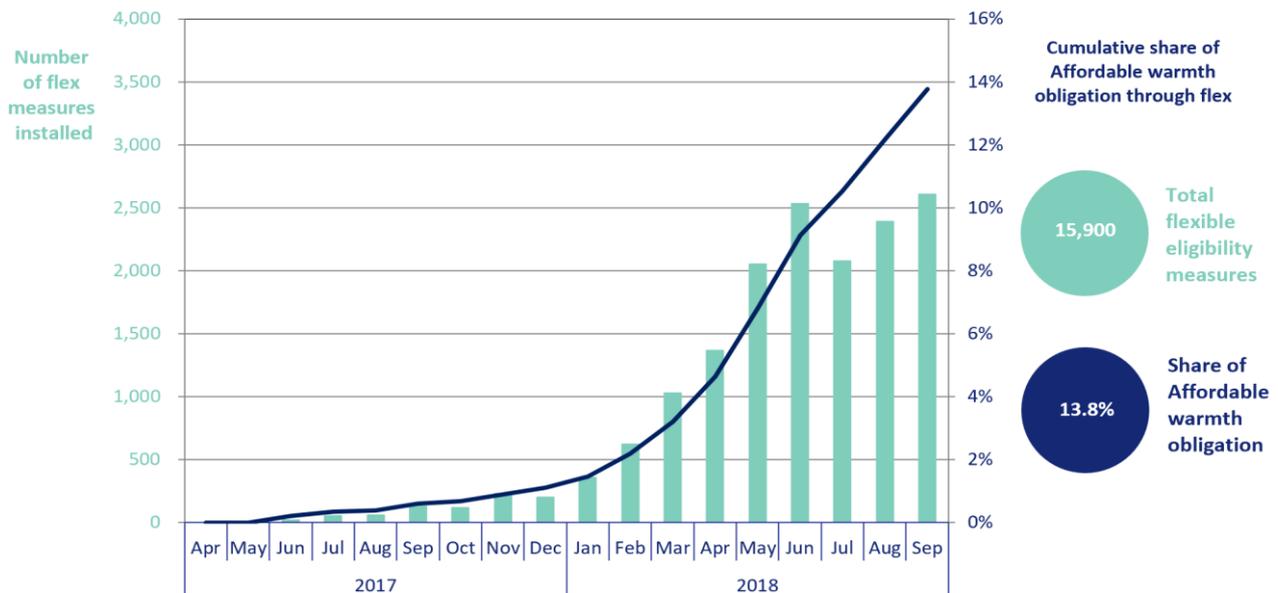
Map 2: ECO measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, by Local Authority (April 2017 - December 2018)



Local Authorities are shown only if they have at least 5 flexible eligibility measures. In total, 223 Local Authorities had at least 1 flex measure up to December 2018.

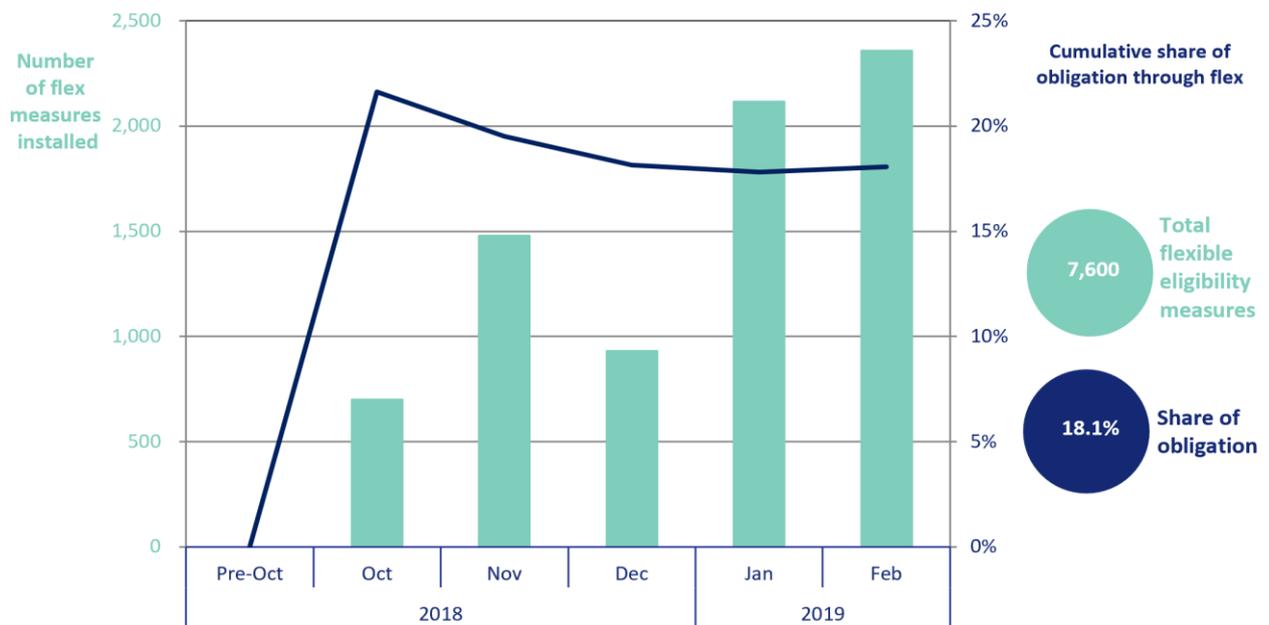
- Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the new ‘flexible eligibility’ mechanism. Under ECO Help-to-Heat up to 10 per cent of the Affordable Warmth Obligation as measured through lifetime savings and up to 25 per cent of the ECO3 obligation can be delivered through ‘Flexible Eligibility’³. Up to December 2018, 66 local authorities had seen 50 or more measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, eight of these had over 500 measures installed. The South West and South East regions had the highest share in England with 20 per cent and 10 per cent of flex measures in Great Britain respectively. Wales had 24 per cent and Scotland 10 per cent (Table 3.5).
- Since the introduction of Flexible Eligibility, up to the end of February 2019, 23,400 measures have been delivered through this aspect of the scheme (Tables 2.7 & 2.8). Around 14 per cent of the ECO Help-To-Heat Affordable Warmth obligation was delivered through Flexible Eligibility (Chart 5a). Where suppliers exceed their 10 per cent flex thresholds under ECO Help-To-Heat, additional flex measures can be carried over to ECO3. Under ECO3, up to 25 per cent of the obligation can be delivered through flex, with 18 per cent of this obligation delivered through flex up to February 2019 (Chart 5b).

Chart 5a: Number of ECO Help-To-Heat Flexible Eligibility Measures by installation month and share of Affordable Warmth obligation delivered through flex, up to end September 2018



³ Where Suppliers exceed the 10% threshold for HTH, additional measures can be carried over into ECO3.

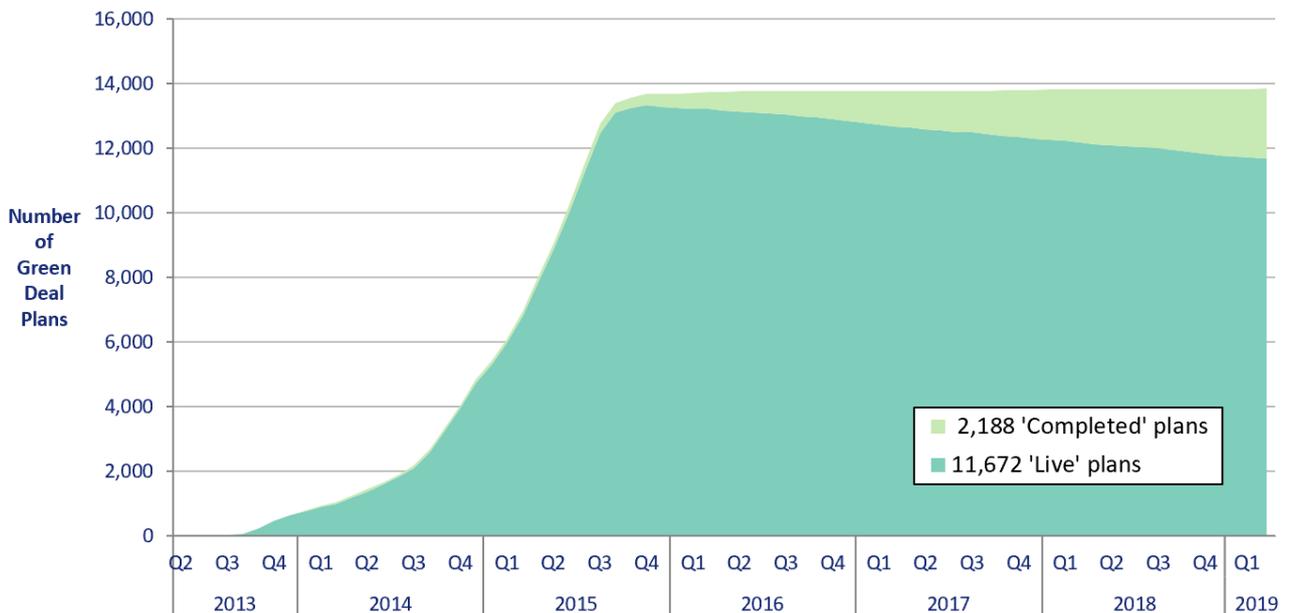
Chart 5b: Number of ECO3 Flexible Eligibility Measures by installation month and share of Affordable Warmth obligation delivered through flex, up to end February 2019



The Green Deal

- GD Plans – there were 13,860 ‘live’ or ‘completed’ GD Plans in unique homes at the end of March 2019; of these, 11,672 were ‘live’ (all measures installed) and 2,188 were ‘completed’ (all measures installed and paid off). Additionally, there were four ‘new’ (quote accepted) and six ‘pending’ (plan signed) plans. At the end of March 2019, 84 per cent of all plans were ‘live’. Over the last three months (January – March 2019) 135 Plans were ‘completed’, compared to 179 completions in the previous three months. (Table 7.1).

Chart 6: Domestic Green Deal Plans, by ‘Live’ or ‘Completed’ status, up to end March 2019





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/publications/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 **23 May 2019** and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures.



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