



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

Smart Meters, Great Britain, Quarterly report to end June 2014

STATISTICAL RELEASE: EXPERIMENTAL NATIONAL STATISTICS

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Executive summary

This quarterly release presents statistics on the roll-out of smart meters in Great Britain. It includes information on the number of smart meters installed by seven of the larger energy suppliers¹ (British Gas, EDF Energy, E.ON, Npower, Scottish Power, SSE and Utility Warehouse²) in properties in the last quarter, and the total in operation as of 30 June 2014.

The Smart Metering Implementation Programme is currently in Foundation Stage, which began in March 2011. The Government is working with the energy industry, consumer groups and other stakeholders to put commercial and regulatory frameworks in place to support smart metering, trial and test systems, learn lessons from early installations and enhance the consumer experience. Most householders will then have smart meters installed by their energy company between quarter four 2015 and quarter four 2020. Further information can be found on the GOV.UK website.

The larger energy suppliers are currently installing smart meters, smart-type meters and traditional meters in domestic properties and smart meters, advanced meters and traditional meters in smaller non-domestic sites (an explanation of differences between meter types can be found in Section 3 of this report).

Key points³

- 97,300 smart meters (60,200 electricity meters and 37,100 gas meters) were installed in domestic properties in quarter two 2014 (Figure 1 and Table 1). A total of 491,900 domestic smart meters have been installed to date.
- 402,600 smart meters are now operating in 'smart mode' in domestic properties across Great Britain (Table 2). This represents 0.9 per cent of all domestic meters operated by the larger suppliers.
- 1,500 smart meters (1,500 electricity meters) and 20,200 advanced meters (19,900 electricity meters and 300 gas meters) were installed in smaller non-domestic sites in quarter two 2014 (Figure 3 and Table 3). A total of 561,300 smart and advanced meters have been installed to date in non-domestic sites.
- 493,700 smart and advanced meters are now operating in smaller non-domestic sites across Great Britain (Table 4). This represents 18.0 per cent of all smaller non-domestic site meters operated by the larger suppliers.

¹ For the purposes of smart meter reporting, 'larger energy suppliers' are classified as those with a customer base of more than 250,000 gas or electricity meters.

² Utility Warehouse data was included from quarter four, 2013.

³ Individual numbers are independently rounded to the nearest 100 and can result in totals that are different from the sum of their constituent items.

1. Introduction

The Smart Metering rollout obligation is for energy suppliers take all reasonable steps to replace traditional energy meters in both domestic properties and smaller non-domestic sites with smart or advanced meters (as outlined in Section 3) by the end of 2020. The roll-out and installation of smart meters across Great Britain is supplier led and suppliers are free to plan their own installation strategy. During the Foundation Stage (the period until quarter four 2015, see Annex A for further detail) some suppliers are choosing to install smart meters to learn from the installation process, and give their customers early access to the benefits of smart metering; other suppliers are planning to begin installations at a later date. As such, fluctuations in the number of smart meters installed each quarter is expected, as different suppliers install smart meters according to their own strategy.

DECC first collected smart meter installation data for the period July to September 2012 (quarter three 2012). A number of smart meters were installed in domestic properties prior to quarter three 2012 but not collected on a formal basis. Estimates⁴ of the number of smart meters installed prior to quarter three 2012 are included in the tables in this report. DECC will continue to monitor smart meter installations and the number of smart meters in operation in Great Britain on a quarterly basis until the end of the Programme.

2. Types of Properties

Under the smart meter obligations, suppliers are required to replace traditional meters with smart or advanced meters, in two types of property.

Domestic properties

The customer is supplied with electricity or gas wholly or mainly for domestic purposes.

Non-domestic sites

A business or public sector customer whose site uses low to medium amounts of electricity (defined as a non-domestic site falling within [Balancing and Settlement Code Profile Classes](#) 1, 2, 3 or 4) or gas (defined as a non-domestic site using less than 732MWh of gas per annum). The sites therefore range from individual micro- and small businesses to the smaller sites of private and public sector organisations. These sites are often referred to as *smaller* non-domestic sites.

⁴ Estimates derived from the total number of meters operated as of the 30 September 2012 minus the number of meters installed during quarter three 2012.

3. Types of gas and electricity meters

Domestic Meters

Smart meters (count towards roll-out obligation)

Smart meters are the next generation of gas and electricity meters and offer a range of intelligent functions. Consumers will have near real time information on their energy consumption to help them control and manage their energy use, save money and reduce emissions. Smart meters will also provide consumers with more accurate information and bring an end to estimated billing.

A smart meter is compliant with the [Smart Meter Equipment Technical Specification \(SMETS\)](#) and has functionality such as being able to transmit meter readings to suppliers and receive data remotely. Each larger energy supplier reports the number of smart meters it has installed and is operating in smart mode to DECC and includes both meters that are SMETS compliant, and those they expect to upgrade to become SMETS compliant. Suppliers have indicated some of the smart meters currently installed will need to receive updates, which are expected to be delivered remotely, before they are fully SMETS compliant.

Only smart meters that meet the SMETS regulations count towards supplier roll-out obligations. Suppliers must take all reasonable steps to replace other meter types in domestic properties with these meters by the end of 2020 in order to fulfil their licence conditions.

Smart-type meters (do not count towards roll-out obligation)

Some suppliers have chosen to make an early start by rolling out smart-type meters to domestic properties before smart meters were available. Smart-type meters offer some of the functionalities included in SMETS. Suppliers have learned lessons from installing and operating smart-type meters, which will benefit the smart meter roll-out, and their customers have had early access to some of the benefits of smart metering. Nevertheless, smart-type meters installed in domestic properties will need to be replaced with SMETS compliant smart meters by the end of 2020 in accordance with suppliers' roll-out obligations.

Note: All data relating to smart-type meters are referred to as such, in this report (Tables 2 -2b); 'smart-type' meters are not classed as 'smart meters' and therefore do not count towards the Programmes roll-out obligation.

Traditional meters (do not count towards roll-out obligation)

Traditional meters are currently found in most domestic properties and do not have any smart capability. Traditional meters will be replaced by smart meters during the smart meter roll-out.

Non-Domestic Meters

Smart meters (count towards roll-out obligation)

As described under domestic meters.

Advanced Meters (count towards roll-out obligations when installed prior to April 2016 or where a contract to install is in place before April 2016)

As a minimum, an advanced meter must be able to store half-hourly electricity and hourly gas data, to which the customer can have timely access, and the supplier have remote access. However, meters described as “advanced” in this report may have many of the additional functions found in a smart meter that meets the Government’s technical specification.

In non-domestic sites, advanced meters may be installed as an alternative to SMETS-complaint smart meters until April 2016. They may also be installed between April 2016 and December 2020 where a contract to install such meters was in place before April 2016. These meters will not have to be replaced with SMETS meters before 2020.

Traditional meters (do not count towards roll-out obligation)

As described under domestic meters.

4. Results

Domestic Smart Metering

This section presents the latest findings of numbers of smart meters installed in domestic properties during quarter two 2014, and the numbers of meters operated in domestic properties as of 30 June 2014.

Installations in Domestic Properties

In quarter two 2014, there were a total of 97,300 smart meters installed in domestic properties (60,200 electricity smart meters and 37,100 smart gas meters). The number of domestic smart meter installations per quarter have remained fairly constant from quarter three 2013.

To date (up to 30 June 2014) a total of 491,900 smart meters have been installed (294,600 electricity smart meters and 197,300 gas smart meters). Suppliers expect these meters to count towards their roll-out obligations.

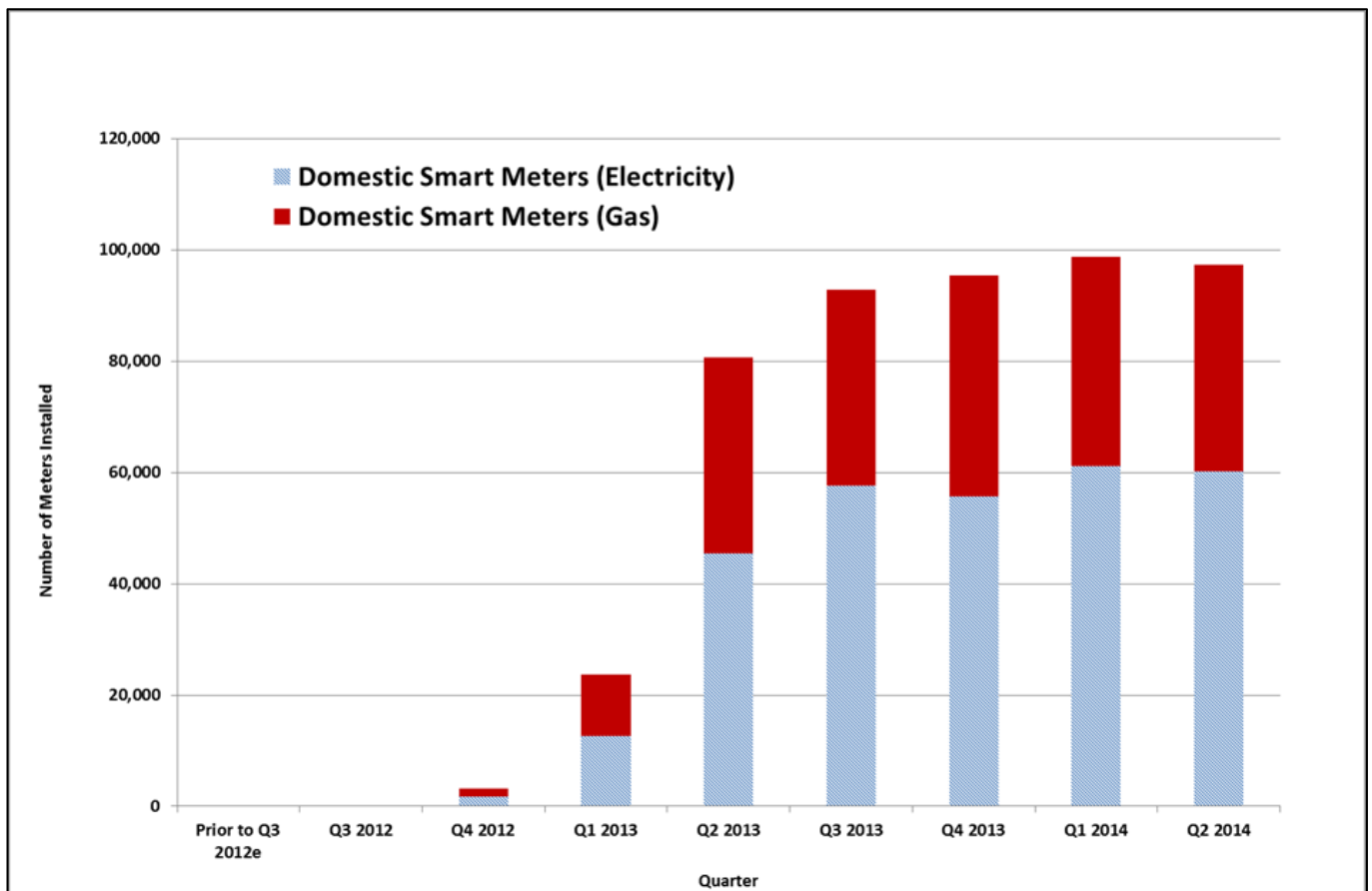


Figure 1 – Number of smart meters installed by the larger energy suppliers in domestic properties, by fuel type and quarter

As seen in Figure 1, proportionally more electricity smart meters are installed per quarter than gas smart meters. In quarter two 2014, 62 per cent of installations were electricity smart meters and 38 per cent were gas smart meters, which is consistent with previous quarters.

The number of electricity meters operated in Great Britain is greater than the number of gas meters, as there are properties with only an electricity supply and some suppliers are choosing to carry out electricity-only installations at present.

Table 1: Number of smart meters installed by the larger energy suppliers in domestic properties, by fuel type and quarter

Quarter	Domestic Smart Meters (Electricity)	Domestic Smart Meters (Gas)	Domestic Smart Meters (All)
Prior to Q3 2012 ^e	96	92	188
Q3 2012	36	32	68
Q4 2012	1,671	1,570	3,241
Q1 2013	12,678	10,963	23,641
Q2 2013	45,456	35,130	80,586
Q3 2013	57,632	35,190	92,822
Q4 2013 ⁵	55,603	39,730	95,333
Q1 2014	61,164	37,480	98,644
Q2 2014	60,216	37,113	97,329
Total	294,552	197,300	491,852

^e estimated

Operational Meters in Domestic Properties

As of 30 June 2014, there were a total of 21.2 million gas meters and 25.7 million electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in domestic properties in Great Britain. Table 2 reports the number of operated meters split by meter type and Tables 2a-2b provide further information by energy type (electricity / gas).

Smart meters in operation

The number of smart meters in operation is defined as the number of smart meters which suppliers are operating in smart mode at the end of each quarter. We continue to see a steady increase in the number of smart meters in operation quarter on quarter. At the end of June 2014 there were 402,600 domestic smart meters (246,400 electricity and 156,200 gas) operating in smart mode, which represents 0.9 per cent of all domestic meters operated by the larger suppliers.

⁵ Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013

The number of smart meters operating in smart mode at the end of quarter two 2014 (402,600) is less than the total number of smart meters installed to date (491,900). This occurs for a number of reasons; technical issues preventing the meter from operating in smart mode, where the meter is switched back to traditional mode (e.g. meter is unable to communicate externally via the wide area network / customers switching supplier where the new supplier is currently unable to operate inherited smart meters in smart mode), or where smart meter customers have switched to a smaller supplier whose data is currently not collected as part of this quarterly release.

Smart-type meters in operation

Smart-type meters were installed in domestic properties before smart meters (which count towards roll-out obligations) were available. Suppliers may choose to install further smart-type meters in order to develop their systems and processes and allow customers early access to some of the benefits. However, over time suppliers are expected to cease smart-type installations and begin to replace these with smart meters in order to meet their roll-out obligations. Until such time, the number of smart-type meters in operation is likely to fluctuate with differing supplier plans.

As of 30 June 2014, there were 801,300 domestic smart-type meters operating in domestic properties (1.7 per cent of all domestic meters), which is a slight increase from 790,800 at end of quarter one 2014. It is expected that suppliers will increasingly focus on smart meter installations, therefore, the total number of smart-type meters is not expected to continually increase in future quarters.

Traditional meters in operation

The number of traditional meters in operation in domestic properties is seen to fluctuate between quarters. This occurs for a variety of reasons, which may include for example, meter installations in new buildings, building demolitions, and customers switching to and from smaller suppliers whose data is not collected as part of this quarterly release.

At present, traditional meters make up the vast majority of meters currently operated in Great Britain (97.4 per cent). However, overtime we expect the proportion of traditional meters in operation across the network to decrease as the proportion of smart meters that meet the Programme's roll-out obligation increases.

Table 2: Number of domestic gas and electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters Operating in Smart Mode (Electricity & Gas)	Smart-Type Meters (Electricity & Gas)	Traditional Meters (Electricity & Gas)
Q3 2012	256	622,919	46,927,381
Q4 2012	3,200	684,025	47,041,924
Q1 2013	24,040	721,509	46,613,562
Q2 2013	89,375	744,450	46,231,380
Q3 2013	176,817	804,420	46,227,893
Q4 2013 ⁶	265,155	798,129	46,710,466
Q1 2014	344,702	790,841	46,171,705
Q2 2014	402,637	801,297	45,764,713

Table 2a: Number of domestic electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters Operating in Smart Mode (Electricity)	Smart-Type Meters (Electricity)	Traditional Meters (Electricity)
Q3 2012	132	376,423	25,786,824
Q4 2012	1,739	407,975	25,766,990
Q1 2013	12,049	427,631	25,495,489
Q2 2013	50,038	443,913	25,307,746
Q3 2013	104,704	484,975	25,272,273
Q4 2013 ⁶	163,427	485,873	25,508,995
Q1 2014	211,730	485,346	25,182,256
Q2 2014	246,447	492,939	24,990,226

⁶ Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013

Table 2b: Number of gas domestic meters operated by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters Operating in Smart Mode (Gas)	Smart-Type Meters (Gas)	Traditional Meters (Gas)
Q3 2012	124	246,496	21,140,557
Q4 2012	1,461	276,050	21,274,934
Q1 2013	11,991	293,878	21,118,073
Q2 2013	39,337	300,537	20,923,634
Q3 2013	72,113	319,445	20,955,620
Q4 2013 ⁷	101,728	312,256	21,201,471
Q1 2014	132,972	305,495	20,989,449
Q2 2014	156,190	308,358	20,774,487

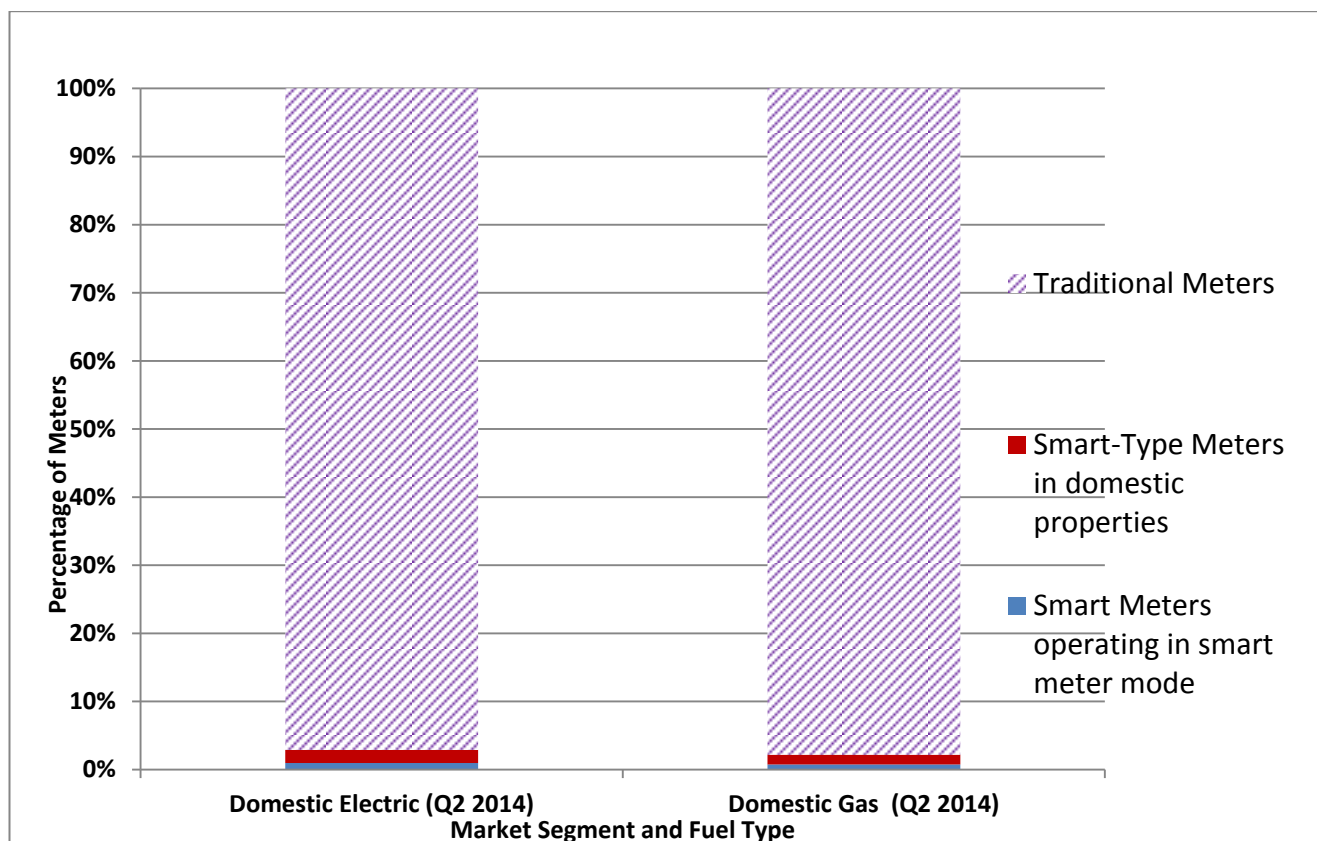


Figure 2 - Proportion of domestic meters in operation by fuel type and meter type, end June 2014

⁷ Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013

Non-Domestic Smart Metering

This section presents the latest findings of numbers of smart and advanced meters installed in non-domestic properties during quarter two 2014 and the numbers of meters operated in non-domestic properties as of 30 June 2014.

Installations in Non-domestic Properties

In quarter two 2014, there were 21,600 smart and advanced meters installed in non-domestic properties (20,200 advanced meters and 1,500 smart meters). As seen in Figure 3, the number of non-domestic smart and advanced meters in operation across the quarters has fluctuated. This is primarily a result of two mechanisms; i) suppliers providing more accurate information on their non-domestic meter portfolio (suppliers continue to refine their reporting methods and backend systems); and ii) customer churn, which can result in some smart meters being operated in traditional mode following customers switching supplier and potentially has a higher impact on meter numbers operated in the non-domestic market, as a single customer may have multiple sites and multiple meters.

It is worth noting that as smart technology has evolved, suppliers have been installing smart meters alongside advanced smart meters since quarter three 2013.

To date (up to 30 June 2014) a total of 561,300 smart and advanced meters have been installed in non-domestic properties (554,100 advanced meters and 7,200 smart meters). Suppliers expect these meters to count towards their roll-out obligations.

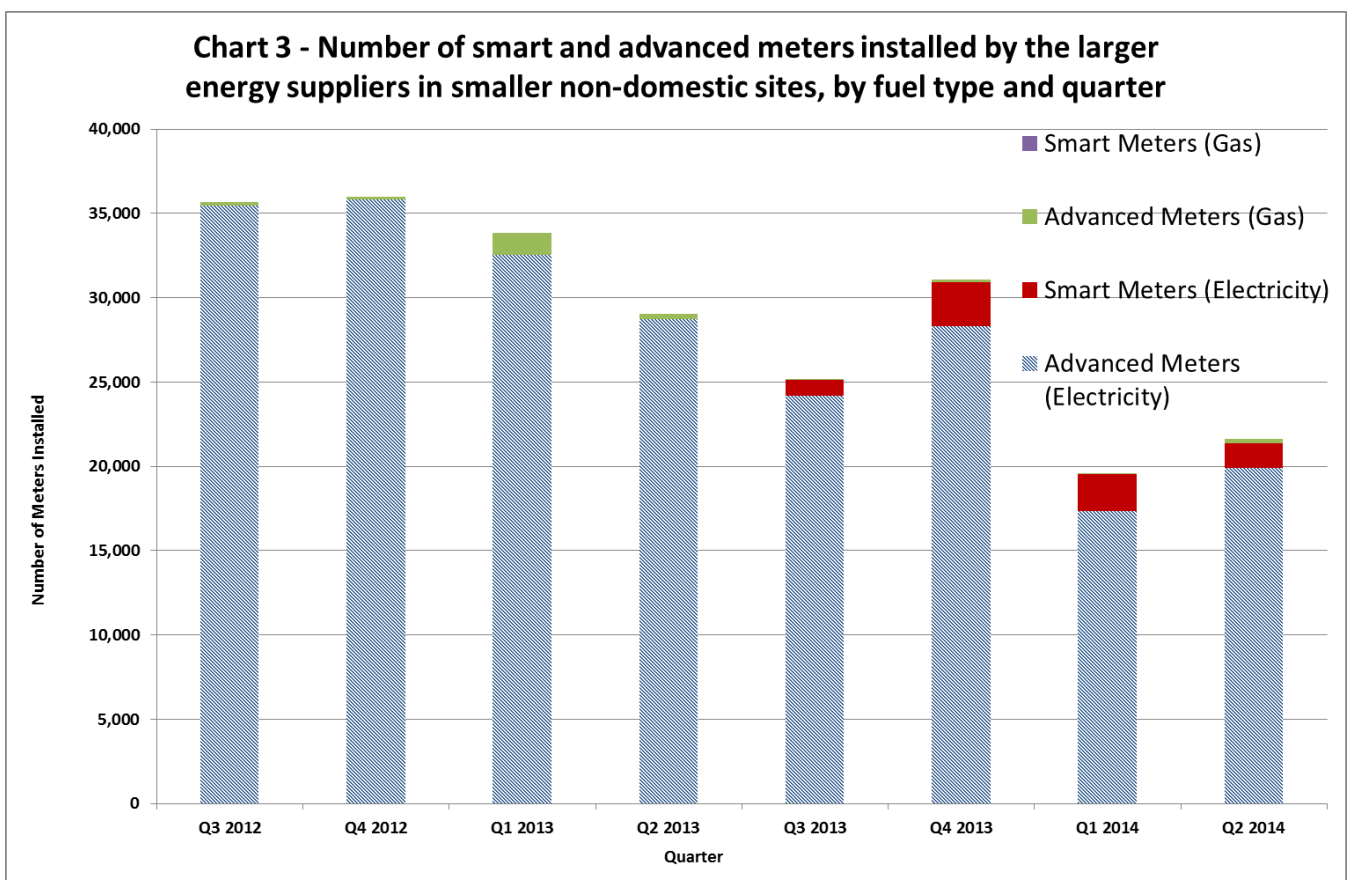


Figure 3 – Number of smart and advanced meters installed by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by fuel type and quarter

Table 3: Number of gas and electricity smart and advanced meter installations by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Non-Domestic Smart Meters	Non-Domestic Advanced Meters	Total Non-Domestic Smart & Advanced Meters
Prior to Q3 2012 ^e	-	329,366	329,366
Q3 2012	-	35,641	35,641
Q4 2012	-	35,978	35,978
Q1 2013	-	33,850	33,850
Q2 2013	-	29,012	29,012
Q3 2013	946	24,249	25,195
Q4 2013 ⁸	2,590	28,484	31,074
Q1 2014	2,175	17,356	19,531
Q2 2014	1,468	20,151	21,619
Total	7,179	554,087	561,266

^e estimated, – nil

Tables 3a and 3b provide further breakdown by fuel-type for non-domestic installations. In quarter two 2014, there were 21,400 smart and advanced electricity meters installed. This is a slight increase on the previous quarter but below installation levels in 2012 and 2013. Advanced meters in the non-domestic sector still comprise the majority of electricity meter installations in quarter two 2014, with 19,900 advanced electricity meter installations and 1,500 smart electricity meter installations.

In quarter two 2014, there were 254 advanced gas meters installed. To date, no smart gas meters have been installed in non-domestic sites by the larger energy suppliers.

Table 3a: Number of non-domestic electricity smart meter installations by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Non-Domestic Smart Meters (Electricity)	Non-Domestic Advanced Meters (Electricity)	Total Non-Domestic Smart & Advanced Meters (Electricity)
Prior to Q3 2012 ^e	-	319,514	319,514
Q3 2012	-	35,455	35,455
Q4 2012	-	35,834	35,834
Q1 2013	-	32,529	32,529
Q2 2013	-	28,722	28,722
Q3 2013	946	24,189	24,189
Q4 2013 ⁸	2,590	28,300	28,300
Q1 2014	2,175	17,332	17,332
Q2 2014	1,468	19,897	19,897
Total	7,179	541,772	541,772

^e estimated, – nil

⁸ Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013

Table 3b: Number of non-domestic gas smart meter installations by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Non-Domestic Smart Meters (Gas)	Non-Domestic Advanced Meters (Gas)	Total Non-Domestic Smart & Advanced Meters (Gas)
Prior to Q3 2012 ^e	-	9,852	9,852
Q3 2012	-	186	186
Q4 2012	-	144	144
Q1 2013	-	1,321	1,321
Q2 2013	-	290	290
Q3 2013	-	60	60
Q4 2013 ⁹	-	184	184
Q1 2014	-	24	24
Q2 2014	-	254	254
Total	-	12,315	12,315

^e estimated, – nil

Operational Meters in Non-domestic Properties

As of 30 June 2014, there were a total of 2.7 million meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in non-domestic properties in Great Britain, 2.2 million of these meters are electricity meters and 0.5 million are gas meters.

Combined smart and advanced meters in operation

The total number of smart and advanced meters in operation is defined as the number of smart and advanced meters which suppliers are operating in smart mode, or with advanced functionality, at the end of each quarter. At the end of June 2014, there were 493,700 (483,600 electricity and 10,100 gas) non-domestic smart and advanced meters operating in smart mode or with advanced functionality, which represents 18.0 per cent of all non-domestic meters operated by the larger suppliers.

The number of non-domestic smart and advanced meters operating at the end of quarter two 2014 (493,700) is less than the total number of smart and advanced meters installed to date (561,300). The reasons for this difference are the same as those cited in domestic metering.

Smart meters only in operation

At the end of June 2014 there were 6,200 non-domestic smart meters (all electricity) operating in smart mode, which represents 0.2 per cent of all non-domestic meters operated by the larger suppliers.

Advanced meters only in operation

At the end of June 2014, there were 487,500 (477,400 electricity and 10,100 gas) non-domestic advanced meters operating with advanced functionality, which represents 17.8 per cent of all non-domestic meters operated by the larger supplier.

Traditional meters in operation

The number of traditional meters in operation in non-domestic properties is seen to fluctuate between quarters. This occurs for a variety of reasons, which may include for example, meter installations in new buildings, building demolitions, and customers switching to and from smaller suppliers whose data is not collected as part of this quarterly release.

At present, traditional meters make up the majority of non-domestic meters currently operated in Great Britain (82 per cent). However, overtime we expect the proportion of traditional meters in operation across the network to decrease as the proportion of meters that meet the Programme's roll-out obligation increases.

Table 4: Number of gas and electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in non-domestic properties, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters operating in smart mode	Advanced Meters operating with advanced functionality	Total Smart and Advanced Meters	Traditional Meters	Total Meters
Q3 2012	-	365,007	365,007	2,324,686 ^e	2,689,693 ^e
Q4 2012	-	454,233	454,233	2,423,566 ^r	2,877,799
Q1 2013	-	511,069	511,069	2,369,005	2,880,074
Q2 2013	-	520,039	520,039	2,298,121	2,818,160
Q3 2013	946	507,588	508,534	2,307,641	2,816,175
Q4 2013 ⁹	3,536	525,642	529,178	2,307,098	2,836,276
Q1 2014	4,777 ^f	482,014	486,791 ^f	2,262,409	2,749,200
Q2 2014	6,214	487,473	493,687	2,247,774	2,741,461

^e=estimated, ^f=revised, - nil

⁹ Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013

Table 4a: Number of electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in non-domestic properties, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters operating in smart mode (Electricity)	Advanced Meters operating with advanced functionality (Electricity)	Total Smart and Advanced Meters (Electricity)	Traditional Meters (Electricity)	Total Meters (Electricity)
Q3 2012	-	354,969	354,969	1,771,055 ^e	2,126,024 ^e
Q4 2012	-	444,943	444,943	1,864,295	2,309,238
Q1 2013	-	500,960	500,960	1,832,983	2,333,943
Q2 2013	-	509,436	509,436	1,790,147	2,299,583
Q3 2013	946	496,810	497,756	1,819,499	2,317,255
Q4 2013 ¹⁰	3,536	515,107	518,643	1,824,847	2,343,490
Q1 2014	4,777 ^f	471,484	476,261 ^f	1,782,186	2,258,447
Q2 2014	6,214	477,395	483,609	1,763,237	2,246,846

^e=estimated, ^f=revised, - nil

Table 4b: Number of gas meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in non-domestic properties, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters operating in smart mode (Gas)	Advanced Meters operating with advanced functionality (Gas)	Total Smart and Advanced Meters (Gas)	Traditional Meters (Gas)	Total Meters (Gas)
Q3 2012	-	10,038	10,038	553,631 ^e	563669 ^e
Q4 2012	-	9,290	9,290	559,271	568,561
Q1 2013	-	10,109	10,109	536,022	546,131
Q2 2013	-	10,603	10,603	507,974	518,577
Q3 2013	-	10,778	10,778	488,142	498,920
Q4 2013 ¹⁰	-	10,535	10,535	482,251	492,786
Q1 2014	-	10,530	10,530	480,223	490,753
Q2 2014	-	10,078	10,078	484,537	494,615

^e=estimated, - nil

¹⁰ Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013

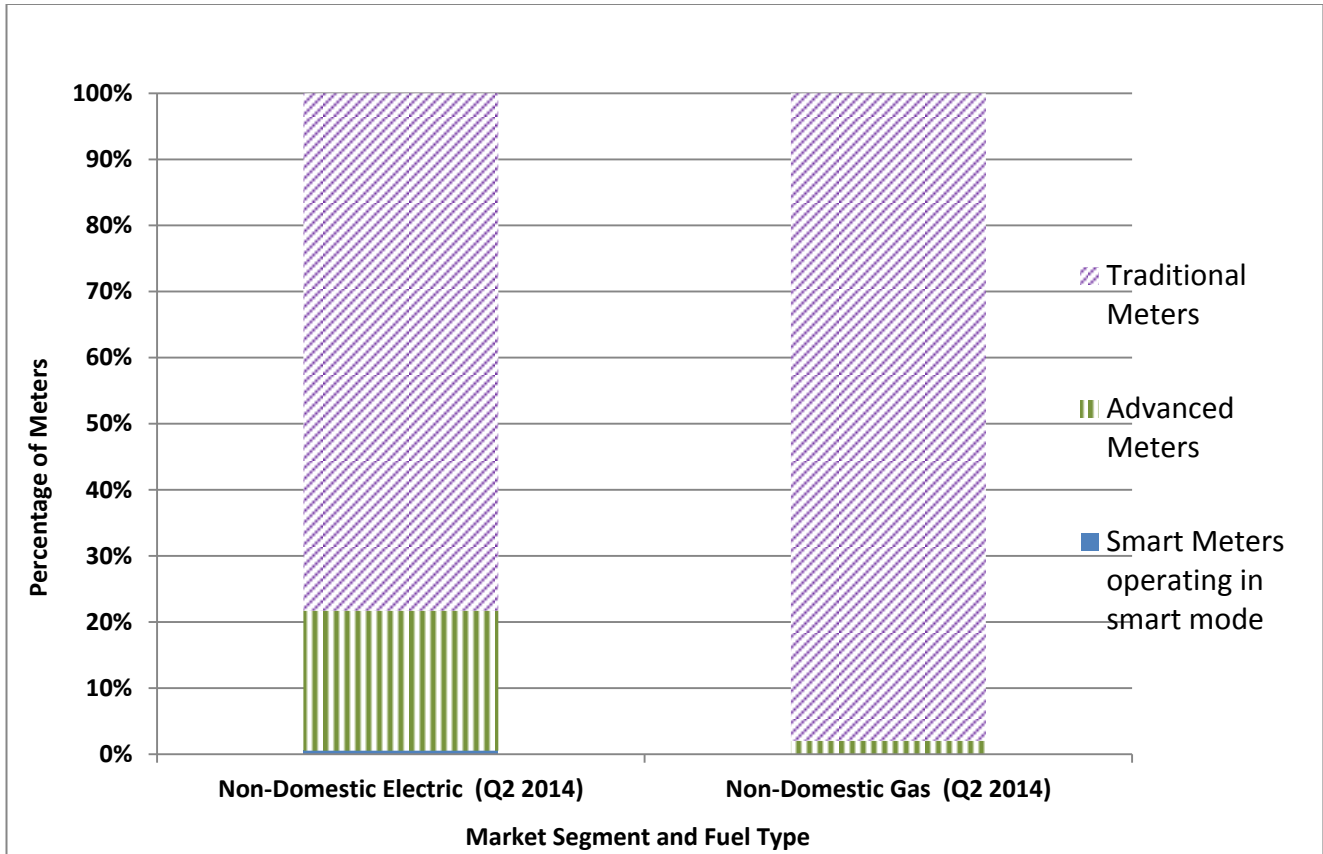


Figure 4 - Proportion of non-domestic meters in operation by fuel type and meter type, end June 2014

Annex A – Background to Smart Meter Roll-out

The Government's vision is for every home in Great Britain to have smart electricity and gas meters and for smaller non-domestic sites to have smart or advanced metering suited to their needs. Smart metering is a major national programme: one of the largest and most complex investment programmes undertaken by the energy industry. The programme aims to roll-out over 50 million smart electricity and gas meters to all domestic properties and smart or advanced meters to smaller non-domestic sites in Great Britain by the end of 2020, impacting approximately 30 million premises.

The roll-out of smart meters will play an important role in Britain's transition to a low-carbon economy and help meet some of the long-term challenges in ensuring an affordable, secure and sustainable energy supply.

The Smart Metering Implementation Programme is being delivered in two phases. During the Foundation Stage, which began in March 2011, the Government is working with the energy industry, consumer groups and other stakeholders to put commercial and regulatory frameworks in place to support smart metering, trial and test systems, learn lessons from early installations and enhance the consumer experience. Most householders will then have smart meters installed by their energy company between autumn 2015 and 2020.

Energy suppliers are responsible for planning and delivering the installation of smart meters for their customers and are free to plan the roll-out in a way that suits their business and the needs of their customers, subject to the requirement to complete the roll-out by the end of 2020. Suppliers' proposed approaches to the roll-out vary and take into account factors such as the location of their customer base and installation workforce and when their customers would need their traditional meters replaced on a routine basis. The approach adopted by suppliers may change as they progress through the roll-out.

Suppliers are using the Foundation Stage to undertake testing and trialling of installations to help ensure their customers have a positive experience of smart metering. Therefore, some customers will receive smart meters during the Foundation Stage, as the energy suppliers start up their programmes. However, the majority of customers will receive their meters between 2015 and 2020.

Annex B - Data and Processing

The Smart Metering Implementation Programme request (on a quarterly basis) data relating to the number of smart and traditional meters from the larger energy suppliers. This will enable the Programme to monitor the roll-out of smart meters over time. More detail is provided on the methodology and quality assurance in the [methods note](#) but in brief:

Suppliers are responsible for aggregating their own data to enable them to provide information on the number and type of meters installed and operating each quarter. Each supplier extracts data from their internal IT systems, aggregate and quality checks it, before submitting to DECC who in turn quality assure the data and resolve any issues arising with suppliers. Each supplier provides this information one month after the end of each quarter to ensure that statistics produced are timely and relevant. The data is aggregated to industry level ensuring that commercial sensitivity is respected.

The data only covers the meters installed and operated by the larger energy suppliers and has not been adjusted to take account of smaller supplier installations. The larger energy suppliers are estimated to supply approximately 99%¹¹ of domestic properties and approximately 90% of smaller non-domestic sites and therefore, represent a large sub-set of meters found in other Departmental consumption statistics¹².

Experimental Statistics

These estimates are released as Experimental National Statistics which means they are official statistics undergoing an evaluation process prior to being assessed as National Statistics. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development, and as a means to build in quality assurance during development.

More information on the methodology is included in the [methods note](#).

As with any new data collection, there are likely to be some data quality issues to resolve as the process beds in. Therefore data in the quarterly reports should be treated as provisional and subject to revision.

Any revisions will be marked in the data tables and for any significant revisions we will provide an explanation of the main reasons.

¹¹ The Retail Market Review, Ofgem, October 2012: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/ofgem-publications/39457/retail-market-review-updated-domestic-proposals.pdf>

¹² Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics 2005 to 2012, March 2014: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics-2005-to-2011>

Further information and feedback

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this statistical release (including suggestions for developing the publication) should be sent to DECC's Smart Meter Statistics Team at the following email address:

EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Contact telephone: 0300 068 8048

The statistician responsible for this publication is Bex Newell.

Further information on energy statistics is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>

Next release

The next quarterly publication is planned for publication on 18 December 2014 at 9.30am.

The content and format of the quarterly smart meters statistical report is currently being reviewed, of which the format and context maybe subject to change in future versions. If you have any comments or suggestion for the development of this report, please provide feedback using the contact details above.

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