



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy



# Household Energy Efficiency

## Headline Release

### Executive Summary

Statistical Release:  
National Statistics

22 September 2016



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Following the announcement on 14 July 2016, the Department for Energy and Climate Change's (DECC) responsibilities have been merged with BIS's business, industrial strategy, science and innovation responsibilities. This has formed the new Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The household energy efficiency statistical series will be produced by BEIS.

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this statistical release should be sent to BEIS's Household Energy Efficiency Statistics Team at the following email address: [EnergyEfficiency.Stats@beis.gov.uk](mailto:EnergyEfficiency.Stats@beis.gov.uk)

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Further information on energy statistics is available at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>

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

# Executive summary

## Introduction

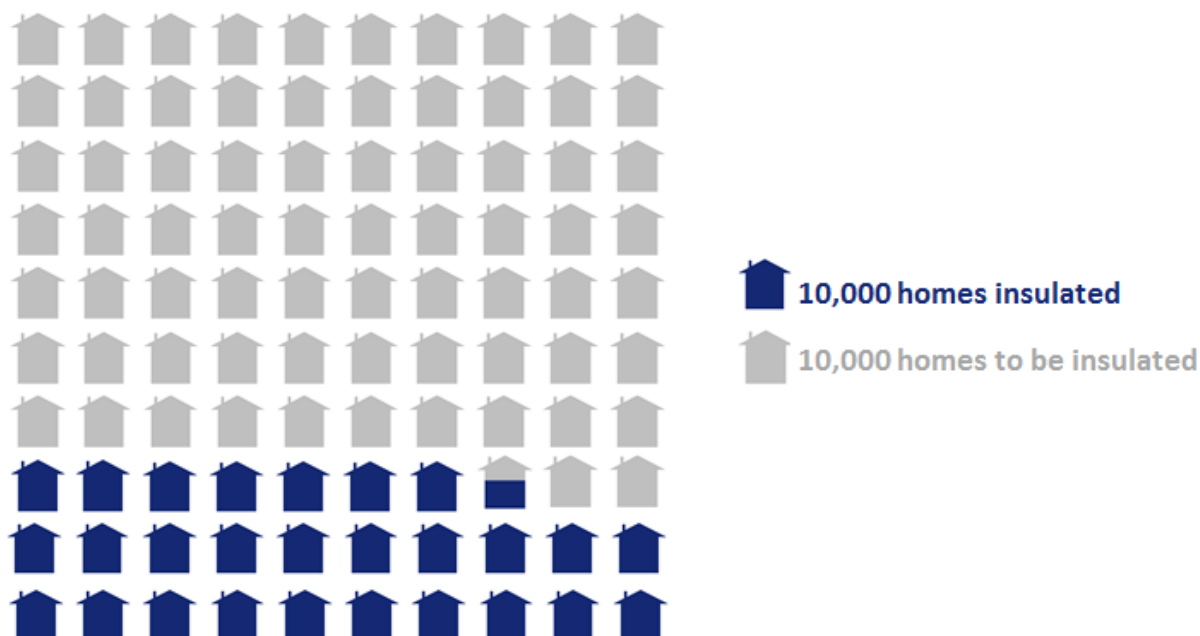
This release presents the latest statistics on the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD), and includes an update on the measurement against the one million homes insulated target. It also contains an update of measures installed under the GD Communities scheme, as well as home insulation levels in Great Britain based on a revised methodology. More detailed analysis of ECO, GD Assessments, GD Plans, and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund are available in the [detailed statistical release](#).

## Key points

### Energy Efficiency Measures, Households and Carbon Savings

- The Government has established a target to “support low-cost measures on energy efficiency, with the goal of insulating a million more homes over the next five years, supporting our commitment to tackle fuel poverty.” Since the start of May 2015 to end July 2016 around 276,000 homes have had at least one insulation measure installed under ECO or the GD (Infographic 1, Table 1.2.1).

### **Infographic 1: Proportion of the 1 million homes insulated target achieved, up to end July 2016**

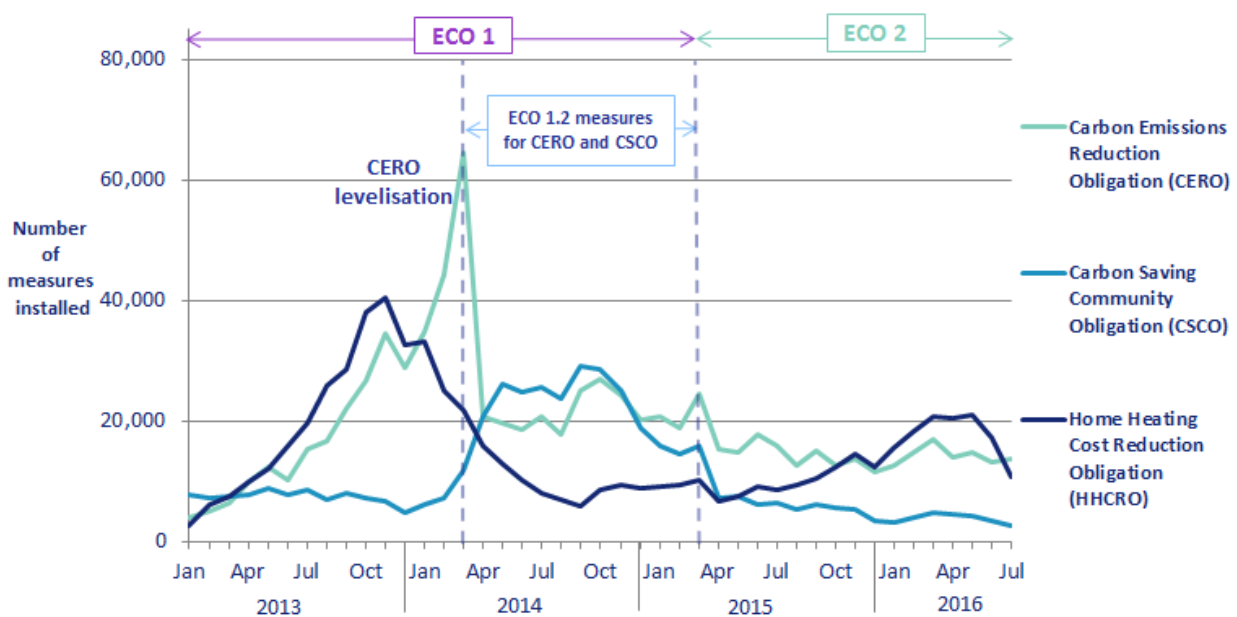


- Around 2 million measures were installed in around 1.6 million properties through ECO and under the Green Deal Framework to the end of July 2016 (the latest month that we have complete data for). The large majority of installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through ECO (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).
- The provisional estimated lifetime carbon savings of measures installed by the end of June 2016, under ECO (excluding Affordable Warmth), Cashback, GDHIF and GD was between 27.2 – 28.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub> with provisional estimated lifetime energy savings between 109,800 – 116,200 GWh (Table 1.3).

**ECO Measures Installed and Households**

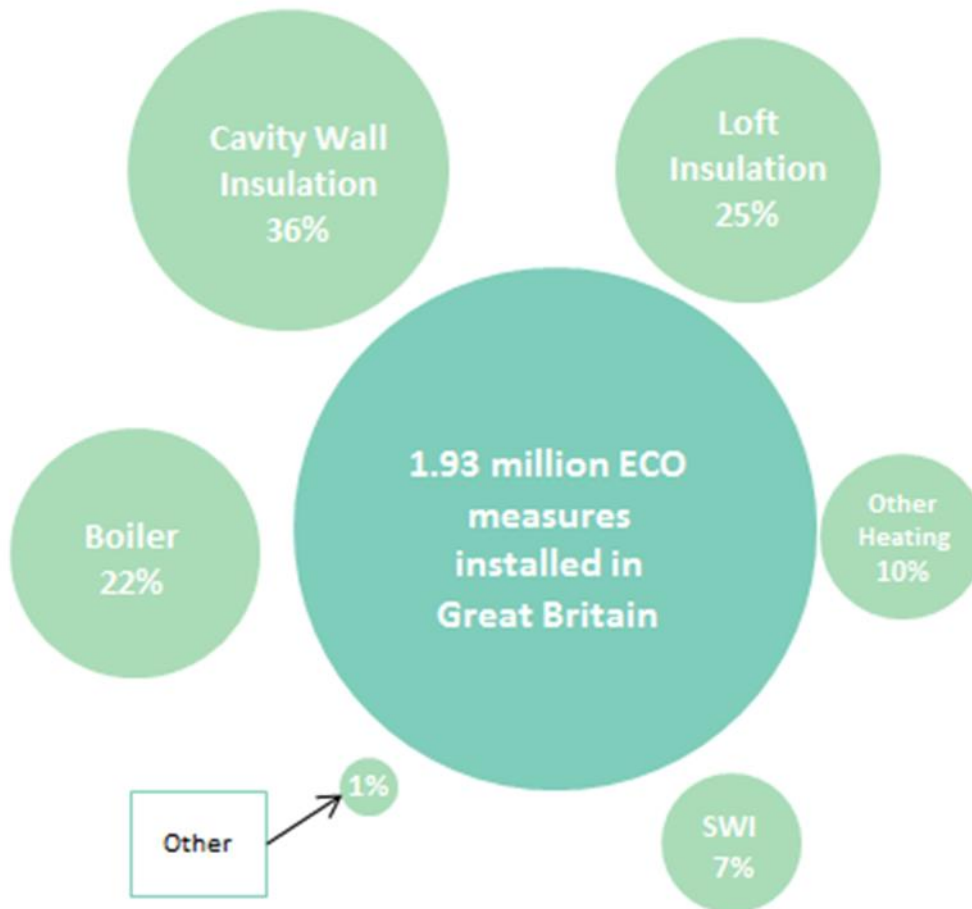
- Provisional figures show there were 1,932,600 measures installed under ECO up to the end of July 2016, with 27,239 installed in July, 19 per cent lower than the 33,695 installed in June 2016. Chart 1 shows the increase in CERO measures up to the end of March 2014, which is when energy companies received a carbon saving score uplift for measures installed, to compensate for ECO regulation changes (known as ‘levelisation’). There was an increase in the number of CSCO measures installed after April 2014, when the ECO amendment order allowed for cheaper measures to be installed, and have gradually decreased over 2015 and 2016. More HHCRO measures were installed in 2013 when Energy Companies were focussing on this target, and have steadily increased over 2015 and 2016 and have decreased in the last couple of months (Chart 1, Table 2.1).

**Chart 1: ECO measures installed, by obligation, by month, up to end July 2016**



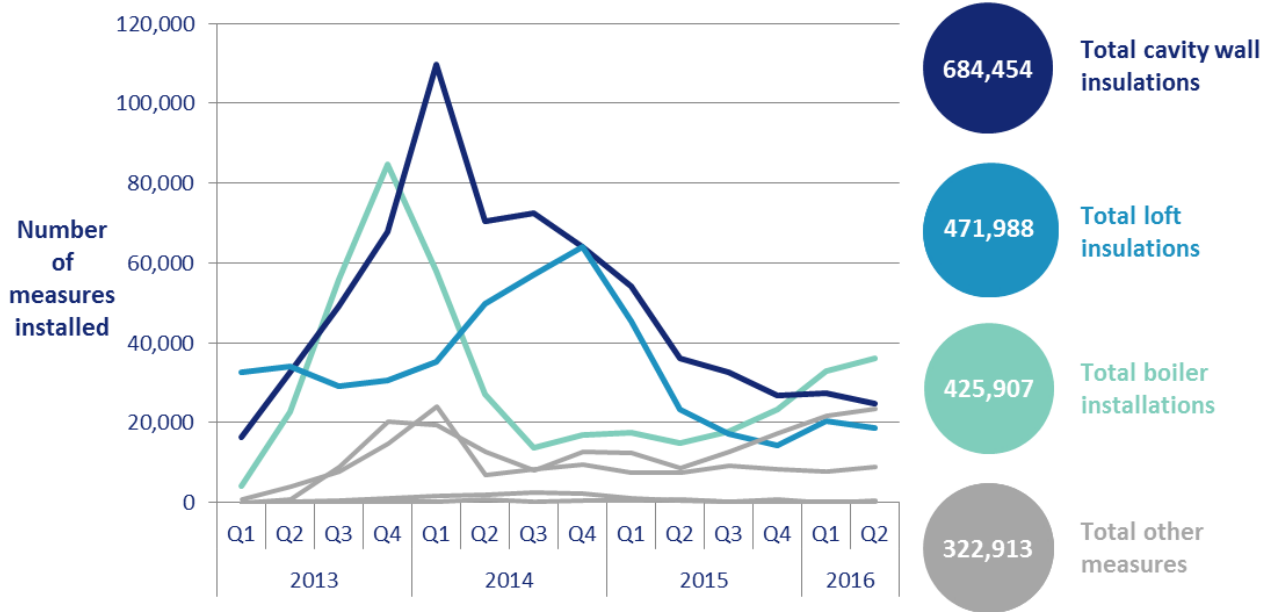
- Of all notified ECO measures installed, 36 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 25 per cent were for loft insulation, and 22 per cent were for boiler upgrades. There were around 129,000 solid wall insulations which accounted for seven per cent of all measures (Infographic 2, Table 2.1.1).

**Infographic 2: ECO measures by measure type, up to end July 2016**



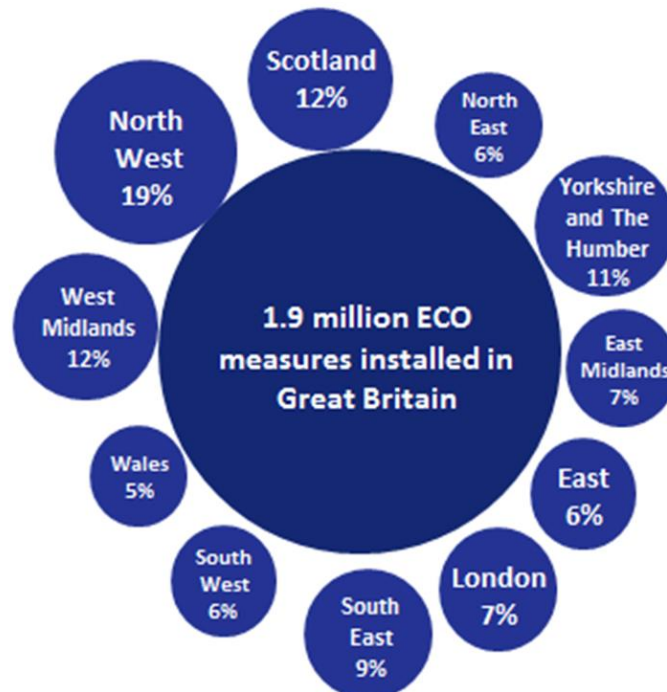
- The Affordable Warmth (HHCRO) and the Carbon Savings Community obligations combined within ECO have delivered over 1.1 million measures in around 851,000 low income and vulnerable households, or households in specified areas of low income, by end of July 2016 (Table 2.1.1).
- Chart 2 shows that the most common measure installed in Q1 2014 was cavity wall insulation (44 per cent of all measures), which was partly due to a carbon saving score uplift in this period (i.e. “levelisation”). Loft installations peaked in Q4 2014 (38 per cent) which was partly due to the ECO amendment order (allowing cheaper measures to be installed). Boilers peaked in Q4 2013 (39 per cent) when Energy Companies were focussing on their HHCRO target (Chart 2, Table 2.1.2).

**Chart 2: ECO measures installed, by measure type, by quarter, up to end June 2016**



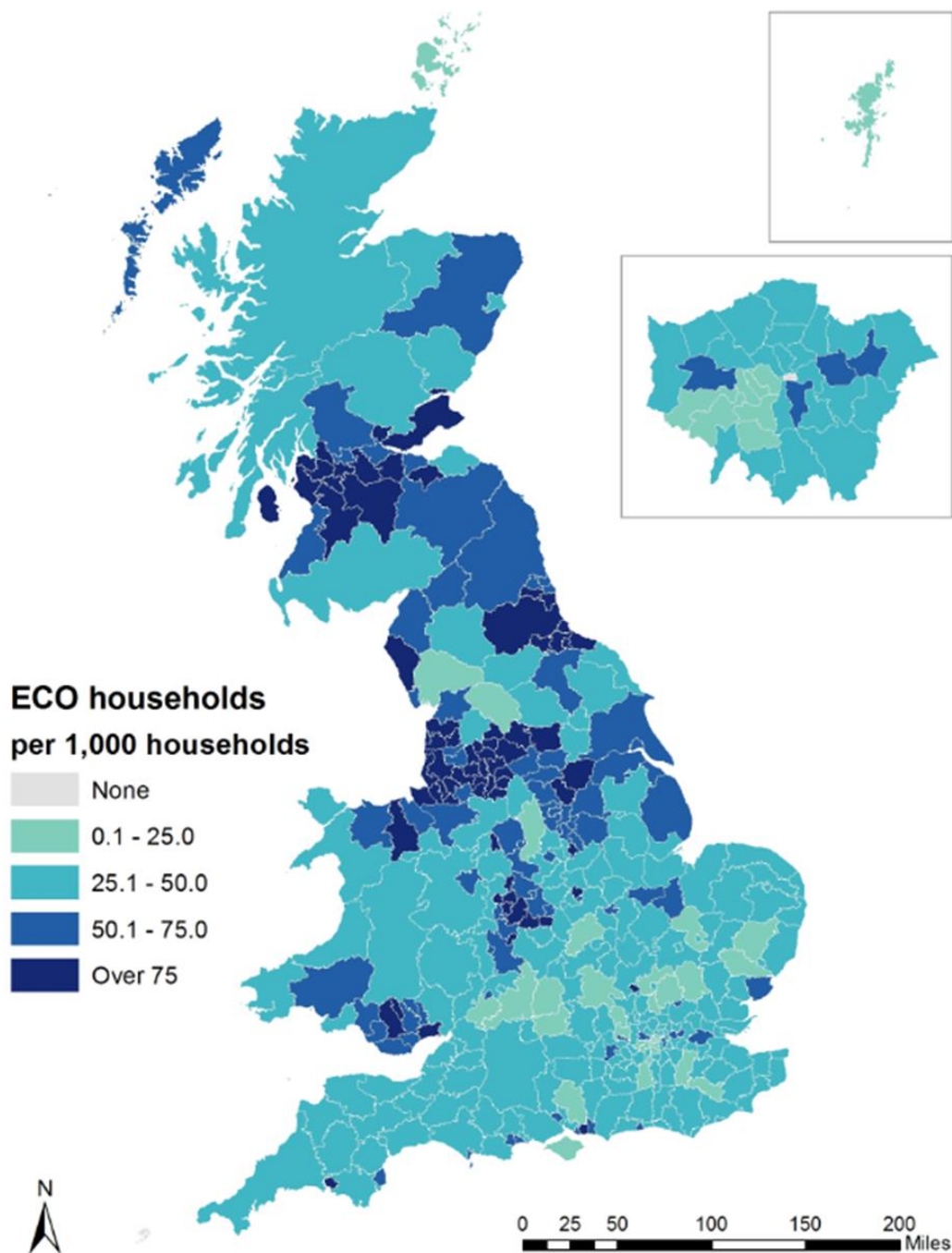
- Around one fifth (19 per cent) of ECO measures were in the North West (360,648), the highest in any region. 12 per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (220,013) and five per cent were in Wales (98,844). (Infographic 3, Table 2.2).

**Infographic 3: ECO measures by region, up to end June 2016**



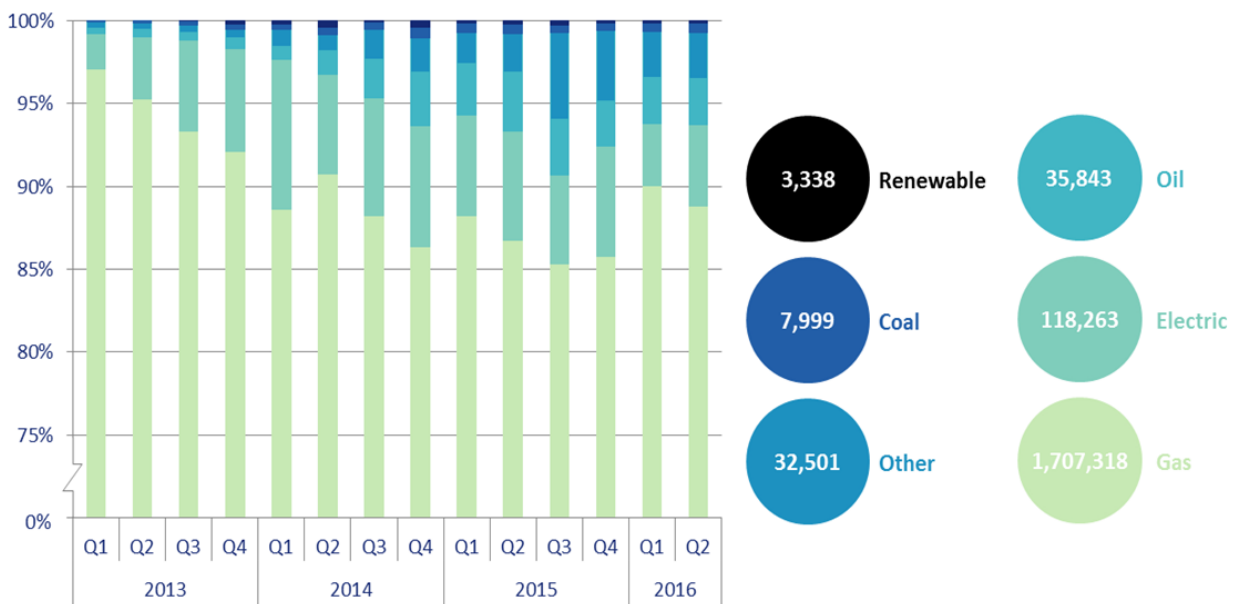
- On average, around six per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO funding (i.e. around 58 per 1,000 households), up to the end of June 2016. The North West and North East had the highest amount with 91 and 80 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households respectively. In Scotland there were around 77 per 1,000 households and 57 per 1,000 households in Wales (Map 1, Table 2.2.3 and Table 2.2.4).

**Map 1: Households in receipt of ECO measures by Local Authority per 1,000 households, up to end June 2016**



- Around 90 per cent of ECO measures were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type (1,707,318 measures), however this has decreased from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO to 85 per cent in Q3 2015, before increasing to 90 per cent in Q2 2016 (Chart 3, Table 2.3).

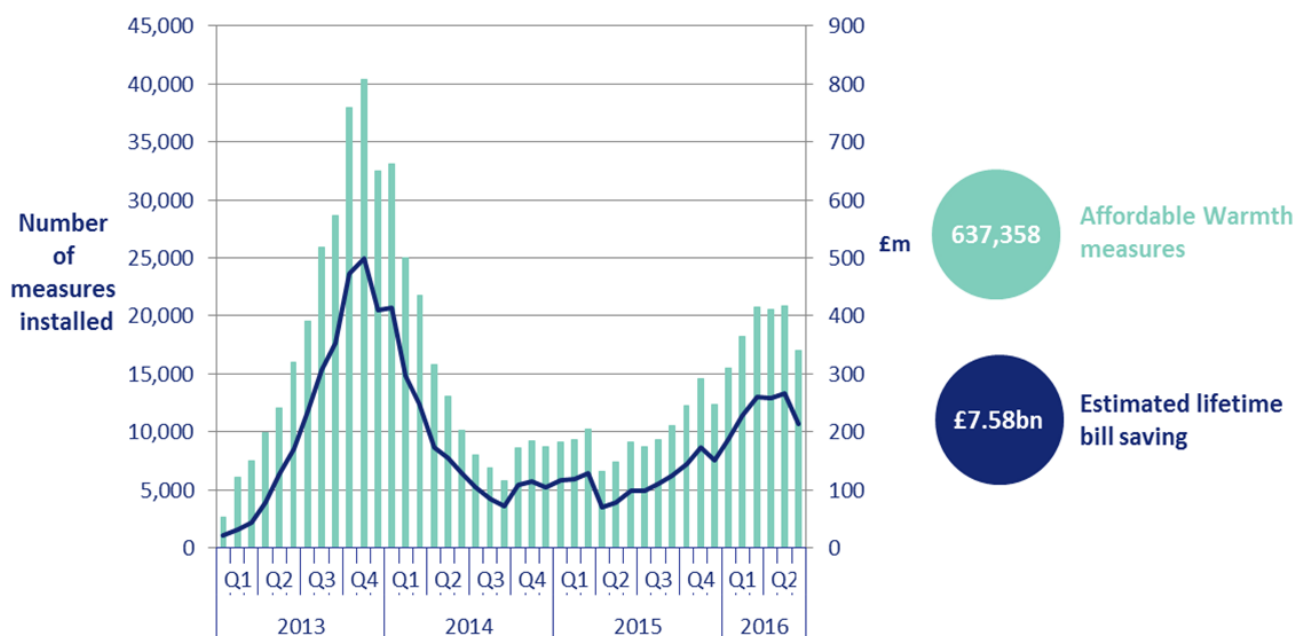
**Chart 3: ECO measures by main fuel type of property, by quarter, up to end June 2016**



- The 637,358 Affordable Warmth ECO measures are estimated to deliver £7.58bn worth of notional lifetime bill savings up to the end of June 2016 (Chart 4, Table 2.6).



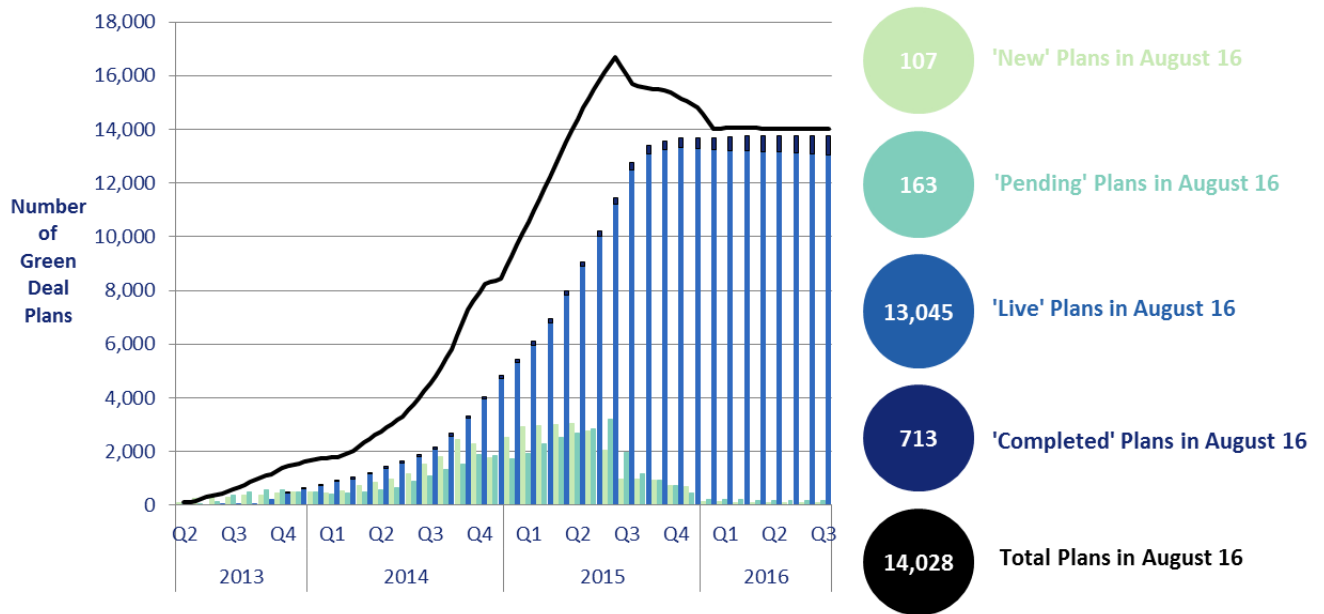
**Chart 4: Estimated lifetime bill savings for Affordable Warmth measures, by installation month, up to end June 2016**



The Green Deal

- GD Assessments – 670,876 were lodged up to the end of August 2016. The 3,431 GD Assessments in August was 24 per cent lower than the number in July 2016 (4,532) and the third lowest month since the scheme began (Table 3.1).
- GD Plans – 14,028 households had GD Plans at the end of August 2016, this remains the same as the number in progress at the end of July 2016. Of these, 107 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 163 were 'pending' (Plan signed), 13,045 were 'live' (all measures installed) and 713 were 'completed' (all measures installed and paid off). 93 per cent of all Plans were 'live' (Chart 5, Table 3.2).

**Chart 5: Total Green Deal Plans, by status, by month, up to end August 2016**



- Green Deal Home Improvement Fund – by the end of June 2016, 35,512 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 41,593 measures), with a value of £154.4m. The scheme has now ended and there are no further active applications and/or vouchers issued. Around three-quarters of the measures installed were solid wall insulation (73 per cent) (Table 3.3 and Table 3.3.1).
- Green Deal Communities – by the end of March 2016, GD Communities had contributed funding towards the installation of 12,773 measures in 11,160 properties. 61 per cent of all measures installed were Solid Wall Insulation (Tables 3.5 and 3.5.1).

### Home insulation levels in Great Britain<sup>1</sup>

It is estimated that at the end of June 2016:

- There were 27.7 million homes in GB. Of these 19.1 million had cavity walls with the remaining 8.5 million having solid walls. 23.9 million properties had a loft (Table 4.2).
- Compared with June 2015, 270,000 more properties had cavity wall insulation, 200,000 more had loft insulation of at least 125mm, and 40,000 more had solid wall insulation (Table 4.1).
- 13.2 million homes had cavity wall insulation (69 per cent of homes with cavity walls). Of the 5.5 million homes without cavity wall insulation, 4.2 million are easy to treat standard cavities, and 1.3 million are hard to treat (including standard cavity wall property with issues such as structural faults or presence of a conservatory, creating access issues and some unfillable cavity walls). There are around 0.5 million properties which may or may not have cavity wall insulation (Chart 6, Table 4.4).
- 15.7 million homes had loft insulation of at least 125mm (66 per cent of homes with lofts). Of the 8.2 million homes with lofts without at least 125mm of insulation, only a small number are estimated to have no insulation. Around 5.8 million of these homes require easy to treat loft insulation, and 2.3 million are hard to treat (including room in roofs, flat roofs and some unfillable lofts) (Chart 6, Table 4.5).
- 704,000 homes had solid wall insulation (eight per cent of homes with solid walls) (Chart 6, Table 4.6).

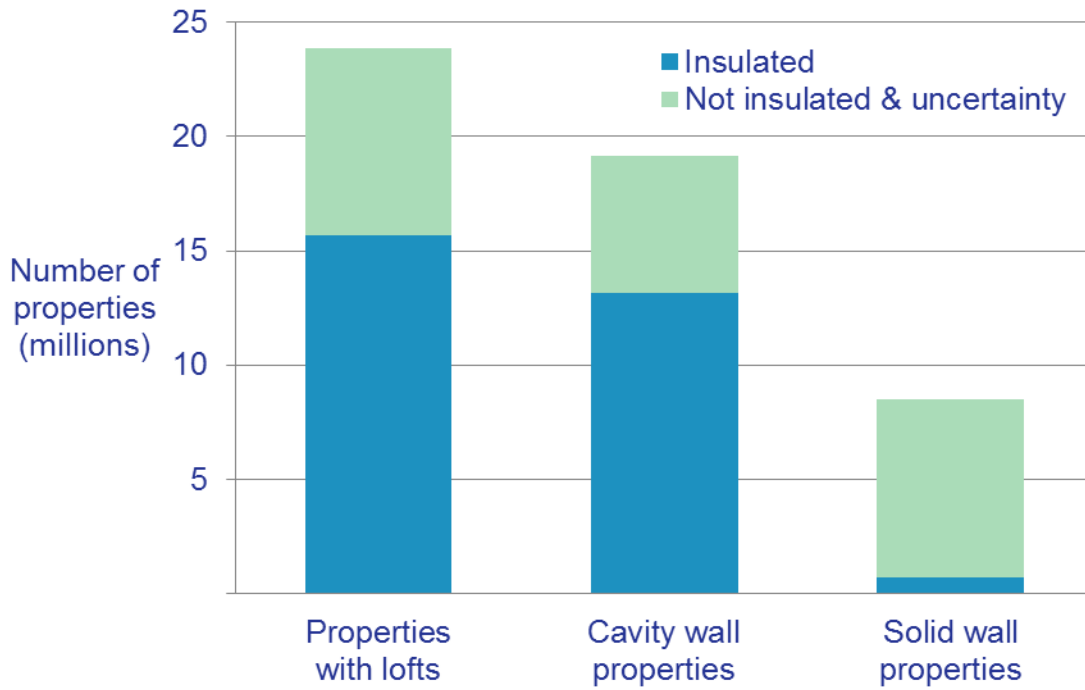
At the end June 2016 there were:



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<sup>1</sup> Estimates of home insulation levels in Great Britain have been updated and revised based on a new methodology, which amongst other changes has increased the number of uninsulated cavity wall properties, and rebasing to the 2013 housing surveys. Please see the [methodology note](#) for more details.

**Chart 6: Home insulation levels in Great Britain, up to end June 2016**





## 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 Official 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>

## Further Information

A [user consultation](#) was launched on 20 August 2015, for 6 weeks, to assess impacts on user needs of making changes to this, the headline (monthly), and the detailed (quarterly) National Statistic series on Green Deal, ECO and insulation statistics. This consultation closed on 30 September 2015, and a summary of the consultation responses was published on 19 November 2015 [here](#). The first detailed (annual) report in the new format was released alongside the headline release in March 2016, and can be found [here](#). A user consultation is required for National Statistics and is in compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

## Next Releases

The next headline release on the gov.uk website is planned for publication at 9.30am on **20 October 2016** and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures only.

The second detailed (annual) report will be published on **23 March 2017**.

