



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Household Energy Efficiency Headline Release

Statistical Release:
National Statistics

21 June 2018



© Crown copyright 2018

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence.

To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/ or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

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

The statistician responsible for this publication is Stephen Oxley.
Contact telephone: 0300 068 5025

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 Green Deal Home Improvement Fund, Green Deal Communities programme and home insulation levels are available in the [detailed statistical report](#).

Key points

Energy Efficiency Measures, Households and Carbon Savings

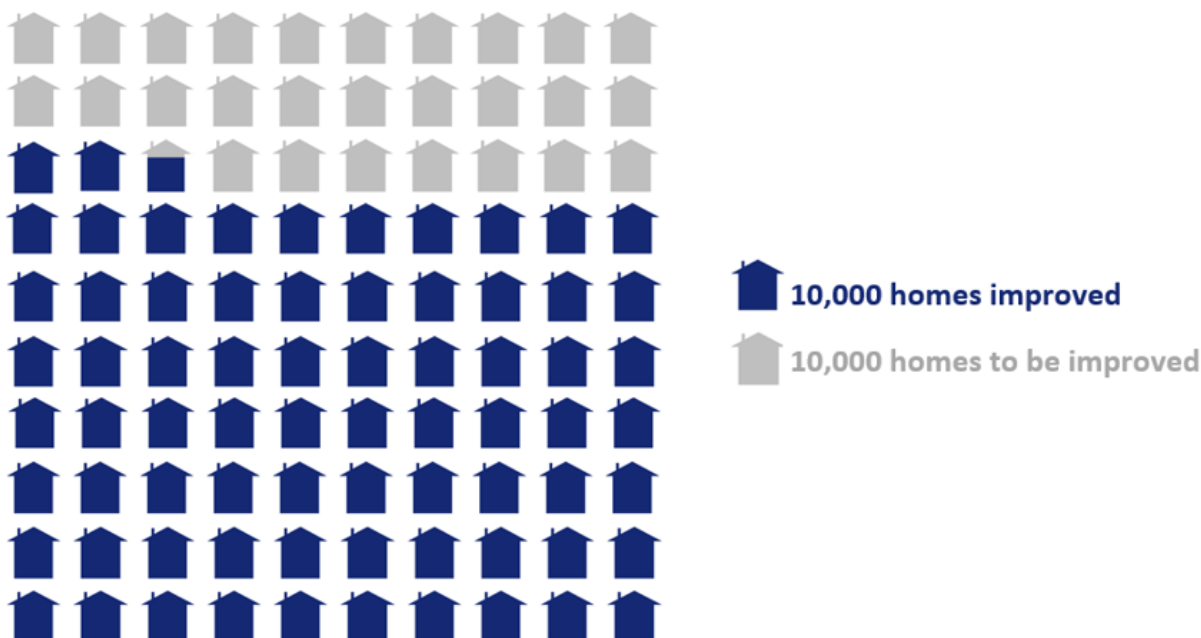
- Since 2013, around 2.4 million measures were installed in around 1.9 million properties through ECO and under the Green Deal Framework to the end of April 2018 (the latest month that we have complete data for). Around 2.3 million of these installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through ECO (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).
- In Q1 2018, around 58,700 measures were installed through ECO in around an additional 46,200 households.
- 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 of the target period, around 727,400 homes have had at least one improvement measure installed under ECO or the Green Deal. (Infographic 1, Table 1.2.1).

¹ Clean Growth Strategy: 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 April 2018

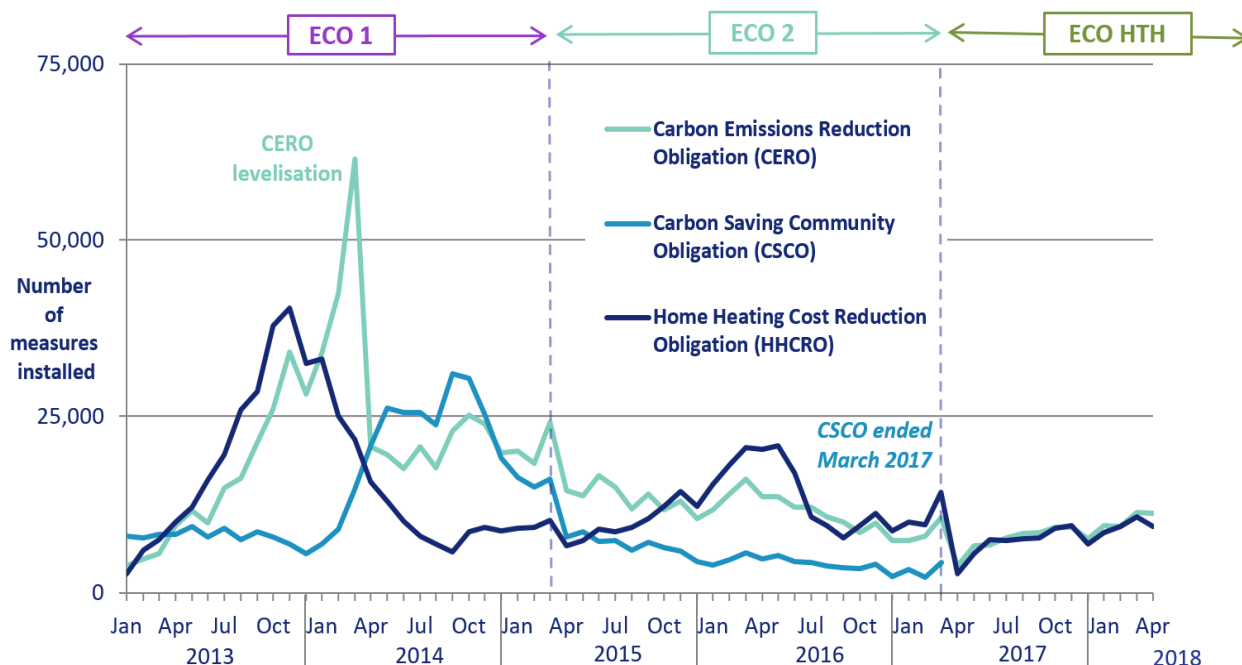


- The provisional estimated lifetime carbon savings of measures installed by the end of March 2018, under ECO (excluding Affordable Warmth), Cashback, GDHIF and GD Plans was up to 34.9 MtCO₂ with provisional estimated lifetime energy savings up to 140,507 GWh (Table 1.3). Over the last quarter, up to an additional 0.95 MtCO₂ and 3,578 GWh of lifetime savings was achieved through these schemes.
- Users should note the proposed changes to the publication of Green Deal Advice Report statistics set out in the Green Deal section below where it is proposed to cease publication of the number of Green Deal Assessments (Table 3.1)

ECO Measures Installed and Households

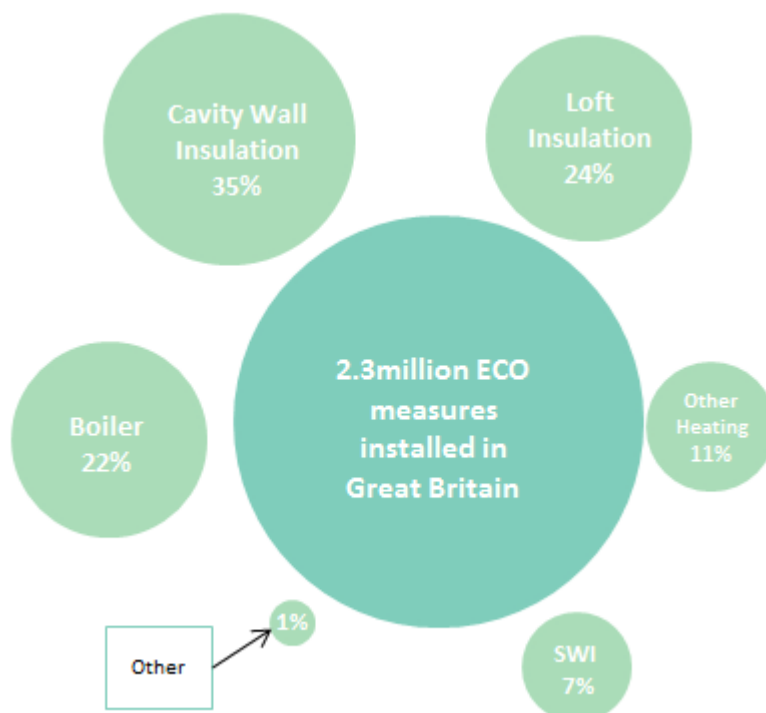
- Provisional figures show there were around 2,321,700 measures installed under ECO up to the end of April 2018; with 20,600 installed in April. Over the first 13 months of ECO Help-to-Heat, the average number of measures per month has been 46 per cent lower than under ECO2 (April 2015-March 2017); however, the reported average cost per quarter for ECO Help-to-Heat Obligation is around 37 per cent lower than ECO2 (Table 2.8). April delivery was the second highest month so far under ECO Help-To-Heat, around 7 per cent lower than the 22,100 measures installed in March 2018 the highest month so far. Obligated suppliers have until September 2018 to meet their new targets. (Chart 1, Table 2.1 and 2.1a).

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



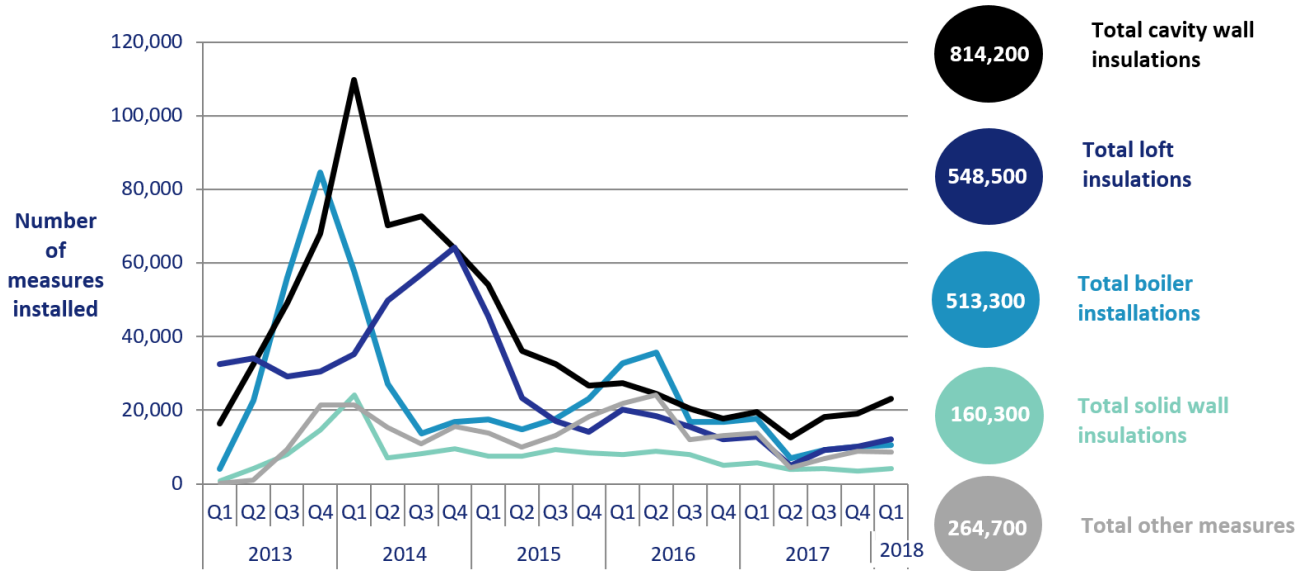
- Through ECO, the combination of Affordable Warmth and the Carbon Savings Community obligations have delivered around 1.35 million measures in around 1.02 million low income and vulnerable households, or households in specified areas of low income, by the end of April 2018. (Tables 2.1.1 & 2.1.1a). Within ECO Help-To-Heat, the Affordable Warmth obligation has delivered around 102,200 measures in around 78,400 households, by the end of April 2018 - although some of these households may have also received an ECO 1 or 2 measure (Table 2.1.1a). In Q1 2018, 28,600 measures were installed though Affordable Warmth to an additional 19,000 households.
- Of all notified ECO measures installed to end of April 2018, 35 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 162,200 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 April 2018, 38 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 19 per cent were for boiler upgrades and 19 per cent were for loft insulation. Fourteen per cent were for 'other heating' and there were around 17,500 solid wall insulations which accounted for eight per cent of all measures (Table 2.1.1a).

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



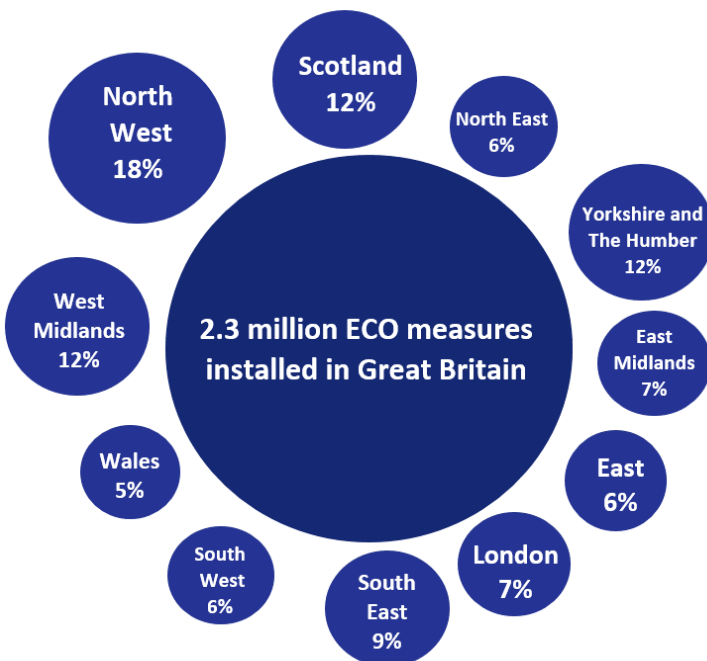
- Chart 2 shows that the highest quarterly delivery of cavity wall insulation was Q1 2014 (around 109,800 measures, 44 per cent of all measures for that quarter), which was partly due to a carbon saving score uplift in this period. While the number of measures is lower in Q1 2018, cavity wall insulation represented 39 per cent (23,100) of all Q1 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 21 per cent of all measures (12,200) in Q1 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 18 per cent (10,700) of all measures in Q1 2018. The highest quarterly delivery for solid wall insulation was Q1 2014 (24,200 measures, 10 per cent of all Q1 2014 measures). Solid wall insulation represented 7 per cent (4,100) of all measures in Q1 2018 (Chart 2, Table 2.1.2).

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



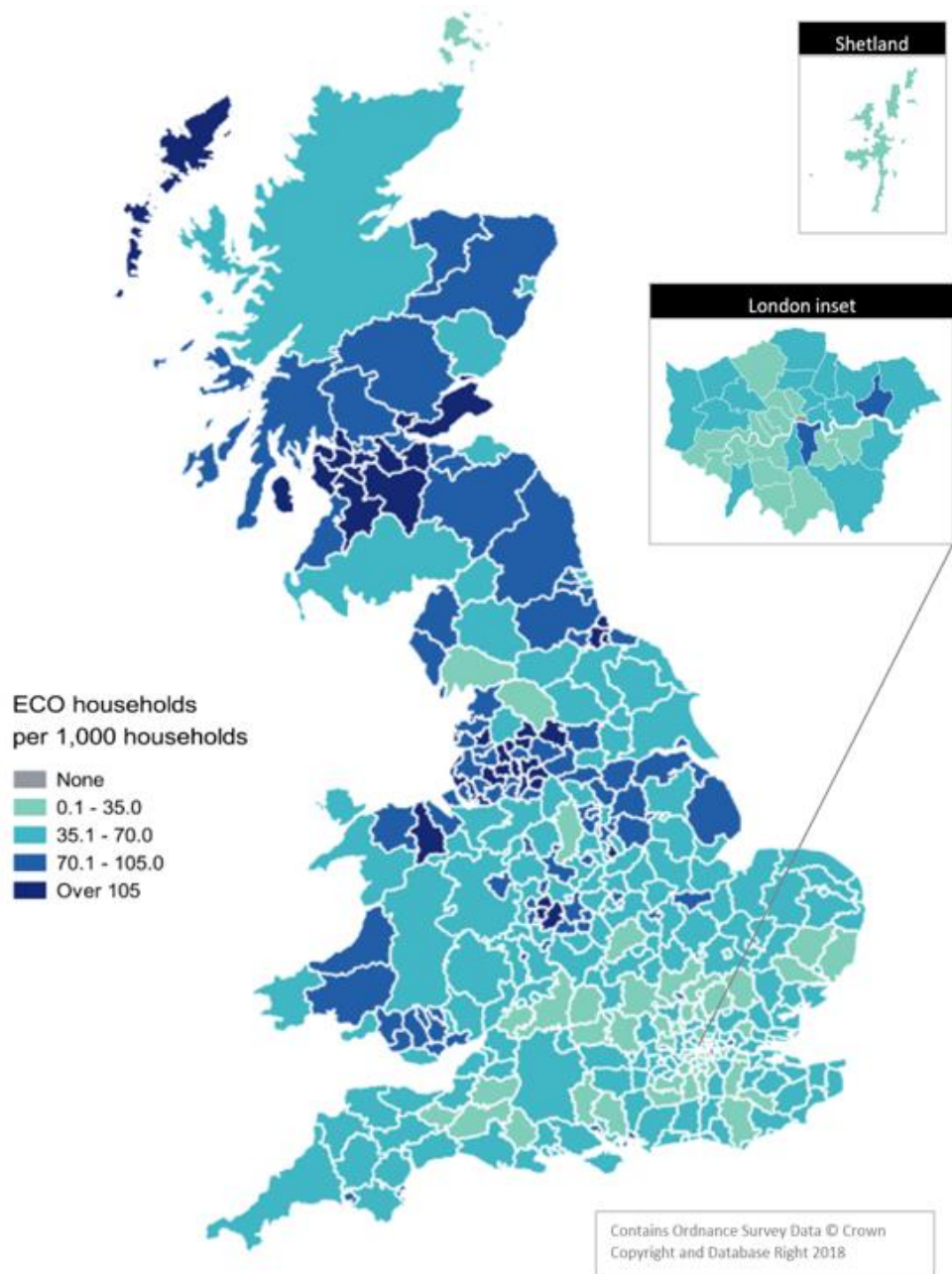
- Up to the end of March 2018, around one fifth (18 per cent) of ECO measures were in the North West (424,100), the highest in any region. 12 per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (282,900) and five per cent were in Wales (123,100). In Q1 2018 around 16 per cent of ECO measures were in the North West (9,400), the highest in any region. Fifteen per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (9,000) and five per cent were in Wales (2,700). (Infographic 3, Table 2.2).

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



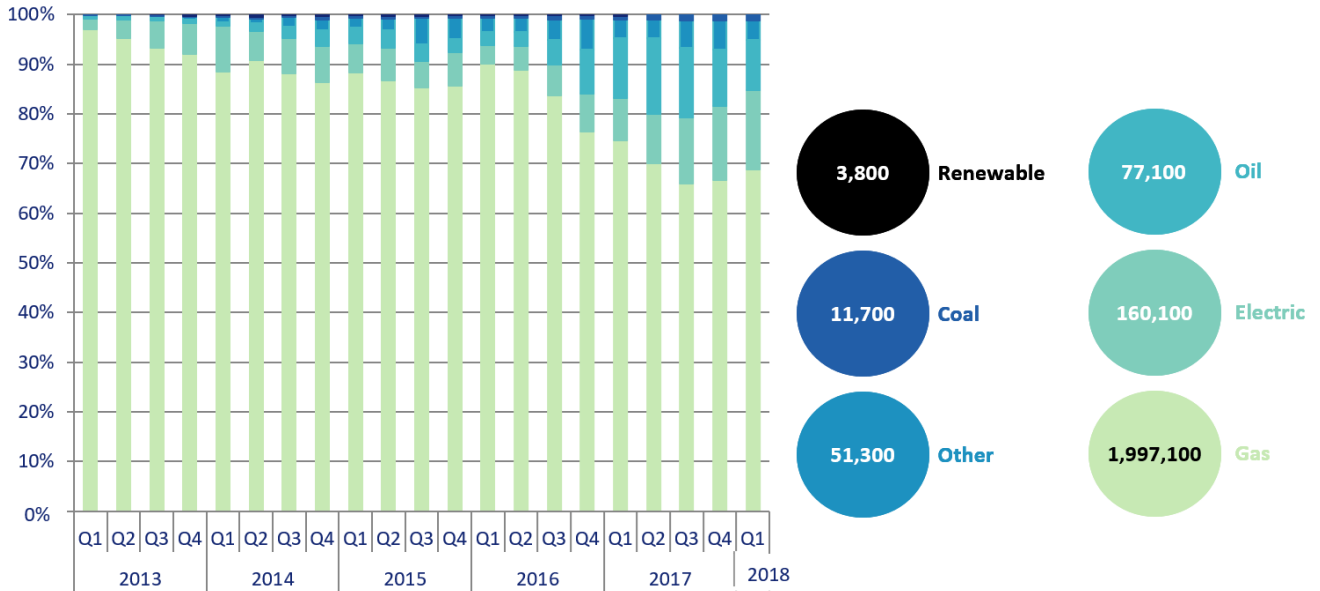
- Around seven per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO (i.e. around 68 per 1,000 households), up to the end of March 2018. The North West and North East regions had the highest amount in England, with 105 and 92 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households respectively. In Scotland there were also around 98 per 1,000 households and 69 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 March 2018



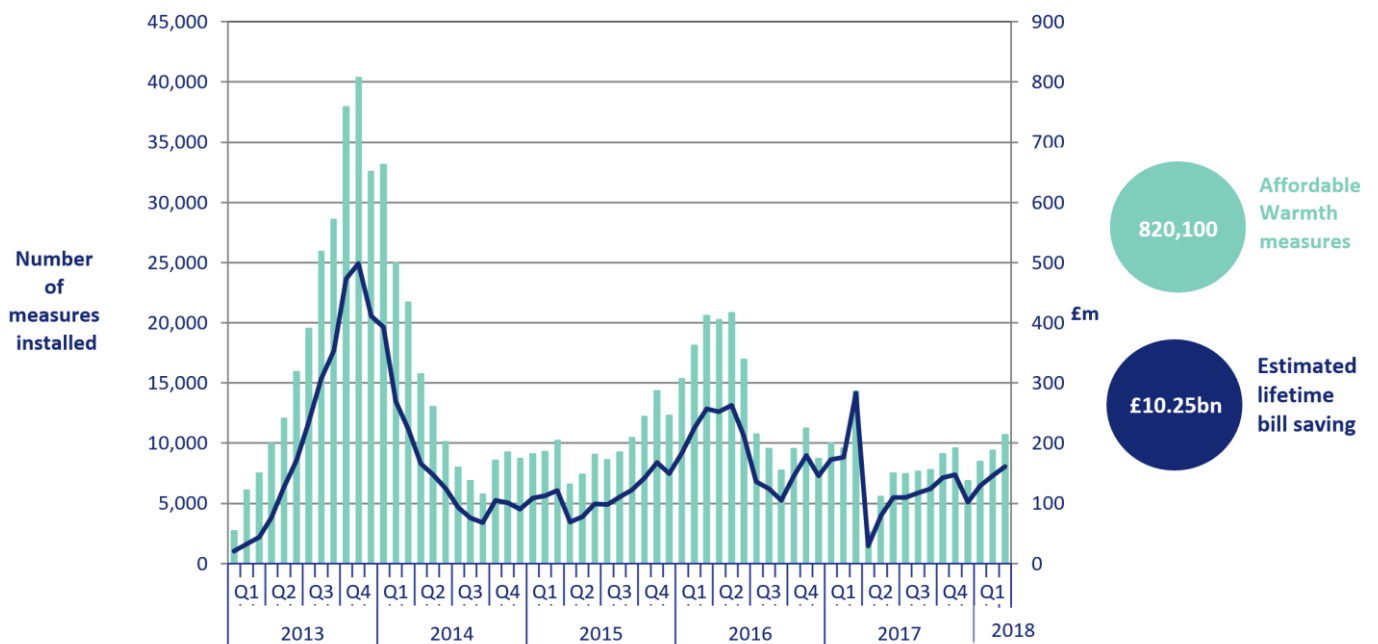
- In total, to end March 2018, around 87 per cent of ECO measures were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type (around 1,997,100 measures); however, this has decreased from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO to 69 per cent in Q1 2018 (Chart 3, Table 2.3).

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

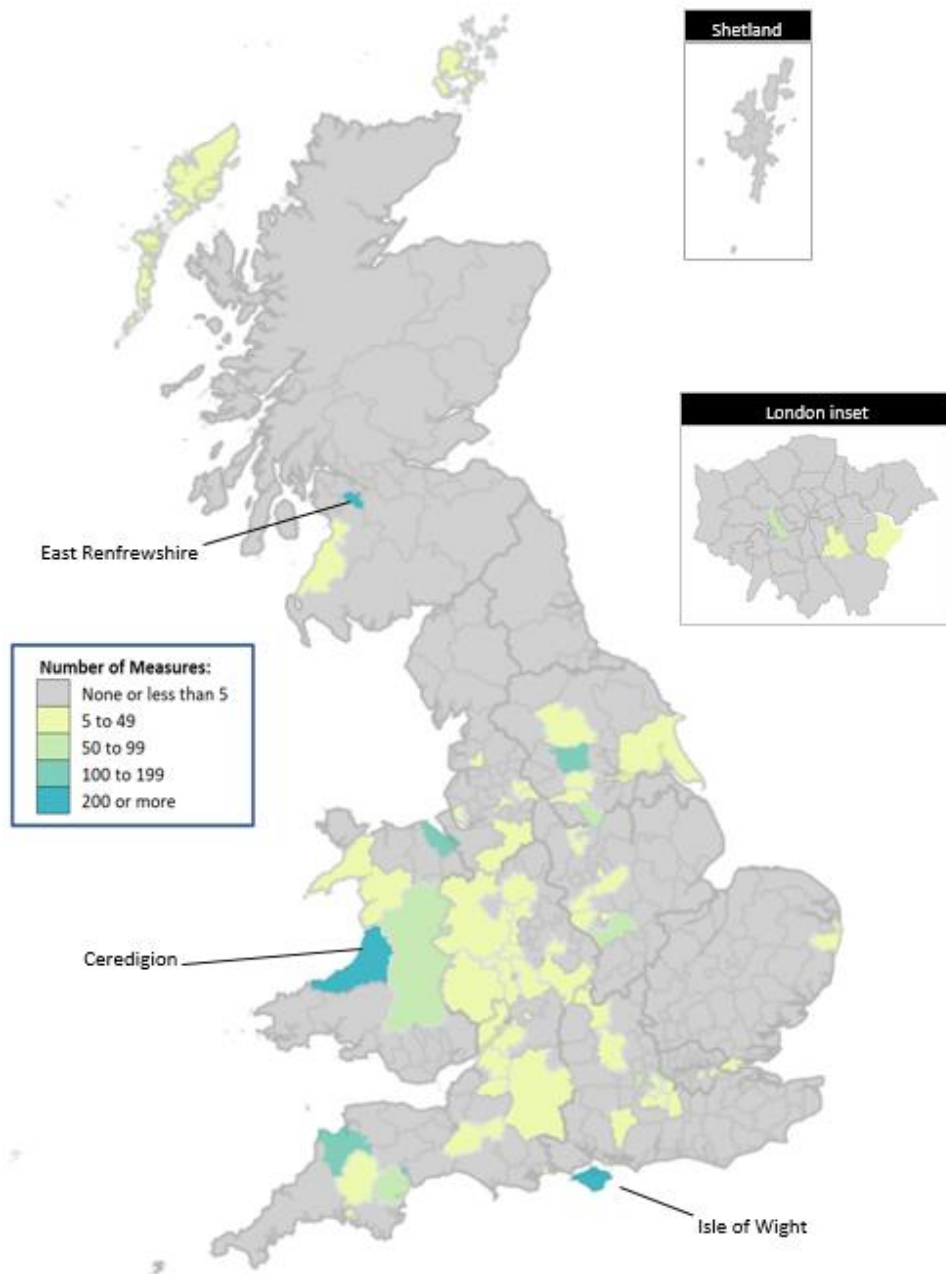


Around 820,100 Affordable Warmth ECO measures installed up to the end of March 2018 are estimated to deliver £10.25bn worth of notional lifetime bill savings. In Q1 2018, Affordable Warmth delivered around 28,600 measures delivering £436m of lifetime bill savings. (Chart 4, Table 2.6).

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



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



Local Authorities are shown only if they have at least 5 flexible eligibility measures. In total, 118 Local Authorities had at least 1 flex measure up to March 2018.

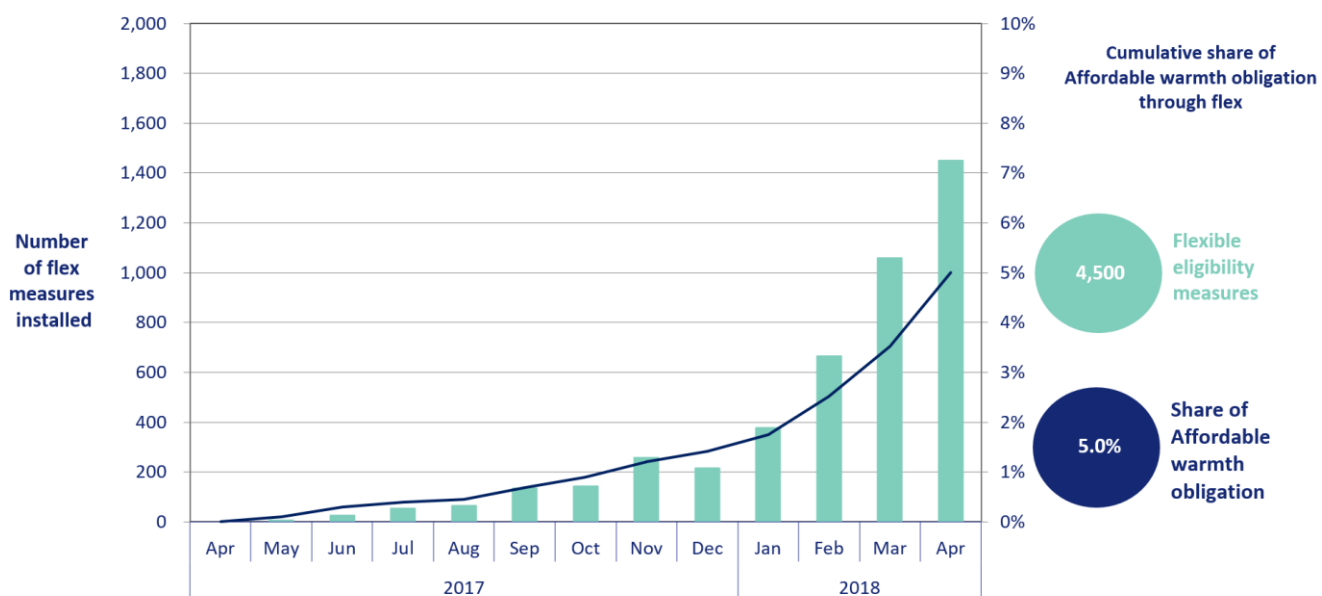
Contains Ordnance Survey Data © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018

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'. Under this scheme, Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the new 'flexible eligibility' mechanism. Up to March 2018, 14 local authorities had seen 50 or more measures

installed through Flexible Eligibility, Isle of Wight having the most with 255 measures (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 April 2018, around 4,500 measures had been delivered through this aspect of the scheme with around 3,600 installed since January 2018 (Table 2.1a). Up to the end of April 2018, 5 per cent of the Affordable Warmth obligation was delivered through Flexible Eligibility.

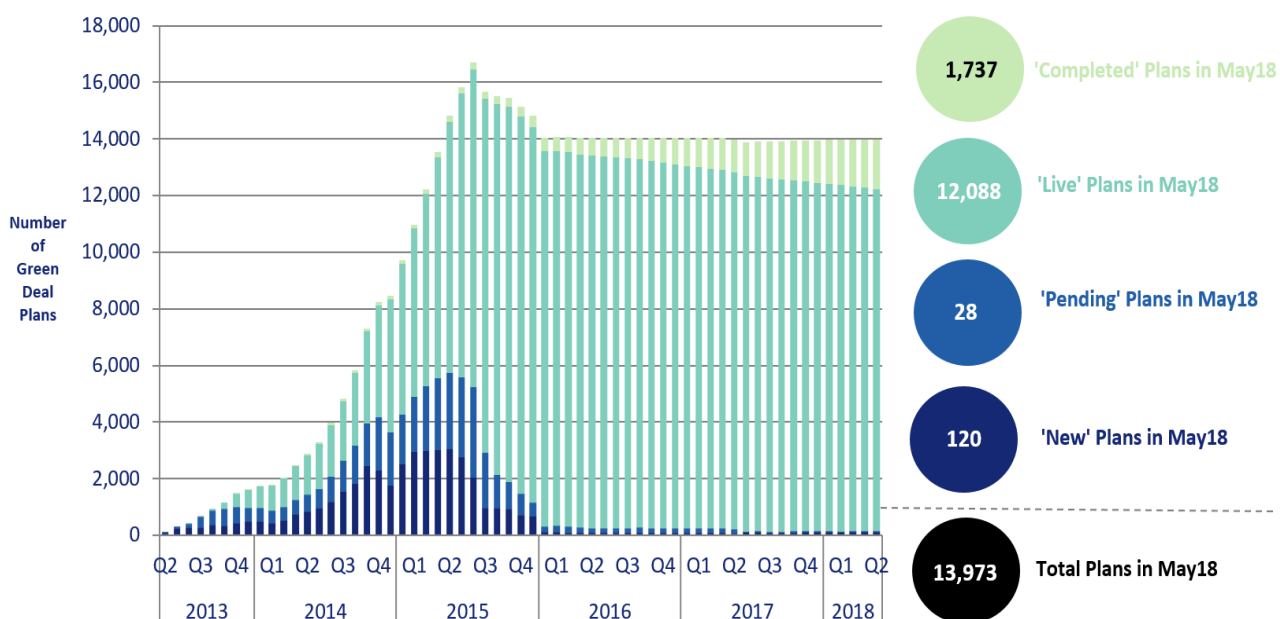
Chart 5: Number of Flexible Eligibility Measures by installation month and share of Affordable Warmth obligation delivered through flex, up to end April 2018



The Green Deal

- Green Deal Assessments – 699,243 were lodged up to the end of May 2018. Since April 2017 the number of Green Deal Advice Reports (GDARs) has fallen sharply since they are no longer required for ECO Help-To-Heat which started then (Table 3.1).
- Green Deal Advice Reports (GDARs) are no longer considered an effective lead indicator of Green Deal Plans and their associated measures. Some stakeholders have significantly reduced the typical lead time between a GDAR being lodged and a Green Deal Plan going live, meaning that there is often little lag between these. GDARs are also used to facilitate access to some local energy efficiency schemes and based on recent numbers these reflect the majority of activity. It is therefore not possible to determine the share of GDARs that result in a Green Deal Plan and hence analyse the take up rate of households receiving Green Deal Finance relative to those who started the process. We therefore propose not to update Table 3.1 in future releases but welcome user feedback on this.
- GD Plans – there were 13,973 GD Plans at the end of May 2018; Of these, 120 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 28 were 'pending' (Plan signed), 12,088 were 'live' (all measures installed) and 1,737 were 'completed' (all measures installed and paid off). 87 per cent of all Plans were 'live' (Chart 6, Table 3.2). Over the last 3 months (March – May 2018), 154 Plans were completed and 2 Plans went live. (Table 3.2)

Chart 6: Total Domestic Green Deal Plans, by status, by month, up to end May 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 **19 July 2018** and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO Help-To-Heat measures.



© Crown copyright 2018

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET

www.gov.uk/beis