



Ministry of Housing,  
Communities &  
Local Government

*Experimental Official Statistics Release*

Housing, Energy Efficiency

# Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates Statistical Release January to March 2021 England and Wales

## In this release:

### England and Wales

- In the quarter January to March 2021, 426,000 EPCs were lodged on the Register in England and Wales, a 1% decrease compared to the same quarter 2020.

### England

- From January to March 2021, 386,000 domestic EPCs were lodged on the Register, a small decrease of 0.1% on the same quarter 2020.
- The number of EPCs for new dwellings (63,000), increased by 9% while the number of existing domestic EPCs decreased by 2% (323,000) compared to the same quarter last year.
- In the 12 months to March 2021, 221,000 EPCs were lodged for new build dwellings, a decrease of 13% on the previous year.
- From January to March 2021, 82% of new properties were given an A or B rating.

### Wales

- From January to March 2021, 20,000 domestic EPCs were lodged in Wales, a decrease of 10% from the same quarter in 2020.
- The number of domestic EPCs lodged for new dwellings increased by 18% to 2,000, compared to the equivalent quarter in 2020.
- In the 12 months to March 2021, 8,000 domestic EPCs were lodged for new build dwellings a decrease by 10% on the previous year, while 73,000 EPCs were lodged for existing dwellings, also a decrease of 7%.
- From January to March 2021, 87% of new properties were given an A or B rating.

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**Date of next release:** 29 July 2021

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# Table of contents

In this release:.....	1
Table of contents .....	2
Introduction .....	2
Changes to this release .....	3
How the data should be used.....	4
England and Wales.....	5
England.....	6
Wales.....	13
Accompanying tables.....	20
Technical notes.....	22

## Introduction

This statistical release presents Experimental Official Statistics based on Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) issued for domestic and non-domestic buildings and Display Energy Certificates (DECs) issued for buildings occupied by public authorities. The certificates are lodged on the Energy Performance of Buildings Register (The Register) for England and Wales.

Throughout the release the figures have been split into England only and Wales only figures. If England and Wales combined figures are required they are available in the [live tables](#) published alongside this release. Throughout the report, numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures. Due to rounding, individual figures may not add up to the total.

## Energy Performance Certificates

An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) indicates the energy efficiency of a building. The assessments are banded from A to G, where A (or A+ for non-domestic properties) is the most efficient in terms of likely fuel costs and carbon dioxide emissions. An EPC is required when a building is constructed, sold or let. The purpose of an EPC is to show prospective tenants or buyers the energy efficiency of the property. The requirement for EPCs was introduced in phases and fully implemented for domestic properties by autumn 2008. EPCs are valid for 10 years.

## Experimental Official Statistics

Experimental Official Statistics are defined in the Code of Practice for Statistics as “new official statistics undergoing evaluation”. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in

their development and as a means to build in quality at an early stage.

These statistics are based on information from EPCs lodged on the Register. This administrative data is subject to continuing quality investigation and improvement (see Technical Notes on Data Quality). They have been released because they have been judged to be of immediate value to interested parties and to encourage user feedback.

## Display Energy Certificates

Larger properties occupied by public authorities and frequently visited by the public must display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC) in a prominent place. DECs show the actual energy consumption of a building and are accompanied by reports which provide recommendations on potential energy saving measures.

## Changes to this release

- The full time series from 2008 to 2020 has been updated with data from Open Data Communities. Comparisons of the statistical series to the Open Data Communities data showed that the volume of EPC lodgements in the Open Data series was consistently lower than the quarterly statistics, but for the domestic data, still within the set threshold of 5% difference. These differences can be explained by:
  - Cancelled certificates - the holder of the energy certificate has 'opted-out' of disclosure (Opt outs – Building owners and occupiers, where an EPC has been created, have the right to have the EPC data marked as non-disclosable by postcode search).
  - energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security
  - energy certificates are marked 'not for issue', where an assessor deems there to be an error in the certificate or it has not passed a quality assessment.
  - DECs that can be identified as 'voluntary' (some organisations choose to have a DEC produced even though they are not required to do so by the regulations) are also excluded.
- For the purposes of these statistics, the EPCs are allocated to a region and local authority. The methodology for this has been updated from earlier publications to increase the success of allocation.

For full information on all changes to this release, please refer to the change note or technical note published alongside this release.

## How the data should be used



- ✓ To evaluate trends in the energy performance of buildings in England and Wales that have had an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)
- ✓ To assess changes in the number of EPCs between the same quarters across years e.g. Q2 2020 and Q2 2019
- ✓ To use as an early indication of new housing supply



- x To count the total building stock in England and Wales. The register does not hold data for every building, only those with an EPC
- x To compare across quarters within a year. The data have a seasonal pattern and should only be compared between the same quarters across years e.g. Q4 2020 and Q4 2019
- x The data are aggregated and will not comment on individual buildings

These quarterly statistics refer to the period of January to March 2021 (Quarter 1) during which time government guidelines in both England and Wales and restrictions put in place to slow the spread of COVID-19 would have likely reduced the number of EPCs generated and lodged by assessors.

## England and Wales

In the quarter January to March 2021, 426,000 EPCs were lodged on the Register in England and Wales, a 1% decrease from the same quarter 2020 (Live Table A1).

In January to March 2021, there was an increase of 10% in the total number of EPCs lodged for **new** dwellings in England and Wales (65,000), compared to the equivalent quarter in 2020 (Live Table NB1). In contrast, there was a 2% decrease (341,000) for **existing** EPCs lodged for that quarter (Live Table EB1).

# England

This section presents statistics on the number of EPCs in England only.

## Cumulative totals for EPCs and DEC

In January to March 2021, 405,000 EPCs were lodged on the Register covering all properties (domestic and non-domestic) in England. This represents a decrease of 1% compared with the same quarter in 2020 (Live Table A1).

In England a total of 19,000 EPCs covering non-domestic properties and a total of 8,000 DECs have been lodged on the Register for Quarter 1 2021 (Live table A and DEC1).

## EPCs for domestic properties

From January to March 2021, 386,000 EPCs were lodged on the Register covering domestic properties (sales, lets and new dwellings) in England. This represents a small decrease of 0.1% on the same quarter 2020, when there were 387,000 domestic lodgements (Live Table D1).

In the 12 months to March 2021, in England, 1,430,000 domestic EPCs were lodged a decrease of 6% on the previous 12 months (Live Table D1).

## Existing and new domestic properties

The majority of domestic EPCs were for the sale or let of existing properties. From January to March 2021, 323,000 EPCs for **existing** dwellings were lodged on the Register in England, a decrease of 2%, while 63,000 EPCs were lodged for **new** dwellings (including new builds, conversions and change of use), a 9% increase on the same quarter 2020 (Live Table EB1 and NB1).

In the year to March 2021, 1,209,000 EPCs for **existing** dwellings were lodged on the register in England, down 4%, while 221,000 EPCs were lodged for **new** dwellings (including new builds, conversions and change of use) down 13% on the previous year (Live Tables EB1 and NB1).

**Table 1: Number of EPCs for new and existing dwellings, England, January to March 2021**

Country	New dwellings			Existing dwellings			All dwelling totals
	Number	As proportion of total	Change since the equivalent quarter 2020	Number	As proportion of total	Change since the equivalent quarter 2020	Number
England	63,000	16%	9%	323,000	84%	-2%	386,000

Source: Live Tables, D1, EB1 and NB1

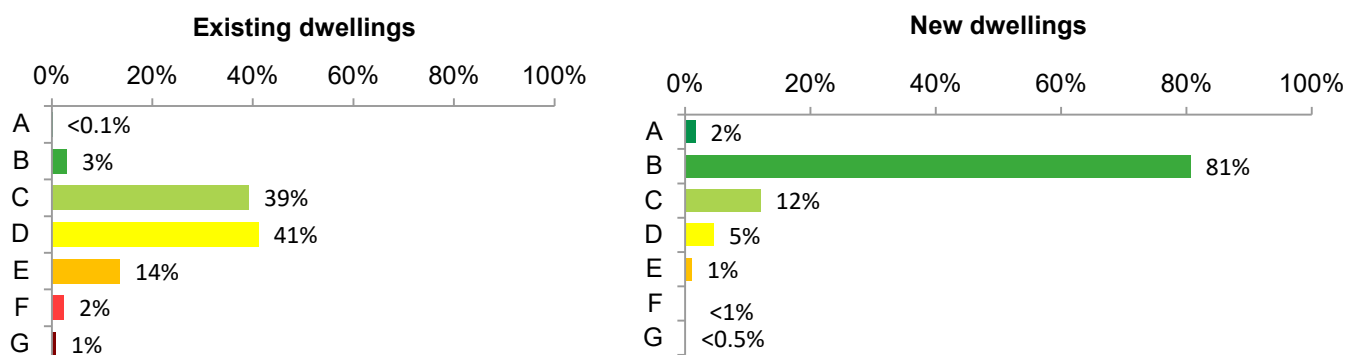
### Energy efficiency

Energy Performance Certificates for domestic properties show an Energy Efficiency Rating (EER) based on estimated fuel costs and an Environmental Impact Rating (EIR) based on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Both measures are estimated from the characteristics of the property. The numerical ratings are then banded A to G, with A being the most energy efficient and G the least. In general, the higher the EER or EIR rating, the lower the fuel bills and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are likely to be.

For both the EER and the EIR, the largest proportion of lodgements for **existing** domestic properties in England were in band D. **New** properties in England tended to be more energy efficient, with the majority in band B (Figures 1 and 2).

In England, from January to March 2021, 80% of **existing** dwellings were given a C or D EER, whereas only 17% of **new** dwellings were. The majority of **new** properties were given an A or B EER rating, 82%; only 3% of **existing** dwellings received an A or B rating (Live Tables EB1 and NB1).

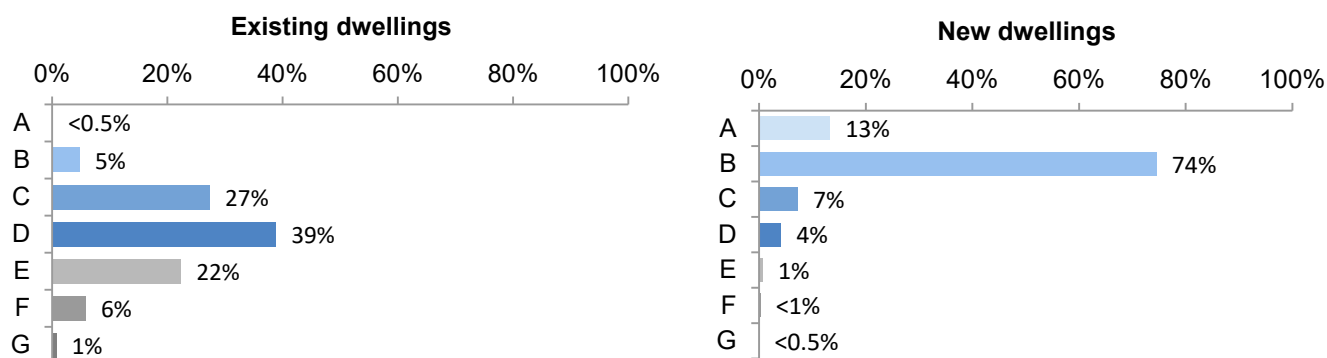
**Figure 1: Energy efficiency ratings (EER): existing and new domestic properties, England, January to March 2021**



Source: Live Tables EB1 and NB1

Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

**Figure 2: Environmental impact ratings (EIR): existing and new domestic properties, England, January to March 2021**



Source: Live Tables EB2 and NB2

Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

The average values for a range of energy performance indicators for existing and new domestic properties in England are shown in Table 2. New properties tend to be more energy efficient. Flats tend to produce fewer emissions and have lower lighting and heating costs than houses even though flats have a higher energy use per square metre.

**Table 2: Mean floor area, energy use, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy costs for existing and new domestic properties, England, January to March 2021**

Property type	Energy use (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> per annum)	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (tonnes per annum)	Lighting costs (£ per annum)	Heating costs (£ per annum)	Hot Water costs (£ per annum)	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Existing:</b>						
Houses	256	4	92	790	135	100
Flats	277	2	62	424	152	56
<i>All existing dwellings</i>	<b>267</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>New:</b>						
Houses	85	2	82	302	94	113
Flats	118	1	54	230	144	62
<i>All new dwellings</i>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>91</b>

Source: Live Tables EB7 and NB7



A higher percentage of EPCs were produced for new build flats, when compared to EPCs for existing flats. For both existing and new properties, a smaller proportion of EPCs were for bungalows and maisonettes (Table 3).

**Table 3: Dwelling types for existing and new domestic properties, England, January to March 2021**

Property type	Houses	Flats	Bungalows	Maisonettes	Total
Existing	56%	33%	8%	3%	323,000
New	54%	42%	3%	1%	63,000

Source: Live Tables EB7 and NB7

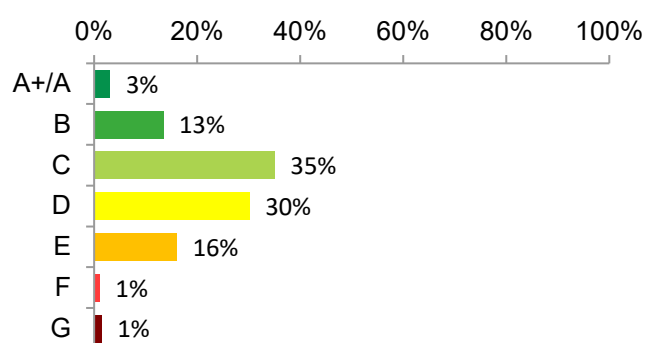
## EPCs for non-domestic properties

A non-domestic property is a building that is not a dwelling, such as retail units and offices. From January to March 2021, 19,000 EPCs were lodged for non-domestic properties, a decrease of 8% compared with the corresponding quarter in 2020.

In the year ending March 2021, 66,000 non-domestic EPCs were lodged, a decrease of 20% on the number lodged during the previous year (Live Table A).

The distribution by EPC band is shown in Figure 3. Non-domestic buildings have an additional A+ band but numbers are too small to report. Almost two thirds (65%) of certificates lodged in England from January to March 2021 were given a C or D rating. An A+, A or B rating were given to 16% of properties (Live Table A).

**Figure 3: Energy performance asset ratings – non-domestic properties, England, January to March 2021**



Source: Live Table A

Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

## Display Energy Certificates (DECs)

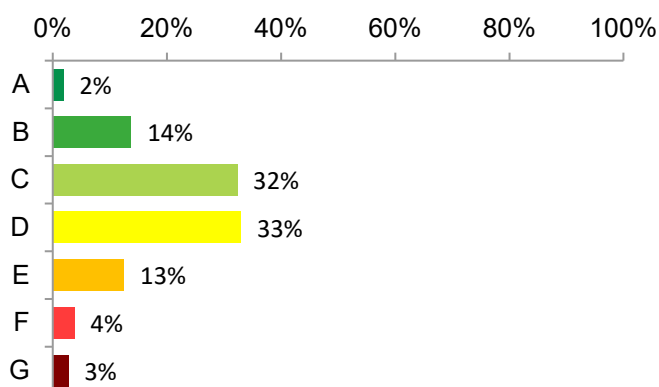
Larger properties occupied by a public authority and frequently visited by the public must display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC). DECs show the actual energy consumption of a building and are accompanied by reports which provide recommendations on potential energy saving measures.

From January to March 2021, 8,000 DECs were lodged in England, a small decrease of 0.05% compared with the corresponding quarter in 2020 (Live Table DEC1).

In the year ending March 2021, 30,000 DECs were lodged in England, representing a decrease of 8% compared with the previous year (Live Table DEC1).

The distribution of DECs by Energy Performance Operational Ratings is shown in Figure 4. The highest proportion of DECs (33%) in quarter 1 were in band D.

**Figure 4: Energy performance Operational Ratings: Display Energy Certificates, England January to March 2021**



Source: Live Table DEC1

Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

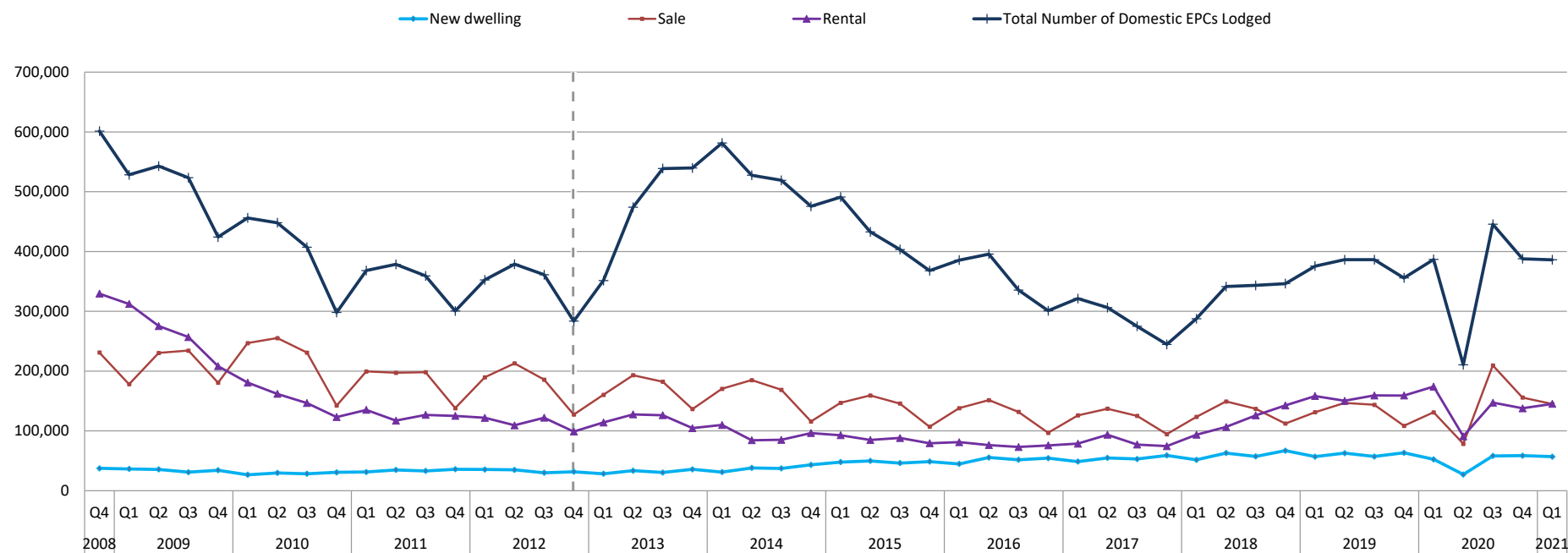
## Transaction types for domestic dwellings

Figure 3 shows the number of domestic EPCs by transaction type, i.e. the reason for the EPC being produced, as well as the total number. The transaction types have been grouped. For example, lodgements for social and private rentals are grouped together.

The chart shows fluctuations in different transaction types based on the total number of EPCs lodged. For example, there is a seasonal pattern with fewer home sales at Christmas, which can be seen in the number of EPC lodgements. This seasonality affects the total for EPCs, particularly up to the end of 2012. At the end of 2012 the recast of EU Directive also lead to changes to the Energy Performance of Buildings regulations (the regulations). It also shows how the total number of EPCs were influenced by lodgements made for energy efficiency programmes and similar

schemes, as well as lodgements for other reasons, particularly in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

**Figure 5: Number of domestic EPCs lodged from October 2008 to end of March 2021, by transaction type, England**



Source: Live Table D4a and D4b. The categories collected changed in 2012, leading to a break in the chart indicated by the line.

# Wales

This section presents statistics on the number of EPCs in Wales only.

## Cumulative totals for EPCs and DEC

In January to March 2021, 21,000 EPCs were lodged on the Register covering all properties (domestic and non-domestic) in Wales. This represents a decrease of 9% compared with the same quarter in 2020 (Live Table A1).

In Wales a total of 900 EPCs covering non-domestic properties and a total of 400 DECs have been lodged on the Register for Quarter 1 2021 (Live table A and DEC1).

## EPCs for domestic properties

From January to March 2021, 20,000 EPCs were lodged on the Register covering domestic properties (sales, lets and new dwellings) in Wales. This represents a decrease of 10% on the same quarter 2020, when there were 23,000 domestic lodgements (Live Table D1).

In the 12 months to March 2021, in Wales, 81,000 domestic EPCs were lodged a decrease of 7% on the previous 12 months (Live Table D1).

## Existing and new domestic properties

The majority of domestic EPCs were for the sale or let of existing properties. From January to March 2021, 18,000 EPCs for **existing** dwellings were lodged on the Register in Wales, a decrease of 12%, while 2,000 EPCs were lodged for **new** dwellings (including new builds, conversions and change of use), a 18% increase on the same quarter 2020 (Live Table EB1 and NB1).

In the year to March 2021, 73,000 EPCs for **existing** dwellings were lodged on the register in Wales, down 7%, while 8,000 EPCs were lodged for **new** dwellings (including new builds, conversions and change of use) down 10% on the previous year (Live Tables EB1 and NB1).

**Table 4: Number of EPCs for new and existing dwellings, Wales, January to March 2021**

Country	New dwellings			Existing dwellings			All dwelling totals
	Number	As proportion of total	Change since the equivalent quarter 2020	Number	As proportion of total	Change since the equivalent quarter 2020	Number
Wales	2,000	11%	-10%	18,000	89%	-12%	20,000

Source: Live Tables, D1, EB1 and NB1

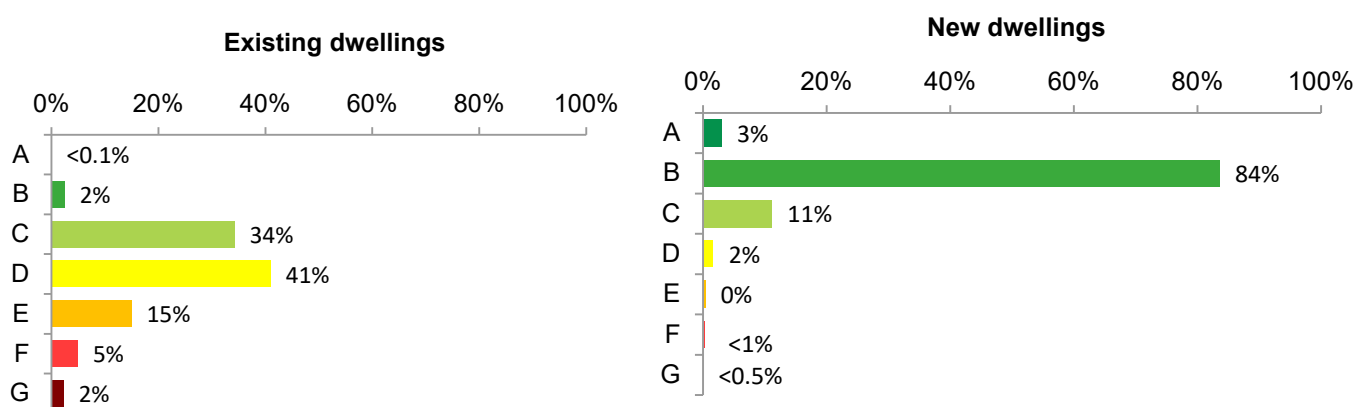
## Energy efficiency

Energy Performance Certificates for domestic properties show an Energy Efficiency Rating (EER) based on estimated fuel costs and an Environmental Impact Rating (EIR) based on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Both measures are estimated from the characteristics of the property. The numerical ratings are then banded A to G, with A being the most energy efficient and G the least. In general, the higher the EER or EIR rating, the lower the fuel bills and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are likely to be.

For both the EER and the EIR, the largest proportion of lodgements for **existing** domestic properties in Wales were in band D. **New** properties in Wales tended to be more energy efficient, with the majority in band B (Figures 4 and 5).

In Wales, from January to March 2021, 75% of **existing** dwellings were given a C or D EER, whereas only 13% of **new** dwellings were. The majority of **new** properties were given an A or B EER rating, 87%; only 3% of **existing** dwellings received an A or B rating (Live Tables EB1 and NB1).

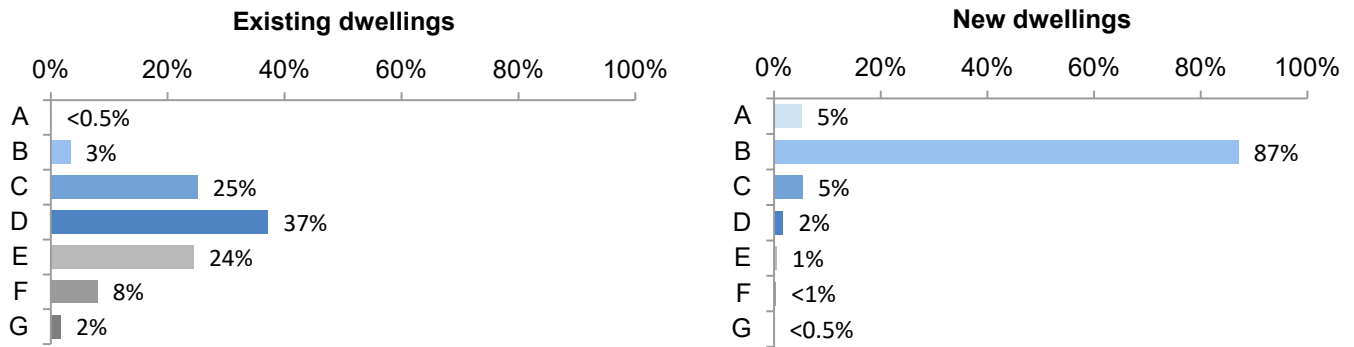
**Figure 6: Energy efficiency ratings (EER): existing and new domestic properties, Wales, January to March 2021**



Source: Live Tables EB1 and NB1

Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

**Figure 7: Environmental impact ratings (EIR): existing and new domestic properties, Wales, January to March 2021**



Source: Live Tables EB2 and NB2

Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

The average values for a range of energy performance indicators for existing and new domestic properties in Wales are shown in Table 5. New properties tend to be more energy efficient. Flats tend to produce fewer emissions and have lower lighting and heating costs than houses even though flats have a higher energy use per square metre.

**Table 5: Mean floor area, energy use, CO2 emissions and energy costs for existing and new domestic properties, Wales, January to March 2021**

Property type	Energy use (kWh/m2 per annum)	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (tonnes per annum)	Lighting costs (£ per annum)	Heating costs (£ per annum)	Hot Water costs (£ per annum)	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Existing:</b>						
Houses	267	5	94	872	149	100
Flats	264	3	63	440	149	57
<i>All existing dwellings</i>	<b>268</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>New:</b>						
Houses	85	2	81	311	99	111
Flats	111	1	53	205	118	57
<i>All new dwellings</i>	<b>93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>97</b>

Source: Live Tables EB7 and NB7

A higher percentage of EPCs were produced for new build flats, when compared to EPCs for existing flats. For both existing and new properties, a smaller proportion of EPCs were for bungalows and maisonettes (Table 6).

**Table 6: Dwelling types for existing and new domestic properties, Wales, January to March 2021**

Property type	Houses	Flats	Bungalow	Maisonettes	Total
Existing	68%	19%	12%	1%	18,000
New	70%	25%	5%	1%	2,200

Source: Live Tables EB7 and NB7

## EPCs for non-domestic properties

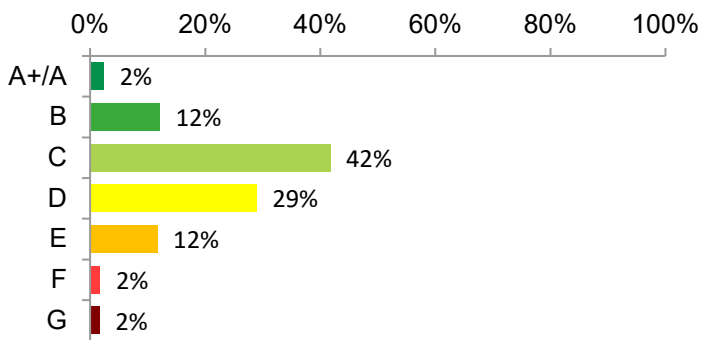
During January to March 2021, 900 EPCs were lodged for non-domestic properties in Wales, an increase of 3% compared with the corresponding quarter in 2020.

In the year ending March 2021, 3,000 non-domestic EPCs were lodged, a decrease of 17% on the number lodged during the previous year (Live Table A).

The distribution by EPC band is shown in Figure 8. Non-domestic buildings have an additional A+ band but numbers are too small to report. From January to March 2021, 71% of certificates lodged in Wales were given a C or D rating. An A+, A or B rating were given to 14% (Live Table A).



**Figure 8: Energy performance asset ratings – non- domestic properties, Wales, January to March 2021**



Source: Live Table A

Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

## Display Energy Certificates (DECs)

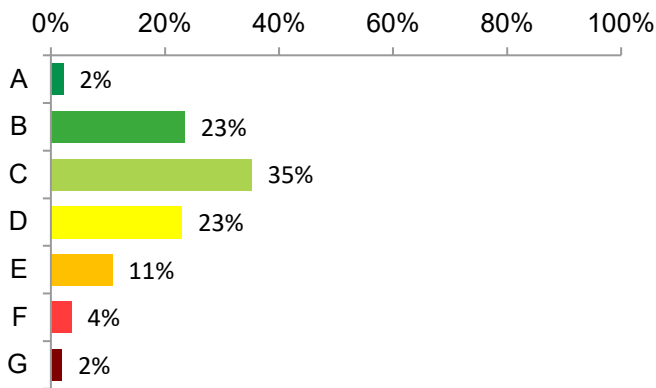
Larger properties occupied by a public authority and frequently visited by the public must display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC). DECs show the actual energy consumption of a building and are accompanied by reports which provide recommendations on potential energy saving measures.

From January to March 2021, 400 DECs were lodged, a decrease of 3% compared with the corresponding quarter in 2020.

In year ending March 2021, 2,000 DECs were lodged in Wales, representing a decrease of 9% compared with the previous year (Live Table DEC1).

The distribution of DECs by Energy Performance Operational Ratings is shown in Figure 9. The highest proportions were in bands B (23%), C (35%) and D (23%).

**Figure 9: Energy Performance Operational Ratings: Display Energy Certificates, Wales, January to March 2021**



Source: Live Table DEC1

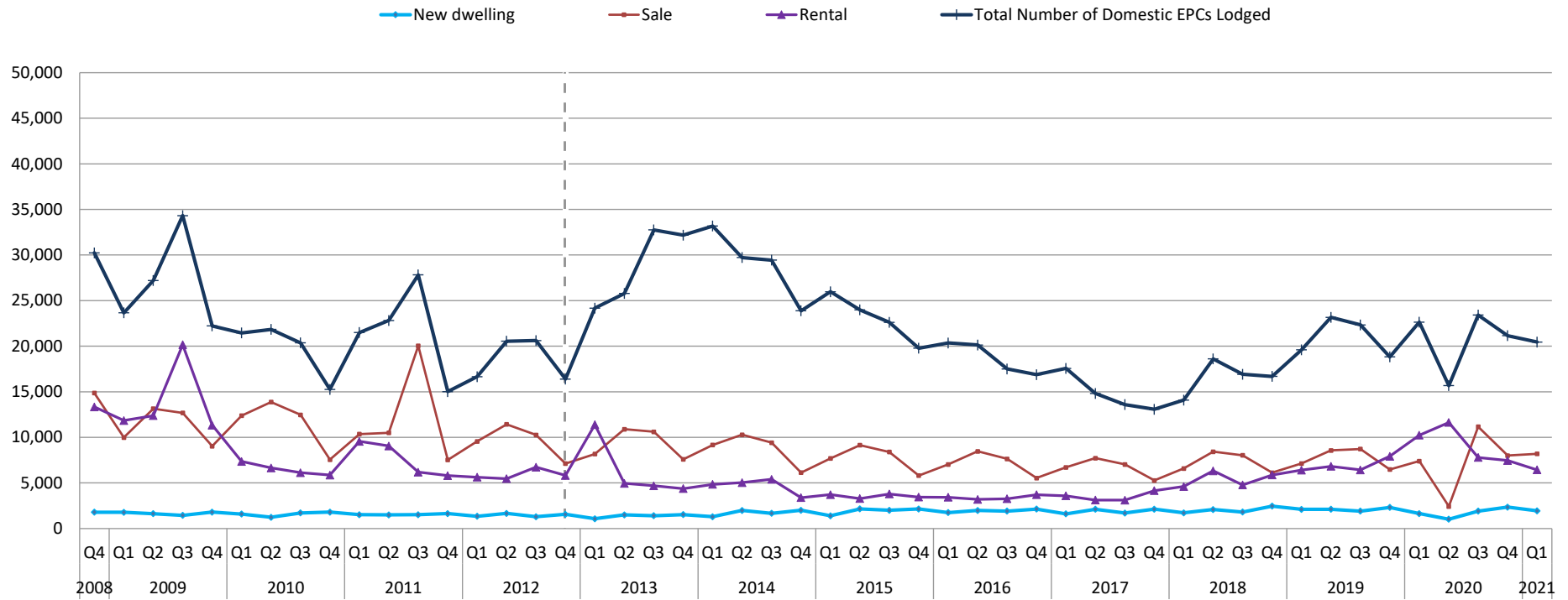
Note: Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures, therefore individual figures may not match those quoted in the text

## Transaction types for domestic dwellings

Figure 6 shows the number of domestic EPCs by transaction type, i.e. the reason for the EPC being produced, as well as the total number. The transaction types have been grouped. For example, lodgements for social and private rentals are grouped together.

The chart shows fluctuations in different transaction types based on the total number of EPCs lodged. For example, there is a seasonal pattern with fewer home sales at Christmas, which can be seen in the number of EPC lodgements. This seasonality affects the total for EPCs, particularly up to the end of 2012. At the end of 2012 the recast of EU Directive also led to changes to the regulations. It also shows how the total number of EPCs were influenced by lodgements made for energy efficiency programmes and similar schemes, as well as lodgements for other reasons, particularly in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

**Figure 10: Number of domestic EPCs lodged from October 2008 to end of March 2021, by transaction type, Wales**



Source: Live Table D4a and D4b. The categories collected changed in 2012, leading to a break in the chart indicated by the line.

# Accompanying tables

**Note to users:** Based on feedback we have made some changes to the live tables to make them more accessible to our users and more consistent with other MHCLG live tables. We would be keen to hear your thoughts or comments on these: [EPBStats@communities.gov.uk](mailto:EPBStats@communities.gov.uk).

## EPCs – All Properties (non-domestic and domestic)

**Table A1:** Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register and Total Floor Area, by **Type of Property** – in each Year/Quarter.

## EPCs – All Domestic Properties

**Table D1:** Number of Domestic Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Energy Efficiency Rating** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table D2:** Number of Domestic Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Environmental Impact Rating** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table D3: Floor Area, Size, Energy Use, Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Fuel Costs** of Dwellings assessed and lodged on the Register - in each Year/Quarter.

**Table D4a:** Number of Domestic Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by, **Type of Transaction** – in each Year/Quarter – up to and including 30 March 2012.

**Table D4b:** Number of Domestic Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Type of Transaction** – in each Year/Quarter – from 30 March 2012 to latest quarter.

## EPCs – All Existing Domestic Properties

**Table EB1:** Number of Existing Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Energy Efficiency Rating** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table EB2:** Number of Existing Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificate lodged on the Register, by **Environmental Impact Rating** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table EB3: Floor Area, Size, Energy Use, Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Fuel Costs** of Existing Dwellings assessed - in each Year/Quarter.

**Table EB4:** Number of Existing Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register and Total Floor Area, by **Type of Property** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table EB7:** Number of Existing Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Type of Property and Average Energy Use, Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Fuel Costs** per dwelling – in each Year/Quarter.

## **EPCs – All New Domestic Properties**

**Table NB1:** Number of New Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Energy Efficiency Rating** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table NB2:** Number of New Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificate lodged on the Register, by **Environmental Impact Rating** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table NB3: Floor Area, Size, Energy Use, Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Fuel Costs** of New Dwellings assessed - in each Year/Quarter.

**Table NB4:** Number of New Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register and Total Floor Area, by **Type of Property** – in each Year/Quarter.

**Table NB7:** Number of New Domestic Properties Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Type of Property, and Average Energy Use, Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Fuel Costs** per dwelling – in each Year/Quarter.

## **EPCs – Non-Domestic Properties**

**Table A:** Number of Non-Domestic Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register, by **Energy Performance Asset Rating** - in each Year/Quarter.

## **DECs – Display Energy Certificates**

**Table DEC1:** Number of Display Energy Certificates lodged on the Register, by Local Authority and **Energy Performance Operational Rating** - in each Year/Quarter.

**Table DEC2: Annual Energy Use and Carbon Dioxide Emissions** of Buildings Assessed – in each Year/Quarter.

These tables can be accessed at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates>

Previous MHCLG statistical releases are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates>

## Open data

These data will be available at the end of May at address level in fully open data formats at Open Data Communities: <https://epc.opendatacommunities.org/>

## Links to related statistics

[Housing supply: indicators of new supply](#)

Quarterly figures on EPCs lodged for new dwellings have followed a similar trend to quarterly new

build dwelling completions since 2009-10. The number of new dwelling EPCs lodged are higher than quarterly new build completions as they comprise of new build dwellings plus dwelling conversions (for example a house into flats) and change of use of an existing building (for example a shop into a house or a barn conversion).

### [English Housing Survey](#)

The English Housing survey is a continuous nation survey commissioned by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). It collects information about people's housing circumstances and the condition and energy efficiency of housing in England. It can be used for understanding the energy efficiency of the whole stock as well as the household characteristics of the people living in the homes.

## Technical notes

Please see the accompanying technical notes document published alongside this release for further details.

Information on Official Statistics is available via the [UK Statistics Authority website](#)

Information about statistics at MHCLG is available via the [MHCLG website](#)



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