Statistical Release 25 November 2021

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Household Energy Efficiency

Great Britain, Quarter 3 (July to September) 2021

About this release

The latest quarterly statistics (to quarter 3 (Jul to Sep) 2021) on the operation of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD) in Great Britain.

In this release

Scheme Information

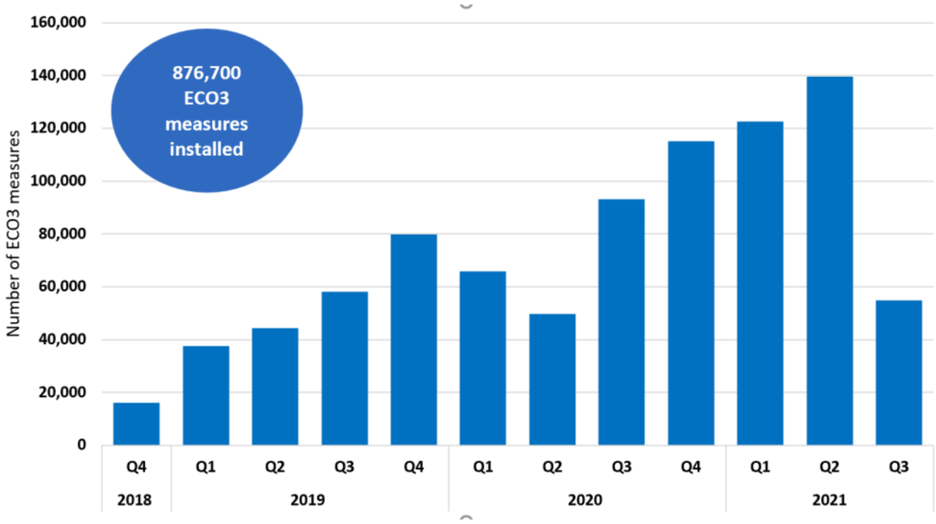
For information on the schemes please see the Technical Information and for other statistical publications see Further Information.

Data tables

The underlying tables are available in Excel format at HEE Statistics.

This publication is based on data from the scheme administrators. New data are incorporated in line with the BEIS statistical revisions policy developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

ECO3 measures installed by quarter, to end of September 2021



Key headlines

- Around 3.4 million measures were installed in 2.4 million properties through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD).
- Since the start of ECO3 in October 2018, 876,700 measures have been installed.
- In the quarter 3 (Jul to Sep) 2021, 54,800 measures were installed. This was a 61 per cent decrease compared to the prior quarter.
- This decrease in delivery in quarter 3 (Jul to Sep) 2021 was likely due to the change in Publicly Available Specification (PAS). On 1st July 2021, all work completed under ECO was required to meet PAS 2035:2019 or PAS 2030:30. Previously, PAS 2030:2017 could apply, which provided flexibility through a transition period from the introduction of PAS to ECO3 from 1st January 2020.
- In quarter 3 2021, the measures installed resulted in estimated lifetime bill savings of £371 million.
- Heating measures accounted for 66 per cent of measures installed in quarter 3 2021, compared to 59 per cent for ECO3 overall.

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1. Benefits Monitoring

Tables 1.1 to 1.4

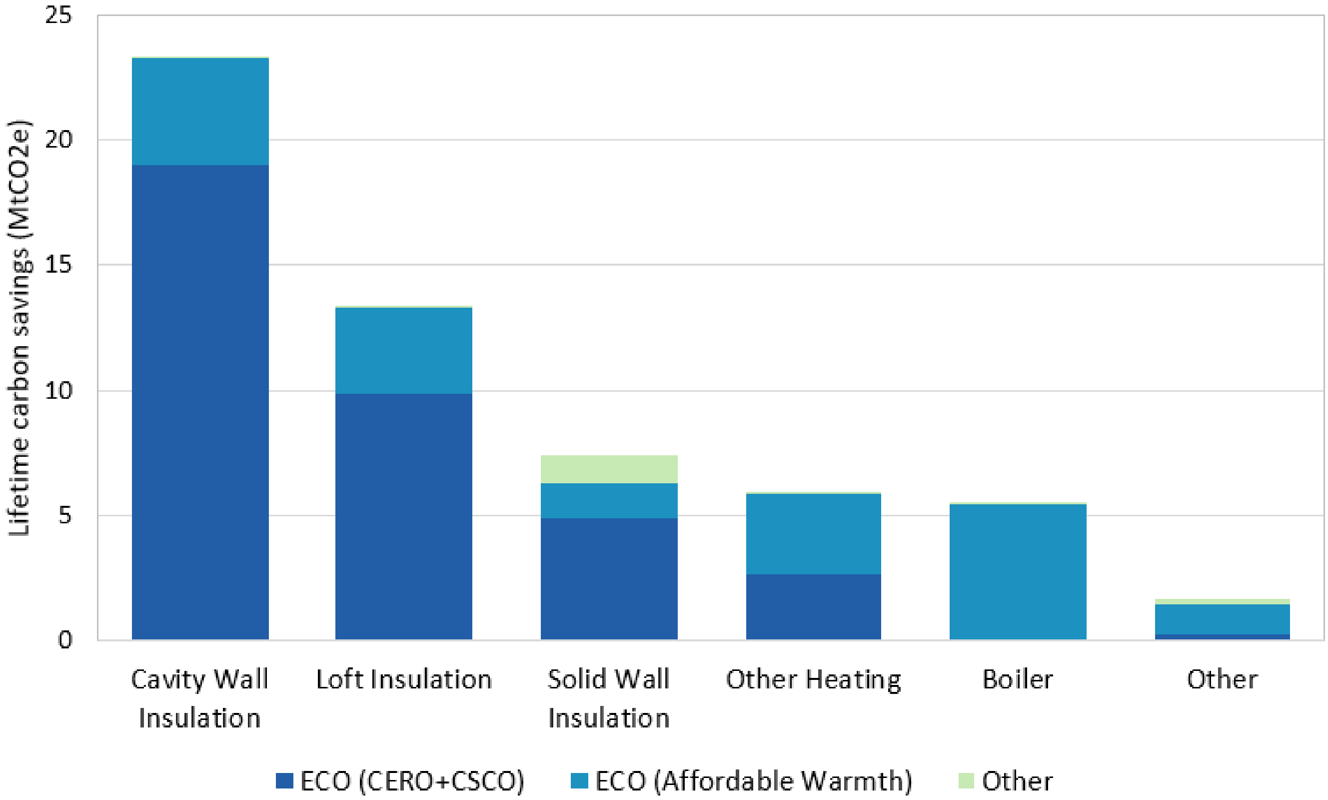
The combined number of measures installed across the schemes, plus the estimated carbon and energy savings from those measures.

Key Headlines

- Since quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2013 to the end of quarter 3 (Apr to Jun) 2021, around 3.4 million measures were installed in 2.4 million households across ECO and GD schemes.
- Under ECO, 3.3 million measures were installed in around 2.3 million properties.
- ECO accounted for 97 per cent of total measures installed under government schemes.
- The estimated lifetime carbon savings from these schemes is up to 57 MtCO2.
- The associated estimated energy savings of these measures was up to 217,700 GWh.

ECO and Green Deal Framework [1] Estimated Lifetime Carbon and Energy Savings

Chart 1: Carbon Savings by Measure Type from January 2013 to end of September 2021



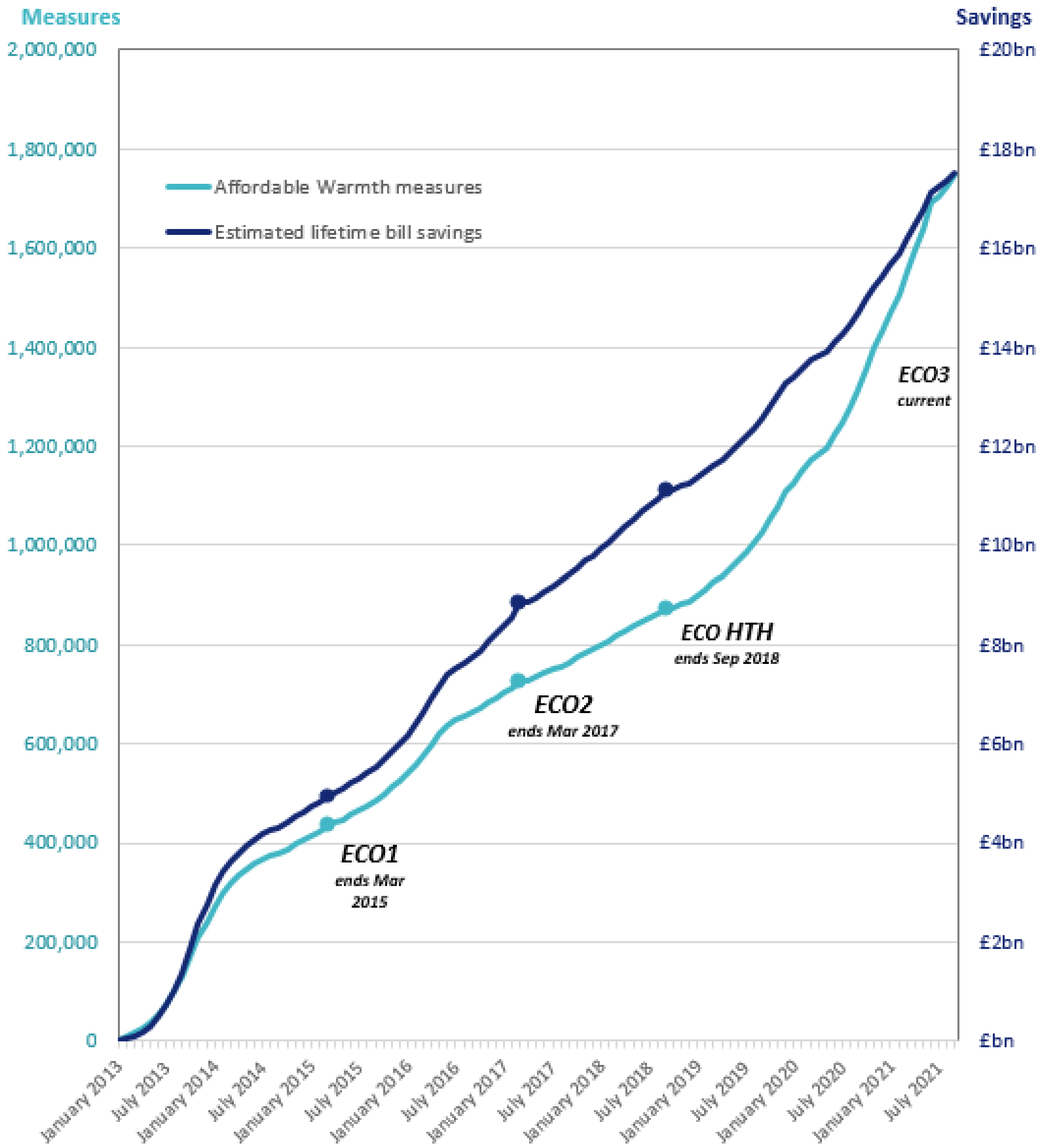
Across both ECO and GD schemes, from quarter 1 2013 to the end of quarter 3 2021, the provisional estimated lifetime carbon saving was 57 MtCO2. Cavity Wall Insulation contributed significantly to these savings, accounting for around 41 per cent of the provisional estimated savings (Table 1.4; Chart 1). As illustrated in Chart 1, the majority of the estimated lifetime carbon savings from boilers occurred through the ECO Affordable Warmth obligation, which is the only ECO sub-obligation to include boilers.

The estimated lifetime energy savings across the schemes was 217,700 GWh to the end of quarter 3 2021. Similar to the carbon savings, Cavity Wall Insulation accounted for most of these savings at 43 per cent.

[1] The estimated carbon and energy savings relate to measures installed through the following schemes: ECO, Cashback, GDHIF and Green Deal Plans.

ECO Affordable Warmth Lifetime Bill Savings

Chart 2: Cumulative Affordable Warmth measures and associated estimated lifetime bill savings, to end of quarter 3 2021



Under ECO Affordable Warmth, each measure is given an associated score which is used to calculate these lifetime bill savings. Therefore, the lifetime bill savings are dependent on the number and type of measures installed. Around 1.75 million Affordable Warmth ECO measures were installed up to the end of quarter 3 2021, which are estimated to deliver £17.5 billion worth of notional lifetime bill savings (Table 2.1; Chart 2).

In quarter 3 2021, Affordable Warmth delivered around 54,800 measures, resulting in an estimated £371 million of lifetime bill savings. Through quarter 3 2021, the rate of change for measure delivery and estimated lifetime bill savings were relatively equal. The quarterly decrease in measure delivery, following changes in PAS standards at the end of last quarter, was similarly matched by the rate of change in estimated lifetime bill savings. The trends in cumulative measure delivery and estimated lifetime savings reflect the mix of measure types installed and their associated saving estimates.

2. ECO Trends

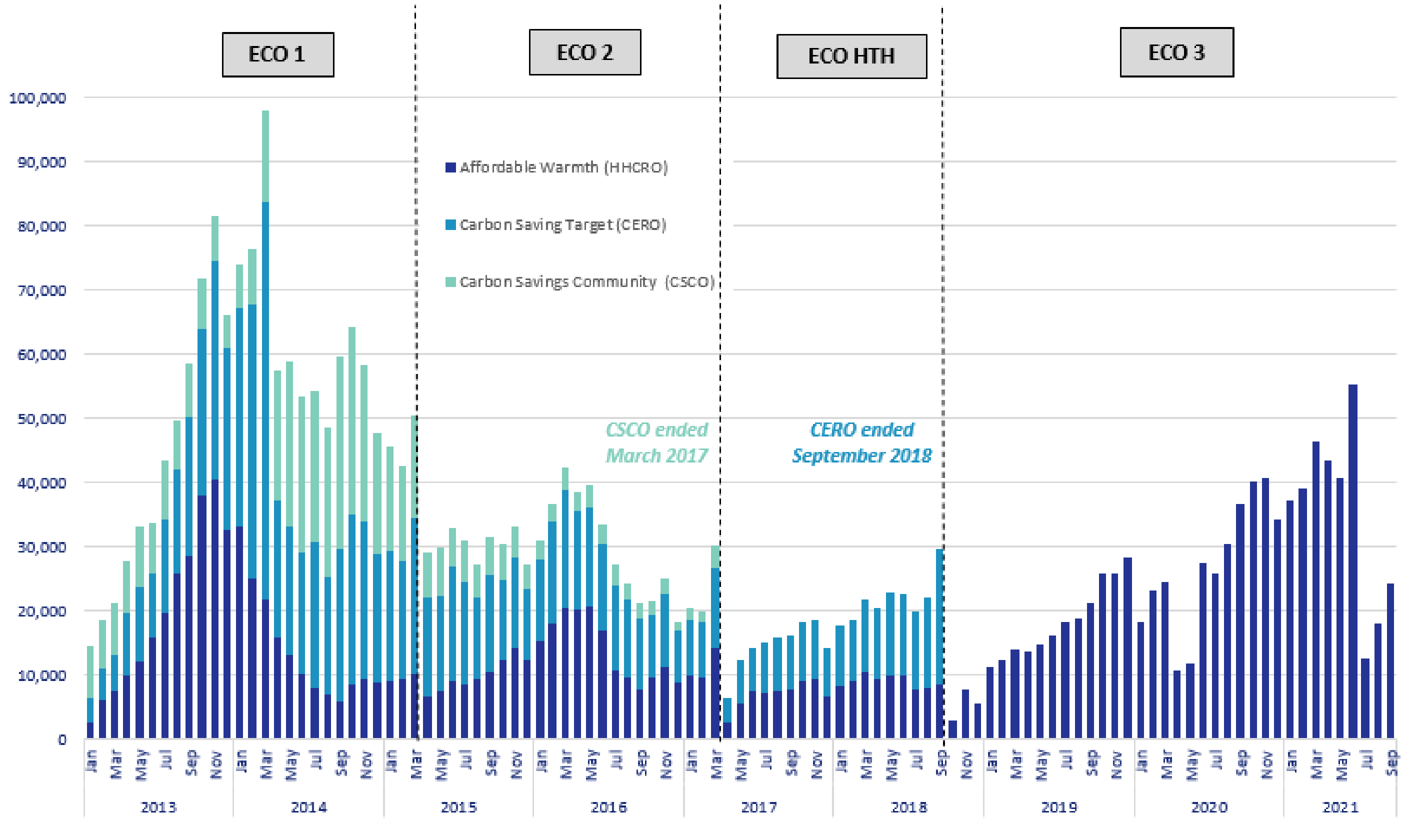
Tables 2.1 to 2.8 and 4.1 to 4.5

The number of measures installed for each phase of ECO, and the number of households receiving ECO measures.

Key Headlines

- 3.3 million measures installed in 2.3 million households under ECO.
- Under ECO3 (October 2018 to September 2021), 876,700 measures installed.
- In quarter 3 (Jul to Sep) 2021, 54,800 measures installed in 21,500 unique households – the lowest quarterly delivery since quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2020, which was affected by COVID-19 lockdown restrictions.

Chart 3: ECO measures installed by obligation, by month, to end quarter 3 2021



Overall, quarter 3 2021 represents the lowest quarterly measure delivery under ECO3 since quarter 2 2020, at 54,800 measures. This likely reflects the change in PAS standards on 1st July 2021. Suppliers have until March 2022 to deliver their ECO3 obligations, with Ofgem publishing[2] the progress of these obligations.

During quarter 3 2021, the monthly breakdown of ECO delivery was:

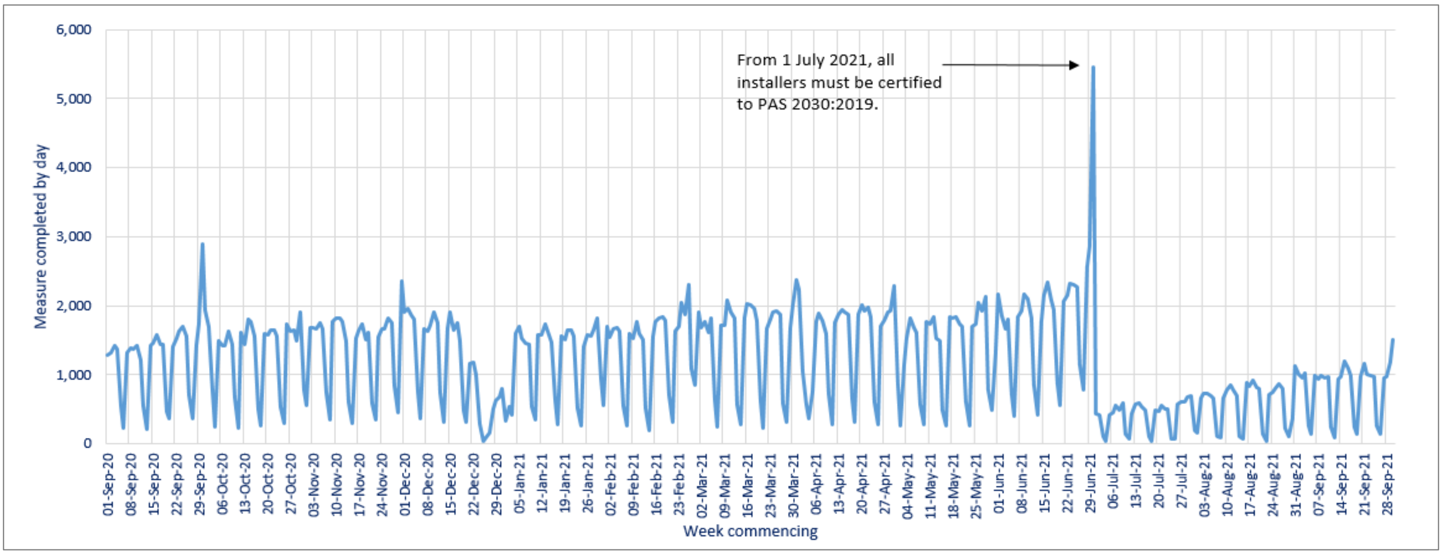
- July 2021, 12,500 measures were installed in 6,400 households – a decrease of 77 per cent in measure delivery relative to June 2021.
- August 2021, 18,000 measures were installed in 9,200 households - an increase of 44 per cent in measure delivery compared with July 2021.
- September 2021, 24,300 measures were installed in 12,000 households - an increase of 35 per cent in measure delivery compared with August 2021.

[2] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/energy-company-obligation-eco/contacts-guidance-and-resources/eco-public-reports-and-data

The number of households quoted above, reflects the number of properties to receive at least one measure in the specified month. However, the total number of unique properties does not equal the total number of properties receiving a measure each month, as some properties will have had measures installed in prior months and under previous ECO phases. The total number of unique properties to receive an ECO3 measure, up to the end of September 2021 was 449,700 with around 63,400 (14%) of these properties also having received an ECO 1, 2 or Help-to-Heat measure.

In quarter 3 2021, 21,500 households received an ECO measure for the first time. This household number reflects the number of unique properties to receive an ECO measure in this quarter and discounts those households that have previously received an ECO measure in an earlier quarter.

Chart 4: Daily ECO measures installed from September 2020 to end September 2021



For the last four months of 2020, measure delivery steadily increased, before the usual seasonal decrease in December 2020, reflecting bank holidays. Chart 4 illustrates that there is often a peak in measure delivery at the end of the month, reflecting the date on which paperwork is completed. Through the first half of 2021, ECO measure delivery remained relatively stable, and gradually increased. Delivery in June 2021 was particularly high, with around 55,400 measures installed, which was higher than measure delivery in the whole of quarter 3 2021 (54,800 measures). After a very high spike in delivery at the end of June, measure delivery reduced significantly in July 2021, reflecting the change in PAS standard on 1st July. Through August and September 2021, measure delivery steadily increased. (Chart 4).

3. ECO Measures by Type

Tables 2.1 to 2.8 and 3.1 to 4.6

The number of measures installed for each phase of ECO, for monthly and quarterly time series.

Key Headlines

- In quarter 3 (Jul to Sep) 2021, the most popular measure group was 'other heating', with 21,400 measures installed, the majority of which were heating controls.
- The second most popular measure group was boilers, with 14,600 measures installed.

Measures by Type

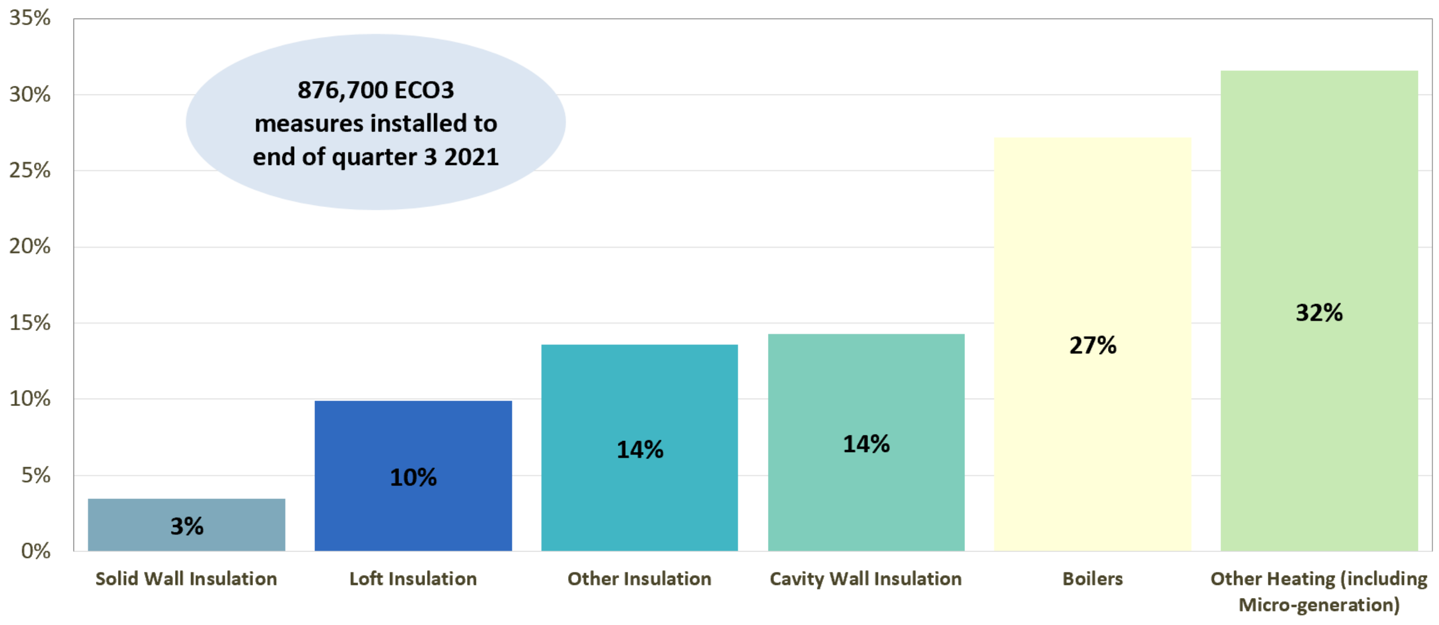
Of all notified ECO measures installed to the end of quarter 3 2021, around 60 per cent were insulation measures and 40 per cent were heating measures. (Tables 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8).

Under ECO3, the share of heating measures has increased, with 59 per cent of ECO3 measures being heating, compared to 40 per cent for ECO overall and 33 per cent for the previous phase, ECO Help-to-Heat (ECO HTH).

For ECO3 to the end of quarter 3 2021, boilers represented 27 per cent of measures installed with a further 32 per cent from other heating measures, of which 90 per cent were heating controls (Chart 5). This increase in the share of heating measures under ECO3 is largely due to the Affordable Warmth obligation, which is the only sub-obligation to include boilers. The Affordable Warmth obligation covers the whole of ECO3 (Table 2.8).

In ECO3, the share of 'other insulation' measures increased to 14 per cent, compared to 4 per cent for ECO overall. The increase in other insulation measures is due to under floor insulation being the most popular associated insulation measure with a broken boiler. To date, the scheme has delivered nearly 128,100 broken boiler replacements with an associated insulation measure, which has been under floor insulation in 83 per cent of cases (Table 2.6, 2.7 & 2.8).

Chart 5: ECO3 measure types as proportions of total ECO3 measures installed, to end quarter 3 2021



Innovation Measures

Under ECO3, suppliers can deliver up to 10 per cent of their obligation through Innovation measures. Innovation was slow to take off. Since the first measures were approved by Ofgem in March 2019, nearly 6,100 innovation measures were installed (Table 2.5).

In quarter 3 2021, 479 measures were installed. This latest quarter's innovation measure delivery accounted for just 8 per cent of ECO3 innovation measures. The quarter 3 2021 innovation measure delivery was 80 per cent lower than in quarter 2, reflecting the overall trend of reduced delivery following the change to PAS standards in July 2021. The proportion of measures that innovation accounted for in quarter 3 was similar to in quarter 2.

Of all ECO3 innovation measures, the majority were smart heating controls accounting for 64 per cent. A further 20 per cent of innovation measures were cavity wall insulation and eight per cent for both solid wall insulation and underfloor insulation (Table 2.8).

Multiple Measures

Since the start of ECO, an average of 1.43 measures were installed per household receiving measures. This ratio has steadily increased, from 1.22 at the end of ECO1 (March 2015), to 1.26 at the end of ECO2 (March 2017) and ECO2t (September 2018).

Under the Affordable Warmth obligation, the ratio of measures installed per property has increased from 1.41 measures per households at the end of ECO2t, to 1.70 measures per household in September 2021. This increase reflects a tendency for the installation of a heating measure to often be accompanied with heating controls as a secondary measure.

Across the whole of ECO3, the cumulative ratio of measures installed per household increased from 1.25 in October 2018 to 1.95 in September 2021. In quarter 3 2021, the average number of measures per household was 2.26, up slightly from the 2.23 in quarter 2 2021. This slight increase is a result of the difference in the rate of change in the number of measures installed against the number of households receiving measures. For quarter 3 2021, the number of measures decreased by 60.8 per cent relative to quarter 2 2021, while the rate of decrease in the number of households receiving measures in quarter 3 compared to quarter 2 was slightly larger at 61.4 per cent.

ECO3 has also seen an increased likelihood of measures being installed in homes that also received ECO measures in earlier phases of the scheme. Over quarter 3 2021, around 54,800 measures were installed in around 24,200 households, of which nearly 2,800 households (11 per cent) had previously received an ECO measure.

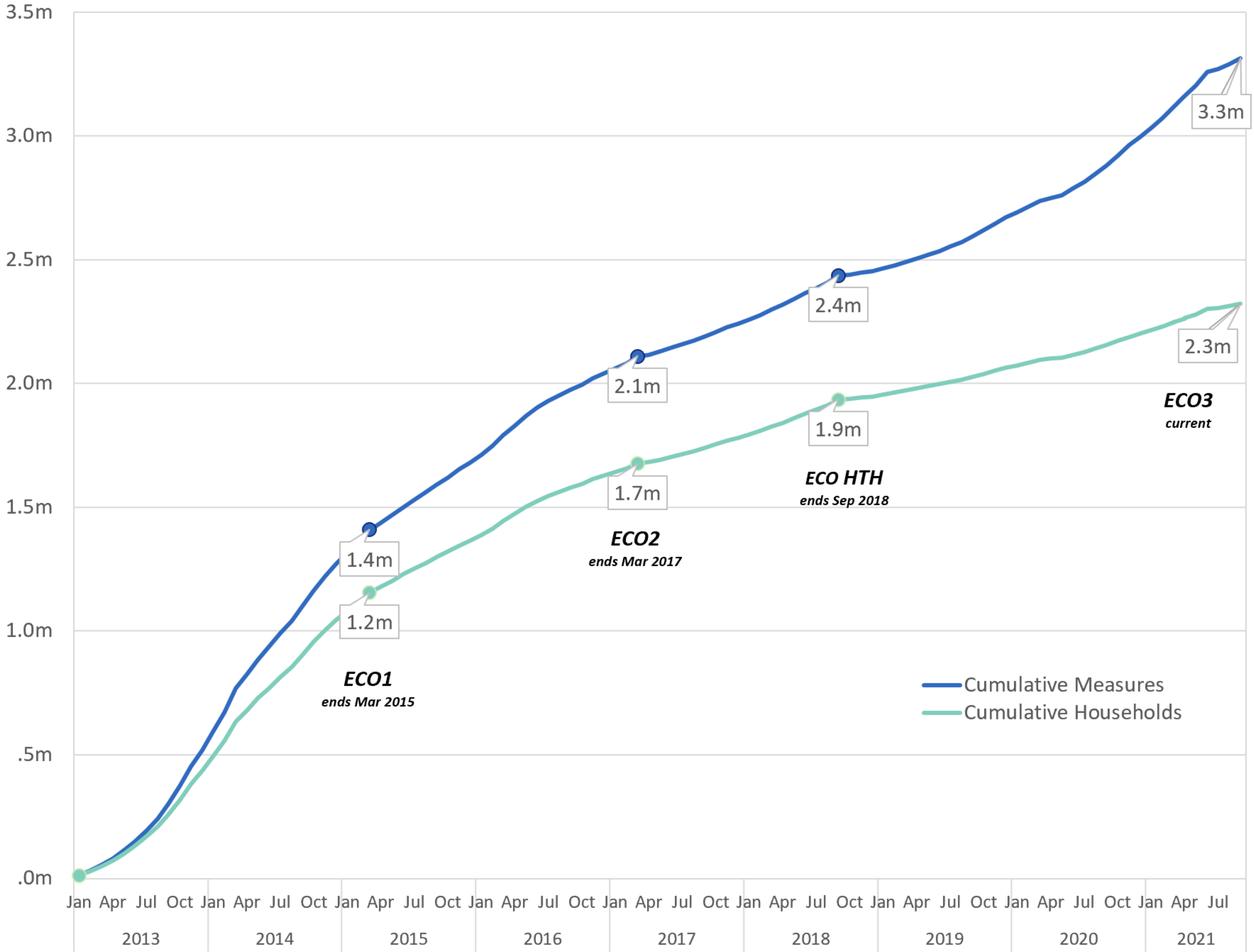
Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR) sub-obligation

Suppliers are required to deliver £721m of lifetime bill savings through the Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR). This can either be through installing solid wall insulation or solid wall alternative measures which achieve the same saving as would have been achieved by solid wall insulation.

Under ECO3 to the end of quarter 3 2021, nearly 29,800 measures were delivered under this sub-obligation to date, representing estimated lifetime bill savings equivalent to the installation of around 29,000 SWI measures. The estimated deemed lifetime bill savings for these SWMR measures was £559 million, equivalent to nearly nine per cent of the overall ECO3 obligation. These savings were equivalent to 78 per cent of the SWMR requirement of £721 million.

Note that from November 2021, the method for calculating those measures that count towards SWMR was updated to reflect a change in the reporting of these measures to Ofgem.

Chart 6: Cumulative number of ECO measures installed and unique households receiving measures by month, to end of quarter 3 2021



4. ECO Household Characteristics

Tables 3.2 and 4.2 to 4.3

The number of measures installed and households receiving an ECO measure by household characteristics, including heating source, property type and tenure.

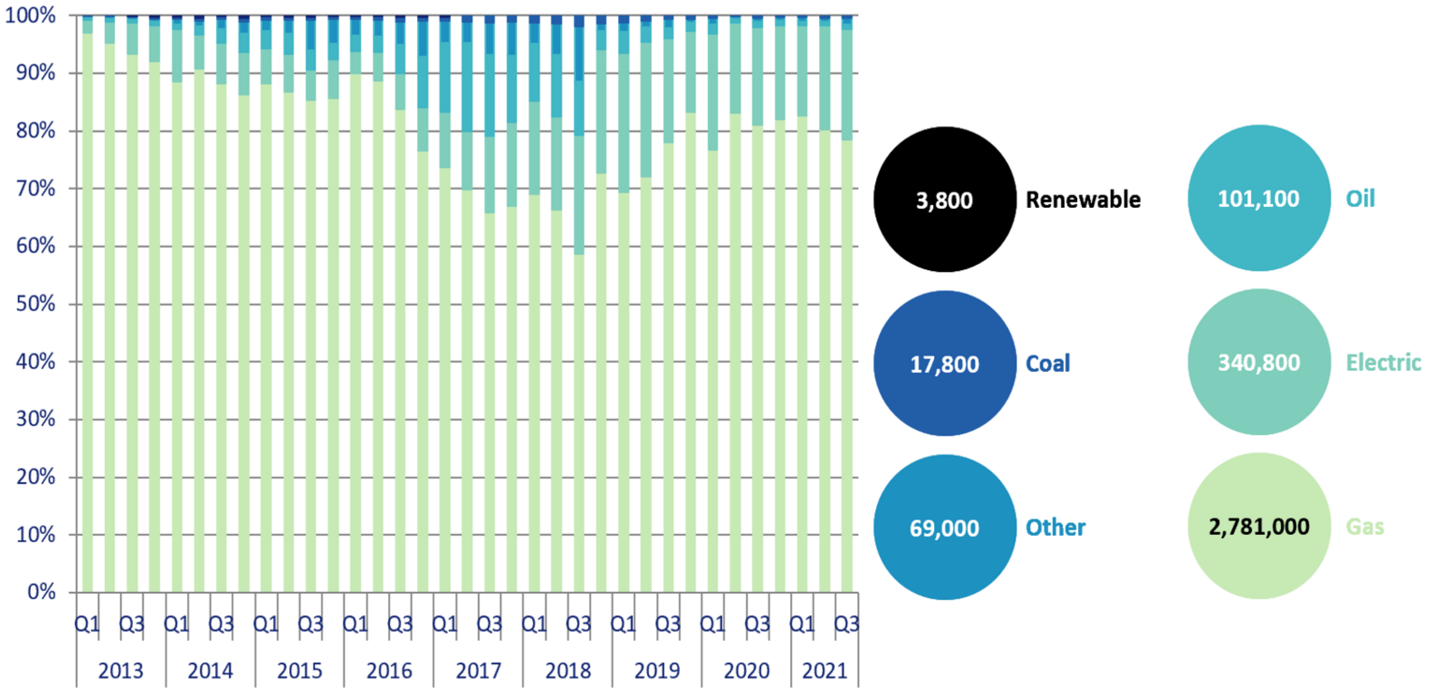
Key Headlines

- Under ECO, 84 per cent of measures were installed in properties using gas.
- The majority (around 72 per cent) of measures were installed in houses.
- The most common tenure was owner-occupied, accounting for 70 per cent of households.

ECO measures by property main fuel type

In total, to the end of quarter 3 (Jul to Sep) 2021, 2.78 million measures (84 per cent) were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type. The proportion of gas properties has decreased over the course of the scheme, from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO (Jan to Mar 2013) to 59 per cent in the final quarter of ECO Help-to-Heat (quarter 3, Jul to Sep, 2018), before steadily increasing throughout ECO3 to over 80 per cent through much of 2020 and 2021. In quarter 3 2021, gas properties accounted for 78 per cent of properties receiving an ECO measure (Table 3.2, Chart 7).

Chart 7: ECO Measures by main fuel type of property, by quarter, to quarter 3 2021



Household receiving measure – property type and tenure

Over the whole of ECO, around 2.3 million households have received a measure through the scheme. Of these households, 1.7 million properties (72 per cent) were the house property type, with a further 18 per cent of properties being flats. In the latest quarter, 63 per cent of properties receiving a measure were houses, with 22 per cent being flats. (Table 4.2).

For the whole of ECO, the most common tenure is owner-occupied with around 1.6 million households (70 per cent). The remainder of households were rented, with socially rented households accounting for 16 per cent and private rented households 14 per cent. (Table 4.3).

5. ECO Regional

Tables 3.3 to 3.6, 4.1 and 4.4 to 4.5

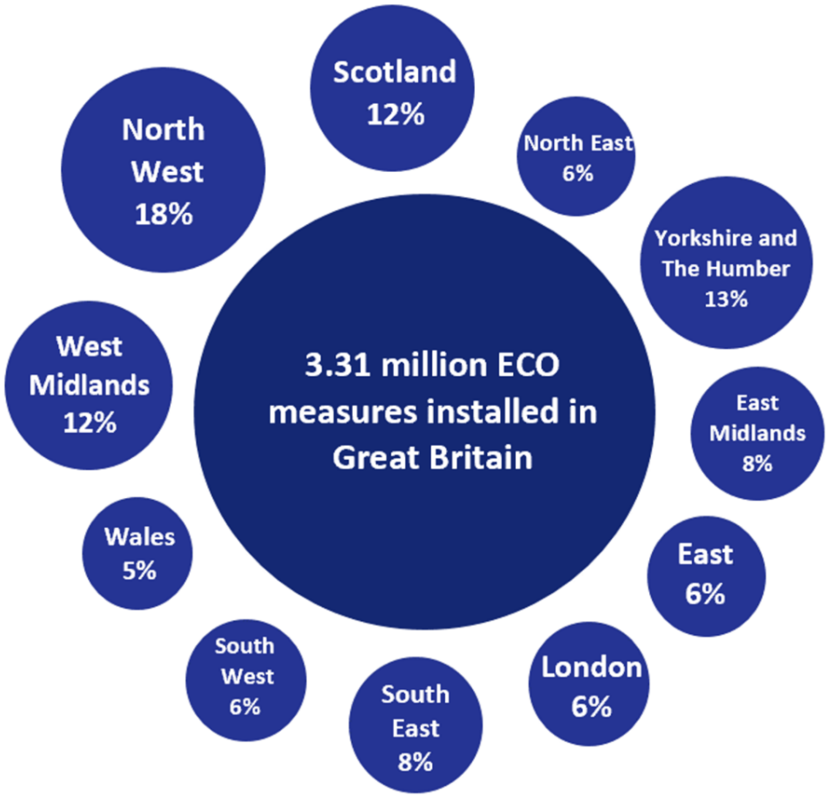
The number of measures installed and households receiving an ECO measure by region, local authority, and parliamentary constituency on a quarterly basis.

Key Headlines

- Across ECO, nearly one fifth of ECO measures were installed in the North West of England.
- To date, around nine per cent of households in Great Britain had an ECO measure installed.
- Under the Flexible Eligibility (Flex) mechanism, 74 local authorities had more than 500 measures installed, with Scotland accounting for around 19 per cent of Flex measures.

Regional Trends

Chart 8: ECO measures by region, up to the end of quarter 3 2021

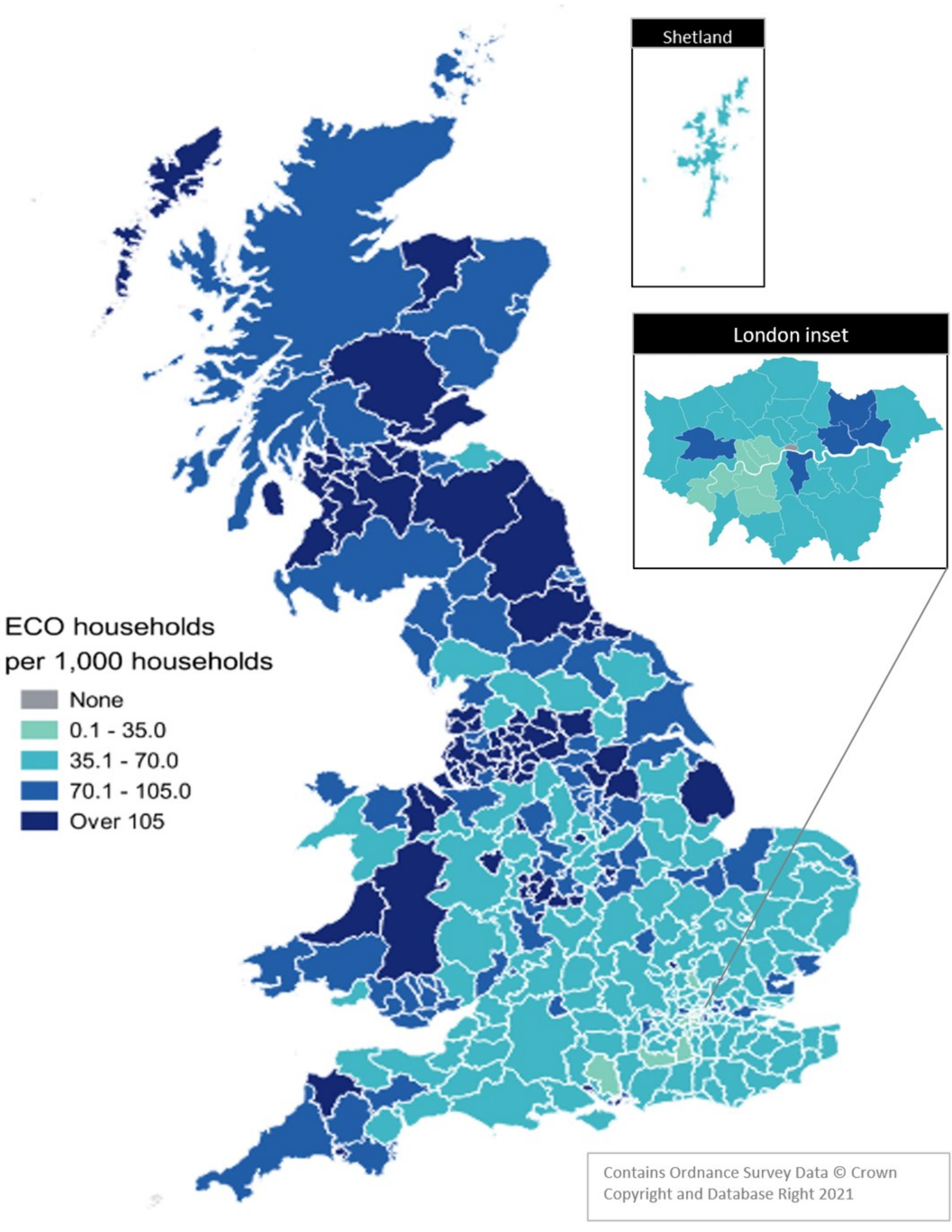


For the third quarter of 2021, ECO3 measure delivery by nation or region was:

- 46,200 measures in England, equivalent to 84 per cent of all measures.
- 5,700 measures in Scotland, equivalent to ten per cent of all measures.
- 2,900 measures in Wales, equivalent to five per cent of all measures.
- North West England had the highest regional delivery in England, with 9,900 measures installed equivalent to 18 per cent of all measures. (Table 3.3)

Around nine per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO, this is equivalent to 87 per 1,000 households, up to the end of quarter 3 2021. For England, there were around 83 measures per 1,000 households, with five regions (North West, North East, West Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands), each having a rate above the England average. The North West and North East regions had the highest rates in England, with 129 and 117 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households, respectively. There were around 125 measures per 1,000 households in Scotland and 87 per 1,000 households in Wales (Map 1, Table 4.1, and Table 4.4).

Map 1: Households in receipt of ECO measures by Local Authority per 1,000 households, to end of quarter 3 2021

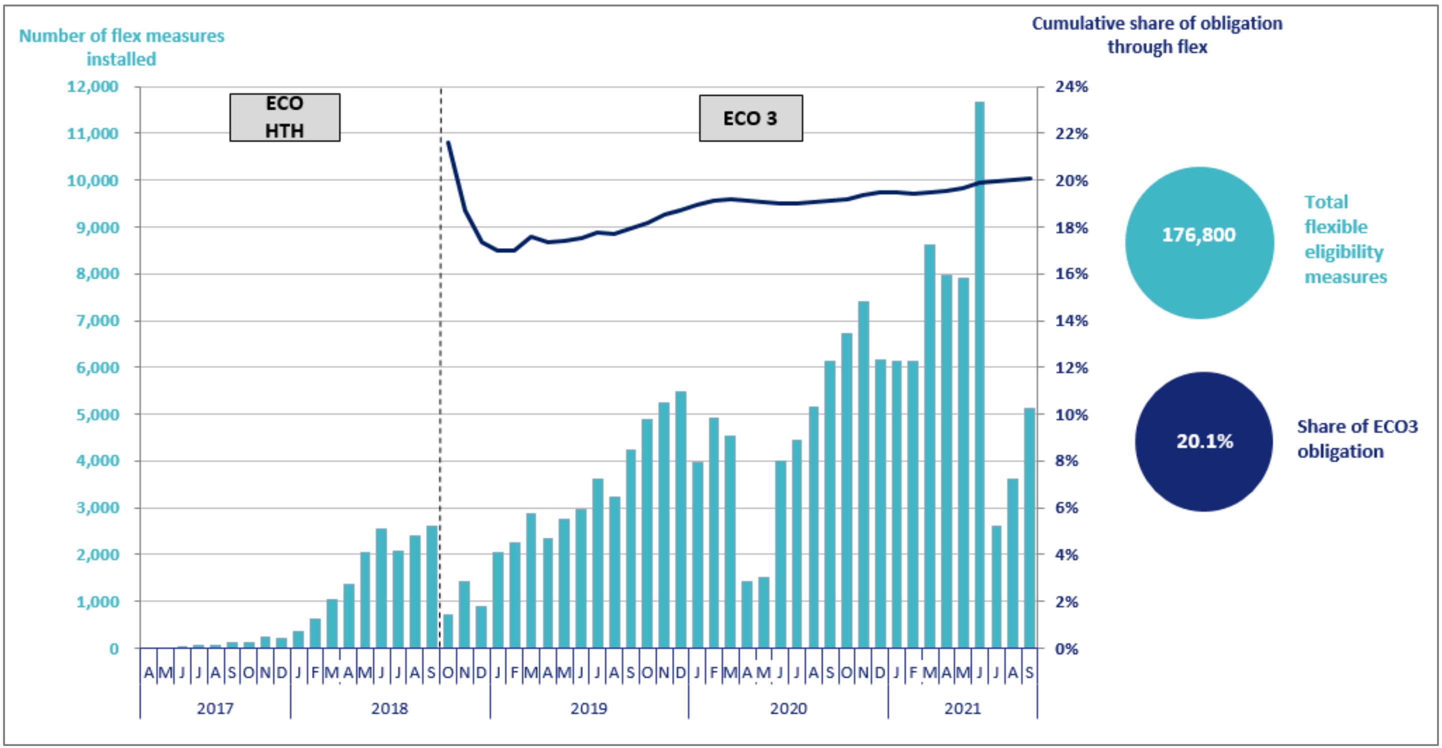


Flexible Eligibility

Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the ‘Flexible Eligibility’ mechanism (Flex). The Affordable Warmth Obligation is measured through lifetime savings and up to 25 per cent of the ECO3 lifetime bill savings can be delivered through ‘Flexible Eligibility’.

Since the introduction of Flexible Eligibility, 176,800 measures were delivered by this mechanism until the end of quarter 3 2021 (Tables 2.7, 2.8, 3.5). For ECO3, 20.1 per cent of the obligation in deemed lifetime savings has been delivered through Flex[3] (Chart 9; Table 2.2).

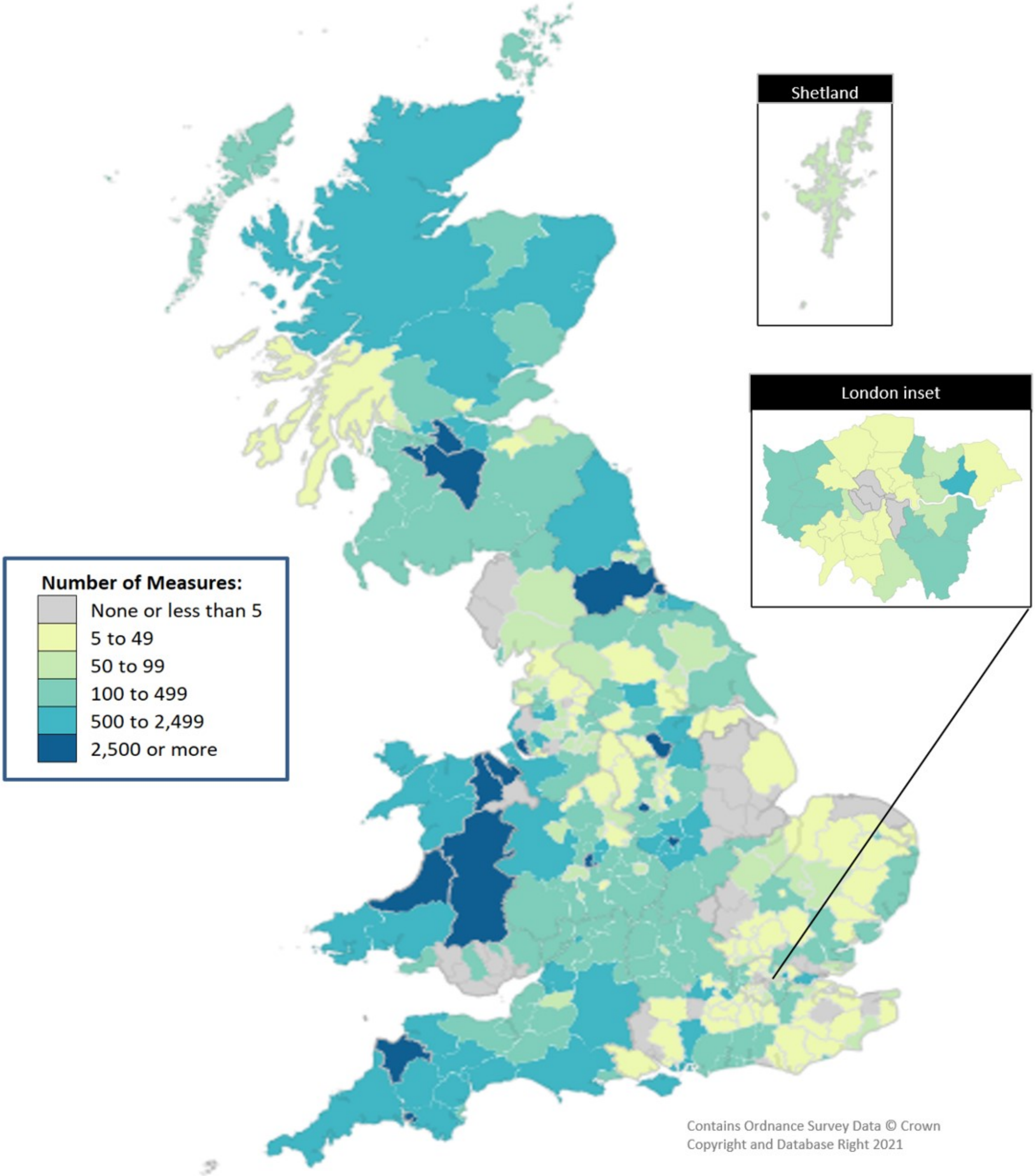
Chart 9: Flexibility Eligibility Measures by installation month and share of Affordable Warmth obligation delivered through Flex, to end of quarter 3 2021



To the end of quarter 3 2021, 229 local authorities had 50 or more measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, of which 74 local authorities had over 500 measures installed. Scotland had the highest number of Flex measures installed of any region, with around 19 per cent of the Flex measures in Great Britain, whereas Wales had around 10 per cent. The East Midlands had the highest share amongst regions in England, having around 17 per cent of all Flex measures installed in Great Britain (Map 2, Table 3.5).

[3] The share of obligation delivered through Flexible Eligibility only covers ECO3 because a different cap of 25 per cent is allowed under this phase. Approximately 14 per cent of the ECO HTH Affordable Warmth Obligation was delivered through Flexible Eligibility, which exceeded the 10 per cent cap for that phase but the excess is expected to be re-elected into ECO3.

Map 2: ECO Measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, by Local Authority from quarter 2 2017 to quarter 3 2021



Local Authorities are shown only if they have at least 5 flexible eligibility measures. In total, 332 Local Authorities had at least 1 flex measure up to September 2021.

6. ECO Costs

Tables 6.1 to 6.6

The costs of delivering and administering the ECO scheme as reported by energy suppliers.

ECO costs are updated in the monthly headline release following a quarterly publication. The figures below are from the June headline release and will be updated in the September headline release.

Key Headlines

- The total ECO costs reported by suppliers (delivery and administrative) to the end of quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2021 were £5.63 billion.
- Delivery costs in quarter 2 2021 were the highest of ECO3, reflecting the highest quarterly measure delivery. These were the highest quarterly delivery costs since quarter 2 (Apr – Jun) 2014.
- The average cost of delivery under ECO3 was 23 pence per pound of lifetime bill savings

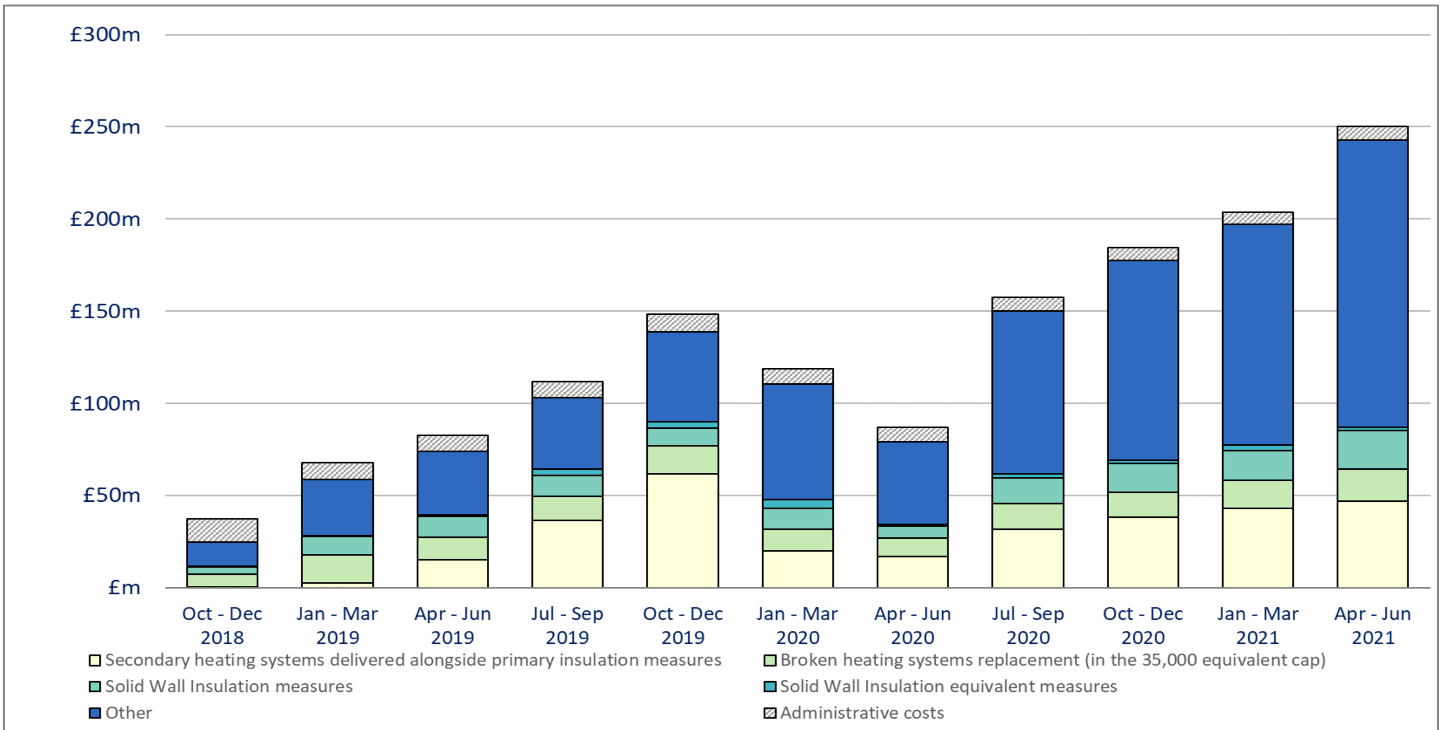
ECO Costs

The total ECO delivery costs up to the end of quarter 2 2021 were around £5.14 billion, with an additional £492 million in administrative costs. Therefore, the total cost of ECO was £5.63 billion. (Table 6.1). The delivery costs for ECO3 up to the end of quarter 2 2021 were £1.36 billion, with 34 per cent of these costs funding boiler and other heating systems. (Table 6.6)

As the measure delivery profile and volumes have varied over the course of ECO3, so have the associated costs, as illustrated in Chart 10. From the start of ECO3 (Oct to Dec 2018) to the start of 2020, costs rose each quarter, but with changing PAS standards and COVID-19 lockdown affecting measure delivery in the first half of 2020, costs decreased. During the second half of 2020 and through to quarter 2 2021, measure delivery significantly increased, so was reflected by the costs. When quarter 2 2021 is compared with quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021, total costs rose by around 23 per cent, compared with a measure delivery increase of around 14 per cent. Quarter 2 2021 delivery costs were the highest of any quarter in ECO3 and were the highest under ECO since quarter 2 2014. (Table 6.6 and Chart 10).

Up to the end of quarter 2 2021, the average cost of delivering the ECO3 Affordable Warmth obligation was 23 pence per pound of lifetime bill savings, up from 15 pence per £ in ECO Help-To-Heat (Tables 6.3 & 6.4).

Chart 10: ECO3 costs, by cost type, by quarter, to end of quarter 2 2021



7. Green Deal

Tables 7.1 to 7.4

The number of Green Deal Plans and measures installed. Table 7.1 contains monthly data up to October 2021, but in Chart 11 only complete quarters are shown.

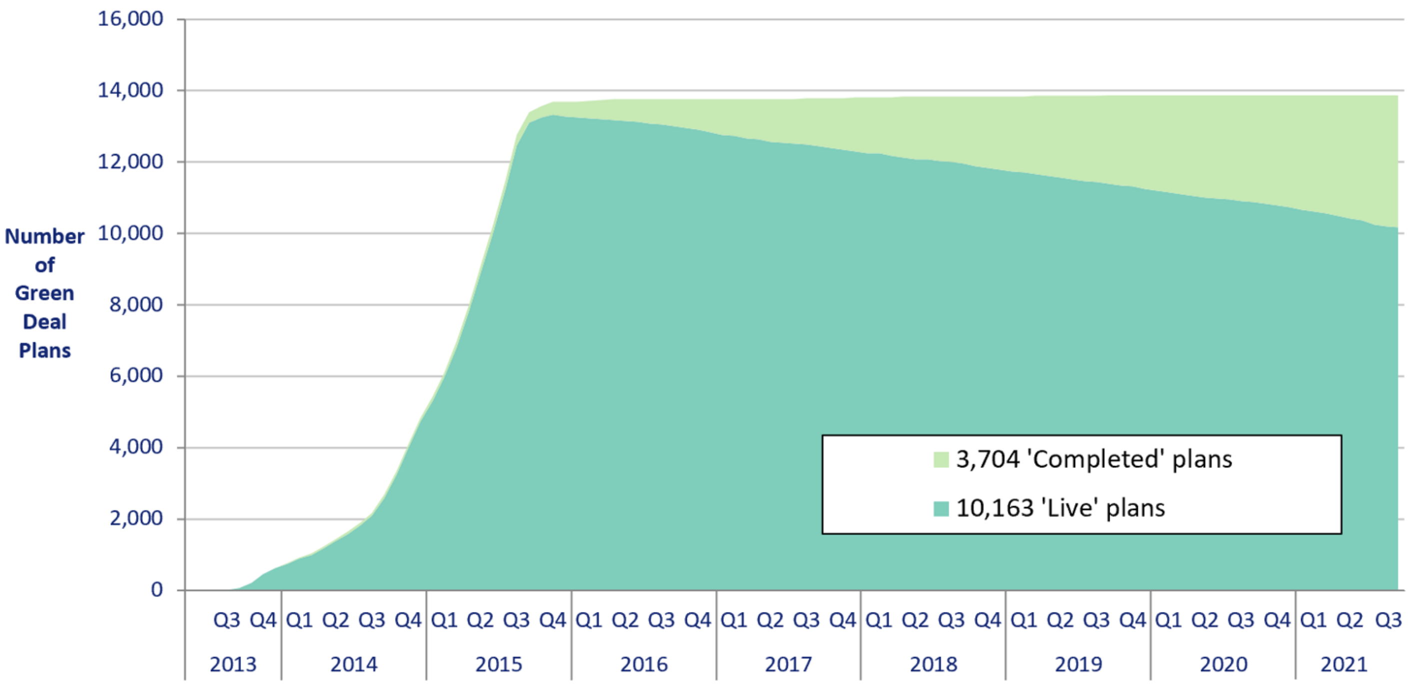
Key Headlines

- A total of 13,867 Green Deal Plans.
- Just over a quarter (27 per cent) of plans classified as ‘Completed’.
- In the last three months (August - October 2021) 133 plans were completed.

Under the Green Deal scheme, a total of 13,867 Plans were classified as either ‘live’ or ‘completed’ at the end of October 2021. Of these, 10,112 were ‘Live’ (all measures installed) and 3,755 were 'Completed' (all measures installed and paid off). At the end of October 2021, around 73 per cent of all plans were 'Live'.

Over the last three months (August - October 2021) 133 plans were ‘Completed’, compared to 243 completions in the previous three months (May - July 2021) (Table 7.1).

Chart 11: Domestic Green Deal Plans, by ‘Live’ or ‘Completed’ status, by quarter, to end of quarter 3 2021



8. Technical Information

Data in this release

Data are collected by BEIS from a range of administrative sources. For these quarterly statistics, the main sources of data on the schemes are:

- Ofgem for ECO data – scheme administrator collects data from energy companies on ECO delivery
- Green Deal Central Charge Database – administer and manage Green Deal Plans
- NEC Software Solutions UK – manage national lodgement of Green Deal measures
- Energy Savings Trust Scotland (EST) – manage lodgement of Green Deal measures in Scotland
- Green Deal Oversight and Regulation Body (ORB) – administer Green Deal organisations certification

Further administrative datasets are used to provide the geographic breakdowns included in this release. Reference geography datasets and map boundary files are obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), through the Open Geography Portal.

Methodology and revisions

The statistics presented in this release cover measures installed up to September 2021, with selected non-measure-based statistics for October 2021. The quarterly reports are now published earlier but the ECO costs data for the latest quarter are not yet available. ECO Cost data is included in this release up to June 2021.

Further information regarding the methodology and quality assurance process used to produce estimates for this statistical series can be found here: Household Energy Efficiency Statistics Methodology Note

Revision's policy

Figures for the latest periods are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision. The BEIS statistical revisions policy sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

Scheme Information

The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) was introduced in January 2013 to reduce energy consumption and support people at greater risk of living in fuel poverty. The larger energy companies are set obligations to install insulation and heating measures to achieve reductions in energy usage and heating costs.

The Green Deal (GD) is a government initiative that is designed to help homeowners install energy efficiency measures into their properties, and the costs of these measures are paid back through their energy bill over a period of time; this is in the form of a Green Deal Finance Plan (GD Plan).

Definitions

The Energy Company Obligation required the larger energy suppliers to achieve savings in homes. (CERO & CSCO are measured in terms of lifetime carbon savings, Affordable Warmth is measured in terms of lifetime bill savings).

Energy Suppliers are set targets for each phase of the scheme based on two criteria: the number of customers that they have and the amount of energy that they supply to domestic properties in Great Britain. This threshold remained the same for ECO1, 2 & Help-to-Heat but it is tightening through ECO3. Suppliers are obligated to participate in the scheme if they exceeded both the customer number threshold and the electricity or gas supply threshold as of 31 December of the previous year.

- ECO3 Phase 1: obligated 14 energy suppliers meeting the threshold on 31 December 2017.
- ECO3 Phase 2: obligated 18 suppliers based on the threshold on 31 December 2018.
- ECO3 Phase 3: obligated 26 suppliers based on the threshold on 31 December 2019.

- ECO3 Phase 4: obligated 21 suppliers based on the threshold on 31 December 2020.

ECO3 Supplier Obligation Thresholds: 2013-2022

	Phase 1		**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**
	Up to 3 Dec 2018	3 Dec 2018 – 31 Mar 2019	1 Apr 2019 – 31 Mar 2020	1 Apr 2020 – 31 Mar 2021	1 Apr 2021 – 31 Mar 2022
Number of domestic customers	250,000	250,000	200,000	150,000	150,000
Electricity supply to domestic customers	400 GWh	500 GWh	400 GWh	300 GWh	300 GWh
Gas supply to domestic customers	2,000 GWh	1,400 GWh	1,100 GWh	700 GWh	700 GWh

Within the Energy Company Obligation there are sub-obligations

Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	This covered the installation of measures like solid wall and hard-to-treat cavity wall insulation, which ordinarily cannot be financed solely through Green Deal Plans. From April 2017 this included a rural sub-obligation where at least 15 per cent of a supplier's CERO for Help-to-Heat must be achieved in rural areas. (Closed end September 2018)
Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO)	This provides insulation measures to households in specified areas of low income. It also makes sure that 15 per cent of each supplier's obligation is used to upgrade more hard-to-reach low-income households in rural areas. (Closed end March 2017)
Affordable Warmth[4] (HHCRO)	This provides heating and insulation measures to consumers who receive particular means-tested benefits. Since April 2017 it enables those in social housing living in E, F and G rated properties to receive insulation measures, and some heating measures. This obligation supports low-income consumers who are vulnerable to the impact of living in cold homes, including the elderly, disabled and families. From October 2018 this included a rural sub-obligation where at least 15 per cent of a supplier's ECO3 must be achieved in rural areas.
Flexible Eligibility	Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the new 'Flexible Eligibility' mechanism, introduced in 2017. Up to 25% of the Obligation can be delivered through Flexible Eligibility under ECO3, up from 10% under ECO Help-To-Heat. Households can be assessed by local authorities to be 'living in fuel poverty'; or assessed to be 'living on a low income and vulnerable to cold'.
Innovation Measures	Under ECO3, suppliers can meet up to 10% of their obligation to deliver innovation measures to eligible households. A further 10% can be used to monitor the actual energy performance of measures in homes.

[4] Also known as The Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation

9. Further Information

Recent publications of interest

Household Energy Efficiency Detailed statistics (annual)

For detailed analysis of ECO and GD Plans, along with home insulation levels across Great Britain see the Annual Household Energy Efficiency Detailed Statistics publication.

Green Homes Grant Vouchers statistics

For statistics monitoring the Green Homes Grant Vouchers scheme across England., see the Green Homes Grant Vouchers statistics.

Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery statistics

For statistics monitoring the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery scheme across England, see the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery statistics.

Smart Meters quarterly statistics

For estimates on the roll-out of Smart Meters in Great Britain, covering meters operating and meters installed, see the Smart Meters statistics.

Renewable Heat Incentive statistics

For statistics on deployment data for the domestic and non-domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) to support the uptake of renewable heat, see the Renewable Heat Incentive statistics.

Energy Trends

For detailed data on supply and demand of coal, oil, gas, electricity, and renewables in the United Kingdom, see the Energy Trends statistics.

Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom (ECUK)

For detailed data on end use estimates of energy in the UK, see the Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom (ECUK) statistics.

Sub-national total final energy consumption

For findings of the sub–national energy consumption analysis in the UK for all fuels, for the period covering 1 January to 31 December, with gas consumption covering the annual period from mid-May, see the sub-national total final energy consumption statistics.

Sub-national electricity consumption

For electricity consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain and devolved administration areas, see the sub-national electricity consumption statistics. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Administration Number readings as part of BEIS's annual meter point electricity data exercise.

Sub-national gas consumption

For gas consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain, and devolved administration areas, see the sub-national gas consumption statistics. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Reference Number readings throughout Great Britain as part of BEIS's annual meter point gas data exercise. Data are subject to a weather correction factor to enable comparison of gas use over time.

Domestic Energy Interactive Map

For an interactive map for indicators of domestic energy efficiency, including the percentage of households receiving ECO measures down to Lower Layer Super Output Area up to December 2020, see the Domestic Energy Map. The map also shows the number of loft and wall insulation measures installed.

Future updates to these statistics

The next headline release on the gov.uk website is planned for publication at 9.30am on 23rd December 2021 and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures up to the end of October 2021 and update of Section 6 on ECO costs to September 2021.

The next quarterly release is planned for publication at 9.30am on 24th February 2022.

National statistics

This is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality, and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

The statistics last underwent a full assessment against the Code of Practice for Statistics on 12 June 2014.

Pre-release

Some ministers and officials receive access to these statistics up to 24 hours before release. Details of the arrangements for doing this and a list of the ministers and officials that receive pre-release access to these statistics can be found in the BEIS statement of compliance with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

Uses of these statistics

These statistics are used by Government to monitor the delivery and effectiveness of the ECO and GD schemes. They are used to monitor the delivery of the ECO obligation and the share of the obligation delivered though key aspects of the scheme, including Flexibility Eligibility and innovation measures. The data are used within the National Energy Efficiency Data-framework to assess the impact of these measures in different types of homes.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and should be sent to the Energy Efficiency Statistics mailbox.

The BEIS statement on statistical public engagement and data standards sets out the department's commitments on public engagement and data standards as outlined by the Code of Practice for Statistics.

This publication is available on Gov.uk by following the link here.

If you need a version of this document in a more accessible format, please email the Energy Efficiency Statistics mailbox. Please tell us what format you need. It will help us if you say what assistive technology you use.