



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Household Energy Efficiency

Great Britain, Quarter 1 (January to March) 2022

About this release

The latest quarterly statistics (to quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2022) on the operation of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD) in Great Britain.

In this release

Benefits Monitoring	2
ECO Trends	4
ECO Measures by Type	6
ECO Household Characteristics	9
ECO Regional	10
ECO Costs	14
Green Deal	15
Technical Information	16
Further Information	18

Scheme Information

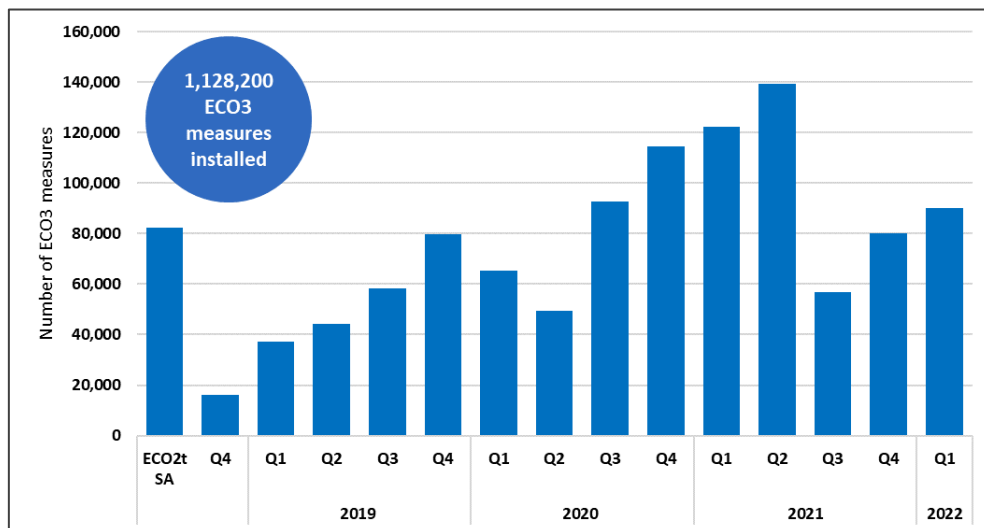
For information on the schemes please see the Technical Information and for other statistical publications see Further Information.

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 March 2022



Key headlines

- Around 3.6 million measures were installed in 2.4 million properties through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD).
- Under ECO3, 1.13 million measures have been installed.
- In quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2022, 90,100 measures were installed, a 12 per cent increase compared to quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2021.
- Installations increased into March 2022 (around 35,700 measures), the last month to complete delivery under ECO3.
- In quarter 1 2022, the measures installed resulted in estimated lifetime bill savings of £650 million, contributing to overall ECO3 estimated lifetime bill savings of £8.7 billion.
- Heating measures accounted for 60 per cent of measures installed in quarter 1 2022, down from 66 per cent in the previous quarter.

1. Benefits Monitoring

Tables 1.1 to 1.4

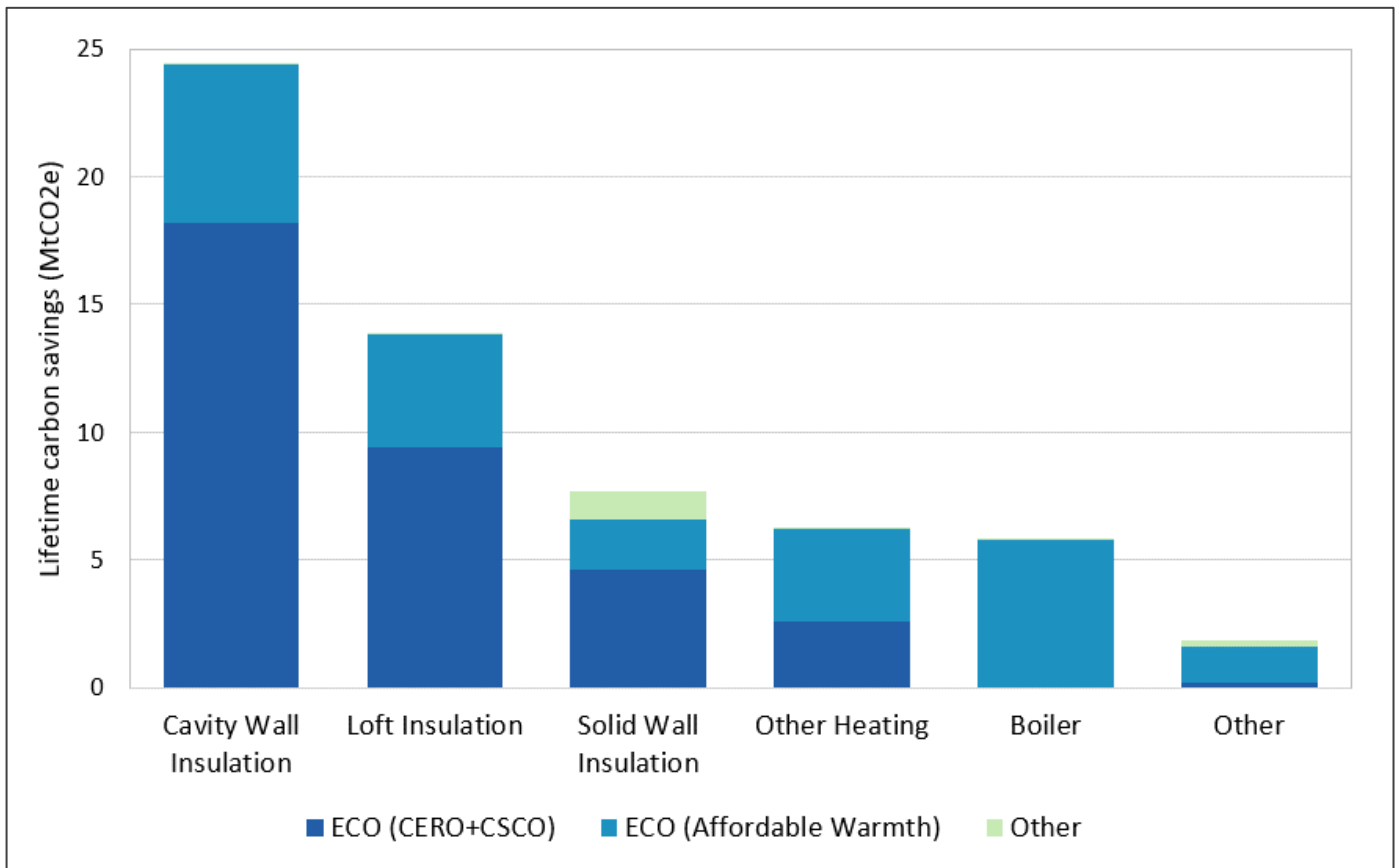
The combined number of measures installed across the schemes, plus the estimated carbon and energy savings from those measures.

Key Headlines

- Since quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2013 to the end of quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2022, around 3.6 million measures were installed in 2.4 million households across ECO and GD schemes.
- Under ECO, 3.5 million measures were installed in around 2.4 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 60 MtCO₂.
- The associated estimated energy savings of these measures was up to 224,900 GWh.

ECO and Green Deal Framework¹ Estimated Lifetime Carbon and Energy Savings

Chart 1: Carbon Savings by Measure Type from January 2013 to end of March 2022



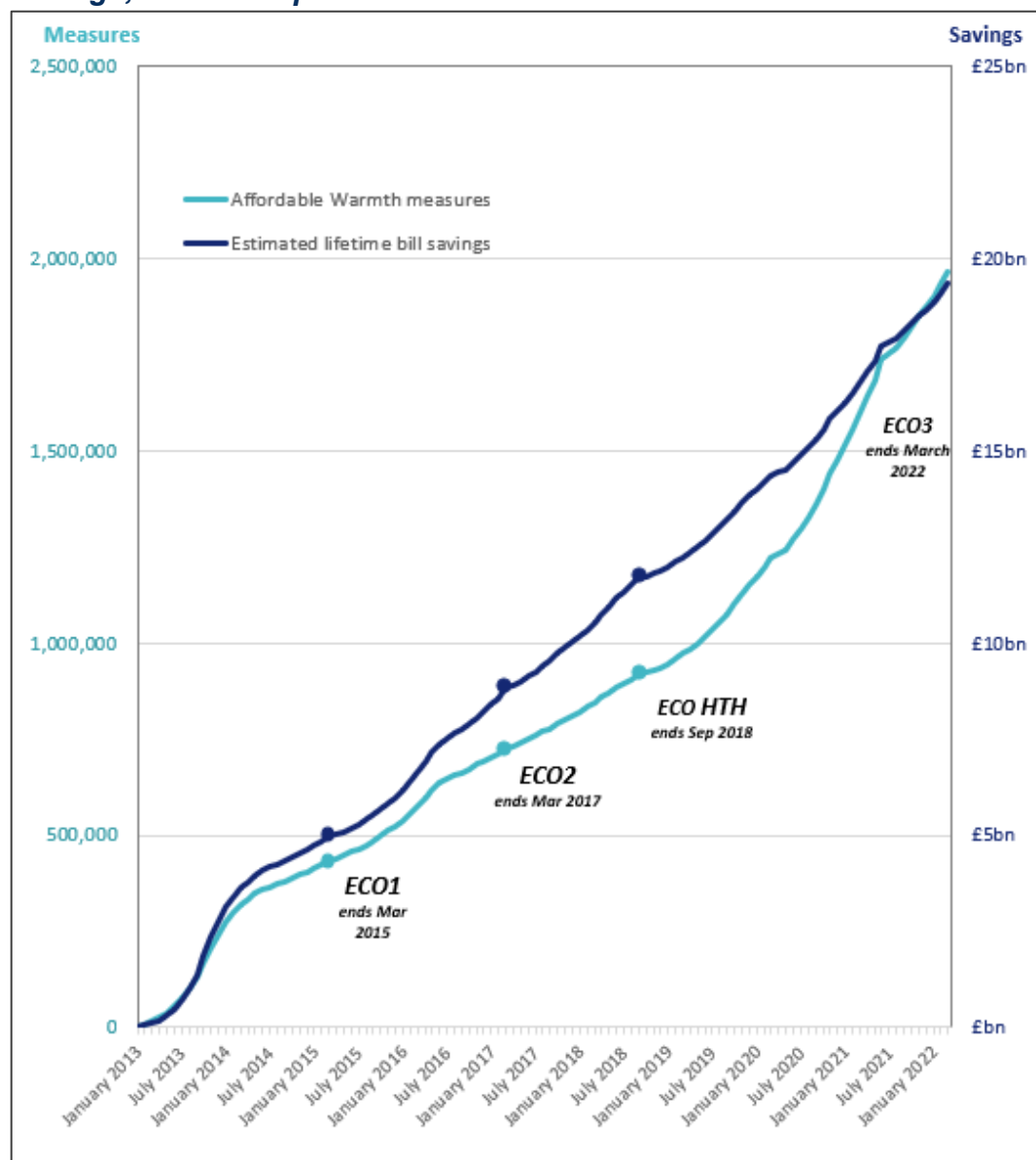
Across both ECO and GD schemes, from quarter 1 2013 to the end of quarter 1 2022, the provisional estimated lifetime carbon saving was 60 MtCO₂. Cavity Wall Insulation contributed significantly to these savings, accounting for around 41 per cent of the provisional estimated savings (Table 1.4; Chart 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 224,900 GWh to the end of quarter 1 2022. 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 1 2022



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 1.97 million Affordable Warmth ECO measures were installed up to the end of quarter 1 2022, which are estimated to deliver £19.3 billion worth of notional lifetime bill savings (Table 2.1; Chart 2).

In quarter 1 2022, Affordable Warmth delivered around 90,100 measures, resulting in an estimated £650 million of lifetime bill savings. In quarter 1 2022, measure delivery increased by 12 per cent relative to quarter 4 2021, while the estimated lifetime bill savings increased by 13 per cent. In quarter 1, the average saving per measure installed was £7,213 compared to £7,155 in quarter 4 2021, representing a 0.8 per cent increase. This reflects that the share of measures by measure group stayed fairly constant between the two quarters.

2. ECO Trends

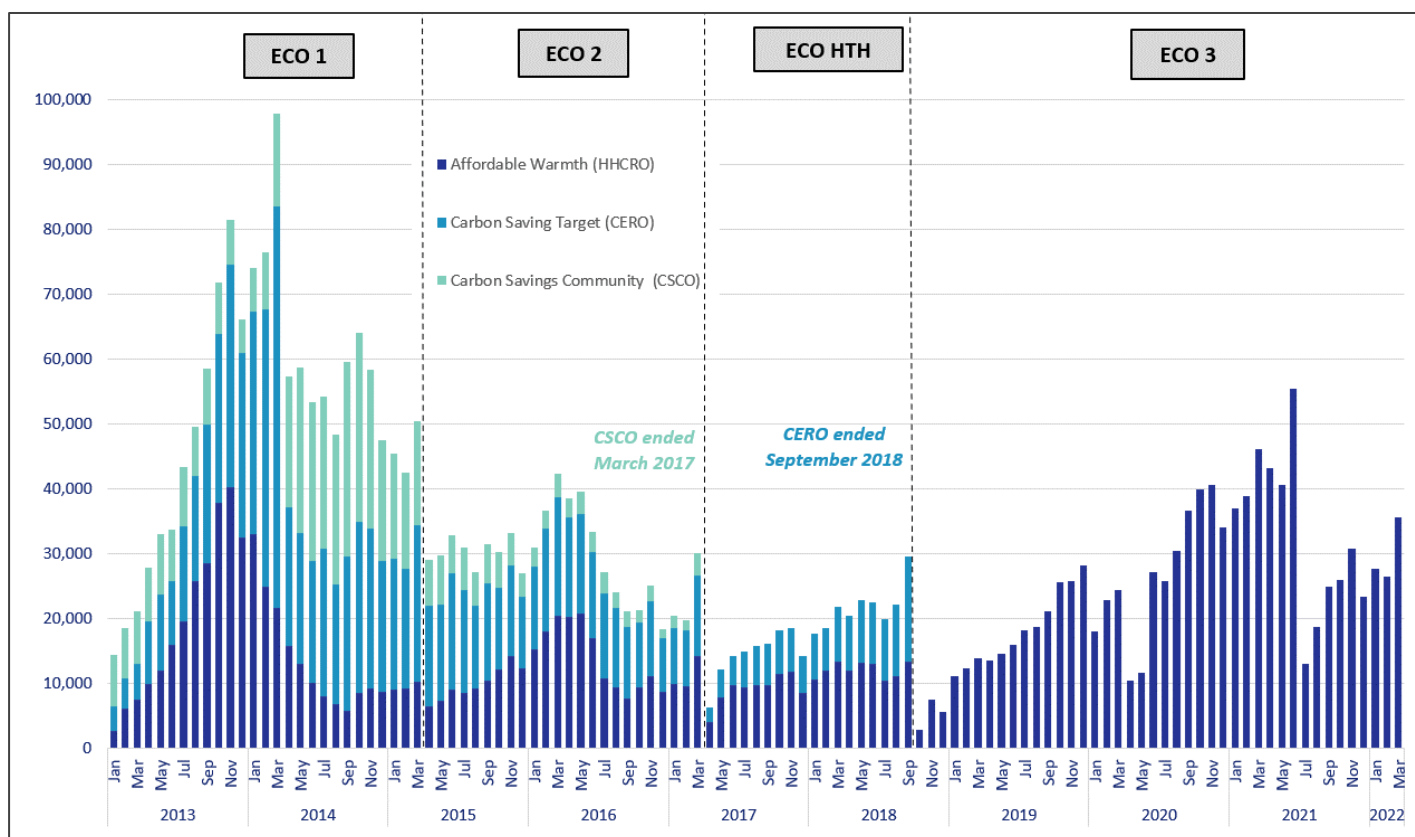
Tables 2.1 to 2.8 and 4.1 to 4.5

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

Key Headlines

- 3.5 million measures installed in 2.4 million households under ECO.
- Under ECO3, a total of 1.13 million measures installed.
- Around 82,200 ECO HTH measures have been re-elected to ECO3.
- In quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2022, 90,100 measures installed in 46,200 households, of which 36,800 households received their first measure under ECO.

Chart 3: ECO measures installed by obligation, by month, to end quarter 1 2022



Overall, quarter 1 2022 delivery continues the recovery from quarter 3, which was seen in quarter 4. March 2022 represented the highest level of delivery since June 2021, as it was the last month that suppliers had to fulfil their ECO3 obligations. Ofgem publish² the progress of these obligations. The high delivery in June 2021 was due to changing PAS standards on 1st July. In quarter 1 2022, 90,100 measures were delivered, with the following monthly breakdown:

- January 2022, 27,800 measures were installed in 14,000 households – an increase of 18 per cent in measure delivery relative to December 2021.
- February 2022, 26,500 measures were installed in 14,000 households – a decrease of 5 per cent in measure delivery compared with January 2022.
- March 2022, 35,700 measures were installed in 18,200 households - an increase of 35 per cent in measure delivery compared with February 2022. This increase is due to suppliers having until 31st March 2022 to fulfil their ECO3 obligations.

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 March 2022 was 607,300 with around 94,100 (15%) of these properties also having received an ECO 1, 2 or Help-to-Heat measure.

In quarter 1 2022, 36,800 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 April 2021 to end March 2022

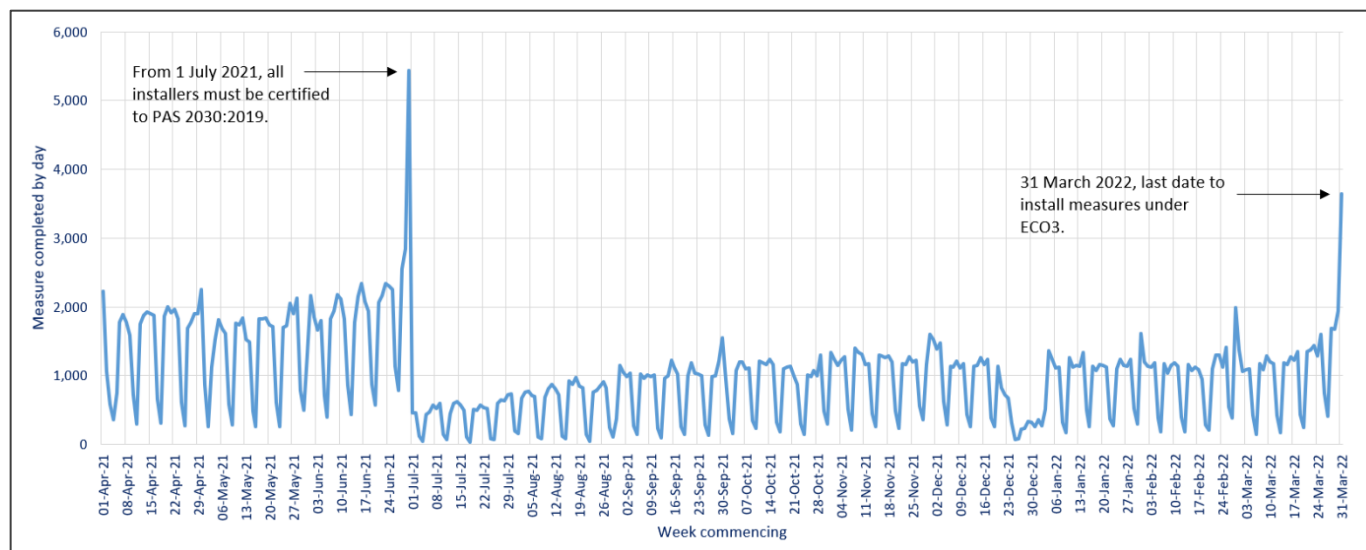


Chart 4 illustrates the daily delivery between April 2021 and March 2022, indicating the changing trend in delivery through the year, along with the regular decreases at weekends and end of month peaks, reflecting the date on which paperwork is completed. From April 2021 until early June, measure delivery steadily increased. Delivery through June 2021 increased at a higher rate, with a significant spike at the end of the month, as paperwork was completed ahead of the PAS change on 1st July. In June 2021, 55,600 measures were installed. Between July 2021 and February 2022, measure delivery steadily increased, with a small reduction in figures at the end of December, reflecting seasonal bank holidays (Chart 4). Measure delivery increased in March 2022, with over 3,600 measures delivered on 31st March, the final day for suppliers to fulfil their ECO3 obligations.

ECO Help-to-Heat (ECO HTH) Surplus Actions to ECO3

The vast majority of ECO HTH surplus actions have been transferred from counting towards the ECO HTH delivery to count towards ECO3. If a supplier achieved savings that exceeded its ECO2 obligations, then it could apply to move excess measures to count towards its ECO3 obligations instead, if certain criteria were met. Details on these criteria are provided in Ofgem’s ECO3 Guidance on supplier administration³. All surplus actions were notified to Ofgem by 30 November 2019, with most of these measures requiring additional information to comply with ECO3 requirements.

There were 82,165 surplus actions in total, with over 99 per cent of these approved. Those surplus actions not yet fully approved for ECO3 have been included as ECO3 measures in this release. All these surplus actions are now categorised as ECO3 and Affordable Warmth measures. While the delivery of these measures occurred between April 2017 and September 2018, the measures count towards the ECO3 obligation, which commenced from October 2018. The status of these measures will be monitored, and a further revision made in a subsequent quarter.

³ https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/2020/01/eco3_supplier_adminstration_guidance_v1.3_0.pdf

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 1 (Jan to Mar) 2022, the most popular measure group was ‘other heating’, with 32,400 measures installed, the majority of which were heating controls.
- The second most popular measure group was boilers, with 21,600 measures installed.

Measures by Type

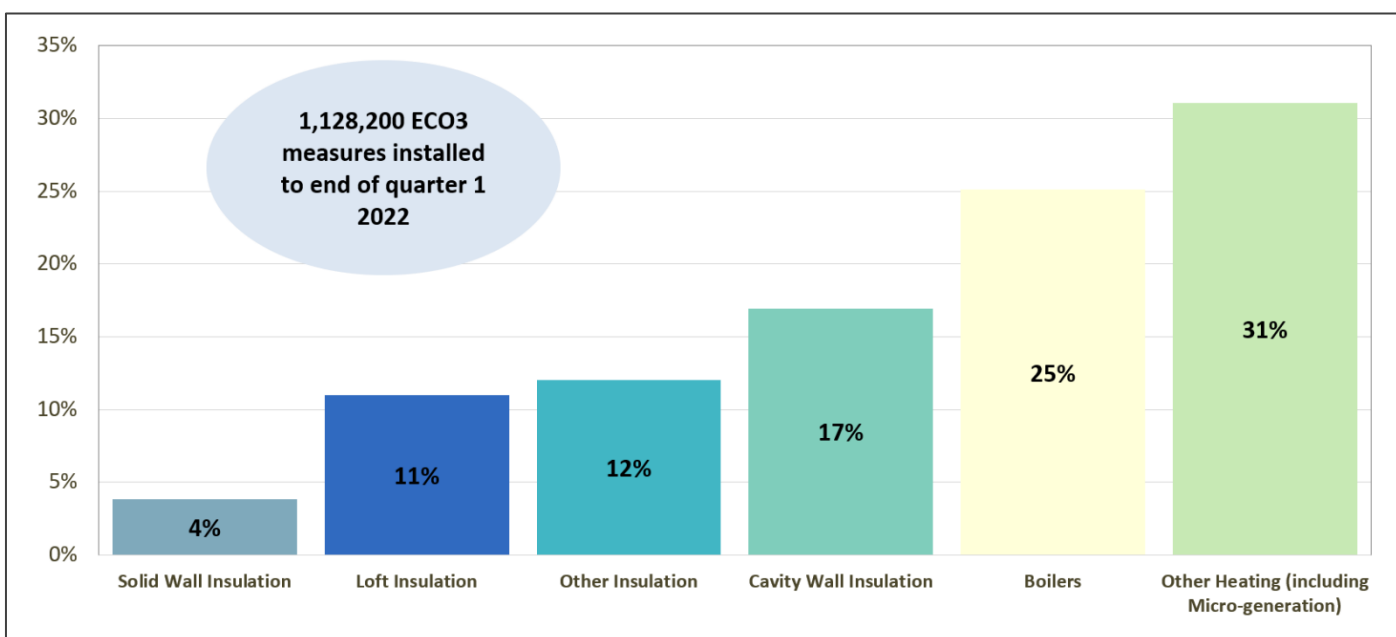
Of all notified ECO measures installed to the end of quarter 1 2022, around 59 per cent were insulation measures and 41 per cent were heating measures. (Tables 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8).

Under ECO3, the share of heating measures has increased, with 56 per cent of ECO3 measures being heating, compared to around 40 per cent for both ECO overall and for the previous phase, ECO Help-to-Heat (ECO HTH).

For ECO3 to the end of quarter 1 2022, boilers represented 25 per cent of measures installed with a further 31 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 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 12 per cent, compared to 5 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 150,400 broken boiler replacements with an associated insulation measure, which has been under floor insulation in 78 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 1 2022



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 7,200 innovation measures were installed (Table 2.5).

In quarter 1 2022, 842 measures were installed. The quarter 1 2022 innovation measure delivery was nearly three times higher than in quarter 4 2021, which is more pronounced than the overall quarterly measure delivery trend. This is possibly due to an increase in cavity wall insulation measures and micro-generation measures. Across ECO3, innovation measures accounted for 0.6 per cent of measures installed.

Of all ECO3 innovation measures, the majority were smart heating controls, accounting for 57 per cent. A further 25 per cent of innovation measures were cavity wall insulation, nine per cent for underfloor insulation, and seven per cent for solid wall insulation (Table 2.8).

Multiple Measures

Since the start of ECO, an average of 1.46 measures were installed per household receiving measures. This ratio has increased from 1.22 at the end of ECO1 (March 2015), to 1.26 at the end of ECO2 (March 2017) and at the end of ECO HTH (September 2018).

Under the Affordable Warmth obligation, the ratio of measures installed per property has increased from 1.39 measures per households at the end of ECO HTH, to 1.72 measures per household at the end of March 2022. 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 1.06 in October 2018 to 1.88 in March 2022. For the surplus action measures installed prior to October 2018, the cumulative ratio of measures installed per household was 1.05.

In quarter 1 2022, the average number of measures per household was 2.19, a decrease from the 2.22 measures installed per household in quarter 4 2021. This decrease 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 1 2022, the number of measures increased by 12 per cent relative to quarter 4 2021, while the rate of increase in the number of households receiving measures in quarter 1 compared to quarter 4 was slightly larger at 14 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 1 2022, around 90,100 measures were installed in around 41,100 households, of which over 4,300 households (11 per cent) had previously received an ECO measure.

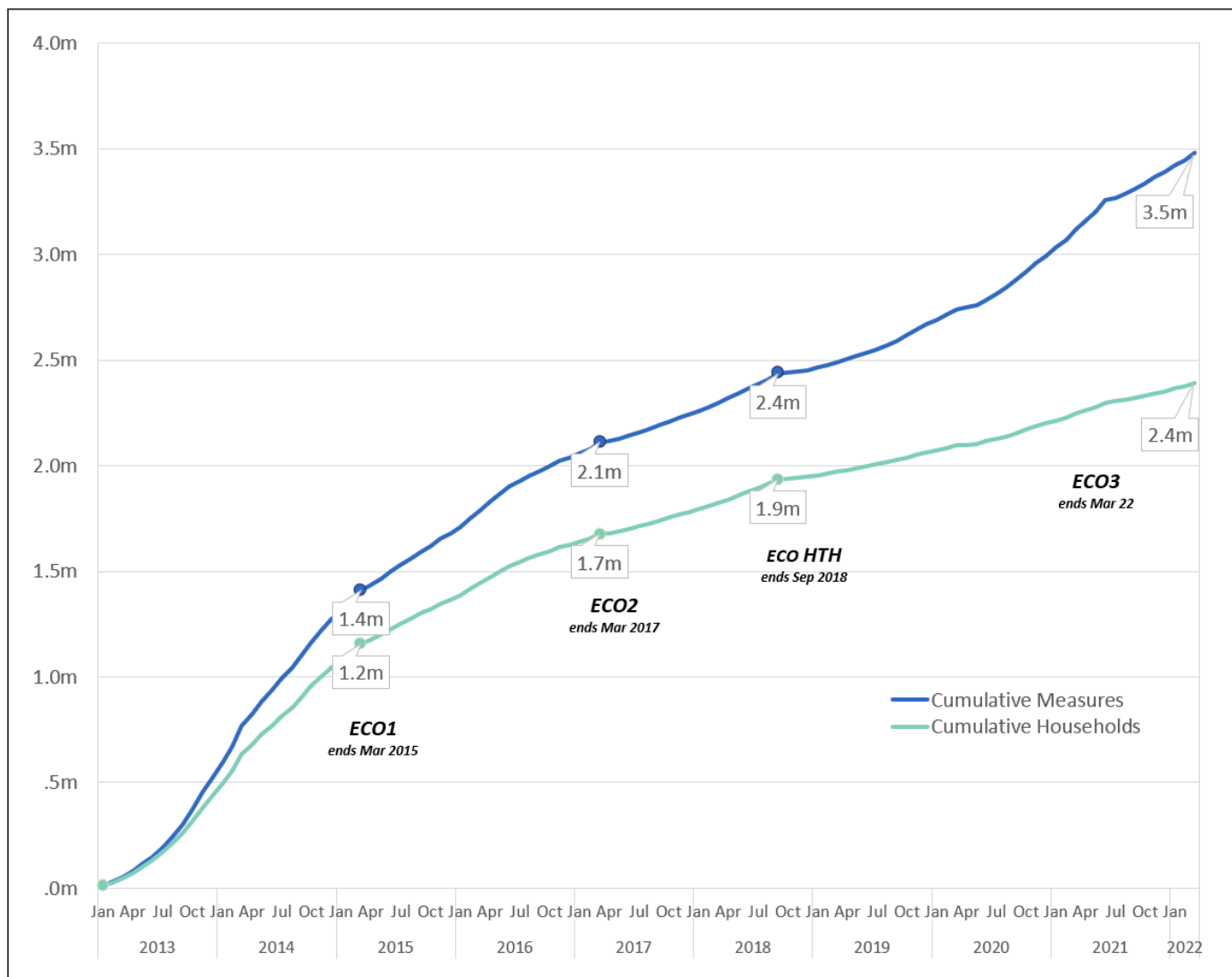
Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR) sub-obligation

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 1 2022, around 43,100 measures were delivered under this sub-obligation to date, representing estimated lifetime bill savings equivalent to the installation of around 41,900 SWI measures. The estimated deemed lifetime bill savings for these SWMR measures was £824 million which met the target, equivalent to ten per cent of the overall ECO3 obligation.

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 1 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.

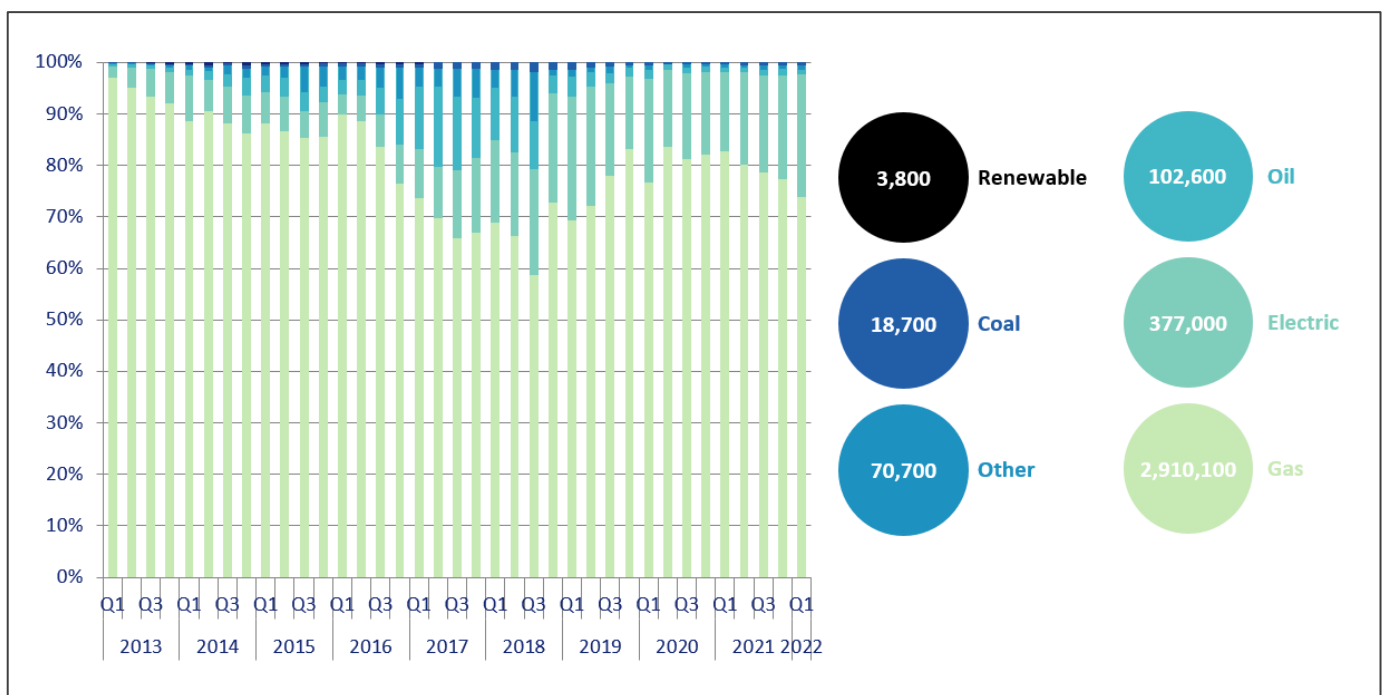
Key Headlines

- Under ECO, 84 per cent of measures were installed in properties using gas.
- The majority (around 71 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 1 (Jan to Mar) 2022, 2.91 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 generally rising over subsequent quarters to between 70 to 80 per cent in recent quarters. In quarter 1 2022, gas properties accounted for 74 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 1 2022



Household receiving measure – property type and tenure

Over the whole of ECO, around 2.4 million households have received a measure through the scheme. Of these households, 1.7 million properties (71 per cent) were the house property type, with a further 18 per cent of properties being flats. In the latest quarter, 56 per cent of properties receiving a measure were houses, with 30 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

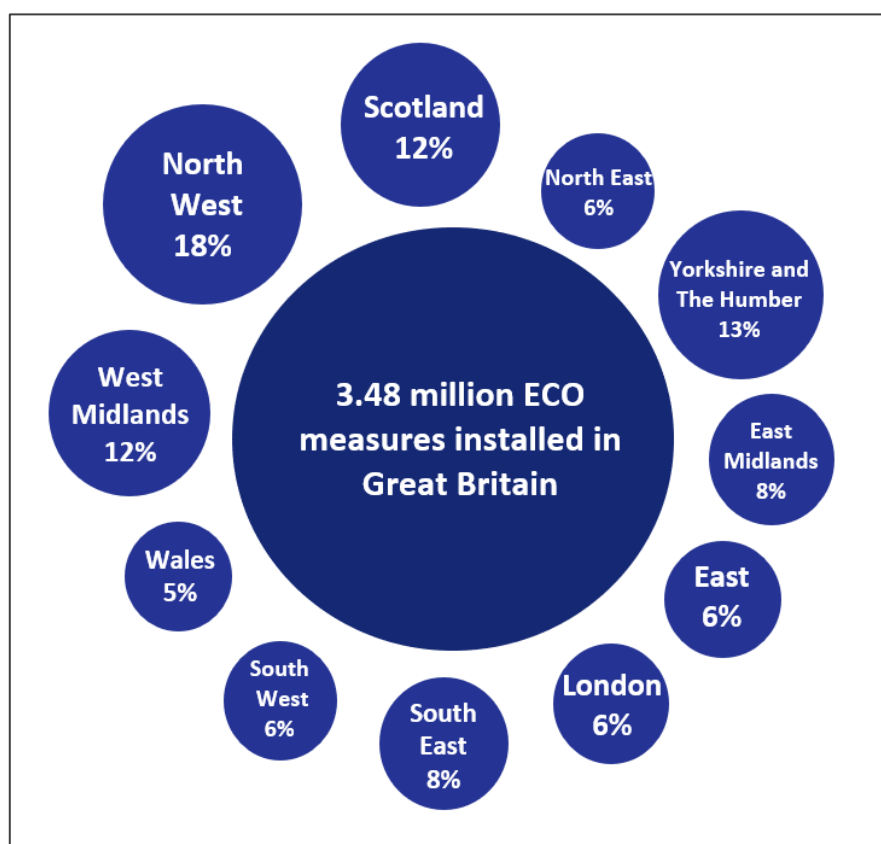
The number of measures installed and households receiving an ECO measure by region, local authority, and parliamentary constituency on a quarterly basis.

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, 86 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 1 2022

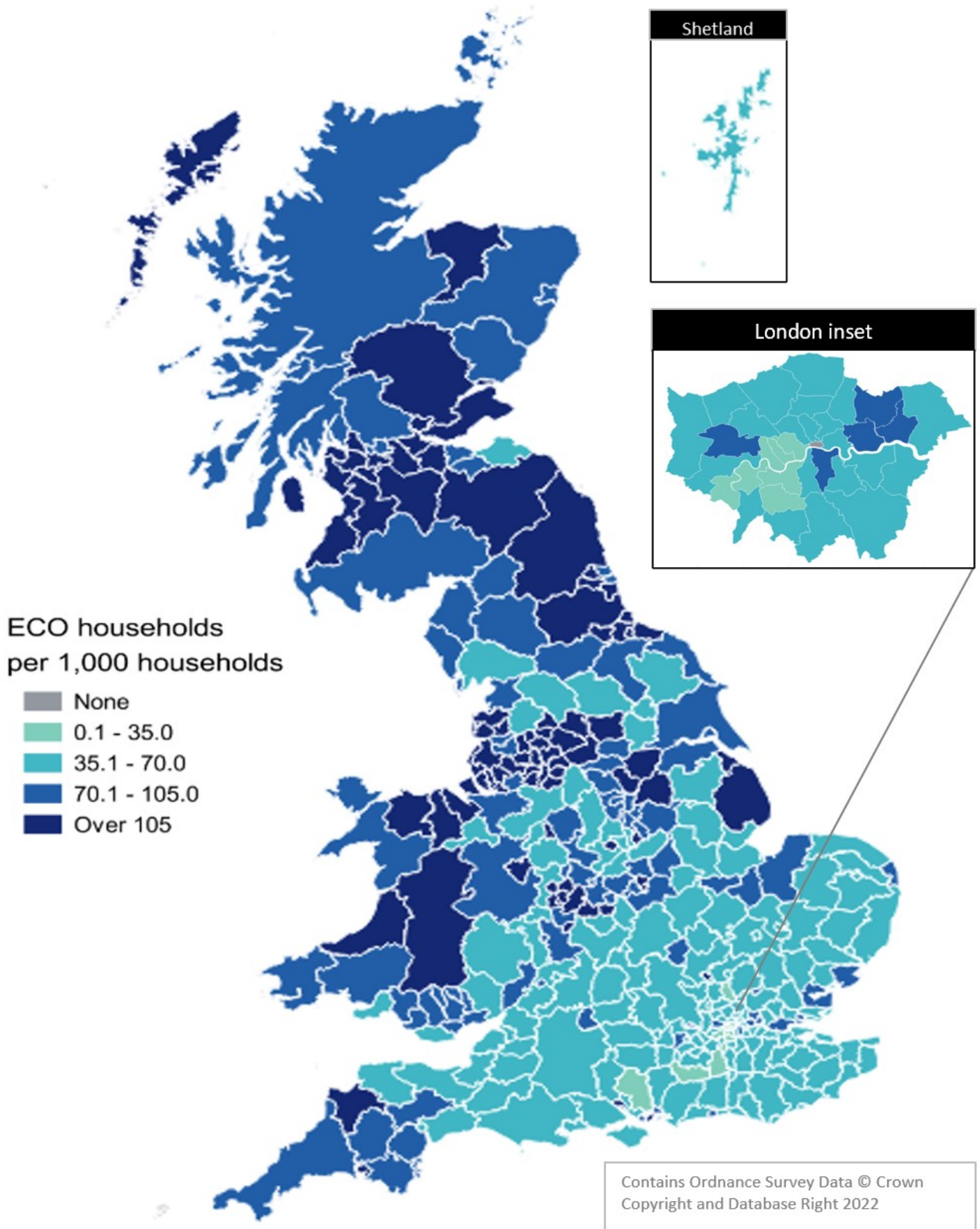


For the first quarter of 2022, ECO3 measure delivery by nation or region was:

- 77,000 measures in England, equivalent to 85 per cent of all measures.
- 8,800 measures in Scotland, equivalent to 10 per cent of all measures.
- 4,300 measures in Wales, equivalent to five per cent of all measures.
- North West England had the highest regional delivery in England, with 14,300 measures installed equivalent to around 16 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 89 per 1,000 households, up to the end of quarter 1 2022. For England, there were around 85 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 132 and 121 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households, respectively. There were around 127 measures per 1,000 households in Scotland and 89 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 1 2022



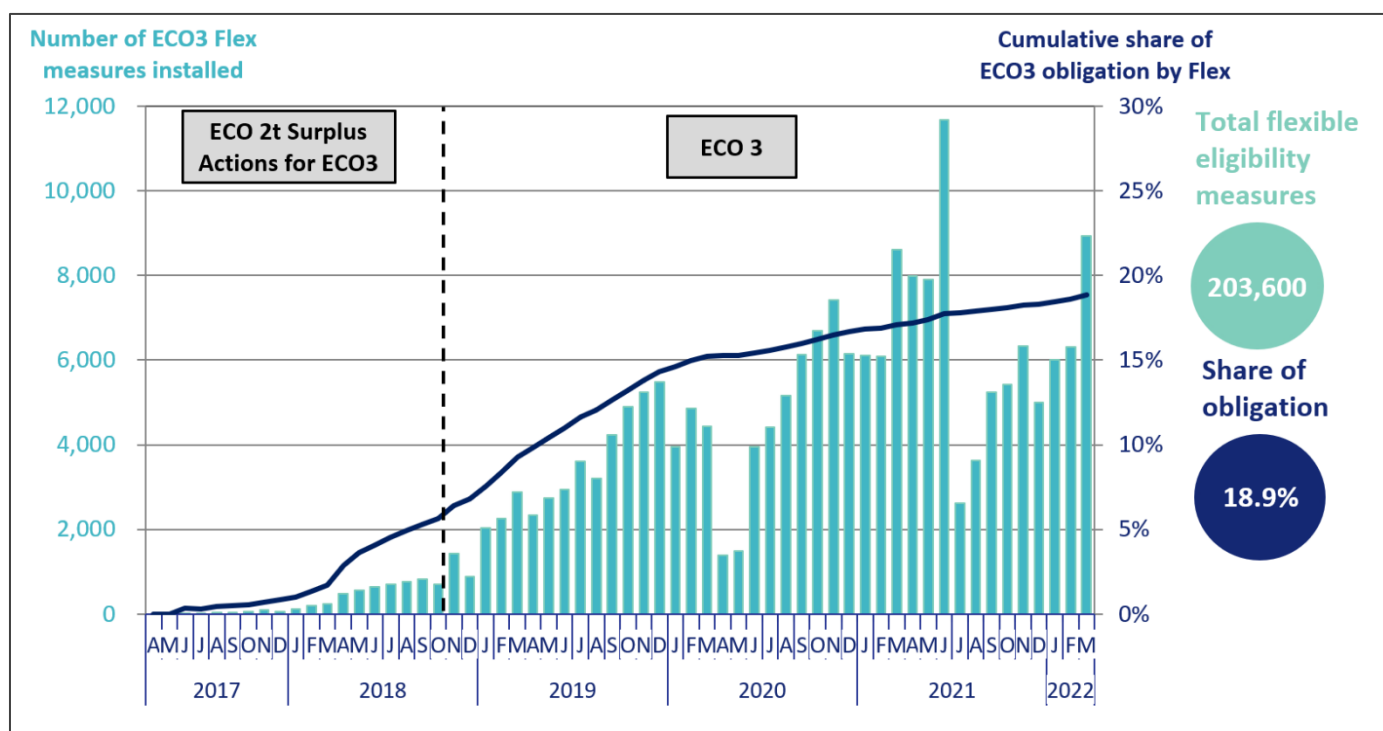
Flexible Eligibility

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, 214,700 measures have been delivered through this aspect of the scheme up to the end of March 2022 (Tables 2.7 & 2.8).

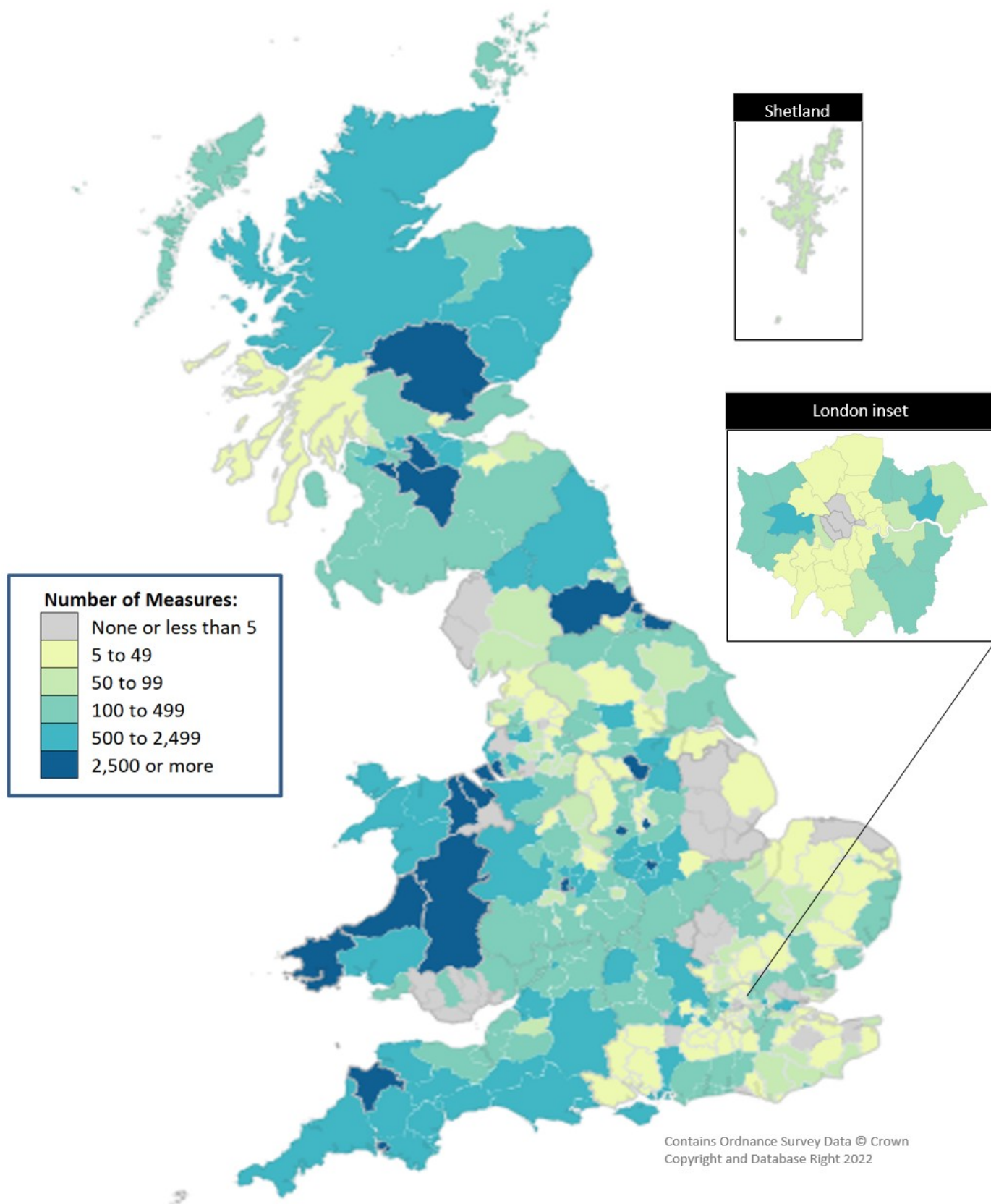
Under ECO3, up to 25 per cent of the obligation, in terms of lifetime bill savings, can be delivered through Flex, with around 19 per cent of this obligation delivered through Flex up to the end of March 2022 (Table 2.2; Chart 9). Across ECO3 to end of March 2022, including re-elected ECO HTH surplus actions, 203,600 measures have been delivered through Flex with estimated lifetime bill savings of £1.6 billion.

Chart 9: ECO3 Flexibility Eligibility Measures by installation month and share of ECO3 obligation delivered through Flex, to end of quarter 1 2022



To the end of quarter 1 2022, 239 local authorities had 50 or more measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, of which 86 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 18 per cent of all Flex measures installed in Great Britain (Map 2, Table 3.5).

Map 2: ECO Measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, by Local Authority from quarter 2 2017 to quarter 1 2022



Local Authorities are shown only if they have at least 5 flexible eligibility measures. In total, 337 Local Authorities had at least 1 flex measure up to March 2022.

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 March headline release and will be updated in the June headline release.

Key Headlines

- The total ECO costs reported by suppliers (delivery and administrative) to the end of quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2021 were £5.9 billion.
- The average cost of delivery under ECO3 was 24 pence per pound of lifetime bill savings, up to the end of quarter 4 2021.

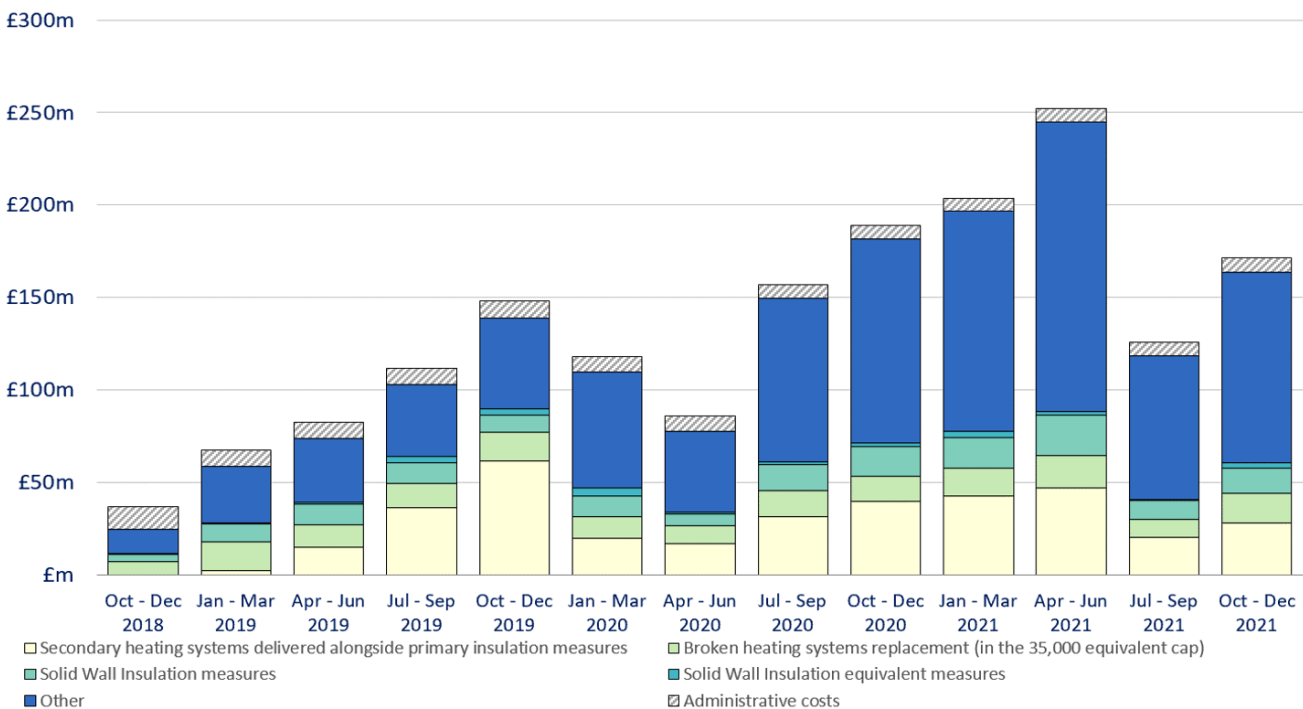
ECO Costs

The total ECO delivery costs up to the end of quarter 4 2021 were around £5.4 billion, with an additional £506 million in administrative costs. Therefore, the total cost of ECO was £5.9 billion. (Table 6.1). The delivery costs for ECO3 up to the end of quarter 4 2021 were £1.6 billion, with 32 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 in the first half of 2020, changing PAS standards and COVID-19 lockdown affected measure delivery and so costs. During the second half of 2020 and through to quarter 2 2021, measure delivery significantly increased, and this was reflected with the increase in costs. In quarter 3 2021, measure delivery, and so costs, decreased significantly due to PAS standard changes. When quarter 3 2021 is compared with quarter 2 2021, total costs decreased by around 50 per cent, while measure delivery decreased by around 60 per cent. These large decreases are also a reflection of the significantly high delivery in quarter 2 2021. Costs increased again in quarter 4 2021, reflecting an increase in measure delivery (Table 6.6 and Chart 10).

Up to the end of quarter 4 2021, the average cost of delivering the ECO3 Affordable Warmth obligation was 24 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 4 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 April 2022, but in Chart 11 only complete quarters are shown.

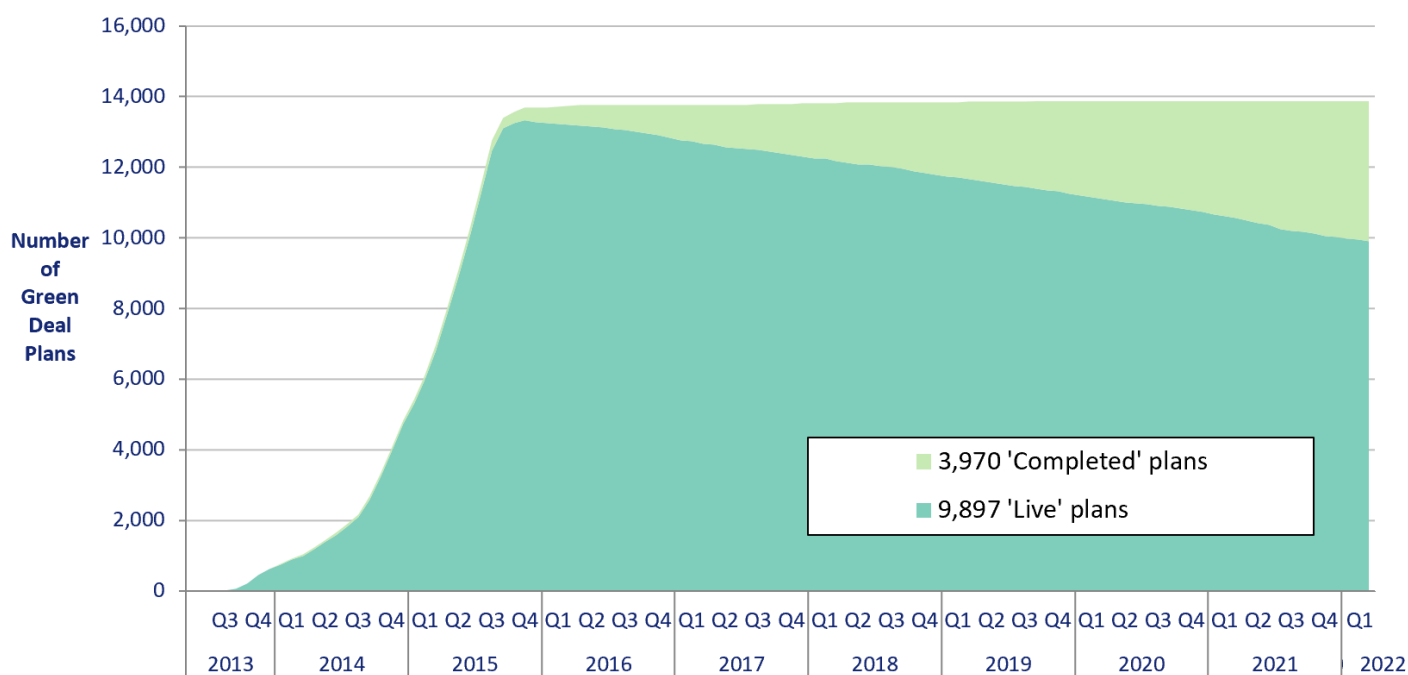
Key Headlines

- A total of 13,867 Green Deal Plans.
- Around 29 per cent of plans classified as 'Completed'.
- In the last three months (February 2022 - April 2022) 126 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 April 2022. Of these, 9,845 were 'Live' (all measures installed) and 4,022 were 'Completed' (all measures installed and paid off). At the end of April 2022, around 71 per cent of all plans were 'Live'.

Over the last three months (February 2022 - April 2022) 126 plans were 'Completed', compared to 141 completions in the previous three months (November 2021 - January 2022) (Table 7.1).

Chart 11: Domestic Green Deal Plans, by 'Live' or 'Completed' status, by quarter, to end of quarter 1 2022



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 March 2022, with selected non-measure-based statistics for April 2022. 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 December 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

<i>Carbon Saving Target (CERO)</i>	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)
<i>Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO)</i>	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)
<i>Affordable Warmth⁴ (HHCRO)</i>	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.
<i>Flexible Eligibility</i>	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'.
<i>Innovation Measures</i>	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 2021, 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 June 2022 and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures up to the end of April 2022 and an update of Section 6 on ECO costs to March 2022.

On 24th March 2022, the annual detailed statistical release was published. This contains additional estimates on insulation across Great Britain.

The next quarterly release is planned for publication at 9.30am on 25th August 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 through 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](#).



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