Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

# Household Energy Efficiency

## Great Britain, Data to December 2022

### About this release

The annual report presents in-depth statistics on the government supported energy efficiency schemes in Great Britain (GB) and updated estimates of GB insulation levels.

### In this release



### Scheme Information

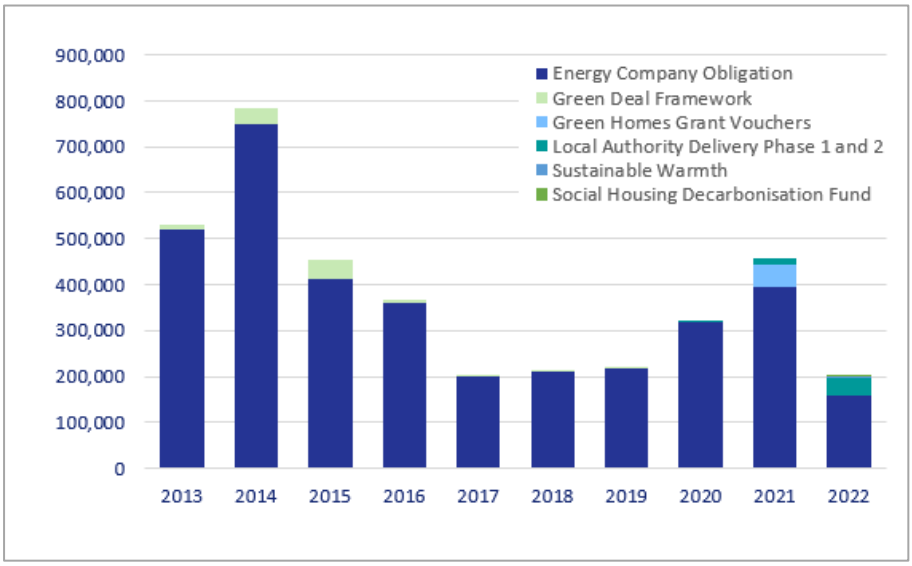
For information on the schemes please see the Technical Information.

### Data tables

The underlying tables are available in Excel format at HEE Statistics and GHG Statistics

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

### Annual Energy Efficiency measures installations to 2022




### Key headlines

- From 2013 to the end of 2022, around 3.7 million energy efficiency measures were installed in 2.6 million properties through various government support schemes, including the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), the Green Deal (GD), Green Homes Grant Vouchers (GHGV), Local Authority Delivery (LAD), Sustainable Warmth (LAD3 and Home Upgrade Grant Phase 1) and Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) (Table 1.1).
- During 2022, around 204,100 measures were installed through these schemes, a decrease of 55 per cent compared with 2021.
- During 2022, the number of measures delivered through ECO was 159,700 – a decrease of 59 per cent compared to 2021 – as a new iteration of ECO transitioned into operation.
- Measures delivered through ECO accounted for 78 per cent of all measures installed in 2022.
- In 2022, 35,100 measures were delivered through LAD1 and LAD2, 6,900 measures were delivered through Sustainable Warmth (LAD3 and HUG1) and 2,300 measures through SHDF.
- At the end of 2022, it is estimated that 14.8 million properties had cavity wall insulation (71 per cent of properties with a cavity wall), 17.0 million had loft insulation (67 per cent of properties with a loft) and 805,000 had solid wall insulation (nine per cent of properties with solid walls).

# 1. Benefits Monitoring

Tables 1.1 to 1.4

This section sets out the combined number of measures installed across the schemes, plus the estimated carbon and energy savings from those measures.

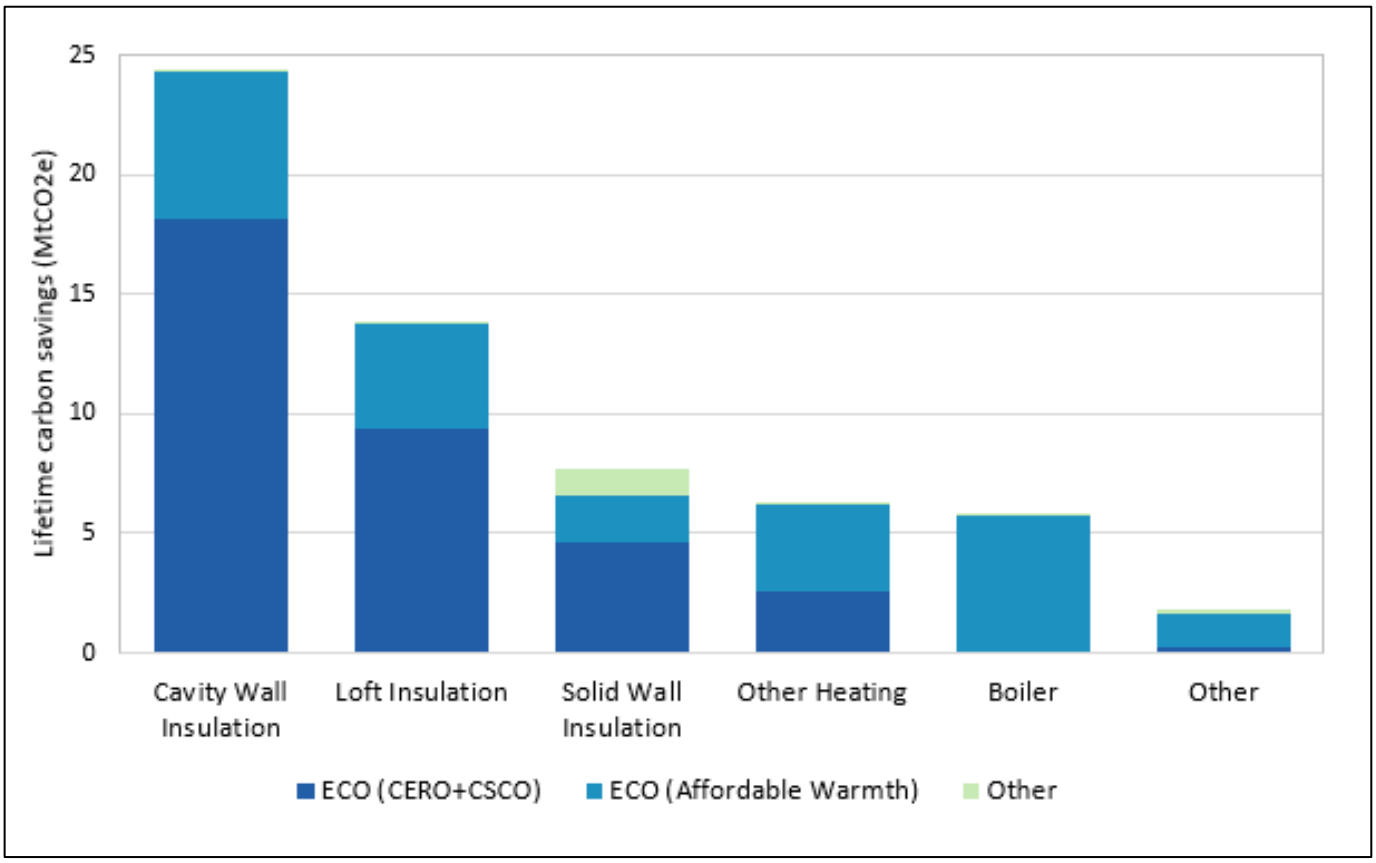
The carbon and bill savings for ECO have not been updated with data on ECO4. The Ofgem ECO4 register is still undergoing development, limiting the variety of data currently available. ECO4 benefits monitoring information will be available in a subsequent quarterly release.

**Key Headlines**

- To the end of March 2022, provisional estimated lifetime carbon savings of measures installed through ECO, Cashback, GDHIF and GD Plans was up to 60 MtCO2.
- To the end of March 2022, provisional estimated lifetime energy savings of measures installed through ECO, Cashback, GDHIF and GD Plans was up to 224,400 GWh.
- To the end of December 2022, provisional estimated annual carbon savings of measures installed through LAD, HUG and GHGV was up to 0.0416 MtCO2.
- To the end of December 2022, provisional estimated annual energy savings of measures installed through LAD, HUG and GHGV was up to 214 GWh.

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

***Chart 1: Carbon Savings by Measure Type from the start of 2013 to end of March 2022 (Table 1.4)***




Across both ECO and GD schemes, from 2013 to the end of March 2022, the provisional estimated lifetime carbon saving was 60 MtCO2. Cavity Wall Insulation contributed significantly to these savings, accounting for

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

around 41 per cent of the provisional estimated savings (Table 1.3; 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 224,400 GWh to the end of March 2022. Similar to the carbon savings, Cavity Wall Insulation accounted for most of these savings at 43 per cent.

Further information on the method behind the carbon and energy savings estimates is available in the Technical Information and the Methodology Note, published here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/household-energy-efficiency-statistics-methodology-note.

The carbon and energy savings associated with measures installed through the LAD, HUG and GHGV schemes are based on annual savings rather than lifetime savings.

To the end of December 2022, the provisional estimated annual carbon savings and annual energy savings under the LAD, HUG and GHGV schemes was 0.0416 MtCO2 and 214 GWh respectively (Table 1.4). The breakdown by scheme was:

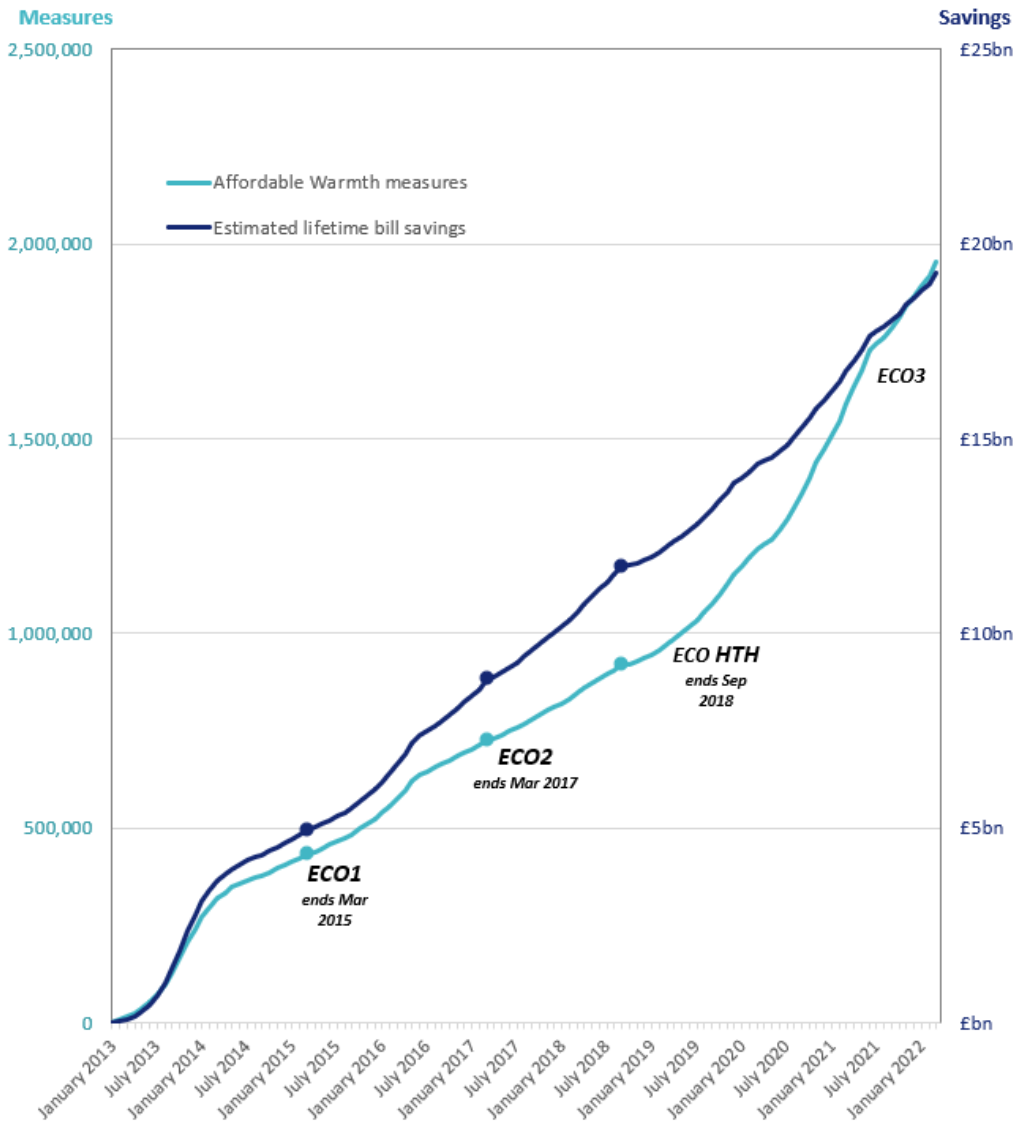
- LAD1: 0.0081 MtCO2 and 39.22 GWh
- LAD2: 0.0075 MtCO2 and 35.56 GWh
- LAD3: 0.0015 MtCO2 and 7.25 GWh
- HUG1: 0.0005 MtCO2 and 2.14 GWh
- GHGV: 0.0241 MtCO2 and 130 GWh

Under these schemes, solid wall insulation accounted for most of these savings out of all measures installed.

Further information on LAD, HUG and GHGV carbon and energy savings can be found in Table 1.4 or in their respective releases available here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-home-grant-statistics.

## ECO Affordable Warmth Lifetime Bill Savings

### *Chart 2: Cumulative Affordable Warmth measures and associated estimated lifetime bill savings, to end of March 2022 (Table 2.1)*




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 1.86 million Affordable Warmth ECO measures were installed up to the end of 2021, which are estimated to deliver £18.6 billion worth of notional lifetime bill savings. In the first three months of 2022 (January to March 2022), around 90,500 Affordable Warmth measures were installed with an estimated lifetime bill saving of £659m. (Table 2.1; Chart 2).

# 2. Energy Efficiency Trends

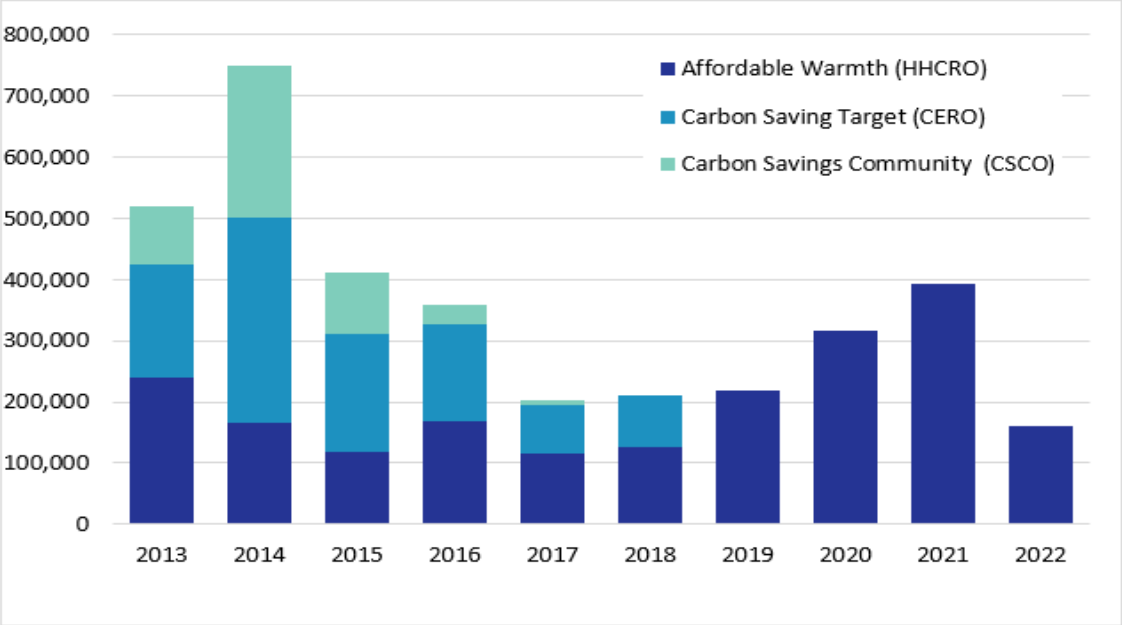
Tables 2.1 to 2.4 and 4.1 to 4.5

The number of measures installed and the number of households receiving measures under ECO and other energy efficiency schemes.

**Key Headlines**

- In 2022, 204,100 measures were installed through ECO, GHGV, LAD, Sustainable Warmth and SHDF
- In 2022, 159,700 ECO measures were installed in 72,800 households.
- Under ECO3 Interim and ECO4, 69,200 measures have been installed.

***Chart 3: ECO measures installed by obligation, by year, to end 2022 (Table 2.3)***




In 2022, 204,100 measures were installed through Energy Company Obligation (ECO), Green Homes Grant Vouchers (GHGV), Local Authority Delivery (LAD), Sustainable Warmth (LAD3 and Home Upgrade Grant Phase 1) and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF).

Overall under ECO, 2022 represents the lowest number of measures delivered in a year, at 159,700 measures which was 59 per cent lower than in 2021. Through 2022, 72,800 households received an ECO measure, which was 61 per cent lower than in 2021. ECO3 closed at the end of March 2022 and the new phase of ECO (ECO4) commenced in April 2022 (although the ECO4 Order did not come into force until July 2022). Installations between 1 April and 30 June 2022 could be counted as either 'ECO3 Interim Delivery' or 'ECO4 Early Delivery'.

In 2022, measure delivery increased under LAD1 and LAD2, with 35,100 measures being installed, up from 13,800 measures in 2021. The GHGV scheme closed on 31 March 2021 so the majority measures were installed in 2021 (48,400 measures), with only 160 measures being installed in 2022. Sustainable Warmth (LAD3 and HUG1) and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) schemes both launched in 2022. To the end of December 2022, 6,900 measures were delivered through Sustainable Warmth and 2,300 measures through SHDF.

The number of households in Table 2.3, reflects the number of properties to receive at least one measure in the associated year. However, the total number of unique properties to have received an ECO measure overall does not equal the total number of properties receiving a measure each year, as some properties will have had measures installed in prior years and under previous ECO phases. In 2022, measures were installed in 72,800 households, and of these 61,100 households received an ECO measure for the first time.

# 3. ECO Measures by Type

Tables 2.1 to 2.4 and 3.1 to 4.6

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

**Key Headlines**

- Across all of ECO, 59 per cent of measures were for insulation and 41 per cent for heating.
- In 2022, the most popular measure group was 'other heating', with 60,200 measures installed - the majority of which were heating controls.
- The second most popular measure group was boilers, with 31,300 measures installed.

## Measures by Type

Of all notified ECO measures installed to the end of 2022, around 59 per cent were insulation measures and 41 per cent were heating measures (Table 2.4).

Under ECO4, the share of heating measures has increased, with 58 per cent of ECO4 measures being heating, compared to 41 per cent for both ECO overall and 56 per cent for ECO3.

For ECO4 to the end of 2022, boilers represented 14 per cent of measures installed with a further 44 per cent from other heating measures, of which 94 per cent were heating controls (Chart 4).

In ECO4, the share of 'Other Insulation' measures decreased to 2 per cent compared to 12 per cent for ECO3, one per cent under ECO1 and 2, plus ECO Help-to-Heat, resulting in the share for ECO overall being four per cent. Under ECO3, the share of 'Other Insulation' measures was higher than other phases due to under floor insulation being the most popular associated insulation measure with a broken boiler. Under ECO3, the scheme has delivered nearly 149,800 broken boiler replacements with an associated insulation measure, which has been under floor insulation in 81 per cent of cases (Table 2.4).

***Chart 4: ECO4 measure types as proportions of total ECO4 measures installed, to end 2022 (Table 3.1)***

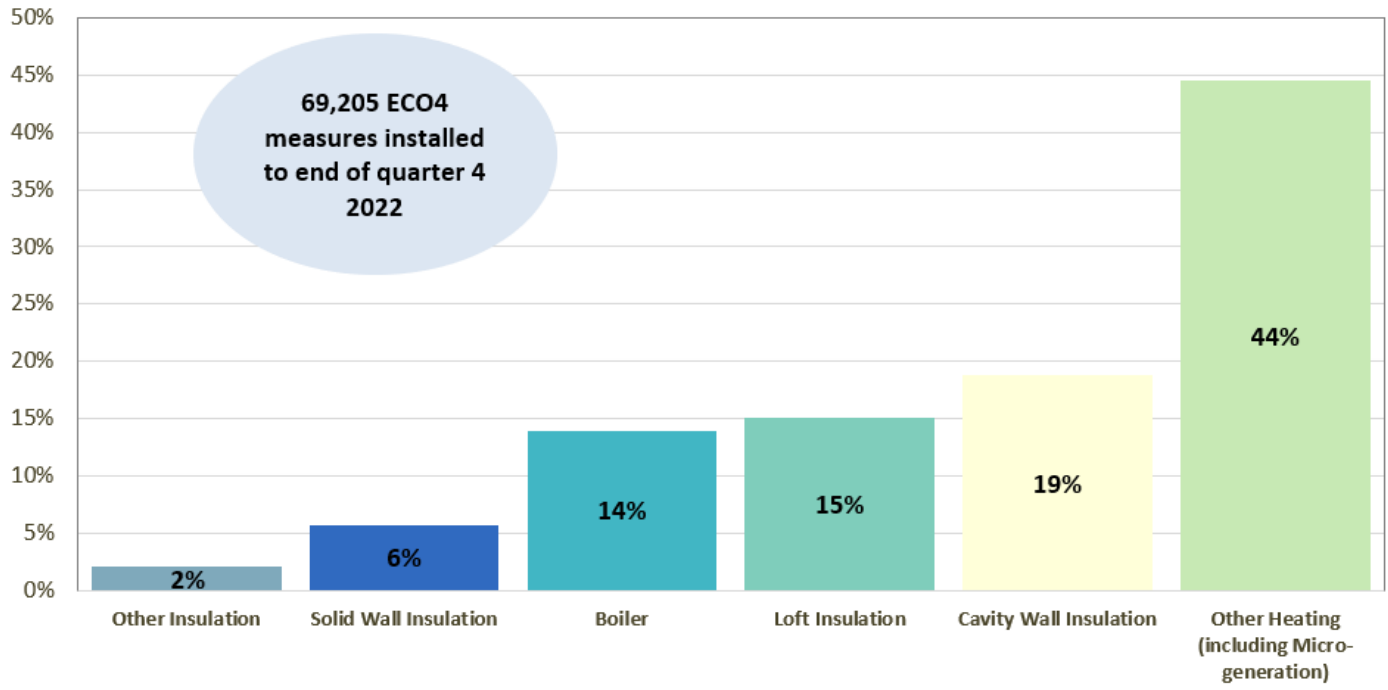
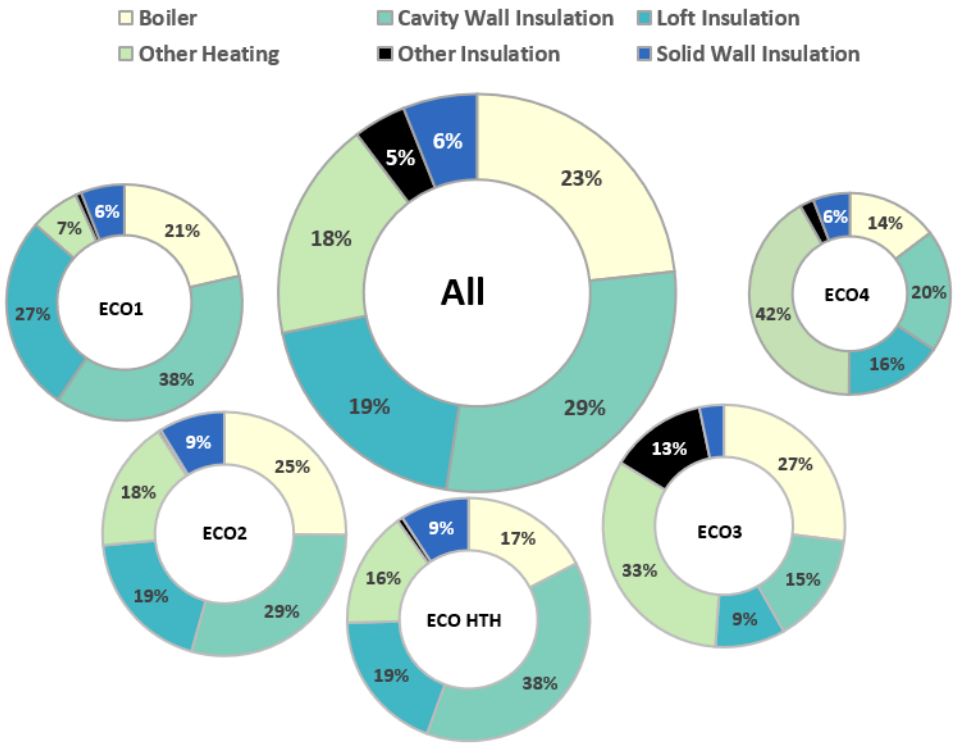



Chart 5 shows the share of ECO measures by measure type, both overall for all of ECO and for each phase of ECO. This chart includes measures under the phase they were originally installed under, not under the phase

a measure may have moved under as part of surplus actions. The overall share of Boiler measures is 23 per cent and this has remained fairly consistent across ECO phases except for ECO4 (14 per cent). However, for other measure types, the share of those measures has varied across phases. Under ECO1, the measures with the largest share were CWIs (38 per cent) and Loft Insulation (27 per cent). While under ECO4, the share of CWIs has dropped to 20 per cent and Loft Insulation down to 16 per cent. Under ECO4, it has been 'Other Heating' (42 per cent) measures that have seen a larger share than under prior phases of ECO. The specific measure types that have led to this change under ECO4 are an increase in heating controls.

***Chart 5: Share of ECO measures by measure type, by phase of ECO and overall*** *(original phase installed under, not surplus action phase)*




## Innovation Measures

Under ECO3 and ECO4, 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 7,500 innovation measures were installed to the end of March 2022 (Table 2.3). Information on innovation measures installed under ECO4 are currently unavailable but will be published is a subsequent release.

Of all ECO3 innovation measures, the majority were smart heating controls accounting for 57 per cent. A further 24 per cent of innovation measures were cavity wall insulation and eight per cent for underfloor insulation (see the quarterly statistical release for more detail on innovation measure types (Table 2.8)).

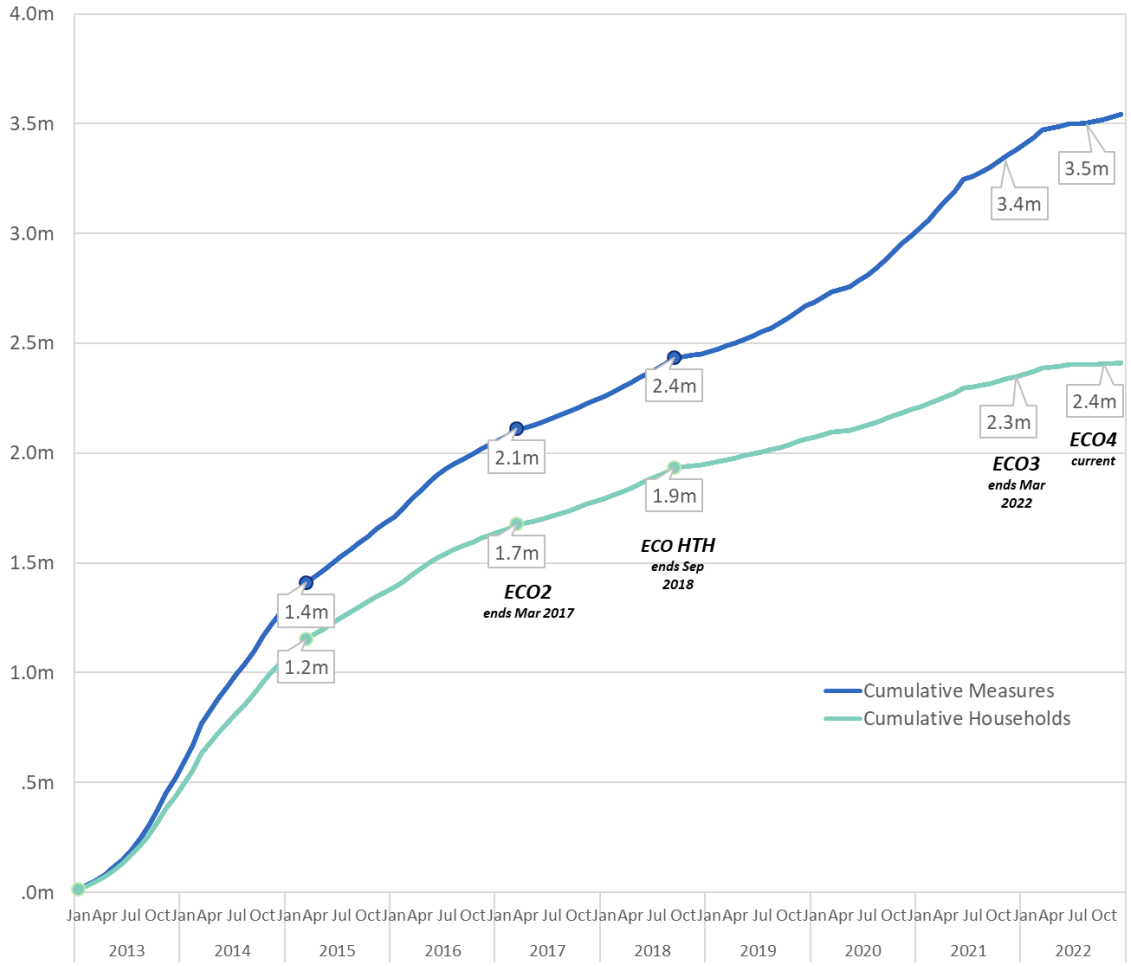
## Multiple Measures

Since the start of ECO, an average of 1.47 measures were installed per household receiving measures. This ratio has remained relatively stable, from 1.22 at the end of ECO1 (March 2015), to 1.26 at the end of ECO2 (March 2017) and ECO HTH (September 2018) and 1.45 at the end of ECO3 (March 2022).

In 2022, the average number of measures per household was 2.19, a slight increase from 2.12 in 2021, when the total number of households to receive at least one measure in the year is used (Table 2.3).

Chart 6 illustrates the cumulative number of measures installed and unique households across ECO, indicating the different rates of increase.

### *Chart 6: Cumulative number of ECO measures installed and unique households receiving measures by month, to end of 2022*




## Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR) sub-obligation

Under ECO3 suppliers were required to deliver £721m of lifetime bill savings through the Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR). This could 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 March 2022, nearly 43,100 solid wall insulation and solid wall alternative measures were delivered under this sub-obligation to date. These represented estimated lifetime bill savings equivalent to the installation of around 41,800 SWI measures. The estimated deemed lifetime bill savings for these SWMR measures was £822 million, equivalent to nearly 10 per cent of the ECO3 obligation. These savings have surpassed the SWMR sub-obligation 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. Current SWMR sub-obligation data are currently not available for ECO4 measures.

# 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.

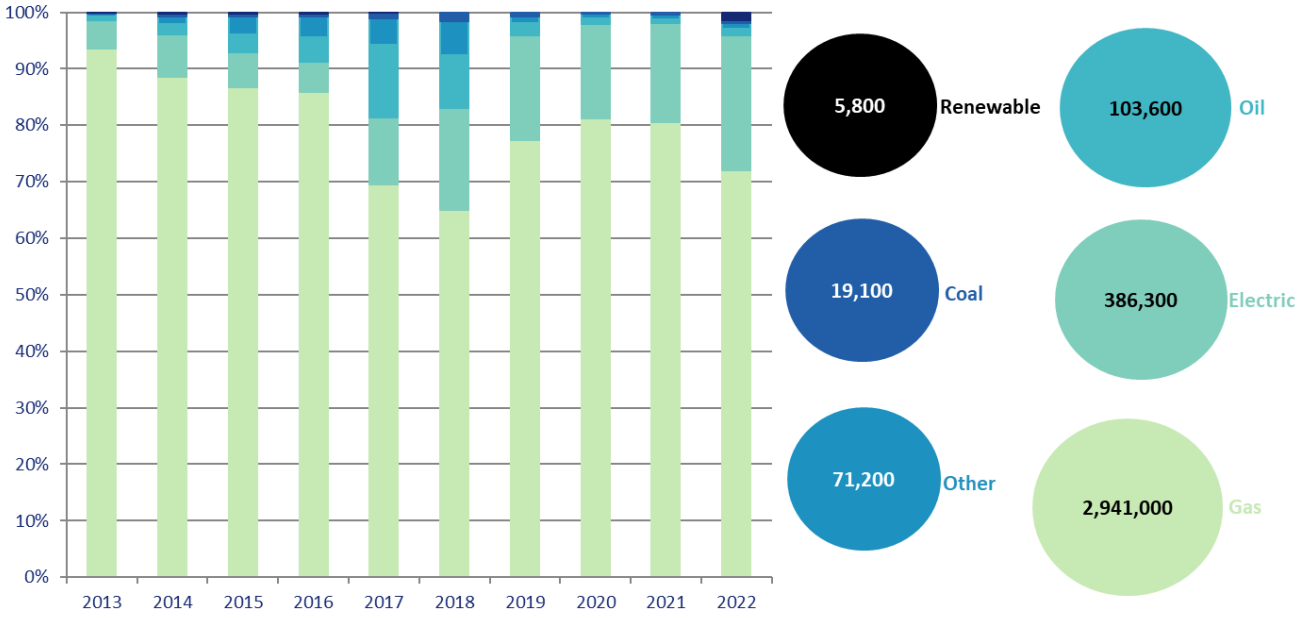
### Key Headlines

- Under ECO, 83 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 2022, 2.94 million measures (83 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 94 per cent in 2013 when ECO started, to its lowest share of 65 per cent in 2018, steadily rising to 80 per cent in 2021, before reducing to 72 per cent in 2022. (Table 3.2, Chart ).

***Chart 7: ECO Measures by main fuel type of property, by year, to end of 2022[2] (Table 3.2)***




## 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. (Table 4.2)[3].

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).

[2] Properties where the main fuel type is unknown have been excluded from this chart.

[3] Complete data on the number of households that have received measures by property type under ECO4 is currently unavailable but will be included in a subsequent release.

# 5. ECO Regional

Tables 3.3 to 3.6, 4.1 and 4.4 to 4.5

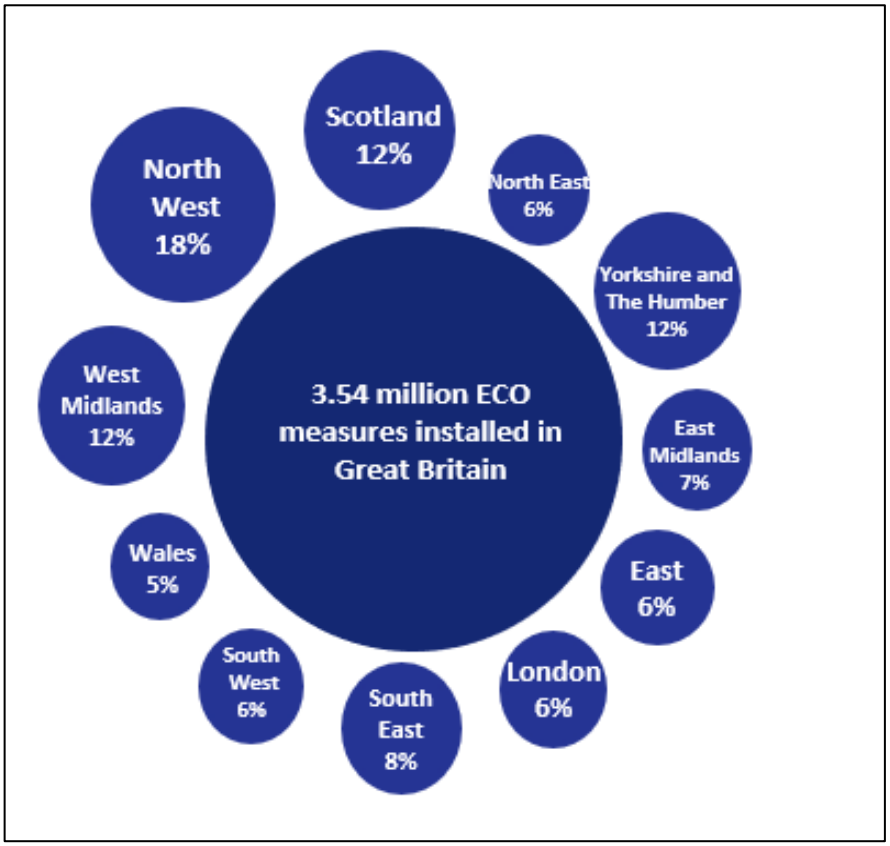
The number of measures installed and households receiving an ECO measure by region, local authority and parliamentary constituency on a quarterly basis.

### Key Headlines

- Across ECO, nearly one fifth (18 per cent) 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.
- Scotland had the highest regional share of Flex measures at around 20 per cent.

## Regional Trends

***Chart 8: ECO measures by region, up to the end of 2022 (Table 3.3)***

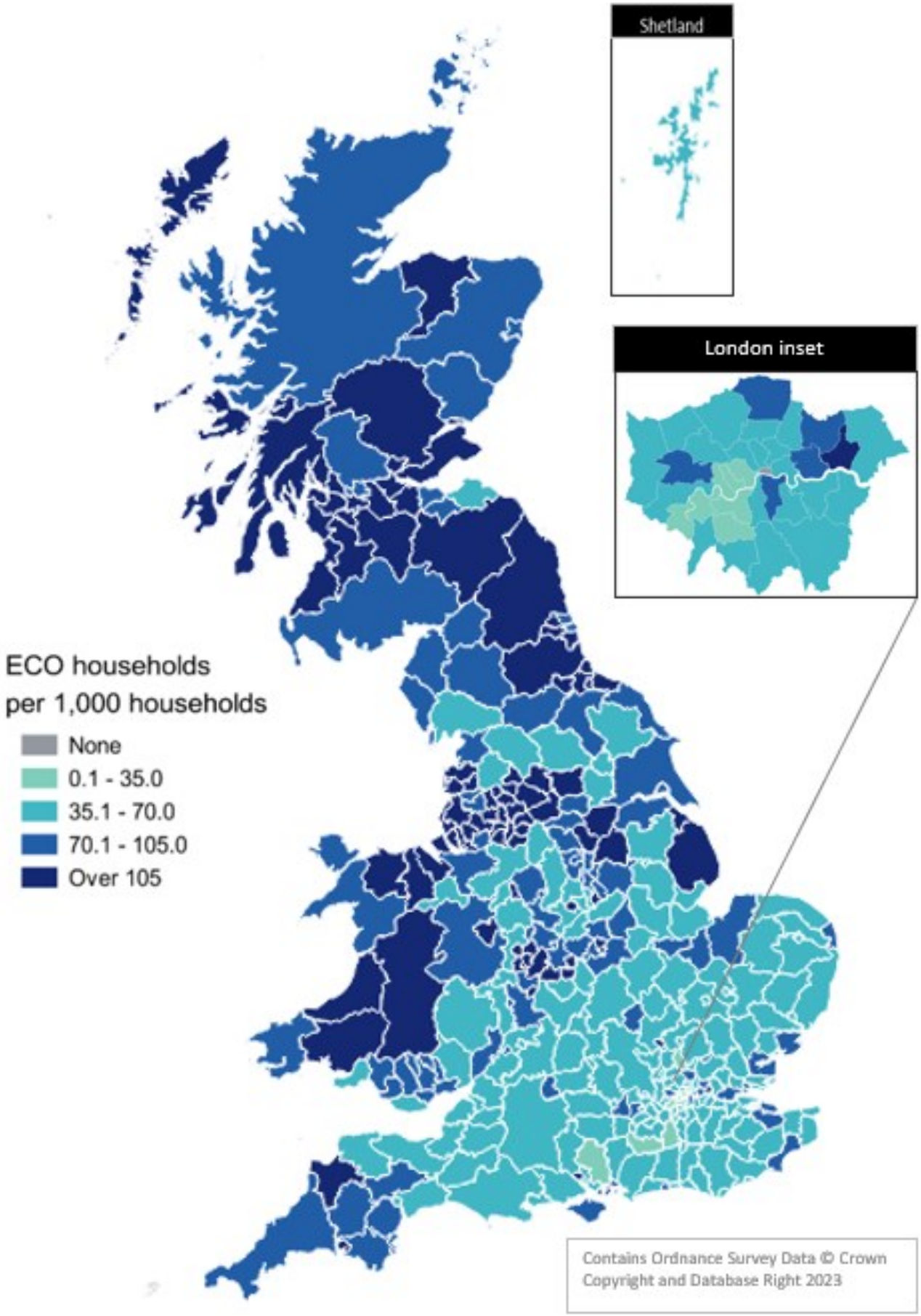



In 2022, ECO measure delivery by nation or region was:

- 134,900 measures in England, equivalent to 84 per cent of measures installed in 2022.
- 14,300 measures in Scotland, equivalent to nine per cent of measures installed in 2022.
- 10,600 measures in Wales, equivalent to seven per cent of measures installed in 2022.
- North West England had the highest regional delivery in England, with 25,500 measures installed equivalent to 16 per cent of measures installed in 2022. (Table 3.3)

Around nine per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO, this is equivalent to 90 per 1,000 households, up to the end of 2022. For England, there were around 86 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 123 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households, respectively. There were around 128 measures per 1,000 households in Scotland and 90 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 2022 (Table 4.1)***

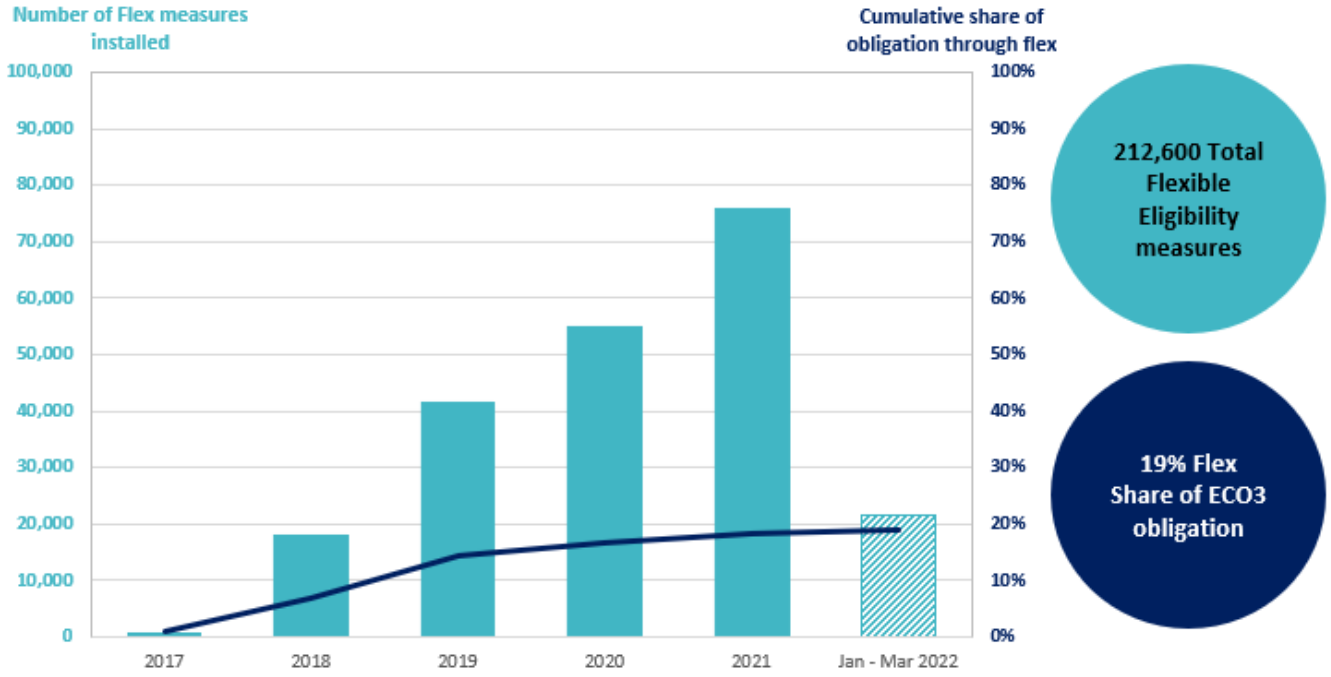


## Flexible Eligibility

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'. The 'Flexible Eligibility' rules for ECO4 have changed and suppliers can now deliver up to 50 per cent of their obligation through this mechanism. This next section details information on measures delivery through ECO3 Flex. Information on measures delivered through ECO4 Flex will be published in a subsequent quarterly release.

Since the introduction of Flexible Eligibility at the start of ECO HTH, 212,600 measures were delivered by this mechanism until the end of March 2022 (Tables 2.3, 3.5). For ECO3, 19 per cent of the obligation in deemed lifetime savings has been delivered through Flex[4] (Chart 9; Table 2.2). In Chart 9 below, only Flex measures installed between January and March 2022 are included in the 2022 bar.

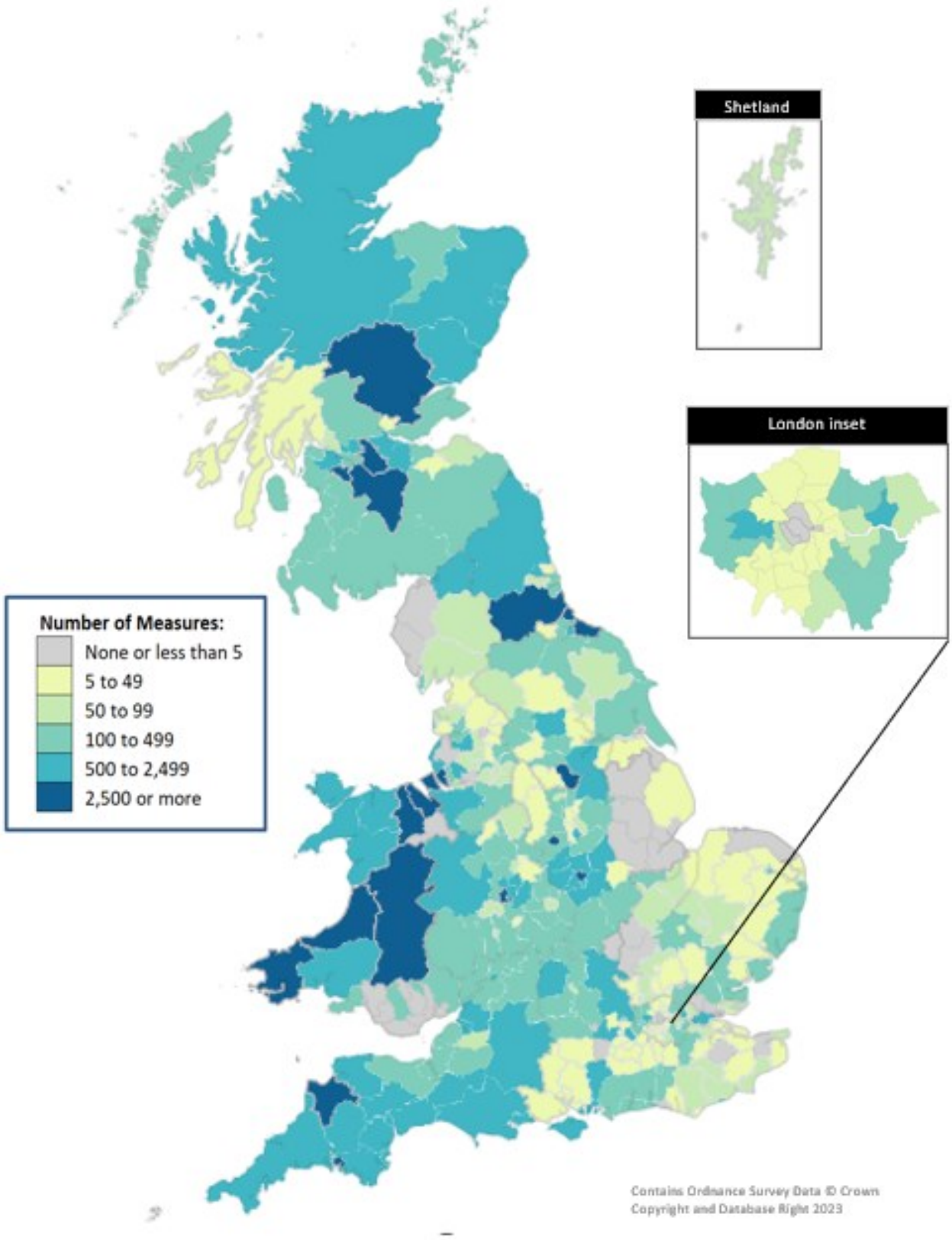
***Chart 9: ECO3 Flexibility Eligibility Measures by installation year and share of ECO3 obligation delivered through Flex, to end of March 2022 (Table 2.3)***




To the end of March 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 20 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).

[4] 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 2 2022 (Table 2.3)***

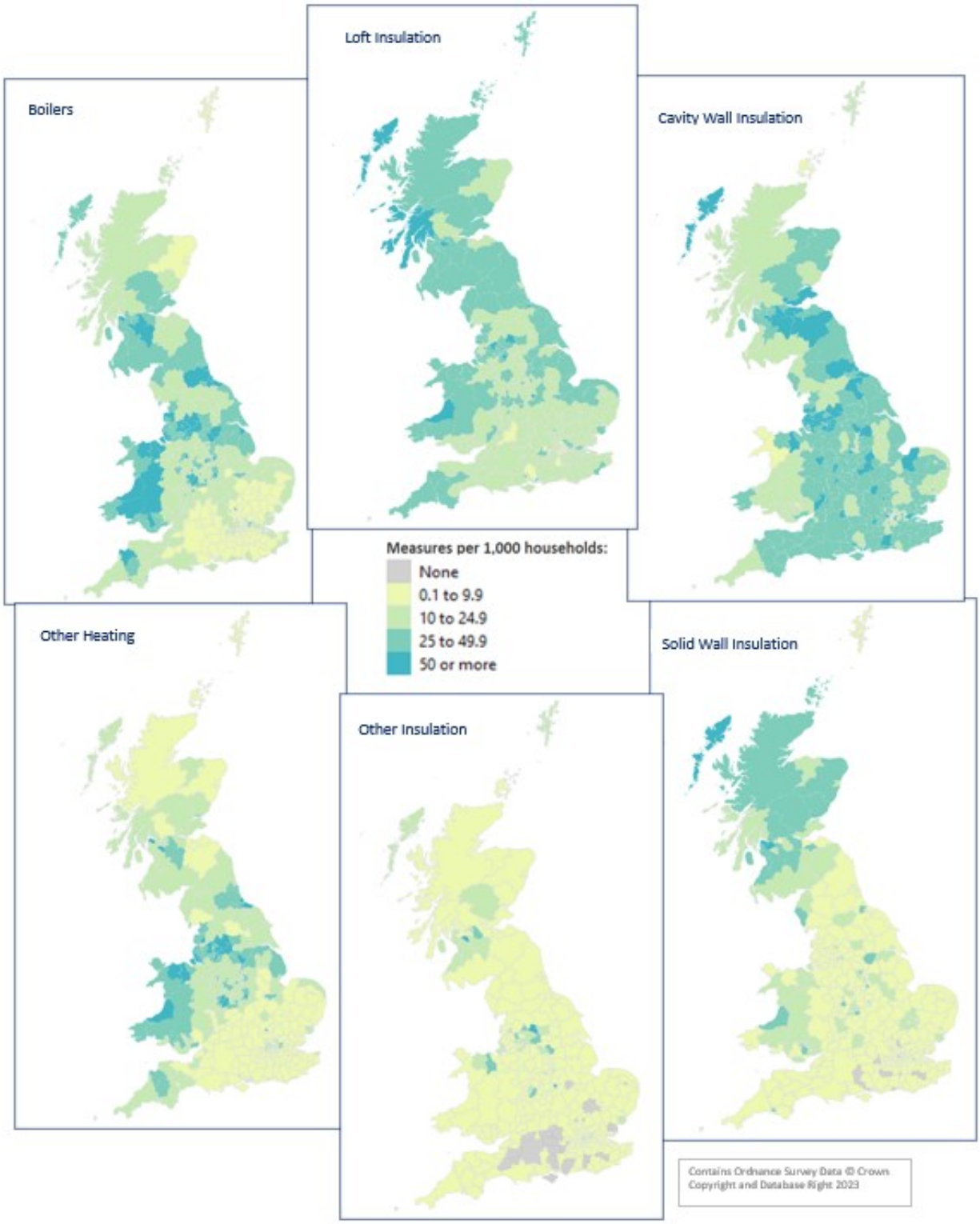



Local Authorities are shown only if they have at least five flexible eligibility measures. In total, 335 Local Authorities had at least one flex measure up to March 2022.

## Regional ECO Measures by Measure Type

In addition to variation in regional delivery overall and under Flex, there is further variability in the types of measures installed. Map 3 illustrates the different types of measures installed by Local Authority, at the rate of ECO measures installed by 1,000 households. For the insulation measure types, loft insulation and cavity wall insulation (CWI) have been installed across the country, with slightly higher rates in parts of Scotland and the North East and North West of England. Solid wall insulation (SWI) has seen greater concentrations in Scotland and to some extent Wales also; while 'Other Insulation' numbers are generally currently low across the country, aside from clusters of local authorities in Scotland, Wales and parts of Northern England. Boiler and 'Other Heating' installation has been greater away from the South East of England, and aside from CWI this has also been true of the insulation measures.

### *Map 3: ECO Measures per 1,000 households, by measure type and Local Authority, up to end December 2022 (Table 3.7)*



## Rurality of measures installed under ECO

Analysis of ECO measures installed by rural and urban classification is completely based on a standardised classification of areas from the 2011 census[5]. The rural sub-obligation was initially part of CSCO until March 2017, then CERO (April 2017 – September 2018) and Affordable Warmth from October 2018 to the end of ECO3. Table 3.8 shows the number of measures installed under the rural sub-obligation across these phases.

Across the whole of Great Britain, around 14 per cent of measures were installed in "rural" areas.[6] This varies across the country, with 38 per cent of measures in Wales installed in rural areas, compared to 15 per cent in Scotland and 12 per cent in England. Within the English regions there is also large variation, with South West and East regions having 31 per cent and 25 per cent of their measures installed in rural areas respectively. North West and West Midlands regions had only 5.3 per cent and 7.8 per cent of installations in rural areas respectively. This is to an extent down to the general urban/rural make-up of households in those areas, as illustrated by the London region having 99.8 per cent of measures installed in urban areas. (Table 3.9).

[5] Measures are assigned as urban/rural based on postcode and using the '2011 Census Rural -Urban Classification' from the National Statistics Postcode Lookup (NSPL). NSPL user-guide: https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/search?collection=Document&sort=-modified&tags=DOC_NSPL_UG.

[6] Includes the groups, rural town and fringe, rural town and fringe in a sparse setting, rural village, rural village in a sparse setting, rural hamlet and isolated dwellings, rural hamlet and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting, or in Scotland Accessible Rural, remote rural, and very remote rural. This summary is not based on the rural sub-obligation.

# 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, including all reported cost data to the end of 2022.

**Key Headlines**

- The total ECO costs reported by suppliers (both delivery and administrative) to the end of 2022 were £6.44 billion.
- Delivery costs in 2022 were £471m.
- The average cost of delivery under ECO3 at the end of March 2022 (*end of the ECO3 phase*) was 24 pence per pound of lifetime bill savings.

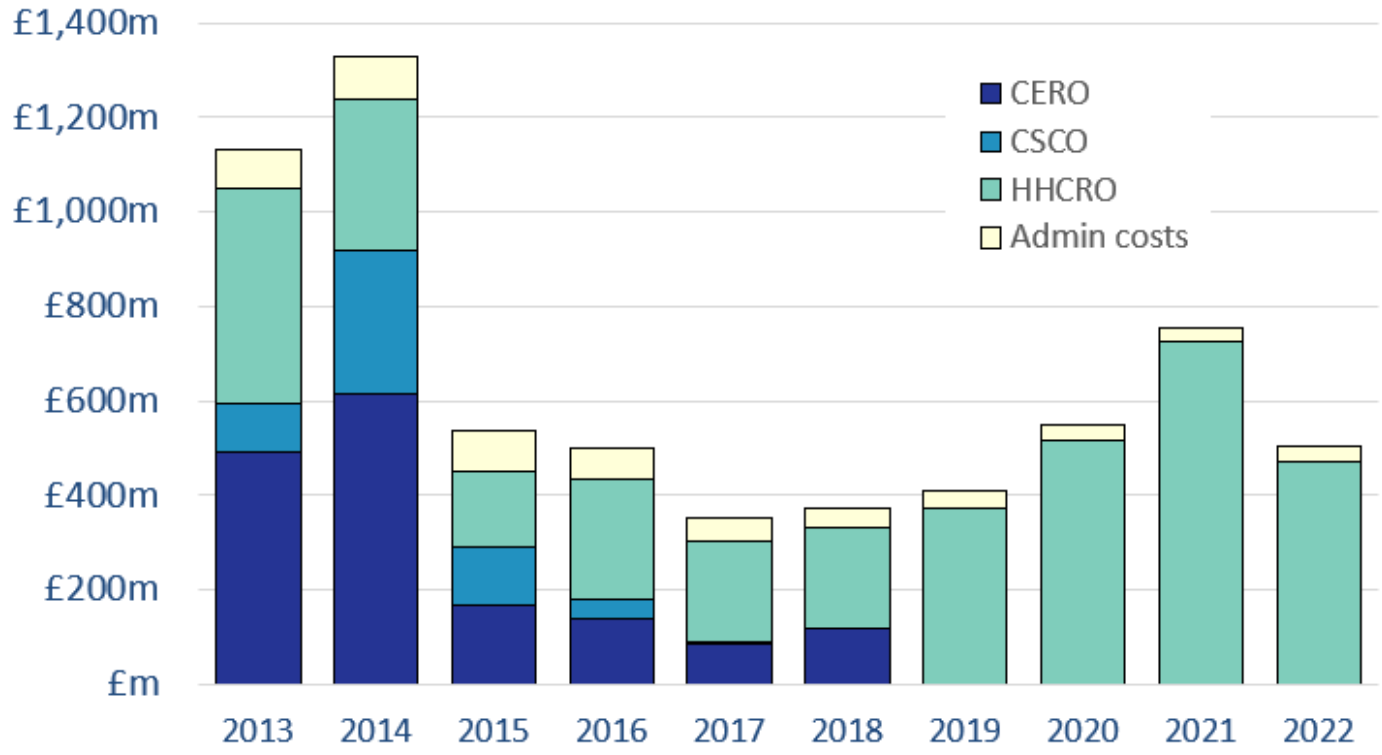
## ECO Costs

Total ECO delivery costs up to the end of 2022 were around £5.90 billion, with an additional £539 million in administrative costs. Therefore, the total cost of ECO was £6.44 billion. Delivery costs in 2022 were 35 per cent lower than in 2021: £471m in 2022, compared to £727m in 2021. This reflected the end of ECO3 and beginning of ECO4 in 2022 (Table 6.1).

As the measure delivery profile and volumes have varied over the course of ECO, so have the associated costs, as illustrated in Chart 11.

Up to the end of March 2022, the last month for the ECO3 phase, the overall average cost of delivering the ECO3 Affordable Warmth obligation was 24 pence per pound of lifetime bill savings, up from 15 pence per pound during ECO Help-To-Heat (Tables 6.3 & 6.4).

***Chart 10: ECO costs, by obligation, by year, up to end 2022 (Table 6.1)***



# 7. Green Deal

Tables 7.1 to 7.3

The number of Green Deal Plans and measures installed. Table 7.1 contains data up to December 2022, with Chart 11 illustrating the delivery for complete years.

**Key Headlines**

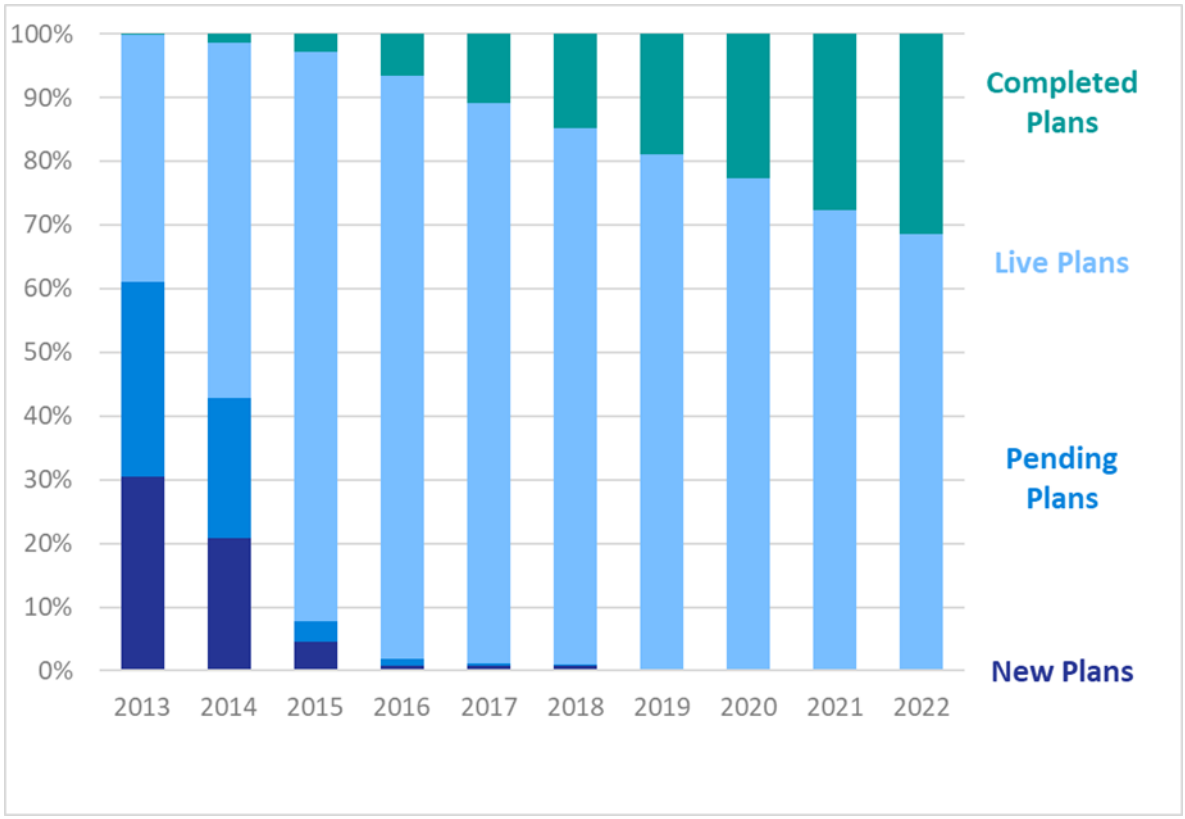
- A total of 13,867 Green Deal Plans.
- Just under a third of plans (31 per cent) classified as ‘Completed’.
- In 2022, 505 plans were ‘Completed’.

Under the Green Deal scheme, a total of 13,867 Plans were classified as either ‘Live’ or ‘Completed’ at the end of 2022. Of these, 9,516 were ‘Live’ (all measures installed) and 4,351 were 'Completed' (all measures installed and paid off). At the end of 2022, around 69 per cent of all plans were 'Live'. (Chart ).

In 2022, 505 plans were ‘Completed’, compared to 710 ‘Completions’ in 2021 (Table 7.1).

We estimate that the total initial loan amounts (excluding APR interest payments) associated with all ‘Live’ plans was around £34.0m as of December 2022, with ‘Completed’ plans accounting for around a further £15.3m. The estimated average initial loan amount per GD Plan was around £3,600.

***Chart 11: Domestic Green Deal Plans, by ‘Completed’, ‘Live’, ‘Pending’, or ‘New’ status, by year, to end of 2022 (Table 7.1)***



# 8. Estimates of Home Insulation Levels in Great Britain

Tables 8.1 to 8.7

This section presents estimates of the number of homes in Great Britain (GB) with loft, cavity wall and solid wall insulation. It gives headline estimates for the number of insulated properties and sets out the remaining potential for insulation to be installed in properties in GB. Estimates of insulation levels are based from April 2013 to reflect information available in the English, Welsh and Scottish Housing Surveys close to the start of the Energy Company Obligation and Green Deal schemes. Adding on the observed delivery of measures is considered more accurate than re-basing to more recent surveys.

These estimates show the share of homes with loft, cavity wall and solid wall insulation separately for England, Wales and Scotland. Full details on how these estimates were constructed, based on the new methodology, can be found in the Methodology note.

**Key Headlines**

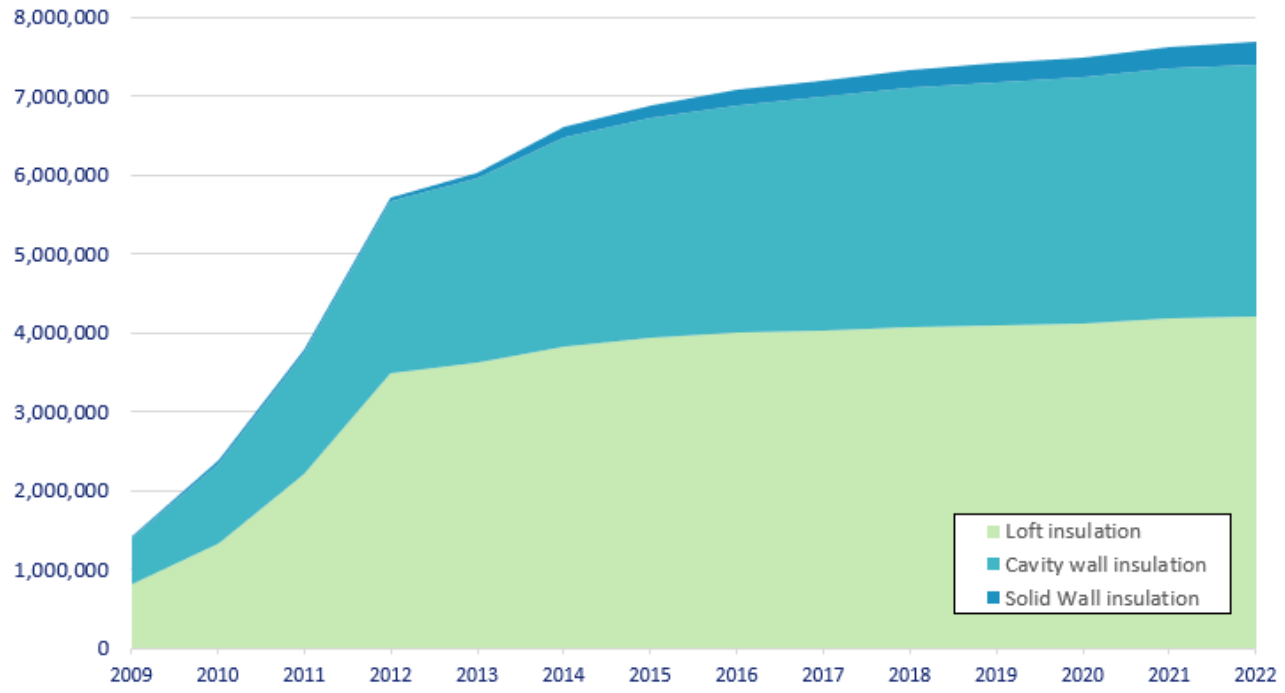
- 7.7 million measures installed through ECO and other government supported domestic energy efficiency schemes since 2009.
- In Great Britain, there are an estimated 29.4 million properties, with 71 per cent having cavity walls.
- Around 87 per cent of properties in Great Britain are estimated to have a loft.

## Professional Insulation measure installations

A total of 7.7 million major professional insulation measures (cavity wall, solid wall and loft) have been installed through ECO and other government supported domestic energy efficiency schemes since 2009 (Chart 2). While the number of measures delivered per year has fallen as the size of the obligation has been reduced, the focus of the obligation has changed to include more expensive measures, such as solid wall insulation, and to target the scheme towards more vulnerable households.

Though not covered in detail here, there have also been around 151,700 'Other Insulation' installations under ECO during the same time. The majority of these, 88 per cent, were installed under ECO3.

***Chart 12: Cumulative professional insulation measures installed through Energy Obligations 2009-2022***



## Housing Stock

The housing stock in Great Britain is made up of properties with different characteristics, such as cavity walls or solid walls. It is important to understand the profile of the housing stock because different insulation measures are suitable for different property types.

### *Infographic 1: Housing Stock estimates to the end of 2022*


## Levels of Insulation

Estimating levels of insulation types in the housing stock makes it possible to see both how much progress has been made to date and how much work there is left to do.

At the end of December 2022:

- 14.8 million properties had cavity wall insulation (71 per cent of properties with a cavity wall);
- 17.0 million had loft insulation (67 per cent of properties with a loft); and
- 805,000 had solid wall insulation (nine per cent of properties with solid walls).

Through 2022, both retrofit insulation (delivered through Government schemes[7],[8]) and new properties[9] built with insulation resulted in the following progress:

- Around 233,000 more homes with cavity wall insulation (a 1.6 per cent increase between the end of December 2021 and December 2022), of which 32,000 were through retrofit and 201,000 through new build;
- Approximately 204,000 more homes with at least 125mm of loft insulation (a 1.2 per cent increase between the end of December 2021 and December 2022), of which 24,000 were through retrofit and 180,000 through new build;
- Around 10,000 more homes with solid wall insulation (a 1.4 per cent increase between the end of December 2021 and December 2022), all of which are assumed to be through retrofit.

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[7] Insulation measures delivered in Scotland exclusively under the Green Homes Cashback scheme are excluded from the figures.
[8] The estimates of progress for 2022 include the delivery of insulation through the Green Homes Grant Vouchers (GHGV) and Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery (LAD) schemes, Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) scheme, as well as the Energy Company Obligation (ECO).
[9] Information is not available on the wall construction of new homes. Building regulations would typically be met by insulated cavity walls but other construction types could be used with an equivalent insulating performance. In this publication, it is assumed that all new builds since April 2013 have cavity wall insulation. DESNZ estimates that around 201,000 new builds were completed in 2022, based on new builds data from England, Wales and Scotland.

## Sources of increase in insulation levels by Devolved Administration

Tables 8.7b-8.7d of the accompanying Excel tables show the share of homes insulated for each Devolved Administration in 2013 as well as the additional insulation measures delivered through newly built homes and retrofits.

Chart 3 and Chart 4 below show the estimated number of homes with insulation prior to the start of ECO and GD in 2013, as well as the increase resulting from Government schemes[10] and newly built properties.

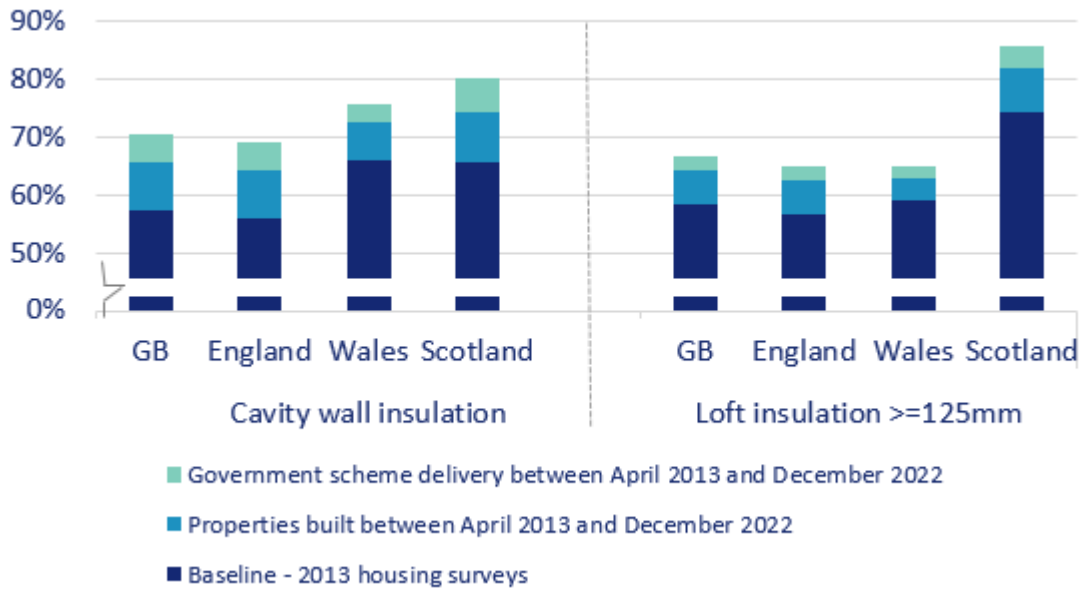
For all three of these measures, Scotland had the highest share of insulated homes in 2013 and also the highest rates of delivery since then. At the end of December 2022, it is estimated that Scotland had:

- 80 per cent of cavity wall homes insulated, compared to 71 per cent for Great Britain;
- 86 per cent of homes with a loft insulated with at least 125mm of loft insulation, compared to 67 per cent for Great Britain; and
- 22 per cent of solid wall homes insulated, compared to nine per cent for Great Britain.

At the end of December 2022, Wales (76 per cent) had a higher share of insulated cavity wall homes than England (69 per cent); the same levels of loft insulation (65 per cent); but slightly lower levels of solid wall insulation (seven per cent, compared to nine per cent in England).

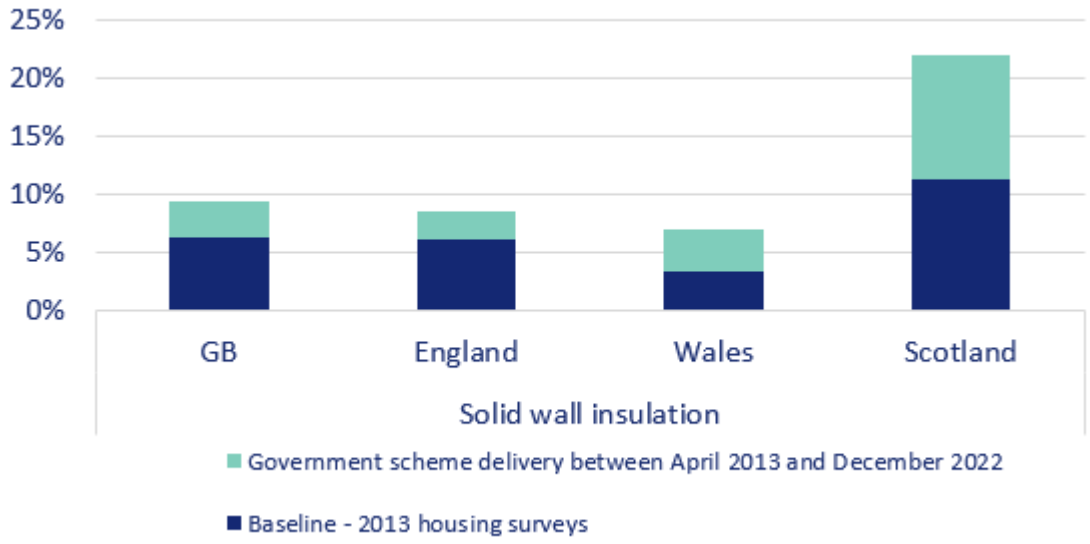
Of retrofit insulation measures since 2013, over 99 per cent of cavity wall and 96 per cent of loft insulation measures have been delivered through ECO. Around 76 per cent of solid wall insulation over this period has been through ECO; with 15 per cent of solid wall measures delivered through the Green Deal framework and seven per cent through GHGV, LAD, HUG and SHDF.

### *Chart 13: Share of homes with cavity wall insulation and loft insulation by source, Great Britain and Devolved Administration, December 2022 (Table 8.7)*




[10] The estimates of progress for 2022 include the delivery of insulation through the Green Homes Grant Vouchers (GHGV), Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery (LAD) schemes, Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) and Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) schemes, as well as the Energy Company Obligation (ECO).

### *Chart 14: Share of homes in GB with solid wall insulation by source, Great Britain and Devolved Administration, December 2022 (Table 8.7)*



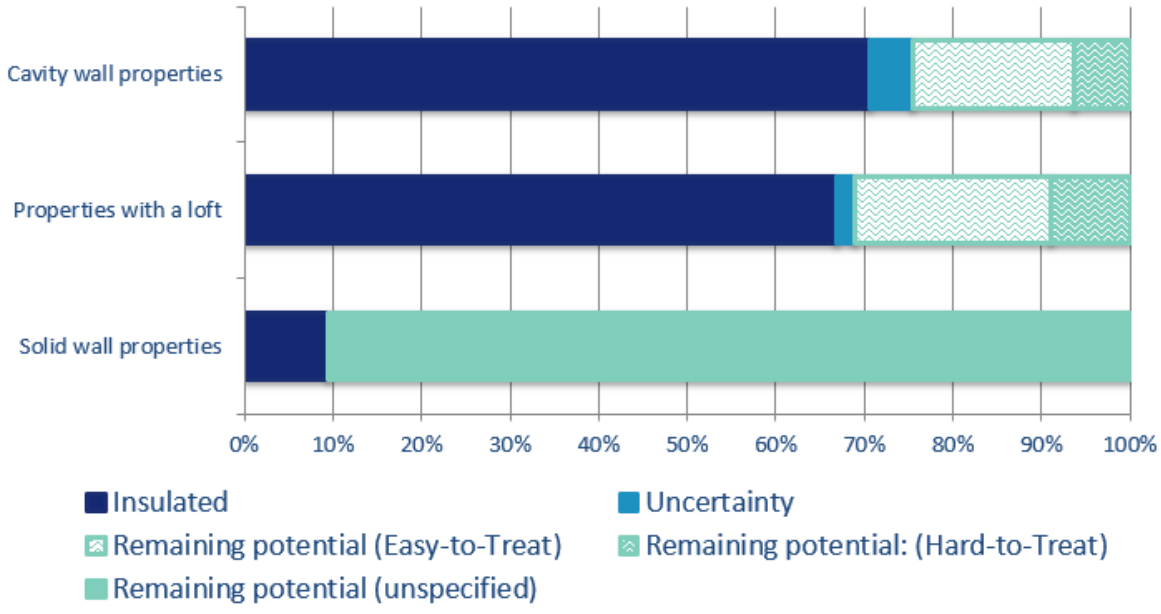

## Remaining Potential

A key use of these estimates for DESNZ is to identify how many homes have the potential to receive cavity wall, loft or solid wall insulation in the future, which can then aid the design of future policies.

Both historical figures and a more detailed breakdown of Great Britain's remaining insulation potential are available in Tables 8.4 - 8.6 of the accompanying Excel tables.

Chart 5 gives a summary of the remaining potential for insulating properties in Great Britain. It shows that around two-thirds of properties with cavity walls (71 per cent) and properties with a loft (67 per cent) are insulated. In comparison, only nine per cent of properties with solid walls are insulated.

### *Chart 15: Remaining potential to insulate the housing stock in Great Britain, end December 2022 (Tables 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6)*



## Remaining Potential – Cavity Wall Insulation

At the end of December 2022, it is estimated that there were 14.8 million homes with cavity wall insulation in Great Britain (71 per cent of homes with cavity walls). Of the approximate 5.1 million homes without cavity wall insulation, 3.8 million are easy to treat standard cavities and 1.3 million are hard to treat.[11] It is also worth noting that there are around 1.0 million properties which may or may not have cavity wall insulation (Chart 5, Table 8.4), due to the level of uncertainty from the survey of what is insulated.

## Remaining Potential – Solid Wall Insulation

Solid wall insulation has been defined throughout this report as internal or external wall insulation installed through Government programmes.

It is estimated that there were around 7.7 million uninsulated solid wall properties at the end of December 2022 (91 per cent of homes with solid walls), with around 805,000 insulated solid wall properties in Great Britain. Prior to 2013, Government schemes focused on insulating homes with cavity walls due to the costs involved with insulating solid wall properties. However, the focus has switched in recent years to harder or more expensive to treat properties due to policies like ECO, including solid wall properties. Of the remaining insulation potential, it may not be possible to insulate all solid wall properties. Some of these properties are likely to be too costly to treat or to be located within conservation areas, which means that they will never be insulated.

## Remaining Potential – Loft Insulation

Lofts are defined as insulated in this publication if they have 125mm or more of insulation. Lofts with less than 125mm of insulation are defined as uninsulated as they would benefit most from top-up insulation.

At the end of December 2022, it is estimated that there were 7.9 million uninsulated lofts in Great Britain (31 per cent of homes with lofts). Of these, around 5.7 million homes require easy to treat loft insulation and 2.3 million are considered to be hard to treat or unfillable, which means that the loft would be hard or costly to insulate or could not be insulated at all. This can occur in properties with a flat roof, properties with a room in their roof, or properties where the roof has a very shallow pitch, which makes the loft space inaccessible. It is also worth noting that there are around 0.5 million properties which may or may not have loft insulation (Chart 5, Table 8.5), due to the level of uncertainty from the survey of what is insulated and whether new build homes have lofts.

[11] Hard to treat cavities are ones that are more difficult or more expensive to fill than standard cavities. This includes properties with a narrow cavity and properties of either concrete or metal frame construction. The definition of hard to treat used in this publication is based on the definition used in the 2013 Housing Surveys. The ECO definition of hard to treat differs from this definition slightly as it also includes partial fill cavities and cavity wall properties over three storeys (compared to over four). It also excludes some cavities which assessors would not be able to identify as hard to treat, such as properties with high exposure to wind and rain.

# 9. Technical Information

## Data in this release

Data are collected by DESNZ from a range of administrative sources. For these 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
- ICF for Green Homes Grant Vouchers (GHGV) data – scheme administrator collecting data from applicants (householders and landlords) and installers on GHGV delivery.
- Local authorities and Local energy hubs for Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery (LAD) and Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) data – administer scheme funding so collect data from householders and installers on delivery.
- Local authorities for the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) – administer scheme funding so collect data from householders and installers on delivery.

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 December 2022.

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 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 in order to achieve reductions in energy usage and heating costs. ECO is now in its fourth iteration since it began. Broadly, ECO takes over from two previous Energy Obligation schemes: Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) and Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP). The current ECO4 scheme focuses on providing energy efficiency measures to low income and vulnerable consumers, and compared to previous ECO schemes requires a more complete upgrade of homes, shifting to a multi-measure whole-house retrofit approach.

- ECO1 started on 1 January 2013 (although energy companies were able to count measures delivered since 1 October 2012 against their targets) and ran until 31 March 2015.
- ECO2 commenced in April 2015 and ran until 31 March 2017.
- ECO Help-to-Heat commenced in April 2017 and ran until September 2018.

- ECO3 commenced 3 December 2018 (although suppliers could count measures delivered since October 2018 against their targets) and ran until 31 March 2022.
- ECO4 commenced on 27 July 2022 (although installations between 1 April and 30 June 2022 could be counted as either 'ECO3 Interim Delivery' or 'ECO4 Early Delivery'). ECO4 will run until March 2026.

The Green Deal (GD)[12] 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).

The Green Homes Grant Vouchers (GHGV) scheme launched for applications on 30th September 2020 and closed to new applicants on 31st March 2021. It was available in England only. Householders and landlords could apply for a grant of up to £10,000 to cover the cost of installing energy efficiency measures. The scheme was split into a main scheme and a low-income scheme, which was determined by the receipt of certain benefits. Applicants on the main scheme would receive up to two-thirds of the cost of the retrofit up to a value of £5,000, while low-income applicants would be fully funded up to £10,000. Further information on the scheme is available in the official statistics[13] and GHGV guidance[14].

The Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery (LAD) scheme launched in 2020 with £500 million of funding to support the energy efficiency upgrades of low-income households across England. LAD is delivered over different phases, with Phase 1 allocating £200m in grants to over 136 Local Authorities for delivery by March 2022. Phase 2 allocated £300m in grants to the five Local Net Zero Hubs, who will work with their regional Local Authorities. Under the scheme, LAs identify households that meet the eligibility criteria for the scheme - these are targeted as those most at risk of fuel poverty or in the least energy efficient housing.

The Sustainable Warmth (SW) scheme launched in early 2022 to further support the energy efficiency upgrades of low-income households across England. SW consists of LAD Phase 3 and the Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) Phase 1. LAD Phase 3 has allocated £287 million funding to Local Authorities to support low-income homes on the gas grid, whilst HUG Phase 1 has allocated £152 million funding to Local Authorities to support low income homes off the gas grid. Further information on the LAD and HUG schemes is available in the official statistics[15].

The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) scheme is a government scheme that will upgrade a significant amount of the social housing stock currently below Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) C up to that standard. It supports the installation of energy performance measures in social homes in England. The Government launched Wave 1 of the SHDF in August 2021. It has awarded around £179m of grant funding for delivery from 2022 into 2023 and will see energy performance improvements to up to 20,000 social housing properties. Further information on the scheme is available in the official statistics[16].

## Definitions

Energy Company Obligation (ECO) requires the larger energy suppliers to achieve savings in homes. There have been three main ECO obligations, which are detailed in the table below. The table also identifies defines Flexible Eligibility and Innovation, which are sub-obligations operating under ECO4. CERO & CSCO were measured in terms of lifetime carbon savings. Affordable Warmth was measured in terms of lifetime bill savings under ECO3 but is now measures in terms of annual bill savings for ECO3.

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 tightened through ECO3. Targets for ECO4 have remained the same as ECO3. The targets are as follows:

- Number of domestic customers must be 150,000 or more

[12] https://www.gov.uk/green-deal-energy-saving-measures (opens in a new window)

[13] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-home-grant-statistics
[14] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-the-green-homes-grant-scheme
[15] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-home-grant-statistics
[16] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/social-housing-decarbonisation-fund-statistics

- Electricity supply to domestic customers must be 300 GWh or more
- Gas supply to domestic customers must be 700 GWh or more

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.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Carbon Emission Reduction Obligation (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. The obligation was measured in terms of lifetime carbon savings. 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. The obligation was measured in terms of lifetime carbon savings. It required 15 per cent of each supplier's obligation to be used to upgrade more hard-to-reach low-income households in rural areas. (Closed end March 2017) |
| *Affordable Warmth or The Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (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. Under ECO4, 100% of the obligation is based on HHCRO. The obligation was measured in terms of annual bill savings (previously measured in terms of lifetime savings for ECO3). |
| *Flexible Eligibility* | Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the new 'Flexible Eligibility' mechanism, introduced in 2017. Up to 50% of the Obligation can be delivered through Flexible Eligibility under ECO4, up from 25% under ECO3. Households can be assessed by Local Authorities, the Devolved Administrations or suppliers to be 'living in fuel poverty'; or assessed to be 'living on a low income and vulnerable to cold'. |
| *Innovation Measures* | Under ECO4, suppliers are able to 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. |

## ECO Brokerage

The ECO Brokerage system operated a fortnightly anonymous auction to enable 'lots' of ECO measures to be sold to energy companies in return for ECO subsidy. From February 2021, auctions were held monthly. Subsequently, Crown Commercial Services (CCS) sent out communication to all stakeholders in May 2021 that the ECO brokerage mechanism would be decommissioned as of June 2021, with no further auctions after auction number 205.

## ECO delivery costs

ECO delivery costs and administrative costs are reported by obligated energy suppliers by the end of the second month following each reporting quarter. Full definitions on ECO costs are included here.

**ECO delivery costs** are defined as the cost of installing an ECO measure in a property. This includes the costs of technical monitoring, measure assessment costs, costs involved with searching for ECO properties, installation costs and marketing costs by delivery partners involved with promoting the ECO obligations.

In addition, **administrative costs** are collected from suppliers and include reporting and compliance, own marketing, and direct administrative costs (such as development of IT/reporting systems to support delivery of the scheme).

## Legacy Green Deal Schemes

Measures installed from these legacy schemes are included in Tables 1.1 to 1.4, but detailed scheme figures are not reported in this release but are available in the 2017 Detailed report.

*Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF)*

The GDHIF was an incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allowed householders to choose one or both of two offers and they were eligible to claim up to £7,600. Householders could also claim a refund of up to £100 for a GDAR. In July 2015, it was announced that there would be no future funding of GDHIF, resulting in close down of the scheme in June 2016.

*Green Deal Communities*

The Green Deal Communities scheme was in operation from April 2014 until September 2016.[17] Twenty-three areas in England (covering 98 individual Local Authorities) received £85 million to help deliver the Government's Green Deal home energy efficiency programme.

[17] Some installations were until the end of November 2016.

# 10. Household Energy Efficiency Schemes

This section of the report presents activity levels on the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and Green Deal (GD) between January 2013 and December 2022 alongside figures on Feed-In Tariffs installations, Renewable Heat Premium Payment voucher redemptions, and Smart Electricity and Gas Meter installations that have been previously published in their own statistical releases. These figures are shown in Table 9.1 of the Detailed tables.

## ECO and Green Deal

It is estimated that around 2.4 million households benefitted from ECO and 13,800 households had funded measures through GD Finance Plans up to December 2022.

In addition, around 14,700 households installed from the Cashback scheme, 35,300 households had funded measures through GDHIF, and 15,600 households had measures funded under the Green Deal Communities.

There is a small amount of double counting between these mechanisms. For the latest statistics, please see the latest monthly Headline release.

## Green Homes Grant Local Authority and Sustainable Warmth

The Local Authority Delivery scheme began delivery in October 2020. It is estimated that around 38,200 households have been upgraded under LAD Phase 1 and Phase 2 up to December 2022 (including around 2,000 households where completion date is missing for measures installed). Under Sustainable Warmth (LAD Phase 3 and HUG Phase 1), almost 5,200 households have been upgraded up to December 2022.

## Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund

The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund began delivery in March 2022. To the end of December 2022, 1,600 households have been upgraded under the scheme.

## Feed-in-Tariffs

The Feed-in Tariff (FITs) scheme was launched in April 2010 and is a financial support scheme for eligible low-carbon electricity technologies, aimed at small-scale installations with a capacity of less than 5 megawatts (MW). FITs support new anaerobic digestion (AD), solar photovoltaic (PV), small hydro and wind, by requiring electricity suppliers to make payments (generation tariffs) to these generators based on the number of kilowatt hours (kWh) they generate. An additional guaranteed export tariff is paid for electricity generated that is not used on site and exported to the grid. The scheme also supports micro combined heat and power installations with an electrical capacity of 2 kW or less.

The majority of the installations installed under FITs are in the domestic sector (96 per cent) but, as these tend to be smaller in size, the capacity of domestic schemes makes up 47 per cent of the total capacity installed under FITs. The majority of the domestic schemes are solar PV (99 per cent). These solar PV schemes cover 98 per cent of the total installed domestic capacity, whilst domestic wind installations account for 1.5 per cent of capacity.

Between January 2013 and the end of December 2022, 483,600 domestic installations were confirmed onto the Central FIT Register. Since the FIT scheme began in April 2010, 828,900 domestic installations were confirmed onto the Central FIT Register to the end of December 2022.

Since the closure of the Feed in Tariff scheme in March 2019, 21,258 domestic installations have been confirmed onto the Central FIT Register. These installations had been commissioned before the closure date, however there can be a lag of 18 months before a site is confirmed onto the scheme.

## Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive

The domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is a financial incentive scheme introduced to encourage a switch to renewable heating systems in the domestic sector in Great Britain. Participants of the scheme receive tariff payments for the heat generated from an eligible renewable heating system which is heating a single property. The scheme covers single domestic properties and was open to owner-occupiers, private landlords, social landlords and self-builders. There are four renewable heating technologies covered by the scheme: air-source heat pumps; ground and water-source heat pumps; biomass-only boilers and biomass pellet stoves with integrated boilers; and solar thermal panels.

The domestic scheme closed to new applicants at the end of March 2022. Going forward, the only applications to the scheme will be 'transfers of ownerships' where the previous owner of the property has moved, and the new householder makes a new application to Ofgem with the previous application cancelled.

At the end of December 2022, just under 114,800 systems have been accredited to the scheme. These data refer to systems installed after the launch of the domestic RHI scheme on 9 April 2014 which are currently accredited to the scheme.

### Renewable Heat Premium Payment (Legacy scheme)

The Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP) scheme was introduced as an interim measure in the absence of the domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI). It was designed to support the uptake of domestic renewable heat and maintain the supply chain, to learn about renewable heat technologies and the way consumers use them to better shape the domestic RHI policy and contribute to the renewable energy target. The scheme encompassed three components: the householder's scheme, social landlord competition and community's scheme. These components were designed to give greater coverage across the different parts of the housing market.

Solar Thermal and Air Source Heat Pumps were the most popular technologies in all phases, accounting for over two thirds of redeemed or claimed vouchers in total.

### Smart Meters

Smart meters[18] are the next generation of gas and electricity meters and offer a range of intelligent functions. They can tell customers how much energy they are using in pounds and pence through an In-Home Display (IHD). This information helps customers manage their energy use, save money and reduce emissions. Smart meters communicate automatically with energy suppliers, which avoids manual meter reads and provides customers with accurate bills.

By the end of 2022, there were 29.6 million smart meters operating across homes in Great Britain; 16.9 million were electricity smart meters operating, of which 15.3 million were operating in smart mode.

### Boiler Upgrade Scheme

The Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS) aims to incentivise and increase the deployment of low carbon heating technologies by providing an upfront capital grant towards the cost of an installation of an air source heat pump (ASHP), a ground source heat pump (GSHP) and, in limited circumstances, a biomass boiler. Grants available are £5,000 for an ASHP or biomass boiler, and £6,000 for a GSHP.

To the end of December 2022, for all technology types, 6,700 vouchers have been redeemed and the redemptions paid.

[18] Smart meters are compliant with the Smart Meter Equipment Technical Specification (SMETS).

# 11. 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.

**Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund statistics**
For statistics monitoring the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund scheme across England, see the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund 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 DESNZ'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 DESNZ'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 2022, 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 20th April 2023 and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures up to the end of February 2023. The next quarterly release is planned for publication at 9.30am on 25th May 2023.

## 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 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.

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