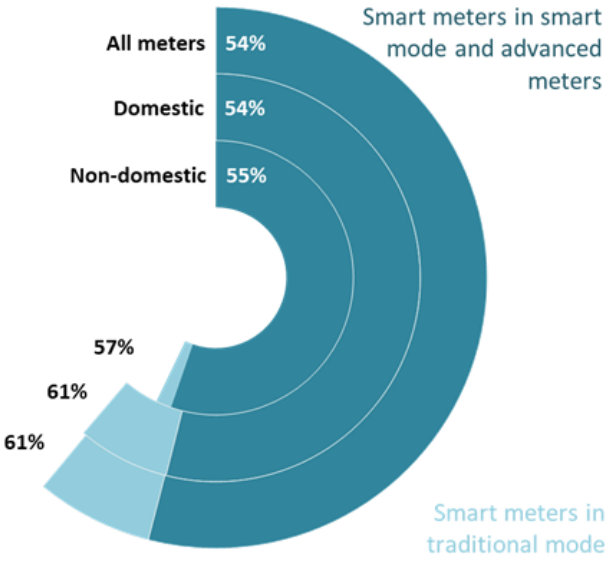
Smart Meter Statistics in Great Britain: Quarterly Report to end December 2023

21 March 2024 **Official Statistics**

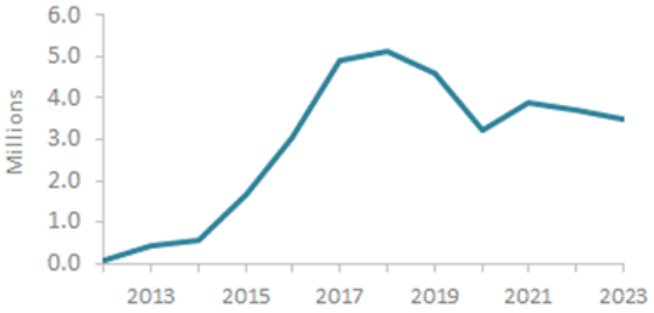
This report includes an update from large and small energy suppliers in the market in Great Britain.

At the end of 2023, **34.8 million** smart and advanced meters were in homes and small businesses across Great Britain; **sixty-one per cent** of all meters are now smart or advanced meters, with 30.8 million operating in smart mode (54%).

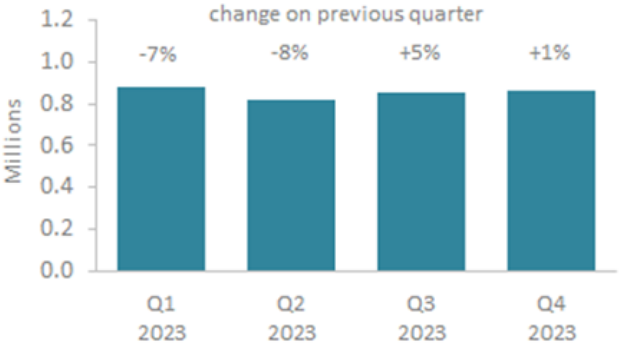


A total of 3.5 million smart and advanced meters were installed in 2023, a decrease of six per cent on installations in 2022. However, installations carried out by large suppliers increased quarter on quarter during the second half of 2023 (the same pattern as 2022 quarterly installations).

Annual smart and advanced meter installations by large energy suppliers



2023 quarterly smart and advanced meter installations by large energy suppliers



What you need to know about these statistics:
This quarterly release includes information on the number of smart meters installed in domestic properties and smaller non-domestic sites by large energy suppliers in fourth quarter of 2023, as well as the total number of meters operating on 31 December 2023. The report also includes annual information for small suppliers to the end of 2023.

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Next publication: 30 May 2024

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Introduction

This quarterly release presents statistics on the roll-out of smart meters in Great Britain. It reports the number of smart meters installed in domestic properties and smaller non-domestic sites during the fourth quarter of 2023 by large energy suppliers, as well as the total number of meters they operated on 31 December 2023. This release also includes small suppliers' installation activity during 2023 and meters operated at the end of 2023.

The replacement of traditional gas and electricity meters with smart meters is an essential national infrastructure upgrade for Great Britain that will help make our energy system cheaper, cleaner and more reliable. Smart meters are the next generation of gas and electricity meters and offer a range of intelligent functions. For example, 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. Smart meters also support the transition to a low-carbon energy system by unlocking new approaches to managing demand. Products such as smart 'time of use' tariffs incentivise consumers to save money by using energy away from peak times and enable technologies such as electric vehicles and smart appliances to be cost-effectively integrated with renewable energy sources.

The successful delivery of smart metering benefits depends upon coordinated effort from a wide range of organisations. The Smart Metering Implementation Programme is led by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, regulated by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem), and delivered by energy suppliers.

In 2012, ahead of the national smart metering communications infrastructure being in place, the Government defined a standard, known as SMETS1 (Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification version 1), to ensure minimum common functionality and to stop the variability in the smart-type meters which some energy suppliers were already installing at that time. This was important to ensure a consistent consumer experience and for these meters to be later enrolled into the communications network and made interoperable between all energy suppliers.

The majority of SMETS1 meters have moved onto the national communications network, run by the Data Communications Company (DCC), so that consumers regain and keep smart services if they switch supplier. Meters are being enrolled remotely, without consumers needing to take any action, and priority is being given to those which have temporarily lost smart functionality (these meters are referred to as "operating in traditional mode"). SMETS2 (Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification version 2) meters are connected to the DCC's network from the point of installation, so are already compatible between energy suppliers.

The next quarterly release is planned for publication on 30 May 2024.

Meters in operation

In the data tables accompanying this publication, Table 1 shows domestic meters operated by large suppliers, Table 3 shows non-domestic meters operated by large suppliers, Table 5 shows annual data on meters in operation, for both large and small suppliers, Table 7 shows annual data on the meters in operation by meter type and Table 8 shows the proportion of prepayment coverage across the entire domestic sector as well as the domestic smart meter sector. All tables also show the split by fuel and meter type.

At the end of 2023, there were **34.8 million** smart and advanced meters in Great Britain in homes and small businesses (Table 1) [1,2]; of these 14.6 million are SMETS1, 18.9 million SMETS2 and 1.3 million are advanced meters[3].

Table 1: 34.8 million smart and advanced meters were operating at end of 2023
Great Britain, to end 2023

		Large Suppliers	Small Suppliers	Total[3]
Smart (smart mode) and advanced meters	Domestic meters	28,740,000	248,000	**30,823,000**
	Non-domestic meters	1,248,000	587,000	
Smart (traditional mode)	Domestic meters	3,869,000	53,000	**3,981,000**
	Non-domestic meters	38,000	22,000	
Total		**33,895,000**	**910,000**	**34,805,000**

Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

The statistics on the number of smart meters in operation are further split by operating mode (shown in Table 1). Smart meters can temporarily operate in traditional mode for several reasons including:

- customers switching to suppliers currently unable to operate the meter in smart mode,
- meters being unable to communicate via the wide area network at the point of reporting,
- installed meters yet to be commissioned (e.g., in new build premises).

The breakdown by operating mode was not available in the Q3 2023 release due to issues with data quality discovered during the assurance process. These have been resolved resulting in figures for Q3 2023 now being available, along with revisions made to the quarterly time series from Q3 2022 to reflect updated estimates from energy suppliers. In summary, the changes show that while the proportion of smart meters operating in traditional mode has fallen since Q2 2022, more meters have been operating in traditional mode over this period than previously reported. Further details on the methodology for the revised time series can be found in the Technical information of this report and updated statistics can be found in Tables 1, 3 and 5 of the accompanying tables. Commentary on trends documented in this report are based on these revised statistics.

Of the 34.8 million smart and advanced meters operating in homes and small businesses at the end of 2023, **30.8 million** were smart meters operating in smart mode or advanced meters. This now means that **54 per cent** of all meters were smart in smart mode or advanced meters; with the remaining 4.0 million smart meters operating in traditional mode.

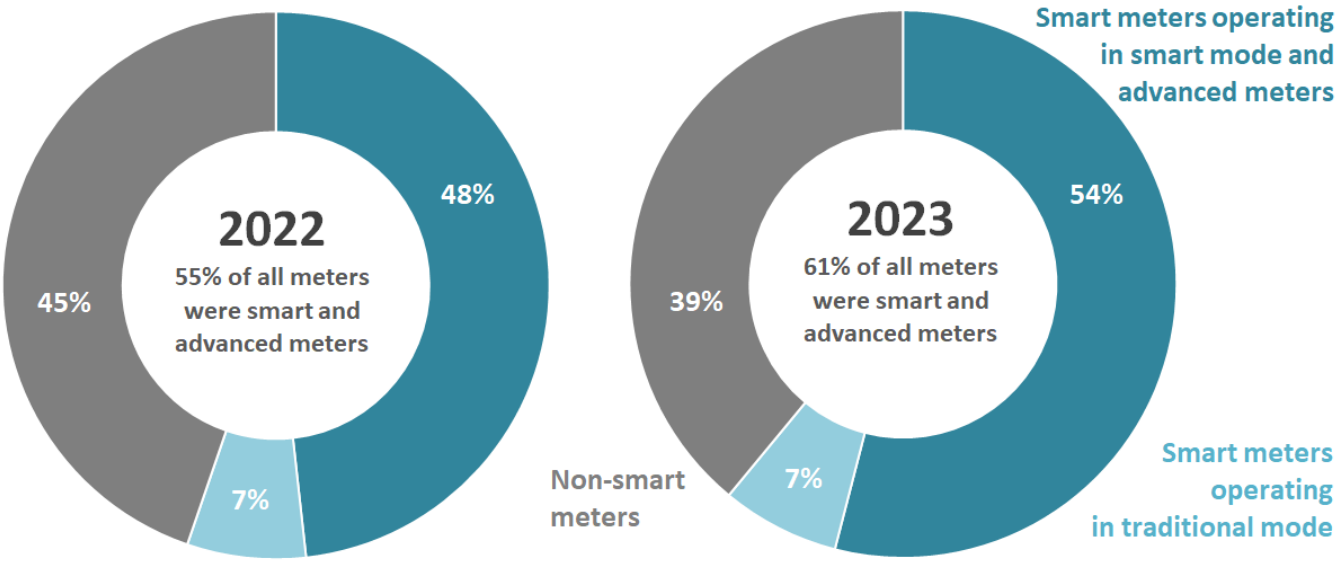
[1] This includes updated data from both large and small suppliers to the end of the year.
[2] See Technical Information section for information on how data for energy suppliers is collated.
[3] Table 7 of the accompanying table provides a time series of the breakdown of meters in operation by SMETS1/SMETS2 and Advanced meters.

In summary, at the end of 2023, 61 per cent of meters operating were smart and advanced meters (inclusive of smart meters operating in traditional mode); a 6-percentage point increase from the end of 2022 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Sixty-one per cent all meters in operation at the end of 2023 are smart and advanced meters

Great Britain, meters operated by all energy suppliers

End 2022 and end 2023



Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

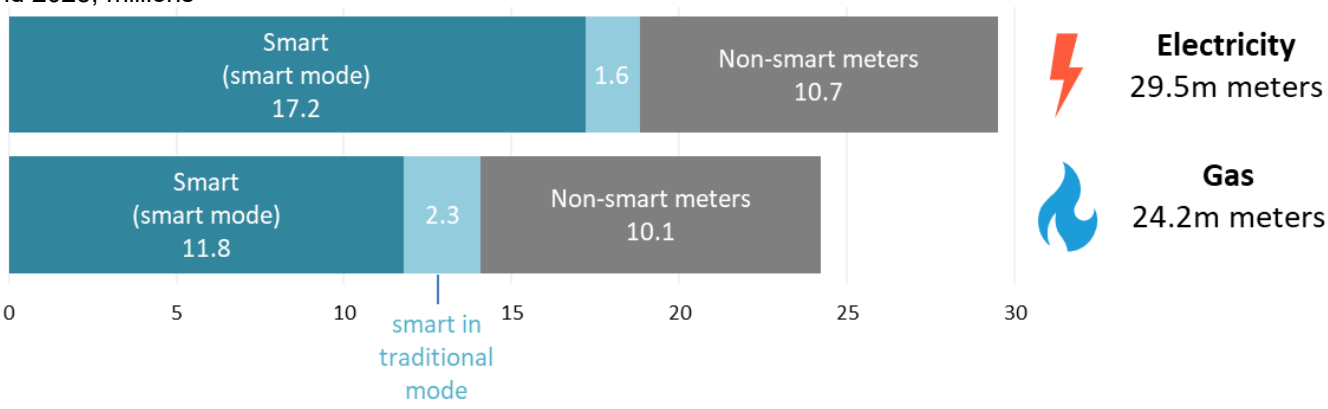
Operational meters in domestic properties

Collectively across both large and small energy suppliers, there were 32.9 million smart meters in domestic properties in Great Britain at the end of 2023; 61 per cent of all domestic meters. Of all domestic meters, over half (54 per cent) were smart meters operating in smart mode (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Fifty-four per cent of all domestic meters were smart meters operating in smart mode

Great Britain, domestic meters operated by all energy suppliers

End 2023, millions

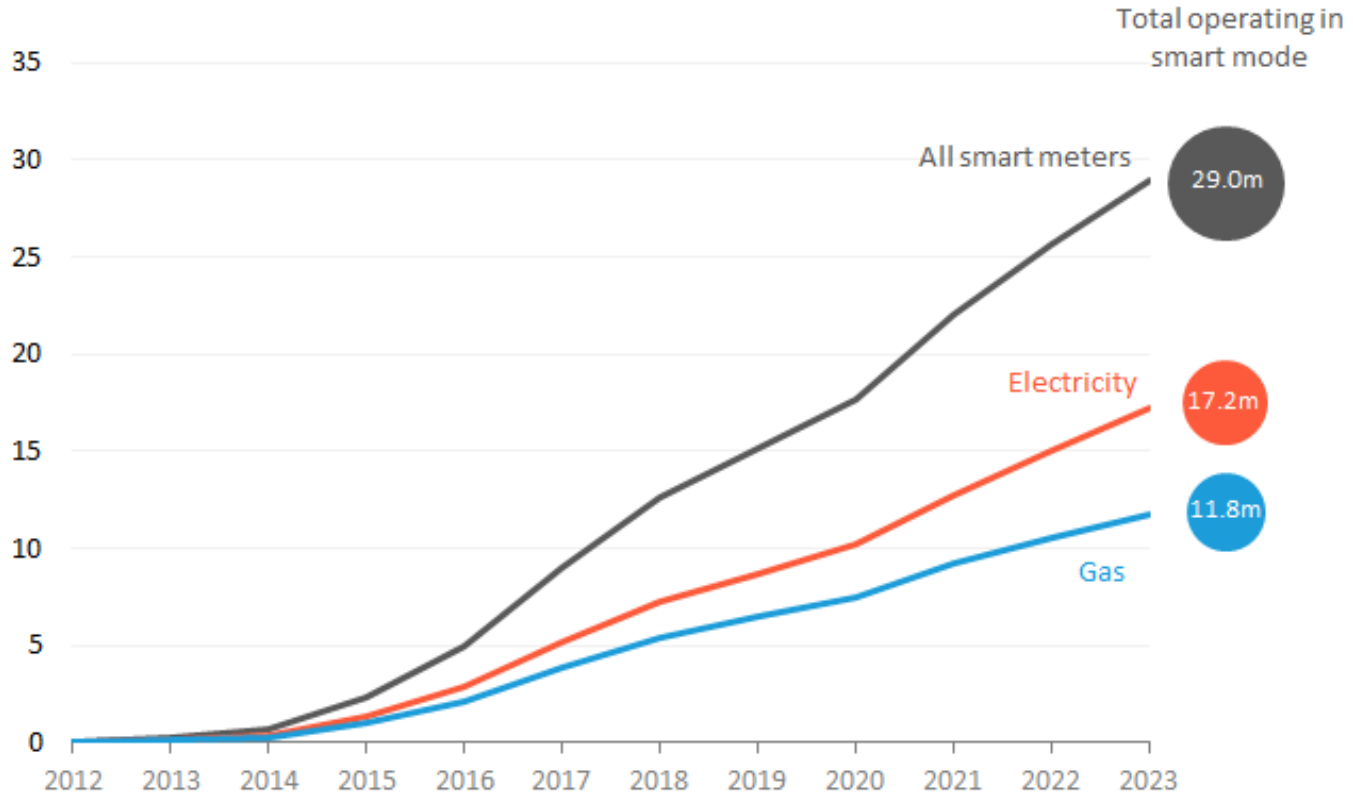


Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

The annual increase in smart meters operating in smart mode is shown in Figure 3. The latest figures show that 29 million domestic smart meters in smart mode were operated by all energy suppliers, up by 13 per cent from the number at the end of 2022.

Figure 3: Domestic smart meters operating in smart mode increased to 29 million at the end of 2023

Great Britain, domestic smart meters operated in smart mode by all energy suppliers
2012 to 2023, millions



Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

Table 2 shows 12.8 per cent of all domestic smart meters were in prepayment mode at the end of 2023, broadly in line with the levels of prepayment meters in the whole domestic market (13.4 per cent) and consistent with previous years. These statistics can also be found in Table 8 of the accompanying tables.

Table 2: Thirteen per cent of domestic smart meters are in prepayment mode, in line with prepayment meters in the domestic market

Great Britain, end 2019 to end 2023

	Prepayment coverage in the domestic market	
	all domestic	smart meters only
2019 [4]	14.8%	18.5%
2020	14.3%	13.8%
2021	13.8%	12.8%
2022	13.9%	12.9%
2023	13.4%	12.8%

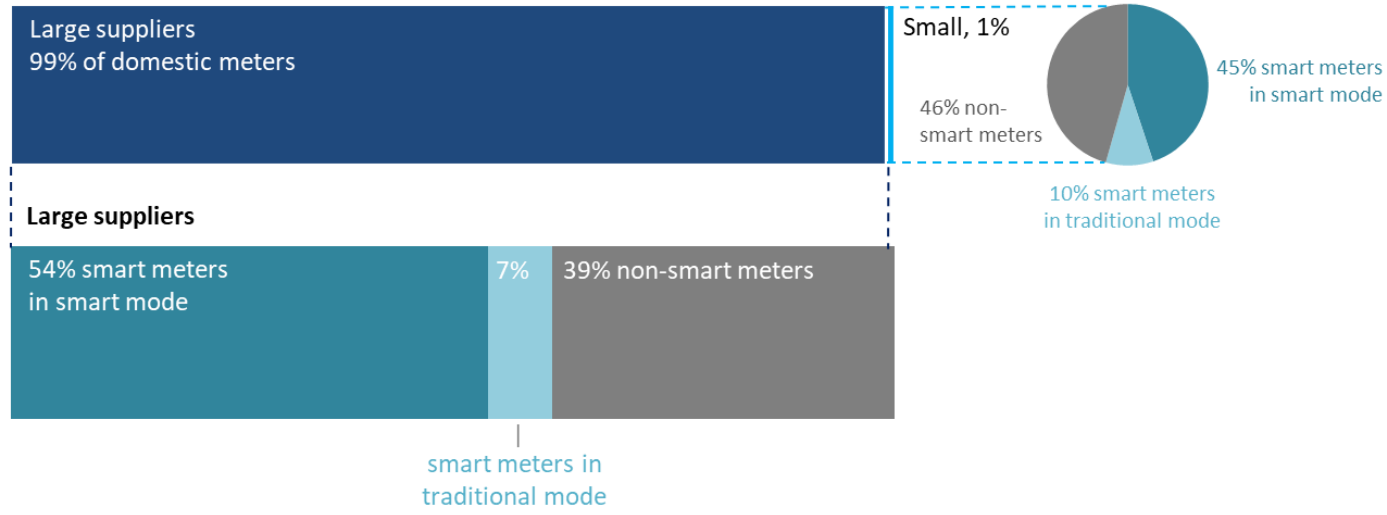
Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

[4] The percentage of prepayment smart meters prior to 2020 will be higher than the rest of the time series. This is because the denominator for prepayment smart meters does not include prepayment smart meters operating in traditional mode due to the availability of data.

Large energy suppliers continue to operate 99 per cent of domestic meters at the end of 2023, 61 per cent of which were smart meters (Figure 4). Of these smart meters operated by large suppliers, 88 per cent were operated in smart mode, a 1.5 percentage point increase since the end of 2022. In contrast, small suppliers, who operate a very small proportion of the domestic market, had a smaller proportion of their smart meters operating in smart mode (83 per cent). This is a decrease of 9-percentage point since the end of 2022.

Figure 4: Ninety-nine per cent of domestic meters continue to be operated by large suppliers

Great Britain, domestic meters
End 2023



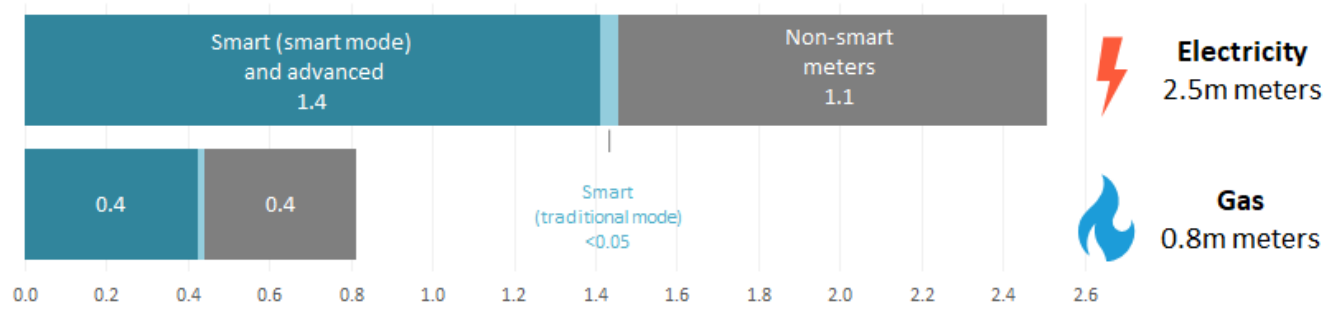
Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

Operational meters in smaller non-domestic sites

Collectively across both large and small energy suppliers, there were 1.9 million smart and advanced meters in non-domestic sites in Great Britain at the end of 2023; 57 per cent of all non-domestic meters (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Fifty-five per cent of non-domestic meters are smart meters operating in smart mode or advanced meters

Great Britain, non-domestic meters operated by all energy suppliers
End 2023, millions



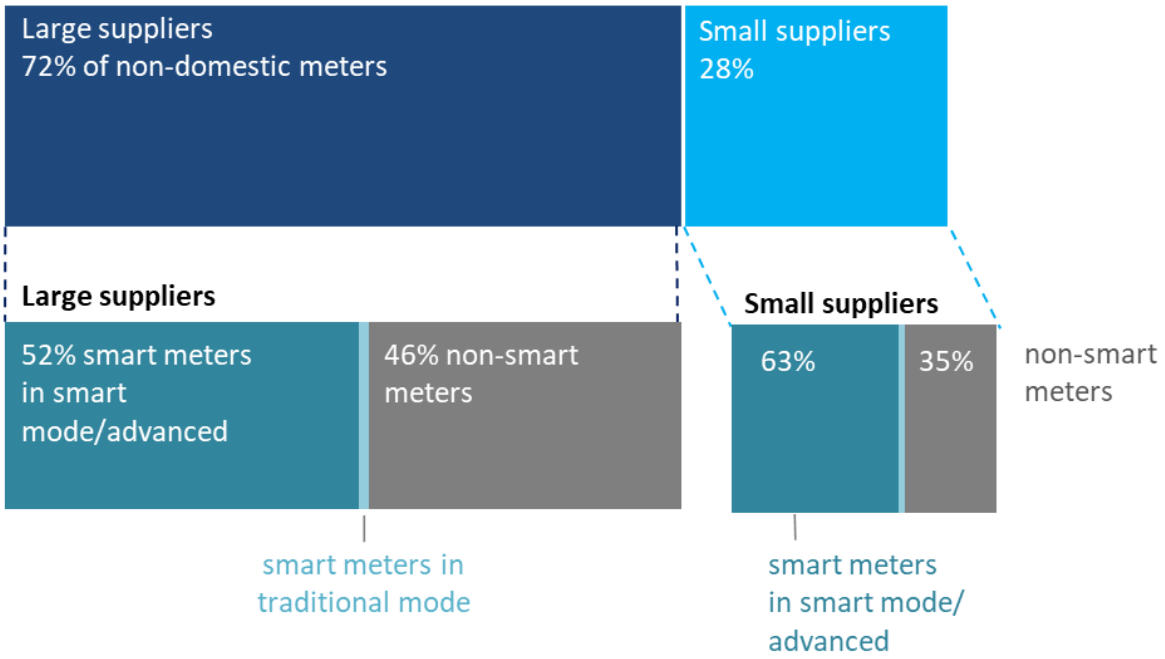
Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

Figure 6 illustrates that large energy suppliers operate 72 per cent of non-domestic meters, lower than the proportion in the domestic sector at the end of 2023. The latest statistics also show small suppliers market share of the non-domestic sector has been increasing year-on-year since 2019 (a 10-percentage point increase over this period). Of these meters, 63 per

cent were smart meters operating in smart mode or advanced meters. In comparison, the proportion for large suppliers, who supply the remainder of the non-domestic sector, was lower (52 per cent).

Figure 6: A larger proportion of meters operated by small suppliers are smart or advanced meters compared to large suppliers, in the non-domestic sector

Great Britain, non-domestic meters
End 2023



Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

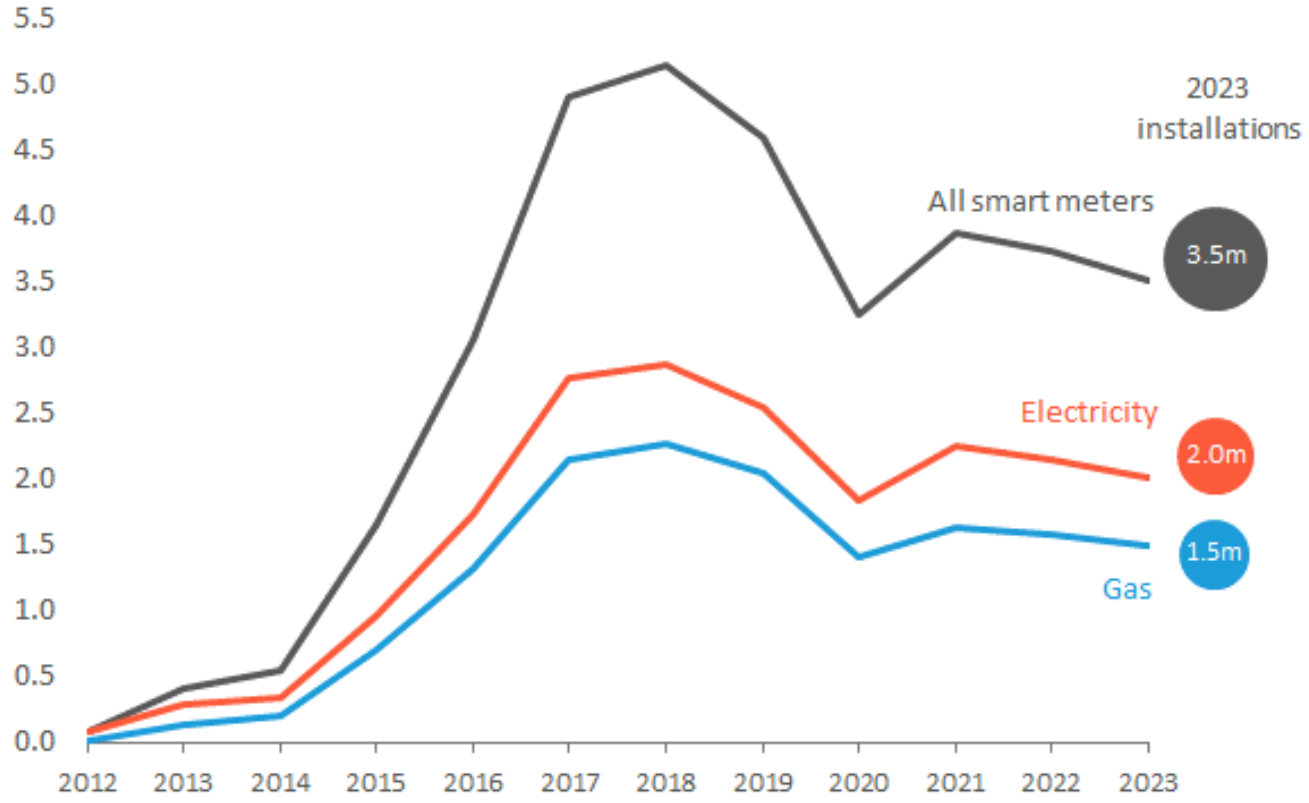
Meters installed

In the data tables accompanying this publication, Table 2 shows a quarterly breakdown of domestic meters installed by large suppliers, Table 4 shows the non-domestic installations by large suppliers and Table 6 gives the annual installation data for both large and small suppliers. All tables show the split by fuel and meter type.

A total of **3.5 million** smart and advanced meters were installed in 2023, with 98 per cent installed by large suppliers and 2 per cent by small suppliers. Overall, installation levels decreased by 6 per cent compared to 2022 (Figure 7); electricity installations decreased slightly more than gas installations (6 per cent versus 5 per cent). Movement of suppliers between the large and small classification, along with the impacts of the Supplier of Last Resort scheme (Technical Information) mean changes in the relative contributions of large and small suppliers over time are not comparable.

Figure 7: Smart and advanced meters installations in 2023 decreased by 6 per cent on 2022

Great Britain, smart and advanced meters installed by all energy suppliers
2012 to 2023, millions



Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

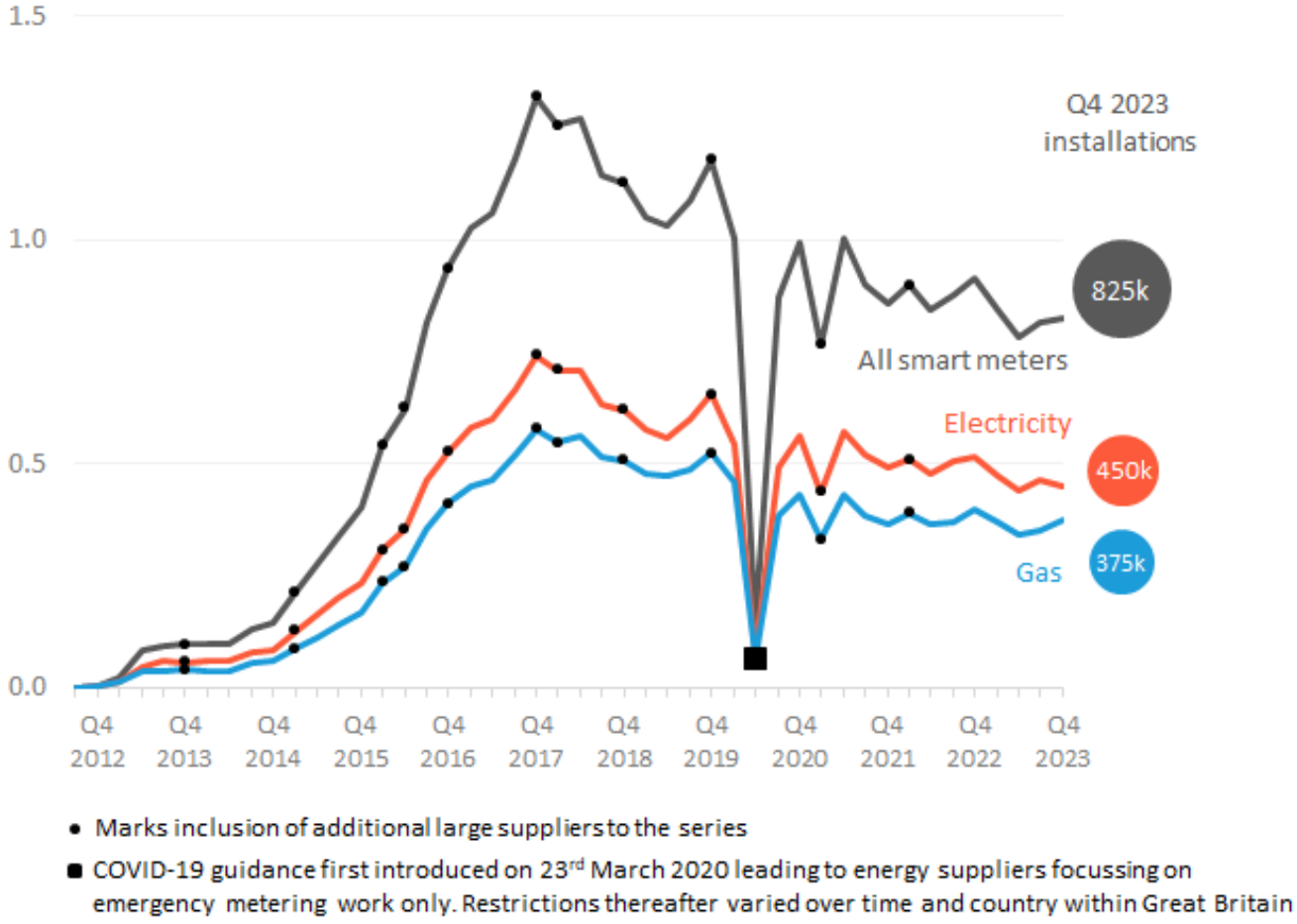
Meters installed in domestic properties

In 2023, a total of 3.3 million smart meters were installed in domestic properties, of which 99 per cent (3.26 million) were installed by large suppliers and 1 per cent (32,000) by small suppliers. In total, domestic installations have decreased by 8 per cent since 2022. Figure 8 shows quarterly installation activity by large energy suppliers over the course of the smart meter rollout. In Q4 2023, **825,300** smart meters were installed by large energy suppliers

representing a 10 per cent decrease on the same quarter during 2022 but an increase of 1.2 per cent compared to the previous quarter. It is also the second consecutive quarter that domestic installations carried out by large suppliers has increased during 2023 (the same pattern as 2022 quarterly installations).

Figure 8: Domestic smart meters installed by large energy suppliers in Q4 were consistent with Q3 2023 levels

Great Britain, domestic meters installed by large energy suppliers
Q3 2012 to Q4 2023, millions



Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

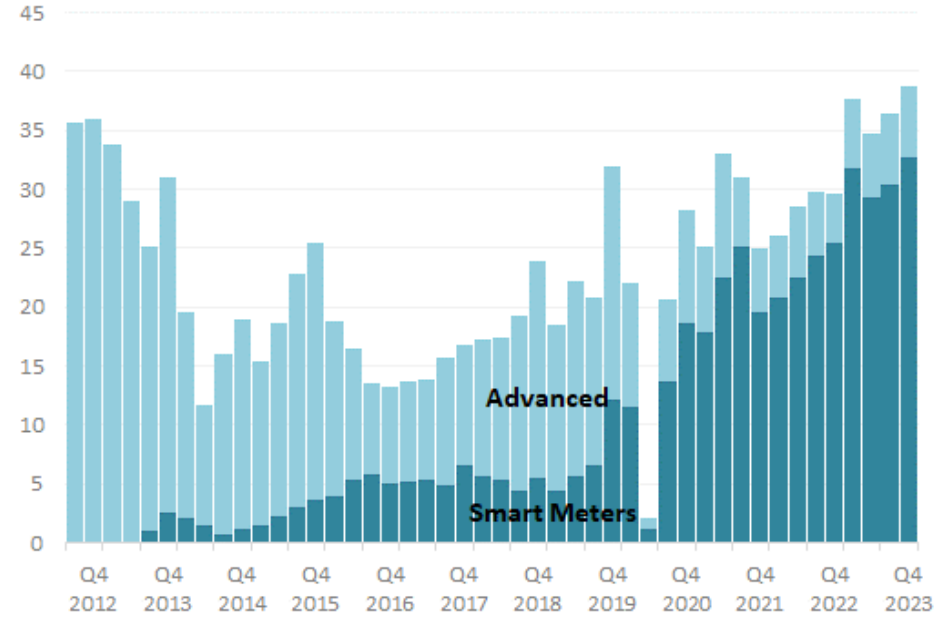
Meters installed in smaller non-domestic properties

In 2023, 201,800 smart and advanced meters were installed in smaller non-domestic sites by all energy suppliers in Great Britain; an increase of 39 per cent on activity during 2022. Of the total number of non-domestic installations during 2023, 147,400 (73 per cent) were installed by large suppliers and 54,300 (23 per cent) by small energy suppliers. Most non-domestic installations during 2023 were electricity meters (81 per cent) reflective of the majority (76 per cent) of non-domestic meters being electricity meters.

Quarterly installation activity by large energy suppliers in non-domestic sites is shown in Figure 9. In Q4 2023, there were **38,700** smart and advanced meters installed in smaller non-domestic sites by large energy suppliers; a 6.4 per cent increase on Q3 2023; with a small increase in the proportion being smart rather than advanced (83 per cent in Q3 2023 and 84 per cent in Q4 2023).

Figure 9: More than eight in ten smart/advanced meters installed at non-domestic sites were smart meters

Great Britain, non-domestic meters installed by large suppliers
Q3 2012 to Q4 2023, thousands



Source: Energy Suppliers reporting to Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

Accompanying tables

The following tables are available in two formats[5] on the department's statistics website https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/smart-meters-statistics:

Quarterly – Large Supplier Data

1 Number of domestic meters operated by large energy suppliers at end of each quarter, by fuel and meter type.
2 Number of domestic smart meters installed by large energy suppliers during each quarter, by fuel type.
3 Number of non-domestic meters operated by large energy suppliers at end of each quarter, by fuel and meter type.
4 Number of non-domestic smart and advanced meters installed by large energy suppliers during each quarter, by fuel type.

Annual – Large and Small Supplier Data

5 Number of meters operated by large and small energy suppliers at end year point, by fuel and meter type.
6 Number of smart and advanced meters installed by large and small energy suppliers each year, by fuel type.
7 Number of smart and advanced meters operated by all energy suppliers and across all sectors at end of each year, by meter type.
8 The proportion of prepayment meters across the domestic market and within the domestic smart meter market.

[5] Excel (.xslx) and Open Document Spreadsheet (.ods)

Technical information

The first statistical report on the Smart Meter roll-out was published in Q2 2013 for large energy suppliers. Subsequent reports are published on a quarterly basis. Annual small supplier data was published alongside large supplier data for the first time for Q4 2015[6]. The data is received by Department for Energy Security & Net Zero one month after the end of each reporting period. It undergoes quality assurance before being combined to provide an industry-level estimate, protecting commercial sensitivity. The data used in this report includes the number of meters installed in each period, while the number of meters in operation is calculated at the end point.

In addition to receiving the latest reporting data from energy suppliers, we continuously work with them to improve the quality of our statistics. Sometimes, for example, after a change in their reporting or management systems, energy suppliers may update past information when it comes to light that previously supplied information was not correct.

Energy supplier data is cross-checked against external administrative data sources such as ElectraLink, DCC and Xoserve. In previous years these data sources have also been used for estimating installation activity and meters in operation for suppliers who have exited the market. A recent example of this was during 2021, when 23 small energy suppliers exited the market between August and December 2021.

Table 3: Suppliers transitioning to large supplier classification[7]

Supplier	Added	Removed	Detailed information (where applicable)
Utility Warehouse	Q4 2013		
Shell Energy Retail	Q1 2015		Previously known as First Utility
OVO	Q1 2015		
Utilita	Q1 2016		
Extra Energy	Q2 2016	Q4 2017	Transitioned to small supplier classification
Co-operative Energy	Q4 2016	Q4 2019	Bought by Octopus Energy in 2019
Economy Energy	Q4 2017	Q1 2019	Ceased trading, customers transitioned to OVO Energy
Just Energy (previously Hudson Green Star)	Q4 2017	Q4 2020 Q4 2021	Domestic business bought by Shell Energy Retail Q4 2020. Nondomestic Shell Energy UK transitioned to small supplier group
Bulb	Q1 2018		
Octopus Energy	Q4 2018		
Avro Energy	Q4 2019	Q3 2021	Ceased trading, customers transitioned to Octopus Energy
Green Network Energy	Q4 2019	Q1 2021	Ceased trading, customers transitioned to EDF
Opus Energy	Q4 2019		
People's Energy	Q4 2020	Q3 2021	Ceased trading, customers transitioned to British Gas
nPower		Q4 2020	Combined reporting with E.ON, following merger in 2019
E	Q4 2021		
So Energy	Q4 2021		Includes ESB

[6] Prior to this, data received from many of the small suppliers did not meet the quality standards required for publication.

[7] In addition to market exits, definition changes to the large supplier classification were made in the Smart Meters Targets Framework at the beginning of 2022 (see Definitions). This meant E. and So Energy transitioned into large energy suppliers.

As part of the methodology for these statistics, energy suppliers who have transitioned to large supplier classification will have their meters in operation moved into the large supplier statistics in the Q4 release. To avoid disclosing individual supplier information, their installation activity is then reported in the following quarter's release (Q1).

Before Q1 2016, meters installed under the mandate by energy suppliers before they transitioned to large suppliers were included within the historic installation estimates for large suppliers. This ensured that reported totals installed to date by large energy suppliers were as accurate as possible. Following the introduction of small supplier statistics in Q4 2015, this was no longer needed. Historic installation totals for transitioning suppliers remain in the small supplier totals reported on at the end of the previous calendar year.

Revisions to meters in operation from Q3 2022

As mentioned on the previous page, we work with energy suppliers to improve the quality of our statistics. During the production of the Q3 2023 publication, revised data from an energy supplier indicated that their previously reported data split by operating mode (smart in smart/traditional mode) was potentially incorrect. For that reason, the department did not publish this breakdown for Q3 2023 whilst this issue was fully investigated.

The department reviewed reporting on the operating mode of smart meters across all large energy suppliers and consulted with several of them. This enquiry established that previously published data on the operating mode of smart meters had overestimated the proportion of smart meters operating in smart mode (and underestimated the proportion in traditional mode) back to Q3 2022. The total number of smart meters remains unchanged. Several large energy suppliers had not been identifying all their traditional mode meters in returns to the department, mostly due to using data queries which had unknowingly become outdated following systems and technology changes.

We have revised the quarterly time series back to Q3 2022. Where possible this was done using revised returns from suppliers that provided updated data on the number of meters operating in each mode (separately for SMETS1 & SMETS2, Gas & Electric, domestic and non-domestic). For quarters where no revised data was available, we have imputed the missing quarter's operating mode split using a linear interpolation of the percentage operating in traditional mode, separately for SMETS1 & SMETS2, Gas & Electric meters. No more than two consecutive quarters were estimated for any supplier, and of the revised supplier data points half were based on new data and half on interpolation.

This methodology maintained the relative share of meters in traditional mode across meter and fuel types for quarters where revised reporting was not available (but an accurate total number of meters was). Revisions have been made for both domestic and non-domestic meters, but changes in non-domestic meters are minor.

The revised time series shows the proportion of smart meters operating in traditional mode at the end of 2022 is now 7.0 per cent compared to 5.6 per cent (previously published in Q4 2022). Focussing on smart and advanced meters only, the proportion operating in traditional mode has decreased from 12.7 per cent (end 2022) to 11.4 per cent (end 2023). However, both numbers are higher than the previously published figure for Q4 2022 (10.2 per cent).

Energy Suppliers included in this report

13 Large Energy Suppliers:

- British Gas
- E
- E.ON Next
- EDF Energy
- Octopus Energy
- Opus Energy
- OVO
- Scottish Power
- Shell Energy Retail
- So Energy
- SSE Energy Solutions
- Utilita
- Utility Warehouse

42 Small Energy suppliers at the end of 2023:

- BES Utilities
- BPG Energy
- Brook Green Supply
- Bryt Energy
- Corona Energy
- Crown Gas & Power
- D-ENERGi
- Delta Gas & Power
- Dodo Energy
- Drax Energy Solutions Limited
- Dyce Energy
- Ecotricity
- ENGIE
- Farringdon (previously Champion Energy)
- Outfox the Market (previously Foxglove Energy)
- Fuse Energy
- Good Energy
- 100Green (previously Green Energy Limited)
- Home Energy
- Marble Power
- Maxen Power
- National Gas
- Pozitive Energy
- Rebel Energy
- Regent Gas
- SEFE Energy (previously Gazprom)
- Shell Energy Business UK
- SmartestEnergy
- SmartestEnergy Business
- Square1 Energy
- Squeaky Clean Energy
- Switch Business Gas and Power
- Tomato Energy Limited
- TotalEnergies Gas and Power
- Tru Energy
- UK Gas Supply
- Unify Energy
- United Gas & Power
- Valda Energy
- Verastar
- Yorkshire Gas & Power
- Yü Energy

Definitions

Advanced meters	Advanced meters must, at minimum, be able to store half-hourly electricity and hourly gas data, to which the non-domestic customer has timely access and the supplier has remote access.
DCC	Data Communications Company (DCC) - the holder of the Smart Meter communication licence, Smart DCC Ltd. The DCC Licence was awarded under section 7AB of the Gas Act 1986, and section 5 of the Electricity Act, each allowing Smart DCC Ltd to undertake the activity of providing a Smart Meter communication service.
Domestic properties	Properties where the customer is supplied with electricity or gas, wholly or mainly for domestic purposes
IHD	In-Home Display (IHD) - an electronic device paired to the Smart Metering System, which provides near real-time information on a consumer's energy consumption
Large energy suppliers	From 2022 Supply gas and/or electricity to at least 150,000 metering points irrespective of domestic/non-domestic market Pre-2022 Supplying either gas or electricity to at least 250,000 metering points. An energy supplier need only supply 250,000 domestic or non-domestic customers a single fuel to be classed as a large energy supplier (e.g. an energy supplier supplying gas to 250,000 domestic customers and no electricity or non-domestic customers is a large energy supplier). Note that up to Q3 2019, large suppliers were defined by domestic customers only.
Non-smart meters	All meters which are not smart (or advanced for non-domestic) meters
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) - the Government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets in Great Britain
Small energy suppliers	From 2022 Supply gas and/or electricity to less than 150,000 metering points irrespective of domestic/non-domestic market Pre-2022 Supplying either gas or electricity to less than 250,000 metering points.
Smaller non-domestic sites	Business or public sector customers whose sites use low to medium amounts of electricity (Balancing and Settlement Code Profile Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4) or gas (using less than 732MWh of gas per annum)
Smart meter	Compliant with the Smart Meter Equipment Technical Specification (SMETS) and has functionality such as being able to transmit meter readings to energy suppliers and receive data remotely
SMETS1	Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification version 1 (SMETS1) - the first version of the Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification which was designated by the Secretary of State
SMETS2	Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification version 2 (SMETS2) - the second version of the Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification which was designated by the Secretary of State
Smart meters operating in traditional mode	When a smart meter loses smart functionality and needs to be read manually it is in "traditional mode". This can also temporarily happen for other reasons including: • customers switching to suppliers currently unable to operate the meter in smart mode, • meters being unable to communicate via the wide area network at the point of reporting, • installed meters yet to be commissioned (e.g., in new build premises).

Further information

Future updates to these statistics

The next quarterly publication is planned for publication on 30 May 2024. The content and format of the quarterly smart meters statistical report is open to review and will seek to include more relevant information as it becomes available. The format and context may be subject to change in future versions.

Related statistics

Further information can be found on the webpage.

The figures within this publication series represent a large sub-set of meters found in other Departmental consumption statistics.

Sub-national gas and electricity consumption statistics

This publication provides estimates of annual electricity and gas consumption below national level. Latest estimates are for 2021 covering UK, the data for 2022 is due to be published in December 2023.

Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)

DUKES contains annual data on production and consumption of overall energy and of the individual fuels in the United Kingdom. Also includes a commentary covering all the major aspects of energy and gives a comprehensive picture of energy production and use over the last five years with key series back to 1970.

National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED)

The National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED) was set up to provide a better understanding of energy use and energy efficiency in domestic and non-domestic buildings in Great Britain. The data framework matches gas and electricity consumption data, collected for BEIS sub-national energy consumption statistics, with information on energy efficiency measures installed in homes, from the Homes Energy Efficiency Database (HEED), Green Deal, the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Feed-in Tariff (FIT) scheme. It also includes data about property attributes and household characteristics, obtained from a range of sources.

Revisions policy

The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero 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.

Uses of these statistics

The data associated with this release is used in internal analysis to help form policy decisions and is also used by industry to monitor trends in the roll-out. The data within and associated with this publication are also used to answer Parliamentary questions and Freedom of Information requests.

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: smartmeter.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk

The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero 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.

Pre-release access to statistics

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 Department for Energy Security & Net Zero statement of compliance with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

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