



Department for
Energy Security
& Net Zero

Energy Consumption in the UK 2024: methodology note

About this document

This document provides further information on the data sources and methodology used to create the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's annual [Energy Consumption in the UK](#) statistical release and accompanying data tables. It is updated annually alongside the release.

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Energy consumption in the UK (ECUK) is one of a suite of [annual energy statistics publications](#) from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). ECUK sources energy consumption data from the DESNZ Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) and provides further information and context on consumption in the UK, considering long-term trends, detailed end uses and energy intensity.

Energy intensity: ECUK puts the long-term changes in consumption in different sectors into context by analysing alongside other data sources. Official statistics produced by other government departments are sourced to provide an estimate of the output from each sector (for example passenger kilometres travelled in the transport sector). By combining these data with energy consumption an estimate of energy intensity is generated. Trends in energy intensity can demonstrate the impact of changes within a sector. For example increased efficiency of domestic boilers can lead to decreases in the energy intensity within the domestic sector.

Detailed consumption and end uses: ECUK takes the DUKES data and uses the findings from historical research to produce estimates in more detail of how energy is being consumed and the final usage for that energy. In the industrial sector consumption for specific industrial processes is estimated at the 2-digit SIC code level, giving further insights into industrial processes taking place in the UK. For the domestic and services sectors the final end use for consumption (e.g. lighting/heating) is estimated alongside more disaggregation on what sub-sectors are consuming the energy (e.g. education, military, retail).

Research to estimate detailed end uses can be time-consuming and costly, and is not performed at a regular interval. The research to provide the estimates for ECUK was conducted at different times over recent years, the earliest being 2007. Therefore the ECUK publication often uses similar inputs from year to year, meaning some trends and developments across the various sectors in the UK will not be fully captured by the data.

Data in this report are generally quoted in (thousand or million) tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe, mtoe), a common unit of energy measurement which enables different fuels to be directly compared and aggregated. One tonne of oil equivalent is set equal to 41.868 Giga Joules (GJ) or 11,630 kilo Watt hours (kWh). For the electrical products tables, where comparison with other tables is not relevant, the more usual GWh are provided.

Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption is the direct consumption of fuels compared to primary consumption, which relates to the fuel input. Core final consumption data are sourced directly from that section of the energy balances as published in The Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES); <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-chapter-1-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes>

Table C1: Final energy consumption by sector and fuel

- This table provides a summary of sectoral energy consumption by different fuel types. The data for Industry, Transport, Domestic and Services are sourced from DUKES energy consumption by final user data, see DUKES 1.1.5.
- The road transport (additional breakdown) is calculated using data provided by external contractors on fuel consumption by vehicle type (e.g. car, HGV) to estimate the proportion of final energy consumption in the road transport sector for passenger and freight transport. Electricity and Natural Gas consumed in the road sector are excluded from this breakdown.
- Blast furnace gas is included in coke and breeze up to 1995 and covers electricity transformation, use by ovens and losses. From 1996 onwards, blast furnace gas is included in the total and covers just coke ovens and losses, which is consistent with the methodology used for compiling the energy balances.

Table C2: Final Energy Consumption by sector and fuel

- These data provide a breakdown of Industrial energy consumption into 12 industry sectors (plus unclassified usage). There are sourced from DUKES 1.1. Estimates in DUKES 1.1 are, in the main, sourced from surveys of energy supplies, not end users.
- The table below shows which SIC codes are included in each Industry sub-sector

Industry sector	SIC 2007 code
Iron and steel	24, (excluding 24.4, 24.53, 24.54)
Non-ferrous metals	24.4, (excluding 24.46), 24.53, 24.54
Mineral products	8, 23
Chemicals	20, 21
Mechanical engineering and metal products	25, 28
Electrical and instrument engineering	26, 27
Vehicles	29, 30
Food, beverages & tobacco	10, 11, 12
Textiles, clothing, leather, & footwear	13, 14, 15
Paper, printing & publishing	17, 18
Other industries	16, 22, 31, 32, 36, 38
Construction	42

Table C3: Industrial consumption at 2 digit SIC level

- These data provide a further breakdown of industry sub-sector data (from Table C2) into SIC codes.
- The proportions used to allocate consumption into SIC codes (Reference Table 2) are derived from estimates of sectoral usage shown in Reference Table 1. These were informed by the results of the ONS Purchases Inquiry produced in 2007. Although this was based on SIC (2003), the data has subsequently been reallocated to SIC (2007) using the weightings produced by [ONS](#).
- At the time of the Purchases Inquiry there was very little Bioenergy & Waste or Heat used in industry and so no details were available. Therefore, SIC code breakdowns are unavailable for these fuels in Table C3.
- From ECUK 2024, where fuels were not included in the Purchases Inquiry, but are deemed to be similar to fuels that were, these allocations have been used to provide the most complete picture possible. This applies to LPG, naphtha and burning oil, which use allocations from gas oil, and also manufactured fuel and petroleum coke, which use allocations for coal.
- For ECUK 2023 natural gas and electricity allocations to SIC code were updated based on analysis of Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and Climate Change Agreements (CCA) data.

Table C4: Services final energy consumption by sector and fuel

- These data provide a breakdown of Services energy consumption into Public Administration, Commercial & Miscellaneous and Agriculture.
- Data are sourced directly from the energy balances compiled for DUKES.

Services sector	SIC 2007 code
Public Admin	84-99
Commercial & Miscellaneous	45-47, 49-50 (part ¹), 52-53, 55-56, 58-66, 68-75, 77-82
Agriculture	44, 929

Table C5: Temperature corrected by sector

- These data provide a breakdown of final consumption by sector and a seasonally and temperature adjusted estimate of sectoral consumption. The seasonal adjustment allows for changes due to fluctuations in the weather, enabling underlying trends to be identified.
- Data are sourced directed from the energy balances compiled for DUKES and DESNZ [Energy Trends](#).
- For details of temperature correction see the special feature articles in the June and September 2011 editions of [Energy Trends](#).

Table C6: Temperature corrected by fuel

- These data provide a breakdown of final consumption by fuel and a seasonally and temperature adjusted estimate of fuel consumption. The seasonal adjustment allows for changes due to fluctuations in the weather, enabling underlying trends to be identified.
- Data are sourced directed from the energy balances compiled for DUKES and DESNZ [Energy Trends](#).
- For details of temperature correction see the special feature articles in the [June and September 2011](#) editions of Energy Trends.

¹ Refers to transport services as opposed to energy used for traction in transport

Table C7: Transport energy consumption allocated to domestic, industrial and service sectors

- This table models, for the total transport consumption in Table C1, which sectors are consuming fuel for transportation purposes.
- A number of data sources are used to estimate the sectoral consumption of each mode of transport:
 - Road – Sectoral road petroleum and bioenergy & waste consumption is estimated using Department for Transport [National Travel Survey](#) average number of trips made and distance travelled and [Road Freight Statistics](#) goods moved data. Electricity and natural gas consumed in the road sector are all allocated to the Domestic sector.
 - Rail – [Office of Rail and Road](#) passenger rail usage (passenger kilometres) and freight rail usage (freight moved) data.
 - Water – Under current assumptions all consumption is allocated to the industry sector.
 - Air – ONS [Travel Trends](#) (number of visits to the UK by overseas residents and visits abroad by mode of travel) Civil Aviation Authority [Passenger Survey](#).

Table C8: Road transport energy use by vehicle type, split by Diesel for Road Vehicles (DERV) and petrol

- These data provide road fuel consumption by type of vehicle (excluding the use of liquid biofuels used for transport).
- Data are sourced from bespoke modelling by external contractors.

Table C9: Domestic; average consumption

- These data provide the number of households with electricity, the number of gas customers and the average electricity/gas consumption per household (both unadjusted and temperature corrected).
- Data on the number of households is sourced from ONS [Families and Household](#) data, and the number of gas customers is sourced from DESNZ Energy Prices and the Northern Ireland Utility Regulator [Market Information](#). Temperature adjusted consumption is sourced from DESNZ [Energy Trends](#).

Reference tables 1 & 2

- Industrial consumption at the 4 digit SIC produced in 2007 using research informed by the ONS's Purchaser's Survey. This forms the basis of the proportions provided in table Ref 2 which in turn is used to produce Table C3, industrial consumption at the 2 digit SIC level.
- The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (SIC) is used to classify business establishments and other standard units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. It provides a framework for the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data and its use promotes uniformity. In addition, it can be used for administrative purposes and by non-government bodies as a convenient way of classifying industrial activities into a common structure. The system is identical to the EUROSTAT System NACE at the 4 digit divisional level.
- Further information can be found via the Office for National Statistics [website](#).

Energy intensity

Energy Intensity is the amount of energy required to produce one unit of output. A reduction in energy intensity could imply an improvement in energy efficiency. These tables show a comparison between energy consumption (table C1), and drivers of consumption, such as industrial output or the number of households (for the domestic sector).

Separate data tables are presented for transport, domestic, industry, and services with each table showing energy consumption for that sector / sub sector, output factor, and consumption per unit of output. An indexed time series using reference year 2000 is provided to enable comparison of energy intensity measures across the sectors. The output factors used for each sector are sourced from national statistics produced by UK government departments and are detailed in the summaries below.

Table I6 shows the energy intensity effect for all sectors and subsectors from 2000 to 2023 and provides an estimate of how changes in consumption since 2000 have been affected by changes in the volume of output compared to changes in energy intensity.

Table I1: Primary energy consumption, gross domestic product and the energy ratio

- This table shows temperature corrected inland primary energy consumption and UK GDP at constant prices. Dividing energy consumption by GDP yields the energy ratio, which is expressed as energy consumed per million pounds of GDP, and can be used to understand long-term trends in energy efficiency and the volume of energy intensive activities in the economy (e.g. steel making).
- See paragraphs 1.1.14 to 1.1.16 of DUKES 2016 [long-term trends and annexes](#) for further information on the energy ratio.

Table I2: Transport energy intensities

- These data provide the energy intensity for transport sectors; road passenger/freight, rail, air and water.
- Road data excludes electricity and natural gas consumption

Sub-sector	Output factor	Source
Road (passenger)	billion passenger kilometres	Department for Transport – Transport Statistics TSGB0101
Road (freight)	billion tonne kilometres	Department for Transport – Transport Statistics TSGB0401 ²
Rail	billion passenger kilometres	Office of Rail and Road – Passenger Rail Usage
Air Transport	billion passenger kilometres	Department for Transport – Transport Statistics TSGB0210 (AVI0201)
Water	billion tonne kilometres	Department for Transport – Transport Statistics TSGB0401

² A methodology change in road freight data in 2021 meant data before and after 2021 Q3 should not be compared, therefore annual figures for 2021 were not published. For further information see [DfT Transport Statistics](#).

Table I3: Domestic energy intensities

- These data provide the energy intensity in the domestic sectors, and uses number of households, population and disposable income as output factors.

Output factor	Source
Number of households	Office for National Statistics
Population	Office for National Statistics
Disposable income	Office for National Statistics

Table I4: Industry energy intensities

- These data provide the energy intensity in the industry sector using the ONS index of production as an output factor.

Sub-sector	Output factor	Source
Unclassified	ONS; Index of production ONS; GVA	C:Manufacturing L2N8:Construction
Iron & steel, non-ferrous metals	ONS; Index of production	CH:Manufacture of basic metals and metal products
Chemicals	ONS; Index of production	20:Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products CF:Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical preparations
Mechanical, electrical & instrument engineering	ONS; Index of production	CI:Manufacturing of computer electronic & optical products CJ:Manufacture of electrical equipment CH:Manufacture of machinery and equipment
Vehicles	ONS; Index of production	CL:Manufacture of transport equipment
Food, beverages & tobacco	ONS; Index of production	CA:Manufacture of food products beverages and tobacco
Textiles, leather, & clothing	ONS; Index of production	CB:Manufacture of textiles wearing apparel and leather products
Paper, printing, & publishing	ONS; Index of production	CC:Manufacture of wood and paper products and printing
Other Industries	ONS; Index of production	CD:Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products CG:Manufacture of rubber / plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products CM:Other manufacturing and repair
Construction	ONS:GVA	L2N8:Construction

Table I5: Services energy intensity

- These data provide the energy intensity in the services sector using the ONS index of production as an output factor.

Sub-sector	Output factor	Source
Public administration	ONS:GVA	L2P8:Public administration, national defence, social security L2PA:Education L2PC:Health & social work
Commercial	ONS:GVA	L2NE:Wholesale and retail trade K18M:Transport, storage and communications L2NQ:Accommodation and food services L2O6:Financial and insurance activities L2OC:Real estate L2OH:Professional, scientific administration and support L2Q5:Other services

Table I6: Impact of output and energy intensity changes

- This table shows how the change in energy consumption between 2000 and the latest year has been impacted by changes in output and changes in energy intensity.
- The formulae below show an example of how the impacts of the changes in output and intensity between 2000 and 2023 are calculated, where C_Y = Energy consumption in year Y and O_Y = Output in year Y:

$$\text{Impact of change in output, } \delta_O = \left(\frac{O_{2023}}{O_{2000}} \times C_{2000} \right) - C_{2000}$$

$$\text{Impact of change in intensity, } \delta_I = (C_{2023} - C_{2000}) - \delta_O$$

Primary energy consumption

Final energy consumption is the direct consumption of fuels compared to primary consumption, which relates to the fuel input. Primary consumption is larger than final consumption as it includes losses in transforming fuel to generate electricity and transmission losses.

Data are sourced directly from that section of the energy balances as published in The Digest of UK Energy Statistics ([DUKES](#)). The sectoral end use tables (Table P6 for the domestic sector, P8 for services) use the outputs from the end use tables of ECUK to estimate the end use split for primary energy consumption.

Table P1: Actual primary consumption, temperature corrected comparison, and mean air temperatures

- This table provides the total annual primary energy consumption alongside a temperature corrected comparison and the mean air temperature
- Data are sourced directly from the energy balances compiled for DUKES and DESNZ [Energy Trends](#).

Table P2: Consumption by fuel and sector

- This table provides the primary energy consumption by sector (industry, transport, domestic and services) and fuel type (solid fuel, petroleum, gas, bioenergy & waste and electricity).
- Data are sourced directly from the energy balances compiled for DUKES and modelled to estimate primary consumption by allocating to the fuel input (e.g. gas, biomass etc.) or primary electricity (hydro, wind, solar, nuclear and net imports) as primary consumption. For example, final electricity consumption is allocated to primary consumption according to the fuel input for electricity generation in the grid.

Table P3: Primary energy required per 1 tonne of oil equivalent of final energy consumption

- This table provides the conversion factors between primary energy and final consumption. These factors represent how many tonnes of oil equivalent are required to produce one tonne of oil equivalent final consumption.
- Final energy consumption data are drawn from ECUK consumption tables.
- The conversion factors are calculated by dividing primary consumption by final consumption.

Table P4: Factors affecting the overall change in primary energy demand

- This table shows how the change in primary energy consumption between 2000 and the latest year has been contributed to by changes in delivered energy and changes in conversion losses.

Table P5: Factors affecting conversion losses

- This table provides a further breakdown of the factors affecting conversion losses between 2000 and the latest year by sector (industry, transport, domestic and services)
- Estimates are calculated for how changes in conversion losses from primary consumption have been impacted by changes to delivered energy, changes in energy conversion efficiencies and fuel switching.

Table P6: Domestic sector; by end use

- This table provides estimates of the domestic sector primary energy consumption by end use (space heating, water heating, cooking, lighting and appliances) and fuel type (solid fuel, petroleum, gas, and electricity).
- Consumption is allocated to end uses using the outputs of the ECUK end use tables, which use data from DESNZ [Fuel Poverty](#) statistics and the [English Housing Survey](#), see Table U3.
- For this table solid renewables are included within the data for solid fuels.

Table P7: Services; Sector and fuel

- This table provides estimates of the services sector primary energy consumption disaggregated by services sector (public, private commercial and agriculture) and fuel type (solid fuel, petroleum, gas, bioenergy & waste and electricity).
- Data are sourced directly from the energy balances compiled for DUKES.

Table P8: Services (excl. agriculture) sub-sector and end use by fuel, in primary energy equivalents 2019-2023

- This table provides a further breakdown of the services sector primary energy consumption by sub-sector (community, arts and leisure, education, emergency services, health, hospitality, military, offices, retail and storage), fuel type (solid fuel, petroleum, gas and other) and end use (catering, computing, cooling & ventilation, hot water, heating, lighting and other). In this table 'other fuels' includes solid fuels and bioenergy & waste.
- Consumption is allocated to end uses using the outputs of the ECUK end use tables, which use data from the Building Energy Efficiency Survey (BEES) conducted in 2015, see Table U5.
- Primary consumption for agriculture is excluded from this table.

End uses

These tables show how energy is being used, for example for space or water heating. Final energy consumption split by end uses takes the final consumption data from the consumption tables and applies estimated proportions to provide end use data.

For the domestic sector (Table U3) the assumptions are updated each year using data collected for the English Housing Survey and modelled. For the industry sector, end use splits are based on estimates last updated in 2014. The splits for the services sector are sourced from the Building Energy Efficiency Survey (BEES) which was undertaken by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in 2015.

Table U1: All sectors (excl. transport) energy consumption by end use

- This table provides data on end uses by sector (domestic, industrial, services).
- The end uses covered are space heating, water, cooking/ catering, lighting/ appliances, process use, motors/drivers, drying/separation and other non-transport.
- This table acts as a summary of the more detailed data presented in Tables U2-U6.

Table U2: All sectors detailed consumption by fuel and end use

- This table provides a more detailed summary of sectoral end uses with a breakdown by fuel type (natural gas, oil, solid fuel, electricity, heat and bioenergy & waste).
- The services, domestic and industrial data are sourced from the sectoral data within Tables U3-U6. Transport consumption by fuel type from ECUK Consumption Table C1 is included to provide a complete picture of sectoral energy consumption in this table.

Table U3: Domestic consumption by end use and fuel

- This table provides data on domestic energy consumption split by end use and fuel type (solid fuels, natural gas, electricity, oil, heat and bioenergy & waste).
- Domestic consumption data are sourced from ECUK Consumption Table C1 and separated into end uses according to the proportions estimated using data collected for DESNZ [Fuel Poverty](#) statistics. The fuel poverty statistics draw on data collected for the [English Housing Survey](#) conducted by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Table U4: Industry consumption by end use and two-digit SIC code

- This table provides data on industrial energy consumption split by two-digit SIC code, end use and fuel type (solid fuels, natural gas, electricity, oil). The industry sectors covered in this Table U4 are the same as those used in Tables C2/C3, apart from unclassified and construction which are not included in this table.
- Industrial consumption data by SIC and fuel are sourced from ECUK Consumption Table C3 and separated into end uses according to the proportions based on end use data from historic survey information. The proportional splits are detailed in Table U7.
- End uses in the industrial sector are perhaps the most difficult to estimate considering the varied characteristics ranging from heavy industry such as iron and steel and those sub-sectors requiring lower grade heat for processing. There are also end uses relating to building services which are difficult to differentiate from processing related consumption.
- Historic estimates for the end use splits were last updated in 2014. Over this time, industry characteristics have evolved along with the fuel mix. For example, when the initial research was conducted, there was negligible or no bioenergy use and some sub-sectors such as paper, printing and publishing are now consuming a sizable proportion of bioenergy in their energy mix.
- Heat and bioenergy & waste consumption is excluded from Table U4 due to lack of data.

Industrial end use	Definition
High temperature processes	High temperature processing dominates energy consumption in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, bricks, cement, glass and potteries industries. This includes coke ovens, blast furnaces and other furnaces, kilns and glass tanks.
Low temperature processes	Low temperature processes are the largest end use of energy for the food, drink and tobacco industry. This includes process heating and distillation in the chemicals sector; baking and separation processes in food and drink; pressing and drying processes, in paper manufacture; and washing, scouring, dyeing and drying in the textiles industry.
Drying/separation	Drying and separation is important in paper-making while motor processes are used more in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products than in any other individual industry
Motors	This includes pumping, fans and machinery drives
Compressed air	Compressed air processes are mainly used in the publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media sub-sector
Lighting	Lighting (along with space heating) is one of the main end uses in engineering (mechanical and electrical engineering and vehicles industries).
Refrigeration	Refrigeration processes are mainly used in the chemicals and food and drink industries
Space heating	Space heating (along with lighting) is one of the main end uses in engineering (mechanical and electrical engineering and vehicles industries)
Other	'Other' refers to any process that does not fit into the above categories.

Table U5: Services (excl. agriculture) consumption by sub-sector and end use by fuel

- This table provides data on services energy consumption split by services sector (Community, arts and leisure, Education, Emergency Services, Health, Hospitality, Military, Offices, Retail and Storage), fuel type (electricity, natural gas, oil, solid fuel, heat and bioenergy & waste) and end use (catering, computing, cooling & ventilation, hot water, heating, lighting and other).
- Services consumption data are sourced from ECUK Consumption Table C3 and separated into end uses according to the proportions detailed below.
- Prior to 2015 the end use split was derived by [Building Research Establishment](#). Since then estimates have been used based on the Building Energy Efficiency Survey (BEES) conducted by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in 2015.

Table U6: Services (excl. agriculture) detailed consumption by sub-sector, end use and fuel

- This table provides a further breakdown of the services consumption from Table U5 into detailed sub-sectors.
- Proportional splits used to apportion end uses are also sourced from the BEES survey data.
- The sub-sectors used in this table are not currently mapped to SIC codes.

Table U7

- This table provides the end use proportions used to apportion industrial consumption data.
- These are applied to the data in ECUK Table C3, industrial consumption at the two digit SIC code level, to provide the estimates of end use and fuel type in Table U4.
- The estimates for these end use splits were last updated in 2014. Industry characteristics that have changed since then may not be fully represented in the data.

Electrical products

These tables show the stock of certain domestic and non-domestic appliances, including electricity consumption and efficiency bands.

The data are derived from modelling individual products and are therefore not representative of total electricity consumption in the domestic and non-domestic sectors and are not comparable with other tables in ECUK or with the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES). Except where noted, the modelling is historic and has not been updated so will not capture developments from more recent years (for example the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic).

Tables A1 – A3. Electricity consumption, number owned and average consumption by domestic appliances

- These tables show modelled estimates of the annual electricity consumption by certain domestic appliances, measured in GWh (Table A1), the number of appliances owned, measured in thousands (Table A2) and the average consumption per appliance (Table A3). The average consumption (Table A3) is calculated by dividing the total consumption (Table A1) by the total stock (Table A2).³ The resulting outputs are a sub-set of energy consumption in the home and workplace which can be used to assess trends in consumption.
- New modelling has been used to provide more accurate figures for lighting (2022 data onwards) and electric ovens and hobs (2015 data onwards).

Table A4: Electricity consumption by household domestic appliances on standby

- This table shows modelled estimates of the annual electricity consumption of domestic appliances whilst on standby, measured in GWh.

Table A5: Total energy consumption of new appliances 1990 to 2016

- This table shows modelled estimates of the annual electricity consumption of new domestic appliances (i.e. those purchased within the reference year), measured in kWh.
- These data have been last updated in 2016 and are presented unchanged from previous releases for completeness.

Table A6: Stock by energy rating in the UK 1970 to 2019

- This table shows modelled estimates of the stock of certain domestic appliances in the UK, measured in thousands.
- These data were last updated in 2019 and are presented unchanged from previous releases for completeness.
- In 2021 the UK adopted new regulations on energy labels for refrigerators, washing machines, washer dryers, dishwashers, televisions and light sources. The data in Table A6 have not been updated with the new labelling scheme. Further detail on energy labels can be found on the [Label 2020 website](#).

³ Previous ECUK publications incorrectly stated that Table A1 is calculated by multiplying the data in Tables A2 and A3

Table A7: Electricity consumption by non-domestic appliances

- This tables shows modelled estimates of the electricity consumption by certain non-domestic appliances, measured in GWh.

Table A8: Stock of certain non-domestic appliances

- This tables shows modelled estimates of the stock of certain non-domestic appliances, measured in thousands.



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