Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Household Energy Efficiency

Great Britain, Quarter 2 (April to June) 2025

About this release

The latest quarterly statistics (to quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2025) on the operation of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) in Great Britain.

In this release

Scheme Information

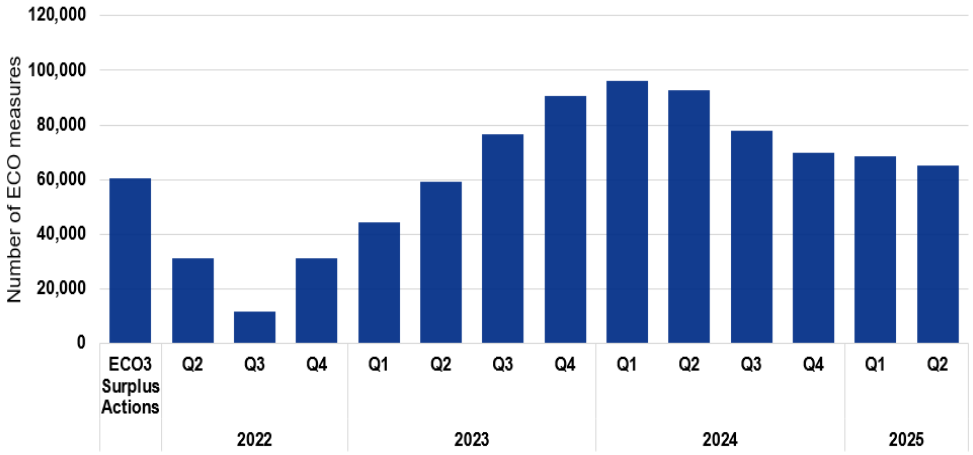
For information on the schemes please see the Technical Information and for other statistical publications see Further Information.

Data tables

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

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

ECO4 measures installed by quarter, to end of quarter 2 2025



Key headlines

- Around 4.3 million measures have been installed in 2.6 million households through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), to the end of June 2025.
- Under ECO4, around 875,900 measures have been installed in around 260,400 households. This includes measures installed from the start of the obligation in April 2022 and measures installed prior to this date that have been carried over to ECO4.
- In quarter 2 (April to June) 2025, around 65,300 measures were installed, a five per cent decrease compared to quarter 1 (January to March) 2025.
- Under ECO4 to the end of quarter 2 2025, measures categorised as Other Heating (heating controls, electric storage heating, and district heating measures) represented 50 per cent of measures installed (of which 97 per cent were heating controls), followed by loft insulation at 14 per cent.
- To the end of June 2025, the total estimated annual bill savings from measures installed under ECO4 obligation were £161.1m.

Statistical Enquiries 07741 701212 EnergyEfficiency.Stats@energysecurity.gov.uk
Media enquiries 020 7215 5975 newsdesk@energysecurity.gov.uk

1. ECO Trends

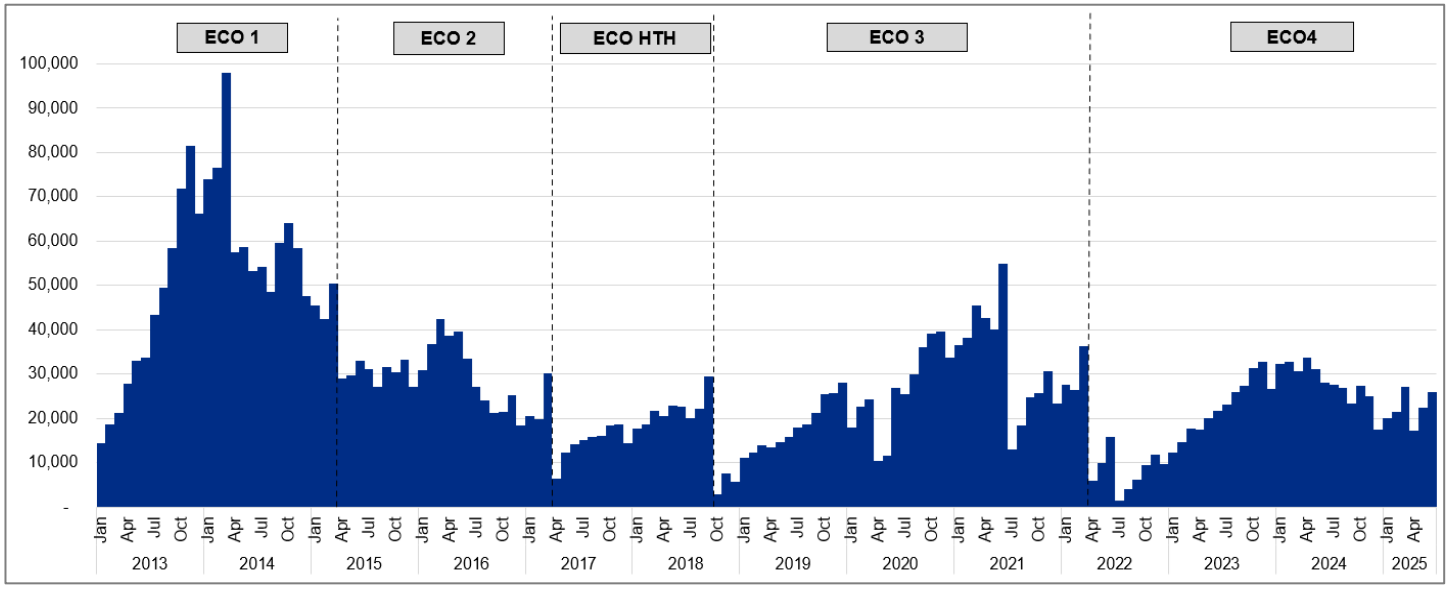
Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 and 4.1 to 4.5

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

Key Headlines

- 4.3 million measures have been installed in 2.6 million households under ECO.
- Under ECO4, a total of 875,900 measures have been installed.
- Around 60,700 ECO3 measures have been re-elected to ECO4 as surplus actions.
- In quarter 2 (April to June) 2025, 65,300 measures were installed in around 16,500 households, of which 14,000 received ECO measures for the first time.

Chart 1: ECO measures installed, by month, to end June 2025 (Table 1.1)



The latest iteration of ECO, the ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim) delivery period, started in quarter 2 (April to June) 2022. The average delivery in quarter 2 2022 was around 10,500 measures per month, a fall from the final quarter of ECO3 where an average of 30,200 measures were delivered per month. There was a small increase in measures delivered in June 2022 as suppliers completed their paperwork on ECO3 Interim. From July 2022, ECO4-only delivery started very low but continued to pick up across the remainder of that year and during 2023 and the first part of 2024, peaking in April 2024 with 33,800 measures that month. Since then, delivery has fallen slightly, with varying measure delivery levels each month. Delivery in June 2025 (25,800 measures) increased by 15% from the previous month (22,400 measures). In quarter 2 2025, 65,300 measures were installed in around 16,500 households, of which 14,000 received ECO measures for the first time. (Tables 1.1, 1.2 and Chart 1).

ECO3 Surplus Actions carried over to ECO4

If a supplier achieved savings that exceeded its ECO3 obligations, then it could apply to move excess measures to count towards its ECO4 obligations instead, if certain criteria were met. Details on these criteria are provided in Ofgem's ECO4 Guidance on supplier administration[1]. All surplus actions were required to be notified to Ofgem by 30 June 2023. There were 60,700 ECO3 surplus actions in total which are now categorised as ECO4. While the delivery of these measures occurred between October 2018 and March 2022, the measures count towards the ECO4 obligation, which commenced from April 2022.

[1] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/energy-company-obligation-eco4-guidance-supplier-administration

2. ECO Measures by Type

Tables 1.3 to 1.7 and 3.1 to 4.5

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

Key Headlines

- Of the 4.3 million measures installed under ECO, 53 per cent have been insulation and 47 per cent have been heating and micro-generation measures.
- In quarter 2 (April to June) 2025, the most common measure group was 'Other Heating', with 35,500 measures installed, the majority (96 per cent) of which were heating controls.
- Around half (49 per cent) of all ECO4 measures installed have been heating controls.

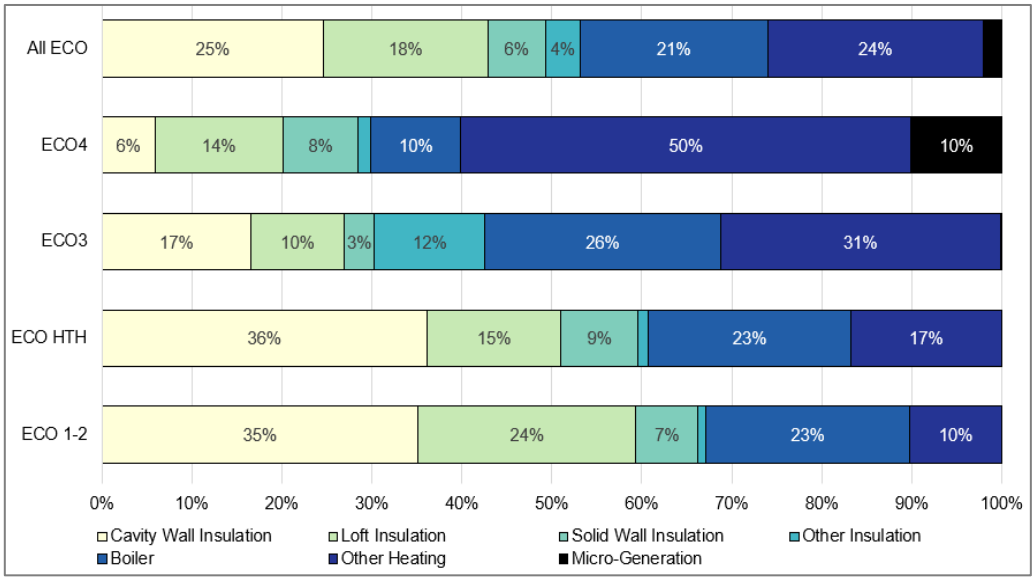
Measures by Type

Of all notified ECO measures installed to the end of quarter 2 2025, around 53 per cent were insulation measures and 47 per cent were heating and micro-generation measures (Table 1.7).

ECO4 adopts a whole-house approach to energy efficiency improvement whereby multiple measures are installed in a property following a full assessment of the home's needs. Many homes eligible for the scheme must have an insulation measure installed before heating measures can be installed. More information can be found in the ECO4 delivery guidance published by Ofgem[2].

Under ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 Surplus Actions), the share of heating and micro-generation measures has increased, with 70 per cent of ECO4 measures being heating and micro-generation measures[3], compared to around 57 per cent for ECO3 and 33 per cent in ECO1 and 2. For ECO4 to the end of quarter 2 2025, boilers represented 10 per cent of measures installed with a further 50 per cent from other heating measures[4] (of which 97 per cent were heating controls[5]) and 10 per cent from micro-generation measures[6]. Heating control measures make up 49 per cent of total ECO4 measures installed to the end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 1.6). The share of insulation measures has decreased with each iteration of the scheme, with 67 per cent of ECO1 and 2 measures being insulation compared to 30 per cent under ECO4. (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Share of all ECO measures installed, by measure type, by ECO phase, up to end June 2025 (Table 1.7)



[2] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/energy-company-obligation-eco4-guidance-delivery

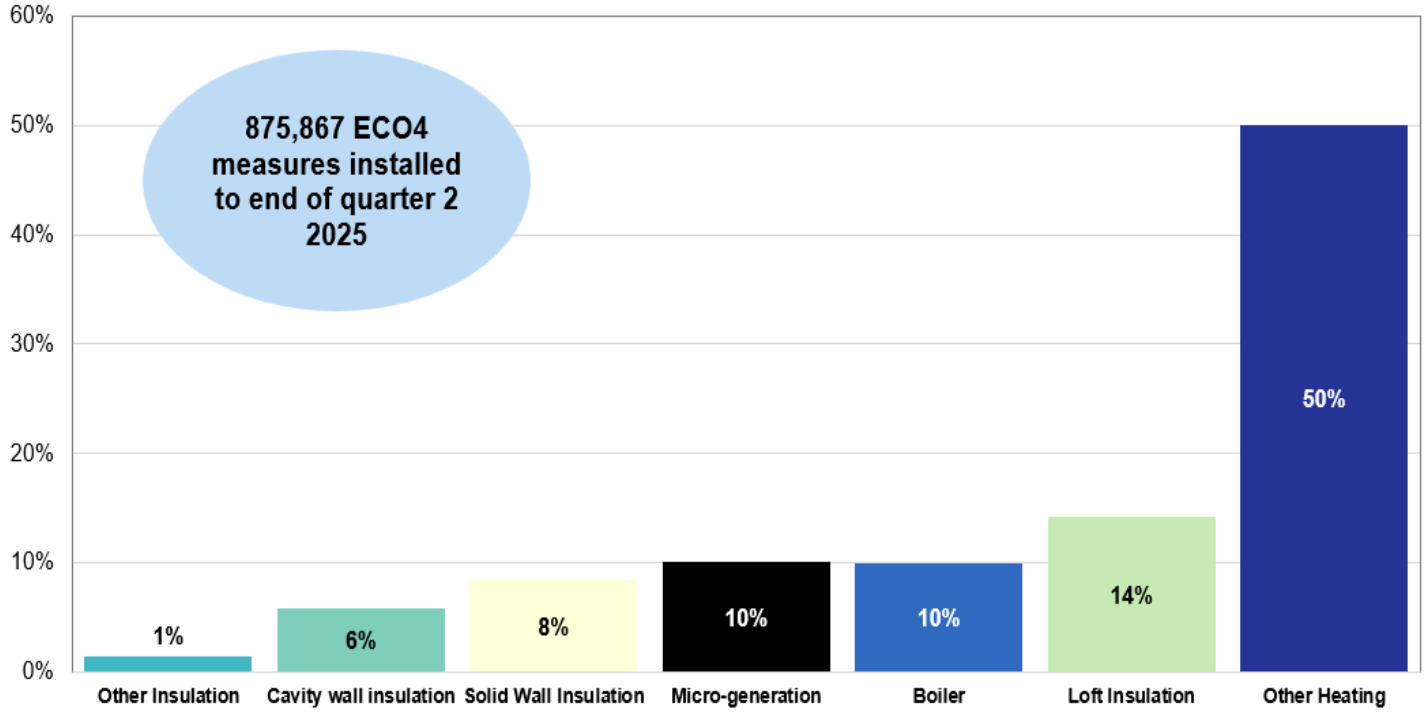
[3] Heating and micro-generation measures include the Boiler, Micro-Generation and Other Heating categories

[4] Includes electric storage heating, heating control and district heating measures.

[5] Includes compensation, programmer & room thermostat, smart thermostat, thermostatic radiator valves (TRV) and time and temperature zone control (TTZC).

[6] Includes air source heat pumps and solar PV.

Chart 3: Measures installed by type as proportions of total ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim and ECO4 Surplus Actions) measures installed, to end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 1.6)[7]



Innovation Measures

Similar to ECO3, under ECO4 suppliers can deliver up to 10 per cent of their obligation through Innovation measures. Innovation measures[8] are measures that demonstrate an improvement over comparable measures currently deliverable under ECO, subject to technical assessment. Since the first measures were approved by Ofgem in March 2019, around 47,200 innovation measures have been installed. (Tables 1.3 and 1.4).

Across ECO4, 39,900 innovation measures have been installed. Delivery of innovation measures under ECO4 was slow in the first few months. Overall, innovation measures under ECO4 have accounted for around five per cent of measures installed. (Table 1.4).

Of all ECO4 innovation measures installed, heating controls have accounted for the highest proportion at 44 per cent, with cavity wall insulation at 16 per cent, micro-generation at 29 per cent and solid wall insulation at 11 per cent. (Table 1.6).

Flexible Eligibility

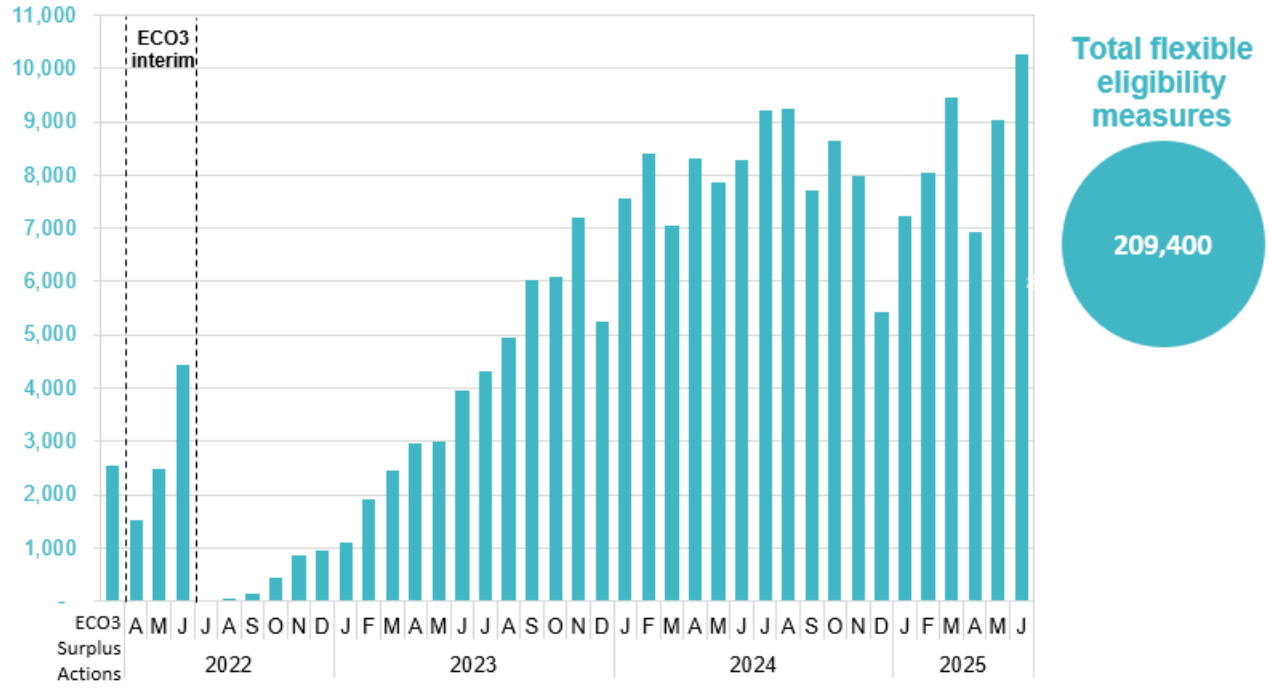
Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the 'Flexible Eligibility' mechanism (Flex). The Affordable Warmth Obligation is measured through estimated bill savings and up to 25 per cent of the ECO3 lifetime bill savings could be delivered through 'Flexible Eligibility'. The 'Flexible Eligibility' rules changed under ECO4 and suppliers can now deliver up to 50 per cent of their obligation through this mechanism.

Since the introduction of 'Flexible Eligibility', 419,500 measures have been delivered through this aspect of the scheme up to the end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 3.5). Under ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 Surplus Actions), 209,400 measures have been installed under 'Flexible Eligibility'. The ECO3 interim period, April 2022 to June 2022, saw a steady rise in Flex measures each month, with Flex measures making up 27 per cent of total measures installed over that three-month period. The month following the end of ECO3 interim, July 2022, saw Flex measure numbers drop to close to zero as ECO4 began. The first six months of ECO4-only delivery saw Flex measures account for six per cent of total delivery. Since then, Flex measures have

[7] Percentages in the chart are rounded to nearest whole number and may not sum to 100%.
[8] Guidance on innovation measures can be found here.

generally grown over the course of ECO4, reaching a new monthly high for Flex delivery in June 2025, with around 10,300 Flex measures installed in that month. (Table 1.4 and Chart 4).

Chart 4: Number of ECO4 Flexible Eligibility Measures by installation month, to end June 2025 (Table 1.4)



Multiple Measures

Since the start of ECO, an average of 1.68 measures were installed per household receiving measures. This ratio has increased from 1.22 at the end of ECO1 (March 2015), to 1.26 at the end of both ECO2 (March 2017) and at the end of ECO HTH (September 2018), to 1.45 at the end of ECO3 (March 2022). (Table 1.1)

ECO4 has seen a large increase in the number of measures installed per household. The growing difference between the number of measures installed and the number of unique households receiving measures through the iterations of ECO can be seen in Chart 5.

Under ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 Surplus Actions), 875,900 measures have been installed in 260,400 households – a rate of 3.36 measures per household. This average has increased from during ECO3, where 1.06 million measures were installed in 574,000 households – a rate of 1.84 measures per household. This increased rate of measures per household reflects the whole-house multiple measure approach of ECO4. (Tables 1.5 and 1.6).

Under ECO4 only (excluding ECO3 Interim and ECO3 Surplus Actions), an average of 4.10 measures have been installed per unique household (Table 1.6).

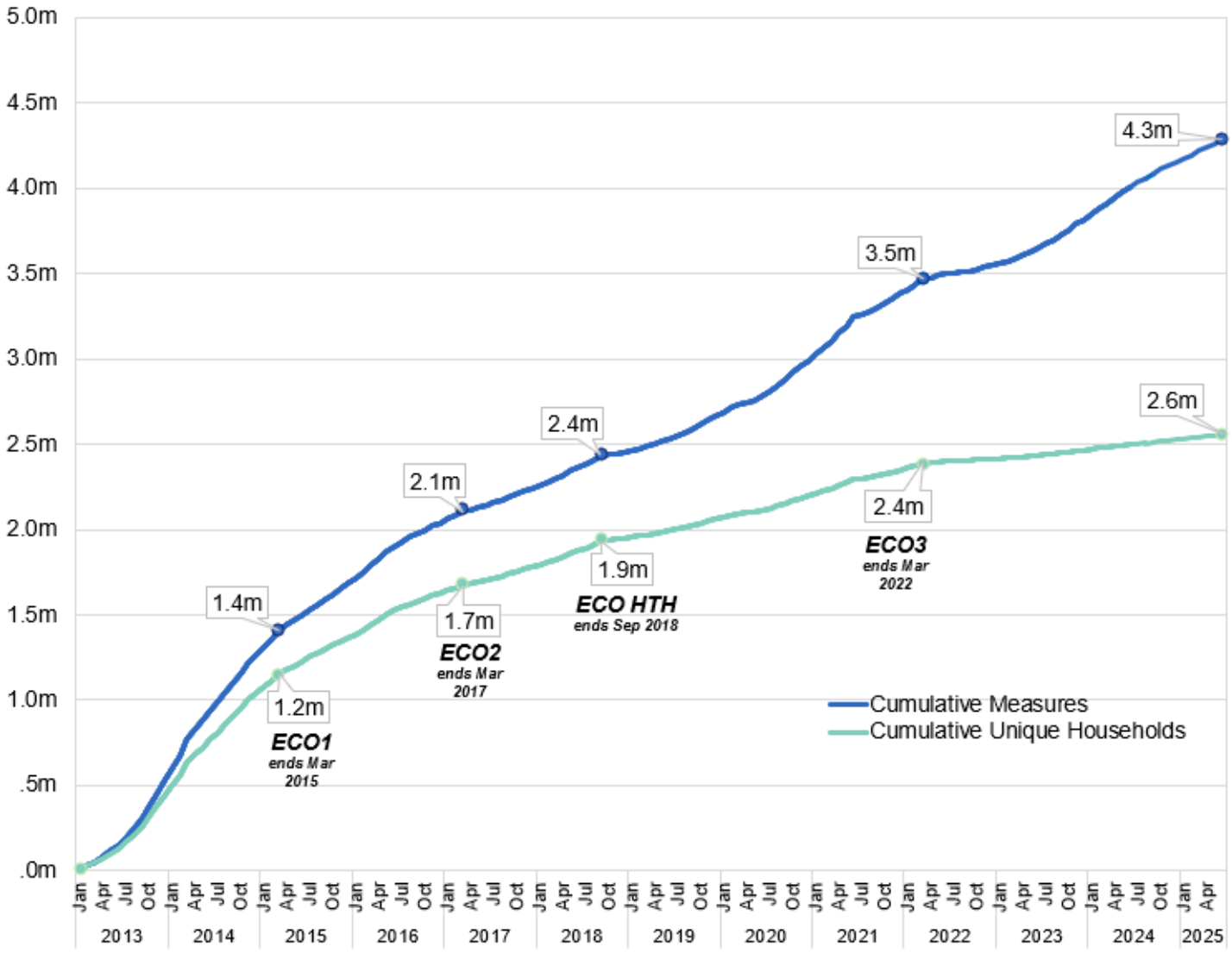
Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR) sub-obligation

Under ECO4, the Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR) target is an equivalent of 90,000 measures installed throughout the scheme. Previously under ECO3, suppliers could meet this requirement through installing solid wall insulation or solid wall alternative measures which achieve the same bill saving as would have been achieved by solid wall insulation. Under ECO4, suppliers can only meet the requirement by installing external or internal solid wall insulation in eligible solid wall premises.

Under ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 Surplus Actions) to the end of quarter 2 2025, around 69,600 measures have been delivered under this sub-obligation. The number of SWMR measures delivered in quarter

2 (April to June) 2025 was around 18 per cent lower than the number of measures reported in the previous quarter (January to March 2025) (Table 1.4).

Chart 5: Cumulative number of ECO measures installed and unique households receiving measures by month, to end of June 2025 (Table 1.1)



3. 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, around 78 per cent of measures were installed in properties using gas as their main fuel type (*including where the fuel type was unknown*).
- The majority of properties (around 72 per cent) to receive measures were houses.
- The most common tenure was owner-occupied, accounting for 70 per cent of ECO households.

ECO measures by property main fuel type

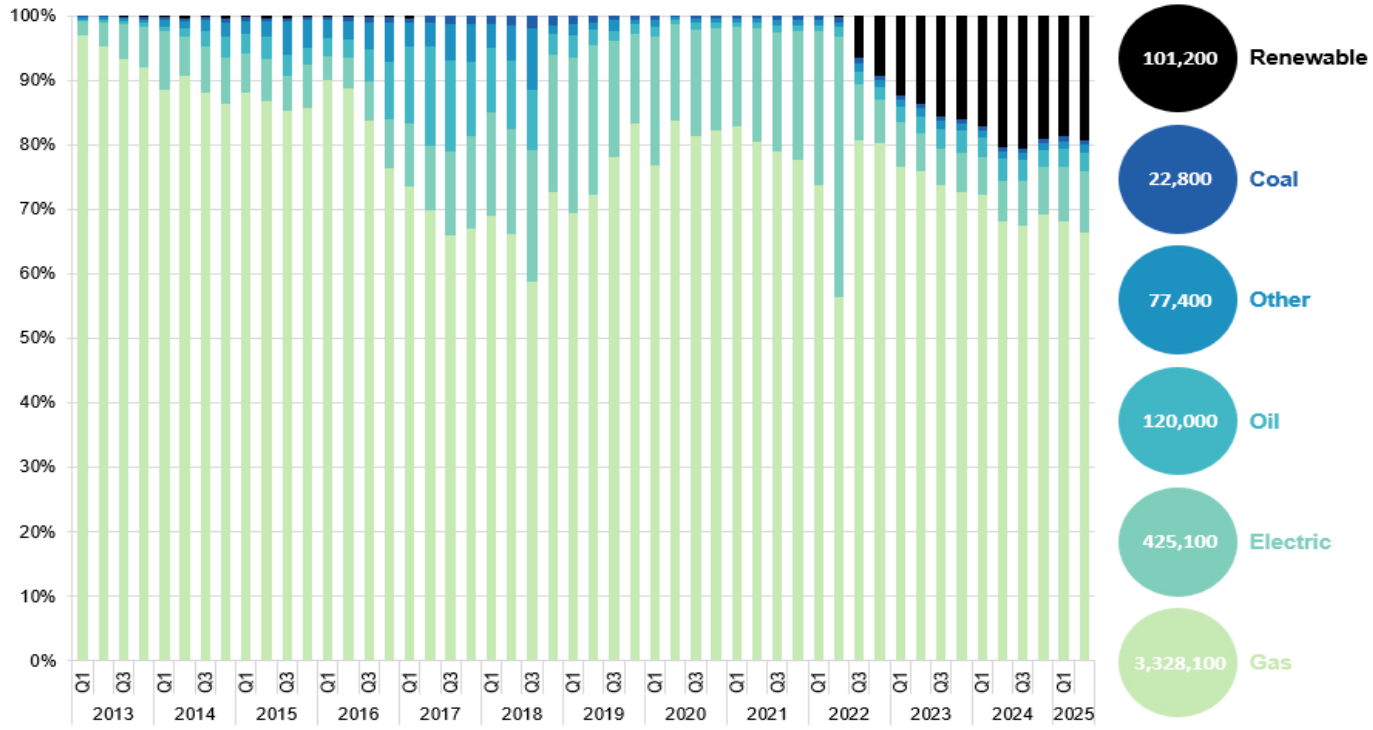
In total, to the end of June 2025, 3.33 million measures (78 per cent) were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type (*including where fuel type unknown*). The fuel type here is the one recorded as the pre-installation main heating source at the property, ahead of the ECO measure being installed. Around five per cent of measures were installed in a property where the main fuel type was 'unknown'[9]. Excluding these properties where the fuel type was unknown, gas was the main property fuel type for 82 per cent of measures installed (Chart 6).

The proportion of properties receiving ECO measures that are gas properties has decreased over the course of the scheme, from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO (Jan to Mar 2013) to 59 per cent in the final quarter of ECO Help-to-Heat (quarter 3, Jul to Sep 2018), before generally rising over subsequent quarters to around 70 to 80 per cent in quarters during ECO3 and ECO4 (excluding those properties with an unknown main fuel type). In the most recent quarters under ECO4, gas properties have accounted for just under 70 per cent of properties receiving an ECO measure (excluding unknown main fuel type properties), as the proportion of renewable heating source (e.g. heat pumps and biomass boilers) properties receiving ECO measures has increased.

Since the start of ECO4 in April 2022, the proportion of properties receiving measures with a renewable heating source has increased, reaching around 19 per cent in quarter 2 2025. This increase can include properties where a renewable heating source has been installed under ECO and subsequent further measures are then counted as being installed in a property with a renewable heating source. (Table 3.2, Chart 6).

[9] These are unknown because under ECO4 suppliers are only required to state the fuel type when a heating measure is installed.

Chart 6: ECO Measures by main fuel type of property (where known), by quarter, to end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 3.2)

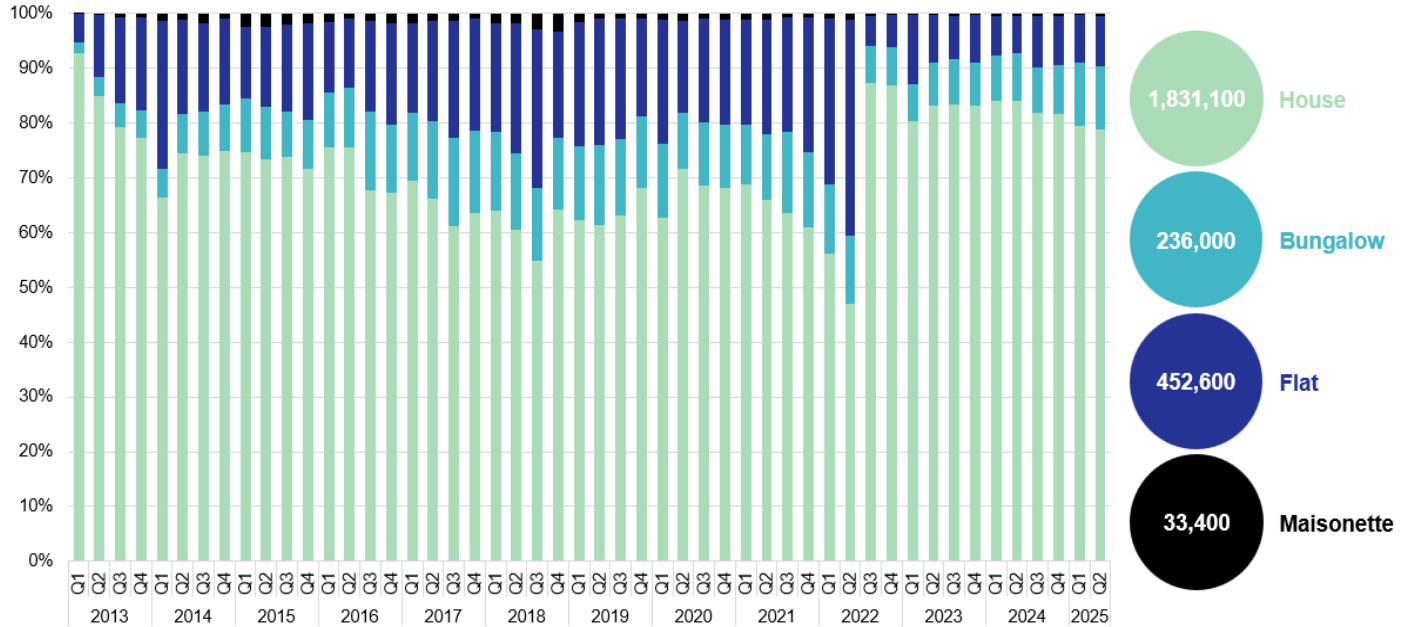


Household receiving measure – property type and tenure

Over the whole of the ECO scheme, around 2.6 million households have received a measure through the scheme. Of these households, 1.8 million properties (72 per cent) were the house property type, with a further 18 per cent of properties flats. In the latest quarter (April to June 2025), 77 per cent of properties receiving a measure were houses, with nine per cent being flats (Table 4.2).

For the whole of ECO, the most common tenure of households receiving measures is owner-occupied, with around 1.8 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. Since the start of ECO4 in April 2022, socially rented households account for 14 per cent of households receiving measures (Table 4.3).

Chart 7: Households in receipt of ECO measures by property type (where known), by quarter, to end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 4.2)



4. ECO Regional

Tables 3.3 to 3.7, 4.1 and 4.4 to 4.5

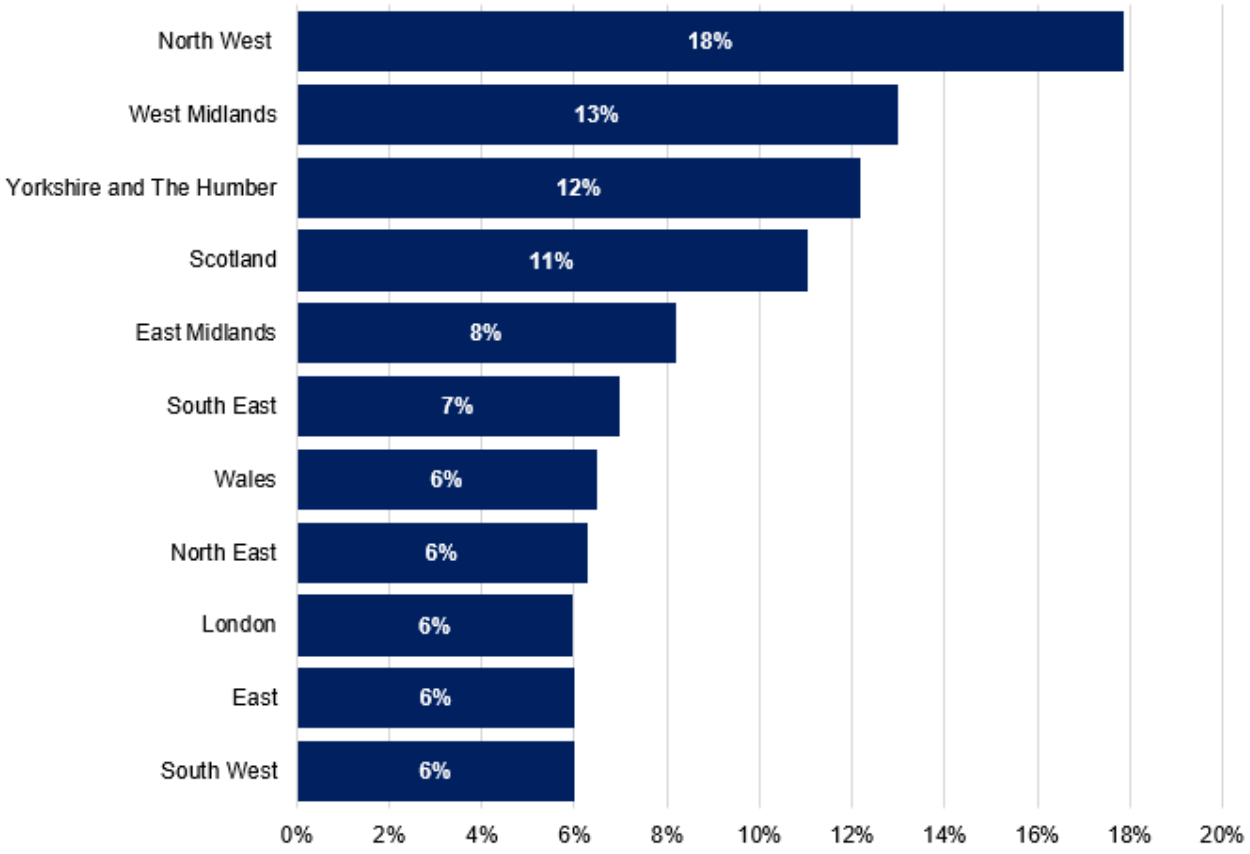
The number of measures installed and households receiving an ECO measure by region, local authority, and parliamentary constituency on a quarterly basis.

Key Headlines

- Across all ECO, nearly one fifth (18 per cent) of measures were installed in the North West of England.
- To date, over nine per cent of all households in Great Britain have had an ECO measure installed.

Regional Trends

Chart 8: ECO measures by region, up to the end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 3.3)

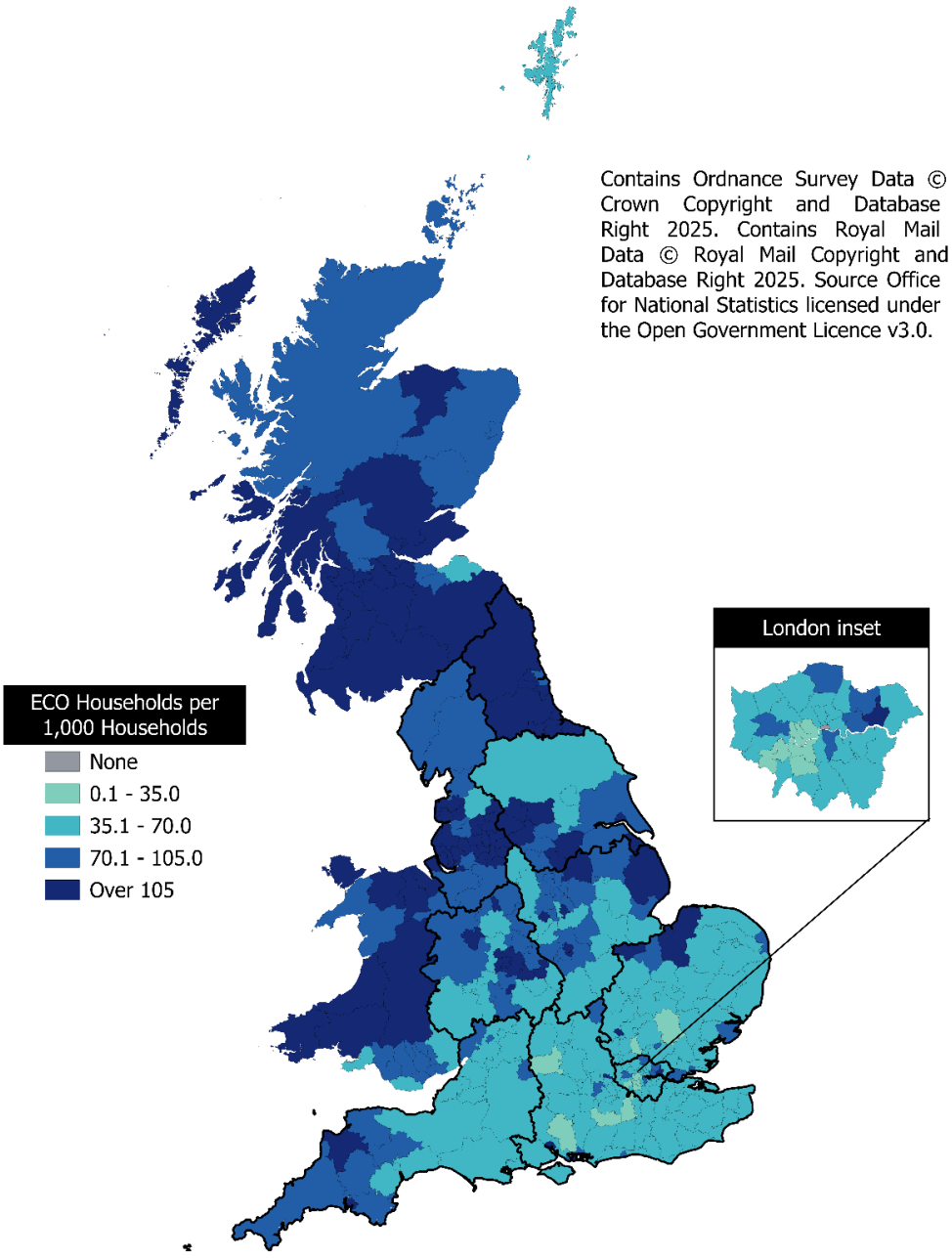


For the second quarter (April to June) of 2025, ECO4 measure delivery by nation or region was:

- 50,900 measures in England, equivalent to 78 per cent of all measures.
- 5,000 measures in Scotland, equivalent to eight per cent of all measures.
- 9,500 measures in Wales, equivalent to 14 per cent of all measures.
- The North West had the highest regional delivery in England, with 12,000 measures installed equivalent to around 18 per cent of all measures for the quarter (Table 3.3).

Since the start of ECO over nine per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO. This is equivalent to around 91 per 1,000 households, up to the end of quarter 2 2025. For England, there were around 87 households upgraded by ECO 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 135 and 127 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households, respectively. There were around 129 ECO households per 1,000 households in Scotland and 99 per 1,000 households in Wales (Map 1, Table 4.1, and Table 4.4).

Map 1: Households in receipt of ECO measures by Local Authority per 1,000 households, to end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 4.4)



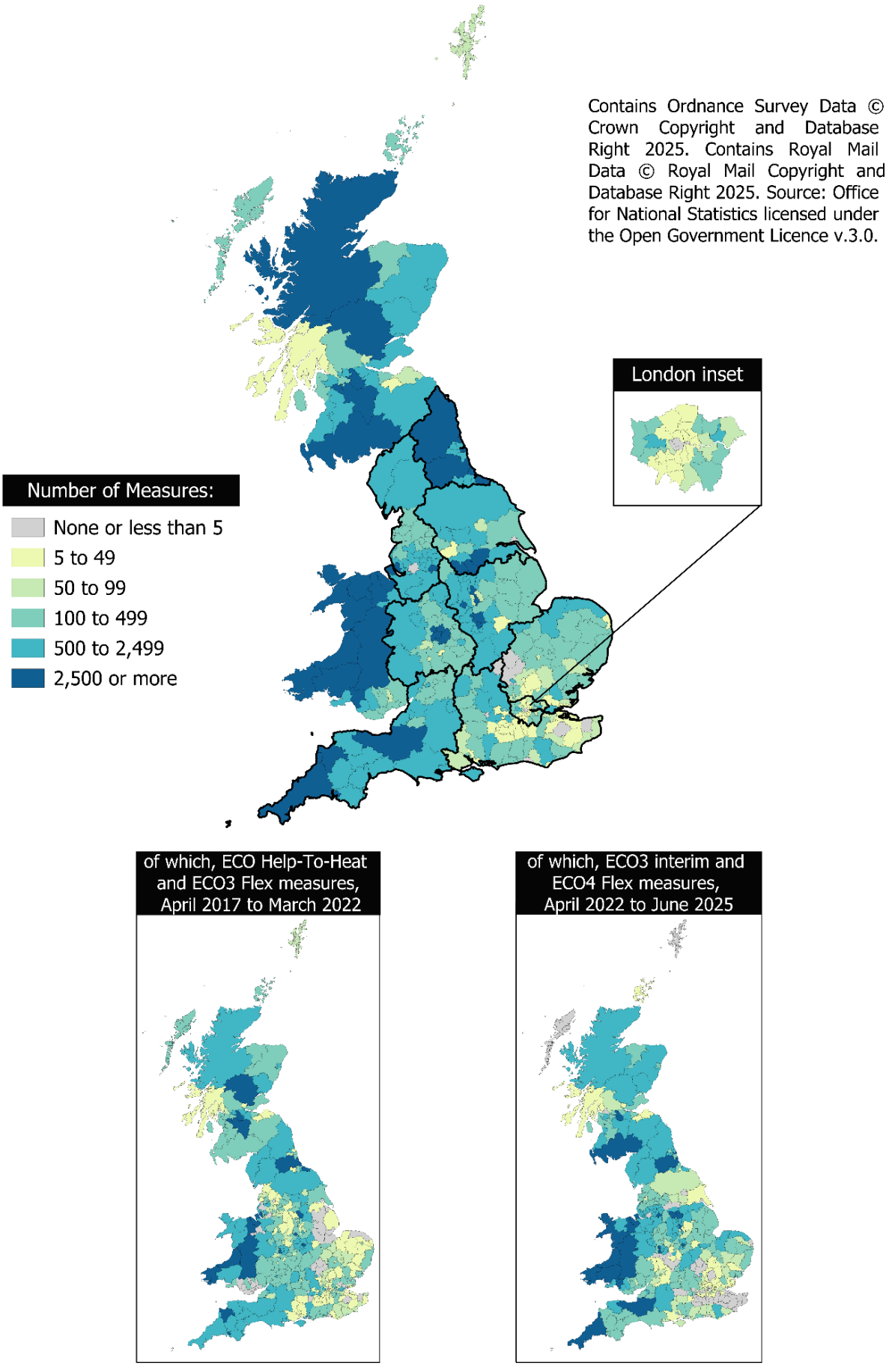
Flexible Eligibility

Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the 'Flexible Eligibility' mechanism (Flex). The Affordable Warmth Obligation is measured through estimated bill savings and up to 25 per cent of the ECO3 lifetime bill savings could be delivered through 'Flexible Eligibility'. The 'Flexible Eligibility' rules changed under ECO4 and suppliers can now deliver up to 50 per cent of their obligation through this mechanism.

To the end of quarter 2 2025, 290 local authorities had 50 or more measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, of which 148 local authorities had over 500 measures installed. The East Midlands and Wales have the highest number of total Flex measures installed of any nation or region, with 16 and 17 per cent of all the Flex measures in Great Britain, respectively. Under ECO4, including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 surplus actions, 313 local authorities have installed measures through Flexible Eligibility. Wales have had the highest

percentage of ECO4 Flex measures installed of any nation or region, at around 24 per cent of all these ECO4 Flex measures (Map 2 and Table 3.5).

Map 2: ECO measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, by Local Authority, to end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 3.5)



5. ECO Costs

Tables 5.1 to 5.5

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

ECO costs are updated in the monthly headline release following a quarterly publication. The figures below are from the June 2025 headline release and will be updated in due course.

Key Headlines

- The total ECO costs reported by suppliers (delivery and administrative) to the end of quarter 1 (January to March) 2025 were around £10.2 billion (*figures not adjusted for inflation*).
- The average cost of delivery under ECO4 is around £22.04 per £ annual bill savings, up to the end of quarter 1 2025.

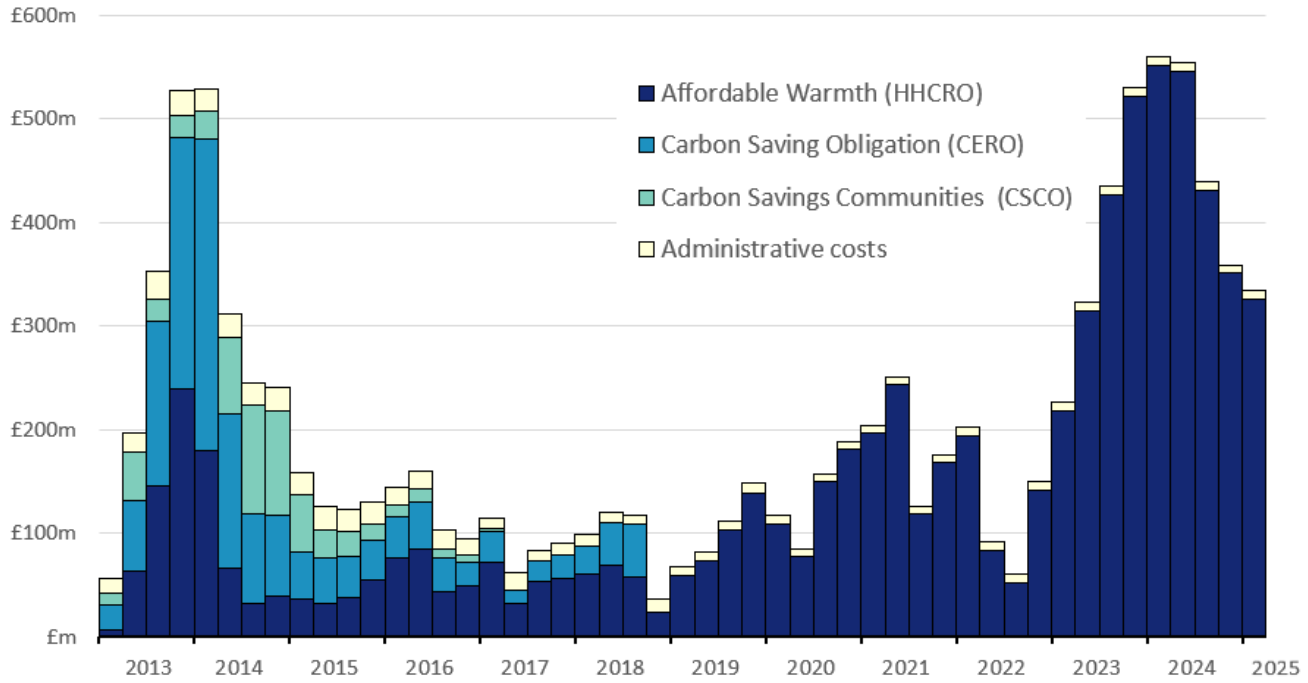
ECO Costs

The total ECO delivery costs, from quarter 1 2013 up to the end of quarter 1 2025, were around £9.6 billion, with an additional £612 million in administrative costs. Therefore, the total cost of ECO up to that date was around £10.2 billion (Table 5.1). The delivery costs for ECO3, quarter 4 2018 up to the end of quarter 1 2022, were £1.8 billion, with an additional £116m in administrative costs (Table 5.4). So far, the delivery costs for ECO4 (*including ECO3 interim*), quarter 2 2022 up to the end of quarter 1 2025, are around £4.0 billion, with an additional £98 million in administrative costs (Table 5.5).

Generally, as measure delivery volumes have varied over the course of ECO since it began in 2013, so the associated delivery costs have followed a similar pattern. However, under ECO4, rising delivery costs have seen the pattern of costs rise faster than the pattern of delivery for the equivalent time (see Charts 1 and 9 and Table 5.1). The previous peak of ECO delivery costs was in the final quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, when costs were just over £500m in both quarters. However, the three quarters from Quarter 4 2023 to Quarter 2 2024 all surpassed those previous highs, with the peak quarter in Quarter 1 2024, at £551m. This reflected a sharply rising trend of reported delivery costs under ECO4 up until the middle of 2024. Quarterly delivery costs since then have reduced, with Quarter 1 2025 around £326m, as measure delivery numbers also reduced over that time. (Table 5.1 and Chart 9) (*figures not adjusted for inflation*).

Up to the end of March 2025, the overall average cost of delivering the ECO4 obligation was around £22.04 per £ annual bill savings, down from £22.36 to the end of December 2024 (Table 5.3).

Chart 9: ECO costs, by obligation, by quarter, up to end quarter 1 2025 (Table 5.1)



6. Benefits Monitoring

Table 2.3
The estimated annual bill savings from measures installed and projects completed through ECO4.

Key Headlines

- The total estimated annual bill savings under ECO4 HHCRO to the end of June 2025 were £161.1m.
- Under ECO4 Flex, the total estimated annual bill savings were £38.7m.
- Under the EFG minimum requirement, the total estimated annual bill savings were £139.7m.

Under ECO4, each measure installed, or project completed receives a score which determines the contribution made towards a supplier's Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO). The scores are based on the estimated annual bill saving achieved by a measure or package of measures when installed in a domestic premises. Suppliers are required to achieve a total of £224.3 million in annual bill savings. Of the measures installed, around 97 per cent have a score assigned so far, so actual progress towards the obligation is likely to be higher than this report indicates.

To the end of June 2025, the total estimated annual bill savings from measures installed under ECO4 HHCRO were £161.1m. This includes savings from measures installed under ECO3 Interim and measures installed prior to April 2022 under ECO3 that have been re-elected as ECO4 measures. (Table 2.3).

Suppliers can deliver up to 50 per cent of their obligation through the optional ECO4 Flexibility (ECO4 Flex) route. To the end of June 2025, the total estimated bill savings from measures installed under ECO4 Flex were £38.7m. (Table 2.3).

Suppliers must upgrade a minimum equivalent of 150,000 private tenure band E, F, G homes under ECO4, known as the EFG minimum requirement. This total does not include surplus actions, in-fill measures or ECO3 interim measures. To the end of June 2025, the total estimated bill savings under the EFG minimum requirement were £139.7m. (Table 2.3).

7. Green Deal

Table 6.1

The Green Deal (GD) scheme has now been closed to new plans (installations and loans).

This section therefore shows the number of Green Deal Plans. Table 6.1 contains monthly data up to July 2025, but in Chart 10 only complete quarters are shown. The Green Deal (GD) was a government initiative designed to help homeowners install energy efficiency measures into their properties; with the costs of these measures paid back through their energy bill over a period of time; this is in the form of a Green Deal Finance Plan (GD Plan).

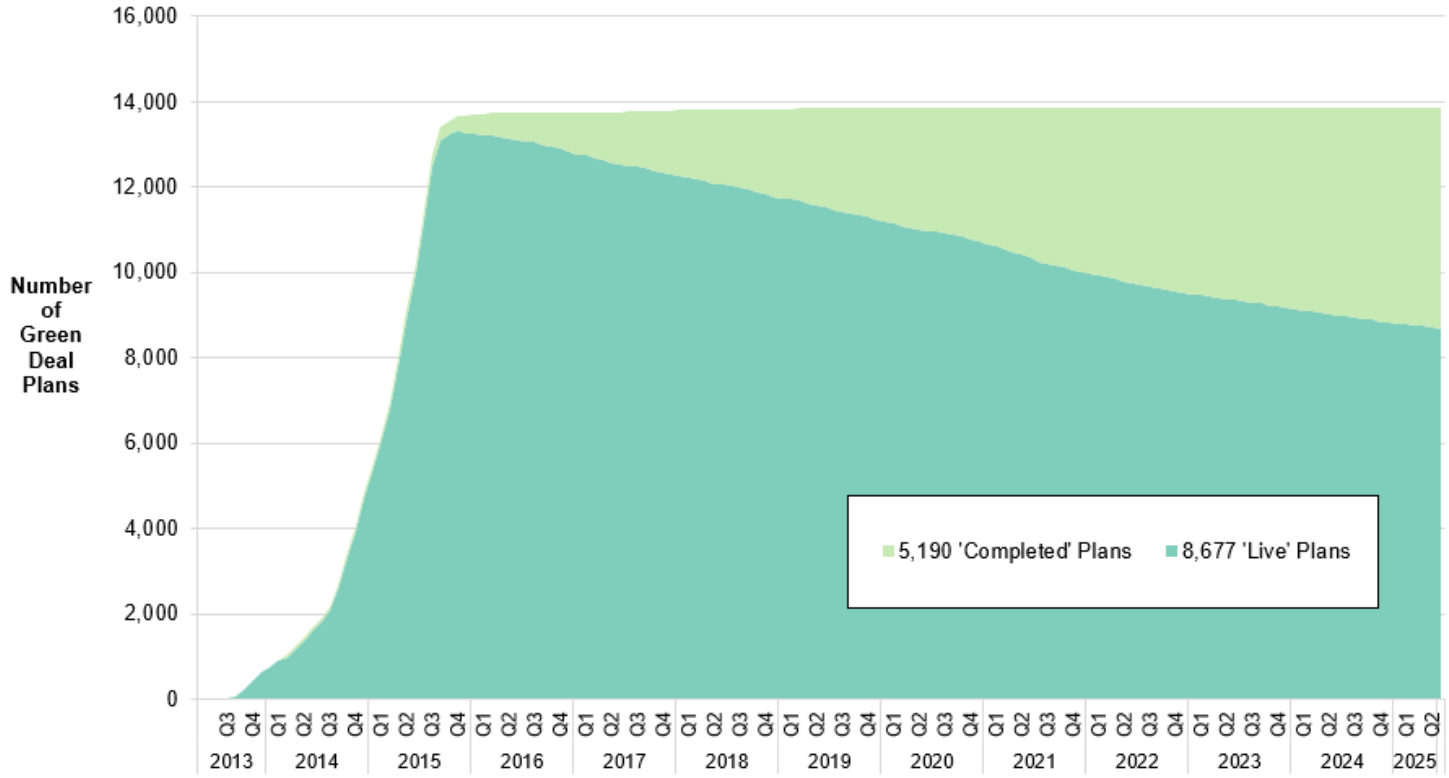
Key Headlines

- There are a total of 13,867 Green Deal Plans.
- Around 38 per cent of plans classified as ‘Completed’ at the end of July 2025.
- In the last three months (May 2025 - July 2025) 106 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 July 2025. Of these, 8,640 were ‘Live’ (all measures installed) and 5,227 were 'Completed' (all measures installed and paid off). At the end of July 2025, around 62 per cent of all plans were 'Live'.

Over the last three months (May 2025 - July 2025) 106 plans were ‘completed’, compared to 62 completions in the previous three months (February 2025 - April 2025) (Table 6.1).

Chart 10: Domestic Green Deal Plans, by ‘Live’ or ‘Completed’ status, by quarter, to end of quarter 2 2025 (Table 6.1)



8. Technical Information

Data in this release

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

- Ofgem for ECO data – scheme administrator collects data from energy companies on ECO delivery.
- Green Deal Central Charge Database – administer and manage Green Deal Plans

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 June 2025. The quarterly reports are now published earlier but the ECO costs data for the latest quarter are not yet available as further data quality assurance is carried out. ECO Cost data is included in this release up to March 2025.

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 DESNZ statistical revisions policy sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

Scheme Information

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

The Green Deal (GD) scheme has now been closed to new plans (installations and loans). GD was a government initiative designed to help homeowners install energy efficiency measures into their properties, with the costs of these measures paid back through their energy bill over a period of time; this is in the form of a Green Deal Finance Plan (GD Plan). Statistics on the number of GD Plans continue to be reported on in this release.

Definitions

The Energy Company Obligation requires the larger energy suppliers to achieve savings in homes: CERO & CSCO were measured in terms of lifetime carbon savings, HHCRO is measured in terms of estimated bill savings.

Energy Suppliers are set targets for each phase of the scheme based on two criteria: the number of customers that they have and the amount of energy that they supply to domestic properties in Great Britain. This threshold remained the same for ECO1, 2 & Help-to-Heat but tightened through ECO3. Targets for ECO4 have remained the same as ECO3. The criteria for ECO4 are as follows:

- Number of domestic customers must be 150,000 or more
- 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. The ECO4 Phases are as follows:

- Phase 1: 27 July 2022 to 31 March 2023
- Phase 2: 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024
- Phase 3: 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025
- Phase 4: 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Within the Energy Company Obligation there are sub-obligations

Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	This covered the installation of measures like solid wall and hard-to-treat cavity wall insulation, which ordinarily cannot be financed solely through Green Deal Plans. From April 2017 this included a rural sub-obligation where at least 15 per cent of a supplier's CERO for Help-to-Heat must be achieved in rural areas. (**Closed end September 2018**)
Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO)	This provided insulation measures to households in specified areas of low income. This included provision that 15 per cent of each supplier's obligation be used to upgrade more hard-to-reach low-income households in rural areas. (**Closed end March 2017**)
Affordable Warmth[10] *(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 ECO is based on HHCRO. The ECO4 obligation is measured in terms of annual bill savings (previously measured in terms of lifetime savings).
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.

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

9. Further Information

Recent publications of interest

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

Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery and Home Upgrade Grant statistics
For statistics monitoring the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery and Home Upgrade Grant schemes 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.

Great British Insulation Scheme statistics
For statistics monitoring the Great British Insulation Scheme across Great Britain, see the Great British Insulation Scheme 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 2024, 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 18th September 2025 and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures up to the end of July 2025.

On 27th March 2025, the annual detailed statistical release was published. This contains additional estimates on insulation across Great Britain.

The next quarterly release is planned for publication at 9.30am on 27th November 2025.

National statistics

This is an accredited official statistics publication. Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) in June 2014. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics and should be labelled 'accredited official statistics'.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.

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 DESNZ 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 DESNZ 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.

Contact

- Responsible statistician: Tom Joss
- Email: EnergyEfficiency.Stats@energysecurity.gov.uk
- Media enquiries: 020 7215 1000

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

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