Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Energy Consumption in the UK 2025: 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.

In this document

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 which 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, some being over 10 years old. 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).

Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption is the direct consumption of fuels whereas primary consumption 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.
- 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. Data on blast furnace gas consumption can be found within Table C6.

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 suppliers, 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, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39
Construction	41-43

Table C3.1: Industrial consumption at 2-digit SIC level

- Tables C3.1 and C3.2 provide a further breakdown of industry sub-sector data (from Table C2) into SIC divisions (2-digit SIC codes).
- Table C3.1 displays a full breakdown of the 2-digit SIC code consumption for the most recent year of data presented in ECUK.
- The proportions used to allocate consumption into SIC codes are derived from estimates of industrial energy usage shown in the Industry Reference Tables.

- Two different reference tables are presented; Reference Table A which provides the estimates for 2017-2020, and Reference Table B which provides the estimates for 2021 onwards. Reference Table B was first introduced in the 2025 edition of ECUK.
- Bioenergy & waste and SIC codes 33, 37 and 39 are included in the estimates from 2021 onwards (due to the implementation of Reference Table B), but are unavailable for earlier data as these were not included in the original analysis used to generate Reference Table A.
- No data on Heat used in industry is available, therefore SIC code breakdowns are unavailable for Heat in Tables C3.1 and C3.2.

Table C3.2 – Industrial consumption at 2-digit SIC level – unpivoted

- Table C3.2 presents a full time series of the 2-digit SIC code level consumption figures presented in flat-file format. See Table C3.1 for further details.

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	84-88
Commercial & Miscellaneous	45-47, 49-51 (part[1]), 52-53, 55-56, 58-66, 68-75, 77-82, 90-99
Agriculture	01-03

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.

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

Table C7: Transport energy consumption: further breakdowns

- These data provide an estimate of which sectors are consuming fuel for transportation purposes (from total transport consumption in C1), and also a breakdown of road energy consumption into passenger and freight. From ECUK 2025 the road transport additional breakdown has been moved from Table C1 to Table C7.
- 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.
  - 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.
- The road transport additional breakdown for petroleum and bioenergy & waste is calculated using data 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 are included within these estimates for the first time in ECUK 2025, and are derived from the methodologies used to generate the DUKES estimates for these fuels, which use Department for Transport data as an input. See Electricity statistics: data sources and methodologies and Energy Trends: June 2025, special feature article - Methodology changes: gas.

Table C8: Road transport energy use by vehicle type, split by diesel 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.

Industry reference tables

- These tables show the proportions used to generate the industrial consumption estimates at the 2-digit SIC code level that are shown in Tables C3.1 and C3.2.
- Reference Table A (referred to as Reference Table 2 in previous versions of ECUK) was informed by the results of the ONS Purchases Inquiry produced in 2007. This table was the only industry reference table in use in ECUK up to and including ECUK 2024. From ECUK 2025 onwards the reference table methodology has been updated (see next bullet) and Reference Table A is now only used for industrial consumption estimates up to and including 2020 data.
- For ECUK 2025 a new reference table (Reference Table B) has been included and is used for the SIC division estimates for 2021 data onwards. This new table is based on up-to-date analysis of Emissions

Trading Scheme (ETS) and Climate Change Agreements (CCA) data. See Energy Trends: June 2025, special feature articles for further information.

- 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.
- Further information can be found via the Office for National Statistics website.

Heat pumps

ECUK 2025 presents estimates of the electricity consumed by heat pumps for the first time.

Generation from heat pumps is not measured directly, therefore estimates are calculated using a combination of an established methodology, other data sets and assumptions; the stock of heat pumps, the average capacity and hours of operation, and the Seasonal Performance Factor (SPF). The SPF is a measure of the efficiencies of heat pumps based on how much ambient heat is generated compared to the electricity consumed by the heat pump. For statistics relating to heat pumps published in DUKES and ECUK, DESNZ has adopted the international standard methodology detailed in the UN Energy Statistics Compilers Manual (box 6.5 on page 115), which is in turn based on Annex VII of The European Union Directive..

The first step of the calculation for electricity consumed is to estimate the total generation (Q_{usable}) by heat pumps including ambient heat;

$$Q_{usable} \text{ (GWh)} = C * N_{inst} * H_{HP}$$

Where: C Average capacity (GW)

               N_{inst} Stock of heat pumps

               H_{HP} Average hours of operation

Total generation is then apportioned between ambient heat and electricity consumed by the heat pumps using the SPF;

$$\text{Ambient Heat (GWh)} = Q_{usable} * (1 - 1/SPF)$$

$$\text{Electricity consumed by the heat pump} = Q_{usable} * (1/SPF)$$

The stock of heat pumps is estimated using annual heat pump sales data, alongside an assumption for average lifespan to deduce the proportion of new installs versus replacements. This differs from other DESNZ statistics (e.g. Heat Pump Deployment statistics which includes only government supported installations). Work is underway to develop the DESNZ heat pump deployment statistics to cover additional heat pumps such as those in new-build properties and those installed without government support. As that work progresses, we will keep the heat pump electricity consumption methodology under review and will incorporate updated heat pump installations data as appropriate.

The DESNZ Renewables methodology note provides information of the assumptions used in these calculations.

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 2000 as the reference year 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 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.

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

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[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 KI8M: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 2024 are calculated, where C_Y = Energy consumption in year Y and O_Y = Output in year Y:

Impact of change in output, $\delta_O = \left(\dfrac{O_{2024}}{O_{2000}} \times C_{2000}\right) - C_{2000}$

Impact of change in intensity, $\delta_I = (C_{2024} - C_{2000}) - \delta_O$

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 directed 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

- Table P5 has not been produced for ECUK 2025 as we are conducting a review to ensure the calculations are methodologically sound and the outputs continue to meet user needs. For further information, or to provide feedback on your usage of the Table P5 data please contact energy.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk.

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 Energy Security and Net Zero in 2015 (previously Department for Energy and Climate Change and then Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy).

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 mostly sourced from the sectoral data within Tables U3-U6.
- The unknown (heat) category contains all bioenergy & waste and heat consumption, while unknown (other) contains unclassified and construction industrial consumption (for which end use breakdowns are not available). These are included in Table U2 alongside transport consumption by fuel type from ECUK Consumption Table C1 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.
- From ECUK 2025 the electricity – lighting estimates have been updated to more accurately capture the reduce in electricity requirement through the introduction of more energy-efficient lightbulbs.

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 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 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in 2015 (previously Department for Energy and Climate Change and then Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

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[3]. Industry characteristics that have changed since then may not be fully represented in the data.

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[3] SIC codes 33, 37 and 39 were added to this table in ECUK 2025 to maintain consistency with the ECUK consumption tables. In the absence of other data, the end use splits for these were assumed to be consistent with those for the other SIC divisions within the other industries DUKES category.

Electrical products

The Electrical Products tables have been discontinued as of the 2025 edition of ECUK.

As part of a regular review process, a thorough assessment was carried out to evaluate whether the outputs from these tables continue to meet user needs and uphold the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

This review identified several concerns relating to the underlying models used to generate the data.

The Electrical Products tables were based on modelled estimates of energy consumption and appliance stock for a range of domestic and non-domestic electrical appliances. These models were originally developed for specific policy purposes, and some were not owned by DESNZ. With the exception of a small number of specific product groups (e.g. lighting) most models have not been updated for many years. As a result, the outputs do not adequately reflect ongoing changes in appliance efficiency, ownership trends, or technological development.

Due to the age of the models there is limited availability of the detailed assumptions used in their creation, and DESNZ does not have access to documentation for any models it does not own. While the models were fit for their original purpose, they are no longer considered appropriate for use as the source for annual updating of the data within the Electrical Products tables. Continued publication of the figures in their current format risks misleading users as to the quality and accuracy of the data. As a result, the Electrical Products section has been withdrawn from ECUK.