UK Government

Household Energy Efficiency

Great Britain, Quarter 4 (October to December) 2025

About this release

The latest quarterly statistics (to Q4 (Oct-Dec) 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.

Quarters referred to in the publication are calendar quarters, i.e. October to December is referred to as Q4.

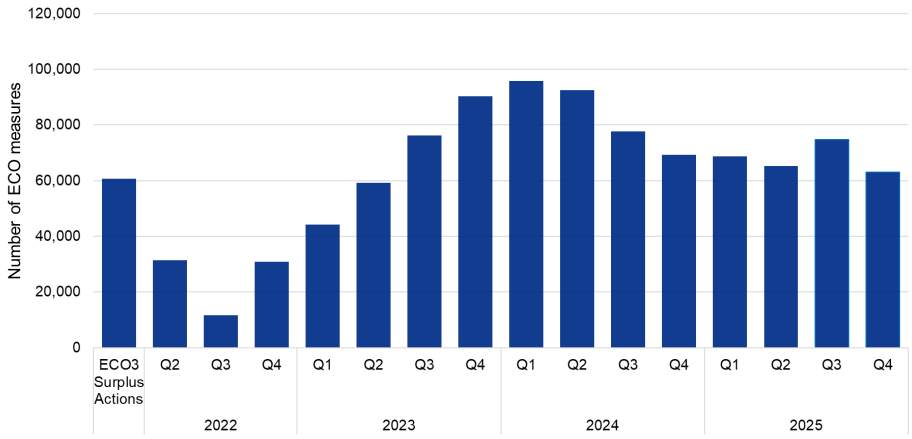
Data tables

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 Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

ECO4 measures installed by quarter, up to end of Q4 2025



Headlines:

- Around 4.4 million measures have been installed in 2.6 million households through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), to the end of December 2025.
- Under ECO4, just over 1 million measures have been installed in around 298,000 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 Q4 (Oct-Dec) 2025, around 63,100 measures were installed, a 16% decrease compared to Q3 (Jul-Sep) 2025, but a similar level to Q2 (Apr-Jun) 2025.
- Under ECO4 to the end of Q4 2025, measures categorised as ‘Other heating’ (heating controls, electric storage heating, and district heating measures) represented 50% of measures installed (of which 97% were heating controls), followed by loft insulation at 14%.
- To the end of December 2025, the total estimated annual bill savings from measures installed under ECO4 obligation were £210.5m.

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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.

Headlines:

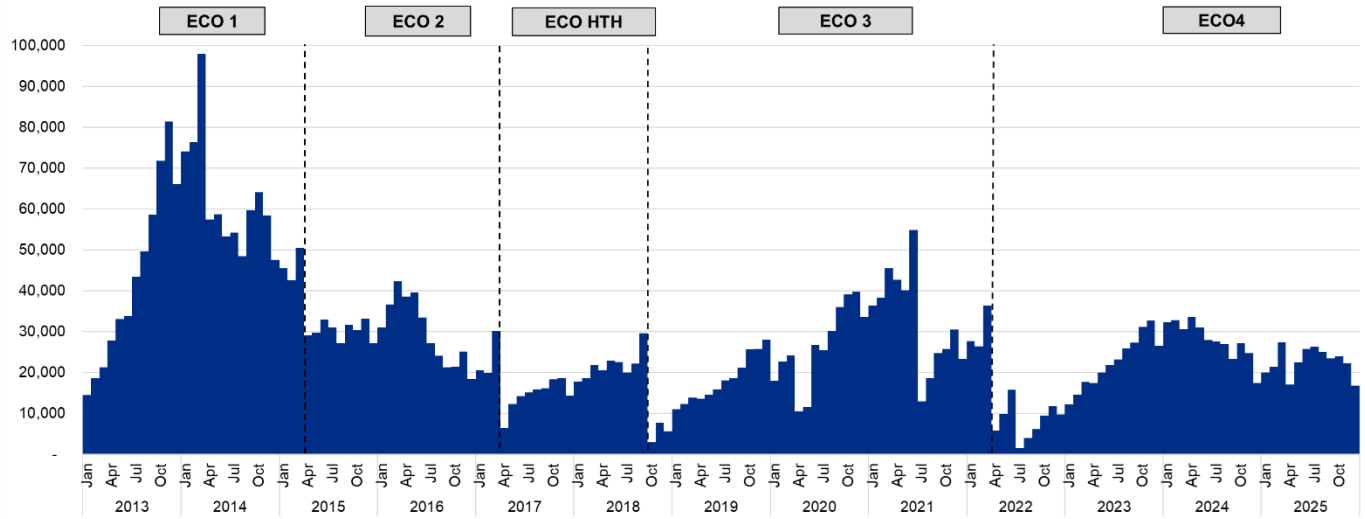
- 4.4 million measures have been installed in 2.6 million households under ECO.
- 1.01 million measures have been installed under ECO4.
- In Q4 (Oct-Dec) 2025, around 63,100 measures were installed in around 18,200 households, of which 15,100 received ECO measures for the first time.

ECO trends

ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim) began in Q2 (Apr-Jun) 2022, initially delivering an average of 10,400 measures per month in that quarter. This was down from 30,200 at the end of ECO3. Delivery picked up through 2023 and early 2024, peaking at 33,600 in April 2024, then declined slightly. In December 2025, 16,800 measures were delivered (a 25% decrease from 22,300 in November). This was a similar decrease to that one between November 2024 and December 2024 (30%).

More than 20,000 measures have been delivered in most months during 2025.

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



ECO3 Surplus Actions carried over to ECO4

If a supplier achieved savings that exceeded its ECO3 obligations, it could transfer surplus measures to ECO4, provided certain criteria were met[1]. All surplus actions (there were 60,700) had to be notified to Ofgem by 30 June 2023. Although these measures were delivered between October 2018 and March 2022, they now count towards ECO4, which began in April 2022.

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

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.

Headlines:

- Of the 4.4 million measures installed under ECO, 52% are insulation measures and 48% are heating and micro-generation measures.
- In Q4 (Oct-Dec) 2025, the most common measure group installed was 'other heating' measures, with 31,700 installed. 94% of these were heating controls.
- 49% of all ECO4 measures installed have been heating controls.
- 24,100 measures were delivered via Flexible Eligibility in Q4 2025. This was 38% of all measures installed in that quarter.

Measures by type

ECO4 uses a whole-house approach to energy efficiency improvement, installing multiple measures after a full assessment of the home's needs. Many eligible homes must have insulation installed before heating measures[2].

Of all notified ECO measures installed to the end of Q4 2025, around 52% were insulation measures and 48% were heating and micro-generation measures (Table 1.7).

There were 1.01 million measures installed under ECO4 to the end of Q4 2025 (including ECO3 Interim and Surplus Actions). 71% of these measures are heating and micro-generation[3], up from 57% in ECO3 and 33% in ECO1 and 2. In ECO4 by the end of Q4 2025, boilers made up 10% of measures, other heating[4] (mainly heating controls[5]) 50%, and micro-generation[6] 11%. Heating controls alone account for 49% of ECO4 measures. The share of insulation measures has dropped from 67% in ECO1 and 2 to 29% in ECO4 (Chart 2).

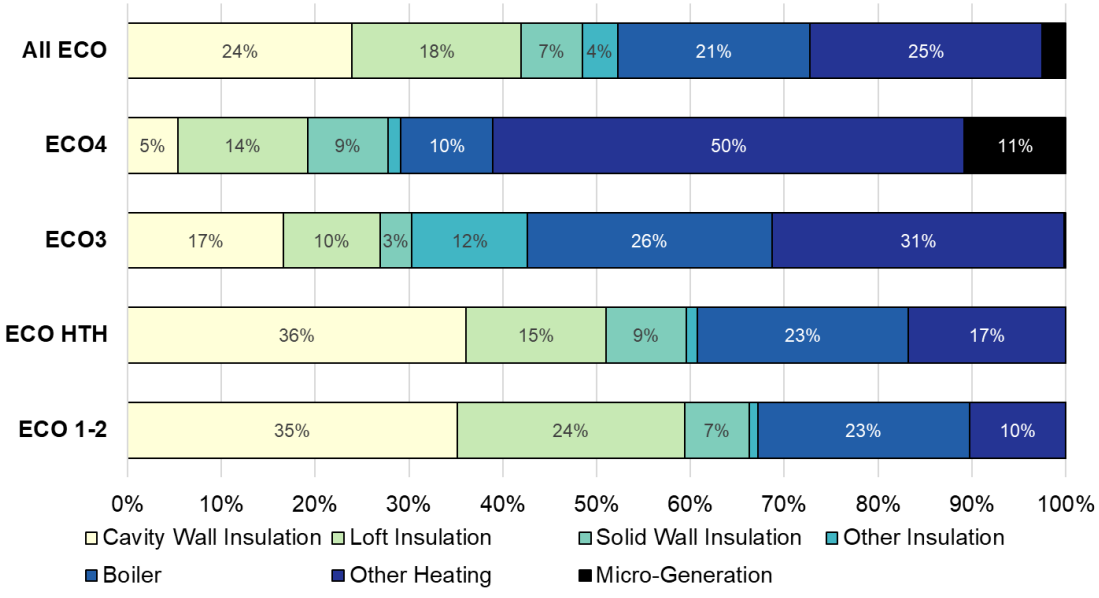


Chart 2: Share of all ECO measures installed, by measure type, by ECO phase, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 1.7)

[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] 'Other heating' includes electric storage heating, heating control and district heating measures.
[5] Heating controls include 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.

Innovation measures

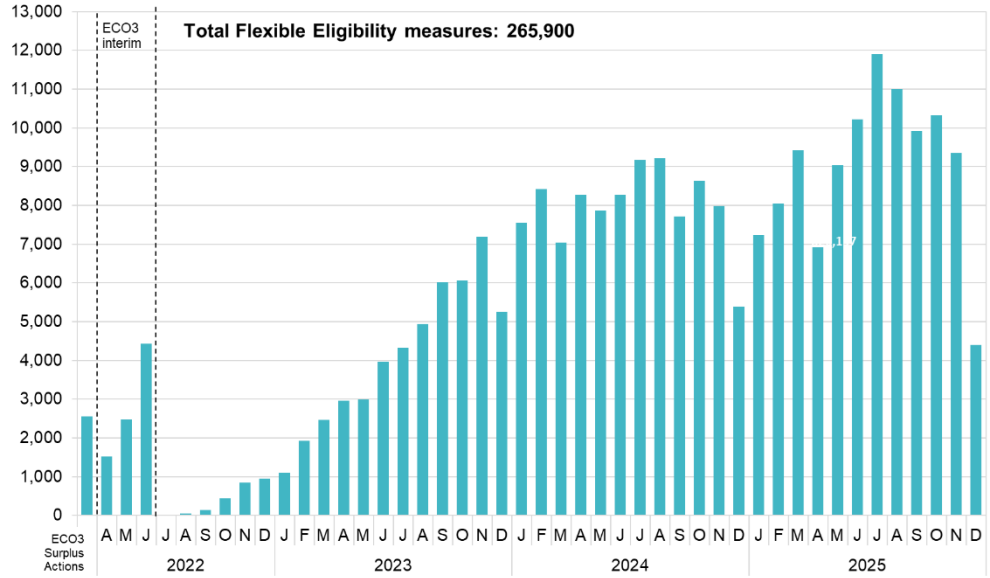
Like ECO3, under ECO4 suppliers can deliver up to 10% of their obligation through Innovation measures. Innovation measures[7] are measures that demonstrate an improvement over comparable measures currently deliverable under ECO, subject to technical assessment. Since the first measures were approved by Ofgem in March 2019, around 58,100 innovation measures have been installed (Tables 1.3 and 1.4). They have accounted for around 5% of ECO4 measures installed (including ECO3 Interim and Surplus Actions) (Table 1.4).

Of all ECO4 innovation measures installed, heating controls have accounted for the highest proportion at 43%, with micro-generation at 33% (Table 1.6).

Flexible Eligibility

Local authorities can use 'Flexible Eligibility' (Flex) to identify eligible homes. Under ECO4, up to 50% of a supplier's obligation can be delivered through Flex, up from 25% in ECO3. Since its introduction, around 476,000 measures have been delivered via Flex (Table 3.5), with 265,900 of these under ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim and Surplus Actions). Flex reached a monthly high of 11,900 measures in July 2025 (Chart 3). 24,100 measures were delivered via Flex in Q4 2025. This was 38% of all measures (Chart 3). However, the number of Flex measures installed in December 2025 was 4,400. This was the lowest number of Flex measures installed since August 2023. The figures are provisional and subject to revision so this might represent a genuine larger decrease in the number of Flexible Eligibility measures or the figures may be revised when the next set of statistics are released in March 2026.

Chart 3: Number of ECO4 Flexible Eligibility measures by installation month, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 1.4)



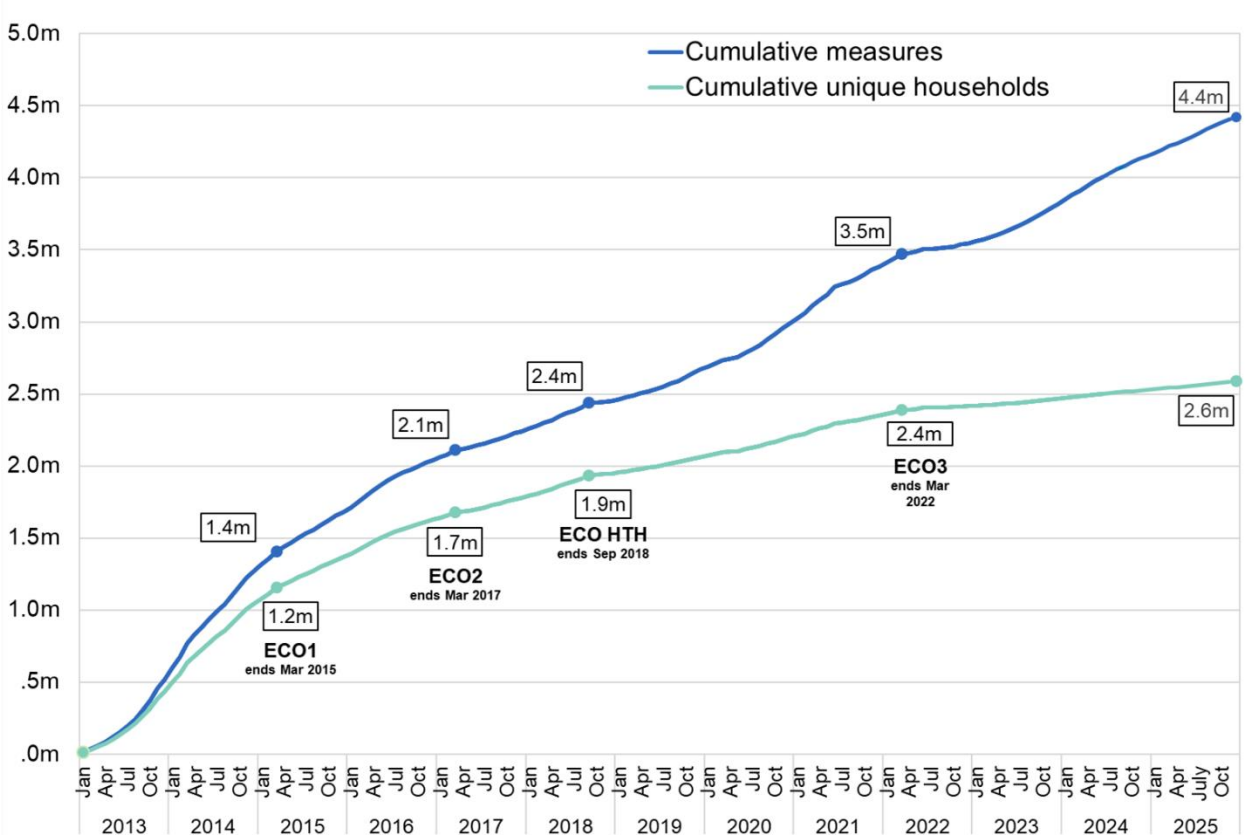
Multiple measures

Since ECO began, the average number of measures installed per household has steadily increased from 1.22 at the end of ECO1 (March 2015) to 1.45 at the end of ECO3 (March 2022) (Table 1.1). ECO4 has seen a large rise, with 1.01 million measures installed in 298,100 households (3.39 per household, including ECO3

[7] Guidance on innovation measures

Interim and Surplus Actions), and 4.01 measures per household under ECO4 alone. This reflects the scheme's shift to a whole-house, multiple-measure approach (Table 1.6 and Chart 4).

Chart 4: Cumulative number of ECO measures installed and unique households receiving measures by month, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 1.1)



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 Q4 2025, around 82,700 measures have been delivered under this sub-obligation. The number of SWMR measures delivered increased from around 6,000 in Q3 2025 to around 6,800 in Q4 2025 (Table 1.4).

ECO household characteristics

Tables 3.2 and 4.2 to 4.3

The number of measures installed and households receiving an ECO measure by heating source, property type and tenure.

Headlines:

- Under ECO, 81% of measures were installed in properties using gas as their main fuel type (excluding where the fuel type was unknown).
- 72% of properties receiving ECO measures were houses (excluding where the property type was unknown).
- The most common tenure was owner-occupied, accounting for 70% of ECO households (excluding where the tenure was unknown).

ECO measures by property main fuel type

By the end of December 2025, 3.39 million ECO measures were installed in properties using gas as the main fuel type[8]. Excluding properties with unknown fuel type, this meant gas accounted for 81% of measures (Chart 5). Around 6% of measures were installed in a property where the main fuel type was 'unknown'[9].

The proportion of properties receiving ECO measures that are gas properties has decreased over the scheme, from 97% in the first quarter of ECO (Jan-Mar 2013) to 59% in the final quarter of ECO Help-to-Heat (Q3 2018), before generally rising over subsequent quarters to around 70% to 80% in ECO3 and ECO4 quarters (excluding unknowns). Most recently under ECO4, gas properties have accounted for less than 70% of properties receiving an ECO measure (excluding unknowns), as the proportion of renewable heating source (e.g. heat pumps and biomass boilers) properties receiving ECO measures has increased, reaching around 20% in Q4 2025[10] (Table 3.2, Chart 5)

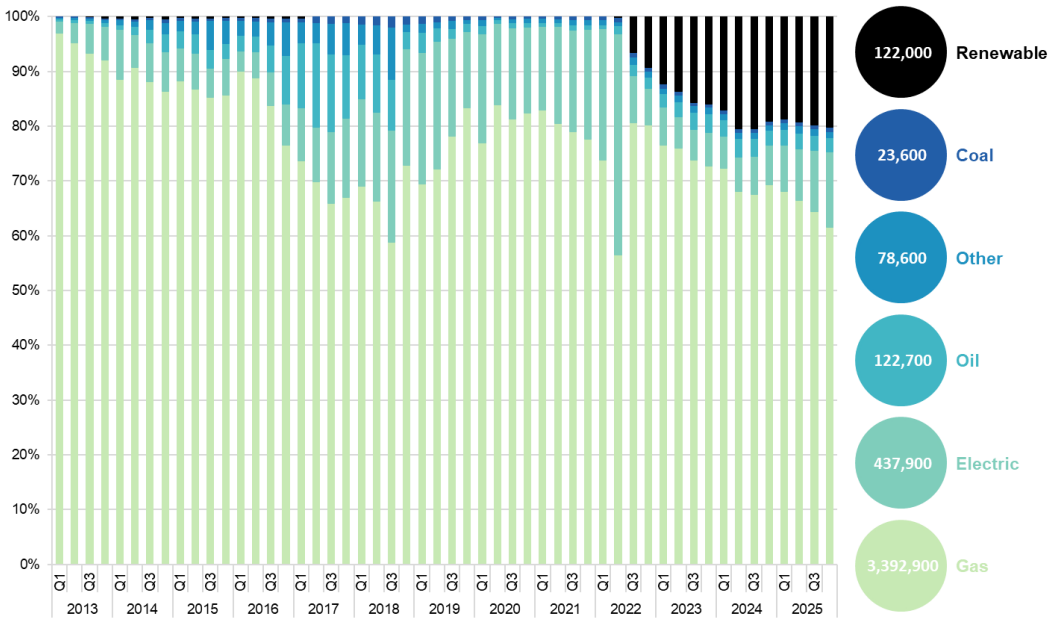


Chart 5: ECO measures by main fuel type of property (where known), by quarter, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 3.2)

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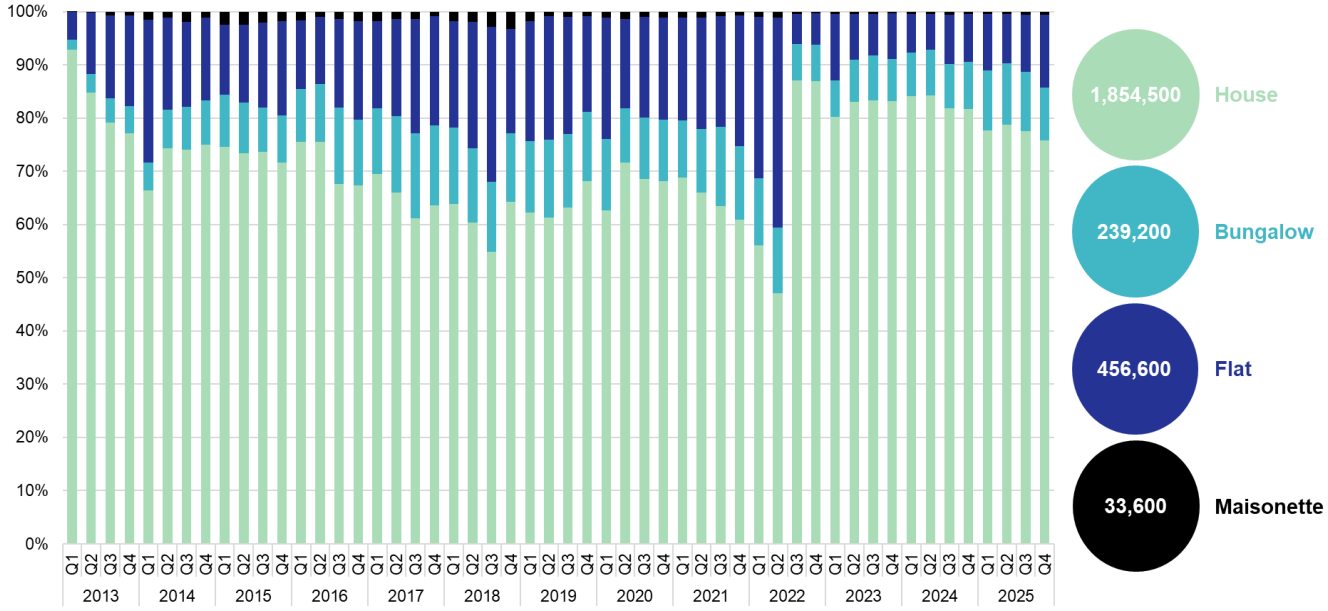
[8] The fuel type recorded as the property pre-installation main heating source, ahead of the ECO measure being installed.
[9] These are unknown because under ECO4 suppliers are only required to state the fuel type when a heating measure is installed.
[10] Includes properties where a renewable heating source is installed under ECO and subsequent further measures are then counted as being installed in a property with a renewable heating source.

Household receiving measures – property type and tenure

Over the whole of the ECO scheme, around 2.6 million households have received a measure through the scheme and 1.9 million (72%) of these properties were houses (excluding properties where the type was unknown). A further 18% were flats. In Q4 2025, 76% of properties receiving a measure were houses, with 14% being flats (Table 4.2 and Chart 6).

For the whole of ECO, the most common tenure of households receiving measures is owner-occupied, with around 1.8 million households (70%, excluding where tenure was unknown). The remainder of households were rented, with social rented households accounting for 16%, and private rented households 14% (Table 4.3).

Chart 6: Households in receipt of ECO measures by property type (where known), by quarter, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 4.2)



ECO national and regional trends

Tables 3.3 to 3.7, 4.1 and 4.4 to 4.5

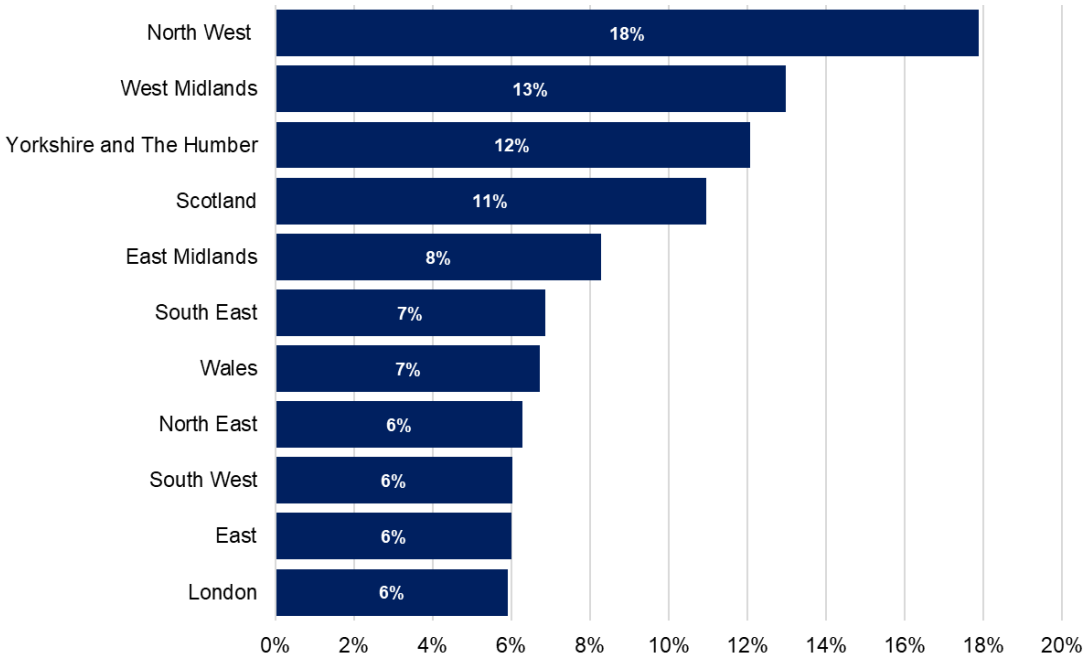
The number of measures installed and households receiving an ECO measure by nation, region, local authority, and parliamentary constituency on a quarterly basis.

Headlines:

- Across all ECO, 18% of measures were installed in the North West (Chart 7).
- To date, over 9% of all households in Great Britain have had an ECO measure installed.

National and regional trends

Chart 7: ECO measures by nation and region, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 3.3)



Up to the end of Q4 2025 for all ECO, 18% of measures were installed in the North West and 13% were installed in the West Midlands (Chart 7).

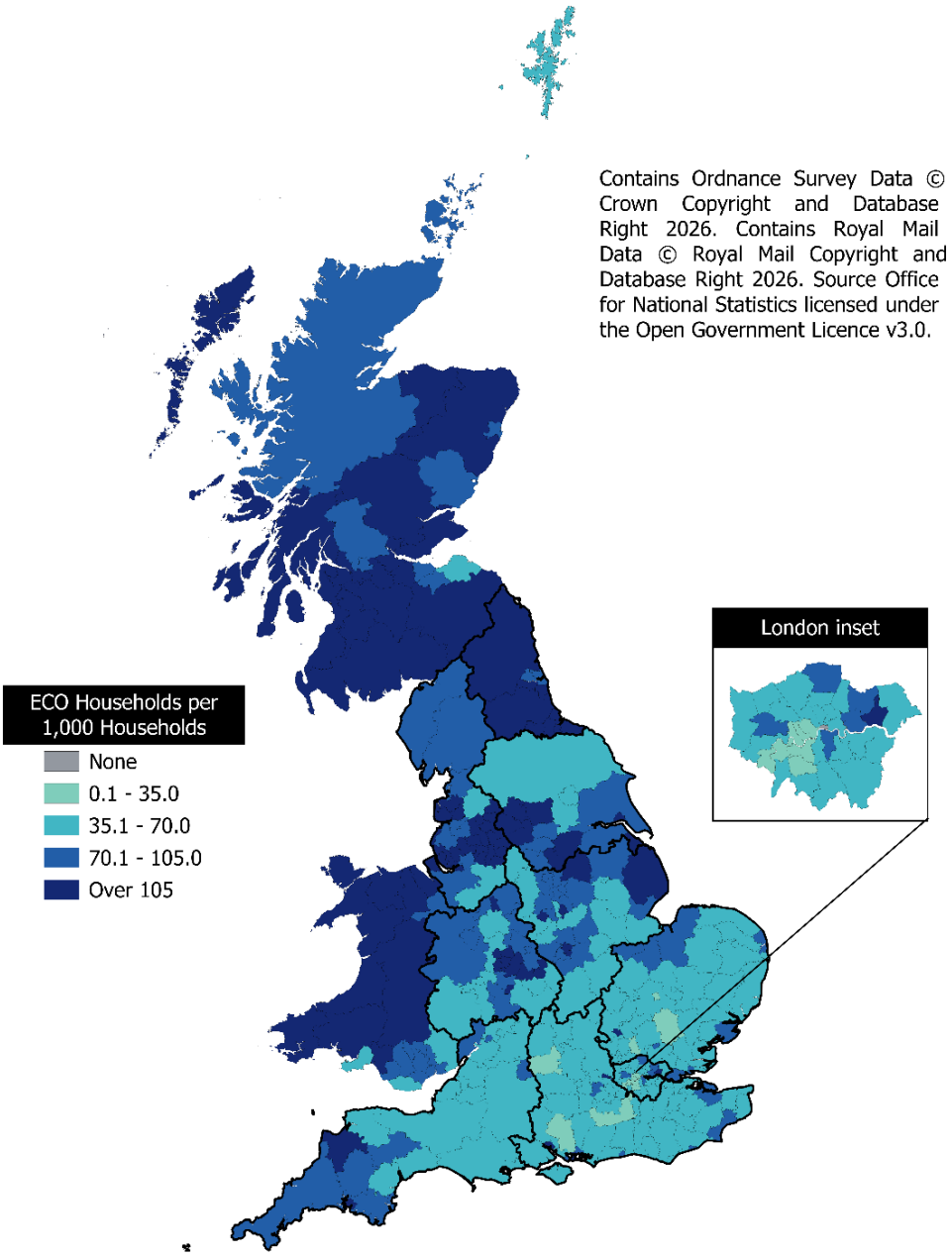
In Q4 2025, ECO4 delivered 49,500 measures in England (78% of the total), 5,300 in Scotland (8%), and 8,300 in Wales (13%). Within England, the North West had the highest regional delivery, accounting for 18% of all measures that quarter.

Since the start of ECO, over 9% of households in Great Britain have received a measure - equivalent to about 91 per 1,000 households. In England, the rate is 87 per 1,000, with the North West and North East having the highest rates at 134 and 126 per 1,000 households respectively. Scotland and Wales have rates of around 129 and 101 per 1,000 households respectively. (

Map 1, Table 4.1, and Table 4.4).

The household rates have been updated since the last quarterly release to use 2022-based projections for 2025 for England, Wales and Scotland.

Map 1: Households in receipt of ECO measures by local authority per 1,000 households, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 4.4)

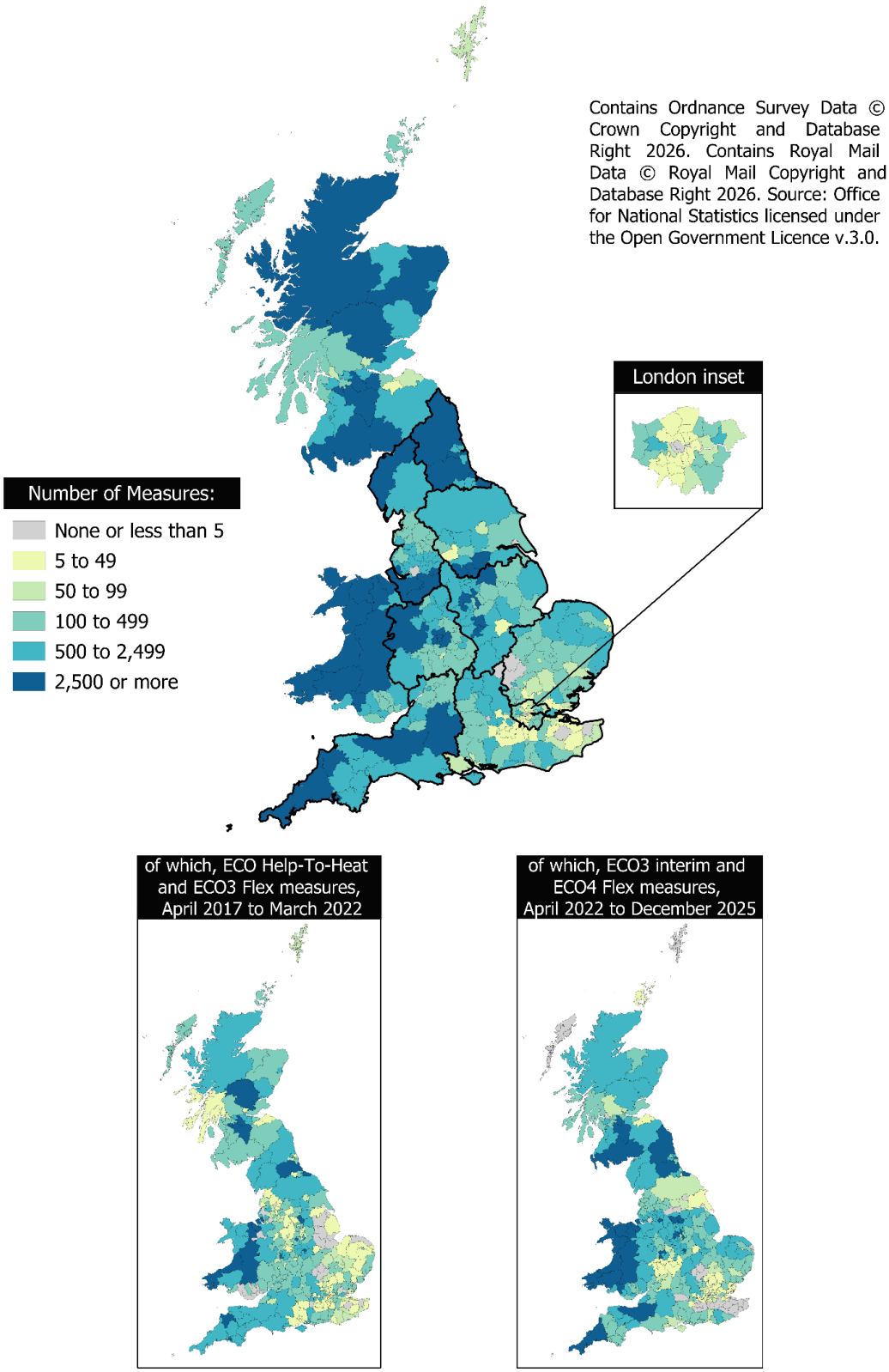


Flexible Eligibility

To the end of Q4 2025, 298 local authorities had 50 or more measures installed through Flexible Eligibility (Flex), of which 165 local authorities had 500 or more measures installed. The East Midlands and Wales have the highest number of total Flex measures installed of any devolved nation or English region, with 16% and

18% of all the Flex measures in Great Britain respectively. Under ECO4, including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 surplus actions, 321 local authorities have installed measures via Flex. Wales have had the highest percentage of ECO4 Flex measures installed of any devolved nation or English region, at around 24% of ECO4 Flex measures (Map 2 and Table 3.5).

Map 2: ECO measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, by local authority, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 3.5)



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 December 2025 headline release and will be updated in due course.

Headlines:

- The total ECO costs reported by suppliers (delivery and administrative) to the end of Q3 (Jul-Sep) 2025 were around £10.9 billion (figures not adjusted for inflation).
- The average cost of delivery under ECO4 is around £21.41 per £ annual bill savings, up to the end of Q3 2025.

ECO costs

The total ECO delivery costs, from Q1 2013 up to the end of Q3 2025, were around £10.3 billion, with an additional £629 million in administrative costs. Therefore, the total cost of ECO up to that date was around £10.9 billion (Table 5.1). The delivery costs for ECO3, Q4 2018 up to the end of Q1 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), Q2 2022 up to the end of Q3 2025, are around £4.7 billion, with an additional £115 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, quarters under ECO4, in 2023 and 2024, have seen a higher costs to measures ratio, reflecting higher delivery costs. 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 Q4 2023 to Q2 2024 all surpassed those previous highs, with the peak quarter in Q1 2024, at around £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 Q2 2025 around £320m, as measure delivery numbers have reduced and average delivery costs have also lowered since the 2024 peaks. (Table 5.1 and Chart 8) (figures not adjusted for inflation). However, there was an increase in delivery costs to £394m in Q3 2025.

Up to the end of September 2025, the overall average cost of delivering the ECO4 obligation was around £21.41 per £ annual bill savings, down from £21.67 to the end of June 2025 (Table 5.3).

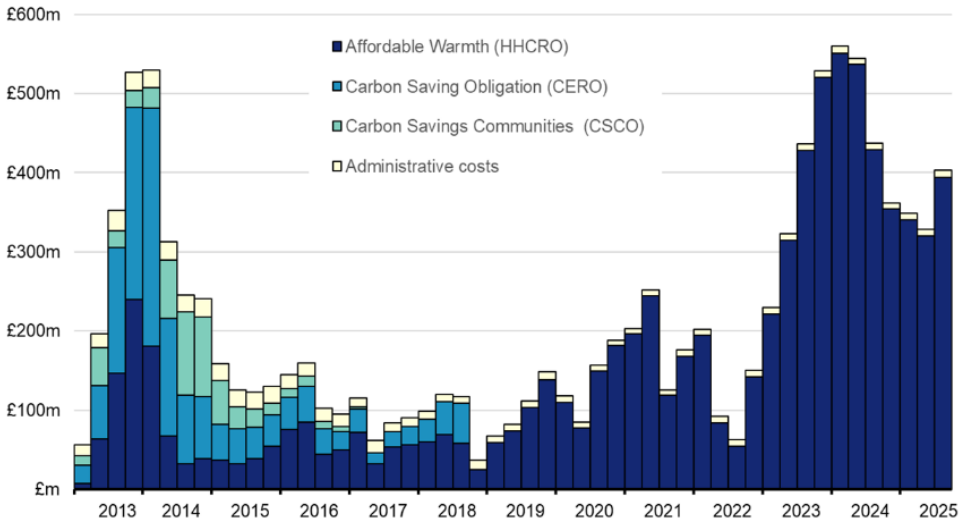


Chart 8: ECO costs, by obligation, by quarter, up to end Q3 2025 (Table 5.1)

Benefits monitoring

Table 2.3

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

Headlines:

- The total estimated annual bill savings under ECO4 HHCRO to the end of December 2025 were £210.5m.
- Under ECO4 Flex, the total estimated annual bill savings were £59.4m.
- Under the EFG minimum requirement, the total estimated annual bill savings were £184.4m.

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. A small proportion of measures do not 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 December 2025, the total estimated annual bill savings from measures installed under ECO4 HHCRO were £210.5m. 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 (Surplus Actions) (Table 2.3).

Suppliers can deliver up to 50% of their obligation through the optional ECO4 Flexibility (ECO4 Flex) route. To the end of December 2025, the total estimated bill savings from measures installed under ECO4 Flex were £59.4m (Table 2.3). Including ECO3i Interim and Surplus Actions, the total estimated bill savings from measures installed under Flex were £61.1m.

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 December 2025, the total estimated bill savings under the EFG minimum requirement were £184.4m. (Table 2.3).

Green Deal

Table 6.1

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

This section therefore shows the number of pre-existing Green Deal Plans. Table 6.1 contains monthly data up to January 2026, but in Chart 9 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).

Headlines:

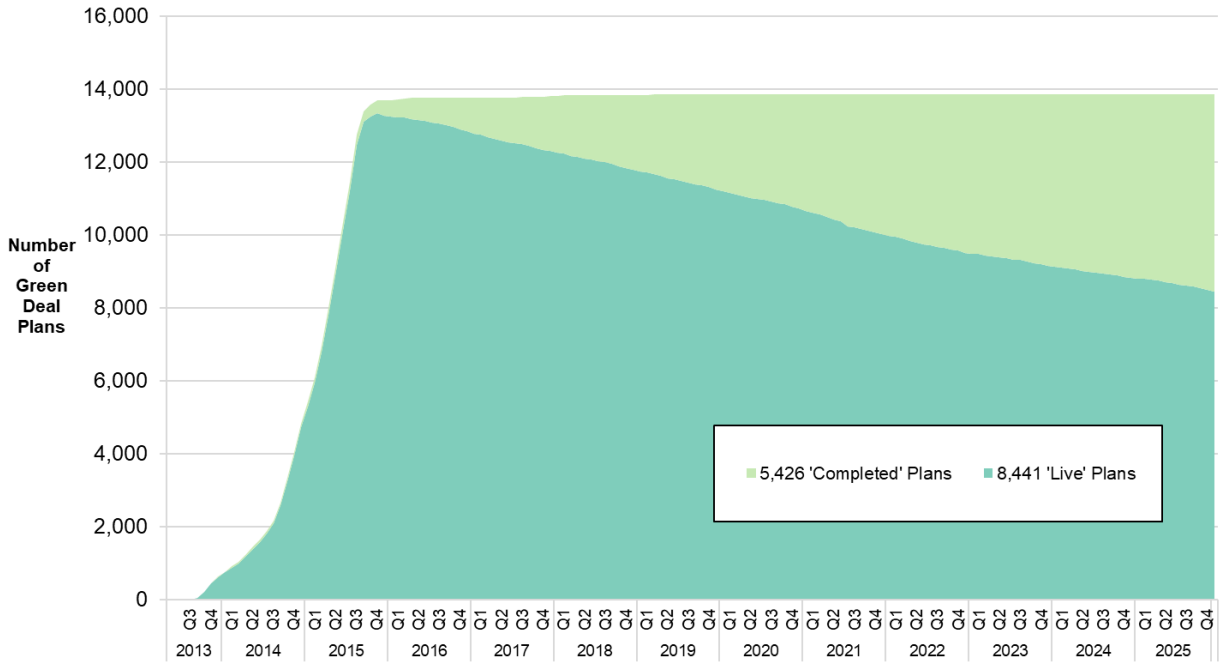
- There are a total of 13,867 Green Deal Plans.
- 40% of plans were classified as ‘Completed’ at the end of January 2026.
- In the last three months (Nov 2025-Jan 2026) 167 plans were completed.

Under the Green Deal scheme, a total of 13,867 Plans were classified as either ‘Live’ or ‘Completed’ at the end of January 2026. Of these, 8,370 were ‘Live’ (all measures installed) and 5,497 were 'Completed' (all measures installed and paid off). At the end of January 2026, around 60% of all plans were 'Live'.

Over the last three months (Nov 25-Jan 26) 167 plans were ‘completed’, compared to 103 completions in the previous three months (Aug-Oct 2025) (Table 6.1).

Chart 9 shows calendar quarters and at the end of Q4 2025 there were 8,441 ‘Live’ plans and 5,426 ‘Completed’ Plans.

Chart 9: Domestic Green Deal Plans, by ‘Live’ or ‘Completed’ status, by quarter, up to end of Q4 2025 (Table 6.1)



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 December 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 September 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

Revisions 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 have been set obligations to install insulation and heating measures to achieve reductions in energy usage and heating costs.

The Green Deal (GD) scheme has 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 existing 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 have been 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 were 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

In August 2025, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero consulted on proposals to extend the ECO4 end date, as set out in Extending the ECO4 end date: consultation document. One of the policy decisions from that consultation was that ECO4 will be extended by nine months, ending on 31 December 2026. This is to allow suppliers additional time to meet existing targets and remediate non-compliant installations.

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% 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% 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[11] (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.

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

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.

Boiler Upgrade Scheme statistics

For statistics monitoring the Boiler Upgrade Scheme across England and Wales, see the Boiler Upgrade 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 26 March 2026 and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures up to the end of January 2026.

On 19 March 2026, the annual detailed statistical release is planned for publication at 9.30am. This contains additional estimates on insulation across Great Britain.

The next quarterly release is planned for publication at 9.30am on 28 May 2026.

Accredited official 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.

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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.