

The Non-Domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework 2026 (England and Wales)

30 September 2026

Official Statistics

This report summarises analysis of the non-domestic building stock and non-domestic building energy consumption in England and Wales using the latest version of the Non-Domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (ND-NEED).¹ The latest consumption estimates are for 2024.

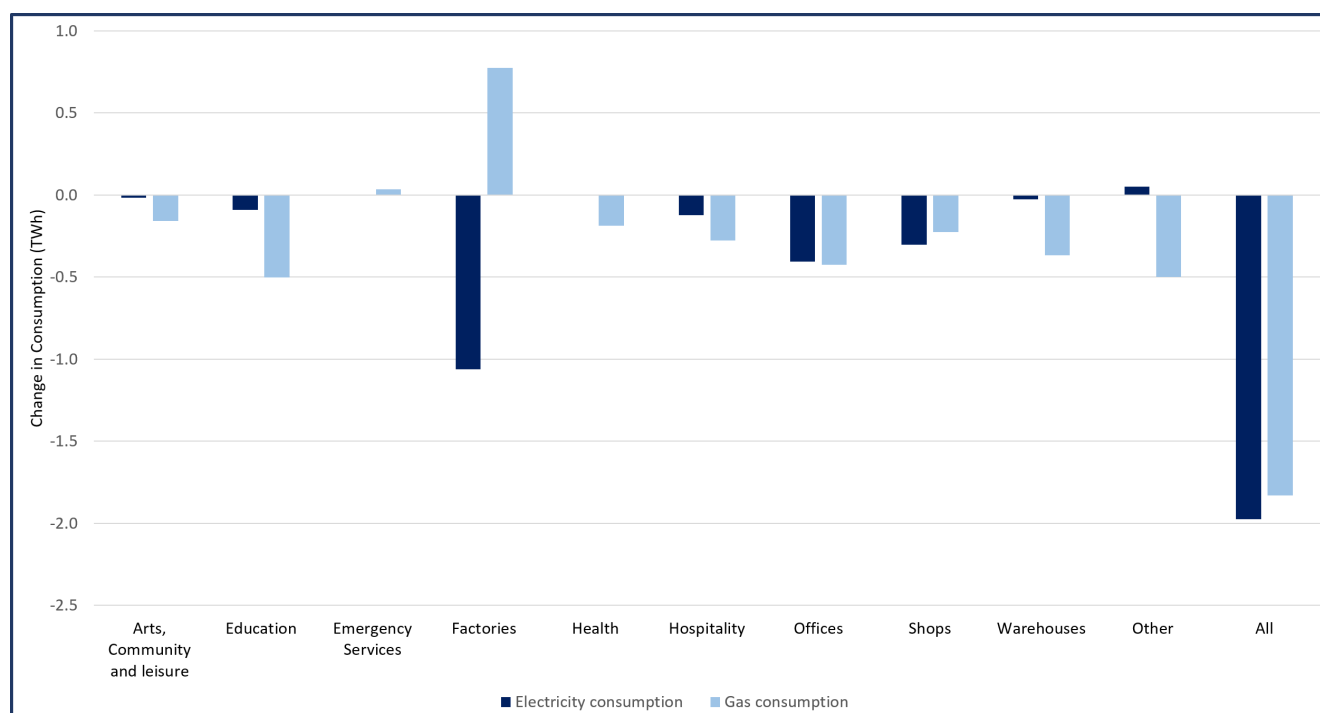
Key Messages:

- Total electricity consumption in non-domestic buildings fell by almost 2% in 2024 (120 TWh) compared with 2023 (122 TWh), following a fall of around 3% in 2023 compared with 2022. Decreases were recorded across most sectors, except for the health and 'Other' sectors, where consumption rose slightly by 0.1% and 0.3% respectively. Since the 5% increase observed in 2021, following the post-pandemic recovery, total electricity consumption has declined year-on-year.
- Total gas consumption in non-domestic buildings fell by 1% in 2024 (151 TWh) compared with 2023 (153 TWh), continuing the downward trend following a 5% decrease in the previous year. Consumption declined across most sectors in 2024, with the largest drop, of around 5%, observed in warehouse buildings.

Note that the gas consumption data have been weather-corrected to account for variations in temperature.

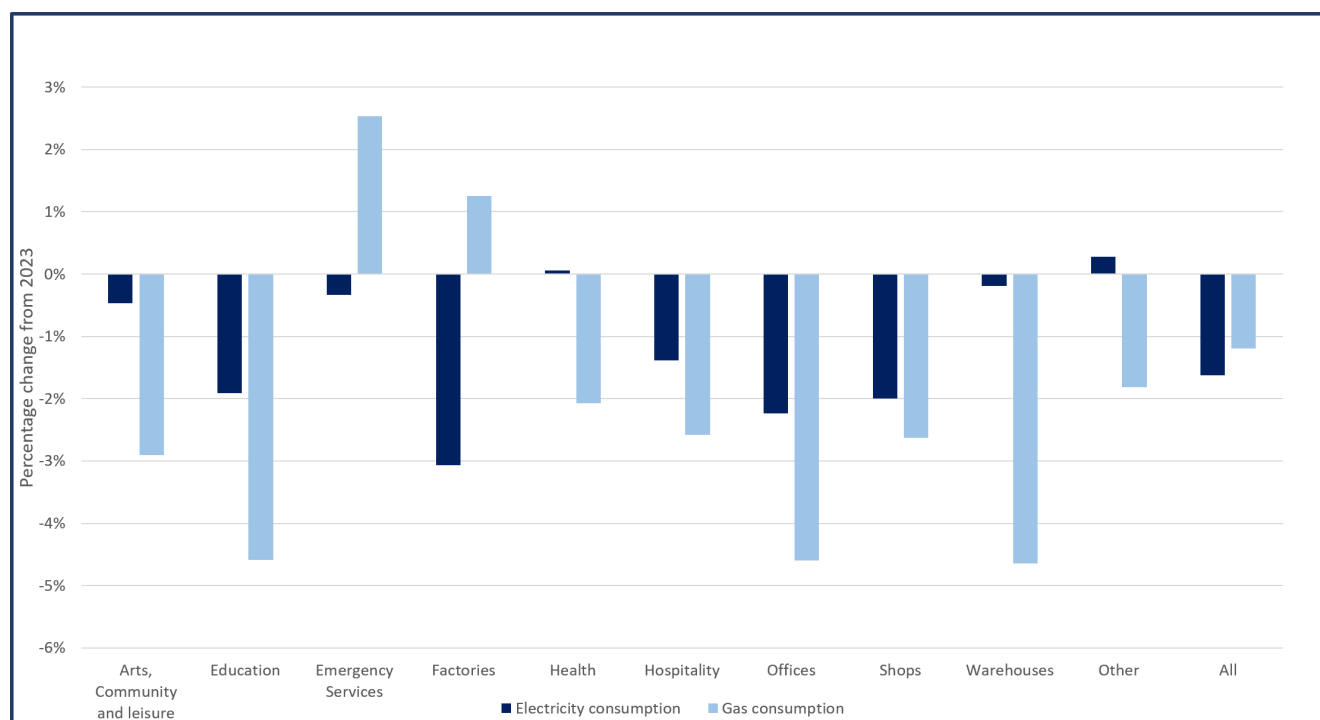
¹ The current energy consumption of year 2024 covers from January 2024 to January 2025 for Electricity consumption while Gas consumption is from May 2024 to May 2025.

Figure 1: The change in electricity and gas consumption in 2024 compared to 2023 by building use.



The data used in Figure 1 can be found in Table 8A-8B and Table 8C-8D of the Accompanying Tables.

Figure 2: The percentage change in electricity and gas consumption in 2024 compared to 2023 by building use



The data used in Figure 2 can be found in Table 8A-8B and Table 8C-8D of the Accompanying Tables.

- The energy intensity (the average kilowatt hour consumed per square metre of floor area) and the energy consumption for non-domestic buildings vary by building use. However, the distribution across the two is different:
 - o The same building uses show the highest median intensities for both electricity and gas. Hospitality has the highest median intensity, followed by Shops and Health. For electricity, the median intensities are 160 kWh/m², 108 kWh/m² and 82 kWh/m² respectively, while for gas they are 279 kWh/m², 190 kWh/m² and 161 kWh/m² respectively.
 - o Whereas Factories is the highest consuming building use excluding Other. It accounts for 28% of electricity and 42% of gas. For electricity, this is followed by Offices (15%) and Shops (12%). For gas, this is followed by Hospitality (7%), Education (7%) and Offices (6%).
- For both electricity and gas, total consumption generally increases as building size increases. Buildings with a floor area greater than 1,000 m², excluding those with missing floor area information, account for approximately 61% of electricity consumption and 70% of gas consumption, despite comprising only around 7% of non-domestic buildings.
- The total number of non-domestic buildings across England and Wales has remained broadly consistent with the previous year, at 1.77 million buildings. The stock has increased slightly by 1% due to increases seen across several sectors, particularly Hospitality, which rose by 3%.
- The total floor area covered by ND-NEED increased by 2% in 2026, reaching approximately 635 million square metres. Increases were recorded across most building uses, with Warehouses experiencing the largest growth, at around 5%.

What you need to know about these statistics

The statistics in ND-NEED cover all non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, under the ND-NEED definition. Information on the non-domestic building stock reflects the position at the end of March 2026. Information on energy consumption covers 2012 to 2024, and comprises electricity and gas consumed via the public distribution system (onsite generated electricity consumption is not included).

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1. Introduction

The Non-Domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework 2026 (ND-NEED 2026) provides insights into the electricity and gas consumption/intensity of non-domestic buildings in England and Wales in 2024 (split by sector, building size and occupying business size) and how this has changed over time. This also provides information on the non-domestic building stock, with a breakdown of non-domestic buildings by year of construction and occupying business size.

Further information on the number of buildings in the non-domestic building stock and non-domestic floor area first published in [ND-NEED 2020](#) is also available.

ND-NEED building stock is based on the two Valuation Office (VO)'s datasets highlighted below:

- The non-domestic ratings list (NDR) is the list of all non-domestic premises ("hereditaments") in England and Wales and
- The summary valuation data (SMV) contains information on the premises' size².

Whilst ND-NEED 2023 used the position of the 2017 NDR/SMV as at the end of March 2023, this updates the picture as at the end of March 2026 and utilises the 2023 NDR/SMV³.

There are 2,133,000 hereditaments across England and Wales⁴ in the NDR/SMV dataset received from VO. However, in ND-NEED, the NDR/SMV data are aggregated at the building level (unique property reference number (UPRN)) and further processed to provide information about the number, floor area and age of buildings in the ND-NEED non-domestic building stock. Each building is also classified to one of the 10 sectors used in ND-NEED, based on the building use provided in the NDR/SMV data. This dataset covers all the 1,767,000 buildings⁵ in the ND-NEED non-domestic building population.

The non-domestic building stock is matched to the electricity and gas consumption (2012-2024) data at meter point level held by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). When the non-domestic building stock was address matched to electricity and gas consumption data, 899,000 buildings were matched to at least one year of electricity consumption data, and 384,000 buildings for gas to produce the ND-NEED sample. Out of these buildings, 854,000 had electricity consumption data while 338,000 had gas consumption data for 2024.

² The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been given access to this data via a legal gateway (specified in an information sharing agreement) and securely receives this data directly from the VO. VO, formerly the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) which became part of [HM Revenue & Customs](#) in April 2026.

³ VO [presents statistics on non-domestic properties](#) (numbers and floor space) on a hereditament basis.

⁴ This figure will differ slightly from the updated 2026 VO figure based on time of download.

⁵ This excludes all non-buildings, as well as the 125,000 hereditaments that do not have UPRNs.

This sample is then address matched to business data⁶ to provide information on the size, measured by the number of employees of the business occupying a building.

The address matched dataset can then be used to analyse the electricity/gas consumption/intensity of non-domestic buildings from a large sample size. The sample contains information on building use, building size and occupying business size (for those successfully matched) so the consumption data can be disaggregated by these characteristics. The resulting consumption data for the sample are then weighted to be representative of the population level.

More information about the ND-NEED sample and the weighting process can be found in the accompanying [Methodology note](#).

⁶ Business data, such as employment figures, are obtained from the [Interdepartmental Business Register \(IDBR\)](#).

Uses of ND-NEED

ND-NEED is used within and beyond government as a central part of the evidence base to provide insights on the energy consumption trends of non-domestic buildings across a range of building and business characteristics. Within DESNZ, this data is used to inform the development of energy security and decarbonisation policies, in addition to the monitoring and evaluation of current DESNZ policies. Beyond government, ND-NEED is used by various stakeholders including academics and industry to review trends and support further analysis related to energy efficiency and buildings decarbonisation.

This publication covers non-domestic buildings and consumption only. Domestic energy consumption analysis is in this publication [Domestic NEED framework](#). Further examples of the questions that can and cannot be answered using ND-NEED 2026 are set out below.

What questions can be answered by ND-NEED 2026?

- How does non-domestic electricity/gas consumption/intensity vary by building use, building size and occupying business size?
- How has electricity/gas meter consumption/intensity of non-domestic buildings changed over time (2012-2024)?
- How many non-domestic buildings are there in England and Wales and what is the breakdown by building use and building size?
- What is the floor area of non-domestic buildings in England and Wales and the breakdown by building use and building size?
- How does the non-domestic building stock breakdown by year of construction, and occupying business size?

What questions cannot be answered by ND-NEED 2026?

- What is the electricity/gas consumption/intensity of non-domestic buildings in Scotland and Northern Ireland?
- What are non-domestic buildings using their energy for (e.g. is energy used for heating/lighting/industrial processes etc.)?
- How much of other fuels (e.g. biomass/LPG/oil) do non-domestic buildings consume?
- How much energy generated onsite is consumed by non-domestic buildings?
- How does non-domestic building energy use differ between rented/owner-occupied buildings?

Further information related to these questions can be found in [Energy Consumption in the UK](#) (ECUK), the [Building Energy Efficiency Survey](#) (BEES) and the [Digest of UK Energy Statistics](#) (DUKES), while the [Subnational electricity and gas consumption statistics](#) provide information on meter point consumption for all four UK countries (see [a comparison of relevant figures from other publications](#)).

2. Results

England and Wales non-domestic building stock

In ND-NEED a building is defined as a property that has a unique property reference number (UPRN). In general, each building has a distinct UPRN, so the information presented in ND-NEED is at the building level.

There are however a few exceptions to this. Where a single physical structure contains multiple properties with UPRNs e.g. a shopping centre containing multiple shops each with distinct UPRNs, then this can be multiple buildings in ND-NEED. Where multiple physical structures have a single UPRN e.g. a university campus or a hospital, then this is a single building in ND-NEED.

Under the ND-NEED definition, there exist 1,767,000 non-domestic buildings in England and Wales as of March 2026. This has slightly increased by 1.1% when compared to the number of non-domestic buildings as at the end of March 2025. This increase does not account for the 18,000 existing buildings that now have a UPRN attached to them. If these had been included last year, the rise in overall building numbers this year would have been less. Further information on this, and other revisions, can be found in the accompanying [Methodology note](#).

Some building types are not covered by the ND-NEED figures. These buildings are:

- Agricultural Buildings, Places of Worship and some Prisons as these are not included in the VO's list of non-domestic properties (the NDR) that ND-NEED is based on. The buildings in this category make up 4% of non-domestic buildings in England and Wales⁷.
- Caravan Parks, Advertising Premises⁸, Car Parks, Beach Huts, Quarries, and Telecoms⁹ are classified as 'non-buildings'. These are included in the NDR but are not considered to be buildings in ND-NEED and so are excluded. The exclusion of these buildings from ND-NEED reduces the number of buildings in the stock by 8%.

The number of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, end of March 2026



1,767,000

Non-domestic
buildings

⁷ Figures based on the UCL Carb model, UCL's non-domestic energy use model which provides estimates of total number of buildings for different building types.

⁸ Places use for advertisement e.g. roundabout adverts, bus shelter adverts, advertising banners.

⁹ Places used for communication e.g. communication stations, public telephones, telephone exchanges.

Non-domestic buildings by building use

According to the ND-NEED definition of a building, if there were several buildings uses within a single building, the building use is assigned to the component premises (“hereditament”) that has the largest floor area.

This will have a distorting effect on the building stock figures leading to underestimation of smaller building use (by floor area) within mixed used buildings. However, only 2% of buildings in the ND-NEED building stock contain multiple hereditaments, hence, the impact of this distortion on the building stock figures is likely to be negligible.

The breakdown of non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building use can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3: The number of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building use (as at end of March 2026)



*ACL is an abbreviation for Arts, Community and Leisure. The data used in Figure 3 can be found in Table 1 of the Accompanying Tables.

The largest building use category across England and Wales are Shops with 494,000 buildings (28% of non-domestic buildings), followed by Offices with 359,000 buildings (20% of all non-domestic buildings), then Factories with 243,000 (14% of non-domestic buildings)¹⁰. Other category is a significant part of the building use with 7% share of the non-domestic building stock. The market stall and land used for car sales premises make up the larger segment of this building use.

¹⁰ Further information on the composition of the building use types can be found in the accompanying [Methodology note](#) (Annex C).

Floor area of non-domestic buildings by building use

The overall floor area of all non-domestic buildings in ND-NEED for which floor area information is available is 634,812,000 m² (see Table 1)¹¹. Out of the 1,767,000 buildings in ND-NEED, 319,000 (18%) do not have floor area information. Because of this, all floor area information presented here should be treated with caution as it will be an underestimate.

The three reasons that buildings may be missing floor area information are:

1. Some non-domestic buildings do not have floor area information available in the SMV data.
2. If a hereditament in a non-domestic building has a floor area of less than 15m² in the SMV it is treated as having no floor area information in ND-NEED.
3. If non-domestic buildings fall into a building use category where floor area data does not inform the VO rating, then it is treated as having no floor area data in ND-NEED. This means that there are some distortions in the floor area by building use figures, as some building uses will have more floor area information excluded than others. However, this distortion is likely to be small because the excluded building use categories are very diverse and include buildings in all building use categories.

Table 1: The total floor area of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building use (as at end of March 2026)

Building use type	Total floor area (m ²)	Proportion of total floor area
Arts, Community and Leisure	14,936,000	2%
Education	3,729,000	1%
Emergency Services	143,000	0%
Factories	147,823,000	23%
Health	2,264,000	0%
Hospitality	13,936,000	2%
Offices	70,585,000	11%
Warehouses	232,686,528	37%
Shops	97,187,000	15%
Other	51,522,000	8%
Total	634,812,000	100%

¹¹ This figure will differ from [VO's non-domestic floor area statistics](#) due to methodology differences, including differences in the building types where floor areas are removed – see [Methodology note](#) (Annex D).

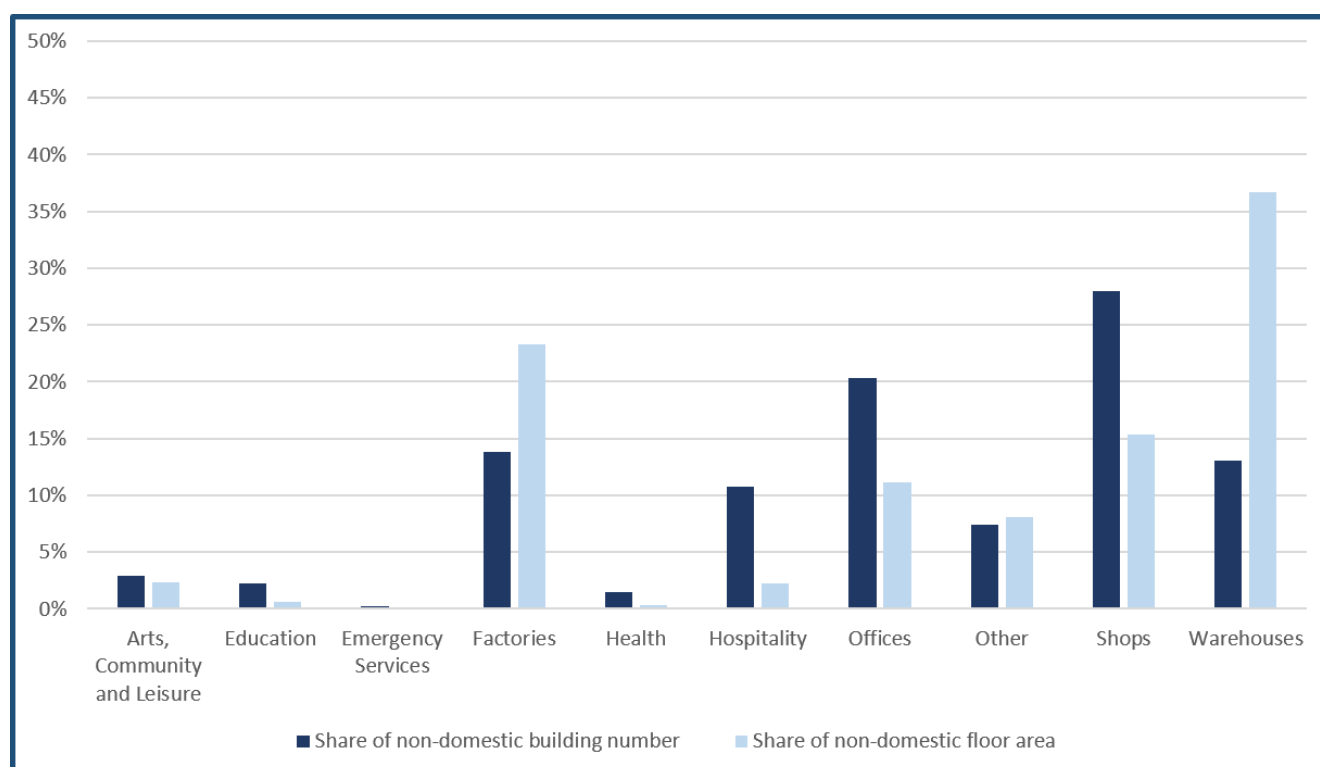
From Table 1, Warehouses building use occupies the largest floor area, with over a third of the total non-domestic floor area. This is followed by Factories, occupying almost a quarter of non-domestic floor area, and Shops occupying 15%.

The number of buildings in a building use category can be compared with the floor area that the building use category occupies. For instance, Figure 4 shows that there are significant differences in the share of building use between the two measures for several sectors.

Both Warehouses and Factories typically occupy large sites. Consequently, they cover a greater proportion of non-domestic floor area than their share of the total number of non-domestic buildings. For all other building use sectors, the proportion of the total number of non-domestic buildings that they occupy is larger than their share of the non-domestic floor area (except for Other where the floor area share is marginally greater). This is most prominent for Shops, Hospitality and Offices.

Note, the proportions presented are only based on the non-domestic buildings where floor area information is available. They therefore implicitly assume that the building size distribution of the buildings that are missing building size information is the same as that of those with this information (see Table 13 in the accompanying [Methodology note](#)).

Figure 4: The share of ND-NEED non-domestic building number and floor area by building use (as at end of March 2026).

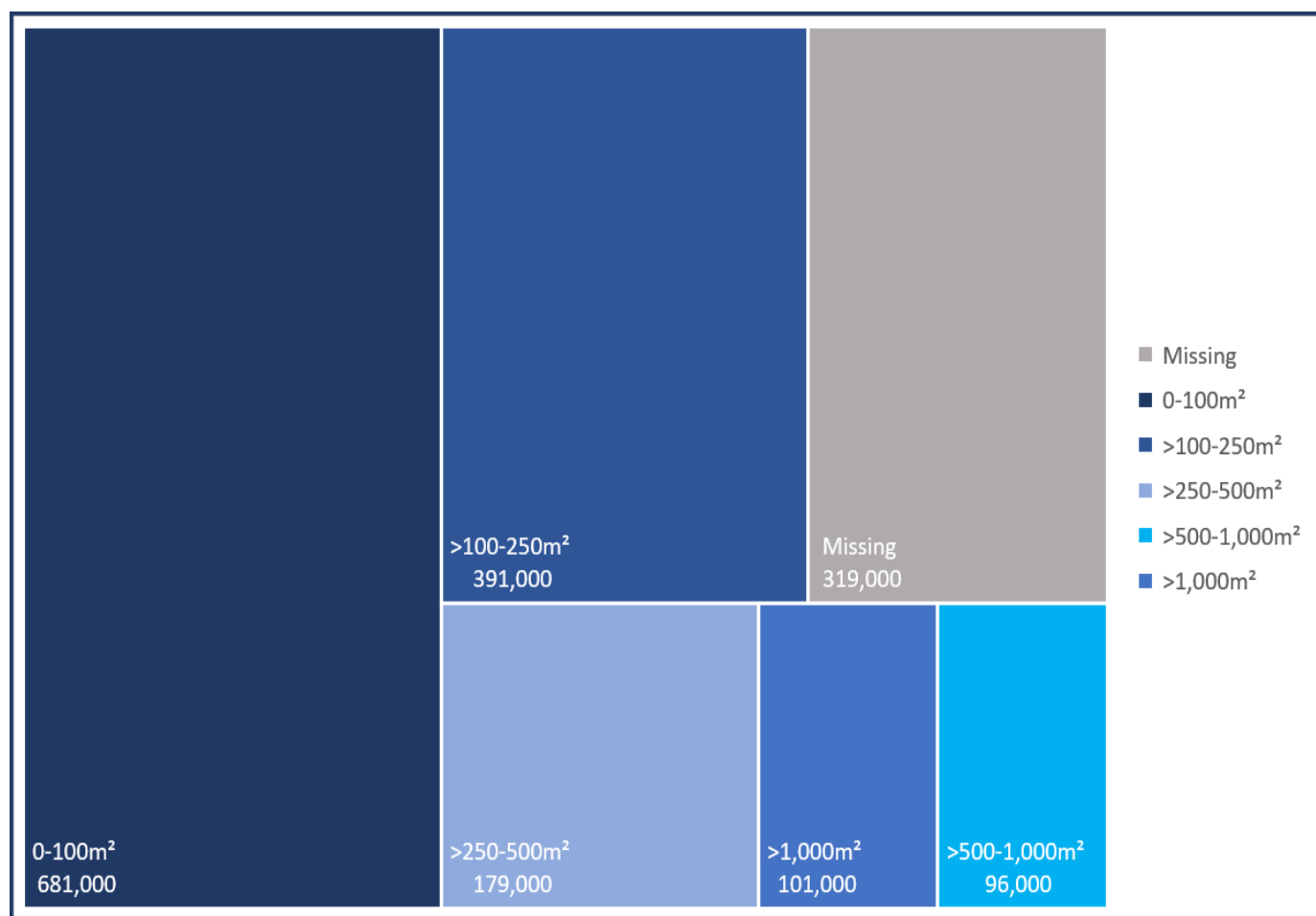


The data used in Figure 4 can be found in Table 1 of the Accompanying Tables.

Number of non-domestic buildings by building size

The breakdown of the number of non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building size can be seen in Figure 5.

Figure 5: The number of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building size (as at end of March 2026)



The data used in Figure 5 can be found in Table 2 of the Accompanying Tables.

The general trend is that as building size increases, the number of non-domestic buildings decreases. This is true even though the building size categories used in ND-NEED are wider for larger business sizes.

For the buildings where floor area information is available, 74% of these non-domestic buildings in England and Wales have a floor area of less than or equal to 250m², and 93% have a floor area of less than or equal to 1,000m².

Note that the number of buildings in each size category is likely to be an underestimate as 319,000 (18%) of non-domestic buildings in ND-NEED are missing building size information and some buildings in the missing category may fall in each size category.

Floor area of non-domestic buildings by building size

The total floor area of non-domestic buildings in each floor area band is given in Table 2. It shows that larger building size categories occupy a greater proportion of non-domestic floor area than the smaller buildings despite the fewer larger buildings in the non-domestic building stock

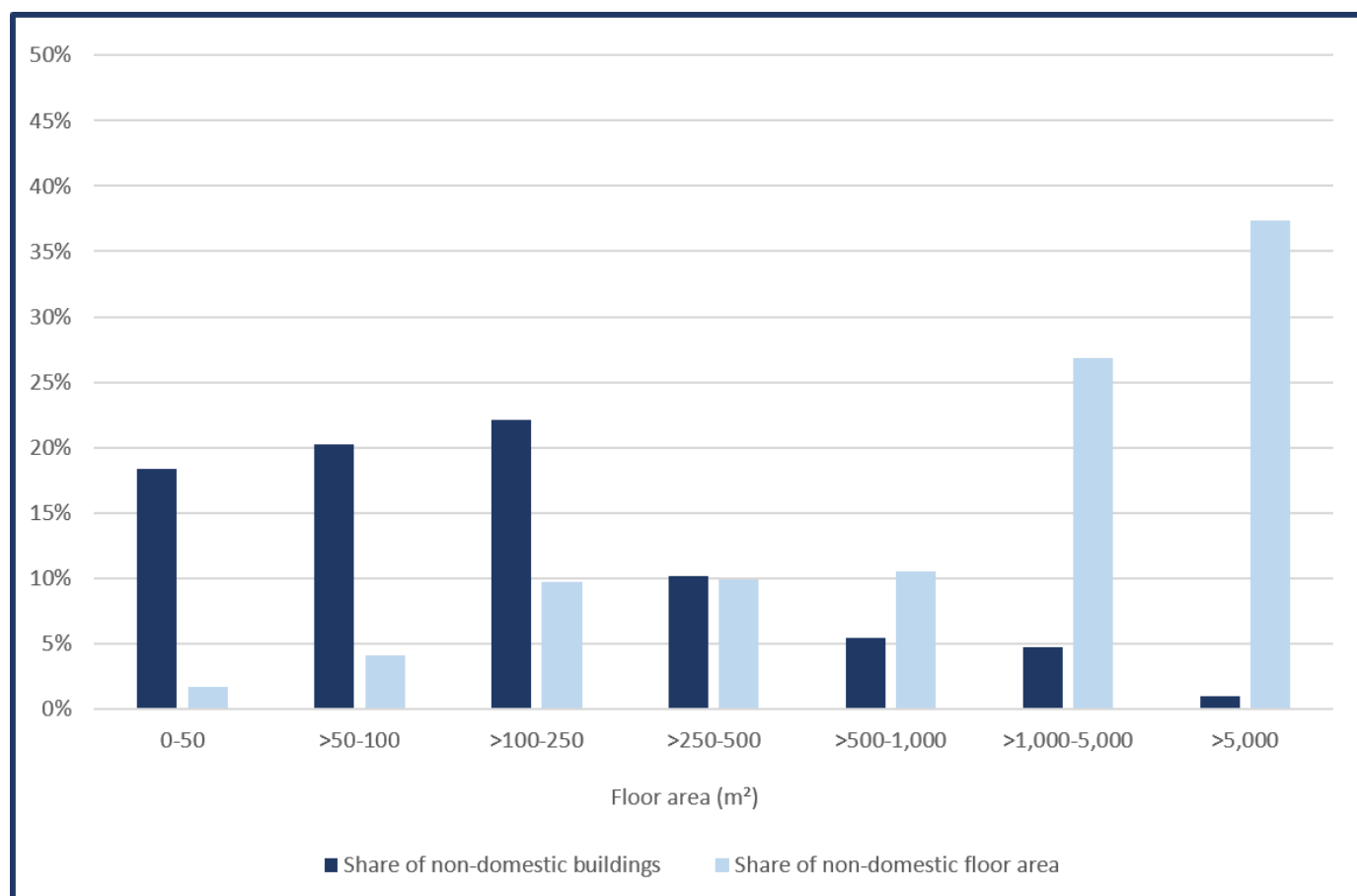
Note, the proportions presented are only based on the non-domestic buildings where floor area information is available. They therefore implicitly assume that the building size distribution of the buildings that are missing building size information is the same as that of those with this information.

Table 2: The total floor area of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building size (as at end of March 2026).

Building size	Total floor area (m ²)	Proportion of total floor area
0 - 50m ²	10,505,000	2%
>50 - 100m ²	25,995,000	4%
>100 - 250m ²	61,875,000	10%
>250 - 500m ²	62,600,000	10%
>500 – 1000m ²	66,504,000	10%
>1000m ² – 5000m ²	170,206,000	27%
>5000 m ²	237,126,000	37%
Total	634,812,000	100%

Figure 6 shows the distribution of the share of buildings and total floor area by building size. The largest share of buildings sits within floor area; 100-250 m² which then reduces as floor area increases. The opposite is true of floor area trends, where the share of floor area increases alongside the floor area band.

Figure 6: The share of ND-NEED non-domestic building number and floor area by building size (as at end of March 2026).

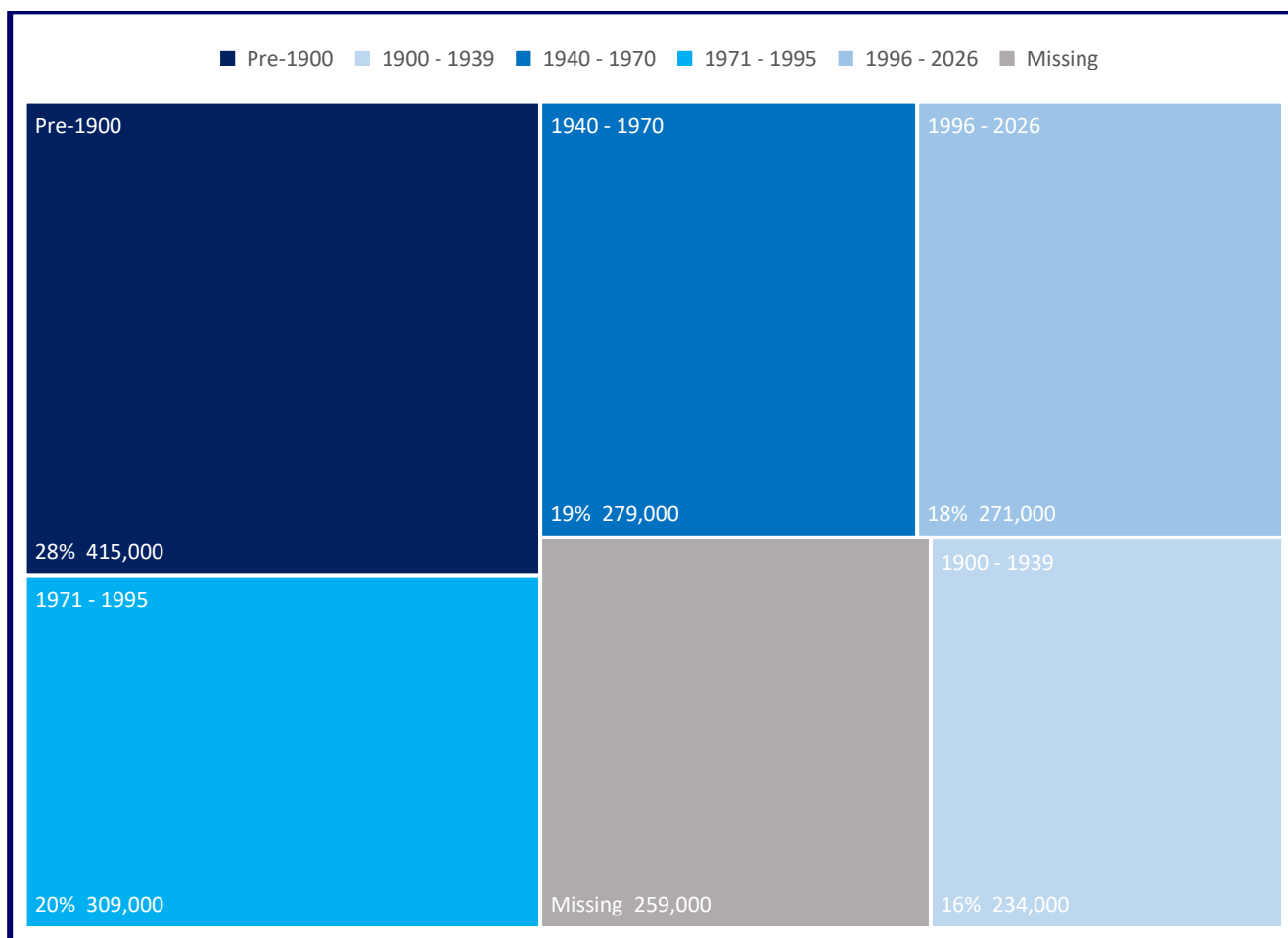


The data used in Figure 6 can be found in Table 2 of the Accompanying Tables.

Non-domestic buildings by year of construction

The ND-NEED non-domestic building stock can be split by year of construction. This statistic was obtained from the building age variable in the VO's NDR list, which provides information on when each building was completed.

Figure 7: Breakdown of the ND-NEED non-domestic building stock in England and Wales by year of construction.



The data used in Figure 7 can be found in Table 3A of the Accompanying Tables (the percentages presented represent the share of buildings, excluding the Missing category).

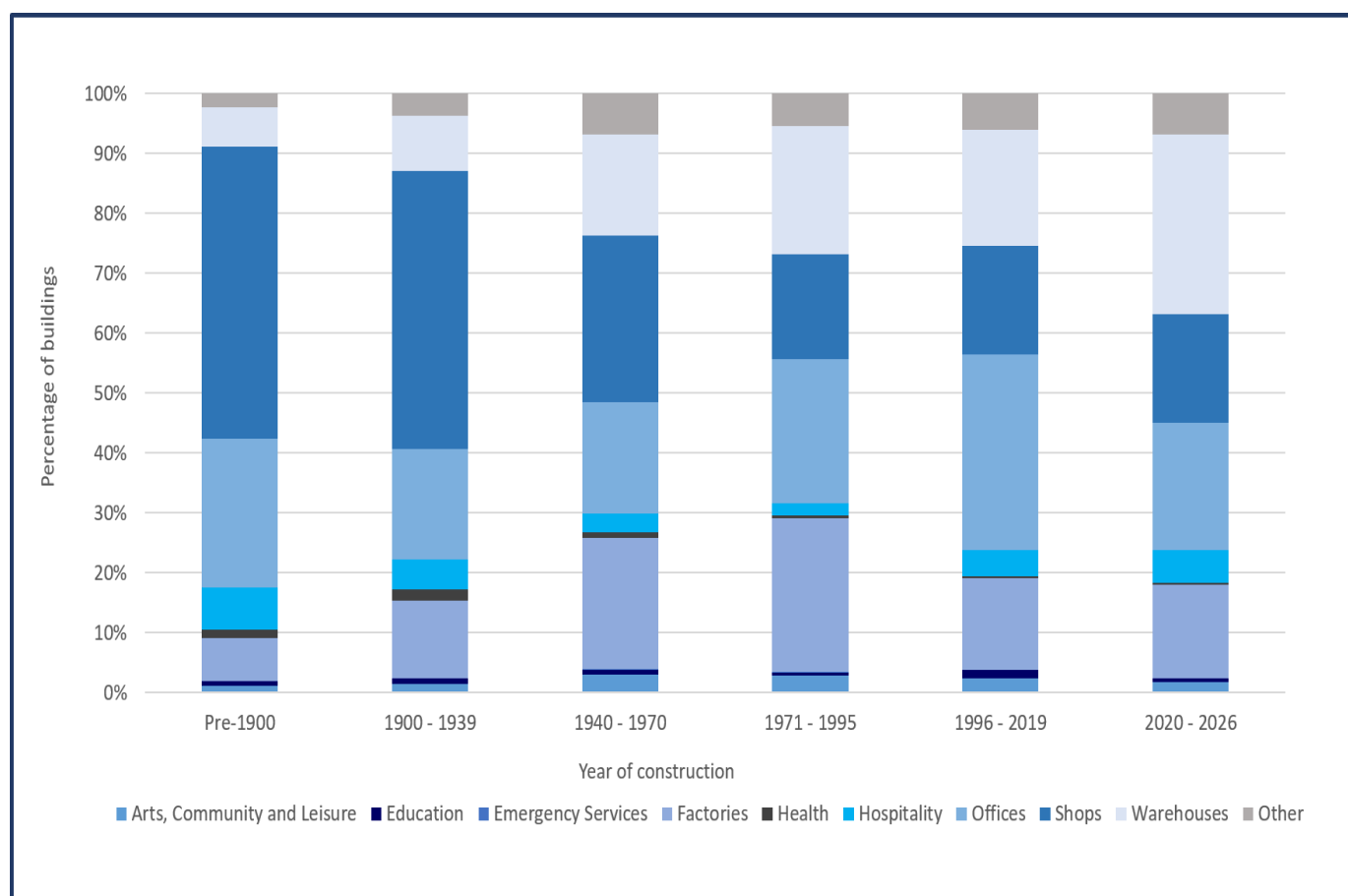
Note, since the building stock data are as at end of March 2026, data for 2026 and possibly 2025 is incomplete due to lags. This implies that the number of buildings constructed in the 1996-2026 band will be underestimated.

Figure 7 shows that 28% of non-domestic buildings in the ND-NEED building stock (with year of construction information available) were built before 1900, and just over half of the non-domestic building (63%) were built before 1970. Changes around building practices and standards related to energy efficiency have impacted the measures for decarbonising the non-domestic building stock.

Non-domestic buildings by year of construction and building use

Figure 8 shows the breakdown of buildings by year of construction and building use shows the type of buildings in these categories. Shops have the highest share of buildings that were constructed before 1970 but have had a lower share of new buildings since then. Factories share of buildings increased until 1995 before decreasing slightly whereas the share of Warehouses has gradually increased. Offices on the other hand have remained relatively consistent.

Figure 8: Breakdown of the ND-NEED non-domestic building stock in England and Wales, by year of construction and building use.



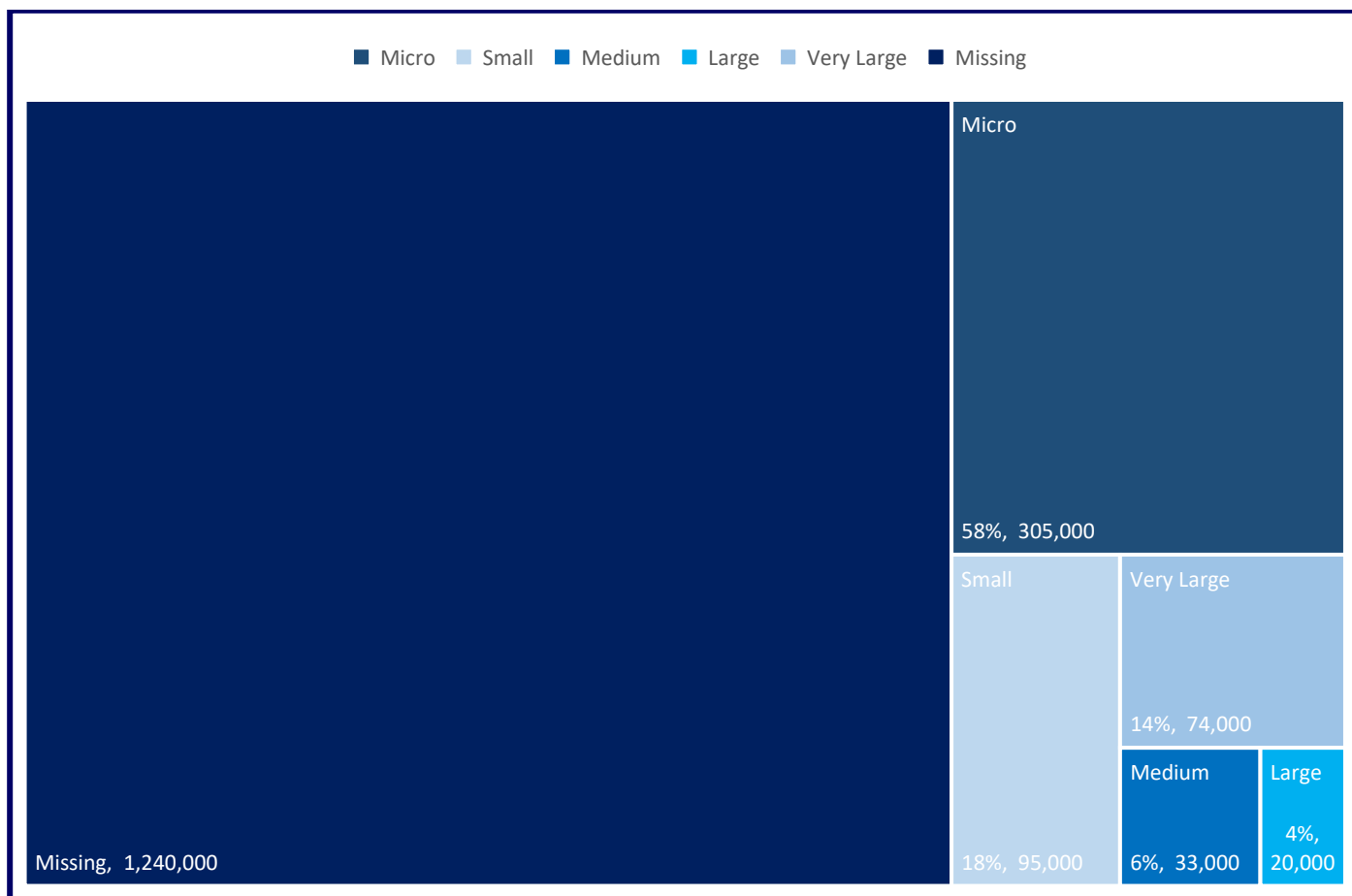
The data used in Figure 8 can be found in Table 3B of the Accompanying Tables.

Non-domestic buildings by business size

The Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) business characteristics data is the main source of business data in ND NEED which is matched to the 1,767,000 ND-NEED non-domestic buildings stock and energy consumption to obtain the business statistics. This gives the breakdown of the non-domestic building stock by business size as seen in Figure 9.

Note, the number of employees is the total number of employees employed by the business, not just the employees that work in the building. This means that small branches of larger businesses e.g. a corner shop that is part of a national chain, will be in the larger categories.

Figure 9: Breakdown of the ND-NEED non-domestic building stock in England and Wales by business size.



The data used in Figure 9 can be found in Table 4 of the Accompanying Tables (percentages presented represent the share of buildings, excluding the Missing category).

Considering buildings with available business size data, as seen in Figure 9, SMEs (<250 employees) occupy most of the non-domestic buildings, with micro businesses (<10 employees) being the most common business size. However, around 70% of the buildings in the non-domestic building stock are missing business size information.

There are two reasons why buildings cannot be matched to business size information:

1. The UPRN of the corresponding building is missing from the IDBR dataset, either because the building itself is missing; or
2. The building is in the IDBR dataset, but we are unable to match it to its corresponding UPRN. This means the business size cannot be matched to the building.

The number of buildings across each business size category is likely to be underestimated due to a high number of buildings with missing business size information. It is also possible that the true pattern of distribution of businesses in the non-domestic building stock is different from what is presented here. This means these estimates should be used with caution as they are associated with substantial uncertainty.

England and Wales non-domestic building energy consumption/intensity

According to ND-NEED, **1,767,000** non-domestic buildings in England and Wales consumed **120 TWh of electricity** and **151 TWh of gas** in 2024 (the most recent year for which data are available).

Note, electricity consumption data is recorded from end January to end January, whereas gas consumption data covers mid-May to mid-May (from 2018 onwards).

These consumption figures are based on the 2024 sample (854,000 buildings for electricity consumption and 338,000 for gas consumption) of the ND-NEED building stock that was successfully address matched to electricity and gas meter-point data (gas consumption figures are temperature corrected). This sample is then weighted to be representative of the population (over 1.77 million buildings). More information about the sampling and weighting process in ND-NEED can be found in the accompanying [Methodology note](#).

Note, these figures are not directly comparable to the yearly consumption figures published in ND-NEED 2025 due to methodological revisions. For more information on these revisions please see the accompanying [Methodology note](#). For comparable figures for 2023 consumption, please see the consumption time series in Table 8 of the accompanying data tables.

ND NEED consumption figures are based on meter point data. Energy consumption that is not through the electricity or gas grid (e.g. energy generated onsite from renewables) is excluded from ND-NEED. According to the [Digest of UK Energy Statistics](#) (DUKES)¹² 85% of non-domestic building electricity consumption was from the grid in 2024.

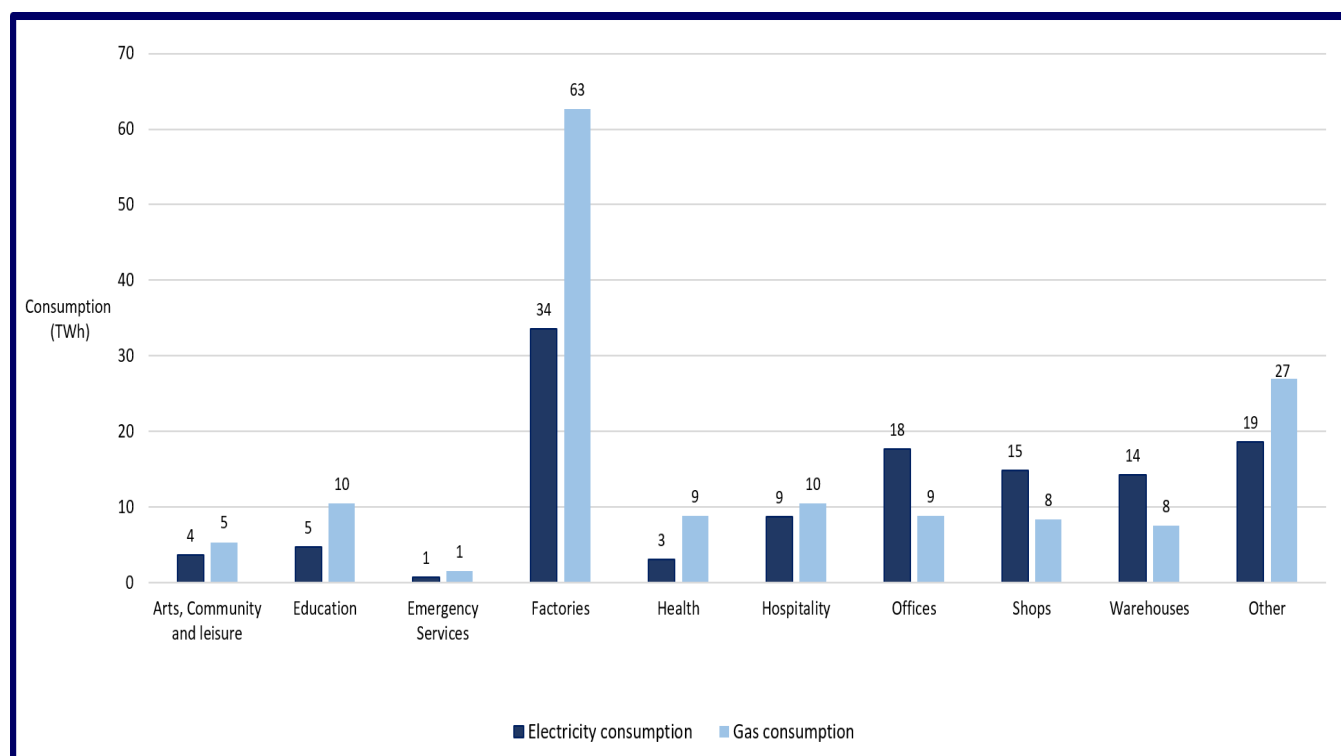
All grid energy consumed by non-domestic buildings regardless of end-use e.g. heating, lighting, industrial processes etc is captured in ND-NEED consumption figures as this is based on meter-point data.

¹² [DUKES, Table 5.2](#), Sectors: Industry, Commercial, Public administration used as a proxy for non-domestic buildings. Public Distribution System as a share of Total Consumption.

Non-domestic energy consumption by building use

Electricity and Gas Consumption

Figure 10: The electricity and gas consumption of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building use, 2024



The data used in Figure 10 can be found in Table 8A-8B and Table 8C-8D of the Accompanying Tables.

Figure 10 shows the distribution of non-domestic building electricity and gas consumption by building use and the similarity in the pattern of consumption by these building uses. Factories account for the highest gas and electricity consumption, at 63 TWh and 34TWh respectively in 2024.

For electricity consumption, excluding 'Other' sector, the second highest consuming sector is Offices at 18TWh, which is almost half of the Factories electricity consumption, followed by Shops (15TWh). For gas, excluding the 'Other' category, Factories consume over five times higher than the gas consumption of any other building. Most other building types consumed between 7-10 TWh of gas in 2024 except for Arts, Community and Leisure, which is responsible for 5 TWh of gas, and Emergency Services 1 TWh of gas.

As with electricity consumption, the high gas consumption of Factories is in part driven by their large size and in part by the high gas/electricity consuming processes they carry out:

- Factories represent 14% of non-domestic buildings, but 23% of non-domestic building floor area (of the buildings with floor area information available).
- Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK)¹³ shows that industrial processes (high and low temperature processes, drying/separation, motors, compressed air) account for about three-quarters (73%) of gas use in industry, and so a large part of gas consumption in Factories is likely to be driven by these processes.

This suggests that Factories are carrying out processes that have high electricity/gas demands (such as industrial processes whose energy consumption is captured in ND-NEED).

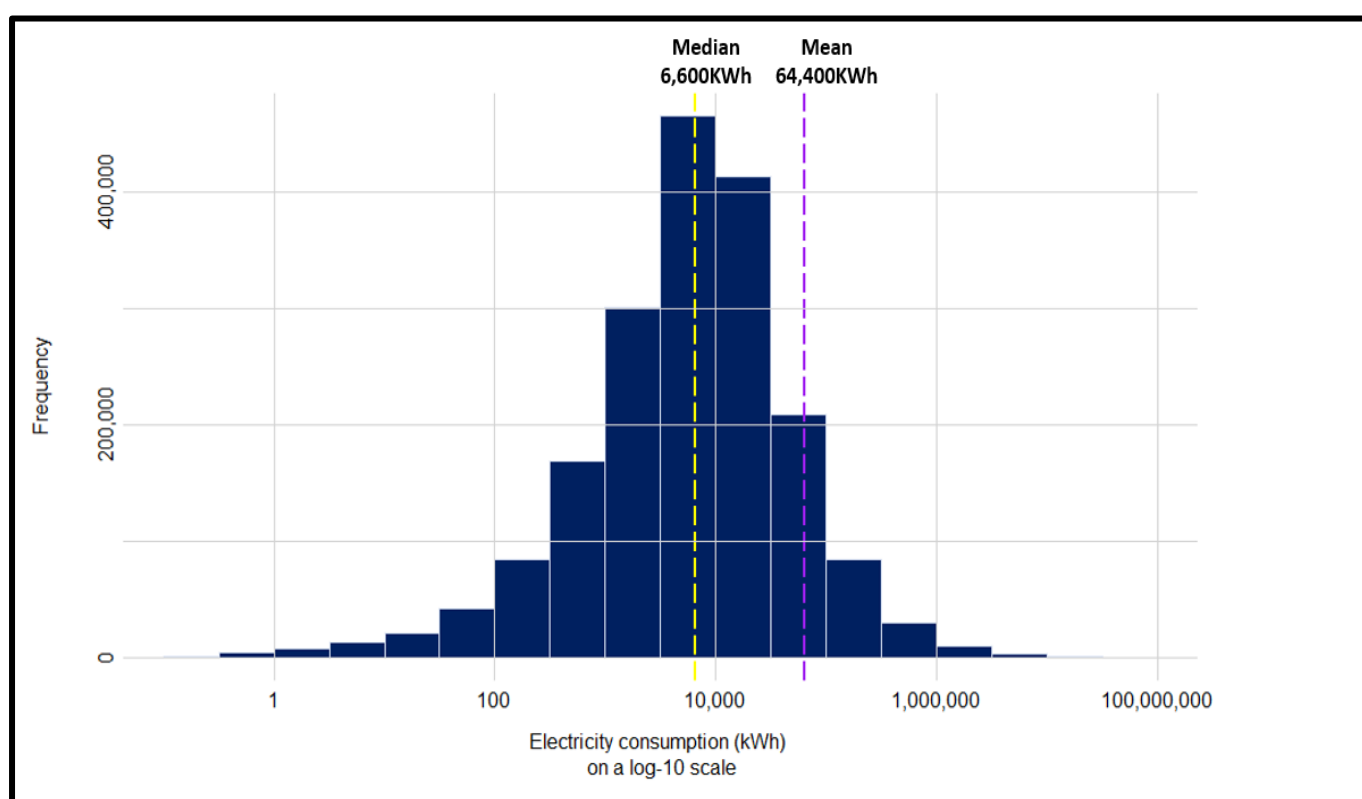
¹³ [ECUK, End-use data tables, Table U2.](#)

Distributional analysis: Electricity and Gas consumption

Electricity consumption

This analysis provides further information about how electricity consumption is distributed within the non-domestic building stock. This is based on the weighted ND-NEED 2026 sample, representative of the non-domestic building population (for more information see the accompanying [Methodology note](#)). For example, we can look at the frequency and proportion of different electricity consumption values.

Figure 11: Frequency of different electricity consumption values for all non-domestic buildings, 2024



Note: This histogram has unweighted electricity consumption on the x-axis (ascending order), shown on a base-10 log scale. The y-axis shows a frequency count, that is the weighted number of buildings that have electricity consumption 2024 values within the corresponding consumption band.

Figure 11 displays the plot of electricity consumption against the frequency of buildings whose consumption falls within that band. The highest bar on the chart represents consumption between 3,160 kWh ($10^{3.5}$ kWh) and 10,000 kWh (10^4 kWh) per year. This means that Figure 11 shows that a plurality of buildings consume between 3,160 kWh ($10^{3.5}$ kWh) and 10,000 kWh (10^4 kWh) per year, and fewer buildings have consumption at either the lower or higher extremes.

There are a significant number of non-domestic buildings whose consumption is lower than average domestic consumption (3,300 kWh)¹⁴ in 2024. This is 28% of buildings in the ND-NEED sample.

Note, that the distribution in Figure 11 is on a log-10 scale. This is because the underlying data is positively skewed with a long tail of high-consuming sites. This positive skew can also be seen in the data when you look at the comparison between the weighted median electricity consumption and the weighted mean electricity consumption. The weighted median electricity consumption of non-domestic buildings is 6,600 kWh, compared to a weighted mean electricity consumption of 64,400 kWh. This data in Figure 11 can also be split by building use. Figure 12a and 12b shows that the distribution of electricity consumption remains broadly similar between sectors, with a peak of buildings with similar electricity consumption values, and fewer buildings with both lower and higher electricity consumption.

There are some differences between the building uses. Factories, Offices and Shops show similar distribution of consumption across buildings as they have longer tails compared to Hospitality, which indicates that there are proportionally more very high and very low consuming Factories, Offices and Shops. Hospitality has smaller tails and shows a uniform distribution which suggests that Hospitality buildings have more homogenous electricity consumption than the other sectors.

¹⁴ [Subnational electricity and gas consumption summary report 2024.](#)

Figure 12a: Frequency of different electricity consumption values, by building use, 2024

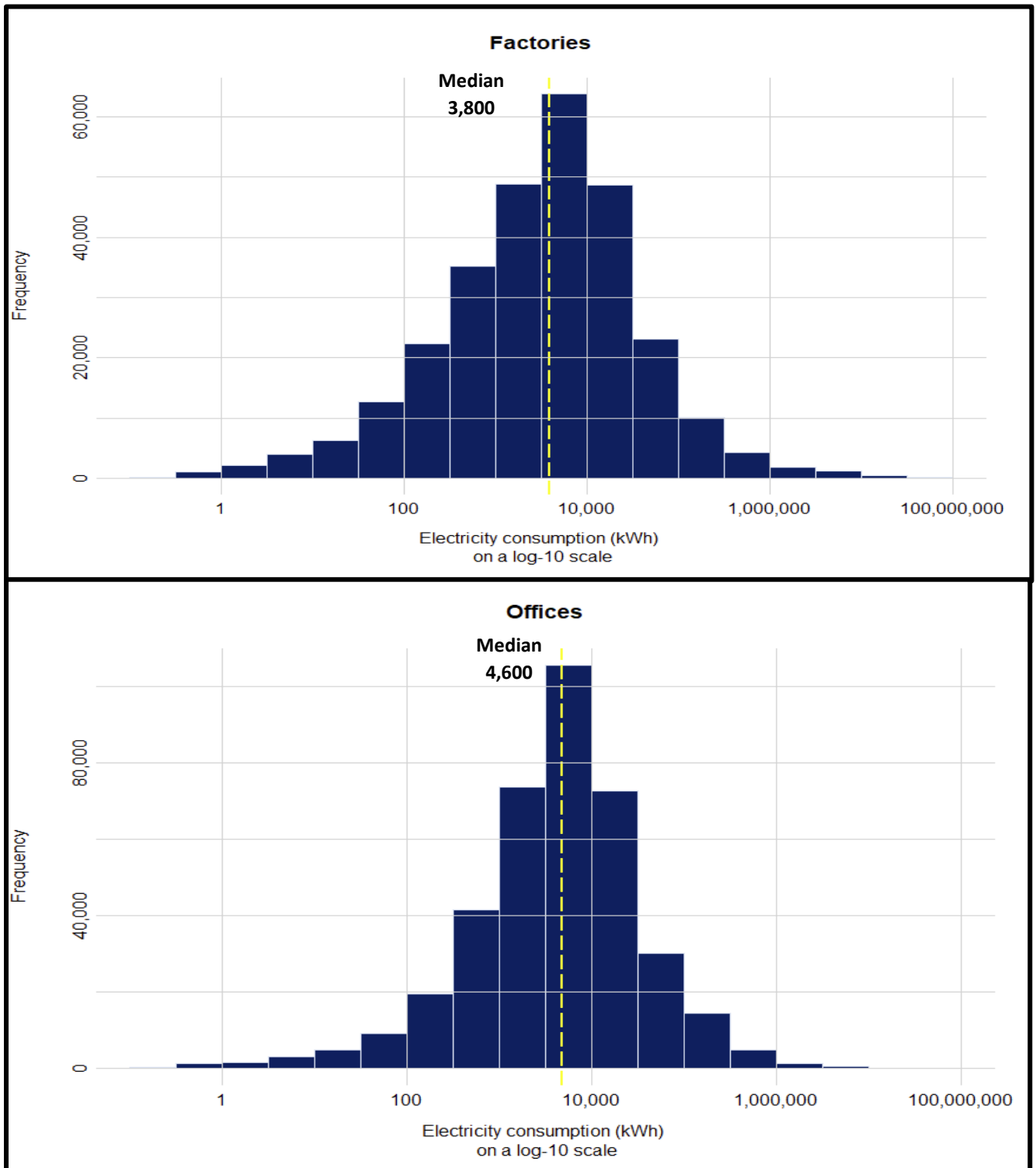
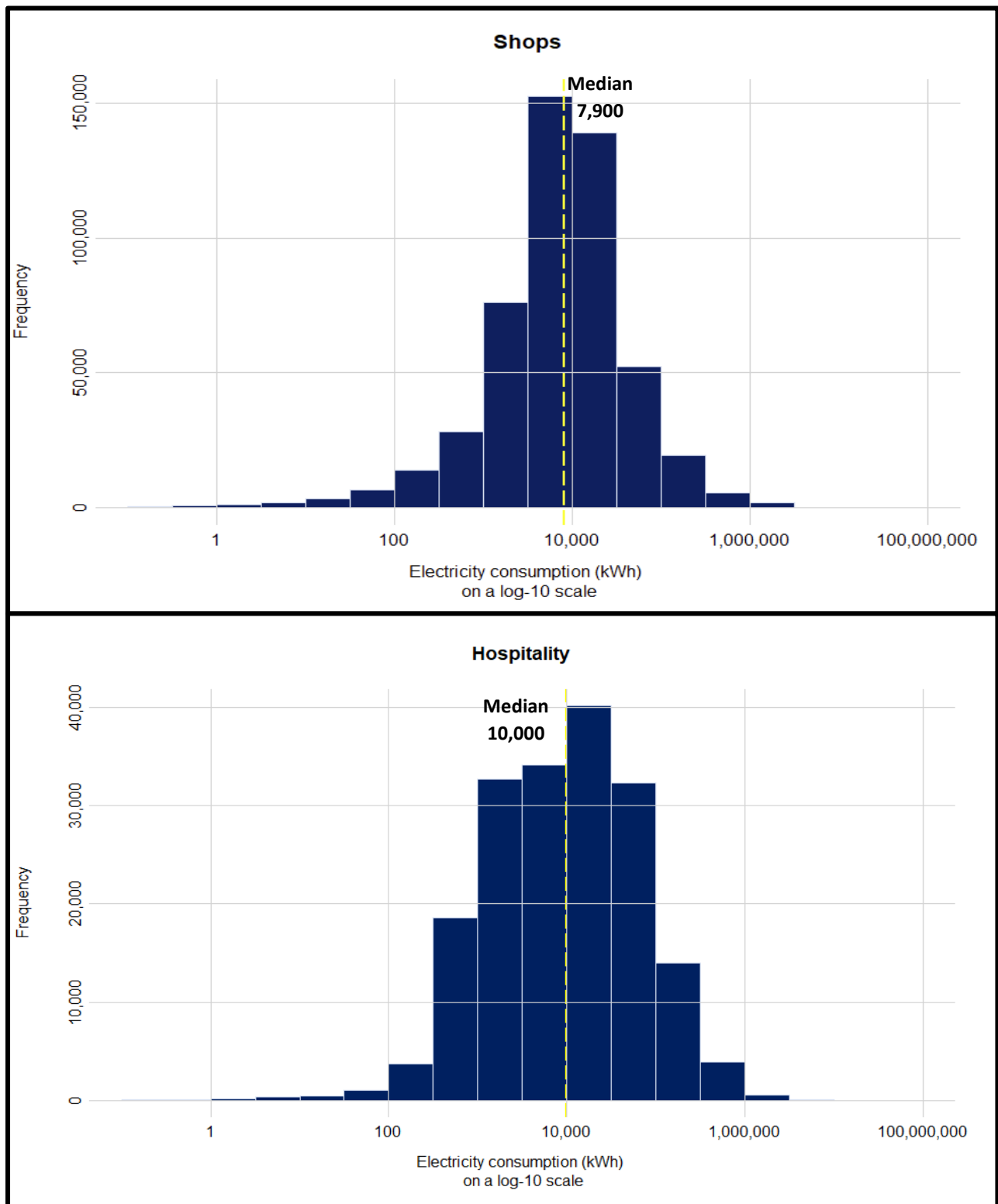


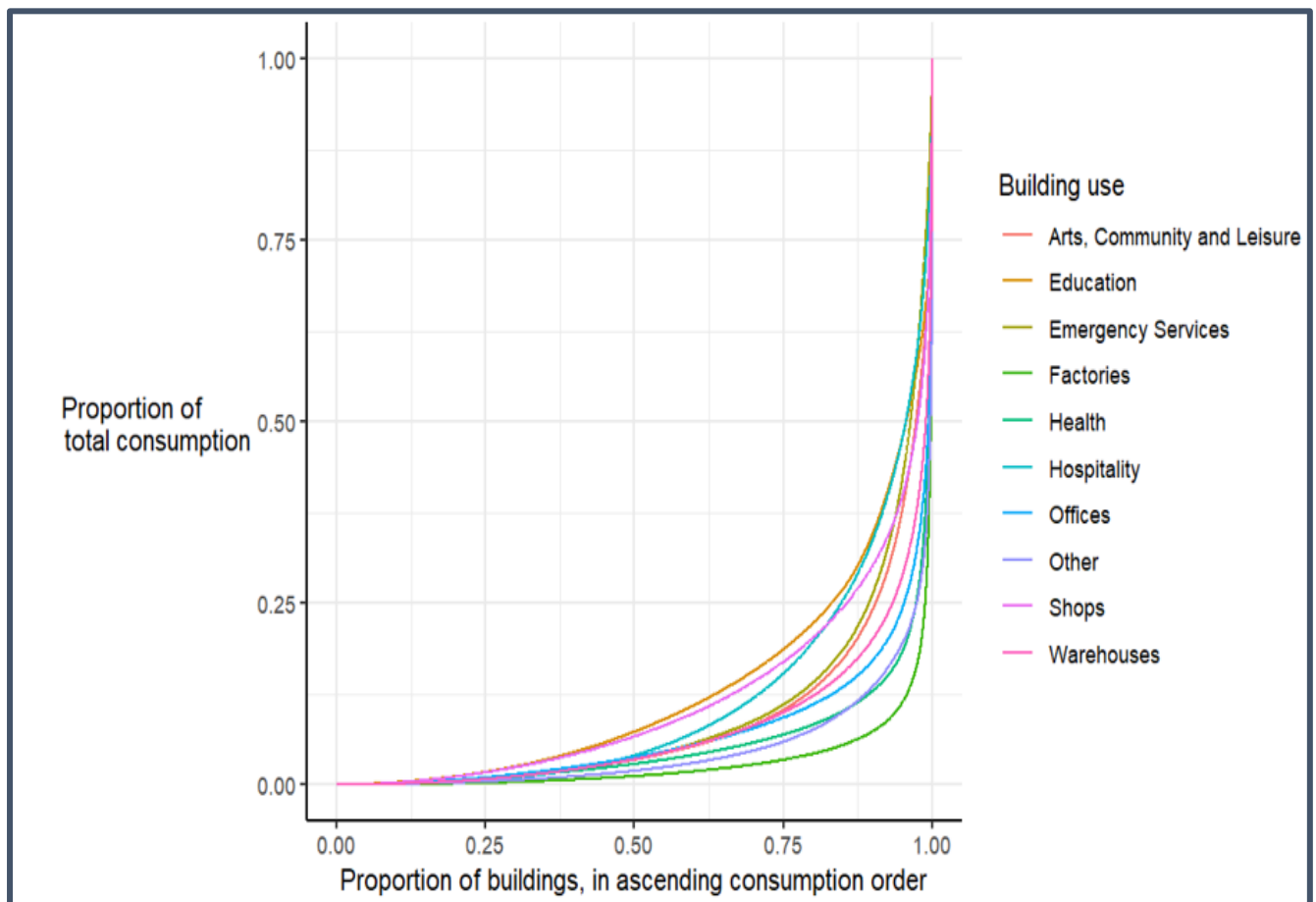
Figure 12b: Frequency of different electricity consumption values, by building use, 2024



Note: This histogram has unweighted electricity consumption on the x-axis (ascending order), shown on a base-10 log scale. The y-axis shows a frequency count, that is the weighted number of buildings that have electricity consumption 2024 values within the corresponding consumption band.

Figure 13 illustrates the concentration of electricity consumption within each building use. Across all building uses, a relatively small proportion of buildings account for the majority of electricity consumption, although the extent of this concentration varies. This pattern is most pronounced for Factories, where 80% of total electricity consumption comes from the highest-consuming 2% of buildings. Electricity consumption is less concentrated in the Education sector, where the highest-consuming 27% of buildings account for 80% of total electricity consumption.

Figure 13: The proportion of the building stock (in ascending consumption order) against the proportion of total electricity consumption, by building use, 2024

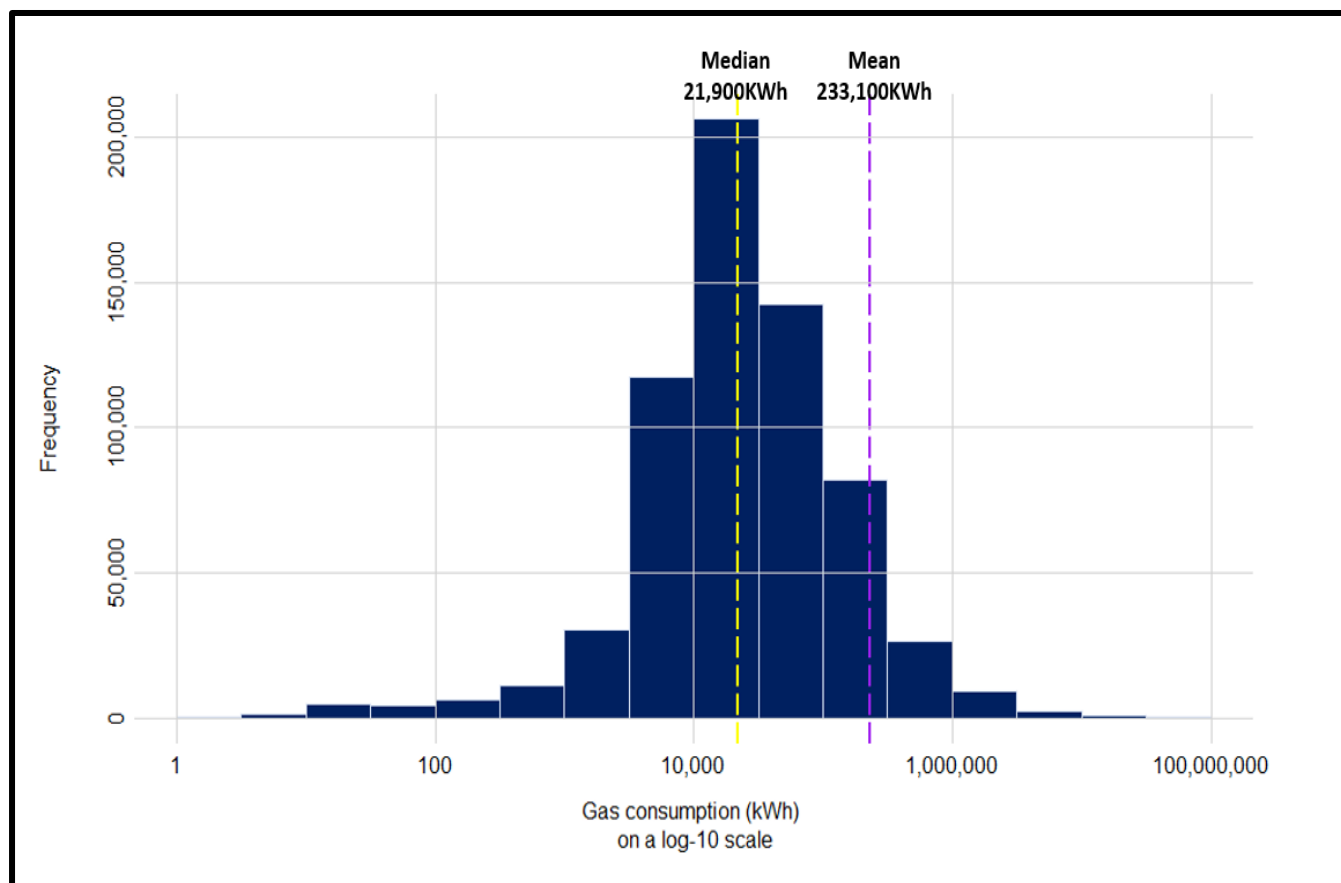


Note: This cumulative distribution plot has the proportion of buildings in the ND-NEED sample with 2024 electricity consumption on the x-axis (ordered by unweighted electricity consumption). The y-axis shows the proportion of weighted 2024 electricity consumption that these buildings are consuming.

Gas consumption

The distributional analysis of non-domestic buildings gas consumption can also be done by considering the frequency of different levels of gas consumption to understand the most common gas consumption level just as it was done for electricity consumption.

Figure 14: Frequency of different gas consumption values for all non-domestic buildings, 2024



Note: This histogram has weighted gas consumption on the x-axis (ascending order), shown on a log scale ($\log_{10}$). The y-axis shows a frequency count, that is the number of buildings that have gas consumption values within the corresponding consumption band.

Figure 14 is a plot of gas consumption against the frequency of buildings whose consumption falls within that band. The tallest bar on the chart represents consumption between 10,000 kWh (10^4 kWh) and 31,600 kWh ($10^{4.5}$ kWh) per year. This means that Figure 14 shows that a plurality of buildings consume between 10,000 kWh (10^4 kWh) and 31,600 kWh ($10^{4.5}$ kWh) per year, and fewer buildings have consumption at either the lower or higher extremes.

Of the 338,000 properties in the ND-NEED gas sample with annual gas consumption, around one-third (32%) have gas consumption below the average domestic gas demand of 11,300 kWh.

Note, Figure 14 is presented on a log10 scale because the underlying data is very positively skewed with a long tail of high-consuming sites. This positive skewness in the data can also be seen when we compare the weighted median gas consumption and the weighted mean gas consumption. The weighted median gas consumption of non-domestic buildings is 21,900 kWh, compared to a weighted mean gas consumption of 233,100 kWh.

The data in Figure 14 can be represented differently by building use. Figure 15a and 15b shows Shops, Factories and Offices all have a modal consumption of 10,000 kWh to 31,600 kWh (10^4 kWh to $10^{4.5}$ kWh). Hospitality has a higher modal class at 31,600 kWh to 100,000 kWh ($10^{4.5}$ kWh to 10^5 kWh), which is consistent with Hospitality having a higher median gas consumption than Shops, Factories or Offices.

Figure 15a: Frequency of different gas consumption values, split by building use, 2024.

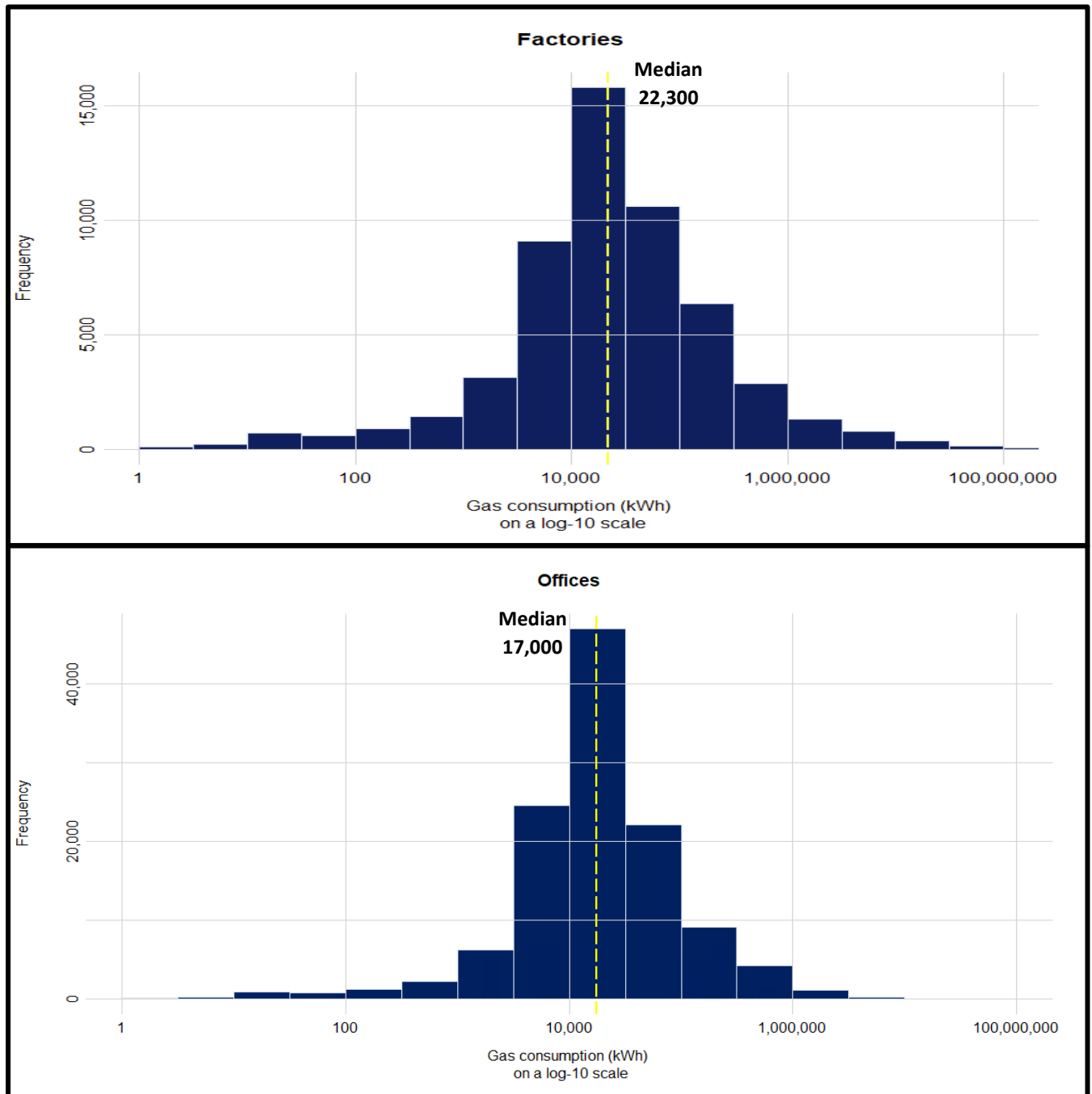
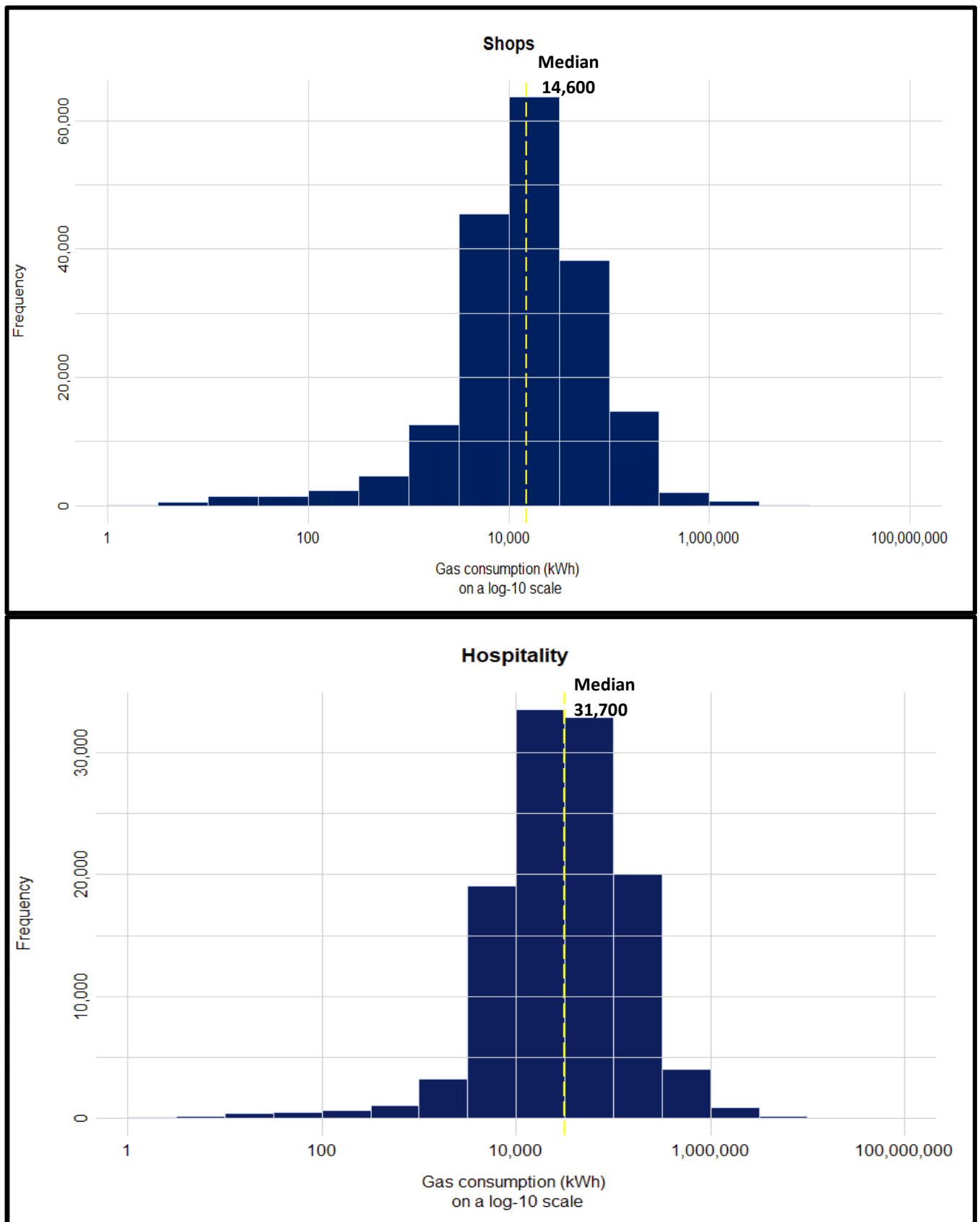


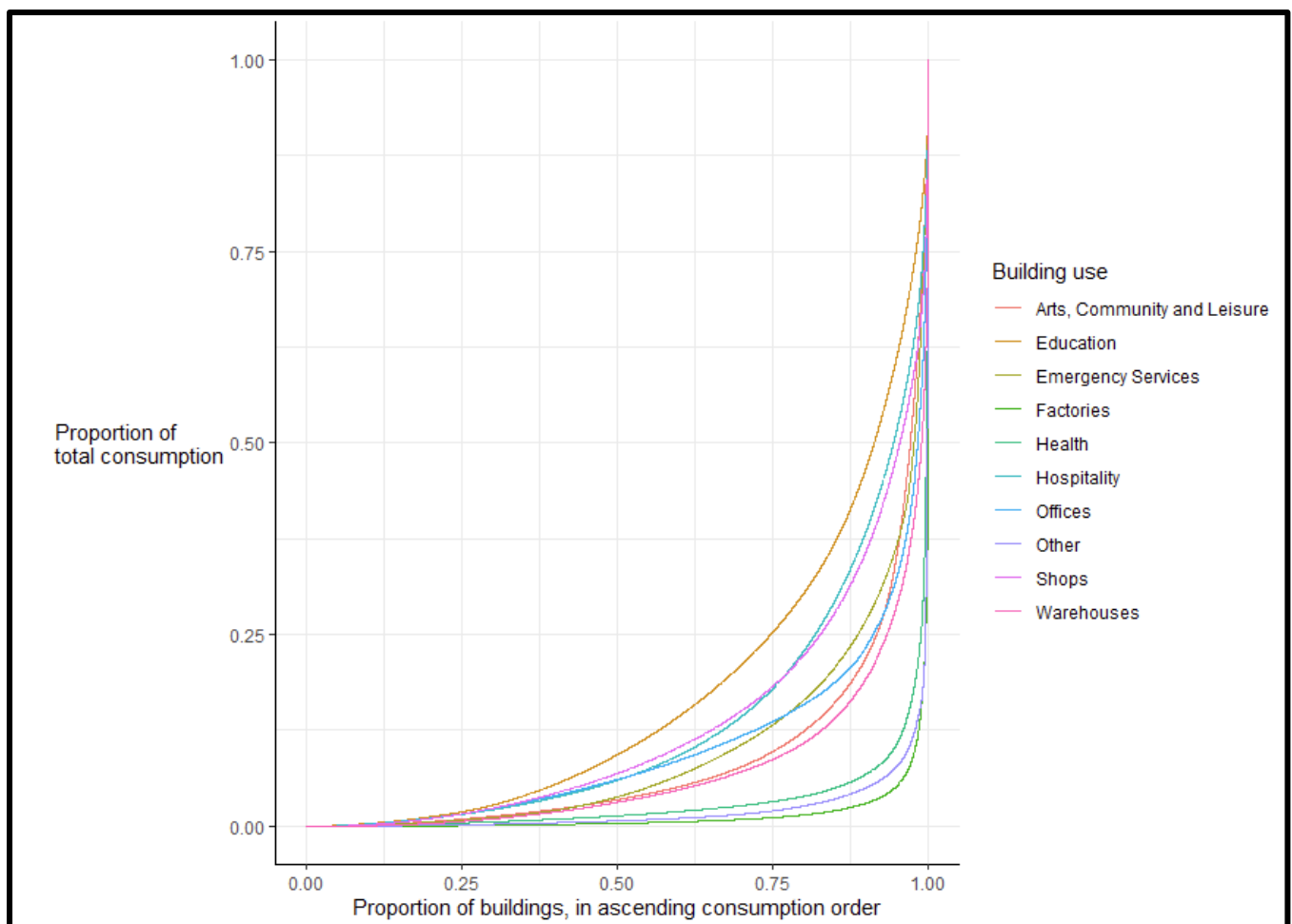
Figure 15b: Frequency of different gas consumption values, split by building use, 2024.



Note: This histogram has unweighted gas consumption on the x-axis (ascending order), shown on a base-10 log scale. The y-axis shows a frequency count, that is the weighted number of buildings that have gas consumption 2024 values within the corresponding consumption band.

Figure 16 illustrates the concentration of gas consumption within each building use. Across all building uses, a relatively small proportion of buildings account for the majority of gas consumption, although the extent of this concentration varies. This pattern is most pronounced for Factories, where 80% of total gas consumption comes from the highest-consuming 1% of buildings. Gas consumption is less concentrated in the Education sector, where the highest-consuming 31% of buildings account for 80% of total gas consumption.

Figure 16: Proportion of the building stock (in ascending consumption order) against the proportion of total gas consumption, by building use, 2024



Note: This cumulative distribution plot has the proportion of buildings in the ND-NEED sample on the x-axis (ordered by unweighted gas consumption). The y-axis shows the proportion of weighted 2024 gas consumption that these buildings are consuming.

Non-domestic energy intensity by building use

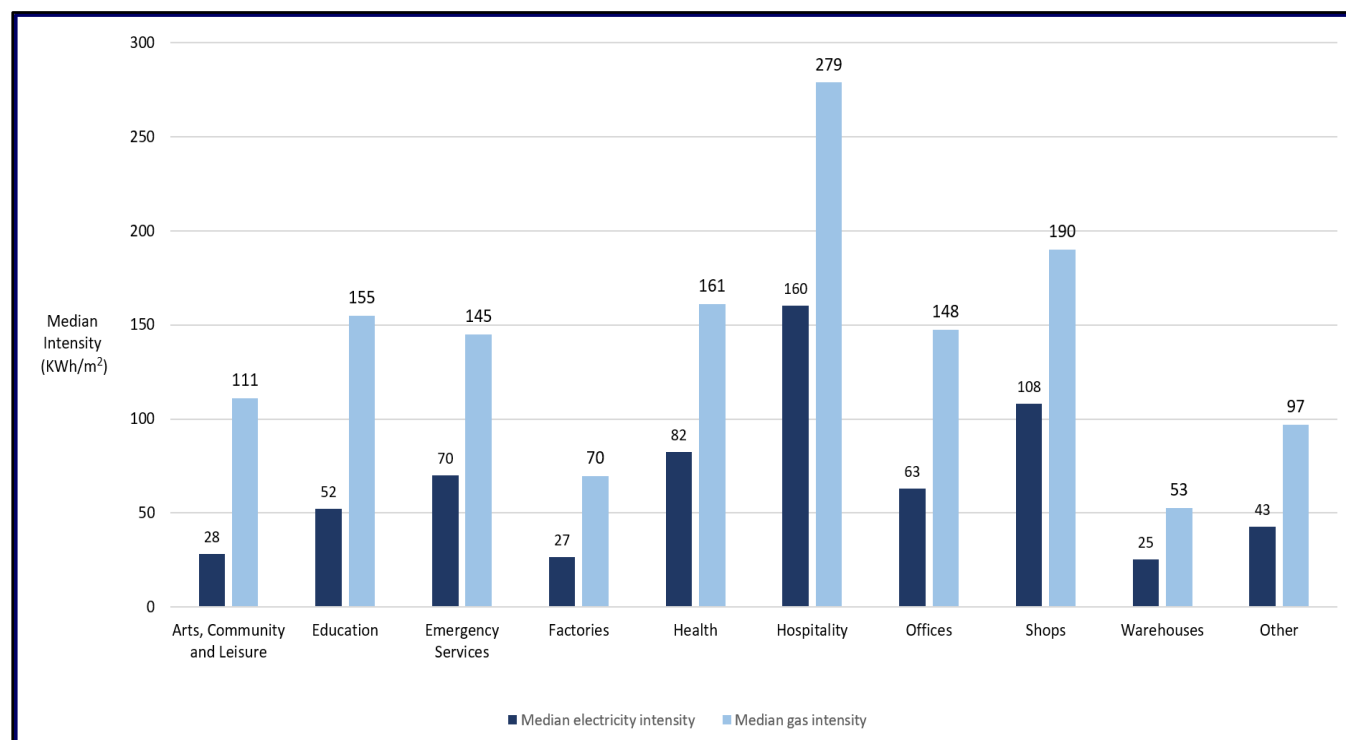
The number and size of buildings partly determine the level of energy consumption in a building use category. Energy intensity can be used as a control for this. Energy intensity is the average amount of energy used in a square metre of a building. Differences in energy intensity between sectors are therefore not affected by differences in the number or size of buildings.

Note, there are multiple definitions or denominators that could be used to calculate intensity including using economic metrics such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross Value Added (GVA). In ND-NEED, the floor area of a building is used as the denominator to calculate intensity as it is the most applicable metric for analysing the energy efficiency of buildings.

The electricity intensity figures presented in ND-NEED are the median electricity intensity, weighted by the energy weight. Buildings which are missing floor area information are excluded (see [non-domestic energy consumption by building size](#)).

Electricity and Gas intensity

Figure 17: The median electricity and gas intensity of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building use, 2024



The data used in Figure 17 can be found in Table 9A-9B of the Accompanying Tables.

Median energy intensity varies significantly by building use. Hospitality buildings have the highest electricity intensity, while Warehouses and Factories have the lowest. Gas intensity exceeds electricity intensity across all building uses.

By comparing total electricity consumption and median electricity intensity, both have different patterns. For instance, Hospitality building use has a high median electricity intensity (160 kWh/m²), despite having relatively low total electricity consumption (9 TWh). The high electricity intensity could be driven by high levels of electricity¹⁵ required for the catering activities carried out in hospitality buildings mostly situated in small premises.

On the other hand, Factories with the highest electricity consumption (34 TWh) accounts for a relatively low median electricity intensity (27 kWh/m²). The low electricity intensity of Factories suggests that their high electricity demands driven by the industrial processes they carry out, are counterbalanced by the large size of these sites.

Similar to electricity, Hospitality is the building use category with the highest median gas intensity (279 kWh/m²). This high intensity is at least partly due to the high gas demands of the catering activities that often occur in hospitality buildings. This can be seen in other publications that split energy consumption by end-use (ECUK¹⁶ and BEES¹⁷).

Factories and Warehouses are building uses with the lowest gas intensities at 70 kWh/m² and 53 kWh/m² respectively. A key driver of the low gas intensities of Factories and Warehouses is likely to be their large building size. Factories and Warehouses occupy more than half of non-domestic building floor area (60%), despite only accounting for 27% of non-domestic buildings (see Table 1 and Figure 3 in [Non-domestic buildings by building use](#)).

¹⁵ [ECUK, End-use data tables, Table U5.](#)

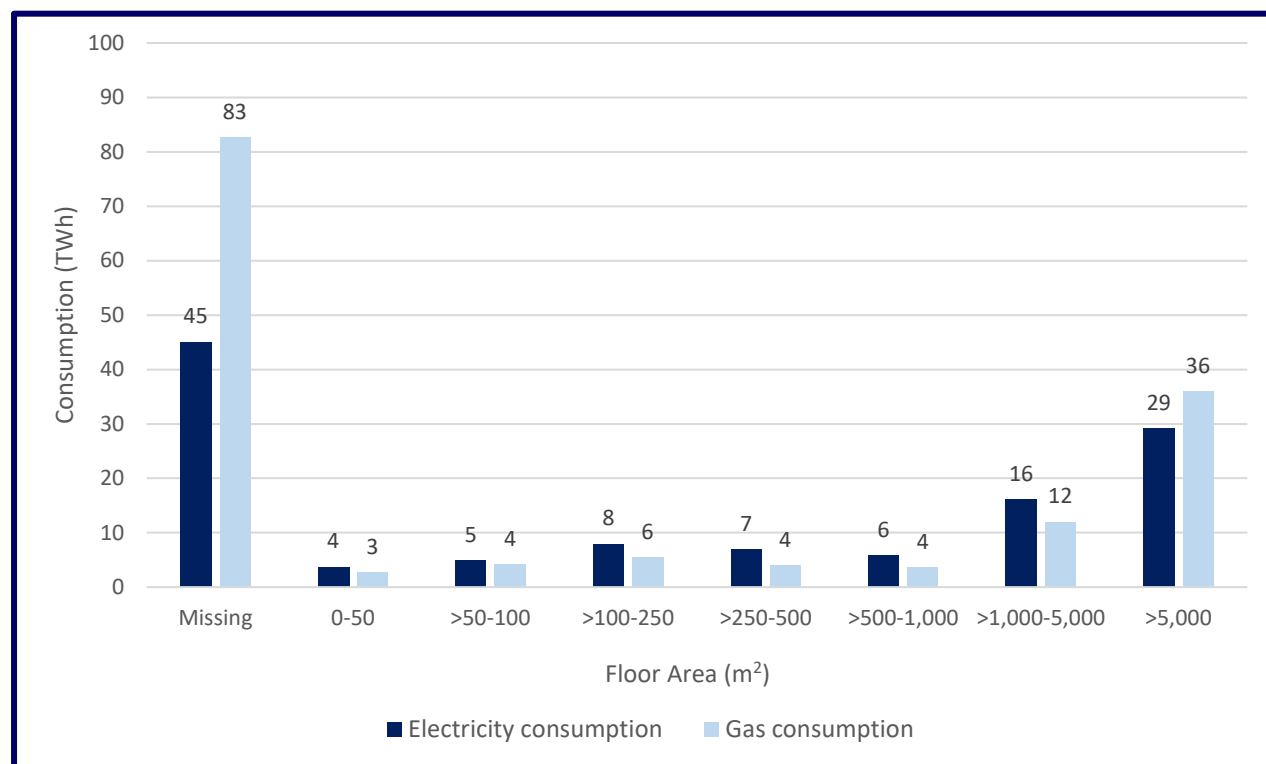
¹⁶ [ECUK, End-use data tables, Table U5.](#)

¹⁷ [BEES, Overarching tables, Figure 3.13.](#)

Non-domestic energy consumption by building size

Electricity and gas consumption

Figure 18: The electricity and gas consumption of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building size, 2024.



The data used in Figure 18 can be found in Table 10 of the Accompanying Tables.

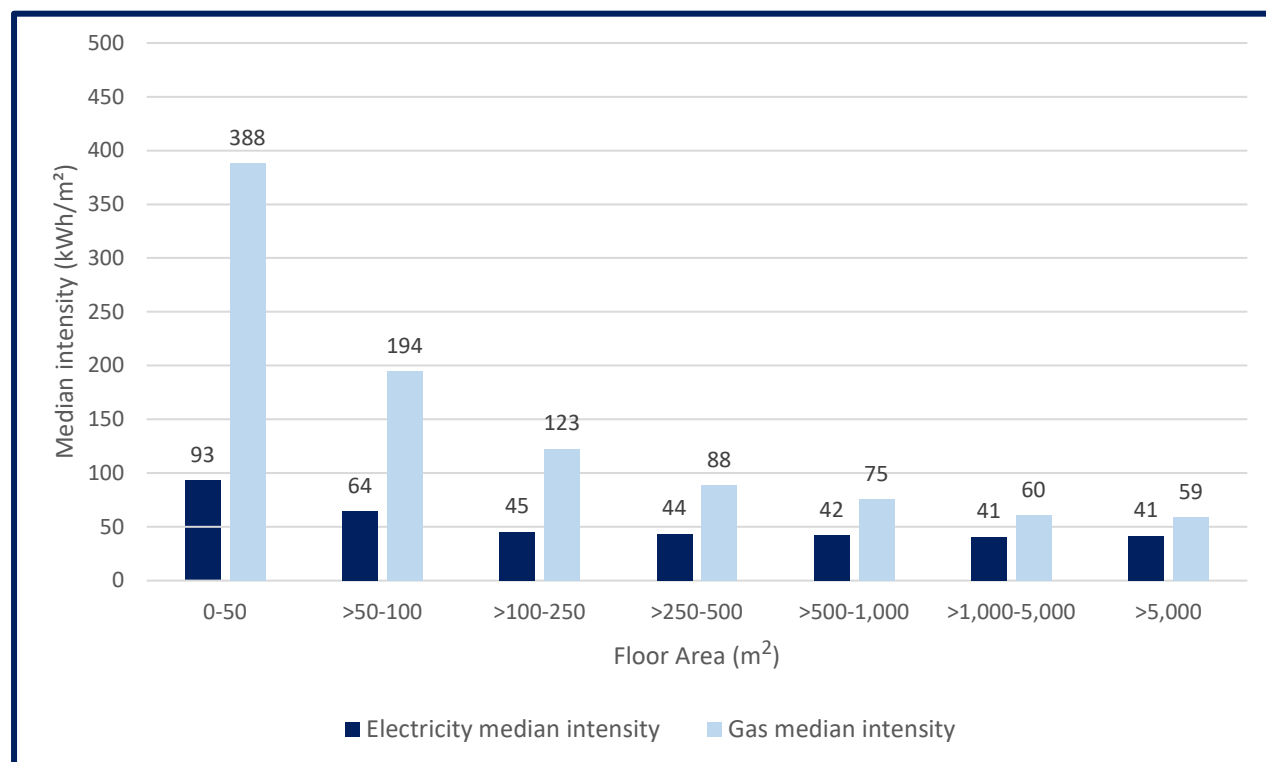
As shown in Figure 18, excluding buildings missing floor area information, there is an upward trend in electricity and gas consumption as building size increases, this is particularly true for buildings that are over 1,000m². This trend is clearly not impacted by the number of buildings as there are more buildings in the smaller floor area categories than there are in the larger ones. Instead, this trend is at least partly driven by the floor area of buildings in these categories. The total floor area has a similar pattern to the electricity and gas consumption figures with a greater floor area in the larger floor area bands.

In 2024 consumption data, it is important to note that about 18% of non-domestic buildings are missing building size information and these buildings are responsible for 45 TWh (38%) of electricity consumption. As in the case of gas, a proportion of 24% of non-domestic buildings are missing building size information and this category of buildings account for 83 TWh (55%) of gas consumption. This implies that figures on the electricity and gas consumption of a particular building size should be used with caution as they are likely to be an underestimate. It also means that there is some uncertainty associated with the building size trend presented above.

Non-domestic energy intensity by building size

Electricity and gas intensity

Figure 19: The median electricity and gas intensity of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by building size, 2024.



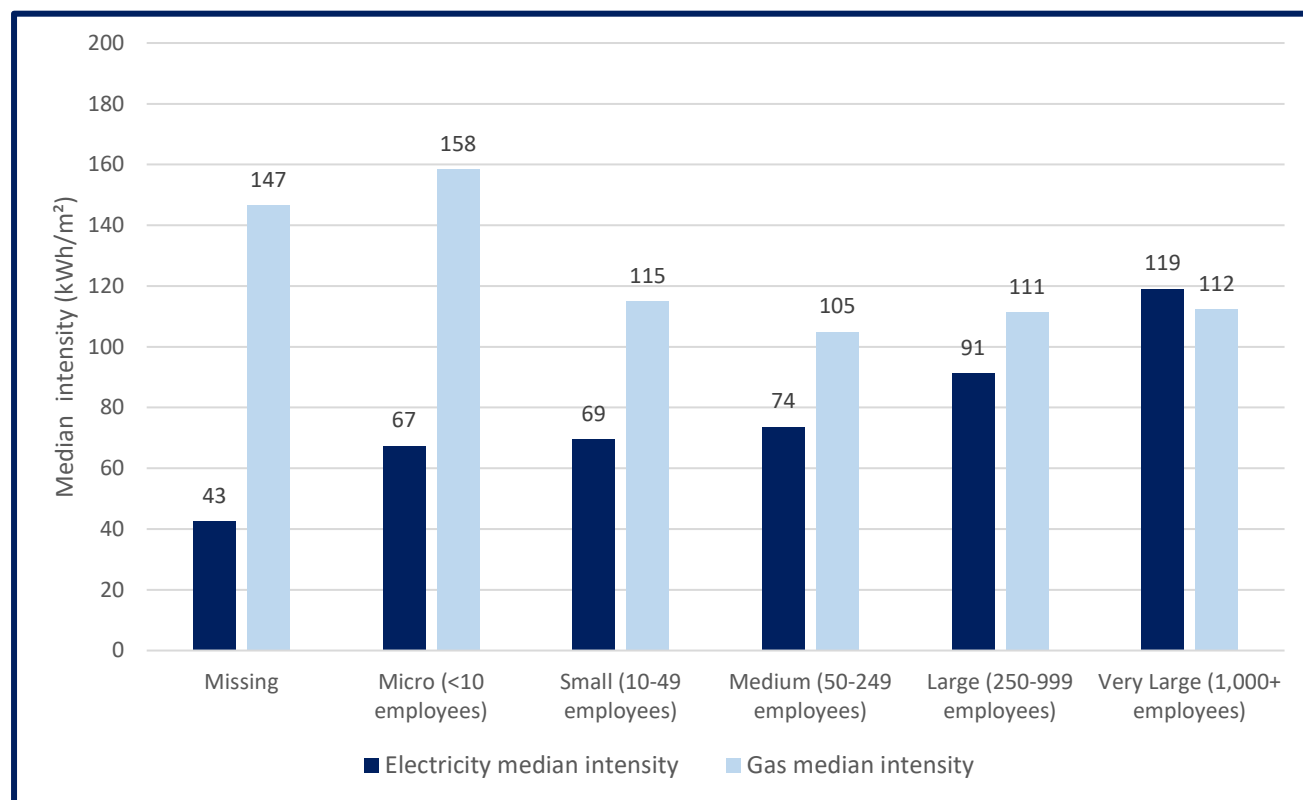
The data used in Figure 19 can be found in Table 11 of the Accompanying Tables.

As previously mentioned, median intensity and total consumption show opposite trend for both gas and electricity. Figure 19 shows that the smallest buildings (0-50m²) use 93kWh/m² of electricity and 388kWh/m² of gas while the biggest buildings use 41kWh/m² and 59kWh/m² for electricity and gas respectively. The median electricity and gas intensities decrease with the floor area. This trend is more pronounced for gas intensity than it is for electricity intensity.

Non-domestic energy intensity by business size

Electricity and gas median intensity

Figure 21: The median electricity and gas intensity of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales by business size, 2024.



The data used in Figure 21 can be found in Table 13 of the Accompanying Tables.

From Figure 21 we can see an upward trend in electricity intensity as the business size increases. The Very Large businesses account for the highest electricity intensity (119 kWh/m²), with micro businesses having the lowest intensity (67 kWh/m²). The reverse is the case for gas. There is a downward trend in gas median intensity as business size increases with the Micro business buildings taking the lead at 158 kWh/m².

As with the electricity consumption figures it is important to note the substantial size of the business size missing category – 52% of buildings in the ND-NEED sample that have floor area information are missing business size information and approximately 45% of the buildings in ND NEED gas sample are missing business size information but have both gas consumption and floor area information. This makes it difficult to draw any firm conclusions from the results as they are associated with a high degree of uncertainty.

How has energy consumption/intensity in non-domestic buildings changed over time (2012 – 2024)?

ND-NEED can also provide information on the electricity and gas consumption/intensity over time, which can be disaggregated by building use.

Note: the electricity consumption year is end-January to end-January, the gas consumption year runs from mid-May to mid-May since 2018.

In addition to overall consumption, the median consumption and median intensity can also be used to investigate how non-domestic building energy use has changed over time. Median consumption will be less affected by consumption from a few high consuming buildings than the overall consumption time series.

Note: the floor area information in ND-NEED is only available for a single point in time (March 2026). This means that any changes in the energy intensity time series are basically influenced by the changes in consumption, as the impact of any changes in floor area will not be captured.

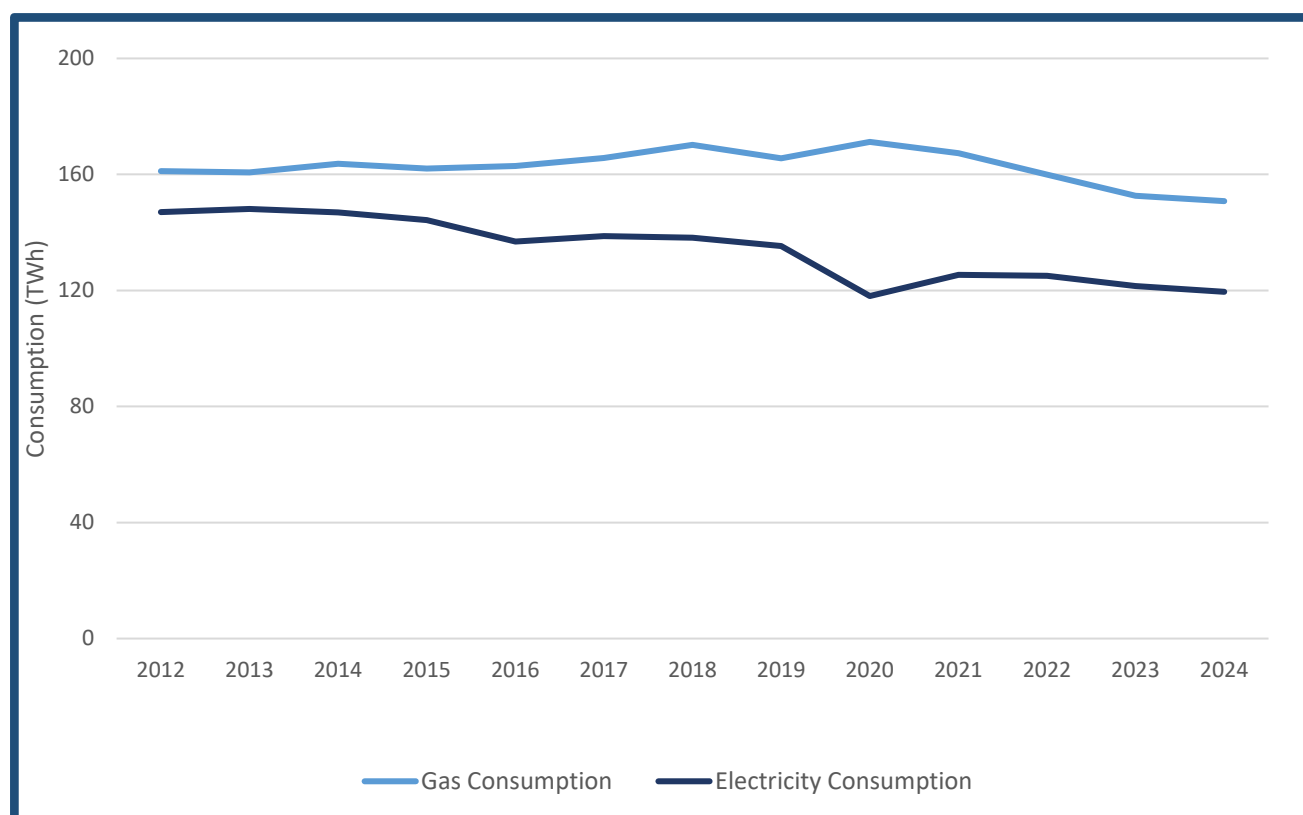
In this section, we have presented several energy consumption/intensity time series:

1. Electricity and gas consumption over time (2012 – 2024)
2. Median electricity and gas consumption over time (2012 – 2024)
3. Median electricity and gas intensity over time (2012 – 2024)

Note that there is a level of uncertainty in ND NEED statistics as these were produced by scaling up the results of the sample of buildings to the population level (rather than from the whole population directly). As a result of this uncertainty, any slight changes in the ND-NEED consumption figures over time could result in underestimation or overestimation rather than showing the true change.

Electricity and Gas consumption

Figure 22: Total electricity and gas consumption in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, 2012-2024.

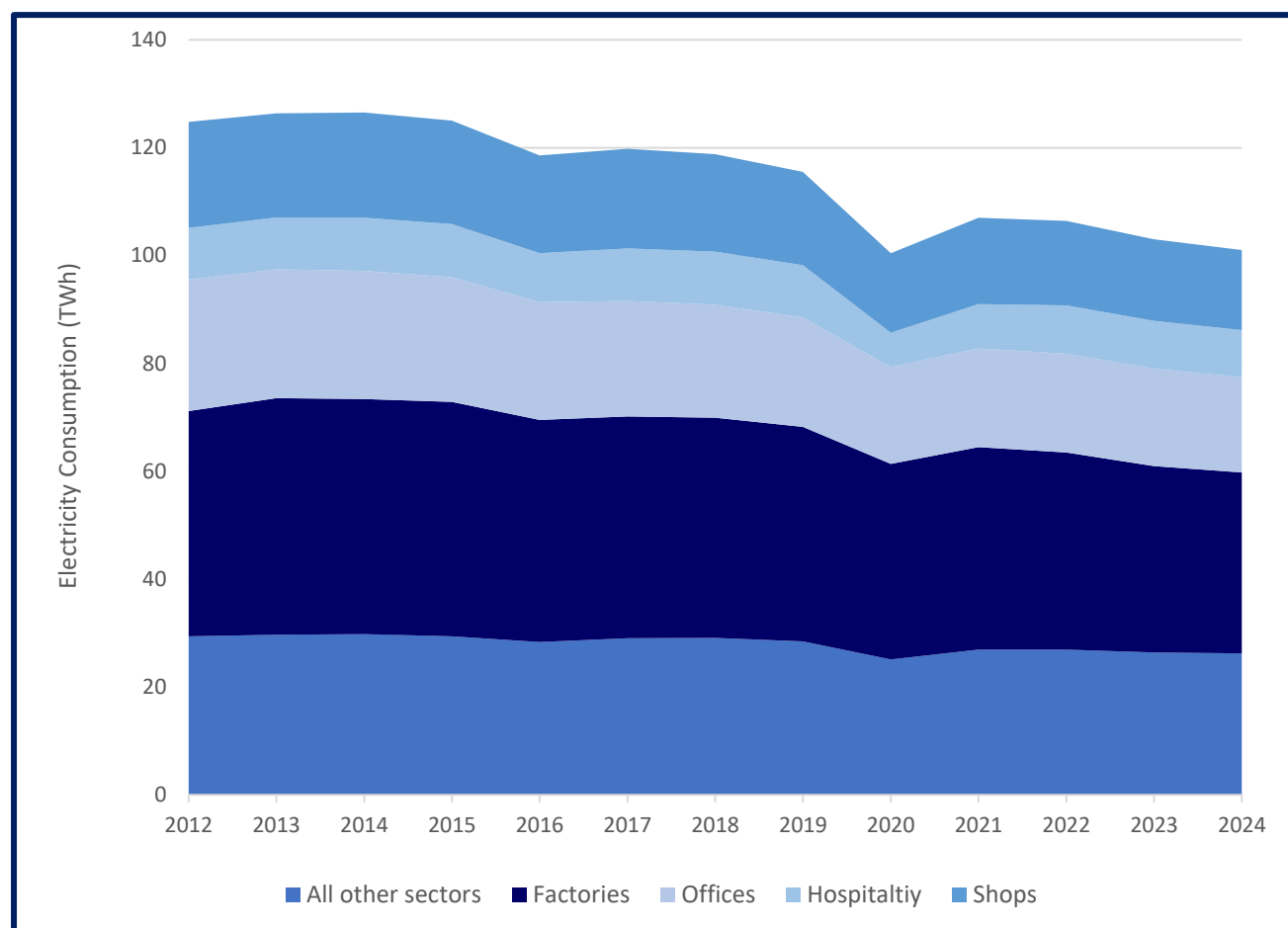


The data used in Figure 22 can be found in Table 8A-8B and Table 8C-8D of the Accompanying Tables.

Figure 22 shows a continued decline in both total electricity and gas consumption in non-domestic buildings across England and Wales since 2021. Between 2021 and 2024, electricity consumption fell by 5%, while gas consumption decreased by 10%, which is twice the rate of decline observed for electricity. These reductions occurred following the partial easing of pandemic-related restrictions in 2021.

Electricity consumption

Figure 23: Electricity consumption in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, 2012-2024



The data used in Figure 23 can be found in Table 8A-8B of the Accompanying Tables.

Figure 23 shows that there has been an overall downward trend in the electricity consumption of non-domestic buildings in England and Wales between 2012 and 2024. There was a noticeable 13% reduction of consumption between 2019 and 2020 likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic which was offset by 6% increase in 2021 following the partial removal of restrictions although not yet to the same pre-pandemic level as in 2019. Since 2021, consumption has gradually decreased, with consumption in 2024 being 2% lower than in 2023. The reduction in consumption could possibly be due to the impact of high energy prices (average non-domestic electricity prices rose by 31% between 2022 Q2 and 2024 Q4)¹⁸. This is broadly consistent with the trend seen in other publications such as the [Subnational electricity consumption statistics](#) and DUKES¹⁹.

Unlike other publications, ND-NEED can also split this time series by building use. It can be seen from figure 23 that most building uses show a similar pattern to overall consumption, with consumption decreasing slightly between 2012 and 2019, with significant falls in

¹⁸ [Quarterly non-domestic energy prices, June 2025, Table 3.4.1.](#)

¹⁹ [Dukes, Table 5.2, Sectors: Industry, Commercial, Public administration.](#)

2020.²⁰ Most sectors show a pattern of recovery in 2021 followed by falls in 2024. The sectors (Hospitality and Arts, Community and Leisure sectors) which experienced major falls in consumption during COVID-19 rose by 9% and 11% in 2022. However, there was an overall decrease of 2% in consumption in 2024 compared to 2023, which is consistent across all sectors, with the Factories category leading the decline at 3% followed by Offices at 2% and Shops at 2%.

Offices' electricity consumption is the third highest electricity consuming building use after 'Other' and Factories. This sector has shown a gradual decrease, with a 19% fall between 2012- 2019, followed by a slight increase of less than 1% in 2022 before continuing with a 2% downtrend in 2024. This reflects the impacts of high energy prices in 2024, and the possible impacts of hybrid/home-working pattern adopted by organisations after the pandemic.

Data centre electricity consumption

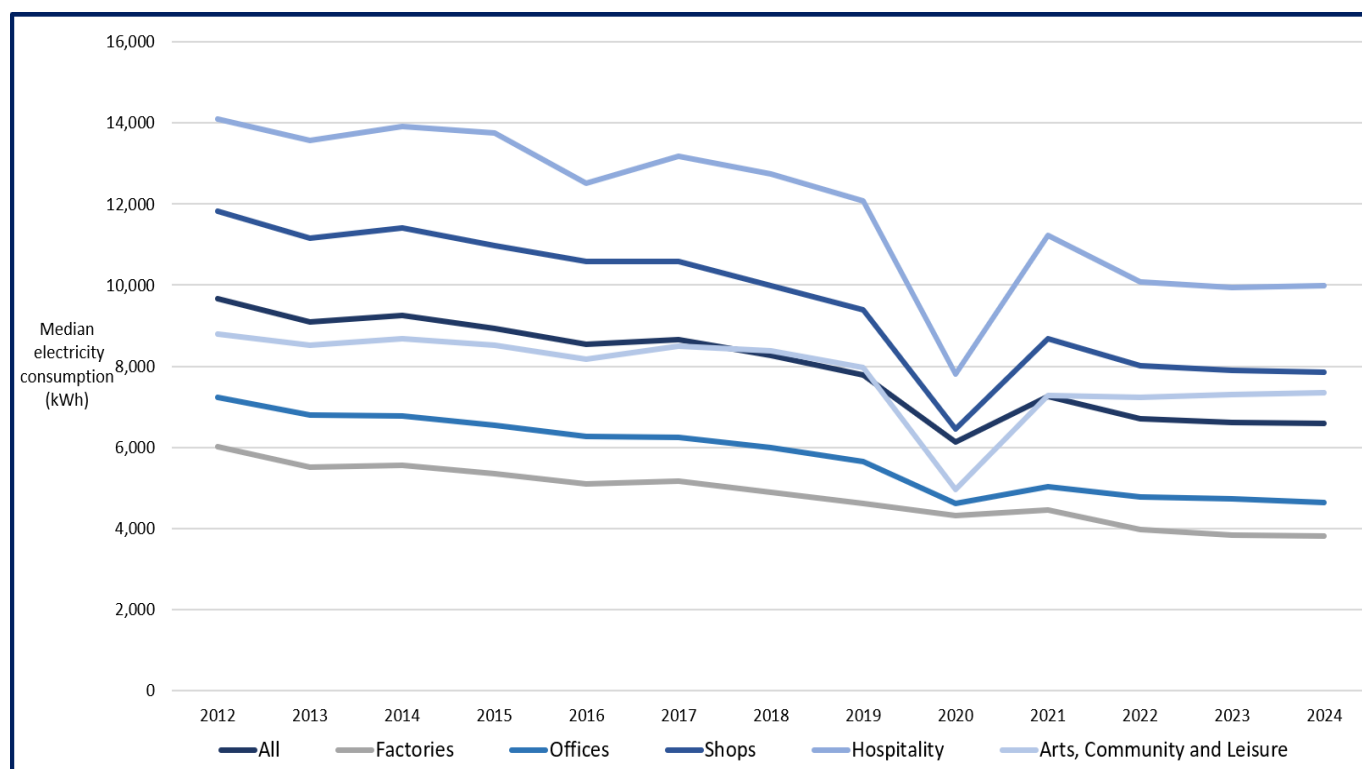
Previous editions of ND-NEED included estimates of data centre electricity consumption. To provide a more detailed assessment of this topic, DESNZ has now published dedicated analysis covering electricity consumption in data centres in Great Britain between 2020 and 2024. Readers interested in data centre trends should refer to data centre electricity consumption in Great Britain, 2020 to 2024, available

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6a3e9f25da47783d87723bf2/Data_centre_electricity_consumption_in_Great_Britain_2020_to_2024.pdf.

Data centre electricity consumption remains included within the overall ND-NEED electricity consumption estimates. However, separate data centre estimates are no longer presented in this publication, as dedicated data centre statistics are now available.

²⁰ Apart from 'Other' sector, the "Health" sector accounts for a 3% share of the total electricity consumption this year and only this sector has seen a slight year-on-year increase since 2023 - further information in Annex C of the Methodology note.

Figure 24: Median electricity consumption in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, 2012-2024.



The data used in Figure 24 can be found in Table 14A-14B of the Accompanying Tables.

Figure 24 shows a similar trend as that of the total consumption. The impact of COVID-19 restrictions is evident in 2020, followed by the bounce-back in 2021 and offsetting impacts of high energy prices in 2023 and 2024.

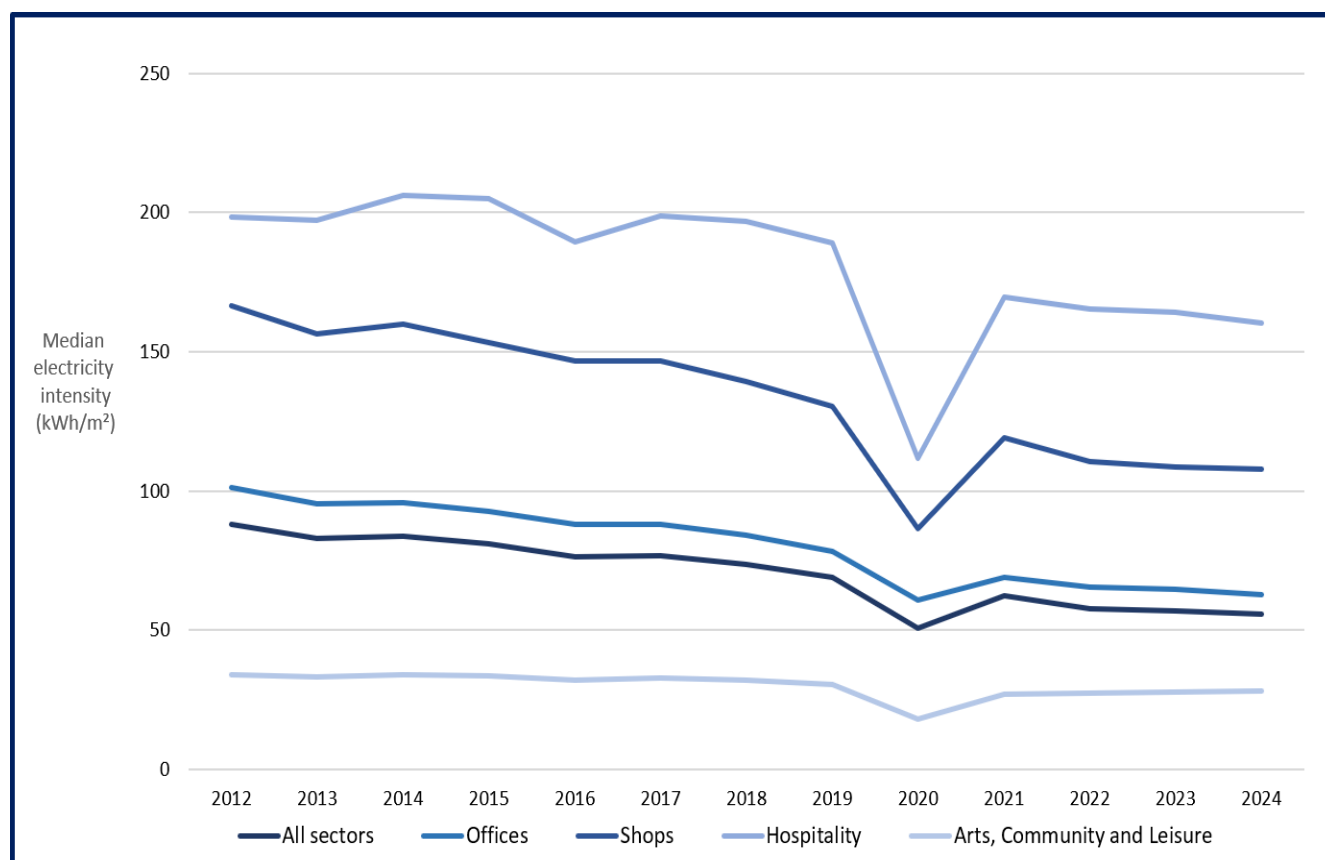
There was a steady decline in median electricity consumption among non-domestic buildings between 2012 and 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was followed by a 20% fall in 2020 and a similar increase of 19% in 2021 as restrictions were lifted. Since 2021, median consumption has continued to decline, with consumption in 2024 less than 1% lower than in 2023. Year-to-year variation in median consumption is more pronounced than in overall consumption because it is less influenced by a relatively small number of very high-consuming buildings.

The steady decline in median electricity consumption shows that electricity use among the typical non-domestic building has generally fallen over time.

The difference between overall and median energy consumption trends can be clearly seen in the sector with the highest fall. In 2024, Education sector experienced the highest fall in median consumption at 3% while the highest fall in overall consumption is seen in Factories at 3%.

The overall median electricity consumption for non-domestic buildings in ND-NEED in 2024 (6,600 kWh) is broadly in line with what is seen in the [Subnational electricity data](#) (6,800 kWh a year). A similar decrease in median consumption is also observed in the Subnational electricity consumption data.

Figure 25: Median electricity intensity in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, 2012-2024.

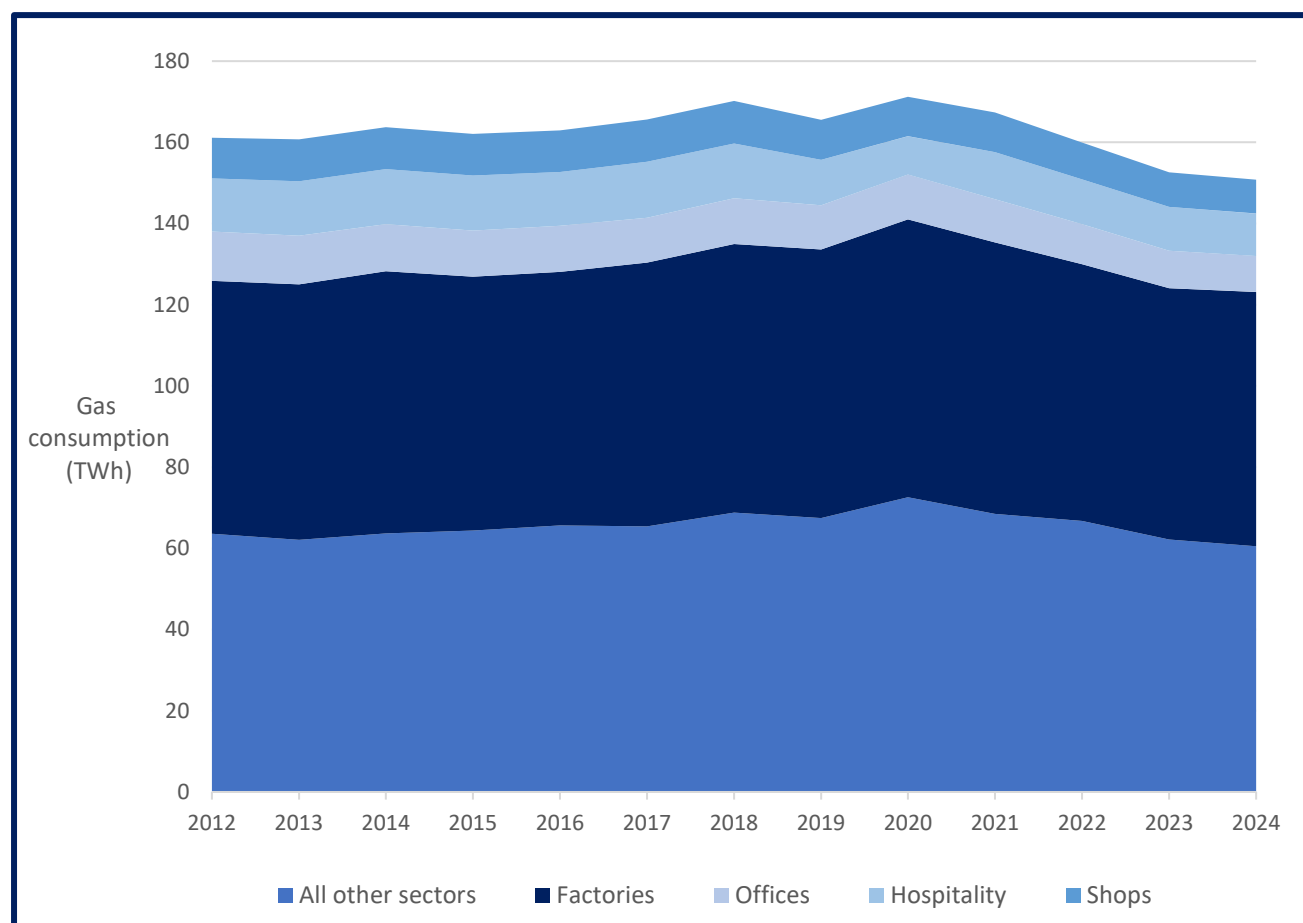


The data used in Figure 25 can be found in Table 9A-9B of the Accompanying Tables.

Figure 25 shows that electricity intensity has gradually fallen between 2012 and 2019 at 22%, followed by a notable 26% decrease in 2020 compared to 2019. This great drop was largely driven by Hospitality and Arts, Community and Leisure sectors due to restrictions during the pandemic. However, this has risen by 22% after partial removal of restrictions in 2021 and slowly decline afterwards. In 2024, there were decreases seen across sectors in median electricity intensity, with Offices sector showing the greatest decrease at 3%, while Emergency Services and Arts, Community and Leisure are exceptions to this with a rise at 11% and 1% respectively.

Gas consumption²¹

Figure 26: Gas consumption in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, 2012-2024.



The data used in Figure 26 can be found in Table 8C-8D of the Accompanying Tables.

Note, the gas consumption figures in ND-NEED are temperature adjusted so any temperature differences between years will not influence the ND-NEED gas consumption trend.

Figure 26 shows that, according to ND-NEED, gas consumption in non-domestic buildings decreased slowly between 2012 and 2024, varying between 161 TWh and 151 TWh, respectively (a 6% fall). Unlike electricity, the impact of the pandemic on overall gas consumption is more evident in the 2019 figures, with the rebound featuring in 2020. This is likely due to the reporting period for gas being mid-May to mid-May, in contrast to electricity, which is closer to a calendar year.

²¹ ND-NEED gas consumption years are not calendar years – from 2018, they run from mid-May to mid-May (and previous years have varied). For example, data for 2024 covers mid-May 2024 – mid-May 2025. A full historical breakdown of the time periods used can be found in the [Subnational electricity and gas consumption summary report](#) on page 16. For more information see the [Subnational consumption statistics methodology note](#) which provide the gas consumption figures in ND-NEED.

Therefore, gas data for 2019 includes records in the first four months of 2020, which will be impacted by the first lockdown period. Since then, gas consumption has fallen steadily in successive years, possibly driven by the rise in energy prices that has occurred since 2022 (average non-domestic retail gas prices increased by 33% between 2022 Q1 and 2025 Q1)²².

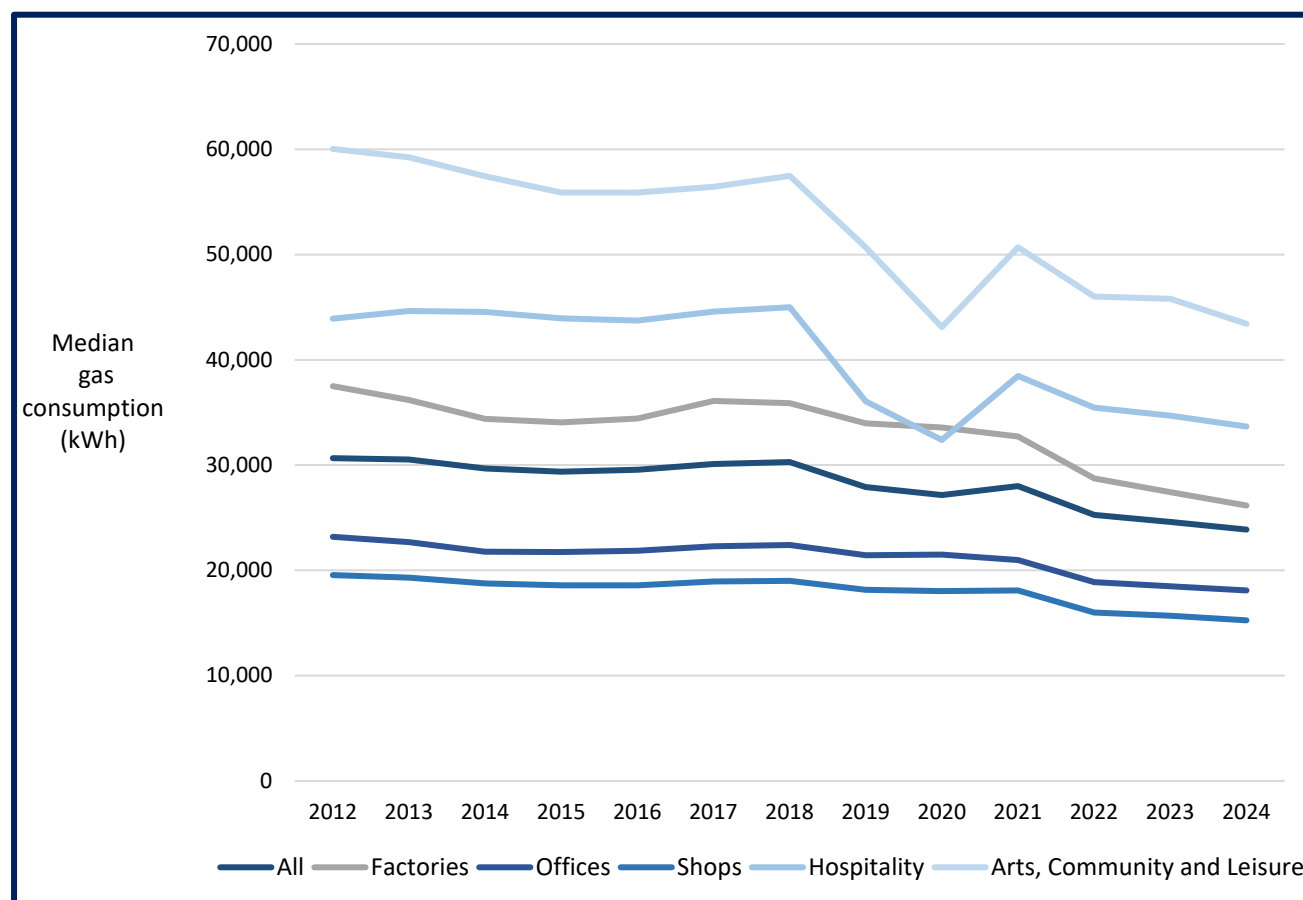
There is, however, more variation in consumption across certain sectors. Consumption in Hospitality and the Arts, Communities and Leisure sector experienced significant falls in 2020 followed by notable recoveries in 2021. Since then, there has been a gradual decrease in the overall gas consumption. Between 2023 and 2024, there was a modest overall reduction in consumption, with an average absolute decrease of around 2TWh at 1%. This decline was evident across most sectors, with the majority recording falls between 0.1TWh and 0.5TWh. The largest reductions were observed in the Education and 'Other' sectors, both of which declined by 0.5TWh. Emergency Services and Factories were the only exceptions to this trend, recording increases of 0.04TWh and 0.78TWh respectively.

In 2024, office consumption decreased by 5% compared with 2023, possibly reflecting the continued reduction in office space as organisations adapted to hybrid working, alongside the impact of high energy prices. Consumption in shops also fell by 3%.

The overall trend is consistent with the [Subnational gas consumption data](#), which also showed a 3% fall in 2024.

²² [Quarterly non-domestic energy prices, June 2025, Table 3.4.1.](#)

Figure 27: Median gas consumption in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, 2012-2024.

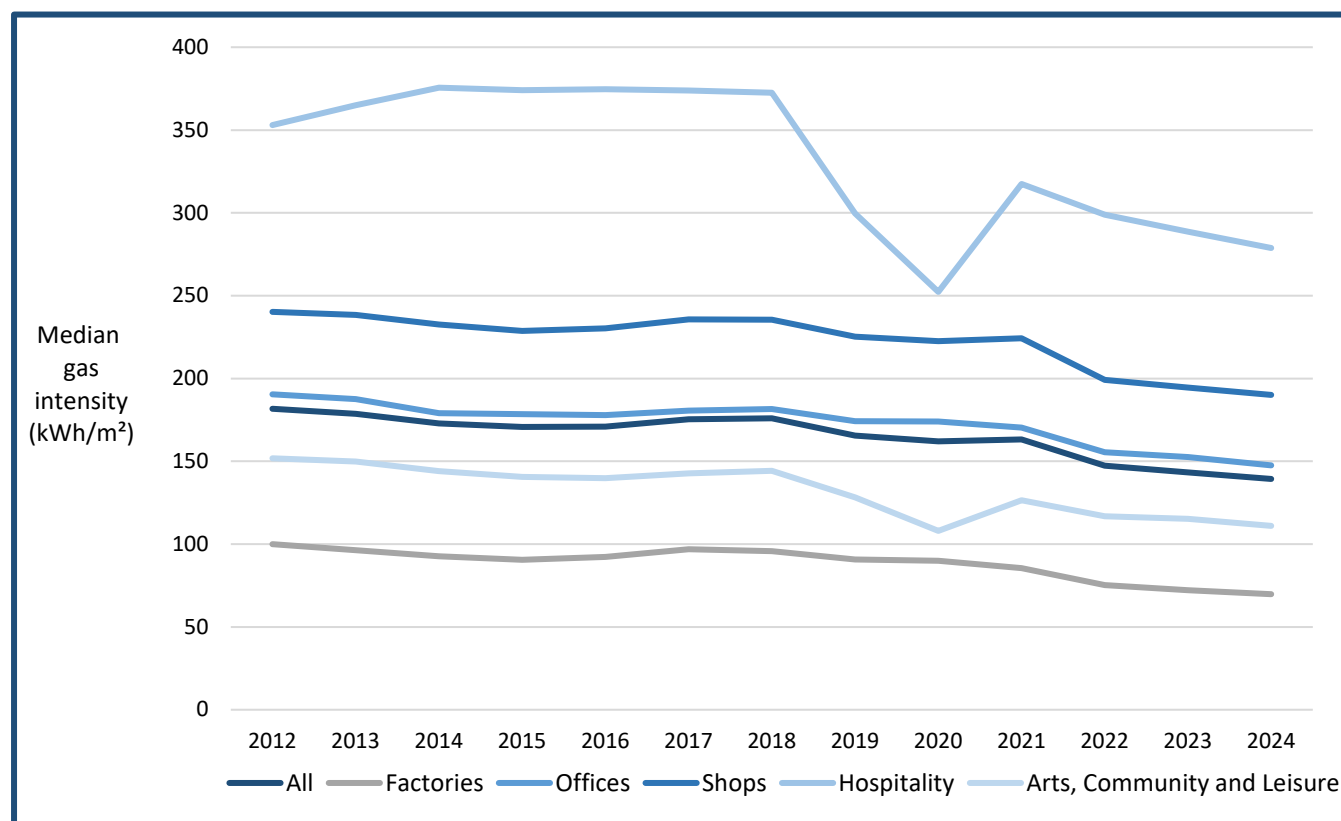


The data used in Figure 27 can be found in Table 14C-14D of the Accompanying Tables.

We can see in Figure 27 that there is a similar trend in median gas consumption and electricity consumption with evidence of a single year decrease in median gas consumption in 2019 and 2020 (9% and 11%, respectively) from 2012 before a slight increase of 3% in 2021 which gradually declined in 2024 at 3%. This trend is also seen in the [Subnational gas consumption data](#). The main drivers of this trend are the Factories and Arts, Community and Leisure sectors, having a 5% fall each in 2024. However, there is a 2% to 5% decrease in median gas consumption seen across all the sectors.

Note, the median gas consumption in non-domestic buildings in ND-NEED (around 24,000 kWh) is much lower than is seen in the Subnational gas consumption data (around 147,000 kWh). This is because the Subnational data uses a consumption threshold of 73,200 kWh to identify non-domestic meters which means some low consuming non-domestic meters are not included and are instead classified as domestic. Consumption from these buildings is captured in ND-NEED which leads to the lower median consumption values.

Figure 28: Median gas intensity in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales, 2012-2024.



The data used in Figure 28 can be found in Table 9C-9D of the Accompanying Tables.

Gas intensity (Figure 28) shows a similar pattern as electricity intensity, showing a gradual decrease over time, falling by 11% across the 2012 to 2020 period, this has shown a slight increase of about 1% after partial removal of pandemic restrictions. Afterwards, a notable decrease of 12% was seen in 2023 followed by a fall 3% in 2024. This reduction is seen across sectors; with Arts, Community and Leisure, Warehouses and other (4%), Factories, Hospitality and Offices (3%), Health, Shops and Education (2%), and Emergency Services experiencing an increase at 12%.

Comparing the results in ND-NEED to comparable figures from other publications

Consumption over time

The time series of total electricity/gas consumption from non-domestic buildings can also be found in other publications. Figures 29 and 30 compare the normalised change in non-domestic electricity and gas consumption over time from three different sources (ND-NEED, DUKES and Subnational consumption).

The total non-domestic building consumption from these sources varies due to methodological and definitional differences. The electricity/gas consumption was normalised to aid easy comparison of the consumption trends over time.

Note for gas consumption both the subnational and ND-NEED gas year runs from mid-May – mid-May, while the DUKES gas year is the calendar year Jan – Dec. This may cause differences in the trends seen in these publications.

The three data sources show that non-domestic building electricity/gas consumption has remained broadly stable between 2012 and 2019, with some evidence of a gradual decrease for electricity consumption in that period. However, according to all three datasets, a significant decrease is seen in electricity consumption in 2020, before increasing again in 2021 with a drop in 2024.

The trend across the three sources is not as consistent for gas, likely due to the different reporting periods (ND-NEED and Subnational figures are mid-May to mid-May, and are also temperature-adjusted, unlike DUKES) where some of the pandemic reductions are not exclusively seen in the 2020 Subnational figure. However, all three data sources show a broadly similar trend in gas consumption, characterised by fluctuations and a steady decline from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 29: Non-domestic building normalised electricity consumption, 2012 - 2024 from ND-NEED, Subnational²³ and DUKES²⁴

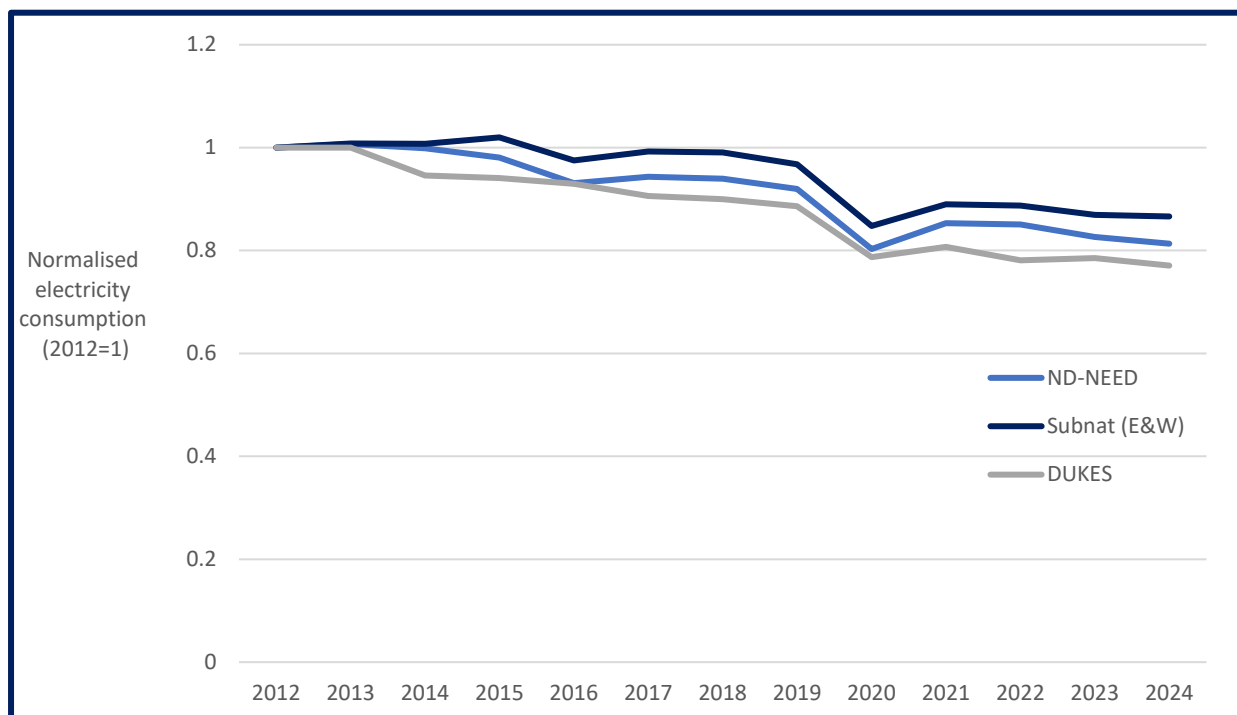
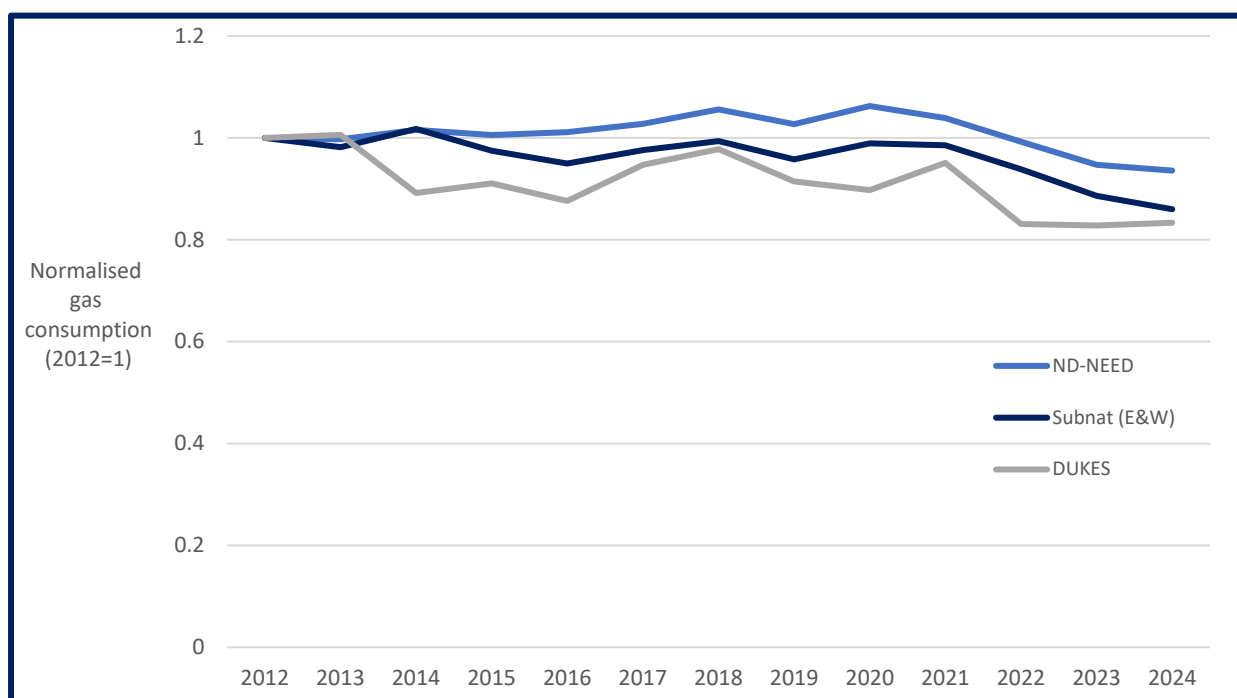


Figure 30: Non-domestic building normalised gas consumption 2012 - 2024 from ND-NEED, Subnational²⁵ and DUKES²⁶



²³ [Subnational electricity consumption data](#).

²⁴ [DUKES electricity consumption](#). Industry, commercial and public administration used as a proxy for non-domestic buildings. Electricity from the public distribution system.

²⁵ [Subnational gas consumption data](#).

²⁶ [DUKES gas consumption](#). Industry, commercial, public administration and misc. used as a proxy for non-domestic buildings. Total natural gas.

Accompanying tables

The following tables are available on the [ND-NEED statistics page](#):

- 1 Number and total floor area of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings by building use, end of March 2026.
- 2 Number and total floor area of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings by floor area bands, end of March 2026.
- 3 Number of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings by year of construction, end of March 2026.
Number of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings by building use and year of construction, end of March 2026.
- 4 Number of ND-NEED non-domestic buildings by business size, end of March 2026.
- 5 ND-NEED non-domestic building number and floor area by building use and building size, end of March 2026.
- 6 ND-NEED non-domestic building number and floor area by building use and business size, end of March 2026.
- 7 ND-NEED non-domestic building number and floor area by building size and business size, end of March 2026.
- 8 ND-NEED non-domestic building electricity and gas consumption by building use, 2012-2024.
- 9 ND-NEED non-domestic building median electricity and gas intensity by building use, 2012 - 2024.
- 10 ND-NEED non-domestic building electricity and gas consumption by building size, 2024.
- 11 ND-NEED non-domestic building median electricity and gas intensity by building size, 2024.
- 12 ND-NEED non-domestic building electricity and gas consumption by business size, 2024.
- 13 ND-NEED non-domestic building median electricity and gas intensity by business size, 2024.
- 14 ND-NEED non-domestic building median electricity and gas consumption by building use, 2012 - 2024.
- 15 Electric meter profile classes of buildings in the ND-NEED sample, 2024.
- 16 Gas meter consumption of buildings in the ND-NEED sample, 2024. (*updated consumption bands*).
- 17 ND-NEED non-domestic building electricity and gas consumption by business size and building size, 2019-2024.
- 18 ND-NEED non-domestic building electricity and gas consumption by building use and business size, 2019-2024.
- 19 ND-NEED non-domestic building electricity and gas consumption by building use and building size, 2019-2024.
- 20 Added and removed buildings, March 2025 – March 2026

Revisions policy

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](#).

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: energyefficiency.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk

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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