



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change



# Household Energy Efficiency Headline Release Executive Summary

Statistical Release:  
National Statistics

23 June 2016



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Further information on energy statistics is available at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>

This document is also available from our website at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics>

# Executive summary

## Introduction

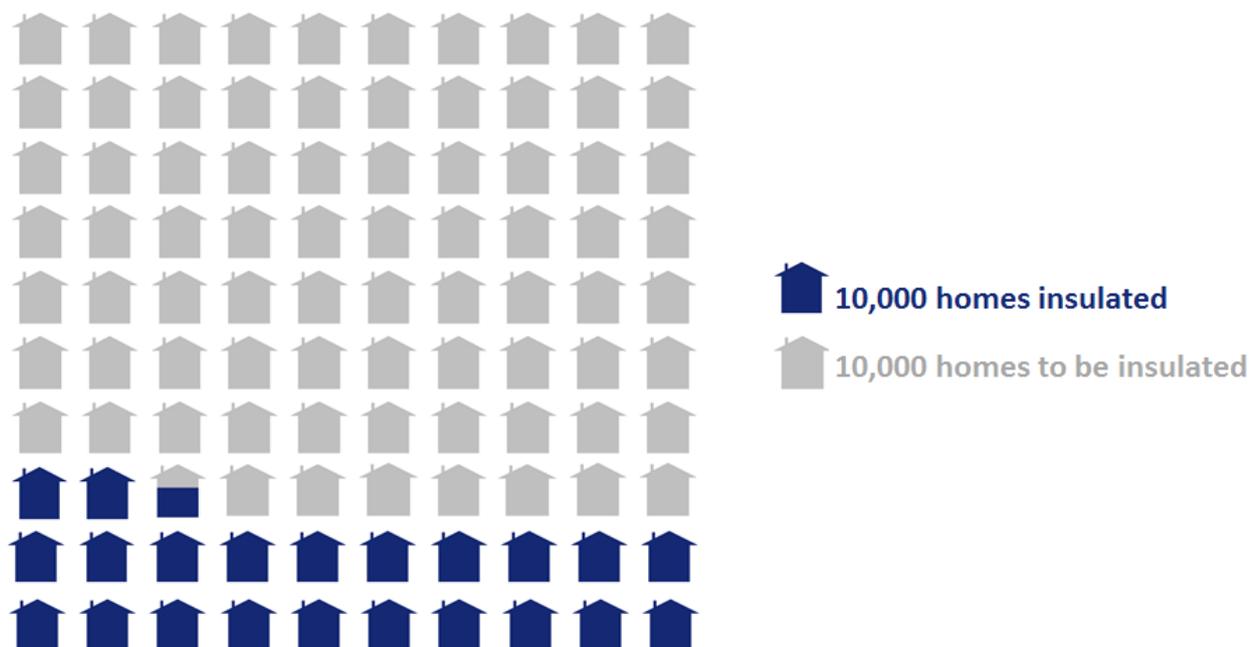
This release presents the latest statistics on the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD). More detailed analysis of ECO, GD Assessments, GD Plans, the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund and insulation levels up to the end of 2015 are available in the [detailed statistical release](#).

## Key points

### Energy Efficiency Measures, Households and Carbon Savings

- The Government has established a target to “support low-cost measures on energy efficiency, with the goal of insulating a million more homes over the next five years, supporting our commitment to tackle fuel poverty.” Since the start of May 2015 to end April 2016 around 226,000 homes have had at least one insulation measure installed under ECO or the GD (Infographic 1, Table 1.2.1).

### **Infographic 1: Proportion of the 1 million homes insulated target achieved, up to end April 2016**

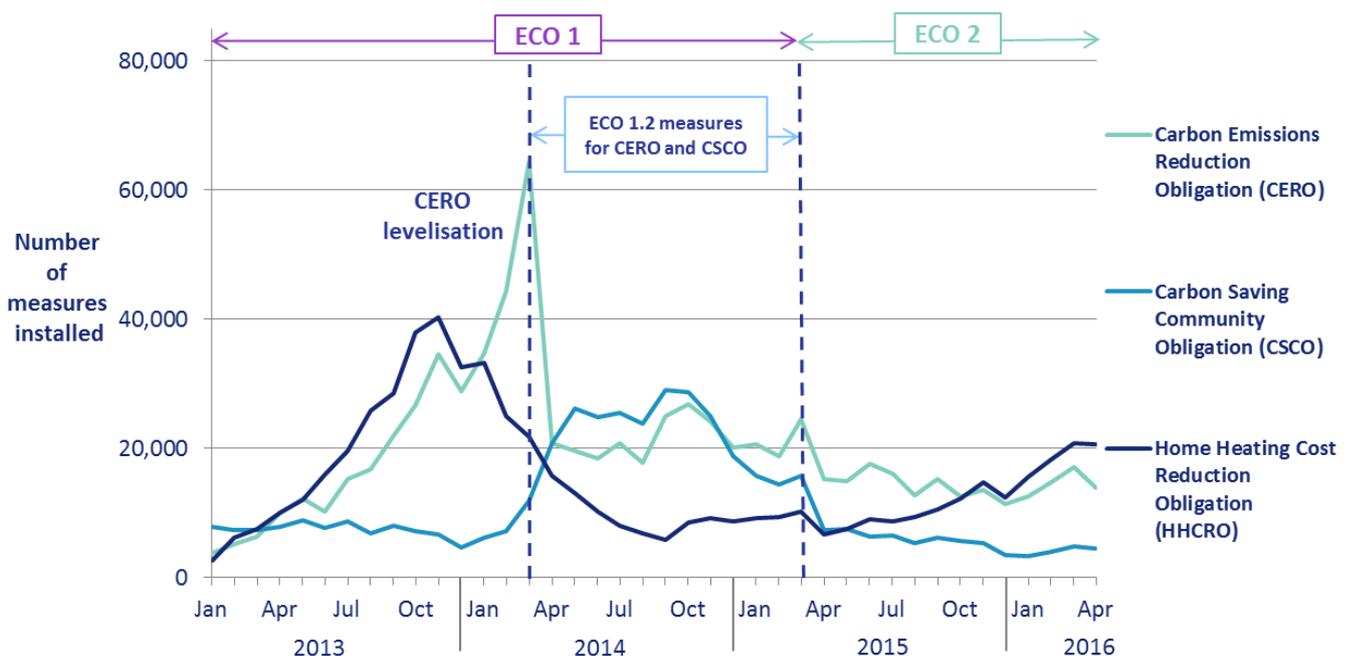


- Around 1.91 million measures were installed in around 1.53 million properties through ECO, Cashback, GD Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of April 2016 (the latest month that we have complete data for). The large majority of installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through ECO (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).
- The provisional estimated lifetime carbon savings of measures installed by the end of March 2016, under ECO (excluding Affordable Warmth), Cashback, GDHIF and GD was between 25.4 – 26.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub> with provisional estimated lifetime energy savings between 103,000 – 109,400 GWh (Table 1.3).

ECO Measures Installed and Households

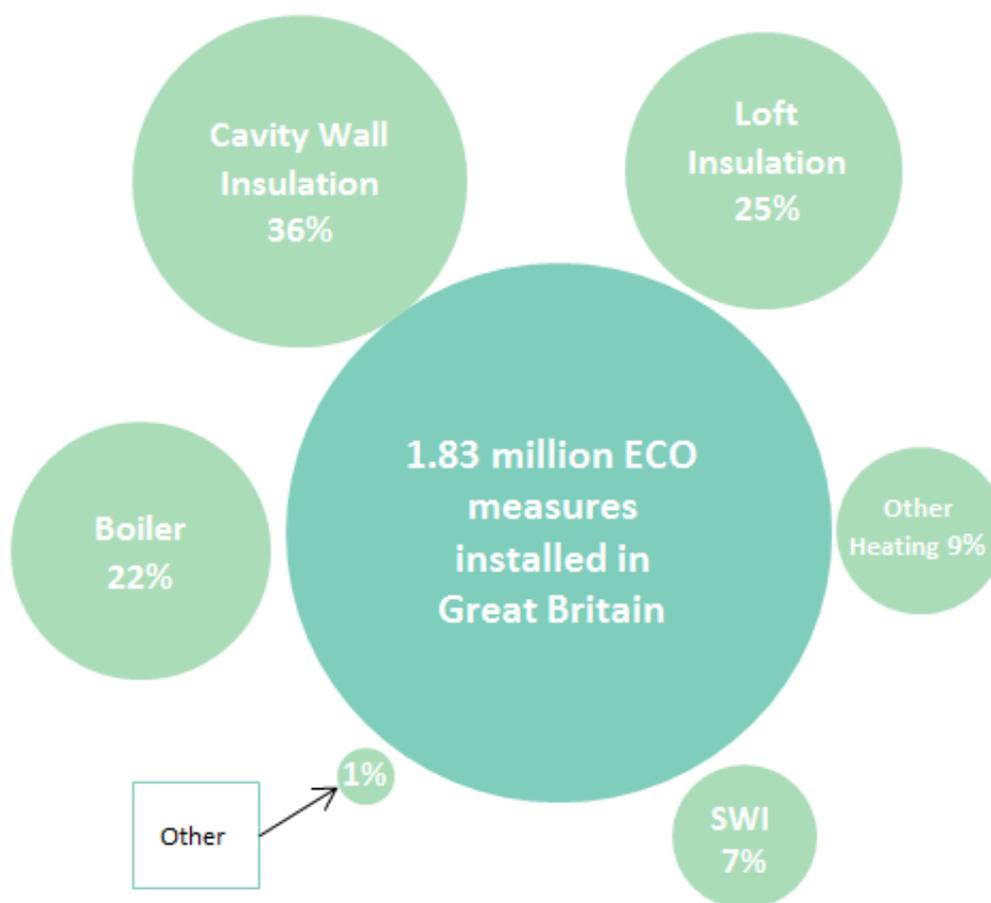
- Provisional figures show there were 1,832,500 measures installed under ECO up to the end of April 2016, with 39,049 installed in April, eight per cent lower than the 42,675 installed in March. Chart 1 shows the increase in CERO measures up to the end of March 2014 as energy companies received an improved carbon saving score incentive for measures installed up to this period (known as ‘levelisation’). I.e. Energy companies received a carbon saving score uplift for measures installed prior to April 2014 to compensate for ECO regulation changes. Consequently the number of CERO measures installed since March 2014 was lower. There was an increase in the number of CSCO measures installed after April 2014, when the ECO amendment order allowed for cheaper measures to be installed. More HHCRO measures were installed in 2013 when Energy Companies were focussing on this target (Chart 1, Table 2.1).

**Chart 1: ECO measures installed, by obligation, by month, up to end April 2016**



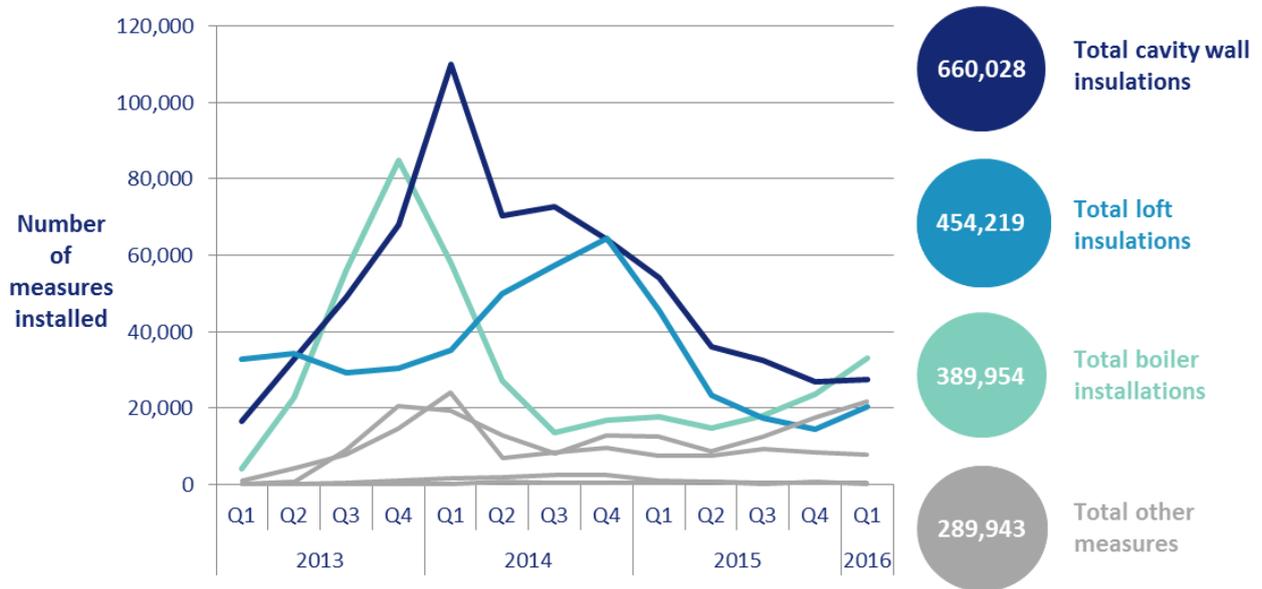
- Of all notified ECO measures installed, 36 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 25 per cent were for loft insulation, and 22 per cent were for boiler upgrades. There were around 120,000 solid wall insulations which accounted for seven per cent of all measures (Infographic 2, Table 2.1.1).

**Infographic 2: ECO measures by measure type, up to end April 2016**



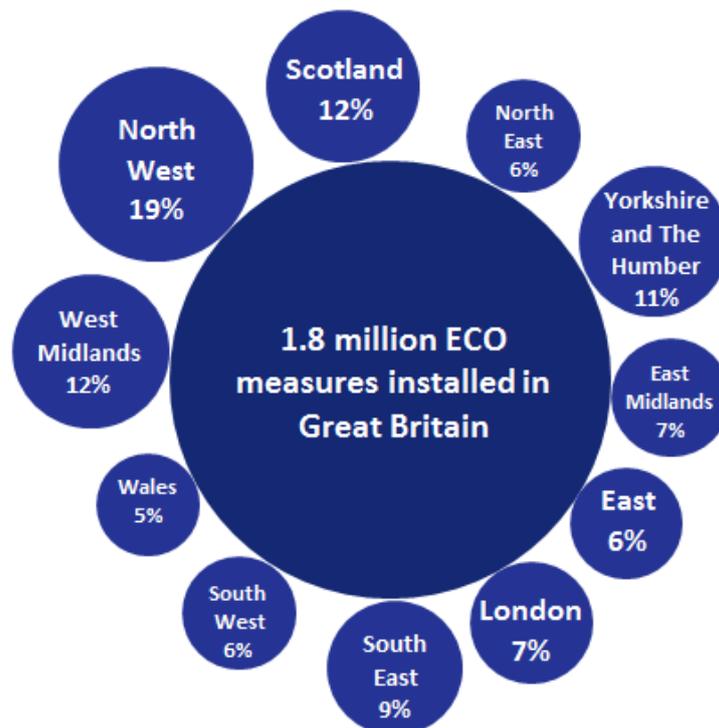
- The Affordable Warmth and the Carbon Savings Community obligations combined within ECO have delivered over one million measures in 814,000 low income and vulnerable households, or households in specified areas of low income, by end of April 2016 (Table 2.1.1).
- Chart 2 shows that the most common measure installed in Q1 2014 was cavity wall insulation (44 per cent of all measures), which was partly due to a carbon saving score uplift in this period (i.e. “levelisation”). Loft installations peaked in Q4 2014 (38 per cent) which was partly due to the ECO amendment order (allowing cheaper measures to be installed). Boilers peaked in Q4 2013 (39 per cent) when Energy Companies were focussing on their HHCRO target (Chart 2, Table 2.1.2).

**Chart 2: ECO measures installed, by measure type, by quarter, up to end March 2016**



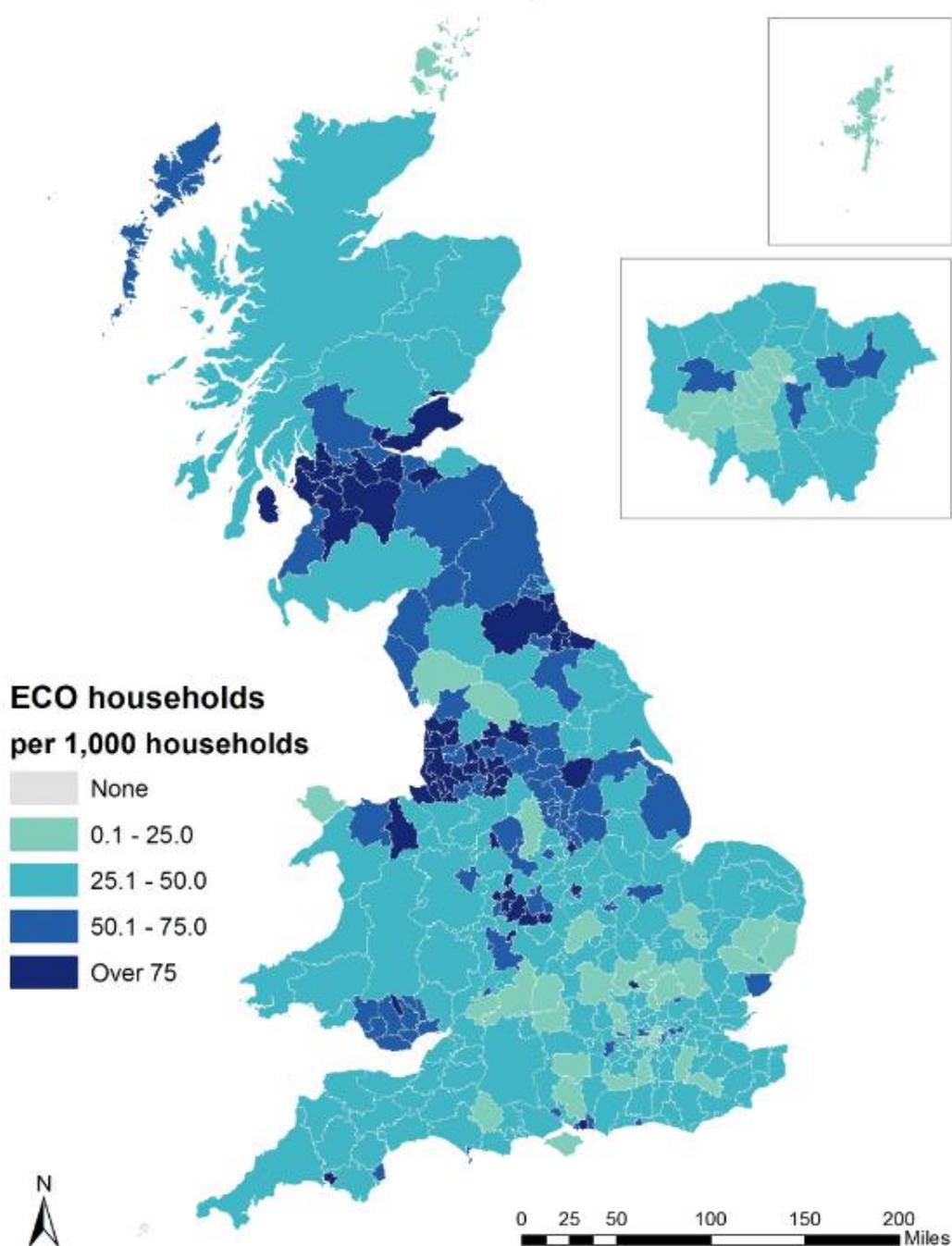
- Around one fifth (19 per cent) of ECO measures were in the North West (337,842), the highest in any region. 12 per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (207,369) and five per cent were in Wales (91,439). (Infographic 3, Table 2.2).

**Infographic 3: ECO measures by region, up to end March 2016**



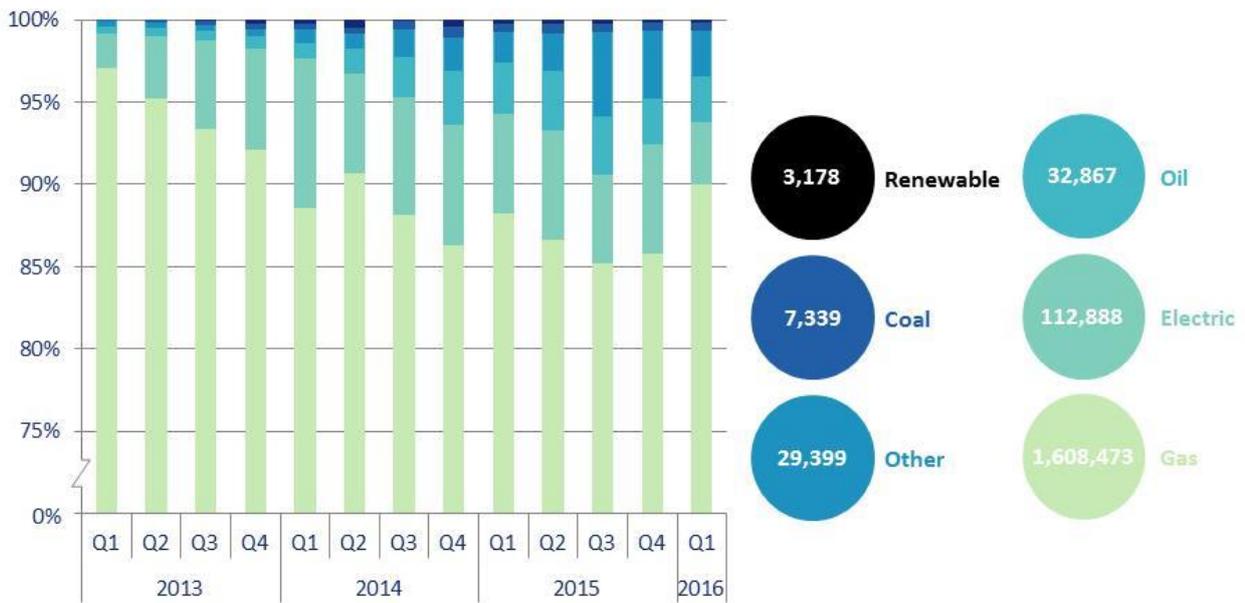
- In GB, on average, around five per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO funding (i.e. around 55 per 1,000 households), up to the end of March 2016. The North West and North East had the highest amount with 86 and 77 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households respectively. In Scotland there were around 73 per 1,000 households and 53 per 1,000 households in Wales (Map 1, Table 2.2.3 and Table 2.2.4).

**Map 1: Households in receipt of ECO measures by Local Authority per 1,000 households, up to end March 2016**



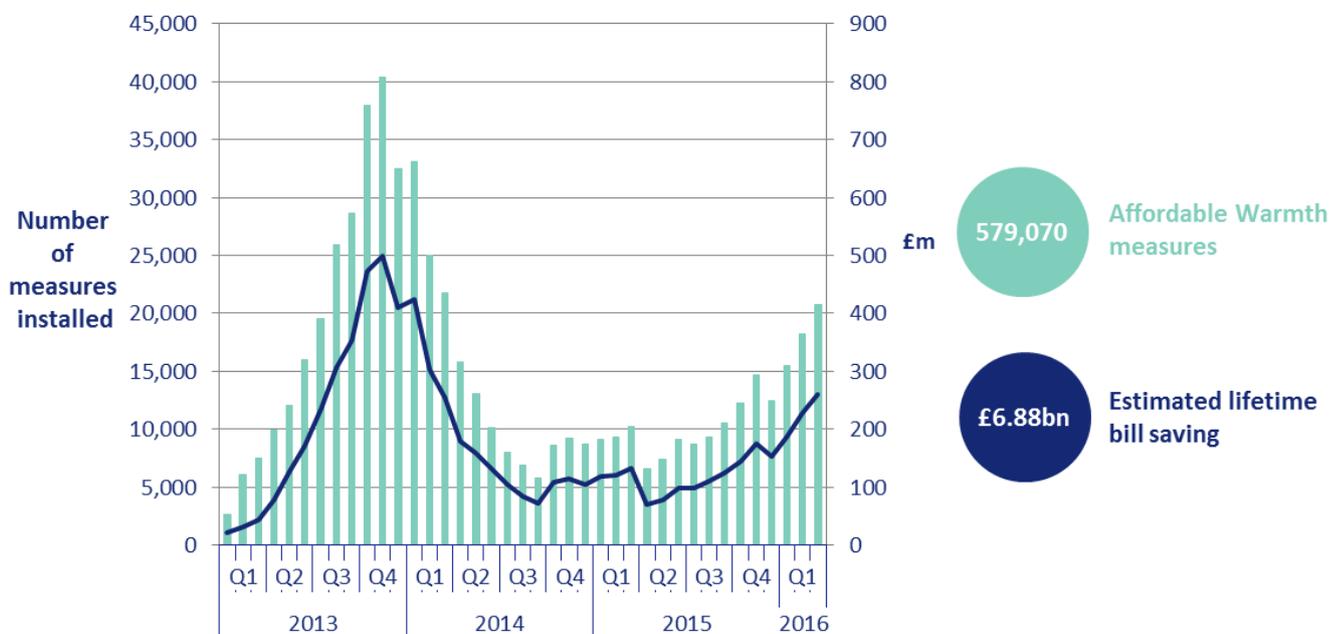
- Around 90 per cent of ECO measures were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type (1,608,473 measures), however this has decreased from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO to 85 per cent in Q3 2015, before increasing to 90 per cent in Q1 2016 (Chart 3, Table 2.3).

**Chart 3: ECO measures by main fuel type of property, by quarter, up to end March 2016**



- The 579,070 Affordable Warmth ECO measures are estimated to deliver £6.88bn worth of notional lifetime bill savings up to the end of March 2016 (Chart 4, Table 2.6).

**Chart 4: Estimated lifetime bill savings for Affordable Warmth measures, by installation month, up to end March 2016**



Green Deal Assessments, Green Deal Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund

- GD Assessments – 657,681 were lodged up to the end of May 2016. The 5,362 GD Assessments in May was six per cent lower than the number in April 2016 (5,680) but still the third lowest month since the scheme began (Table 3.1).
- GD Plans – 14,029 households had GD Plans at the end of May 2016, this remains the same as the number in progress at the end of April 2016. Of these, 107 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 164 were 'pending' (Plan signed), 13,146 were 'live' (all measures installed) and 612 were 'completed' (all measures installed and paid off). 94 per cent of all Plans were 'live' (Chart 5, Table 3.2).

**Chart 5: Total Green Deal Plans, by status, by month, up to end May 2016**



- Green Deal Home Improvement Fund – by the end of May 2016, 35,513 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 41,595 measures), with a value of £154.4m. By the end of May 2016 there were no further active applications and/or vouchers issued. Therefore the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund scheme has now ended. Around £0.3m payments were made in the last three months (March, April and May 2016) from 184 vouchers. Around three-quarters of the measures installed were solid wall insulation (73 per cent) (Table 3.3 and Table 3.3.1).



## National Statistics

This is a National Statistics publication.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the UK Statistics Authority: Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Statistics Authority published its report on 12 June 2014:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs
- are well explained and readily accessible
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

## Accompanying tables

All accompanying tables for this statistics release are located [here](#).

## Methodology Note and Background Quality Report

The methodology note and background quality report summarising the methodology used to produce estimates for this statistical series and to summarise the quality assurance of these statistics, can both be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/household-energy-efficiency-statistics-methodology-note>

## Further Information

DECC launched a [user consultation](#) on 20 August 2015, for 6 weeks, to assess impacts on user needs of making changes to this, the headline (monthly), and the detailed (quarterly) National Statistic series on Green Deal, ECO and insulation statistics. This consultation closed on 30 September 2015, and a summary of the consultation responses was published by DECC on 19 November 2015 [here](#). The first detailed (annual) report in the new format was released alongside the headline release in March 2016, and can be found [here](#). A user consultation is required for National Statistics and is in compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

## Next Releases

The next headline release on the gov.uk website is planned for publication at 9.30am on **21 July 2016** and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures only.

The second detailed (annual) report will be published on **23 March 2017**.

