



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Household Energy Efficiency

Headline Release

Executive Summary

Statistical Release:
National Statistics



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Following the announcement on 14 July 2016, the Department for Energy and Climate Change's (DECC) responsibilities have been merged with BIS's business, industrial strategy, science and innovation responsibilities. This has formed the new Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The household energy efficiency statistical series will be produced by BEIS.

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Further information on energy statistics is available at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/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

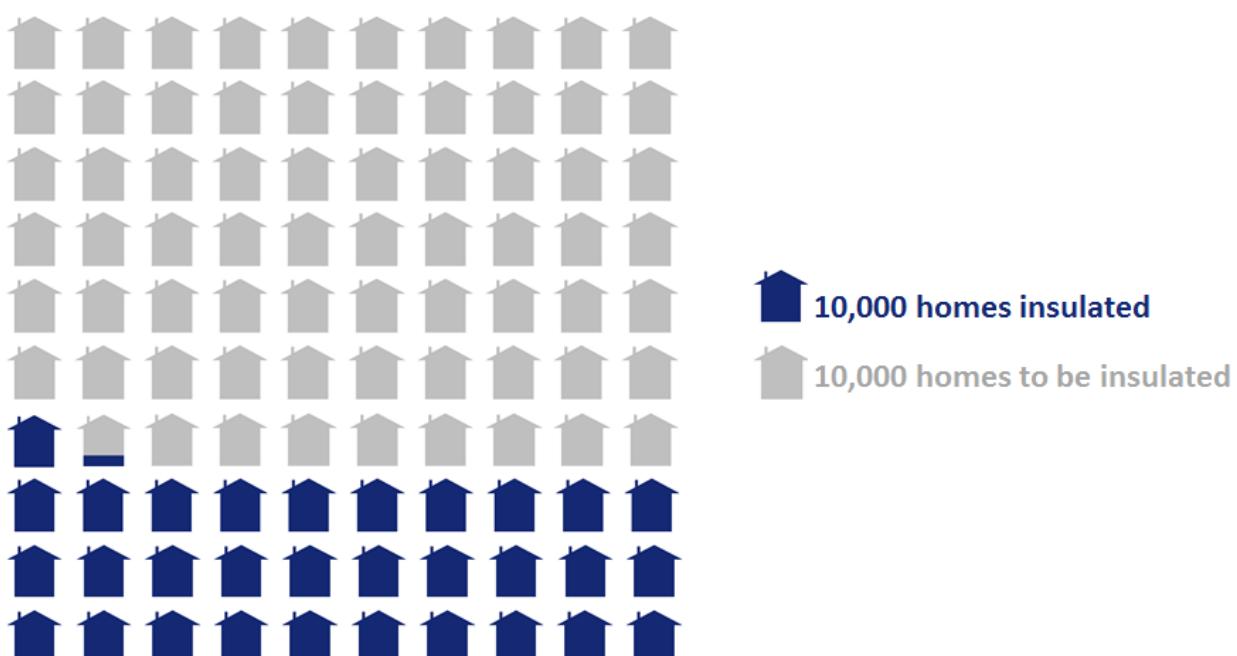
This release presents the latest statistics on the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal (GD), and includes an update on the measurement against the one million homes insulated target. It also contains an update of measures installed under the GD Communities scheme, as well as home insulation levels in Great Britain based on a revised methodology. More detailed analysis of ECO, GD Assessments, GD Plans, and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund 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 October 2016 around 312,000 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 October 2016

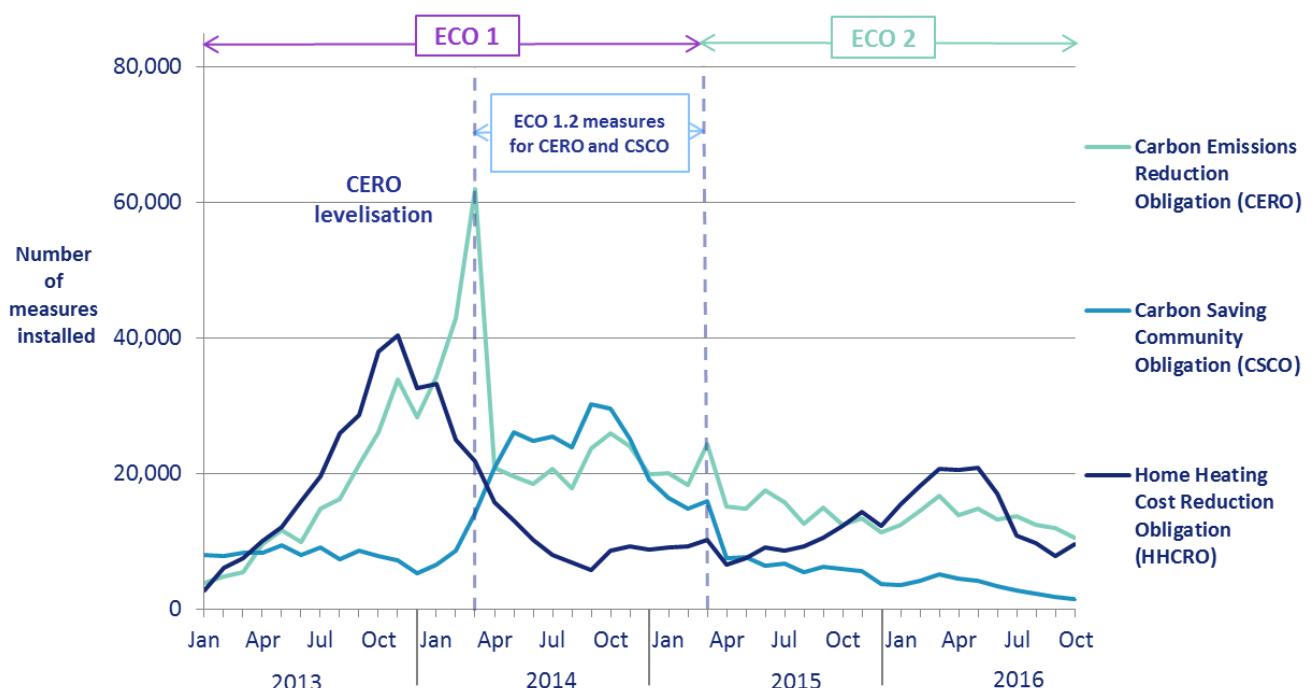


- Around 2.1 million measures were installed in around 1.65 million properties through ECO and under the Green Deal Framework to the end of October 2016 (the latest month that we have complete data for). Nearly 2 million of these installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through ECO (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).
- The provisional estimated lifetime carbon savings of measures installed by the end of September 2016, under ECO (excluding Affordable Warmth), Cashback, GDHIF and GD was between 28.5 - 30.0 MtCO₂ with provisional estimated lifetime energy savings between 115,153-121,534 GWh (Table 1.3).

ECO Measures Installed and Households

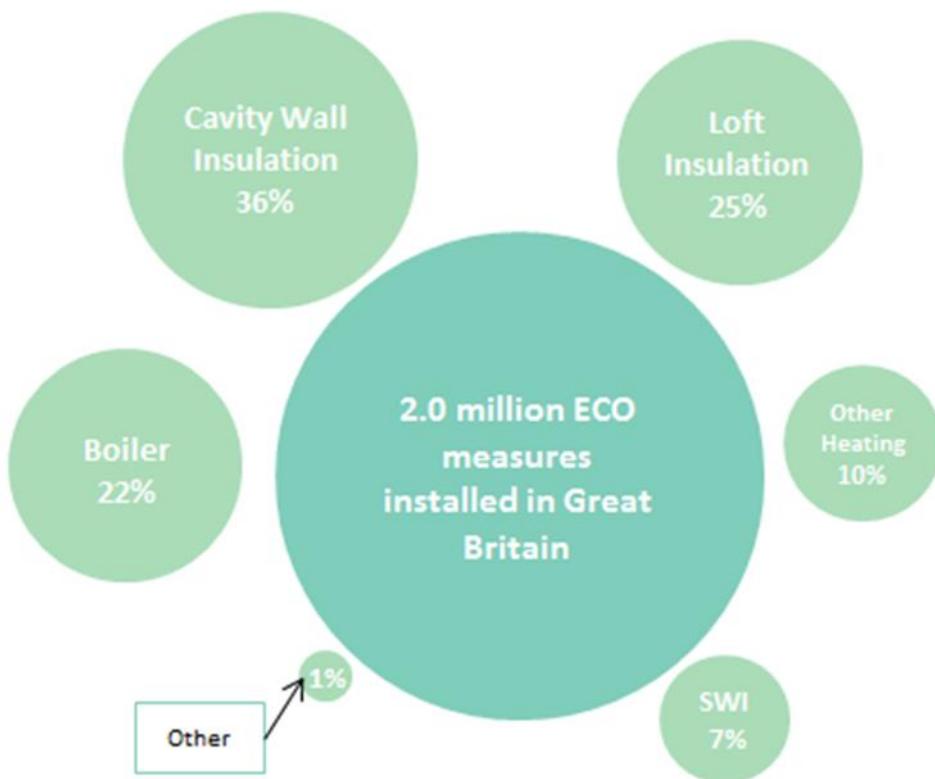
- Provisional figures show there were 1,998,855 measures installed under ECO up to the end of October 2016, with 21,510 installed in October, 0.3 per cent higher than the 21,442 installed in September 2016. Chart 1 shows the increase in CERO measures up to the end of March 2014, which is when energy companies received a carbon saving score uplift for measures installed, to compensate for ECO regulation changes (known as 'levelisation'). 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, and have gradually decreased over 2015 and 2016. More HHCRO measures were installed in 2013 when Energy Companies were focussing on this target, and have steadily increased over 2015 and 2016, but have decreased in the last few months as targets are reached (Chart 1, Table 2.1).

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



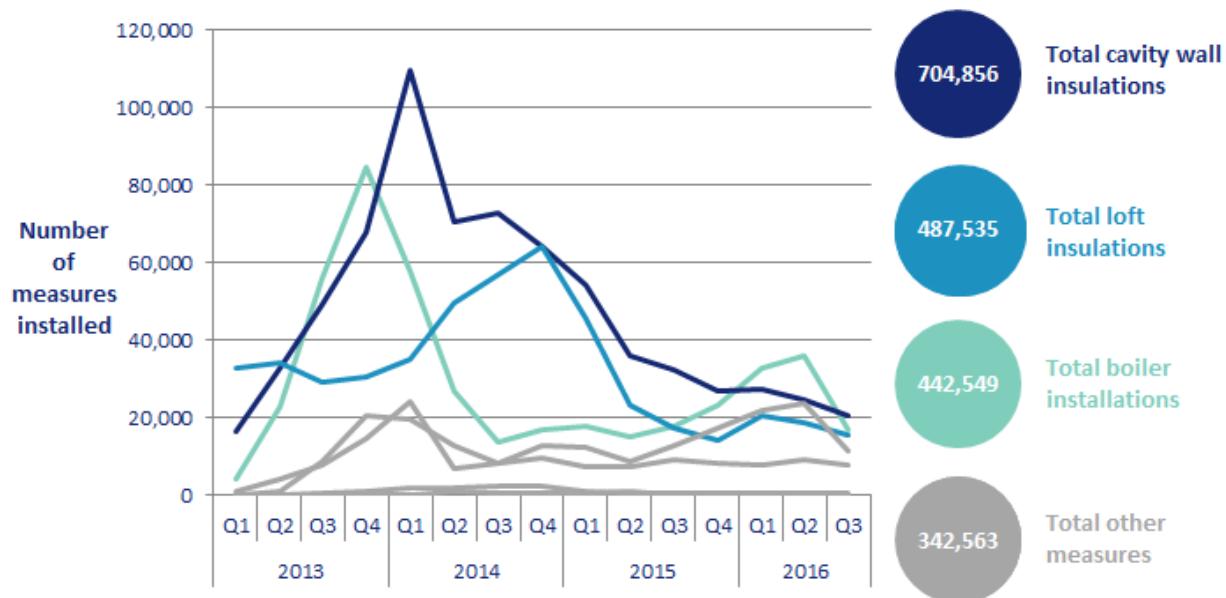
- Of all notified ECO measures installed, 36 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 25 per cent were for loft insulation, and 22 per cent were for boiler upgrades. There were around 135,000 solid wall insulations which accounted for seven per cent of all measures (Infographic 2, Table 2.1.1).

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



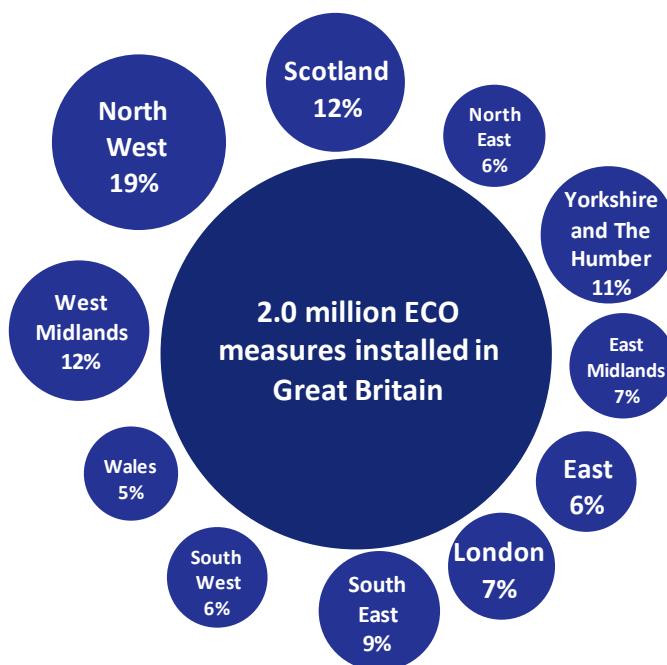
- Through ECO, the combination of Affordable Warmth and the Carbon Savings Community obligations have delivered around 1.2 million measures in around 884,000 low income and vulnerable households, or households in specified areas of low income, by end of October 2016 (Table 2.1.1).
- Chart 2 shows that 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 September 2016



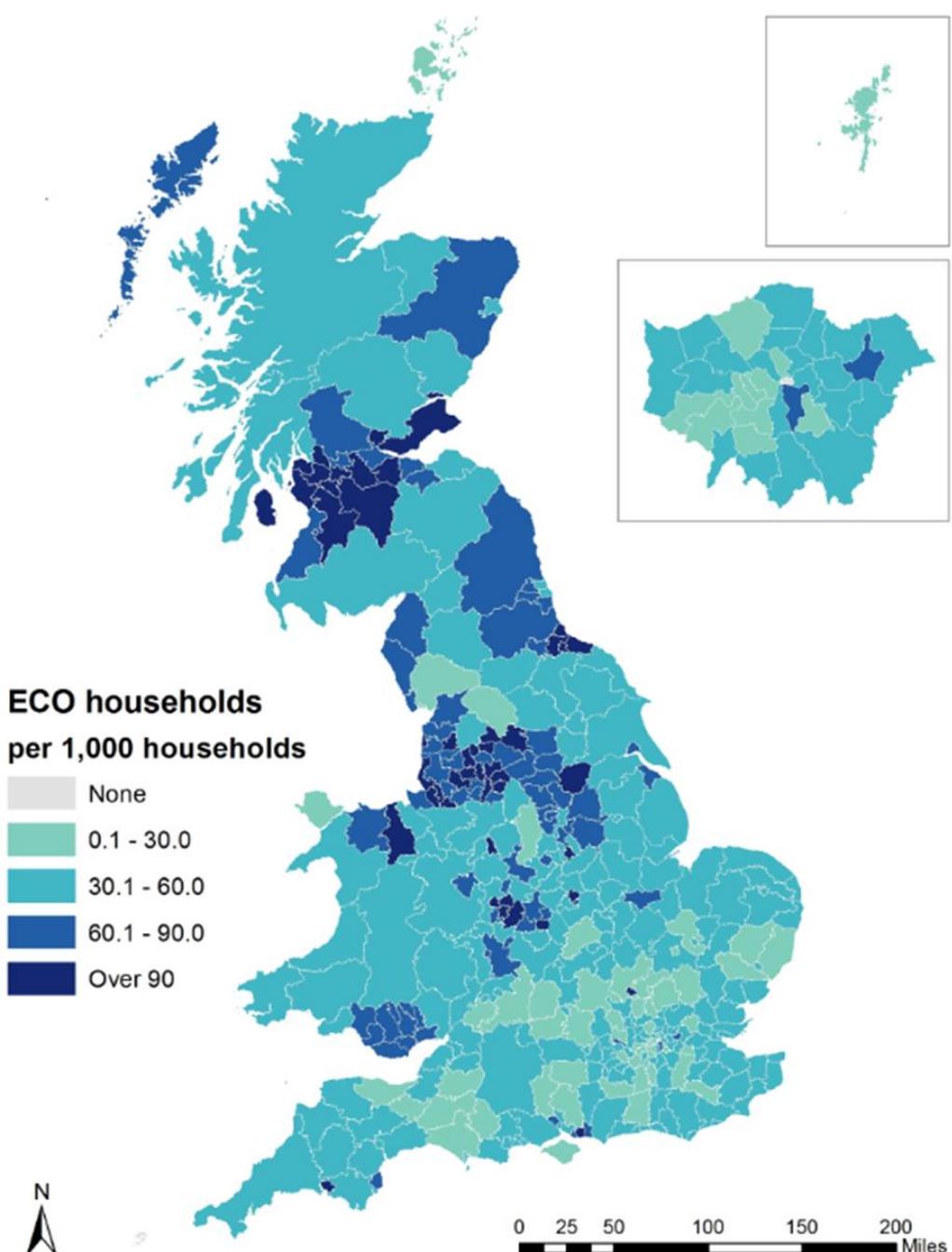
- Around one fifth (19 per cent) of ECO measures were in the North West (373,358), the highest in any region. 12 per cent of ECO measures were installed in Scotland (230,219) and five per cent were in Wales (103,020). (Infographic 3, Table 2.2).

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



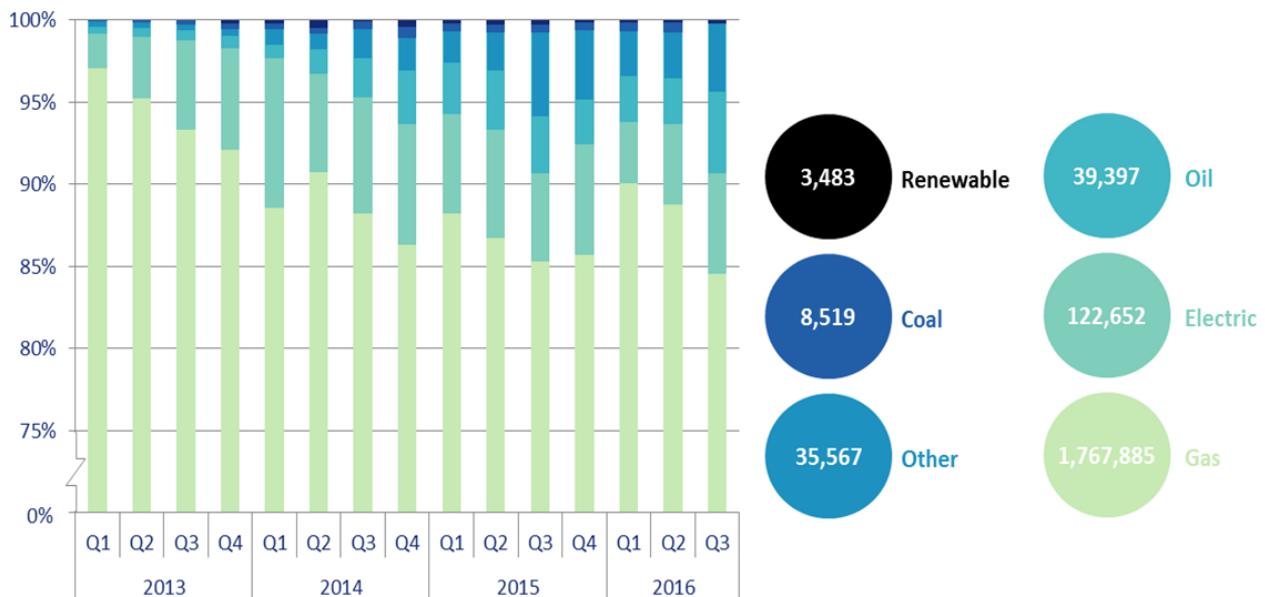
- On average, around six per cent of all households in Great Britain had a measure installed under ECO funding (i.e. around 60 per 1,000 households), up to the end of September 2016. The North West and North East had the highest amount with 94 and 83 households with ECO measures per 1,000 households respectively. In Scotland there were around 81 per 1,000 households and 59 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 September 2016



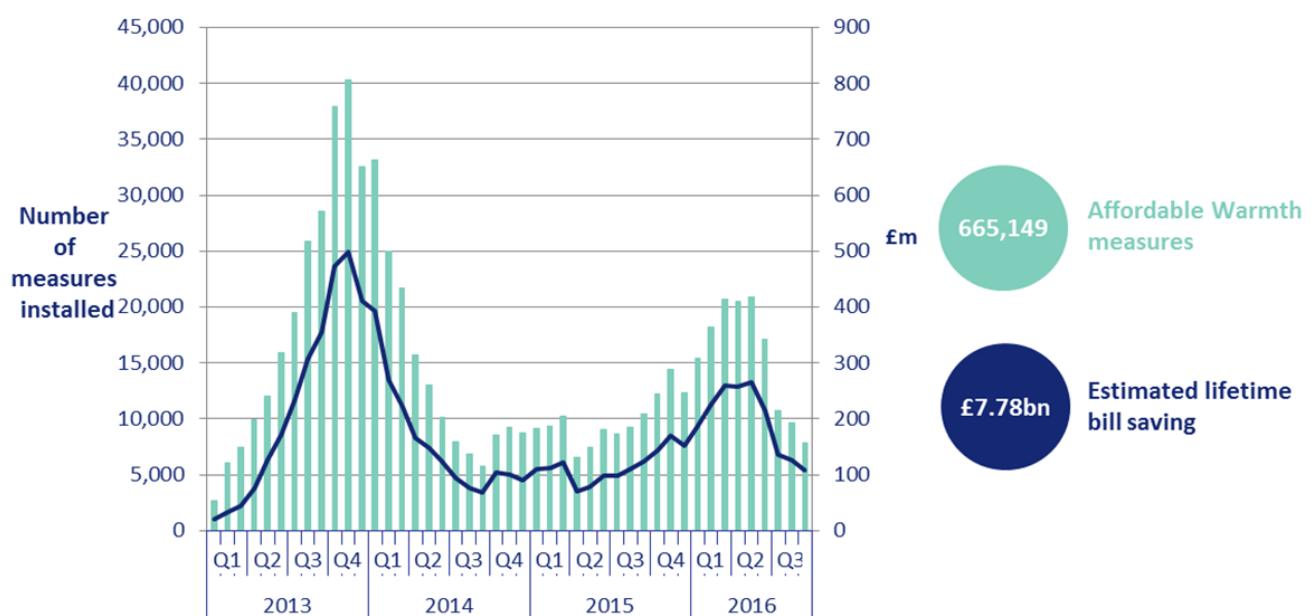
- Around 89 per cent of ECO measures were installed in properties that used gas as their main fuel type (1,767,885 measures), however this has decreased from 97 per cent in the first quarter of ECO to 84 per cent in Q3 2016 (Chart 3, Table 2.3).

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



- The 665,149 Affordable Warmth ECO measures are estimated to deliver £7.78bn worth of notional lifetime bill savings up to the end of September 2016 (Chart 4, Table 2.6).

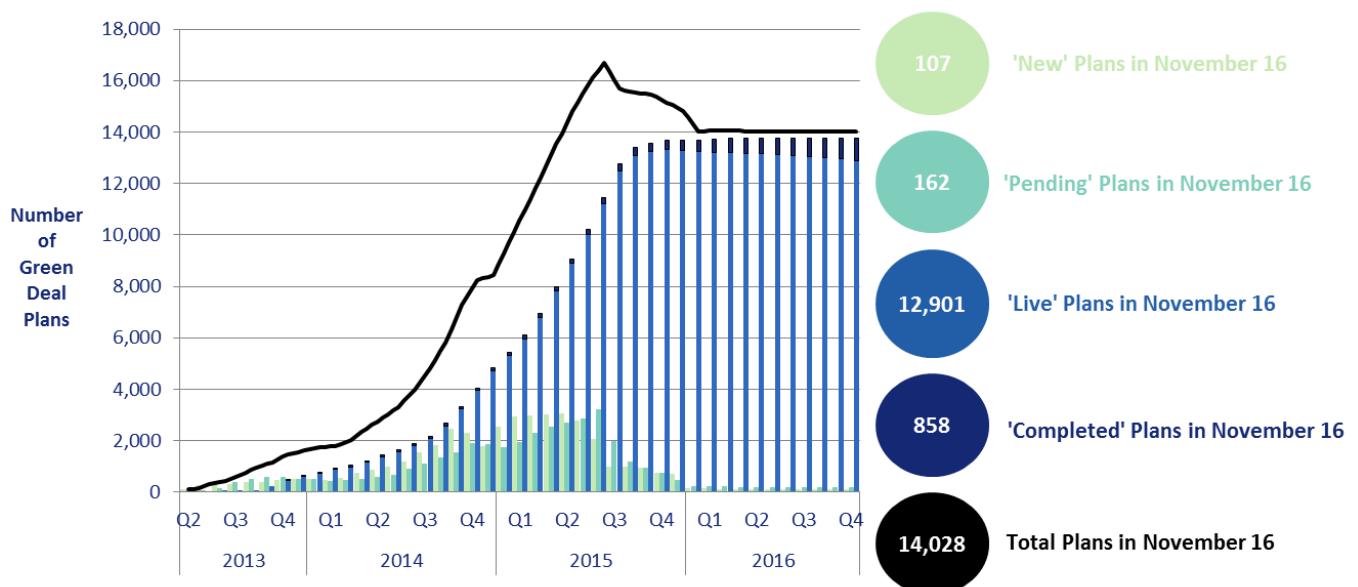
Chart 4: Estimated lifetime bill savings for Affordable Warmth measures, by installation month, up to end September 2016



The Green Deal

- GD Assessments – 681,723 were lodged up to the end of November 2016. The 3,721 GD Assessments in November was 1.5 per cent higher than the number in October 2016 (3,666) (Table 3.1).
- GD Plans – 14,028 households had GD Plans at the end of November 2016; this is one less than at the end of October 2016. Of these, 107 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 162 were 'pending' (Plan signed), 12,901 were 'live' (all measures installed) and 858 were 'completed' (all measures installed and paid off). 92 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 November 2016



- Green Deal Communities – by the end of March 2016, GD Communities had contributed funding towards the installation of 12,773 measures in 11,160 properties. 61 per cent of all measures installed were Solid Wall Insulation (Tables 3.5 and 3.5.1).

Home insulation levels in Great Britain¹

It is estimated that at the end of June 2016:

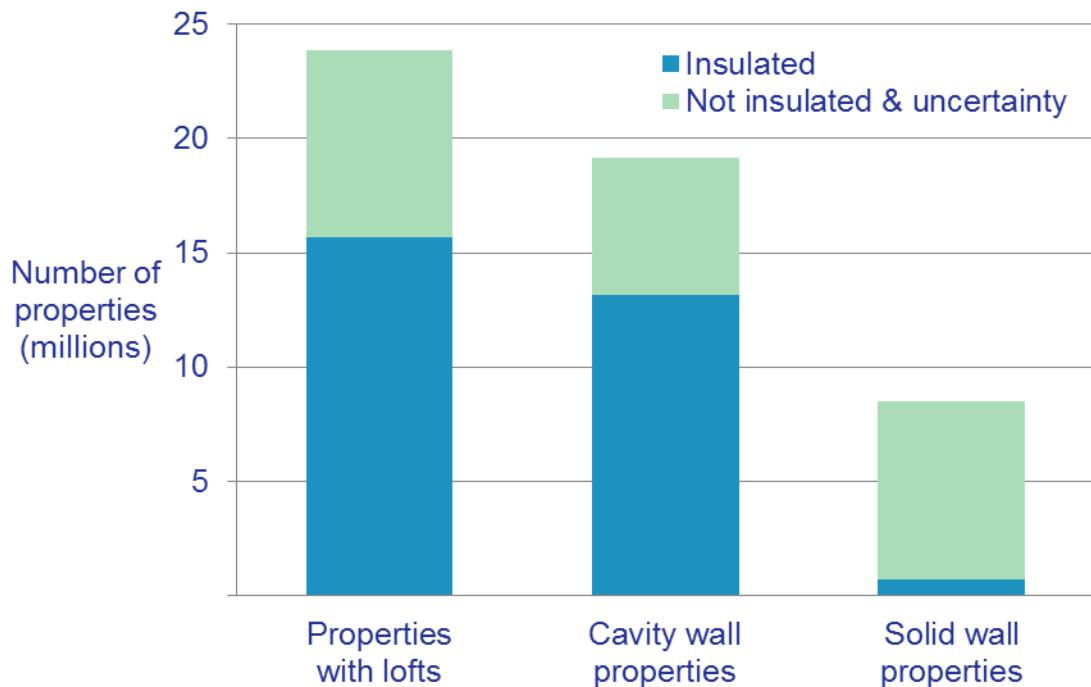
- There were 27.7 million homes in GB. Of these 19.1 million had cavity walls with the remaining 8.5 million having solid walls. 23.9 million properties had a loft (Table 4.2).
- Compared with June 2015, 270,000 more properties had cavity wall insulation, 200,000 more had loft insulation of at least 125mm, and 40,000 more had solid wall insulation (Table 4.1).
- 13.2 million homes had cavity wall insulation (69 per cent of homes with cavity walls). Of the 5.5 million homes without cavity wall insulation, 4.2 million are easy to treat standard cavities, and 1.3 million are hard to treat (including standard cavity wall property with issues such as structural faults or presence of a conservatory, creating access issues and some unfillable cavity walls). There are around 0.5 million properties which may or may not have cavity wall insulation (Chart 6, Table 4.4).
- 15.7 million homes had loft insulation of at least 125mm (66 per cent of homes with lofts). Of the 8.2 million homes with lofts without at least 125mm of insulation, only a small number are estimated to have no insulation. Around 5.8 million of these homes require easy to treat loft insulation, and 2.3 million are hard to treat (including room in roofs, flat roofs and some unfillable lofts) (Chart 6, Table 4.5).
- 704,000 homes had solid wall insulation (eight per cent of homes with solid walls) (Chart 6, Table 4.6).

At the end June 2016 there were:



¹ Estimates of home insulation levels in Great Britain have been updated and revised based on a new methodology, which amongst other changes has increased the number of uninsulated cavity wall properties, and rebasing to the 2013 housing surveys. Please see the [methodology note](#) for more details.

Chart 6: Home insulation levels in Great Britain, up to end June 2016





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>

Next Releases

The next headline release on the gov.uk website is planned for publication at 9.30am on **19 January 2017** and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures only.

The second detailed (annual) report, including a final update on the Green Deal Communities Programme, and an update on home insulation levels, will be published on **23 March 2017**.

