

Sub-national electricity consumption statistics and household energy distribution analysis for 2010

Introduction

This article presents the findings of the latest analysis of electricity consumption data at English Region / Devolved Administration (NUTS1) and Local Authority (LAU1, formally NUTS4) level. This dataset was scheduled to be released in December 2011 but due to data issues arising during the final compilation process the publication was delayed until March 2012. These issues have now been resolved.

These data relate to 2010 and follow on from the results produced from similar exercises carried out for 2003 to 2009 data. To produce this analysis we are dependent on the excellent co-operation of the electricity industry, who we would like to thank once again for their continuous help and assistance.

To help further understand domestic energy consumption this article also includes analysis on the distribution of electricity and gas consumption in households.

Electricity data for 2003 to 2010 can be found on the sub-national energy consumption statistics webpage: www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/electricity/electricity.aspx

Summary results

In Great Britain in 2010:

- Average (mean) annual domestic electricity consumption per meter was 4,148 kWh, with total domestic electricity consumption of 112,856 GWh. Average consumption per ordinary domestic meter was 3,790 kWh, compared to 5,703 kWh for a household with an Economy 7 meter. In 2009 average consumption per domestic meter point was 4,152 kWh.
- Some households use electricity supplied by more than one meter, for instance a block of flats can have a separate meter for shared lighting. To allow for this, an alternative measure of average domestic consumption relating to average (mean) annual domestic electricity consumption per household has been produced; this measure showed an average Great Britain consumption per household of 4,370 kWh.
- Average (mean) annual non-domestic electricity consumption per meter was 77,705 kWh, with total non-domestic electricity consumption of 185,106 GWh. Average consumption was 2 per cent higher than in 2009 (76,262 kWh), with total consumption 1 per cent higher than in 2009 (182,986 GWh).

Methodology

To produce these 2010 estimates, annualised consumption data were provided to DECC at Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN) level by the data aggregators (DA's). DA's are agents of the electricity suppliers, who collate/aggregate electricity consumption levels for each electricity meter in Great Britain.

In addition to this, information was obtained from the Gemserv ECOES database, which provides the geographical location of each MPAN, including the full address and postcode. Where the address information within the Gemserv database is incomplete, invalid or missing, the Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) is used, where possible, to obtain a full address and postcode, and thus reduce the level of unallocated consumption. To complete the data allocation process, the National Statistics Postcode Directory (NSPD) was used to allocate MPAN postcodes and the associated consumption to statistical geographies at English Region/Devolved Administration (NUTS1) and Local Authority level (LAU1, formally NUTS4). Despite the efforts to obtain complete geographical information, there are still some addresses that do not contain sufficient information

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to be able to allocate them to a Local Authority with any degree of accuracy. These meters, and the associated consumption, are aggregated into an ‘unallocated’ row at the end of the published sheets. However, the above approach enabled 98.5 per cent of total consumption and 99.7 per cent of meters within Great Britain during 2010 to be accurately allocated to a Local Authority area.

As part of the data validation process all nominally allocated domestic customers with a recorded consumption greater than 100,000 kWh, and those with consumption greater than 50,000 kWh with address information indicating non-domestic use were re-classified as industrial and commercial customers.

Further background on the methodology can be found in the guidance note available on the DECC website at: www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/regional.aspx.

Data limitations

The use of administrative data from the electricity industry brings considerable benefits in enabling this level of disaggregation of electricity use to be produced. However, there are some limitations. The MPAN data used in this analysis consists of approximately 80 per cent actual (“Annual Advance”) readings and 20 per cent estimated readings (“Estimated Annual Consumption”) - further information can be found in the guidance notes. From year-to-year some meter readings supplied by data aggregators change from actual to estimated and vice-versa, which can cause extreme values to be created when an estimate is corrected.

With the exception of Half Hourly (HH) data (large consumers), it should also be noted that these data are not directly aligned with the calendar year and cover the year 31 January 2010 to 30 January 2011. The accuracy of total consumption is reliant on receiving data for all meter points from the energy industry.

It is important to note that making comparisons between years at a Local Authority level is not always meaningful as there are several factors that may affect consumption from year to year, for instance the building of major new housing developments.

Coverage

The sub-national electricity consumption statistics illustrated in this article cover Great Britain only. Estimates of non-domestic (2010) and domestic (2009) electricity consumption data for Northern Ireland can be found in the December 2011 edition of Energy Trends, with articles containing the data starting on pages 96 and 104 respectively. Due to the differing methodology behind the data collection methods, comparisons between Great Britain and Northern Ireland consumptions should be treated with caution.

Electricity consumption relating to very large industrial consumers who receive their electricity via high voltage lines of the transmission system are not covered in this sub-national dataset. These consumers are classified as Central Volume Allocation (CVA) users and have different arrangements with their electricity suppliers, compared to HH and non-half hourly (NHH) metered customers. Electricity consumption by CVA users generally accounts for around 1.4 per cent of electricity sales.

The data in this article all relate to final consumption, which excludes electricity used by companies that generate their own electricity and consume it without it passing over the public distribution network. In 2010, this amounted to 18,518 GWh in the UK – 5 per cent of total UK demand. Much of this “autogeneration” is from Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes and an indication of the regional importance of such schemes can be obtained from an article beginning on page 27 of the September 2011 edition of Energy Trends (“Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2010”).

Comparison with published UK statistics for 2010

In July 2011, DECC published final electricity consumption data in Chapter 5 of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics. This data, based on sales information, is collected from two separate annual surveys, one of major power producers and one of electricity suppliers¹.

Table 1 below compares the total consumption based on meter points to the corresponding DUKES total.

Table 1: Comparison with published UK statistics for 2010

	GWh	
Total final consumption (UK)		
Great Britain total consumption		
Domestic	112,856	
Industrial and commercial	185,106	
	<u>297,961</u>	
Implied UK total consumption		
Great Britain total consumption (above)	297,961	
Plus Northern Ireland	8,059	
Plus Sales direct form high voltage lines (based on Ofgem data)	4,500	
Implied UK sales of electricity	<u>310,520</u>	
DUKES total UK sales (DUKES 2011 Table 5.5)	<u>324,418</u>	
Statistical difference	<u>- 13,898</u>	-4% of UK Sales

After taking into account consumption not included in the sub-national estimates (total consumption for Northern Ireland and sales from high voltage lines) there was a statistical difference of 13,898 GWh, -4 per cent of total UK sales.

One of the main factors behind this difference is that the NHH data covers the period from the end of January 2010 to the end of January 2011 and not the calendar year 2010 which DUKES covers. Some of this difference can also be attributed to the fact that around 20 per cent of the data in the sub-national exercise are based on estimated rather than actual meter readings.

Domestic electricity consumption analyses

In Great Britain the average (mean) domestic consumption per MPAN during 2010 was 4,148 kWh, broadly unchanged (-4 kWh per meter) from the 2009 average. Table 2 shows the average (mean) domestic consumption per MPAN in English Region and Devolved Administration level.

The North East had the lowest average domestic consumption with 3,563 kWh per meter, whilst the East of England had the highest average domestic consumption at 4,482 kWh per meter.

The 2010 Great Britain average (mean) *ordinary* domestic consumption was 3,790 kWh per meter, compared to 5,703 kWh for the average *Economy 7* meter. Due to a smaller proportion of homes being connected to gas, Wales had the highest average Economy 7 consumption per meter in 2010 (7,249 kWh), conversely the East Midlands had the lowest average Economy 7 per meter at 4,791 kWh per meter. This indicates that Economy 7 meters are not only used for heating in households but also for other purposes.

¹ www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/source/electricity/electricity.aspx

Table 2: Average domestic electricity consumption per meter in 2010 by English Region / Devolved Administration

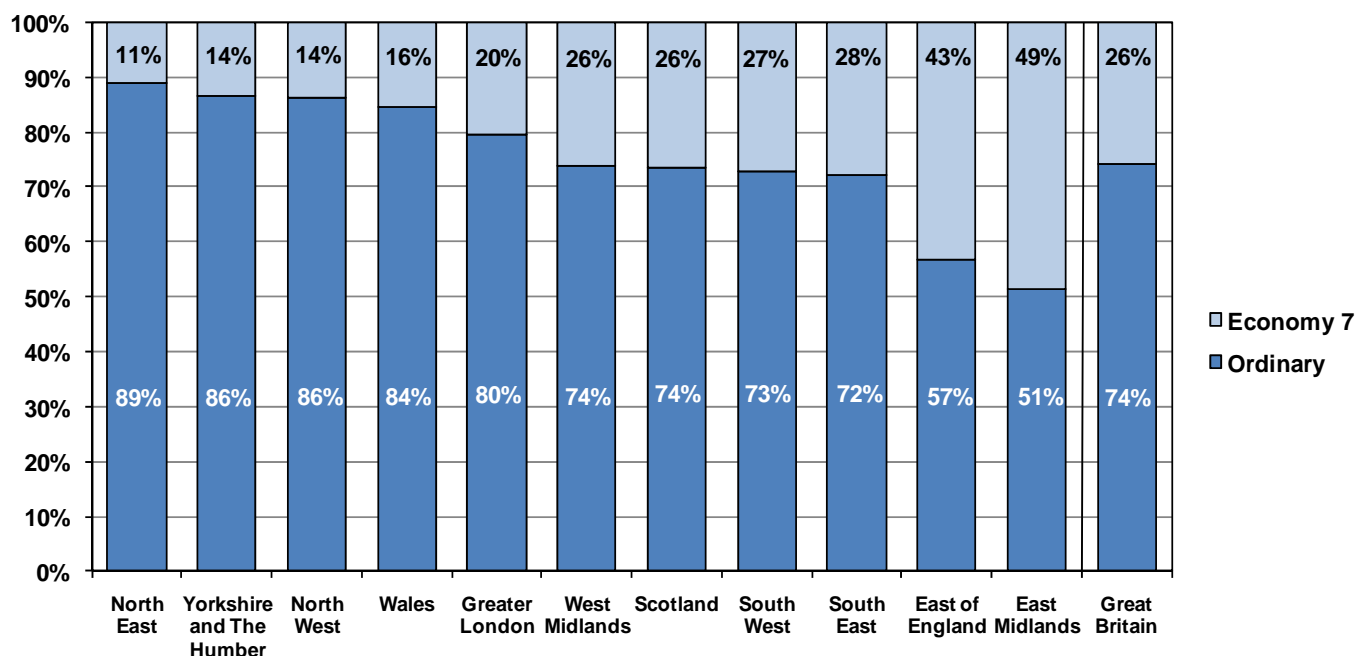
	kWh					
	All domestic meters		Ordinary domestic meters		Economy 7 meters	
	Average consumption (kWh)	Number of domestic meters (thousands)	Average consumption (kWh)	Percentage of total domestic meters	Average consumption (kWh)	Percentage of total domestic meters
North East	3,563	1,193	3,412	93%	5,542	7%
Yorkshire and The Humber	3,859	2,332	3,652	91%	6,024	9%
North West	4,006	3,134	3,770	91%	6,526	9%
Wales	3,916	1,369	3,610	92%	7,249	8%
London	3,988	3,378	3,739	85%	5,384	15%
West Midlands	4,194	2,364	3,846	80%	5,626	20%
Scotland	4,148	2,742	3,736	82%	5,989	18%
South West	4,419	2,415	3,885	83%	6,981	17%
South East	4,471	3,699	4,116	79%	5,771	21%
East of England	4,482	2,535	3,946	64%	5,446	36%
East Midlands	4,103	1,976	3,614	58%	4,791	42%
England	4,163	23,025	3,810	81%	5,631	19%
Great Britain ¹	4,148	27,209	3,790	81%	5,703	19%

1. Includes meters that could not be allocated at Local Authority level.

The distribution between households with ordinary standard domestic meters and economy 7 meters at English Region/Devolved Administration level in Great Britain is shown in Chart 1. Regions are ordered in decreasing order of the proportion of ordinary domestic meters.

For Great Britain 74 per cent of total domestic consumption was attributed to ordinary domestic meters and 26 per cent to Economy 7 meters, but across Great Britain the ratio between ordinary domestic and Economy 7 varied from 89 per cent ordinary domestic, 11 per cent Economy 7 in the North East to a 51 : 49 per cent split in the East Midlands.

Chart 1: Distribution of total domestic electricity consumption by profile



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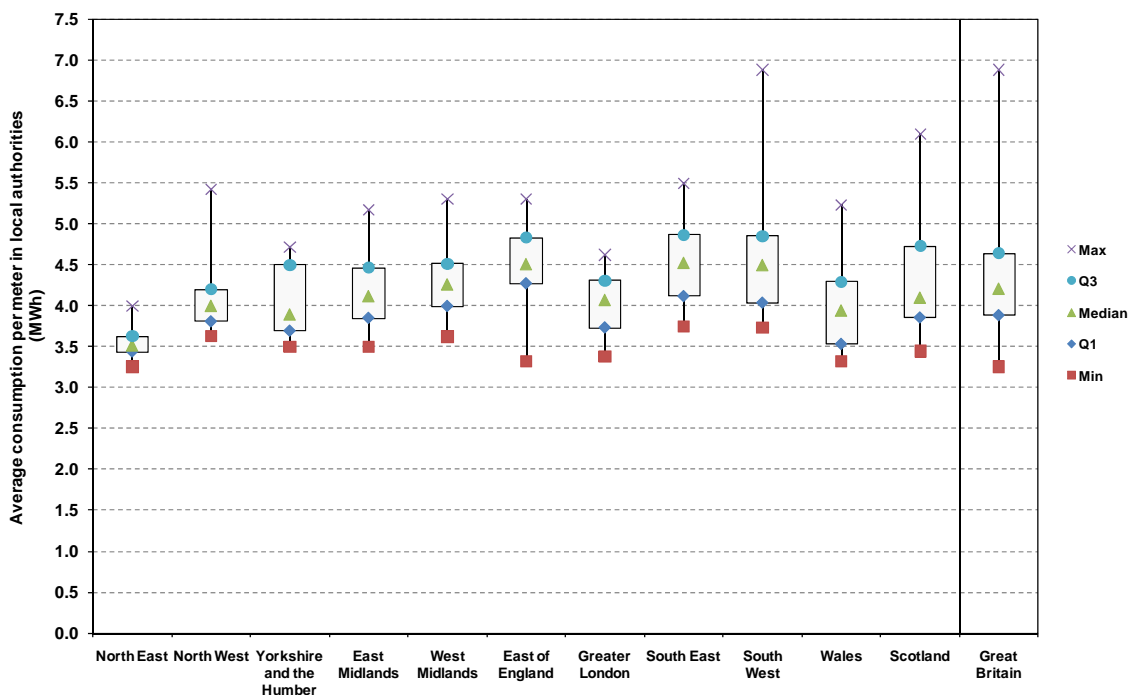
Total domestic consumption in Great Britain was estimated to be 112,856 GWh in 2010, 0.5 per cent higher than in 2009. The South East consumed 15 per cent of this total, whilst the North East was responsible for 4 per cent. Factors influencing total domestic electricity consumption include the population/household density of a region and the fuel mix used to meet domestic energy demands.

The map on page 58 gives further details about geographical location and electricity consumption, displaying the average (mean) domestic electricity consumption in each Local Authority in 2010. In general, high electricity consumption is dominated by local authorities where properties use electricity as their main source of heating as a result of limited connection to the gas network.

Chart 2 shows a series of box plots illustrating aspects of the distribution of average domestic electricity consumption for each English Region/Devolved Administration as well as a box plot for Great Britain. These have been calculated based on average (mean) consumption at Local Authority level within each region. The spread between the upper and lower quartile, the middle 50 per cent of the data (inter-quartile range), of average domestic electricity consumption in local authorities is greatest in Scotland (a difference of 872 kWh per meter), whereas the inter-quartile range for the North East was 194 kWh as indicated by the shorter box.

The Local Authority with the lowest average domestic consumption varies within each region from 3,253 kWh (South Tyneside) in the North East to 3,744 kWh (Portsmouth) in the South East. Whilst the largest average domestic consumption per meter varies from 3,992 kWh in the North East to 6,879 kWh in the South West. For the North East, North West, East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, East of England and Scotland the median is located nearer to the lower quartile (the value such that 25 per cent of all data is lower) which indicates a positive or a right skewed distribution. It is also worth noting that the gap between the upper quartile and maximum value is largest for Scotland and the South West, this may be a result of electricity use for heating purposes.

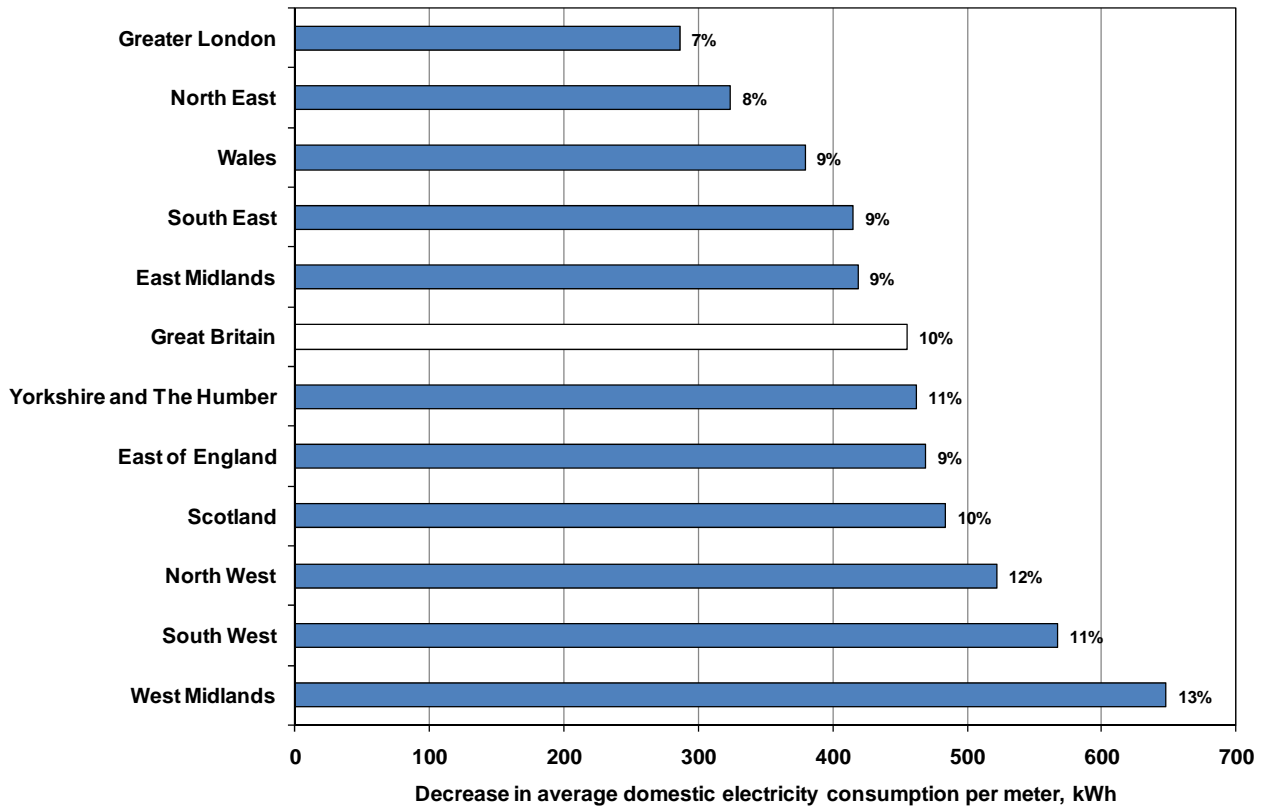
Chart 2: Box plot of average domestic electricity consumption for local authorities within each English Region / Devolved Administration



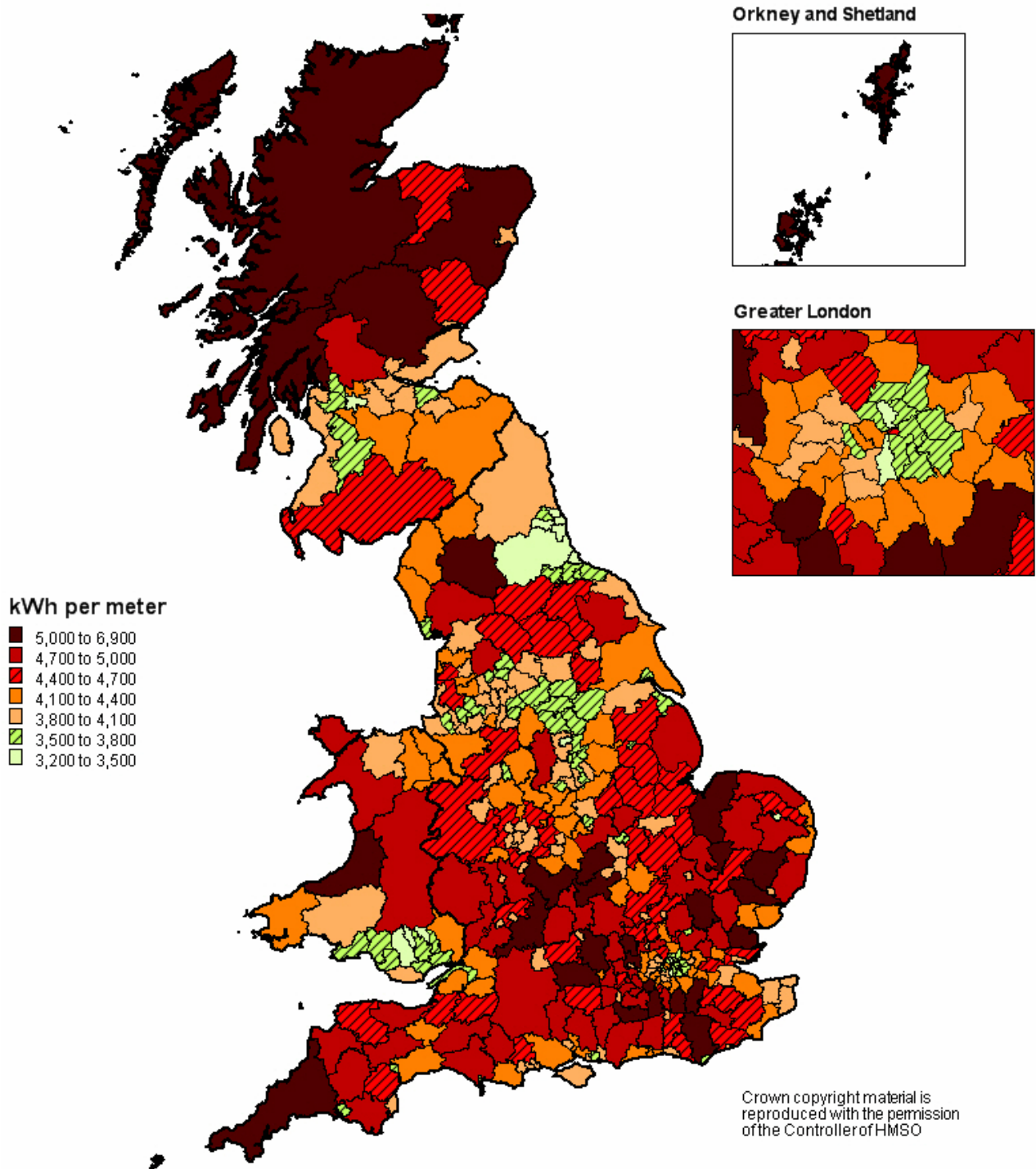
Energy efficiency improvements, such as increased levels of insulation, greater use of low energy light bulbs and more energy efficient appliances have helped to deliver domestic energy savings over the past few years. Average domestic electricity consumption per meter in Great Britain has decreased by 10 per cent between 2005 and 2010.

Chart 3 shows the decrease in average domestic consumption per meter point between 2005 and 2010 at English Region/Devolved Administration level. The chart is ranked by actual change in the level of consumption per meter point between the two years and the percentage changes are shown.

Chart 3: Decrease in average domestic electricity consumption per meter point between 2005 and 2010



Map 1: Average domestic electricity consumption per meter, 2010



Non-domestic electricity consumption analyses

Table 3 shows the average (mean) non-domestic electricity consumption per meter in each English Region / Devolved Administration in decreasing order of consumption.

Average non-domestic consumption is a function of both the number of non-domestic sites in an area, the type of business and the volume of electricity they use.

Table 3: Average non-domestic electricity consumption per meter in 2010 by English Region / Devolved Administration

	Average NHH non-domestic consumption	Average HH non-domestic consumption	Average non-domestic consumption
North East	25,860	1,366,780	98,849
Yorkshire and The Humber	24,786	1,144,011	89,192
North West	25,556	1,240,356	88,565
East Midlands	24,335	1,069,014	85,177
Wales	21,249	1,516,937	84,541
West Midlands	23,629	999,371	78,245
East of England	26,718	1,089,785	75,499
Scotland	24,377	1,055,400	75,206
South East	23,177	1,093,552	71,429
London	20,096	1,106,137	70,631
South West	20,454	1,055,222	58,401
England	23,006	1,111,136	76,393
Great Britain	23,451	1,124,278	77,705

Table 3 also shows average consumption for two different meter types: non-half hourly meters and half hourly meters. The difference in average consumption between the two type of meters reflects that the half hourly meters tend to be installed in larger industrial/commercial customers.

At a Local Authority level, high average non-domestic consumption can occur where there are a small number of relatively high consumers which dominate the area. As a result, City of London (Greater London) and Neath Port Talbot (Wales) had the highest average non-domestic consumption of 359 MWh and 306 MWh respectively.

The Isles of Scilly (18 MWh) had the lowest average non-domestic consumption per meter in 2010. This low level of non-domestic consumption reflects the rural characteristic of the area.

Chart 4 shows a box plot displaying aspects of the distribution of average non-domestic electricity consumption in local authorities for each of the English Regions/Devolved Administrations, as well as one for local authorities in Great Britain as a whole.

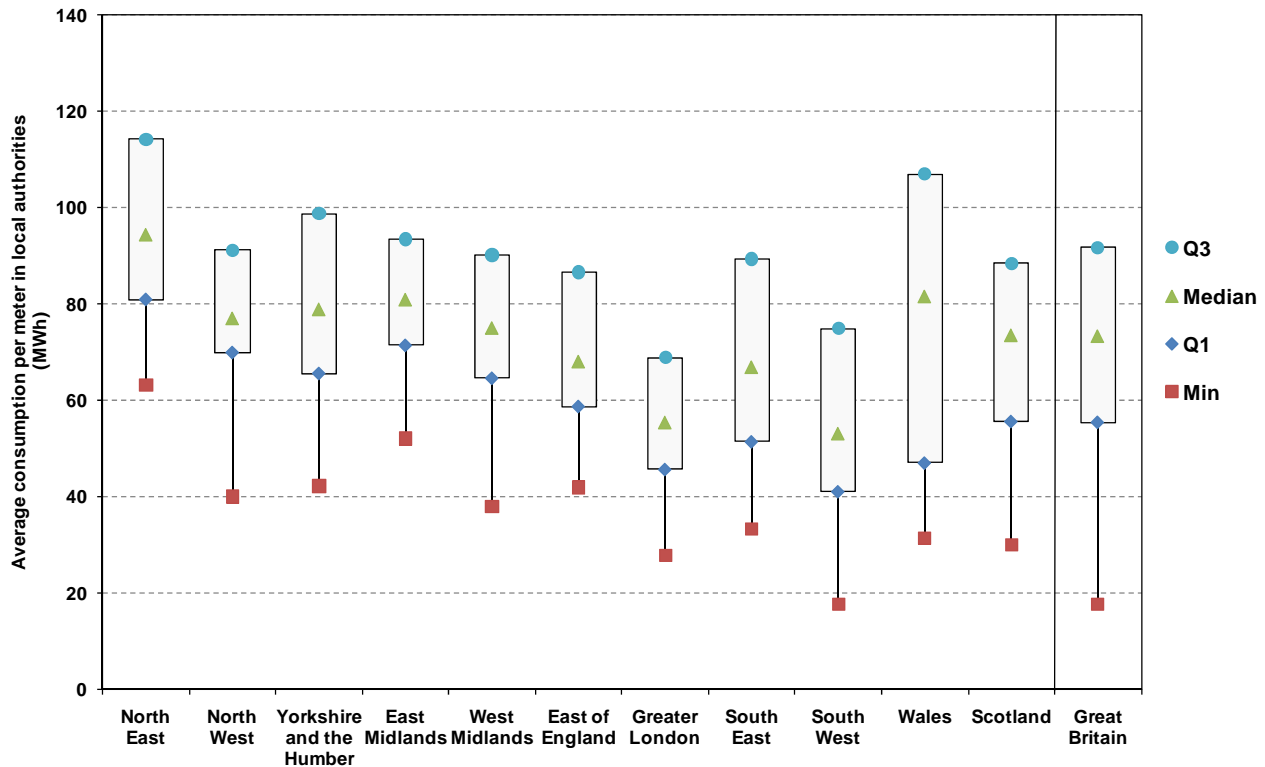
For each region, the box plot shows the minimum average (mean) non-domestic electricity consumption, the upper and lower quartile and the median average electricity consumption. The maximum average non-domestic electricity consumption values have been excluded due to the magnitude which distorted the scales – the maximum values ranged from 359 MWh in Greater London to 134 MWh in the South West.

From the chart it can be seen that the inter-quartile range of average electricity consumption in local authorities was greatest in Wales, whilst the North West had the smallest spread of average

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non-domestic electricity consumption per Local Authority, reflecting the more uniform nature of business across this region.

Chart 4: Box plot of average non-domestic electricity consumption for local authorities within each English Region / Devolved Administration, 2010

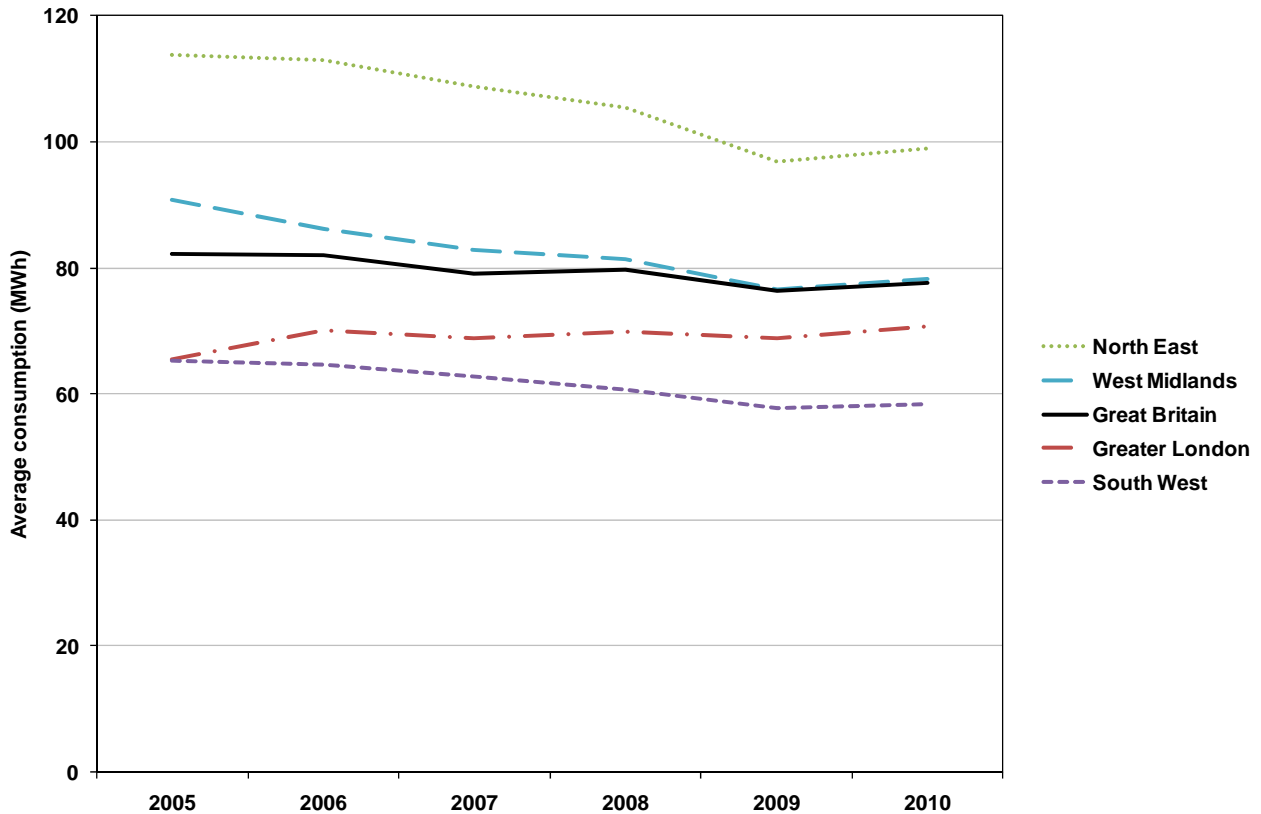


In comparison to domestic electricity consumption, there was a high variation in the trends for average annual non-domestic electricity consumption between 2005 and 2010. Alongside the Great Britain average, Chart 5 shows the trends in average non-domestic electricity consumption for selected English Regions – North East, West Midlands, Greater London, and the South West. The average consumption for all other English Regions/Devolved Administrations were between the North East (maximum) and South West (minimum).

The West Midlands saw the largest percentage decrease (14 per cent) in average non-domestic consumption between 2005 and 2010, whilst Greater London saw the largest increase (8 per cent). Over this time the average non-domestic consumption per MPAN for Great Britain decreased 5 per cent.

Between 2009 and 2010, ten of the eleven English Regions / Devolved Administration saw an increase in average non-domestic consumption per MPAN of between 1.1 and 3.6 per cent. The only exception was the East Midlands which saw a marginal decrease of 0.1 per cent. On average non-domestic consumption per MPAN in Great Britain increased by 1.9 per cent to 77,705 kWh. This was largely driven by demand from an increased number of half-hourly meters.

Chart 5: Average non-domestic electricity consumption for selected English Regions, 2005 to 2010



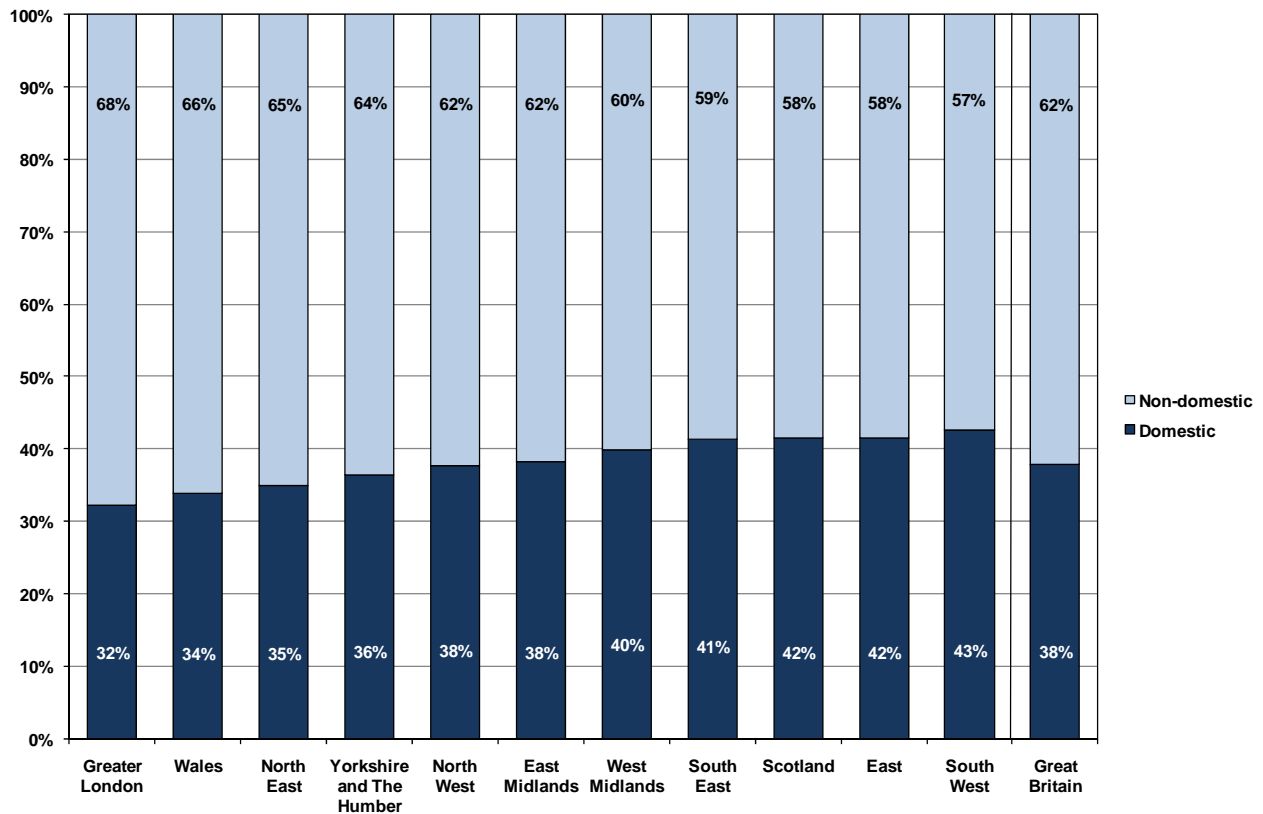
It is important to recognise that when making comparison at Local Authority level from year to year, total and average consumption levels are influenced by new industrial or commercial establishments or the closure or downsizing of existing business for economic reasons. The impact of these changes on totals and averages is highly dependent on the size of the business. Given the recession that occurred in 2009, the degree to which this impacted specific areas more or less than others will also be a driver of different rates of change seen between 2009 and 2010.

Total electricity consumption analyses

The distribution of total electricity consumption between domestic and non-domestic varies from region to region as shown in Chart 6.

Thirty two per cent of total electricity consumption in Greater London was for domestic purposes, whereas it was 11 percentage points higher in the South West. Greater London, in particular, is subject to commuting patterns which result in employees commuting into Greater London from a different region. The distribution is also dependant on the type of industry/service in a respective region.

Chart 6: Distribution of domestic and non-domestic electricity consumption by English Region/Devolved Administration, 2010



Consumption information below Local Authority area level

Gas and electricity consumption data are also available for the years 2005 to 2010 at Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level (a census geography, each of which typically covers around 2,000 households) in England and Wales and at Intermediate Geography Zone (IGZ) in Scotland. The 2010 data were published alongside this edition of Energy Trends and can be accessed from the DECC website at:

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/electricity/mlsoa_llsoa/mlsoa_llsoa.aspx

DECC also published domestic gas and electricity consumption data at a Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level (around 500 households) alongside this edition of Energy Trends. The data are available from the DECC website using the above link.

Distribution analysis of domestic electricity and gas consumption in Great Britain, 2010

The following analysis looks at the distribution of both domestic electricity and gas consumption in Great Britain. The aim of this additional analysis is to further understand how domestic consumption varies between regions and also by fuel type. Table 4 shows the mean and median values for gas and electricity consumption for each English Region / Devolved Administration in Great Britain.

Table 4: Mean and median of gas and electricity consumption for meters classified as domestic consumers in English Region/Devolved Administrations for 2010

	kWh							
	Total domestic electricity		Ordinary domestic electricity		Economy 7 electricity		Gas	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
North East	3,563	2,977	3,412	2,933	5,542	4,140	15,378	14,177
North West	4,006	3,303	3,770	3,206	6,526	5,355	15,232	13,812
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,859	3,165	3,652	3,090	6,024	4,787	15,595	14,298
East Midlands	4,103	3,316	3,614	3,055	4,791	3,761	15,423	14,238
West Midlands	4,194	3,422	3,846	3,263	5,626	4,367	15,067	13,891
East of England	4,482	3,544	3,946	3,271	5,446	4,199	15,341	13,873
Greater London	3,988	3,098	3,739	2,960	5,384	4,301	14,962	13,078
South East	4,471	3,561	4,116	3,373	5,771	4,559	15,382	13,692
South West	4,419	3,416	3,885	3,209	6,981	5,689	13,439	12,067
Wales	3,916	3,202	3,610	3,097	7,249	5,937	14,674	13,605
Scotland	4,148	3,226	3,736	3,113	5,989	4,323	15,919	14,256
Great Britain	4,148	3,316	3,790	3,156	5,703	4,372	15,156	13,705

One measure which signifies that a distribution is symmetrical is if the mean is equal to the median. In the table above the mean is greater than the median throughout, implying that the distribution of domestic energy uses in each region, and in general, is positively skewed. Relating this to energy consumption, the mean being greater than median infers there are considerably more meter points with a low annual consumption compared to those with a higher consumption and the higher the consumption the lower the frequency of occurrences.

Also comparing the regional median and mean values to Great Britain gives an indication on the varying average consumptions which partly reflects the fuel mix for a specific region and the purposes (space heating, water heating, cooking, lighting, appliance use), gas and electricity consumption is being used for.

The mean average gas consumption for Great Britain was 3.65 times higher than the electricity equivalent, while the median average gas consumption was 4.1 times larger than the electricity median consumption. Chart 7 shows the number of gas and electricity meters per region.

To further understand the distribution of domestic energy consumption, in Chart 8 consumption for each meter point has been rounded to the nearest 10kWh, and then the number of meters in each 10kWh band have been plotted.

Data has been plotted for ordinary domestic electricity consumption (blue), Economy 7 domestic electricity consumption (red) and domestic gas consumption (green)

There are spikes for certain consumption values, for example at 3,100 kWh for ordinary domestic electricity, 3,000 kWh for economy 7 electricity and 20,600 kWh for domestic gas. These are all default estimated values of consumption in the datasets. These would have an impact on the mean and median values.

Chart 7: Gas and electricity meters per region, 2010

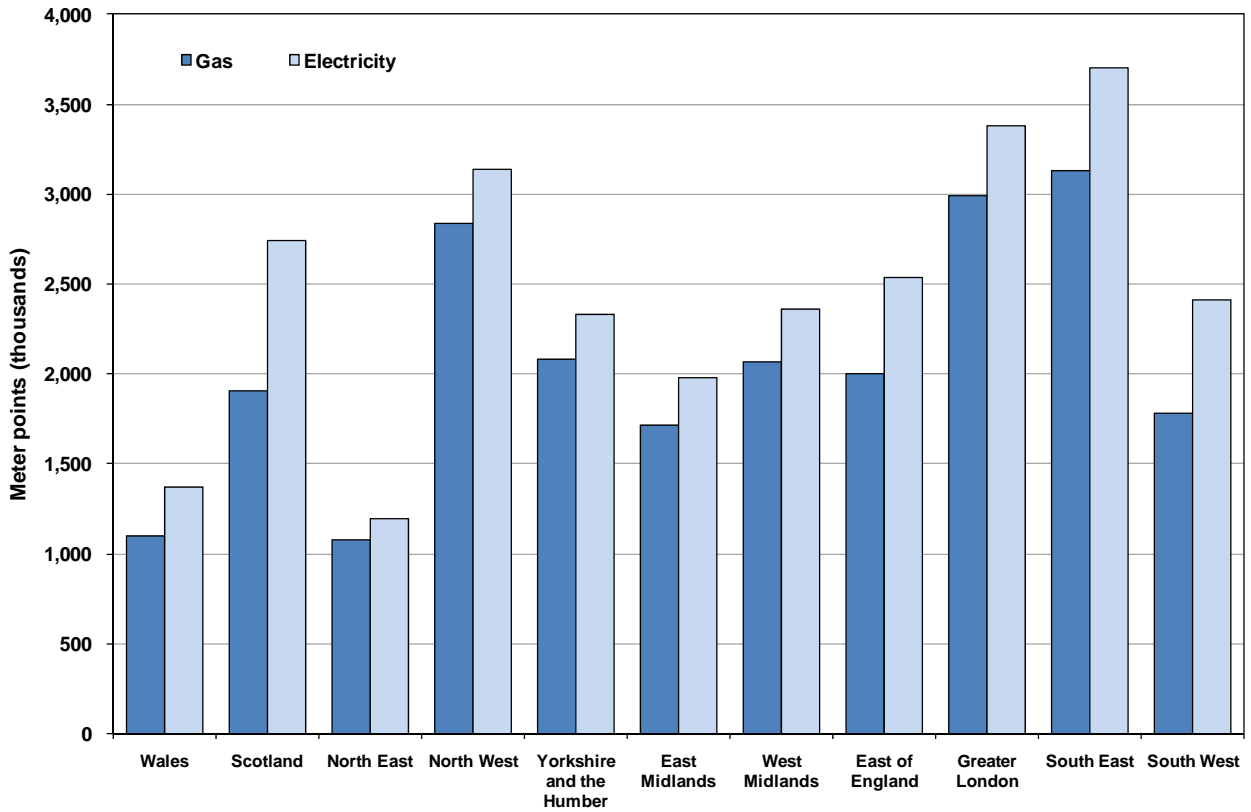
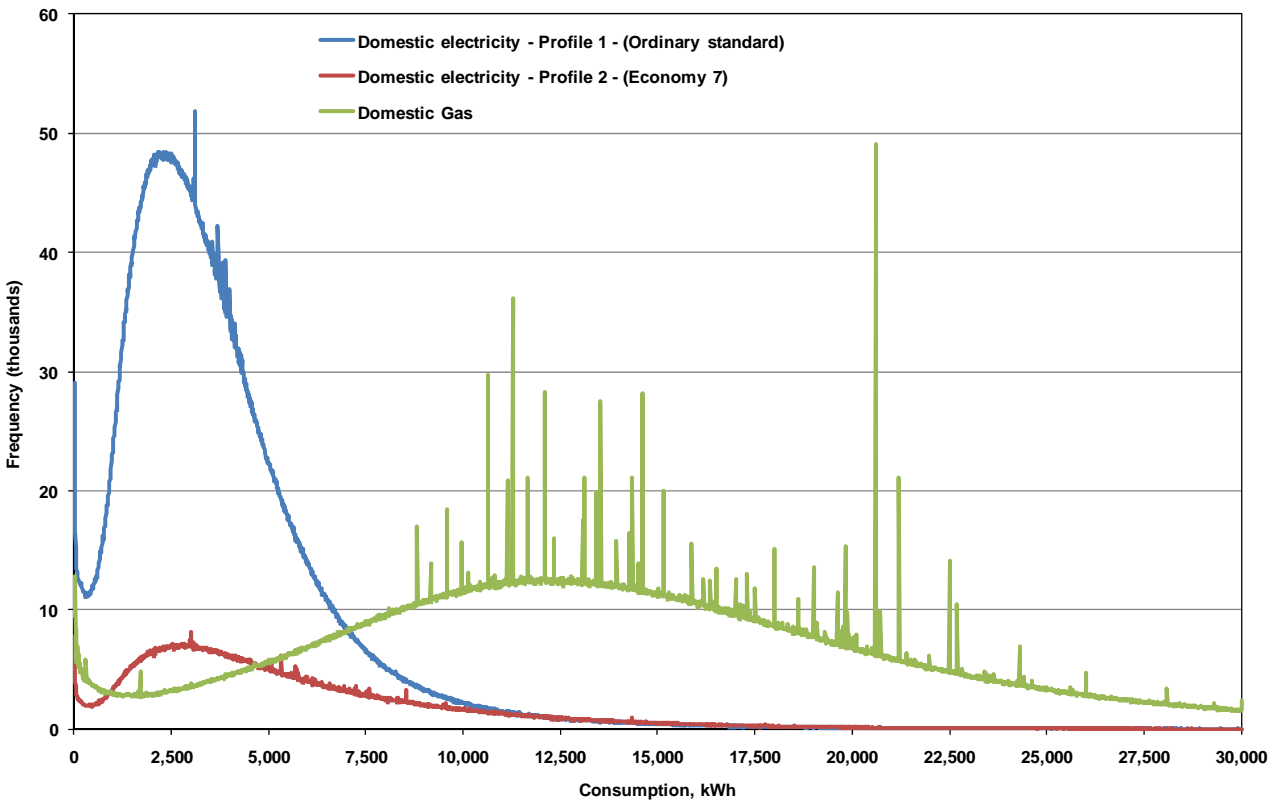


Chart 8: Domestic energy consumption by meter type in Great Britain, 2010



Acknowledgements

DECC would like to thank the energy suppliers, data aggregators and Gemserv for their on-going co-operation in providing these data and making it possible to produce this analysis. In addition to the analysis conducted in DECC, Atha Elahi in BIS carried out the primary data processing.

User feedback

We welcome all feedback from the users of this data, therefore if you would like to comment on these or on the content of this article, please contact Tom Rouse using the contact details below.

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Table 5: Sub - national electricity consumption statistics 2010 (National Statistics)

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Consumption per meter	
	Sales 2010 - GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2010 - GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2010 - GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Average domestic consumption kWh	Average commercial and industrial consumption kWh
Merthyr Tydfil	89.1	26.2	136.1	1.7	225.2	27.9	3,396	82,060
Blaenau Gwent	105.4	31.7	173.1	2.1	278.5	33.9	3,322	80,820
Neath Port Talbot	226.0	64.0	1,196.6	3.9	1,422.6	67.9	3,531	305,570
Cardiff	545.7	148.7	1,141.4	11.2	1,687.1	159.9	3,669	102,234
TOTAL WALES	5,361.1	1,369.1	10,456.7	123.7	15,817.8	1,492.8	3,916	84,541
Orkney Islands	83.1	13.7	66.0	2.2	149.1	15.9	6,081	29,998
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	93.8	18.5	62.8	1.9	156.6	20.5	5,061	32,492
Edinburgh, City of	932.9	256.0	1,680.7	17.9	2,613.6	273.9	3,644	93,919
Glasgow City	1,140.7	331.2	1,921.7	23.6	3,062.4	354.8	3,445	81,405
TOTAL SCOTLAND	11,371.9	2,741.8	16,018.8	212.2	27,390.7	2,954.0	4,148	75,499
Darlington	180.4	49.1	280.8	3.6	461.2	52.6	3,677	78,896
South Tyneside	227.6	70.0	248.0	3.9	475.5	73.9	3,253	63,253
Northumberland	600.5	150.4	1,008.0	12.8	1,608.5	163.3	3,992	78,513
County Durham	824.1	235.5	1,228.9	15.1	2,053.0	250.6	3,499	81,623
TOTAL NORTH EAST	4,250.2	1,192.9	7,892.3	79.8	12,142.5	1,272.7	3,563	98,849
Copeland	137.4	32.5	108.9	2.7	246.3	35.3	4,223	40,017
Rossendale	125.6	30.9	152.3	2.5	277.9	33.4	4,072	60,757
Cheshire West and Chester	611.7	145.7	1,778.6	11.2	2,390.3	156.9	4,199	158,255
Manchester	846.9	216.3	1,877.1	17.5	2,723.9	233.7	3,916	107,489
TOTAL NORTH WEST	12,555.0	3,134.2	20,777.2	234.6	33,332.2	3,368.8	4,006	88,565
Richmondshire	105.6	22.7	136.9	2.8	242.5	25.5	4,654	48,301
Craven	118.8	26.2	147.0	3.5	265.9	29.7	4,533	42,194
Sheffield	845.5	236.4	1,604.3	16.2	2,449.7	252.6	3,577	98,747
Leeds	1,336.3	339.4	2,285.9	23.7	3,622.2	363.1	3,938	96,393
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	8,999.6	2,332.2	15,676.2	175.8	24,675.8	2,507.9	3,859	89,192
Oadby and Wigston	88.8	22.7	103.8	1.4	192.7	24.1	3,908	74,101
Melton	101.6	22.2	163.1	2.1	264.7	24.3	4,574	77,819
Nottingham	490.2	130.8	876.4	10.9	1,366.6	141.7	3,749	80,067
Leicester	458.4	127.4	954.7	11.7	1,413.1	139.1	3,598	81,464
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	8,109.4	1,976.3	13,075.0	153.5	21,184.5	2,129.8	4,103	85,177
Malvern Hills	163.6	33.3	127.2	3.3	290.8	36.6	4,917	37,992
Tamworth	137.7	32.1	186.3	2.1	324.1	34.1	4,293	90,533
Shropshire	616.6	132.8	908.0	15.5	1,524.5	148.3	4,643	58,401
Birmingham	1,712.4	423.6	2,739.7	34.6	4,452.1	458.2	4,043	79,109
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	9,912.9	2,363.7	15,004.9	191.8	24,917.8	2,555.5	4,194	78,245

Table 5: Sub - national electricity consumption statistics 2010 (National Statistics) - continued

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Consumption per meter	
	Sales 2010 - GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2010 - GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2010 - GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Average domestic consumption kWh	Average commercial and industrial consumption kWh
Castle Point	170.9	37.5	90.5	2.2	261.4	39.7	4,557	41,951
Rochford	158.5	34.5	142.3	2.3	300.8	36.7	4,595	63,233
Central Bedfordshire	484.6	107.8	565.0	7.9	1,049.6	115.7	4,496	71,453
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	353.5	70.4	779.2	6.3	1,132.7	76.7	5,024	123,469
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	11,360.5	2,534.9	15,958.0	212.2	27,318.5	2,747.1	4,482	75,206
Kingston upon Thames	283.1	64.9	321.3	6.2	604.4	71.0	4,364	52,220
Harrow	373.4	86.7	254.3	5.7	627.7	92.4	4,307	44,343
Tower Hamlets	402.7	106.2	2,762.4	15.6	3,165.0	121.8	3,790	177,222
Westminster	510.8	121.3	3,553.1	42.0	4,063.9	163.3	4,211	84,560
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	13,468.5	3,377.6	28,245.4	399.9	41,713.9	3,777.5	3,988	70,631
Adur	117.9	27.7	106.7	2.1	224.7	29.8	4,258	51,409
Epsom and Ewell	135.5	30.2	107.8	2.1	243.3	32.3	4,487	52,223
Brighton and Hove	477.3	125.1	576.0	14.0	1,053.3	139.1	3,815	41,246
Milton Keynes	421.3	101.3	1,020.2	7.3	1,441.5	108.6	4,160	139,657
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	16,538.2	3,698.6	23,458.7	328.4	39,997.0	4,027.0	4,471	71,429
Isles of Scilly	7.9	1.1	8.3	0.5	16.2	1.6	6,879	17,674
Christchurch	92.0	23.4	119.6	1.9	211.6	25.3	3,934	62,219
Wiltshire	1,013.2	206.7	1,248.7	21.0	2,261.9	227.8	4,901	59,335
Cornwall	1,300.1	257.3	1,422.1	31.7	2,722.2	288.9	5,053	44,931
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	10,668.6	2,414.5	14,332.7	245.4	25,001.3	2,659.9	4,419	58,401
Unallocated	259.4	73.0	4,209.8	24.9	4,469.2	97.9	3,553	169,185
GREAT BRITAIN	112,855.5	27,208.9	185,105.8	2,382.1	297,961.3	29,591.0	4,148	77,705