UK Government

Household Energy Efficiency

Great Britain, Quarter 1 (January to March) 2026

About this release

The latest quarterly statistics (to Q1 (Jan-Mar) 2026) on the operation of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) in Great Britain.

In this release

Scheme information

For information on the schemes please see the Technical information and for other statistical publications see Further information.

Quarters referred to in the publication are calendar quarters, i.e. January to March is referred to as Q1.

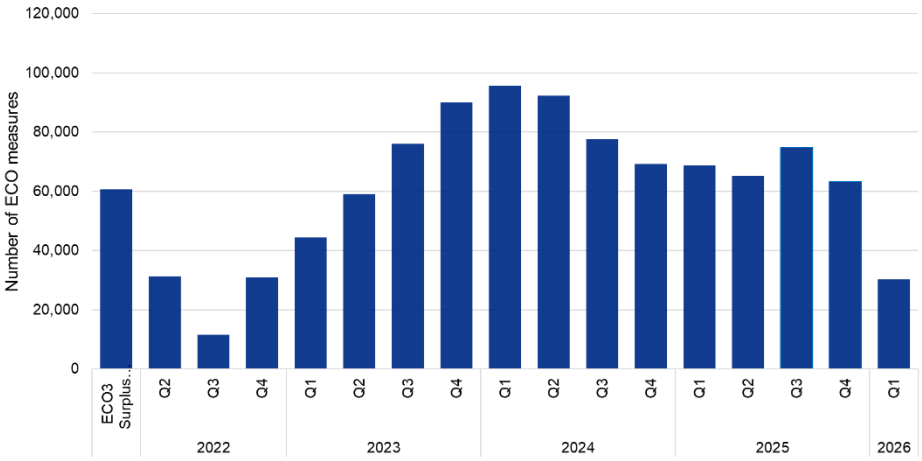
Data tables

The underlying tables are available in Excel format and ODS at HEE Statistics.

This publication is based on data from the scheme administrators.

New data are incorporated in line with the DESNZ statistical revisions policy developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

ECO4 measures installed by quarter, up to end of Q1 2026



Headlines:

- 4.45 million measures have been installed in 2.6 million households through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), to the end of March 2026.
- Under ECO4, 1.04 million measures have been installed in 305,600 households. This includes measures installed from the start of the obligation in April 2022 and measures installed prior to this date that have been carried over to ECO4.
- In Q1 2026, ECO4 delivered around 30,300 measures to 8,300 households, including 7,200 receiving any ECO measure for the first time.
- Delivery fell in March 2026, to 3,648 measures from 11,749 in February 2026. March 2026 had originally been the scheme's end date before ECO4 was extended to the end of 2026.
- By Q1 2026, 51% of ECO4 measures were 'Other Heating' - 97% of these were heating controls.
- To the end of March 2026, the total estimated annual bill savings from measures installed under ECO4 obligation were £235.9 million.

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ECO trends

Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 and 4.1 to 4.5

The number of measures installed for each phase of ECO, and the number of households receiving ECO measures.

Headlines:

- 4.45 million measures have been installed in 2.6 million households under ECO.
- 1.04 million measures have been installed under ECO4.
- In Q1 (Jan-Mar) 2026, ECO4 delivered around 30,300 measures to 8,300 households, including 7,200 receiving any ECO measure for the first time.

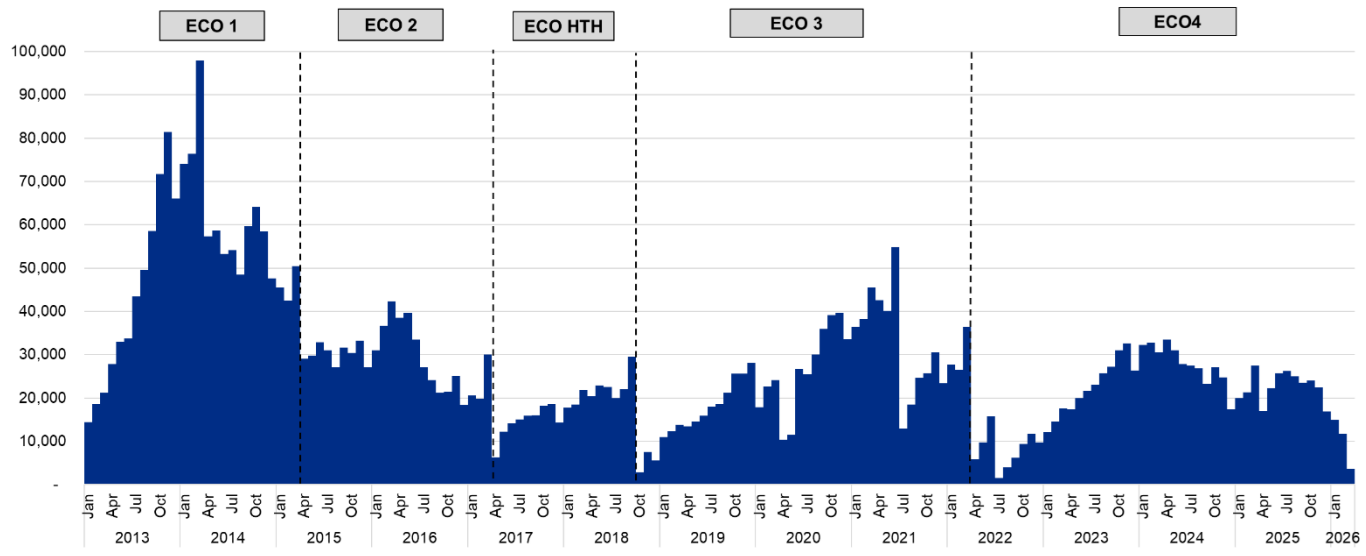
ECO trends

ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim) began in Q2 2022. By the end of Q1 2026, 1.04 million measures had been installed under ECO4 in 305,600 unique households. This includes 30,200 measures delivered as ECO3 interim measures between April and June 2022 and around 60,700 earlier ECO3 measures re-elected into ECO4 (Table 1.4).

In Q1 2026, ECO4 delivered around 30,300 measures to 8,300 households, including 7,200 receiving any ECO measure for the first time. That is an average of 10,100 measures a month, 52% lower than Q4 2025 (Tables 1.1 and 1.2). Delivery fell in March, to 3,648 measures from 11,749 in February. March 2026 had originally been the scheme's end date before ECO4 was extended to the end of 2026.

Across all ECO phases, around 4.45 million measures had been installed in 2.6 million households by the end of March 2026 (Table 1.1).

Chart 1: ECO measures installed, by month, up to end March 2026 (Table 1.1)



ECO measures by type

Tables 1.3 to 1.7 and 3.1 to 4.5

The number of measures installed for each phase of ECO, for monthly and quarterly time series.

Headlines:

- Of the 4.45 million measures installed under ECO, 52% are insulation measures and 48% are heating and micro-generation measures.
- In Q1 (Oct-Dec) 2026, the most common measure group installed was ‘other heating’ measures, with 17,400 installed. 95% of these were heating controls.
- 11,800 measures were delivered via Flexible Eligibility in Q1 2026. This was 39% of all measures installed in that quarter.

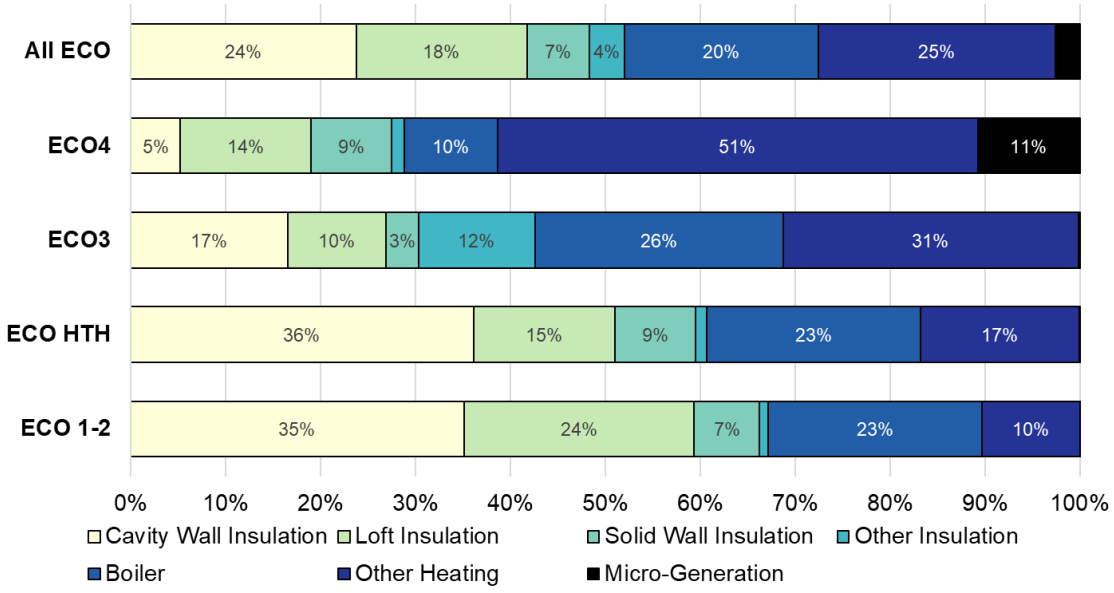
Measures by type

ECO4 uses a whole-house approach to energy efficiency improvement, installing multiple measures after a full assessment of the home’s needs. Many eligible homes must have insulation installed before heating measures[1].

By Q1 2026, 51% of ECO4 measures were ‘Other Heating’ - 97% of these were heating controls. Boiler measures made up 10% and micro-generation 11%. Insulation accounted for the rest: 14% loft, 9% solid wall, 5% cavity wall and 1% ‘other insulation’. Overall, heating controls made up around half (49%) of all ECO4 measures (Table 1.6).

Of the 4.45 million measures installed under all ECO phases, 52% are insulation measures and 48% are heating and micro-generation measures.

Chart 2: Share of all ECO measures installed, by measure type, by ECO phase, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 1.7)



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

Innovation measures

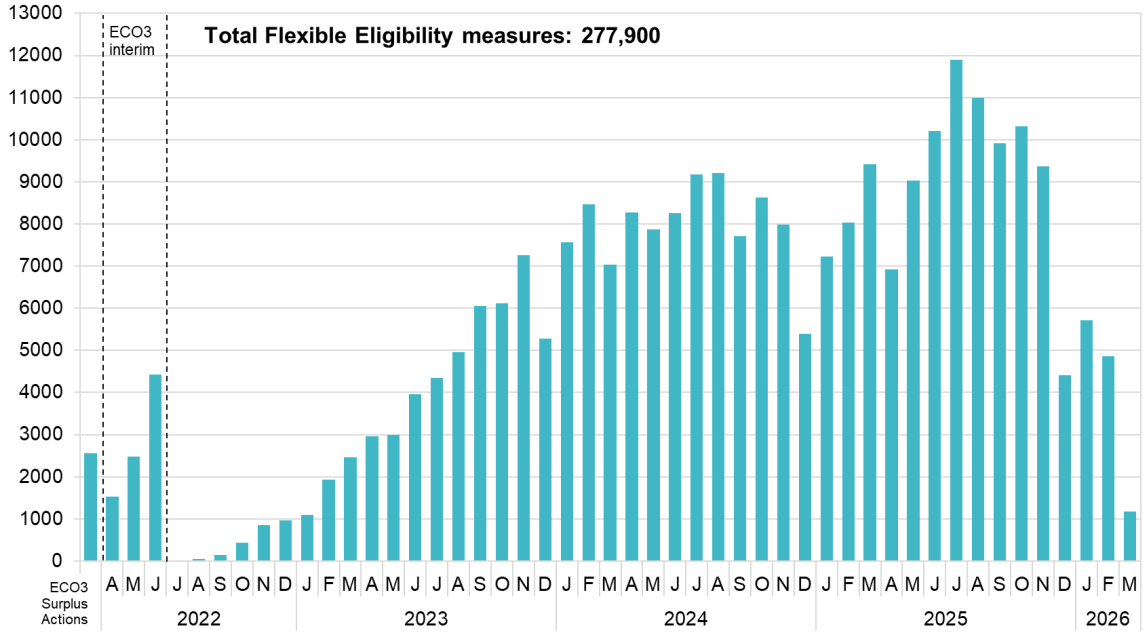
Like ECO3, under ECO4 suppliers can deliver up to 10% of their obligation through Innovation measures. Innovation measures[2] are measures that demonstrate an improvement over comparable measures currently deliverable under ECO, subject to technical assessment. Since the first measures were approved by Ofgem in March 2019, around 58,900 innovation measures have been installed (Tables 1.3 and 1.4). They have accounted for around 6% of ECO4 measures installed (including ECO3 Interim and Surplus Actions) (Table 1.4).

Of all ECO4 innovation measures installed, heating controls have accounted for the highest proportion at 44%, with micro-generation at 31% (Table 1.6).

Flexible Eligibility

Local authorities can identify eligible homes through Flexible Eligibility (Flex). Under ECO4, suppliers can meet up to 50% of their obligation through Flex, up from 25% under ECO3. Since Flex was introduced, 487,900 measures have been delivered by the end of March 2026. Under ECO3, around 199,100 Flex measures were delivered by the end of March 2022, including re-elected ECO2t surplus actions, with estimated lifetime bill savings of £1.60 billion. Under ECO4, including ECO3 Interim and re-elected ECO3 surplus actions, 277,900 Flex measures had been delivered by the end of Q1 2026 (Table 1.4).

Chart 3: Number of ECO4 Flexible Eligibility measures by installation month, up to end of March 2026 (Table 1.4)

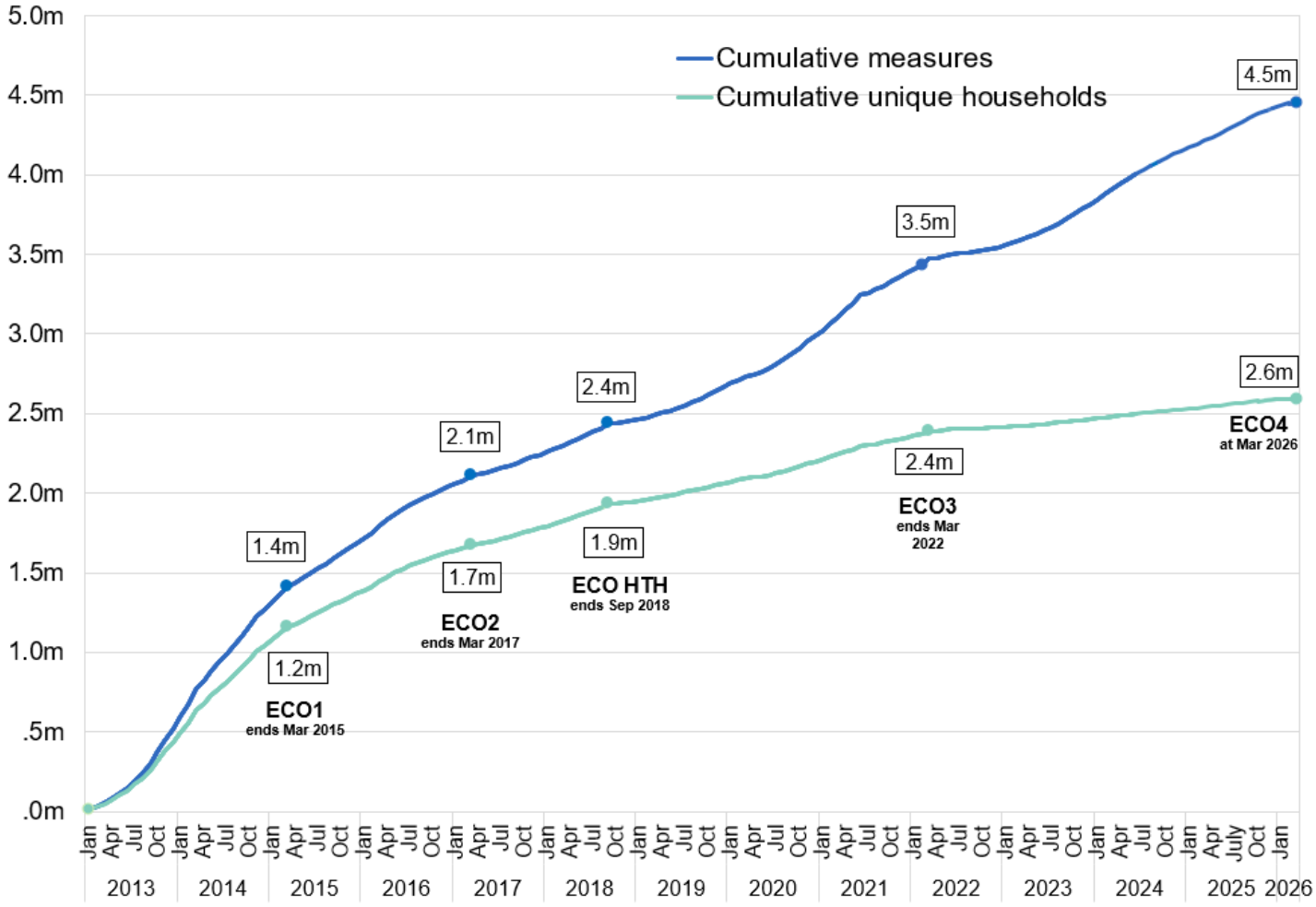


Multiple measures

Since ECO began, the average number of measures installed per household has steadily increased from 1.22 at the end of ECO1 (March 2015) to 1.45 at the end of ECO3 (March 2022) (Table 1.1). ECO4 has seen a large rise, with 1.04 million measures installed in 305,649 households (3.41 per household, including ECO3 Interim and Surplus Actions), and 4.01 measures per household under ECO4 alone (Table 1.6 and Chart 4).

[2] Guidance on innovation measures

Chart 4: Cumulative number of ECO measures installed and unique households receiving measures by month, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 1.1)



Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR) sub-obligation

Under ECO4, the Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR) target is an equivalent of 90,000 measures installed throughout the scheme. Previously under ECO3, suppliers could meet this requirement through installing solid wall insulation or solid wall alternative measures which achieve the same bill saving as would have been achieved by solid wall insulation. Under ECO4, suppliers can only meet the requirement by installing external or internal solid wall insulation in eligible solid wall premises.

Under ECO4 (including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 Surplus Actions) to the end of Q1 2026, around 85,400 measures have been delivered under this sub-obligation. (Table 1.4).

ECO household characteristics

Tables 3.2 and 4.2 to 4.3

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

Headlines:

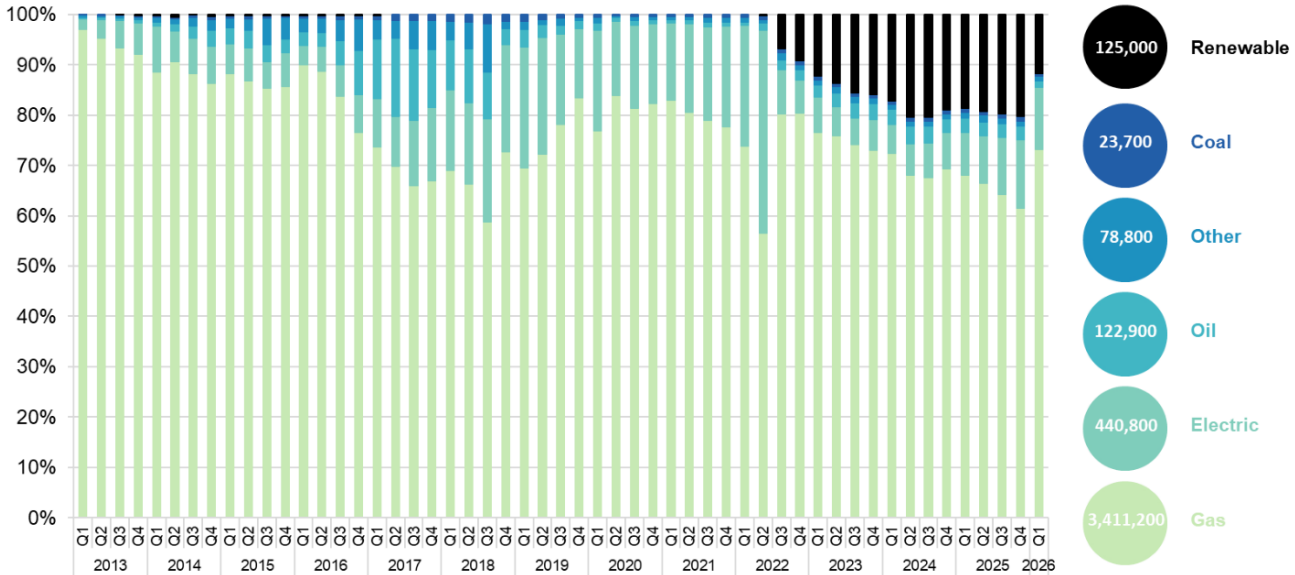
- Under ECO, 81% of measures were installed in properties using gas as their main fuel type (excluding where the fuel type was unknown).
- 72% of properties receiving ECO measures were houses (excluding where the property type was unknown).
- The most common tenure was owner-occupied, accounting for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

ECO measures by property main fuel type

By the end of March 2026, 3.41 million ECO measures were installed in properties using gas as the main fuel type[3]. Excluding properties with unknown fuel type, this meant gas accounted for 81% of measures (Chart 5). Around 6% of measures were installed in a property where the main fuel type was 'unknown'[4].

Gas-heated properties have become less prevalent in ECO over time. Their share fell from 97% in the first quarter of ECO (Q1 2013) to 59% by the final quarter of ECO Help-to-Heat (Q3 2018), before settling at around 60% to 80% through most ECO3 and ECO4 quarters (excluding unknowns). In the latest quarter, Q1 2026, gas accounted for 73% of properties receiving an ECO measure. Properties with renewable heating sources such as heat pumps and biomass boilers rose to around 20% in Q4 2025. In Q1 2026, renewable heating sources were 12% of measures (Table 3.2, Chart 5).

Chart 5: ECO measures by main fuel type of property (where known), by quarter, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 3.2)



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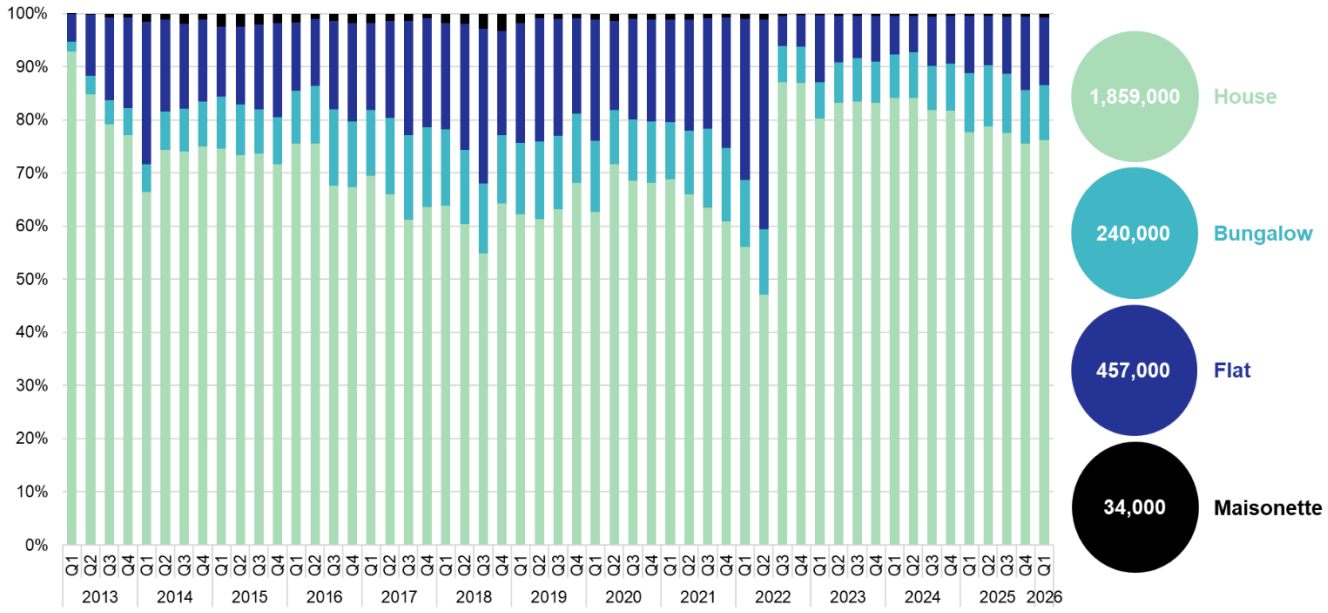
[3] The fuel type recorded as the property pre-installation main heating source, ahead of the ECO measure being installed.
[4] These are unknown because under ECO4 suppliers are only required to state the fuel type when a heating measure is installed.

Household receiving measures – property type and tenure

Over the whole of the ECO scheme, around 2.6 million households have received a measure through the scheme and 1.9 million (72%) of these properties were houses (excluding properties where the type was unknown). A further 18% were flats. In Q1 2026, 76% of properties receiving a measure were houses, with 13% being flats (Table 4.2 and Chart 6).

Chart 6: Households in receipt of ECO measures by property type (where known), by quarter, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 4.2)



For the whole of ECO, the most common tenure of households receiving measures is owner-occupied, with around 1.78 million households (70%, excluding where tenure was unknown). The remainder of households were rented, with social rented households accounting for 16%, and private rented households 14% (Table 4.3).

ECO national and regional trends

Tables 3.3 to 3.7, 4.1 and 4.4 to 4.5

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

Headlines:

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

National and regional trends

Chart 7: ECO measures by devolved nation and region, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 3.3)

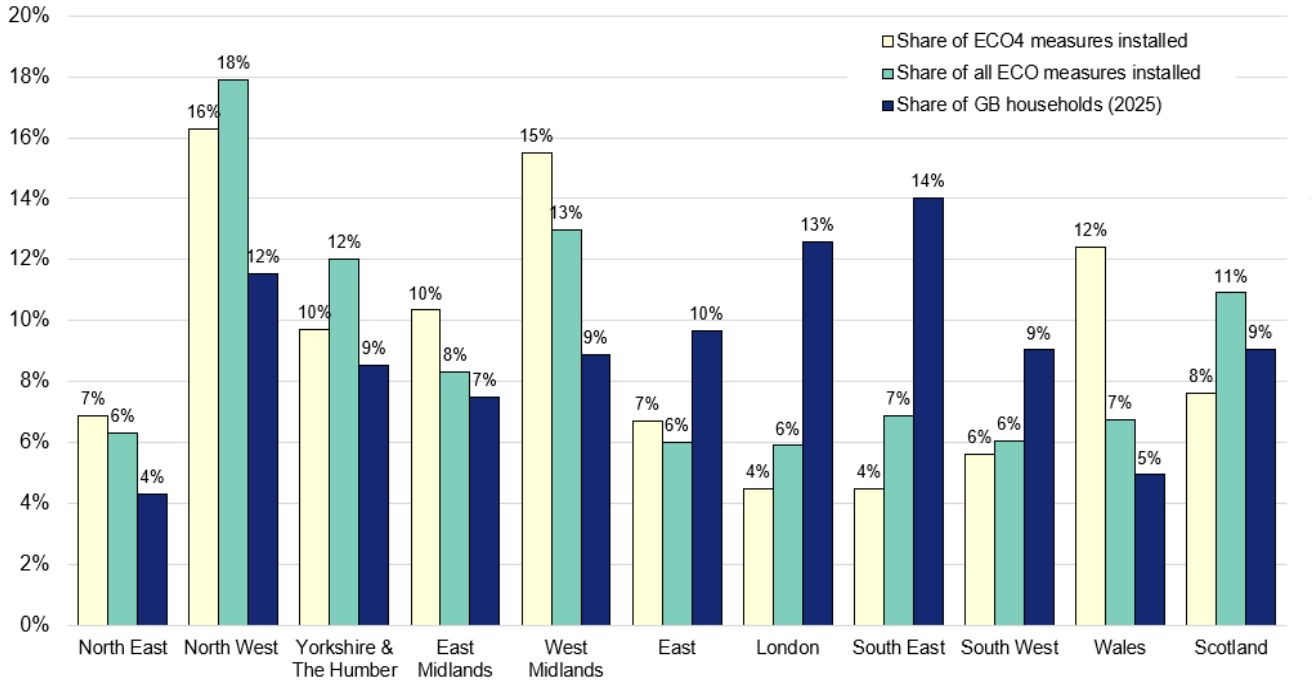
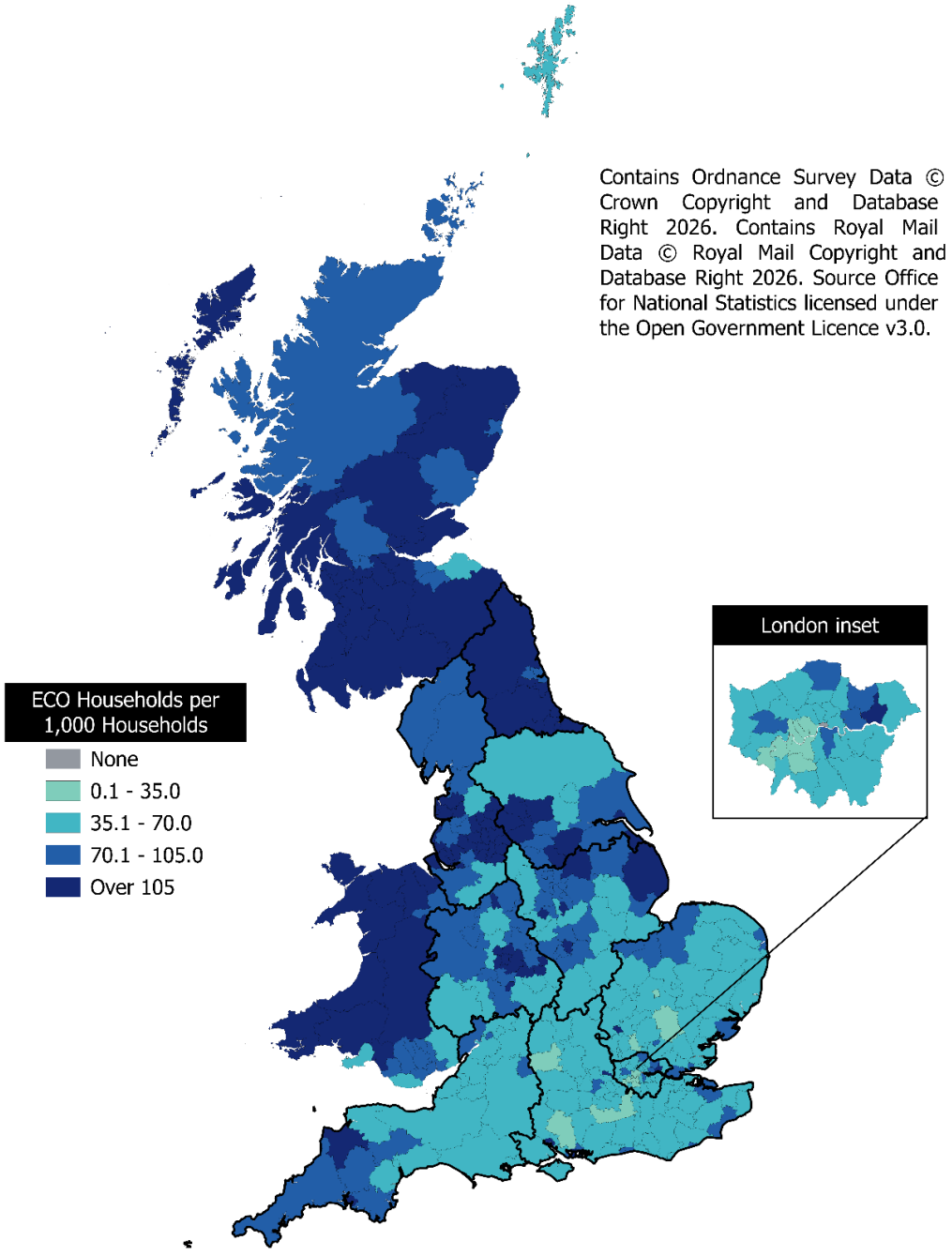


Chart 7 shows the North West continuing to lead ECO delivery. By the end of Q1 2026, it accounted for 18% of all ECO measures installed (797,500) - the highest share of any region - despite representing a smaller share of GB households. Scotland also received a disproportionately higher share, accounting for around 11% of all ECO measures (485,800), while Wales accounted for 7% (300,200). The same broad pattern held in Q1 2026: the North West recorded around 19% of measures installed that quarter (5,700), the highest of any English region, while Scotland accounted for 5% (1,600) and Wales around 8% (2,600) (Chart 7, Table 3.3).

By the end of Q1 2026, around 9% of households in Great Britain had received an ECO measure - about 91 per 1,000 households. England was lower, at 87 per 1,000 households, but five regions were above that rate: the North West, North East, West Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, and East Midlands. The North West and North East were the highest in England, at 134 and 126 per 1,000 households respectively. Scotland was also above the Great Britain average, at 129 per 1,000 households, while Wales stood at 102 per 1,000. Taken together with Chart 7, this suggests ECO delivery has been more concentrated in parts of the North, the Midlands, Scotland and Wales than their share of GB households alone would imply (Map 1, Table 4.1 and Table 4.4).

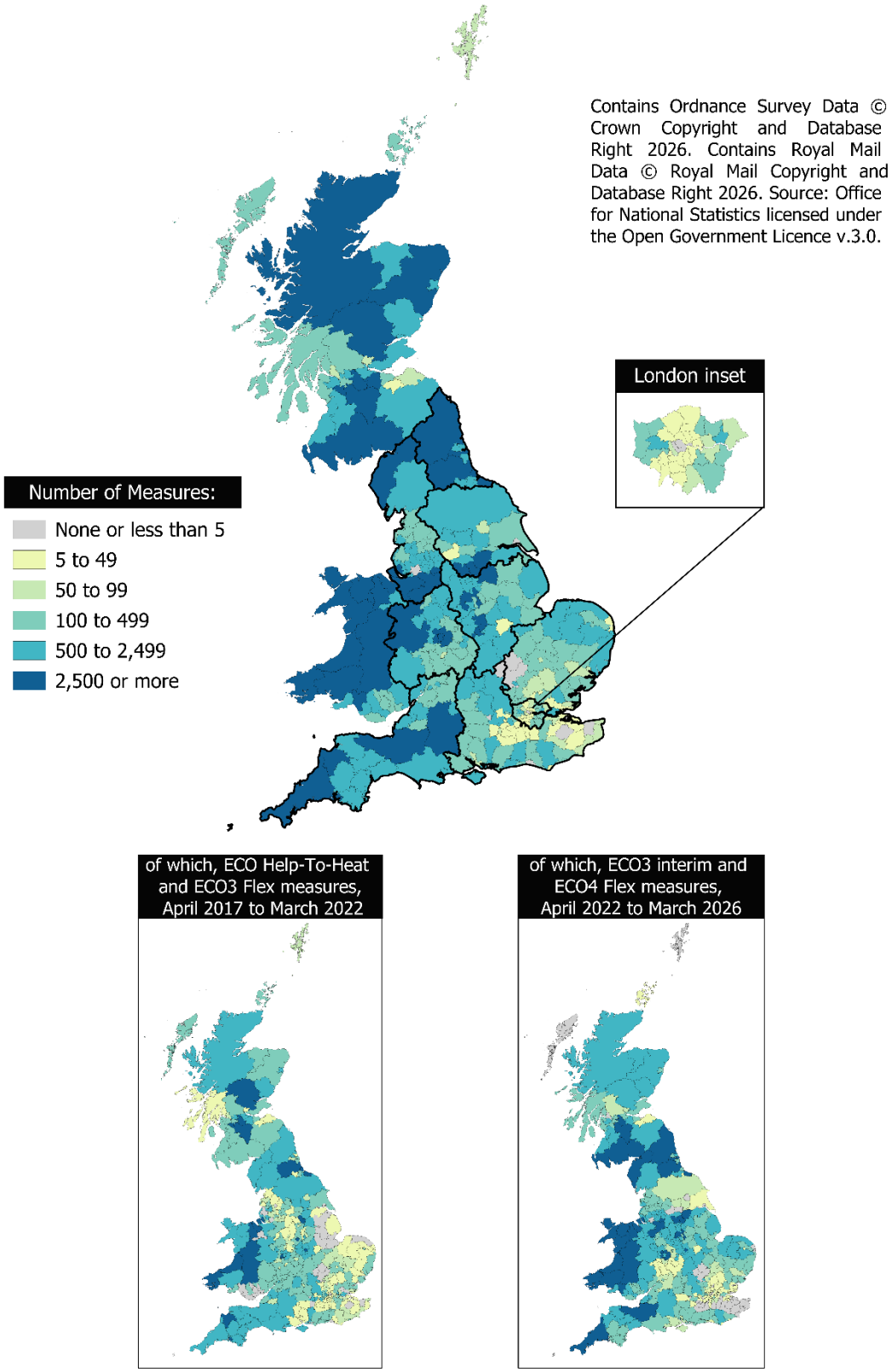
Map 1: Households in receipt of ECO measures by local authority per 1,000 households, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 4.4)



Flexible Eligibility

Local authorities can identify eligible homes through Flexible Eligibility. Under ECO3, up to 25% of the Affordable Warmth Obligation could be delivered this way; under ECO4, that rises to 50%. By the end of Q1 2026, 299 local authorities had installed at least 50 Flex measures, and 166 had installed 500 or more. The East Midlands and Wales accounted for the largest shares of all Flex measures in Great Britain, at 16% and 18% respectively. Under ECO4, including ECO3 Interim and ECO3 Surplus Actions, 324 local authorities had installed Flex measures. Wales had the highest share of ECO4 Flex measures of any devolved nation or English region, at around 23% (Table 3.5 and Map 2).

Map 2: ECO measures installed through Flexible Eligibility, by local authority, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 3.5)



ECO costs

Tables 5.1 to 5.5

The costs of delivering and administering the ECO scheme as reported by energy suppliers. The figures below are from the March 2026 headline release and will be updated in June 2026.

Headlines:

- The total ECO costs reported by suppliers (delivery and administrative) to the end of Q4 2025 were around £11.32 billion (figures not adjusted for inflation).
- The average delivery cost under ECO4 is around £21.29 per £ annual bill savings, to the end of Q4 2025.

ECO costs

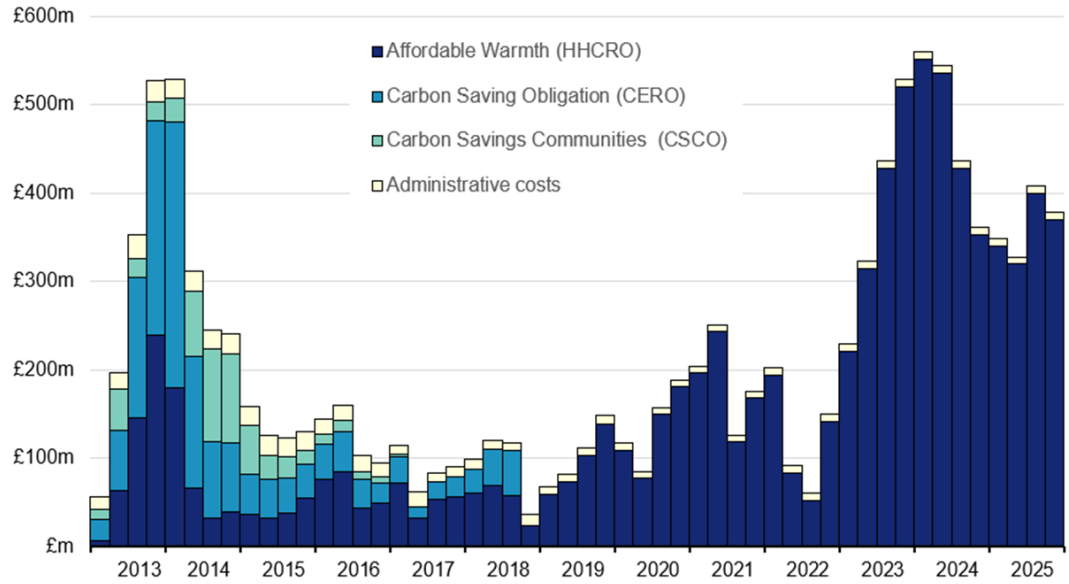
By the end of Q4 2025, ECO delivery costs had reached £10.68 billion, with a further £637 million in administrative costs. Total ECO costs since launch therefore stood at £11.32 billion, not adjusted for inflation (Table 5.1, Chart 8).

For ECO4, including ECO3 interim, delivery costs had reached £5.06 billion by the end of Q4 2025, plus £123.3 million in administrative costs. In Q4 2025, delivery costs were £370.2 million, down 7% from £399.1 million in Q3. Administrative costs have remained broadly steady through ECO4, at £7.4 million to £9.0 million a quarter, and were £8.1 million in Q4 2025. Figures are not adjusted for inflation (Table 5.5, Chart 8).

Costs have broadly tracked delivery volumes, but ECO4 saw a higher cost-per-measure ratio in 2023 and 2024. The previous delivery cost peak was just over £500 million in both Q4 2013 and Q1 2014. These levels were then exceeded for three straight quarters from Q4 2023 to Q2 2024, peaking at around £550.7 million in Q1 2024. Since then, quarterly delivery costs have fallen, dropping to £370.2 million in Q4 2025 as both delivery volumes and average delivery costs decreased from their 2024 highs (Table 5.1 and Chart 8; figures not adjusted for inflation).

By the end of Q4 2025, the average cost of delivering ECO4 was around £21.29 per £ annual bill savings, down from £21.41 at the end of Q3 2025 (Table 5.3).

Chart 8: ECO costs, by obligation, by quarter, up to end Q4 2025 (Table 5.1)



Benefits monitoring

Table 2.3

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

Headlines:

- The total estimated annual bill savings under ECO4 HHCRO to the end of March 2026 were £235.9 million.
- Under ECO4 Flex, the total estimated annual bill savings were £70.1 million.
- Under the EFG minimum requirement, the total estimated annual bill savings were £206.0 million.

Under ECO4, each installed measure or completed project receives a score showing how much it contributes to a supplier's Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO). Scores are based on the estimated annual bill savings from a measure or package installed in a home. Suppliers must deliver total annual bill savings of £224.3 million. Because a small share of measures has not yet been scored, actual progress is likely to be higher than shown here.

By the end of March 2026, measures installed under ECO4 HHCRO had generated total estimated annual bill savings of £235.9 million. This includes savings from ECO3 Interim measures and from pre-April 2022 ECO3 measures re-elected into ECO4 as Surplus Actions (Table 2.3).

Suppliers can meet up to 50% of their obligation through the optional ECO4 Flex route. By the end of December 2025, measures installed under ECO4 Flex had delivered total estimated bill savings of £70.1 million (Table 2.3). Including ECO3 Interim and Surplus Actions, total estimated bill savings under Flex reached £71.8 million.

Under ECO4, suppliers must upgrade the equivalent of at least 150,000 private tenure E, F and G band homes through the EFG minimum requirement. This excludes surplus actions, in-fill measures and ECO3 Interim measures. By the end of December 2025, total estimated bill savings under the EFG minimum requirement had reached £206.0 million (Table 2.3).

Green Deal

Table 6.1

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

This section therefore shows the number of pre-existing Green Deal Plans. Table 6.1 contains monthly data up to April 2026, but in Chart 9 only complete quarters are shown. The Green Deal (GD) was a government initiative designed to help homeowners install energy efficiency measures into their properties; with the costs of these measures paid back through their energy bill over a period of time; this is in the form of a Green Deal Finance Plan (GD Plan).

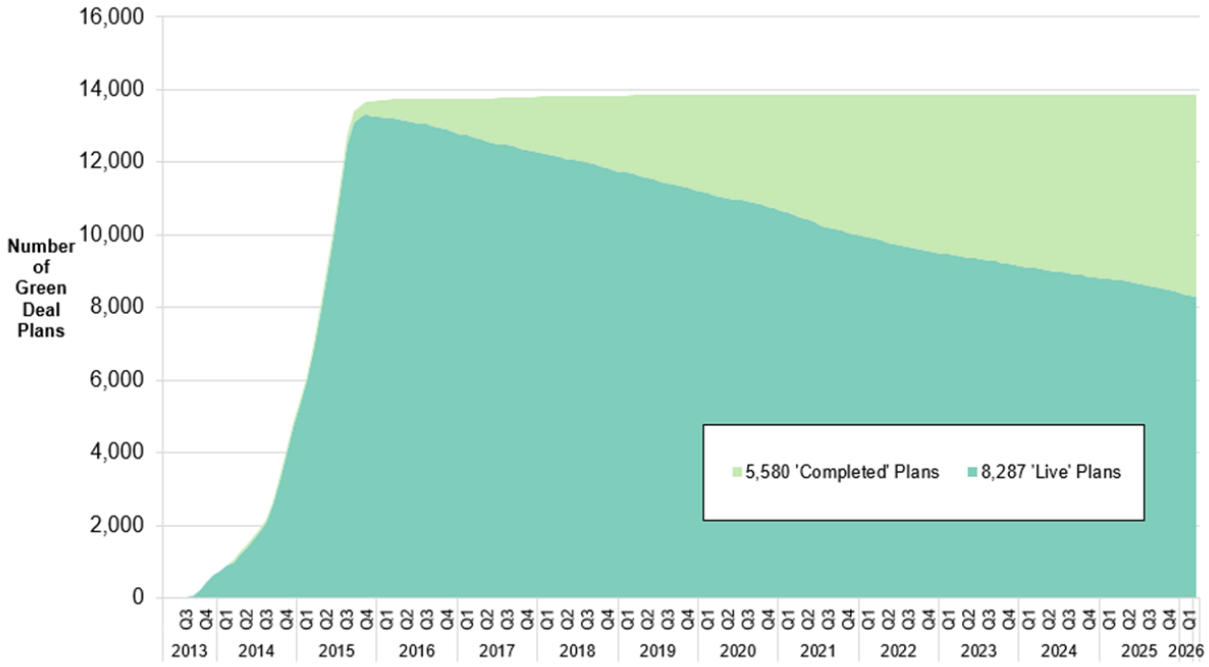
Headlines:

- There are a total of 13,867 Green Deal Plans.
- 41% of plans were classified as ‘Completed’ at the end of April 2026.
- In the last three months (Feb 2026 - Apr 2026) 137 plans were completed.

The Green Deal scheme has closed to new plans (installations and loans). At the end of April 2026, there were 13,867 ‘live’ or ‘completed’ GD Plans in unique homes. Of these, 8,233 were ‘live’ (all measures installed) and 5,634 were 'completed' (all measures installed and paid off). This means that at the end of April 2026, 59% of all plans were 'live'. Over the last three months (February 2026 - April 2026) 137 plans were ‘completed’, compared to 167 completions in the previous three months (November 2025 - January 2026) (Table 6.1).

Chart 9 shows calendar quarters and at the end of Q1 2026 there were 8,287 ‘Live’ plans and 5,580 ‘Completed’ Plans.

Chart 9: Domestic Green Deal Plans, by ‘Live’ or ‘Completed’ status, by quarter, up to end of Q1 2026 (Table 6.1



Technical information

Data in this release

Data are collected by DESNZ from a range of administrative sources. For these quarterly statistics, the main sources of data on the schemes are:

- Ofgem for ECO data – scheme administrator collects data from energy companies on ECO delivery.
- Green Deal Central Charge Database – administer and manage Green Deal Plans

Further administrative datasets are used to provide the geographic breakdowns included in this release. Reference geography datasets and map boundary files are obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), through the Open Geography Portal.

Methodology and revisions

The statistics presented in this release cover measures installed up to the end of March 2026. The quarterly reports are now published earlier but the ECO costs data for the latest quarter are not yet available as further data quality assurance is carried out. ECO cost data is included in this release up to the end of December 2025.

Further information regarding the methodology and quality assurance process used to produce estimates for this statistical series can be found here: Household Energy Efficiency Statistics Methodology Note

Revisions policy

Figures for the latest periods are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision. The DESNZ statistical revisions policy sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

Scheme information

The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) was introduced in January 2013 to reduce energy consumption and support people at greater risk of living in fuel poverty. The larger energy companies have been set obligations to install insulation and heating measures to achieve reductions in energy usage and heating costs.

The Green Deal (GD) scheme has closed to new plans (installations and loans). GD was a government initiative designed to help homeowners install energy efficiency measures into their properties, with the costs of these measures paid back through their energy bill over a period of time; this is in the form of a Green Deal Finance Plan (GD Plan). Statistics on the number of existing GD Plans continue to be reported on in this release.

Definitions

The Energy Company Obligation requires the larger energy suppliers to achieve savings in homes: CERO & CSCO were measured in terms of lifetime carbon savings, HHCRO is measured in terms of estimated bill savings.

Energy Suppliers have been set targets for each phase of the scheme based on two criteria: the number of customers that they have and the amount of energy that they supply to domestic properties in Great Britain. This threshold remained the same for ECO1, 2 & Help-to-Heat but tightened through ECO3. Targets for ECO4 have remained the same as ECO3. The criteria for ECO4 are as follows:

- Number of domestic customers must be 150,000 or more
- Electricity supply to domestic customers must be 300 GWh or more

- Gas supply to domestic customers must be 700 GWh or more

Suppliers were obligated to participate in the scheme if they exceeded both the customer number threshold and the electricity or gas supply threshold as of 31 December of the previous year. The ECO4 Phases are as follows:

- Phase 1: 27 July 2022 to 31 March 2023
- Phase 2: 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024
- Phase 3: 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025
- Phase 4: 1 April 2025 to 31 December 2026

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

Within the Energy Company Obligation there are sub-obligations

Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	This covered the installation of measures like solid wall and hard-to-treat cavity wall insulation, which ordinarily cannot be financed solely through Green Deal Plans. From April 2017 this included a rural sub-obligation where at least 15% of a supplier's CERO for Help-to-Heat must be achieved in rural areas. **(Closed end September 2018)**
Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO)	This provided insulation measures to households in specified areas of low income. This included provision that 15% of each supplier's obligation be used to upgrade more hard-to-reach low-income households in rural areas. (Closed end March 2017)
Affordable Warmth[5] (HHCRO)	This provides heating and insulation measures to consumers who receive particular means-tested benefits. Since April 2017 it enables those in social housing living in E, F and G rated properties to receive insulation measures, and some heating measures. This obligation supports low-income consumers who are vulnerable to the impact of living in cold homes, including the elderly, disabled and families. Under ECO4, 100% of ECO is based on HHCRO. The ECO4 obligation is measured in terms of annual bill savings (previously measured in terms of lifetime savings).
Flexible Eligibility	Local Authorities can determine eligible homes under the new 'Flexible Eligibility' mechanism, introduced in 2017. Up to 50% of the Obligation can be delivered through Flexible Eligibility under ECO4, up from 25% under ECO3. Households can be assessed by Local Authorities, the Devolved Administrations or suppliers to be 'living in fuel poverty'; or assessed to be 'living on a low income and vulnerable to cold'.
Innovation Measures	Under ECO4, suppliers are able to meet up to 10% of their obligation to deliver innovation measures to eligible households. A further 10% can be used to monitor the actual energy performance of measures in homes.

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

Further information

Recent publications of interest

Household Energy Efficiency Detailed statistics (annual)

For detailed analysis of ECO and GD Plans, along with home insulation levels across Great Britain see the Annual Household Energy Efficiency Detailed Statistics publication.

Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery and Home Upgrade Grant statistics

For statistics monitoring the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery and Home Upgrade Grant schemes across England, see the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery statistics.

Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund statistics

For statistics monitoring the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund scheme across England, see the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund statistics.

Great British Insulation Scheme statistics

For statistics monitoring the Great British Insulation Scheme across Great Britain, see the Great British Insulation Scheme statistics.

Boiler Upgrade Scheme statistics

For statistics monitoring the Boiler Upgrade Scheme across England and Wales, see the Boiler Upgrade Scheme statistics

Smart Meters quarterly statistics

For estimates on the roll-out of Smart Meters in Great Britain, covering meters operating and meters installed, see the Smart Meters statistics.

Renewable Heat Incentive statistics

For statistics on deployment data for the domestic and non-domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) to support the uptake of renewable heat, see the Renewable Heat Incentive statistics.

Energy Trends

For detailed data on supply and demand of coal, oil, gas, electricity, and renewables in the United Kingdom, see the Energy Trends statistics.

Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom (ECUK)

For detailed data on end use estimates of energy in the UK, see the Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom (ECUK) statistics.

Sub-national total final energy consumption

For findings of the sub–national energy consumption analysis in the UK for all fuels, for the period covering 1 January to 31 December, with gas consumption covering the annual period from mid-May, see the sub-national total final energy consumption statistics.

Sub-national electricity consumption

For electricity consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain and devolved administration areas, see the sub-national electricity consumption statistics. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Administration Number readings as part of DESNZ's annual meter point electricity data exercise.

Sub-national gas consumption

For gas consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain, and devolved administration areas, see the sub-national gas consumption statistics. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Reference Number readings throughout Great Britain as part of DESNZ's annual meter point gas data exercise. Data are subject to a weather correction factor to enable comparison of gas use over time.

Domestic Energy Interactive Map

For an interactive map for indicators of domestic energy efficiency, including the percentage of households receiving ECO measures down to Lower Layer Super Output Area up to December 2024, see the Domestic Energy Map. The map also shows the number of loft and wall insulation measures installed.

Future updates to these statistics

The next headline release on the gov.uk website is planned for publication at 9.30am on 25 June 2026 and will contain the latest available information on headline ECO measures up to the end of April 2026.

On 19 March 2026, the annual detailed statistical release was published. This contains additional estimates on insulation across Great Britain.

Accredited official statistics

This is an accredited official statistics publication. Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) in June 2014. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics and should be labelled 'accredited official statistics'.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.

Pre-release

Some ministers and officials receive access to these statistics up to 24 hours before release. Details of the arrangements for doing this and a list of the ministers and officials that receive pre-release access to these statistics can be found in the DESNZ statement of compliance with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

Uses of these statistics

These statistics are used by Government to monitor the delivery and effectiveness of the ECO and GD schemes. They are used to monitor the delivery of the ECO obligation and the share of the obligation delivered though key aspects of the scheme, including Flexibility Eligibility and innovation measures. The data are used within the National Energy Efficiency Data-framework to assess the impact of these measures in different types of homes.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and should be sent to the Energy Efficiency Statistics mailbox.

The DESNZ statement on statistical public engagement and data standards sets out the department's commitments on public engagement and data standards as outlined by the Code of Practice for Statistics.

Contact

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This publication is available on Gov.uk by following the link here.

If you need a version of this document in a more accessible format, please email the Energy Efficiency Statistics mailbox. Please tell us what format you need. It will help us if you say what assistive technology you use.