



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

Domestic Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation in Great Britain, Monthly report

Statistical release: Experimental statistics

22 July 2014

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This document is also available from our website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics>

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Executive summary

Introduction

This release presents the latest statistics on the Green Deal (GD) up to the end of June 2014 and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) up to the end of May 2014.

For more details about the GD/ECO schemes, please see [Annex B](#). More detailed analysis of GD Assessments lodged, Cashback measures installed and provisional measures installed under ECO up to the end of March 2014 are also available in the [quarterly statistical release](#).

Key points

- A provisional 875,000 measures were installed in around 726,000 properties through ECO, Cashback and Green Deal to the end of May 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 836,000 measures to the end of April. The large majority of installed measures (98 per cent) were delivered through ECO.
- GD Assessments - 263,068 were lodged up to the end of June 2014 (Chart 1), up from 234,050 at end of May 2014. The 29,018 GD Assessments in June was the highest number lodged in any month to date and 22 per cent higher than the number in May (23,811).
- Green Deal Plans - 3,234 households had Green Deal Plans in progress at the end of June 2014, 14 per cent more than the 2,828 at the end of May. Of these 3,234 Plans, 986 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 661 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 1,587 were 'live' (all measures installed), nearly half of all Plans (Chart 2).
- Cashback vouchers - by the end of June 2014, 16,438 had been issued and, of these, 13,084 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 13,904 measures) (Chart 3) through the standard Cashback route. Overall, including additional measures installed through the Cashback exception process, around £8.1 million has been paid and the majority have been for boiler replacements.
- ECO measures - provisional figures show there were 858,199 measures installed under ECO up to the end of May 2014, with 37,424 installed in May. This was 11 per cent lower than the 42,116 measures installed in April and 61 per cent lower than the 95,484 measures installed in March. This is likely to be a response to the incentives for energy companies to deliver Carbon Saving Target (CERO) measures by the end of March 2014.
- Of all ECO measures installed to date, 36 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 29 per cent were for boiler upgrades and 21 per cent were for loft insulation. All solid wall insulation types accounted for six per cent (Chart 5).

Detailed Results

This section of the report provides the latest available information on different elements of the Green Deal and ECO. This includes the number of Assessments and Green Deal Plans, Cashback vouchers spent, measures installed through Cashback and ECO, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain. Data on Green Deal are presented to the end of June 2014 in this release, whilst ECO is presented to the end of May 2014. Aggregate data on all measures installed are also presented to the end of May.

The Green Deal and ECO [quarterly statistical release](#) provides a range of analysis and further breakdowns on Assessments lodged, Cashback measures installed and provisional measures installed to the end of March 2014.

All measures installed up to end May 2014 (Table 1 and Table 1a)

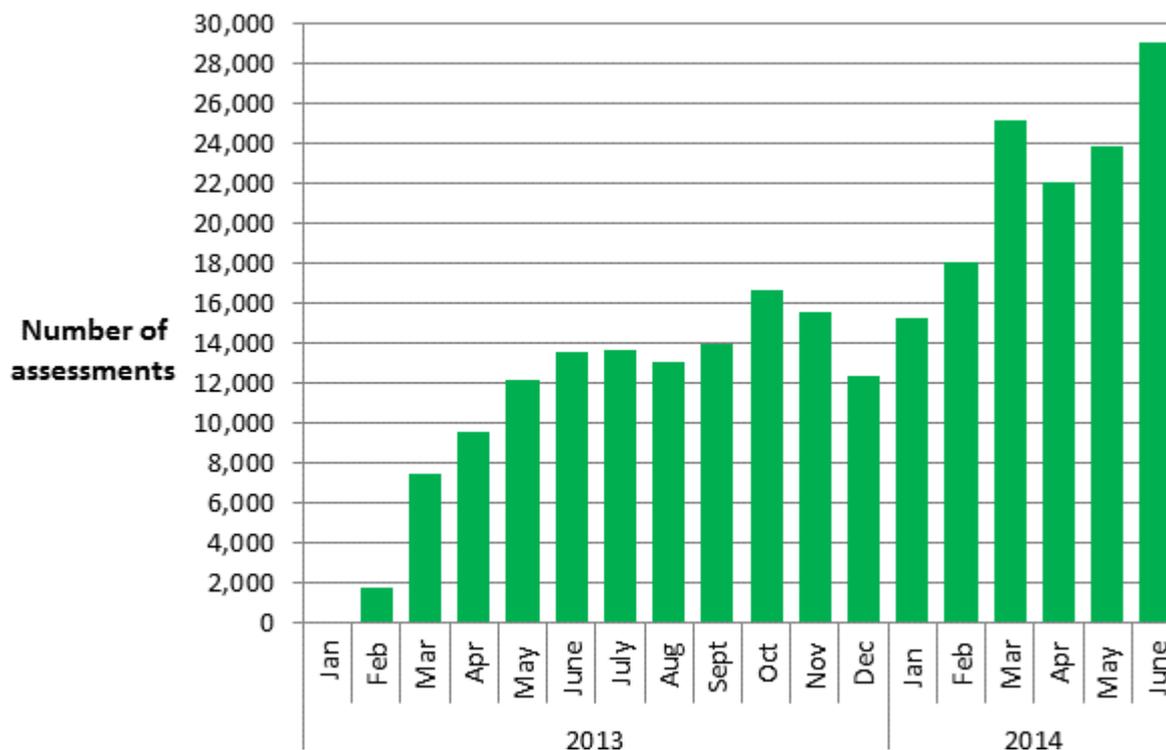
A provisional 875,000 measures were installed in around 726,000 properties through ECO, Cashback and Green Deal to the end of May 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 836,000 measures to the end of April (Table 1 and Table 1a). The large majority of installed measures (98 per cent) were delivered through the Energy Company Obligation. The most prevalent measures were cavity wall insulation, boilers and loft insulation. Further detailed results of each of these delivery mechanisms are within the main commentary. This excludes measures installed but not captured by administrative data sources, i.e. using alternative finance (see page 12).

Green Deal Assessments, by month (Table 2, Chart 1)

The first step in the Green Deal process involves a Green Deal Assessor coming to the home, talking to the owner/occupier about their energy use and seeing if they can benefit from making energy efficiency improvements to their property. This leads to a Green Deal Advice Report being produced for the householder and lodged on a national register. The customer is then able to view the energy efficiency measures which have been recommended and understand the potential costs and savings. For more information on the [GD assessment process see here](#).

At the end of June 2014 there were 263,068 GD Assessments lodged in total ([Chart 1](#)). The 29,018 GD Assessments in June was the highest number lodged in any month to date and 22 per cent higher than the number in May (23,811).

Chart 1 - Number of Green Deal Assessments lodged, by month



Green Deal Plans in unique properties, cumulative totals by month (Table 3, Table 3a, Table 3b, Chart 2)

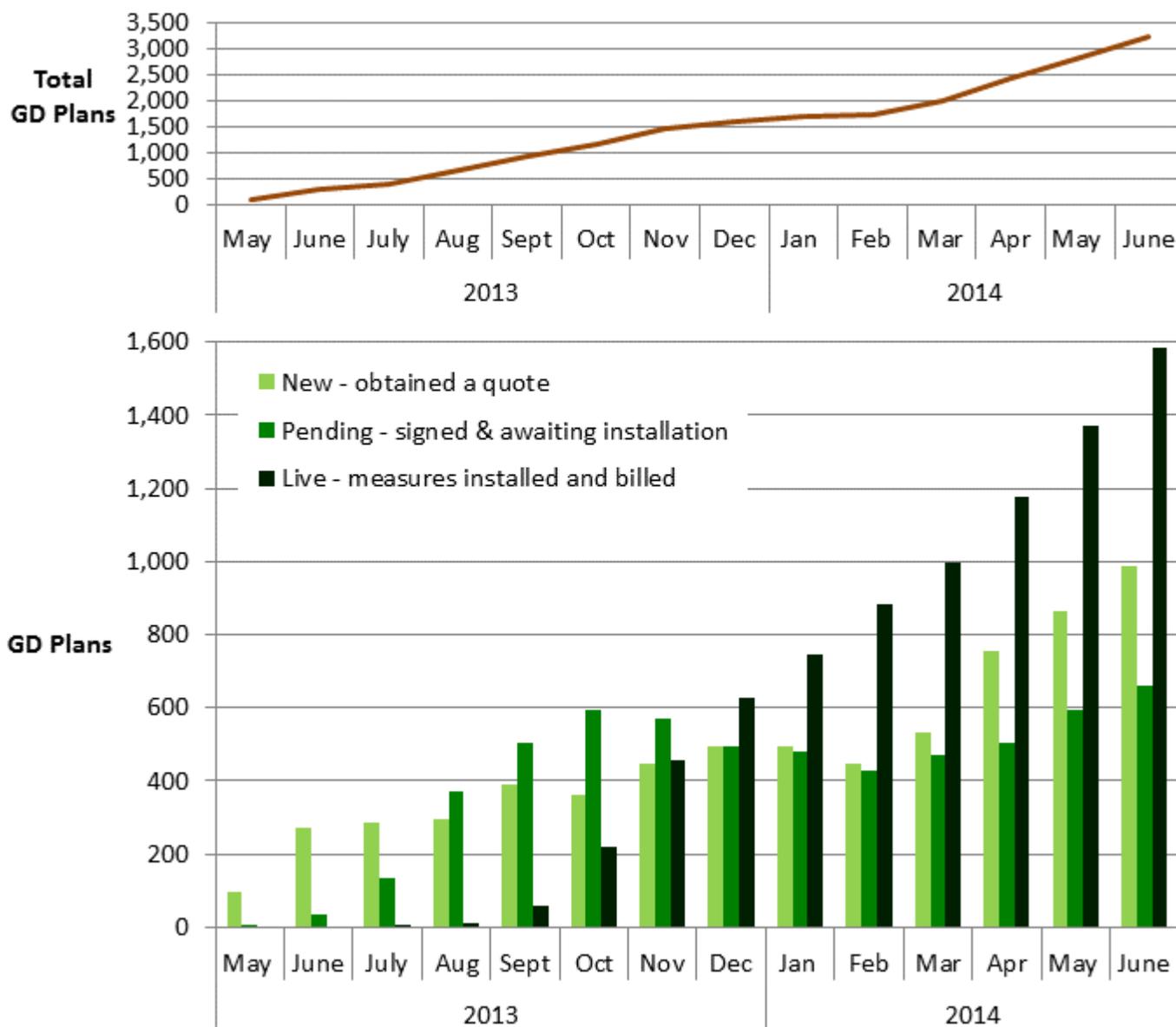
Following an Assessment, for householders who choose to take on any of the recommended measures, there are a number of routes to pay for the improvements. Some customers may choose Green Deal finance to pay for part or all of their planned improvements, whilst others may choose to pay for measures out of savings or other sources of finance, and some may be part funded through ECO support.

For those who choose Green Deal finance, there are three stages in the life cycle of a Green Deal Plan. The **first stage** (a 'new' Plan) is after a customer has obtained a quote and confirmed they wish to proceed, the **second stage** (a 'pending' Plan) is when a Plan has been signed by the customer and progress is being made to install measures, whilst the **final stage** (a 'live' Plan) is after the measures have been installed and the energy supplier has all the information required to bill Green Deal charges. For more detail on these stages, please see [Annex B](#).

In total, there were 3,234 Green Deal Plans in the system at the end of June 2014, up from 2,828 at the end of May 2014. This represents continued growth in the number of Green Deal Plans in the system after a period of relatively low activity. Of these 3,234 Plans, 986 were 'new' (quote accepted), up from 863 at the end of May, another 661 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 1,587 were 'live' (all measures installed), nearly half of all Plans. The large majority of Plans have started from June 2013 onwards. As 'new' and 'pending' Green Deal Plans lead to installation of measures and charges starting to accrue, they will be replaced as 'live' Green Deal Plans in future monthly releases. The three reporting stages are presented in Table 3 and Chart 2.

The total number of measures installed using Green Deal finance was 3,685 up to the end of June 2014 (see Table 3a). Photovoltaics accounted for 27 per cent of measures installed, followed by boilers (26 per cent), and solid wall insulation (15 per cent) (see Table 3b).

Chart 2 - Number of Green Deal Plans in unique properties, cumulative totals at end of each month, and by stages



Cashback vouchers where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 4, Table 4a, Chart 3)

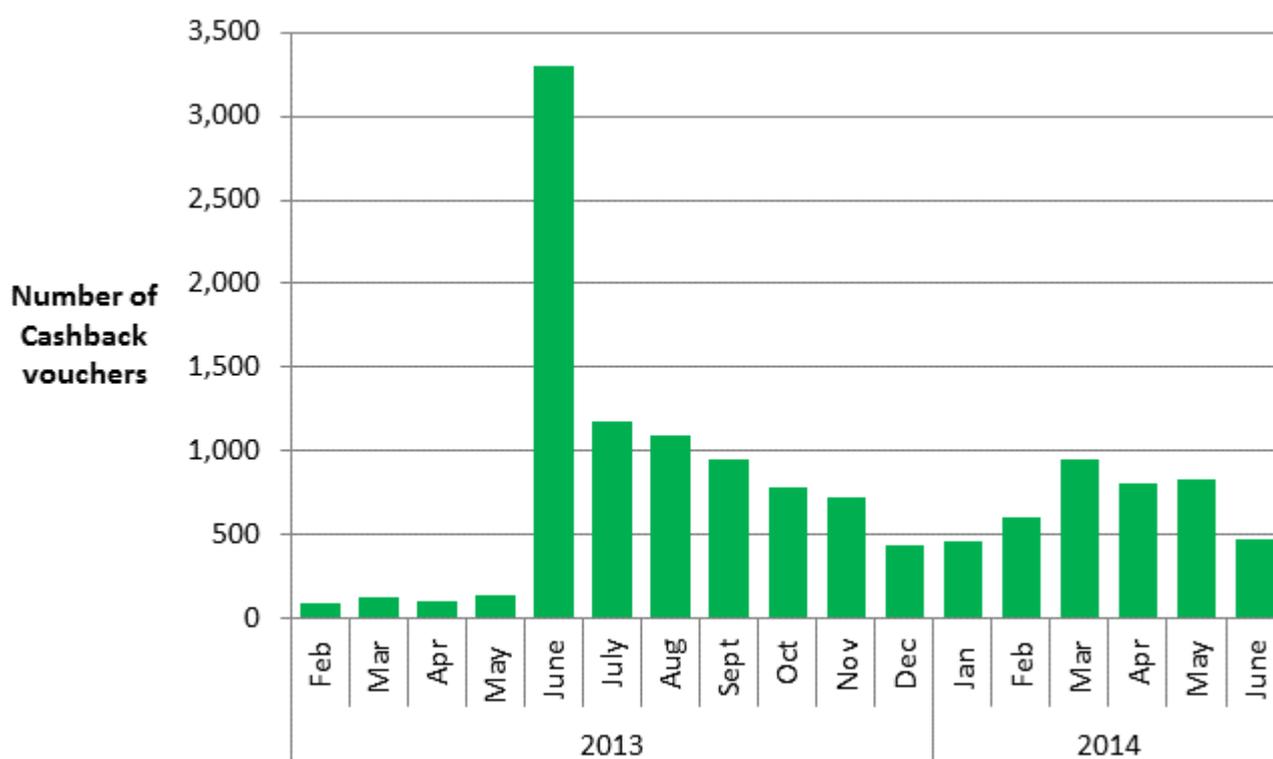
The Cashback scheme was available from January 2013 to June 2014 in England and Wales. It was a financial incentive specifically aimed to encourage domestic customers to get measures installed through the Green Deal process, although it is the customers' choice whether they decide to take out Green Deal finance or other sources of finance to fund the installation of the measures. For more information please see the [Cashback website](#). The Cashback scheme closed at the end of June 2014. There will be no further applications for the Cashback scheme but vouchers will continue to be redeemed and paid until 30 September 2014. Figures will continue to be reflected in statistical releases up until October.

Of the 16,438 vouchers issued at the end of June 2014, 13,084 (80 per cent) had been paid following the installation of 13,904 measures through the standard Cashback route (Table 4, Table 4a and Chart 3). Additionally, 1,248 applications and payments were made through the Cashback exception process, which includes payments for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures when these measures are not displayed on the EPC. These

take the total number of vouchers issued to the end of June 2014 to 17,686 and the total number of payments made to 14,332. Measures installed through the exception process are not included in Table 4a as the appropriate data are not currently available. Overall, measures to the value of around £8.1 million have been paid through the Cashback Scheme, including uplift payments due to the new Cashback measure rates.

Customers only receive payments once Providers have confirmed to the Cashback Administrator that the measures have been installed and a large batch of payments were processed in June 2013, hence the higher number in that month. Subsequently, the number of Cashback vouchers paid has fallen month on month until December 2013 before increasing in March 2014, and then returning to levels seen at the end of 2013 in June 2014.

Chart 3 - Number of Cashback vouchers where payments have been made (excluding payments made through the exception process), by month of installation



Cashback measures where payments have been made (Table 4a)

Table 4a shows that replacement boilers were the main measure where Cashback payments have been made (82 per cent of all Cashback measures installed), whilst a further 11 per cent were for solid wall insulation, five per cent were for loft insulation and two per cent were for cavity wall insulation. More than one measure can be installed in a property and covered by a single Cashback payment.

Green Deal Home Improvement Fund

Information on the number of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) applications, vouchers issued and maximum value of vouchers issued have been published on a [weekly basis](#) from 17 June. This weekly series will continue until 19 August. These figures, as well as the number of vouchers redeemed, the number of measures installed and the measure

types installed, will then be published in the monthly statistical release only from 21 August onwards.

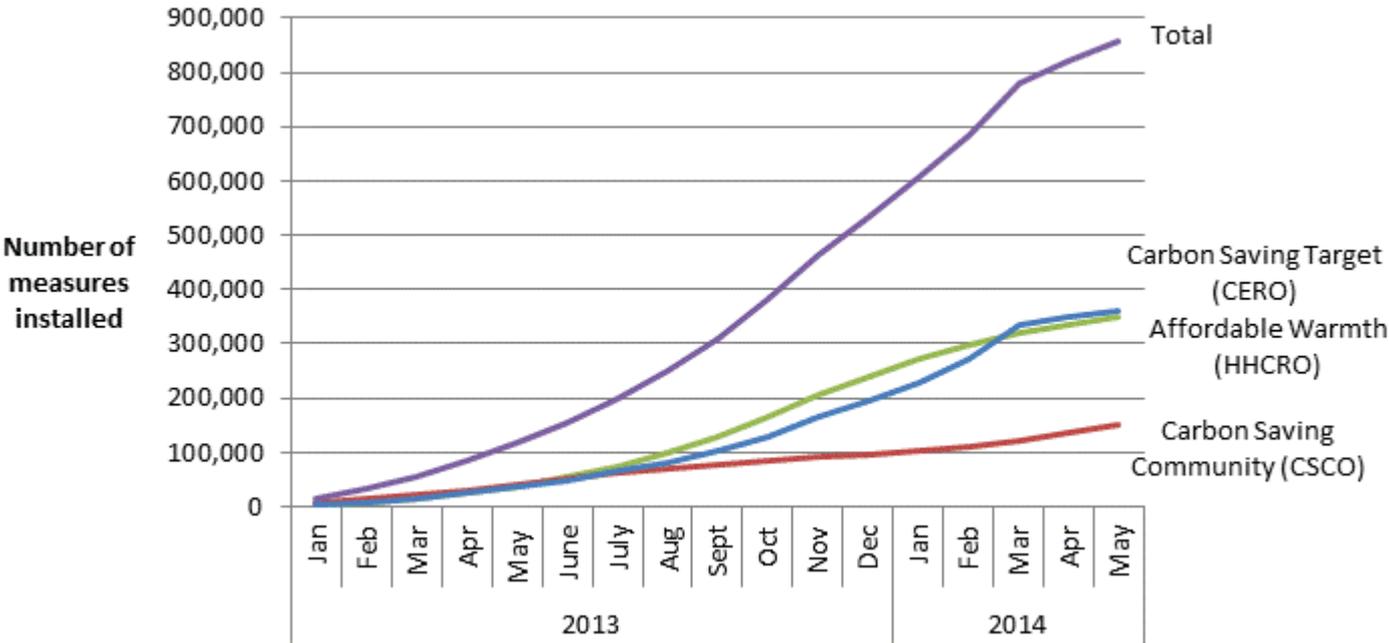
ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of May 2014 (Table 5, Table 5a, Chart 4, Chart 5)

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. Information on measures installed under ECO is at a lag of a month compared to other figures presented in this release due to the time taken for information to be reported and verified. Hence, data on measures installed under ECO is presented until the end of May 2014.

All measures installed under ECO are provisional until the end of the obligation period as checks are undertaken. Users should note that, in order to produce the timeliest data possible, estimates in this report include a month of data that has yet to be through initial Ofgem validation checks (i.e. they are as reported by energy suppliers to Ofgem). Revisions to data are routinely included in releases and will be explained if they are large.

Table 5 shows the provisional number of measures installed under ECO and Chart 4 shows the cumulative total number of measures installed and by ECO obligation by month of installation¹.

Chart 4 - Provisional cumulative number of ECO measures installed, by obligation, at end of each month



Overall, 858,199 measures had been installed to the end of May 2014, with 37,424 installed in May, which was 11 per cent lower than the 42,116 installed in April. The number of measures installed in March (95,484) is much higher than other months. This is, in part, due to the incentive for energy companies to deliver Carbon Saving Target (CERO) measures by the end of March 2014 in order to benefit from the proposed levelisation which would provide uplift to CERO carbon scoring. Consequently the number of measures installed in

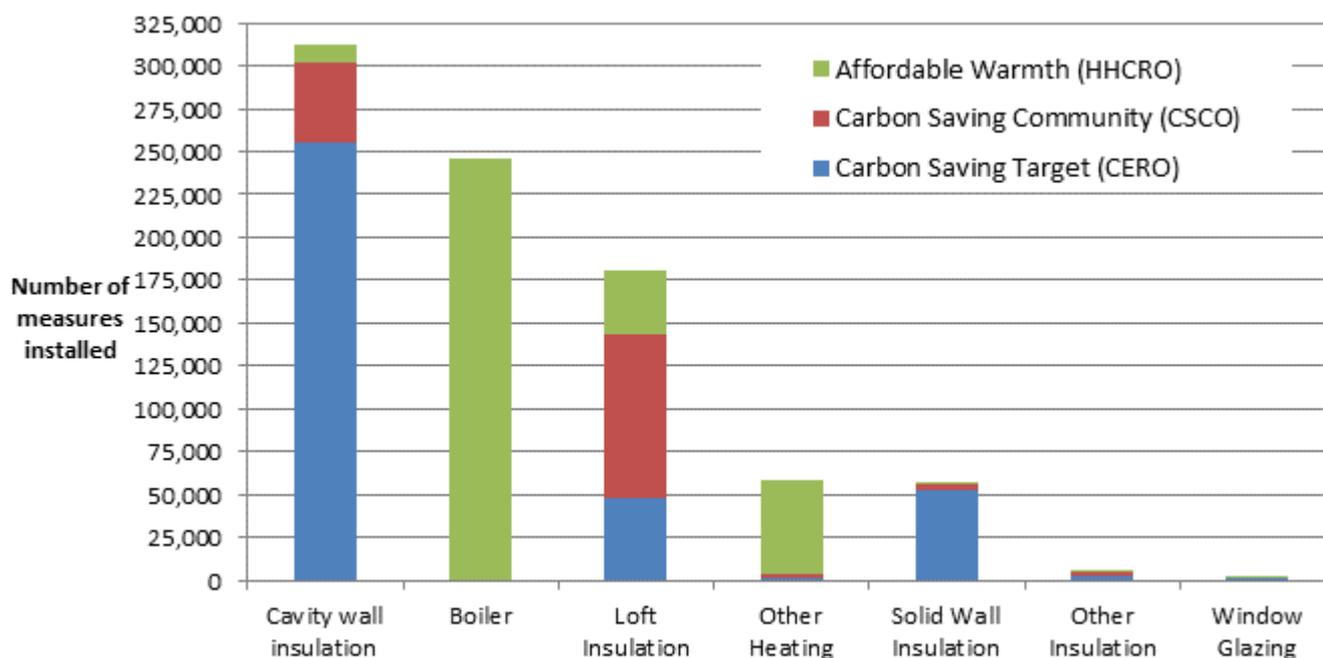
¹ ECO measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances. Some notified measures can be reallocated to different ECO obligations and so are subject to change.

April and May was much lower. It is also the case that companies have started delivering “easy to treat” insulation as primary measures in April and May. However, these measures cannot yet be captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process, and so do not figure in the statistics. Voluntary reporting arrangements are now in place to allow these measures to be shown in future releases.

The split by obligation shows 42 per cent of measures installed under ECO were delivered through the Carbon Saving Target (CERO), 17 per cent delivered were through Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and 41 per cent were delivered through Affordable Warmth (HHCRO).

Table 5a and Chart 5 show the provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type and [ECO obligation](#). This shows that the majority of the 858,199 measures installed under ECO were for cavity wall insulation (36 per cent), boiler upgrades (29 per cent) and loft insulation (21 per cent). Overall, 712,381 properties benefitted from one or more ECO measures being installed up to the end of May 2014 (Table 5a).

Chart 5 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type², by obligation, up to end May 2014



The majority (83 per cent) of the 312,221 cavity wall insulation measures installed were delivered to Hard to Treat cavity wall properties³.

The majority (66 per cent) of the 181,170 loft insulation measures installed under ECO up to the end of May 2014 were top ups⁴.

Of the 55,631 solid wall measures installed, the large majority (93 per cent) were External Wall Insulation.

² Boilers are only eligible under HHCRO. A full list of measure type eligibility by obligation is published here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/ofgem-publications/83100/ecomeasurestable03102013.pdf>

³ Hard to Treat cavity wall properties are also sometimes known as ‘hard-to-fill’. This means that they cannot be insulated using the same methods and/or products as a standard cavity wall.

⁴ Where there was at least 60mm of existing loft insulation.

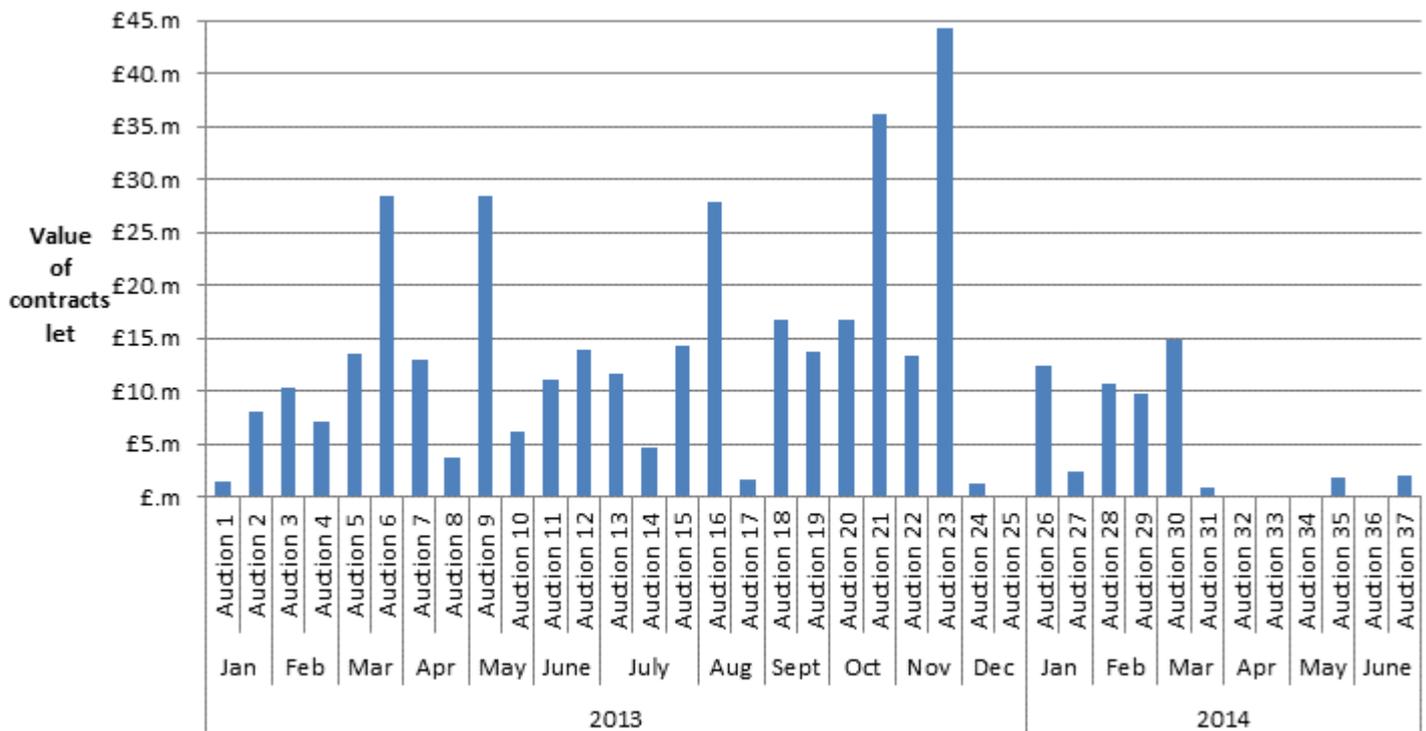
Measures not captured by administrative data sources

The figures in Table 1, Table 3b (Green Deal) Table 4a (Cashback) and Table 5a (ECO) do not include estimates of measures installed following a Green Deal Assessment where the measure was not captured by administrative data sources (i.e. measures installed using alternative finance). Alternative sources of finance may include savings, payment from a landlord, housing association or Local Authority or other type of loan or credit, but would not have received funding from any of our reported routes. Additional work has been undertaken on this which is reported in the [quarterly statistical release](#).

ECO brokerage, as at the end of June 2014 (Table 6, Chart 6)

The [ECO Brokerage](#) system operates as a fortnightly anonymous auction where providers can sell ‘lots’ of future measures of ECO Carbon Saving Target, ECO Carbon Saving Communities and ECO Affordable Warmth, to energy companies in return for ECO subsidy. Chart 6 shows that up to the end of June 2014 there have been 37 auctions, with a total value of contracts let worth £402 million. Auctions 25, 32, 33, 34 and 36 saw no contracts let. The levels of brokerage activity in recent months are likely to have been affected by uncertainty around the period, following the announced proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#).

Chart 6 – Value of ECO brokerage contracts let, by auction



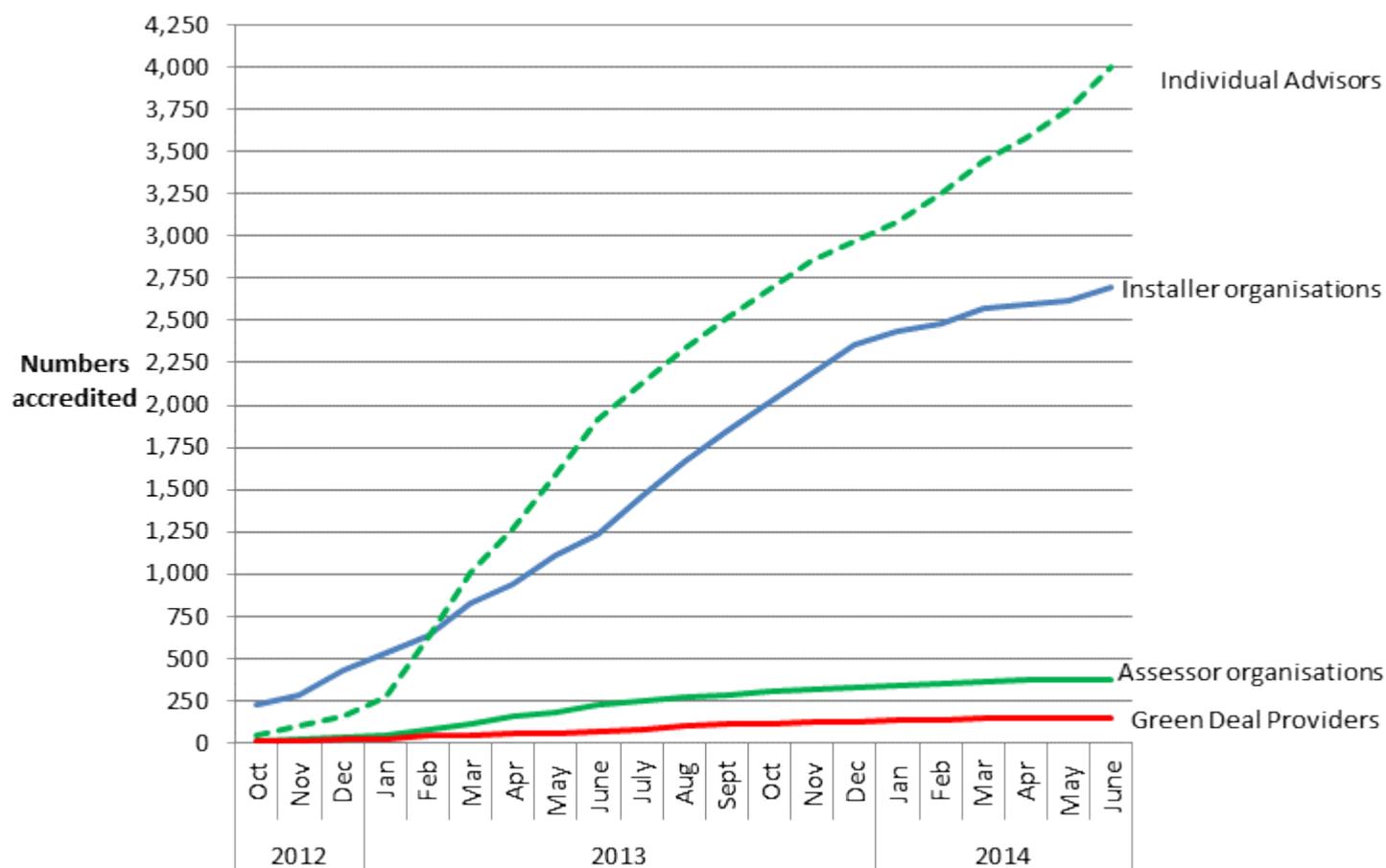
For more detail on the results of each auction, please see [ECO Brokerage](#)

Supply chain, as at the end of June 2014 (Table 7, Chart 7)

The supply chain to support the Green Deal has been developing since October 2012. This includes individual Advisors (who carry out and produce Green Deal Advice Reports) and

Assessor organisations (who employ authorised Green Deal Advisors), Green Deal Providers (who quote for and arrange Green Deal Plans with householders and arrange for the measures to be installed), and Installer organisations⁵ (who install energy efficiency improvements under the GD finance mechanism). Chart 7 shows the number of organisations and individuals who have been accredited as of the end of each month.

Chart 7 – Development of supply chain (cumulative numbers) at end of each month



The numbers of accredited GD Assessor organisations and individual Advisors has been increasing steadily as individual Assessors complete their training and are accredited. At the end of June 2014 there were 375 Assessor organisations⁶ employing a total of 4,006 Advisors, compared to 226 and 1,919 respectively at the end of June 2013.

The number of Green Deal Providers has increased to 151 from 66 at the end of June 2013. The number of accredited Installer organisations has increased steadily from 1,234 accredited at the end of June 2013 to 2,697 organisations accredited at the end of June 2014. These organisations will provide a wide range of different measures and in different geographical locations (see [quarterly statistical release](#) for more details).

The Green Deal Oversight and Regulation Body (ORB) produces publically available information on the supply chain, and the latest figures are available by using the search tool on the [ORB website](#). There is also information available on [contacts in local areas](#).

⁵ Unlike Advisors in Assessor organisations, individual Installers within an installer organisation do not need to register.

⁶ The number of Assessor organisations can decrease due to an organisation’s authorisation being suspended and / or withdrawn, or because they have voluntarily withdrawn (e.g. by not renewing their certification).

Annex A – Tables

Table 1: Provisional number of measures installed through ECO, Cashback or using Green Deal finance, by month of installation

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism			Total number of measures installed ⁴
	ECO	Cashback ²	Green Deal ³	
January 2013 ⁵	14,692	0	0	14,692
February 2013	18,873	96	0	18,969
March 2013	21,695	136	0	21,831
April 2013	28,751	110	0	28,861
May 2013	34,101	145	0	34,246
June 2013	36,380	3,337	5	39,722
July 2013	45,742	1,266	7	47,015
August 2013	50,836	1,157	133	52,126
September 2013	58,487	1,012	170	59,669
October 2013	72,348	838	524	73,710
November 2013	82,423	785	460	83,668
December 2013	67,396	469	418	68,283
January 2014	74,741	498	273	75,512
February 2014	76,710	673	305	77,688
March 2014	95,484	1,050	256	96,790
April 2014	42,116	917	372	43,405
May 2014	37,424	899	464	38,787
Total to date	858,199	13,388	3,387	874,974

¹ Measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances.

² Cashback figures do not include any measures from the Cashback Exception Process.

³ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance in March 2014 has been revised following further data quality checks.

⁴ Some measures may have been installed through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting

⁵ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012

Table 1a: Provisional number of individual households that have had measures installed through ECO, Cashback or using Green Deal finance, by month of installation

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism			Total number of individual households ⁴
	ECO ²	Cashback ³	Green Deal	
January 2013 ⁵	13,039	0	0	13,039
February 2013	16,830	95	0	16,925
March 2013	19,243	133	0	19,376
April 2013	25,677	109	0	25,786
May 2013	30,599	143	0	30,742
June 2013	32,927	3,302	0	36,229
July 2013	40,334	1,172	1	41,507
August 2013	42,903	1,098	11	44,012
September 2013	49,176	954	45	50,175
October 2013	59,173	783	162	60,118
November 2013	66,609	723	239	67,571
December 2013	53,495	442	168	54,105
January 2014	60,029	465	120	60,614
February 2014	61,473	600	137	62,210
March 2014	78,227	956	112	79,295
April 2014	33,039	806	183	34,028
May 2014	29,608	829	194	30,631
Total to date	712,381	12,610	1,372	726,363

¹ Measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances.

² Where a household has measures installed in two or more months, the earliest installation month is recorded.

³ Cashback figures do not include any households that have had measures installed solely through the Cashback Exception Process.

⁴ Some households may have had installations through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting.

⁵ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

Table 2: Number of Green Deal Assessments¹, month and cumulative total, by month

Month ²	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
	Green Deal Assessments	Green Deal Assessments
January 2013	74	74
February 2013	1,729	1,803
March 2013	7,491	9,294
April 2013	9,522	18,816
May 2013	12,146	30,962
June 2013	13,517	44,479
July 2013	13,645	58,124
August 2013	13,087	71,211
September 2013	13,965	85,176
October 2013	16,674	101,850
November 2013	15,595	117,445
December 2013	12,385	129,830
January 2014	15,268	145,098
February 2014	17,998	163,096
March 2014	25,138	188,234
April 2014	22,005	210,239
May 2014	23,811	234,050
June 2014	29,018	263,068

¹ As measured by the number of Green Deal Advice Reports lodged on the central register against unique property.

Table 3: Number of Green Deal Plans^{1,2,3,4} in unique properties, cumulative total by month

Month	'New' ¹ Green Deal Plans	'Pending' ² Green Deal Plans	'Live' ³ Green Deal Plans	'Total' ⁵ Green Deal Plans
May 2013	98	2	0	100
June 2013	270	36	0	306
July 2013	286	132	1	419
August 2013	293	372	12	677
September 2013	392	505	57	954
October 2013	360	594	219	1,173
November 2013	448	572	458	1,478
December 2013	493	493	626	1,612
January 2014	494	481	746	1,721
February 2014	445	426	883	1,754
March 2014	532	473	995	2,000
April 2014	756	505	1,178	2,439
May 2014	863	593	1,372	2,828
June 2014	986	661	1,587	3,234

¹ A 'new' Green Deal Plan is after a customer has obtained a quote from a Green Deal Provider and confirmed they wish to proceed. The Green Deal Provider has then successfully requested a Green Deal Plan record prior to signature by the customer.

² A 'pending' Green Deal is when a Green Deal Plan has been signed by the customer, progress is being made to install Green Deal Plan measures (measures are installed during the 'pending' stage) and the Plan is being finalised so that charging can start.

³ A 'live' Green Deal Plan is after all the measures have been installed in the property, the information required to disclose the Plan to future bill payers has been attached to the Plan and the energy supplier has all the information required to bill Green Deal charges.

⁴ There are an additional 71 'completed' Green Deal Plans at the end of June 2014. These are when Plans have been paid off in full after all the measures have been installed in the property, and therefore the Plan is no longer active on the system.

⁵ Total Green Deal Plans are the total number of Plan identifiers for unique properties on the Central Charge Database at the end of reporting month.

Table 3a: Number of measures installed using Green Deal finance^{1,2}, month and cumulative total³, by month⁴

	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
Installation Month	Green Deal Measures ⁵	Green Deal Measures
June 2013	5	5
July 2013	7	12
August 2013	133	145
September 2013	170	315
October 2013	524	839
November 2013	460	1,299
December 2013	418	1,717
January 2014	273	1,990
February 2014	305	2,295
March 2014	256	2,551
April 2014	372	2,923
May 2014	464	3,387
June 2014	298	3,685

¹ As measured by the number of measures installed using Green Deal finance where a Green Deal Plan has gone 'live'.

² There may be a number of measures which have also been reported under ECO or Cashback.

³ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance in earlier installation months are subject to revision as Green Deal Plans may become 'live' after the month of installation.

⁴ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance in any month other than the latest month are not directly comparable with the number of 'live' Green Deal Plans for each of those respective months. This is because some measures may have been installed in a month previous to when the corresponding Green Deal Plan went 'live'.

⁵ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance in March has been revised following further data quality checks.

Table 3b: Number of measures installed using Green Deal finance^{1,2}, up to end of June 2014

Measure Types	Total number of Measures installed using Green Deal finance ³	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	958	26
Condensing bottled LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing bulk LPG (not community) boiler	2	0
Condensing gas boiler	569	15
Condensing gas boiler with flue gas heat recovery	4	0
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler	373	10
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler with flue gas heat recovery	1	0
Condensing oil (not community) boiler	7	0
Condensing oil boiler	1	0
Cavity Wall Insulation	195	5
Loft Insulation	343	9
Loft insulation	340	9
Room in roof insulation	3	0
Micro-generation	1,004	27
Air source heat pump and radiators	1	0
Photovoltaics	1,000	27
Solar water heating	2	0
Wood logs boiler	1	0
Other Heating	248	7
Fan assisted storage heaters	2	0
Heating controls	201	5
Hot water cylinder thermostat	45	1
Other Insulation	381	10
Draught proofing	3	0
Flat Roof Insulation	3	0
High performance external doors	1	0
Hot water cylinder insulation	109	3
Under floor insulation	265	7
Solid Wall Insulation	551	15
External wall insulation	535	15
Internal wall insulation	16	0
Window Glazing	5	0
Total⁴	3,685	100

¹ As measured by the number of measures installed using GD finance where a Green Deal Plan has gone 'live'.

² There may be a small number of measures which have also been reported under ECO or Cashback.

³ The number of some measure types installed using GD finance have been revised following further data quality checks.

⁴ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance in earlier installation months are subject to revision as Green Deal Plans may become 'live' after the month of installation.

Table 4: Number and value of Cashback vouchers paid, month and cumulative total, by month, England and Wales only

Installation Month	Vouchers issued ¹		Payments made ²	
	Number	Number	Number	Value (£) ⁵
February 2013		95		25,750
March 2013		133		35,990
April 2013		109		29,510
May 2013		143		40,192
June 2013 ³		3,302		896,305
July 2013		1,172		330,430
August 2013		1,098		309,376
September 2013		954		265,769
October 2013 ³		783		227,258
November 2013 ³		723		233,206
December 2013		442		141,006
January 2014		465		150,763
February 2014 ³		600		254,053
March 2014 ³		956		471,269
April 2014 ³		806		491,004
May 2014 ³		829		866,039
June 2014		474		641,193
Sub-total	16,438	13,084		5,409,111
Cashback Exception Process ⁴	1,248	1,248		1,765,857
Cashback uplift payments ⁵				942,461
Total to date	17,686	14,332		8,117,430

¹ Cashback vouchers issued data cannot be broken down to the same level of detail. The 16,438 Cashback vouchers issued up to the end of June 2014 equates to a total budget committed of around £11.3m.

² Numbers of Cashback vouchers paid in earlier installation months are subject to revision as Cashback redemptions can be paid later than the month of installation.

³ The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in these months have all been revised. The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in May 2014 has been revised from 497 to 829. This is due to Cashback redemptions being paid in later months.

⁴ The Cashback Exception Process has additionally paid 1,248 vouchers (following 1,248 exception applications), totalling £1.8m for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures where those recommended measures are not displayed on the EPC. Of the total number of 1,248 exceptions, 148 were additional vouchers issued that were paid in June 2014 with a total value of £421,855.

⁵ Vouchers redeemed on or after 13 December 2013 are eligible for higher rates for Cashback. The values reported in the table for Cashback vouchers paid between 13 December and 25 March are for the original Cashback amount.

Table 4a: Number of measures installed with Cashback^{1,2}, up to end of June 2014, England and Wales only

	Total number of Cashback measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	11,396	82
Gas Boiler	11,326	81
Oil Boiler	70	1
Cavity wall insulation	269	2
Loft Insulation	637	5
Loft Insulation	630	5
Room in Roof Insulation	7	0
Other Heating	10	0
Electric Storage Heaters	1	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	0	0
Heating Controls	9	0
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste water heat recovery systems	0	0
Other Insulation	38	0
Draught Proofing	10	0
Flat Roof Insulation	6	0
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	6	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	9	0
Under Floor Insulation	7	0
Solid Wall Insulation	1,515	11
Window Glazing	39	0
Double Glazing	39	0
Secondary Glazing	0	0
Total number of measures	13,904	100

¹ More than one measure can be installed with Cashback per unique property.

² This table does not include any measures from the Cashback Exception Process.

Table 5: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by obligation, by month

Installation Month ²	Obligation			Total number of ECO measures installed	
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Savings Community (CSCO)			
		Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	of which 'Rural' sub-obligation		
January 2013 ¹	3,993	7,994	0	2,705	14,692
February 2013	5,310	7,468	0	6,095	18,873
March 2013	6,677	7,514	1	7,504	21,695
April 2013	10,168	8,291	2	10,292	28,751
May 2013	12,294	9,612	1	12,195	34,101
June 2013	10,462	9,878	8	16,040	36,380
July 2013	15,691	10,539	1	19,512	45,742
August 2013	17,218	7,682	0	25,936	50,836
September 2013	21,217	8,541	14	28,729	58,487
October 2013	26,957	7,614	27	37,777	72,348
November 2013	34,690	7,267	39	40,466	82,423
December 2013	29,323	4,777	57	33,296	67,396
January 2014	35,008	6,239	94	33,494	74,741
February 2014	44,644	7,332	361	24,734	76,710
March 2014	62,692	11,753	211	21,039	95,484
April 2014	14,230	12,334	50	15,552	42,116
May 2014	10,191	14,428	89	12,805	37,424
Total to date	360,765	149,263	955	348,171	858,199

¹ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012

² ECO measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances. Some notified measures can be reallocated to different ECO obligations and so are subject to change.

Table 5a: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by measure type, by obligation, up to end May 2014

Measure Types ²	Obligation			Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	Total number of ECO measures delivered	Percentage of ECO Measures
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Savings Community ² (CSCO)	of which 'Rural' sub-obligation			
Boiler	N/A	N/A	N/A	245,556	245,556	28.6
Installation of a Non qualifying boiler	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,284	2,284	0.3
Repair qualifying boiler 1 year warranty	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	33	0.0
Repair qualifying boiler 2 year warranty	N/A	N/A	N/A	587	587	0.1
Replacement qualifying boiler	N/A	N/A	N/A	242,652	242,652	28.3
Cavity wall insulation	255,795	45,846	365	10,580	312,221	36.4
Standard CWI	2,387	41,339	362	10,485	54,211	6.3
HTTC: Cavity wall insulation solution	250,617	4,315	3	95	255,027	29.7
HTTC: Solid wall insulation solution	2,791	192	0	0	2,983	0.3
Loft Insulation	48,182	95,742	522	37,246	181,170	21.1
Loft Insulation Ceiling Level Virgin	19,312	31,732	146	8,871	59,915	7.0
Loft Insulation Ceiling Level Topup	28,598	63,452	366	28,302	120,352	14.0
Loft Insulation Rafter	93	35	0	66	194	0.0
Room in Roof Insulation	179	523	10	7	709	0.1
Micro-generation	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Air Source Heat Pumps	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Biomass Boilers	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Ground Source Heat Pumps	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Micro CHP	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Micro hydro	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Micro wind	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Photovoltaics	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Other Heating	1,664	1,537	0	54,683	57,884	6.7
Electric Storage Heaters	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	16	0.0
DHS: Biomass boiler new connections	71	92	0	0	163	0.0
DHS: Biomass boiler upgrades	0	58	0	0	58	0.0
DHS: CHP new connections	85	16	0	0	101	0.0
DHS: CHP upgrades	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
DHS: Gas/Oil boiler new connections	1,102	510	0	0	1,612	0.2
DHS: Gas/Oil boiler upgrades	20	474	0	0	494	0.1
DHS: heat meters	386	387	0	0	773	0.1
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Heat Recovery Ventilation	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Heating Controls	N/A	N/A	N/A	54,667	54,667	6.4
Radiator Panels	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Warm Air Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0

Other Insulation	1,996	2,480	47	95	4,571	0.5
Flat Roof Insulation	353	36	0	0	389	0.0
Draught Proofing	768	100	4	71	939	0.1
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	610	164	4	N/A	774	0.1
Passageway Walk-through Doors	2	0	0	0	2	0.0
Pipework Insulation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Under Floor Insulation	263	2,180	39	24	2,467	0.3
Solid Wall Insulation	52,391	3,230	21	10	55,631	6.5
External wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built from 1967	7,814	471	9	0	8,285	1.0
External wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built pre 1967	18,924	1,765	1	10	20,699	2.4
External wall insulation: Solid non-brick walls	21,842	640	5	0	22,482	2.6
Internal wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built from 1967	228	16	2	0	244	0.0
Internal wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built pre 1967	1,919	222	3	0	2,141	0.2
Internal wall insulation: Solid non-brick walls	1,454	116	1	0	1,570	0.2
Park Home External wall insulation	210	0	0	0	210	0.0
Window Glazing	737	428	0	1	1,166	0.1
Total number of measures	360,765	149,263	955	348,171	858,199	100
Total number of unique properties^{3 4}	303,894	135,041		282,434	712,381	

¹ As reported by energy suppliers to Ofgem in their monthly returns. Excludes any measures which have been rejected by Ofgem or withdrawn by obligated energy suppliers. Please see the accompanying **Methodology Note** for more details.

² Please see Ofgem's guidance for suppliers for more details on eligible measures

³ The addresses where 15 ECO measures were installed are unknown. As it is unknown whether these are unique properties they have been excluded from this total. Also, some ECO measures were installed in properties without recording the full address (e.g. blocks of flats), so there may be slightly more unique properties than recorded here.

⁴ The total number of unique properties by obligation does not equal the total number of unique properties overall, as some properties have measures installed under more than one obligation

Table 6: Number of ECO brokerage auctions¹ and total amount traded, by month

Month	Number of auctions	Total amount traded
January 2013	2	£9.5m
February 2013	2	£17.4m
March 2013	2	£42.0m
April 2013	2	£16.6m
May 2013	2	£34.6m
June 2013	2	£25.0m
July 2013	3	£30.5m
August 2013 ²	2	£29.6m
September 2013	2	£30.4m
October 2013	2	£52.9m
November 2013 ²	2	£57.7m
December 2013	2	£1.2m
January 2014	2	£14.9m
February 2014	2	£20.5m
March 2014	2	£15.6m
April 2014	2	£0.0m
May 2014	2	£1.9m
June 2014	2	£2.0m
Total to date	37	£402.2m

¹ ECO brokerage auctions are scheduled to take place on a fortnightly basis.

² The total amount traded in August 2013 has been revised from £29.5m to £29.6m, and the total amount traded in November 2013 has been revised from £57.6m to £57.7m.

Table 7: Number¹ of accredited Assessor organisations, individual Advisors, Green Deal Providers, and Installer organisations, cumulative totals by month

Month ²	Assessor organisations	Individual Advisors	Green Deal Providers	Installer organisations
October 2012	13	40	8	231
November 2012	18	100	15	285
December 2012	29	159	20	429
January 2013	48	270	25	531
February 2013	77	618	40	629
March 2013	108	1,003	48	831
April 2013	152	1,274	55	942
May 2013	182	1,582	60	1,108
June 2013	226	1,919	66	1,234
July 2013	248	2,129	79	1,457
August 2013	269	2,332	101	1,662
September 2013	286	2,517	107	1,853
October 2013	302	2,687	112	2,020
November 2013	314	2,855	123	2,190
December 2013 ³	331	2,972	125	2,353
January 2014	344	3,087	130	2,432
February 2014	352	3,254	133	2,483
March 2014	364	3,445	143	2,575
April 2014	373	3,580	143	2,601
May 2014	369	3,747	151	2,619
June 2014	375	4,006	151	2,697

¹ Numbers include domestic, both domestic and non-domestic and a small number of non-domestic only participants.

² Months are approximate as they are based on numbers up to the end of the last full week in the month.

³ December reporting period is up to the 23rd December 2013

Annex B – Background

Green Deal

The [Green Deal](#) (GD) was launched on 28 January 2013 in England and Wales (and on 25 February 2013 in Scotland) and will tackle a number of the key barriers to the take-up of energy efficiency measures.

Customers having Green Deal Assessments undertaken have the choice of how they proceed. They might take the view that their home is sufficiently energy efficient, or that they want to finance work through a Green Deal Plan or that they want to use alternative funding arrangements (e.g. use of savings).

The Green Deal process for households is briefly described below:

Step 1 – Assessment – A Green Deal assessor will come to the home, talk to the owner/occupier about their energy use and see if they can benefit from making energy efficiency improvements to their property.

Step 2 – Recommendations – The assessor will recommend improvements that are appropriate for the property and indicate whether they are expected to pay for themselves through reduced energy bills.

Step 3 – Quotes – Green Deal Providers will discuss with the owner/occupier whether a Green Deal Plan is right for them and quote for the recommended improvements, including the savings estimates, savings period, first year instalments and payment period for each improvement. A number of quotes can be obtained.

Step 4 – Signing a Plan – The customer chooses to proceed with a given provider and package of measures. The owner/occupier needs to obtain the necessary consent to make improvements to the property before they can agree terms with the GD Provider of a Green Deal Plan⁷, at which stage they enter a cooling-off period⁸.

Step 5 – Installation – Once a Green Deal Plan has been agreed, the Provider will arrange for the improvements to be made by a Green Deal Installer. Once the installation has been completed a letter is sent to the Bill Payer and, at this stage, the Green Deal Plan goes 'live'.

Repayments will be no more than what a typical household should save in energy costs.

It has only been possible for Green Deal Providers to request Plans once commercial agreements between the Green Deal Finance Company and Green Deal Providers have been agreed. It took Green Deal Providers some time to prepare their businesses to bring offers to the market with Green Deal Plans being created from May onwards for the small number of GD Providers who have finalised their offer to date.

⁷ The Plan is a contract between the owner/occupier and the Provider – it sets out the work that will be done and the repayments.

⁸ For example, in the case of a Green Deal Plan that is regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974, the consumer will have 14 days to withdraw from the part of the Green Deal Plan which provides credit.

For those who choose Green Deal finance, there are **three stages** in the life cycle of a Green Deal Plan for which reports are generated.

- the **first stage** (a 'new' Green Deal Plan) is after a customer has obtained a quote from a Green Deal Provider and confirmed they wish to proceed. The Green Deal Provider has then successfully requested a Green Deal Plan record prior to signature by the customer. It is possible that more than one Green Deal Plan may be requested for each household.
- the **second stage** (a 'pending' Green Deal Plan) is when a Green Deal Plan has been signed by the customer, progress is being made to install Green Deal Plan measures and the Plan is being finalised so that charging can start.
- the **final stage** (a 'live' Green Deal Plan) is after the measures have been installed in the property, the information required to disclose the Plan to future bill payers has been attached to the Plan and the energy supplier has all the information required to bill Green Deal charges. At this stage the daily charge has been confirmed along with the date from when the charge will be accrued on their electricity bill.

Energy Company Obligation

The [Energy Company Obligation](#) (ECO) started on 1 January 2013 (although energy companies have been able to count against their targets measures delivered since 1 October 2012) and runs to 31 March 2015. It broadly takes over from two previous schemes (Carbon Emissions Reduction Target - CERT - and Community Energy Saving Programme - CESP) and focuses on providing energy efficiency measures to low income and vulnerable consumers and those living in 'hard-to-treat' properties.

There are three main ECO obligations – The Carbon Saving Target (CERO); Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and Affordable Warmth (HHCRO).

Carbon Saving Target - This covers the installation of measures like solid wall and hard-to-treat cavity wall insulation, which ordinarily can't be financed solely through the Green Deal.

Carbon Saving Communities Obligation - This provides insulation measures to households in specified areas of low income. It also makes sure that 15 per cent of each supplier's obligation is used to upgrade more hard-to-reach low-income households in rural areas.

Affordable Warmth Obligation - This provides heating and insulation measures to consumers living in private tenure properties who receive particular means-tested benefits. This obligation supports low-income consumers who are vulnerable to the impact of living in cold homes, including the elderly, disabled and families.

The Government announced proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#) in December 2013. These include: extending through to 2017, with new targets; reducing the ambition of the Carbon Saving Target element; and allowing new measures (loft and standard cavity wall insulation, and district heating) to be eligible under that element. The Government published a consultation on [these proposals](#) in March 2014, and intends subject to consultation, that revised regulations will come into force later this year, but with many changes taking effect as from 1 April 2014.

How do the Green Deal and ECO interact?

Following a GD Assessment there will be a range of measures which could improve the energy efficiency of the property. Some of these could be paid for through GD finance, up to the point where the expected annual cost will not exceed what a typical household should save in energy costs. However, depending on the measure or the property, other sources of finance may also be required. ECO funding could be one of these sources, for example for measures such as Solid Wall Insulation and hard-to-treat Cavity Wall insulation.

Green Deal Cashback

The Cashback scheme closed at the end of June 2014. There will be no further applications for the Cashback scheme but vouchers will continued to be redeemed and paid until 30 September.

The Green Deal Cashback Scheme rewarded the first Green Deal customers. It was a first-come, first served offer where householders can claim cash back from Government on energy saving improvements like insulation, front doors, windows and boilers with packages worth over £1,000. It was available for households in England and Wales.

For more information on the separate scheme that operates in Scotland please see the relevant [website](#).

Green Deal Home Improvement Fund

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) is a new incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allows householders to choose one or both of two offers available and they may also be eligible to claim up to £7,600. Householders can also claim a refund of up to £100 for a Green Deal Assessment Report (GDAR). For more information please see the [GDHIF website](#). For more information on the separate scheme that operates in Scotland please see the relevant [website](#).

DECC are publishing GDHIF application data on the gov.uk [website](#) on a weekly basis for ten weeks (starting from 17 June 2014) to assist businesses and households. This weekly series reports the number of applications, vouchers issued and maximum value of vouchers issued. This data has been provided from the GDHIF administrator and is therefore provisional and subject to future revisions.

The August monthly release will look to, subject to data quality checks, include statistics showing the number of households with measures installed through GDHIF and the number of measures and measure types installed up to the end of July 2014. We will then continue reporting on GDHIF in this monthly statistical series.

ECO Brokerage

The [ECO Brokerage](#) system operates as a fortnightly anonymous auction where GD Providers can sell 'lots' of future measures of ECO Carbon Saving Target, ECO Carbon Saving Communities and ECO Affordable Warmth, to energy companies in return for ECO subsidy.

This market-based mechanism has been introduced to support an open and competitive market for the delivery of the ECO. Brokerage allows a range of Green Deal providers to fairly compete on price to attract ECO support and enables energy suppliers to deliver their obligations at the lowest possible cost, thereby reducing the impact on customer energy bills.

Sellers (GD Providers) can make a competitive offer on brokerage by leveraging additional sources of finance, such as part funding measures through Green Deal Finance, partnerships with local authorities, or driving down costs by economies of scale.

The Supply Chain

To understand more about the organisations and infrastructure underpinning the Green Deal, this report also includes a section summarising the trends in the number of Green Deal Advisors (and Assessor organisations), the number of Green Deal Providers and the number of Green Deal Installer organisations.

Annex C – Sources and Methodology

The estimates in this and future Statistical Release use administrative data generated as part of the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation processes.

There are seven main sources of information:

- Landmark – who manage the national lodgement of Green Deal Assessments in England and Wales
- Energy Savings Trust (EST) – who manage the national lodgement of Green Deal Assessments in Scotland
- Green Deal Central Charge Database – which manages the recording and administration of Green Deal Plans
- Ofgem – who administer the Energy Company Obligation and collect information from energy companies on measures installed under ECO.
- The Green Deal Oversight and Regulation Body (ORB) – who administer the certification of GD organisations (including assessors, installers and providers)
- Data on ECO brokerage is publically available following each auction.
- Capita – who administer the [Green Deal Cashback Scheme](#)

This report uses data from Landmark and the Energy Savings Trust for numbers of lodged Assessments and on measures installed using Green Deal finance, data from the Central Charge Database on Green Deal Plans, data from the Cashback Scheme Administrator on Cashback vouchers issued and measures installed, data from Ofgem on ECO measures, data from the ORB for the supply chain and the published data on ECO brokerage.

National Statistics

These statistics have been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Statistics Authority published its report on 12 June 2014: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>. The Statistics Authority has determined that these statistics can be designated as National Statistics subject to DECC implementing a small number of requirements across the range of DECC statistics assessed, relating to further documentation on the needs of users, improving methodology on assumptions, assessing risks to use of admin data, improving clarity and linkages between the range of stats produced and review data release formats. These actions will be taken forward by the end of September.

More information on the methodology is included [here](#).

As with any new data collection, there are likely to be some data quality issues to resolve as the process beds in. Therefore data in these monthly releases should be treated as provisional and subject to revision.

Any revisions will be marked in the data tables and for any significant revisions we will provide an explanation of the main reasons.

Further Information and Feedback

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this statistical release should be sent to DECC's Green Deal Statistics Team at the following email address: EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Contact telephone: 0300 068 5202

The statistician responsible for this publication is Matt Walker.

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

Next Releases

All future publications of this series will be released mid-month to cover the preceding month, with publication dates available on the gov.uk website.

The next monthly publication is planned for publication at 9.30am on **21 August 2014** and will contain the latest available information on the number of Assessments and Green Deal Plans, Cashback vouchers spent, measures installed, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain.

The next quarterly publication is also planned for publication at 9.30am on **23 September 2014** and will contain more detailed information on activity up to the end of June 2014 including geographic breakdowns of Green Deal Assessments, Green Deal Plans and ECO measures. We are also currently investigating whether it would be suitable to publish sub-Local Authority data as part of this quarterly release series.

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