



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

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

Statistical release: Experimental statistics

18 December 2014

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Executive summary

Introduction

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

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

Key points

- A provisional 1,023,000 measures were installed in around 829,000 properties through ECO, Cashback, GD Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of October 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 997,000 measures to the end of September. The large majority of installed measures (97 per cent) were delivered through ECO. In addition, around 194,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order have also been installed (see page 12).
- GD Assessments – 422,436 were lodged up to the end of November 2014 (Chart 1), up from 389,702 at end of October. The 32,734 GD Assessments in November was similar to the number in October (33,191).
- GD Plans – 8,133 households had GD Plans in progress at the end of November 2014, 13 per cent more than the 7,207 at the end of October. Of these, 2,285 were ‘new’ (quote accepted), another 1,887 were ‘pending’ (Plan signed) and 3,961 were ‘live’ (all measures installed), nearly half of all Plans (Chart 2).
- Cashback vouchers – by the end of the scheme, 14,743 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 15,696 measures) (Chart 3) through the standard route. Overall, including additional measures installed through the Cashback Exception process around £15.8 million has been paid and the majority have been for boiler replacements.
- Green Deal Home Improvement Fund release 1¹ – by the end of November 2014, there were 20,616 active applications and, of these, 8,957 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 11,310 measures), with a value of £42.5 million. Around £12.5 million payments were made in November alone from 2,270 vouchers. Over half (61 per cent) of these measures have been for solid wall insulation.
- ECO measures – provisional figures show there were 988,603 measures installed under ECO up to the end of October 2014, with 23,306 installed in October, similar to the 23,480 installed in September. Energy companies continue to deliver measures eligible under the ECO amendment order, with around 194,000 additional installations reported between April and October.
- Of all notified ECO measures installed to date, 35 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 28 per cent were for boiler upgrades and 22 per cent were for loft insulation. All solid wall insulation types accounted for seven per cent (Chart 6).

¹ Data on measures installed from GDHIF release 2 will be reported from the February Monthly release, subject to data availability.

Detailed Results

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

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

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

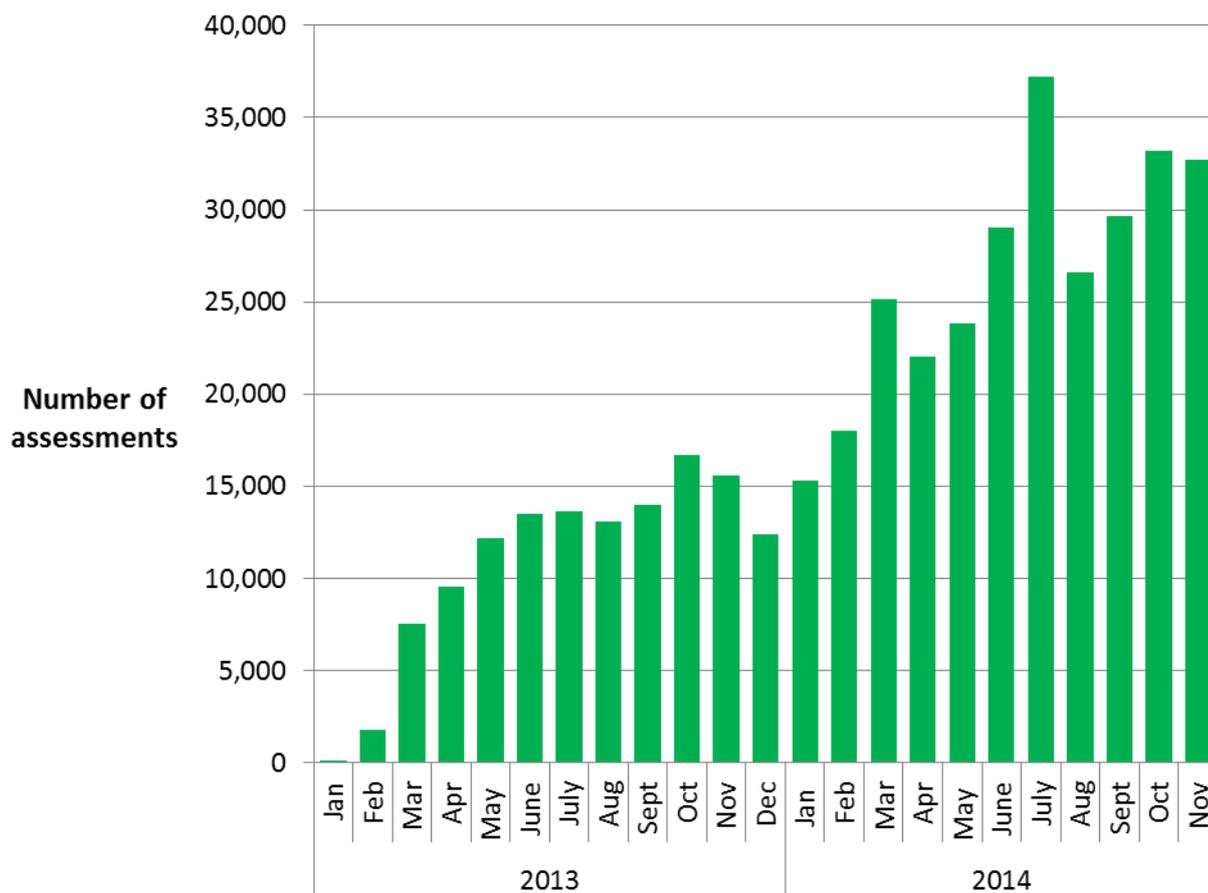
A provisional 1,023,000 measures were installed in around 829,000 properties through ECO, Cashback, GD Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of October 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 997,000 measures to the end of September (Table 1 and Table 1a). The large majority of installed measures (97 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 14), and also the 194,000 installed ECO measures eligible under the ECO amendment order.

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

The first step in the GD process involves a GD 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 (GDAR) 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 November 2014 there were 422,436 GD Assessments lodged in total ([Chart 1](#)). The 32,734 GD Assessments in November was one per cent lower than the number in October (33,191). The number of GD Assessments in November was the third highest number recorded in a month to date.

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)

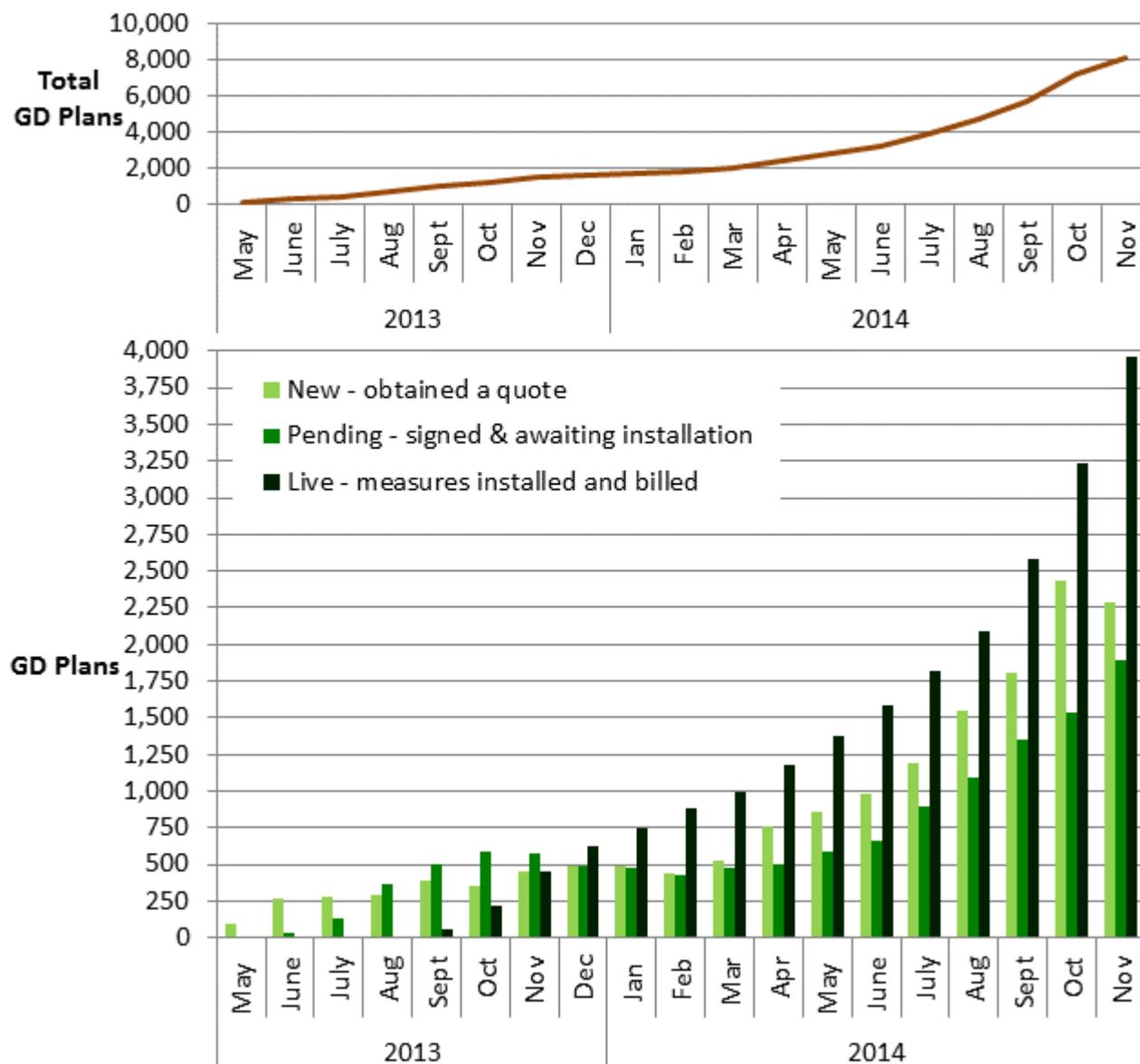
Following an Assessment, for householders who choose to take on any of the recommended measures, there are a number of routes to pay for the improvements. Some customers may choose GD finance to pay for part or all of their planned improvements, whilst others may choose to pay for measures out of savings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

For those who choose GD finance, there are three stages in the life cycle of a GD 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 GD charges. For more detail on these stages, please see [Annex B](#).

In total, there were 8,133 GD Plans in the system at the end of November 2014, up from 7,207 at the end of October 2014. This represents continued growth in the number of GD Plans in the system after a period of relatively low activity. Of these 8,133 Plans, 2,285 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 1,887 were 'pending' (Plan signed) and 3,961 were 'live' (all measures installed), nearly half of all Plans. As 'new' and 'pending' GD Plans lead to installation of measures and charges starting to accrue, they will be replaced as 'live' GD Plans in future monthly releases. The three reporting stages are presented in Table 3 and Chart 2.

The total number of measures installed using GD finance was 7,939 up to the end of November 2014 (see Table 3a). Photovoltaics accounted for 29 per cent of measures installed, followed by boilers (24 per cent), and solid wall insulation (16 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)

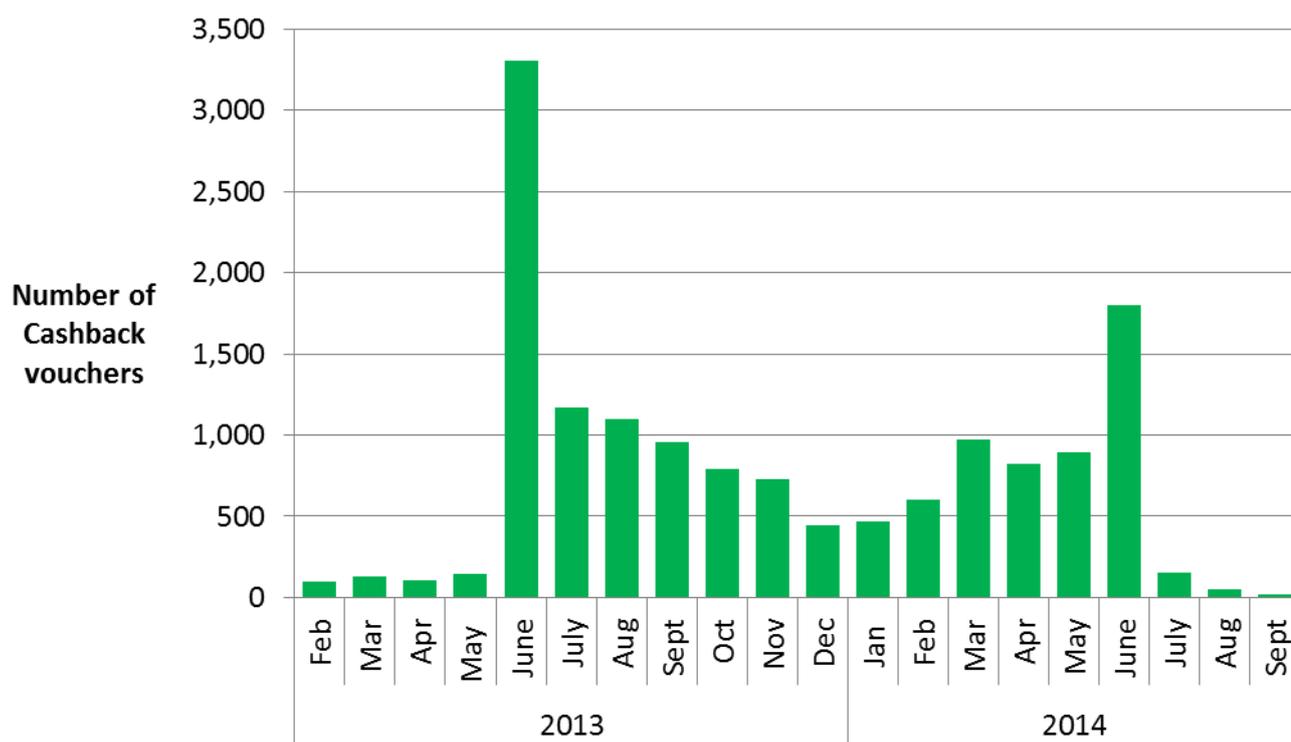
The Cashback scheme was available from January 2013 to June 2014 in England and Wales. It was a financial incentive specifically aimed to encourage domestic customers to get measures installed through the GD process, although it was the customers' choice whether to take out GD finance or other sources of finance to fund the installation of the measures. The Cashback scheme closed to new applications at the end of June 2014 and claims for payments under the standard Cashback payment process closed at the end of October 2014. Payments for vouchers issued under the Cashback Exception process are still being processed and will continue to be reflected in future statistical releases as payments continue to be made.

As the Cashback payment process closed at the end of October 2014 there will be no further redemptions under the standard Cashback process. Of the 16,116 vouchers issued at the end

of November 2014, 14,743 (91 per cent) had been paid following the installation of 15,696 measures (mainly boilers, solid wall insulation and loft insulation) through the standard Cashback route (Table 4, Table 4a and Chart 3). Additionally, 2,508 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 at the end of the scheme to 18,624 and the total number of payments made to 17,251. Measures installed through the Cashback Exception process are not included in Table 4a as the appropriate data are not currently available. Overall, measures to the value of around £15.8 million have been paid through the Cashback Scheme, including uplift payments due to the new Cashback measure rates.

Customers only received payments once Providers confirmed to the Cashback Administrator that the measures were installed. A large batch of payments were processed in June 2013, hence the higher number that month. Subsequently, the number of Cashback vouchers paid each month decreased from this peak. However, the £2.8m of Cashback vouchers paid for installations in June 2014 was the highest recorded (see Table 4).

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 (79 per cent of all Cashback measures installed), whilst a further 13 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.

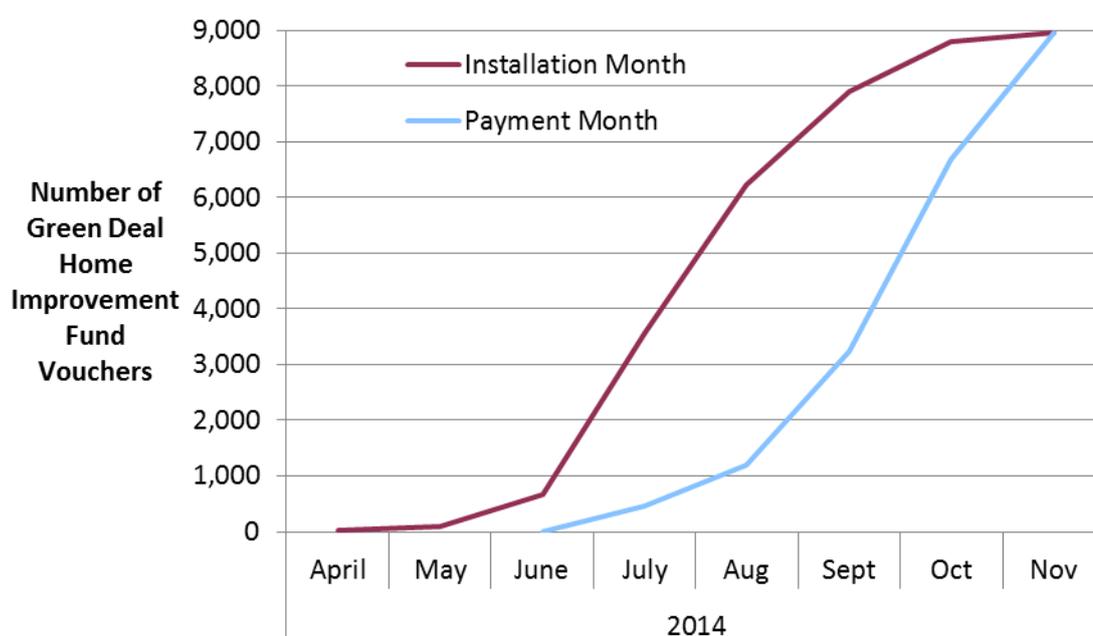
Green Deal Home Improvement Fund where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 5, Table 5a, Chart 4)

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) is an 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 are eligible to claim money back. GDHIF release 1 opened in June 2014 and closed to new applicants at 6:30pm on 24 July 2014². GDHIF release 2 commenced on 10 December 2014. Data on measures installed from GDHIF release 2 will be reported from the February Monthly statistics release, subject to data availability.

By the end of November 2014, there were 20,616 Green Deal Home Improvement Fund release 1 active applications, with a total budget committed of around £111m. Just over half of GDHIF applications were accompanied with a Green Deal Advice Report, with the remainder accompanied with just an Energy Performance Certificate. By the end of November 2014, of these active applications, 20,437 vouchers had been issued.

Of these, 8,957 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 11,310 measures) by the end of November, with a value of around £42.5 million. Around £12.5 million payments were made in November alone from 2,270 vouchers (see Table 5). Solid wall insulation was the main measure where GDHIF payments have been made (61 per cent of measures installed) followed by gas boiler installations (19 per cent) and flue gas heat recovery device installations (19 per cent). Of the 8,957 payments made, 5,081 included the Green Deal Advice Report (GDAR) refund (of up to £100 each), and 686 included the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each)³.

Chart 4 – Cumulative number of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund vouchers where payments have been made, by month of installation and by month of payment, at end of each month



² Information on the number of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) release 1 applications, vouchers issued and maximum value of vouchers issued was published on a weekly basis from 17 June until the scheme closed on 24 July. Also included on a weekly basis from 17 December 2014 until January 2015 are GDHIF application statistics on GDHIF release 2. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-savings-advice-service-esas-calls-and-green-deal-webpage-views>

³ Available if householders bought a home in the 12 months prior to application.

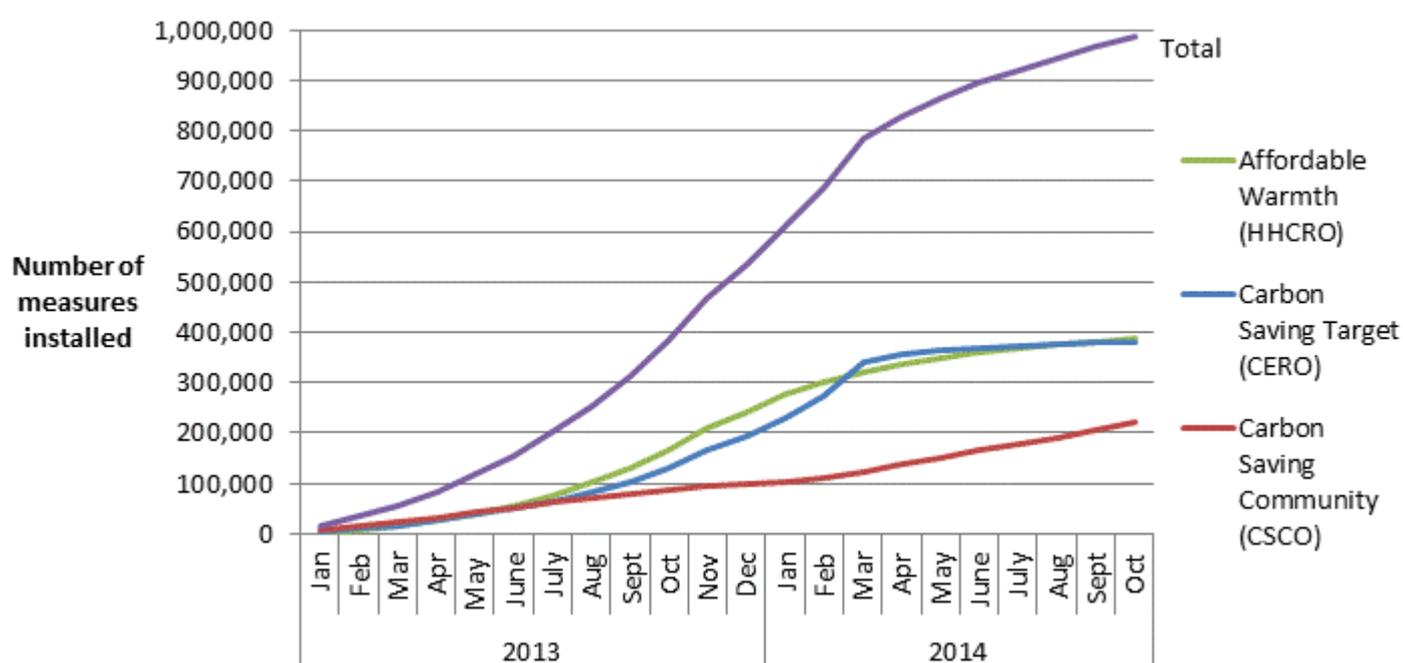
ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of October 2014 (Table 6, Table 6a, Chart 5, Chart 6)

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 October 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 6 shows the provisional number of measures installed under ECO and Chart 5 shows the cumulative number of measures installed by [ECO obligation](#) and by installation month⁴.

Chart 5 - Provisional cumulative number of ECO measures installed, by obligation, at end of each month



Overall, 988,603 measures had been installed to the end of October 2014, with 23,306 installed in October, which was one per cent lower than the 23,480 installed in September. The number of measures installed peaked in March (98,945), 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 since March 2014 were much lower. However, companies have started delivering measures eligible under the ECO amendment order with around 194,000 installations reported between April and October 2014⁵, of which

⁴ ECO measures installed in earlier 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.

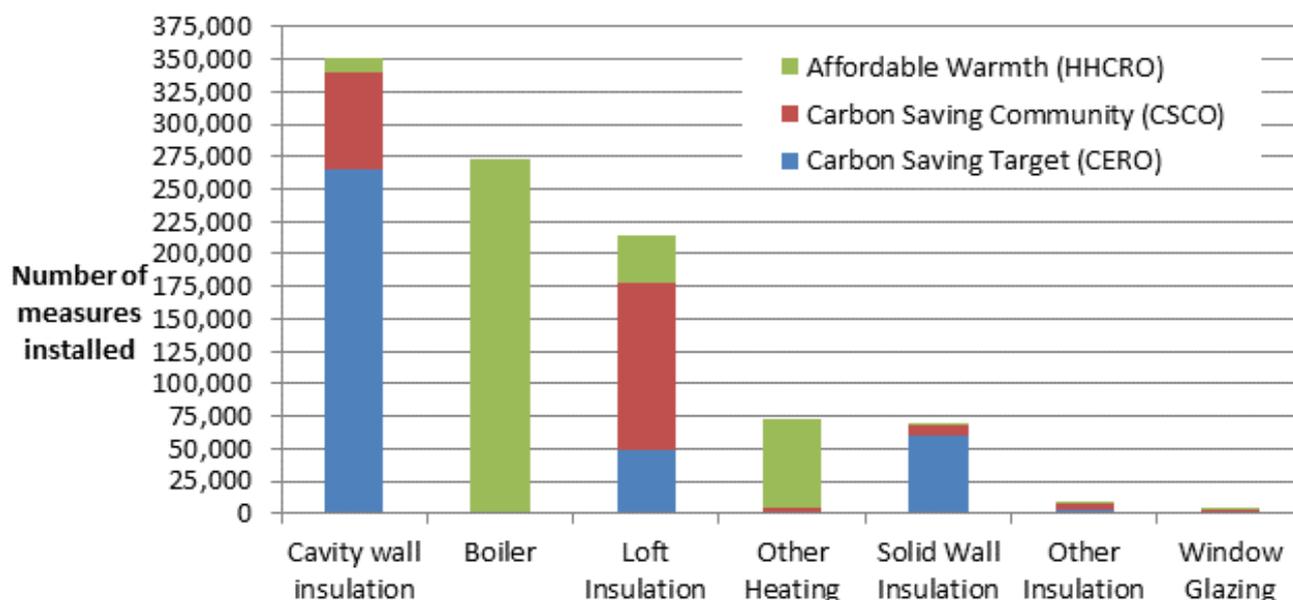
⁵ Energy companies can revise the number of interim measures reported in earlier months.

around 43,100 were reported in October. Under the ECO amendment order, 114,900 of these measures were reported under CERO, and 79,200 were reported under CSCO of which 29,900 were reported under CSCO rural sub-obligation. Over half of these (53 per cent) were cavity wall insulation measures and under half (44 per cent) were loft insulation measures. The revised regulations were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014, so these measures can be captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process from the end of December 2014. Therefore these are not yet included in the headline statistics nor in the breakdowns below, but will be reported in future if they are formally notified as ECO measures.

The split by obligation shows 38 per cent of measures installed under ECO were delivered through the Carbon Saving Target (CERO), 22 per cent were through Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and 39 per cent were through Affordable Warmth (HHCRO).

Table 6a and Chart 6 show the provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type and [ECO obligation](#). This shows that the majority of the 988,603 measures installed under ECO were for cavity wall insulation (35 per cent), boiler upgrades (28 per cent) and loft insulation (22 per cent). Overall, 801,756 properties benefitted from one or more ECO measures being installed up to the end of October 2014 (Table 6a).

Chart 6 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type⁶, by obligation, up to end October 2014



The majority (77 per cent) of the 350,873 cavity wall insulation measures installed were delivered to Hard to Treat cavity wall properties⁷.

Around two thirds (61 per cent) of the 214,953 loft insulation measures installed under ECO up to the end of October 2014 were top ups⁸.

⁶ 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/copyofecomeasurestable-mar2014url.pdf>

⁷ 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.

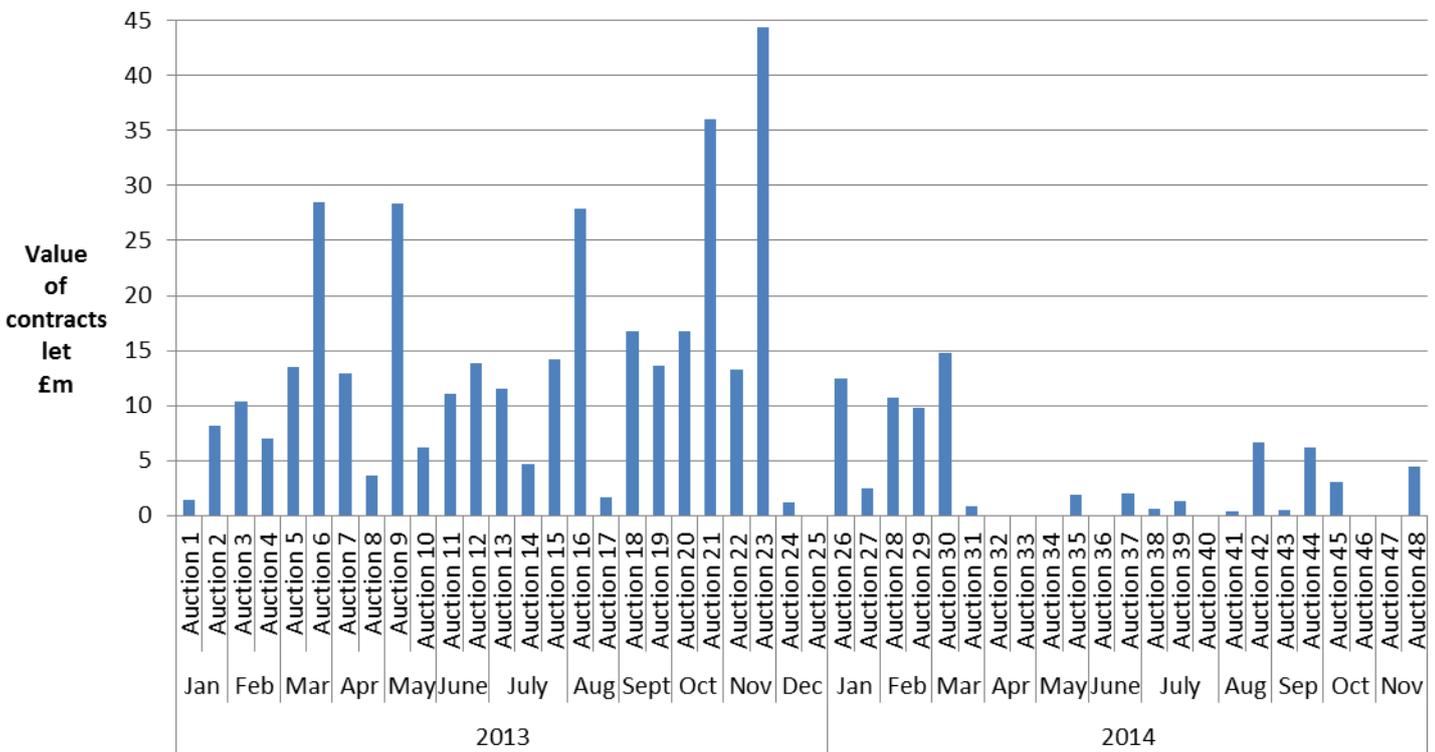
⁸ Where there was at least 60mm of existing loft insulation.

Of the 67,467 solid wall insulation measures installed, the large majority (93 per cent) were External Wall Insulation.

ECO brokerage, as at the end of November 2014 (Table 7, Chart 7)

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 7 shows that up to the end of November 2014 there have been 48 auctions, with a total value of contracts let worth £425.4 million. Auctions 25, 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 46 and 47 saw no contracts let; however auction 48 had nearly £4.5m of contracts traded. 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 7 – Value of ECO brokerage contracts let, by auction



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

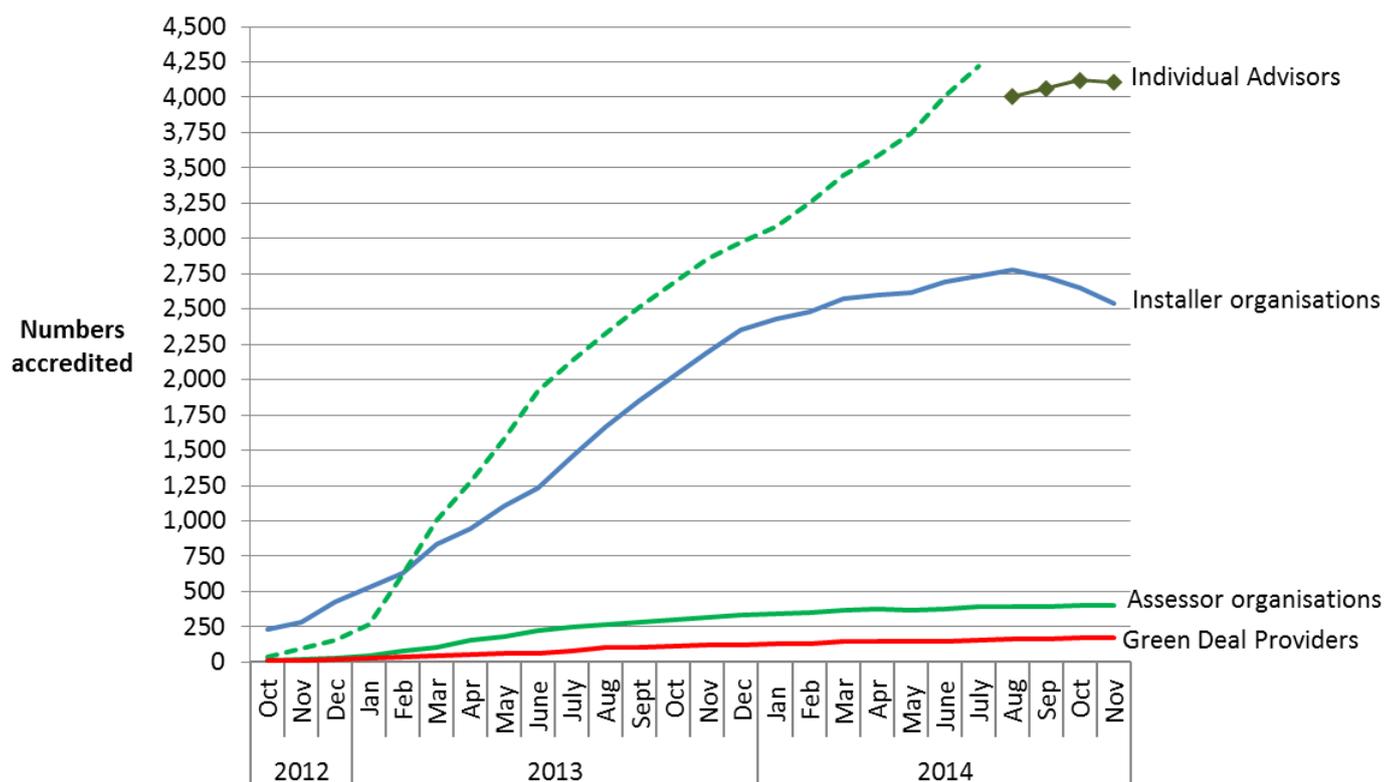
Measures not captured by administrative data sources

The figures in these tables do not include estimates of measures installed following a GD 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](#).

Supply chain, as at the end of November 2014 (Table 8, Chart 8)

The supply chain to support the GD 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 GD Advisors), GD Providers (who quote for and arrange GD Plans with householders and arrange for the measures to be installed), and Installer organisations⁹ (who install energy efficiency improvements under the GD finance mechanism). Chart 8 shows the number of organisations and individuals who have been accredited as of the end of each month.

Chart 8 – 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 November 2014 there were 398 Assessor organisations¹⁰ employing a total of 4,107 Advisors, compared to 314 and 2,855 respectively at the end of November 2013. The measurement of the number of individual Advisors¹¹ changed in August 2014 following improved data quality checks by the GD ORB. An improved automated deduplication process, implemented in August 2014, is more effective at identifying potential duplicate Advisor entries and has therefore reduced the total number of unique individual Advisors. The new series of individual Advisors is illustrated in Chart 8 by the dark green line with “◆” markers and is not directly comparable with the original series (dotted line).

⁹ Unlike Advisors in Assessor organisations, individual Installers within an installer organisation do not need to register.

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ The number of Advisors is an approximation as there is no single point of entry to the Market for Assessors, Installers or Advisors to provide a unique participant ID.

The number of GD Providers has increased to 176 from 123 at the end of November 2013. There were 2,539 accredited Installer organisations at the end of November 2014, a slight decrease since the peak of 2,774 seen at the end of August 2014. A reason for part of this decrease was the decision by some installer organisations to not yet renew their membership which was due for annual renewal.

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](#).

Annex A – Tables

Please note, percentages may not add up to totals due to rounding.

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

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism				Total number of measures installed ⁵
	ECO ²	Cashback ³	Green Deal Finance Plans	Green Deal Home Improvement Fund ⁴	
January 2013 ⁶	14,692	0	0	0	14,692
February 2013	18,872	96	0	0	18,968
March 2013	21,689	136	0	0	21,825
April 2013	28,751	110	0	0	28,861
May 2013	34,122	145	0	0	34,267
June 2013	36,429	3,337	5	0	39,771
July 2013	45,902	1,266	7	0	47,175
August 2013	50,887	1,158	133	0	52,178
September 2013	59,795	1,012	170	0	60,977
October 2013	72,584	844	524	0	73,952
November 2013	82,442	787	467	0	83,696
December 2013	67,594	472	432	0	68,498
January 2014	75,100	498	275	0	75,873
February 2014	77,112	677	309	0	78,098
March 2014	98,945	1,069	260	0	100,274
April 2014	42,720	945	381	20	44,066
May 2014	37,492	973	476	63	39,004
June 2014	28,778	1,934	382	619	31,713
July 2014	25,768	157	552	4,010	30,487
August 2014	22,143	60	612	3,548	26,363
September 2014	23,480	20	1,028	1,882	26,410
October 2014	23,306	0	1,071	993	25,370
Total to date	988,603	15,696	7,084	11,135	1,022,518

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

² Energy companies have also reported the installation of an additional 194,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order between April and October 2014, of which around 43,100 were reported in October. These are not included in the table.

³ Cashback figures do not include any measures from the Cashback Exception process.

⁴ The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund was only available from June 2014. The April figure includes a small number of measures that were installed in February.

⁵ Some measures may have been installed through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting.

⁶ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

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

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism				Total number of individual households ⁵
	ECO ²	Cashback ³	Green Deal Finance Plans	Green Deal Home Improvement Fund ⁴	
January 2013 ⁶	13,029	0	0	0	13,029
February 2013	16,777	95	0	0	16,872
March 2013	19,179	133	0	0	19,312
April 2013	25,266	109	0	0	25,375
May 2013	30,364	143	0	0	30,507
June 2013	32,398	3,302	0	0	35,700
July 2013	40,024	1,172	1	0	41,197
August 2013	41,907	1,099	11	0	43,017
September 2013	48,843	954	45	0	49,842
October 2013	58,277	789	162	0	59,228
November 2013	65,813	725	239	0	66,777
December 2013	53,013	444	168	0	53,625
January 2014	59,646	465	120	0	60,231
February 2014	61,253	604	137	0	61,994
March 2014	80,175	973	112	0	81,260
April 2014	32,979	826	183	20	34,008
May 2014	29,239	894	194	63	30,390
June 2014	22,053	1,800	215	588	24,656
July 2014	19,928	150	228	2,881	23,187
August 2014	16,762	51	277	2,658	19,748
September 2014	17,969	15	489	1,678	20,151
October 2014	16,862	0	658	899	18,419
Total to date	801,756	14,743	3,239	8,787	828,525

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. Following improved de-duplication processes the number of unique properties in receipt of ECO has been revised in all months.

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

⁴ Where a household has measures installed in two or more months, the earliest installation month is recorded. This is lower than the number of vouchers issued as it is possible for there to be more than one GDHIF voucher paid per household.

⁵ Some households may have had installations through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting.

⁶ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

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

Month	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	16,672	101,848
November 2013	15,595	117,443
December 2013	12,385	129,828
January 2014	15,267	145,095
February 2014	17,998	163,093
March 2014	25,138	188,231
April 2014	22,004	210,235
May 2014	23,811	234,046
June 2014	29,018	263,064
July 2014 ²	37,192	300,256
August 2014	26,625	326,881
September 2014	29,630	356,511
October 2014	33,191	389,702
November 2014	32,734	422,436

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

² The number of Assessments in July 2014 has been revised from 37,193 to 37,192.

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
July 2014	1,192	891	1,815	3,898
August 2014	1,547	1,098	2,092	4,737
September 2014	1,808	1,347	2,581	5,736
October 2014	2,434	1,534	3,239	7,207
November 2014	2,285	1,887	3,961	8,133

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 96 'completed' Green Deal Plans at the end of November 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}, and cumulative total³, by installation month⁴

Installation Month	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
	Green Deal Measures	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	467	1,306
December 2013	432	1,738
January 2014	275	2,013
February 2014	309	2,322
March 2014	260	2,582
April 2014	381	2,963
May 2014	476	3,439
June 2014	382	3,821
July 2014	552	4,373
August 2014	612	4,985
September 2014	1,028	6,013
October 2014	1,071	7,084
November 2014	855	7,939

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

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

Measure Types	Total number of Measures installed using Green Deal finance ³	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	1,881	24
Condensing bottled LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing bulk LPG (not community) boiler	2	0
Condensing gas boiler	852	11
Condensing gas boiler with flue gas heat recovery	27	0
Condensing LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler	944	12
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler with flue gas heat recovery	42	1
Condensing oil (not community) boiler	11	0
Condensing oil boiler	1	0
Cavity Wall Insulation	298	4
Loft Insulation	771	10
Loft insulation	759	10
Room in roof insulation	12	0
Micro-generation	2,290	29
Air source heat pump and radiators	3	0
Ground source heat pump and radiators	1	0
Photovoltaics	2,279	29
Solar water heating	4	0
Wood logs boiler	3	0
Other Heating	639	8
Fan assisted storage heaters	2	0
Heating controls	587	7
Hot water cylinder thermostat	50	1
Other Insulation	741	9
Draught proofing	185	2
Flat Roof Insulation	37	0
High performance external doors	7	0
Hot water cylinder insulation	142	2
Under floor insulation	370	5
Solid Wall Insulation	1,307	16
Cavity fill and external wall insulation	7	0
External wall insulation	1,254	16
Internal wall insulation	46	1
Window Glazing	12	0
Total	7,939	100

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

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

³ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance 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, and cumulative total, by installation month, England and Wales only

Installation Month	Vouchers issued ¹		Payments made ²	
	Number	Number	Number	Value (£)
February 2013		95		25,750
March 2013		133		35,990
April 2013		109		29,510
May 2013		143		40,192
June 2013		3,302		896,305
July 2013		1,172		330,430
August 2013		1,099		309,646
September 2013		954		265,769
October 2013		789		228,878
November 2013		725		233,746
December 2013		444		141,696
January 2014		465		150,763
February 2014		604		255,133
March 2014		973		477,332
April 2014		826		503,921
May 2014		894		920,321
June 2014		1,800		2,810,844
July 2014		150		65,370
August 2014		51		61,700
September 2014		15		15,100
Sub-total	16,116	14,743		7,798,394
Cashback Exception process ³	2,508	2,508		6,248,437
Cashback uplift payments ⁴				1,716,639
Total to date	18,624	17,251		15,763,469

¹ Cashback vouchers issued data cannot be broken down to the same level of detail. The 16,116 Cashback vouchers issued up to the end of November 2014 equates to a total budget committed of around £10.1m. This has reduced slightly from the amount reported last month as some of these vouchers have since expired.

² The Cashback scheme closed for applications at the end of June 2014 and all redemptions required measures to be installed before the end of September 2014. The standard payment system stopped making payments at the end of October 2014. Therefore the breakdown of payments made by month is the final summary.

³ The Cashback Exception process has additionally paid 2,508 vouchers (following 2,508 exception applications), totalling £6.2m for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures where those recommended measures are not displayed on the EPC. Of the total number of 2,508 exceptions, 216 were additional vouchers issued that were paid in November 2014 with a total value of £701,694.

⁴ 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}, at the end of the Cashback Scheme³, England and Wales only

Measure Types	Total number of Cashback measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	12,379	79
Gas Boiler	12,308	78
Oil Boiler	71	0
Cavity wall insulation	300	2
Loft Insulation	773	5
Loft Insulation	762	5
Room in Roof Insulation	11	0
Other Heating	12	0
Electric Storage Heaters	1	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	0	0
Heating Controls	11	0
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste Water Heat Recovery Systems	0	0
Other Insulation	60	0
Draught Proofing	12	0
Flat Roof Insulation	23	0
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	6	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	9	0
Under Floor Insulation	10	0
Solid Wall Insulation	2,108	13
Window Glazing	64	0
Double Glazing	62	0
Secondary Glazing	2	0
Total number of measures	15,696	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.

³ The standard payment system stopped making payments at the end of October 2014 and all measures were installed before the end of September 2014. Therefore the number of Cashback measures delivered is the final summary as at the end of October 2014.

Table 5: Number and value of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund vouchers paid, and cumulative total, by installation month, and by payment month, England and Wales only

Month ⁵	Active applications ¹	Vouchers issued ²	Payments made ^{3,4} by installation month ⁵		Payments made ^{3,4} by payment month	
	Number ⁶		Number	Value (£)	Number	Value (£)
April 2014 ⁷			20	52,708	0	0
May 2014			63	177,014	0	0
June 2014			589	3,169,772	0	0
July 2014			2,884	11,903,251	449	2,275,382
August 2014			2,662	11,884,574	756	3,172,666
September 2014			1,679	9,195,201	2,030	8,113,913
October 2014			901	5,144,989	3,452	16,385,712
November 2014			159	925,590	2,270	12,505,424
Total to date	20,616	20,437	8,957	42,453,098	8,957	42,453,098

¹ GDHIF active applications include any vouchers issued, pending, or vouchers which have been paid, under GDHIF release 1 funding. It excludes any vouchers which have been cancelled, rejected, superseded or claim failed, or any applications or vouchers under GDHIF release 2. The 20,616 applications up to the end of November 2014 equates to a total budget committed of around £111m.

² There may have been several vouchers issued for a single application where a customer has modified key elements of their application, but not all active applications have had a voucher issued. It is also possible to have more than one voucher issued and payment made per household.

³ Of the 8,957 payments made, 686 of these received the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each).

⁴ Of the 8,957 payments made, 5,081 of these received the Green Deal Advice Report refund (of up to £100 each).

⁵ The numbers of GDHIF payments made in early months have been revised. This is due to GDHIF redemptions being paid in later months. Where a household has measures installed in two or more months, the earliest installation month is recorded.

⁶ Comparable applications and voucher data are not available by installation month.

⁷ The April figure includes a small number of payments where measures were installed in February. These refer to applications that 'transferred' from the Cashback scheme.

Table 5a: Number of measures installed through Green Deal Home Improvement Fund¹ up to end of November 2014, England and Wales only

Measure Types	Total number of GDHIF measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	2,199	19
Gas Boiler	2,199	19
Cavity wall insulation	47	0
Loft Insulation	5	0
Room in Roof Insulation	5	0
Other Heating	2,126	19
Electric Storage Heaters	0	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	2,126	19
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste Water Heat Recovery Systems	0	0
Other Insulation	46	0
Flat Roof Insulation	7	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	28	0
Under Floor Insulation	11	0
Solid Wall Insulation	6,856	61
Window Glazing	31	0
Double/Triple Glazing	28	0
Secondary Glazing	3	0
Total number of measures	11,310	100

¹ More than one measure can be installed with Green Deal Home Improvement Fund per unique property.

Table 6: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by obligation, by installation month

Installation Month ²	Obligation			Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	Total number of ECO measures installed
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Savings Community (CSCO)	of which 'Rural' sub-obligation		
January 2013 ¹	3,994	7,994	0	2,704	14,692
February 2013	5,310	7,467	0	6,095	18,872
March 2013	6,678	7,515	1	7,496	21,689
April 2013	10,167	8,289	2	10,295	28,751
May 2013	12,296	9,609	1	12,217	34,122
June 2013	10,466	9,876	8	16,087	36,429
July 2013	15,692	10,542	1	19,668	45,902
August 2013	17,209	7,682	0	25,996	50,887
September 2013	21,998	8,712	14	29,085	59,795
October 2013	26,965	7,617	27	38,002	72,584
November 2013	34,684	7,260	40	40,498	82,442
December 2013	29,332	4,872	57	33,390	67,594
January 2014	35,198	6,385	97	33,517	75,100
February 2014	44,684	7,474	369	24,954	77,112
March 2014	64,773	12,785	217	21,387	98,945
April 2014	14,767	12,330	52	15,623	42,720
May 2014	10,192	14,433	89	12,867	37,492
June 2014	5,019	13,587	109	10,172	28,778
July 2014	3,786	13,992	189	7,990	25,768
August 2014	2,551	12,685	170	6,907	22,143
September 2014	2,925	14,733	273	5,822	23,480
October 2014	1,119	13,538	393	8,649	23,306
Total to date³	379,805	219,377	2,109	389,421	988,603

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.

³ Energy companies have also reported the installation of an additional 194,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order between April and October 2014, of which around 43,100 were reported in October. 114,900 of these measures were reported under CERO, and 79,200 were reported under CSCO, of which 29,900 were reported under CSCO rural sub-obligation. Please note that energy companies can revise the number of interim measures reported in earlier months. The revised regulations were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014, so these measures can be captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process from the end of December 2014. These measures will be reported in the table in future releases if they are formally notified as ECO measures.

Table 6a: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by measure type*, by obligation, up to end October 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 (CSCO)	of which 'Rural' sub-obligation			
Boiler	N/A	N/A	N/A	272,777	272,777	27.6
Cavity wall insulation	265,658	74,494	678	10,721	350,873	35.5
Loft Insulation	49,343	127,961	1,292	37,649	214,953	21.7
Micro-generation	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Other Heating	1,695	3,147	0	68,164	73,006	7.4
Other Insulation	2,214	5,069	73	99	7,382	0.7
Solid Wall Insulation	59,895	7,562	66	10	67,467	6.8
Window Glazing	1,000	1,144	0	1	2,145	0.2
Total number of measures³	379,805	219,377	2,109	389,421	988,603	100
Total number of unique properties^{4,5,6}	319,785	194,009	1,831	306,867	801,756	

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 Energy companies have also reported the installation of an additional 194,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order between April and October 2014, of which around 43,100 were reported in October. 114,900 of these measures were reported under CERO, and 79,200 were reported under CSCO, of which 29,900 were reported under CSCO rural sub-obligation. Please note that energy companies can revise the number of interim measures reported in earlier months. The revised regulations were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014, so these measures can be captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process from the end of December 2014. These measures will be reported in the table in future releases if they are formally notified as ECO measures.

⁴ 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. Following improved de-duplication processes the number of unique properties in receipt of ECO has been revised.

⁵ 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.

⁶ The total number of unique properties with ECO measures installed under CSCO and/or HHCRO is 491,874.

*For the full list of measure types, please see Table 6a in Excel [here](#).

Table 7: 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	£29.6m
September 2013	2	£30.4m
October 2013	2	£52.9m
November 2013	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	£.0m
May 2014	2	£1.9m
June 2014	2	£2.0m
July 2014	3	£1.9m
August 2014	2	£7.0m
September 2014	2	£6.8m
October 2014	2	£3.0m
November 2014	2	£4.5m
Total to date	48	£425.4m

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

Table 8: 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
July 2014	392	4,219	156	2,735
August 2014 ⁴	393	4,006	161	2,774
September 2014	391	4,061	162	2,729
October 2014	404	4,119	174	2,649
November 2014	398	4,107	176	2,539

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.

⁴ The measurement of the number of individual Advisors changed in August 2014 and is not directly comparable with the number of Advisors up to the end of July 2014.

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) with the aim of tackling a number of the key barriers to the take-up of energy efficiency measures.

Customers having GD 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 GD Plan or that they want to use alternative funding arrangements (e.g. use of savings).

The GD process for households is briefly described below:

Step 1 – Assessment – A GD 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 GD 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 – GD Providers will discuss with the owner/occupier whether a GD 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 GD Plan¹², at which stage they enter a cooling-off period¹³.

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

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

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

¹² The Plan is a contract between the owner/occupier and the Provider – it sets out the work that will be done and the repayments.

¹³ For example, in the case of a GD Plan that is regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974, the consumer will have 14 days to withdraw from the part of the GD Plan which provides credit.

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

- the **first stage** (a 'new' GD Plan) is after a customer has obtained a quote from a GD Provider and confirmed they wish to proceed. The GD Provider has then successfully requested a GD Plan record prior to signature by the customer. It is possible that more than one GD Plan may be requested for each household.
- the **second stage** (a 'pending' GD Plan) is when a GD Plan has been signed by the customer, progress is being made to install GD Plan measures and the Plan is being finalised so that charging can start.
- the **final stage** (a 'live' GD 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 GD 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 Green Deal Plans.

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 continue to be redeemed and paid until 30 September 2014.

The Cashback Scheme rewarded the first GD 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](#). Statistics on this scheme can be found [here](#).

Green Deal Home Improvement Fund

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) is an 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 are eligible to claim up to £7,600. Householders could also claim a refund of up to £100 for a Green Deal Advice Report (GDAR). GDHIF release 1 closed to new applicants at 6:30pm on 24 July 2014. GDHIF release 2 commenced on 10 December 2014. For more information please see the [GDHIF website](#). For more information on the separate scheme that operates in Scotland please see the relevant [website](#). Statistics on this scheme can be found [here](#).

DECC published GDHIF application release 1 data on the gov.uk [website](#) on a weekly basis until the scheme closed, to assist businesses and households. This weekly series reported the number of applications, vouchers issued and maximum value of vouchers issued. Also included on a weekly basis from 17 December 2014 until January 2015 are GDHIF application statistics on GDHIF release 2. A one-off publication was made on 12 December to show that funding allocated to Solid Wall Insulation applications reached its maximum allocation amount. This data was provided from the GDHIF administrator and was therefore provisional.

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 GD 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 GD 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 GD, this report also includes a section summarising the trends in the number of GD Advisors (and Assessor organisations), the number of GD Providers and the number of GD Installer organisations.

Annex C – Sources and Methodology

The estimates in this and future Statistical Release use administrative data generated as part of the GD and ECO processes.

There are seven main sources of information:

- Landmark – who manage the national lodgement of GD Assessments in England and Wales
- Energy Savings Trust (EST) – who manage the national lodgement of GD Assessments in Scotland
- Green Deal Central Charge Database – which manages the recording and administration of GD 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 Cashback Scheme and the [Green Deal Home Improvement Fund](#)

This report uses data from Landmark and the Energy Savings Trust for numbers of lodged Assessments and on measures installed using GD finance, data from the Central Charge Database on GD Plans, data from the Cashback and Green Deal Home Improvement Fund Scheme Administrator on 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.

The statistics presented in this report are used by a wide range of organisations. Please see the accompanying methodology note [here](#) for more details.

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>.

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 have been addressed and are detailed in the updated methodology note [here](#). DECC is awaiting formal confirmation of National statistics status for this statistical series.

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 Household Energy Efficiency Statistics Team at the following email address:

EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Contact telephone: 0300 068 5106

The statistician responsible for this publication is Peter Antoniadis.

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 **22 January 2015** and will contain the latest available information on the number of Assessments and GD Plans, Cashback and GDHIF vouchers paid, measures installed, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain.

The next quarterly publication is planned for publication at 9.30am on **19 March 2015** and will contain more detailed information on activity up to the end of December 2014 including geographic breakdowns of GD Assessments, GD Plans, ECO measures and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund.

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