Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

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

Statistical release: Experimental statistics

20 May 2014

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

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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 April 2014 and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) up to the end of March 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 December 2013 are also available in the quarterly statistical release.

Key points

- A provisional 790,000 measures were installed in around 660,000 properties through ECO, Cashback and Green Deal to the end of March 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 694,000 measures to the end of February. The large majority of installed measures (98 per cent) were delivered through ECO.

- GD Assessments – 210,239 were lodged up to the end of April 2014 (Chart 1), up from 188,234 at end of March 2014. The 22,005 GD Assessments in April was the second highest number lodged in any month to date but 12 per cent lower than the number in March (25,138).

- Green Deal Plans – 2,439 households had Green Deal Plans in progress at the end of April 2014, compared to 2,000 at the end of March. This represents reasonable growth in the number of Green Deal Plans in the system after a period of relatively low activity. Of these 2,439 Plans, 756 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 505 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 1,178 were 'live' (all measures installed), nearly half of all Plans (Chart 2). The large majority of Plans have started from June 2013 onwards.

- Cashback vouchers – by the end of April 2014, 14,284 had been issued and, of these, 11,395 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 12,036 measures) (Chart 3) through the standard Cashback route. Overall, including additional measures installed through the Cashback exception process, around £4.4 million has been paid. More vouchers paid were in June 2013 than any other month and the majority have been for boiler replacements.

- ECO measures - provisional figures show there were 776,369 measures installed under ECO up to the end of March 2014, with 95,384 installed in March, the highest number installed in any month and 25 per cent higher than the 76,497 installed in February. 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 seven 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 April 2014 in this release, whilst ECO is presented to the end of March 2014. Aggregate data on all measures installed are also presented to the end of March.

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 December 2013.

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

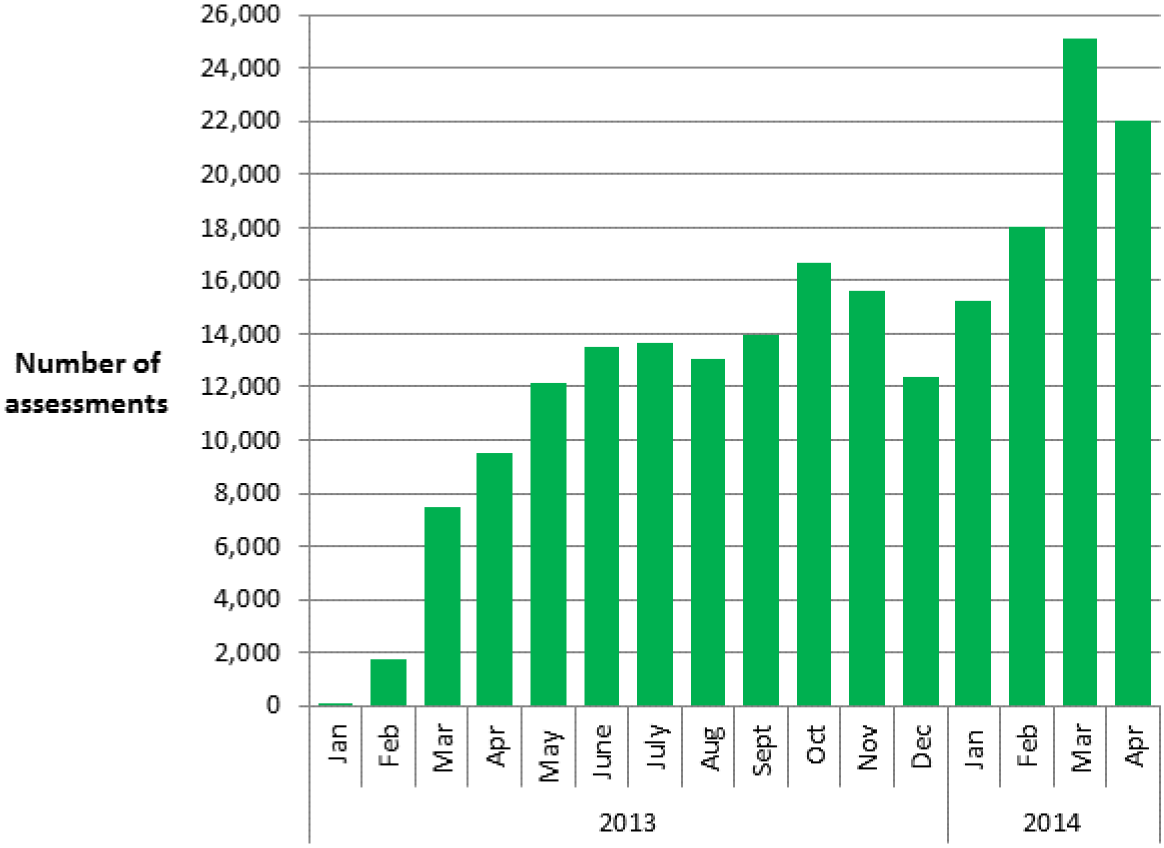
A provisional 790,000 measures were installed in around 660,000 properties through ECO, Cashback and Green Deal to the end of March 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 694,000 measures to the end of February (Table 1 and Table 1a). The large majority of installed measures (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 does not include measures installed but not captured by administrative data sources (i.e. using alternative finance), an assessment of which was reported in the latest quarterly statistical release.

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 April 2014 there were 210,239 GD Assessments lodged in total (Chart 1). The 22,005 GD Assessments in April was the second highest number lodged in any month to date but 12 per cent lower than the number in March (25,138).

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)

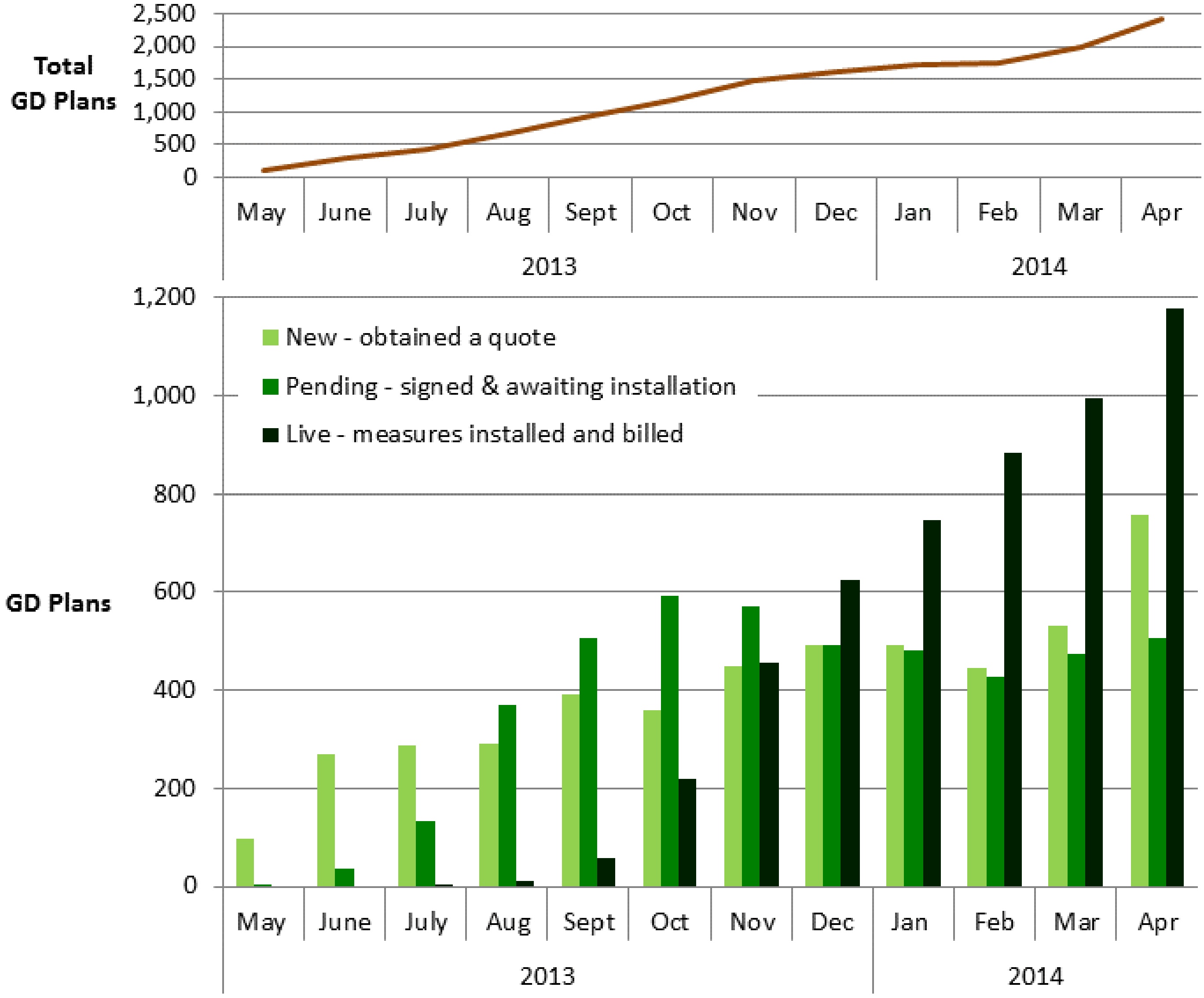
Following an Assessment, for householders who choose to take on any of the recommended measures, there are a number of routes to pay for the improvements. Some customers may choose Green Deal finance to pay for part or all of their planned improvements, whilst others may choose to pay for measures out 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 2,439 Green Deal Plans in the system at the end of April 2014, up from 2,000 at the end of March 2014. This represents reasonable growth in the number of Green Deal Plans in the system after a period of relatively low activity. Of these 2,439 Plans, 756 were 'new' (quote accepted), up from 532 at the end of March, another 505 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 1,178 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 2,799 up to the end of April 2014 (see Table 3a). Boilers accounted for 28 per cent of measures installed, followed by photovoltaics (26 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



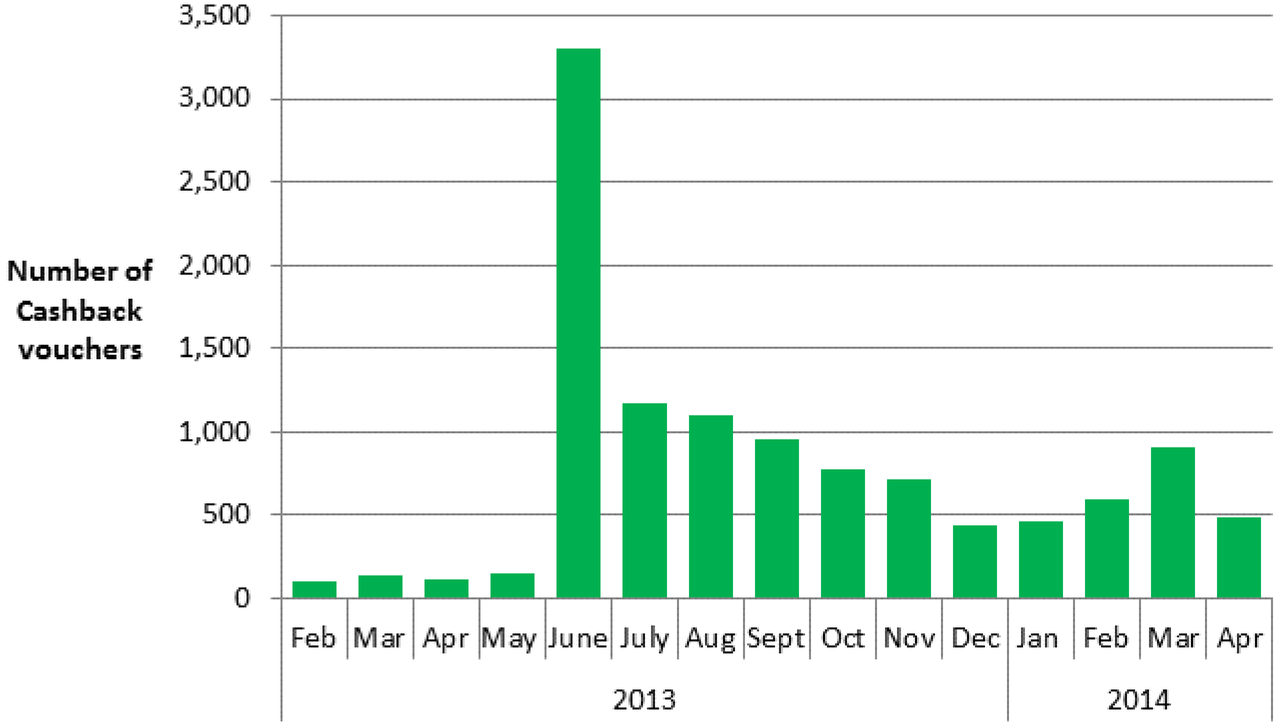
Cashback vouchers where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 4, Table 4a, Chart 3)

The Cashback scheme has been available since January 2013 in England and Wales. It is 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 on Cashback please see the Cashback website

Of the 14,284 vouchers issued at the end of April 2014, 11,395 (80 per cent) had been paid following the installation of 12,036 measures through the standard Cashback route (Table 4, Table 4a and Chart 3). Additionally, 603 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 April 2014 to 14,887 and the total number of payments made to 11,998. 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 £4.4 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 and increased slightly again in March 2014.

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



<u>Cashback measures where payments have been made (Table 4a)</u>

Table 4a shows that replacement boilers were the main measure where Cashback payments have been made (86 per cent of all Cashback measures installed), whilst a further eight per cent were for solid wall insulation, four 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.

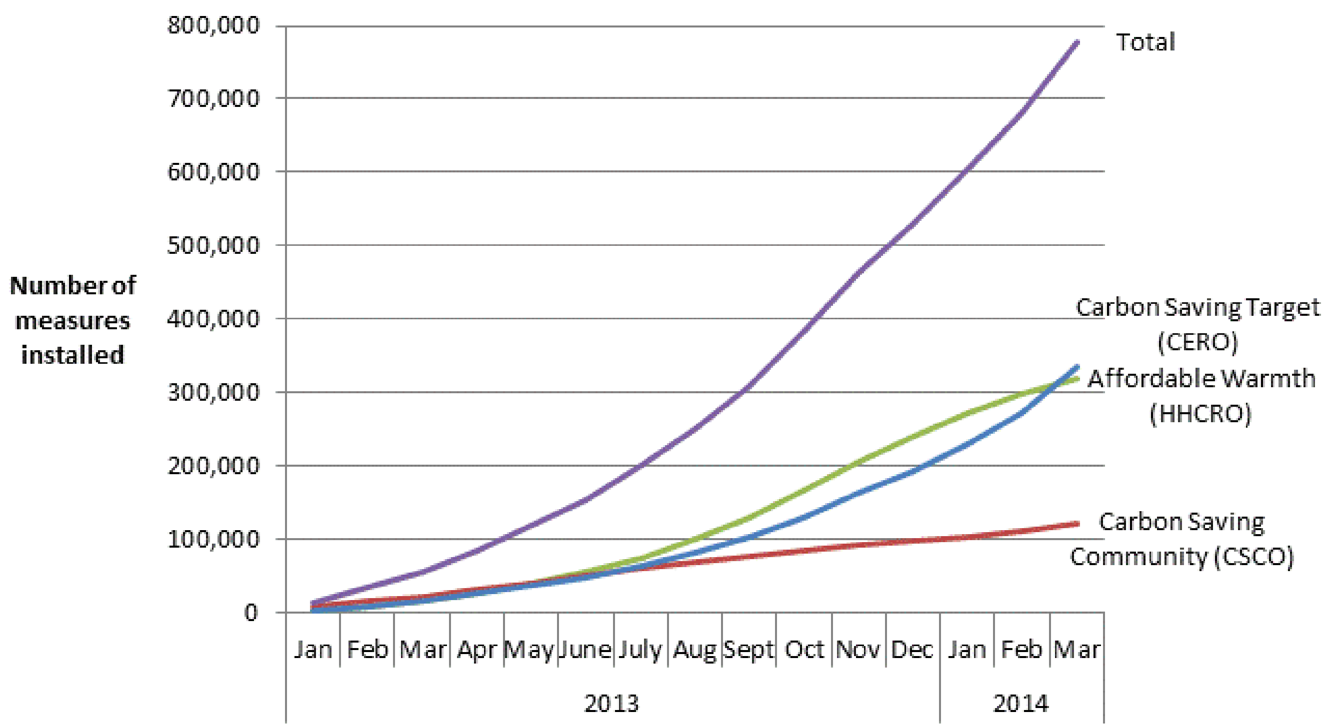
ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of March 2014 (Table 5, Table 5a, Chart 4, Chart 5)

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 March 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 installation[1]. Overall, 776,369 measures had been installed to the end of March 2014, with 95,384 installed in March, the highest number installed in any month and 25 per cent higher than the 76,497 installed in February. This increase is likely in part to be explained by 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 an uplift to CERO carbon scoring.

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

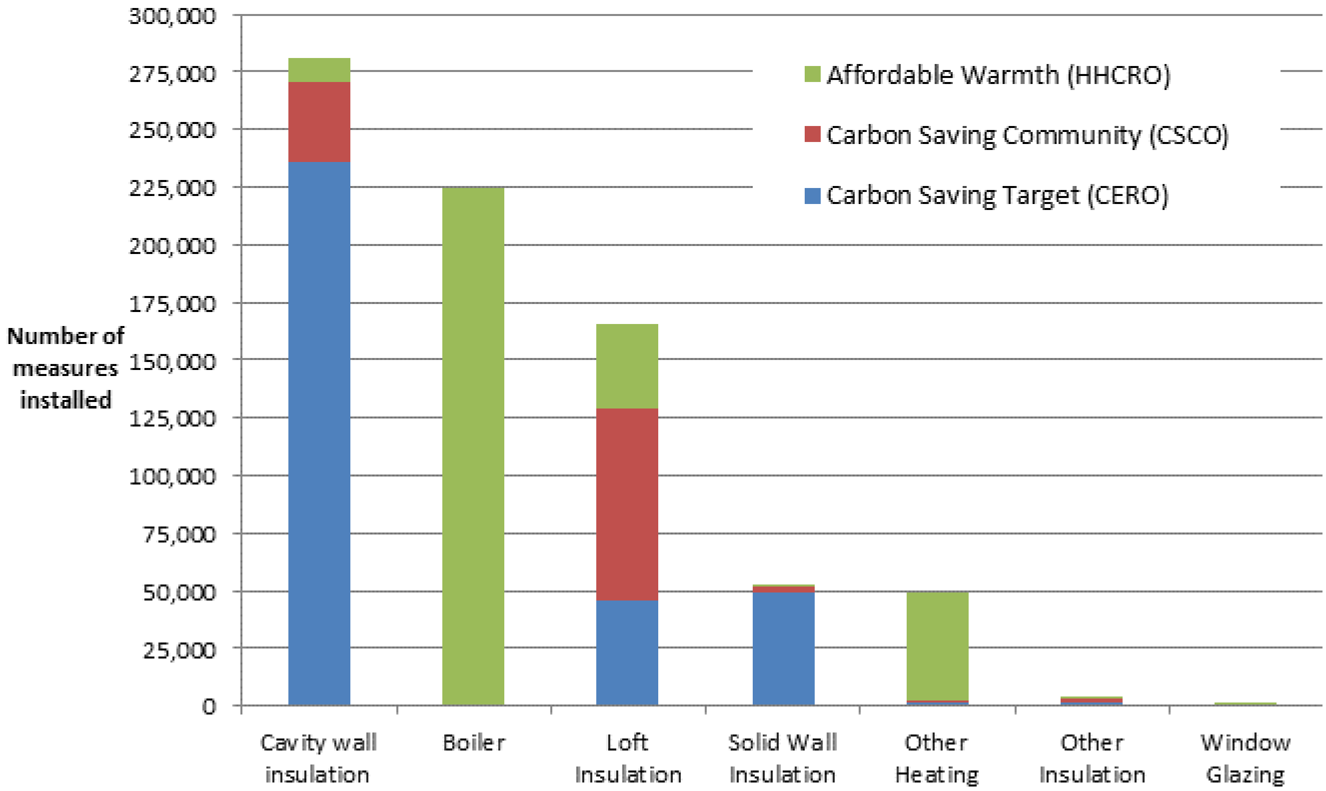


[1] ECO measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances. Some notified measures can be reallocated to different ECO obligations and so are subject to change.

The split by obligation shows 43 per cent of measures installed under ECO were delivered through the Carbon Saving Target (CERO), 16 per cent delivered were through Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and 41 per cent were delivered through Affordable Warmth (HHCRO). The number of CERO measures per month has increased in recent months.

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 776,369 measures installed under ECO were for cavity wall insulation (36 per cent), boiler upgrades (29 per cent) and loft insulation (21 per cent). Overall, 647,950 properties benefitted from one or more ECO measures being installed up to the end of March 2014 (Table 5a).

Chart 5 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type[2], by obligation, up to end March 2014



The majority (84 per cent) of the 281,278 cavity wall insulation measures installed were delivered to Hard to Treat cavity wall properties[3].

The majority (68 per cent) of the 165,443 loft insulation measures installed under ECO up to the end of March 2014 were top ups[4].

Of the 51,590 solid wall measures installed, the large majority (93 per cent) were External Wall Insulation.

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[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.

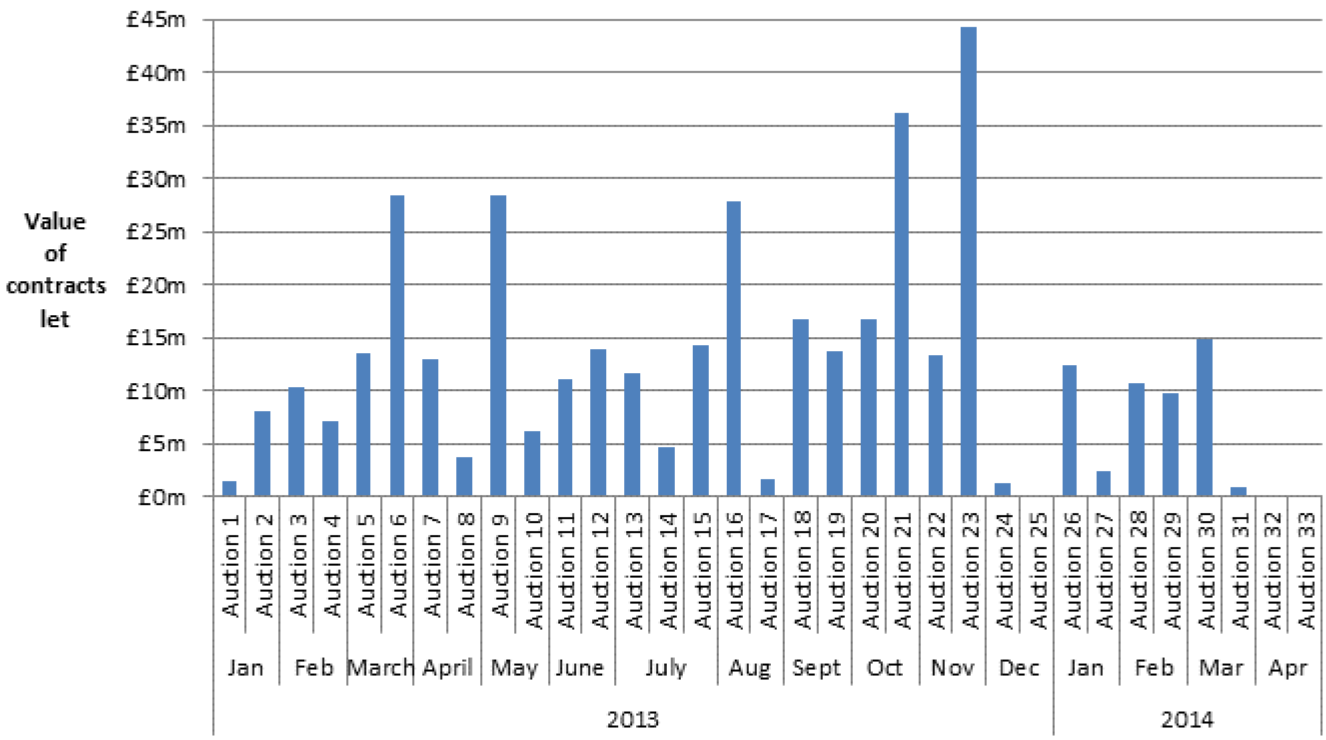
Measures not captured by administrative data sources

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 latest quarterly statistical release.

ECO brokerage, as at the end of April 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 April 2014 there have been 33 auctions, with a total value of contracts let worth £398 million. Auctions 32 and 33 saw no contracts let. The levels of brokerage activity in recent months is 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



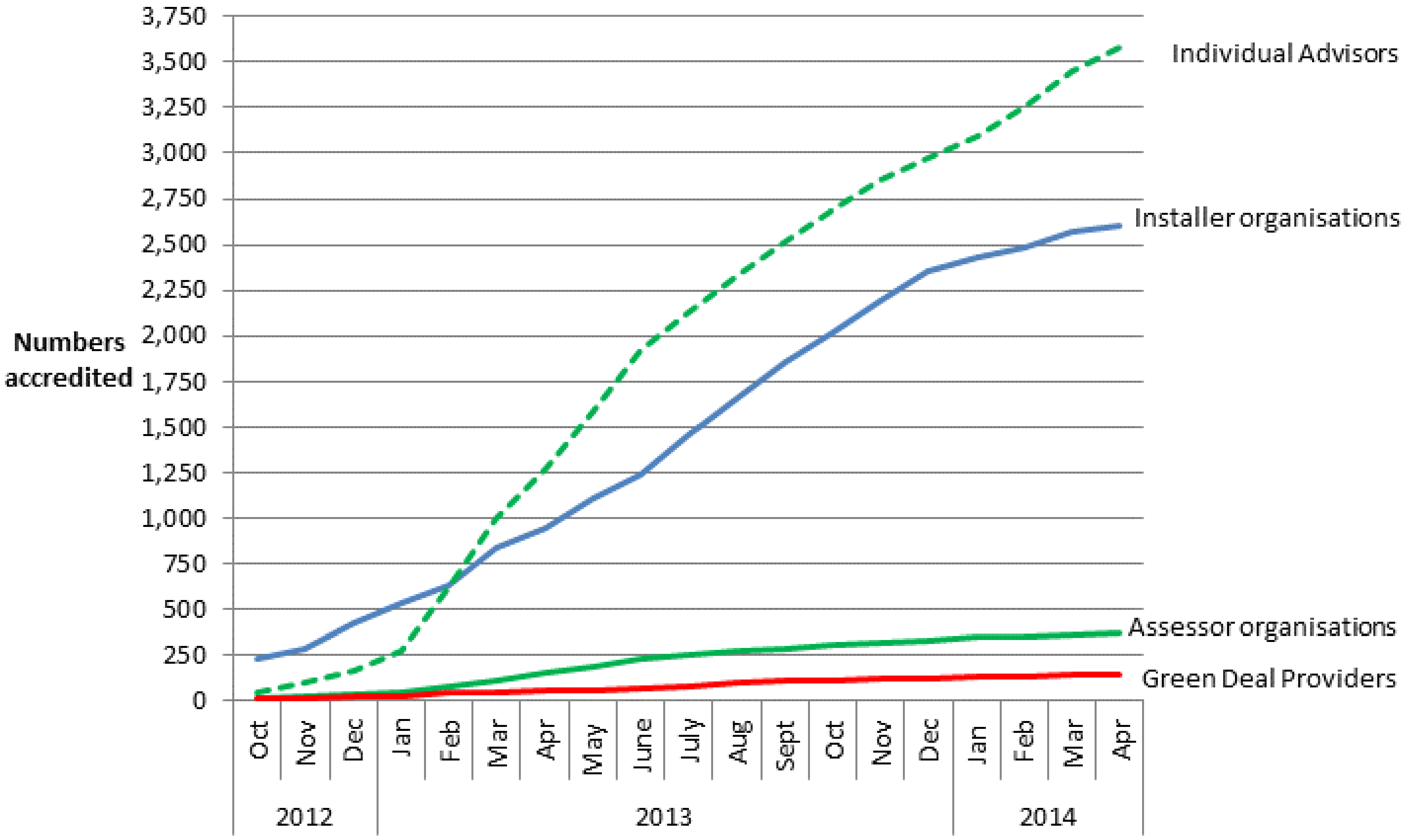
For more detail on the results of each auction, please see ECO Brokerage

Supply chain, as at the end of April 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 organisations[5] (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 April 2014 there were 373 organisations employing a total of 3,580 Advisors, compared to 152 and 1,274 respectively at the end of April 2013.

The number of Green Deal Providers has increased to 143 from 55 at the end of April 2013. The number of accredited Installer organisations has increased steadily from 942 accredited at the end of April 2013 to 2,601 organisations accredited at the end of April 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.

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 [3]
	ECO	Cashback [2]	Green Deal	
January 2013 [4]	14,668	0	0	14,668
February 2013	18,852	96	0	18,948
March 2013	21,648	136	0	21,784
April 2013	28,728	110	0	28,838
May 2013	34,014	145	0	34,159
June 2013	36,370	3,333	5	39,708
July 2013	45,723	1,266	7	46,996
August 2013	50,836	1,153	133	52,122
September 2013	58,487	1,010	167	59,664
October 2013	72,323	832	517	73,672
November 2013	82,242	781	446	83,469
December 2013	66,490	467	410	67,367
January 2014	74,107	497	270	74,874
February 2014	76,497	669	300	77,466
March 2014	95,384	993	245	96,622
Total to date	**776,369**	**11,488**	**2,500**	**790,357**

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

[4] 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]	13,017	0	0	13,017
February 2013	16,822	95	0	16,917
March 2013	19,228	133	0	19,361
April 2013	25,669	109	0	25,778
May 2013	30,555	143	0	30,698
June 2013	32,922	3,298	0	36,220
July 2013	40,315	1,172	1	41,488
August 2013	42,903	1,094	11	44,008
September 2013	49,176	953	45	50,174
October 2013	59,149	778	162	60,089
November 2013	66,450	719	239	67,408
December 2013	52,707	441	168	53,316
January 2014	59,485	464	120	60,069
February 2014	61,362	596	137	62,095
March 2014	78,190	911	112	79,213
Total to date	**647,950**	**10,906**	**995**	**659,851**

[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 Assessments[1], month and cumulative total, by month

	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
Month[2]	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

[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] in unique properties, cumulative total by month

Month	'New'[1] Green Deal Plans	'Pending'[2] Green Deal Plans	'Live'[3] Green Deal Plans	'Total'[4] 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

[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] 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 total[3], by month[4]

	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
Installation Month	Green Deal Measures	Green Deal Measures
June 2013	5	5
July 2013	7	12
August 2013	133	145
September 2013	167	312
October 2013	517	829
November 2013	446	1,275
December 2013	410	1,685
January 2014	270	1,955
February 2014	300	2,255
March 2014	245	2,500
April 2014	299	2,799

[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'.

Table 3b: Number of measures installed using Green Deal finance[1,2], up to end of April 2014

Measure Types	Total number of Measures installed using Green Deal finance	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	**789**	***28***
Condensing bottled LPG boiler	1	*0*
Condensing bulk LPG (not community) boiler	2	*0*
Condensing gas boiler	436	*16*
Condensing gas boiler with flue gas heat recovery	3	*0*
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler	340	*12*
Condensing oil (not community) boiler	6	*0*
Condensing oil boiler	1	*0*
Cavity Wall Insulation	**79**	***3***
Loft Insulation	**266**	***10***
Loft insulation	263	*9*
Room in roof insulation	3	*0*
Micro-generation	**722**	***26***
Air source heat pump and radiators	1	*0*
Photovoltaics	718	*26*
Solar water heating	1	*0*
Wood logs boiler	1	*0*
Other Heating	**183**	***7***
Fan assisted storage heaters	1	*0*
Heating controls	182	*7*
Other Insulation	**304**	***11***
Draught proofing	1	*0*
High performance external doors	1	*0*
Hot water cylinder insulation	97	*3*
Hot water cylinder thermostat	43	*2*
Under floor insulation	162	*6*
Solid Wall Insulation	**455**	***16***
External wall insulation	449	*16*
Internal wall insulation	6	*0*
Window Glazing	**2**	***0***
Total [3]	**2,799**	***100***

[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 small 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.

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

	Vouchers issued [1]	Payments made [2]	
Installation Month	Number	Number	Value (£) [5]
February 2013 [3]		95	25,750
March 2013 [3]		133	35,990
April 2013		109	29,510
May 2013		143	40,192
June 2013		3,298	895,135
July 2013		1,172	330,430
August 2013 [3]		1,094	306,776
September 2013		953	265,019
October 2013 [3]		778	224,668
November 2013 [3]		719	231,746
December 2013 [3]		441	140,486
January 2014 [3]		464	150,493
February 2014 [3]		596	249,693
March 2014		911	433,072
April 2014		489	252,886
Sub-total	**14,284**	**11,395**	**3,611,844**
Cashback Exception Process [4]	603	603	705,674
Cashback uplift payments [5]			97,748
Total to date	**14,887**	**11,998**	**4,415,267**

[1] Cashback vouchers issued data cannot be broken down to the same level of detail. The 14,284 cashback vouchers issued up to the end of April 2014 equates to a total budget committed of around £8.3m.

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

[3] The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in February 2013, March 2013, August 2013, October 2013, November 2013, December 2013, February 2014 have all been revised. The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in March 2014 has been revised from 478 to 911. This is due to Cashback redemptions being paid in later months.

[4] The Cashback Exception Process has additionally paid 603 vouchers (following 603 exception applications), totalling £705,674 for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures where those recommended measures are not displayed on the EPC. Of the total number of 603 exceptions, 83 were additional vouchers issued that were paid in April 2014 with a total value of £205,765.

[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. This has been revised from 359,064 reported in April 2014.

Table 4a: Number of measures installed with Cashback[1,2], up to end of April 2014, England and Wales only

	Total number of Cashback measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	**10,322**	***86***
Gas Boiler	10,253	*85*
Oil Boiler	69	*1*
Cavity wall insulation	**203**	***2***
Loft Insulation	**475**	***4***
Loft Insulation	472	*4*
Room in Roof Insulation	3	*0*
Other Heating	**8**	*0*
Electric Storage Heaters	0	*0*
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	0	*0*
Heating Controls	8	*0*
Warm Air Units	0	*0*
Waste water heat recovery systems	0	*0*
Other Insulation	**30**	*0*
Draught Proofing	8	*0*
Flat Roof Insulation	3	*0*
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	5	*0*
Passageway Walk-through Doors	9	*0*
Under Floor Insulation	5	*0*
Solid Wall Insulation	**964**	***8***
Window Glazing	**34**	*0*
Double Glazing	34	*0*
Secondary Glazing	0	*0*
Total number of measures	**12,036**	***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 installed, 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]	3,981	7,983	0	2,704	14,668
February 2013	5,300	7,457	0	6,095	18,852
March 2013	6,635	7,509	1	7,504	21,648
April 2013	10,145	8,291	2	10,292	28,728
May 2013	12,294	9,525	1	12,195	34,014
June 2013	10,462	9,868	8	16,040	36,370
July 2013	15,691	10,539	1	19,493	45,723
August 2013	17,218	7,682	0	25,936	50,836
September 2013	21,217	8,541	14	28,729	58,487
October 2013	26,934	7,614	27	37,775	72,323
November 2013	34,670	7,255	39	40,317	82,242
December 2013	29,094	4,650	35	32,746	66,490
January 2014	34,858	6,164	89	33,085	74,107
February 2014	44,525	7,332	361	24,640	76,497
March 2014	62,623	11,753	211	21,008	95,384
Total to date	**335,647**	**122,163**	**789**	**318,559**	**776,369**

[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 installed[1], by measure type, by obligation, up to end March 2014

Measure Types[2]	Obligation: Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Obligation: Carbon Savings Community[2] (CSCO)	Obligation: Carbon Savings Community[2] (CSCO): of which 'Rural' sub-obligation	Obligation: Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	Total number of ECO measures delivered	Percentage of ECO Measures
Boiler	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**224,832**	**224,832**	***29.0***
Installation of a Non qualifying boiler	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,982	1,982	*0.3*
Repair qualifying boiler 1 year warranty	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	15	*0.0*
Repair qualifying boiler 2 year warranty	N/A	N/A	N/A	540	540	*0.1*
Replacement qualifying boiler	N/A	N/A	N/A	222,295	222,295	*28.6*
Cavity wall insulation	**235,990**	**34,915**	**305**	**10,373**	**281,278**	***36.2***
Standard CWI	2,004	33,347	303	10,279	45,630	*5.9*
HTTC: Cavity wall insulation solution	231,483	1,568	2	94	233,145	*30.0*
HTTC: Solid wall insulation solution	2,503	0	0	0	2,503	*0.3*
Loft Insulation	**46,180**	**82,606**	**424**	**36,657**	**165,443**	***21.3***
Loft Insulation Ceiling Level Virgin	18,291	25,364	121	8,565	52,220	*6.7*
Loft Insulation Ceiling Level Topup	27,659	56,894	295	28,019	112,572	*14.5*
Loft Insulation Rafter	89	34	0	66	189	*0.0*
Room in Roof Insulation	141	314	8	7	462	*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	**1,593**	**880**	**0**	**46,607**	**49,080**	***6.3***
Electric Storage Heaters	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	16	*0.0*
DHS: Biomass boiler new connections	0	24	0	0	24	*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	312	0	0	1,414	*0.2*
DHS: Gas/Oil boiler upgrades	20	387	0	0	407	*0.1*
DHS: heat meters	386	83	0	0	469	*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	46,591	46,591	*6.0*
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	**1,898**	**1,753**	**46**	**79**	**3,730**	***0.5***
Flat Roof Insulation	344	36	0	0	380	*0.0*
Draught Proofing	757	97	4	55	909	*0.1*
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	598	156	3	N/A	754	*0.1*
Passageway Walk-through Doors	0	0	0	0	0	*0.0*
Pipework Insulation	0	0	0	0	0	*0.0*
Under Floor Insulation	199	1,464	39	24	1,687	*0.2*
Solid Wall Insulation	**49,598**	**1,982**	**14**	**10**	**51,590**	***6.6***
External wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built from 1967	7,336	336	9	0	7,672	*1.0*
External wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built pre 1967	18,452	1,310	0	10	19,772	*2.5*
External wall insulation: Solid non-brick walls	20,290	287	1	0	20,577	*2.7*
Internal wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built from 1967	103	4	2	0	107	*0.0*
Internal wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built pre 1967	1,783	34	1	0	1,817	*0.2*
Internal wall insulation: Solid non-brick walls	1,434	11	1	0	1,445	*0.2*
Park Home External wall insulation	200	0	0	0	200	*0.0*
Window Glazing	**388**	**27**	**0**	**1**	**416**	***0.1***
Total number of measures	**335,647**	**122,163**	**789**	**318,559**	**776,369**	***100***
Total number of unique properties[3 4]	**281,748**	**111,260**		**261,710**	**647,950**	

[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 auctions[1] 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	£29.5m
September 2013	2	£30.4m
October 2013	2	£52.9m
November 2013	2	£57.6m
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
Total to date	**33**	**£398.0m**

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

Table 7: Number[1] 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

[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 Plan[6], at which stage they enter a cooling-off period[7].

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.

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[6] The Plan is a contract between the owner/occupier and the Provider – it sets out the work that will be done and the repayments.
[7] 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 Green Deal Cashback Scheme rewards the first Green Deal customers. It is 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 £1000. It is available for households in England and Wales. For more information on Cashback please see the Cashback website. For more information on the separate scheme that operates in Scotland please see the relevant website.

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.

Experimental Statistics

These estimates are released as Experimental Statistics which means they are official statistics undergoing an evaluation process prior to being assessed as National Statistics. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development, and as a means to build in quality assurance during development.

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 **19 June 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 **19 June 2014** and will contain more detailed information on activity up to the end of March 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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