



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

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

Statistical release: Experimental statistics

23 September 2014

© Crown copyright 2014

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence.

To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/ or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

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 5106

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

Contents

Charts	4
Executive summary	5
Introduction.....	5
Key points	5
Detailed Results	6
All measures installed up to end July 2014 (Table 1 and Table 1a).....	6
Green Deal Assessments, by month (Table 2, Chart 1).....	6
Green Deal Plans in unique properties, cumulative totals by month (Table 3, Table 3a, Table 3b, Chart 2).....	7
Cashback vouchers where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 4, Table 4a, Chart 3).....	8
Green Deal Home Improvement Fund where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 5, Table 5a).....	10
ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of July 2014 (Table 6, Table 6a, Chart 4, Chart 5).....	10
Measures not captured by administrative data sources	12
ECO brokerage, as at the end of August 2014 (Table 7, Chart 6)	13
Supply chain, as at the end of August 2014 (Table 8, Chart 7).....	13
Annex A – Tables	15
Annex B – Background	29
Green Deal	29
Energy Company Obligation	30
Green Deal Cashback.....	31
Green Deal Home Improvement Fund.....	31
ECO Brokerage	31
The Supply Chain	32
Annex C – Sources and Methodology	33
National Statistics	33
Further Information and Feedback.....	34
Next Releases	34

Charts

Chart 1 - Number of Green Deal Assessments lodged, by month	7
Chart 2 - Number of Green Deal Plans in unique properties, cumulative totals at end of each month, and by stages.....	8
Chart 3 - Number of Cashback vouchers where payments have been made (excluding payments made through the exception process), by month of installation	9
Chart 4 - Provisional cumulative number of ECO measures installed, by obligation, at end of each month	11
Chart 5 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type, by obligation, up to end July 2014.....	12
Chart 6 – Value of ECO brokerage contracts let, by auction.....	13
Chart 7 – Development of supply chain (cumulative numbers) at end of each month	14

Executive summary

Introduction

This release presents the latest statistics on the Green Deal (GD) up to the end of August 2014 and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) up to the end of July 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 June 2014 are also available in the [quarterly statistical release](#).

Key points

- A provisional 940,000 measures were installed in around 778,000 properties through ECO, Cashback, Green Deal and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of July 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 912,000 measures to the end of June. The large majority of installed measures (98 per cent) were delivered through ECO. In addition, 81,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order have also been installed (see page 11)
- GD Assessments - 326,884 were lodged up to the end of August 2014 (Chart 1), up from 300,258 at end of July. The 26,626 GD Assessments in August was 28 per cent lower than the number in July (37,193).
- Green Deal Plans – 4,737 households had Green Deal Plans in progress at the end of August 2014, 22 per cent more than the 3,898 at the end of July. Of these 4,737 Plans, 1,547 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 1,098 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 2,092 were 'live' (all measures installed), 44 per cent of all Plans (Chart 2).
- Cashback vouchers - by the end of August 2014, 16,273 had been issued and, of these, 14,204 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 15,104 measures) (Chart 3) through the standard Cashback route. Overall, including additional measures installed through the Cashback exception process (see page 9), around £11.2 million has been paid and the majority have been for boiler replacements.
- Green Deal Home Improvement Fund - by the end of August 2014, there were 21,115 active applications and, of these, 1,205 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 1,573 measures). Around half (55 per cent) of these measures have been for solid wall insulation and, overall, around £5.4 million has been paid.
- ECO measures - provisional figures show there were 919,121 measures installed under ECO up to the end of July 2014, with 25,713 installed in July. This continues the downward trend in measures installed each month since March 2014, although energy companies have also started delivering measures eligible under the ECO amendment order with around 81,000 additional installations reported between April and July.
- Of all notified ECO measures installed to date, 36 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 28 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 August 2014 in this release, whilst ECO is presented to the end of July 2014. Aggregate data on all measures installed are also presented to the end of July.

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 June 2014.

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

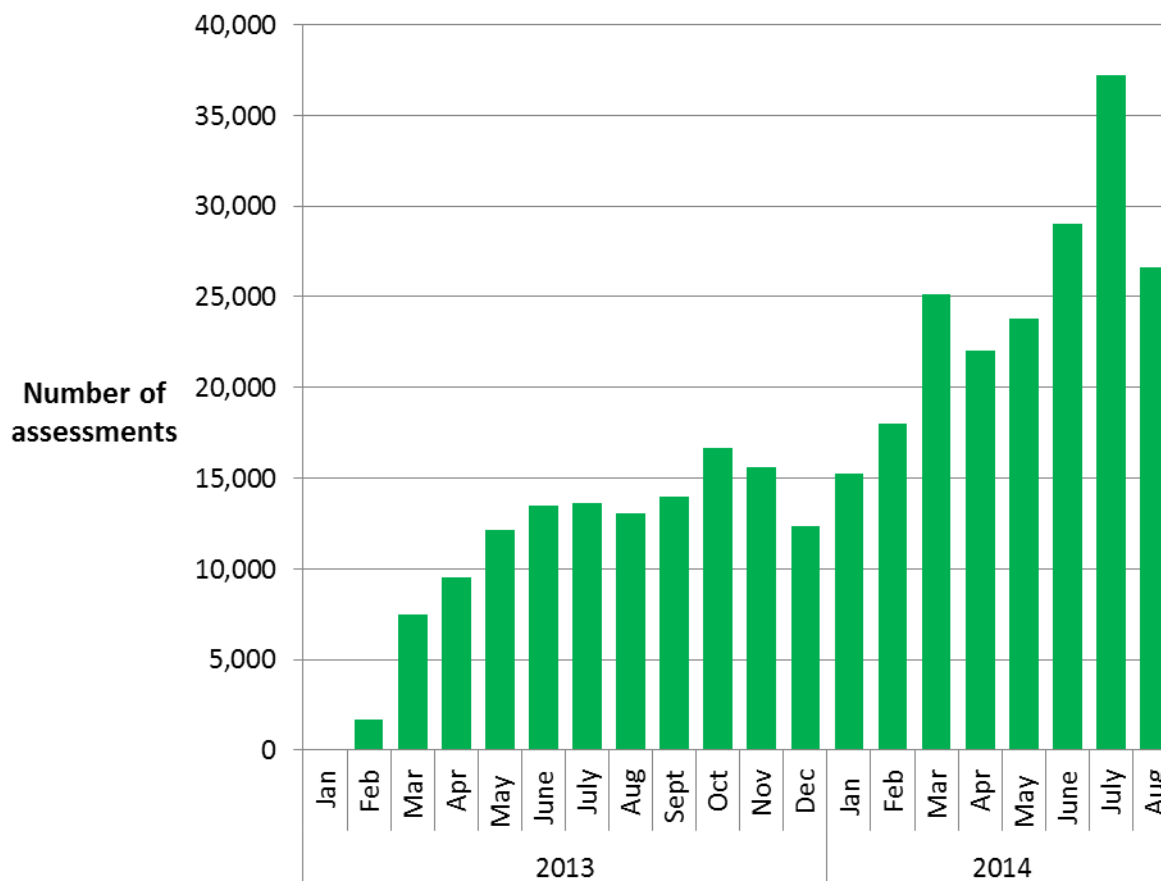
A provisional 940,000 measures were installed in around 778,000 properties through ECO, Cashback, Green Deal and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of July 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 912,000 measures to the end of June (Table 1 and Table 1a). The large majority of installed measures (98 per cent) were delivered through the Energy Company Obligation. The most prevalent measures were cavity wall insulation, boilers and loft insulation. Further detailed results of each of these delivery mechanisms are within the main commentary. This excludes measures installed but not captured by administrative data sources, i.e. using alternative finance (see page 12), and also the 81,000 installed ECO measures eligible under the ECO amendment order.

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 August 2014 there were 326,884 GD Assessments lodged in total ([Chart 1](#)). The 26,626 GD Assessments in August was 28 per cent lower than the number in July (37,193).

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.

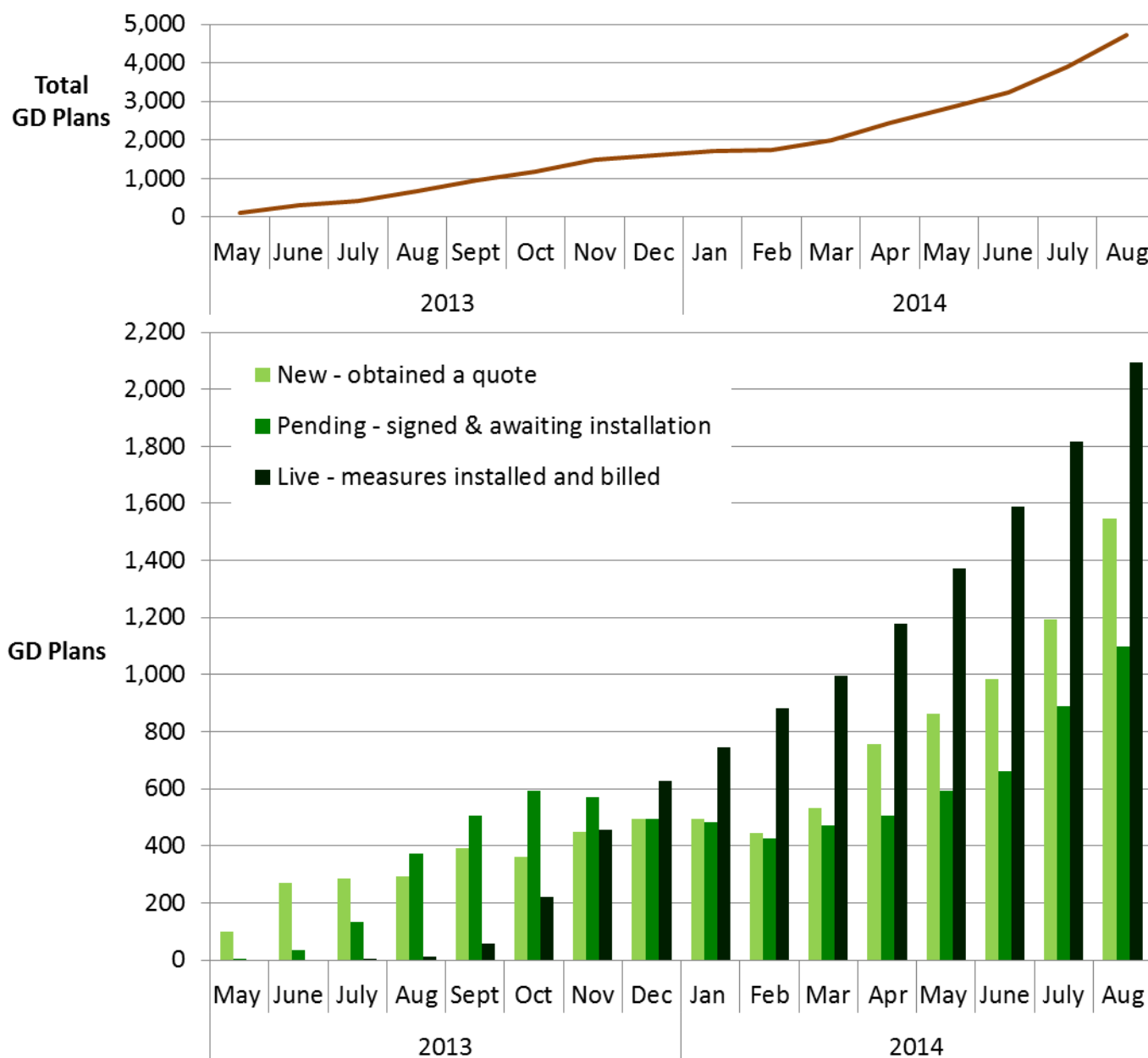
For those who choose Green Deal finance, there are three stages in the life cycle of a Green Deal Plan. The **first stage** (a 'new' Plan) is after a customer has obtained a quote and confirmed they wish to proceed, the **second stage** (a 'pending' Plan) is when a Plan has been signed by the customer 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 4,737 Green Deal Plans in the system at the end of August 2014, up from 3,898 at the end of July 2014. This represents continued growth in the number of Green Deal Plans in the system after a period of relatively low activity. Of these 4,737 Plans, 1,547 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 1,098 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 2,092 were 'live' (all measures installed), 44 per cent 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 4,787 up to the end of August 2014 (see Table 3a). Photovoltaics accounted for 27 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)

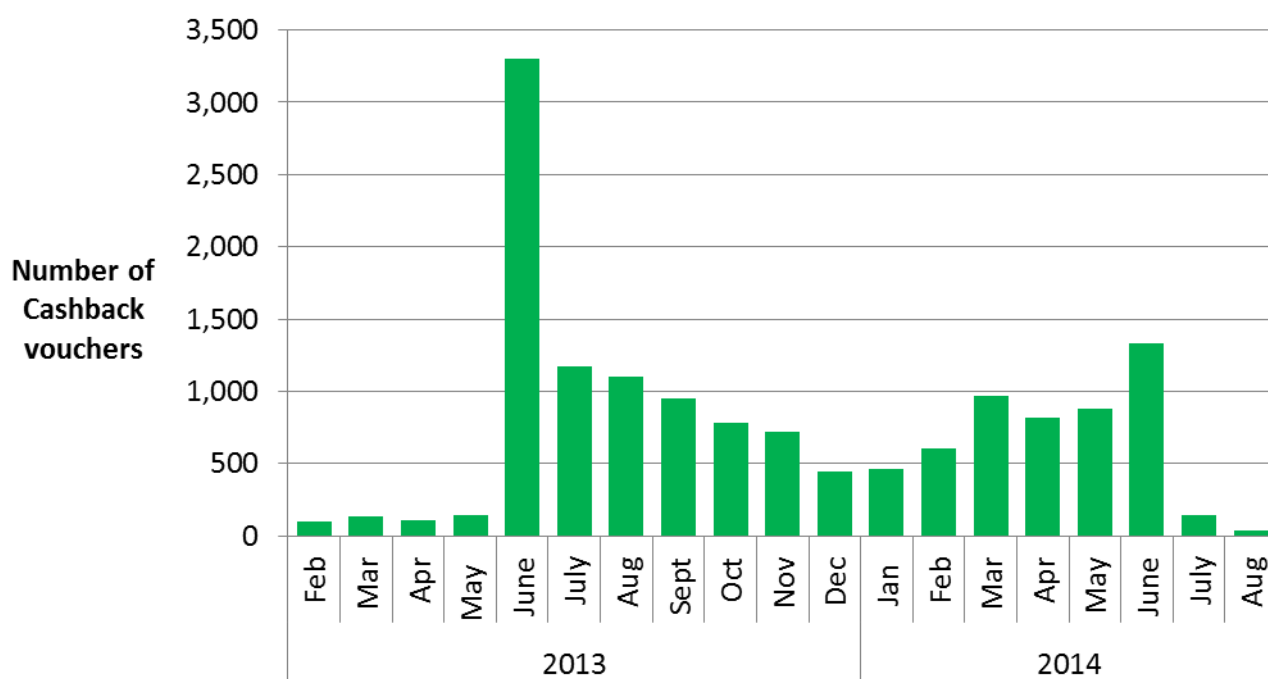
The Cashback scheme was available from January 2013 to June 2014 in England and Wales. It was a financial incentive specifically aimed to encourage domestic customers to get measures installed through the Green Deal process, although it is the customers' choice whether they decide to take out Green Deal finance or other sources of finance to fund the

installation of the measures. For more information please see the [Cashback website](#). The Cashback scheme closed at the end of June 2014 but vouchers will continued to be redeemed and paid until 30 September 2014. Figures will continue to be reflected in statistical releases up until October.

Of the 16,273 vouchers issued at the end of August 2014, 14,204 (87 per cent) had been paid following the installation of 15,104 measures through the standard Cashback route (Table 4, Table 4a and Chart 3). Additionally, 1,687 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 August 2014 to 17,960 and the total number of payments made to 15,891. 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 £11.2 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 each month has decreased from this peak. However, the £1.9m of Cashback vouchers paid for installations in June was the highest recorded to date, as can be seen in 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 (80 per cent of all Cashback measures installed), whilst a further 12 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)

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) was an incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allowed householders to choose one or both of two offers available and were eligible to claim up to £7,600. The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) opened in June 2014 and closed to new applicants at 6:30pm on 24 July 2014.¹

By the end of August 2014, there were 21,115 Green Deal Home Improvement Fund active applications, with a total budget committed of around £115m. Around half of GDHIF applications were accompanied with a Green Deal Advice Report, with the remainder accompanied with an Energy Performance Certificate. By the end of August, of these active applications, 19,930 vouchers had been issued.

Of these, 1,205 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 1,573 measures) by the end of August. Solid wall insulation was the main measure where GDHIF payments have been made (55 per cent of measures installed) followed by gas boiler installations (23 per cent) and flue gas heat recovery device installations (22 per cent). Overall, around £5.4 million had been paid. Of the 1,205 payments made, 712 applicants received the Green Deal Assessment Report (GDAR) refund (of up to £100 each), and 95 applicants received the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each)².

ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of July 2014 (Table 6, Table 6a, 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 July 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.

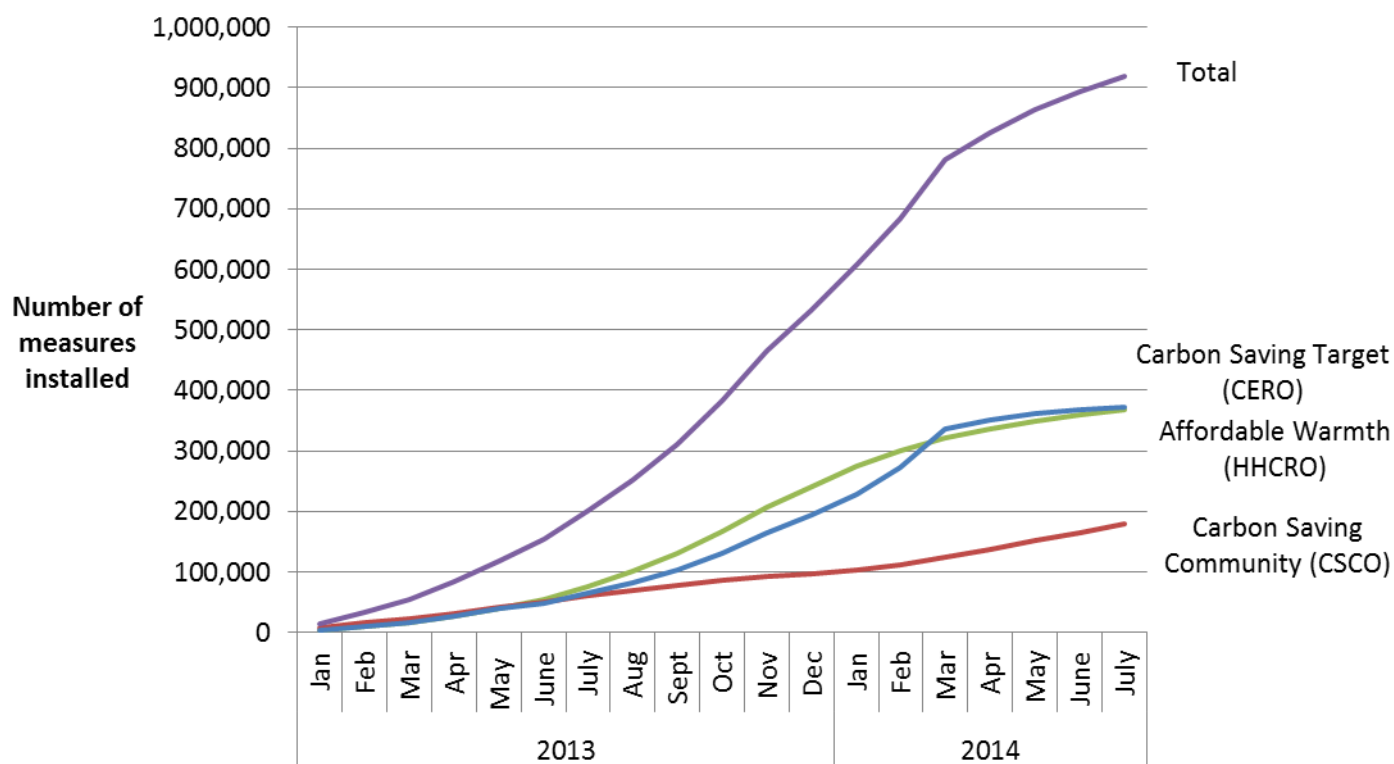
Table 6 shows the provisional number of measures installed under ECO and Chart 4 shows the cumulative total number of measures installed and by [ECO obligation](#) by month of installation³.

¹ Information on the number of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) 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. This weekly series reported the number of applications, vouchers issued and maximum value of vouchers issued.

² Available if householders bought a home in the 12 months prior to application.

³ 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.

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

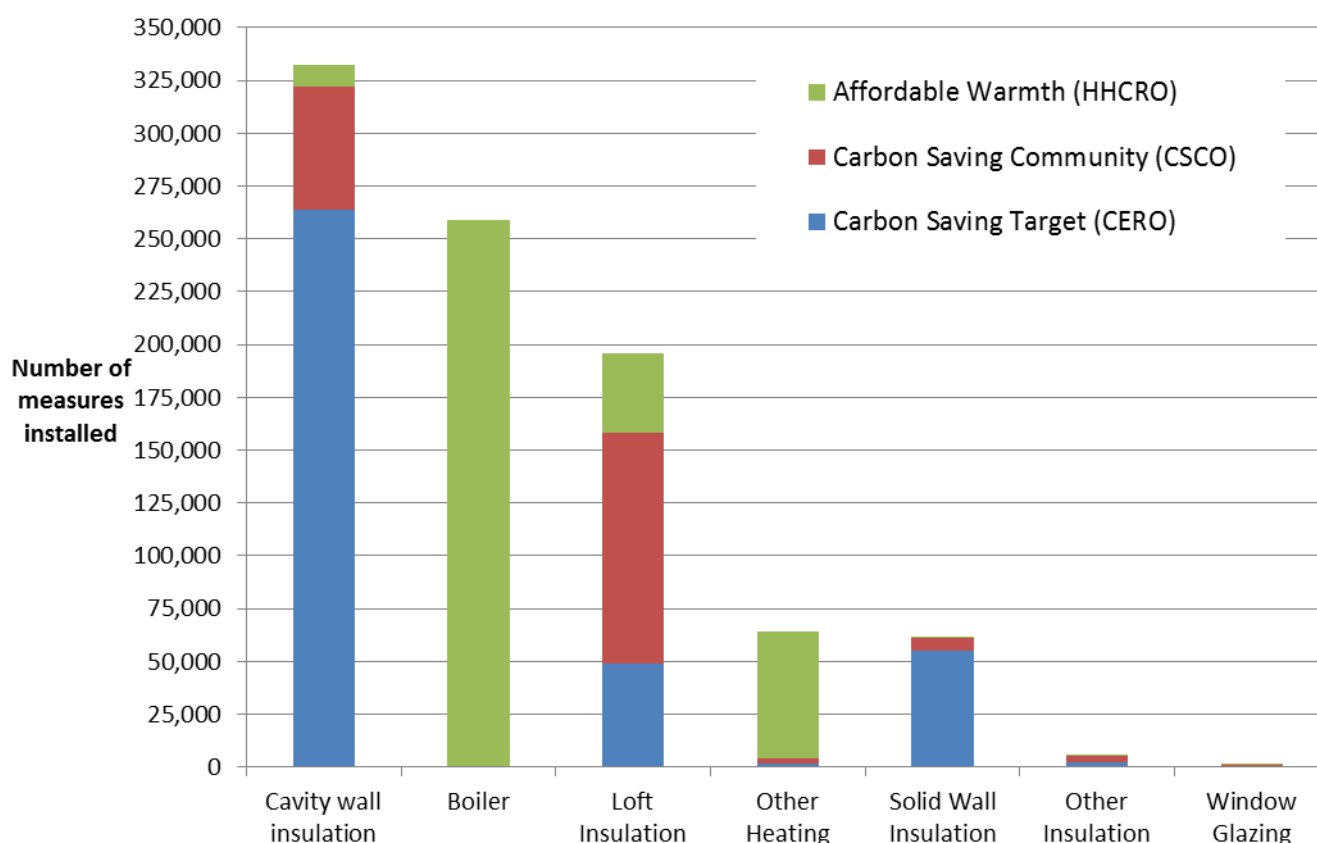


Overall, 919,121 measures had been installed to the end of July 2014, with 25,713 installed in July, which was 16 per cent lower than the 30,556 installed in June. The number of measures installed peaked to date in March (97,799), in part, due to the incentive for energy companies to deliver Carbon Saving Target (CERO) measures by the end of March 2014 in order to benefit from the proposed levelisation which would provide uplift to CERO carbon scoring. Consequently the number of measures installed in April, May, June and July was much lower. However, companies have started delivering measures eligible under the ECO amendment order with around 81,000 installations reported between April and July 2014, of which nearly 27,000 were reported in July. Half of these (53 per cent) were cavity wall insulation measures and under half (45 per cent) were loft insulation measures. These measures cannot yet be captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process and are not included in the headline statistics nor in the breakdowns below, but will do so in future months.

The split by obligation shows 41 per cent of measures installed under ECO were delivered through the Carbon Saving Target (CERO), 20 per cent delivered were through Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and 40 per cent were delivered through Affordable Warmth (HHCRO).

Table 6a 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 919,121 measures installed under ECO were for cavity wall insulation (36 per cent), boiler upgrades (28 per cent) and loft insulation (21 per cent). Overall, 760,956 properties benefitted from one or more ECO measures being installed up to the end of July 2014 (Table 6a).

Chart 5 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type⁴, by obligation, up to end July 2014



The majority (80 per cent) of the 332,658 cavity wall insulation measures installed were delivered to Hard to Treat cavity wall properties⁵.

Around two thirds (64 per cent) of the 195,831 loft insulation measures installed under ECO up to the end of July 2014 were top ups⁶.

Of the 60,910 solid wall measures installed, the large majority (93 per cent) were External Wall Insulation.

Measures not captured by administrative data sources

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

⁴ 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/copyofcomeasurestable-mar2014url.pdf>

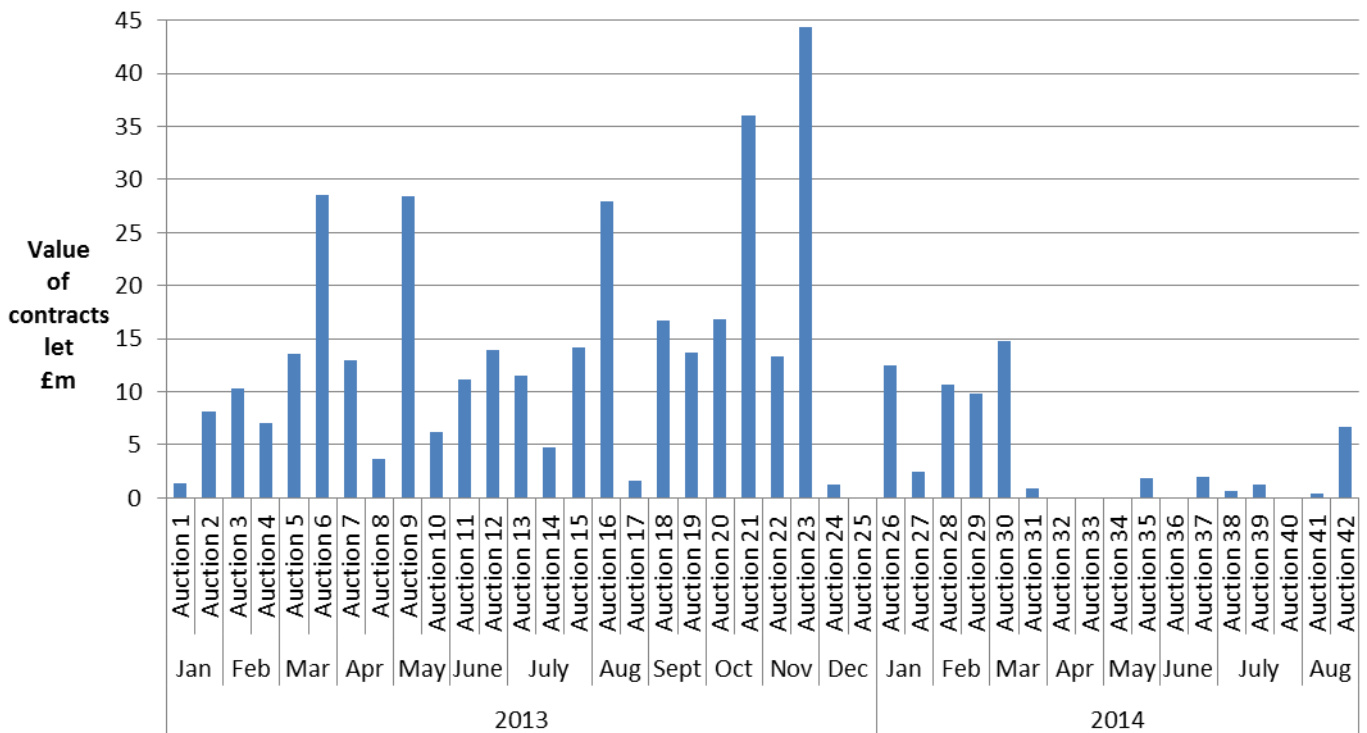
⁵ Hard to Treat cavity wall properties are also sometimes known as 'hard-to-fill'. This means that they cannot be insulated using the same methods and/or products as a standard cavity wall.

⁶ Where there was at least 60mm of existing loft insulation.

ECO brokerage, as at the end of August 2014 (Table 7, 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 August 2014 there have been 42 auctions, with a total value of contracts let worth £411 million. Auctions 25, 32, 33, 34, 36 and 40 saw no contracts let. The levels of brokerage activity in recent months are likely to have been affected by uncertainty around the period, following the announced proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#).

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



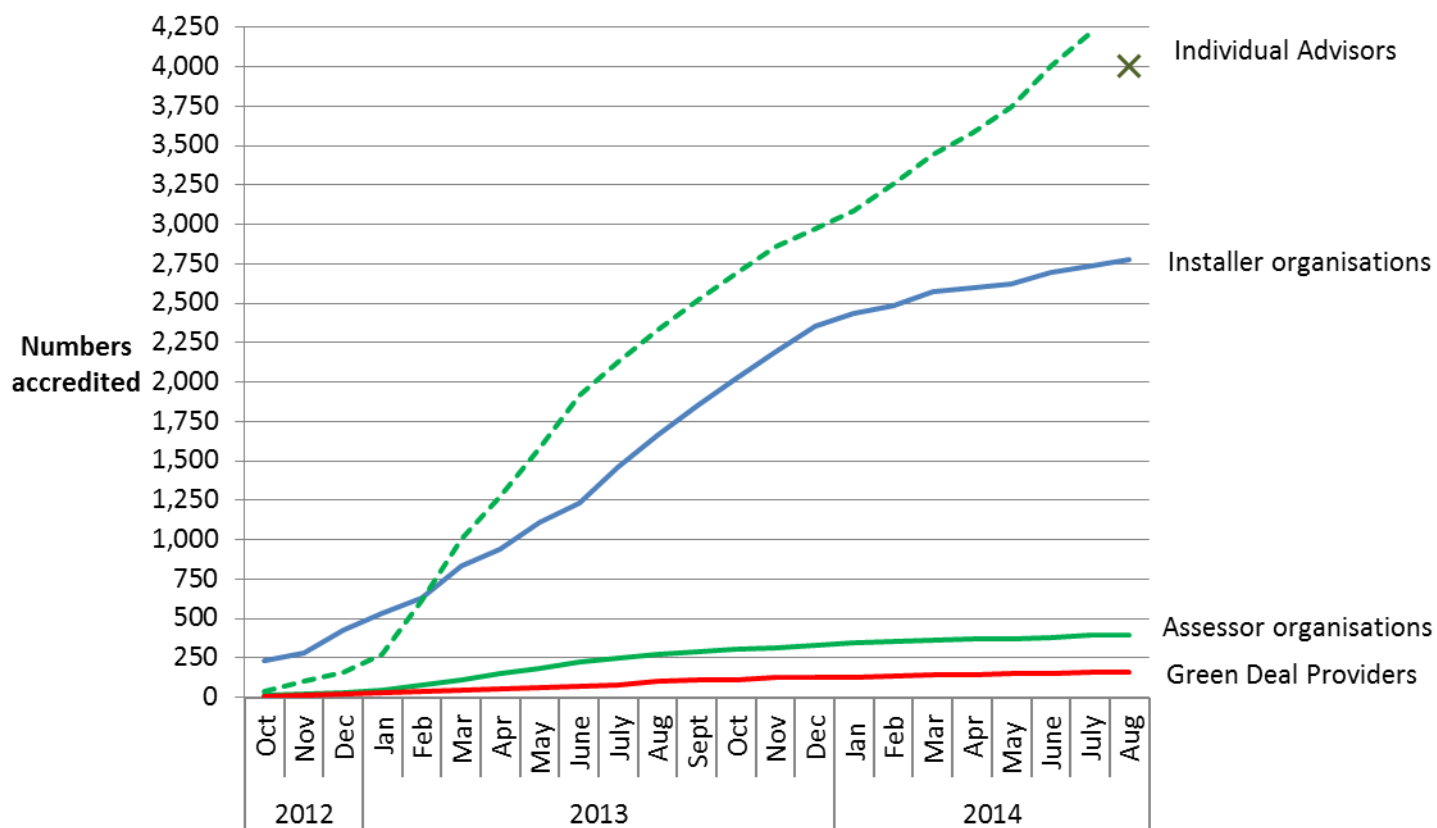
For more detail on the results of each auction, please see [ECO Brokerage](#)

Supply chain, as at the end of August 2014 (Table 8, 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 organisations⁷ (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.

⁷ Unlike Advisors in Assessor organisations, individual Installers within an installer organisation do not need to register.

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 August 2014 there were 393 Assessor organisations⁸ employing a total of 4,006 Advisors, compared to 269 and 2,332 respectively at the end of August 2013. The measurement of the number of individual advisors⁹ 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 7 by the “X” marker and is not directly comparable with the original series (dotted line).

The number of Green Deal Providers has increased to 161 from 101 at the end of August 2013. The number of accredited Installer organisations has increased steadily from 1,662 accredited at the end of August 2013 to 2,774 organisations accredited at the end of August 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](#).

⁸ 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).

⁹ 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

Annex A – Tables

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	Green Deal Home Improvement Fund ⁴	
January 2013 ⁶	14,693	0	0	0	14,693
February 2013	18,875	96	0	0	18,971
March 2013	21,705	136	0	0	21,841
April 2013	28,771	110	0	0	28,881
May 2013	34,132	145	0	0	34,277
June 2013	36,288	3,337	5	0	39,630
July 2013	45,909	1,266	7	0	47,182
August 2013	50,868	1,158	133	0	52,159
September 2013	58,966	1,012	170	0	60,148
October 2013	72,518	841	524	0	73,883
November 2013	82,424	786	465	0	83,675
December 2013	67,391	469	422	0	68,282
January 2014	74,678	498	275	0	75,451
February 2014	76,861	676	310	0	77,847
March 2014	97,799	1,065	264	0	99,128
April 2014	43,554	936	378	0	44,868
May 2014	37,420	952	474	0	38,846
June 2014	30,556	1,429	373	362	32,720
July 2014	25,713	151	525	1,158	27,547
Total to date	919,121	15,063	4,325	1,520	940,029

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 81,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order between April and July 2014, of which nearly 27,000 were reported in July. 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 June figure includes a small number of measures installed in April and May 2014.

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 ⁴
	ECO ²	Cashback ³	Green Deal	Green Deal Home Improvement Fund ²	
January 2013 ⁵	13,040	0	0	0	13,040
February 2013	16,832	95	0	0	16,927
March 2013	19,253	133	0	0	19,386
April 2013	25,697	109	0	0	25,806
May 2013	30,629	143	0	0	30,772
June 2013	32,835	3,302	0	0	36,137
July 2013	40,503	1,172	1	0	41,676
August 2013	42,932	1,099	11	0	44,042
September 2013	49,580	954	45	0	50,579
October 2013	59,308	786	162	0	60,256
November 2013	66,614	724	239	0	67,577
December 2013	53,617	442	168	0	54,227
January 2014	60,347	465	120	0	60,932
February 2014	61,713	603	137	0	62,453
March 2014	80,271	969	112	0	81,352
April 2014	34,017	819	183	0	35,019
May 2014	29,562	875	194	0	30,631
June 2014	24,051	1,335	215	344	25,945
July 2014	20,155	144	228	828	21,355
Total to date	760,956	14,169	1,815	1,172	778,112

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

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

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

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

⁵ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

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

Month ²	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
	Green Deal Assessments	Green Deal Assessments
January 2013	74	74
February 2013	1,729	1,803
March 2013	7,491	9,294
April 2013	9,522	18,816
May 2013	12,146	30,962
June 2013	13,517	44,479
July 2013	13,645	58,124
August 2013	13,087	71,211
September 2013	13,965	85,176
October 2013	16,672	101,848
November 2013	15,595	117,443
December 2013	12,385	129,828
January 2014	15,268	145,096
February 2014	17,998	163,094
March 2014	25,138	188,232
April 2014	22,004	210,236
May 2014	23,811	234,047
June 2014	29,018	263,065
July 2014 ²	37,193	300,258
August 2014	26,626	326,884

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 37,194 to 37,193

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

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 81 'completed' Green Deal Plans at the end of August 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 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	465	1,304
December 2013	422	1,726
January 2014	275	2,001
February 2014	310	2,311
March 2014	264	2,575
April 2014	378	2,953
May 2014	474	3,427
June 2014	373	3,800
July 2014	525	4,325
August 2014	462	4,787

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 August 2014

Measure Types	Total number of Measures installed using Green Deal finance ³	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	1,172	24
Condensing bottled LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing bulk LPG (not community) boiler	2	0
Condensing gas boiler	678	14
Condensing gas boiler with flue gas heat recovery	6	0
Condensing LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler	463	10
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler with flue gas heat recovery	11	0
Condensing oil (not community) boiler	9	0
Condensing oil boiler	1	0
Cavity Wall Insulation	257	5
Loft Insulation	453	9
Loft insulation	450	9
Room in roof insulation	3	0
Micro-generation	1,306	27
Air source heat pump and radiators	2	0
Photovoltaics	1,300	27
Solar water heating	3	0
Wood logs boiler	1	0
Other Heating	321	7
Fan assisted storage heaters	2	0
Heating controls	270	6
Hot water cylinder thermostat	49	1
Other Insulation	488	10
Draught proofing	29	1
Flat Roof Insulation	23	0
High performance external doors	1	0
Hot water cylinder insulation	113	2
Under floor insulation	322	7
Solid Wall Insulation	784	16
Cavity fill and external wall insulation	1	0
External wall insulation	762	16
Internal wall insulation	21	0
Window Glazing	6	0
Total	4,787	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 month, England and Wales only

Installation Month	Vouchers issued ¹		Payments made ²	
	Number	Number	Number	Value (£) ⁵
February 2013		95		25,750
March 2013		133		35,990
April 2013		109		29,510
May 2013		143		40,192
June 2013		3,302		896,305
July 2013		1,172		330,430
August 2013		1,099		309,646
September 2013		954		265,769
October 2013 ³		786		228,068
November 2013		724		233,476
December 2013		442		141,006
January 2014		465		150,763
February 2014 ³		603		254,863
March 2014 ³		969		476,252
April 2014 ³		819		499,471
May 2014 ³		875		906,949
June 2014 ³		1,335		1,898,165
July 2014 ³		144		62,610
August 2014		35		56,550
Sub-total	16,273	14,204		6,841,762
Cashback Exception Process ⁴	1,687	1,687		3,038,209
Cashback uplift payments ⁵				1,308,949
Total to date	17,960	15,891		11,188,920

¹ Cashback vouchers issued data cannot be broken down to the same level of detail. The 16,273 Cashback vouchers issued up to the end of August 2014 equates to a total budget committed of around £10.7m. This has reduced slightly from the amount reported last month as some of these vouchers have since expired.

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

³ The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in these months have all been revised. The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in July 2014 has been revised from 114 to 144. This is due to Cashback redemptions being paid in later months.

⁴ The Cashback Exception Process has additionally paid 1,687 vouchers (following 1,687 exception applications), totalling £3m for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures where those recommended measures are not displayed on the EPC. Of the total number of 1,687 exceptions, 194 were additional vouchers issued that were paid in August 2014 with a total value of £531,706.

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

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

	Total number of Cashback measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	12,143	80
Gas Boiler	12,073	80
Oil Boiler	70	0
Cavity wall insulation	290	2
Loft Insulation	711	5
Loft Insulation	703	5
Room in Roof Insulation	8	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	44	0
Draught Proofing	11	0
Flat Roof Insulation	10	0
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	6	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	9	0
Under Floor Insulation	8	0
Solid Wall Insulation	1,864	12
Window Glazing	40	0
Double Glazing	40	0
Secondary Glazing	0	0
Total number of measures	15,104	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: Number and value of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund vouchers paid, and cumulative total, by month, England and Wales only

Installation Month ⁶	Active applications ¹	Vouchers issued ²	Payments made ^{3,4}	
	Number ⁵		Number	Value (£)
June 2014 ⁷			344	1,919,177
July 2014			828	3,428,903
August 2014			33	99,969
Total to date	21,115	19,930	1,205	5,448,049

¹ GDHIF active applications include any vouchers issued, pending, or vouchers which have been paid. It excludes any vouchers which have been cancelled, rejected, superseded or claim failed. Vouchers issued are reported against the month in which they were issued. The 21,115 applications up to the end of August 2014 equates to a total budget committed of around £115m.

² There may have been several vouchers issued for a single application where a customer has modified key elements of their application

³ Of the 1,205 payments made, 95 applicants received the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each)

⁴ Of the 1,205 payments made, 712 applicants received the Green Deal Assessment Report refund (of up to £100 each)

⁵ Comparable applications and vouchers data are not available by installation month.

⁶ 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.

⁷ June figures include a small number of payments where measures were installed in April and May. 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 August 2014, England and Wales only

Measure Types	Total number of GDHIF measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	354	23
Gas Boiler	354	23
Cavity wall insulation	7	0
Loft Insulation	0	0
Room in Roof Insulation	0	0
Other Heating	340	22
Electric Storage Heaters	0	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	340	22
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste water heat recovery systems	0	0
Other Insulation	6	0
Flat Roof Insulation	0	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	3	0
Under Floor Insulation	3	0
Solid Wall Insulation	861	55
Window Glazing	5	0
Double/Triple Glazing	5	0
Secondary Glazing	0	0
Total number of measures	1,573	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 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	2,705	14,693
February 2013	5,310	7,468	0	6,097	18,875
March 2013	6,678	7,516	1	7,511	21,705
April 2013	10,168	8,291	2	10,312	28,771
May 2013	12,294	9,612	1	12,226	34,132
June 2013	10,307	9,878	8	16,103	36,288
July 2013	15,687	10,543	1	19,679	45,909
August 2013	17,204	7,682	0	25,982	50,868
September 2013	21,444	8,609	14	28,913	58,966
October 2013	26,975	7,627	27	37,916	72,518
November 2013	34,674	7,277	40	40,473	82,424
December 2013	29,132	4,879	57	33,380	67,391
January 2014	34,731	6,441	97	33,506	74,678
February 2014	44,555	7,483	369	24,823	76,861
March 2014	63,897	12,785	217	21,117	97,799
April 2014	14,723	13,279	52	15,552	43,554
May 2014	10,183	14,432	89	12,805	37,420
June 2014	6,886	13,586	109	10,084	30,556
July 2014	3,786	13,989	189	7,938	25,713
Total to date³	372,628	179,371	1,273	367,122	919,121

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 81,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order between April and July 2014, of which nearly 27,000 were reported in July. These measures will be reported in future releases.

Table 6a: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by measure type*, by obligation, up to end July 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	258,870	258,870	28.2
Cavity wall insulation	263,989	57,994	463	10,675	332,658	36.2
Loft Insulation	48,778	109,517	725	37,536	195,831	21.3
Micro-generation	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Other Heating	1,695	2,402	0	59,931	64,028	7.0
Other Insulation	2,095	3,435	58	99	5,629	0.6
Solid Wall Insulation	55,305	5,595	27	10	60,910	6.6
Window Glazing	766	428	0	1	1,195	0.1
Total number of measures³	372,628	179,371	1,273	367,122	919,121	100
Total number of unique properties^{4,5}	315,272	161,311		295,712	760,956	

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 81,000 measures eligible under the ECO amendment order between April and July 2014, of which nearly 27,000 were reported in July. These measures will be reported in future releases.

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.

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

*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
Total to date	42	£411.1m

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

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 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 Plan¹⁰, at which stage they enter a cooling-off period¹¹.

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.

¹⁰ The Plan is a contract between the owner/occupier and the Provider – it sets out the work that will be done and the repayments.

¹¹ For example, in the case of a Green Deal Plan that is regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974, the consumer will have 14 days to withdraw from the part of the Green Deal Plan which provides credit.

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

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

Energy Company Obligation

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do the Green Deal and ECO interact?

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

Green Deal Cashback

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

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

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

Green Deal Home Improvement Fund

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) was an incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allowed householders to choose one or both of two offers available and they were eligible to claim up to £7,600. Householders could also claim a refund of up to £100 for a Green Deal Assessment Report (GDAR). The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) closed to new applicants at 6:30pm on 24 July 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 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. 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 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](#) 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 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.

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>. The Statistics Authority has determined that these statistics can be designated as National Statistics subject to DECC implementing a small number of requirements across the range of DECC statistics assessed, relating to further documentation on the needs of users, improving methodology on assumptions, assessing risks to use of admin data, improving clarity and linkages between the range of stats produced and review data release formats. A number of these actions have been addressed and are detailed in the updated methodology note [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 5106

The statistician responsible for this publication is Peter Antoniadou.

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

Next Releases

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

The next monthly publication is planned for publication at 9.30am on **21 October 2014** and will contain the latest available information on the number of Assessments and Green Deal 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 also planned for publication at 9.30am on **18 December 2014** and will contain more detailed information on activity up to the end of September 2014 including geographic breakdowns of Green Deal Assessments, Green Deal Plans, ECO measures and, for the first time, further breakdowns of statistics on the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund.

© Crown copyright 2014
Department of Energy & Climate Change
3 Whitehall Place
London SW1A 2AW
www.gov.uk/decc