

Wave 2: January – February 2019



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Background and method

Background

- This report presents findings from a tracking survey commissioned jointly by Ofgem and Citizens Advice.
 - The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA) is the regulator of Britain's gas and electricity markets, and its principal objective is to protect the interests of both current and future consumers. Ofgem carries out the day to day functions of GEMA.
 - Citizens Advice helps millions of people every year to find a way forward, across all sectors, whatever their problems. This informs its role as the statutory energy consumer advocate, fighting for the best outcomes for current and future consumers.
- The tracker is a representative survey of domestic energy bill-payers and provides
 Ofgem and Citizens Advice with ongoing measures of consumer engagement in and experiences of the energy market.



Methodology

- Data was collected using a mixed-mode survey of 3,200 domestic energy bill-payers in Great Britain (GB). Fieldwork was carried out using:
 - An online survey via a commercial online panel (n = 2,900)
 - A face-to-face in-home survey with the digitally excluded population (n = 300). Participants were considered to be digitally excluded if they did not have access to the internet or had not used the internet in the previous six months.
- All participants were responsible (solely or jointly) for the energy bills in their household or for choosing their energy supplier.
- The survey used quotas to achieve a sample representative of the Great Britain (GB) bill-payer population. Quotas were set on age, gender, social grade and region. Data were weighted to the known profile of the GB population. Quotas (other than gender) were based on census Household Reference Person (HRP)*, as a proxy for bill-payer.



Fieldwork Dates

This report shows results for the second tracking wave; with statistically significant differences in findings compared to the previous quarter indicated within.

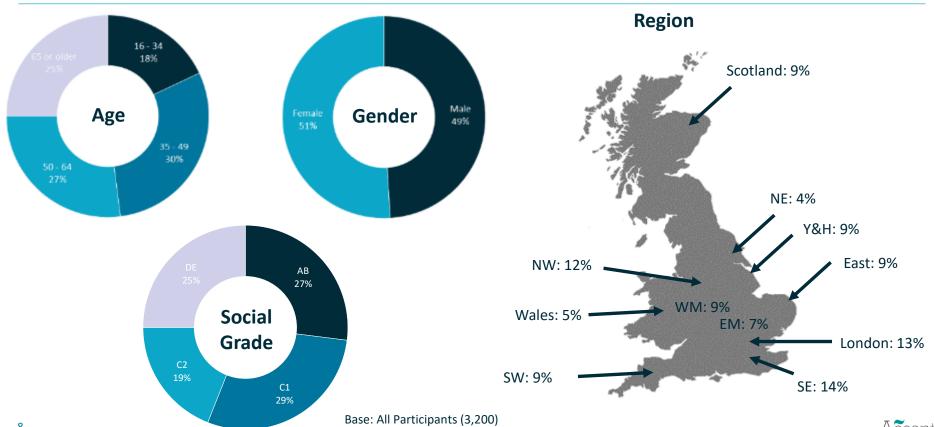
Fieldwork	Wave 1 ('Q4 2018')	Wave 2 ('Q1 2019')
Online	24 th October – 11 th November	29 th January – 6 th February
Face-to-Face	24 th October – 13 th November	31 st January – 17 th February



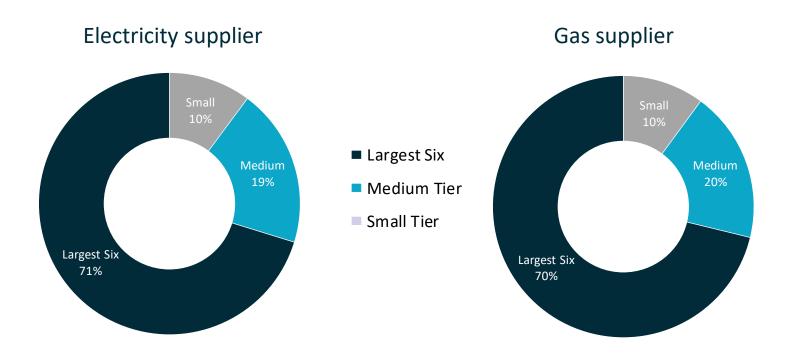


Sample profile

Sample profile



Electricity and gas suppliers – breakdown by supplier size









Contextualising the survey results: Key events in the energy market from Q4 2018 – Q1 2019

- Launch of the default tariff price cap:
 - The final decision on the design and implementation of the default tariff cap took place in November 2018. Ofgem engaged with stakeholders in December 2018. The cap came into effect in January 2019.
- Energy price increase notifications:
 - A number of suppliers issued price increase notices in the third quarter of 2018, but this
 activity reduced in Q4 2018.
- Suppliers exiting the market:
 - Seven suppliers exited the market between October 2018 and January 2019, six of them
 through a Supplier of Last Resort route. While customers have been migrated to a new
 supplier without loss of supply, it is possible that the experience has impacted their
 perceptions of the energy market.





Satisfaction with supplier

Generally results are stable between the two tracking waves. The only statistically significant changes are summarised below:

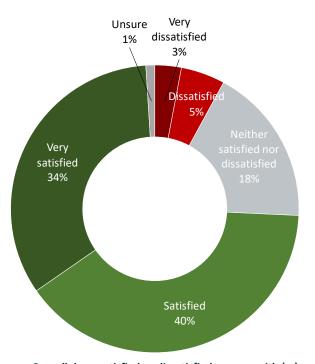
Measure	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	% Difference
Satisfaction with ease of understanding bills	72%	75%	+3%
Satisfaction with ease of making contact with supplier (among those trying to contact supplier)	76%	72%	-4%
Recall of notification of a price increase (among those on an SVT*)	60%	49%	-11%
Use of a price comparison website to switch supplier (among those who have ever switched supplier)	62%	66%	+4%
Awareness of the default tariff price cap	20%	25%	+5%
Informed awareness of the price cap**	15%	19%	+4%

^{*} SVT = Standard Variable Tariff

^{**} Informed awareness = Had heard of the price cap and correctly identified the principal behind it $A\overline{c}cent$

Overall satisfaction with supplier

74% are satisfied with their supplier



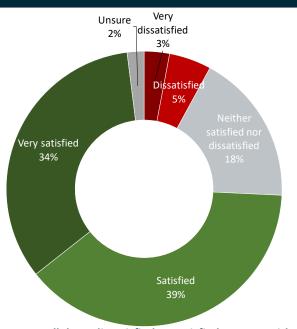
- Variations in the % who are satisfied with their supplier:
 - Tariff
 - On fixed (78% satisfied overall) vs SVT (73%)
 - Payment method
 - Pay by direct debit (77%) vs PPM* (70%) and standard credit (65%)
 - Contact with supplier in last 3 months
 - Have not contacted supplier (76%) vs contacted supplier (72%)
 - Switching history
 - Switched tariff in last 12 months (80%) vs switched supplier in last 12 months (70%)
 - Age
 - Aged 65+ (81%) vs aged 50-64 (72%), aged 35-49 (70%)
 and aged 16-34 (72%)

^{*} PPM = Pre-payment meter



Satisfaction with customer service

73% are satisfied with customer service



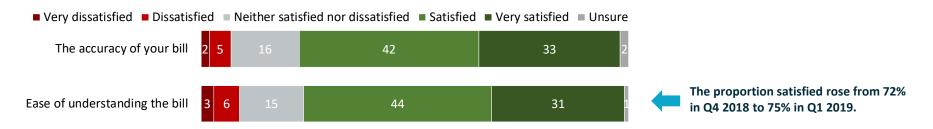
- Variations in % who are satisfied with customer service
 - Payment method
 - Pay by direct debit (75%) vs standard credit (66%)
 - Digital exclusion
 - Digitally excluded (86%) vs online (72%)
 - Switching history
 - Switched tariff in last 12 months (78%) vs switched supplier in last 12 months (69%)
 - Age
 - Aged 65+ (81%) vs aged 50-64 (71%), aged 35-49
 (69%) and aged 16-34 (70%)





Satisfaction with bill

75% are satisfied with accuracy and ease of understanding bills

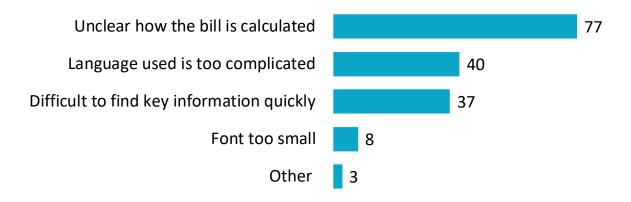


- '% satisfied' with ease of understanding is lower among those:
 - Dissatisfied overall with supplier (42%) vs satisfied (86%)
 - Using the Largest Six suppliers (74%) vs Medium Tier customers (81%)
 - On Standard Credit (67%) vs Direct debit (76%)
 - Unaware or don't understand the price cap (74%) vs aware of and understand it (81%)
 - Aged 16-34 (70%) and aged 35-49 (71%) vs aged 50-64 (77%) and aged 65+ (80%)
 - C2DE (72%) vs ABC1 (77%)



Reasons for dissatisfaction with ease of understanding the bill

Clarity of calculation of bill continues to be the most common problem

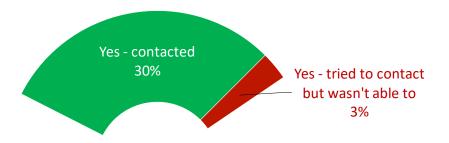


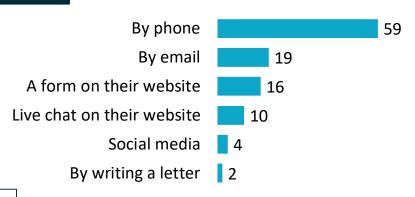


Recent contact with supplier (last 3 months)

30% tried to contact their supplier in last three months

Preferred contact method





- Those most likely to contact or attempt to contact are:
 - Small Tier customers (43%) vs Largest Six suppliers (31%)
 - Dissatisfied customers (57%) vs satisfied (31%)
 - Ever switched (36%) vs never switched (24%)

Have you contacted, or tried to contact, your energy supplier within the last 3 months?

How did you (try to) make contact with your energy supplier on that last occasion? (%)

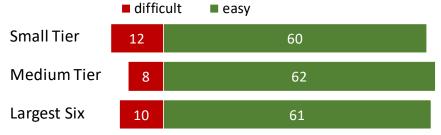
Base: All who contacted or have tried to make contact (1,068)



Ease of making last contact with supplier (among those who prefer each contact method)



Little difference in ease of contact by supplier size (any contact method)

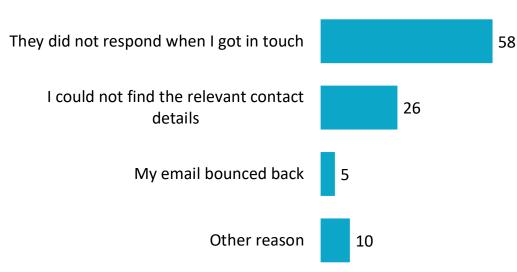


N.B. Charts don't add to 100% as neutral and 'don't know' responses are not shown



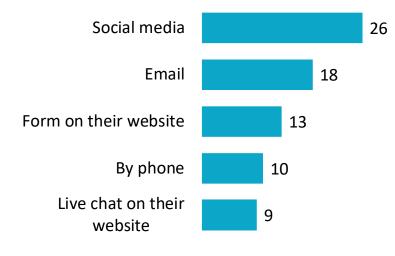
Reasons for failed contact

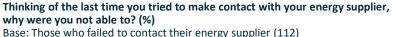
Reasons for failed contact (%)



Least successful contact channels

(% trying to contact but failing)







Base: All who contacted or have tried to make contact (1,068)



Reasons for last contacting supplier



How do reasons for contact vary?

(Among those who contacted their supplier):

- 41% without a smart meter contacted to give a meter reading
- 24% with a smart meter asked a question about it
- 33% who switched tariff in last 12 months contacted to find out about changing tariff



^{*} Contact relating to smart meters will include all forms of contact (e.g. installations, ongoing use, changing smart meter etc)

Satisfaction with contact

About three in four satisfied with ease of contacting supplier



The proportion satisfied dropped from 76% in Q4 2018 to 72% in Q1 2019. The most significant declines were for:

- Aged 65+ (Q4 2018 87% vs Q1 2019 79%)
- Direct debit customers (Q4 2018 79% vs Q1 2019 74%)

Groups more satisfied with ease of making contact are:

- Satisfied overall with supplier (84%) vs dissatisfied overall (29%)
- Pay by direct debit (74%) vs standard credit (63%) and PPM (65%)
- Switchers (79%) vs non switchers (68%)
- Have smart meter (75%) vs no smart meter (67%)
- Aged 65+ (79%) vs aged 16-34 (67%) and aged 35-49 (69%)

Groups more satisfied with finding contact details are

- Satisfied overall with supplier (86%) vs dissatisfied overall (35%)
- Have a smart meter (78%) vs no smart meter (72%)
- Aged 65+ (86%) vs aged 16-34 (73%), aged 35-49 (71%) and aged 50-64 (75%)

N.B. Charts don't add to 100% as neutral and 'don't know' responses are not shown





Complaints

Complaints to suppliers

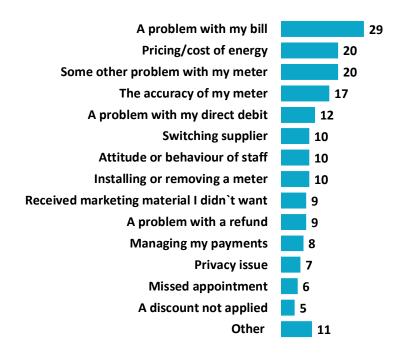
10% of those contacting their supplier in the past 3 months did so to make or follow up a complaint

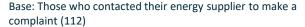
This equates to 4% of all consumers

The groups more likely to have complained:

- Dissatisfied overall with their supplier (29%) vs satisfied (7%) or neutral (12%)
- Have a smart meter (13%) vs no smart meter (9%)

Reason for complaints (%)

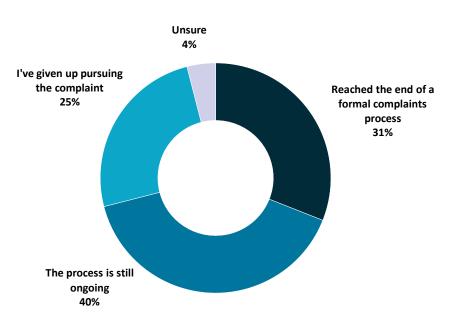




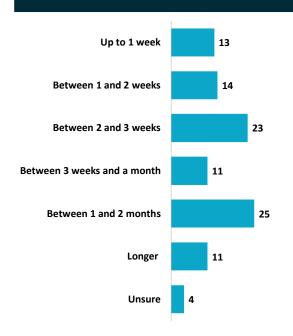


Stage of complaint and time taken to process (Past 3 months)

31% of complaints have been completed



36% of complaints have been live for more than a month



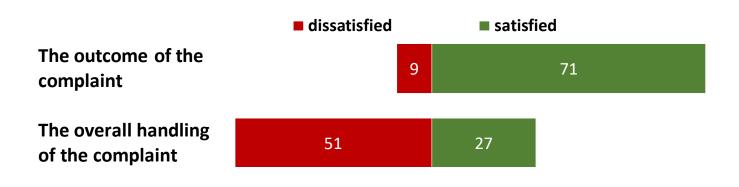
% participants

Roughly, how long did the complaint process take from beginning to end? Base: Those who knew the stage of their complaint process (108)



Satisfaction with the complaint process

Satisfaction with complaints process

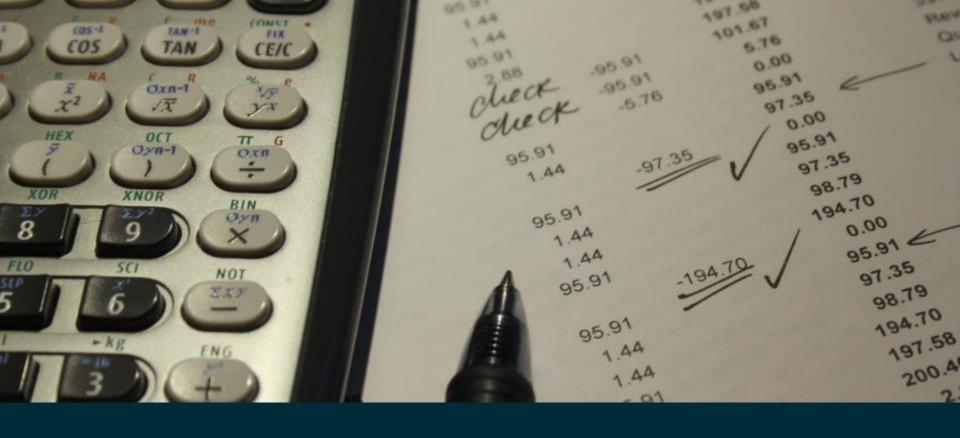


N.B. Charts don't add to 100% as neutral and 'don't know' responses are not shown

Please can you tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the following aspects of your complaint.

Base: Those who contacted their energy supplier to make a complaint (112); Outcome reached (35)

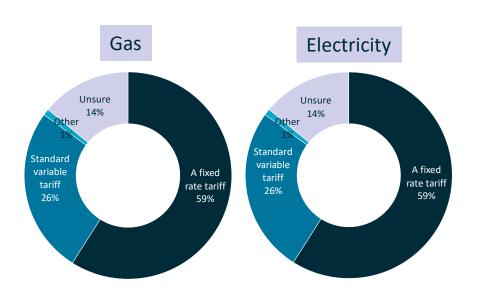




Tariff understanding and information provision

Tariff type

For each fuel, 86% know what tariff type they are on



Those who are unsure are most likely to be:

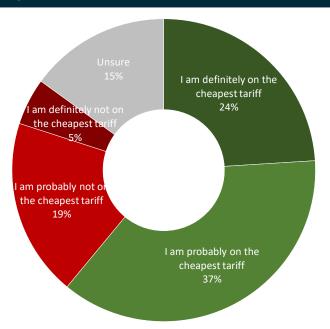
- Unaware or don't understand the price cap
- Consumers using a PPM
- Not contacted in last 3 months
- Never switched
- Aged 35+
 - Digitally excluded

% who are unsure what their tariff is	Group	Gas	Electricity
Price cap	Unaware of price cap	16%	16%
	Aware of price ca[6%	5%
Age	Aged 16-34	9%	9%
	Aged 35+	45%	46%
Payment Method	Pay by direct Debit	10%	9%
	Pay by PPM	30%	32%
	Pay by standard credit	16%	16%
Supplier Contact	Contacted in P3M	10%	11%
	No contact in P3M	16%	15%
Switched suppliers	Ever switched	11%	11%
	Never switched	21%	21%
Online/Offline	Online	12%	13%
	Digitally Excluded	28%	29%



Cheapness of tariff

61% believe they are on their supplier's cheapest tariff



- The smaller the provider the more likely consumers are to feel they're on the cheapest tariff:
 - Small Tier (76%)
 - Medium Tier (71%)
 - Largest Six suppliers (56%)
- Consumers more likely to believe they're on the cheapest tariff:
 - Dual fuel (62%)
 - Fixed tariff (76%)
 - ABC1 (65%)
 - Online consumers (62%)
 - Consumers who have switched (71%)



To what extent do you feel you are on the cheapest tariffs offered by your energy supplier?
Base: All Participants (3,200)

Information received in last six months, including tariffs

Information received

Proportion saying recall receiving

Notification of a price increase 49%

The choice of energy tariffs they offer 47%

What to do in an emergency (e.g. gas leak or faulty meter) 46%

How to make a complaint 45%

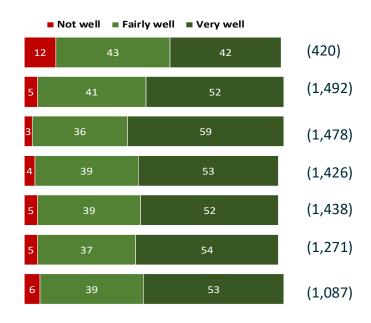
What to do if you want to change your energy tariff 42%

What to do if you need assistance with paying your energy bills 40%

What information you need to compare energy prices 34%



How well information met needs



How well did the information you received meet your needs? Bases: those receiving information (individual bases are in brackets)





Switching

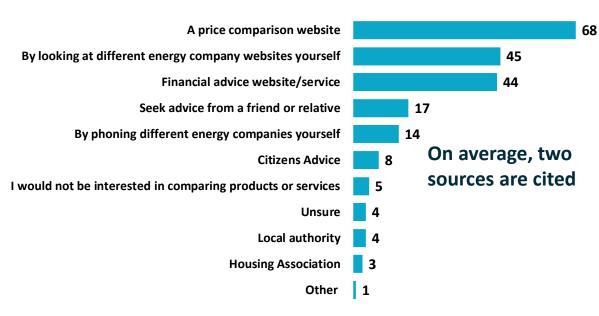
Information that would be used to compare suppliers

Over two thirds (68%) would use a price comparison website (PCW) to compare suppliers

Consumers more likely to use a PCW are:

- Customers of Medium (78%) and Small Tier suppliers (76%)
- On a fixed tariff (74%)
- Ever switched supplier (78%)
- Aware of and understand the price cap (76%)
- Pay by direct debit (72%)
- ABC1 social grade (73%)
- Aged 35-64 (74%) vs aged 16-34 (63%) and aged 65+ (58%)
- No disability (71%) vs have a disability (60%)

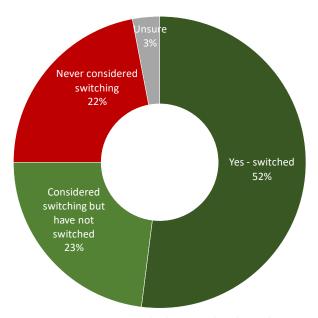
Sources used to compare suppliers (%)





Incidence of switching energy supplier

Half (**52%**) have ever switched supplier



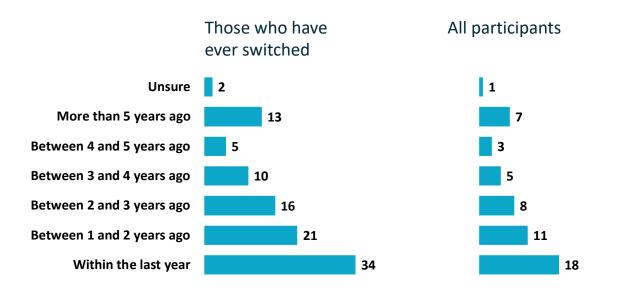
The proportion who have ever switched is lowest among:

- C2DE social grade (47%)
- Aged 16-34 (40%)
- Customers of the Six Largest suppliers (40%)
- Digitally excluded (25%)
- Unaware or don't understand the price cap (48%)



Last occasion switched supplier

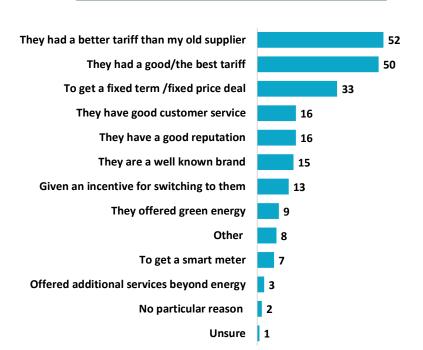
34% of those who have *ever* switched supplier did so in the last year **This equates to 18**% of all consumers stating they switched in the last year



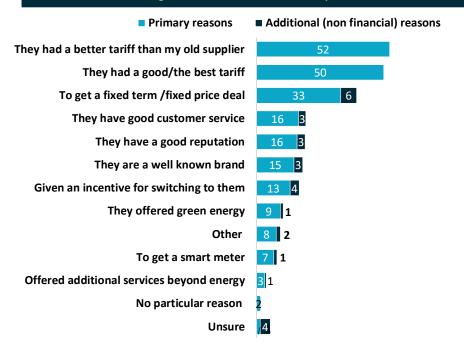


Reasons for choosing supplier

The key reasons for selecting a supplier are cost related



Even when prompting with non-cost reasons, service, reputation, incentives and green tariffs are secondary considerations



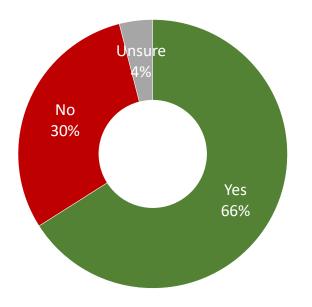
Were there any other reasons for selecting them apart from the tariff?

Base: Those who have ever switched (1,666). Dark blue shows those who only selected financial reasons when first asked (721)



Use of Price Comparison Websites

66% who switched used a Price Comparison Website. Up from **62%** in Q4 2018



■ The biggest increases in use of PCWs* are among:

- Small tier customers (+7 pps*)
- Customers aged 50+ (+6 pps)
- Social grade D/E (+8 pps)
- Without smart meter (+6 pps)
- Customers without a disability (+5pps)

Use of PCWs is lower among:

- Largest Six suppliers (62%)
- Those with smart meter (60%)
- Social grade C2DE (56%)
- Aged 65+ (55%)
- Have a disability (55%)
- Electricity and gas from different suppliers (50%)
- Using a PPM (41%)
- The digitally excluded (8%)

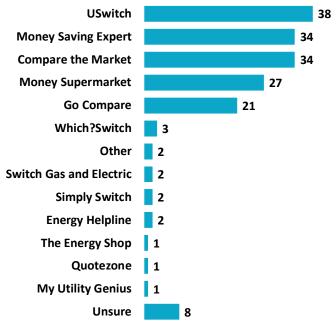


Did you use a price comparison website to help you switch energy supplier? Base: Those who have ever switched supplier (1,666)

^{*} PCW = Price Comparison Website, pps = percentage points

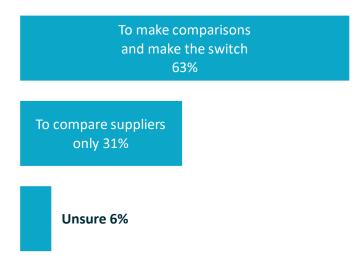
Price Comparison Websites (PCWs) used

1.7 sites are used on average



Which price comparison websites did you use? (%) Base: All who used price comparison website (1,102)

63% of those using PCWs used them to make the switch



Did you use the price comparison website only to compare suppliers or did you also use it to make the switch?

Base: Those who used a price comparison website to help them switch energy supplier (1,102)



Satisfaction with switching experience

High satisfaction high with switching process (over 80%)



N.B. Bars don't add to 100% as neutral and 'don't know' responses are not shown

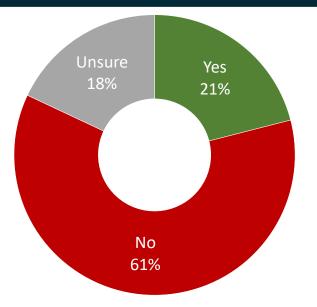
More who used a PCW are satisfied with the process

	Satisfied with ease of comparing suppliers and prices	Satisfied with the switching process overall
Did not use PCW	63%	77%
Used PCW only to compare suppliers	88%	87%
Used PCW to complete switch	93%	91%



Consumers currently considering switching

21% are thinking of switching supplier



Are you currently considering changing your energy supplier? Base: All Participants (3,200)

- The proportion considering switching is highest among:
 - Dissatisfied customers (65%)
 - Aged 16-34 (30%) or 35-49 (25%)
 - Small Tier customers (27%)
 - ABC1 social grade (23%)
 - Those with a disability (24%)
 - Online (22%) vs digitally excluded (6%)
 - Aware of and understand the price cap (24%)
- Little difference by whether switched before (22% switched v 19% never switched)

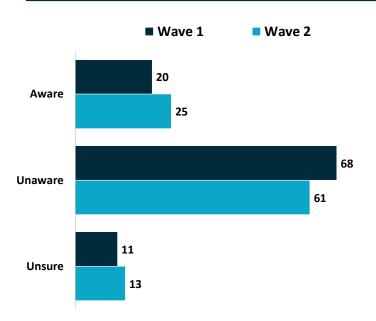
Fairer prices for your gas and electricity



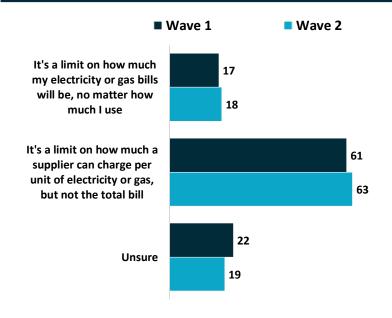
The energy price cap

Awareness of the price cap

Awareness of Default Tariff Cap is up from **20%** in Q4 2018 to **25%** in Q1 2019



But understanding of the principle of the cap is similar over time



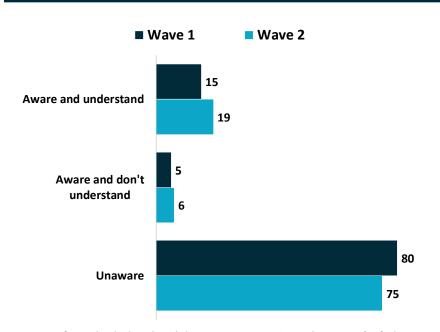
Before today, had you heard about a new energy price cap known as a `Default Tariff Cap'? (%) Base: All Participants (Q4 2018: 3,300; Q1 2019: 3,200)

Which of the following do you think best describes what an energy price cap is? (%) Base: All Participants (Q4 2018: 3,300; Q1 2019: 3,200)



Informed awareness of the cap has risen

15% had heard of the cap in Q4 2018 and understood it. This rose to **19%** in Q1 2019



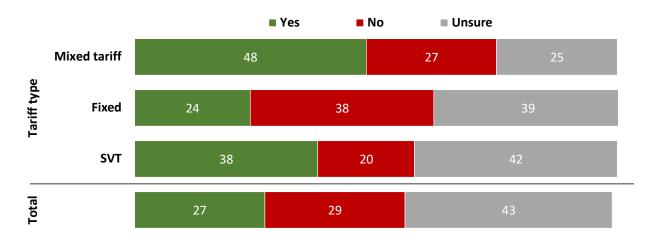
- Greater increases in informed awareness among:
 - Age 50+ (+6 pps)
 - Fixed tariffs (+7 pps)
 - Customers who have contacted supplier about switching (+14 pps)
- Higher awareness among following customers:
 - With Small Tier suppliers (26%)
 - Ever switched supplier (25%)
 - On a fixed tariff (24%)
 - Contacted supplier in last 3 months (23%)
 - Aged 65+ (23%)
 - ABC1 (23%)
 - Paying by direct debit (21%)
 - Consumers living in England (20%)
 - Online consumers (20%)



Perceived relevance of cap

27% feel the cap could apply to them (48% for those on a mixed tariff)

No changes from previous wave



Deemed most applicable by:

- Younger consumers:
 Aged 16-34 (38%) and
 35-49 (32%)
- Never switched supplier (34%)
- Aware of and understand the price cap (35%)





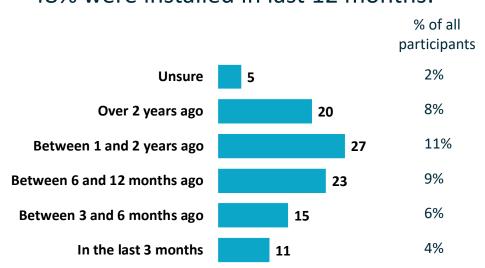
Smart meters

Smart meter use

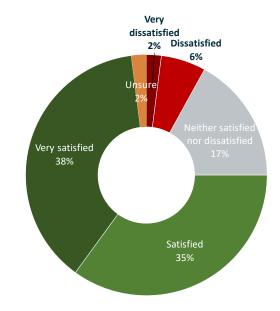


40% stated they have a smart meter (8% electricity only, 2% gas only, 30% both)

48% were installed in last 12 months:



Just under three quarters are satisfied with the installation process



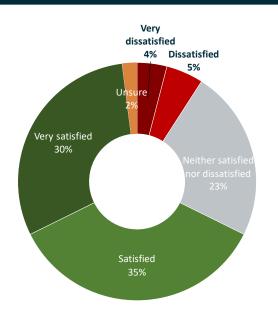
How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the process you went through to have a smart meter installed? Base: All with smart meter installed in last 6 months (321)



Satisfaction with smart meter



65% are satisfied with their smart meter



Higher satisfaction among:

- The digitally excluded (81%)
- Satisfied with supplier overall (76%)
- Those with pre-payment meters (68% satisfied including 39% very satisfied)
- Customers of the Largest Six suppliers (67%)





Annexes

Abbreviations/terms used in this report

Suppliers:

- Largest Six suppliers = British Gas, EDF, E.On, nPower, SSE and Scottish Power
- Medium Tier suppliers = Bulb, Co-operative Energy, First Utility, Green Star, Octopus Energy, Ovo, Utilita, Utility Warehouse
- Small Tier suppliers = all other suppliers

Tariffs / Payment:

- Fixed = Consumer is on a fixed tariff for their electricity and gas
- SVT = Consumer is on a Standard Variable Tariff for their electricity and gas
- Mixed tariff = on different types of tariff for gas and electricity
- Dual Fuel = Consumer uses the same supplier for electricity and gas
- PPM = Pre-payment Meter

Demographics:

- SEG = Socio-Economic grade
- ABC1 = Consumers falling into the top three socio-economic bands
- C2DE = Consumers falling into the bottom three socio-economic bands
- Online = Survey sample sourced from an online consumer panel
- Digitally excluded = Sample sourced from face-to-face in-home interviews. All selected on the basis they have no or limited access to the internet

Other:

- PCW = Price Comparison Website
- PPS = Percentage points



Sample profile: unweighted vs weighted

Demographic characteristic		Unweighted	Weighted
Gender	Male	49%	49%
	Female	51%	51%
Age	16-34	18%	18%
	35-49	29%	30%
	50-64	25%	27%
	65+	29%	25%
Social grade	AB	27%	27%
	C1	29%	29%
	C2	19%	19%
	DE	25%	25%

Demographic characteristic		Unweighted	Weighted
Region	East	9%	9%
	East Midlands	8%	7%
	London	12%	13%
	North East	5%	4%
	North West	11%	12%
	Scotland	10%	9%
	South East	13%	14%
	South West	9%	9%
	Wales	5%	5%
	West Midlands	9%	9%
	Yorkshire & Humber	9%	9%





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