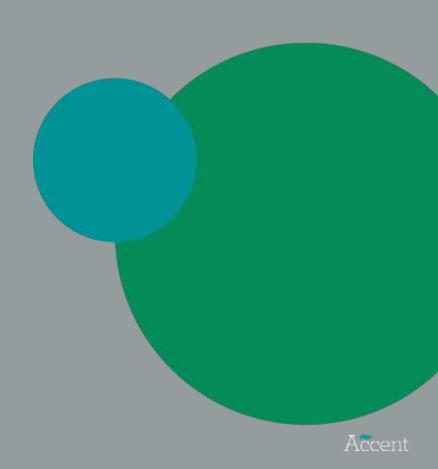


# Household Consumer Perceptions of the energy market

**Wave 4: July 2019** 

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- 2 Sample profile
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- 4 Complaints
- 5 Tariffs and information provision
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- The price cap
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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 3,206 domestic energy bill-payers in Great Britain (GB). Fieldwork was carried out using:
  - An Online survey via a commercial online panel (n = 2,906)
  - 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 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**

■ Fieldwork dates for each of the four waves of the survey completed are indicated below:

Fieldwork	Wave 1 ('Q4	Wave 2 ('Q1	Wave 3 ('Q2	Wave 4 ('Q3
	2018')	2019')	2019')	2019')
Online	24 <sup>th</sup> October –	29 <sup>th</sup> January —	26 <sup>th</sup> March -	3 <sup>rd</sup> July - 17 <sup>th</sup>
	11 <sup>th</sup> November	6 <sup>th</sup> February	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	July 2019
Face-to-Face	24 <sup>th</sup> October –	31 <sup>st</sup> January –	1 <sup>st</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> April	1 <sup>st</sup> July – 23 <sup>rd</sup>
	13 <sup>th</sup> November	17 <sup>th</sup> February	2019	July 2019



#### **Comparisons between survey waves**

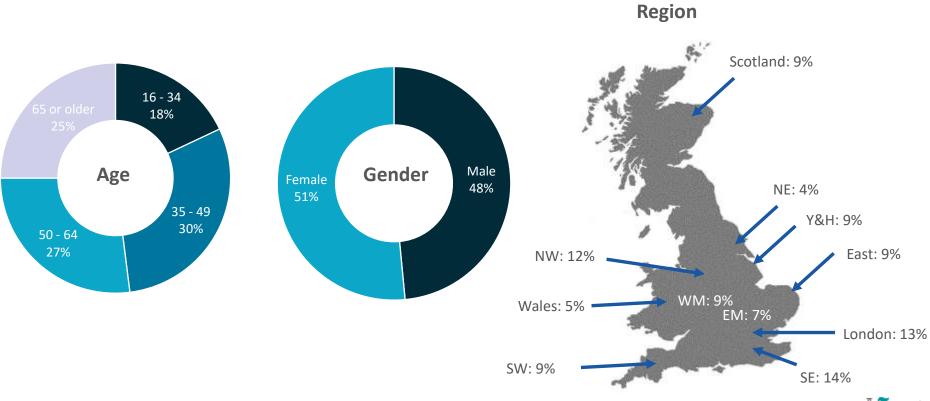
- This report presents results for the fourth tracking wave (Q3 2019)
- As the survey involved sampling a selection, rather than the whole population, of energy consumers, confidence intervals apply to the results. These confidence intervals indicate, for a given sample size and a given survey result, the degree of confidence we can have that the survey result is real and not due to random chance. For the total sample on which these results are based (n=3,206), there is a confidence interval of +/-2% (i.e. a survey result of 50% could lie between 48% and 52%).
- Confidence intervals also apply when comparing results between waves. Where there are statistically significant differences in findings to previous waves (i.e. we have statistical confidence that a real change has occurred), these are indicated. Where only wave three results are shown, there are no statistically significant differences in findings from previous waves.
- All measures of statistical significance have been tested at the 95% confidence level.





Sample profile

### Sample breakdown by demographics

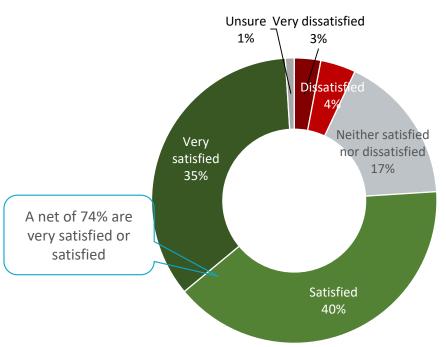




Satisfaction with supplier

#### Overall satisfaction with supplier

#### **74%** are satisfied with supplier



- As with previous quarters, the following groups have higher satisfaction:
  - Pay by direct debit (76%) vs PPM\*(68%)
  - On fixed tariff (79%) vs 71% SVT
  - Aged 65+ (82%) vs aged 16-64 (72%)
  - Medium tier (78%) vs 73% largest six
  - Haven't contacted supplier in the last 3
     months (78%) vs made contact (70%)
  - Switched tariff or supplier before
     (76%) vs never switched (69%)

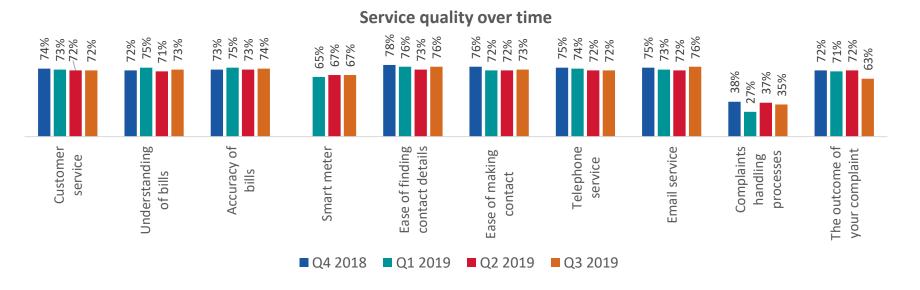
\* PPM = Pre-payment meter



### Key service quality measures over time



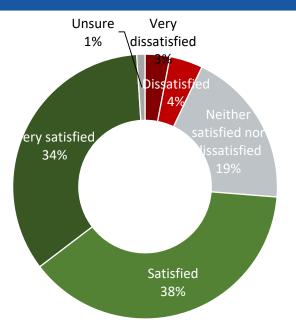
Most service measures have been consistent over the past year, although ratings of the quality of telephone service have marginally declined and there is inconsistency in the quality of the complaints handling process. This quarter satisfaction with the outcomes of complaints is at a tracker low.





#### Satisfaction with customer service

## **72%** are satisfied with customer service

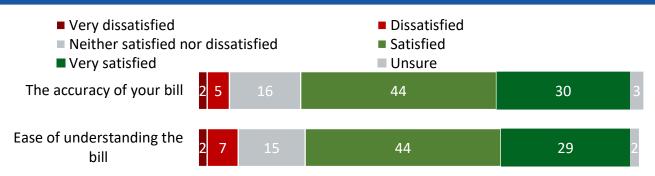


- There is higher satisfaction among:
  - Direct debit (75%) vs standard credit (64%) and PPM (65%)
  - The digitally excluded (85%) vs online (71%)
  - Those on a fixed tariff (77% vs 68% among those on an SVT)
  - Aged 65+ (81%) vs aged 16-64 (70%)
  - People who don't have a disability (74%) vs people who do (70%)
- Of these groups, the following have most consistently shown higher satisfaction
  - Aged 65+ (all 4 quarters)
  - Pay by direct debit (Q1, Q2, Q3 2019)



## Satisfaction with bill is steady

#### Over 70% are satisfied with accuracy and ease of understanding bills



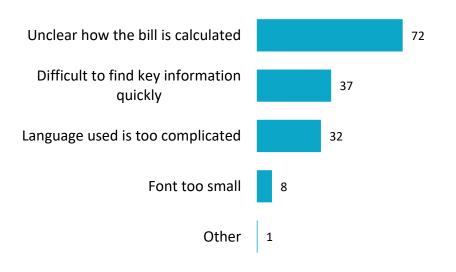
- '% satisfied' with ease of understanding is lower among those:
  - Dissatisfied overall with supplier (40%) vs satisfied (84%)
  - Customers of Largest Six (72%) vs Medium Tier (79%)
  - With a smart meter (77%) vs no smart meter (71%)
  - With a disability (66%) vs no disability (76%)

- The following groups have lower satisfaction over all or most of the tracking:
  - Dissatisfied overall with supplier (all 4 quarters)
  - Customer of Largest Six suppliers (Q1, Q2, Q3 2019)



### Reasons for dissatisfaction with ease of understanding the bill

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



- Some groups have more problems than others in understanding the bill:
  - Difficult to find key information quickly
    - SVT (52%) vs fixed tariff (33%)
    - ABC1 (42%) vs C2DE (30%)

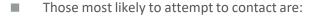
- Language used is too complicated
  - switched tariff in last 12 months (52%) vs those who have not switched tariff (29%)



#### Recent contact with supplier (last 3 months)

#### 30% tried to contact their supplier in last three months





- Small Tier (38%) and Medium Tier customers (33%) vs Largest Six customers (28%)
- Dissatisfied customers (49%) vs satisfied (28%)
- Have ever switched supplier (33%) vs those who have not (25%)
- Aged 16-34 (39%) vs aged 35+ (28%)
- Those with a smart meter (33%) vs those who do not (28%)
- People who have a disability (36%) vs those who don't (28%)
- Those with internet access (32%) vs those offline (16%)

#### By phone 62 By email 17 Completing a form on their website 15 Live Webchat on their website 11 Social media By writing a letter

Contact method

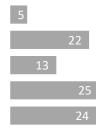
Have you contacted, or tried to contact, your energy supplier within the last 3 months?

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

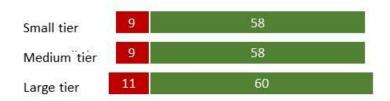
#### Social media found to be the easiest contact method



Have not tried to contact in this way



In contrast to Q2 2019, there are no differences by supplier size

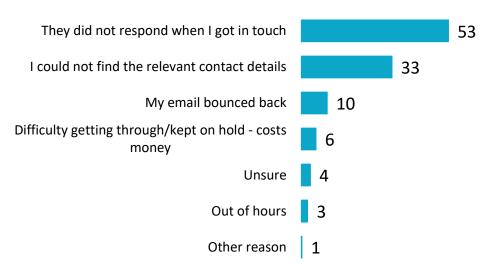


N.B. Neutral and 'Don't know' responses are not shown



#### **Reasons for failed contact**

#### **Reasons for failed contact**

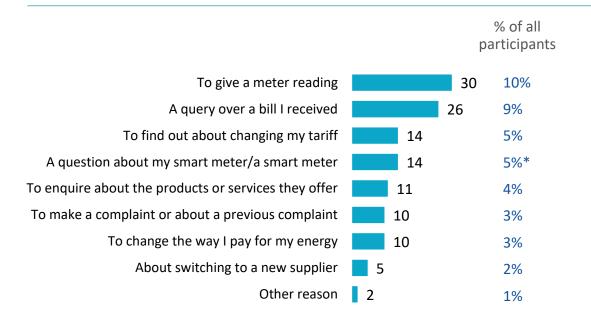


Thinking of the last time you tried to make contact with your energy supplier, why were you not able to? (%)

Base: Those who failed to contact their energy supplier (86)



#### Reasons for last contacting supplier



<sup>\*</sup> Contact relating to smart meters will include all forms of contact (e.g. installations, ongoing use, changing smart meter etc)

- Differences by subgroup who contacted their supplier are:
  - 38% <u>without</u> a Smart Meter gave a meter reading
  - 26% <u>with</u> a Smart Meter asked a question about it
  - 26% who switched tariff in last 12 months made contact to find out about changing tariff
  - 9% of those with a Small Tier supplier got in contact about switching to a new supplier



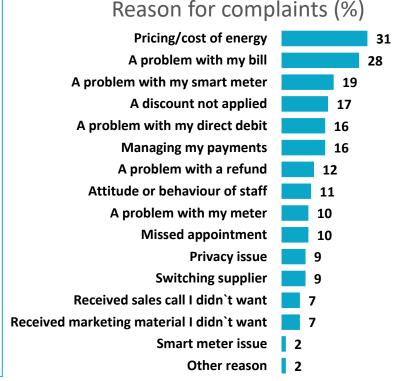


## Complaints

#### **Complaints to suppliers**

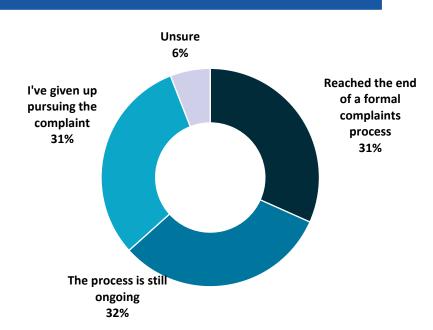
**10%** of recent contacts with suppliers related to a complaint

- This equates to 3% of all consumers complaining the last time they contacted their supplier
- The groups more likely to have complained are:
  - Dissatisfied overall with their supplier (31%) vs satisfied (6%) or neutral (9%)
  - Those using standard credit (17%) vs those using direct debit (8%)
  - Those with smart meter (12%) vs those without (8%)
  - Younger consumers (13% aged 16-49; 6% aged 50+)
- The proportion complaining about a discount not being applied rose from 5% in Q1 and Q2 2019 to 17% in Q3

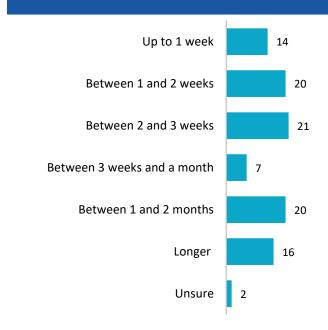


## Stage of complaint and time taken to process (among those complaining in past 3 months)

#### 31% of complaints have been completed



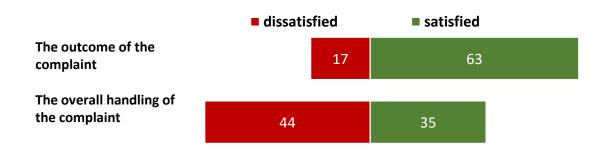
## **36%** of complaints have been live for more than a month





## Satisfaction with the complaint process

#### Satisfaction with complaints process



N.B. Neutral and 'Don't know' responses are not shown

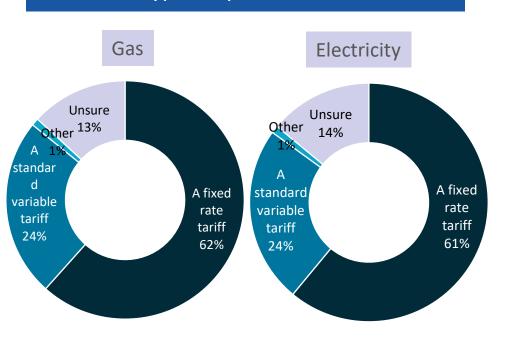




Tariffs and information provision

## **Tariff type**

## For Gas and for Electricity, 85% know what tariff type they are on



#### **Those who are unsure** are most likely to be:

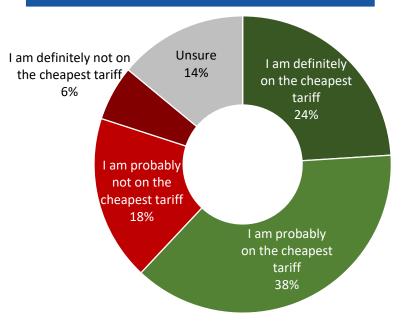
- Unaware or don't understand the price cap
- Digitally excluded
- Have a disability

- Aged 50-64
- PPM
- Never switched



#### **Cheapness of tariff**

## **62%** believe they are on their supplier's cheapest tariff



To what extent do you feel you are on the cheapest tariffs offered by your energy supplier?
Base: All Participants (3,206)

Customers of small and medium suppliers more likely to believe they're on the cheapest tariff:

- Small Tier (75%)
- Medium Tier (77%)
- Largest Six suppliers (55%)
- Consumers who more likely to believe they're on the cheapest tariff are:
  - Those who switched supplier or tariff in last 12 months (80%)
  - On a fixed tariff (75%)
  - Aware of the price cap (75%)
  - Satisfied with their supplier (69%)
  - Pay by Direct Debit (67%)
  - Aged 65+ (67%)
  - Dual fuel customers (63%)
  - Online consumers (60%)



## Fewer recall receiving information from their supplier on a number of issues

#### How well information met needs Information received ■ Not well ■ Fairly well ■ Very well **Proportion saying recall receiving** Sample size Down from 65% in Notification of a price increase 41 18 38 (404)Q2 2019 The choice of energy tariffs they 43 47 (1,456)offer 45% Emergency (e.g. a gas 38 56 (1,388)leak or faulty meter... How to make a complaint 43 50 (1,354)42% The proportion saving the What to do if you want to information on how to 43 50 (1,293)change your tariff 40% change energy tariff was useful increased from 90% What to do if you need 40 50 (1,223)in Q2 2019 to 93% in Q3 assistance with paying bills 38% 2019 What information you need (1,046)52 40 to compare prices 33%



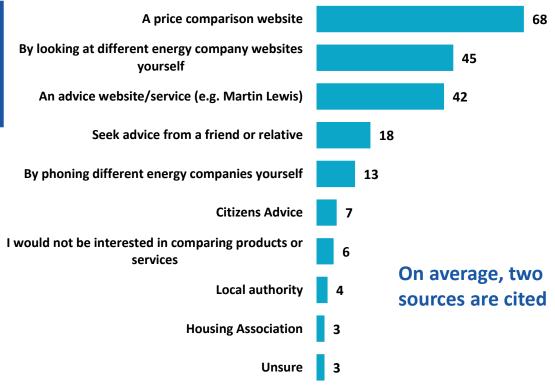
**Switching** 

## 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:

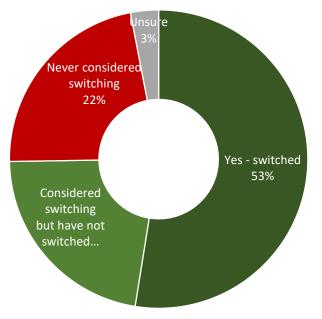
- Customers of Medium (75%) or Small (80%)Tier suppliers
- Ever switched supplier (78%)
- ABC1 social grade (74%)
- Aged 35-64 (73%)
- On a fixed tariff (73%)
- Pay by direct debit (72%)
- No disability (71%) vs have a disability (60%)





### Incidence of switching energy supplier

## Half (53%) have ever switched supplier



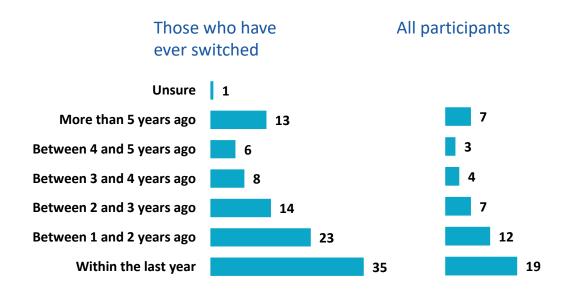
## The proportion who have ever switched is lowest among:

- The digitally excluded (26%)
- Paying by standard credit (31%) or PPM (36%)
- Aged 16-34 (39%)
- Customers of the largest six suppliers (39%)
- Social grade C2DE (45%)
- Unaware or don't understand the price cap (51%)



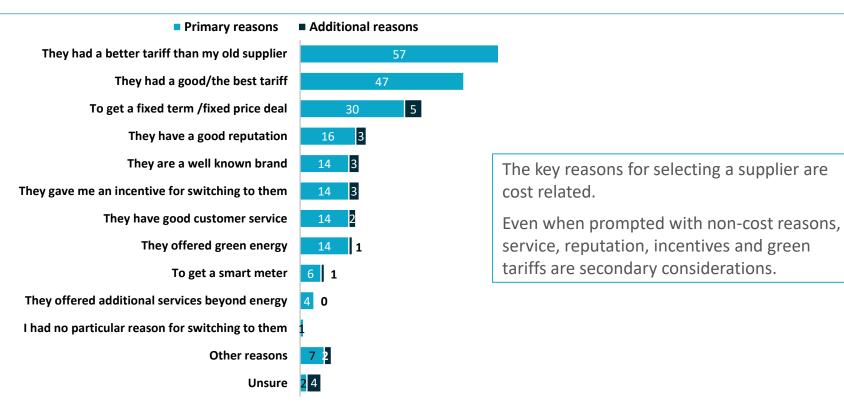
### Last occasion switched supplier

**35**% of those who have *ever* switched supplier did so in the last year **This equates to 19**% of all consumers switching in the last year





## Reasons for choosing supplier

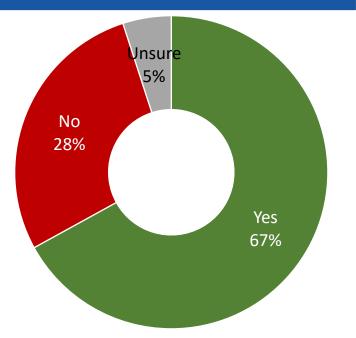




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### **Use of Price Comparison Websites**

## **67%** who switched used a Price Comparison Website



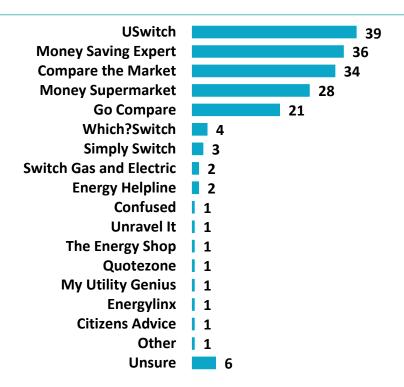
#### The proportion using PCWs is lowest for:

- The digitally excluded (8%)
- PPM (43%) and standard credit (50%)
- Aged 65+ (55%)
- Social grade C2DE (57%)
- Have a disability (59%)
- Largest Six suppliers (63%)
- Those with Smart Meter (64%)
- On an SVT (65%)



Did you use a price comparison website to help you switch energy supplier? Base: Those who have ever switched supplier (1,695)

#### **Price Comparison Websites (PCWs) used**



Which price comparison websites did you use? (%) Base: All who used price comparison website (1,129)

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

To make comparisons and make the switch 63%

To compare suppliers only 32%

Unsure 5%

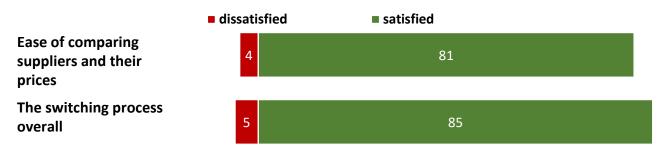
Did you use the price comparison website only to compare suppliers or did you also use it to make the switch?

Base: Those who used a price comparison website to help them switch energy supplier (1,129)



## Satisfaction with switching experience

#### High satisfaction with switching process (approximately 85%)



N.B. Neutral and 'Don't know' responses are not shown

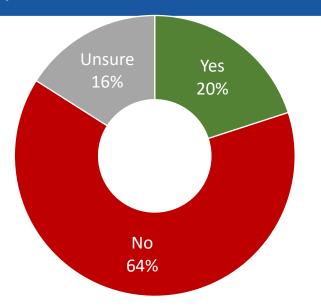
#### Satisfaction with switching is higher for those who used a PCW

	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	89%	89%
Used PCW to complete switch	93%	92%

(711)

### **Consumers currently considering switching**

## **20%** currently thinking of switching supplier



- The proportion considering switching is highest for:
  - Dissatisfied customers (63%)
  - On a mixed tariff (39%)
  - Aged 16-34 (27%)
  - Customers of Small Tier suppliers (24%)
  - ABC1 (23%)
  - Online (22%) vs digitally excluded (5%)
- Little difference by whether switched before (22% switched v 19% never switched)



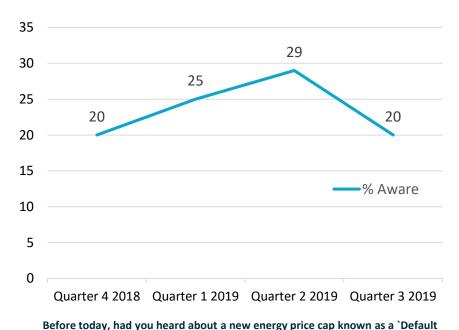
Fairer prices for your gas and electricity



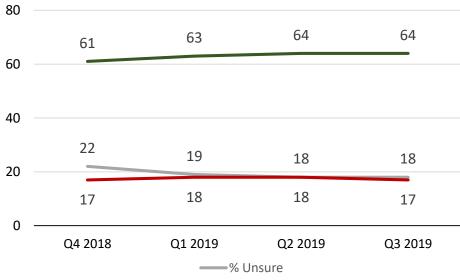
The energy price cap

## Awareness of the price cap

7 months since its introduction, awareness of the Default Tariff Cap has dropped; from a high of **29%** in Q2 2019 to **20%** in Q3 2019



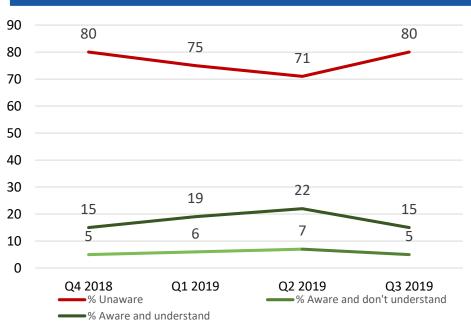
But understanding of the principle of the cap has remained similar compared to the previous two quarters



Which of the following do you think best describes what an energy price cap is? (%) Base: All Participants (Q1 2019: 3,200; Q2 2019: 3,236; Q3 2019: 3,206)

# Informed awareness of the cap has fallen back to baseline levels

# **22% had** heard of the cap in Q2 2019 and understood it. This has dropped to **15%** in Q3 2019

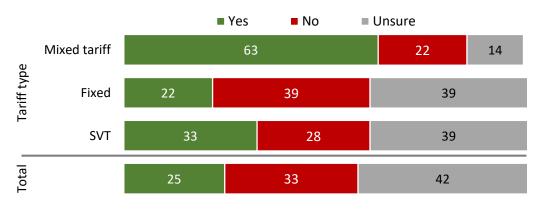


- Higher awareness among the following consumers:
  - Ever switched tariff (20%)
  - Contacted supplier in last 3 months (19%)
  - ABC1 (18%)
  - Online consumers (16%) vs digitally excluded (6%)



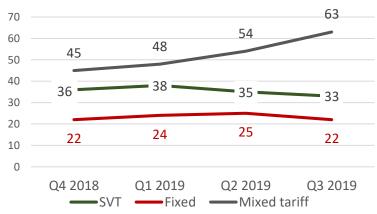
## Perceived relevance of cap

25% feel the cap could apply to them (63% for those on a mixed tariff)



Perceived relevance has continued to increase for those on a mixed tariff. Relevance has slightly decreased over the past two months for those on an SVT







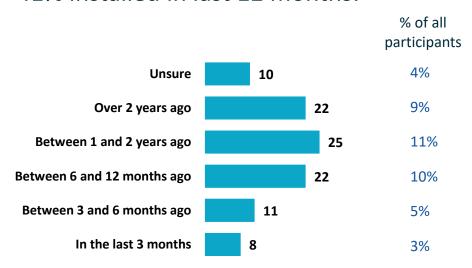


**Smart meters** 

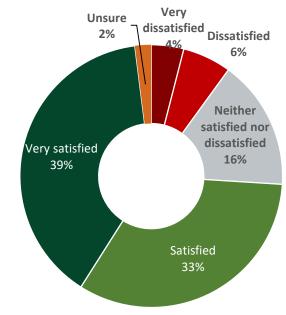
## **Smart meter use**

#### 42% have a Smart Meter

#### 41% installed in last 12 months:



# Nearly three quarters are satisfied with the installation process

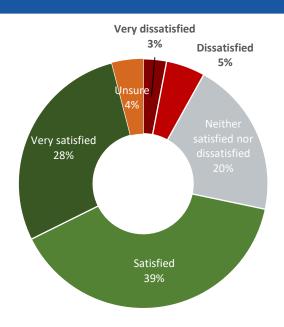


How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the process you went through to have a smart meter installed? Base: All with smart meter installed in last 6 months (254)



## Satisfaction with smart meter

### 67% are satisfied with their smart meter



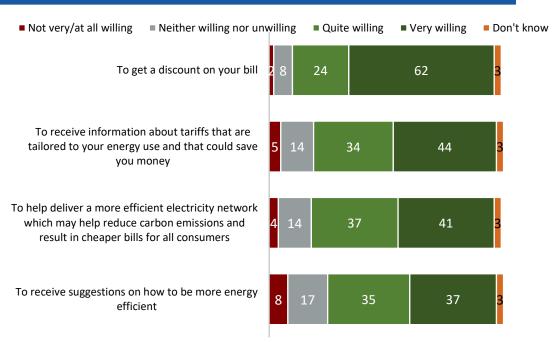
## Satisfaction is higher among:

- The digitally excluded (86%)
- Those aged 16-24 (82%)



## Willingness to share smart meter data

Consumers with smart meters are willing to share their smart meter data with their supplier for a number of reasons, particularly if it means a bill discount



- Willingness to share smart meter data is high across most types of smart meter user.
- Willingness is higher among SEG ABC1:
  - 65% *very likely* for bill discount
  - 49% for tailored tariffs
  - 41% for energy efficiency suggestions
  - 44% to deliver more efficient network





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



## **Measuring smart meter use**

- Use of smart meters was measured by asking participants to indicate which of the following best described the energy meters they
  have in their home.
- The question was asked separately of gas and electricity. The order of the meter descriptions was randomised across the survey sample.
- Those selecting the description for Meter A (the titles remained static) for either gas or electricity were deemed to have a smart meter.

Meter A	Meter B	
Monitors energy use	Monitors energy use	
Automatically sends readings of how much energy has	You or someone else in your household personally send	
been used in your home to your supplier	readings of how much energy has been used in your home	
	to your supplier OR someone from your supplier visits	
	your home to take meter readings	
Shows how much energy has been used in pounds and	<u>Does not</u> show how much energy has been used in pounds	
pence on a display or an app or online account	and pence on a display or an app or online account	
Has been installed in the last 5 years	Has been installed more than 5 years ago	
SHOW IF HAVE A PRE-PAYMENT METER Allow those who pre-	SHOW IF HAVE A PRE-PAYMENT METER Those who pre-pay	
pay for energy to top up via their mobile or online	for energy must top up at a pay point, post office or other	
	shop	



# Sample profile: unweighted vs weighted

Demographic characteristics	Unweighted	Weighted
Gender		
Male	45%	48%
Female	55%	51%
Age		
16-34	18%	18%
35-49	29%	30%
50-64	25%	27%
65+	28%	25%
Social Grade		
AB	28%	28%
C1	29%	28%
C2	17%	19%
DE	25%	25%

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



