UK Government

Methodology Note

Domestic Energy Prices Statistics

March 2026

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Contents

Introduction

Domestic Energy Prices Statistics

Domestic price statistics provide important information for monitoring the energy market. They are used to measure the changes in gas and electricity prices and the effect this has on domestic energy bills, including effects on prices from any changes to competition within the market.

UK domestic energy prices are compared with prices in other countries to measure the competitiveness of the UK and monitor the effects of liberalising energy markets across the EU.

Domestic energy prices data are also used to inform the estimates of Fuel Poverty and price projections.

Domestic Energy Market

The domestic gas market was opened to competition in stages between 1996 and 1998 and the domestic electricity market was opened to competition between 1998 & 1999.

By 2002, the ‘big six’ energy suppliers in Great Britain had emerged: British Gas, EDF, E.ON, npower, Scottish Power, and SSE. Between them, these six suppliers had the majority of all domestic energy customers in Great Britain (over 99% in 2008).

Due to an increase in competition in the late 2010’s, other companies such as OVO and Octopus Energy have grown to become large energy suppliers. In addition to these, there are several other smaller suppliers, such as Utility Warehouse and Utilita.

Within Northern Ireland, Power NI and SSE Airtricity are the dominant domestic energy supply companies.

Articles released as part of Energy Trends have assessed competition in the UK gas and electricity markets, the most recent of which being in September 2025.

Publications

Quarterly Energy Prices

Domestic energy price statistics are published online within an accredited official statistics publication titled ‘Quarterly Energy Prices’ (QEP). In addition, all tables within the publication are available online in Excel format.

The QEP publication can be accessed at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices

The online tables can be accessed at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices

On a monthly basis, the domestic fuel component of the Consumer Price Index for the UK is published. Further details on the methodology behind the domestic fuel component of the Consumer Price Index are in the section Consumer Price Index.

On a quarterly basis, the proportion of customers paying by various payment methods is published. Further details on the methodology behind the customer splits are included in the section Customer numbers by payment method. Also published on a quarterly basis are the number of households switching energy supplier. For further details on this methodology refer to the section Transfer Statistics.

On a bi-annual basis, domestic gas and electricity prices for EU countries and the UK are published, with prices presented for a range of consumption bands. Further details on the methodology behind the domestic prices by consumption band are included in the section UK average unit costs.

On an annual basis, the level of average domestic energy bills by payment method, with a comparison of prices over time, are published in Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 within Quarterly Energy Prices. Provisional estimates are published in December with final estimates of average domestic energy bills published in March, and bills for the financial year are published in June. Further details on the methodology behind the average domestic energy bills by payment method are included in the section Average Domestic Energy Bills. Also published on an annual basis is the total household expenditure on energy in the UK, and the average weekly household expenditure on fuel by income. Further details on the expenditure data are included in the section Expenditure on Domestic Energy.

Related Energy Statistics publications

Energy in Brief includes tables and charts sourced from Quarterly Energy Prices. DESNZ's Fuel Poverty statistics utilise figures from a number of tables within Quarterly Energy Prices, focusing on financial year bills estimates and household expenditure.

Data Sources and Quality Assurance

All domestic price data for the UK is collected directly from energy suppliers on a quarterly basis. There are two main surveys used to collect data: the Domestic Fuel Inquiry (DFI) survey and the Price Transparency (PT) survey. Both surveys are managed by DESNZ statisticians and not contracted out to external providers. All data is collected on a confidential basis to reflect the market sensitive nature of the data.

Domestic Fuel Inquiry

Data sources for Domestic Fuels Inquiry

The Domestic Fuel Inquiry (DFI) Survey is used to calculate the quarterly and annual domestic energy pricing information outlined in the section Quarterly Energy Prices.

The DFI survey is used to collect data sourced directly from energy suppliers at the tariff level. This data is used to calculate the proportion of customers paying by each payment method, and for calculating average domestic energy bills. Bills are calculated assuming household energy consumption. Assumed average consumption levels of 11,200 kWh for gas, 3,400 kWh for standard electricity and 4,800 kWh for Economy 7 per annum were adopted in March and are reviewed on a regular basis. More information regarding this can be found in the review of the average annual domestic gas and electricity consumption levels: methodology note.

Domestic energy suppliers provide the source data for the DFI. The survey is sent on a quarterly basis to nine suppliers (see Annex 1 for an example DFI survey form), and captures data for all these companies' tariffs and customers. Since quarter 4 of 2023, the DFI surveys nine companies in the UK: Airtricity, British Gas, EDF, E.ON, OVO, PowerNI, ScottishPower, Utilita, and Utility Warehouse. Previously the sample included SSE, npower, and Good Energy in place of OVO, Utilita, and Utility Warehouse. This change is due to a number of company acquisitions and mergers during the 2010s and 2020s.

The data is weighted against customer numbers from Ofgem' Domestic Request for Information to ensure the sample is representative of the market.

At present, the electricity market in Northern Ireland is largely monopolistic and subject to price controls from Northern Ireland's Utility Regulator, although a start has been made to open the market to competition. Gas is not yet widely available in Northern Ireland, but is used by some households, with gas consumption in Northern Ireland comprising a relatively small proportion of UK domestic consumption (approximately 1%[1]). The data collected through Domestic Fuels Inquiry does include the supply of domestic gas in Northern Ireland.

DESNZ continues to monitor the energy market across the UK to assess and engage with any additional suppliers that should be included in the DFI survey. Smaller suppliers are generally excluded from the survey to minimise the relative burden of data collection compared to their customer base.

Quality Assurance of the DFI

Tariff level data is collected quarterly, and includes tariffs across 14 regions. Details of these can be found in the table below. DESNZ categorises tariffs by the former Public Electricity Supplier or PES regions, which largely correspond to the 14 regions of the Ofgem price cap.

Major town or city	Ofgem price cap region	Electricity PES area
Aberdeen	Northern Scotland	North Scotland
Belfast	N/A	Northern Ireland
Birmingham	Midlands	West Midlands
Canterbury	South East	South East

[1] Calculated using domestic total consumption from Subnational gas consumption data for Great Britain and Northern Ireland gas consumption data

Cardiff	South Wales	South Wales
Edinburgh	Southern Scotland	South Scotland
Ipswich	Eastern	Eastern
Leeds	Yorkshire	Yorkshire
Liverpool	North Wales and Mersey	Merseyside & North Wales
London	London	London
Manchester	North West	North West
Newcastle	Northern	North East
Nottingham	East Midlands	East Midlands
Plymouth	Southern Western	South West
Southampton	Southern	Southern

Since 2013, gas tariffs are also categorised by PES region rather than Local Distribution Zone or LDZ (which mirrored pre-privatisation gas board areas). This change has been made because most energy suppliers now charge for gas according to the PES area that a household is in.

Once we've received DFI data from all suppliers, it is entered into an internal calculation spreadsheet for each company. Validation and quality assurance at this stage includes:

- Formatting regions as above
- Formatting payment types to Direct Debit, Credit, or Prepayment
- Removing tariffs with zero customers
- Removing exact duplicate tariffs
- Checking non-fixed tariffs against the relevant cap for unit prices and standing charge
- Removing anomalous data such as staff tariffs, tariffs for unoccupied new buildings, or tariffs that are no longer active
- Checking whether multi-rate tariffs follow the expected price structure
- Comparing each company against the previous quarter to identify new tariffs and spot unexpected changes per payment type and region

We also compare all companies together on another spreadsheet to identify general trends or anomalies in customer numbers.

Price Transparency Survey

Data source for the PT

The Price Transparency (PT) Survey is used to calculate the bi-annual domestic energy pricing information outlined in the section Quarterly Energy Prices. This data is used to provide international comparisons of energy prices (see Section International Comparisons of domestic energy prices).

The PT survey is used to collect data directly from energy suppliers on their total volume and value by consumption band. These data are used to infer average prices for gas and electricity in the UK split by standardised annual consumption size bands set by Eurostat. This survey was developed by EU member states to assess price levels across the EU and while we no longer supply this data to Eurostat, we do use this data to compare the UK's prices to those in the EU (see Section International Comparisons of domestic energy prices). The PT survey is used to collect domestic energy pricing information for different consumption levels, and as such differs from the DFI survey which does not collect pricing information based on consumption.

As of 2021 onwards, surveys were sent out to five domestic electricity suppliers: British Gas, EDF, E.ON, Power NI and Scottish Power and to four domestic gas suppliers: British Gas, EDF, E.ON and Scottish Power.

On a quarterly basis the domestic energy suppliers complete the PT survey detailing the volume of gas and electricity sold to domestic customers against a range of consumption bands, along with the amount of money generated from these sales, before and after taxes as well as excluding costs due to environmental and social policies. An example PT survey form is included in Annex 3.

Quality Assurance of the PT

In a similar manner to the DFI, all of the PT data undergoes a series of validation checks. Data received from suppliers are initially put into a spreadsheet and compared for consistency against returns from 4 previous quarters. The spreadsheet produces comparisons looking at the change in volumes, the change in values, and the change in price, for each size band and company.

Once returns have been checked against previous quarters' returns, data for each company on prices, market share and volume is compared to other data sources. The average prices between quarters are compared to movements seen in the Consumer Price Index for electricity and gas, the market share of each company is calculated and compared to market shares derived from DFI data and the volume data is compared to domestic electricity and gas consumption data collected by other teams within the department. Results of comparisons should show consistency and any anomalous results are discussed with energy suppliers.

International domestic price data

The international domestic prices data of EU countries in the section 5 of QEP are derived from Eurostat's Statistics in Focus series. The data is requested from EU member states under Directive 90/377/EEC and is provided by suppliers on a voluntary basis. The figure for the UK is sourced from the Price Transparency Survey; see Section Price Transparency Survey for further details.

The international domestic prices data of EU countries in the section 5 of QEP are sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA), with data having been supplied to the IEA regularly by member countries. The UK submits a data return to the IEA as part of this, which in turn is then included in the IEA's release of this data.

Domestic Energy component of Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The domestic energy component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is sourced from the Office for National Statistics who complete their own data collection. The CPI is updated on a monthly basis within QEP's published tables in both real and current terms.

In order to ensure an unbiased sample of tariffs with the CPI, DESNZ provide the ONS with data from the DFI on the number of customers on each tariff annually. This allows the ONS to use a representative sample of tariffs when collecting price information to inform the domestic energy component of the CPI.

Expenditure on Domestic Energy

Data on total household expenditure on energy are sourced from Consumer Trends published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Data are published on an annual basis.

Data on average weekly household expenditure are sourced from the Living Costs and Food Survey (LFS), formerly known as the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS), published by the ONS. Data are published on an annual basis. Between 2006 and 2014, figures were published by calendar year. Prior to this and from 2014/15, figures are published by financial year.

Transfer Statistics

Data on the number of transfers between energy suppliers and the number of domestic households are collated by Ofgem, provided to DESNZ on a quarterly basis.

Methodology

Consumer Price Index

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and produce their own methodology notes. DESNZ publish the domestic fuel components of the CPI within QEP. For more information, visit the ONS website.

The CPI is presented in Tables 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 in both real and current terms. The real terms index is calculated by multiplying the ratio of the current terms index relative to the GDP deflator (both of which are relative to the latest full calendar year base year).

Since March 2026, the deflator we use to produce real terms prices is the ONS' seasonally adjusted GDP deflator from the GDP first quarterly estimate time series, and the base year used is aligned the base year to this GDP deflator. Whenever the GDP deflator is rebased by the ONS, the change is incorporated within the next release of Quarterly Energy Prices and associated tables when feasible to do so.

The base year in our indices in Tables 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 is the same as the base year in the GDP deflator, to maintain consistency in the base year used within the tables.

Customer numbers by payment method

The proportion of customers paying by Standard Credit, Direct Debit and Pre-payment meter for each region are summarised in Tables 2.4,2, 2,4,3 and 2.5.2. The regions used for electricity and gas are the distribution areas of the public electricity suppliers (PES). Prior to 2013, the regions used for gas were the local distribution zones (LDZ) of Transco. Further details on the LDZ and PES regions are outlined in the section Quality Assurance of the DFI.

Each quarter, the energy suppliers (listed in the section Domestic Fuel Inquiry) submit their completed DFI return outlining how many customers are on each of their tariffs by region and payment method. The sum of customers paying by Standard Credit, Direct Debit and Pre-payment meter is then calculated for each region, summing across energy suppliers. For each of gas and electricity, the proportion of all customers paying by each payment method is then derived using the total sum of all customers. These numbers are used to populate tables 2.4.2, 2.4.3 and 2.5.2. The data are updated on a quarterly basis with quarterly updates published within QEP.

Average Domestic Energy Bills

Average domestic energy bills for the UK are published on an annual basis within Quarterly Energy Prices (QEP). Average bills reflect all price changes that have occurred over the course of year. This is as opposed to using prices for the latest quarter and projecting them forward for the year ahead.

In the years before 2007, the annual average domestic gas and electricity bills reflect the prices within the fourth quarter of the previous year, and quarters one, two and three of the

current year. This reflects the payment pattern for Standard Credit, where customers pay for their energy on receipt of the quarterly bill, so in effect paying for their energy use one quarter in arrears. However, Standard Credit is no longer the most common payment method, with the majority of all gas and electricity customers now paying by Direct Debit. Therefore, following a consultation of users in the September 2010 edition of Energy Trends, the Department decided to revise the methodology such that bills are calculated using prices from the calendar year. Bills were revised up to (and including) 2007 using this methodology. Please see the note published at the time outlining this proposal for further details.

The fixed annual consumption levels used to calculate average annual bills are reviewed on an annual basis, but with an expectation that changes at this stage will only be made if there is significant evidence that the current levels are no longer appropriate. A full review will be carried out every five years – with changes expected to be made at this stage. These were last reviewed in December 2024, with changes implemented in March 2025 Further details on the most recent review can be found in the consumption level review document as part of the domestic energy prices methodology.

The fixed annual consumption levels are used to allow comparisons of changes over time by keeping the consumption values constant. **Please note**: these consumption levels differ from the Typical Domestic Consumption Values produced by Ofgem, which are updated more frequently to closer reflect consumers' median typical usage.

Note that the actual consumption values underlying these fixed levels exclude estimated consumption of electricity for the use of home charging electric vehicles. For more information on how this is estimated, please see electricity statistics data sources and methodologies.

Actual average domestic consumption of both gas and electricity varies from year to year due to changes such as weather, consumer behaviour, and energy efficiency improvements. Average bills based on multiple domestic consumption values are published in tables 2.2.5 and 2.3.5 (for electricity and gas respectively) and use annual consumption estimates from the UK Energy Trends publication. These are updated with provisional estimates in March of each year, which are revised in the following July alongside the publication of, and using data from, the annual Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics.

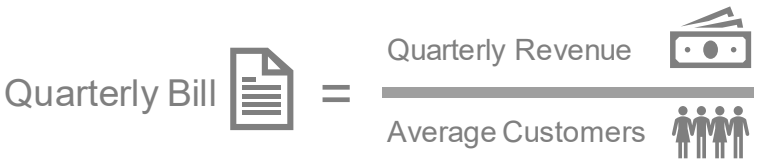
The average annual bills for electricity and gas are calculated individually based on tariffs relating to each fuel. The total average estimates can be summed to create a combined average energy bill. However this is not the same as a dual fuel bill and includes customers who may use only one fuel or receive the supply of each fuel from different energy suppliers.

Calculating average annual bills

The average annual bills are calculated as an average of the weighted prices of all tariffs over the whole year, and include VAT at 5 per cent. Average annual bills are calculated at the national and regional level.

Average annual bills are derived from the calculation of quarterly bills that use pricing and customer numbers information at the tariff level. Further details on the quarterly bill calculations are included in the section Calculating average quarterly bills. Once the average quarterly revenue and customer numbers have been calculated at the tariff level for all gas and electricity tariffs for each of the four quarters, this information can then be used to derive the average annual bills at the regional and national level by payment method.

Calculating average quarterly bills



The quarterly bill is calculated using the tariff-level pricing information provided within the DFI survey by the energy suppliers along with a household annual energy consumption assumption of 11,200 kWh for gas, 3,400 kWh for standard electricity and 4,800 kWh for Economy 7 electricity (of which 2,400 kWh are assumed to be day time and 2,400 kWh at night). The fixed levels of consumption use were updated in March 2025 following a user consultation, to better reflect recent trends in average household consumption.

For electricity, it is assumed that the quarterly consumption (in kWh) is as shown in the following table:

Electricity type	Quarter 1 (Jan – Mar)	Quarter 2 (Apr – Jun)	Quarter 3 (Jul - Sept)	Quarter 4 (Oct – Dec)
Standard	1,020	680	680	1,020
Economy 7 (day)	720	480	480	720
Economy 7 (night)	720	480	480	720

The following table shows the gas consumption assumptions (in kWh) used in the calculation of bills:

	Quarter 1 (Jan – Mar)	Quarter 2 (Apr – Jun)	Quarter 3 (Jul - Sept)	Quarter 4 (Oct – Dec)
Gas	4,480	2,240	1,120	3,360

The glossary in Annex 2 explains each of the terms used to derive a quarterly bill. Broadly speaking, a household is charged one level (unit 1 price) for each unit of energy used. Some suppliers still have split level tariffs whereby consumers are charged one level (unit 1 price) until they reach a pre-specified consumption level (split level) when the rate switches to a lower level (unit 2 price). Most tariffs have a fixed daily rate which must be paid regardless of how much energy is consumed (standing charge). A tariff can have changes to a different pricing structure during the course of a year, which needs to be accounted for within the quarterly bill calculations. The following formulae are based on four possible scenarios for a tariff:

1. No Split level, and no date of change to the tariff pricing structure.

2. Split level, and no date of change.

3. No split level, and a date of change.

4. Split level, and a date of change.

If the split level is greater than the quarterly consumption for the tariff, all fuel consumption for the quarter is charged at the unit 1 price. Otherwise, the unit 1 price is charged up to the split level with the unit 2 price charged for the consumption above the split level. Where there is a split level for the tariff, it is used to represent the amount of fuel charged at the unit 1 price.

U1 = Unit 1 price U2 = Unit 2 price

R = Split level SC = Daily standing charge

Cw = Total quarterly consumption Dqx = Number of days in quarter x

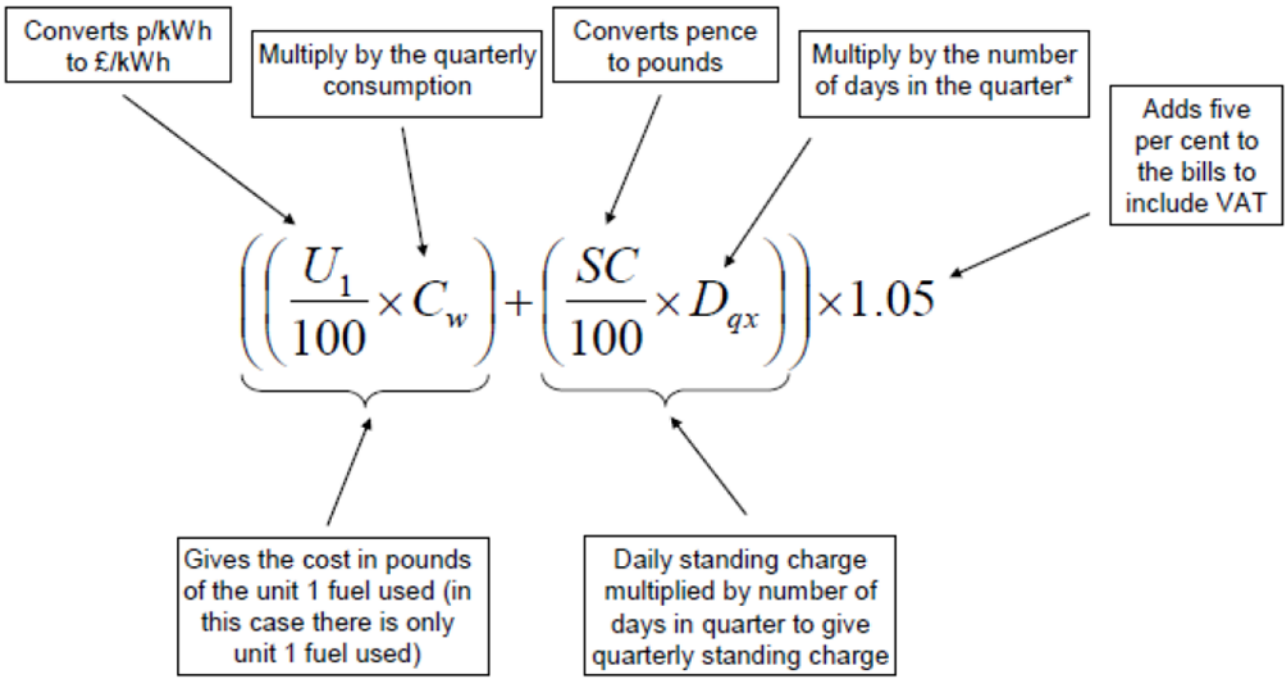
U1O = Old unit 1 price U1N = New unit 1 price

U2O = Old unit 2 price U2N = New unit 2 price

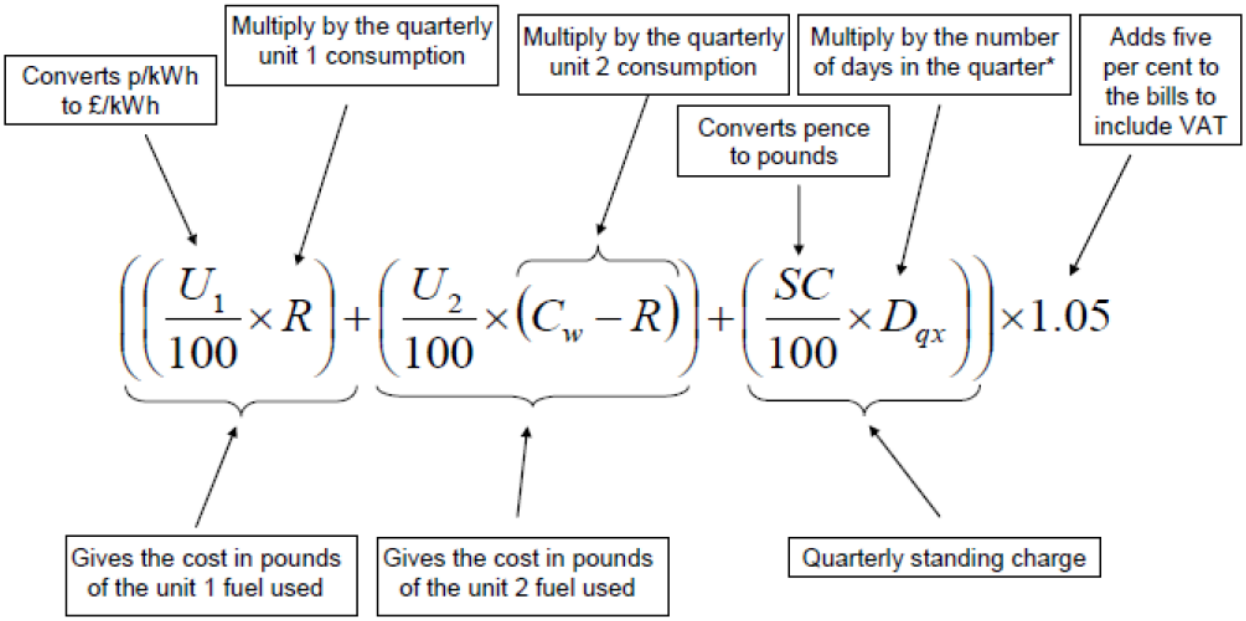
SCOLD = Old standing charge SCNEW = New standing charge

Ndq = Number of days into the quarter the price change occurs

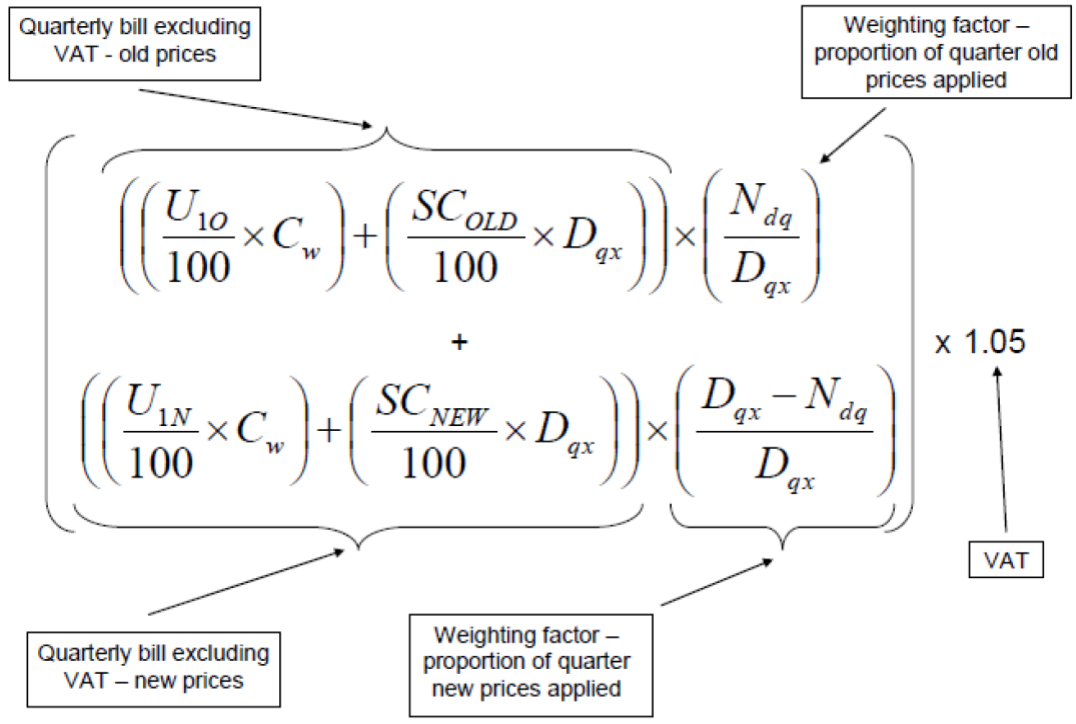
1. Average quarterly bill, no split level and no date of change



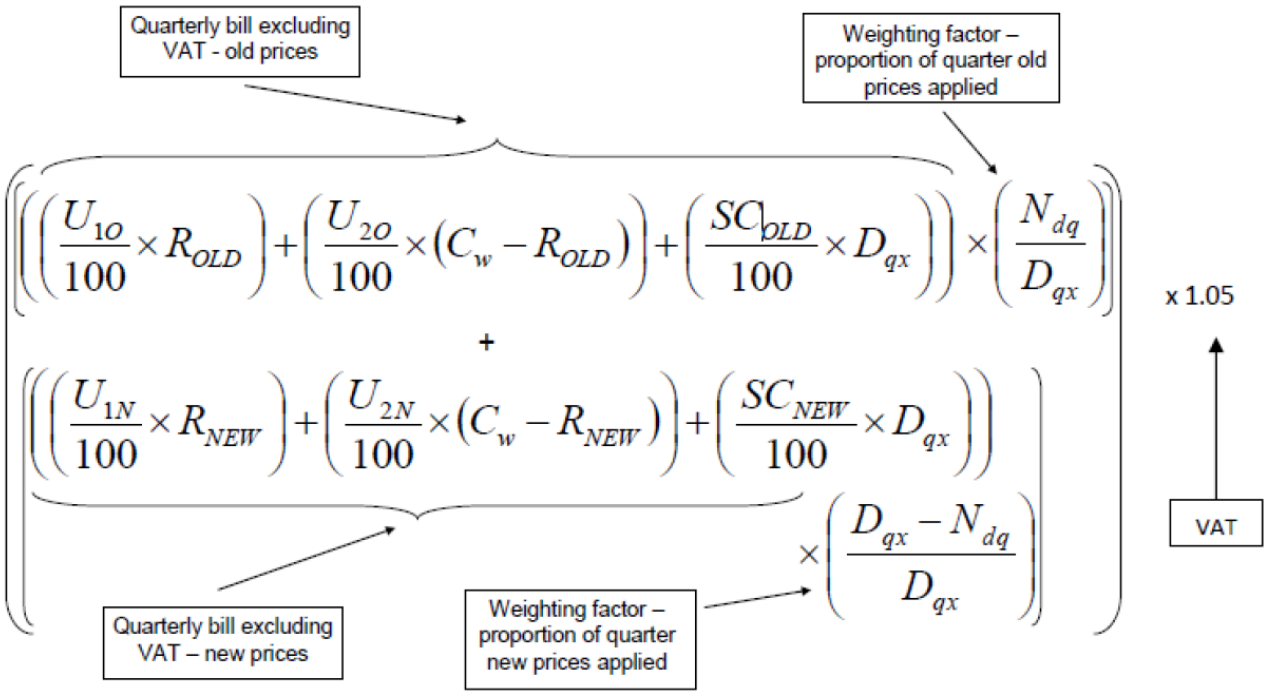
2. Average quarterly bill, split level and no date of change



3. Average quarterly bill, no split level with date of change



4. Average quarterly bill, with split level and date of change



Provisional and Final Bill Estimates

The average annual bill (from 2007 onwards) is based on the prices in quarters 1 to 4 of the year in question. Once quarter 4 (October to December) data has been received within the DFI, this data is then quality assured and combined with the quarterly bill estimates from the previous three quarters to provide final average annual bills. These final bills are published in the March edition of Quarterly Energy Prices (QEP).

Provisional bill estimates are published in the December edition of QEP. Since quarter 4 data are not available at time of publication, an estimate for this quarter of data is used. It is assumed that for fixed tariffs, the tariff price and standing charge will not change and therefore is carried forward from Q3 to Q4. For variable tariffs, the unit price and standing charge are adjusted by the change in Ofgem's price cap between Q3 and Q4. For example if, for a variable tariff, the unit 1 price was 5p and the price cap had indicated a 10% increase in unit 1 prices for this tariff from October, then a unit 1 price of 5.5p would be used to estimate the data in quarter 4. Since changes to the price cap have been applied, it is expected that the provisional and final bills will be similar. However the bills may still vary if variable tariff prices have changed by not the exact same amount as the price cap, or where customers have opted to move from a variable tariff to a fixed tariff. Within the QEP tables, provisional bill estimates are indicated with a 'p'.

If figures need revising (either because suppliers have returned new figures, or a processing error has been discovered) then the new revised figures are indicated with an 'r' next to them, along with a footnote to elaborate further as required. This approach is in line with the Department's statistical revisions policy.

Average Unit Cost

The average unit costs for domestic gas and electricity are included within QEP tables 2.2.3 and 2.3.3 and indicate the total cost to the customer per unit consumed by region. They are calculated by dividing the average annual bill by the assumed average household consumption (see section Calculating average quarterly bills for energy consumption assumptions). However, if a household were to use a different household consumption, then their average unit cost would differ from those outlined in tables 2.2.3 and 2.3.3.

QEP Tables 2.2.4 and 2.3.4 split bill costs into the variable and fixed proportions that make up energy bills by region. The variable rate shown is essentially the average price paid for each unit (pounds per kWh) of electricity consumed regardless of whether consumption is before or after the split level. The fixed costs are reported in pounds per year and is constructed from averaging standing charge costs for the whole year; this also takes into account the difference between the unit 1 and unit 2 prices for the year for tariffs with multiple units; we include this in the fixed costs as it is assumed that all households will use more electricity over the year than the given split level amount.

Transfer Statistics

GB energy suppliers send monthly figures to Ofgem on the number of transfers. An account is counted as a transfer if there is a switch from one supplier to another. The figures are not an exact reflection of the total number of households who have switched as the figures exclude switching payment method or switching to as new tariff within the same company; the figures also include any people who may have switched multiple times within a month.

Expenditure on Domestic Energy

Total household expenditure on energy

Data on total household expenditure on energy (published in Table 2.6.1 of QEP) are based on Consumer Trends as published by the Office for National Statistics.

All data may be subject to change by ONS. From 2001/02, Household Expenditure has been reclassified to conform to the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95), using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

Household expenditure by fuel and heating system

Additional information on the average weekly spend on gas and electricity by heating method is summarised on an annual basis (Table 2.6.2 in QEP). This data is sourced from the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS). Further details on the methodology and data collection can be found at in the methodology for the LCFS.

Proportion of household expenditure spent on fuel and power, by income decile

Additional information is published on the proportion of household expenditure spent on Fuel & Power, Food, Housing and Petrol & Oil. To produce this table, data from two tables of the LCFS are required. Table A8 provides average weekly spend by income decile. Using the COICOP definitions, the following categories are included: Fuel & Power (4.4); Food (1.1,

11.1.1, 11.1.3, 11.1.4, and 11.1.5); Housing (4.1.3, 4.2, 4.3 and 13.1); and Petrol & Oil (7.2.2). Table A6 provides the total weekly household expenditure by income decile. The proportion of average weekly household expenditure spent on Fuel & Power, Food, Housing, and Petrol & Oil can then be calculated for each income decile.

International Comparisons of domestic energy prices

Domestic energy prices for the UK and EU countries are published in Tables 5.6 and 5.10 of QEP.

UK average unit costs

The Price Transparency survey (as outlined in the section Price Transparency Survey) is sent out to energy suppliers on a quarterly basis. Energy suppliers return their completed PT forms which include, for each of gas and electricity, their total revenue and volume consumed during the quarter. It is worth noting that some of the volume and revenue figures will be based on estimated meter readings rather than actual meter readings.

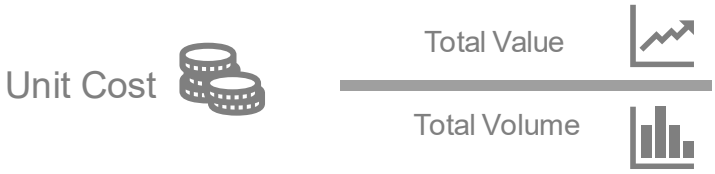
The size bands for consumers from January 2008 onwards are defined as follows:

Domestic Gas	**Eurostat size band**	**Annual consumption (kWh)**
Small[2]	Band D1	<5,556
Medium	Band D2	5,557 – 55,556
Large	Band D3	>=55,557

Domestic Electricity	**Eurostat size band**	**Annual consumption (kWh)**
Very Small	Band DA	<1,000
Small	Band DB	1,000 - 2,499
Medium	Band DC	2,500 - 4,999
Large	Band DD	5,000 - 14,999
Very Large	Band DE	>=15,000

[2] 5,557 kWh = 20GJ

From the volume and value figures, an average unit cost per consumption band can be derived:



Up to January 2021 Eurostat required average UK prices, including and excluding VAT, on bi-annual basis. The quarterly data was therefore combined into two 6-monthly returns by adding together quarters 1 and 2, and quarters 3 and 4. The quarterly average unit costs collected from the PT survey are combined into bi-annual unit costs by summing the total value and total volume figures across the two quarters, for each consumption band. These prices were then submitted to Eurostat in February and August of each year to represent the UK average domestic prices. As of January 2021, the department continues to collect this data and publish the data in tables 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 5.4.1, 5.6.1, 5.8.1 and 5.10.1 to enable coherent international comparisons.

International comparisons

To obtain the domestic gas and electricity prices for EU and IEA countries, prices are downloaded from the Eurostat and IEA websites respectively and converted to sterling using exchange rates for the appropriate period (see the International Prices methodology note for further details).

Once all data has been downloaded and collated, the UK rank and median price are calculated and the tables are updated to include the UK's prices alongside average prices in the EU and the IEA.

From 1st January 2008, the EU data shows average prices over 6-month periods (January - June and July - December), and each size band covers a range of consumption. Previously, the Price Transparency data was for a single point in time (1st January and 1st July), and each size band was represented by a single consumption figure.

The IEA data shows average prices over a 12 month calendar year period and is not disaggregated by size band.

Users of the data

Domestic energy price statistics are used by a broad range of people. Within DESNZ, the statistics influence policy-making and are used for modelling purposes. For example, electricity and gas prices form part of the cost of energy element of fuel poverty analysis. Externally, users include students, academics, members of the public, and companies who wish to undertake modelling of future energy costs (recent queries include research projects studying consumer behaviours & tax, and the cost of living). The data are used by the ONS to inform lower level weights in the CPI and RPI for gas and electricity, and is also submitted to the IEA.

Annex 1 – Domestic Fuels Inquiry form

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero - Domestic Fuel Inquiry Reporting Sheet (Electricity)

Company	
Contact Person	
Email Address	
Year	
Quarter	

FOR DESNZ INTERNAL USE	
Customer #:	-
Quarter Start:	
Number of Tariffs:	-

Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

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Company	Payment Type	Region	Tariff Name	Date of Change	Unit Price (pence/kWh)	Unit 2 Price (pence/kWh)	Night Unit Price (pence/kWh)	Split Level (kWh)	Standing Charge (pence/day)	Discount (pence/day)	Number of Customers	Fixed ID

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero - Domestic Fuel Inquiry Reporting Sheet (Gas)

Company	
Contact Person	
Email Address	
Year	
Quarter	

FOR DESNZ INTERNAL USE	
Customer #:	-
Quarter Start:	
Number of Tariffs:	-

Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

PLEASE DO NOT ADD TOTALS TO THE BOTTOM OF THE TABLE. LEAVE NIGHT UNIT PRICE BLANK FOR GAS.

Company	Payment Type	Region	Tariff Name	Date of Change	Unit Price (pence/kWh)	Unit 2 Price (pence/kWh)	Night Unit Price (pence/kWh)	Split Level (kWh)	Standing Charge (pence/day)	Discount (pence/day)	Number of Customers	Fixed ID

Annex 2 - Glossary of Terms

- **Unit 1 price**: The initial cost to the consumer for each unit of energy consumed up until a certain level of consumption has been reached
- **Unit 2 price**: The cost to the consumer for each unit of energy consumed after a certain level of consumption has been reached
- **Night price**: The cheaper unit price from Economy 7 tariffs given to electricity used during the night
- **Standing Charge**: A fixed daily charge for gas or electricity unrelated to the level of energy consumption the consumer uses
- **Split level**: The number of units of energy at which the pricing structure switches from the unit 1 price to the unit 2 price
- **Economy 7**: Electricity Tariffs which have a separate unit cost for the night and day and are designed for use with night storage heaters
- **Standard Electricity Tariffs**: where there is no distinction in price for electricity used between night and day
- **Consumption**: The amount of energy a customer consumes. The consumption estimates used by DESNZ when calculating annual bills are: 3,400 kWh per annum for standard electricity; 4,800 kWh per annum for Economy 7 electricity (of which 2,400 kWh are assumed to be day time and 2400 kWh at night); and 11,200 kWh per annum for gas
- **LDZ – Local Distribution Zones**: The initial 12 regions allocated to each gas company to operate in when the gas market opened up to competition in 1998
- **PES – Public Electricity Supplier**: The 14 companies created when the electricity market was privatised in 1998

Annex 3 – Price Transparency form

Price Transparency - domestic electricity
Data collection template 2026

Version 1.0, issued February 2026

Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Size of consumer [note 1]	Volume of domestic electricity sold kWh	Value of domestic electricity sold (**excluding all** taxes, levies and charges) [note 2] £	Value of domestic electricity sold (**excluding VAT**) [note 3] £	Value of domestic electricity sold (**including** all taxes) [note 4] £
Very Small				
Small				
Medium				
Large				
Very Large				
Total	0	0	0	0
Additional comments				

Price Transparency - domestic gas
Data collection template 2026

Version 1.0, issued February 2026

Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Size of consumer [note 1]	Volume of domestic gas sold kWh	Value of domestic gas sold (**excluding all** taxes, levies and charges) [note 2] £	Value of domestic gas sold (**excluding VAT**) [note 3] £	Value of domestic gas sold (**including** all taxes) [note 4] £
Small				
Medium				
Large				
Total	0	0	0	0
Additional comments				

This publication is available from:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-energy-prices-data-sources-and-methodology

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