



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

# FUEL POVERTY DATASET DOCUMENTATION

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# Table of Contents

1.	Introduction and Background Information	2
2.	The 2014 Fuel Poverty Variables	6

# 1. Introduction and Background Information

The 2014 Fuel Poverty dataset is the outcome of analysis conducted to produce estimates of the number of households living in fuel poverty in England in 2014 undertaken by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) – formerly known as DECC.

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator. Under the LIHC indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level).
- were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

The Low Income High Costs model is a dual indicator, which allows us to measure not only the *extent* of the problem (how many fuel poor households there are), but also the *depth* of the problem (how badly affected each fuel poor household is). The depth of fuel poverty is calculated by taking account of the **fuel poverty gap**. This is a measure of the additional fuel costs faced by fuel poor households compared to the non-fuel poor household thresholds.

Further information on this measure, including technical details of how to calculate whether a household is fuel poor or not, is available in the 2014 Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics Report. This can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-fuel-poverty-statistics-report-2016>

The intention of this guide is to list and provide a basic description of the fuel poverty variables, so that they may be used to inform the user of the components of the Government's figures. This guidance should be supplemented with other relevant supporting documents and information available on the BEIS website. This additional information includes the fuel poverty methodology documentation and the Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics Report.

The fuel poverty dataset is derived from the 2014 English Housing Survey (EHS) database created by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). This database is constructed from fieldwork carried out between April 2013 and March 2015. The midpoint of this period is April 2014, which can be considered as the reference date for this dataset. Full information about the EHS survey is available on the DCLG EHS website (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/english-housing-survey>) and further information on the EHS can be sought from [ehs@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ehs@communities.gsi.gov.uk). Guidance on use of EHS data provided by DCLG should also be applied to the fuel poverty dataset.

All variables are presented for households and each case in the dataset is uniquely identified by the variable **aacode**. This is the key variable used to link data when matching together more than one data file. The variables are presented in Table 1.1 below, and are discussed in more detail in Section 2.

**Table 1.1 - Fuel Poverty 2014 Dataset Variables**

Variable Name	Variable Label
aacode	EHS case number
fpLIHCflg	Fuel poverty flag - Low Income High Costs measure
fpLIHCqdt	Low Income High Costs measure - quadrant
fpLIHCgapEQ	Fuel Poverty equivalised gap - Low Income High Costs measure (£)
fpLIHCgapUNEQ	Fuel poverty unequivalised gap - Low Income High Costs measure (£)
HousingCosts	Annual housing costs (£)
AHCIncomeEQ	Equivalised After Housing Costs annual income (£)
AHCeqFactor	After Housing Costs equivalisation factor
BHCeqFactor	Before Housing Costs equivalisation factor
FuelCosteqFactor	Fuel Costs equivalisation factor
fpbasinc	Annual basic household income (£)
fpfullinc	Annual full household income (£)
fuelexpn	Total fuel costs (£)
wathcost	Cost of energy to heat water (£)

spahcost	Total space heating cost (£)
litecost	Total cost for lights and appliance use (£)
cookcost	Total energy cost for cooking (£)
elecmap	Method of payment - electricity
gasmop	Method of payment - gas
fpflgb	10% definition Fuel Poverty flag - basic income definition
fpflgf	10% definition Fuel Poverty flag - full income definition
fpvuln	Vulnerable flag - fuel poverty definition
Unoc	Under occupancy
FullincDeciles	Full income deciles
EqAHCincDeciles	After Housing Costs equivalised income deciles
FPEER	Rounded rating
FPEERband	FPEER band
Sap12	Energy efficiency (SAP12) rating
EPC	Energy efficiency rating band (EHS SAP 2012)
gorEHS	Government Office Region EHS version
Ongas	Whether dwelling is on the gas network
Tenure4x	Tenure
DWtype	Dwelling type
Dwage9x	Dwelling age
FloorArea	Total floor area
CentralHeating	Central heating type
Mainfueltype	Main fuel type
WallType	Wall type
Loftins	Loft insulation
Boiler	Type of boiler
Hhcomp	Household composition

Emphrp3x	Working status of HRP (primary) – 3 categories
Ethhrp2x	Ethnic origin of HRP – 2 categories
Ageyng	Age of the youngest member of the household
Ageold	Age of the oldest member of the household
Hhsize	Number of members of the household
Hhsick	Does anyone in the household have a long term illness or disability?
CERTpriority	In CERT priority group
WFG_preApr11	Eligible for Warm Front grant (based upon criteria prior to April 2011)
WFG_postApr11	Eligible for Warm Front grant (based upon criteria post April 2011 to Sept 2012, SAP09 and PBU only)
WFG_Sept12	Eligible for Warm Front grant (based upon criteria post Sept 2012, SAP09 and PBU only)
ECO_AW	Primary benefit unit: Eligible for ECO Affordable Warmth support (HRP and partner)
aagph1314	Household weight (core cases 2013-14 & 2014-15)

The EHS builds a picture of the English housing stock by surveying a sample of dwellings from around the country. A weighting factor needs to be applied to the data to obtain figures that reflect the whole English stock. Fuel poverty is a condition experienced by dwelling *occupants* and so the weighting factor used is the *household* weighting factor (**aagph1314**), which is present in the fuel poverty dataset. Once the weighting factor is applied, the total number of households in England for 2014 in the EHS is 22,542,270. Generally this and other estimates from the dataset are rounded so as not to imply a false sense of precision when presenting results.

## 2. The 2014 Fuel Poverty Variables

A brief summary of each of the variables included in the 2014 fuel poverty dataset is given below. More detailed information on how these variables are calculated is available in the fuel poverty methodology documentation which is available to download from the BEIS website.

### **aacode** - EHS case number

This variable is the unique identifier of the survey unit. As well as identifying the dwelling/household it enables the fuel poverty dataset to be matched with EHS datasets, ensuring that the integrity of the dataset is maintained. The variable is an eight-character code. Address codes prefixed with an 'L' denote surveys conducted in the survey year 2013/14, whereas those prefixed with an 'M' denote surveys conducted in 2014/15.

### **Low Income High Cost Fuel Poverty Indicator**

The following variables relate to the fuel poverty statistics under the Low Income High Cost (LIHC) measure of fuel poverty. Additional details on how the LIHC measure is calculated and each of the different components can be found in the annual fuel poverty report.

### **fpLIHCflg** - Fuel poverty flag - Low Income High Costs measure

This variable indicates whether a household is in fuel poverty under the Low Income High Costs measure. A value of one indicates that the household *is* in fuel poverty, zero indicates that they are *not* in fuel poverty.

### **fpLIHCqdt** - Low Income High Costs measure - quadrant

This variable shows which quadrant of the low income high costs matrix a household falls into. The four quadrants are as follows:

- Low income and high fuel costs (LIHC)
- Low income and low fuel costs (LILC)
- High income and low fuel costs (HILC)
- High income and high fuel costs (HIHC)

**fpLIHCgapEQ** - Fuel Poverty equivalised gap - Low Income High Costs measure (£)

This variable represents the equivalised fuel poverty gap for a household. The fuel cost equivalisation factor needs to be applied to return the gap to an unequivalised (actual) value in pounds (£).

**fpLIHCgapUNEQ** - Fuel poverty unequivalised gap - Low Income High Costs measure (£)

This variable shows the unequivalised fuel poverty gap for a household, derived by multiplying the fuel poverty equivalised gap by the applicable fuel cost equivalisation factor. In cases where the household does not have low incomes and high costs, this value is zero. In cases where they do, this value represents the difference between their modelled costs, and what these would need to be in order for them not to be fuel poor. The resulting gap for each individual household can be summed across all fuel poor households to produce an aggregate fuel poverty gap.

**HousingCosts** - Annual housing costs (£)

This variable represents the total annual housing costs in £/year. It consists of annualised mortgage payments based upon the variable “mortwx” from the EHS interview file and annualised rent payments (excluding the cost of services) based upon the variable “rentExS” from the EHS interview file. Mortgage payments apply to owners and shared owners that are buying with a mortgage. Owner occupiers that own their home outright have no annual housing costs. Rent payments apply to households that rent their home, including shared owners.

**AHCIncomeEQ** - Equivalised After Housing Costs annual income (£)

For the Low Income High Cost fuel poverty indicator, incomes are calculated after housing costs. This is to reflect the fact that money spent on housing costs cannot be spent on fuel. Therefore mortgage and rent payments are deducted from the full income of each household to give an after housing costs measure of income. Once housing costs have been deducted, incomes are also equivalised, to reflect the fact that different types of households have different spending requirements.

The equivalised After Housing Costs annual income is derived by taking the fuel poverty full income variable from the fuel poverty dataset (the “fpfullinc” variable) and subtracting the “HousingCosts” variable. The After Housing Costs annual income is then divided by the relevant income equivalisation factor (the “AHCeqFactor” variable).

**AHCeqFactor** - After Housing Costs equivalisation factor

The After Housing Costs equivalisation factor is used in the calculation of the equivalised After Housing Costs annual income. The EHS data is used to determine the number of



'first' adults (i.e. HRP), other adults, children aged 14 years and over and children under 14 for each sample case in the dataset. This provides the necessary information to derive the After Housing Costs equivalisation factors presented in Table 2.1.

The measured After Housing Costs household income is divided by this equivalisation factor so that any household with a factor of less than one (e.g. a single person household) will have their income inflated, reflecting the fact that they are relatively better off than a larger household with the same income. Households with a factor greater than one have their incomes reduced, reflecting the fact that they are relatively worse off than a smaller household. The incomes of households containing two adults without children will not change with respect to the AHC income.

#### **BHCeqFactor** - Before Housing Costs equivalisation factor

The Before Housing Costs equivalisation factor is provided in the dataset as a supplementary variable. It is not used in the derivation of the official Low Income High Costs indicator. The EHS data is used to determine the number of 'first' adults (i.e. HRP), other adults, children aged 14 years and over and children under 14 for each sample case in the dataset. This provides the necessary information to derive the Before Housing Costs equivalisation factors presented in the Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 - Equivalisation factors for income under the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator**

	<b>AHC</b>	<b>BHC</b>
First adult	0.58	0.67
Spouse	0.42	0.33
Subsequent adults	0.42	0.33
Children aged under 14 years	0.20	0.20
Children aged over 14 years	0.42	0.33

Note: additional adult household members reported during the EHS interview survey to be living in Halls of Residence are excluded from the analysis.

These equivalisation factors are the same as in the DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) statistics. These were devised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and are widely used across Europe.

#### **FuelCosteqFactor** - Fuel Costs equivalisation factor

The Fuel Cost equivalisation factor is used in the derivation of the equivalised required annual fuel costs for the household. The EHS data is used to determine the household

size for each sample case in the dataset. This provides the necessary information to derive the Fuel Costs equivalisation factors presented below.

**Table 2.2 - Equivalisation factors for fuel bills under the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator**

Number of people in the household	Equivalisation factor
1	0.82
2	1.00
3	1.07
4	1.21
5+	1.32

Note: additional adult household members reported during the EHS interview survey to be living in Halls of Residence are excluded from the analysis.

The required fuel costs (variable “fuelexpn”) are divided by the equivalisation factor to obtain the equivalised required fuel costs for that household. Equivalising effectively increases the bills of single person households, and decreases the bills of multiple person households, with the aim of making them comparable.

### **Income and Fuel Costs**

**fpbasinc** - Annual basic household income (£)

This variable is used in the derivation of ‘fpflgb’. It describes the basic annual income of the household, which is net income, excluding housing benefit, Support for Mortgage Interest (SMI), Mortgage Payment Protection Insurance (MPPI) and net council tax payments. This measure of income takes as its base the income of the household representative person and partner and adds the reported incomes of any additional benefit units and income from the Winter Fuel Payment if appropriate.

**fpfullinc** - Annual full household income (£)

This variable is used in the derivation of ‘fpflgf’ and ‘AHCincomeEQ’. It describes the full annual income of the household, which is based on the net income, including housing benefit, SMI, MPPI and net council tax payments. This includes income for the whole household from all sources, including benefits and savings and investments.

**fuelexpn** - Total fuel costs (£)

This variable gives a value in £/year for the cost to the household of the fuel they use for space heating, water heating, lights & appliances energy use and cooking energy use. Energy consumption is estimated using the BRE's Domestic Energy Model (BREDEM 2012). The fuel cost is based on BREDEM modelled consumption and fuel prices, which vary by region and method of payment. Variables detailing amounts for each of these components and the different methods of payment used are included in the dataset (see below). The fuel cost includes all elements of the Warm Homes Discount (including legacy tariffs) where this is assigned for a case, and also the £12 electricity rebate given to all households in 2014/15.

**wathcost** - Cost of energy to heat water (£)

This variable gives a value in £/year for the modelled cost to the household of heating their hot water.

**spahcost** - Total space heating cost (£)

This variable gives a value in £/year for the modelled cost to the household of space heating. This value includes standing charges for gas if present in the dwelling and any additional standing charge for off-peak electricity (if present), over and above the standard rate electricity standing charge. It should be noted that the application of standing charges in this simplified way may, in some unusual cases, result in the standing charge cost for a particular fuel being assigned against space heating despite this fuel not being assigned for this usage. These cases are, however, rare and this method of assigning standing charges is done to simplify the dataset. For more information, refer to the fuel poverty methodology document.

**litecost** - Total cost for lights and appliance use (£)

This variable gives a value in £/year for the modelled cost to the household of powering their lights and appliances and incorporates any electrical generation from energy saving technologies where applicable. This value includes standing charge amounts for electricity not related specifically to heating (i.e. all standard rate standing charges). The £135 Warm Home Discount received by some households in 2013/14, and the £140 Warm Home Discount received by some households in 2014/15 is subtracted from this cost where applicable. The £12 electricity rebate received by all households in 2014/15 is also subtracted from this cost.

**cookcost** - Total cost for cooking (£)

This variable gives a value in £/year for the modelled cost to the household of cooking.

**elecmap** - Method of payment - electricity

This variable indicates which method the household specifies they use to pay for electricity. Possible values are Direct Debit, Standard Credit and Pre-Payment.

**gasmop** - Method of payment - gas

This variable indicates which method the household specifies they use to pay for gas. Possible values are Direct Debit, Standard Credit, Pre-Payment and No Gas.

**10% Fuel Poverty Indicator**

The following variables relate to fuel poverty statistics under the 10% income definition.

**fpflgb** - 10% definition Fuel Poverty flag - basic income definition

This is a boolean (i.e. true/false) variable. A value of one indicates that the household *is* in fuel poverty, zero indicates that they are *not* in fuel poverty. This is derived from the index variable 'fpindb' and is based on basic income as described above.

**fpflgf** - 10% definition Fuel Poverty flag - full income definition

This is a boolean (i.e. true/false) variable. A value of one indicates that the household *is* in fuel poverty, zero indicates that they are *not* in fuel poverty. This is derived from the index variable 'fpindf' and is based on full income as described above.

**Additional Fuel Poverty Variables****fpvuln** - Vulnerable flag - Fuel Poverty definition

This is a boolean (i.e. true/false) variable. A value of one indicates that the household *is* vulnerable, zero indicates that it is *not* vulnerable. A vulnerable household is defined for the purposes of fuel poverty as being any household with a member aged 60 or over, any household with a member aged less than 16, any household with a member reported to have a long term physical or mental health condition that reduces their ability to carry out day-to-day activities, or where the HRP or partner is registered disabled. This fuel poverty vulnerable definition used in the main fuel poverty analysis is different to that used by DCLG.

**Unoc - Under Occupancy**

This is a boolean (i.e. true/false) variable. A value of one indicates that the dwelling *is* under occupied, zero indicates that it is *not* under occupied. A household is considered to be under-occupying if the dwelling is more than large enough for the number (and type) of occupants living there.

**FullincDeciles - Full income deciles**

The full income deciles are a banded version of 'fpfullinc'. The income deciles are created by splitting the dataset according to each respective year. Each half of the combined year dataset is weighted by the corresponding single year grossing factor. The fuel poverty full income is ranked in ascending order for each half of the weighted dataset and divided into ten equal categories. The first decile relates to the households with the lowest 10% of annual fuel poverty full incomes and the tenth decile relates to the households with the highest 10% of annual fuel poverty full incomes.

The income thresholds used to class households in a particular full income decile for the 2014 combined year dataset are noted in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 - Full income decile income thresholds used in the 2014 dataset**

Decile	2013/14 (Address codes prefixed with a L)		2014/15 (Address codes prefixed with a M)	
	Minimum (£)	Minimum (£)	Minimum (£)	Maximum (£)
1	-	11,280	-	11,519
2	11,281	14,624	11,531	15,031
3	14,639	17,678	15,032	18,278
4	17,680	21,052	18,279	21,962
5	21,056	24,849	21,963	25,939
6	24,850	29,233	25,943	30,424
7	29,273	34,854	30,434	36,386
8	34,858	42,801	36,391	44,786
9	42,820	55,473	44,787	57,170
10	55,524	-	57,204	-

### **EqAHCincDeciles - After Housing Costs equivalised income deciles**

The After Housing Costs equivalised income deciles are a banded version of 'AHCIncomeEQ'. The income deciles are created by splitting the dataset according to each respective year. Each half of the combined year dataset is weighted by the corresponding single year grossing factor. The After Housing Costs equivalised annual income is ranked in ascending order for each half of the weighted dataset and divided into ten equal categories. The first decile relates to the households with the lowest 10% of After Housing Costs equivalised annual income and the tenth decile relates to the households with the highest 10% of After Housing Costs equivalised annual income.

The income thresholds used to class households in a particular After Housing Costs equivalised income decile for the 2014 combined year dataset are noted in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 - After Housing Costs equivalised income decile income thresholds used in the 2014 dataset**

Decile	2013/14 (Address codes prefixed with a L)		2014/15 (Address codes prefixed with a M)	
	Minimum (£)	Maximum (£)	Minimum (£)	Maximum (£)
1	-	8,502.00	-	8,963.57
2	8,504.23	11,888.78	8,965.52	12,261.00
3	11,893.13	14,953.57	12,269.46	15,144.83
4	14,958.15	17,676.43	15,147.89	18,021.13
5	17,678.00	20,593.10	18,030.77	20,820.00
6	20,593.59	24,329.00	20,821.00	24,358.00
7	24,334.48	28,599.00	24,379.17	28,920.69
8	28,601.41	34,294.00	28,924.14	35,284.00
9	34,304.00	43,072.54	35,299.00	45,617.00
10	43,107.86	-	45,645.00	-

### **FPEER – Rounded rating**

Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) is a measure of the energy efficiency of a property based on the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) but accounts for policies that directly affect the cost of energy<sup>1</sup>. Similar to SAP, the FPEER methodology generates a rating between 1 and 100, which is then translated into an energy efficiency Band from G (lowest) to A (highest).

<sup>1</sup> At present this relates to the Warm Home Discount and Government Electricity Rebate

**FPEERband** - FPEER band

The fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of the dwelling grouped from A to G where 'A' is the most efficient and 'G' is the least efficient.

**Sap12** - Energy efficiency (SAP12) rating

The SAP rating is based upon the energy costs associated with space heating, water heating, ventilation and lighting in a dwelling. It is adjusted for floor area so that it is essentially independent of floor area for a given built form. SAP ratings are expressed on a scale of 1 to 100+, and the higher the number, the higher the energy performance.

**EPC** - Energy efficiency rating band (ehs SAP 2012)

The energy efficiency rating of the dwelling - groups from A to G that are used in the Energy Performance Certificate. 'A' is the most efficient and 'G' is the least efficient. Based on the most recent Sap 2012 methodology.

**gorEHS** - Government Office Region EHS version

Government office region

**Ongas** - Whether dwelling is on the gas network

This variable consists of a yes / no flag indicating whether or not a dwelling has a current connection to mains gas. The flag is based on the observations made by the surveyor as to whether the dwelling has mains gas connection combined with the types of fuels recorded for the space and water heating systems.

**EHS variables****Tenure4x** - Tenure

This variable indicates whether the property is owner occupied, private rented, owned by the local authority (LA) or Registered Social Landlords (RSL).

**DWtype** - Dwelling type

The type of dwelling includes end terrace, mid terrace, semi-detached, detached, bungalow, converted flat, purpose built flat (low rise) and purpose built flat (high rise).

**Dwage9x** - Dwelling age

This variable indicates the age of the oldest part of the building, giving the period in which it was built.

**FloorArea** - Total floor area

This variable is the modelled floor area used in the BREDEM 2012 energy model banded.

**CentralHeating** - Central heating type

Type of main or primary space heating system

**Mainfueltype** - Main fuel type

Type of fuel used for main or primary space heating system

**WallType** – Wall type

Summary variable indicating whether the external walling is predominantly cavity or solid and whether it is insulated.

**Loftins** – Loft insulation

Thickness of loft insulation. Values are imputed where the amount of insulation is unknown or the dwelling has a flat roof directly above.

**Boiler** - Type of boiler

This variable indicates what type of boiler is present in the property, for example combination boiler, condensing boiler, etc.

**HeatRegm** - Heating Regime

This variable defines the pattern and extent to which a house is heated. The heating regime of a household is either standard, full, partial full or partial standard (see the Methodology Handbook for more information).

**Hhcomp**x - Household composition

This variable shows the type of people who live in the household. The categories include 'Couple with dependent child(ren)', 'Couple, no dependent children, aged 60 or over', 'Couple, no dependent child(ren), under 60', 'Lone parent with dependent child(ren)', 'One person under 60', 'One person 60 or over' and 'Other multi-person households'. The EHS also contains other different categorisations of household composition.



**Emphrp3x** Working status of HRP (primary) – 3 categories

This variable indicates whether the Household Reference Person (HRP) was employed, inactive (for example retired) or unemployed at the time of the survey.

**Ethhrp2x** - Ethnic origin of HRP – 2 categories

The Household Reference Person (HRP) ethnicity.

**Ageyng** – age of youngest householder

The age of the youngest person who resides in the household banded.

**Ageold** – age of oldest householder

The age of the oldest person who resides in the household banded.

**Hhsize** - Number of members of the household

Number of members of the household banded.

**Hhsick** - Does anyone in the household have a long term illness or disability?

Whether anyone in household has long term illness or disability that limits their activities.

**Policy Eligibility Flags**

The variables below indicate whether the HRP and their partner are eligible or likely to be eligible for a range of DECC policies based upon benefit receipt as recorded in the EHS survey. The Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) ran between 1 April 2008 and 31 December 2012 and the Warm Front Scheme ended on 19 January 2013. Although these schemes have now ended, these variables have been included in the dataset to maintain the time series.

**CERTpriority** - In CERT priority group

This is a yes / no variable that is mainly based upon benefit receipt of the HRP and any partner as recorded on the EHS interview survey and the age of the HRP and any partner. The Carbon Emission Reduction Target (CERT) scheme closed on the 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2012, however the CERT priority group variable is still produced for the 2014 dataset based upon the following criteria:

- In receipt of at least one of the following qualifying benefits/allowances

- Income support or Job Seekers Allowance/incapacity benefit that included income support
- Income-based Job Seekers Allowance
- Income-based Employment and Support Allowance
- Housing benefit/Local Housing Allowance
- Council tax benefit based upon theoretical eligibility to council tax benefit as opposed to recorded receipt of council tax benefit
- Pension credit
- Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit where the HRP and any partner had a relevant gross income of less than £16,190 (this limit is irrelevant if they receive other eligible benefits).
- Attendance Allowance
- Disability Living Allowance
- Or where the HRP and any partner are aged 70 or over.

**WFG\_preApr11** - Eligible for Warm Front grant (based upon criteria prior to April 2011)

This Warm Front eligibility flag is based upon the criteria prior to April 2011. It is a yes / no variable that is mainly based upon benefit receipt of the HRP and any partner as recorded on the EHS interview survey and the age of the HRP and any partner/dependent children. The Warm Front flag is for private sector households only. The Warm Front scheme closed on the 19<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013, but the variable is still produced for the 2014 dataset based upon the following criteria:

- A private sector household where either the HRP or partner is aged 60 or over or a household where the HRP/partner is responsible for a child aged 16 or under and in receipt of one or more of the following benefits/allowances:
  - Income support or Job Seekers Allowance/incapacity benefit that included income support
  - Income-based Job Seekers Allowance
  - Income-based Employment and Support Allowance
  - Housing benefit/Local Housing Allowance
  - Council tax benefit based upon theoretical eligibility to council tax benefit as opposed to recorded receipt of council tax benefit
  - Pension credit
- Any private sector household in receipt of one or more of the following benefits/allowances:
  - Income support or Job Seekers Allowance/incapacity benefit that included income support (modelled to be accompanied by a disability premium)

- Housing benefit/Local Housing Allowance (modelled to be accompanied by a disability premium)
- Council tax benefit based upon theoretical eligibility to council tax benefit as opposed to recorded receipt of council tax benefit (modelled to be accompanied by a disability premium)
- Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit (the latter modelled to be accompanied by a disability premium) where the HRP and any partner had a relevant gross income of less than the first income threshold amount to Child Tax Credit of £15,860 (this limit is irrelevant if they receive other eligible benefits)
- Disability Living Allowance
- Attendance Allowance.

### **Weights**

**aagph1314** - Household weight (core cases 2013-14 & 2014-15)

This weighting factor is a weighting applied to each case to make the dataset representative of the national level of fuel poverty, taking account of the sampling techniques used and issues of non-response within the English Housing Survey.