

Name of the indicator	<b>7.1.2 Households using selected energy commodities by purpose of usage</b>
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy
Target	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Definition	<p>Share of households using the following fuels and energy commodities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) electrical energy,</li> <li>b) heat from network,</li> <li>c) hot water from network,</li> <li>d) high-methane natural gas,</li> <li>e) nitrogen-rich natural gas,</li> <li>f) liquified gas (propane and butane),</li> <li>g) heating oil,</li> <li>h) solar energy,</li> <li>i) heat pump</li> </ul> <p>for whatever heating and cooking purposes.</p>
Unit	percent [%]
Available dimensions	<p>use of energy commodities for any heating purpose</p> <p>use of energy commodities for cooking</p>
Methodological explanations	<p>The indicator is calculated on the basis of Survey of Fuels and Energy Consumption in Households – a module to the annual Household Budget Survey.</p> <p><b>Household</b> is understood as the persons who may be related or unrelated, living together and maintaining themselves jointly (multi-person household). Household can also be formed by one individual maintaining himself/herself independently, regardless of whether the individual lives alone or with other persons (one-person household).</p> <p><b>Dwelling</b> is a space for permanent residence of persons – built or remodelled for residential purpose for a single family, structurally separated (by permanent walls) within a building – into which a separate entrance exits from a staircase, passage, common hall or directly from the street, courtyard or garden; consisting of premises comprising one or several rooms and auxiliary spaces (i.e.: foyers, hall, bathroom, toilet, wardrobe, pantry, closet). A dwelling in residences for communities is understood as premises designated for permanent residence.</p> <p><b>Natural gas</b> is a naturally occurring gas consisting primarily of methane (<math>\text{CH}_4</math>). It is supplied to its users via a network system. In accordance with the Polish norm PN-C-04750, natural gases are differentiated into a high-methane gas and four subgroups of nitrogen-rich gas.</p> <p><b>Liquified gas (LPG)</b> – light paraffinated hydrocarbons from refinery processes, petroleum stabilization as well as natural-gas processing plants, consisting primarily of propane (<math>\text{C}_3\text{H}_8</math>) and butane (<math>\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}</math>) or their combination. They may contain propylene, butylene, isopropylene and isobutylene. LPG gases are usually condensed under pressure for transport and storage purposes.</p> <p><b>Other liquified fuels</b> – this group of energy commodities used in households comprises heavy heating oil and kerosene.</p> <p><b>Light heating oil</b> – the lightest heating oils. They are characterised by high content of saturated hydrocarbons, relatively low temperature of boiling and low content of sulphur.</p> <p><b>Heat</b> – may occur as a primary or secondary energy commodity. Primary heat is obtained from natural sources such as geothermal and solar energy. Heat as a secondary energy commodity is obtained from the processes of fuel combustion, it may also result from atomic fission. Heat is also generated as result of electrical energy transformation into heat, e.g. in electric heaters. Heat may be also generated and consumed at the place of its production and distributed via network system.</p> <p><b>Solar energy</b> – is radiant light from the Sun transformed into heat or electrical energy. In statistical</p>

	<p>reporting, this item does not include solar energy used in systems of passive heating, cooling and lighting.</p> <p><b>Heat pump</b> – a device for absorbing heat energy from the outdoor, i.e., from the air, ground (shallow geothermal energy) as well as surface and groundwater. The heat pump transfers heat from a lower-temperature centre (lower heat source) to a higher-temperature centre (upper heat source), using the outdoor energy (as work or heat).</p>
Source of data	Statistics Poland
Data availability	Data every 3 years; Since 2012.
Notes	<p>Proxy indicator, available within the Polish public statistics.</p> <p>An original indicator, adopted by the UN for monitoring target <b>7.1</b> of the 2030 Agenda is <b>7.1.2</b> Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.</p>