

## HC001: HEATING SYSTEM USED

**Topic and detailed topic:** New policy needs module / Household energy efficiency

**Variable type:** Ad hoc module

**Unit:** Household

**Reference period:** Current

**Mode of collection:** Household respondent or registers

**In use (period):** New, 2023

**Series' differences:** --

### VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 District heating network / teleheating
- 2 Central heating system
- 3 Individual heating system
- 4 Non-fixed heating
- 5 No heating at all
- 99 Don't know

### FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

### DESCRIPTION

This variable describes the type of main heating system used in the dwelling. The purpose is to identify where the heat is generated: (i) outside the building premises (district heating or teleheating); (ii) in common and at the level of the building premises (central heating); (iii) at dwelling level (individual heating); or (iv) through a portable heating source that can be moved from one room to another (non-fixed heating).

In multi-dwelling buildings, the heating system can be the same for all dwellings or differ between them. If more than one system is used for heating, the main one should be selected. The reference period in this variable is the current one; however, it should reflect the general situation. If the data is collected during warm months and no heating system is being used at the time of the interview, respondents should provide information about the heating system usually used during cold months.

A district heating network (also known as a heat network or teleheating) is the distribution of thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water from a central source of production through a network to multiple buildings or sites, for the use of space or process heating. A central heating system is used if thermal energy is provided either from an installation in the building or in its immediate proximity, installed to heat several building units, without regard to the source of energy.

Central heating differs from district heating in that heat generation occurs in one place, such as a furnace room or basement in the building, and is distributed throughout the building.

An individual heating system is located only in the dwelling and includes different ways of distributing heat inside the room or rooms, e.g. stove, radiators, boiler.

Non-fixed heating includes portable heaters such as an electric radiator or a fan heater, which can be easily moved from one room to another.