Moving Towards Healthier, Efficient Electric Cooking:

Consumer Perspectives from Eight European Countries

clasp

Efficient Appliances for People & the Planet

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Executive Summary

Consumers are at the heart of the residential energy transition. Their behaviours and perceptions should be considered when devising policies and interventions to facilitate a transition to cleaner, efficient electric hobs.

CLASP contracted Opinium Research to survey 8,000 people across eight European countries to gather geographically-diverse insights on hob (cooktop) usage, consumer awareness, and support for electrification policies.

Key Findings

- **Most Europeans support a shift to cleaner, safer, and healthier electric cooking**, but they need exposure to induction technology to be fully convinced of its advantages.
- **Supportive pricing and clear information are crucial for driving the transition to electric cooking**, as consumers prefer more energy-efficient and less polluting products.
- **Consumers lack accurate information about the actual efficiency of different hob technologies**; their perceptions are based on their experience and familiarity with the hobs they use everyday.
- **Europeans have limited awareness of the impact gas cooking has on indoor air quality** and often do not ventilate adequately while cooking.
- **Consumers believe manufacturers are responsible** for cutting pollution from gas hobs, and that **government should support** a transition to more efficient and healthier electric cooking.

Executive Summary

Recommendations

- **Consumers must be able to choose the most energy-efficient and least polluting hob options.** Ecodesign regulations should remove the least efficient and most polluting hobs from the market. Clear information about the health impacts of gas hobs should be provided through information requirements in instruction manuals and webpages or displayed as a warning icon on a future energy label for hobs.

- **National governments should provide incentives to support the shift to electric cooking** and ensure that electricity prices are competitive with gas.

- **Consumer organisations, non-governmental organisations and forward-thinking producers and retailers should inform consumers about the health impacts of gas cooking and the benefits of electric hobs.** A successful transition to cleaner, more efficient electric hobs can only be achieved if consumers have direct exposure to a new electric technology.

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1. Introduction & High-level Findings

Introduction to the Study

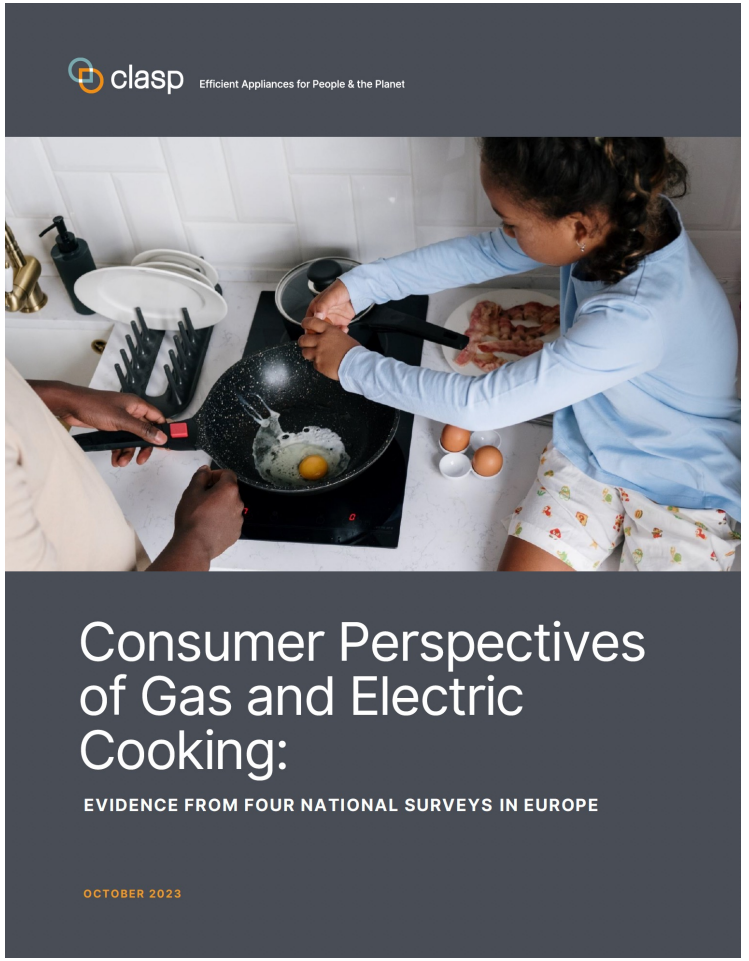
Background

- Since 2022, CLASP and partners have collected evidence on pollution emitted by, and the efficiency of, both gas and electric hobs. Computer and laboratory-based[1] and in-home testing[2] confirmed that gas hobs emit harmful levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), compared to cleaner electric alternatives. Laboratory testing also confirmed that electric hobs are significantly more efficient – quicker to cook and easier to control – compared to gas hobs[3].

- In 2022, CLASP and Opinium Research surveyed[4] consumers in four European countries, revealing a lack of awareness and information about the health risks and inefficiencies of cooking with gas.

- Using the technical data and consumer survey findings, CLASP provided policy recommendations to the European Commission and the United Kingdom (UK) Government, to help facilitate people's access to the most efficient and cleanest hobs.

- In 2023, CLASP and Opinium expanded the research with a larger survey in eight European countries, the results of which are outlined in this document.



Introduction to the Study

Study Objectives

- Gather consumer insights to guide policy, technical, and communications strategies that support the EU and Member States' shift to cleaner, more efficient cooking appliances by:

  → Understanding how cooking habits affect indoor air quality and hob efficiency (e.g. ventilation practices, pot sizes).

  → Tracking consumer awareness and misconceptions about hob pollution and efficiency.

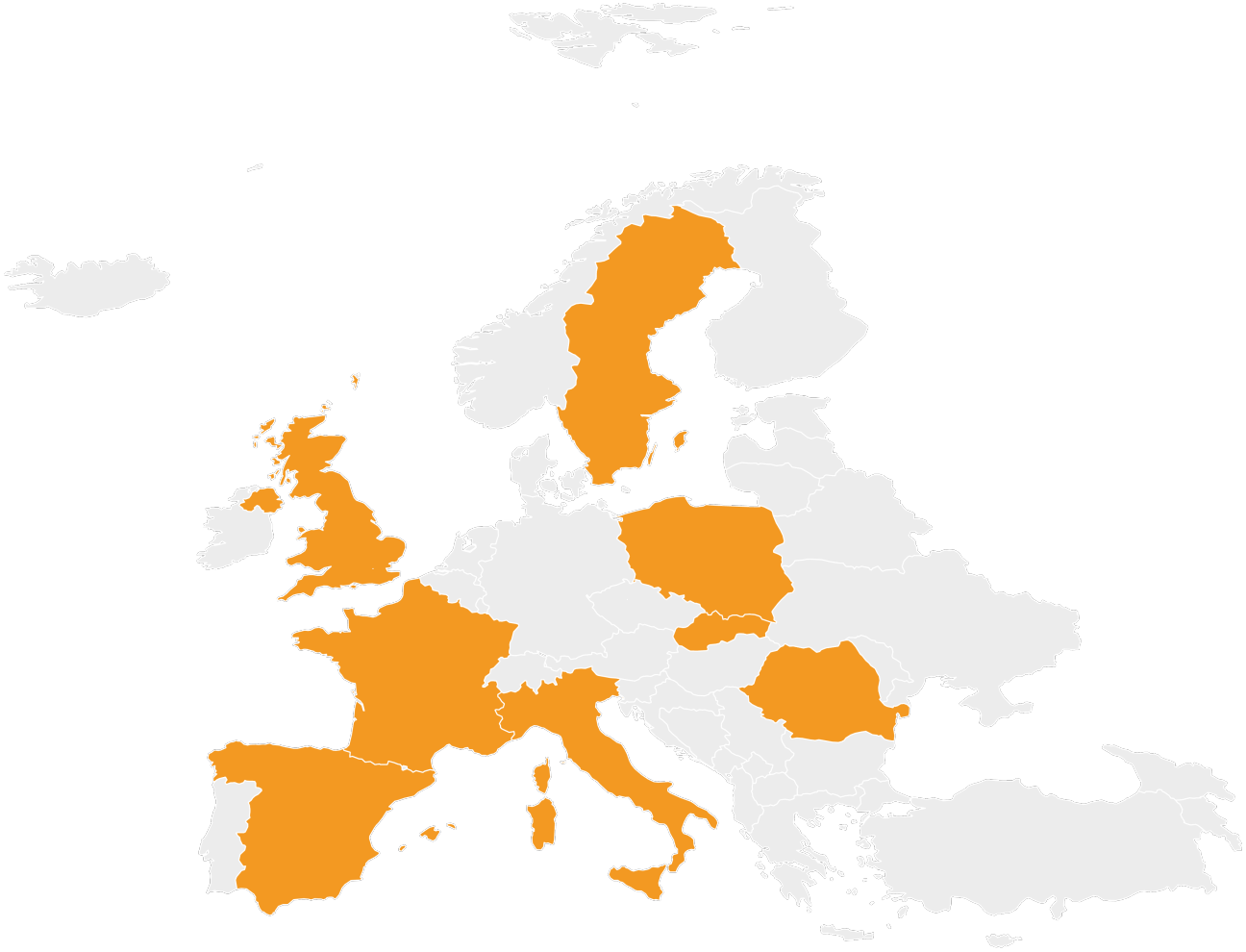
  → Identifying barriers and consumer-supported solutions for transitioning to electric cooking.

This information is intended for stakeholders, including the European Commission, UK Government, consumer organisations, NGOs, industry groups, and others looking to promote the transition to electric cooking, and protect the health of and decarbonise European households.

Introduction to the Study

Sample & Market

- CLASP and Opinium surveyed 8,000 consumers, 1,000 in each country.
- The sample is nationally representative, covering genders, age groups, different demographics, and regions. Respondents were selected by Opinium and their partners' panel portal.
- The eight countries were chosen for their regional representation of Europe:
  - six with a higher proportion of gas cooking households (France, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and the UK); and
  - two with a higher proportion of electric cooking (Spain and Sweden).



Introduction to the Study

Approach

- The survey covered topics such as past and current hob use (induction, solid plate, radiant, gas, and solid fuel cookers), ventilation practices, technology preferences and user behaviours, perceptions of energy efficiency, health, and safety, as well as barriers and motivations for switching from gas to electric hobs.
- Questions included multiple choice, ranking, single grids, and single choice formats.
- The survey tested people's support for different policy approaches, depending on the context they were given – such as additional information on efficiency, health, or no other information.

Sample Demographics:
Gender & Age

Figure 1: Gender demographics

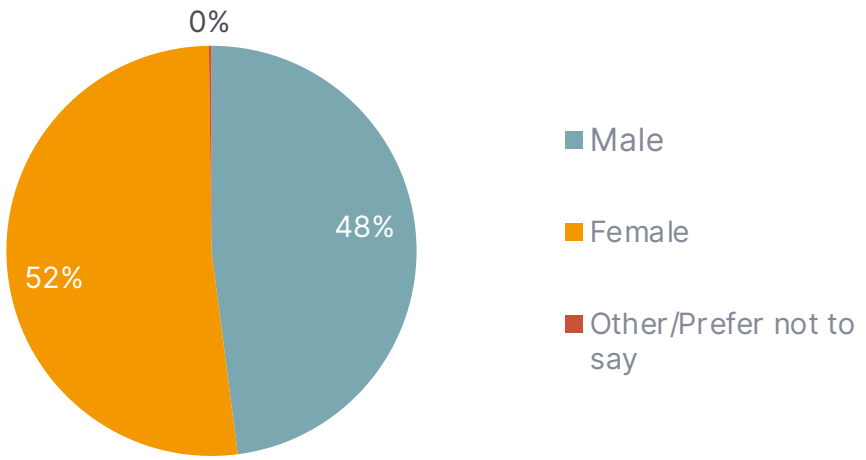
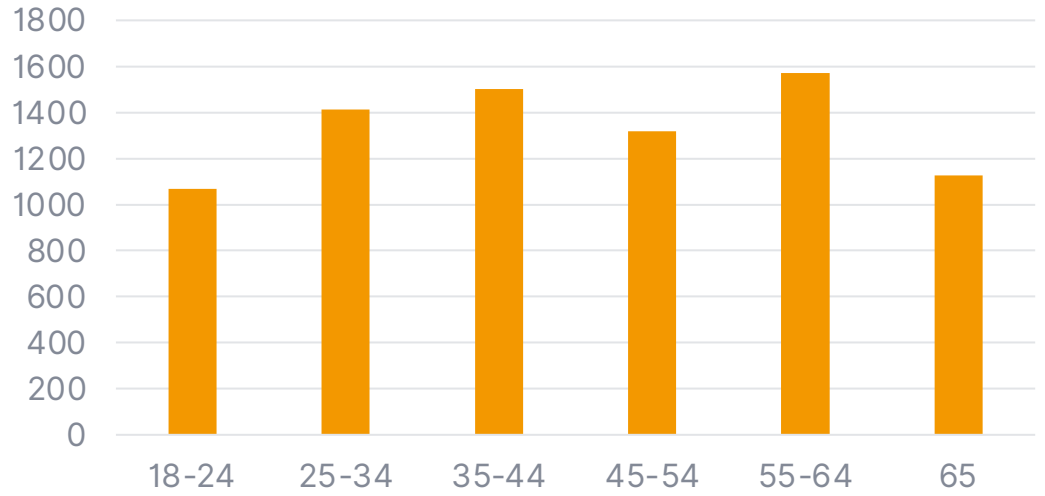


Figure 2: Age demographics



D1 Are you – male, female, other/prefer not to say?
D2 Please state your age

Sample Demographics:

Property & Location

Figure 3: Property demographics

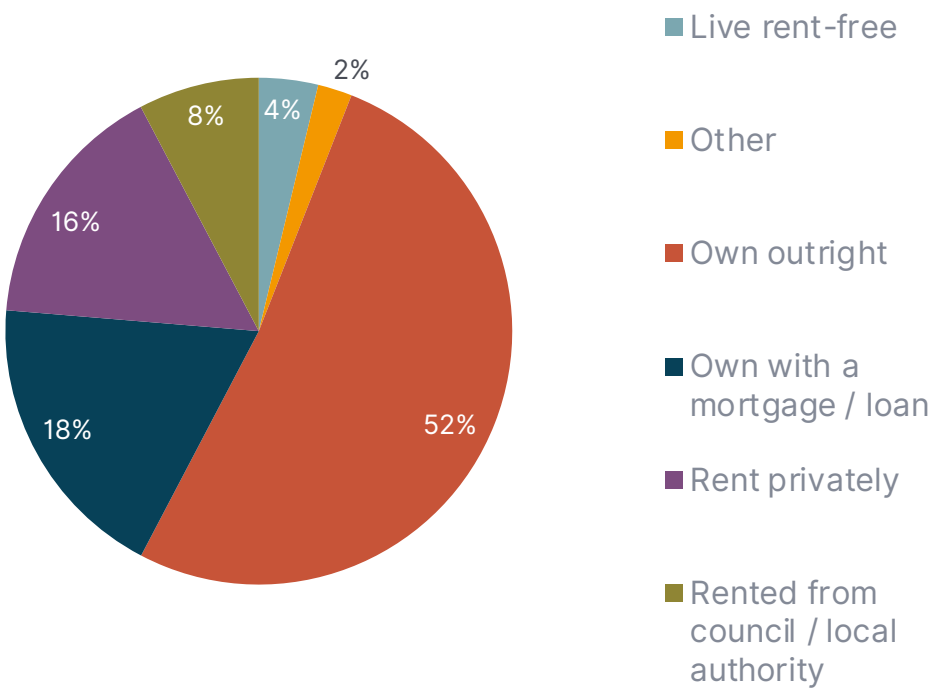
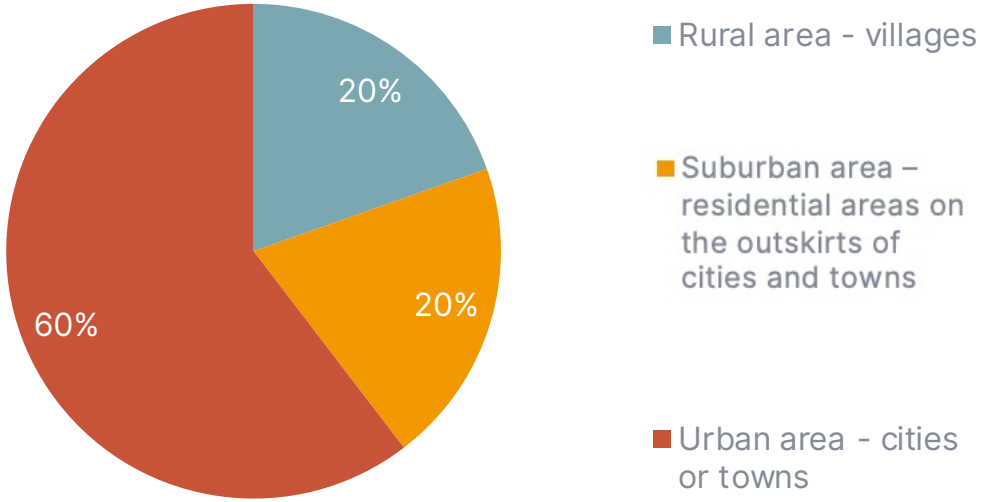


Figure 4: Location-type demographics



D8 Which of the following best describes your main home?
D4 What type of area do you live in?

Sample Demographics:

Health Conditions & Families with Children

Figure 5: Respondents with children

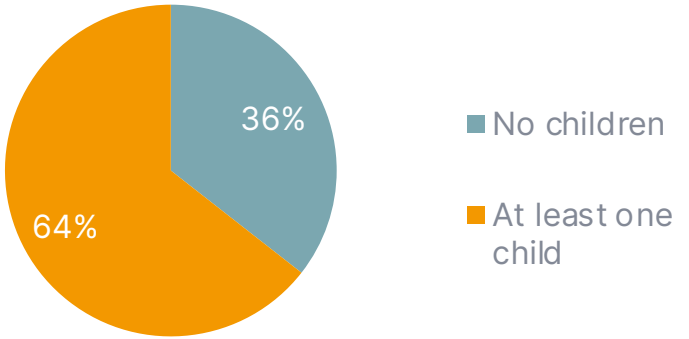


Figure 6. Health conditions of respondents

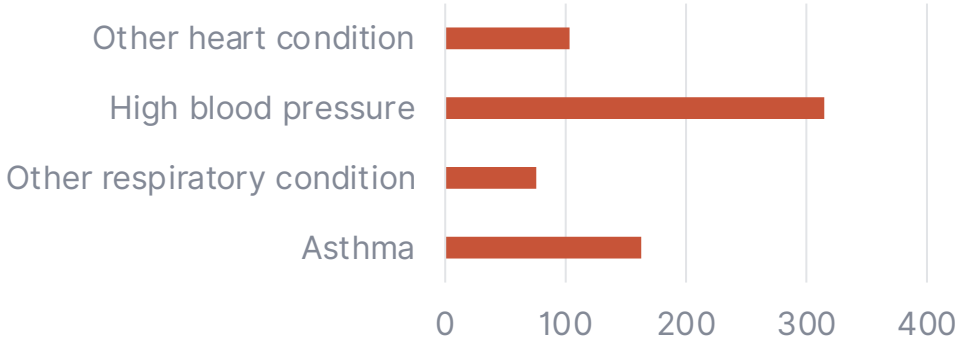
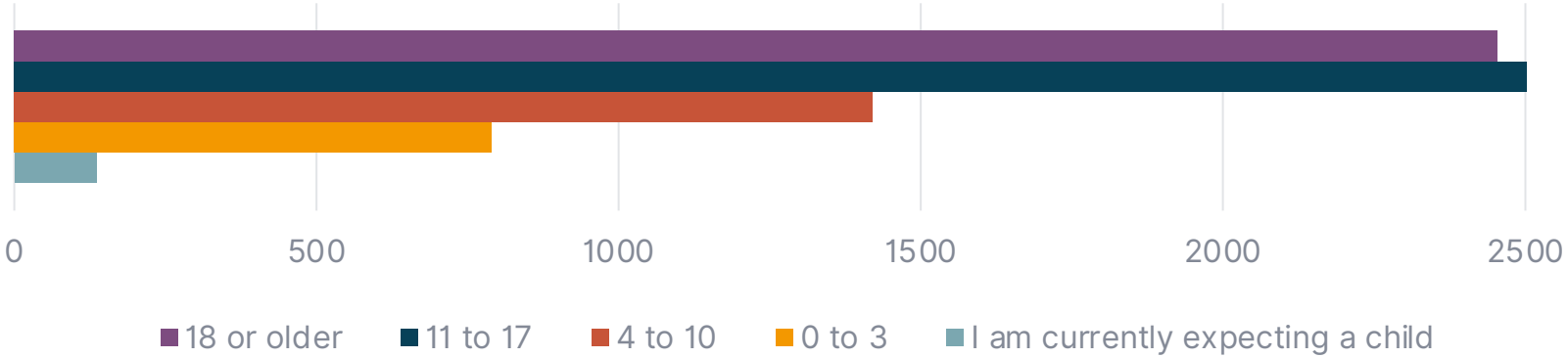


Figure 7: Ages of respondents' children



D5: Do you have any children in the following age groups?
D6: Do you or someone in your household have any of the below conditions? Please tick all that apply.

High-level Findings:

Transitioning to Electric Cooking

Most Europeans support a shift to cleaner, safer, and healthier electric cooking, but they need exposure to induction technology to be fully convinced of its advantages.

Survey Findings

- **50% of respondents use gas hobs, while 50% use electric.**
- Technology preference is largely influenced by **familiarity** and **experience** with different hobs.
- Respondents who switched from gas to induction hobs **would not revert to gas**.
- **Electric cooking is prevalent in Northern Europe** and is gaining momentum in Western Europe, while gas hobs remain dominant in Eastern and Southern Europe.
- **83%** of respondents **support mandatory requirements for manufacturers** to produce more **efficient** and **healthier** hobs, and **40%** consider **hob manufacturers responsible** for addressing pollution emitted by hobs.

Recommendations

- **Implementing ambitious Ecodesign requirements for gas and electric hobs in 2027**, backed by a standardised test method, **could reduce CO_2 emissions by up to 58.5 Mt by 2050**[5], equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of 11.6 million homes.
- **Increasing consumer exposure to electric cooking, especially induction hobs, can drive adoption**. Suppliers, retailers, and awareness campaigns can help build familiarity and acceptance of these technologies.

High-level Findings:

Economic & Purchasing Decisions

Supportive pricing and clear information are crucial for driving the transition to electric cooking, as consumers prefer more energy-efficient and less polluting products.

Survey Findings

- **Consumers prioritise price** and **energy efficiency** when purchasing hobs, and **half consider the impact on indoor air quality important**.
- Consumers perceive gas hobs as the cheapest to buy and operate.
- 76% would pay more for induction hobs.
- **Most respondents** (85%) **believe electricity should be cheaper than gas** to encourage a transition to electric cooking.

Recommendations

- **Consumers should have access to clear information on hob energy efficiency and indoor air quality impacts**, particularly regarding NO_2 emissions, to guide their purchasing decisions.
- **Small incentives can encourage the switch from gas to induction hobs**. This could be a low-cost policy intervention, as CLASP data shows that induction hobs are, on average, €180 more expensive than gas hobs, depending on the market[6].

High-level Findings:

Energy Efficiency Perceptions

Consumer perceptions of energy efficiency are shaped by the hobs they use, but many lack accurate information about the actual efficiency of their hobs.

Survey Findings

- Consumers believe gas and induction hobs are the most energy-efficient technologies.
- People tend to think their own hob is the best performing. Nearly 60% of gas users think gas hobs heat food faster and offer better temperature control.

  *However, CLASP research shows **all electric hobs heat water faster and more efficiently than gas, and that temperature is easier to control on induction, being the most efficient technology**[3].*
- 62% of respondents occasionally use a pot that is smaller than the gas burner or electric cooking zone.

  *CLASP research indicates that, **except for induction, all hobs are less efficient when the pot is smaller than the flame or cooking zone. Gas hob efficiency is currently overestimated**, because they are tested with very large pots[3].*

Recommendations

- **Ecodesign and future energy labelling rules should be based on tests that reflects real-world usage** and reward technologies that minimise energy waste.
- **Ecodesign information requirements and, eventually, an energy label are essential to inform consumers** about how different hob types affect energy consumption.

High-level Findings:

Health, Safety & Ventilation

Europeans have limited awareness of the impact gas cooking has on indoor air quality and often do not ventilate adequately while cooking.

Survey Findings

- Half of Europeans believe gas cooking worsens indoor air quality, while a quarter are unsure which technology causes the issue. **Induction is perceived as the healthiest and safest option**.

  *CLASP's 2023 study shows that **54% of European homes using gas cooking exceed WHO's NO_2 guidelines**, which poses health risks[2].*

- Most Europeans use some form of ventilation when cooking, but **only half use ventilation hoods**. Among gas hob users, 35% use recirculating hoods, and 44% open windows while cooking. Additionally, 40% of Europeans clean or replace their filters every six months or less.

Recommendations

- **Awareness of the impact of gas cooking on indoor air quality is low. Ecodesign standards should include NO_2 limits** to ensure only the least polluting hobs are available on the market.

- **Proper ventilation is crucial for homes with gas cooking**[1]. **Ecodesign policies should set requirements for better performing ventilation hoods**. Public information campaigns and retailer guidance should focus on the installation and maintenance of appropriate vent hoods and filters.

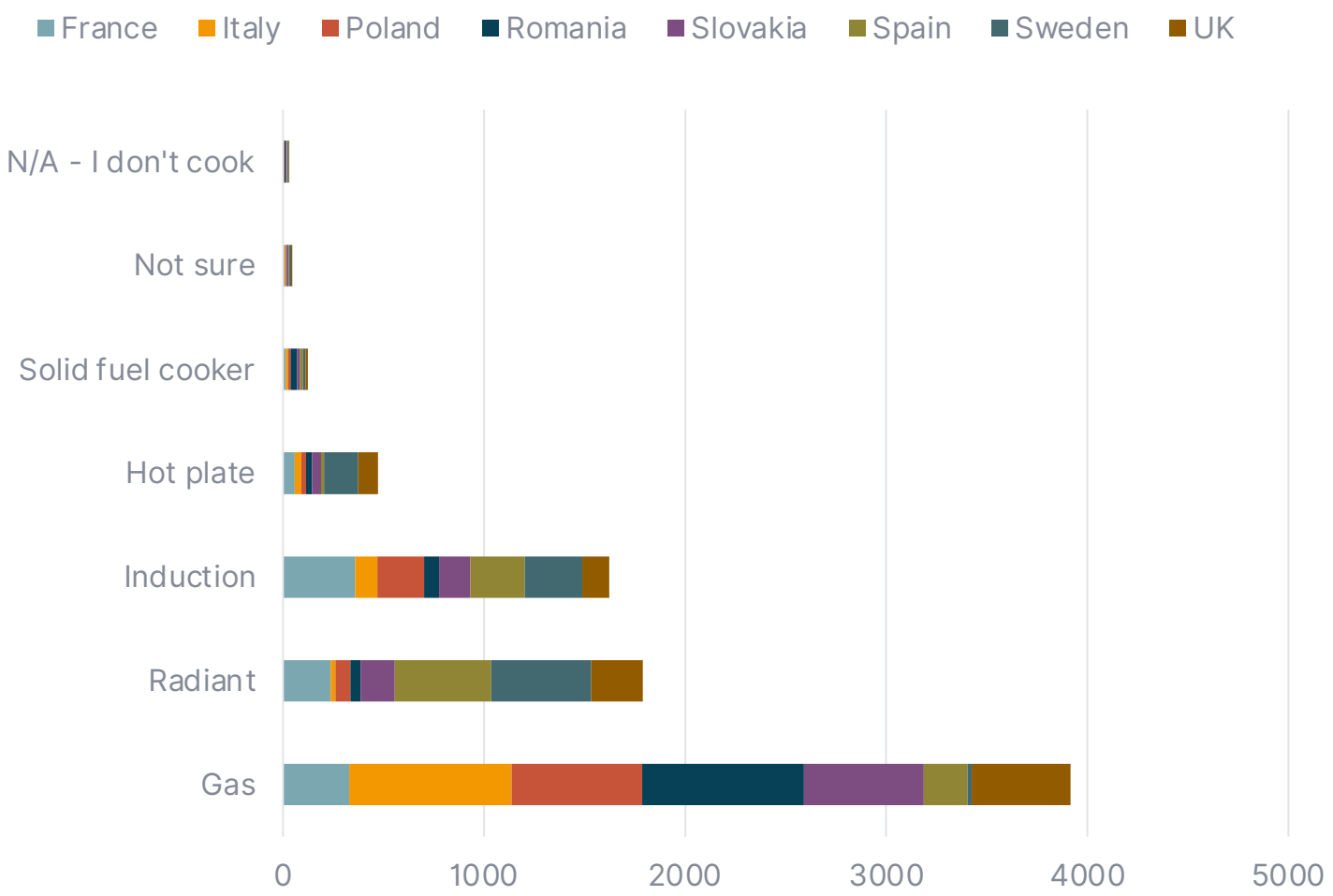
2. Hob Usage & Preferences

CLASP asked a series of questions to:

- Assess the prevalence and trends of hob technologies in different markets
- Understand whether preferences for hob technologies are related to people's familiarity with the products

Electric hob usage is increasing,
but in Italy, Romania & Slovakia most people still cook on gas.

Figure 8: Type of hob used by country

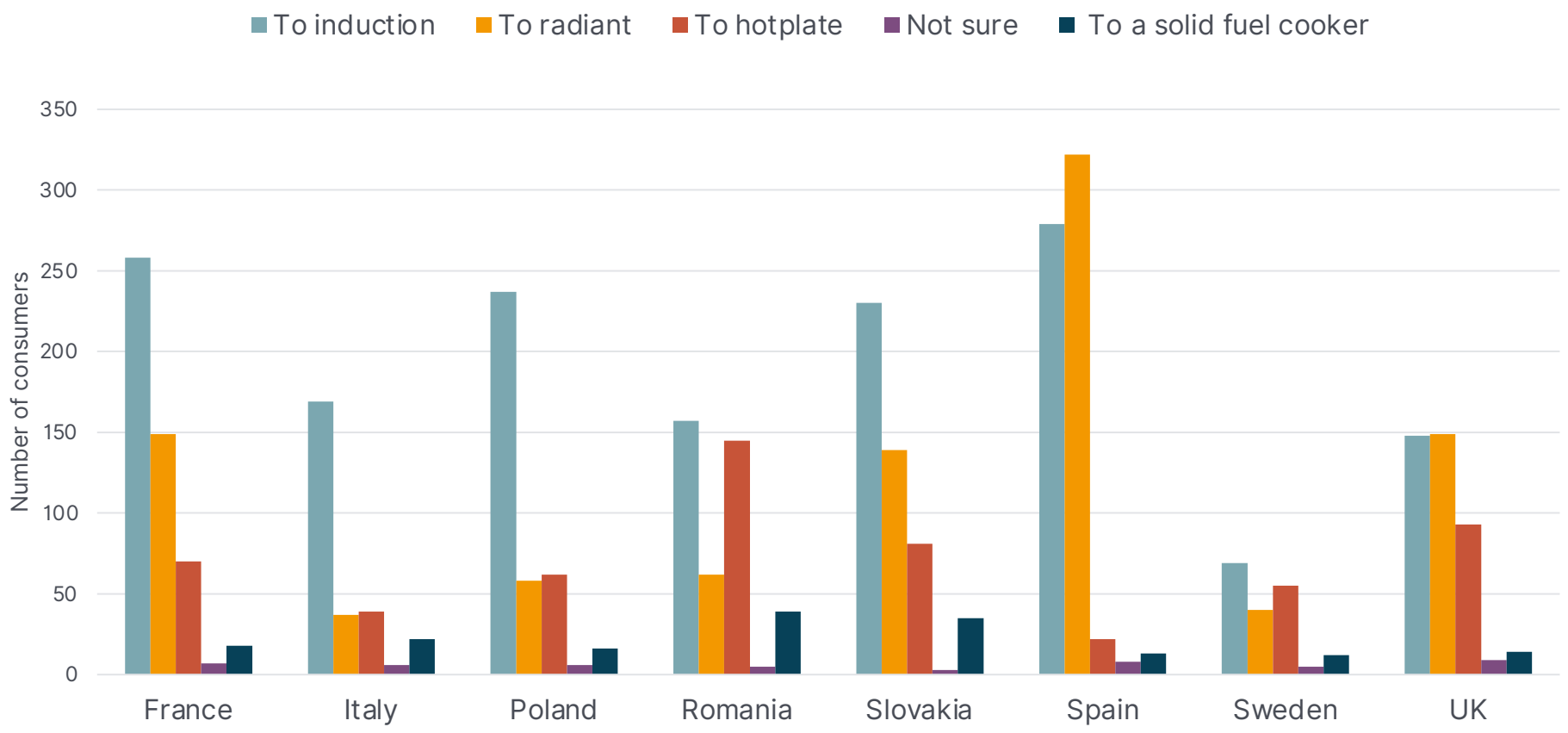


- **Half** of the survey respondents **use gas** hobs (49%), while the other **half use electric** hobs.
- **Among electric hobs, radiant and induction are most used.**
- Radiant hobs are most common in Sweden (50%) and Spain (48%).
- Induction hobs are most widespread in France (36%) and are the most used electric option in Italy (12%), where most households still cook on gas.

Q1: What type of hob do you currently use in your home? If you use more than one or live in more than one home, please think about the hob you use most.

For Europeans who have switched from gas to a different type of hob, **induction is the most adopted technology.**

Figure 9: Hob technologies that gas hob users have recently or previously switched to



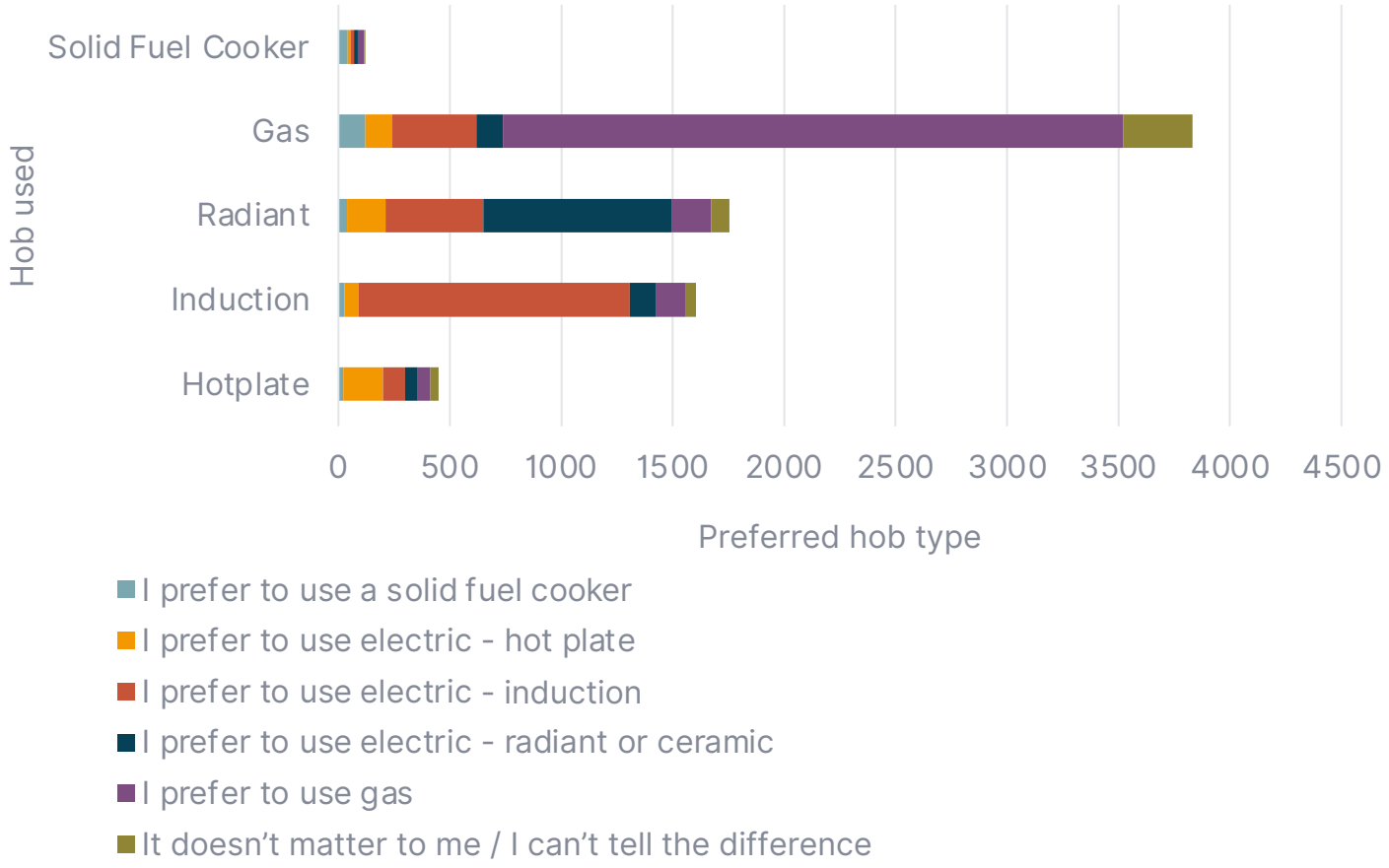
Note: The data may include people who switched from gas hobs due to a new housing situation, as well as those who intentionally switched to a different hob type.

Q9: Have you ever switched from gas to another type of hob? This could have been recently or in the past. Yes, I have switched before.
Q10: You said you have switched from gas to another type of hob. What did you switch to?

Hob preference is closely related to the type of hob used.

However, once consumers try induction, they tend to prefer it over other technologies.

Figure 10: Current hob used Vs. hob preferred



- **48% of Europeans prefer cooking with electric hobs**. Among non-induction users, 14% prefer induction, compared to 8% of non-gas users who prefer gas.
- **Most induction users (75%) prefer to cook with induction.**
- **The preference for induction by non-induction users suggests potential for increased adoption over time:**
  - 47% of radiant hob users prefer radiant hobs, but 25% would rather use induction.
  - Among gas users, 71% prefer gas, 10% of them would rather use induction, and 8% are indifferent to hob technology.

Q1: What type of hob do you currently use in your home? If you use more than one or live in more than one home, please think about the hob you use most.
Q7: Regardless of the hob you currently use, which of the following best describes your cooking preferences?

Consumer preference is closely linked to familiarity,
particularly with induction & gas hobs.

- Most users are familiar with gas hobs (64%), followed by induction (42%).
- **Consumers prefer the technology they are most familiar with**: 65% who prefer induction are familiar with it, compared to 63% for gas.

Figure 11: Comparison of hob use, familiarity and preference by hob type

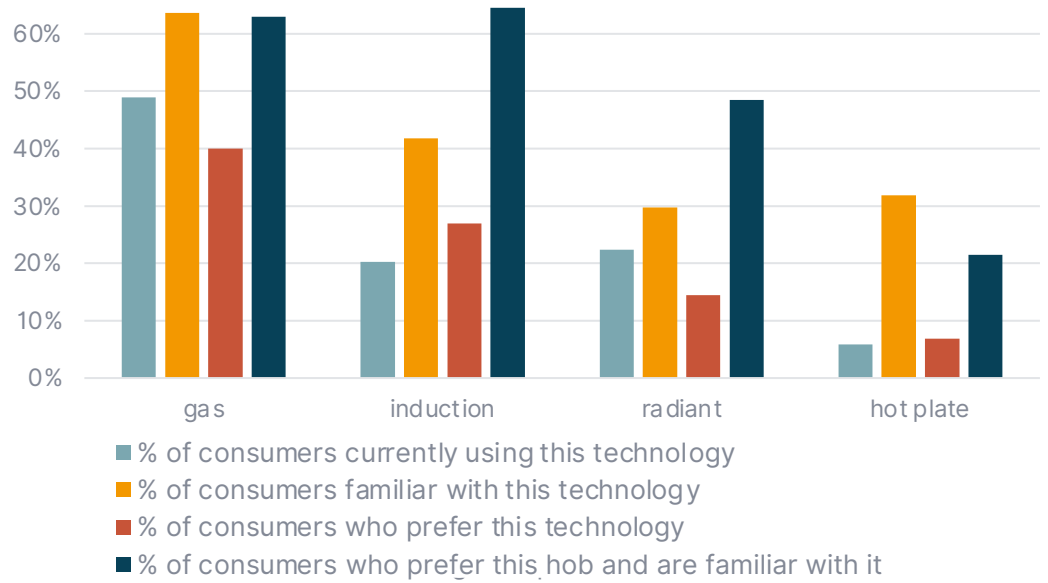
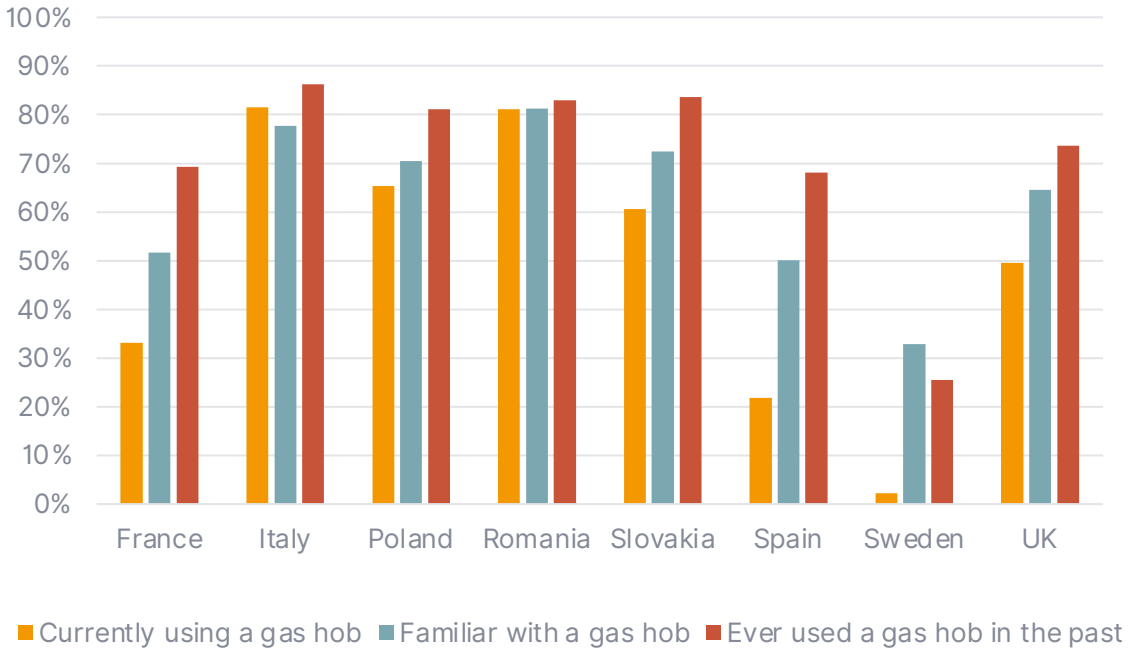


Figure 12: Gas hob usage, experience and familiarity by country



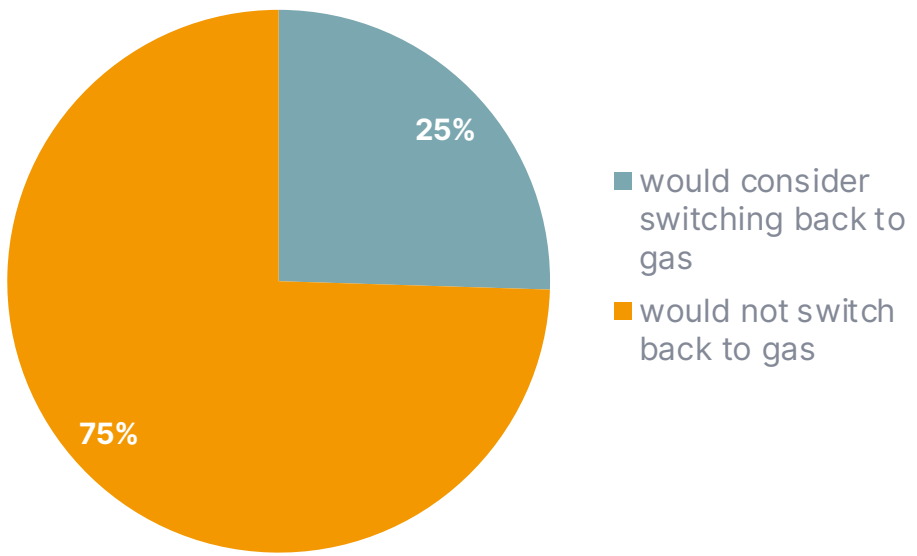
- In Sweden, familiarity with gas hobs is the lowest (33%), with only 26% having ever used them. In Romania, most consumers (81%) are familiar with gas hobs.

Q1: What type of hob do you currently use in your home? If you use more than one or live in more than one home, please think about the hob you use most.
Q2: And which of the following hobs have you cooked on in the past? Q7: Regardless of the hob you currently use, which of the following best describes your cooking preferences?
Q8A Multigrid: Looking at the list below, please tick which statements you feel apply to this type of hob. 1. I am familiar with this technology [...].

Once gas hob users switch to induction, they typically

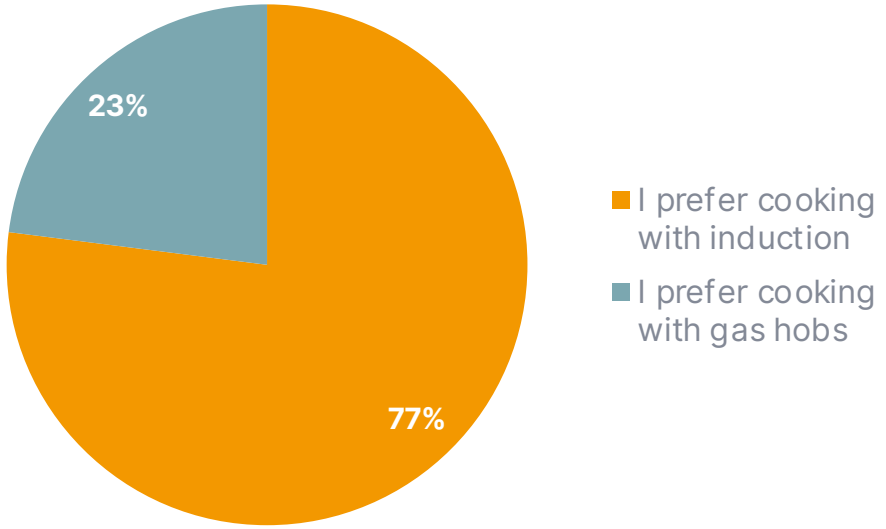
don’t return to gas hobs & prefer induction.

Figure 13: Share of consumers who would or would not return to gas after switching from gas to induction



- Most induction users who cooked on gas before would not switch back to gas.

Figure 14: Share of consumers who prefer cooking with induction vs. gas after switching from gas to induction



- Most induction users who cooked on gas before prefer cooking with induction.

Q9: Have you ever switched from gas to another type of hob? This could have been recently or in the past.
Q11: You said you switched from gas to induction hob. Which of the following apply to you (A/B choice).

Hob Type Usage & Preferences:
Insights & Policy Recommendations

Insights

- **More action is needed to accelerate the transition** to cleaner electric cooking.
- Although more people are starting to use and prefer induction cooking, **many still use and prefer gas**.
- People tend to **prefer gas hobs because they are more familiar with them**.
- Once consumers try induction, they are unlikely to return to gas. This suggests that **increased exposure to induction cooking could convince more gas users to switch**.

Recommendations

- **Increase consumers exposure to efficient electric cooking**, through community events and showcases, cooking shows, and campaigns led by manufacturer and retailers.
- **Introduce policies to decarbonise cooking** and promote a faster transition to electric cooking appliances.

3. Consumer Habits & Energy Efficiency

CLASP asked a series of questions to:

- Gauge awareness of hob energy efficiency
- Understand whether user habits affect the actual efficiency of hob technologies

Familiarity with a hob affects perceptions of energy efficiency,
leading gas hob users to incorrectly believe that gas hobs are more efficient.

Figure 15: Consumer perceptions of hob energy efficiency

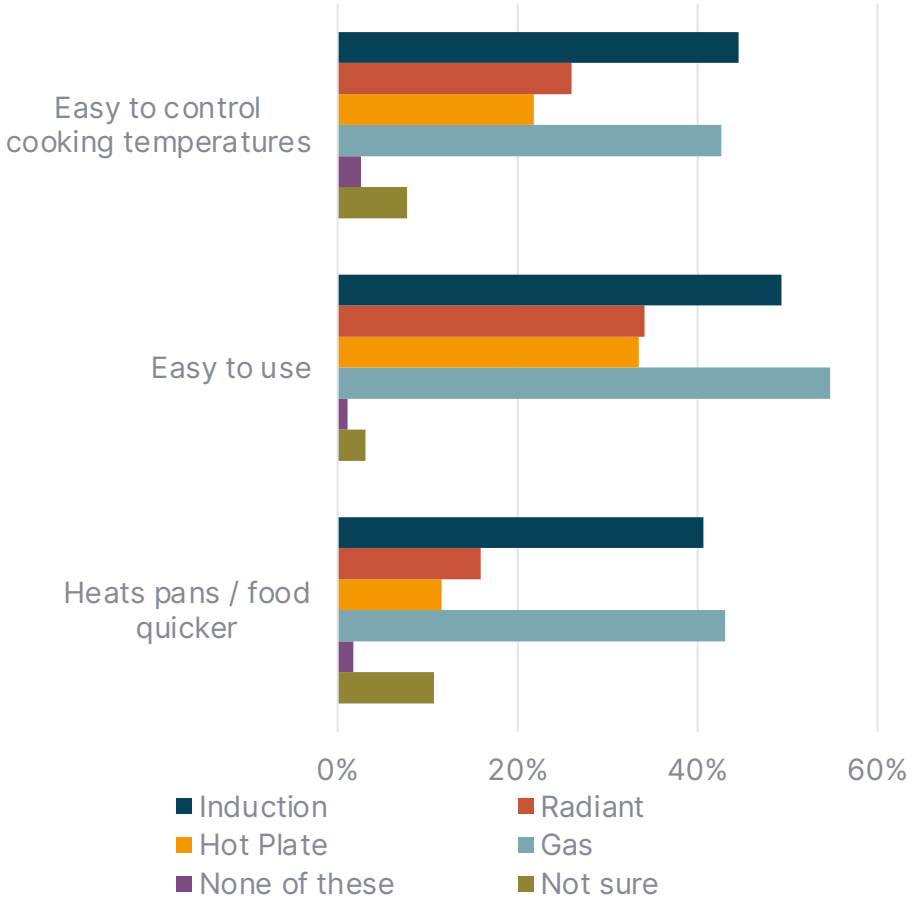
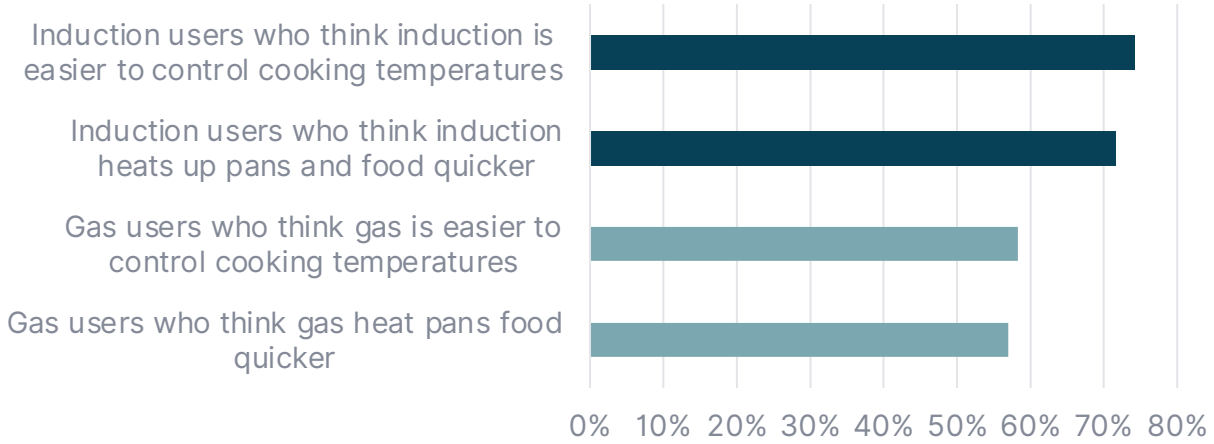


Figure 16: Perceptions of energy efficiency among induction and gas hob users



Q8 B multigrid: And looking at the list below, please tick which statements you feel apply to this type of hob. 1. Heats pans / food quicker; 2. Easy to use; 3. Easy to control cooking temperatures [...].

62% of consumers use a pot smaller than the flame or cooking area. This impacts hob energy efficiency but is not reflected in performance testing.

Figure 17: Pictures used to clarify question 6 in the questionnaire

Figure 18: Consumers using a pot smaller than the cooking area

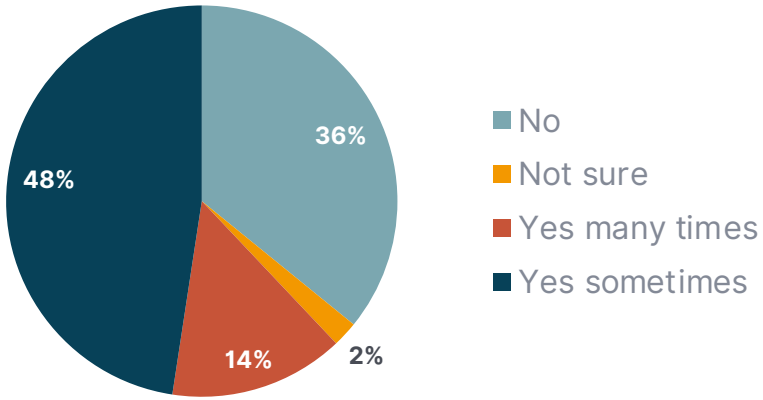


Figure 19: Consumers using a smaller pot than the cooking area by age

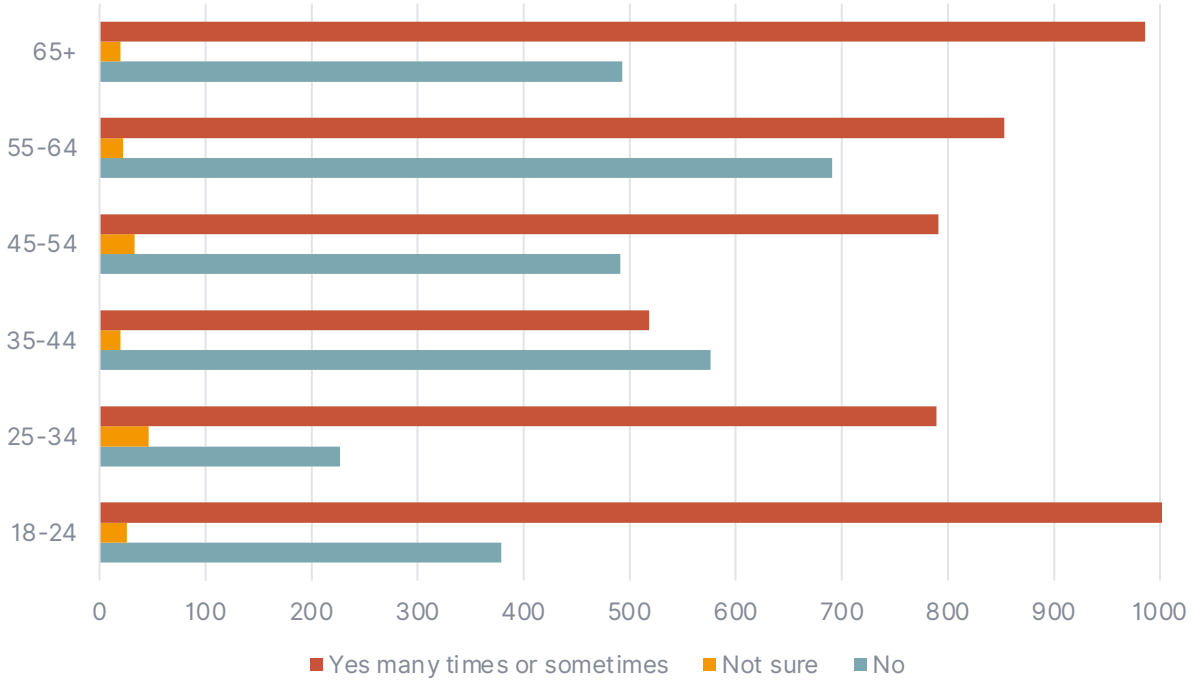


Table 1: Percentage of consumers using a pot that is smaller than the flame or cooking area, by hob technology

Gas	Radiant	Induction	Hot plate	Solid fuel cooker
60%	61%	65%	66%	77%

Q6: When you cook, do you sometimes use a pot that is smaller than the flame (on a gas hob) or the cooking area (on an electric hob)? Please see examples below for this. Number of respondents = 7968.

Energy Efficiency:
Insights & Policy Recommendations

clasp

Insights:

- **Consumers lack essential energy efficiency information**, which leads to misconceptions about hob energy efficiency.

- Current standards to measure the energy efficiency of gas hobs **do not reflect real-life usage** of the product. Established guidance recommends that methods to measure product performance should be representative of real-world usage.[7]

Recommendations

- **Test cooking appliances in real-life conditions,** prioritising areas where technical improvements will improve overall efficiency of the appliance – such as testing efficiency of gas and electric hobs using the same size pots commonly used in peoples' homes.

  CLASP is developing a suitable common test method for both gas and electric hobs, which has been discussed with the European Commission, the UK Government, and relevant stakeholders.[3] This method provides a consistent evaluation of hobs, ***ensuring that only the best-performing products are available on the market****, and paving the way for an accurate energy label for hobs.*

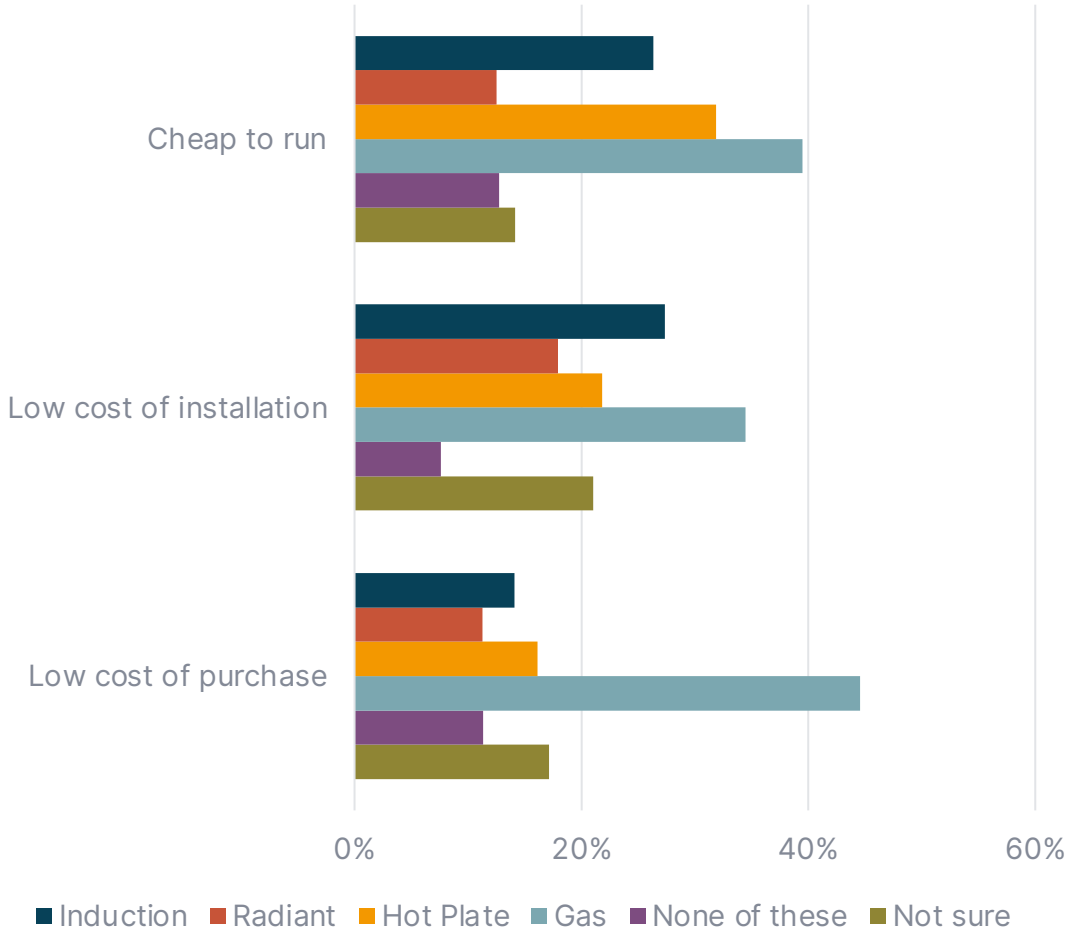
4. Economic Considerations & Purchasing Criteria

CLASP asked a series of questions to:

- Understand which criteria inform purchasing decisions
- Understand whether consumers are willing to pay more for more efficient cleaner cooking

Gas hobs are perceived as cheaper
to buy, install, & operate.

Figure 20: Consumer perceptions of the costs associated with different hob technologies

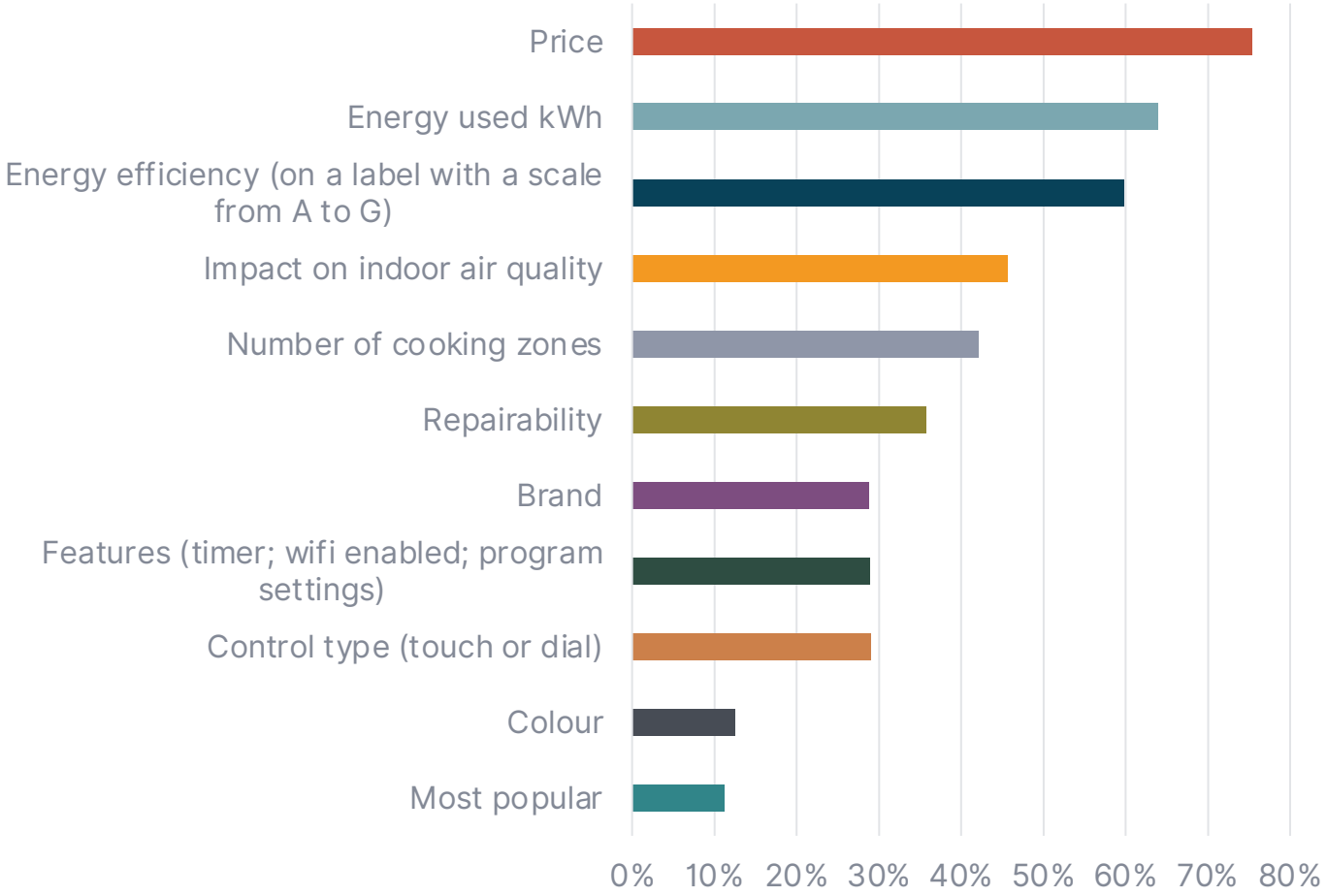


- **Consumers view gas hobs as the most affordable option**, with 45% believing they are cheaper to purchase.
- **Gas hobs are also considered the cheapest to run** (40%), followed by hot plates (32%), and induction hobs (26%).
- **Opinions are divided regarding installation costs**: 34% consider gas hobs the cheapest to install, while 29% are unsure or believe no hob technology has low installation costs.

Q8A multigrid: Looking at the list below, please tick which statements you feel apply to this type of hob. 1.I am familiar with this technology; 2.Low cost of purchase; 3. Low cost of installation; 4.Cheap to run […]. *It was possible to select more than one*

Price & energy efficiency are the top criteria for purchasing hobs, closely followed by impact on indoor air quality.

Figure 21: Features listed in respondents' 5 top purchasing criteria

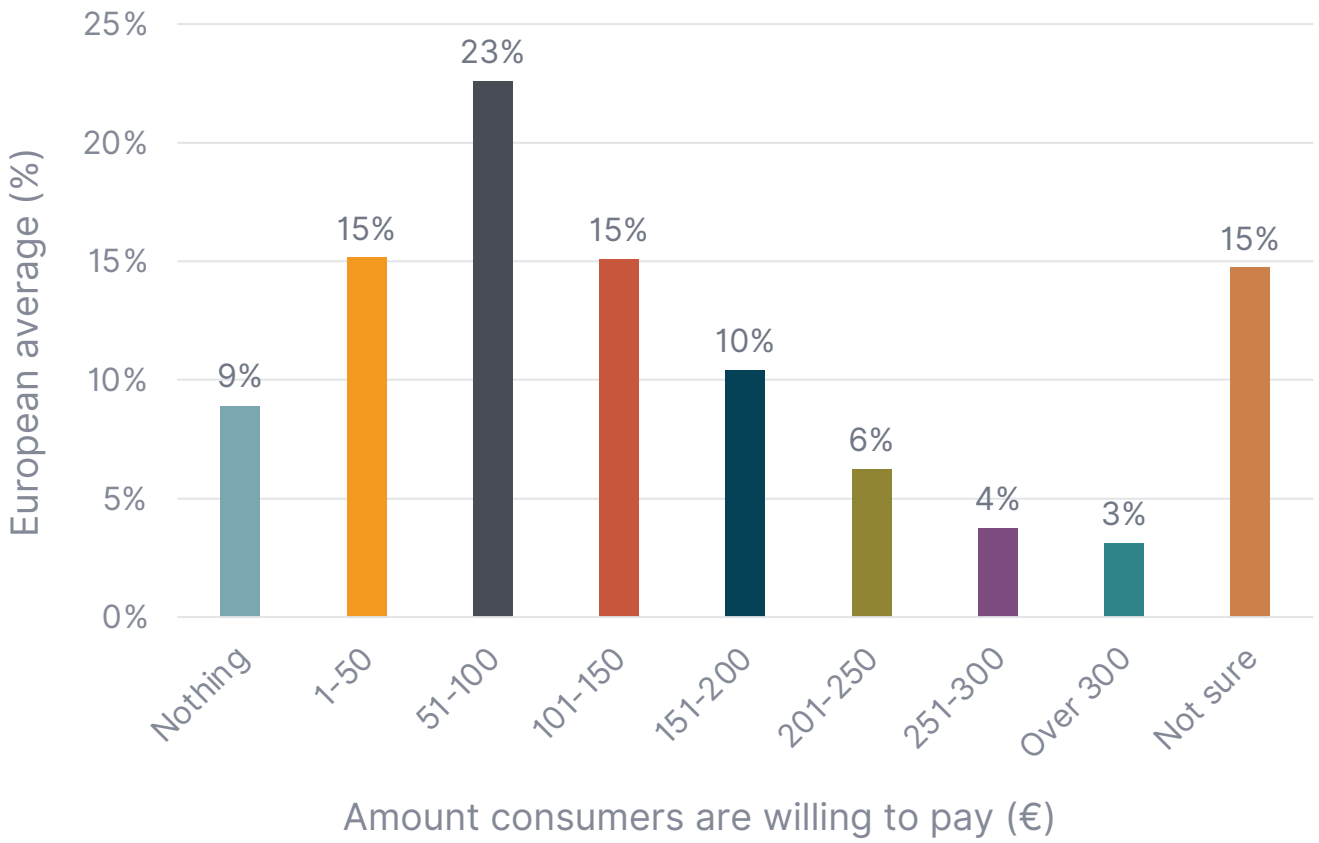


- A majority of respondents include **price (75%) and energy used (64%) / efficiency (60%)** amongst their top 5 hob purchasing criteria. Of these:
  - 28% ranked price as their top criteria.
  - 31% ranked energy efficiency as their top criteria - either by energy use (16%) or efficiency label rating (15%).
- **46% of respondents include impact on indoor air quality** in their top 5 purchasing criteria.

Q19 RANK TOP 5: If you were to buy a new gas or electric hob either in a shop or online, which information would be most important to you to inform your decision? Please rank the 5 most important things for you.

76% of Europeans would pay more to purchase an induction hob, compared to the gas alternatives.

Figure 22: Willingness to pay extra for an induction hob vs. a gas hob



- **76% of respondents would pay more for induction hobs.** 38% would pay up to €100 more, and 38% would pay more than €100.
- Romanian respondents were most willing to pay more for induction (50%). In Sweden and Poland, 34% and 30% of consumers, respectively, are ready to spend between €151 and €300 or more.
- Overall, only 9% of consumers are unwilling to pay extra for an induction hob, with Italians (13%), and French and UK consumers (12%) being the least willing.

Q15: What maximum price difference would you consider acceptable if purchasing an induction hob over a gas hob?

Economic Considerations
Insights & Policy Recommendations

Insights

- **The purchase price of hobs is a key factor for consumers**, and therefore essential to facilitate the transition to electric hobs. **Although gas is perceived as the most cost-effective technology**, **most consumers are willing to pay more for an induction hob**.
- Appliance **energy efficiency** and the **impact on indoor air quality** are also significant considerations for consumers.

Recommendations

- Implement small country-specific **incentives to drive down the purchase costs** of electric hobs and encourage consumers to purchase electric hobs.
- **Provide detailed information on end-user energy efficiency and NO_2 emissions** through an energy label or a **pollutant warning icon** for consumers who consider these factors when buying a new hob.

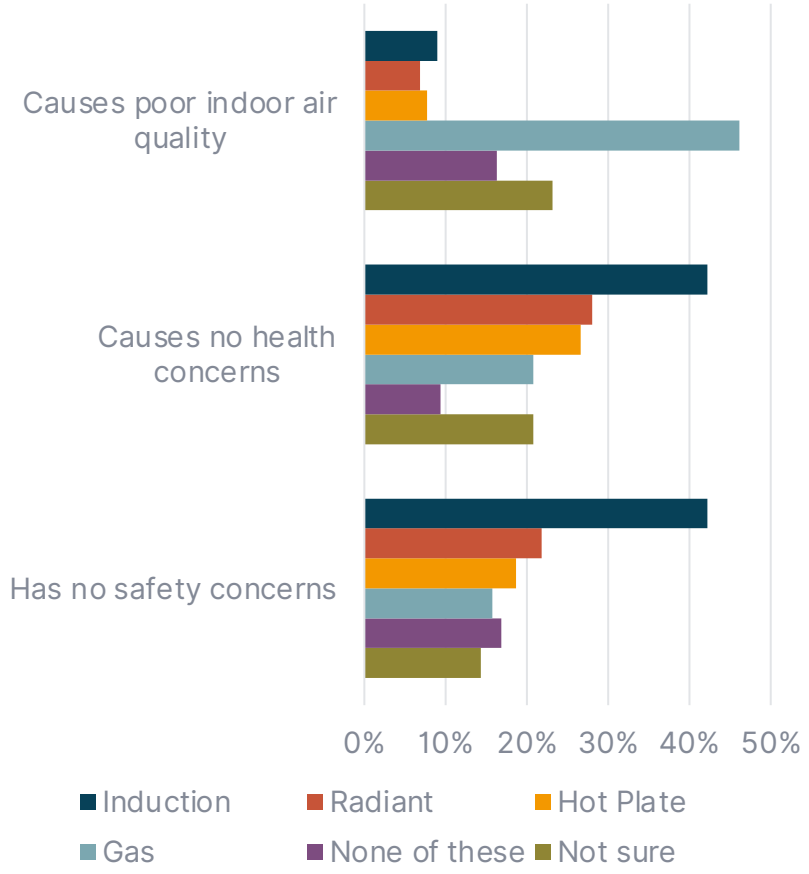
5. Health Perceptions, Ventilation Habits, & Policy Support

CLASP asked a series of questions to:

- Assess awareness of the health risks of gas hobs
- Understand how people use ventilation, and whether this can help mitigate the health risks of gas cooking
- Determine who should be responsible for improving ventilation and how

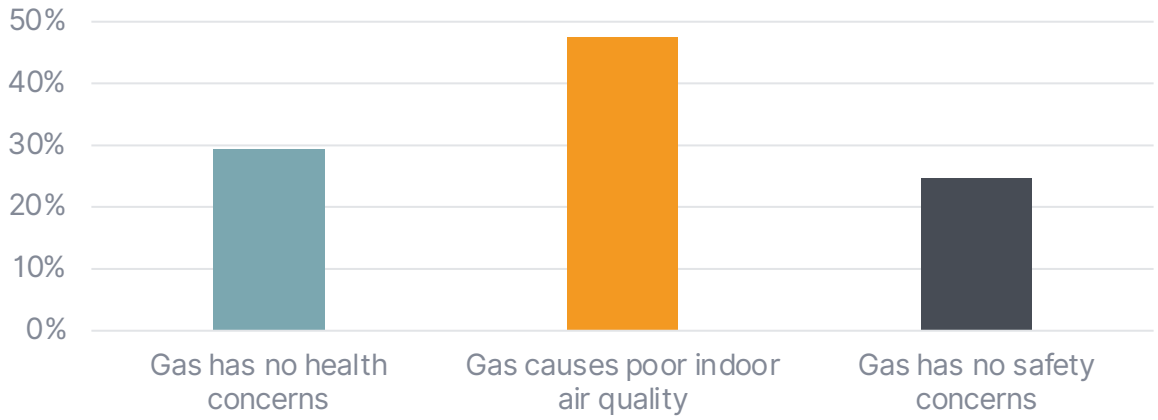
Gas hobs are perceived as
the most polluting & least safe technology.

Figure 23: Perceptions of indoor air quality, health, and safety by hob type



- **Gas hobs are seen as the worst technology for indoor air quality** by 47% of respondents.
- **42% view induction hobs as the safest** and **40% as the most environmentally-friendly option**, whereas only 16% of consumers think gas hobs have no safety concerns.
- About **a quarter of consumers are unsure which technology causes poor indoor air quality, highlighting the need for better awareness**. However, among gas hob users, almost half (47%) believe that gas causes poor indoor air quality.

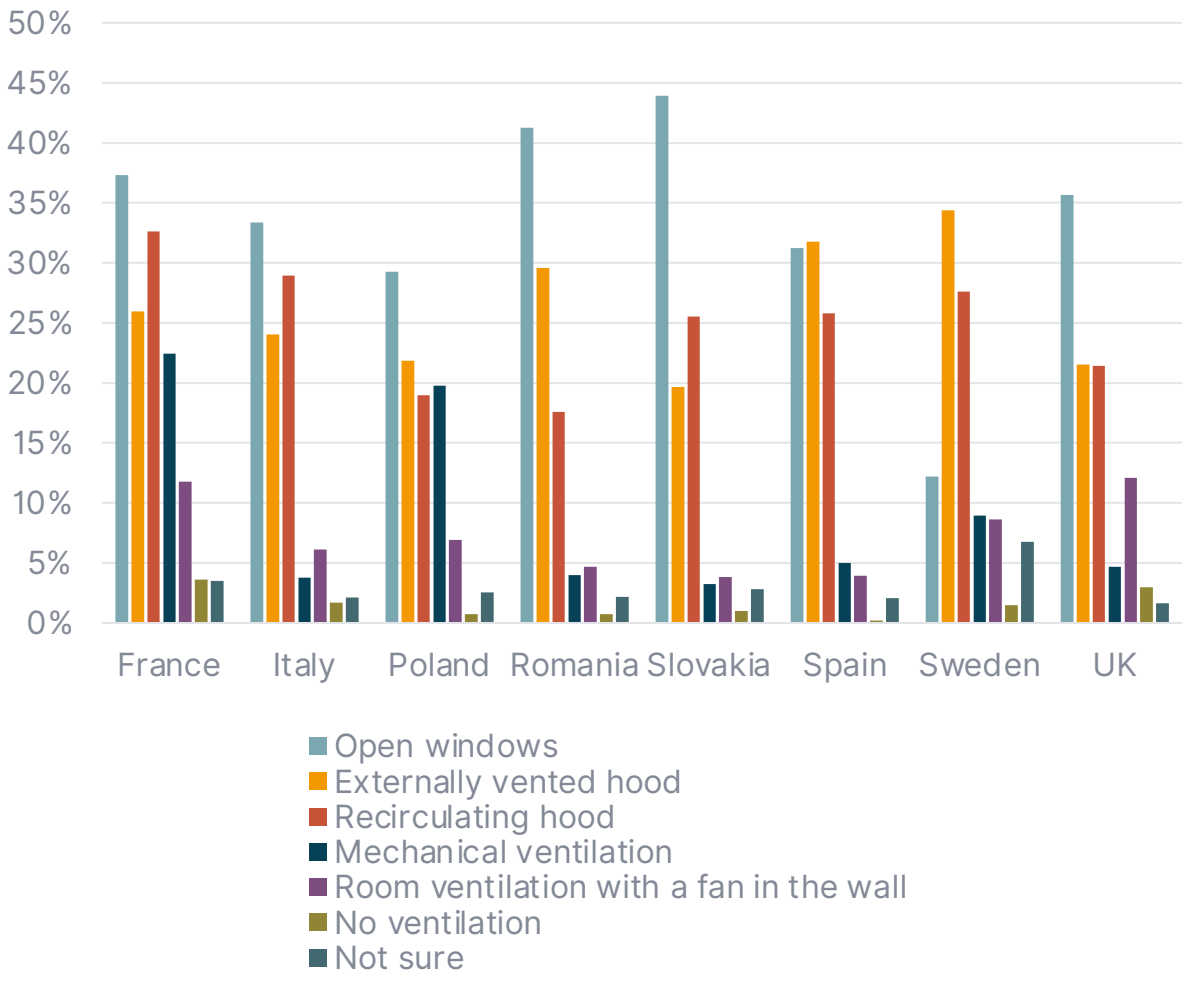
Figure 24: Gas hob users' perceptions around health and safety of gas hobs



Q8A multigrid: Looking at the list below, please tick which statements you feel apply to this type of hob. [...] 6.Has no safety concerns. Q8B: [...] 5. Causes no health concerns; 6.Causes poor indoor air quality.

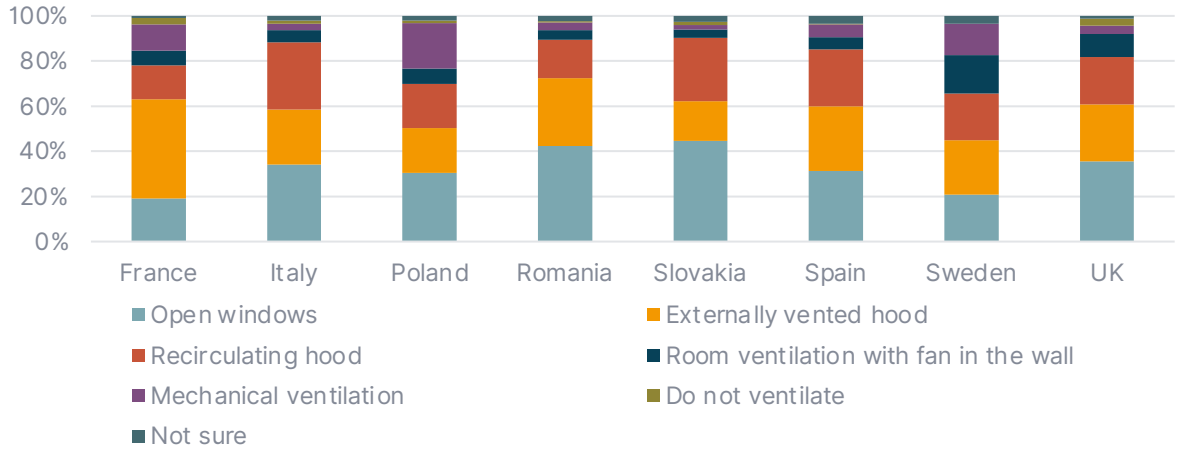
Gas hob users are not adequately ventilating their kitchens, resulting in poor indoor air quality.

Figure 25: Ventilation type used by country



- Almost all surveyed consumers (94%) use some form of ventilation while cooking.
- Among those using a vent hood (51%), **only 26% use an externally-vented model**.
- **Among gas hob users, only 24% use an externally-vented hood**, 35% use a recirculating hood, and only 44% also open their windows.

Figure 26: Ventilation type used by gas hob users by country.
70% of respondents selected more than one option.



Q3: What type of ventilation do you use in your kitchen when cooking?

Vent hoods are not used long enough to effectively eliminate pollutants, & only 24% of gas hob users ventilate to reduce indoor air pollution.

- Respondents have different ventilation habits and motivations.
- Less than half (48%) of respondents reported ventilating after cooking, and about 30% do so while cooking.
- Only around 30% of gas users reported turning on their ventilation hood to address indoor air pollution.

Figure 27: Ventilation hood real-life usage when cooking, reported by users

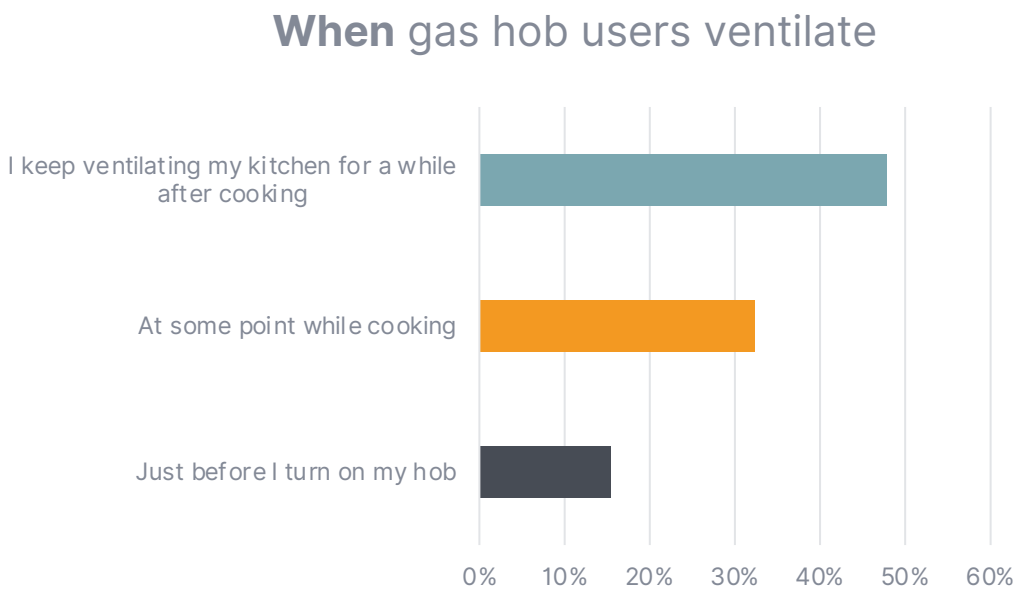
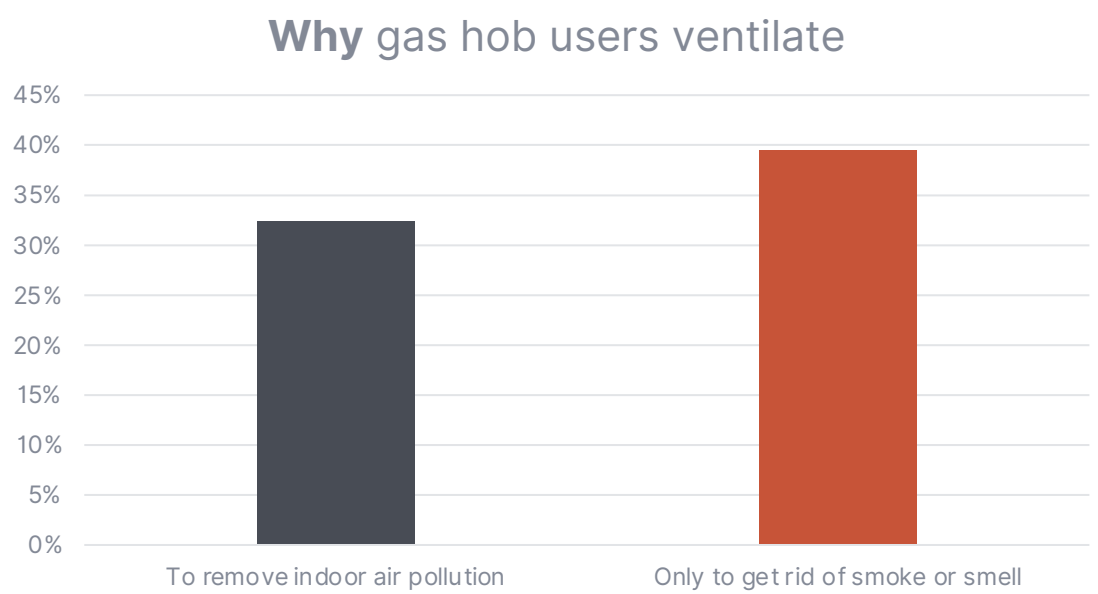


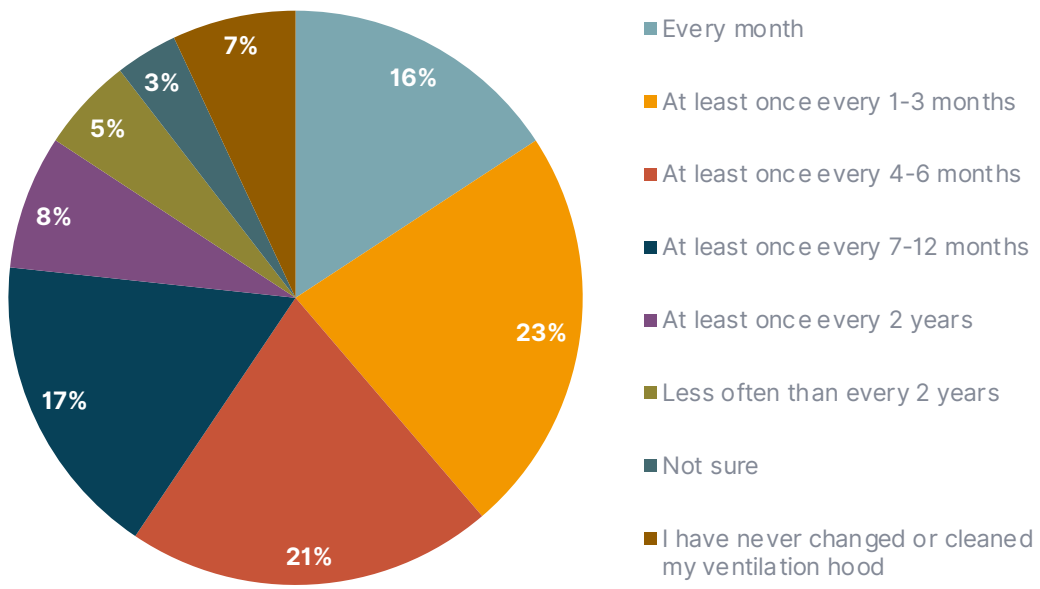
Figure 28: Reasons for using ventilation hoods, reported by users



Q4: Thinking about the ventilation hood used in your kitchen, which of the following applies to you? Please tick all that apply.

Ventilation hood filters are rarely changed or cleaned, decreasing their effectiveness.

Figure 29: Frequency of cleaning or replacing ventilation hood filters

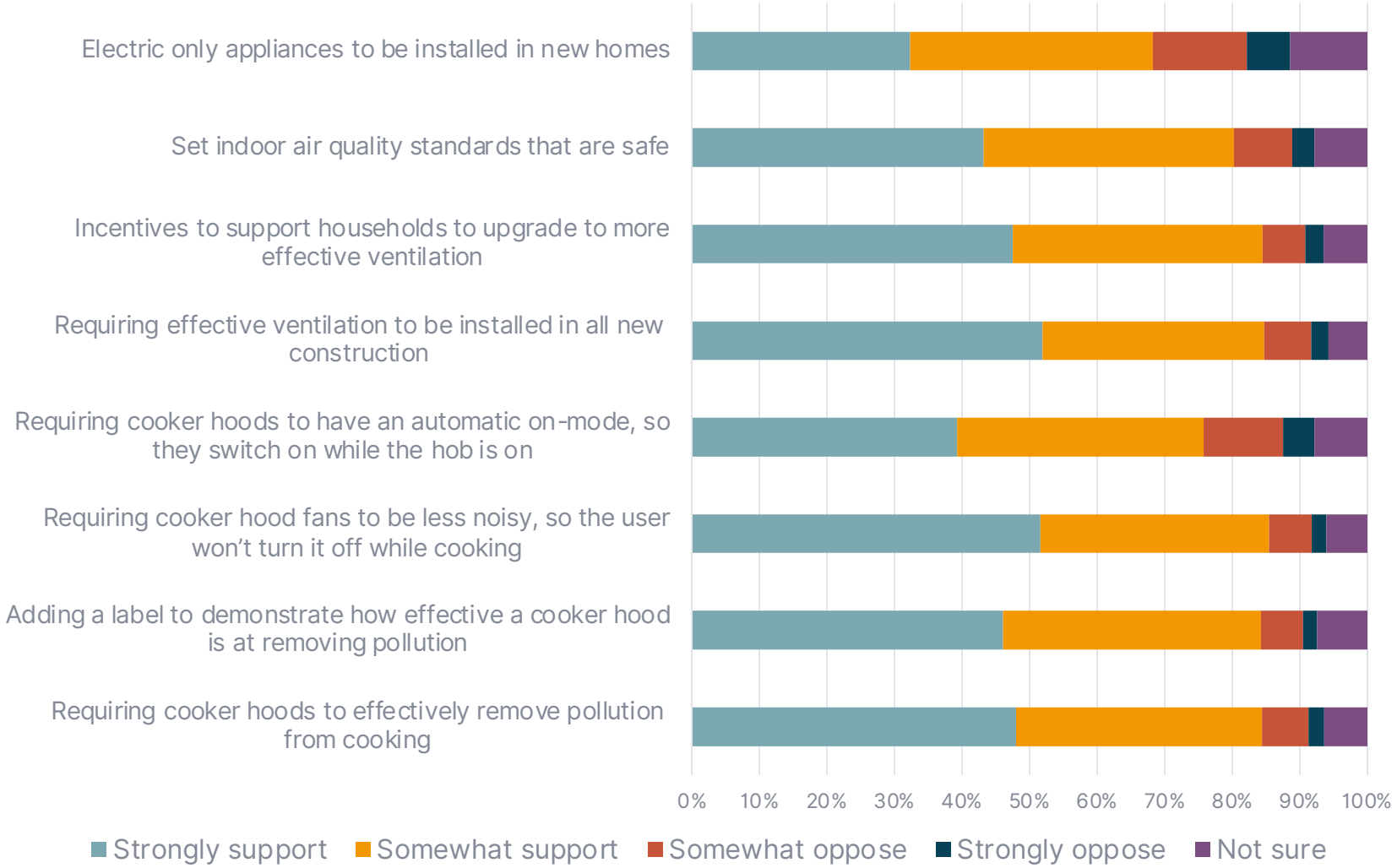


- **Regular filter cleaning or replacement is critical for effective range hood performance.**
- Around 60% of consumers clean or replace their filters at least once every six months.
- **40% do not maintain their filters regularly enough and 8% have never cleaned or changed their filters.**

Q5: And still thinking about your ventilation hood, how often do you clean or change the filter in your hood?

Most consumers support improved ventilation policies for health reasons.

Figure 30: Europeans' support for ventilation policy options



- **Requiring effective ventilation installed in new construction is the most supported policy**, alongside making ventilation hoods quieter (52%).
- Among gas hob users, **46% strongly support requiring vent hoods to remove cooking pollution**, and **45% favour adding labels** to demonstrate vent hood effectiveness at removing pollution.

Q16: The following are policy ideas to improve ventilation in the kitchen for health reasons. Which of the following might you support or not support when thinking about this?

Health & Ventilation:
Insights & Policy Recommendations

Insights

- **Ventilation habits** vary among respondents, potentially **reducing the effectiveness of pollution removal**.
- The results indicate **low awareness of the health impacts of gas cooking**.
- Consumers **support** adding **a warning label to gas hobs.**

Recommendations

- **Boost consumer awareness** of indoor air pollution from gas hobs and ventilating effectively, through targeted campaigns and effective policies.
- **Warn consumers** about health risks of gas hobs, through labels placed directly on the appliance.

6. Policy Support & Accountability

CLASP asked a series of questions to:

- Determine which policy interventions could be supported by consumers
- Assess who should be held responsible for reducing pollution and improving efficiency of hob technologies

Making electricity cheaper than gas is the most widely supported policy across all groups.

Table 2: Top 4 electrification policies most strongly supported by consumers, depending on their awareness of health and energy efficiency issues related to gas cooking.

	Most supported policy intervention	2nd most supported policy intervention	3rd most supported policy intervention	4th most supported policy intervention
When informed about 'Health'	Making electricity cheaper than gas **60% strongly support**	• Setting mandatory requirements for manufacturers to produce cleaner, efficient hobs • A financial incentive to lower the purchase price of a new electric hob • Free removal of an existing gas hob if a new electric hob is purchased **50% strongly support**		
When informed about 'Energy Efficiency'	Making electricity cheaper than gas **60% strongly support**	• A financial incentive to lower the purchase price of a new electric hob • Free removal of an existing gas hob if a new electric hob is purchased **51% strongly support**		Setting mandatory requirements for manufacturers to produce cleaner, efficient hobs **48% strongly support**
When offered no additional information	Making electricity cheaper than gas **59% strongly support**	A financial incentive to lower the purchase price of a new electric hob **49% strongly support**	• Setting mandatory requirements for manufacturers to produce cleaner, efficient hobs • Free removal of an existing gas hob if a new electric hob is purchased **48% strongly support**	

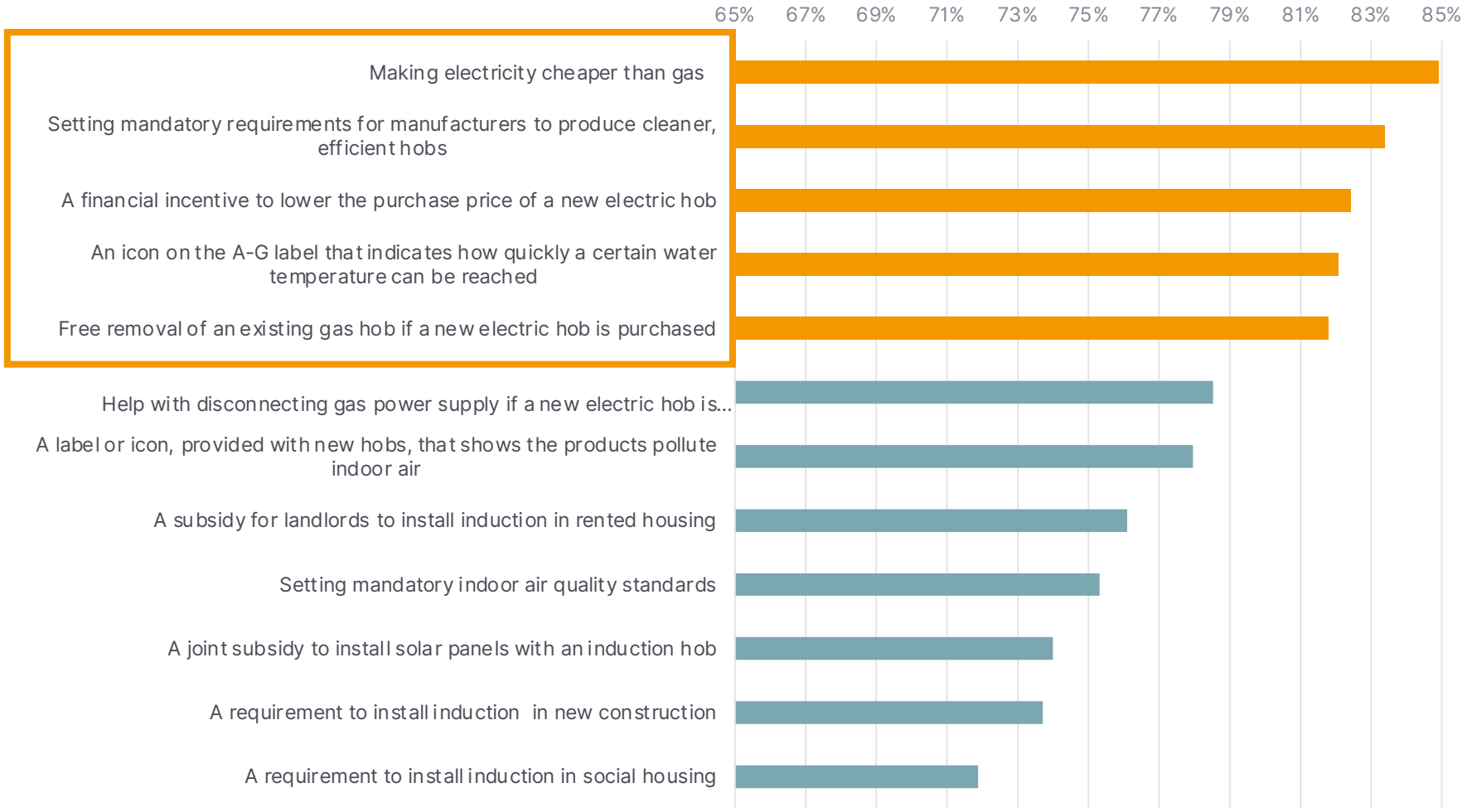
We investigated whether people support policies to shift to electric cooking, and whether opinions change if they are aware that gas hobs come with health-risks, or that induction hobs are quicker and more energy efficient:

- In general, **most respondents favoured policy interventions to transition to electric cooking**.
- In every situation, **consumers showed the strongest support for making electricity cheaper than gas**.
- **Consumers also favoured financial incentives for switching** to electric hobs and mandatory requirements for manufacturers.

Q14: Health, energy efficiency or no statements were provided before posing these questions. Please refer to Annex 1 for statements.
Q14A: The following are policy ideas to help people switch to electric cooking. Which of the following might you support or not support to switch to electric cooking? For each policy option;
Q14B: Similarly, the following are policy ideas to help people switch to electric cooking. Which of the following might you support or not support to switch to electric cooking? 1. Strongly support 2.Somewhat support 3.Somewhat oppose 4 Strongly oppose.

Policies that make it easier for consumers to switch & action by manufacturers receive the most support among policy options.

Figure 31: Most supported electrification policy options

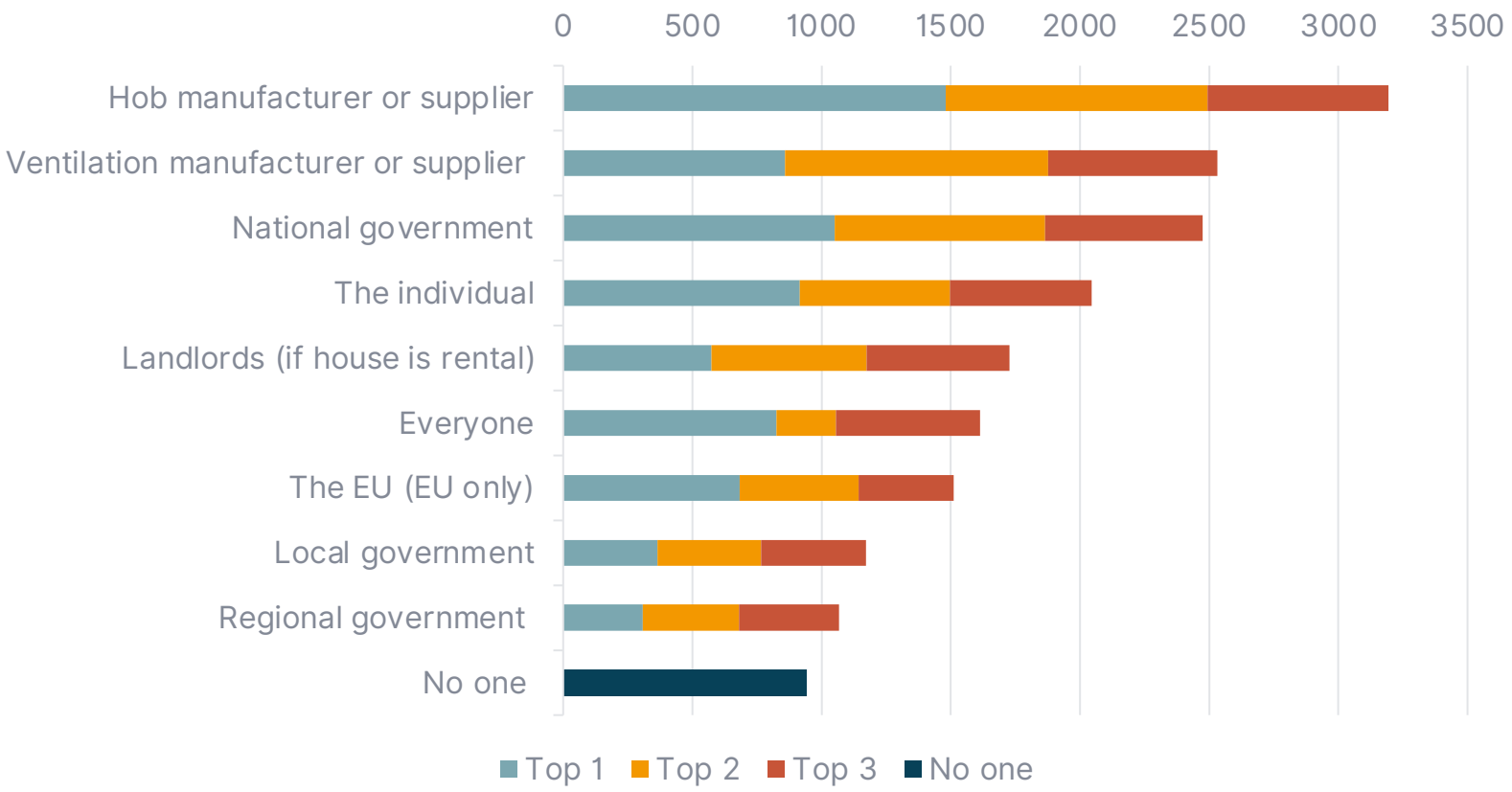


- Consumers **favour five key policies**.
- These include making electricity cheaper than gas, setting mandatory requirements for manufacturers, offering financial incentives to purchase electric hobs, adding a heat-up time icon on the energy label, and providing free removal of old gas hobs.

Q14A and Q14B with no distinction between statements.

Hob & ventilation manufacturers & suppliers are considered the main responsible parties for addressing gas pollution.

Figure 32: Top 3 parties to be held responsible for addressing gas hob pollution

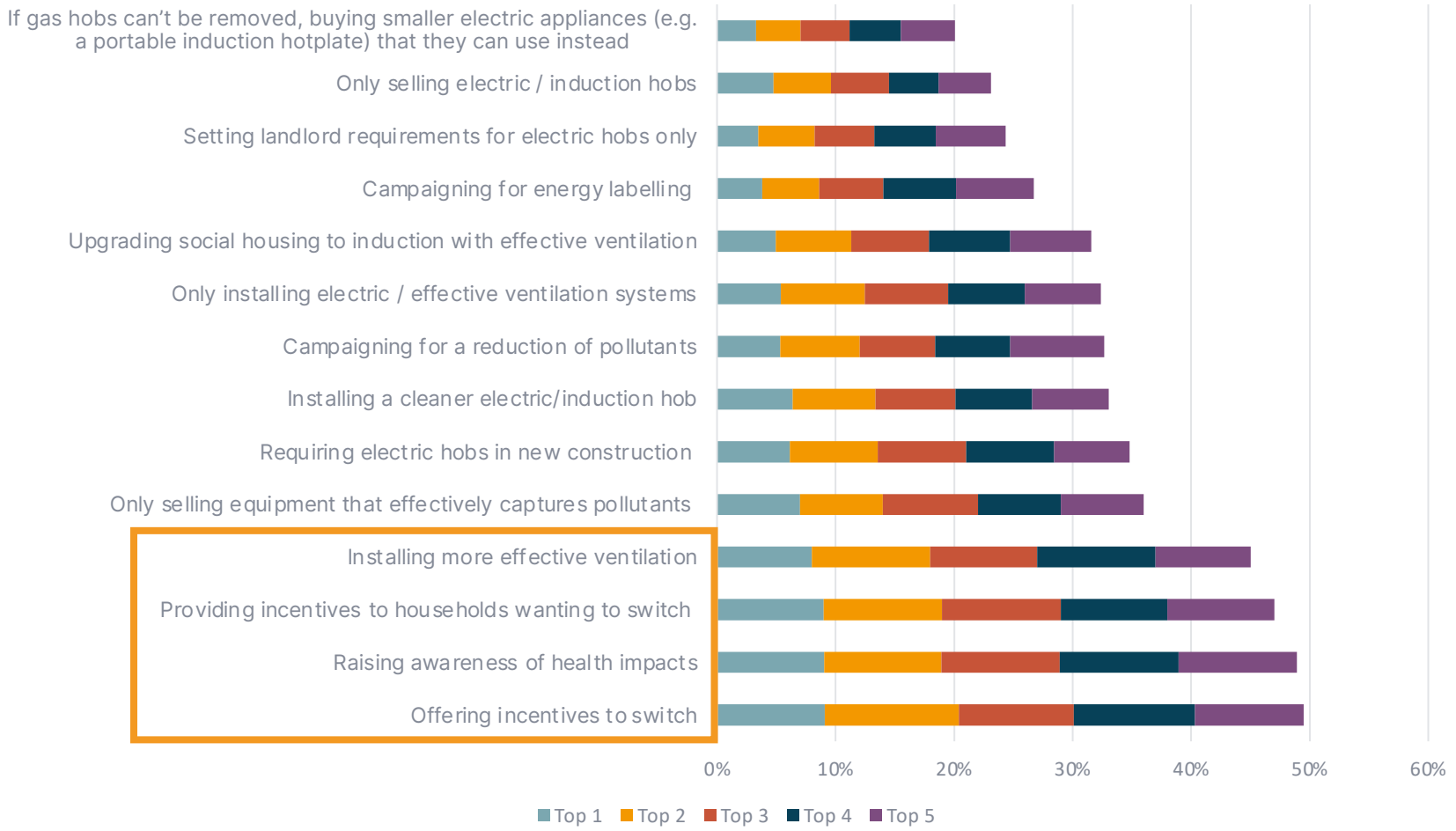


- Hob and ventilation manufacturers and suppliers should be held responsible for reducing gas hob pollution, according to most respondents (40% and 32% respectively), followed by national governments (31%).
- **19% of respondents selected hob manufacturers or suppliers as the top responsible party**, while 13% indicated national governments.
- 12% of respondents think no one should take responsibility for reducing hob pollution.

Q17: In your opinion, who should be responsible for reducing air pollution from gas hobs? Please rank your top three sources.

Consumers believe that **incentives to switch to electric hobs & raising awareness would reduce gas hob pollution.**

Figure 33: Top 5 actions that should be taken to limit pollution from gas hobs



- Consumers favour **four key actions to address gas hob pollution**. These include **providing incentives to households willing to switch, raising awareness about health impacts**, and **installing more effective ventilation**.
- Portable appliances are seen as the least effective solution to limit gas hob pollution.

Q19: You mentioned that < pull through from Q18 > should be responsible for reducing air pollution from gas hobs. What do you think they could be doing? Please select the top five things you think these sources should be doing.

Policy Support & Accountability:
Insights & Recommendations

clasp

Insights

- Regardless of the information people receive on health or energy efficiency, **most support a diverse range of policies that facilitate the transition towards cleaner, electric cooking appliances**.

- **Policies that reduce the cost** of switching from gas to electric are most popular, followed closely by **policies that mandate the production and sale of clean and efficient hobs**.

- People hold **manufacturers and suppliers responsible for reducing air pollution from gas hobs and producing more efficient hobs**. They hold **government responsible for supporting** households with the **switch to cleaner, electric hobs**.

Recommendations

- **Introduce national policies to make cooking with electric hobs more cost-effective**, such as lower rates for green electricity and incentives to upgrade from gas to efficient electric hobs.

- **Require manufacturers and suppliers to design more efficient hobs with limited or no harmful emissions**. This can be done through the EU and UK Ecodesign regulations for cooking appliances.

8. Survey Limitations

Survey Limitations

- Ventilation habits were not linked to a season of the year.
- The survey did not investigate the extent of cleaning, leaving space to interpretations/effectiveness of cleaning.
- In the Romanian, Swedish, and Polish surveys, a separate sample was asked about willingness to pay to purchase an induction hob instead of gas. UK respondents expressed their preferences in British Pounds (£).

9. References

References

1. CLASP, 2022, Exposing the Hidden Health Impacts of Cooking with Gas in the EU (link)
2. CLASP, 2023a, Clearing the Air: Gas Cooking and Pollution in European Homes (link)
3. CLASP, 2024c, CLASP's Comments, Cooking Appliances Consultation Forum (link, subject to update)
4. CLASP, 2023b, Consumer Perspectives of Gas and Electric Cooking: Evidence from Four National Surveys in Europe (link)
5. CLASP, 2024a, CO_2 Emission Reduction Scenarios from a Transition to Electric Cooking Appliances (link)
6. CLASP, 2024b, Total Cost of Ownership of Domestic Gas and Electric Hobs in Europe (link)
7. ACEA - Advisory Committee on Environmental Aspects, IEC GUIDE 121:2023, Securing credible environmentally relevant performance assessment methods in standards (link)

10. Annexes

Annexes

Country-specific findings

- France
- Italy
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

Questionnaire scripts

- English
- French
- Italian
- Polish
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Spanish
- Swedish