

Health dangers and costs of heating and cooking in homes

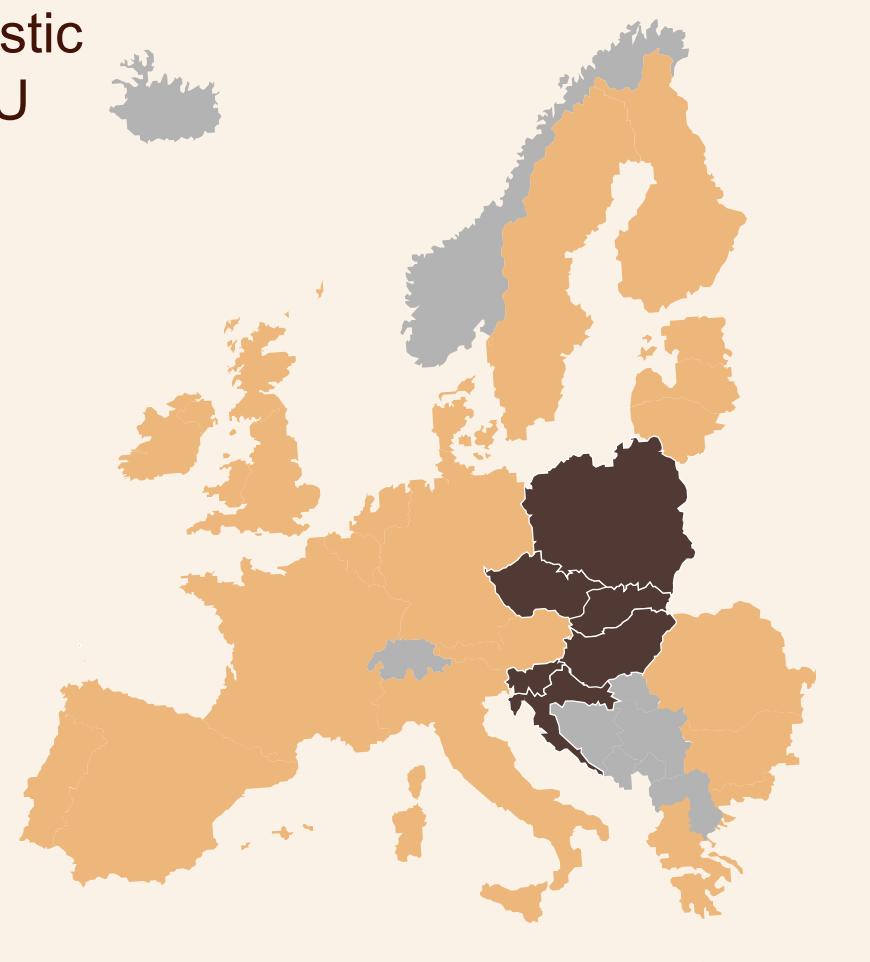
The health-related impacts of outdoor air pollution from domestic heating and cooking cost the EU

€29 billion

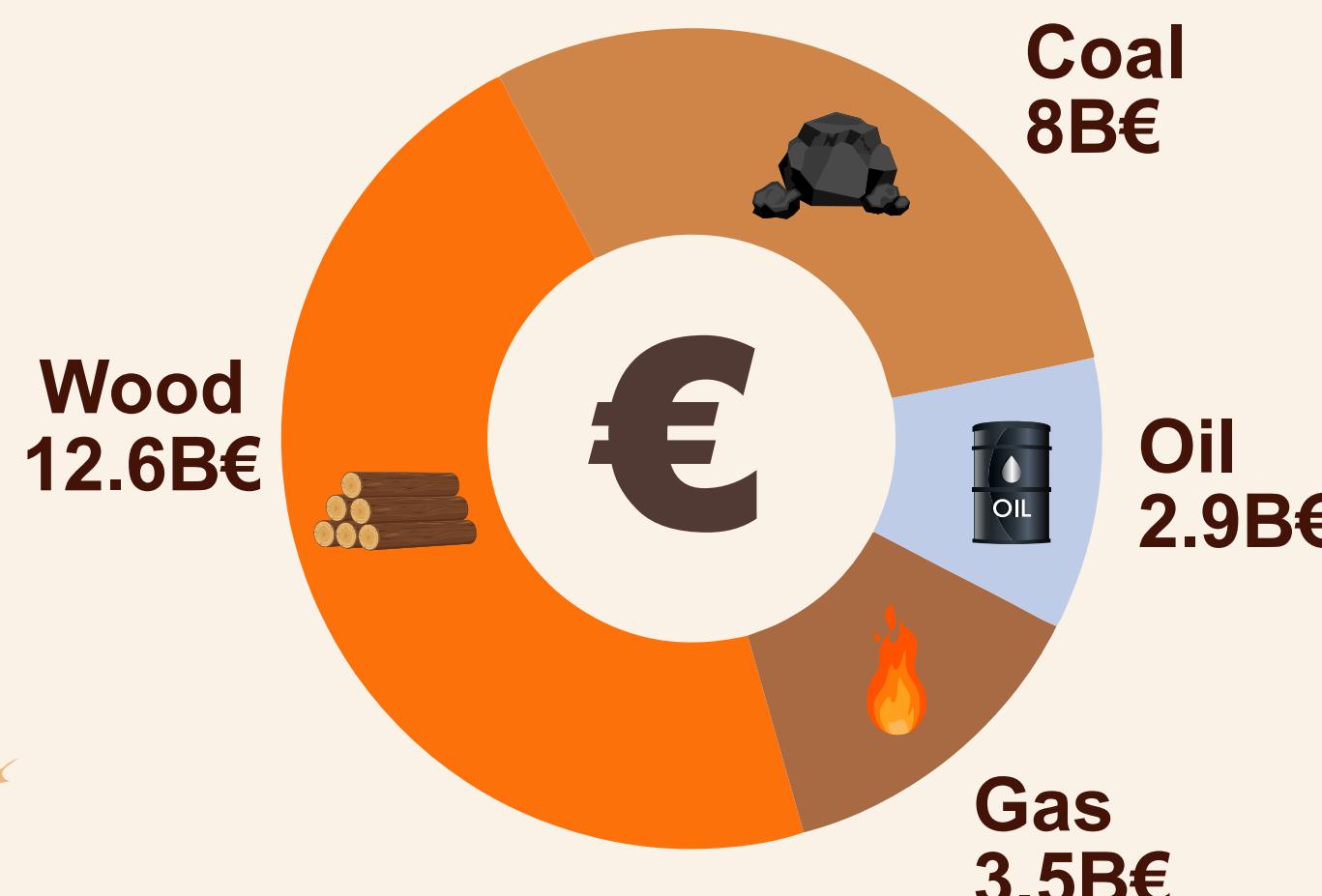


The average European **€130** in 2018.

The highest costs are in Central and Eastern Europe.



€27 billion
are due to fossil fuel and wood burning



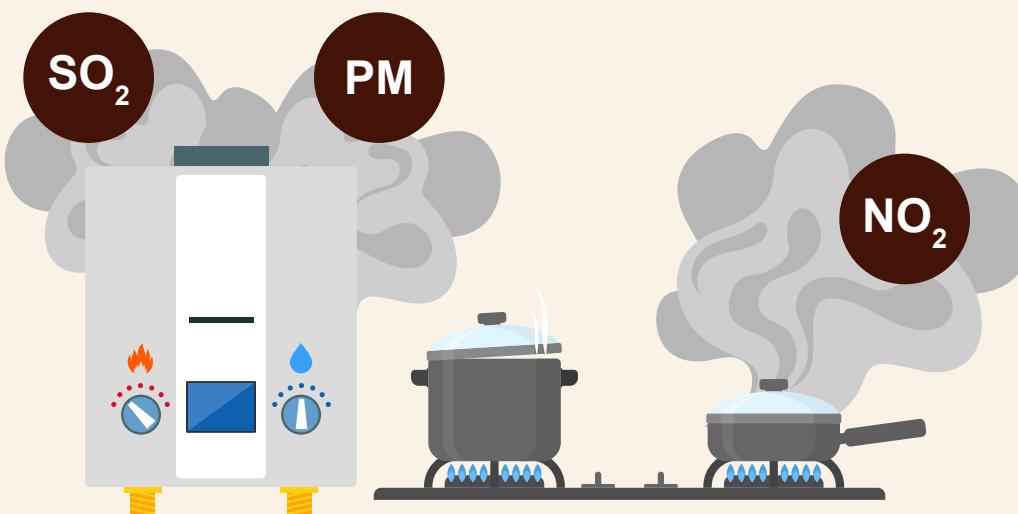
Total health costs due to residential heating were higher than those due to residential road transport for most of the EU27 states + the UK.



Buildings today are a source of air pollution

Using stoves and boilers based on oil, gas or solid fuels (such as coal or biomass) for domestic cooking and heating is a major source of air pollution.

The so-called 'green' hydrogen boilers could create health costs comparable to those caused by oil boilers.



Indoor air pollution carries health risks

With European citizens spending on average 90% of their time indoors, indoor air quality plays a significant role in their general state of health.



Children living in a home with a gas stove have:

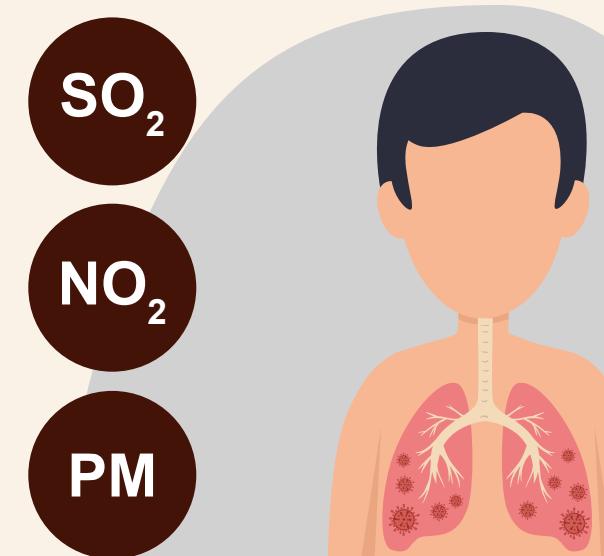
- 42%**
Higher chance of having current asthma
- 24%**
Higher chance increased risk of lifetime asthma

(Wewei Lin et al., 2013)

Good working ventilation and exhaust hoods are crucial to filter out air pollutants

Air pollution is damaging to health

Air pollution continues to be a significant burden of disease and premature death in the EU Member States.



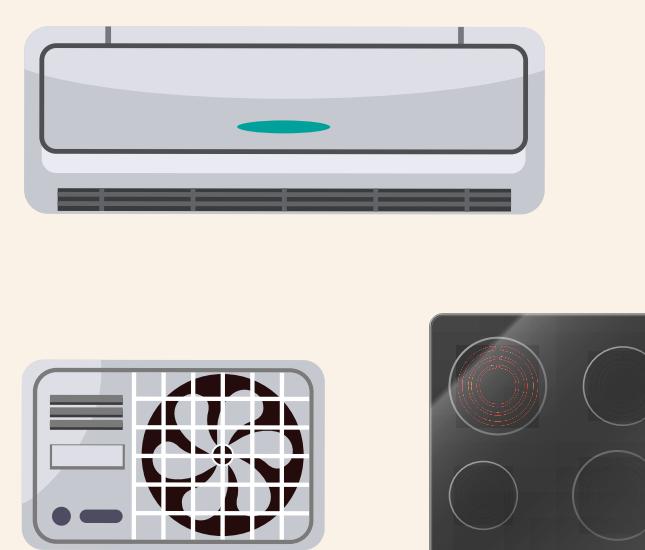
- Aggravated asthma
- Reduced lung function
- Increased mortality



In 2019
+300,000
premature deaths in the EU were attributed to chronic exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).
(European Environmental Agency, 2021)

Cleaner heating alternatives exist

There are **no direct emissions** when using heat pumps or solar thermal heating, or induction stoves for cooking.



Main health, social and economic costs of air pollution



Read more about the CE Delft report [HERE](#)