

How Do Household Energy Transitions Work?

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2024-08-22

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1 Introduction

China is deploying an ambitious policy to transition up to 70% of households in northern China from residential coal heating to electric or gas “clean” space heating, including a large-scale roll out across rural and peri-urban Beijing, referred to in this document as China’s Coal Ban and Heat Pump (CBHP) subsidy policy. To meet this target the Beijing municipal government announced a two-pronged program that designates coal-restricted areas and simultaneously offers subsidies to night-time electricity rates and for the purchase and installation of electric-powered heat pumps to replace traditional coal-heating stoves. The policy was piloted in 2015 and, starting in 2016, was rolled out on a village-by-village basis. The variability in when the policy was applied to each village allowed us to treat the roll-out of the program as a quasi-randomized intervention and evaluate its impacts on air quality and health. Household air pollution is a well-established risk factor for adverse health outcomes over the entire lifecourse, yet there is no consensus that clean energy interventions can improve these health outcomes based on evidence from randomized trials (Lai et al. 2024). Households may be differentially affected by the CBHP due to factors such as financial constraints and user preferences, and there is uncertainty about whether and how the policy may affect indoor and outdoor air pollution, as well as heating behaviors and health outcomes.

1.1 Subheading

1.2 Description of study sample

Lai PS, Lam NL, Gallery B, Lee AG, Adair-Rohani H, Alexander D, et al. 2024. Household Air Pollution Interventions to Improve Health in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An Official American Thoracic Society Research Statement. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* 209:909–927; doi:[10.1164/rccm.202402-0398ST](https://doi.org/10.1164/rccm.202402-0398ST).

Table 1: Descriptive statistics for selected demographic, health, and environmental measures at baseline, by treatment status.

	Never enrolled (N=603)		Ever enrolled (N=400)		Diff. in Means	Std. Error
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.		
Demographics:						
Age (years)	59.9	9.4	60.4	9.2	0.5	0.6
Female (%)	59.5	49.1	59.1	49.2	-0.4	3.2
No education (%)	11.5	31.9	12.3	32.9	0.9	2.1
Primary education (%)	75.5	43.0	77.6	41.7	2.1	2.8
Secondary+ education (%)	12.6	33.2	9.8	29.7	-2.9	2.0
Wealth index (bottom 25%)	26.9	44.4	22.3	41.7	-4.6	2.8
Wealth index (25-50%)	23.6	42.5	27.0	44.5	3.4	2.9
Wealth index (50-75%)	24.7	43.1	25.5	43.6	0.8	2.9
Wealth index (top 25%)	24.8	43.2	25.2	43.5	0.4	2.9
Health measures:						
Never smoker (%)	61.9	48.6	59.5	49.1	-2.4	3.2
Former smoker (%)	11.9	32.4	15.1	35.8	3.2	2.2
Current smoker (%)	26.2	44.0	25.4	43.6	-0.8	2.8
Never drinker (%)	55.9	49.7	52.5	50.0	-3.4	3.2
Occasional drinker (%)	26.0	43.9	25.5	43.6	-0.5	2.8
Daily drinker (%)	17.8	38.3	21.9	41.4	4.1	2.6
Systolic (mmHg)	131.4	16.8	128.7	14.3	-2.7	1.0
Diastolic (mmHg)	82.7	11.6	82.1	11.3	-0.6	0.8
Waist circumference (cm)	87.7	10.5	85.4	9.5	-2.3	0.8
Body mass index (kg/m2)	26.3	3.7	25.8	3.6	-0.5	0.3
Frequency of coughing (%)	18.7	39.0	19.7	39.8	1.0	2.6
Frequency of wheezing (%)	6.2	24.2	6.6	24.8	0.3	1.6
Shortness of breath (%)	29.2	45.5	34.3	47.5	5.1	3.0
Chest trouble (%)	11.6	32.0	14.1	34.9	2.5	2.2
Any respiratory problem (%)	50.6	50.0	54.3	49.9	3.7	3.2
Environmental measures:						
Temperature (°C)	13.8	3.6	13.5	3.3	-0.3	0.2
Personal PM2.5 (ug/m3)	150.2	300.3	103.8	107.3	-46.3	19.1