

How Do Household Energy Transitions Work?

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Table 1: Table caption.

Sample	Overall			Indoor			
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 4	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
New recruitment	977	196	68	0	300	0	52
Wave 1 households	-	866	780	-	0	0	0
Wave 2 households	-	-	162	-	-	246	248
Total recruitment	977	1062	1010	0	300	246	300

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

First table (see Table 1)

Problem table (Table 2):

What about this figure? (Figure 1)

Table 2: Average treatment effects and controlled direct effect (mm/Hg) of the CBHP policy on central systolic and diastolic blood pressure with mixed combustion source as the potential mediator.

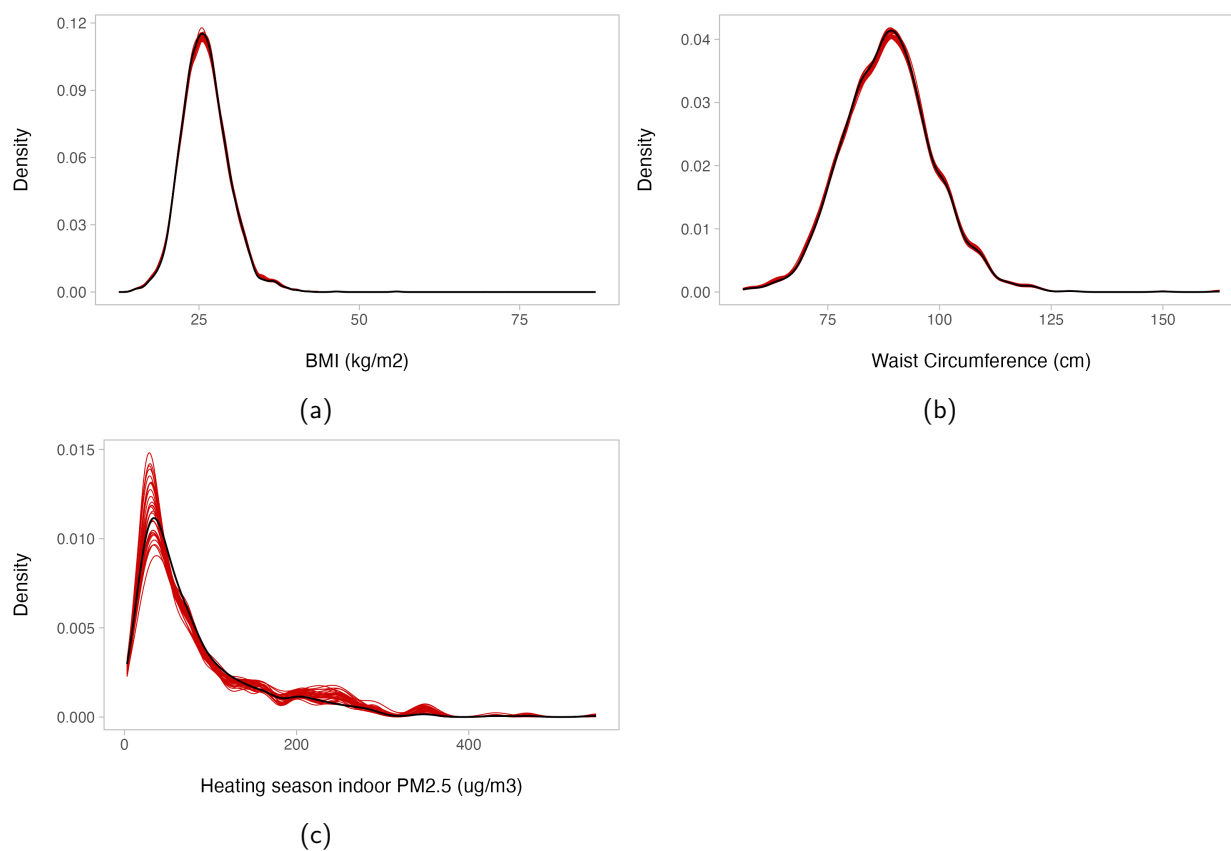
	DiD		Adjusted DiD		Adjusted CDE	
	ATT	(95%CI)	ATT ^a	(95%CI)	ATT ^b	(95%CI)
Central SBP	-0.43	(-3.48, 2.62)	-1.61	(-5.03, 1.82)	-1.50	(-4.94, 1.94)
Central DBP	-0.58	(-2.59, 1.43)	-1.26	(-3.38, 0.87)	-1.37	(-3.69, 0.96)

Note: ATT = Average Treatment Effect on the Treated, CI = confidence interval, DiD = Difference-in-Differences, CDE = Controlled Direct Effect, DBP = Diastolic Blood Pressure, SBP = Systolic Blood Pressure.

^a Adjusted for age, sex, waist circumference, smoking, alcohol consumption, and use of blood pressure medication.

^b Further adjusted for mediation by mixed combustion source (coal and biomass)

Figure 1: Kernel density plots showing distribution of multiply-imputed values for body mass index (kg/m^2), waist circumference (cm), and indoor $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ($\mu\text{g/m}^3$) (red lines) and observed values (heavy black line).



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).