

Accepted Manuscript

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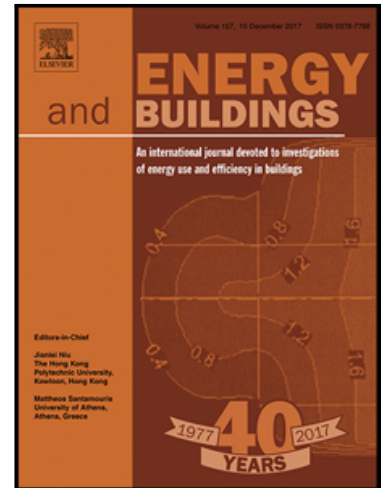
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PII: S0378-7788(17)33624-1
DOI: [10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.02.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.02.012)
Reference: ENB 8328

To appear in: *Energy & Buildings*

Received date: 4 November 2017
Revised date: 5 January 2018
Accepted date: 5 February 2018

Please cite this article as: Bingdong Hou , Hua Liao , Junling Huang , Household cooking fuel choice and economic poverty: evidence from a nationwide survey in China, *Energy & Buildings* (2018), doi: [10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.02.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.02.012)



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Household cooking fuel choice and economic poverty: evidence from a nationwide survey in China

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Abstract:

Residential energy consumption level, structure, and potentiality are crucial indices reflecting economic and social development. In rural China, energy poverty is still prevalent, and economic poverty is a critical factor that deteriorates energy poverty. This paper combines income- and asset-based measures of wealth to provide a more dynamic perspective on the effects of economic poverty on energy poverty. Results show that for the household which in an average asset or income level, when its assets and income increase by 10%, the probability of a household choosing clean fuels increases by 0.007 and 0.002, respectively. Rural household prefers gas than electricity when household income and assets increase. To solve the energy poverty problem in rural areas, governments need to take measures to improve the accumulation of wealth, raise the infrastructure level and increase the employment rate.

Keywords: cooking fuel choice; multinomial logit regression; rural China; income; assets

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