

ABSTRACT

This paper assesses the extent of cooking fuel energy poverty (CFEP) in India using National Family Health Survey data from 2019-2021 (NFHS-5). A household is defined as poor in terms of cooking fuel energy use if it uses traditional and biomass-based fuels such as firewood for cooking. The findings from the study suggest that that 56% of rural and 10% of urban households can be classified as cooking fuel energy poor, with Eastern India consisting most of such households, and Southern India having the least number of energy poor. Focusing on LPG usage, the study further explores the socio-economic determinants of its adoption for cooking purposes. The results based on logistic regression suggest that the wealth index has the largest impact on the probability of LPG usage, and households with female heads and higher educational attainment are more likely to use LPG for cooking.

Key Words: Cooking Fuel, Energy Poverty, Developing Country

JEL Codes: Q4, I32