

Indicator name	Access to electricity and water for domestic use
Prepared by	UNIDO
Example	WWDR2, Chapter 9, Table 9.5 See annexed table
Rationale	Comparison of secure access to electricity, versus access to improved water source for domestic use. There are many countries where secure access to electricity still lags far behind access to water.
Position in DPSIR chain	Pressure
Definition of indicator	Percentage of population in each country, with secure access to electricity
Underlying definitions and concepts	Secure access to electricity : access to a safe, legal and adequate supply of electricity
Specification of determinants needed	Number of people with secure access to electricity, per country
Computation	The indicator can be computed as: $100 (P_e / P_t)$ Where: P _e is the number of people with secure access to electricity P _t is the total population
Unit(s) of expression	Percentage
Data sources, availability and quality	World Development Indicators (World Bank) Good quality data, readily available
Scale of application	National level data
Geographical coverage	Global
Interpretation	This indicator shows the proportion of the population with secure access to electricity. It does not take account of illegal connections. While in most developed countries the proportion of households with access to electricity is 99-100%, in many developing countries the proportion may still be much smaller, depending on the level of urbanization and the level of development of the grid infrastructure. In some countries, access to electricity lags far behind access to water supply, which leads to political pressure to provide cheap electricity as quickly as possible.
Linkage(s) to other indicators	This indicator is a measure of the Pressure which is potentially or actually being felt in many developing countries to provide electrification.
Alternative methods and definitions	A more readily available indicator is that of electric power consumption per capita (kWh). This is computed as national electric power consumption, divided by the population of the country. Hence this indicator gives no indication of issues of equity, and access to electricity for the poorer income groups. However, it does provide a measure of the overall level of development. A more general indicator which is also readily available is residential energy use per capita, reported in kg.o.e. (kilograms of oil equivalent) per person. This includes all energy used for activities by households except for transportation, and hence provides an indicator of how much energy people in different countries require for housing. Traditional renewables, such as fuel wood, crop residues and other biomass, are often under-reported or have low quality data.
Related indicator sets	World Development Indicators (World Bank) Industrial Statistics (OECD)
Sources of further information	Energy for Development Research Centre (EDRC), University of Cape Town, South Africa
Other institutions involved	World Bank