**Abstract**

This study sets out to understand the determinants of electrification. Electrification is a key requisite for the reduction of poverty through mechanisms such as increases in efficiency, productivity and education. Examining which houses achieve electrification presents policy makers with an opportunity to scrutinize whether there are gaps in access based on socioeconomic and demographic indicators such as wealth and gender. Household assets, landholding and gender of household head can be used as predictors of household electrification. Using the Socioeconomic High Resolution Urban Geographic data set this paper will utilize a cross sectional analysis to examine to what extent existing assets, landholding and gender of household head can predict household electrification. The findings aim to inform policymakers about inequities in electrification and guide policies that address inequitable access to energy infrastructure.