

## Project B - Reading and Questions

### A. How fast is the global access to electricity growing?

- a. Progress towards global access to electricity has been growing at a slow pace. Based on current trends, the percentage of the world with access to electricity is only going to rise from 91 to 92 percent from 2021 to 2030. (In section “AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY”, under subheading “**Global access to electricity is increasing at a slow pace**”)

### B. Which regions saw the largest growth in access to electricity?

- a. South Asia rose from 59 percent in 2000 to 99 percent in 2021
- b. Sub-Saharan Africa rose from 26 percent in 2000 to 51 percent in 2021
- c. Rwanda also saw a huge increase, from under 10% in 2000 to 48.7% in 2021
  - i. (All in section “AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY”, under subheading “**Global access to electricity is increasing at a slow pace**”)

### C. How does living in the urban vs. rural areas correlate to access to electricity?

- a. In 2021, 675 million people worldwide didn’t have access to electricity. Around 80% of those lived in rural areas
  - i. Under subheading “**The urban-rural gap in access to electricity is still significant**”

### D. Which data is used to gain insights on where people without access to electricity live?

- a. One way to visualize access to electricity is through nighttime lights captured by satellite. Especially useful in areas where surveys cannot be conducted.
  - i. Under subheading “**Visualizing access to electricity through nighttime lights**”

### E. How does MTF assess the quality of access to electricity in a household?

- a. The Multi Tier Framework assesses the quality of electricity in a household under certain conditions. The quality is rated on a scale of 0-5, with 0 being low to no access to electricity, and 5 being daily access.

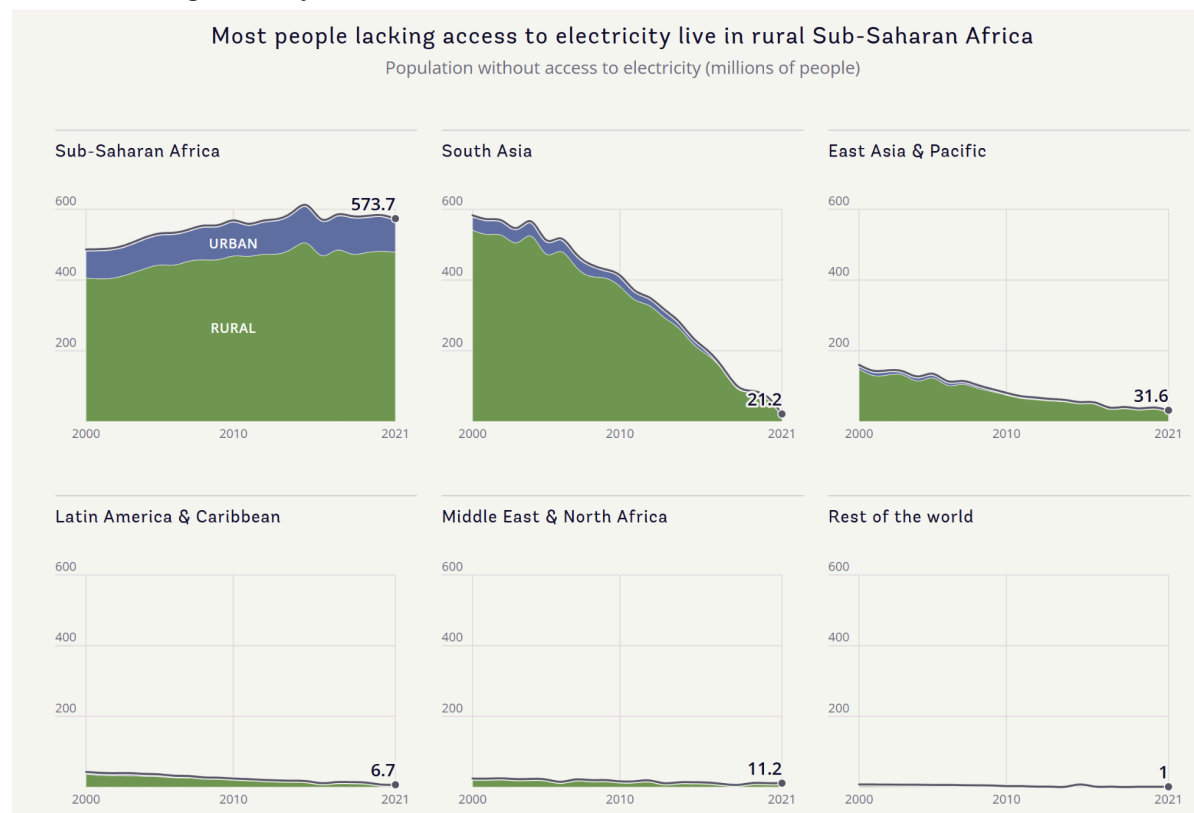
### F. What is the environmental trade-off for higher tier access to electricity?

- a. Unless energy comes from renewable resources, it generates more greenhouse gas emissions.

### G. Which regions had the most environmentally sustainable efforts to increase access to electricity? Which regions had it the worst?

- a. Southeastern Asia had the most efforts, while Sub Saharan Africa had it the worst.

- H. Which is the fastest-growing renewable source of electrical energy in low-income countries? What should be considered when planning for this method of power generation?
- a. Solar power is the fastest growing renewable energy source in low income countries. What should be considered is if it is usable in varying regions and if it is cost effective.
- I. Was this presentation an effective storytelling with data? Why, or why not?
- a. Yes, I really liked the visuals and how easy it was to understand the data from.
- J. Which data visualization from the presentation was most appealing to you? Insert a screenshot and explain why.



- i. Even though this visual is fairly simple, I like how easy it is to understand, and the amount of information you can get from it as well

- K. Which data visualization from the presentation was least appealing to you? Insert a screenshot and explain why.



a.

- i. This was my least favorite visual. Even though I can understand it, it still looks confusing, especially to the average person who can't read data visuals very well.