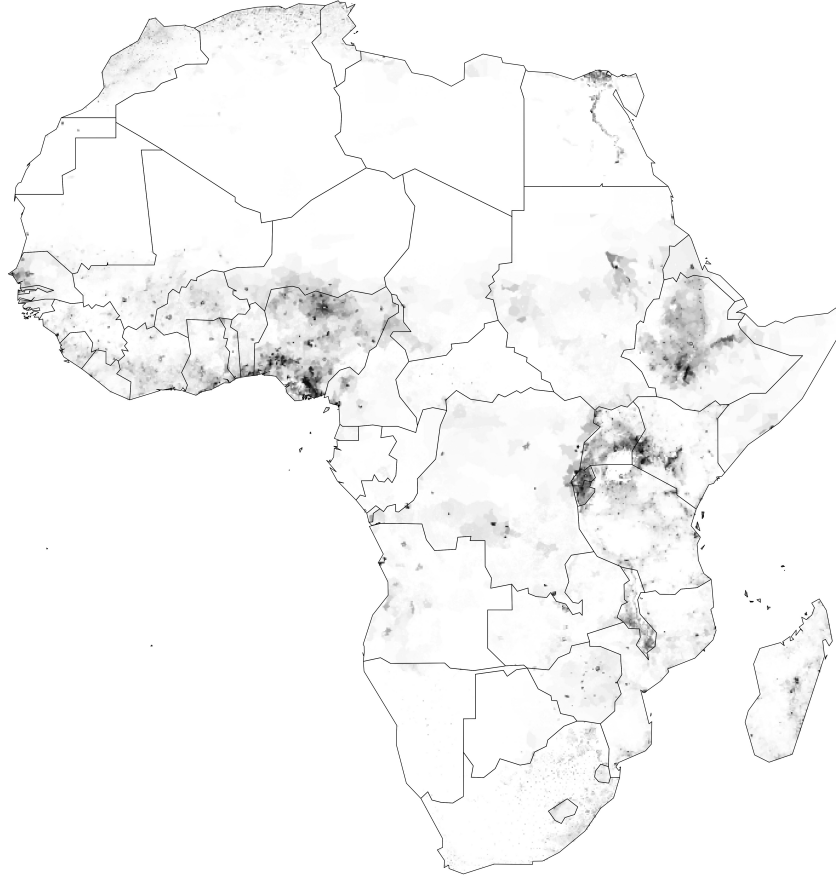


Appendix Figure 1: Distribution of “missing” night lights in Africa



*Notes:* We combine data from satellite images of night lights in 2013, obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Defense Meteorological Satellite Program–Operational Line Scan (NOAA DMSP-OLS), with data from the Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4), provided by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, to predict where the largest gains in nighttime brightness would occur if everyone were able to enjoy the same levels of brightness as OECD countries. The simple procedure is as follows: (1) estimate  $\text{Log}(N_{5km}) = \alpha + \beta \text{Log}(P_{5km})$  for grid cells in OECD countries; (2) using the estimated parameters, predict  $\hat{N}_{5km}$  for grid cells in Africa; and (3) subtract  $N_{5km}$  from  $\hat{N}_{5km}$  for grid cells in Africa to estimate “missing” night lights.