Paper	Country	Timeline	Power Source	Method	Income/ Earnings	Health	Education	Labor/ Time Use	Life Satisfaction/ Happiness	Energy Spending	Overall Spending
Aklin et al. 2017	India	2014–2015	Solar microgrid	RCT	No impact	–	No impact	No impact	–	Decrease in spending on kerosene	No impact
Barron and Torrero 2017	El Salvador	2009–2013	Grid	RCT	–	Decrease in respiratory illness	–	–	–	–	–
Bernard and Torero 2015	Ethiopia	12 months (year not specified)	Grid	RCT	–	–	No impact	No impact	–	No impact	–
Burgess et al. 2017	India	2013–2017	Solar microgrid	RCT	No impact	No impact	Increase in homework completion; no impact in test scores	–	–	–	–
Burlig and Preonas 2021	India	2001–2011	Grid	RDD	No impact	–	No impact	No impact	–	No impact	No impact
Dinkelman 2011	South Africa	1996–2001	Grid	IV	Increase in men's earnings	–	–	Increase in men's employment	–	–	–
					No impact on women's earnings[6]	–	–	Increase in women's employment	–	–	–
Fetter and Usmani 2024	India	2001–2011	Grid	RDD	–	–	–	No overall impact	–	–	–
Grimm et al. 2017	Rwanda	2011-2012	Solar kit	RCT	–	No impact	Increase in boys' study time	No impact	–	Decrease in spending on kerosene	–
Hassan and Lucchino. 2019	Kenya	2014–2014	Solar lamp	RCT	–	–	Increase in math test scores	–	–	–	–
Lee et al. 2020a	Kenya	2013–2017	Grid	RCT	No impact	No impact	No impact	Increase in hours worked	Increase	Decrease in kerosene spending; Increase in electricity spending	No impact
Lipscomb et al. 2013	Brazil	1960–2000	Grid	IV	Increase	No impact	Increase	Increase	–	–	–
Rom et al. 2024	Kenya	2015–2016	Solar lamp	RCT	–	Decrease in respiratory and eye illness	Increase in homework completion	No impact	Increase	Decrease in energy spending, lower kerosene use	–
Thomas et al. 2020	India	2010–2018	Grid	RDD/IV	–	–	Increase in education spending; no impact on childrens' time use	Increase in adults' productive time use	No impact	No impact	Increase
Van de Walle et al. 2017	India	1982–1999	Grid	DD/IV	Increase	–	–	Increase in men's work hours	–	–	–

[6] Dinkelman (2011) found that electricity access decreased womens' wages and had no impact on mens' wages, but increased employment for both men and women, leading to higher earnings for men and no change in earnings for women.

Note: Green cells indicate positive or welfare-improving impacts on a given outcome. Yellow cells indicate null impacts. Gray cells indicate that the study did not measure a given outcome