### Appendix Table C – 1: Correlations between Malaria Proxy and Control Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>Control variables:</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Control variables:</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control variables:</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average unskilled</td>
<td>-0.62 ***</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>-0.44</td>
<td>0.06</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>-0.63 ***</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>-0.63</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>-0.62 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult literacy rate</td>
<td>-0.70 ***</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>-0.70</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctors per capita</td>
<td>-0.30 **</td>
<td>-0.28</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State public-health</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emp. share,</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hookworm infection</td>
<td>0.68 ***</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment 1930</td>
<td>-0.59 ***</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>-0.59</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change in school</td>
<td>0.42 ***</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change in pupil/teacher ratio</td>
<td>0.32 **</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.26</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fraction black</td>
<td>0.77 ***</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.77 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment share,</td>
<td>-0.46 ***</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>-0.46</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electr. Capacity</td>
<td>0.32 **</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.32 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: This table reports the simple and partial correlations between the malaria proxy (described in Appendix B) and the several control variables (described in Appendix C) for each country. Reporting of the ten region dummies for Colombia is suppressed, but these are included in the computation of the partial correlations. Single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 90% level of confidence; double 95%; triple, 99%. For comparability with the rest of the study, observations are weighted as in Tables 2, 3, 4.
Appendix Figure D–1: Estimates on Controls, United States

Dummy for Southern Region; t-stat on exposure, -1.732

Unskilled Wages 1909; t-stat on exposure, .272

Doctors per capita 1898; t-stat on exposure, 2.231

Infant–mortality rate 1890; t-stat on exposure, -.093

Hookworm–infection rate; t-stat on exposure, 1.538

State public–health spending 1898; t-stat on exposure, .304

Note: Figure continues on next page.
Notes: This figure plots the cohort-specific estimates on the controls variables from equation 1. Variables are defined in Appendix C. The t statistics reported are those on the childhood-exposure variable in a specification of equation 2 that also includes a linear trend.
Dummy North; $t$−stat on exposure, $-2.133$

Dummy South; $t$−stat on exposure, $-0.757$

Population Density 1950; $t$−stat on exposure, $-0.677$

Infant mortality 1951; $t$−stat on exposure, $-0.483$

Fraction economically active; $t$−stat on exposure, $0.168$

Log of electrical capacity; $t$−stat on exposure, $-1.466$

Note: Figure continues on next page.
(not for publication) Appendix Figure D – 2 (Continued): Estimates on Controls, Brazil

Emp share Agriculture; t-stat on exposure, 2.32

Emp share Extractive Industries; t-stat on exposure, 2.033

Emp share Manufacturing; t-stat on exposure, 2.243

Emp share Transportation; t-stat on exposure, 1.649

Emp share Services; t-stat on exposure, 2.367

Emp share Other; t-stat on exposure, .759

Notes: This figure plots the cohort-specific estimates on the controls variables from equation 1. Variables are defined in Appendix C. The t statistics reported are those on the childhood-exposure variable in a specification of equation 2 that also includes a linear trend.
(not for publication) Appendix Figure D – 3: Estimates on Controls, Colombia

Pacifico Norte: \( t \)-stat on exposure, 1.5

Eje Cafetero: \( t \)-stat on exposure, 1.794

Andina Norte: \( t \)-stat on exposure, 0.377

Andina Sur: \( t \)-stat on exposure, 2.458

Pacifico Sur: \( t \)-stat on exposure, 1.014

Caribe: \( t \)-stat on exposure, 2.008

Orinoquia: \( t \)-stat on exposure, −1.011

Amazonia: \( t \)-stat on exposure, −0.46

Note: Figure continues on next page.
(not for publication) Appendix Figure D – 3 (Continued): Estimates on Controls, Colombia

Note: Figure continues on next page.
Notes: This figure plots the cohort-specific estimates on the controls variables from equation 1. Variables are defined in Appendix C. The $t$ statistics reported are those on the childhood-exposure variable in a specification of equation 2 that also includes a linear trend.
Appendix Figure D – 4: Estimates on Controls, Mexico

- Dummy North; t-stat on exposure, −1.139
- Dummy South; t-stat on exposure, .214
- Population Density 1950; t-stat on exposure, 1.302
- Infant mortality 1951; t-stat on exposure, −.5610000000000001
- Fraction economically active; t-stat on exposure, .841
- Log of electrical capacity; t-stat on exposure, −1.544

Note: Figure continues on next page.
Notes: This figure plots the cohort-specific estimates on the controls variables from equation 1. Variables are defined in Appendix C. The $t$ statistics reported are those on the childhood-exposure variable in a specification of equation 2 that also includes a linear trend.
Appendix F: Smoothed Estimates by Age of Exposure to Campaign (not for publication)

Notes: This figure plots smoothed versions of the cohort-specific estimates of income on malaria from equation 1. Cohorts with full childhood exposure to the anti-malaria campaign are pooled at an age of first exposure of zero. Effect sizes are re-normalized for each country so that the estimate at full childhood exposure is 1 and that the mean for those at age of first exposure greater than 30 (25 for Colombia) is zero.