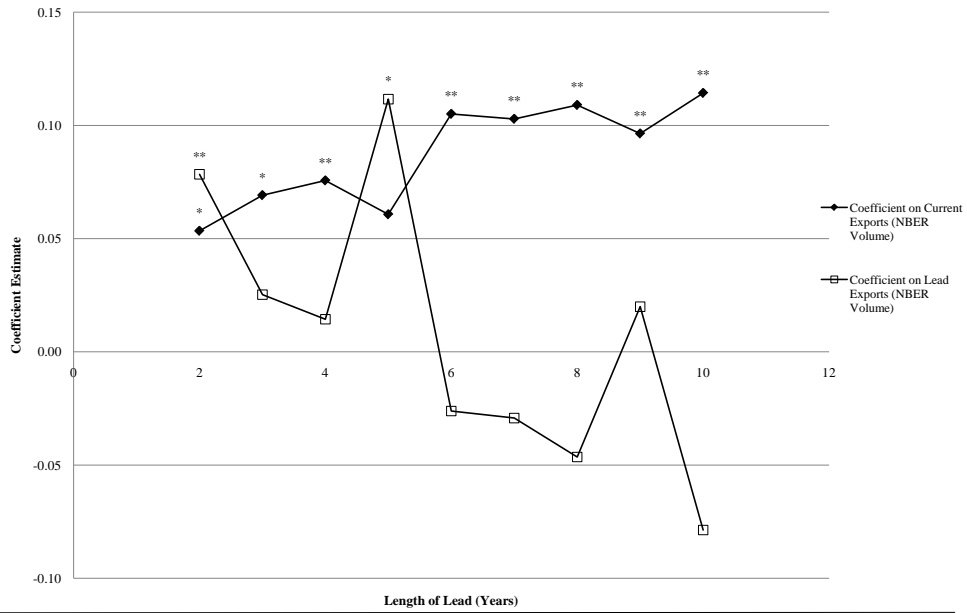


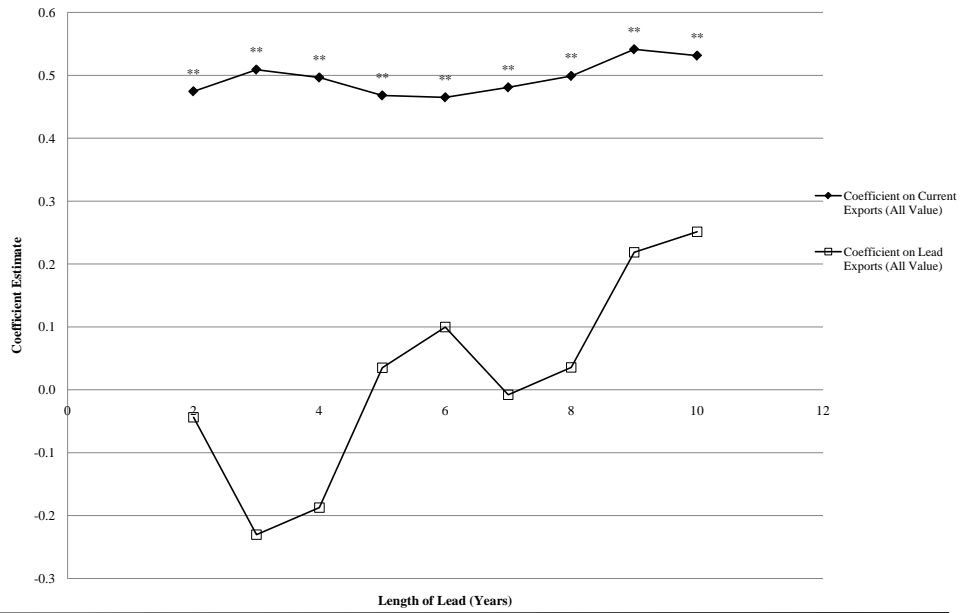
# Online Appendix Figures

**Online Appendix Figure 1:**  
**Future Exports on HIV Incidence, UNAIDS Data with WDI Value Export Measure**



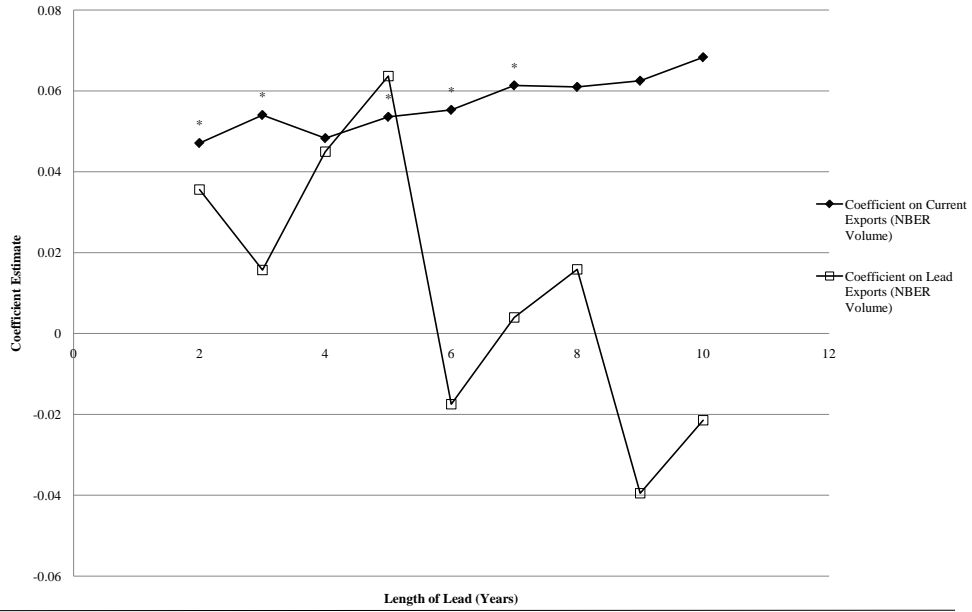
Notes: This figure replicates Figure 3a in the paper, but uses the WDI Value export measure rather than the NBER Value measure.

**Online Appendix Figure 2:**  
**Future Exports on HIV Incidence, Mortality-Based Data with WDI Value Export Measure**



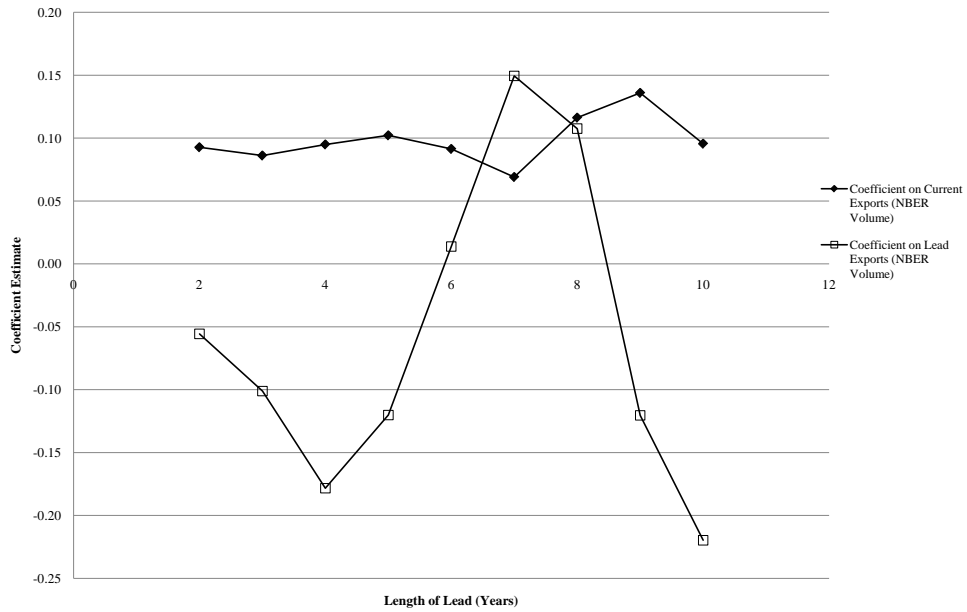
Notes: This figure replicates Figure 3b in the paper, but uses the WDI Value export measure rather than the NBER Value measure.

**Online Appendix Figure 3:  
Future Exports on HIV Incidence, UNAIDS Data with NBER Volume Export Measure**



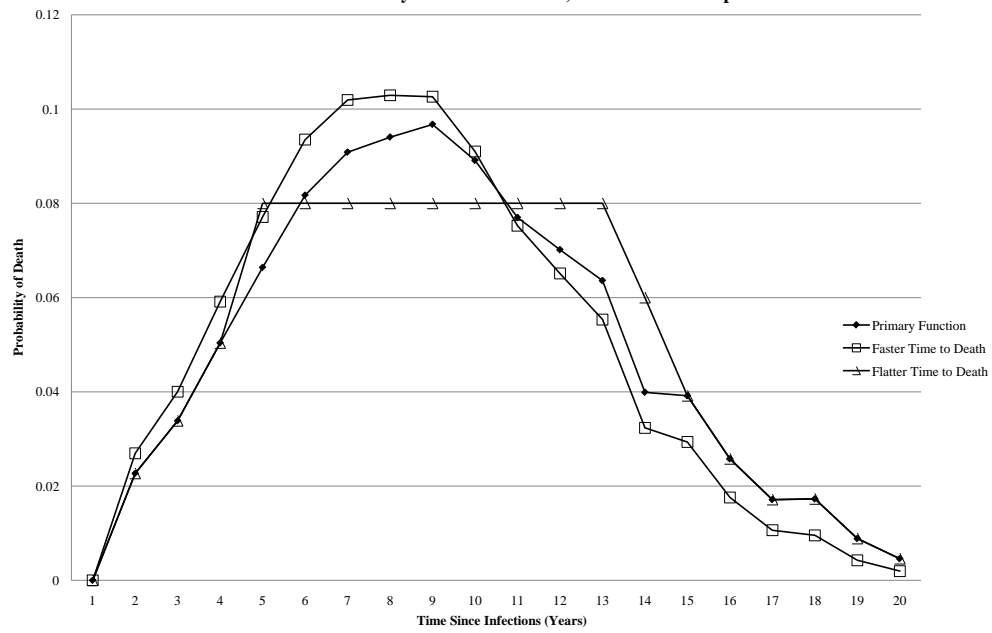
Notes: This figure replicates Figure 3a in the paper, but uses the NBER Volume export measure rather than the NBER Value measure.

**Online Appendix Figure 4:  
Future Exports on HIV Incidence, Mortality-Based Data with NBER Volume Export Measure**



Notes: This figure replicates Figure 3b in the paper, but uses the NBER Volume export measure rather than the NBER Value measure.

**Online Appendix Figure 5:  
Cumulative Probability of Death from HIV, Alternative Assumptions**



Notes: This figure presents the yearly probability of death under the primary time-to-death function and the two variations explored in the robustness section.

## Online Appendix Tables

**Table 1. Interaction Effects with Level Controls**

<i>Dependent Variable:</i>	<i>Incidence Rate (0-100)</i>			<i>Incidence Rate (0-100)</i>		
	<i>UNAIDS Data</i>			<i>Mortality-Based Data</i>		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Explanatory Variables:</i>						
Log Export Value (WDI)	.0216 (.034)			-.0313 (.147)		
Value, WDI $\times$ HIV Prev.	.025** (.011)			.095*** (.030)		
Log Export Value (NBER)		.0067 (.029)			-.150 (.138)	
Value, NBER $\times$ HIV Prev.		.025** (.013)			.080*** (.024)	
Log Export Volume (NBER)			.014 (.029)			-.023 (.110)
Vol, NBER $\times$ HIV Prev.			.020** (.009)			.028 (.023)
HIV Prev., t-1	-.5252* (.269)	-.3321 (.205)	-.2514* (.149)	-2.03*** (.630)	-1.11*** (.322)	-.425 (.301)
<i>Controls in all Columns: Country and Year Fixed Effects</i>						
Number of Observations	720	747	747	161	166	166

Notes: This table replicates Panel B of Table 2 in the main text, but includes the level effect of exports in addition to the interaction with HIV prevalence. The assumption in the model is that this level effect will be equal to zero. Columns 1-3 use data on HIV incidence rate derived from UNAIDS data; Columns 4-6 use estimates based on inference from mortality data (Oster, forthcoming). Countries in each dataset are listed in Appendix Table 1. The export measures are log total exports; incidence rate is on a scale from 1 to 100. All columns include controls for country and year fixed effects. Lagged HIV prevalence is from the appropriate HIV series. Implied values of gamma are calculated using calibration parameters discussed in Section 2. Standard errors in parentheses. Regressions are run adjusting for serial correlation using a Prais-Winston regression with robust standard errors. \* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%.

**Table 2. Primary Results with Varying Standard Error Assumptions**

<i>Exp. Measure</i>	<i>UNAIDS Data</i>			<i>Mortality-Based Data</i>		
	<i>WDI, Value</i>	<i>NBER, Value</i>	<i>NBER, Vol.</i>	<i>WDI, Value</i>	<i>NBER, Value</i>	<i>NBER, Vol.</i>
<b>Panel A: Level Effects</b>						
<i>Variation:</i>						
<b>Baseline</b>	.073*** ( <i>p</i> = .01)	.072** ( <i>p</i> = .02)	.048** ( <i>p</i> = .05)	.474*** ( <i>p</i> = .01)	.278** ( <i>p</i> = .02)	.091 ( <i>p</i> = .26)
<b>Wild Cluster</b>	.073*** ( <i>p</i> = .01)	.072** ( <i>p</i> = .03)	.048* ( <i>p</i> = .08)	.474*** ( <i>p</i> = .01)	.278*** ( <i>p</i> = .01)	.091 ( <i>p</i> = .15)
<b>Panel B: Lagged HIV-Export Interactions</b>						
<i>Variation:</i>						
<b>Baseline</b>	.026** ( <i>p</i> = .03)	.026** ( <i>p</i> = .03)	.020** ( <i>p</i> = .02)	.092*** ( <i>p</i> = .00)	.062*** ( <i>p</i> = .00)	.025 ( <i>p</i> = .14)
<b>Wild Cluster</b>	.026** ( <i>p</i> = .02)	.026** ( <i>p</i> = .02)	.020* ( <i>p</i> = .10)	.092*** ( <i>p</i> = .01)	.062*** ( <i>p</i> = .01)	.025 ( <i>p</i> = .13)
<p>Notes: This table shows our primary results with clustering, in addition to the serial correlation correction. The clustering is done using the wild cluster bootstrap code from the Cameron-Gelbach-Miller small-sample clustering analysis (Cameron, Gelbach and Miller, 2008). The wild cluster bootstrap uses the Mammen weights, as discussed in Cameron, Gelbach and Miller (2008). The program produces p-values, which are shown in parentheses; note this is different than the primary results which report standard errors.</p>						

**Table 3. HIV Incidence and GDP**

<i>Dependent Variable:</i>	<i>Incidence Rate (0-100)</i> <i>UNAIDS Data</i>	<i>Incidence Rate (0-100)</i> <i>Mortality-Based Data</i>
	(1)	(2)
<i>Explanatory Variables:</i>		
Log GDP Per Capita	.131** (.060)	.474 (.345)
HIV Prev., t-1	.021 (.030)	-.072* (.037)
<i>Controls in all Columns: Country and Year Fixed Effects</i>		
Number of Observations	747	166

Notes: This table shows the relationship between HIV incidence and GDP. Columns 1 uses data on HIV incidence rate derived from UN-AIDS data; Columns 2 use estimates based on inference from mortality data (Oster, forthcoming). The export measures are log total exports; incidence rate is on a scale from 1 to 100. All columns include controls for country and year fixed effects. Lagged HIV prevalence is from the appropriate HIV series. Standard errors in parentheses. Regressions are run adjusting for serial correlation using a Prais-Winston regression with robust standard errors. \* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%.