Table A1: Robustness check: difference-in-difference regressions, dropping 1935-1936

Dependent variable = ln (mortality)	MMR		Scarlet fever	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Panel A: Effect of sulfa drugs on mortality (Table 4)				
Treated*Post-1937	-0.183	-0.170***	-0.417	-0.392***
	(0.147)	(0.042)	(0.330)	(0.114)
Treated*Year*Post-1937		-0.106***		-0.173***
		(0.010)		(0.036)
Obs.	1544	1544	1529	1529
R-sq.	0.999	0.999	0.941	0.948
Panel B: Urban-state differences in the effect of sulfa drugs on the MMR (Table 5)				
Urban*Post-1937	-0.188***	-0.163***		
	(0.060)	(0.063)		
Urban*Year*Post-1937		-0.069***		
		(0.023)		
Observations	3824	3824		
R-squared	0.420	0.452		

Notes: Panel A estimates are based on 1925 to 1943 state-level mortality data. Model (1) includes the main effect of Treated, state*post fixed effects, a continuous year variable, and its interaction with Treated; Model (2) additionally includes state*post fixed effects and their interaction with the continuous year variable. Panel B estimates are based on 1928 to 1940 city-level data and state data. Model (1) includes the main effect of Urban, state*post fixed effects, a continuous year variable, and its interaction with Urban; Model (2) additionally includes state*post fixed effects and their interaction with the continuous year variable. For all regressions, robust standard errors, clustered by state-year, are shown in parentheses.

* $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$

Table A2: Robustness check: Racial differences, dropping 1935-1937

	MMR		Pneumonia/influenza		Scarlet fever	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)

Panel A: Whites

Treated*Post-1937	-0.329**	-0.176**	-0.214	-0.127	-1.281***	-0.971***
	(0.142)	(0.069)	(0.130)	(0.108)	(0.307)	(0.155)
Treated*Year*Post-1937		-0.125***		-0.062**		-0.211***
		(0.015)		(0.024)		(0.037)
Obs.	536	536	544	544	449	449
R-sq.	0,966	0.971	0.876	0.885	0.978	0.983

Panel B: Blacks

Treated*Post-1937	-0.098	0.025	-0.053	-0.011	-0.470**	-0.377
	(0.136)	(0.079)	(0.106)	(0.093)	(0.201)	(0.226)
Treated*Year*Post-1937		-0.092***		-0.030		-0.060
		(0.015)		(0.020)		(0.045)
Obs.	536	536	544	544	417	417
R-sq.	0.933	0.940	0.846	0.859	0.983	0.985

Panel C: Fully interacted model

Treated*Post-1937*Black	0.231**	0.201**	0.161**	0.116	0.812**	0.594**
	(0.096)	(0.081)	(0.072)	(0.069)	(0.342)	(0.289)
Treated*Year*Post-1937*Black		0.0327**		0.032**		0.151**
		(0.015)		(0.012)		(0.069)
Obs.	1072	1072	1088	1088	866	866
R-sq.	0.960	0.965	0.935	0.940	0.982	0.985

Notes: Treated diseases refer to maternal mortality, pneumonia/flu, and scarlet fever. Tuberculosis serves as the control disease. Estimates are based on 1925 to 1943 state-level mortality data. Only states with black populations greater than or equal to 5 percent of the total population in 1936 are included (18 states for MMR and pneumonia/influenza models). In three states, MMR data by race are available four years later than pneumonia/influenza and scarlet fever data by race, which results in a total of 8 fewer state/year/race observations in the MMR models for each race. In the scarlet fever models, six states are dropped from the analysis due to a large proportion of year/state observations with zero mortality for blacks. In Panels A and B, Model (1) includes the main effect of Treated, state*post fixed effects, a continuous year variable, and its interaction with Treated; Model (2) additionally includes state*post fixed effects and their interaction with the continuous year variable. In Panel C, Models (1) and (2) include the same variables as in the previous panels plus their interaction with Black. Robust standard errors, clustered by disease-year, are in parentheses.
* p < .10, ** p < .05, *** p < .01