

Voting and Political Participation in the Aftermath of the  
HIV/AIDS Epidemic

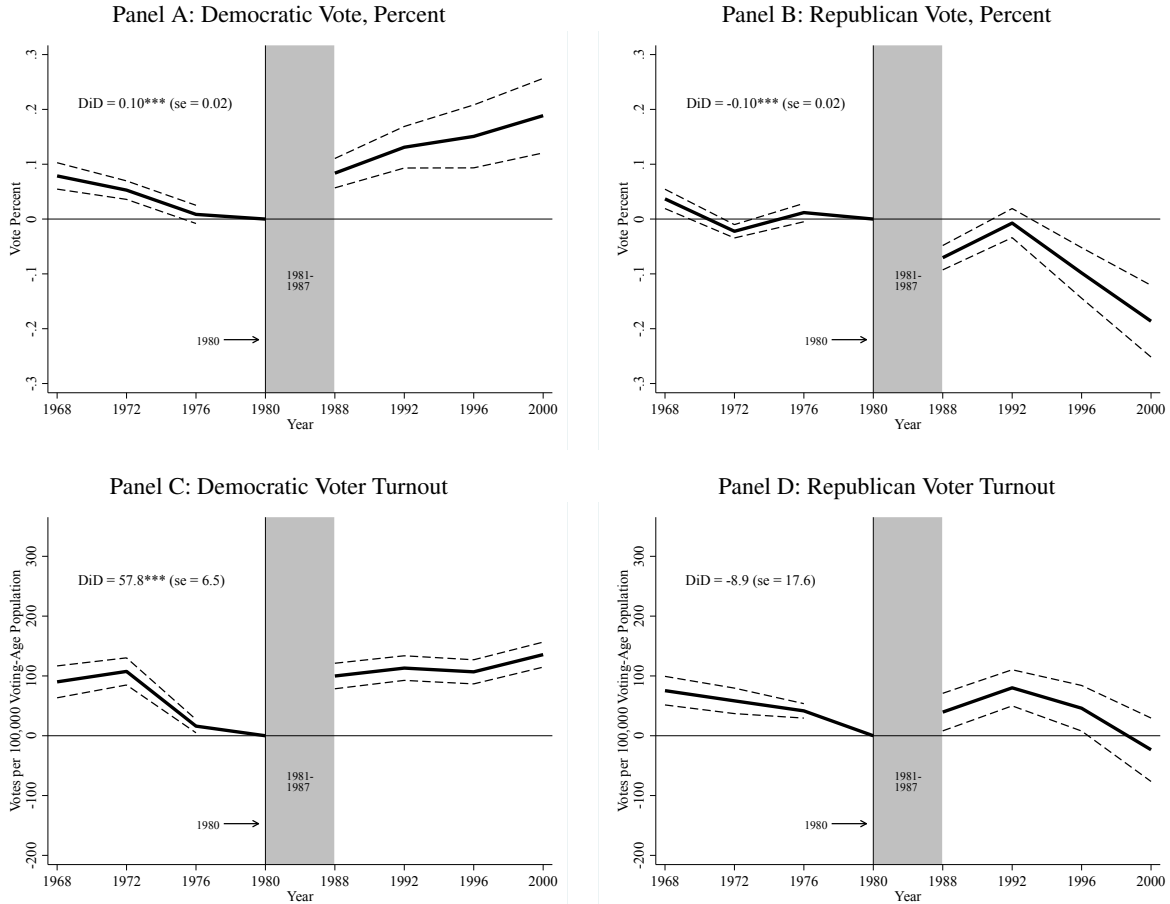
Online Appendix

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# Online Appendix: Additional Tables and Figures

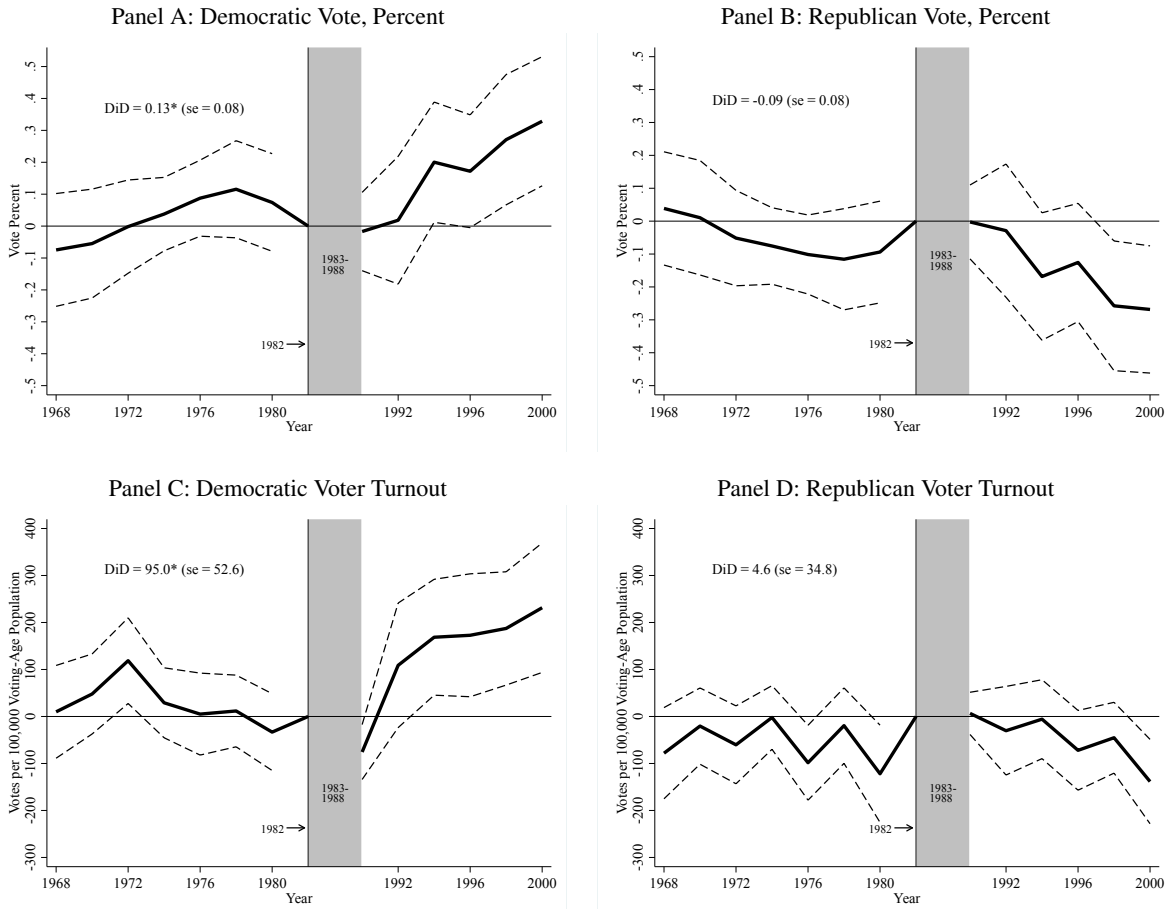
Appendix Figure 1: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Presidential Election Outcomes



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown. The dependent variable in Panel A is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panel B, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote; in Panel C, the dependent variable is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population; and in Panel D, the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. The vertical line indicates the year 1980 and we exclude data from 1981-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

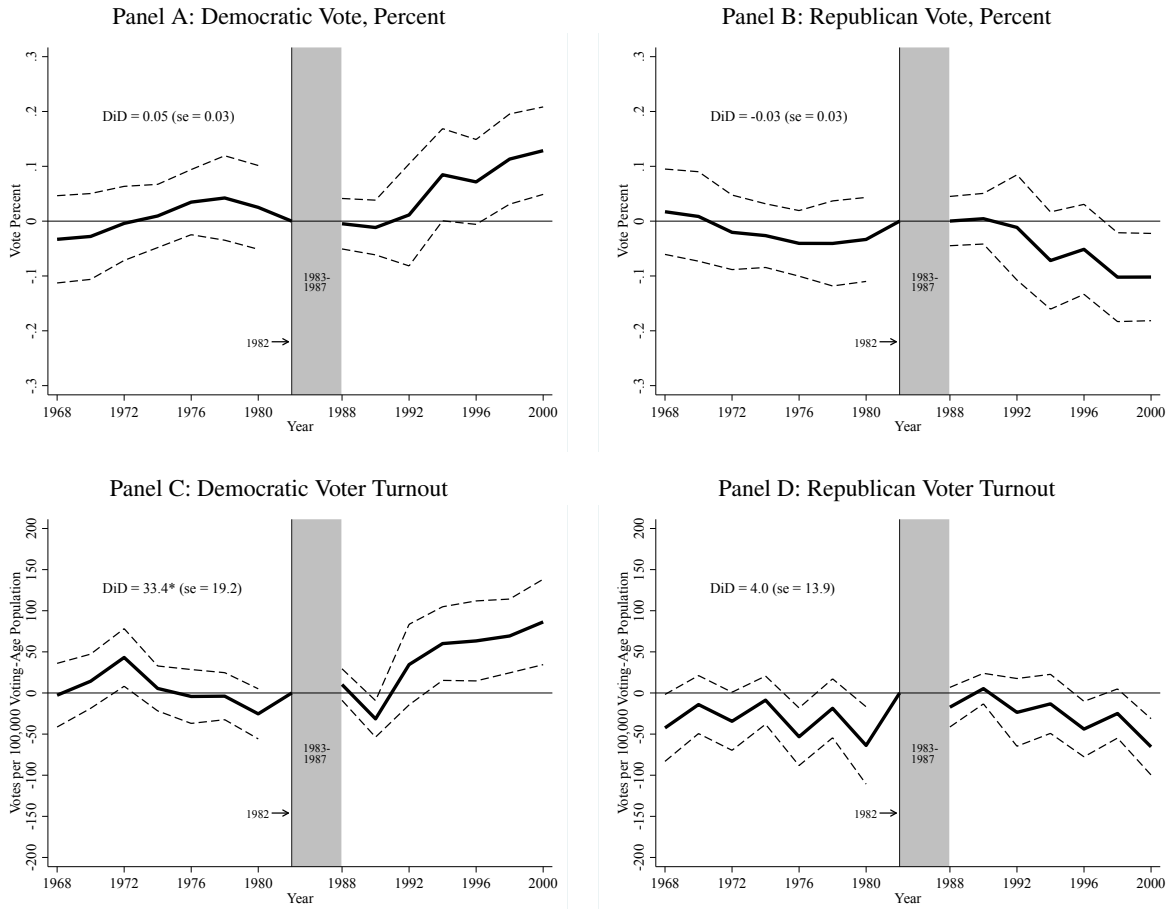
Appendix Figure 2: HIV/AIDS Mortality in 1988 and Voting Behavior



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown. The dependent variable in Panel A is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panel B, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote; in Panel C, the dependent variable is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population; and in Panel D, the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Panels C and D drop unopposed elections. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1988, indicated by the shaded region. HIV/AIDS mortality is constructed using deaths that occurred in 1988 only. The sample excludes Georgia, since counties with few HIV/AIDS deaths are not identified in the data. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

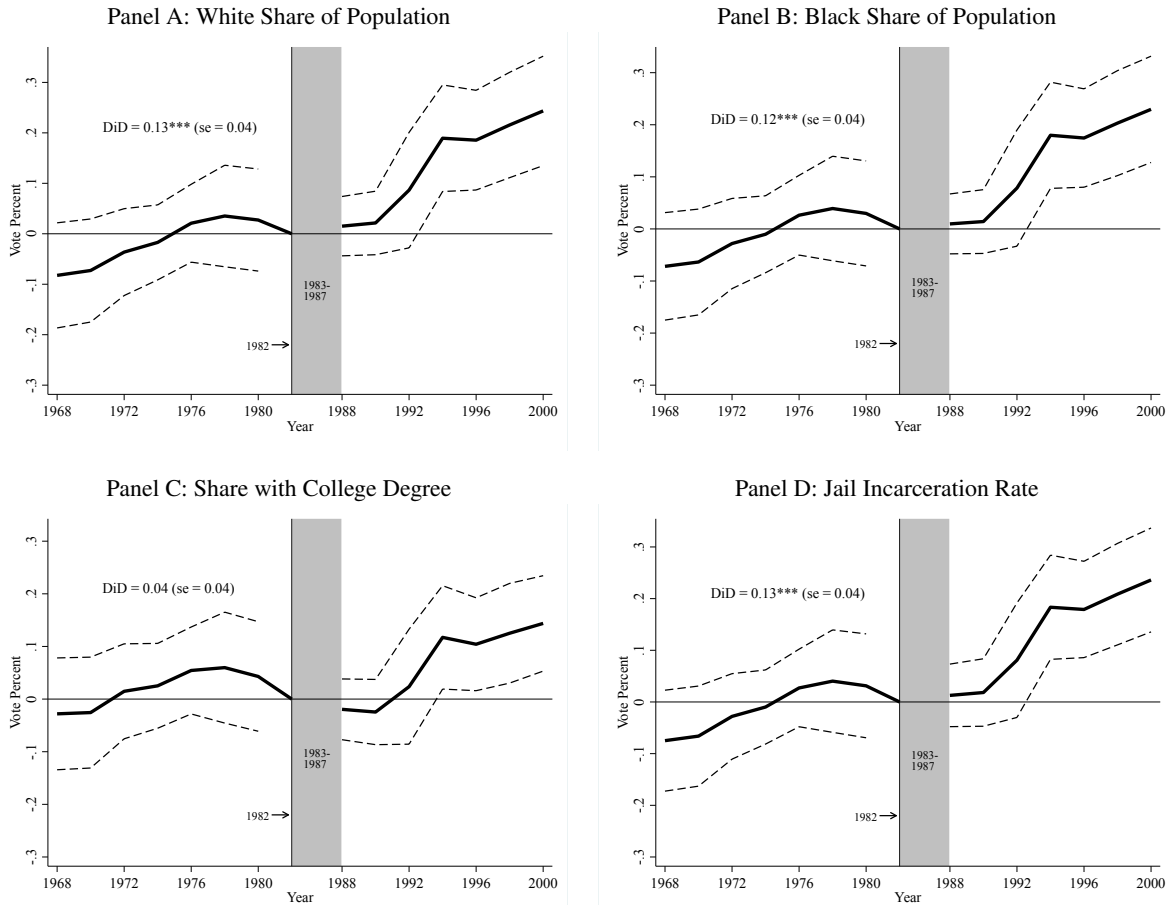
Appendix Figure 3: HIV/AIDS, Cancer, and Pneumonia Mortality and Voting Behavior



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown, adding together cancer and pneumonia mortality for 20-45 year olds and HIV/AIDS mortality to check for death certificate misclassification. The dependent variable in Panel A is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panel B, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote; in Panel C, the dependent variable is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population; and in Panel D, the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Panels C and D drop unopposed elections. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

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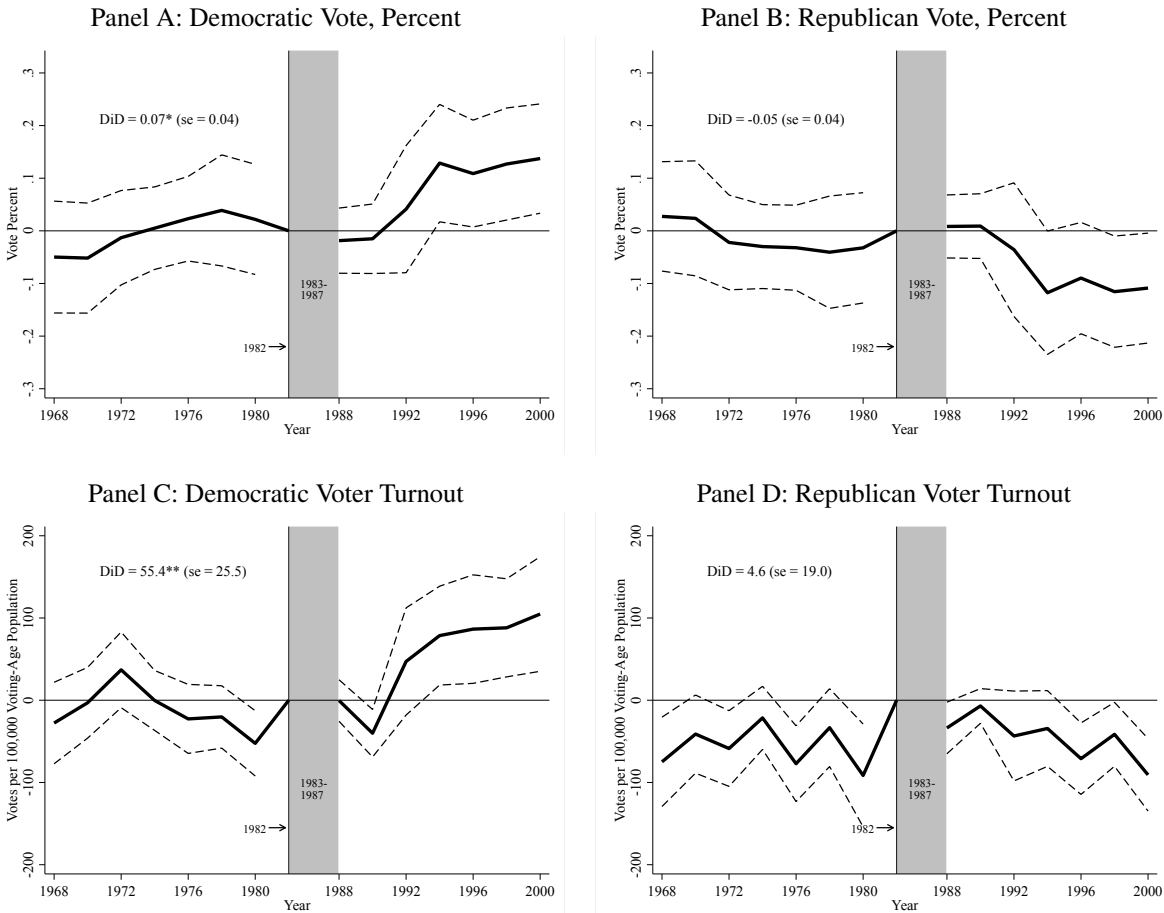
Appendix Figure 4: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Democratic Vote Percent: Including Trends Interacted with Population Characteristics from 1980



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown. The dependent variable in all panels is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ . Each panel augments equation (3) with a linear trend interacted with the variable listed in the panel title. All listed variables are measured using data from 1980. Race and educational attainment are constructed using the 1980 Census and jail incarceration rates use data from the Vera Institute of Justice. Educational attainment is calculated using the population aged 25 and older and incarceration rates are calculated per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

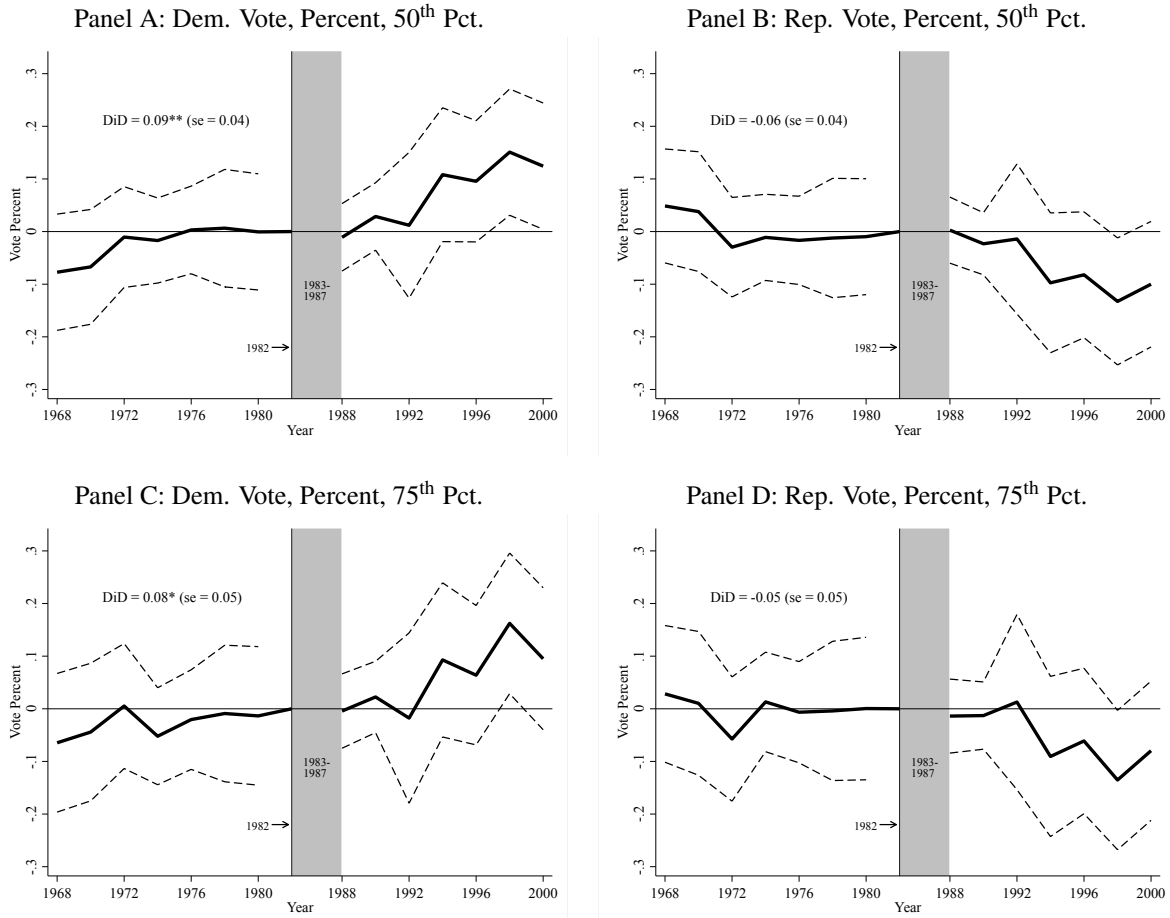
Appendix Figure 5: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Voting Behavior: Adding Urbanicity x Year Fixed Effects



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) augmented with a set of urbanicity-by-year fixed effects weighted by voting-age population are shown. Urbanicity can take three values and is calculated using data from the 1980 Census. The dependent variable in Panel A is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panel B, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote; in Panel C, the dependent variable is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population; and in Panel D, the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Panels C and D drop unopposed elections. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

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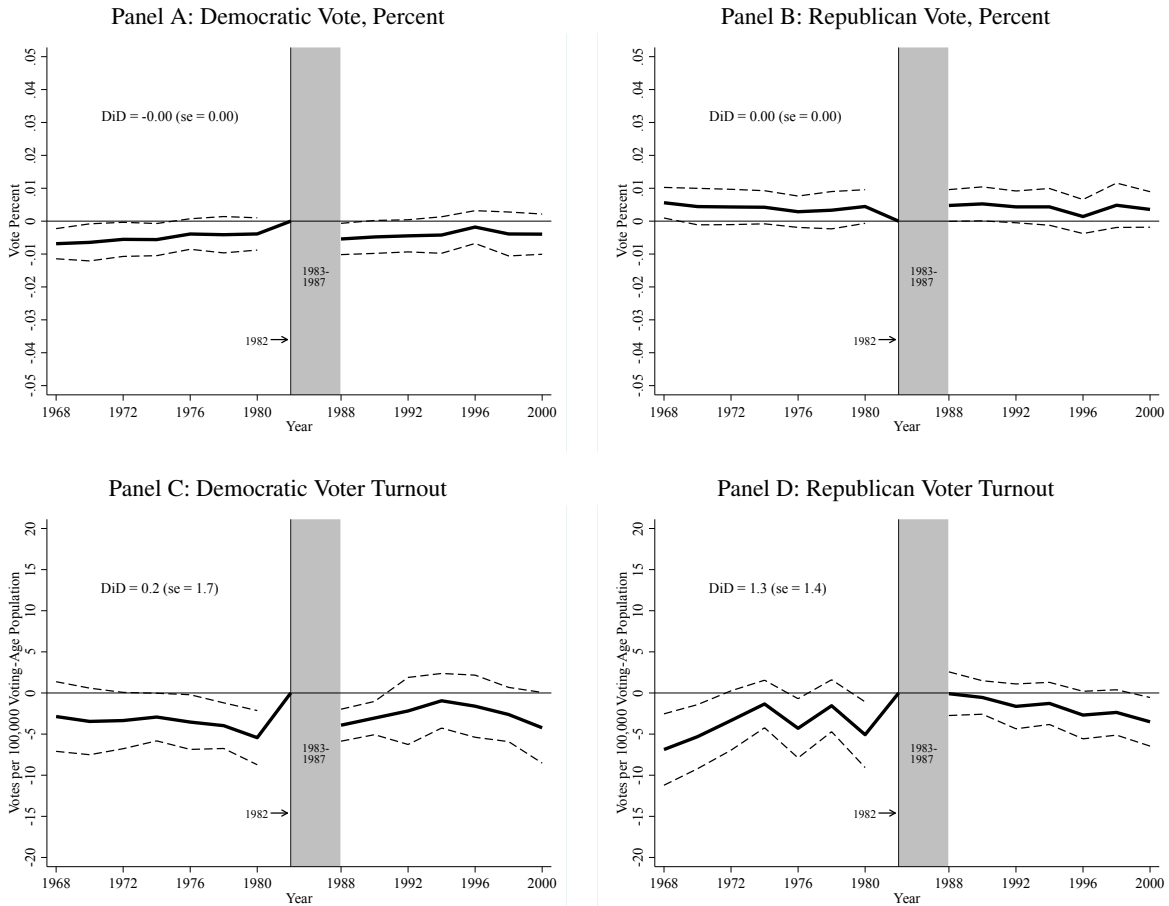
Appendix Figure 6: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Voting Outcomes in Highly Treated Subsamples



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown. The dependent variable in Panels A and C is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panels B and D, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote. The sample contains districts whose mean HIV/AIDS mortality was above the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile in Panels A and B, and above the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile in Panels C and D. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

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## Appendix Figure 7: Cardiovascular Disease Mortality and Voting Behavior

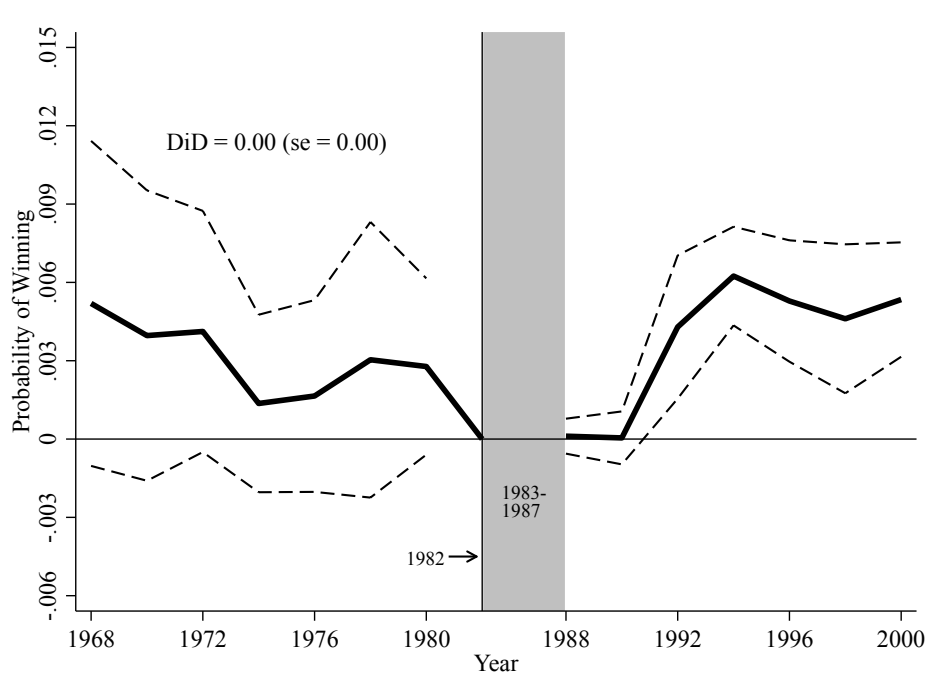


Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown, replacing HIV/AIDS mortality with mortality due to cardiovascular diseases. The dependent variable in Panel A is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panel B, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote; in Panel C, the dependent variable is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population; and in Panel D, the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Panels C and D drop unopposed elections. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

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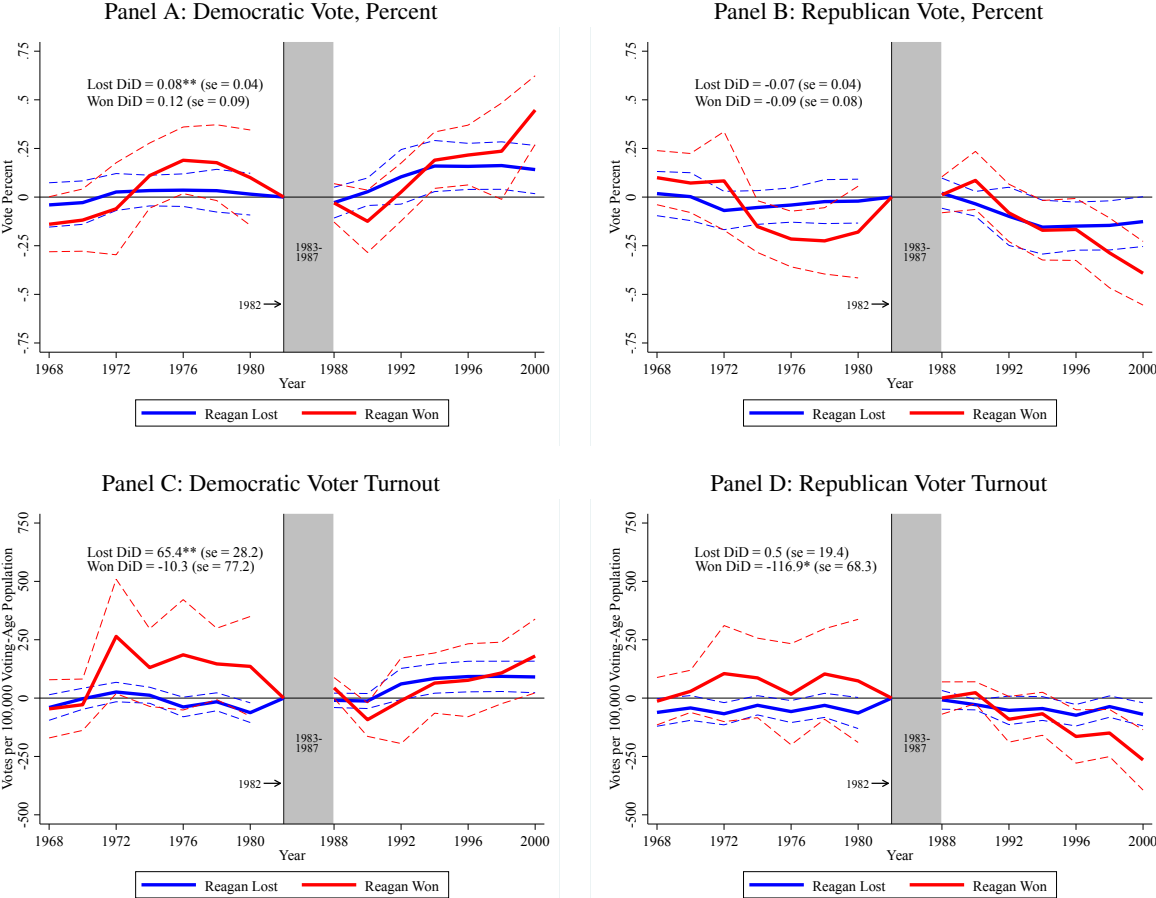
Appendix Figure 8: HIV/AIDS Mortality and the Probability of a Democratic Win in Competitive Districts



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown. The dependent variable is the probability of a Democratic win. The sample is restricted to congressional districts in which the difference between the Democratic and Republican vote share was less than 10 percentage points in 1980. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

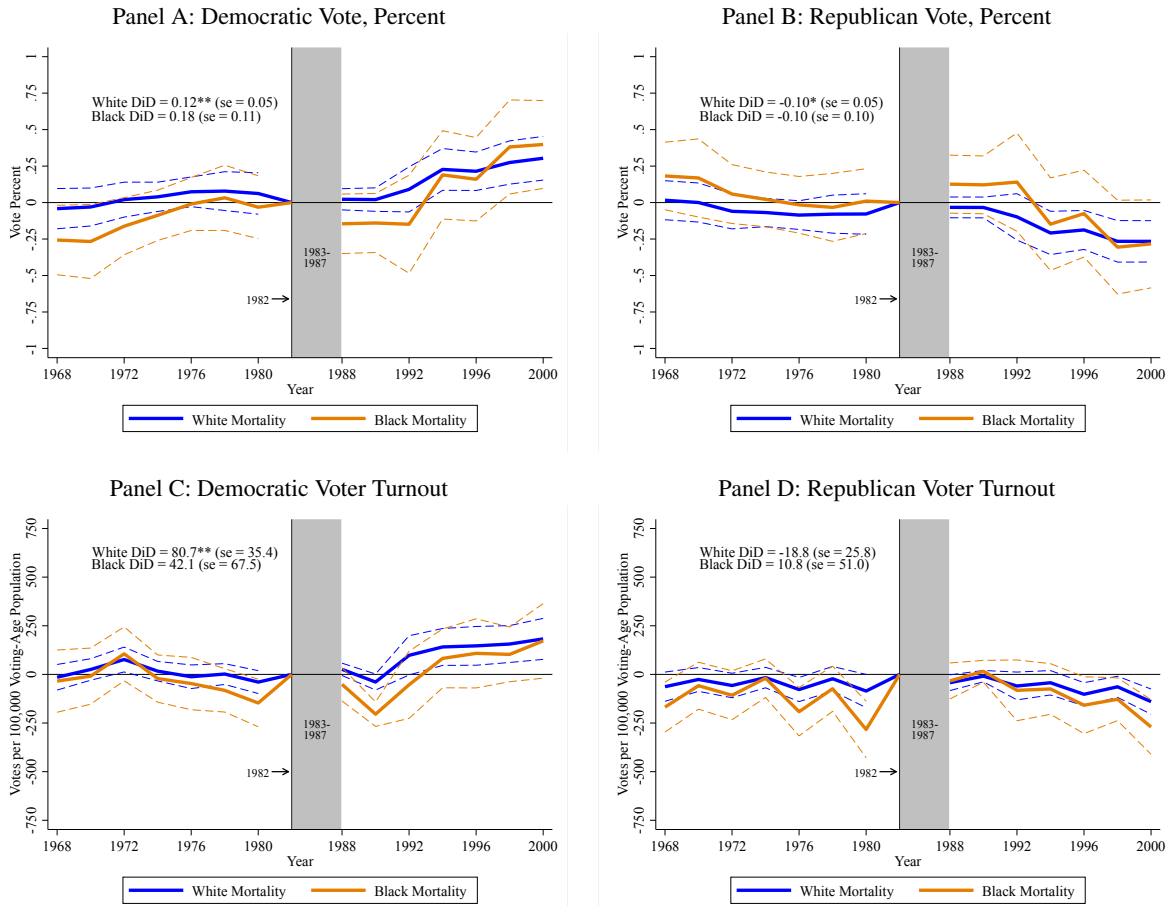
Appendix Figure 9: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Voting Behavior: Districts Reagan Won in 1980 vs. Districts Reagan Lost



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown. The blue line reports estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  in districts that Reagan lost in 1980 and the red line reports estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  in districts that Reagan won in 1980. The dependent variable in Panel A is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panel B, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote; in Panel C, the dependent variable is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population; and in Panel D, the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Panels C and D drop unopposed elections. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

## Appendix Figure 10: HIV/AIDS Mortality by Race and Voting Behavior



Notes: OLS estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown. The blue line reports estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$ , replacing aggregate HIV/AIDS mortality with white HIV/AIDS mortality; and the orange line reports estimates of  $\pi$  and  $\beta$ , replacing aggregate HIV/AIDS mortality with Black HIV/AIDS mortality. The dependent variable in Panel A is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; in Panel B, the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote; in Panel C, the dependent variable is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population; and in Panel D, the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Panels C and D drop unopposed elections. The vertical line indicates the year 1982 and we exclude data from 1983-1987, indicated by the shaded region. All regressions include congressional clustering and election year fixed effects. Dashed lines indicate 90 percent confidence intervals based on standard errors corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

Appendix Table 1: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Voting Behavior

	Vote Percent		Voter Turnout	
	Democrat	Republican	Democrat	Republican
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	0.081** (0.037)	-0.058 (0.037)	44.6* (24.5)	-5.1 (18.2)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	-0.005 (0.036)	-0.002 (0.035)	7.6 (14.9)	-26.7 (18.4)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	-0.006 (0.039)	-0.003 (0.036)	-45.0** (17.6)	-2.8 (12.6)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	0.025 (0.073)	-0.029 (0.075)	40.6 (38.7)	-38.7 (32.1)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	0.137** (0.064)	-0.122* (0.067)	79.5** (35.8)	-29.2 (27.3)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	0.127** (0.059)	-0.102* (0.062)	85.5** (39.1)	-70.3*** (25.9)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	0.185*** (0.064)	-0.171*** (0.064)	89.9** (35.1)	-46.1** (22.9)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	0.202*** (0.064)	-0.168*** (0.063)	112.2*** (41.6)	-103.7*** (26.9)
Mean of Dep. Var.	53.993	43.849	35,485.5	29,297.2
Observations	6,525	6,525	6,212	6,212
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The dependent variable in Columns (1) and (2) is the percent Democratic or Republican vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; and in Columns (3) and (4) the dependent variable is Democratic or Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Columns (3) and (4) drop unopposed elections. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

Appendix Table 2: HIV/AIDS Mortality and the Probability of a Democratic Win

	All Districts	Competitive Districts
	(1)	(2)
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>		
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	-0.0002 (0.0008)	0.0004 (0.0012)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>		
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	-0.0004 (0.0005)	0.0001 (0.0004)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	-0.0008 (0.0006)	0.0000 (0.0006)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	0.0003 (0.0013)	0.0043** (0.0017)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	0.0020 (0.0013)	0.0062*** (0.0011)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	0.0025** (0.0012)	0.0053*** (0.0014)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	0.0024* (0.0012)	0.0046*** (0.0017)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	0.0028** (0.0012)	0.0053*** (0.0013)
Mean of Dep. Var.	0.572	0.560
Observations	6,525	1,052
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The dependent variable in both columns is the probability of a Democratic win. The sample in Column (2) is restricted to congressional districts in which the difference between the Democratic and Republican vote share was less than 10 percentage points in 1980. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

Appendix Table 3: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Voting Behavior in Competitive Districts

	Vote Percent		Voter Turnout	
	Democrat	Republican	Democrat	Republican
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	0.104 (0.071)	-0.096 (0.070)	103.5** (44.3)	-26.8 (27.3)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	-0.012 (0.074)	-0.005 (0.075)	-1.5 (13.6)	-25.1 (46.9)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	-0.062 (0.089)	0.061 (0.084)	-13.2 (24.0)	-12.3 (20.3)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	0.283*** (0.048)	-0.282*** (0.048)	102.3 (83.2)	-116.8*** (22.8)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	0.332*** (0.053)	-0.323*** (0.051)	127.5 (85.9)	-89.1*** (23.4)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	0.281*** (0.055)	-0.271*** (0.057)	142.2 (90.3)	-126.8*** (23.1)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	0.324*** (0.061)	-0.293*** (0.053)	132.2 (83.4)	-79.7*** (23.0)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	0.328*** (0.068)	-0.302*** (0.056)	149.5 (91.0)	-117.7*** (29.0)
Mean of Dep. Var.	51.823	46.444	36,298.5	31,923.0
Observations	1,052	1,052	1,026	1,026
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The sample is restricted to congressional districts in which the difference between the Democratic and Republican vote share was less than 10 percentage points in 1980. The dependent variable in Columns (1) and (2) is the percent Democratic or Republican vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; and in Columns (3) and (4) the dependent variable is Democratic or Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Columns (3) and (4) drop unopposed elections. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

Appendix Table 4A: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Vote Share: Districts Reagan Won in 1980 vs. Districts Reagan Lost

	Democrat Vote, Percent		Republican Vote, Percent	
	Reagan Lost	Reagan Won	Reagan Lost	Reagan Won
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	0.084** (0.042)	0.117 (0.089)	-0.067 (0.043)	-0.094 (0.080)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	-0.028 (0.048)	-0.030 (0.060)	0.020 (0.047)	0.012 (0.056)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	0.028 (0.043)	-0.124 (0.097)	-0.035 (0.039)	0.086 (0.091)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	0.104 (0.085)	0.026 (0.090)	-0.099 (0.091)	-0.081 (0.090)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	0.160** (0.080)	0.190** (0.088)	-0.154* (0.084)	-0.170* (0.093)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	0.158** (0.072)	0.216** (0.093)	-0.149** (0.075)	-0.166* (0.097)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	0.162** (0.074)	0.236 (0.151)	-0.145* (0.077)	-0.287*** (0.109)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	0.141* (0.075)	0.447*** (0.107)	-0.126 (0.078)	-0.392*** (0.100)
Mean of Dep. Var.	67.067	48.386	30.843	49.487
Observations	1,934	4,315	1,934	4,315
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The dependent variable in Columns (1) and (2) is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; and in Columns (3) and (4) the dependent variable is Republican vote share. Odd-numbered columns report estimates in districts that Reagan lost in 1980 and even-numbered columns report estimates in districts that Reagan won in 1980. Observations will not add to total since districts that did not exist in 1980 are dropped. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

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Appendix Table 4B: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Voter Turnout: Districts Reagan Won in 1980 vs. Districts Reagan Lost

	Democrat Voter Turnout		Republican Voter Turnout	
	Reagan Lost	Reagan Won	Reagan Lost	Reagan Won
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	65.4** (28.2)	-10.3 (77.2)	0.5 (19.4)	-116.9* (68.3)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	-9.5 (18.8)	43.8 (26.8)	-7.5 (24.3)	0.3 (42.1)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	-12.5 (19.6)	-92.3** (43.6)	-28.1** (13.6)	23.1 (28.4)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	60.6 (40.5)	-11.4 (111.3)	-52.6 (37.1)	-90.8 (59.5)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	84.0** (38.3)	64.3 (78.4)	-44.7 (30.9)	-67.0 (56.0)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	92.3** (39.9)	76.4 (95.0)	-73.5*** (28.0)	-164.3** (69.5)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	93.2** (39.4)	107.9 (80.1)	-36.3 (27.8)	-149.5** (61.4)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	90.6** (41.1)	180.4* (96.2)	-69.5** (30.2)	-264.8*** (78.6)
Mean of Dep. Var.	36,862.0	33,753.5	17,626.7	33,302.7
Observations	1,841	4,116	1,841	4,116
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The dependent variable in Columns (1) and (2) is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; and in Columns (3) and (4) the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Odd-numbered columns report estimates in districts that Reagan lost in 1980 and even-numbered columns report estimates in districts that Reagan won in 1980. All columns drop elections that are unopposed. Observations will not add to total since districts that did not exist in 1980 are dropped. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.



Appendix Table 5A: HIV/AIDS Mortality by Race and Vote Share

	Democrat Vote, Percent		Republican Vote, Percent	
	White Mortality	Black Mortality	White Mortality	Black Mortality
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	0.124** (0.052)	0.178 (0.110)	-0.099* (0.051)	-0.096 (0.105)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	0.023 (0.044)	-0.146 (0.124)	-0.033 (0.043)	0.126 (0.121)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	0.020 (0.049)	-0.140 (0.123)	-0.034 (0.043)	0.121 (0.120)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	0.091 (0.094)	-0.149 (0.204)	-0.098 (0.097)	0.140 (0.205)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	0.227*** (0.087)	0.190 (0.184)	-0.208** (0.090)	-0.148 (0.193)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	0.215*** (0.080)	0.160 (0.174)	-0.188** (0.081)	-0.076 (0.181)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	0.275*** (0.090)	0.381* (0.196)	-0.266*** (0.087)	-0.306 (0.196)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	0.304*** (0.091)	0.398** (0.183)	-0.266*** (0.086)	-0.283 (0.183)
Mean of Dep. Var.	53.993	53.993	43.849	43.849
Observations	6,525	6,525	6,525	6,525
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The dependent variable in Columns (1) and (2) is the percent Democratic vote in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; and in Columns (3) and (4) the dependent variable is the percent Republican vote. Odd-numbered columns replace aggregate HIV/AIDS mortality with white HIV/AIDS mortality and even-numbered columns replace aggregate HIV/AIDS mortality with Black HIV/AIDS mortality. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

Appendix Table 5B: HIV/AIDS Mortality by Race and Voter Turnout

	Democrat Voter Turnout		Republican Voter Turnout	
	White Mortality	Black Mortality	White Mortality	Black Mortality
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	80.7** (35.4)	42.1 (67.5)	-18.8 (25.8)	10.8 (51.0)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	26.0 (19.2)	-51.1 (52.0)	-42.7* (24.5)	-33.6 (56.2)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	-39.2 (25.0)	-204.3*** (38.3)	-9.0 (17.8)	15.9 (34.2)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	98.0 (61.3)	-53.2 (105.0)	-59.5 (43.5)	-81.8 (95.0)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	141.1** (57.6)	82.3 (91.9)	-43.0 (38.1)	-74.9 (79.1)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	146.7** (60.5)	108.2 (108.0)	-102.2*** (36.2)	-158.3* (88.7)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	156.1*** (57.6)	102.8 (85.4)	-63.7* (33.0)	-127.7* (66.8)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	182.5*** (64.0)	172.1 (116.5)	-140.0*** (39.4)	-270.3*** (85.4)
Mean of Dep. Var.	35,485.5	35,485.5	29,297.2	29,297.2
Observations	6,212	6,212	6,212	6,212
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The dependent variable in Columns (1) and (2) is Democratic votes per 100,000 voting-age population in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; and in Columns (3) and (4) the dependent variable is Republican votes per 100,000 voting-age population. Odd-numbered columns replace aggregate HIV/AIDS mortality with white HIV/AIDS mortality and even-numbered columns replace aggregate HIV/AIDS mortality with Black HIV/AIDS mortality. All columns drop elections that are unopposed. All regressions include congressional district and election year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.

Appendix Table 6: HIV/AIDS Mortality and Campaign Contributions

	Amount of Contributions		Number of Contributions	
	Democrat	Republican	Democrat	Republican
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Panel A: DiD Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} \geq 1988]$	142.9* (81.7)	37.5 (46.7)	0.516** (0.217)	0.104 (0.124)
<i>Panel B: Event-Study Estimates</i>				
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1988]$	79.6* (45.7)	19.7 (35.6)	0.207** (0.105)	0.054 (0.072)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1989]$	-42.2** (20.4)	-39.5* (21.9)	0.052 (0.043)	-0.043 (0.035)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1990]$	50.6 (31.0)	7.4 (32.6)	0.321** (0.147)	0.096 (0.116)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1991]$	-65.3 (115.2)	-92.1* (53.7)	0.056 (0.246)	-0.125 (0.113)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1992]$	147.9 (181.1)	-33.5 (82.4)	0.665 (0.434)	0.042 (0.213)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1993]$	-153.9 (97.7)	-124.2** (50.7)	-0.162 (0.205)	-0.207* (0.109)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1994]$	103.8 (183.5)	-19.1 (125.2)	0.578 (0.476)	-0.009 (0.318)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1995]$	-28.9 (140.2)	-83.3 (60.9)	0.115 (0.306)	-0.138 (0.129)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1996]$	225.7 (232.8)	-106.3 (86.8)	0.910 (0.604)	-0.246 (0.234)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1997]$	-44.4 (124.5)	-120.3** (56.4)	0.148 (0.283)	-0.214* (0.123)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1998]$	125.2 (176.5)	-119.2 (73.2)	0.632 (0.455)	-0.327* (0.181)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 1999]$	60.4 (162.7)	-73.5 (68.9)	0.393 (0.379)	-0.121 (0.152)
HIV/AIDS Rate $\times$ $\mathbf{1}[\text{Year} = 2000]$	160.9 (185.0)	319.1 (271.8)	0.760 (0.476)	0.822 (0.680)
Mean of Dep. Var.	14,163.3	15,373.3	43.200	47.806
Observations	7,395	7,395	7,395	7,395
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS estimates of  $\alpha$  from equation (2) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel A and OLS estimates of  $\beta$  from equation (3) weighted by voting-age population are shown in Panel B. The dependent variable in Columns (1) and (2) is contributions to Democratic or Republican to House candidates (in 1980 dollars) per 100,000 voting-age population in district  $i$  and year  $t$ ; and in Columns (3) and (4) the dependent variable is the number of contributions to Democratic or Republican House candidates per 100,000 voting-age population. All regressions include congressional district and year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses are corrected for clustering at the congressional district level.

\* Statistically significant at 10 percent level; \*\* at 5 percent level; \*\*\* at 1 percent level.