

### Appendix E: Intensive Margin Results

To determine the dose-response relationship between pesticide use and intensive margin measures of infant health we re-estimated eqs. (1) and (2) in the main text using (log) birth weight and (log) length of gestation as the dependent variables. This is a check on whether our main findings are robust to an alternative specification of the infant health variables. Table E1 shows the results of this estimation, using, as in the main text, SWD detection as an instrument in a 2SLS regression. Results continue to demonstrate an inverse relationship between insecticide and fungicide use and infant health.

Table E1: Investigating the Dose-response Relationship between Pesticides and Intensive Margin Measures of Infant Health: IV Regressions

	(1)	(2)
	Insecticides	Fungicides
	(IV)	(IV)
<i>Panel A: Log(Birth Weight)</i>		
Log(insecticide use)	-0.0008** (0.0004)	-
Log(fungicide use)	-	-0.0008*** (0.0003)
Mother and infant characteristics	Yes	Yes
Agricultural district fixed effects	Yes	Yes
State-year fixed effects	Yes	Yes
First-stage <i>F</i> -statistic	54.94	52.41
R-squared (within)	0.366	0.367
Sample size	19,309	19,234
<i>Panel B: Log(Length of Gestation)</i>		
Log(insecticide use)	-0.0006*** (0.0001)	-
Log(fungicide use)	-	-0.0004*** (0.0001)
Mother and infant characteristics	Yes	Yes
Agricultural district fixed effects	Yes	Yes
State-year fixed effects	Yes	Yes
First-stage <i>F</i> -statistic	54.89	51.41
R-squared (within)	0.192	0.195
Sample size	19,309	19,234

Notes: each column-panel combination is from a separate 2SLS regression of the effect of (log) insecticide or (log) fungicide use on either (log) birth weight (in grams) or (log) length of gestation (in weeks). The instrument is initial SWD detection. See main text for descriptions of each of the covariates. Pesticide use has been normalized by county land area. Two-way county and year clustered standard errors reported in parentheses.

\*\*\*p<0.01; \*\*p<0.05; \*p<0.1.