Supplementary Table 1: Data Extraction Table

Lead Author and year	Study Aim	Study design	Statistical Analysis Method(s)	Exposures considered	Outcome measures	Confounders controlled for	Results
Alsan 2006 [29]	To determine links between human life expectancy and Foreign Direct Investment inflows	Analysis of observational panel data. Annual data, 74 countries 1980 - 2000.	Panel regression. Also stratified into both high income and med/low income analyses.	Life expectancy	Foreign Direct Investment inflows	Total population GDP per capita openness of economy Bureaucratic quality Corruption Education Telephones per 1000 persons Distance to major markets landlocked (dummy) Period 1990-2000 (dummy)	Full panel. +0.075 (SE 0.027) log of gross FDI inflows per 1 year increase in life expectancy. Low/Middle income panel. +0.091 (SE 0.035) log of gross FDI inflows per 1 year increase in life expectancy. High income panel. -0.07 (SE 0.124) log of gross FDI inflows per 1 year increase in life expectancy.
Bergh 2010 [31]	To determine links between the KOF globalization	Analysis of observational panel data. Annual data, 121	OLS and fixed effects panel estimation with	KOF globalization index	Male life expectancy	Demographic structure	An increase of 1 in Lagged economic globalization

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	index and life expectancy.	countries 1970 - 2005	panel-corrected standard errors Random effects model (used for sensitivity analysis only)		Female life expectancy	Healthcare availability Water sanitation Education Nutrition GDP per capita Sensitivity analysis also conducted by varying regression method	(KOF1) associated with 4.473 (SE 2.098) year increase in life expectancy in fixed effects model. Social globalization (KOF2) not significant in any model. Political globalization (KOF3) significantly negatively associated with life expectancy in most models.
Bozorgmehr 2013 [27]	To determine links between five different measures of trade	Analysis of observational panel data. Annual data from 22	Multi-level regression analysis	Trade openness The Economic Freedom of the	Tuberculosis incidence	Age dependency ratio (% of population working age)	NULL model. No association between any trade

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	liberalization and TB incidence in countries with high TB prevalence.	countries with high tuberculosis prevalence 1990-2010	Fixed effects regression Random effects regression	World Index (4th dimension) KOF index of globalization (KOF1). World Trade Organization membership (dummy) Duration of WTO membership.		Armed conflict (dummy) Case detection rate (%) Disbursements on external debt GINI index Human Development Index IMF repurchases and charges ($bn) 'Polity2' (measure of democracy) Population density population in urban settings of more than 1 million	liberalization and TB incidence. Adjusted model. Increase of 1 EFI4 point was associated with 10.4% (SE 4.4) decrease in TB incidence. KOF1 increase of 1 point associated with 1.3% (SE 0.6) reduction in TB incidence. WTO membership positively associated with TB incidence at 95% confidence in 6 out of 10 models

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						Time since 1990 Use of IMF credit WTO cohort	
Cross 2009 [26]	To determine links between worker health and whether the farm produces exports for domestic consumption or foreign consumption	Analysis of primary data collected opportunistically for 4 different countries. UK (605) Spain (472) Kenya (893) Uganda (573).	t-tests for the difference in means. ANOVA if parametric assumptions satisfied Mann-Whitney non-parametric testing if parametric assumptions not satisfied	Farm location and whether the farm produced for export or for domestic production	4 health survey instruments: SF-36 EQ5D VAS SDHS	Stratified analysis based on age-group and regression analysis to indicate the role of income level. not used to adjust the data for the primary analysis	Health of export horticultural workers indicated to be significantly higher than domestic producers in the sample.
Cross 2010 [25]	To determine links between worker health and whether the farm produces exports for domestic consumption or	Analysis of primary data collected opportunistically for 2 countries. UK ("approximately 1250")	t-tests for the difference in means. ANOVA if parametric assumptions satisfied Mann-Whitney non-parametric testing if	Whether the farm was Ugandan and exporting to the UK or UK producing for domestic consumption.	4 health survey based health state measurements: SF-36, EQ5D, VAS and SDHS	Farms matched on crops produced. Regression model (UK): farm id, farm size, farming method, tasks/day, wages, age, gender,	Ugandan exporting farm workers significantly better health state than UK workers producing for domestic

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	foreign consumption	Uganda (571)	parametric assumptions not satisfied. OLS was used to establish links between socioeconomic variables and SF-36 result.			nationality, marital status, number of children. Regression model (Uganda): house type, recent malaria, distance to work, number of children, smoker, education, income, bicycle ownership, radio ownership, mobile phone ownership, job status and tasks per day	consumption when comparing to the US population norm. Income, radio ownership, bicycle ownership, education, smoking and other control variables significantly linked to SF-36 results using OLS.
Desbordes 2008 [30]	To determine links between population health and future inflows of	Analysis of observational panel data. Annual data, 70 developing	Random effects models Ordinary Least Squares models Instrumental variables model	Life expectancy Public governance Disease prevalence	Foreign direct investment inflows	Negative FDI Market size Education Physical infrastructure	1 year of increased life expectancy estimated to increase future FDI flows by 3%.

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	Foreign Direct Investment	countries 1985-2004	to determine disease prevalence effect on future FDI inflows only			Inflation Foreign debt Open trade policies Property rights Territorial conflict	IV and OLS. Increase of 1% in HIV prevalence associated with reduction in FDI inflows of 3.5%. 1% increase in population at risk of malaria associated with 0.16% decrease in FDI inflows.
Gustafsson 2010 [18]	To determine links between abolishment of alcohol import quotas or reduction in spirit taxes with increased alcohol related harmful events.	Analysis of observational data before and after a policy change.	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) least squares models	Removal of import quotas on alcohol in Sweden Reduction of Danish taxes on alcohol, and increases in quotas	Violent crime, alcohol poisonings and drunk driving incidents	Main results compared to the effect in northern Sweden.	Overall, no association. Alcohol poisonings increased only in post-quota change only in 50-69 age group.
Jorgenson 2009 [32]	To determine links between foreign direct investment,	Analysis of observational Cross country panel data.	For data with less than 10 observations for all countries and	Accumulated stocks of secondary FDI as	Water pollution Infant mortality	Exports as a % of GDP, domestic investment as % of GDP,	Increase of 1 in FDI stocks as a % of GDP associated with

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	industrial pollution, and infant/child mortalities.	Annual data for 35 less developed countries 1980-2000.	variables, Generalised Least Squares (GLS) estimator with random effects. For data with more than 10 observations for all countries, Paris-Winsten cross sectional time series with panel corrected standard errors.	a percentage of GDP	Under 5 mortality	Government expenditures as % of GDP, EINGO presence, GDP per cap, urban population, fertility rates (mortality models), secondary education enrolment (mortality models), health expenditures as a % of GDP (mortality equations), selected interactions	0.078 (SE 0.001) increase in water pollution intensity. Infant mortality and under 5 mortality. Increase of 1 unit of organic water pollutants associated with +13 and +23 infant and under 5 deaths per thousand live births respectively.
Jorgenson 2009 [33]	To determine links between foreign direct investment, industrial pollution, and	Analysis of observational Cross country panel data. Annual data, 35 less developed	Cross-sectional time series Paris-Winsten panel regression Generalised least squares (GLS)	Secondary sector FDI, stocks as % of GDP,	Organic water pollutants per 1000 workers Infant mortality rates	Cross sectional water pollution: GDP per capita, Democratization, secondary education	Water pollution broadly significantly positively related to secondary sector FDI and

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	infant/child mortalities.	countries 1980-2000	random effects panel regression Fixed effects model	Exports as % of GDP, Domestic investment as % of GDP		Generalized water pollution: EINGO presence, EINGO intensity, Manufacturing as % of GDP, GDP per capita, Secondary sector FDI Stocks as % of GDP, Exports as % of GDP, Domestic investment as % of GDP Infant mortality GLS RE panel: Organic water pollutants per 1000 workers, GDP per capita, Fertility rates, Democratization, Secondary education, Health expenditures as	exports as a % of GDP. Analysis 2: EINGO presence significantly negatively related to water pollution across all models. Secondary sector FDI and domestic investment still indicated in the same way as analysis 1 Analysis 3: Infant mortality significantly positively related to water pollution across all models. Confounders included are

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						% of GDP, Health expenditures per capita	broadly significant.
Kawachi 2008 [19]	To determine links between flexible work contracts, associated with international trade, and increased reporting of poor health	Analysis of secondary individual level data from the Korean Labour and Income Panel Study 2001. 3369 participants	Propensity score matching estimator to estimate odds ratios of reporting poor health	Exposure to flexible employment contracts.	Odds ratios of reporting poor health by gender and flexible work	Age Educational attainment Household income Marital status Occupation Type of industry Prior health status Prior occupational status	Precarious workers had an unmatched odds ratio associated with poor health of approximately 2 for both genders. Odds ratios were approximately 1.5 using propensity score matching.
Levine 2006 [36]	To determine links between trade openness and measures of child health	Analysis of observational cross sectional data. Observations for variables varied	Instrumental variables regression using 2 stage least squares (2sls)	Proportion of international trade to GDP	Infant mortality rate Child mortality rate	Instrumental model (for each i and j):	Infant mortality: geographical trade share coefficient = -0.597. 20% increase in trade

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		between 96 and 130. Data was from 1990 and covered between 100 and 134 countries in both the economic and health variables.			Stunting Life expectancy	Distance between country i and country j Whether i and j share a border Whether i is landlocked Population of i 2sls model (via sensitivity analysis): Income immunization rates Urbanization Share of GDP spent on public health	corresponds to a 0.1 decrease in log infant mortality. Child mortality: trade share coef. = -0.63 Malnutrition/ Stunting: trade share coef. =-1.11 for log malnutrition Life expectancy: trade share =-0.091 of log life expectancy. 20% increase in trade/GDP corresponded to approximately 0.5 expected years of life

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Martens 2010 [34]	To determine links between globalization in its broad definition and mortality	Analysis of observational panel data. Annual/cross-sectional data, 117 countries. Time periods varied significantly based on analysis conducted. Some data is cross sectional and other data is panel.	Spearman's correlation analysis and OLS	Maastricht Globalisation Index (MGI), including breakdown by category: Political Economic Social & cultural Technological Ecological	Infant mortality, under five mortality, adult mortality	GDP per capita growth, Prevalence of undernourishment, Total expenditure on health (% of GDP), public health expenditure (% of GDP), total adult literacy rate (% of age > 15), Total primary education enrolment, Secondary education enrolment, Total fertility rate, female smoking rate, % access to improved water source, % access to improved sanitation, DPT	Spearman's correlation: MGI negatively correlated with mortality measures ($P < 0.01$). Economic globalization correlated -0.421 with IM, -0.428 with under 5 mortality, and -0.270 with adult mortality. OLS breakdown model: Economic globalisation significantly negatively related with all three mortality measures OLS adjusted model: all three mortality measures

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						immunization, measles immunization	significantly negatively associated with the MGI. More globalised countries associated with lower mortality rates.
Moore 2006 [17]	To determine links between world system-role of a country, international trade and health outcomes	Analysis of observational international cross sectional data. 116 countries. A variable devised during the study was used for world system role used data from the year 2000 or peripheral years if no data was available.	Network analysis to categorise each country's role in the panel, and OLS for the final analysis	World system role and trade as a % of GDP	Infant mortality	GDP per capita, Aid per capita, tropical climate, landlocked country, tropical country, Female literacy, Voice and accountability, political stability	The role of periphery 1 was significantly positively related to infant mortality (0.257, t = 2.89) and trade % of GDP was not significant in either model. Suggests world system role is more important or the same information as

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							international trade.
Oster 2012 [28]	To determine links between export of goods between sub-Saharan African countries and HIV incidence	Analysis of observation panel data. Annual data including 36 countries 1985-2007	Fixed effects panel estimation	Exports of goods	HIV incidence, calculated from UNAIDS prevalence estimates.	GDP per capita Country fixed effects Time fixed effects	A doubling of exports was associated with between a 10% and doubling of HIV incidence depending on data used.
Owen 2007 [7]	To determine links between openness to international trade and health outcomes.	Analysis of observational panel data. 219 countries between 1960 and 1995.	Fixed effects and dynamic panel models.	Multiple: (exports +imports)/GDP Black market premium Sachs-Warner Index Imports/GDP Health-adjusted imports	Male life expectancy Female life expectancy infant mortality	Lagged health, Per capita GDP, population growth, secondary school enrolling, interactions of openness	FE model: All five results present significant coefficients indicating that more openness is associated with less mortality. Interaction of GDP per capita and openness mixed result. Most coefficients indicate a

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							positive association with life expectancy. Dynamic panel model: Less conclusive. Openness is not significant in most measures. Health-adjusted imports/GDP as openness measure indicates significant positive relation to life expectancy.