Table 1. Earnings Measures: KLPS-3 Cross Section

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Panel A: Full Sample								
Treatment	560.6	.09	.02	2.56	1.67	.013	.008	.070
	(260.2)	(.07)	(.02)	(4.48)	(1.74)	(.021)	(.008)	(.029)
Control Mean	3631.6	8.08	.56	118.08	22.02	.46	.03	.40
Treatment Effect (%)	15.4	8.93	4.32	2.16	7.57	2.89	25.70	17.32
Number Observations	4549	2603	4595	4577	4549	4595	4595	4590
Panel B: Females								
	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	214.3	.05	.01	-2.13	1.11	.006	-.000	.086
	(220.2)	(.11)	(.03)	(7.65)	(1.95)	(.031)	(.008)	(.025)
Control Mean	2047.4	7.55	.47	93.81	13.49	.40	.02	.36
Treatment Effect (%)	10.5	4.52	3.00	-2.27	8.20	1.46	-2.84	23.78
Number Observations	2254	1044	2261	2258	2247	2261	2261	2258
Panel C: Males								
	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	853.0	.07	.03	5.84	1.62	.017	.018	.046
	(505.4)	(.10)	(.03)	(6.34)	(2.51)	(.029)	(.014)	(.037)
Control Mean	5116.9	8.43	.65	140.58	29.94	.52	.04	.45
Treatment Effect (%)	16.7	6.91	4.97	4.15	5.40	3.29	42.27	10.36
Number Observations	2295	1559	2334	2319	2302	2334	2334	2332

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is previous month total earnings (Ksh) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. Total earnings is the sum of wage employment across all jobs, non-agricultural self-employment profit across all businesses, and farming profit (dropping the top 1% of earners), full sample. The dependent variable in column (2) is the log of total earnings (restricting the sample to non-zero earners) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator variable for non-zero earnings and is untrimmed. The dependent variable in column (4) is previous month total hours worked in agriculture, a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (5) is previous month total wage earnings per hour worked in a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (6) is an indicator for main employment in non-agricultural work, denoted as the individual reporting more work hours in non-agricultural than agricultural work, across all wage employment, self-employment, and subsistence farming. The dependent variable in column (7) is an indicator for main employment in manufacturing, coded as "1" if an individual's main wage job is in the manufacturing industry. An individual's main wage job is the job in which they reported the most hours. The dependent variable in column (8) is an indicator for having an urban residence. Urban includes any non-rural areas, such as cities or towns. Covariates follow Baird et al 2016, including controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator; see also Appendix Table A.4. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level.

Table 2. Earnings Measures: KLPS-2 and KLPS-3

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	291.5	.12	.03	4.35	1.81	.021	.007	.032
	(123.7)	(.05)	(.01)	(3.05)	(.76)	(.014)	(.005)	(.025)
Control Mean	1886.7	8.06	.34	69.12	10.57	.28	.02	.42
Treatment Effect (%)	15.4	11.40	9.41	6.29	17.09	7.54	34.23	7.67
Number Observations	115329	42057	116597	115299	115475	116597	116597	116568
Number Individuals	5364	3390	5391	5377	5368	5391	5391	5391

Panel B: Females

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	238.6	.09	.03	4.01	1.25	.032	.003	.048
	(123.4)	(.09)	(.02)	(4.37)	(.84)	(.019)	(.006)	(.021)
Control Mean	1116.7	7.71	.26	52.72	6.70	.22	.01	.39
Treatment Effect (%)	21.4	8.25	10.54	7.60	18.61	14.37	30.53	12.16
Number Observations	56509	15012	56706	56328	56473	56706	56706	56703
Number Individuals	2629	1387	2631	2629	2627	2631	2631	2631

Panel C: Males

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	369.0	.10	.04	5.02	2.38	.010	.012	.015
	(197.5)	(.07)	(.02)	(3.59)	(1.06)	(.016)	(.008)	(.033)
Control Mean	2585.9	8.26	.42	83.92	14.07	.33	.03	.44
Treatment Effect (%)	14.3	9.46	9.44	5.98	16.94	3.09	43.58	3.52
Number Observations	58820	27045	59891	58971	59002	59891	59891	59865
Number Individuals	2735	2003	2760	2748	2741	2760	2760	2760

Notes: Analysis pools the last 12 month of retrospective data from KLPS-2 and KLPS-3. Observations are at the individual-month level, up to 12 months prior to the interview date for each of the two follow up surveys. The dependent variable in column (1) is previous month total earnings (Ksh) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. Total earnings is the sum of wage employment across all jobs, non-agricultural self-employment profit across all businesses, and farming profit (dropping the top 1% of earners), full sample. The dependent variable in column (2) is the log of total earnings (restricting the sample to non-zero earners) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator variable for non-zero earnings and is untrimmed. The dependent variable in column (4) is previous month total hours worked in agriculture, a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (5) is previous month total wage earnings per hour worked in a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (6) is an indicator for main employment in non-agricultural work, denoted as the individual reporting more work hours in non-agricultural than agricultural work, across all wage employment, self-employment, and subsistence farming. The dependent variable in column (7) is an indicator for main employment in manufacturing, coded as "1" if an individual's main wage job is in the manufacturing industry. An individual's main wage job is the job in which they reported the most hours. The dependent variable in column (8) is an indicator for having an urban residence. Urban includes any non-rural areas, such as cities or towns. Covariates follow Baird et al 2016; see also Appendix Table A.5. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level.

Table 3. Living Standards Measures: KLPS-3 Cross Section

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Log Consumption	(2) Log Food Consumption	(3) Meals Eaten Yesterday	(4) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(5) Asset Index Share Owned	(6) "Very Happy" Index
Treatment	.30	.15	.04	.10	.33	.11
	(.11)	(.10)	(.03)	(.07)	(.48)	(.04)
Control Mean	8.38	7.60	2.17	.00	36.94	.41
Treatment Effect (%)	26.10	13.68	1.70	–	.91	10.43
Number Observations	717	716	4582	4404	4582	724

Panel B: Females

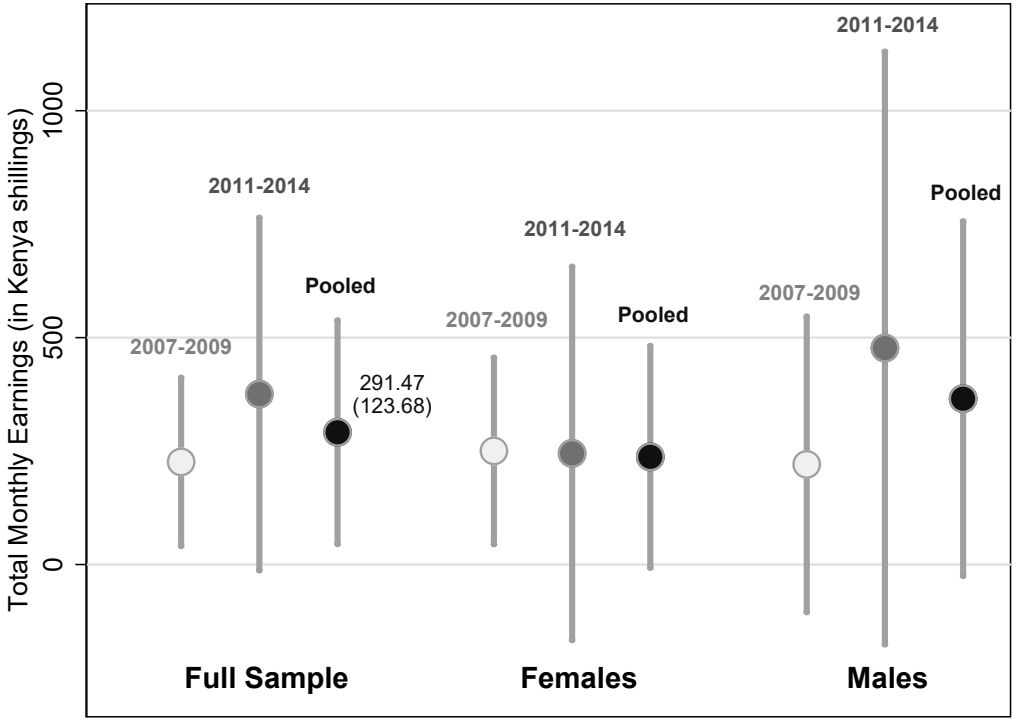
	(1) Log Consumption	(2) Log Food Consumption	(3) Meals Eaten Yesterday	(4) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(5) Asset Index Share Owned	(6) "Very Happy" Index
Treatment	.01	-.01	.07	.18	.48	.11
	(.10)	(.10)	(.04)	(.07)	(.81)	(.07)
Control Mean	8.31	7.52	2.23	-.07	36.14	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	1.08	-.54	3.12	–	1.33	10.09
Number Observations	372	368	2255	2184	2255	372

Panel C: Males

	(1) Log Consumption	(2) Log Food Consumption	(3) Meals Eaten Yesterday	(4) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(5) Asset Index Share Owned	(6) "Very Happy" Index
Treatment	.42	.17	.01	.01	.05	.09
	(.19)	(.15)	(.03)	(.09)	(.78)	(.06)
Control Mean	8.44	7.67	2.13	.07	35.83	.34
Treatment Effect (%)	35.02	15.90	.33	–	.13	8.97
Number Observations	345	348	2327	2220	2327	352

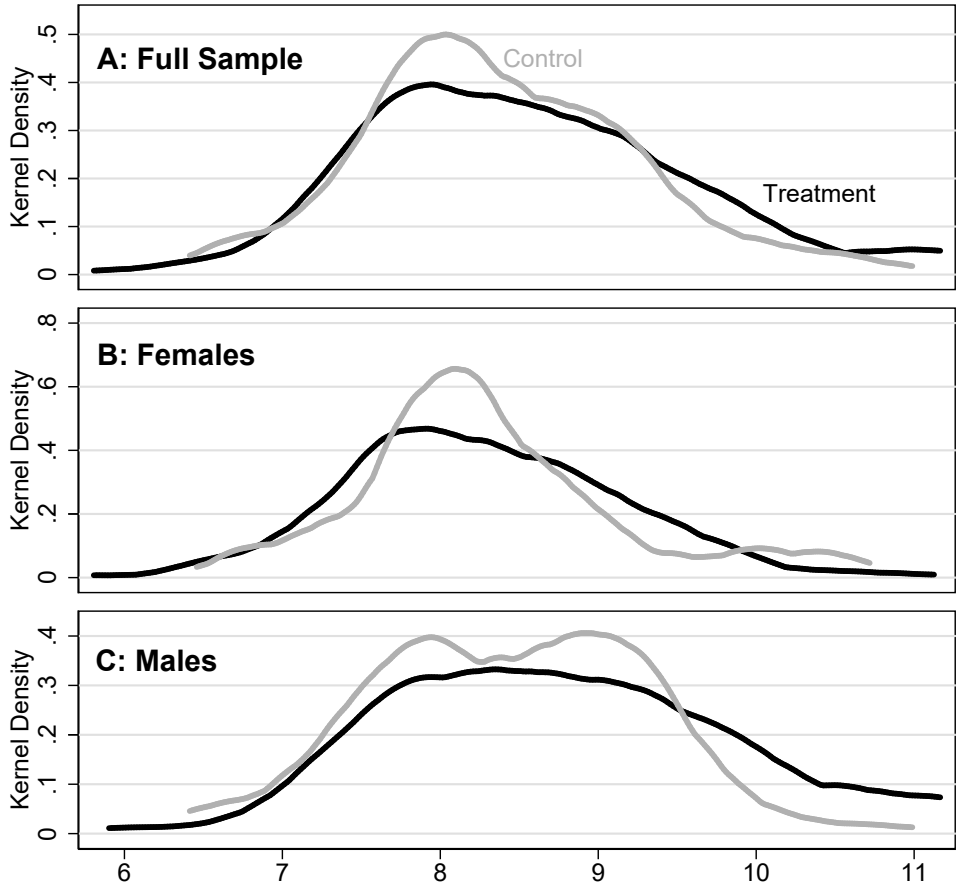
Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is the log of total per capita consumption (trimmed from the top at the 1% level), which is measured for a subsample of KLPS-3 individuals. The dependent variable in column (2) is the log of per capita food consumption (trimmed from the top at the 1% level), which is measured for a subsample of KLPS-3 individuals. The dependent variable in column (3) is number of meals eaten yesterday (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (4) is an index comprising of seven home characteristics, including an indicator for having an improved floor, an indicator for having an improved roof, an indicator for having an electric connection, an indicator for having a toilet at home, number of rooms, and an indicator for having access to clean water, in which we demean and standardize each outcome, sum them together, and then demean and standardize the sum. See Appendix Table A.10 for a full breakdown of this index. The dependent variable in column (5) is an asset index (0 to 100), constructed by taking the fraction of household assets owned and multiplying by 100 (untrimmed). We measure 28 assets in KLPS-3. The dependent variable in column (6) is an indicator variable for feeling "very happy" overall (untrimmed), given alternatives of "somewhat happy" and "not happy". Covariates follow Baird et al 2016; see also Appendix Table A.9. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level.

Figure 1. Total Earnings, KLPS-2 (2007-2009), KLPS-3 (2011-2014), and Pooled



Notes: Each circle denotes an estimate from a separate regression of the outcome on the treatment indicator and the standard set of regression controls from the specified survey round. For 2007-2009, see Baird et al 2016. For 2011-2014, see Appendix Table A.5, Column 1. For pooled results, see Table 1, Column 1. Total earnings is the sum of wage employment across all jobs, non-agricultural self-employment profit across all businesses, and farming profit (dropping the top 1% of earners), full sample. The vertical lines denote the 95% confidence interval.

Figure 2. Log Per Capita Total Consumption (KLPS-3, Kenya Shillings)



Note: The sample is trimmed at the 1% level. Light line is control. Dark line is treatment.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX (FOR ONLINE PUBLICATION)

Appendix Table A.1: 1998 Average Pupil and School Characteristics, Pre-Treatment: KLPS Sub-Sample

	Treatment			Control			Treatment - Control		
	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	Coeff.	T-stat.
Panel A: Pre-school to Grade 8									
Male	48	0.49	0.08	25	0.50	0.02	73	-0.01	(-0.68)
Proportion girls < 13, and all boys	48	0.83	0.03	25	0.82	0.03	73	0.01	(1.34)
Grade progression (=Grade - (Age - 6))	48	-2.15	0.36	25	-2.12	0.36	73	-0.02	(-0.23)
Year of birth	48	1985.29	0.34	25	1985.21	0.39	73	0.08	(0.86)
Panel B: Grades 3 to 8									
Attendance recorded in school registers	48	0.97	0.02	25	0.97	0.01	73	-0.00	(-0.33)
Access to latrine at home	48	0.83	0.10	25	0.80	0.15	73	0.03	(0.73)
Have livestock (cows, goats, pigs, sheep) at home	48	0.68	0.11	25	0.68	0.10	73	-0.01	(-0.58)
Weight-for-age Z-score (low scores denote undernutrition)	48	-1.44	0.17	25	-1.46	0.20	73	0.03	(0.51)
Blood in stool (self-reported)	48	0.25	0.12	25	0.21	0.14	73	0.03	(0.99)
Sick often (self-reported)	48	0.10	0.05	25	0.08	0.04	73	0.02	(1.56)
Malaria/fever in past week (self-reported)	48	0.39	0.10	25	0.41	0.13	73	-0.02	(-0.57)
Clean (observed by field workers)	48	0.62	0.14	25	0.65	0.14	73	-0.03	(-0.74)
Panel C: School Characteristics									
District exam score 1996, grades 5-8	50	-0.01	0.45	25	0.01	0.41	75	-0.02	(-0.16)
Distance to Lake Victoria	49	9.98	6.80	25	9.46	6.40	74	0.52	(0.33)
Pupil population	50	398.26	222.52	25	375.88	153.53	75	22.38	(0.51)
School latrines per pupil	46	0.01	0.00	24	0.01	0.00	70	0.00	(0.29)
Proportion moderate-heavy infections in zone	50	0.37	0.10	25	0.36	0.11	75	0.01	(0.30)
Total primary school pupils within 3	50	1320.90	760.07	25	1151.87	670.29	75	169.03	(0.98)
Total primary school pupils within 3-6km	50	3345.52	1174.96	25	3502.10	1489.97	75	-156.58	(-0.46)

Notes: Panels A and B are comprised of the students randomly chosen for the KLPS sub-sample. Treatment denotes Groups 1 and 2, Control denotes Group 3. School averages weighted by pupil population. Data from the 1998 ICS Pupil Namelist, 1998 Pupil Questionnaire and 1998 School Questionnaire. Attendance recorded in school registers is for the four weeks prior to the pupil survey. 1996 District exam scores have been normalized to be in units of individual level standard deviations, and so are comparable in units to the 1998 and 1999 ICS test scores (under the assumption that the decomposition of test score variance within and between schools was the same in 1996, 1998, and 1999).

Appendix Table A.2: Effective Survey Tracking Rates in the Kenya Life Panel Survey, Rounds 2 and 3

Panel A: KLPS-2

	Control Mean			Treatment − Control (se)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male
Found indicator	0.867	0.854	0.878	-0.007	-0.021	0.007
				(0.017)	(0.025)	(0.022)
Surveyed indicator	0.827	0.820	0.834	-0.003	-0.023	0.016
				(0.018)	(0.025)	(0.023)
Not surveyed, deceased indicator	0.014	0.012	0.016	0.004	0.006	0.003
				(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)

Panel B: KLPS-3 I Module

	Control Mean			Treatment − Control (se)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male
Found indicator	0.875	0.863	0.887	-0.005	-0.014	0.004
				(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.023)
Surveyed indicator	0.842	0.827	0.856	-0.017	-0.017	-0.015
				(0.022)	(0.026)	(0.024)
Not surveyed, deceased indicator	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.005	-0.000	0.009
				(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.006)

Panel C: KLPS-3 E Module

	Control Mean			Treatment − Control (se)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male
Found indicator	0.853	0.816	0.887	0.030	0.033	0.030
				(0.044)	(0.066)	(0.049)
Surveyed indicator	0.739	0.706	0.769	0.009	0.019	0.001
				(0.046)	(0.064)	(0.052)
Not surveyed, deceased indicator	0.028	0.034	0.023	-0.003	-0.023	0.016
				(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.016)

Notes: Attrition data comes from a regression of indicators for respondent found, surveyed, or deceased on an indicator for PSDP treatment. Sample includes all PSDP individuals found in initial tracking or placed under intensive tracking, and only includes individuals in the PSDP sample not treated in a separate vocational training intervention or small grant intervention (see Hicks et al 2018). Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. Tracking for KLPS-2 took place from 2007 - 2009. Tracking for KLPS-3 took place from 2011 to 2014.

Appendix Table A.3: Health Measures

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) "Very Good" Health (Self-Reported)	(2) BMI (kg/m^2)	(3) Hand Strength (PSI)	(4) Hb (g/dL)
Treatment	.03	-.00	-.05	-.04
	(.02)	(.13)	(.11)	(.07)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.05**	-.14	-.02	-.10
	(.02)	(.15)	(.11)	(.07)
Saturation	-.06	.04	.14	-.16
	(.05)	(.26)	(.28)	(.15)
Control Mean	.56	22.14	13.61	13.56
Control SD	.50	2.77	3.54	2.09
Treatment Effect (%)	5.16	-.01	-.35	-.30
Number Observations	4587	4347	4302	4050

Panel B: Females

	(1) "Very Good" Health (Self-Reported)	(2) BMI (kg/m^2)	(3) Hand Strength (PSI)	(4) Hb (g/dL)
Treatment	.04	-.12	.19	-.05
	(.04)	(.20)	(.13)	(.12)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.05	-.21	-.09	-.04
	(.04)	(.24)	(.13)	(.14)
Saturation	-.08	.47	.41	-.35
	(.10)	(.40)	(.30)	(.23)
Control Mean	.50	22.84	11.05	12.31
Control SD	.50	3.22	2.37	1.80
Treatment Effect (%)	8.62	-.53	1.69	-.38
Number Observations	2261	2137	2144	2016

Panel C: Males

	(1) "Very Good" Health (Self-Reported)	(2) BMI (kg/m^2)	(3) Hand Strength (PSI)	(4) Hb (g/dL)
Treatment	.01	.12	-.27	-.06
	(.02)	(.14)	(.18)	(.11)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.05*	-.10	.08	-.13
	(.03)	(.12)	(.18)	(.12)
Saturation	-.02	-.36	-.19	-.01
	(.06)	(.24)	(.37)	(.27)
Control Mean	.61	21.54	15.91	14.66
Control SD	.49	2.14	2.75	1.67
Treatment Effect (%)	1.32	.57	-1.72	-.41
Number Observations	2326	2210	2158	2034

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is an indicator for reporting own general health as "very good," given alternatives of "somewhat good" and "not good" (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (2) is the body mass index in kilograms per square meter (trimmed at top and bottom). The dependent variable in column (3) is hand strength in pounds per square inch, measured with a Pneumatic Grip Strength Dynamometer (trimmed at top and bottom). The dependent variable in column (4) is the amount of hemoglobin in the blood measured in grams per deciliter, taken by a finger prick (trimmed at top and bottom). All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Table A.4: Educational Attainment

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Raven's Score	(2) Educational Attainment	(3) Some Secondary School	(4) Completed Secondary School	(5) Some University Education
Treatment	.00	.30*	.04	.02	.01
	(.04)	(.17)	(.03)	(.03)	(.01)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.06	-.26	-.03	-.04	-.01
	(.04)	(.16)	(.02)	(.03)	(.01)
Saturation	-.01	-.67	-.15**	-.16**	-.04
	(.09)	(.43)	(.06)	(.07)	(.03)
Control Mean	.01	9.35	.47	.37	.03
Control SD	1.02	2.94	.50	.48	.16
Treatment Effect (%)	24.36	3.20	8.46	6.14	44.50
Number Observations	4575	4589	4596	4596	4596
Number Individuals	4575	4589	4596	4596	4596

Panel B: Females

	(1) Raven's Score	(2) Educational Attainment	(3) Some Secondary School	(4) Completed Secondary School	(5) Some University Education
Treatment	.05	.36	.06*	.04	.00
	(.06)	(.22)	(.04)	(.03)	(.01)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.07	-.20	-.03	-.04	.00
	(.06)	(.22)	(.04)	(.03)	(.01)
Saturation	.10	-.14	-.10	-.08	-.03
	(.13)	(.63)	(.08)	(.08)	(.05)
Control Mean	-.26	8.80	.37	.27	.01
Control SD	.98	2.75	.48	.45	.12
Treatment Effect (%)	-19.42	4.08	15.81	15.22	28.10
Number Observations	2254	2258	2263	2263	2263
Number Individuals	2254	2258	2263	2263	2263

Panel C: Males

	(1) Raven's Score	(2) Educational Attainment	(3) Some Secondary School	(4) Completed Secondary School	(5) Some University Education
Treatment	-.04	.20	.02	-.01	.02
	(.06)	(.21)	(.04)	(.04)	(.01)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.05	-.23	-.02	-.02	-.02
	(.06)	(.22)	(.03)	(.04)	(.01)
Saturation	-.06	-1.05**	-.19***	-.20**	-.03
	(.11)	(.44)	(.07)	(.08)	(.02)
Control Mean	.24	9.84	.56	.46	.04
Control SD	1.00	3.02	.50	.50	.19
Treatment Effect (%)	-16.55	2.02	2.89	-1.21	47.73
Number Observations	2321	2331	2333	2333	2333
Number Individuals	2321	2331	2333	2333	2333

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is the Raven's test score, normalized by baseline grade level (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (2) is number of years of schooling by 2011 (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator for having completed Form 1 by 2011 (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (4) is an indicator for having completed Form 4 by 2011 (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (5) is an indicator for having received some university education (untrimmed). All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Table A.5: Earnings Measures: KLPS-3 Cross-Section

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	560.6**	.09	.02	2.56	1.67	.013	.008	.070**
	(260.2)	(.07)	(.02)	(4.48)	(1.74)	(.021)	(.008)	(.029)
Cost Sharing	-423.7	-.08	-.02	-7.09*	-1.73	-.030	-.002	-.027
	(284.8)	(.08)	(.02)	(4.23)	(1.86)	(.024)	(.008)	(.028)
Saturation	-546.4	-.26*	-.03	-5.22	-5.34	.027	.044**	.126*
	(488.6)	(.14)	(.06)	(9.72)	(4.39)	(.063)	(.020)	(.065)
Control Mean	3631.6	8.08	.56	118.08	22.02	.46	.03	.40
Control SD	6505.6	1.41	.50	115.83	47.57	.50	.17	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	15.4	1.16	4.32	2.16	7.57	2.89	25.70	17.32
Number Observations	4549	2603	4595	4577	4549	4595	4595	4590

Panel B: Females

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	214.3	.05	.01	-2.13	1.11	.006	-.000	.086***
	(220.2)	(.11)	(.03)	(7.65)	(1.95)	(.031)	(.008)	(.025)
Cost Sharing	-472.7*	-.11	-.05*	-8.74	-5.10***	-.033	.001	-.041
	(250.9)	(.15)	(.03)	(6.81)	(1.82)	(.029)	(.008)	(.030)
Saturation	-281.7	-.36	-.04	-10.39	-1.11	.009	-.003	.118*
	(505.0)	(.27)	(.07)	(15.16)	(3.54)	(.067)	(.016)	(.069)
Control Mean	2047.4	7.55	.47	93.81	13.49	.40	.02	.36
Control SD	4953.3	1.41	.50	104.61	39.56	.49	.13	.48
Treatment Effect (%)	10.5	4.52	3.00	-2.27	8.20	1.46	-2.84	23.78
Number Observations	2254	1044	2261	2258	2247	2261	2261	2258

Panel C: Males

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	853.0*	.07	.03	5.84	1.62	.017	.018	.046
	(505.4)	(.10)	(.03)	(6.34)	(2.51)	(.029)	(.014)	(.037)
Cost Sharing	-304.5	-.01	.01	-5.20	1.92	-.020	-.005	-.006
	(496.1)	(.10)	(.03)	(5.96)	(2.92)	(.032)	(.014)	(.036)
Saturation	-496.7	-.11	-.02	4.58	-7.76	.064	.082**	.155**
	(830.8)	(.17)	(.07)	(16.37)	(6.91)	(.087)	(.036)	(.070)
Control Mean	5116.9	8.43	.65	140.58	29.94	.52	.04	.45
Control SD	7381.6	1.30	.48	121.13	52.76	.50	.20	.50
Treatment Effect (%)	16.7	6.91	4.97	4.15	5.40	3.29	42.27	10.36
Number Observations	2295	1559	2334	2319	2302	2334	2334	2332

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is previous month total earnings (Ksh) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. Total earnings is the sum of wage employment across all jobs, non-agricultural self-employment profit across all businesses, and farming profit (dropping the top 1% of earners), full sample. The dependent variable in column (2) is the log of total earnings (restricting the sample to non-zero earners) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator variable for non-zero earnings and is untrimmed. The dependent variable in column (4) is previous month total hours worked in agriculture, a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (5) is previous month total wage earnings per hour worked in a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (6) is an indicator for main employment in non-agricultural work, denoted as the individual reporting more work hours in non-agricultural than agricultural work, across all wage employment, self-employment, and subsistence farming. The dependent variable in column (7) is an indicator for main employment in manufacturing, coded as "1" if an individual's main wage job is in the manufacturing industry. An individual's main wage job is the job in which they reported the most hours. The dependent variable in column (8) is an indicator for having an urban residence. Urban includes any non-rural areas, such as cities or towns. All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. FDR-adjusted "sharpened" q values in square brackets. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Table A.6: Earnings Measures: KLPS-2 and KLPS-3

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	291.5**	.12**	.03**	4.35	1.81**	.021	.007	.032
	(123.7)	(.05)	(.01)	(3.05)	(.76)	(.014)	(.005)	(.025)
Cost Sharing	-85.2	-.12**	-.00	-2.38	-.88	-.013	-.005	-.012
	(133.5)	(.05)	(.01)	(2.73)	(.76)	(.014)	(.004)	(.026)
Saturation	303.3	-.07	.00	7.09	.61	.059	.030**	.093
	(375.3)	(.11)	(.05)	(7.66)	(2.35)	(.048)	(.014)	(.064)
Control Mean	1886.7	8.06	.34	69.12	10.57	.28	.02	.42
Control SD	4416.4	1.27	.47	105.72	27.49	.45	.14	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	15.4	1.50	9.41	6.29	17.09	7.54	34.23	7.67
Number Observations	115329	42057	116597	115299	115475	116597	116597	116568
Number Individuals	5364	3390	5391	5377	5368	5391	5391	5391

Panel B: Females

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	238.6*	.09	.03	4.01	1.25	.032	.003	.048**
	(123.4)	(.09)	(.02)	(4.37)	(.84)	(.019)	(.006)	(.021)
Cost Sharing	-414.1***	-.21*	-.04**	-9.42***	-2.56***	-.046***	-.002	-.037
	(101.0)	(.12)	(.02)	(3.41)	(.74)	(.016)	(.006)	(.024)
Saturation	474.8	.08	.02	15.69	.93	.056	.009	.124*
	(430.0)	(.22)	(.05)	(11.11)	(2.09)	(.047)	(.009)	(.074)
Control Mean	1116.7	7.71	.26	52.72	6.70	.22	.01	.39
Control SD	3413.8	1.27	.44	92.19	22.99	.42	.10	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	21.4	1.11	10.54	7.60	18.61	14.37	30.53	12.16
Number Observations	56509	15012	56706	56328	56473	56706	56706	56703
Number Individuals	2629	1387	2631	2629	2627	2631	2631	2631

Panel C: Males

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	369.0*	.10	.04**	5.02	2.38**	.010	.012	.015
	(197.5)	(.07)	(.02)	(3.59)	(1.06)	(.016)	(.008)	(.033)
Cost Sharing	155.3	-.04	.03	2.82	.37	.017	-.009	.012
	(214.5)	(.07)	(.02)	(4.19)	(1.10)	(.017)	(.007)	(.036)
Saturation	107.4	-.12	-.02	-.03	.03	.067	.044*	.069
	(689.5)	(.13)	(.08)	(14.05)	(4.33)	(.070)	(.026)	(.078)
Control Mean	2585.9	8.26	.42	83.92	14.07	.33	.03	.44
Control SD	5060.4	1.23	.49	114.61	30.59	.47	.17	.50
Treatment Effect (%)	14.3	1.20	9.44	5.98	16.94	3.09	43.58	3.52
Number Observations	58820	27045	59891	58971	59002	59891	59891	59865
Number Individuals	2735	2003	2760	2748	2741	2760	2760	2760

Notes: Analysis pools the last 12 month of retrospective data from KLPS-2 and KLPS-3. Observations are at the individual-month level, up to 12 months prior to the interview date for each of the two follow up surveys. The dependent variable in column (1) is previous month total earnings (Ksh) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. Total earnings is the sum of wage employment across all jobs, non-agricultural self-employment profit across all businesses, and farming profit (dropping the top 1% of earners), full sample. The dependent variable in column (2) is the log of total earnings (restricting the sample to non-zero earners) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator variable for non-zero earnings and is untrimmed. The dependent variable in column (4) is previous month total hours worked in agriculture, a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (5) is previous month total wage earnings per hour worked in a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (6) is an indicator for main employment in non-agricultural work, denoted as the individual having more work hours in non-agricultural than agricultural work, across all wage employment, self-employment, and subsistence farming. The dependent variable in column (7) is an indicator for main employment in manufacturing, coded as "1" if an individual's main wage job is in the manufacturing industry. An individual's main wage job is the job in which they reported the most hours. The dependent variable in column (8) is an indicator for having an urban residence. Urban includes any non-rural areas, such as cities or towns. All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. FDR-adjusted "sharpened" q values in square brackets. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Table A.7: Earnings (KLPS-3 Panel)

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	375.6*	.09	.04**	5.80	2.15*	.024	.007	.066**
	(195.0)	(.06)	(.02)	(3.86)	(1.22)	(.02)	(.01)	(.03)
Cost Sharing	-223.2	-.09	-.02	-5.41	-1.24	-.026	-.006	-.029
	(218.3)	(.07)	(.02)	(3.69)	(1.24)	(.02)	(.01)	(.03)
Saturation	77.3	-.16	-.00	2.11	.44	.062	.033*	.141**
	(412.9)	(.11)	(.05)	(7.17)	(2.67)	(.05)	(.02)	(.06)
Control Mean	1886.7	8.06	.34	69.12	10.57	.28	.02	.42
Control SD	4416.4	1.27	.47	105.72	27.49	.45	.14	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	19.9	8.31	12.69	8.39	20.31	8.64	36.75	15.74
Number Observations	58508	30005	59735	58743	58709	59735	59735	59706
Number Individuals	4515	2938	4595	4560	4535	4595	4595	4594

Panel B: Females

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	246.9	.04	.03	5.04	.66	.025	.001	.087***
	(207.7)	(.09)	(.03)	(5.99)	(1.42)	(.02)	(.01)	(.02)
Cost Sharing	-596.4***	-.15	-.05**	-12.34**	-3.22**	-.044*	-.002	-.030
	(193.9)	(.14)	(.02)	(5.27)	(1.28)	(.02)	(.01)	(.03)
Saturation	648.5	.03	.01	8.22	1.70	.046	.005	.162**
	(518.3)	(.23)	(.05)	(12.60)	(2.47)	(.05)	(.01)	(.07)
Control Mean	1116.7	7.71	.26	52.72	6.70	.22	.01	.39
Control SD	3413.8	1.27	.44	92.19	22.99	.42	.10	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	22.1	3.75	11.60	9.55	9.88	11.35	7.56	22.35
Number Observations	29196	11593	29393	29139	29174	29393	29393	29390
Number Individuals	2249	1222	2261	2254	2250	2261	2261	2261

Panel C: Males

	(1) Total Earnings	(2) Log Earnings	(3) Indicator Earnings > 0	(4) Hours Worked	(5) Wage & Self-Emp. Earnings/Hour	(6) Non-Ag. Employment	(7) Manufacturing Employment	(8) Urban Locality
Treatment	478.7	.08	.06**	6.02	3.38*	.021	.015	.040
	(328.6)	(.09)	(.02)	(5.40)	(1.91)	(.02)	(.01)	(.04)
Cost Sharing	97.6	-.02	.01	-.27	.37	-.010	-.011	-.022
	(351.7)	(.09)	(.02)	(5.75)	(2.02)	(.03)	(.01)	(.03)
Saturation	-177.8	-.21*	-.02	-1.59	.43	.089	.052*	.136*
	(737.3)	(.12)	(.07)	(15.35)	(5.00)	(.07)	(.03)	(.07)
Control Mean	2585.9	8.26	.42	83.92	14.07	.33	.03	.44
Control SD	5060.4	1.23	.49	114.61	30.59	.47	.17	.50
Treatment Effect (%)	18.5	7.82	13.50	7.17	24.01	6.49	53.70	9.19
Number Observations	29312	18412	30342	29604	29535	30342	30342	30316
Number Individuals	2266	1716	2334	2306	2285	2334	2334	2333

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-section plus 12 months of retrospective data. Observations are at the individual-month level, up to 12 months prior to the interview date for each of the two follow up surveys. The dependent variable in column (1) is previous month total earnings (Ksh) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. Total earnings is the sum of wage employment across all jobs, non-agricultural self-employment profit across all businesses, and farming profit (dropping the top 1% of earners), full sample. The dependent variable in column (2) is the log of total earnings (restricting the sample to non-zero earners) and is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator variable for non-zero earnings and is untrimmed. The dependent variable in column (4) is previous month total hours worked in agriculture, a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (5) is previous month total wage earnings per hour worked in a wage-earning activity and self-employment, full sample. It is trimmed from the top at the 1% level. The dependent variable in column (6) is an indicator for main employment in non-agricultural work, denoted as the individual reporting more work hours in non-agricultural than agricultural work, across all wage employment, self-employment, and subsistence farming. The dependent variable in column (7) is an indicator for main employment in manufacturing, coded as "1" if an individual's main wage job is in the manufacturing industry. An individual's main wage job is the job in which they report the most hours. The dependent variable in column (8) is an indicator for having an urban residence. Urban includes any non-rural areas, such as cities or towns. All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Appendix Table A.8: Earnings By Sector (KLPS-3 Cross Section)

	Panel A: Full Sample		
	(1) Wage Earnings	(2) Self-Employment Earnings	(3) Agricultural Earnings
Treatment	356.5*	-17.4	-6.8
	(212.1)	(94.5)	(4.4)
Cost Sharing	-452.9*	220.1*	-1.7
	(249.9)	(111.0)	(3.6)
Saturation	396.6	-345.5	17.8
	(389.1)	(255.4)	(11.5)
Control Mean	2767.5	637.9	18.9
Control SD	5714.3	2405.3	108.1
Treatment Effect (%)	12.9	-2.7	-35.9
Number Observations	4549	4548	4549
	Panel B: Females		
	(1) Wage Earnings	(2) Self-Employment Earnings	(3) Agricultural Earnings
Treatment	-25.5	172.2	-5.9
	(234.1)	(118.2)	(5.6)
Cost Sharing	-307.0	-134.1	-3.5
	(233.3)	(99.7)	(5.3)
Saturation	57.6	-101.8	12.1
	(427.8)	(163.7)	(12.9)
Control Mean	1493.2	384.2	23.5
Control SD	4273.8	1636.1	119.4
Treatment Effect (%)	-1.7	44.8	-24.9
Number Observations	2255	2249	2229
	Panel C: Males		

	(1) Wage Earnings	(2) Self-Employment Earnings	(3) Agricultural Earnings
Treatment	662.8	-211.0	-6.6
	(427.2)	(133.2)	(6.3)
Cost Sharing	-469.8	530.5***	-1.7
	(446.0)	(162.9)	(5.1)
Saturation	946.3	-510.9	20.6
	(679.6)	(441.4)	(14.5)
Control Mean	3965.8	875.0	14.6
Control SD	6576.9	2929.7	96.4
Treatment Effect (%)	16.7	-24.1	-45.3
Number Observations	2294	2299	2320

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is previous month wage employment compensation across all positions. Each observation is for an individual in the last month. The dependent variable in column (2) is previous month self-employment profits across all businesses. The dependent variable in column (3) is agricultural profits, measured as the sum of all crop-specific production (valued in cash) minus input costs, for farming activities for which the respondent provided all reported household labor hours and was the main decision-maker. All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Table A.9: KLPS-3 Hours By Sector (KLPS-3 Cross Section)

	Panel A: Full Sample		
	(1) Wage Hours Worked	(2) Self-Employment Hours Worked	(3) Agricultural Hours Worked
Treatment	3.99	1.17	-1.03
	(4.39)	(3.48)	(1.33)
Cost Sharing	-7.74*	3.81	-.39
	(4.31)	(3.50)	(1.34)
Saturation	-9.13	-2.60	6.35
	(10.92)	(6.35)	(4.29)
Control Mean	67.96	25.29	16.02
Control SD	107.17	67.29	33.47
Treatment Effect (%)	5.88	4.63	-6.41
Number Observations	4546	4549	4541
	Panel B: Females		
	(1) Wage Hours Worked	(2) Self-Employment Hours Worked	(3) Agricultural Hours Worked
Treatment	-4.31	8.78*	-3.40**
	(7.65)	(4.97)	(1.66)
Cost Sharing	-6.54	-3.26	.92
	(8.05)	(4.06)	(1.71)
Saturation	-11.64	4.47	-3.93
	(17.76)	(8.25)	(4.76)
Control Mean	47.28	20.46	18.93
Control SD	92.84	57.65	34.89
Treatment Effect (%)	-9.12	42.92	-17.95
Number Observations	2251	2241	2242
	Panel C: Males		

	(1) Wage Hours Worked	(2) Self-Employment Hours Worked	(3) Agricultural Hours Worked
Treatment	10.77	-5.90	1.70
	(6.63)	(4.63)	(1.76)
Cost Sharing	-7.02	9.10*	-2.06
	(6.67)	(4.70)	(1.76)
Saturation	-.79	-9.88	14.20***
	(16.30)	(8.76)	(4.86)
Control Mean	87.33	29.79	13.36
Control SD	115.79	74.92	31.91
Treatment Effect (%)	12.33	-19.81	12.73
Number Observations	2295	2308	2299

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is previous month hours worked in wage employment across all positions. Each observation is for an individual in the last month. The dependent variable in column (2) is previous month hours worked in self-employment across all businesses. The dependent variable in column (3) is hours worked in agriculture for farming activities for which the respondent provided all reported household labor hours. All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Table A.10: Living Standards (KLPS-3 Cross-Section)

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Log Consumption	(2) Log Food Consumption	(3) Meals Eaten Yesterday	(4) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(5) Asset Index Share Owned	(6) "Very Happy" Index
Treatment	.30***	.15	.04	.10	.33	.11**
	(.11)	(.10)	(.03)	(.07)	(.48)	(.04)
Cost Sharing	-.10	-.06	.02	-.06	.15	-.15***
	(.13)	(.13)	(.03)	(.07)	(.51)	(.05)
Saturation	.20	.09	-.06	.34**	-.14	-.02
	(.28)	(.27)	(.06)	(.17)	(.99)	(.11)
Control Mean	8.38	7.60	2.17	.00	36.94	.41
Control SD	.86	.72	.67	1.00	12.41	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	3.56	1.93	1.70	–	.91	10.43
Number Observations	717	716	4582	4404	4582	724

Panel B: Females

	(1) Log Consumption	(2) Log Food Consumption	(3) Meals Eaten Yesterday	(4) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(5) Asset Index Share Owned	(6) "Very Happy" Index
Treatment	.01	-.01	.07	.18**	.48	.11
	(.10)	(.10)	(.04)	(.07)	(.81)	(.07)
Cost Sharing	-.08	-.08	-.02	-.07	-.42	-.20**
	(.12)	(.12)	(.04)	(.08)	(.72)	(.09)
Saturation	.02	.19	.12	.32*	1.61	.01
	(.25)	(.23)	(.09)	(.17)	(1.43)	(.17)
Control Mean	8.31	7.52	2.23	-.07	36.14	.49
Control SD	.86	.73	.72	1.04	12.19	.50
Treatment Effect (%)	1.08	-.54	3.12	–	1.33	10.09
Number Observations	372	368	2255	2184	2255	372

Panel C: Males

	(1) Log Consumption	(2) Log Food Consumption	(3) Meals Eaten Yesterday	(4) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(5) Asset Index Share Owned	(6) "Very Happy" Index
Treatment	.42**	.17	.01	.01	.05	.09
	(.19)	(.15)	(.03)	(.09)	(.78)	(.06)
Cost Sharing	-.00	.04	.05	-.03	.74	-.15**
	(.20)	(.16)	(.04)	(.09)	(.71)	(.06)
Saturation	.01	-.28	-.14	.37*	-1.13	-.01
	(.34)	(.37)	(.10)	(.21)	(1.60)	(.12)
Control Mean	8.44	7.67	2.13	.07	35.83	.34
Control SD	.86	.72	.69	.96	12.62	.48
Treatment Effect (%)	35.02	15.90	.33	–	.13	8.97
Number Observations	345	348	2327	2220	2327	352

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is the log of total per capita consumption (trimmed from the top at the 1% level), which is measured for a subsample of KLPS-3 individuals. The dependent variable in column (2) is the log of per capita food consumption (trimmed from the top at the 1% level), which is measured for a subsample of KLPS-3 individuals. The dependent variable in column (3) is number of meals eaten yesterday (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (4) is an index comprising of seven home characteristics, including an indicator for having an improved floor, an indicator for having an improved roof, an indicator for having an electric connection, an indicator for having a toilet at home, number of rooms, and an indicator for having access to clean water, in which we demean and standardize each outcome, sum them together, and then demean and standardize the sum. See Appendix Table A.10 for a full breakdown of this index. The dependent variable in column (5) is an asset index (0 to 100), constructed by taking the fraction of household assets owned and multiplying by 100 (untrimmed). We measure 28 assets in KLPS-3. The dependent variable in column (6) is an indicator variable for feeling "very happy" overall, given alternatives of "somewhat happy" and "not happy" (untrimmed). All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. Untrimmed estimate for the treatment effect on log of total per capita consumption treatment is .24 (standard error .12, p-value .04). FDR-adjusted "sharpened" q values in square brackets. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Table A.11: Home Characteristics

Panel A: Full Sample

	(1) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(2) Improved Floor	(3) Improved Roof	(4) Electric Connection	(5) Toilet at Home	(6) Number of Rooms	(7) Improved Water	(8) Grid Connection
Treatment	.10	.06**	.03	.04*	.01	-.10*	.03	.08***
	(.07)	(.03)	(.03)	(.02)	(.01)	(.05)	(.03)	(.03)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.06	-.03	.00	-.01	-.02	.04	-.03	-.05
	(.07)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)	(.01)	(.07)	(.03)	(.03)
Saturation	.34**	.09	.03	.11*	.05**	-.52***	.27***	.16**
	(.17)	(.08)	(.08)	(.05)	(.02)	(.16)	(.06)	(.06)
Control Mean	.00	.50	.70	.35	.96	2.74	.82	.35
Control SD	1.00	.50	.46	.48	.18	1.54	.39	.48
Treatment Effect (%)	–	11.16	4.45	10.63	1.40	-3.82	3.54	22.22
Number Observations	4404	4404	4404	4404	4404	4404	4404	2244

Panel B: Females

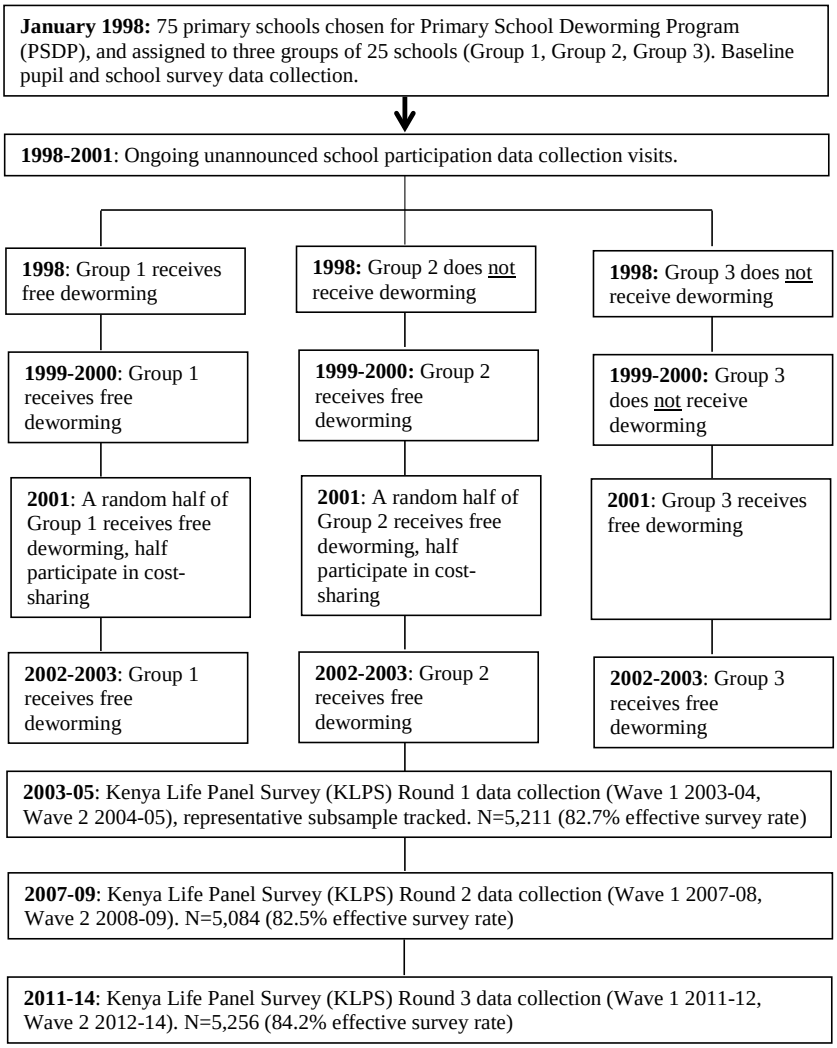
	(1) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(2) Improved Floor	(3) Improved Roof	(4) Electric Connection	(5) Toilet at Home	(6) Number of Rooms	(7) Improved Water	(8) Grid Connection
Treatment	.18**	.11***	.05*	.06**	.02*	-.09	.03	.09**
	(.07)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)	(.01)	(.08)	(.04)	(.03)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.07	-.05	.01	-.02	-.01	.02	-.03	-.02
	(.08)	(.04)	(.03)	(.03)	(.01)	(.08)	(.04)	(.04)
Saturation	.32*	.18**	.02	.11	.05**	-.44***	.19**	.17
	(.17)	(.08)	(.08)	(.08)	(.02)	(.15)	(.07)	(.10)
Control Mean	-.07	.45	.69	.31	.96	2.78	.81	.30
Control SD	1.04	.50	.46	.46	.21	1.45	.40	.46
Treatment Effect (%)	–	23.52	7.71	20.67	2.42	-3.28	3.64	28.79
Number Observations	2184	2184	2184	2184	2184	2184	2184	1097

Panel C: Males

	(1) Improved Home Characteristics Index	(2) Improved Floor	(3) Improved Roof	(4) Electric Connection	(5) Toilet at Home	(6) Number of Rooms	(7) Improved Water	(8) Grid Connection
Treatment	.01	.00	.00	.01	.00	-.11	.02	.06
	(.09)	(.04)	(.03)	(.03)	(.01)	(.08)	(.04)	(.04)
Cost Sharing School (2001)	-.03	-.00	.00	.01	-.02	.05	-.03	-.07
	(.09)	(.04)	(.03)	(.03)	(.02)	(.09)	(.03)	(.05)
Saturation	.37*	.01	.04	.11*	.06	-.56**	.37***	.16
	(.21)	(.09)	(.08)	(.06)	(.04)	(.23)	(.07)	(.10)
Control Mean	.07	.54	.72	.38	.97	2.70	.82	.39
Control SD	.96	.50	.45	.49	.16	1.63	.38	.49
Treatment Effect (%)	–	.44	.15	1.77	.29	-4.18	2.93	16.36
Number Observations	2220	2220	2220	2220	2220	2220	2220	1147

Notes: Analysis uses the KLPS-3 cross-sectional data. Each observation is for an individual in the last month from the interview date. The dependent variable in column (1) is an index comprising the dependent variables in columns (2) through (7), in which we demean and standardize each outcome, sum them together, and then demean and standardize the sum. The dependent variable in column (2) is an indicator for the respondent's home possessing an improved floor, including those made out of cement and tile, and not including floors made of mud (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator for the respondent's home possessing an improved roof, including those made out of iron, tin, cement, and tiles, and not including roofs made out of grass, mud, branches, or leaves (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (4) is an indicator for having electricity (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (5) is an indicator for a household having a toilet or latrine (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (6) is the number of separate rooms in a household, including those separated by sheets (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (7) is an indicator for access to clean water, including water from a pipe, well, protected spring, or borehole, and not including water from an unprotected spring, lake, river, or rainwater (untrimmed). The dependent variable in column (8) is an indicator for having a gridded source of electricity (Wave 2 sample only, untrimmed). All regressions include controls for baseline 1998 primary school population, geographic zone of the school, survey wave and month of interview, a female indicator variable, baseline 1998 school grade fixed effects, the average school test score on the 1996 Busia District mock exams, total primary school pupils within 6 km, and a cost-sharing school indicator. Estimates are weighted to make the results representative of the full PSDP sample, taking into account the sampling for KLPS and the tracking strategy. Standard errors are clustered at the 1998 school level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Figure A.1: Project Timeline of the
Primary School Deworming Program (PSDP) and the Kenya Life Panel Survey (KLPS)



Appendix Figure A.2: Sample Consumption and Expenditure Survey Module

SECTION 13. Food Consumption

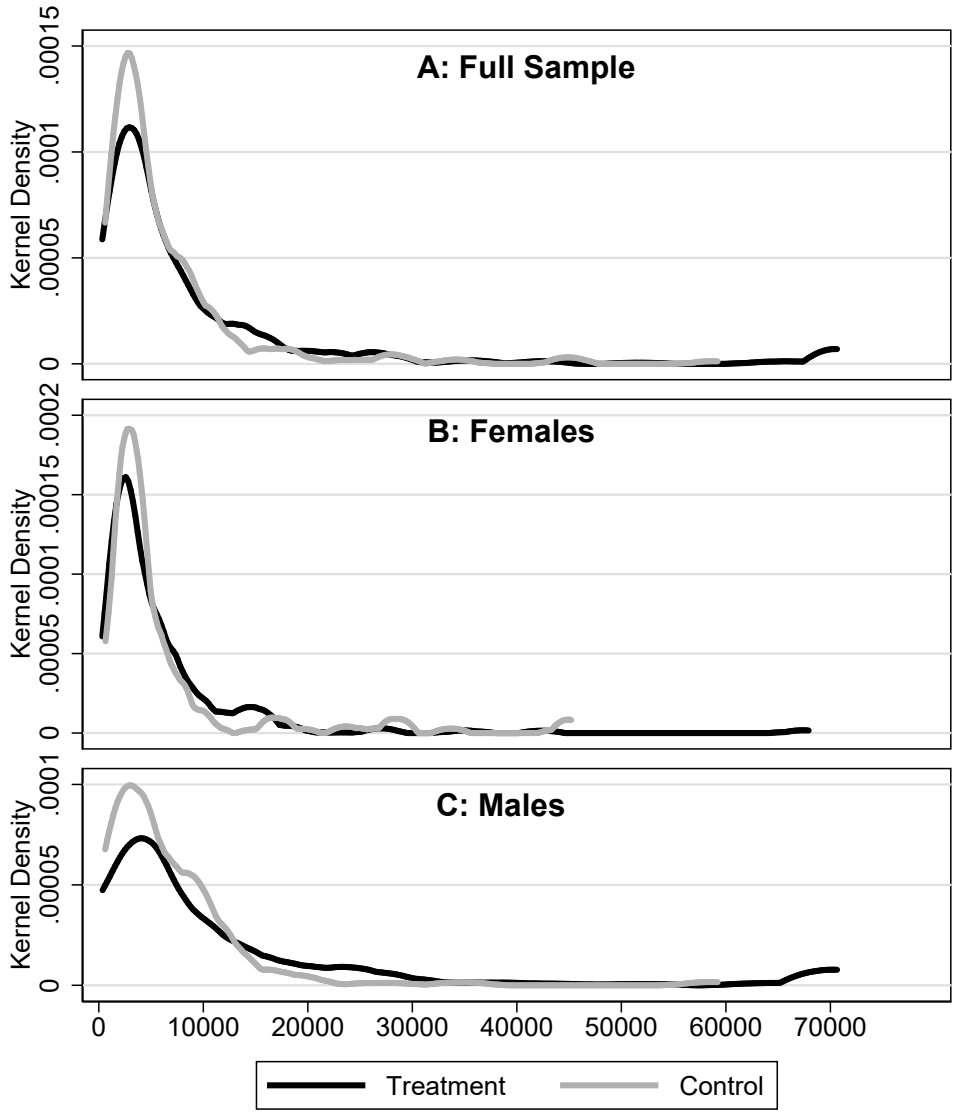
Read: In the following questions, I want to ask about all purchases made for your household, regardless of which person made them. Please exclude from your answer any food purchased for processing, livestock consumption or resale in a household enterprise. First I will ask you about staples that you eat at home. Include grains used for food or alcohol. Do not double count grain that is made into flour.

				PURCHASES IN LAST 7 DAYS			HOME PRODUCTION			MARKET PURCHASES			GIFTS	
		Q1. Has your household consumed [FOOD] during the past 12 months?	**Q2.** Has your household grown or produced [FOOD] during the past 12 months? **IF Q1 = 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM**	**Q3.** How much [FOOD] have the members of your household purchased in the last 7 days? PROMPT FOR SHILLINGS **IF Q2 = 2 → Q6.**			**Q4**. During the last 12 months how many months was your household consuming [FOOD] that your household grew or produced? **If "0" → Q6**	**Q5.** During these months that your household grew or produced [FOOD], how much did your household consume **in a typical week**? PROMPT FOR SHILLINGS		**Q6.** How many months in the past 12 months did your household purchase [FOOD]? **If "0" → Q8**	**Q7**. How much does your household usually spend on [FOOD] **in a typical week** of the months that your household purchases [FOOD]? PROMPT FOR SHILLINGS		**Q8**. What is the total amount of the [FOOD] consumed that your household received as a gift in the past 12 months?	
	[FOOD]	**1=YES 2=NO**	**1=YES 2=NO**		**UNIT**	**AMT**	**MONTHS**	**UNIT**	**AMT**	**MONTHS**	**UNIT**	**AMT**	**UNIT**	**AMT**
1	Maize			1										
2	Millet			2										
3	Sorghum			3										
4	Rice			4										
5	Sweet potato			5										
6	Cassava			6										
7	Irish potato			7										
8	Maize flour			8										
9	Wheat flour			9										
10	Plantains			10										
11	Other grains **(specify):** _____			11										

UNIT CODES
1=KENYAN SHILLINGS
2=KILO
3=GRAM
4=GOROGORO-2KG
5=DEBE-20KG
6=GUNIA-90KG
7=LITRE
8=300ML
9= 500ML
10=700ML
11=KASUKU-1KG
12=KASUKU-2KG
13=JERRY CAN/DUMU-20L
14=NUMBER
15=PACK/PACKET
16=BUNDLE
17=OTHER (DESCRIBE)
18=UGANDAN SHILLINGS

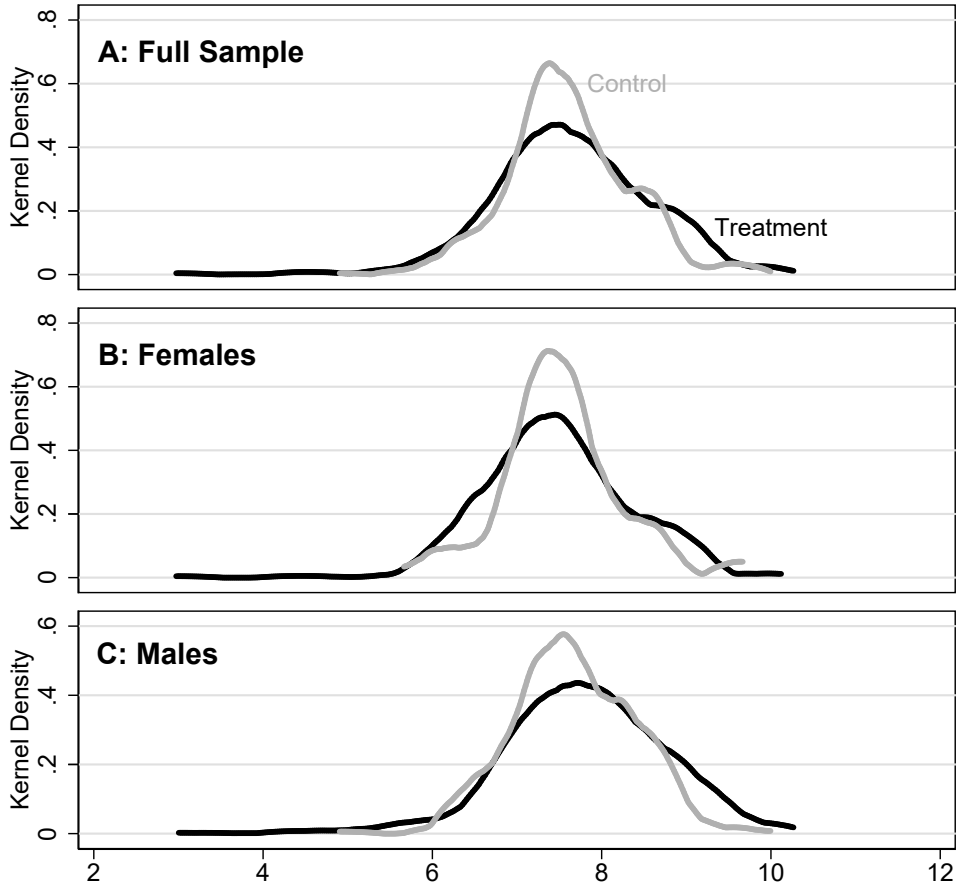
Note: The sample is trimmed at the 1% level.

Appendix Figure A.3: Per Capita Total Consumption (KLPS-3, Kenya Shillings)



Note: The sample is trimmed at the 1% level.

Appendix Figure A.4: Log Per Capita Food Consumption (KLPS-3, Kenya Shillings)



Note: The sample is trimmed at the 1% level. Light line is control. Dark line is treatment.