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Joan et al. Reproduction Notes

**Scoping**

1.6. How many display items (tables, figures and inline results) are included in the paper's main body?

1. Table 1: The 10- to 20-y deworming treatment effects on consumption and earnings, KLPS-2, KLPS-3, and KLPS-4
2. Figure 1
3. Table 2: The 10- to 20-y deworming treatment effects on earnings, labor supply, occupation, and sectoral choice, KLPS-2, KLPS-3, and KLPS-4
4. Figure 2

1.7. How many display items (tables and figures) are included in the paper's appendix?

1. Fig S1
2. Fig S2
3. Fig S3
4. Fig S4
5. Table S1
6. Table S2
7. Table S3
8. Table S4
9. Table S5
10. Table S6
11. Table S7
12. Table S8
13. Table S9
14. Table S10
15. Table S11
16. Table S12

1.8. Describe the main population that is the focus of the paper as a whole. The population is usually described in the paper's introduction or motivation.

1.9. To which other populations do you think that the results of the paper can be applied (generalized)?

1.10. According to your reading of the paper, how many scientific claims (descriptive or causal) are investigated in the paper?

1. “Pooling KLPS-3 and KLPS-4, the estimated effect is USD PPP 305 (SE 159, P value <0:10), a 14% increase relative to the control mean of USD PPP 2156” (4)
2. “Across the 10- to 20-y follow-up rounds, individual earnings are USD PPP 80 (SE 76) higher in the deworming treatment group (Table 1, B: annual individual earnings, column 1). This estimate corresponds to a 6.5% increase in earnings.” (4)
3. “In contrast, there is a sizable deworming effect on total household earnings per capita (only collected in KLPS-4), at USD PPP 239 (P value<0:10, Table 1, C: annual per capita household earnings, column 1), and this effect is reassuringly similar in magnitude to the estimated impact on total household consumption per capita in KLPS-4 (USD PPP 199; SI Appendix, Table S3).” (4)
   1. 18.44% increase in annual per capita household
4. “Log annual earnings increase by nine log points among those with nonzero earnings, and the likelihood that individuals have nonzero earnings rises by two percentage points” (4)
   1. Gains in both wage earnings and self-employed profits appear to be contributing to the overall effect, and individual earnings per hour also increase, by USD PPP 0.14 (P value <0:10), or 13%.
5. “…there is a significant increase in hours worked in nonagricultural employment (1.91 h, P value < 0:01)” (4)
6. “… which rises by four percentage points on a base of 45% (P value <0:05), or 9%” (4)
7. “If we focus on consumption and consider gains out to 25 y, the social and fiscal IRR estimates are36.7% and 19.6%, respectively” (8)