Abstract: This study exploits a randomized school health intervention that provided deworming
treatment to Kenyan children and utilizes longitudinal data to estimate impacts on economic
outcomes up to 20 years later. The effective respondent tracking rate was 84%. Individuals who
received 2 to 3 additional years of childhood deworming
experience an increase of 14% in consumption expenditure, 18% in hourly earnings, 8%
in non-agricultural work, and are 9% more likely to live in urban areas. Most effects are
concentrated among males. Given deworming’s low cost, a conservative annualized social
internal rate of return estimate is 42%