

Table S6: Moderate/heavy infection prevalence, combined vs. individual WSH interventions

Arm	N	Prevalence	Prevalence ratio		Prevalence difference	
			Unadjusted	Adjusted <sup>a</sup>	Unadjusted	Adjusted <sup>a</sup>
<b>Ascaris</b>						
WSH	941	3.3%				
Water	971	4.1%	0.80 (0.47, 1.36)	0.74 (0.42, 1.30)	0.77 (0.44, 1.34)	-1.10 (-3.10, 0.90)
Sanitation	972	3.9%	0.84 (0.47, 1.50)	0.80 (0.45, 1.42)	0.79 (0.44, 1.44)	-0.80 (-2.80, 1.20)
Handwashing	977	5.6%	0.59 (0.34, 1.00)	0.54 (0.32, 0.92)	0.56 (0.34, 0.93)	-2.62 (-4.74, -0.50)
<b>Hookworm</b>						
WSH	941	0.2%				
Water	971	0.0%	— <sup>c</sup>	— <sup>c</sup>	— <sup>c</sup>	0.23 (-0.09, 0.56)
Sanitation	972	0.2%	1.03 (0.11, 9.49)	1.20 (0.16, 9.04)	1.10 (0.11, 10.70)	0.04 (-0.40, 0.48)
Handwashing	977	0.1%	2.08 (0.22, 19.55)	2.24 (0.25, 20.09)	2.10 (0.21, 20.53)	0.12 (-0.25, 0.50)
<b>Trichuris</b>						
WSH	941	0.7%				
Water	971	0.4%	1.81 (0.41, 8.04)	1.83 (0.42, 7.87)	1.82 (0.42, 7.87)	0.34 (-0.55, 1.24)
Sanitation	972	0.2%	3.62 (0.55, 23.77)	3.64 (0.57, 23.40)	3.70 (0.42, 32.64)	0.54 (-0.30, 1.38)
Handwashing	977	0.1%	7.27 (0.75, 70.31)	7.35 (0.77, 69.90)	7.41 (0.97, 56.68)	0.66 (-0.12, 1.44)
<b>Any STH</b>						
WSH	941	3.8%				
Water	971	4.5%	0.84 (0.50, 1.41)	0.78 (0.45, 1.35)	0.81 (0.48, 1.37)	-1.00 (-3.16, 1.17)
Sanitation	972	4.2%	0.91 (0.54, 1.54)	0.87 (0.52, 1.47)	0.86 (0.51, 1.47)	-0.53 (-2.56, 1.49)
Handwashing	977	5.7%	0.67 (0.40, 1.12)	0.62 (0.37, 1.05)	0.64 (0.39, 1.04)	-2.17 (-4.43, 0.08)

<sup>a</sup> Adjustment covariates considered include ID of the lab staff member who performed the Kato-Katz analysis, month of measurement, child age, sex and birthorder, mother's age, height and education, household food insecurity, number of children <18 years in household, number of individuals in compound, distance to the household's drinking water source, housing materials and assets. The adjusted model for each outcome includes covariates associated with the outcome at p<0.2 level in bivariate analysis.

<sup>b</sup> Inverse probability of censoring weighting. Adjustment covariates considered include the variables above except for ID of the lab staff member who performed the Kato-Katz analysis, month of measurement, child age, sex and birth order since this information is not available for individuals lost to follow-up. An indicator variable distinguishing index vs. non-index child status was included as a proxy for age.

<sup>c</sup> Could not calculate due to sparse data.