

**Appendix Table 2: List of all studies, grouped by ‘case’ or dataset, with overall classification of results.**

	Total number of studies by ‘case’	Study authors and date	Findings by study	Findings by case	Findings by case (brief summary of outcomes and effects)
<b>RCTs</b>					
US NYC Family Rewards	1	Riccio et al (2010)	P	P	Positive effects on having enough to eat and to make ends meet.
US and Canada welfare programmes including MFIP	4	Clark-Kauffman, Duncan and Morris (2003) Duncan, Morris and Rodrigues (2011) Gennetian and Miller (2002) Morris and Gennetian (2003)	P P M -	M	Positive effects on education, behaviour, maternal depression and domestic abuse but no effect on home environment or parenting
US Wisconsin-Works	1	Cancian, Yang and Slack (2013)	P	P	Positive effect on child abuse and neglect.
<b>Quasi-experimental</b>					
Canada child benefit variation	1	Milligan and Stabile (2011)	M	M	Positive effects on cognitive and behavioural outcomes and maternal depression; no effects on child health or mothers' physical health.
Germany child benefit variation	1	Raschke (2012)	P	P	Positive on food expenditure; no effect on adult smoking or drinking.
Mexico Oportunidades Conditional Cash Transfers	3	Fernald, Gertler and Neufeld (2008) Fernald, Gertler and Neufeld (2009) Manley, Fernald and Gertler (2015)	P P M	P	Positive effects on health, education and behaviour.
Norway childcare subsidies	1	Black et al (2014)	P	P	Positive effects on educational outcomes
Norway local area income shocks	1	Tominey (2010)	M	M	Positive effects on cognitive/educational outcomes; no effect on health
Norway oil boom	2	Løken (2010)	-	P	Find positive effect on

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		Løken, Mogstad and Wiswall (2012)	P		education when allow for non-linear relationship.
Sweden lottery wins	1	Cesarini et al (2016)	M	M	Some positive child health effects but mixed effects on education and no effects on parental mental health or maternal smoking.
UK child tax credit changes	1	Gregg, Waldfogel and Washbrook (2006)	P	P	Positive effects on expenditure on child items, and falls in spending on alcohol and tobacco.
UK child benefit variation	1	Blow, Walker and Zhu (2012)	N	N	Negative effects in increased spending on alcohol for higher income families
UK local labour market variation	1	Kuehnle (2014)	P	P	Positive effects on health.
US Alaska Permanent Fund	1	Chung, Ha and Kim (2016)	M	M	Positive effects on health at birth but no or negative effects on parents' take-up of healthcare in pregnancy.
US casino experiment	2	Akee et al (2010) Costello et al (2003)	P P	P	Positive effects on education, behaviour and parenting.
US variation in minimum wage	1	Komro et al (2016)	P	P	Positive effects on health at birth.
US early 1990s welfare reform	1	Kaushal, Gao and Waldfogel (2007)	M	M	Increased spending on durables but no change in spending on children's clothing or learning items
US earnings variation - industry job loss/union membership	1	Shea (2002)	-	-	No significant effects.
US EITC expansion	9	Averett and Wang (2013) Boyd-Swan et al (2016) Chia (2013)	P P -	P	Positive effects for each outcome considered (health, maternal health, maternal mental health, behavioural,

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		Cowan and Tefft (2012)	P		cognitive & home environment)
		Dahl and Lochner (2012)	P		
		Evans and Garthwaite (2010)	P		
		Hamad and Rehkopf (2016)	P		
		Hoynes, Miller and Simon (2015)	P		
		Strully, Rehkopf and Xuan (2010)	P		
US house price variation during teenage years (using PSID or NLSY)	3	Cooper and Luengo-Prado (2015)	P	P	Positive effects on educational pathways.
		Lovenheim (2011)	P		
		Lovenheim and Reynolds (2013)	P		
US housing subsidies	1	Meyers and Frank (1995)	P	P	Positive effects on health.
US skill biased technology shocks	1	Mocan, Raschke and Unel (2015)	P	P	Positive effects on birth outcomes, and on use of prenatal care though no effect on smoking/drinking in pregnancy.
<b>Observational</b>					
Australia LSAC cohort data	1	Khanam and Nghiem (2016)	M	M	Positive effects on cognitive but not behavioural outcomes
Canada National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)	1	Dooley and Stewart (2007)	P	P	Positive effects on behavioural outcomes.
Canada self-collected	1	Loopstra and Tarasuk (2013)	P	P	Positive effects on food security
Norway Mother and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)	1	Zachrisson and Dearing (2015)	P	P	Positive effects on behavioural outcomes.
Norway public register data	1	Elstad and Bakken (2015)	P	P	Positive effects on educational outcomes
UK British Cohort Study and British Household Panel Survey	1	Blanden and Gregg (2004)	P	P	Positive effects on educational outcomes
UK Millennium Cohort Study	4	Fitzsimons et al (2017)	P	M	Positive effects on behavioural

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		Violato, Petrou and Gray (2009)	-		outcomes and vocab tests (lone parents only) and on maternal mental health but no effects on child health.
		Violato et al (2011)	P		
		Wickham et al (2017)	P		
US Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (CNLSY)	4	Blau (1999)	P	P	Positive effects on home environment and on cognitive and behavioural outcomes
		Burnett and Farkas (2009)	P		
		Votruba-Drzal (2003)	P		
		Votruba-Drzal (2006)	P		
US Miami School Readiness Project	1	Morrissey, Hutchison and Winsler (2014)	P	P	Positive effects on educational outcomes
US Michigan Women's Employment Study	1	Heflin, Corcoran and Siefert (2007)	P	P	Positive effects on food security.
US Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)	3	Conley and Bennett (2001)	M	P	Positive effects on health and education.
		Duncan et al (1998)	P		
		Johnson and Schoeni (2011)	M		
US Study of Early Childcare and Youth Development (SECCYD)	3	Dearing and Taylor (2007)	P	P	Positive effects on home environment, maternal mental health and children's behavioural outcomes.
		Dearing, McCartney and Taylor (2006)	P		
		Dearing, Taylor and McCartney (2004)	P		

Note: P=positive effects; N=negative effects; - = no significant effects; M = significant effects for some types of outcome but not others – e.g. significant effects for educational but not health outcomes. When grouped by 'case', results can be positive overall even where there are mixed or insignificant results in one study, if other studies have found significant positive effects for that type of outcome. On the other hand, results can become mixed overall, as we now have evidence from this event for more types of outcome. (For example, between them, studies on the group of US welfare-to-work RCTs find positive effects on education, behaviour, maternal depression and domestic abuse but no effect on home environment or parenting).