Appendix 3: Summary tables of studies by outcome

Table A3: Studies examining the effect of income on children's physical health

Study	Country	Method	Source of variation in money	Negative effect	No effect	Positive effect	Non-linear effect?	Notes
Milligan and Stabile (2011)	Canada	Quasi-experimental	Variation in child benefit.		Weight, injuries in past 12 months.	General health for boys from low education families and height for both sexes from low education families.	Find non-linear effects.	
Manley, Fernald and Gertler (2015)	Mexico	Quasi-experimental	Oportunidades conditional cash transfer.			Height-for-age and BMI.	Low income sample.	
Fernald, Gertler and Neufeld (2009)	Mexico	Quasi-experimental	Oportunidades conditional cash transfer.		BMI.	Height-for-age.	Low income sample.	Looking at long-term effects of the programme after 8-10 years.
Fernald, Gertler and Neufeld (2008)	Mexico	Quasi-experimental	Oportunidades conditional cash transfer.		Number of sick days, heamaglobin concentration and motor development-skill.	Height-for-age, stunting, overweight, BMI and motor development – endurance.	Low income sample.	
Tominey (2010)	Norway	Quasi-experimental	Annual income shocks that are uncorrelated with parental characteristics.		General health.		Re-run analysis with low income subsample but still insignificant for health.	Authors suggest the crude measure of health may explain insignificant results. Health measure is for males only.
Cesarini et al (2016)	Sweden	Quasi-experimental	Lottery winnings.	Increased hospitalisations.	Drug prescriptions for allergy, asthma and ADHD.	Obesity risk.	Whole sample only.	Use three different lotteries. BMI measures are for male children only.
Kuehnle (2014)	UK	Quasi-experimental	Variation in local labour markets		Specific health conditions e.g. respiratory diseases.	Child's general health reported by parent.	Whole sample only.	Controls for a number of factors that are likely to be mechanisms e.g. nutrition, maternal

Study	Country	Method	Source of variation in money	Negative effect	No effect	Positive effect	Non-linear effect?	Notes
								health and parental smoking.
Violato, Petrou and Gray (2009)	UK	Quasi-experimental	Variation in income within households over time.		Asthma and wheezing.		Whole sample only.	Control for tobacco exposure, parental health and maternal depression which could be mechanisms. Authors suggest results may be due to lack of statistical power given the limited variability of income across the three waves of data.
Chia (2013)	US	Quasi-experimental	Variation in EITC.		Obesity or risk of over-weight.		Low income sample.	
Hoynes, Miller and Simon (2012)	US	Quasi-experimental	Variation in EITC.			Low birthweight, mean birthweight, weight for gestational age, preterm birth, Apgar score.	Low income sample.	
Strully, Rehkopf and Xuan (2010)	US	Quasi-experimental	Variation in EITC.			Increased birthweight.	Low income sample	Found different effects on birthweight by mother's age but not mother's education level.
Komro et al (2016)	US	Quasi-experimental	Changes in minimum wage across states.			Decrease in low birthweight and post-neonatal mortality.	Whole sample only.	
Mocan, Raschke and Unel (2015)	US	Quasi-experimental	Skill-biased technology shocks.			Birthweight and gestational age.	Effects are non-linear – only significant for low skilled mothers.	
Chung, Ha and Kim (2016)	US	Quasi-experimental	Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend in 1982-3.			Birthweight, low birthweight, Apgar score and low Apgar score	Find bigger effects for those with lower education (and	

Study	Country	Method	Source of variation in money	Negative effect	No effect	Positive effect	Non-linear effect?	Notes
						and gestation period.	negative effect on birthweight for those in highest education group).	
Meyers and Frank (1995)	US	Quasi-experimental	Housing subsidies comparing those in receipt with those on waiting list.			Height and weight.	Low income sample.	Small convenience sample and low response rate (49%).
Conley and Bennet (2001)	US	Observational	Variation in income within households over time.			Income-to-needs-ratio is significant for low birthweight, if mother was low birthweight.	Non-linear effect.	Controls for permanent income so results are lower-bound.
Johnson and Schoeni (2011)	US	Observational	Variation in income within households over time.			General health.	Impact of income greater for poorer families, but adverse effect on very poorest and no effect on wealthier families.	