Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Family Expenditure on children's items

Author	Study type	Country	Study methods	Financial resources measure	Outcome measures	Effect summary*	Effect sizes as given by authors	Notes
Gregg, Waldfogel and Washbrook (2006)	Natural Experiment	UK	Uses a difference-in-difference-in-difference methodology to analyse impact of welfare reforms since 1998 on expenditure patterns in relation children's wellbeing. Exploits the fact that age variation in the reforms favoured low-income families over higher income ones and families with children below age 11 over families with older children.	**Expenditure patterns** for households at different points in the income distribution. Compares households in the bottom third of the income distribution (most likely to be affected by reforms), with those in the top two thirds of the income distribution (least likely to be affected by the reforms).	Expenditure grouped into different categories e.g. books, newspapers and periodicals; fruit and vegetables, consumer durables.	P	Results show low income families significantly increased spending on children's clothing and footware, toys and books, magazines and newspapers, and durables. Spending on alcohol and cigarettes declined. Spending patterns for lower income families converged with higher income families.	Sample excludes households without children under 16, households in which the head or spouse is over retirement age, or in full-time education and households in which the main source of income is from self-employment. Use pooled data from April 1995 to March 1998 to capture spending patterns before reforms and pooled data from April 2000 to March 2003 for spending patterns aftre the reforms. Sample sizes: 5,565 households for 1995-98 and 5,729 households for 2000-03.
Kaushal, Gao and Waldfogel (2007)	Natural Experiment	U.S	Uses difference-in-difference-in-difference methodology to analyse impact of welfare reform on expenditure patterns. Specifically compares the difference in trends in expenditures between low and high educated married couples (DD) with the difference in trends in expenditures between low and high educated single mother families (DD), to arrive at the estimates (DDD). Uses education level to distinguish those likely to be affected by the reforms. N.B cannot control for time-varying state effects respondents' state is not always known.	**Expenditure patterns** for those more and less affected by welfare reforms (using education level).	Changes in patterns of expenditure post-welfare reform. Expenditure on items divided into categories e.g. expenses associated with work, learning, connecting with friends etc	0	Results suggest welfare reform did not have any statistically significant association with total expenditures in families headed by low-educated single mothers, although the composition of expenditures changed. Welfare reform was not associated with any significant change in spending on children's clothing or footwear, or on learning and enrichment.	Use data from quarterly interviews - potential problems with recall. Sample size varies but detailed below results tables. Data from 2 periods - 1990 - 1995 for pre-reform period and 1998- 2003 for post-reform period (1996 and 1997 during reform period so excluded from analyses).

*Authors' classification where P refers to findings of significant positive effects of income on the respective outcomes and 0 refers to no significant effects. See methodology section for more detail about this classification.

Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Nutrition and Material Hardship

Author	Study Type	Country	Study Methods	Financial resources measure	Outcome measures	Effect Summary*	Effect sizes as given by authors	Notes
Gennetian and Miller (2002)	Randomised Controlled Trial	U.S	Compares outcomes for children of mothers randomly assigned to different groups in the Minnesota Family Investment Program: those that received financial incentives only (i.e. increased income); those that received financial incentives and mandatory employment services; and the control group.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised). And self-reported material hardship.** Combined data on average annual earnings, average annual welfare benefits and average rates of welfare receipt over 3-year follow-up period to calculate annual average income from benefits and earnings. A measure if material hardship was also constructed based on questions about being able to meet basic needs such as paying the rent. MFIP increased average annual income by $1,078, including $1,138 from welfare benefit (nominal 1994-97 prices).	Measured whether the family had enough food to eat in the month prior to the survey interview. Measured material hardship index constructed from answers to questions about whether or not the mother was able to meet basic needs such as paying the rent or seeing a doctor. (N.B Only included in analysis of full programme, not separately by treatment type)	0	The programme as a whole had no significant effect on food insecurity or the index of material hardship and these two outcomes are not analysed separately for the two treatment groups.	
Milligan and Stabile (2011)	Exogenous Income Variation	Canada	Exploits variation in child benefit levels due to province, time and family type as instrument. Simulates the benefits that a random sample of families (taken from SLID) would be eligible for in each province-year-number of children combination between 1994 and 2004. Then using NLSCY as estimation sample imputes elgible child benefits for each family, using all available family characteristics in the NLSCY.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised)** SLID contains detailed information on income and benefits received over the past year, with the income measures taken from the repsondent's income tax records; the NLSCY also contains detailed information on income over the past year (but not benefit receipt hence the simulation/tax calculator). Mean of benefit levels is $2,396 (sd $2,778). 1996-2004 (no information given about indexing).	Parental report of the child experiencing hunger due to lack of resources to buy food.	P	$1000 associated with a 1.4 percentage point increase in never having experienced hunger due to lack of money to buy food for the low education sample (but only significant at 10%), The results are significant for boys from lower educational background where $1000 is associated with a 3.7% increase in never having experienced hunger due to lack of money to buy food.	Sample size not specified exactly - 108,000 observations over six cycles but varies depending on outcome because different measures restricted to different age ranges. NLSCY primary data source and SLID used to populate simulation sample and to validate predictive power of simulation.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Nutrition and Material Hardship								
Author	**Study Type**	**Country**	**Study Methods**	**Financial resources measure**	**Outcome measures**	**Effect Summary ***	**Effect sizes as given by authors**	**Notes**
Riccio, Dechausay et al (2010)	Randomised Controlled Trial	U.S	Evaluation of the NYC Family Rewards conditional cash transfer (experimental and privately funded), after families enrolled for 1 - 2 years (so early impact). The programme included 22 different incentives ranging from $20 - $600, conditional on education, health and work-related behaviour, mostly paid to parents but in the case of some educational rewards paid directly to children. Participants were randomly selected through a lottery-like process - half were offered the incentives and rewards and the other half were assigned to a control group. N.B although effect of conditions cannot be separated from effects of cash received, the outcome considered here - children's nutrition - was not linked with any of the incentives).	**In receipt of conditional cash transfers.** Families received different amounts of money depending on how many conditions were met and the size of the family (e.g. each child can earn additional education and health rewards).	Two measures: Family usually did not have enough money to make ends meet at the end of the month. Family "sometimes" or "often" does not have enough to eat.	P	The programme group were significantly less likely to sometimes or often not have enough food to eat than the control group, and significantly less likely to report that they 'usually do not have enough money to make ends meet at the end of the month'.	1,574 programme group and 1,508 control group.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

The home learning environment								

Author	Study Type	Country	Study Methods	Financial resources measure	Outcome measures	Effect Summary *	Effect sizes as given by authors	Notes
Blau (1999)	Fixed Effects	U.S	OLS, three alternative fixed effects models (grandparent, mother and child fixed effects) and a random effects model. Only fixed effects reported here.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised).** Current total household income, measured by summing the responses to questions about income received during the previous calendar year from a large number of sources, then converted to tens of thousands of 1979 dollars using the consumer price index. Also presents estimates using permanent income (average income over all years). Separates income into total income, wage income and non-wage income. Mean non-wage income is £9400, sd £10,800. Mean total family income is £14500, sd £11700.	Summary of the quantity and quality of inputs available in the child's home, measured from a series of child-age-specific questions and interviewer observations on the home environment and nature of mother-child interactions and presented as one overall score.	P	$10,000 (1979) gets 36.5% sd improvement in Home Environment. Effects are more consistently significant across difference measures of income than effects on cognitive and behavioural outcomes.	8,513 children of 4,180 mothers had been assessed at least once. Exclude from the analysis the children from the low-income white over-sample. Also parts of the analysis relating to multiple observations relates to a smaller sample size - where sample sizes differ they are listed in the results tables. The sample is of children born as of 1990 to women who were aged 14-21 in 1979.
Dearing and Taylor (2007)	Fixed Effects	U.S	Use multi-level models on longitudinal data to estimate within family effects of income on home environment.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised).** Mothers reported family income (including from benefit transfers) when their child was 1, 6, 15, 24, 36 and 54 months. Estimated coefficients represent the estimated change in outcomes associated with a $10,000 change in income. Mean family income $50,805; sd is $39,665. Average within-family change is $13,462 (sd $16,621). Even among families averaging below $10,000, mean within-family change is $3658 and SD $2729. 1991-98, no information on indexing.	HOME score (Home Observation for Measurment of the Environment) from maternal report and interviewer observation. Used infant/toddler and early childhood versions when appropriate. Divided results into physical environment scale and psychosocial environment scale; the former is coded here.	P	$10,000 increase associated with a 4.49% sd change in physical environment. Semi-log model fits best, implying non-linearity. For a family with only $10,000, $10,000 would mean an increase of 53.7% sd physical envionment. Strongest effects for families with both low income and deprived home environments during early infancy: a $10,000 gain in family income predicted a 9.25% increase (235% of the between family SD) in learning materials.	Change in income was significantly positively associated with the quality of both physical and psychosocial home envornments. Income gains had the greatest improvement for families at the lower end of the income distribution and for families who had few developmentally stimulating resources in the home when their child was 6 months. 95% of the sample had sufficient non-missing data, but use mutliple imputation rather than discard the 5% with missing data.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

The home learning environment								
Author	**Study Type**	**Country**	**Study Methods**	**Financial resources measure**	**Outcome measures**	**Effect Summary ***	**Effect sizes as given by authors**	**Notes**
Gennetian and Miller (2002)	Randomised Controlled Trial	U.S	Compares outcomes for children of mothers randomly assigned to different groups in the Minnesota Family Investment Program: those that received financial incentives only (i.e. increased income); those that received financial incentives and mandatory employment services; and the control group.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised). And self-reported material hardship.** Combined data on average annual earnings, average annual welfare benefits and average rates of welfare receipt over 3-year follow-up period to calculate annual average income from benefits and earnings. A measure if material hardship was also constructed based on questions about being able to meet basic needs such as paying the rent. MFIP increased average annual income by $1,078, including $1,138 from welfare benefit (nominal 1994-97 prices).	Participation in out-of-school activities.	0		879 families divided into 3 research groups. Sample was restricted to single mother families who had a focal child age 2 - 9 years, who were long-term recipients of welfare. The sample entered the programme between April 1994 and October 1994. Analysis was limited to children that were at at least 5 and less than 13 at the time of the 3 year follow-up interview. Sample size varies with outcome measured but included in results tables.
Votruba-Drzal (2003)	Fixed Effects	U.S	First set of analyses used cross-sectional OLS regressions; the final part of the analyses employed longitudinal fixed effects models - it is the latter that is coded here.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised).** At time 1 and time 2 income was measured cumulatively as the mean annual household income, (expressed in year 2000 US$), from birth to ages 3 - 4 and birth to ages 7-8. The authors modelled the influence of income in both linear and non-linear (semi-log) form. Mean income is $46,723 ages 3-4 rising to $48,887 ages 7-8. No sd given. 1988-98 but it seems expressed in 2000 USD.	Cognitive stimulation in home environment measure using HOME inventory score, from interviewer observation and maternal report. The analysis focuses on cognitive stimulation subscales (rather than emotional support score or total score).	P	Linear FE: $10,000 linked to 8% sd in cognitive stimulation; or 23% semi-log. The semi-log function fits better, showing increases in income for low income households had a greater impact on home environment.	Sample consists of 5 birth cohorts captured at age 3-4 and then again at ages 7-8, from the NLSY child supplement and matched with mother's data. Original full sample included oversampling of poor and minority individuals. Also includes some siblings so the 2,174 children included came from 1,566 households.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Maternal physical health								
Author	**Study Type**	**Country**	**Study Methods**	**Financial resources measure**	**Outcome measures**	**Effect Summary ***	**Effect sizes as given by authors**	**Notes**
Evans and Garthwaite (2010)	Natural Experiment	U.S	Exploits reforms to EITC in the early 1990s which increased payments more for households with two or more children than for those with just one. Cannot identify those who received EITC payments from the surveys so have to construct a 'likely eligible' sample based on education: those with a high school degree or less as likely eligible for EITC payments and therefore affected by the increase in income, and those who are college graduates likely to have been unaffected. Include variables that account for state and year effects that may have affected women's outcomes.	**Increased payments through Earned Income Tax Credit.** Study **m**easures effect of greater increase in income compared to smaller increase in income. EITC payments increased by different amounts depending on income but largest difference was an extra $1,327 between those with one child and those with two or more children.	Two types of measures: 1) Self-reported measures e.g. excellent/very good health, any bad physical health days in last 30 days/ # of bad physical health days in past month. 2) Medially measured biomarkers of inflammation, cardiovascular conditions, metabollic conditions and aggregate risks.	P	After increase in EITC women with 2 or more children and high school degree or less were 1.35 percentage points more likely to report very good or excellent levels of health. Counts of risky conditions are 23% lower for mothers who receive the larger EITC payments. For some biomarkers the difference was statistically significant but others not.	Use sub-sample of women aged 21-40 from BRFSS surveys from 1993-2001 (3 years before and 6 years after EITC changes), total observations included in table of sample characteristics is 82,907. Use sub-sample of women aged 21-40 from CPS from 1993-2001 as a companion sample to check representativeness of BRFSS and more detail on labour supply - total observations 65,713. NHANES sample size not specified, just described as 'dramatically smaller'.
Milligan and Stabile (2011)	Exogenous Income Variation	Canada	Exploits variation in child benefit levels due to province, time and family type as instrument. Simulates the benefits that a random sample of families (taken from SLID) would be eligible for in each province-year-number of children combination between 1994 and 2004. Then using NLSCY as estimation sample imputes elgible child benefits for each family, using all available family characteristics in the NLSCY.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised).** SLID contains detailed information on income and benefits received over the past year, with the income measures taken from the repsondent's income tax records; the NLSCY also contains detailed information on income over the past year (but not benefit receipt hence the simulation/tax calculator). Mean of benefit levels is $2,396 (sd $2,778). 1996-2004 (no information given about indexing).	Self-reported health based on a 5 point scale from excellent to poor.	0		Sample size not specified exactly - 108,000 observations over six cycles but varies depending on outcome because different measures restricted to different age ranges. NLSCY primary data source and SLID used to populate simulation sample and to validate predictive power of simulation.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Maternal physical health

Author	Study Type	Country	Study Methods	Financial resources measure	Outcome measures	Effect Summary *	Effect sizes as given by authors	Notes
Strully, Rehkopf and Xuan (2010)	Natural Experiment	U.S	Difference-in-difference modelling with state fixed effects. Used variation in EITC payments over time as a natural experiment to estimate effects of prenatal poverty on infant health. Compares unmarried mothers with high school degree or less living in a state with EITC, with similar mothers in a state without EITC.	**Household income, unequivalised:** Women's total pre-tax income from wages and salary in the previous year, logged to account for EITC's diminishing returns for higher earners.	Smoking during pregnancy	P	Living in a state with EITC reduces the odds of maternal smoking by about 5%.	Limit primary samples to unmarried mothers with high-school degree or less (because EITC is targeted at low-wage workers) 8,762,028 live births to unmarried mothers with a high school degree or less from the 1980-2002 DNF. And sample of 66,542 women from the 1980-2002 March CPS.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Maternal mental health								
Author	Study Type	Country	Study Methods	Financial resources measure	Outcome measures	Effect Summary *	Effect sizes as given by authors	Notes
Dearing, Taylor and McCartney (2004)	Fixed Effects	U.S	Use longitudinal data to track within person changes in income and depressive symptoms. Authors test two models : causation and selection (via working hours) and find support for the former.	**Household income equivalised by income-to-needs ratio.** Women reported their total household income at all measurement points. This was then divided by £10,000 for analysis purposes. Income-to-needs ratio was calculated by dividing total family income by the poverty threshold for the particular family size. Women with income-to-needs ratios less than 1 at 3 or more assessments were coded as chronically poor, women with low family income-to-needs ratio at only 1 or 2 time points were coded as transiently poor. Price indexation not clear.	At all 5 measurement points women completed the Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, a 20 item checklist measure of the presence and frequency of depressive symptoms in the last week.	P	$10,000 change in income led to a 0.14 decrease in depressive symptoms. SD is 2.98 so that's 4.7% of an sd. Income gains made most difference if they lifted women out of poverty: women were 1.48 times more likely to experience a shift from clinical to nonclinical status after transitions out of poverty. Changes in employment were indirectly associated with depressive symptoms via changes in income. Women who were chronically poor experienced the strongest effects of changes in income on their depressive symptoms.	Use first phase started 1991.Sample limited to those with sufficient non-missing data (99% of original sample). Data was collected at 1, 6, 15, 24 and 36 months after childbirth.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Maternal mental health

Author	Study Type	Country	Study Methods	Financial resources measure	Outcome measures	Effect Summary *	Effect sizes as given by authors	Notes
Evans and Garthwaite (2010)	Natural Experiment	U.S	Exploits reforms to EITC in the early 1990s which increased payments more for households with two or more children than for those with just one. Cannot identify those who received EITC payments from the surveys so have to construct a 'likely eligible' sample based on education: those with a high school degree or less as likely eligible for EITC payments and therefore affected by the increase in income, and those who are college graduates likely to have been unaffected. Include variables that account for state and year effects that may have affected women's outcomes.	**Increased payments through Earned Income Tax Credit. Study m**easures effect of greater increase in income compared to smaller increase in income. EITC payments increased by different amounts depending on income but largest difference was an extra $1,327 between those with one child and those with two or more children.	Self reported measure of any bad mental health days in the past 30 days and number of bad mental health days in the past month.	P	After increase in EITC women with 2 or more children had 1.4% decrease in probability of reporting a bad mental health day; (for those with high-school degree or less) and experienced 7.5% reduction in the number of bad mental health days compared with women with only one child.	Use sub-sample of women aged 21-40 from BRFSS surveys from 1993-2001 (3 years before ans 6 years after EITC changes), total observations included in table of sample characteristics is 82,907. Use sub-sample of women aged 21-40 from CPS from 1993-2001 as a companion sample to check representativeness of BRFSS and more detail on labour supply - total observations 65,713. NHANES sample size not specified, just described as 'dramatically smaller'.
Gennetian and Miller (2002)	Randomised Controlled Trial	U.S	Compares outcomes for children of mothers randomly assigned to different groups in the Minnesota Family Investment Program: those that received financial incentives only (i.e. increased income); those that received financial incentives and mandatory employment services; and the control group.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised). And self-reported material hardship.** Combined data on average annual earnings, average annual welfare benefits and average rates of welfare receipt over 3-year follow-up period to calculate annual average income from benefits and earnings. A measure if material hardship was also constructed based on questions about being able to meet basic needs such as paying the rent. MFIP increased average annual income by $1,078, including $1,138 from welfare benefit (nominal 1994-97 prices).	Maternal depression was measured from responses to a 20 item Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale.	P	The incentives only programme decreased the rates of domestic abuse and reduced the incidence of mothers being at high risk of clinical depression. Incidence of being at high risk of clinical depression down by 8.4 percentage points (18% sd) for those in incentives only compared to control group. Mother ever abused down by 9.7 pp (20% sd).	879 families divided into 3 research groups. Sample was restricted to single mother families who had a focal child age 2 - 9 years, who were long-term recipients of welfare. The sample entered the programme between April 1994 and October 1994. Analysis was limited to children that were at at least 5 and less than 13 at the time of the 3 year follow-up interview. Sample size varies with outcome measured but included in results tables.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Maternal mental health								
Author	**Study Type**	**Country**	**Study Methods**	**Financial resources measure**	**Outcome measures**	**Effect Summary ***	**Effect sizes as given by authors**	**Notes**
Milligan and Stabile (2011)	Exogenous Income Variation	Canada	Exploits variation in child benefit levels due to province, time and family type as instrument. Simulates the benefits that a random sample of families (taken from SLID) would be eligible for in each province-year-number of children combination between 1994 and 2004. Then using NLSCY as estimation sample imputes elgible child benefits for each family, using all available family characteristics in the NLSCY.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised).** SLID contains detailed information on income and benefits received over the past year, with the income measures taken from the repsondent's income tax records; the NLSCY also contains detailed information on income over the past year (but not benefit receipt hence the simulation/tax calculator). Mean of benefit levels is $2,396 (sd $2,778). 1996-2004 (all values in 2004 constant Canadian dollars).	Mother's depression score is based on 12 questions asked to the child's mother about her feelings and behaviour over the past week.	P	$1000 brings maternal depression down by 10% sd, or 20% sd for low educated sample.	Sample size not specified exactly - 108,000 observations over six cycles but varies depending on outcome because different measures restricted to different age ranges. NLSCY primary data source and SLID used to populate simulation sample and to validate predictive power of simulation.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Parenting and parental behaviours								
Author	**Study Type**	**Country**	**Study Methods**	**Financial resources measure**	**Outcome measures**	**Effect Summary** *	**Effect sizes as given by authors**	**Notes**
Akee, Copeland et al (2010)	Natural Experiment	U.S	Difference-in-difference regression: compares the effect of four additional years of higher household incomes on young adult outcomes. Also uses fixed effect panel regression for the outcome of child's school attendance. Incomes have increased exogenously and permanently through government transfer program – casino that opened up and redistributed profits every 6 months to all adult tribal members.	**Household income from casino transfer, unequivalised.** The average annual amount of income distributed by the casino per person was approximately $4,000, so $8,000 for households with two eligible parents. Nominal prices 1997-2000.	Adequacy of parental supervision; parent arrests; labour force participation/parental time.	P	Both mothers and fathers have a reduced probability of being arrested when they receive the casino payments, although effect sizes not given. For parental supervision this was improved over time in the households that received the payments for mothers and fathers by 3% and 5% respectively and improvement in mother-child relations by about 4% (no significant change for fathers).	Improved education, reduced crime, biggest effect on the poorest households and gendered effect: if mother received the money improved educational outcomes but not for fathers. Improved relationship with mothers also, reduced probability of parents being arrested and improved parental supervision. 350 American Indian children (treatment group) and even less when comparing different cohorts of American Indian children. Data from both before and after casino opened and profits distributed.
Dearing and Taylor (2007)	Fixed Effects	U.S	Use multi-level models on longitudinal data to estimate within family effects of income on home environment.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised).** Mothers reported family income (including from benefit transfers) when their child was 1, 6, 15, 24, 36 and 54 months. Estimated coefficients represent the estimated change in outcomes associated with a $10,000 change in income. Mean family income $50,805; sd is $39,665. Average within-family change is $13,462 (sd $16,621). Even among families averaging below $10,000, mean within-family change is $3658 and SD $2729. 1991-98, no information on indexing.	HOME score (Home Observation for Measurment of the Environment) from maternal report and interviewer observation. Used infant/toddler and early childhood versions when appropriate. Divided results into physical environment scale and psychosocial environment scale; the latter, coded here, relates to parental warmth, learning stimulation/encouragement and lack of hostility.	P	$10,000 increase associated with a 5.10% sd change in psychosocial environment. Semi-log model fits best, implying non-linearity. For a family with only $10,000, $10,000 would mean an increase of 74.7% sd in psycho-social environment. Strongest effects for families with both low income and deprived home environments during early infancy: a $10,000 gain in family income predicted a a 9.46% (157% of the between family SD) in parental responsiveness.	The sample were recruited in 1991 shortly after giving birth and selected using conditional random sampling method.

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Appendix 4: Details of Main Studies for Intermediate Outcomes

Parenting and parental behaviours								
Author	Study Type	Country	Study Methods	Financial resources measure	Outcome measures	Effect Summary *	Effect sizes as given by authors	Notes
Gennetian and Miller (2002)	Randomised Controlled Trial	U.S	Compares outcomes for children of mothers randomly assigned to different groups in the Minnesota Family Investment Program: those that received financial incentives only (i.e. increased income); those that received financial incentives and mandatory employment services; and the control group.	**Household income, unequivalised (does not state that it is equivalised). And self-reported material hardship.** Combined data on average annual earnings, average annual welfare benefits and average rates of welfare receipt over 3-year follow-up period to calculate annual average income from benefits and earnings. A measure if material hardship was also constructed based on questions about being able to meet basic needs such as paying the rent. MFIP increased average annual income by $1,078, including $1,138 from welfare benefit (nominal 1994-97 prices).	Scale created from items adapted from the HOME score which included measures of parenting behaviour including aggravation, maternal warmth, harsh parenting and supervision and monitoring.	0	The full programme significantly increased parental supervision by 17% sd but was not significant when separated by type of programme. None of the other HOME/parenting measures were significant.	879 families divided into 3 research groups. Sample was restricted to single mother families who had a focal child age 2 - 9 years, who were long-term recipients of welfare. The sample entered the programme between April 1994 and October 1994. Analysis was limited to children that were at least 5 and less than 13 at the time of the 3 year follow-up interview. Sample size varies with outcome measured but included in results tables.

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