

Appendix 7: List of Studies that test for importance of timing of income

Author/Year	Title	Journal/ Book	Study type*	Method	Country	Data	Main sample size	Outcomes included	Children's Age	Does timing matter?
Allhusen et al (2005)	Duration and Developmental Timing of Poverty and Children's Cognitive and Social Development from Birth Through Third Grade	Child Development	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	U.S	SECCY D	857 but complete income data for 803 families	Education/cognitive; Behavioural/emotional	0 - 9 years	Mixed evidence timing important
Burnett and Farkas (2009)	Poverty and family structure effects on children's mathematics achievement: Estimates from random and fixed effects models	Social Science Journal	Main	Fixed Effects	U.S	CNLSY	8,331	Education/cognitive	5 - 14 years	Evidence timing important
Case et al (2002)	Economic Status and Health in Childhood: The Origins of the Gradient	American Economic Review	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	U.S	PSID	1,078	Children's health	0 – 12 years	No evidence timing is important
Clark-Kauffman et al (2003)	How welfare policies affect children and adolescent achievement	American Economic Review	Main	Randomised Control Trials	U.S	Data from 14 different welfare and work programmes	24,050	Education/cognitive	0 - 15 years	Evidence timing important

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Duncan et al (1994)	Economic deprivation and early childhood development	Child Development	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	U.S	PSID and IHDP	1,364	Education/cognitive; Behavioural Emotional	5 years	No evidence timing important
Duncan et al (1998)	How Much Does Childhood Poverty Affect the Life Chances of Children?	American Sociological Review	Main	Fixed Effects	U.S	PSID	1,323 but 328 for sibling FE	Education/cognitive	16 - 25 years	Evidence timing important
Guo (1998)	The Timing of the Influences of Cumulative Poverty on Children's Cognitive Ability and Achievement	Social Forces	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	U.S	CNLSY	1,566	Education/cognitive	0 - 14 years	Evidence timing important
Haveman et al (1991)	Childhood Events and Circumstances Influencing High School Completion	Demography	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	U.S	PSID	1,258	Education/cognitive	19 - 23 years	Evidence timing important
Humlum (2011)	Timing of family income, borrowing constraints, and child achievement	Journal of Population Economics	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	Denmark	PISA	3,097	Education/cognitive	0 - 15 years	No evidence timing important

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Miller and Davis (1997)	Poverty History, Marital History, and Quality of Children's Home Environments	Journal of Marriage and Family	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	U.S	CNLSY	1,981	Home environment	0- 9 years	Evidence timing important
Najman et al (2009)	The impact of episodic and chronic poverty on child cognitive development	The Journal of Pediatrics	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	Australia	MUSP	around 3,000	Education/cognitive	0 - 14 years	Evidence timing important
Najman et al (2010)	Timing and chronicity of family poverty and development of unhealthy behaviors in children: A longitudinal study	Journal of Adolescent Health	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	Australia	MUSP	3,103	Behavioural/emotional	14 - 21 years	Evidence timing important
Nikiéma et al (2010)	Poverty and chronic illness in early childhood: A comparison between the United Kingdom and Quebec	Pediatrics	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	UK and Canada	MCS and QLSCD	14,556 and 1,893	Children's health	0- 4 years	Mixed evidence timing important

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Tominey (2010)	The Timing of Parental Income and Child Outcomes: The Role of Permanent and Transitory Shocks. CEE DP 120	Centre for Economics of Education	Main	Exogenous Income Variation	Norway	administrative data	399,603	Education/cognitive; Children's Health	0 - 26 years	No evidence timing important
Votruba-Drzal (2006)	Economic Disparities in Middle Childhood Development: Does Income Matter?	Developmental Psychology	Main	Fixed Effects	U.S	CNLSY	3,511	Education/cognitive; Behavioural/emotional	0 - 12 years	Evidence timing important
Wagmiller et al (2006)	The dynamics of economic disadvantage and children's life chances	American Sociological Review	Secondary	Observational with rich controls	U.S	PSID	947	Education/cognitive	0 – 15 years	Evidence timing is important

Survey Abbreviations:

- CNLSY : Children of National Longitudinal Survey of Youth
- ELDEQ : l'Etude longitudinale sur le developpement des enfants du Quebec
- IHDP : Infant Health and Development Program
- MCS : Millennium Cohort Study
- MEPS: Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys
- MUSP : Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy
- NLSCY : National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (Canada)
- PISA: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment
- PSID : Panel Study of Income Dynamics
- QLSCD : Quebec Longitudinal Study of Child Development

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- SECCYD : Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development by National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

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