

Table 4. Reviews Investigating the link between Poverty and CAN

Name	Summary	Country	Definition of Poverty	Method	Results
<p>Association of housing stress with child maltreatment: A systematic review (Chandler et al., 2020)</p>	<p>This study conducted a systematic search of multiple electronic databases to identify peer-reviewed studies conducted in the U.S. regarding the association of housing stress with child maltreatment.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>They used nine distinct measures of housing stress to capture this element of poverty, including: homelessness or eviction, homeless or emergency shelter stays, foreclosure filing, housing instability, inadequate housing, physical housing risk, living doubled-up, housing unaffordability, and composite housing stress indicators.</p>	<p>They included peer-reviewed articles published in English that reported quantitative data regarding the association of housing stress (e.g., housing instability, housing insecurity, housing insufficiency, homelessness, eviction, overcrowding, poor physical housing conditions, frequent moves, high housing cost relative to income, foreclosure filing) with child maltreatment (e.g., CPS involvement, caregiver self-reported maltreatment) in a U.S. study population. They limited inclusion to studies conducted in the United States as child welfare systems and housing markets vary by country. They excluded articles that</p>	<p>Overall, results from this body of literature indicate that housing stress is associated with an increased likelihood of caregiver or child self-reported maltreatment, child protective services (CPS) reports, investigated and substantiated CPS reports, out-of-home placements, and maltreatment death.</p>

				<p>reported the results of an intervention and those that measured housing stress at the neighbourhood level as they were primarily interested in the association of housing stress with child maltreatment at the individual level in the absence of programmatic or policy intervention. This resulted 21 articles being included.</p>	
<p>The temporal impact of economic insecurity on child maltreatment: A systematic review (Conrad-Hiebner & Byram, 2020)</p>	<p>The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review investigating the temporal relation between economic insecurity and child maltreatment.</p>	<p>Global sample, limited to English language. Principally this was the United States, with three samples coming from Australia, Japan, and the United Kingdom, respectively.</p>	<p>Predictors of economic insecurity included income, income transfers, the income-to-poverty ratio, economic pressure, economic strain, employment status, and material hardship.</p>	<p>Their search identified 2373 studies; 26 longitudinal studies were included in their final sample. Although child physical abuse, neglect, and psychological maltreatment were the outcomes of interest, they included overall maltreatment as an outcome because many researchers combined neglect and abuse into one category of maltreatment.</p>	<p>In their review, nearly all studies indicated an association between child maltreatment and the economic insecurities under review. The findings from our research synthesis demonstrated that both the type and the quantity of economic insecurities impacted child maltreatment. Certain economic insecurities income losses, cumulative material hardship, and housing hardship—reliably predicted</p>

					future child maltreatment. Likewise, as families experienced more material hardship, their risk for maltreatment intensified. Finally, employment served an important buffering role for families: When parents were employed, their maltreatment risk decreased, even in the absence of cash assistance.
Social determinants of health and child maltreatment: a systematic review (Hunter & Flores, 2020)	The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review of the association of social determinants of health with Child maltreatment.	United States	Across studies, poverty was defined by county, neighbourhood, Familial / household income, socioeconomic status, poverty rate, unemployment, percentage of families living below the federal poverty level, children living in poverty, receipt of public assistance, composite impoverishment scores, and self-reported acute financial challenges.	The search identified 3441 studies; 33 were included in the final database. All SDH categories were significantly associated with child maltreatment, except that there were no studies on transportation or healthcare. The greatest number of studies were found for poverty (n = 29), followed by housing instability (13), parental educational	SDH, including poverty, housing instability, food insecurity, and uninsurance, are associated with child maltreatment. Poverty was found to be consistently and strongly associated with maltreatment, with all but three studies identifying a significant association between either familial or community-level poverty and child maltreatment. In some

			<p>Among these studies, the definition of housing stability varied, and included percent vacancy, rates of foreclosure and delinquency, hazardous living conditions, and instability/ mobility (>1 move per year).</p>	<p>attainment (8), food insecurity (1), and uninsurance (1).</p>	<p>studies, the relationship between poverty and maltreatment differed by abuse type. For example, one study found that neighbourhood poverty was associated with all three forms of child maltreatment, but to different degrees. Another study indicated that financial problems were strongly associated with neglect and abandonment, but the association was less pronounced for sexual abuse. Associations between poverty and maltreatment varied by race/ethnicity. A study comparing predominantly white and black neighbourhoods found that the association between poverty and child maltreatment was strongest in whites. Research linking multiple</p>
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					<p>sources of data showed that black children living in poverty were twice as likely to be reported for needs-based neglect than their white counterparts.</p> <p>Thirteen studies examined the relationship between housing instability and child maltreatment. Most studies revealed that housing instability is associated with child maltreatment. Only one study examined homelessness, performing an analysis of hospital and paediatric ambulatory records of children <18 years old. After matching families on income, homeless children were found to have higher rates of maltreatment-related emergency department (ED) visits and child maltreatment than their nonhomeless counterparts. One</p>
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					<p>study found that displacement due to foreclosure, eviction, or mortgage delinquency was associated with maltreatment investigations. Two studies documented that housing instability/ mobility (>1 move per year) was associated with child protective service (CPS) reports and maltreatment risk. Two studies found no association between housing insecurity and child maltreatment. In the first, housing instability consisted of an aggregate measure of material hardship, including difficulty paying rent, eviction, or having experienced any utility shutoff in the previous year. In the second, housing instability was measured by residential mobility. Several studies reported differences in the association</p>
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					<p>between housing stability and child maltreatment type. Two identified an association between the percent of vacant housing in communities and sexual abuse. Another study found that hazardous housing conditions were associated with neglect, but not physical abuse; a history of housing instability increased the strength of this association. One study found that mortgage delinquency was associated with traumatic brain injury and other forms of physical abuse.</p> <p>Just one study examined the relationship between food insecurity and child maltreatment. An analysis of a national sample from the Fragile Families and Childhood Wellbeing Study revealed that,</p>
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					<p>compared with food-secure households, food-insecure households experienced increased rates of total parental aggression (7% vs. 20%, respectively). Controlling for maternal characteristics did not attenuate this association.</p> <p>One study was identified that examined the association of the child lacking health insurance with child maltreatment. This study reported that a higher proportion of preadolescent children seen in the ED with suspected sexual child abuse were uninsured, compared with a control group of children seen in the ED with upper-limb fractures, at 52% vs. 1%, respectively. No statistical analyses, however, were conducted, nor is it</p>
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					clear whether there was matching of cases and controls by age, sex, or other relevant characteristics.
Repeat reports among cases reported for child neglect: A scoping review (Jonson-Reid et al., 2019)	This review sought to help guide future research, policy and practice by summarizing recurrence findings related to child neglect with attention to the broader ecological context in which maltreatment occurs.	United States	Multiple	Because of the unique nature of CPS across countries, the present review was limited to research using US samples. The final scoping review included 34 US studies of maltreatment recurrence. Twenty-eight studies compared child neglect with at least one other form of maltreatment and six studies examined recurrence among neglect cases.	Of the 28 studies comparing neglect to other types of maltreatment, 14 found increased risk for neglect, 12 found no association, and two reported a lower risk. When significant, the effect size ranged from 10% to over three times higher risk for neglect. Poverty or material need was the most commonly included control (15 studies), with two thirds finding that lower resource families had higher risk.
A decade in review of Trends in Social Work Literature: The Link between Poverty and Child Maltreatment in the United States (Landers et al., 2019)	The focus of this research was to identify trends in the United States social work literature regarding the link between poverty and child maltreatment.	United States	Poverty was captured within their search strategy through several keywords, for example: poverty, disadvantage, Income, Hardship, SES, Adverse soci*	A content analysis of 8,782 articles published in 15 prominent social work journals during the last decade (between 2008 and 2017) was conducted. Article titles and abstracts were searched for	The results of this content analysis suggest that even with the recent increase in studies focused on poverty and child maltreatment, few studies examine the relationship explicitly.

				keyword terms relating to poverty and child maltreatment. Only 86 articles (1%) contained search terms related to poverty and child maltreatment.	This finding is surprising considering the recent economic crisis in the United States. However, publications since 2017 indicate that there is a growing wave of interest in the relationship between poverty and child maltreatment. A single overarching theme emerged suggesting there is a link between poverty and maltreatment. Two subthemes emerged, including: (1) the risk and protective factors associated with child maltreatment; and (2) the racial disproportionality that persists in child welfare.
A scoping review of economic supports for working parents: The relationship of TANF, childcare subsidy, SNAP, and EITC to child maltreatment (Maguire-Jack et al., 2021a)	Following PRISMA standards, this paper examines the existing literature on four key economic support programs in the United States and their relation to child maltreatment: Temporary Assistance	United States	Studies included individuals which were on economic support programs: Temporary assistance to needy families (TNAF), childcare subsidy, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Earned	They review studies published between 1996 and 2020 through searches of Web of Science, Academic Search Complete, and JSTOR. We used Google Scholar to conduct backward and forward	This study finds evidence that these four programs may provide some preventive benefits against child maltreatment, although the limited evidence on SNAP is unclear. The overall

	to Needy Families, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), childcare subsidies, and Earned Income Tax Credit.		income tax credits (EITC). These programs comprise an important safety net for working families of low-income.	searches of citations. They identified 35 articles, 28 of which were included in their final sample.	take-up of benefits ranges considerably across the four programs, hindering their potential beneficial impacts.
Annual Research Review: Umbrella synthesis of meta-analyses on child maltreatment and antecedents and interventions: differential susceptibility perspective on risk and resilience (Van Ijzendoorn et al., 2019)	This study focused on two core elements of prevention, that is, antecedents for maltreatment and the effectiveness of (preventative) interventions, performing an umbrella review of meta-analyses published between January 1, 2014, and December 17, 2018.	Global	Poverty was captured by SES measures utilised within each individual study. Please see Table 1 of the study for details within each individual paper.	Meta-analyses were systematically collected, assessed, and integrated following a uniform approach to allow their comparison across domains.	On the level of environmental risk, socioeconomic status was a predictor of elevated risk for child maltreatment ($d = .34$). In a meta-analysis of $k = 28$ studies on (CPS-reported and self-reported) neglect, Mulder et al. (2018) found a combined effect size of $d = .34$ (95% CI 0.13, 0.54) for low SES, which after trim-and-fill correction increased to $d = .48$ (95% CI 0.25, 0.71). As an example of one of the primary studies included in this meta-analysis, a nationwide maltreatment prevalence study in the Netherlands based on sentinel reports, CPS reports, and self-

					reports showed that children from families with a low educational level, single-parent families, immigrant families, and children with unemployed parents had a significantly increased risk to become a victim of child maltreatment (Euser et al., 2013).
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