



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors (Review)

Morgan EH, Schoonees A, Sriram U, Faure M, Seguin-Fowler RA

Morgan EH, Schoonees A, Sriram U, Faure M, Seguin-Fowler RA.
Caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors.
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2020, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD012547.
DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD012547.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012547.pub2).

www.cochranelibrary.com

Caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors
(Review)

Copyright © 2020 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

WILEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	4
BACKGROUND	10
OBJECTIVES	12
METHODS	12
RESULTS	17
Figure 1.	18
Figure 2.	27
Figure 3.	28
Figure 4.	39
Figure 5.	42
Figure 6.	42
DISCUSSION	43
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	46
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	47
REFERENCES	48
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	63
DATA AND ANALYSES	215
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 1 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake (kcal/d): end of intervention.	216
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 2 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from fat: end of intervention.	216
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 3 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from saturated fat: end of intervention.	217
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 4 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from protein: end of intervention.	217
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 5 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake (mg/kcal): follow-up time point.	217
Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 6 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake (g/d): end of intervention.	217
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 7 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: end of intervention.	217
Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 8 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: follow-up time point.	218
Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 9 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: end of intervention.	218
Analysis 1.10. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 10 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: follow-up time point.	218
Analysis 1.11. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 11 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index (value or percentile): end of intervention.	218
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 1 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: end of intervention.	220
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 2 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention (change values).	221
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 3 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention (end values).	221
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 4 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points.	221

Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 5 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: follow-up time point.	221
Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 6 Children's physical activity levels—moderate physical activity: follow-up time point.	222
Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 7 Children's physical activity levels—vigorous physical activity: follow-up time point.	222
Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 8 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention.	222
Analysis 2.9. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 9 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points.	222
Analysis 2.10. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 10 Children's physical activity levels—steps: end of intervention.	223
Analysis 2.11. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 11 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity score: end of intervention.	223
Analysis 2.12. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 12 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (change values). .	223
Analysis 2.13. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 13 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (end values).	224
Analysis 2.14. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 14 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: all intervention time points.	224
Analysis 2.15. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 15 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: follow-up time point.	224
Analysis 2.16. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 16 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: end of intervention.	224
Analysis 2.17. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 17 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: follow-up time point.	225
Analysis 2.18. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 18 Caregivers' physical activity levels—total physical activity score: end of intervention.	225
Analysis 2.19. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 19 Caregiver's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention.	225
Analysis 2.20. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 20 Caregiver's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points.	225
Analysis 2.21. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 21 Caregiver's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention.	226
Analysis 2.22. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 22 Caregiver's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points.	226
Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 1 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: end of intervention. .	232
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 2 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: all intervention time points.	232
Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 3 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: follow-up time points.	232
Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 4 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: end of intervention.	233
Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 5 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: all intervention time points.	233
Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 6 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: follow-up time point.	234

Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 7 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from saturated fat: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).	234
Analysis 3.8. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 8 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from saturated fat: follow-up time point.	234
Analysis 3.9. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 9 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from carbohydrates: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).	235
Analysis 3.10. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 10 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from carbohydrates: follow-up time point.	235
Analysis 3.11. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 11 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from protein: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).	235
Analysis 3.12. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 12 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from protein: follow-up time point.	236
Analysis 3.13. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 13 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).	236
Analysis 3.14. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 14 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake: follow-up time point. ...	237
Analysis 3.15. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 15 Children's dietary intake—fruit and vegetable intake: end of intervention.	237
Analysis 3.16. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 16 Children's dietary intake—fruit and vegetable intake: all intervention time points.	237
Analysis 3.17. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 17 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: end of intervention.	237
Analysis 3.18. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 18 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: all intervention time points.	238
Analysis 3.19. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 19 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).	238
Analysis 3.20. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 20 Children's dietary intake—sugar-sweetened beverage intake: end of intervention.	238
Analysis 3.21. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 21 Children's dietary intake—sugar-sweetened beverage intake: all intervention time points.	239
Analysis 3.22. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 22 Children's dietary intake—water intake: end of intervention.	239
Analysis 3.23. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 23 Children's dietary intake—water intake: all intervention time points.	240
Analysis 3.24. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 24 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: end of intervention.	240
Analysis 3.25. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 25 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: all intervention time points.	241
Analysis 3.26. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 26 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: follow-up time points.	241

Analysis 3.27. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 27 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention.	241
Analysis 3.28. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 28 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points.	242
Analysis 3.29. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 29 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: follow-up time points.	242
Analysis 3.30. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 30 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention.	242
Analysis 3.31. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 31 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points.	242
Analysis 3.32. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 32 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: follow-up time points.	243
Analysis 3.33. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 33 Children's physical activity levels—weight-bearing physical activity: follow-up time point.	243
Analysis 3.34. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 34 Children's physical activity levels—steps: end of intervention.	243
Analysis 3.35. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 35 Children's physical activity levels—steps: all intervention time points.	244
Analysis 3.36. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 36 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).	244
Analysis 3.37. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 37 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: follow-up time points.	244
Analysis 3.38. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 38 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: end of intervention.	245
Analysis 3.39. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 39 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: all intervention time points.	245
Analysis 3.40. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 40 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: follow-up time point.	246
Analysis 3.41. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 41 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: end of intervention.	246
Analysis 3.42. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 42 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: all intervention time points.	246
Analysis 3.43. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 43 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: follow-up time point.	247
ADDITIONAL TABLES	247
APPENDICES	248
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	256
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	256
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	257
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	257

[Intervention Review]

Caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors

Emily H Morgan¹, Anel Schoonees², Urshila Sriram^{3,4}, Marlyn Faure⁵, Rebecca A Seguin-Fowler^{4,6}

¹Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, USA. ²Centre for Evidence-based Health Care, Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town, South Africa.

³Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA. ⁴Texas A&M AgriLife Research, College Station, TX, USA.

⁵Dean's Division, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town, South Africa. ⁶Department of Nutrition and Food Science, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA

Contact address: Emily H Morgan, Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences, University of Vermont, 225B Marsh Life Science, 109 Carrigan Drive, Burlington, VT, 05405, USA. Emily-H.Morgan@uvm.edu.

Editorial group: Cochrane Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems Group

Publication status and date: New, published in Issue 1, 2020.

Citation: Morgan EH, Schoonees A, Sriram U, Faure M, Seguin-Fowler RA. Caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2020, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD012547. DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD012547.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012547.pub2).

Copyright © 2020 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Poor diet and insufficient physical activity are major risk factors for non-communicable diseases. Developing healthy diet and physical activity behaviors early in life is important as these behaviors track between childhood and adulthood. Parents and other adult caregivers have important influences on children's health behaviors, but whether their involvement in children's nutrition and physical activity interventions contributes to intervention effectiveness is not known.

Objectives

- To assess effects of caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors, including those intended to prevent overweight and obesity
- To describe intervention content and behavior change techniques employed, drawing from a behavior change technique taxonomy developed and advanced by Abraham, Michie, and colleagues (Abraham 2008; Michie 2011; Michie 2013; Michie 2015)
- To identify content and techniques related to reported outcomes when such information was reported in included studies

Search methods

In January 2019, we searched CENTRAL, MEDLINE, Embase, 11 other databases, and three trials registers. We also searched the references lists of relevant reports and systematic reviews.

Selection criteria

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and quasi-RCTs evaluating the effects of interventions to improve children's dietary intake or physical activity behavior, or both, with children aged 2 to 18 years as active participants and at least one component involving caregivers versus the same interventions but without the caregiver component(s). We excluded interventions meant as treatment or targeting children with pre-existing conditions, as well as caregiver-child units residing in orphanages and school hostel environments.

Data collection and analysis

We used standard methodological procedures outlined by Cochrane.

Main results

We included 23 trials with approximately 12,192 children in eligible intervention arms. With the exception of two studies, all were conducted in high-income countries, with more than half performed in North America. Most studies were school-based and involved the addition of healthy eating or physical education classes, or both, sometimes in tandem with other changes to the school environment. The specific intervention strategies used were not always reported completely. However, based on available reports, the behavior change techniques used most commonly in the child-only arm were "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "feedback and monitoring," and "repetition and substitution." In the child + caregiver arm, the strategies used most commonly included additional "shaping knowledge" or "feedback and monitoring" techniques, as well as "social support" and "natural consequences."

We considered all trials to be at high risk of bias for at least one design factor. Seven trials did not contribute any data to analyses. The quality of reporting of intervention content varied between studies, and there was limited scope for meta-analysis. Both validated and non-validated instruments were used to measure outcomes of interest. Outcomes measured and reported differed between studies, with 16 studies contributing data to the meta-analyses. About three-quarters of studies reported their funding sources; no studies reported industry funding. We assessed the quality of evidence to be low or very low.

Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

Seven studies compared dietary behavior change interventions with and without a caregiver component. At the end of the intervention, we did not detect a difference between intervention arms in children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat (mean difference [MD] -0.42%, 95% confidence interval [CI] -1.25 to 0.41, 1 study, n = 207; low-quality evidence) or from sodium intake (MD -0.12 g/d, 95% CI -0.36 to 0.12, 1 study, n = 207; low-quality evidence). No trial in this comparison reported data for children's combined fruit and vegetable intake, sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) intake, or physical activity levels, nor for adverse effects of interventions.

Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

Six studies compared physical activity interventions with and without a caregiver component. At the end of the intervention, we did not detect a difference between intervention arms in children's total physical activity (MD 0.20 min/h, 95% CI -1.19 to 1.59, 1 study, n = 54; low-quality evidence) or moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA) (standard mean difference [SMD] 0.04, 95% CI -0.41 to 0.49, 2 studies, n = 80; moderate-quality evidence). No trial in this comparison reported data for percentage of children's total energy intake from saturated fat, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, or SSB intake, nor for adverse effects of interventions.

Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

Ten studies compared dietary and physical activity interventions with and without a caregiver component. At the end of the intervention, we detected a small positive impact of a caregiver component on children's SSB intake (SMD -0.28, 95% CI -0.44 to -0.12, 3 studies, n = 651; moderate-quality evidence). We did not detect a difference between intervention arms in children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat (MD 0.06%, 95% CI -0.67 to 0.80, 2 studies, n = 216; very low-quality evidence), sodium intake (MD 35.94 mg/d, 95% CI -322.60 to 394.47, 2 studies, n = 315; very low-quality evidence), fruit and vegetable intake (MD 0.38 servings/d, 95% CI -0.51 to 1.27, 1 study, n = 134; very low-quality evidence), total physical activity (MD 1.81 min/d, 95% CI -15.18 to 18.80, 2 studies, n = 573; low-quality evidence), or MVPA (MD -0.05 min/d, 95% CI -18.57 to 18.47, 1 study, n = 622; very low-quality evidence). One trial indicated that no adverse events were reported by study participants but did not provide data.

Authors' conclusions

Current evidence is insufficient to support the inclusion of caregiver involvement in interventions to improve children's dietary intake or physical activity behavior, or both. For most outcomes, the quality of the evidence is adversely impacted by the small number of studies with available data, limited effective sample sizes, risk of bias, and imprecision. To establish the value of caregiver involvement, additional studies measuring clinically important outcomes using valid and reliable measures, employing appropriate design and power, and following established reporting guidelines are needed, as is evidence on how such interventions might contribute to health equity.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Effects of involving parents and other adult caregivers in children's diet and physical activity interventions

Review question

Does it make a difference if parents or other adult caregivers are involved in interventions to encourage children to eat healthier or be more physically active?

Background

Diet and physical activity behaviors are important determinants of health. Parents and other adult caregivers have an essential role in shaping children's health habits by controlling availability of and access to healthy foods and opportunities to be active; supporting, encouraging, and role-modeling healthy behaviors; and adopting supportive feeding styles and practices. For these reasons, it often is argued that parent and caregiver involvement in children's diet and physical activity interventions is important; however, it remains unclear if involvement of parents and caregivers actually provides benefit.

Objectives

We assessed the effects of involving parents or other adult caregivers in children's healthy eating and physical activity interventions compared to the effects of the same child interventions without a parent or caregiver component. We were particularly interested in understanding effects on children's dietary intake, children's physical activity levels, and adverse effects of interventions.

Study characteristics

We found 23 studies, published between 1982 and 2019, that implemented diet interventions, physical activity interventions, or combined diet and physical activity interventions with children or adolescents, and evaluated the effects of adding an intervention component involving parents or other adult caregivers. Approximately 12,192 children aged 2 to 18 years were examined. More than half of studies took place in North America, and all but two were conducted in high-income countries. Most studies were school-based and involved the addition of healthy eating or physical education classes, or both, sometimes in tandem with other changes to the school environment. The breadth of information provided about intervention content varied between studies. The most commonly used intervention techniques were those aimed at shaping participants' knowledge, such as providing instruction about how to perform a behavior (e.g. dance, cooking lessons). About three-quarters of studies reported their funding source; no studies reported industry funding.

Key results

The findings of this review suggest that adding a parent or caregiver component to dietary behavior change interventions or physical activity interventions may make little or no difference to children's dietary intake or physical activity levels. For interventions that target both diet and physical activity behaviors, involving a parent or caregiver probably slightly reduces children's sugar-sweetened beverage intake by the end of the intervention. We do not know whether any of these types of interventions result in adverse effects because these data are not available.

Quality of evidence

Overall, the evidence from studies is of low or very low quality, which means that we are uncertain about study results.

Currentness of evidence

The evidence is current to January 2019.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings for the main comparison. Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's dietary intake

Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's dietary intake

Patient or population: children aged 7 to 18 years

Setting: child + caregiver arm: home and school; child-only arm: school

Intervention: dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component

Comparison: dietary behavior change Interventions without a caregiver component

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk—dietary behavior change Interventions without a caregiver component	Corresponding risk—dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component				
Percentage of children's total energy intake from saturated fat Measured by food record Assessed at end of intervention (9 months)	Mean percentage of total energy from saturated fat in the control group was 14.29%	Mean percentage of total energy from saturated fat in the intervention group was 0.42% lower (1.25 lower to 0.41 higher)	-	207 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Low^{a,b}	WHO recommends that intake of saturated fat is less than 10% of total energy intake (WHO 2018)
Children's sodium intake (g/d) measured by food record Assessed at end of intervention (9 months)	Mean sodium intake in the control group was 2.2 g/d	Mean sodium intake in the intervention group was 0.12 g/d less (0.36 less to 0.12 more)	-	207 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Low^{a,b}	WHO recommends that adults consume less than 2 grams of sodium per day. This estimate should be adjusted downward for children based on their energy



					requirements (WHO 2018)
Children's fruit and vegetable intake (not measured)	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for children's combined fruit and vegetable intake
Children's SSB intake (not measured)	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for children's SSB intake
Children's total physical activity (not measured)	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for children's total physical activity
Children's MVPA (not measured)	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for children's MVPA
Adverse effects (not measured)	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for adverse effects

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; MVPA: moderate to vigorous physical activity; RCT: randomized controlled trial; SSB: sugar-sweetened beverage; WHO: World Health Organization.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High quality: we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate quality: we are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low quality: our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: we have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect.

^aDowngraded by one level for indirectness: one trial only.

^bDowngraded by one level for imprecision: CI includes both potentially important benefits and potentially unimportant harms.

Summary of findings 2. Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's physical activity behaviors

Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's physical activity behaviors

Patient or population: children aged 3 to 11 years

Setting: child + caregiver arm: home, online, school; child-only arm: school, home

Intervention: physical activity interventions with a caregiver component

Comparison: physical activity interventions without a caregiver component

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk—physical activity interventions without a caregiver component	Corresponding risk—physical activity interventions with a caregiver component				
Percentage of children's total energy intake from saturated fat (not measured)	-	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for percentage of children's total energy intake from saturated fat
Children's sodium intake (not measured)	-	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for children's sodium intake
Children's fruit and vegetable intake (not measured)	-	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for children's fruit and vegetable intake
Children's SSB intake (not measured)	-	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for children's SSB intake
Children's total physical activity (min/h) Measured by accelerometry Assessed at end of intervention (6 months)	Mean total physical activity score in the control group was 26.8 min/h	Mean total physical activity score in the intervention group was 0.2 min/h more (1.19 less to 1.59 more)	-	54 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Low^{a,b}	WHO recommends that physical activity beyond 60 minutes of MVPA per day provides additional benefits (WHO 2010)

Children's MVPA (% time spent/d and min/h) Measured by accelerometry Assessed at end of intervention (12 weeks and 6 months)	-	Mean MVPA score in the intervention group was 0.04 standard deviations higher (0.41 lower to 0.49 higher)	-	80 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ Moderate^b	WHO recommends that youth aged 5 to 17 years should do at least 60 minutes of MVPA daily (WHO 2010) The observed standard deviation of 0.04 probably represents a trivial, non-significant difference between arms
Adverse effects (not measured)	-	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for adverse effects

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; MVPA: moderate to vigorous physical activity; RCT: randomized controlled trial; SSB: sugar-sweetened beverage; WHO: World Health Organization.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High quality: we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate quality: we are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low quality: our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: we have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect.

^aDowngraded by one level for indirectness: one trial only.

^bDowngraded by one level for risk of bias: high attrition.

Summary of findings 3. Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors

Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors

Patient or population: children aged 4 to 14 years

Setting: child + caregiver arm: home, school, not reported; child-only arm: school, community

Intervention: combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component

Comparison: combined dietary and physical activity interventions without a caregiver component

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)	Relative effect	No. of participants	Quality of the evidence	Comments
----------	--	-----------------	---------------------	-------------------------	----------

	Assumed risk—combined dietary and physical activity interventions without a caregiver component	Corresponding risk—combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component	(95% CI)	(studies)	(GRADE)	
Children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat Measured by food frequency questionnaire and 24-hour recall Follow-up: end of intervention (9 months)	Mean percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat in the control group was 10.34%	Mean percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat in the intervention groups was 0.06% higher (0.67 lower to 0.80 higher)	-	216 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Very low^{a,b,c}	WHO recommends that intake of saturated fat is less than 10% of total energy intake (WHO 2018)
Children's sodium intake (mg/d) Measured by 24-hour recall Follow-up: end of intervention (2.5 months and 2.5 years)	Mean sodium intake in the control group was 3112.11 mg/d	Mean sodium intake in the intervention group was 35.94 mg/d more (322.60 fewer to 394.47 more)	-	315 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Very low^{a,b,c}	WHO recommends that adults consume less than 2 grams of sodium per day. This estimate should be adjusted downward for children based on their energy requirements (WHO 2018)
Children's fruit and vegetable intake (servings/d) Measured by food frequency questionnaire Follow-up: end of intervention (3 years)	Mean fruit and vegetable intake in the control group was 1.84 servings/d	Mean fruit and vegetable intake in the intervention group was 0.38 servings/d more (0.51 fewer to 1.27 more)	-	134 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Very low^{a,c,d}	WHO recommends consuming more than 400 grams of fruit and vegetables per day (WHO 2018)
Children's SSB intake (SSB drinks/d, soft drink glasses/d and regular soda servings/d) Measured by questionnaires	-	Mean SSB intake in the intervention group was 0.28 standard deviations lower (0.44 lower to 0.12 lower)	-	651 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ Moderate^a	WHO recommends reducing consumption of SSB. The recommendation for intake of free sugars is less than 10% of total energy intake (WHO 2018) The observed standard deviation of 0.28 proba-

Follow-up: end of intervention (9 months, 21 months, and 3 years)						bly represents a small, significant difference between arms
Children's total physical activity (min/d) Measured by questionnaires Follow-up: end of intervention (21 months and 2.5 years)	Mean total physical activity score in the control group was 135.54 min/d	Mean total physical activity score in the intervention group was 1.81 min/d more (15.18 less to 18.8 more)	-	573 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Low^{a,c}	WHO recommends that physical activity beyond 60 minutes of MVPA per day provides additional benefits (WHO 2010)
Children's MVPA (min/d) Measured by questionnaire Follow-up: end of intervention (2.5 years)	Mean MVPA score in the control group was 123.97 min/d	Mean MVPA score in the intervention group was 0.05 min/d less (18.57 less to 18.47 more)	-	622 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ Very low^{a,c,d}	WHO recommends that youth aged 5 to 17 years should do at least 60 minutes of MVPA daily (WHO 2010)
Adverse effects (not reported by intervention arm)	-	-	-	-	-	No studies reported data for adverse effects by intervention arm

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; MVPA: moderate to vigorous physical activity; RCT: randomized controlled trial; SSB: sugar-sweetened beverage; WHO: World Health Organization.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High quality: we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate quality: we are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low quality: our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: we have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect.

^aDowngraded by one level for risk of bias: high attrition.

^bDowngraded by one level for indirectness: small effective sample size.

^cDowngraded by one level for imprecision: CI includes both potentially important benefits and potentially important harms.

^dDowngraded by one level for indirectness: one trial only.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, type 2 diabetes mellitus, chronic respiratory diseases, and chronic kidney disease, are the leading causes of disability worldwide (Lozano 2012), and they account for more than two-thirds of all global deaths (NCD Countdown 2030 Collaborators 2018). In 2015, the United Nations set reducing the probability of dying between 30 years and 70 years of age from NCDs as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.4 (United Nations 2015). Poor diet and insufficient physical activity are important independent risk factors for NCD development and for obesity, and are leading contributors to the global burden of disease (Forouzanfar 2016; GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019). In fact, recent research suggests that poor diet is responsible for more deaths globally than any other risk factor, including smoking tobacco (GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019). In light of this impact, diet and physical activity behaviors have been identified as priority areas for public health action (Beaglehole 2011; WHO 2013; WHO 2016). Because these behaviors develop early in life, children and adolescents are a target population for prevention (WHO 2013; WHO 2016).

Low consumption of nutritious foods, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts, and seeds, is a major contributor to disease burden (GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019). Meta-analyses have shown that fruits and vegetables have a significant protective effect for ischemic heart disease and stroke (Gan 2015; Hu 2014), and it is likely that they protect against some types of cancer (Marmot 2007; Wang 2014). The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends consuming at least 400 grams of fruits and vegetables per day (equivalent to five 80-gram servings) to prevent chronic diseases (WHO 2003). However, an estimated 78% of the world population does not meet this recommendation (Hall 2009). Similarly, there is strong evidence linking increased intake of whole grains, nuts, and seeds to reduced risk of cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes (Afshin 2014; Ye 2012), but low consumption of these foods is widespread (GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019; Micha 2015). In 2017, low intake of whole grains was the leading dietary risk factor for mortality among women and the second most important risk factor for mortality among men (GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019). Other dietary factors associated with health benefits include omega-3 fatty acids from seafood, fiber, polyunsaturated fatty acids, milk, and calcium (GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019).

Reducing intake of sodium, processed and red meats, trans fats, and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) is recommended to promote population health and to prevent NCDs (GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019; UN General Assembly 2012; WHO 2013). For decades, sodium intake has been associated with hypertension and NCDs, particularly cardiovascular disease (He 2009). The WHO recommends sodium intake no greater than 2 grams per day (equivalent to 5 grams of salt) (WHO 2003), but most populations consume much more (Brown 2009; GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019). In 2010, global mean sodium intake was nearly twice the recommended limit (Powles 2013). Findings from prospective studies have shown consumption of processed and red meats to be associated with type 2 diabetes and colorectal cancer (Chan 2011; Micha 2012). There is also a link between processed meat and ischemic heart disease, likely due in part to the high sodium content of processed meat (Micha 2012). Evidence from

controlled trials and observational studies indicates that trans fatty acids also adversely affect cardiovascular indicators and increase risk of ischemic heart disease (Mozaffarian 2009; Teegala 2009). Furthermore, meta-analyses of prospective studies have found SSB consumption to be associated with weight gain (Malik 2013), type 2 diabetes (Imamura 2015; Malik 2010), hypertension (Xi 2015), ischemic heart disease (Huang 2014; Xi 2015), and chronic kidney disease (Cheungpasitporn 2014).

At the same time, physical activity is associated with numerous health benefits (Lee 2012), including protection against cardiovascular disease (Sofi 2008), type 2 diabetes (Jeon 2007), certain types of cancer (Thune 2001), and cardiovascular disease-related death (Lee 2012; Nocon 2008). Despite this, available data suggest a global inactivity crisis. Worldwide, 31% of adults and 80% of adolescents do not meet minimum recommendations for physical activity (Hallal 2012). A 15-country comparison involving high-, middle-, and low-income countries found that no countries had at least 80% of children and adolescents meeting physical activity guidelines (Tremblay 2014). Insufficient physical activity accounts for more than 5.3 million deaths per year, or 9% of premature mortality (Lee 2012). Even among physically active people, prolonged sedentary behavior is associated with higher risk of type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cardiovascular and all-cause mortality (Biswas 2015; Wilmot 2012).

In all world regions, the prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents has increased in recent decades (Black 2013; De Onis 2010; Lobstein 2015; Ng 2014). A global shift in diet toward highly processed foods, meat, and dairy products, combined with increases in sedentary behavior, is believed to have contributed to this phenomenon (Popkin 2013). Social inequalities in child and adolescent obesity are well documented. Although prevalence is highest in high-income countries, most overweight children younger than five years live in low- and middle-income countries (Black 2013). In high-income countries, excess weight is more common among socially disadvantaged groups, but the inverse may be true in low- and middle-income countries (Barriuso 2015; Chung 2016; Dinsa 2012; Wu 2015). Epidemiologic evidence suggests that diet quality and activity levels follow a socioeconomic gradient. In high-income countries, greater socioeconomic position is associated with higher-quality diets, more physical activity, and less sedentary time (Bauman 2012; Darmon 2008; Mayén 2014; Mielke 2016; Stalsberg 2010). High levels of obesity appear to be more prevalent in high-income countries with greater income inequality than in high-income countries with less income inequality (Wilkinson 2011). Data from low- and middle-income countries are more limited, but available information suggests that associations between social advantage and obesity-related behaviors differ from those observed in high-income countries. For instance, in low- and middle-income countries, adolescents from the wealthiest households appear to be the most sedentary (Mielke 2016). One reason for this could be that lower socioeconomic groups have to rely on walking or cycling for transportation and may be more likely to work in physically demanding jobs, such as farm or factory labor. For the most disadvantaged, obesity may co-occur with undernutrition or micronutrient deficiencies due to common underlying factors or physiological links (Tzioumis 2014).

Overweight conditions in childhood and adolescence are associated with immediate and longer-term health risks and decreased quality of life (Buttitta 2014; Daniels 2009). Virtually

every organ system is adversely impacted by excess body weight, including cardiovascular, metabolic, pulmonary, gastrointestinal, and skeletal systems. Related health conditions in overweight and obese youth include cardiovascular disease symptoms, type 2 diabetes, breathing disorders, and fatty liver disease (Daniels 2009; Pulgarón 2014). Excess adiposity during childhood also can influence pubertal development in both boys and girls (Solorzano 2010). In addition, overweight children and adolescents experience psychological comorbidities such as internalizing disorders (e.g. anxiety, depression), externalizing disorders (e.g. impulsivity, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), sleep problems, and uncontrolled eating (Puder 2010; Pulgarón 2014).

There is a strong correlation between childhood obesity and adult obesity (Simmonds 2016). Current trends suggest that young people today—particularly those from marginalized or otherwise vulnerable population groups—could suffer greater illness and live shorter lives than previous generations (Olshansky 2005). Developing healthy diet and physical activity behaviors during childhood and adolescence is an important step in preventing obesity and NCDs, particularly because these behaviors are likely to track into adulthood (Craigie 2011). For example, long-term prospective cohort studies have found that diet and television viewing habits in childhood are predictors of similar behaviors decades later (Mikkilä 2005; Smith 2015). Consequently, early intervention is emphasized to instill healthy behaviors and to prevent the onset of overweight and obesity.

Description of the intervention

Interventions to improve children's and adolescents' health behaviors often encompass multiple components, including education, environmental modifications, and caregiver involvement. Narrative reviews have consistently argued that involving parents or other adult caregivers is important (Bautista-Castaño 2004; Golan 2004; Lindsay 2006; McLean 2003; Sharma 2006). For childhood obesity interventions, some meta-analyses have shown that parent and family involvement contributes to their success (Niemeier 2012; Young 2007), although these benefits may not be retained in the long run (Yavuz 2015). Caregiver involvement could comprise a range of behavior change techniques such as providing information or instruction, prompting intention formation, identifying barriers, self-monitoring, offering opportunities for social comparison, or restructuring environments (Golley 2011). However, interventions that involve caregivers show inconsistent effectiveness (Stice 2006), and it is unclear which kinds of caregiver involvement lead to more effective outcomes. Without this information, it is not possible to specify the types of caregiver involvement and intervention strategies that may promote behavior change.

How the intervention might work

Parents and other adult caregivers have important influences on child development and play an essential role in shaping children's and adolescents' diet and physical activity habits by providing the contextual environment within which they develop these behaviors (De Vet 2011; Draper 2015; Golan 2004; Lindsay 2006; Patrick 2005). Caregivers' involvement in interventions could work through a number of mechanisms. Physical aspects of the home environment, which are largely controlled by caregivers, appear to be related to what children eat and to their physical activity levels. For example, less access to fruits and vegetables at

home is associated with lower consumption among children and adolescents (Pearson 2009), and the presence of electronic media in children's bedrooms has been related to sedentary behavior (Tandon 2012). Outside of the home, caregivers may serve as gatekeepers to physical activity by establishing the activities in which children can participate.

Caregivers also have an important psychosocial influence on children's habit formation. Children are more likely to eat a healthy diet when their caregivers model healthy eating themselves (De Vet 2011; Golan 2004; Patrick 2005; Pearson 2009; Skouteris 2011). Additionally, caregivers' feeding styles and practices and nutrition knowledge, as well as food beliefs, attitudes, and preferences, have been shown to be associated with children's diets (Blissett 2011; Clark 2007; Draper 2015; Golan 2004; Patrick 2005; Scaglioni 2011; Skouteris 2011). Consequently, it follows that intervention activities targeted at caregivers may be beneficial for supporting and promoting healthy eating and physical activity among children and adolescents.

Current theories of child development are based on the transactional view, which emphasizes the interdependent and bidirectional effects of interactions between the child and his or her social settings (Sameroff 2010). Caregivers and children are continuously interacting, both shaping and being shaped by the other's actions. As children move from early childhood into adolescence, caregiver and family influences often decrease as peer influences become more important (National Research Council 2004; Sameroff 2010). However, caregivers continue to influence diet, physical activity, and sedentary behaviors (Draper 2015). Given the continual shifts in child-caregiver relationships as children grow, the most beneficial forms of caregiver involvement and behavior change techniques to promote child behavior change may differ for different child age groups. A systematic review of universal parental support interventions to promote healthy dietary habits and physical activity behaviors or to prevent overweight and obesity among children found that these interventions appear to work better when children are younger (Kader 2015).

Why it is important to do this review

Improving health-related behavior among children and adolescents has the potential to improve the overall health of the next generation and to reduce the burden of NCDs. At least four Cochrane Reviews have indicated a need for greater attention to the involvement of caregivers in behavior change interventions. Waters 2011 and Brown 2019 evaluated effects of childhood obesity prevention interventions but did not distinguish which intervention components contributed to favorable effects. Luttikhuis 2009 focused on treatment of children with obesity and included studies with or without family involvement, but review authors did not perform a subgroup analysis on family involvement. Loveman 2015 examined the efficacy of diet, physical activity, and behavioral interventions delivered to parents only for treatment of overweight and obesity in children and found limited evidence that parental interventions helped reduce child body mass index (BMI).

A number of other reviews have explored the contributions of caregiver involvement (in particular, parents) to children's nutrition and physical activity interventions (Golley 2011; Hingle 2010; Kader 2015; Ling 2017; Morris 2015; Niemeier 2012; O'Connor 2009; Van Lippevelde 2012). Some reviews concluded that caregiver

involvement promotes intervention success (Golley 2011; Niemeier 2012), but others suggested that evidence to support the claim that caregiver involvement is important in children's nutrition and physical activity interventions is lacking (Hingle 2010; Kader 2015; Ling 2017; Morris 2015; O'Connor 2009; Van Lippevelde 2012). In addition, the effects of different behavior change techniques employed with caregivers are not yet established.

Our review aimed to fill this evidence gap by updating and expanding upon a previous review (Van Lippevelde 2012), which sought to assess the contributions of parental (i.e. caregiver) involvement to intervention effectiveness. The previous review focused on "determining the impact of parental involvement in school-based obesity prevention interventions" (targeting both nutrition- and physical activity-related behaviors) for children aged 6 to 18 years and considered evidence published between 1990 and 2010. Our review incorporated a broader scope of research evidence by including both school-based and non-school-based interventions as well as studies targeting children and adolescents aged 2 to 18 years. When the data allowed, we considered which behavior change techniques were employed. To support the growing demand for information on effects of interventions on health equity, we also evaluated how the interventions were implemented, and whether study authors reported on sociodemographic factors known to be important from an equity perspective.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess effects of caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors, including those intended to prevent overweight and obesity
- To describe intervention content and behavior change techniques employed, drawing from a behavior change technique taxonomy developed and advanced by Abraham, Michie, and colleagues (Abraham 2008; Michie 2011; Michie 2013; Michie 2015)
- To identify content and techniques related to reported outcomes when such information was reported in included studies

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and quasi-RCTs of parallel-group design, with individuals or clusters as the unit of randomization. Due to the nature of our comparator interventions, we did not find cross-over trials. In future updates of this review, should there be eligible RCTs with a cross-over design, we will include data only from the first period for each arm to avoid risk of contamination. Please refer to Table 1 and to our protocol, Morgan 2017, for a full report of methods archived for use in future updates.

Types of participants

Caregiver-child units, where the child was aged 2 to 18 years and was actively involved in the intervention. We excluded caregiver-child units where the child was under two years of age because interventions for this age group are likely to be focused on complementary feeding (which is not the focus of this review) and

are unlikely to include children as key intervention participants. We defined caregivers as parents, guardians, or other adults responsible for caring for the child in the home setting. We excluded caregiver-child units residing in orphanages and school hostel environments because the adult-to-child ratio and relationships might have differed from traditional home environments. A child could have had one or more caregivers involved in the intervention (e.g. mother, mother and father, a parent and a grandparent, foster parent[s]).

Caregiver-child units in which the child was of normal weight, overweight, or obese weight status were eligible. However, if a trial included only children with a pre-existing health condition (e.g. diabetes mellitus, obesity, undernutrition), we excluded that trial because this review did not seek to assess interventions specifically meant as treatment. Thus, trials that included children from the general population—some of whom may have had pre-existing health conditions—were eligible. We included caregivers regardless of their age, weight, nutritional status, or comorbidities.

We included trials conducted in any country (high-, middle-, and low-income) that targeted caregiver-child units in any setting (e.g. school, community, home, primary health care), except inpatient hospital settings.

Types of interventions

Intervention group

Interventions to improve children's dietary intake or physical activity behavior, or both, with children as active participants and at least one component involving caregivers. For the caregiver component(s), caregiver participation could have been active or inactive. We defined active caregiver intervention components as those in which caregivers were asked to physically attend events or participate in other intervention activities. We defined inactive caregiver intervention components as those where caregiver participation was limited to providing information that did not require a response, for example, receipt of a newsletter or pamphlet. Interventions were delivered to children and to caregiver-child units in an individual or group context.

Control group

Interventions to improve children's dietary intake or physical activity behavior, or both, which did not include a component involving caregivers or included caregivers in only a marginal capacity. Multi-component interventions were appropriate, as long as intervention components across groups were similar, except for specific caregiver involvement.

Comparisons

- Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component
- Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component
- Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- Children's dietary intake (i.e. total energy intake, percentage of total energy intake from fat, percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, percentage of total energy intake from trans fat, percentage of total energy from carbohydrates, percentage of total energy from protein, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, sugar-sweetened beverage [SSB] intake, and water intake), as measured by instruments such as 24-hour dietary recalls and food frequency questionnaires
- Children's physical activity levels (i.e. total physical activity, time spent in moderate to vigorous physical activity [MVPA], time spent in light physical activity [LPA], time spent in weight-bearing physical activity, steps), as measured by instruments such as accelerometers, pedometers, and physical activity questionnaires
- Adverse effects (as defined by trial authors), such as family conflict or disordered eating or activity behaviors

Secondary outcomes

- Children's dietary quality, measured by dietary quality score, dietary diversity score, or similar measures
- Children's sedentary behavior, measured by accelerometers, sedentary time questionnaires, or similar measures
- Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children, as measured using reference cut-points such as those produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) ([WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group 2006](#)), the International Obesity Task Force ([Cole 2000](#)), or the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ([Kuczmarski 2002](#))
- Children's body mass index (BMI) or weight-for-height parameter, as measured by, for example, WHO BMI-for-age or weight-for-height Z scores ([WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group 2006](#))
- Caregiver's dietary intake (i.e. total energy intake, percentage of total energy intake from fat, percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, percentage of total energy intake from trans fat, percentage of total energy from carbohydrates, percentage of total energy from protein, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, SSB intake, water intake), measured by instruments such as 24-hour dietary recalls and food frequency questionnaires
- Caregiver's physical activity levels (i.e. total physical activity, time spent in MVPA, time spent in LPA, time spent in weight-bearing physical activity, steps), measured by instruments such as accelerometers, pedometers, and physical activity questionnaires

Studies had to address at least one of the outcomes pre-specified above to be eligible.

We reported data collected at time points during and after the intervention period ended (follow-up). When relevant, and as data allowed, we grouped time points across studies. We also applied a grouping approach for results obtained from follow-up periods after intervention completion.

Search methods for identification of studies

We ran the original searches in May 2017 and updated the searches in January 2019 to identify eligible studies, regardless of

year, language, or publication status. When necessary, we sought Chinese to English translation.

Electronic searches

We searched the online databases listed below.

- Cochrane CENTRAL Register of Studies Online (CRSO), in the Cochrane Library, which includes the Cochrane Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems Specialised Register (searched January 14, 2019).
- MEDLINE Ovid (1946 to January Week 1, 2019; searched January 15, 2019).
- MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations Ovid (searched January 15, 2019).
- MEDLINE Epub Ahead of Print (searched January 15, 2019).
- Embase Ovid (1974 to January 14, 2019; searched January 15, 2019).
- Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) EBSCOhost (1966 to January 16, 2019).
- Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) Plus EBSCOhost (1937 to January 16, 2019).
- Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (lilacs.bvsalud.org/en; LILACS; searched January 18, 2019).
- *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* (CDSR; 2017, Issue 5), part of the Cochrane Library (searched January 14, 2019).
- Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE; 2015, Issue 1; final issue), part of the Cochrane Library (searched May 8, 2017).
- Epistimonikos (www.epistemonikos.org; searched January 16, 2019).
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index–Science Web of Science (CPCI-S; 1990 to January 16, 2019).
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index–Social Science & Humanities Web of Science (CPCI-SS&H; 1990 to January 16, 2019).
- ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global ProQuest (1980 to January 16, 2019).
- Trials Register of Promoting Health Interventions (TRoPHI; eppi.ioe.ac.uk/webdatabases4/Intro.aspx?ID=12; searched January 16, 2019).
- ClinicalTrials.gov (clinicaltrials.gov; searched January 14, 2019).
- World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (WHO ICTRP; apps.who.int/trialsearch/default.aspx; searched January 14, 2019).

The strategies applied for each database are reported in [Appendix 1](#).

Searching other resources

We screened the reference lists of included studies and relevant reviews to identify any additional trials that may not have been found by the electronic searches. For all included studies, we searched online for trial registration.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

We imported all search results into the [Covidence](#) web-based software platform for screening and extraction ([Covidence](#)). Working in pairs, four review authors (EHM, MF, RAS, US) and a

research assistant independently screened the titles and abstracts of all records identified by the searches and applied the pre-specified eligibility criteria to identify potentially eligible studies ([Criteria for considering studies for this review](#)). When at least one review author considered a study to be relevant, we obtained the full-text report, and two review authors (EHM, US) independently assessed it for eligibility. In cases where we needed additional information to decide whether or not a study was eligible, we emailed trial authors for clarity (e.g. for more detail about the intervention or the randomization process). We resolved any discrepancies through discussion until we reached consensus. When necessary, we sought input from another review author (AS). We listed studies that required discussion to reach consensus regarding inclusion in the [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) tables, alongside reasons for exclusion. We recorded our decisions on all records in a PRISMA diagram ([Moher 2009](#)).

Data extraction and management

Working in pairs, four review authors (EHM, AS, MF, US) and a research assistant independently extracted data from included studies using a standardized, pre-piloted data extraction form in [Covidence](#). EHM reviewed all extracted data and resolved any discrepancies. When she had difficulty, EHM asked for the input of another review author (AS). For each included study, we extracted the information described below.

- **Methods:** study design, study grouping, study aim, study period, total number of arms, description of study arms, number of clusters per arm (for cluster-randomized trials), average cluster size (for cluster-randomized trials), sample size justification and outcome used, unit of allocation, how missing data were handled, limitations reported by study authors, randomization ratio and stratification, and whether participants were offered compensation or incentives.
- **Population:** recruitment methods, inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria, children's age, total number of participants randomized overall and by relevant group, baseline imbalances between relevant groups, total number of participants analyzed by relevant group, attrition by relevant group, and description of the sample for which baseline characteristics were reported.
- **Participants in each relevant intervention arm:** PROGRESS-Plus (child gender/sex, child mean age, race/ethnicity/culture/language, place of residence, caregiver education, religion, household income/socioeconomic status, social capital, caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage, disability, sexual orientation, caregiver civil status), child weight status, child diet, child physical activity, caregiver weight status, caregiver diet, and caregiver physical activity.
- **Intervention group details:** brief name/description of the intervention (Template for Intervention Description and Replication [TIDieR] #1); focus of the intervention; behavior change techniques (BCTs) used, why—rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2); how, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8); who—providers (TIDieR #5); economic variables and resources required for replication; strategies to address disadvantage; subgroups; assessment time points (including time points during and after the intervention); co-interventions; what—materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4); tailoring (TIDieR #9); modifications (TIDieR #10); how well—planned and

actual (TIDieR #11 to 12); and whether sensitivity analyses were conducted.

- **Comparison group details:** brief name/description of the intervention (TIDieR #1); focus of the intervention; behavior change techniques (BCTs) used, why—rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2); how, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8); who—providers (TIDieR #5); economic variables and resources required for replication; strategies to address disadvantage; subgroups; assessment time points (including time points during and after the intervention); co-interventions; what—materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4); tailoring (TIDieR #9); modifications (TIDieR #10); how well—planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12); and whether sensitivity analyses were conducted.
- **Outcomes:** for each outcome: measurement tool, whether the tool was validated, whether the tool was used as validated or adapted, person who measured or reported the outcome, units, total numbers in intervention and comparison groups, and end values or change indicated at each time point.
- **Other information:** study name, country, setting, types of reports used, corresponding author's name and email address, reported conflicts of interest, and reported sponsorship source.
- **Risk of bias:** high, low, or uncertain risk of bias together with a reason for the judgment; judgment criteria are outlined below in [Assessment of risk of bias in included studies](#).

For English language reports, we contacted trial authors when reported information was unclear or contradictory, or when important details or data were missing. We entered extracted data into the [Characteristics of included studies](#) tables. To the extent that data allowed, EHM or US extracted the same information from studies awaiting classification and from ongoing studies and entered this information in the [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#) and [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#) tables, respectively.

When trial authors did not report or provide the number of children randomized with consent per relevant intervention arm, we estimated these values using information on total sample size, number of intervention arms, and the randomization ratio. When no information on the number of randomized children was reported, we used the number of children analyzed as an approximation. We documented these estimations in the relevant [Characteristics of included studies](#) tables.

When data allowed, we prioritized within-group change values for analyses. When both end values and within-group change values were presented, we extracted both, so that we could utilize the end value data to calculate the assumed risk for the "Summary of findings" tables.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Working in pairs, four review authors (EHM, AS, MF, US) and a research assistant independently evaluated the risk of bias for included studies in [Covidence](#). EHM and AS discussed these initial determinations and made final judgments. When different outcomes had different risks of bias, we indicated this in the "Risk of bias" table. To perform this evaluation, we used the following seven criteria for RCTs, as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2011a](#)).

- Random sequence generation. Did each eligible participant have an equal chance of being allocated to the intervention or control group?
- Allocation concealment. Was the randomization process kept strictly confidential (i.e. was each allocation unpredictable), especially from researchers and participants?
- Blinding of participants and personnel. Did participants or personnel, or both, have any knowledge of the allocated interventions?
- Blinding of outcome assessment. Did outcome assessors, or participants if outcomes were measured by self-report, have any knowledge of the allocated interventions?
- Incomplete outcome data. Was it clear why certain results or relevant outcome information was omitted? Also, was it clear how many people were randomized to each group, and whether (and if so, why) participants from the different groups dropped out or did not provide outcome data? We considered attrition bias with respect to total attrition and differential attrition. We regarded high total attrition to be rates $\geq 15\%$ and high differential attrition for the two study arms to be rates $\geq 10\%$.
- Selective reporting. Were reported outcomes in line with the trial's protocol or pre-specified methods? Were the outcome data reported (or if not, could they be provided) by study authors to allow entry into meta-analyses?
- Other sources of bias. Was the study free from other problems that could put it at high risk of bias, including conflicts of interest and sources of bias identified by study authors?

Following procedures outlined in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*, we assigned each of these criteria one of three ratings: "low risk of bias," "high risk of bias," or "unclear risk of bias," alongside reasons for our ratings (Higgins 2011a). We resolved disagreements through discussion until reaching consensus, and, when needed, we asked another person with experience in Cochrane Reviews but who was not involved in our review for arbitration.

For cluster-RCTs, we also added and assessed the domains listed below, per the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011b).

- Recruitment bias. Were trial participants included in the trial after the clusters were randomized?
- Baseline imbalances. Were there substantial differences in important characteristics between clusters or between participants within a cluster?
- Loss of clusters. Were clusters omitted from the analysis, or were there missing outcomes for individuals within clusters?
- Incorrect analysis. Did trial authors fail to take clustering into account when performing the analysis?

We set out to assess comparability between individually randomized trials and cluster-randomized trials using sensitivity analyses (see [Sensitivity analysis](#)), but data did not allow this.

Measures of treatment effect

We used Review Manager 5 (RevMan) to manage the data and carry out the review (Review Manager 2014). We reported all effect sizes alongside 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Dichotomous data

For dichotomous data, we used the number of events as the numerator and the total sample size by outcome as the denominator in each comparison group and computed the risk ratio (RR).

Continuous data

For continuous data, we reported results by outcome as the difference in the mean change between intervention and control groups, and we computed the mean difference (MD). When studies reported continuous data using different units, we calculated the standardized mean difference (SMD) for continuous outcomes.

Unit of analysis issues

Multiple treatment groups

In trials where there was more than one intervention or control group, we first tried to create a single pair-wise comparison following procedures provided in Higgins 2011b. When this was not appropriate or feasible, we chose the intervention and control pairs that were most relevant to our systematic review and excluded the other arms for analysis purposes (Higgins 2011b). We reported only data on relevant study arms in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) tables.

Cluster-randomized trials

Regarding cluster-randomized trials, we followed guidance on adjusting for clustering as outlined in Higgins 2011b. When study authors had appropriately adjusted for clustering, we included the data in a meta-analysis by using the trial's reported effect estimate and its standard deviation (SD). In this case, we used the inverse variance analysis method in Review Manager 2014 for the meta-analyses. When study authors did not adequately adjust the data relevant to our review for clustering (e.g. study authors adjusted for clustering in regression analyses but reported unadjusted change or end values by group), we applied the "approximate method," which involves calculating an effective sample size for comparison groups. We did this by dividing the original sample size by the design effect, which is $1 + (c - 1) ICC$, where c is the average cluster size and ICC is the intracluster correlation coefficient. If available, we extracted the desired information from the study; otherwise, we emailed the trial authors. If we did not receive the information we needed, we estimated the ICC to be 0.01. The *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* indicates that values lower than 0.05 are typical (Higgins 2011b). Estimated values are arbitrary, but we preferred to use them to make adjustments due to the implausibility that the ICC is actually zero. For continuous data, only the sample size needed to be reduced; we did not change the means and SDs. For dichotomous outcomes, we divided the sample size and the number of people who experienced the event by the same design effect. We did not combine adjusted estimates from cluster-randomized trials with those from trials using a parallel-group design using the generic inverse variance analysis method in Review Manager 2014 as planned (Morgan 2017), because we had values for the totals, means, and SDs per group.

Dealing with missing data

When results reported for one or more outcomes of interest did not include data on all randomized study participants, we applied

the "available case" analysis for dichotomous and continuous data. Following the approach described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011b), we analysed "data for only those participants whose results are known...", and we judged the potential impact of the missing data as part of our assessment of risk of attrition bias.

When trial authors did not report all relevant statistics by outcome (e.g. sample size and number of events by group for dichotomous data and sample size, mean, SD by group for continuous data), we first explored whether it was possible to calculate or estimate the required data from other statistics reported using formulas specified in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011c). If we were unable to calculate or estimate these statistics with reasonable confidence, we attempted to contact the trial authors by email. When we did not receive a response, or when we received a response for which we lacked confidence, we did not impute the missing values but reported available data in the text (see [Effects of interventions](#)).

For interventions in which there was substantial attrition ($\geq 15\%$) of trial participants (caregivers, children, or caregiver-child units), we planned to perform sensitivity analyses (see [Sensitivity analysis](#)) to assess the impact of studies with substantial attrition. However, because only a small number of studies were included per meta-analysis, we concluded that it was not useful to do so.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed heterogeneity by outcome:

- through visual inspection of forest plots, by looking at the physical overlap of CIs across included studies; or
- statistically, by means of:
 - * χ^2 test for heterogeneity;
 - * I^2 statistic to quantify heterogeneity; and
 - * τ^2 statistic to measure the extent of heterogeneity among intervention effects across studies included in the meta-analysis.

In our meta-analyses, we considered substantial heterogeneity as I^2 greater than 30% and either χ^2 less than 0.10 or τ^2 greater than 0. In cases of heterogeneity, we planned to perform subgroup analyses (see [Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity](#)), where feasible. We defined feasibility as at least five trials included in the meta-analysis. Unexplained heterogeneity with more than five included studies did not arise in this review. See [Table 1](#) in this review and refer to our protocol, [Morgan 2017](#), for an explanation of how we plan to present data if we identify unexplained heterogeneity in future updates.

Assessment of reporting biases

Due to the small number of studies identified, we were unable to assess reporting bias. See [Table 1](#) in this review and refer to our protocol, [Morgan 2017](#), for a summary of how we will assess reporting bias in future updates of this review.

Data synthesis

Because of the probably diverse nature of eligible interventions (e.g. components of the intervention, methods of delivery, details on intervention providers and their training, number of sessions and their frequency and duration, BCTs employed), we anticipated

heterogeneity across the included studies. Therefore, we used the random-effects model of the inverse variance analysis method for all meta-analyses (i.e. when we could pool the data from two or more studies). In cases where we had only one eligible study with relevant data by outcome, we used the fixed-effect model. If we were unable to include data for a particular outcome in analyses, we reported available results in the text. When included studies did not provide change data and the end values were skewed, we included these data in meta-analyses but indicated that this was the case. We determined that data were skewed if the mean minus two times the SD was less than zero.

When units of measurement differed between studies and we had to use the SMD, we did not pool change values and end values. When both change values and end values were available from one or more studies, we used the format of data (i.e. change values or end values) that facilitated pooling using the SMD.

When necessary outcome statistics were available, we presented meta-analyses for end-of-intervention assessments and exact P values. For studies in which the trial authors calculated treatment effect but did not report complete outcome statistics, we reported the P value provided by study authors, which may be approximate (e.g. $P < 0.05$). Additionally, we grouped data collected at time points during and at the end of interventions into five categories: three months or less, longer than three months to six months or less, longer than six months to one year or less, longer than one year to two years or less, and longer than two years to three years or less. We made this decision to reflect the likely similarities in dose at a specific time point across studies of different durations. For example, we pooled midpoint data from a two-year study using end-of-intervention data from a one-year study. We presented follow-up data separately.

To enable comparison and critique of the specific strategies used to change diet and physical activity behaviors in children and adolescents, we documented and categorized BCTs used in interventions in line with a pre-defined taxonomy. We applied the BCT taxonomy (version 1; v1), which comprises a list of 93 hierarchically clustered BCTs ([Michie 2015](#)). We applied published definitions for each taxonomy item ([Michie 2015](#)). The BCT taxonomy (v1) can be used to reliably identify BCTs in lifestyle interventions for children and adolescents, including interventions specifically targeted at caregivers and families ([Michie 2015](#)). Because of the considerable power that would be required to use all items in a meta-analysis, we examined taxonomy items in 16 clusters of conceptually coherent BCTs ([Michie 2015](#)). We reported the BCTs used in included studies in the table of [Characteristics of included studies](#). Data from included studies did not allow us to perform subgroup analyses to examine effects of BCT clusters on each outcome ([Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity](#)).

We used the PROGRESS-Plus checklist to guide our consideration of health equity. We analysed relevant information descriptively and considered the potential implications for health equity, and whether the review identified research needs relevant to promotion of health equity in the [Discussion](#) section. When data from primary studies allowed, we highlighted caregivers' education and paid work hours, household income, and setting (rural or urban) because these factors have been associated with children's eating and activity behaviors ([Crockett 1995](#); [Gordon-Larsen 2000](#)). Because recruitment strategies and mode of delivery may influence

who is able to take part, we also extracted this information. When data allowed, we collected data on the intervention process and on implementation factors. We reported this information in the table of [Characteristics of included studies](#).

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We planned subgroups in the event of substantial heterogeneity in meta-analyses, but we did not encounter cases in which this was feasible. Please refer to [Table 1](#) in this review and to our protocol, [Morgan 2017](#), for a summary of our planned subgroup analyses for future updates of this review.

Sensitivity analysis

We planned sensitivity analyses, but as with subgroup analyses, these were not feasible. For details on analyses planned and available for future updates of this review, please refer to [Table 1](#) in this review and to our protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)).

"Summary of findings" table

Two review authors (EHM, AS) used the GRADE approach to assess the quality of evidence for seven outcomes addressed by the included studies: children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, SSB intake, total physical activity, MVPA, and adverse effects ([Schünemann 2011](#)). Grouped end-of-intervention data were assessed for each comparison. The GRADE approach assesses quality as high, moderate, low, or very low according to five criteria: limitations in study design and implementation (i.e. risk of bias), directness of evidence, heterogeneity, precision of effect

estimates, and likelihood of publication bias. We used [GRADEpro GDT](#) (GRADEprofiler Guideline Development Tool) to import data from [Review Manager 2014](#) and to construct "Summary of findings" tables for our three pre-specified comparisons (see [Types of interventions](#)).

RESULTS

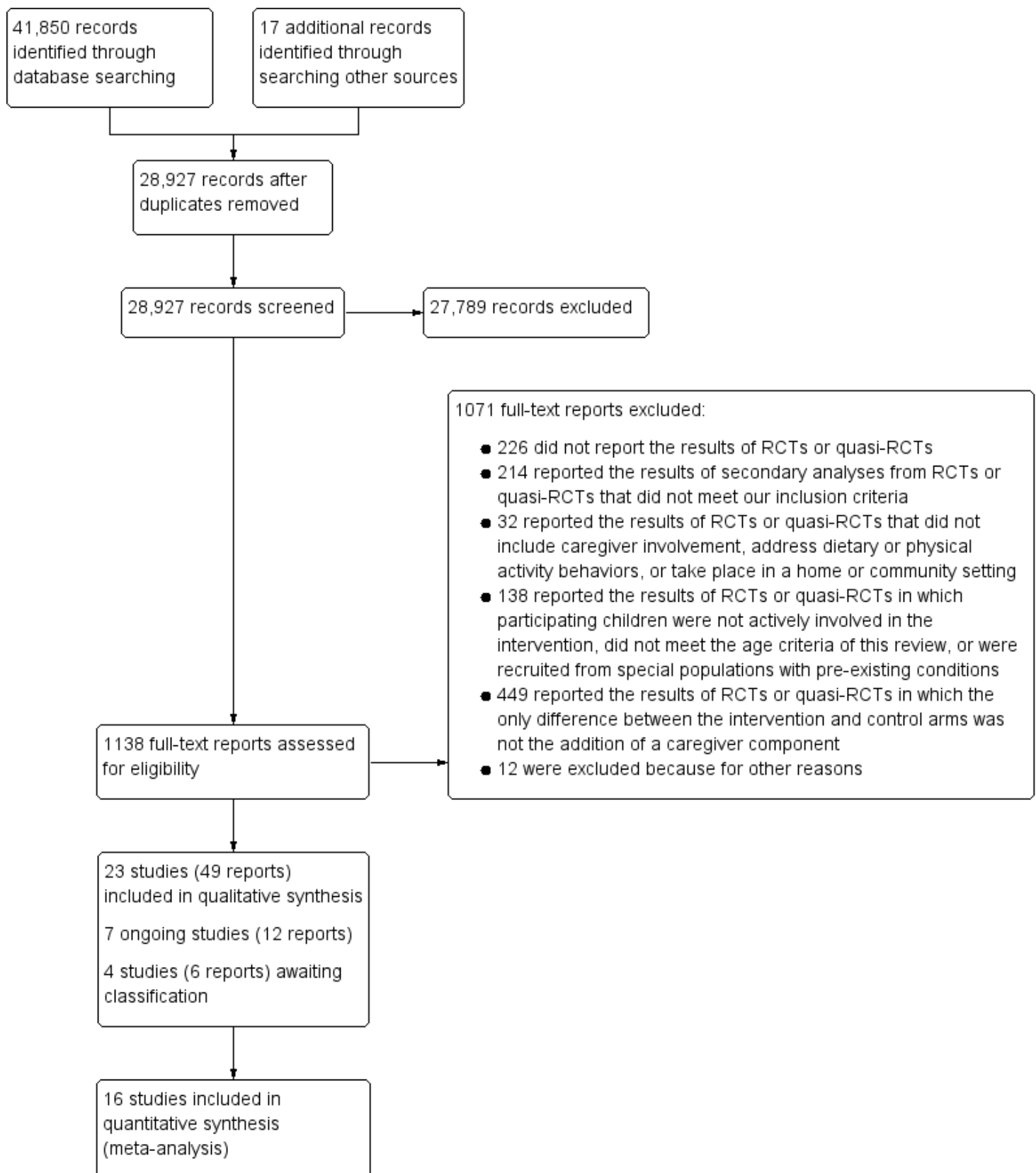
Description of studies

Results of the search

The searches yielded a total of 41,867 records (41,850 from searching databases and 17 additional records from searching the reference lists of included studies and 32 relevant systematic reviews and conducting an Internet search for reported trial registrations). After removing duplicates, four review authors (EHM, MF, RAS, US) and a research assistant independently screened the titles and abstracts of 28,927 records and found 1138 that were potentially relevant. We retrieved the full-text reports, and EHM and US screened them for eligibility. We were unable to assess the eligibility of 20 records, which were primarily dissertations or government documents published more than 20 years ago, or conference abstracts without a corresponding full-text publication.

EHM and US made final decisions based on agreement on eligibility and resolved discrepancies through a process of consensus. We identified multiple reports of the same studies and determined that 23 studies (from 49 reports) met the inclusion criteria. See [Figure 1](#) for a PRISMA diagram documenting our search and decision process.

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



We contacted the authors of all eligible studies with English language reports with requests for additional information, clarification, and further data. We received responses from 15 authors. Of these study authors, 11 provided additional information or clarification (although often not complete responses to all queries) (Ducheyne 2014a; Frenn 2013a; Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Kirks 1982a; Lin 2017a; Luepker 1996a; Perry 1988a; Vandongen 1995; Werch 2003a; Yeh 2018a), and three shared additional data (Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Luepker 1996a). The authors of four studies responded but did not share any additional information or data (Adamo 2017a; Crespo 2012a; levers Landis 2005; Petchers 1987). We received no response from the authors of seven studies (Alhassan 2018a; Baghurst 2014; Cottrell 2005; De Bock 2013a; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Dietsch 1990; Voll 2013). We did not reach out to the authors of one study published in Chinese—Wang 2007a—because no English language reports on this study were available.

Included studies

This review includes 23 studies with approximately 12,192 children in the eligible intervention arms (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)). Seven of these studies contributed no data to the analyses (Baghurst 2014; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Ducheyne 2014a; Frenn 2013a; Kirks 1982a; Petchers 1987; Wang 2007a). Below is a summary of the included studies; an interactive map of study characteristics can be explored at cehb.co.za/epi-mapper.

Study design

Twenty studies were cluster-RCTs with a parallel-group design. The other three studies were individual RCTs with a parallel-group design (Alhassan 2018a; Baghurst 2014; Werch 2003a).

Setting

All but two studies included in this review took place in a high-income country. Lin 2017a took place in the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter referred to as Iran), and Wang 2007a took place in the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as China); both countries are classified as upper-middle income by the World Bank. Sixteen studies were conducted in North America—14 in the USA (Alhassan 2018a; Baghurst 2014; Cottrell 2005; Crespo 2012a; Dietsch 1990; Frenn 2013a; Hopper 1992a; levers Landis 2005; Kirks 1982a; Luepker 1996a; Perry 1988a; Petchers 1987; Werch 2003a; Yeh 2018a), and two in Canada (Adamo 2017a; Voll 2013). Four studies took place in Europe, with three in Belgium (De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Ducheyne 2014a; Haerens 2006a), and one in Germany (De Bock 2013a). One study was conducted in Australia (Vandongen 1995).

Participants were recruited through schools, preschools, or daycare centers for all studies except two: levers Landis 2005 recruited through the Girl Scouts Council in one region of the USA, and Alhassan 2018a recruited African American girls at community locations in a city in the USA. In all but four studies, recruitment and implementation of the the child-only intervention (control group) were conducted at the same location. In one of these exceptions, all group activities took place at a centrally located elementary school, but newsletters were sent to the children's homes (Alhassan 2018a). In the second exception, children were asked to wear pedometers at all times (hence no specific intervention location) (Cottrell 2005). In the third, the intervention was delivered both at school and throughout the community (Crespo 2012a). In the fourth,

intervention materials for the adolescent were mailed directly to his or her home (De Bourdeaudhuij 2002).

The caregiver component was most often delivered at home (Baghurst 2014; Crespo 2012a; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Ducheyne 2014a; Hopper 1992a; Kirks 1982a; Perry 1988a; Petchers 1987; Vandongen 1995; Voll 2013; Werch 2003a), at school (Alhassan 2018a; De Bock 2013a; Lin 2017a; Yeh 2018a), in an unspecified location where classes could be held (levers Landis 2005; Wang 2007a), online (Frenn 2013a), or through a combination of these media (Adamo 2017a; Dietsch 1990; Haerens 2006a; Luepker 1996a). In one study, caregivers received material at home and were asked to wear pedometers at all times (hence no specific intervention location) (Cottrell 2005).

Participants

Across the 23 studies, the age of child participants ranged from approximately 3 to 18 years. When trial authors reported child grade rather than age, we assumed the following age distributions: kindergarten, four to six years; first grade, five to seven years; second grade, six to eight years; third grade, seven to nine; fourth grade, 8 to 10; fifth grade 9 to 11; sixth grade, 10 to 12; seventh grade, 11 to 13; eighth grade, 12 to 14; ninth grade, 13 to 15; tenth grade, 14 to 16; eleventh grade, 15 to 17; and twelfth grade, 16 to 18.

Two studies limited recruitment to children between three and five years of age who were enrolled in a participating preschool (Yeh 2018a), or in a daycare facility (Adamo 2017a); one limited recruitment to children between four and six years of age who were enrolled in a participating preschool (De Bock 2013a); one limited recruitment to pre-adolescent girls between 8 and 11 years of age who had not yet undergone menarche (levers Landis 2005); and one limited recruitment to girls ages 7 to 10 years (Alhassan 2018a). One study restricted recruitment to students at participating secondary schools between 15 and 18 years of age (De Bourdeaudhuij 2002), and another restricted recruitment to students at participating secondary schools between 13 and 18 years of age (Lin 2017a). For all other studies, grade in school was a primary determinant of eligibility: three recruited kindergarten students (Cottrell 2005; Crespo 2012a; Kirks 1982a); two recruited first grade students (Crespo 2012a; Kirks 1982a); four recruited second grade students (Baghurst 2014; Crespo 2012a; Kirks 1982a; Perry 1988a); five recruited third grade students (Baghurst 2014; Crespo 2012a; Kirks 1982a; Luepker 1996a; Wang 2007a); three recruited fourth grade students (Ducheyne 2014a; Voll 2013; Wang 2007a); four recruited fifth grade students (Frenn 2013a; Hopper 1992a; Voll 2013; Wang 2007a); five recruited sixth grade students (Frenn 2013a; Hopper 1992a; Petchers 1987; Vandongen 1995; Voll 2013); three recruited seventh grade students (Dietsch 1990; Frenn 2013a; Haerens 2006a); and three recruited eighth grade students (Frenn 2013a; Haerens 2006a; Werch 2003a). With the exception of one study—levers Landis 2005—all included studies engaged both boys and girls.

Interventions

Comparison 1

Seven included studies focused on dietary behavior change (comparison 1): De Bourdeaudhuij 2002, Kirks 1982a, Lin 2017a, Perry 1988a, Vandongen 1995, Wang 2007a, Yeh 2018a. The duration of these interventions varied from one month in Lin 2017a to seven months in Yeh 2018a. The duration of the caregiver

component was not reported for two studies (Vandongen 1995; Wang 2007a); the child-only interventions were nine months and one school term for these studies, respectively. In four included studies in comparison 1, the caregiver component was delivered at the individual or family level (De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Kirks 1982a; Perry 1988a; Vandongen 1995). In the remaining three studies—Lin 2017a, Wang 2007a, Yeh 2018a—the caregiver component was delivered in a group class context.

De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 used tailored feedback letters to deliver nutrition education focused on fat reduction. In the child-only arm, six weeks after completing an initial questionnaire, participating adolescents (aged 15 to 18 years) were sent a tailored feedback letter addressing personal fat intake level, motivation to reduce intake, awareness of intake, and attitude and self-efficacy related to fat reduction. Reported BCTs used in the letters aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "antecedents" clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, a parent also completed an initial questionnaire about himself or herself and received a tailored feedback letter. No attempts were made to encourage adolescents and parents to share or discuss their results within the family. The same list of BCTs reported to be used with adolescents in the child-only arm was applied separately with caregivers in the child + caregiver arm.

Kirks 1982a used a school-based nutrition program for children in kindergarten to third grade plus nutrition education for parents. In the child-only arm, classroom teachers delivered a nutrition education program over four months following a curriculum guide. Based on the reported information, this program aligned with the "shaping knowledge" BCT cluster. In the child + caregiver arm, the intervention team also sent home biweekly newsletters for parents on nutrition education, and provided parents with access to a dietitian to answer questions on food, nutrition, and health topics, and to assist in family menu analyses and dietary counseling. As described, these additional strategies aligned with the BCT clusters of "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," and "comparison of outcomes."

Lin 2017a used a Health Action Process Approach-based nutrition intervention for adolescents aged 13 to 18 years plus a similar nutrition education intervention for mothers. In the child-only arm, adolescents participated in a 30-minute discussion session about the importance of a healthy diet, including consuming sufficient fruits and vegetables, and then were asked to complete a goal-setting and action-planning brochure and to self-monitor their daily fruit and vegetable intake for a month. Study authors used Michie's taxonomy to describe BCTs in the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "natural consequences," and "comparison of outcomes" clusters (Michie 2013). In the child + caregiver arm, mothers were invited to participate in a 30-minute discussion about healthy eating, especially the importance of adequate fruit and vegetable intake, and were provided with a brochure with similar structure and content to that provided to the adolescents. Study authors reported using the same BCTs that were used with adolescents in the child-only arm with mothers in the child + caregiver arm.

Perry 1988a used a school-based nutrition program for third grade students and an equivalent home-based program for families. In the child-only arm, classroom teachers taught the 15-session "Hearty Heart and Friends" curriculum over five weeks, which

emphasized differentiation between "everyday" and "sometimes" foods, while modeling healthy eating by cartoon characters, skill development in food selection and preparation, and goal-setting with reinforcement. Study authors reported that use of BCTs aligned with the "goals and planning," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," and "reward and threat" clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, a "Home Team" packet was also sent to the child's home each week for five weeks. Each packet contained a guide describing two to three hours of activities on eating pattern changes for the child and the parent to complete together. Both child and parent received participation points for completing the activities together and received small items and entry into a grand prize drawing as participation incentives. As described, the child + caregiver intervention additionally used BCTs aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "reward and threat" clusters.

Vandongen 1995 used a school-based nutrition program for 10- to 12-year-old children and a home-based program for families. In the child-only arm, teachers presented 10 × one-hour lessons focused on improving nutrition knowledge and attitudes and eating habits using specially prepared resources. Based on reported information, these lessons aligned with the "shaping knowledge" BCT cluster. In the child + caregiver arm, five comics with nutrition messages were enlisted to deliver educational materials for the child and the caregiver. Caregivers were also encouraged to assist the child with homework, help prepare healthy recipes, and engage in other activities. Children were rewarded for returning completed homework sheets to school. As described, the additional materials and activities used in this intervention arm aligned with the "social support," "shaping knowledge," and "reward and threat" BCT clusters.

Wang 2007a used a school-based nutrition program for children in the third, fourth, and fifth grades plus nutrition classes for caregivers. In the child-only arm, children received nutrition lectures and exposure to other educational materials at school during one term. Strategies reported to be used in this intervention arm aligned with the "shaping knowledge" and "comparison of outcomes" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, nutrition classes also were offered to caregivers. Based on reported information, these classes for caregivers aligned with the "shaping knowledge" BCT cluster.

Yeh 2018a used a preschool-based nutrition program for African American children from low-income families plus nutrition education for caregivers. In the child-only arm, children received 30-minute nutrition education sessions twice a week for seven months. These classes included introduction of healthy foods using hand puppets, discussion of the food groups, and fresh fruit and vegetable tastings. Study authors reported that use of BCTs aligned with the "shaping knowledge," "comparison of outcomes," and "antecedents" clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers additionally received a one-hour nutrition class every month, focused on topics that they selected. Each class included a presentation followed by a group discussion and related interactive activities. As described, the BCTs utilized in these classes aligned with the "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and

"comparison of outcomes" clusters. Sessions for both children and caregivers were taught by dietetic interns.

Comparison 2

Six included studies focused on physical activity behavior change (comparison 2): [Adamo 2017a](#), [Alhassan 2018a](#), [De Bock 2013a](#), [Ducheyne 2014a](#), [Voll 2013](#), [Werch 2003a](#). The duration of these interventions varied from one week in [Voll 2013](#) to nine months in [Werch 2003a](#). In four included studies, the caregiver component was delivered at the individual or family level ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Voll 2013](#); [Werch 2003a](#)). In two studies, the caregiver component was group-based ([Alhassan 2018a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#)).

[Adamo 2017a](#) used a train-the-trainer approach to implement a physical activity program for preschoolers in childcare centers, supplemented by a home component for parents. In the child-only arm, childcare providers and center providers attended two workshop training sessions and bimonthly booster sessions focused on increasing knowledge and improving the quality of physical activity opportunities for children. Centers were also provided with the "Activity Begins in Childhood" resource training packet, which included a recommended activity program, equipment, and log sheets to track daily activities. BCTs that childcare providers reportedly were encouraged to use with children aligned with the "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat," and "antecedents" clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, parents additionally were asked to watch two webinars, were given copies of the program training materials, and were sent biweekly postcards detailing preschooler-friendly physical activities and community resources over about six months. Reported strategies applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm aligned with the "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," and "antecedents" BCT clusters.

[Alhassan 2018a](#) used a culturally tailored dance program for girls, along with involvement of mothers in the dance classes. In both arms, girls participated in after-school sessions three days per week for 12 weeks. These sessions included a one-hour dance intervention plus a healthy snack and homework tutoring. Three dance styles were introduced—African, Hip Hop, and Jazz—and each was accompanied by educational materials that emphasized the history of the dance style and its impact on African American culture. Mothers and daughters in both arms received weekly health newsletters with similar content, although the newsletters for daughters also contained activities to complete and highlighted the impact of historical African American female figures. Intervention strategies reported to be used with participants in the child-only arm align with the following BCT clusters: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "comparison of outcomes." In the child + caregiver arm, mothers were invited to join their daughters for the dance classes. Strategies applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm align with the "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "comparison of outcomes" BCT clusters.

[De Bock 2013a](#) used an existing, state-sponsored physical activity program for preschoolers plus a participatory parent-focused intervention. In the child-only arm, specially trained,

external physical activity teachers taught 40 standardized one-hour gym lessons at preschools over a six-month period. Study authors reported the use of BCTs that aligned with the "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "comparison of outcomes" clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, parents and teachers were encouraged to create small teams that would carry out projects to promote physical activity in the school community. Projects could be original ideas or could be selected from a list of project ideas developed by the researchers. Reported BCTs applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of outcomes," and "antecedents" clusters.

[Ducheyne 2014a](#) used a cycle training course for children in the fourth grade plus homework tasks to be completed by both child and parent. In the child-only arm, children participated in a 45-minute weekly cycle training course for four weeks on the school playground. Sessions used practical exercises, integrated elements of play, and included exercises from different levels of difficulty. As described, teaching strategies used in the sessions aligned with the "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "comparison of outcomes" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, parents were asked to help their child complete weekly homework assignments related to cycling safety. As described, these homework assignments leveraged strategies aligned with the "social support" and "shaping knowledge" BCT clusters.

[Voll 2013](#) targeted screen time by tracking the Turnoff Week Challenge with children in the fourth to sixth grade plus homework tasks to be completed by both child and caregiver. In the child-only arm, children completed a brief Turnoff Week tracker form daily in class for one week. Use of this tracking form aligned with the "feedback and monitoring" and "repetition and substitution" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers were asked to complete two homework assignments, each of which took 5 to 10 minutes to complete. The first homework provided information on the benefits of physical activity, encouraged goal-setting, and asked children and caregivers to complete a physical activity together and to reflect on the experience. The second homework prompted caregivers and children to complete a five-minute fitness activity together and to reflect on their experience. BCTs reported to be used in the child + caregiver arm aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "repetition and substitution," "identity," and "self-belief" BCT clusters.

[Werch 2003a](#) provided individual consultations with eighth graders and mailed print materials to parents to promote physical activity. The intervention focused on promotion of sports participation and, in addition to encouraging physical activity, aimed to prevent alcohol use. In the child-only arm, adolescents were administered a sport and alcohol prevention consultation tailored to their responses to screening questions. At the end of the consultation, they were asked to sign a student contract that provided a nurse recommendation regarding each of the health behaviors targeted in the consultation. As described, strategies used in the consultations aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," and "comparison of outcomes" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers additionally were mailed five health and fitness

information cards, the bottom of which could be torn off and used to gather parent feedback. As described, the content of these cards aligned with the "shaping knowledge" BCT cluster.

Comparison 3

Ten included studies focused on both diet and physical activity behavior change (comparison 3): [Baghurst 2014](#), [Cottrell 2005](#), [Crespo 2012a](#), [Dietsch 1990](#), [Frenn 2013a](#), [Haerens 2006a](#), [Hopper 1992a](#), [Ievers Landis 2005](#), [Luepker 1996a](#), [Petchers 1987](#). The duration of these interventions varied from three to four weeks in [Frenn 2013a](#), to three years in [Crespo 2012a](#) and [Luepker 1996a](#). Three studies did not report the duration of the caregiver component ([Baghurst 2014](#); [Ievers Landis 2005](#); [Petchers 1987](#)); the child-only interventions were provided for eight weeks, an average of three months, and one school year for these three studies, respectively. In two studies, the caregiver component was delivered in a group class context ([Dietsch 1990](#); [Ievers Landis 2005](#)). In all other studies, the caregiver component was delivered at the individual or family level.

[Baghurst 2014](#) used a school-based nutrition program for children in the second and third grades plus nutrition information packets for caregivers. In the child-only arm, classroom teachers delivered five in-class lessons from the Reading Across MyPyramid (RAMP) curriculum over an eight-week period. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers additionally received nutrition education packets based on the US Department of Agriculture Dietary Guidelines for Americans; the number of packets was not reported. Based on reported information, both intervention arms utilized strategies aligning with only the "shaping knowledge" BCT cluster.

[Cottrell 2005](#) used pedometers, step logs, and health information packets to promote healthy eating and physical activity. In the child-only arm, kindergartners received a pedometer and a daily step log to use over a four-week period, and caregivers received age-appropriate information about diet and exercise guidelines. BCTs reported to be used in the child-only arm aligned with the "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," and "antecedents" clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers additionally received their own pedometer and daily step log, as well as obesity prevention information packets with recommendations on ways to increase steps. Caregivers in this arm with obese children were also given information on ways to reduce caloric intake. As described, the additional materials and information delivered to this intervention arm aligned with the "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," and "antecedents" BCT clusters.

[Crespo 2012a](#) used school and community environmental change strategies plus a community health worker-led family and home intervention to promote healthy eating and physical activity and to prevent excess weight gain among Latino elementary school children. In the child-only arm, a range of community change efforts and school programs were implemented with the intent to change physical and social structures, policies, and the availability of protective and harmful products, and to provide culturally appropriate media messages. Intervention activities were intended to build or maintain strength over the three-year intervention and, as reported, aligned with the "social support," "shaping knowledge," "reward and threat," and "antecedents" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, promotoras (Latina community health workers) additionally visited families each month for seven

consecutive months and then made four booster calls over the subsequent two years. The visits and booster calls were designed to support caregivers in promoting fruit and vegetable intake, choosing water instead of SSB, decreasing TV viewing, and increasing active play. The additional intervention activities reportedly used in the child + caregiver arm aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat," "antecedents," and "identity" BCT clusters.

[Dietsch 1990](#) used a school-based nutrition and exercise promotion program for seventh graders plus nutrition education for parents. In the child-only arm, children received 15 lessons that included information about nutrition and the benefits of exercise, along with techniques such as goal-setting and assertiveness training. Caregivers were mailed the results of their own health status assessments, along with norms for people of the same age and sex. Strategies reported to be used aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," and "comparison of behavior" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers additionally were invited to four intervention sessions consisting of low-impact aerobic activity, a snack, a one-hour presentation, and receipt of the results of their health status assessments and corresponding normative information. These sessions were offered one evening per week for four consecutive weeks. Caregivers were also offered two booster sessions three and six months following the final lesson and received four monthly newsletters. Of note, caregivers participating in the child + caregiver arm did not necessarily have a child participating in the child-only intervention, as the child-only intervention was offered to seventh grade students, and caregivers of sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students were invited to the child + caregiver arm. As described, the additional intervention activities delivered to the child + caregiver arm aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes," and "reward and threat" BCT clusters.

[Frenn 2013a](#) used online programs focused on promoting physical activity and reducing dietary fat intake among middle-school students. In the child-only arm, fifth to eighth grade students completed an eight-module, online program in classroom settings where each child had a computer. Concepts were illustrated in four short videos featuring culturally diverse child actors from similar schools. Each module took 10 to 30 minutes to complete, and children progressed at their own pace over a three- to four-week period. As described, the content of the modules aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," and "repetition and substitution" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers additionally were asked to complete six online modules at home over the same period. Each caregiver module could be completed in 5 to 10 minutes and, as reported, aligned with the "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," and "identity" BCTs.

[Haerens 2006a](#) used a school-based nutrition and physical activity program, including environmental and educational components for seventh and eighth graders plus caregiver education and

tailored dietary feedback. In the child-only arm, work groups at each school organized physical activity opportunities and promoted water and fruit intake. Each year for two years, children completed computer-tailored diet and physical activity interventions (one hour each) based on the results of a physical fitness test and questions on fat and fruit intake. Strategies reported to be used in the child-only arm aligned with the "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "antecedents" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, caregivers additionally were invited to an interactive meeting, were sent information on healthy eating and physical activity in school papers and newsletters, and were asked to complete an adult version of the computer-tailored intervention for fat intake at home. As described, these additional materials and activities for caregivers aligned with the "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," and "natural consequences" BCT clusters.

[Hopper 1992a](#) used a school-based physical fitness and nutrition education program and a home-based program for families. In the child-only arm, children received three 40-minute physical fitness sessions and two 30-minute nutrition education sessions each week for six weeks. These sessions were taught by classroom teachers assisted by a physical education specialist and a nutrition education specialist. As described, the BCTs used in the sessions aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," and "repetition and substitution" clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, children additionally were given weekly packets over the six-week intervention period to bring home and read with their family. Packets included information on healthy food preparation and family-friendly exercise activities and, as described, used BCTs aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "repetition and substitution," and "reward and threat" clusters.

[Ievers Landis 2005](#) used the "Know Bones About It" program on calcium intake and weight-bearing physical activity plus caregiver educational sessions. In the child-only arm, girls received six educational sessions focused on healthy lifestyle behaviors for prevention of osteoporosis, over a period of about six months. Sessions took place during Girl Scout meetings and each lasted approximately 30 minutes. Strategies reported to be used in these sessions with girls aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes," and "reward and threat" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, primary caregivers were additionally invited to two interactive sessions that addressed preventing osteoporosis, role modeling, coaching, problem-solving, and providing rewards. Strategies reported to be used in the sessions additionally offered in the child + caregiver arm aligned with the "goals and planning," "social support," "natural consequences," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat," "antecedents," and "identity" BCT clusters.

[Luepker 1996a](#) used a school-based cardiovascular disease prevention program for third grade students and family education. The multi-site intervention, known as the "Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH)," lasted for three years and also included tobacco prevention components. In the child-only arm, relevant intervention components included school

food service modifications (continuous for three years), physical education class enhancement (continuous for three years), and classroom curricula implemented over a fixed time period each year. Strategies reported to be used in the child-only arm aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat," and "antecedents" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, families additionally were invited to take part in "Home Team" programs and received 19 activity packets over the course of the three years. As with the "Home Team" program used by [Perry 1988a](#), scorecards were used to record points for completing activities together and for giving small rewards as participation incentives. Third and fourth grade students and their caregivers also were invited to family fun nights held at the schools. The additional materials and activities reported to be used in the child + caregiver arm aligned with the "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat," and "antecedents" BCT clusters.

[Petchers 1987](#) used the Chicago Heart Health Curriculum's "Body Power!" school-based program for sixth graders plus health information for caregivers. In the child-only intervention, children were taught five inter-related modules on cardiovascular health. Each module was designed to be taught through two × 40-minute lessons per week for five to six weeks (or the equivalent). One module focused specifically on diet and digestion, and another focused on exercise and the skeletal and muscular systems. Other modules covered basic information on the circulatory system, the dangers of smoking, and risk factors for cardiovascular health and disease prevention. As described, the program incorporated strategies aligned with the "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," and "comparison of behavior" BCT clusters. In the child + caregiver arm, families additionally were sent 17 newsletters with health tips and a health booklet/log. As described, these materials aligned with the "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," and "natural consequences" BCT clusters.

Outcomes

Considerable heterogeneity was evident in the timing and methods of measurement for all outcomes. Even when studies measured outcomes, often they did not report data and we could not retrieve data from the study authors. Seven studies contributed no data to this review ([Baghurst 2014](#); [De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Kirks 1982a](#); [Petchers 1987](#); [Wang 2007a](#)). Below we present the eligible outcomes for which data are available during the intervention, at the end of the intervention, and after the intervention period (follow-up). For further detail on time points and methods, see [Characteristics of included studies](#) and [Data and analyses](#).

Primary outcomes

- Children's dietary intake
 - * Total energy intake: data available from four studies ([Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#))
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from fat: data available from five studies ([Dietsch 1990](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#))
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat: data available from three studies ([Dietsch 1990](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#))
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from trans fat: no data available
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrate: data available from two studies ([Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#))
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from protein: data available from three studies ([Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#))
 - * Sodium intake: data available from four studies ([Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Perry 1988a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#))
 - * Fruit and vegetable intake: data available from one study ([Crespo 2012a](#))
 - * Fruit intake: data available from three studies ([Dietsch 1990](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Lin 2017a](#))
 - * Vegetable intake: data available from two studies ([Dietsch 1990](#); [Lin 2017a](#))
 - * SSB intake: data available from three studies ([Crespo 2012a](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Haerens 2006a](#))
 - * Water intake: data available from three studies ([Crespo 2012a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#))
- Children's physical activity levels
 - * Total physical activity: data available from three studies ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#))
 - * MVPA: data available from five studies ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Alhassan 2018a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#))
 - * Moderate physical activity: data available from one study ([Werch 2003a](#))
 - * Vigorous physical activity: data available from one study ([Werch 2003a](#))
 - * LPA: data available from four studies ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Alhassan 2018a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#))
 - * Weight-bearing physical activity: data available from one study ([Ievers Landis 2005](#))
 - * Steps: data available from two studies ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Cottrell 2005](#))
 - * Total physical activity score: data available from one study ([Voll 2013](#))
- Adverse effects: no data available

Secondary outcomes

- Children's dietary quality: no data available
- Children's sedentary behavior: data available from four studies ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Alhassan 2018a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#))
- Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children: data available from three studies ([Crespo 2012a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#))

- Children's BMI or weight-for-height parameter: data available from eight studies ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Crespo 2012a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Yeh 2018a](#))
- Caregivers' dietary intake
 - * Total energy intake: no data available
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from fat: no data available
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat: no data available
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from trans fat: no data available
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrate: no data available
 - * Percentage of total energy intake from protein: no data available
 - * Sodium intake: no data available
 - * Fruit and vegetable intake: no data available
 - * Fruit intake: no data available
 - * Vegetable intake: no data available
 - * SSB intake: no data available
 - * Water intake: no data available
- Caregivers' physical activity levels
 - * Total physical activity: no data available
 - * MVPA: data available from one study ([Alhassan 2018a](#))
 - * Moderate physical activity: no data available
 - * Vigorous physical activity: no data available
 - * LPA: data available from one study ([Alhassan 2018a](#))
 - * Weight-bearing physical activity: no data available
 - * Steps: no data available
 - * Total physical activity score: data available from one study ([Voll 2013](#))

Excluded studies

We excluded 1071 reports after full-text screening. Of these, seven studies merited closer inspection, and EHM and US sought additional consultation before determining their eligibility ([Brannon 2018](#); [DeVilliers 2009](#); [Harrington 2005](#); [Natale 2016](#); [Regev 2012](#); [Russell Mayhew 2007](#); [Treu 2017](#)). All seven were ultimately excluded ([Characteristics of excluded studies](#)). For [Regev 2012](#) and [Russell Mayhew 2007](#), EHM and US consulted with AS to determine eligibility. Both studies were subsequently excluded because they did not address outcomes relevant to this review. [Regev 2012](#) examined the impact of a movement therapy group, with and without mother participation, on Israeli children six to eight years of age. All children had been referred for diagnosis and emotional therapy. Although the intervention addressed physical movement, study authors did not measure physical activity behaviors. [Russell Mayhew 2007](#) examined the impact of a wellness-based eating disorder prevention program, with and without caregiver involvement, on Canadian children and adolescents. The intervention measured self-concept and eating attitudes but did not measure changes in dietary intake. For three studies for which conference abstracts appeared likely to be relevant but full-text reports could not be obtained, we contacted the study authors for clarification on methods before determining that these studies did not meet our eligibility criteria ([DeVilliers 2009](#); [Harrington 2005](#); [Natale 2016](#)). The methods applied by [DeVilliers 2009](#) and [Natale 2016](#) did not meet our eligibility criteria.

[Harrington 2005](#) does appear to meet our inclusion criteria; however, study authors informed us that results from this trial were never published and that the data can no longer be accessed. For two additional studies for which we were able to access the full-text reports but were unable to assess eligibility, we contacted the study authors for clarification on methods ([Brannon 2018](#); [Treu 2017](#)). With feedback from the study authors, we determined that [Treu 2017](#) was not a randomized study. [Brannon 2018](#) was a cross-over trial that used an n-of-1 RCT design to assess whether receiving text messages from different people would help adolescents meet their physical activity goals, increase physical activity time, and decrease sedentary behavior. We determined this study to be ineligible after the corresponding author indicated that only one day of data were available for each condition ([Brannon 2018](#)).

For the remaining 1064 reports, EHM and US agreed on study exclusion.

Reasons for all exclusions are summarized below.

- 226 reports did not report the results of RCTs or quasi-RCTs.
- 214 reports presented the results of secondary analyses from RCTs or quasi-RCTs that did not meet our inclusion criteria.
- 32 reports described the results of RCTs or quasi-RCTs that did not include caregiver involvement, address dietary or physical activity behaviors, or take place in a home or community setting.
- 138 reports presented the results of RCTs or quasi-RCTs in which participating children were not actively involved in the intervention, did not meet the age criteria of this review, or were recruited from a special population with pre-existing conditions (e.g. obesity).
- 449 reports described the results of RCTs or quasi-RCTs in which the only difference between the intervention (child + caregiver) and control (child-only) arms was not the addition of a caregiver component.
- 12 reports were excluded for other reasons, including non-research publications (e.g. editorial, summary of projects funded under a grant).

Ongoing studies

There are seven ongoing studies: [Cunningham Sabo 2016](#), [Kovalskys 2017a](#), [NCT00065247](#), [NCT02809196](#), [NCT02942823](#), [Armstrong 2019a](#), [Yin 2019a](#) (see the [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#) tables). For five of these studies, we emailed the study authors to check on study status ([Kovalskys 2017a](#); [NCT00065247](#); [NCT02809196](#); [NCT02942823](#); [Yin 2019a](#)). For the other two studies ([Armstrong 2019a](#); [Cunningham Sabo 2016](#)), the timeline indicated in the protocol papers and at trial registration made it clear that the study was ongoing. We categorized a study as ongoing if the primary outcome paper has not yet been published but available information indicates that the study meets review eligibility criteria.

[Cunningham Sabo 2016](#) is a cluster-RCT with fourth grade students and their families in Colorado, USA, aimed at preventing childhood obesity by promoting healthy food and activity behaviors. Over four years, annual cohorts will participate in the five arms: (1) school-based intervention; (2) school-based intervention plus family intervention; (3) school-based intervention plus online parent-based intervention; (4) school-based intervention plus both family interventions; and (5) online parent-based intervention. It

is unclear whether there is also a no intervention control arm. For the purpose of this review, the school-based intervention arm represents the child-only condition, and all other study arms represent versions of the child + caregiver condition.

[Kovalskys 2017a](#) is a cluster-RCT with first grade children and their families in Buenos Aires, Argentina, aimed at increasing MVPA and improving eating habits at home and at school. The study ran during the second semester of first grade and the first semester of second grade (July 2015 to November 2016) and involved two components: "active breaks," which are implemented during school breaks by a physical activity instructor, and the "virtual" intervention, which involves delivery of Web-based contents to families via a multi-platform application. Schools are allocated to one of four intervention arms: (1) active breaks, (2) virtual intervention, (3) active breaks and the virtual intervention, or (4) no intervention. For the purpose of this review, the school-based intervention represents the child-only condition, and the combined school-based and family-based interventions represent the child + caregiver condition.

[NCT00065247](#) is cluster-RCT with first and second grade children (age six to nine years) and their families in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, USA, aimed at improving bone quality and muscle strength. After-school programs were randomized to one of three study arms: (1) the Beat Osteoporosis: Nourish and Exercise Skeletons (BONES) project; (2) the BONES project plus a caregiver component; or (3) no intervention. The BONES project curriculum is delivered four days per week for a 20- to 25-week period per year and involves weight-loading physical activity, nutrition and bone health education, and calcium-rich snacks. Caregivers in the BONES project plus caregiver component arm receive a newsletter and a worksheet five times per year. The project ran for two years. For the purpose of this review, the BONES project represents the child-only condition, and the BONES project plus a caregiver component represents the child + caregiver condition.

[NCT02809196](#) is an individually randomized trial aimed at promoting healthful dietary habits among adolescents aged 14 to 15 years participating in the Danish National Birth Cohort. The Texts For Healthy Teens (T4HT) intervention involves a short message service (SMS)-based health educational program targeting a cluster of dietary factors. This study will examine if the impact of the standardized program is reinforced when a friend or the mother of the participant (or both) is also asked to participate, and if the impact is reinforced if the intervention is tailored to target only one participant-selected dietary factor rather than a cluster of factors. The standardized program includes 121 messages distributed over 12 weeks. The tailored program focuses on SSB, fruits and vegetables, or fish and includes about 40 messages distributed over four weeks. Participants are randomized into one of nine intervention arms: (1) tailored SMS program implicating friend and mother; (2) standardized SMS program implicating friend and mother; (3) tailored SMS program implicating friend, not mother; (4) standardized SMS program implicating friend, not mother; (5) tailored SMS program implicating mother, not friend; (6) standardized SMS program implicating mother, not friend; (7) tailored SMS program not implicating mother or friend; (8) standardized SMS program not implicating mother or friend; or (9) no SMS program. For the purpose of this study, multiple combinations of the intervention arms represent the child-only and child + caregiver conditions: when arm 3 is the child-only arm, arm

1 is the child + caregiver arm; when arm 4 is the child-only arm, arm 2 is the child + caregiver arm; when arm 7 is the child-only arm, arm 5 is the child + caregiver arm; and when arm 8 is the child-only arm, arm 6 is the child + caregiver arm.

[NCT02942823](#) is an individually randomized obesity prevention trial with children aged 9 to 12 years and their caregivers in Germany, aimed at improving nutrition, physical activity, and psychosocial factors. The intervention involves a motion-controlled serious game that integrates knowledge-based and cognitive tasks. The game consists of two 35-minute sessions. Fourth grade children and their parents are randomly allocated to one of two intervention conditions. In the child-only arm, students play both sessions of the serious game at school within a two-week period. In the child + caregiver condition, children additionally take the game home on a tablet to play with their parents between the first and second sessions.

[Armstrong 2019a](#) is an obesity prevention cluster-RCT in Maryland, USA, aimed at improving motor skills, physical activity, and willingness to try new foods among children aged three to five years from low-income communities. Childcare centers will be assigned to one of three arms: (1) data collection only; (2) childcare center-based lessons delivered by trained childcare staff, including 18 weeks of motor skills lessons and 12 weeks of nutrition lessons; or (3) childcare center-based lessons plus a Web-based intervention for caregivers designed to promote physical activity, nutrition, and wellness, with topics co-ordinated with activities conducted in the classrooms.

[Yin 2019a](#) is a cluster-RCT in San Antonio, Texas, targeting key enablers and barriers to obesity prevention in childcare settings serving low-income populations. The intervention is culturally tailored to the Latino community, is administered through Head Start centers, and involves center-based components (policy changes at the Head Start center, staff development, a gross motor program, and nutrition education) and home-based components (parent engagement and education and home visits). Head Start centers are randomized to one of three conditions: combined center and home-based intervention; center-based intervention; or no intervention. Three-year-old children and their families are eligible to take part. For the purpose of this review, the center-based intervention represents the child-only arm, and the combined center and home-based intervention represents the child + caregiver arm.

Studies awaiting classification

Four studies are awaiting classification ([Kobak 2016](#); [NTR5755](#); [Ruiter 2015a](#); [Swindle 2017a](#)). For each, except [Swindle 2017a](#),

which is currently recruiting participants, we made two attempts to contact the corresponding study author for further information and results but did not receive a reply. Additional information is necessary to determine if these studies meet review eligibility criteria ([Criteria for considering studies for this review](#)). For an overview of these studies, see the [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#) tables.

[Kobak 2016](#) was a cross-over RCT in Ohio, USA, designed to assess the extent and intensity of children's physical activity and sedentary behavior in different social conditions. Wearing an accelerometer, children participated in three simulated recess conditions in a playground setting: (1) playing alone, (2) playing with a parent, and (3) playing with a friend.

[NTR5755](#) is a follow-up study to [Ruiter 2015a](#). In this cluster-RCT, children 9 to 12 years of age were recruited from schools taking part in an existing school-based intervention, "KERNgezond." This intervention aims to investigate whether children's diet and physical activity behaviors are healthier if their parents follow an e-learning parenting program compared to children whose parents receive only a folder about healthy eating and physical activity. The intervention arms are not described in the trial registration.

[Ruiter 2015a](#) is a cluster-RCT for children 9 to 13 years of age and their parents in the Nijmegen region of The Netherlands. Participants were recruited from schools taking part in an existing school-based overweight prevention program, "Scoring for Health." Schools were randomized to either (1) the underlying "Scoring for Health" program plus a brochure for parents, or (2) the "Scoring for Health" program plus a brochure for parents and an e-learning parenting program focused on preventing overweight in children.

[Swindle 2017a](#) is a cluster-RCT for children age three to five years and their caregivers in Arkansas, USA. Head Start centers are randomized to either (1) an evidence-based obesity prevention program for early childcare centers, or (2) an enhanced version of the program that involves caregiver input.

Risk of bias in included studies

We present the results of individual "Risk of bias" assessments in the "Risk of bias" table for each study (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)). For an overall visual summary of the risk of bias of included studies, see [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#).

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgments about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

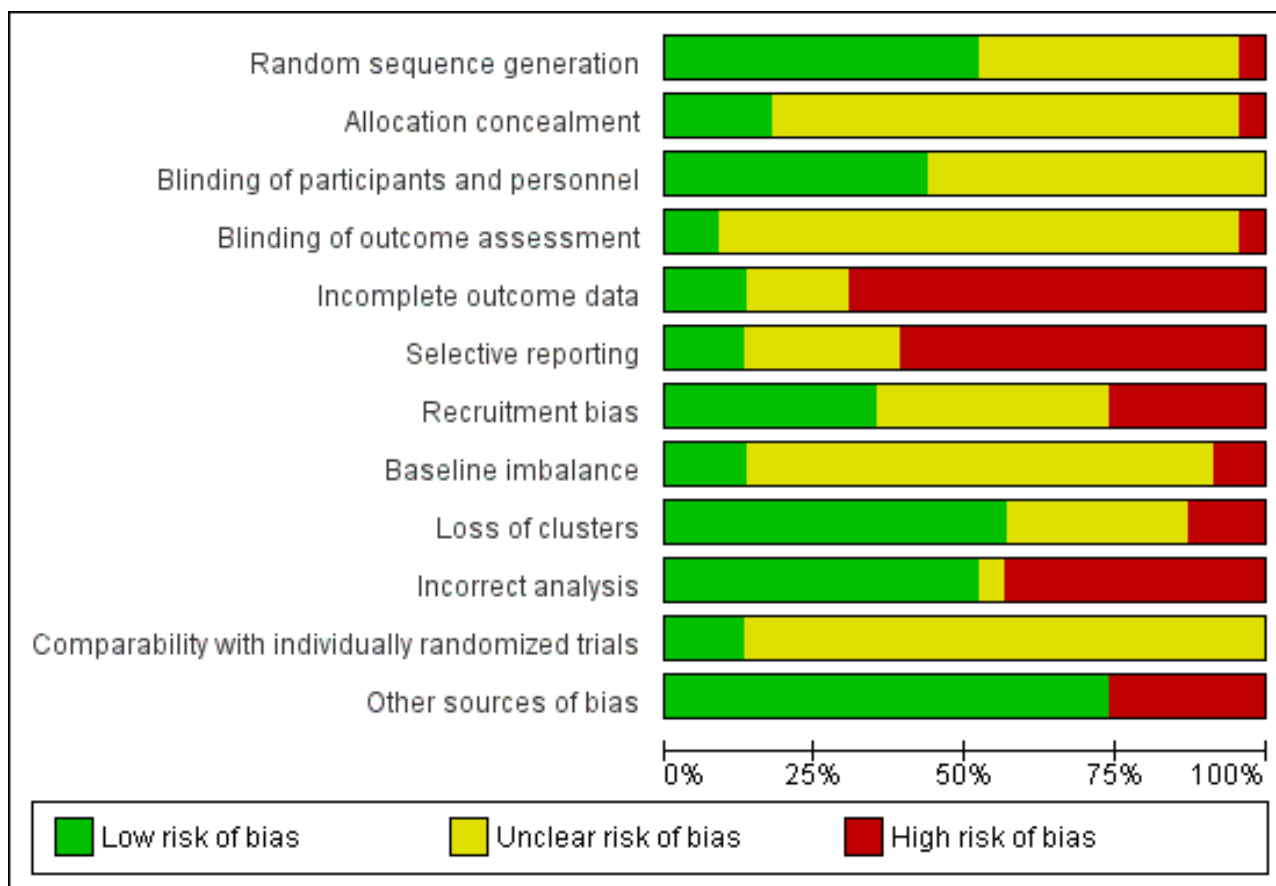


Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgments about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding of participants and personnel	Blinding of outcome assessment	Incomplete outcome data	Selective reporting	Recruitment bias	Baseline imbalance	Loss of clusters	Incorrect analysis	Comparability with individually randomized trials	Other sources of bias
Adamo 2017a	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	?	+	?	-
Alhassan 2018a	?	?	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Baghurst 2014	?	?	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cottrell 2005	?	?	+	?	-	-	-	?	?	+	?	+
Crespo 2012a	?	?	+	?	-	?	+	?	+	+	?	+
De Bock 2013a	?	+	+	+	-	+	?	?	-	+	?	+
De Bourdeaudhuij 2002	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	+
Dietsch 1990	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	+
Ducheyne 2014a	+	?	+	-	-	?	?	?	+	-	?	-
Frenn 2013a	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	+	-	?	-
Haerens 2006a	+	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	+	+	?	+
Hopper 1992a	+	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	-	?	+
Ievers Landis 2005	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	+	?	+

Figure 3. (Continued)

levers Landis 2005	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	+	?	+
Kirks 1982a	?	?	+	?	-	-	?	-	+	-	?	-
Lin 2017a	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+
Luepker 1996a	+	?	?	?	-	+	+	?	+	+	?	+
Perry 1988a	?	?	+	?	?	-	?	?	-	+	?	+
Petchers 1987	-	-	?	?	?	-	?	?	?	-	?	+
Vandongen 1995	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	?	+
Voll 2013	+	?	+	?	-	?	?	?	-	-	?	-
Wang 2007a	?	?	?	?	-	-	+	?	+	?	?	+
Werch 2003a	+	?	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
Yeh 2018a	+	?	+	?	-	-	-	?	+	-	?	+

Random sequence generation

We judged only one study to be at high risk of bias with respect to the random sequence generation domain ([Petchers 1987](#)). As noted under the allocation domain, [Petchers 1987](#) guaranteed three schools that they would not be allocated to the no-intervention control arm, and that they would be assigned to the child + caregiver or the child-only arm.

Twelve studies described a low-risk method of random sequence generation in published reports ([Adamo 2017a](#); [levers Landis 2005](#); [Lin 2017a](#); [Voll 2013](#); [Werch 2003a](#)), or through email correspondence ([Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)).

We were unable to determine the risk of bias related to random sequence generation for 10 studies because the process was insufficiently described and we were unable to retrieve additional information from the study authors ([Alhassan 2018a](#); [Baghurst 2014](#); [Cottrell 2005](#); [Crespo 2012a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Kirks 1982a](#); [Perry 1988a](#); [Wang 2007a](#)).

Allocation

We considered [Petchers 1987](#) to be at high risk of selection bias because the three participating schools were guaranteed assignment to the child + caregiver or the child-only arm before randomization, as a result of prior participation in the control arm of another study. We judged four studies to be at low risk of selection bias because study authors described adequate

concealment of allocation ([Adamo 2017a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Lin 2017a](#)).

We determined the remaining 18 trials to be at unclear risk of bias because study authors did not describe the methods used to conceal allocation ([Alhassan 2018a](#); [Baghurst 2014](#); [Cottrell 2005](#); [Crespo 2012a](#); [De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [levers Landis 2005](#); [Kirks 1982a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Perry 1988a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Voll 2013](#); [Wang 2007a](#); [Werch 2003a](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)).

Blinding

Blinding of participants and personnel

We judged no studies to be at high risk of performance bias. Due to the nature of the interventions, blinding of personnel was not possible in most of the included studies. We considered children 10 years of age and younger to be unlikely to be influenced by knowing their study allocation. The young age of the children in nine trials suggests that their performance was unlikely to have been influenced by lack of blinding ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Baghurst 2014](#); [Cottrell 2005](#); [Crespo 2012a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Kirks 1982a](#); [Perry 1988a](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)). We judged these trials to be at low risk of bias. We additionally judged one study to be at low risk of bias because the true purpose of the study was concealed until after the intervention was provided ([Voll 2013](#)).

We considered 13 trials to be at unclear risk of bias because the children were old enough for all or part of the study that their performance may have been influenced by lack of blinding ([Alhassan 2018a](#); [De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Frenn](#)

2013a; Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; levers Landis 2005; Lin 2017a; Luepker 1996a; Petchers 1987; Vandongen 1995; Wang 2007a; Werch 2003a). Dietsch 1990, Haerens 2006a, Hopper 1992a, Lin 2017a, Luepker 1996a, Petchers 1987, Vandongen 1995, Wang 2007a, and Werch 2003a did not provide information about blinding. In Alhassan 2018a, neither participants nor personnel were blinded, and this may or may not have influenced performance. In De Bourdeaudhuij 2002, participants were blinded to the study condition. However, because they were recruited from only two secondary schools, it is possible that children or caregivers, or both, from different classes could have spoken about the intervention. For Frenn 2013a, blinding of personnel was not a concern because the intervention was delivered online. Participants were not blinded, and knowledge of the intervention may or may not have influenced their performance. In levers Landis 2005, participants and Girl Scout troop leaders were masked to group assignment. However, study facilitators were not masked, and this may or may not have influenced performance.

Blinding of outcome assessment

We determined one study to be at high risk of detection bias (Ducheyne 2014a). In Ducheyne 2014a, researchers were not blinded to the condition that they were testing for in the practical cycling test, and other outcomes, such as time spent cycling to school and child anthropometry (data not available), were measured by caregiver report.

We judged two studies to be at low risk of bias for this domain (Adamo 2017a; De Bock 2013a). In Adamo 2017a and De Bock 2013a, outcome assessors were masked and physical activity was measured by accelerometry.

We judged all 20 other studies to be at unclear risk of bias. In two studies, study authors reported that outcome assessors were not blinded (levers Landis 2005; Vandongen 1995). However, in these two studies, diet and physical activity data were reported by participants, and responses may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding. The remaining 18 trials provided no information on blinding of outcome assessment (Alhassan 2018a; Baghurst 2014; Cottrell 2005; Crespo 2012a; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Dietsch 1990; Frenn 2013a; Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Kirks 1982a; Lin 2017a; Luepker 1996a; Perry 1988a; Petchers 1987; Voll 2013; Wang 2007a; Werch 2003a; Yeh 2018a). These studies often measured diet and activity outcomes using self-reported or caregiver-reported instruments, and it is possible that assessment was influenced by lack of blinding.

Incomplete outcome data

We evaluated 16 studies to be at high risk of attrition bias (Adamo 2017a; Alhassan 2018a; Cottrell 2005; Crespo 2012a; De Bock 2013a; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Dietsch 1990; Ducheyne 2014a; Frenn 2013a; Haerens 2006a; levers Landis 2005; Kirks 1982a; Luepker 1996a; Voll 2013; Wang 2007a; Yeh 2018a). For Adamo 2017a, Alhassan 2018a, Crespo 2012a, De Bourdeaudhuij 2002, Dietsch 1990, Frenn 2013a, Haerens 2006a, levers Landis 2005, Kirks 1982a, Luepker 1996a, Wang 2007a, and Yeh 2018a, we extracted or calculated rates of total and differential attrition and determined one or both of these rates to exceed the thresholds outlined above in *Assessment of risk of bias in included studies*. For Haerens 2006a, Luepker 1996a, and Yeh 2018a, study authors provided the data needed to calculate attrition. We could not calculate attrition rates for Cottrell 2005, De Bock 2013a, Ducheyne 2014a, and Voll 2013;

however, published articles from these studies provided adequate information to show substantial missing data.

We considered three studies to be at low risk of attrition bias due to limited attrition (Hopper 1992a; Lin 2017a; Werch 2003a). Information on attrition was not published for Hopper 1992a but was provided by the study authors.

Because of inadequate information on missing data, we judged four studies to be at unclear risk of attrition bias (Baghurst 2014; Perry 1988a; Petchers 1987; Vandongen 1995).

Selective reporting

To be judged at low risk of reporting bias, we required that the trial was registered or a protocol was published, and that pre-specified outcomes were available for inclusion in this review in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis. Only three studies met this criteria (De Bock 2013a; Lin 2017a; Luepker 1996a). De Bock 2013a registered the trial, published the study protocol, and reported the results for primary and secondary outcomes. Lin 2017a registered the trial and reported the results for primary and secondary outcomes. Luepker 1996a published the design and methods of the study and reported or provided statistics for primary outcomes and those relevant to this review.

We judged 14 studies to be at high risk of reporting bias (Adamo 2017a; Alhassan 2018a; Baghurst 2014; Cottrell 2005; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Dietsch 1990; Frenn 2013a; Haerens 2006a; levers Landis 2005; Kirks 1982a; Perry 1988a; Petchers 1987; Wang 2007a; Yeh 2018a). Most of these studies measured relevant outcomes but did not report all outcomes completely and at all measurement time points. Adamo 2017a was a registered trial with a published study protocol. Study authors indicated that they would assess outcomes at midpoint (three months) and at the end of the intervention (six months). Although end-of-intervention data were published, midpoint data were not reported and we could not retrieve them from the study authors. Alhassan 2018a was a registered trial with pre-specified outcomes, including physical activity levels and body mass index (BMI). Although BMI was measured at each time point, study authors did not report the results for this outcome. Further, although means and standard deviations were reported for time spent in moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA), in light intensity physical activity (LPA), and in sedentary behavior, study authors discussed changes in vigorous physical activity (VPA) but did not report corresponding outcome statistics. Baghurst 2014 and Frenn 2013a measured relevant outcomes but did not report or provide means or standard deviations and therefore could not be included in the meta-analysis. De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 and Kirks 1982a measured and reported mean end values for relevant outcomes but did not report or provide variance statistics. Dietsch 1990 reported means and standard deviations for several relevant dietary outcomes. However, outcome data for children's total energy intake and percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrates and protein were measured but not reported, and we could not retrieve the data from study authors. levers Landis 2005 measured both total physical activity and weight-bearing physical activity but reported outcome statistics for weight-bearing physical activity only. Haerens 2006a provided outcome statistics for all relevant measured outcomes, except the physical activity outcome assessed by accelerometry at the end of the intervention (21 months), which trial authors could not retrieve. Perry 1988a measured several

dietary outcomes relevant to this review but did not present most results in a format that we could utilize. The only exception was sodium intake at one-year follow-up, for which outcome data were reported in a format that we could enter into a meta-analysis. [Yeh 2018a](#) measured both child anthropometrics and diet but reported only anthropometric data in a format that we could use. From [Cottrell 2005](#), we were able to include the physical activity outcome data in a meta-analysis but could not utilize the dietary outcome data due to lack of confidence in the values reported. [Petchers 1987](#) measured diet and exercise behaviors, but measured outcomes were not reported completely, nor did they align with those analyzed in this review. Similarly, the dietary outcomes measured by [Wang 2007a](#) were not relevant to this review.

We could not judge the risk of reporting bias for the remaining six studies ([Crespo 2012a](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Voll 2013](#); [Werch 2003a](#)). None of these trials were registered, and we did not identify study protocols. Four of these studies either reported or provided relevant outcome statistics in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis ([Hopper 1992a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Voll 2013](#); [Werch 2003a](#)). [Crespo 2012a](#) measured and reported dietary, physical activity, sedentary behavior, and anthropometric outcomes completely and in a format that facilitated use in meta-analysis; however, the physical activity and sedentary behavior outcomes used did not align with those analyzed in this review. Similarly, [Ducheyne 2014a](#) collected and adequately reported a physical activity outcome but used a measure that was not included in this review.

Recruitment bias

The following five domains—recruitment bias, baseline imbalance, loss of clusters, incorrect analysis, and comparability with individually randomized trials—are relevant to cluster-randomized trials only. Therefore, for each of these domains, we consider the three individually randomized trials to be at low risk of bias ([Alhassan 2018a](#); [Baghurst 2014](#); [Werch 2003a](#)).

We judged six studies to be at high risk of recruitment bias because they recruited participants after randomization ([Cottrell 2005](#); [De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Ievers Landis 2005](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)). We reached this judgement for [Yeh 2018a](#) following correspondence with the study author.

We considered eight studies to be at low risk of bias ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Alhassan 2018a](#); [Baghurst 2014](#); [Crespo 2012a](#); [Lin 2017a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Wang 2007a](#); [Werch 2003a](#)). We judged [Adamo 2017a](#), [Crespo 2012a](#), [Lin 2017a](#), and [Luepker 1996a](#) to be at low risk of recruitment bias because researchers randomized clusters after collecting baseline data. We also judged [Wang 2007a](#) to be at low risk of recruitment bias because randomization was carried out after participant recruitment but before baseline data collection. We rated [Alhassan 2018a](#), [Baghurst 2014](#), and [Werch 2003a](#) to be at low risk of bias for this domain because participants were randomized individually.

For the remaining nine studies, it is unclear whether recruitment and consent occurred before or after randomization ([De Bock 2013a](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Kirks 1982a](#); [Perry 1988a](#); [Petchers 1987](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Voll 2013](#)).

Baseline imbalance

We judged risk of bias for the baseline imbalance domain to be high for two studies ([Kirks 1982a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#)). [Kirks 1982a](#) included only one school (cluster) per study arm, and study authors attributed unanticipated results to one of the classes in the child-only school being "exceptional" (quote) and noted that it would have been better if the treatment groups were truly matched. In [Vandongen 1995](#), study authors reported significant between-group differences in some baseline variables at baseline.

We evaluated the remaining 18 cluster-RCTs to be at unclear risk of bias because similarities and differences between intervention arms or clusters were not reported ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Cottrell 2005](#); [Crespo 2012a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Ievers Landis 2005](#); [Lin 2017a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Perry 1988a](#); [Petchers 1987](#); [Voll 2013](#); [Wang 2007a](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)).

Because concerns about baseline imbalance are specific to cluster-RCTs, we judged three studies to be at low risk of bias for this domain ([Alhassan 2018a](#); [Baghurst 2014](#); [Werch 2003a](#)).

Loss of clusters

We judged three cluster-RCTs to be at high risk of bias ([De Bock 2013a](#); [Perry 1988a](#); [Voll 2013](#)). [De Bock 2013a](#) and [Perry 1988a](#) reported that clusters were lost from the trial, and although [Voll 2013](#) did not report on loss of clusters, the very high level of attrition suggests that this was likely.

We rated 13 studies to be at low risk of bias. Of these, we judged 10 cluster-RCTs in which no clusters were lost to be at low risk of bias ([Crespo 2012a](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Kirks 1982a](#); [Lin 2017a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Wang 2007a](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)). Unpublished information to support this determination was provided by [Frenn 2013a](#), [Hopper 1992a](#), [Lin 2017a](#), and [Yeh 2018a](#). Because this domain is not relevant to individually randomized trials, we judged [Alhassan 2018a](#), [Baghurst 2014](#), and [Werch 2003a](#) to be at low risk of bias.

In the remaining seven studies, it is unclear whether any clusters were lost ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Cottrell 2005](#); [De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Ievers Landis 2005](#); [Petchers 1987](#); [Vandongen 1995](#)).

Incorrect analysis

In 10 cluster-RCTs, study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in their analysis or did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) ([De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Kirks 1982a](#); [Petchers 1987](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Voll 2013](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)). For this reason, we judged these studies to be at high risk of bias for this domain.

We determined nine studies to be at low risk of bias because study authors described how they accounted for clustering in their analyses ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Cottrell 2005](#); [Crespo 2012a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Ievers Landis 2005](#); [Lin 2017a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#); [Perry 1988a](#)). Because concerns about adjustment for clustering are specific to cluster-RCTs, we additionally judged [Alhassan 2018a](#), [Baghurst 2014](#), and [Werch 2003a](#) to be at low risk of bias for this domain.

We were unable to assess whether [Wang 2007a](#) accounted for clustering.

Comparability with individually randomized trials

None of the 20 cluster-RCTs provided sufficient information to permit judgment on comparability with individually randomized trials (Adamo 2017a; Cottrell 2005; Crespo 2012a; De Bock 2013a; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Dietsch 1990; Ducheyne 2014a; Frenn 2013a; Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Ievers Landis 2005; Kirks 1982a; Lin 2017a; Luepker 1996a; Perry 1988a; Petchers 1987; Vandongen 1995; Voll 2013; Wang 2007a; Yeh 2018a). This domain is not relevant for individually randomized trials, so we judged Alhassan 2018a, Baghurst 2014, and Werch 2003a to be at low risk of bias.

Other potential sources of bias

We judged six studies to be at high risk of other potential sources of bias (Adamo 2017a; Alhassan 2018a; Ducheyne 2014a; Frenn 2013a; Kirks 1982a; Voll 2013). Ducheyne 2014a, Frenn 2013a, and Kirks 1982a included only one to two clusters per intervention arm. Additionally, Frenn 2013a reported that the sample size was insufficient to examine between-group differences in the outcomes of interest, and that when caregivers in the child + caregiver group did not want to participate in the intervention, study authors compared their data with data from the child-only arm. In Voll 2013, some clusters had only one or two participating children. Adamo 2017a reported important baseline imbalances between the child + caregiver and child-only arms, and Alhassan 2018a reported significant differences in the characteristics of mothers who dropped out and those with complete data.

We judged the remaining 17 studies to be at low risk of bias (Baghurst 2014; Cottrell 2005; Crespo 2012a; De Bock 2013a; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Dietsch 1990; Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Ievers Landis 2005; Lin 2017a; Luepker 1996a; Perry 1988a; Petchers 1987; Vandongen 1995; Wang 2007a; Werch 2003a; Yeh 2018a). Although Baghurst 2014, De Bock 2013a, and Perry 1988a each reported an additional potential source of bias, we determined that these potential sources of bias did not pose a substantial risk, and we judged these studies to be at low risk of bias in this domain. We detected no other potential sources of bias for the 14 remaining studies (Cottrell 2005; Crespo 2012a; De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Dietsch 1990; Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Ievers Landis 2005; Lin 2017a; Luepker 1996a; Petchers 1987; Vandongen 1995; Wang 2007a; Werch 2003a; Yeh 2018a).

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's dietary intake](#); [Summary of findings 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's physical activity behaviors](#); [Summary of findings 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component compared to interventions without a caregiver component for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors](#)

Below, we present the results for each outcome by comparison. Despite the inclusion of numerous studies, the scope for meta-analyses was limited due to heterogeneous outcome measures and measurement time points, as well as absence or incomplete reporting of data for outcomes key to this review. When it was not

possible to pool outcome data, we provided a narrative description of study results.

For the most important primary outcomes (children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, children's sodium intake, children's fruit and vegetable intake, children's SSB intake, children's total physical activity, children's moderate to vigorous physical activity [MVPA], and adverse effects), we presented end-of-intervention data and reported the GRADE rating in [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#), [Summary of findings 2](#), and [Summary of findings 3](#). In our [Data and analyses](#), we grouped data at the end of the intervention and from pre-specified time points during the intervention, as described in the [Methods](#) section.

1. Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

Data available for this comparison came exclusively from published reports and were reported as end values. With the exception of Lin 2017a and Wang 2007a, we contacted all study authors for additional outcome statistics but received no further data. We did not request additional outcome data from Lin 2017a, as study authors provided all necessary outcome statistics, including the design effect, in the trial report. Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) values were not available for any of the other trials, so for these trials, we calculated design effects using an estimated ICC of 0.01, as described in the [Methods](#) section. Three studies included in this comparison contributed no data to the analyses (De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Kirks 1982a; Wang 2007a).

Primary outcomes

Children's dietary intake

Total energy intake

Vandongen 1995 was the only study to report children's total energy intake. These study authors presented end-of-intervention (nine-month) means and confidence intervals (CIs) separately for boys and girls in mega-joules (MJ) per day. We merged data for the two sexes, converted CIs to standard deviations, and converted units to kcal/d. After adjustment for the design effect, the effective sample size was 207 children. Our analysis did not detect a difference in total energy intake between the child + caregiver and child-only arms at the end of the intervention (mean difference [MD] 4.77 kcal/d, 95% CI -141.46 to 151.00, 1 study, n = 207; [Analysis 1.1](#)).

Perry 1988a (five-week intervention) collected 24-hour recall data at both one-year and two-year follow-up assessments and, from their reporting of other dietary outcomes (percentage of total energy intake from fat and saturated fat), it is clear that study authors calculated total energy intake. However, they did not report total energy intake for either assessment, and we could not retrieve the data. Similarly, De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 assessed diet using a food frequency questionnaire at the end of the intervention (10 weeks) and computed total energy intake to calculate percentage of total energy from fat but did not report data for this outcome.

Percentage of total energy intake from fat

Three studies measured percentage of children's total energy intake from fat (De Bourdeaudhuij 2002; Perry 1988a; Vandongen 1995), but necessary outcome statistics were available only from Vandongen 1995, which presented end-of-intervention (nine-

month) means and CIs separately for boys and girls. As directly above, we merged data for the two sexes, converted CIs to standard deviations, and adjusted the sample size for design effect. Our analysis did not detect a difference in this outcome between the child + caregiver and child-only arms at the end of the intervention (MD -0.34%, 95% CI -2.10 to 1.42, 1 study, $n = 207$; [Analysis 1.2](#)).

[De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#) presented mean percentages at the end of the intervention (10 weeks; child + caregiver arm = 36.3%; child-only arm = 37.1%) but did not report measures of variance. After adjustment for design effect, the effective sample size for this study was 92 adolescents. [Perry 1988a](#) reported statistics for percentage of total energy from fat from the one-year follow-up assessment but grouped results from the child + caregiver arm with those from the caregiver-only arm and results from the child-only arm with those from the no-intervention (control) arm. Study authors did not present data for the two-year follow-up period.

Percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat

Two studies measured percentage of children's total energy intake from saturated fat ([Perry 1988a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#)). As with percentage of children's total energy intake from fat, necessary outcome statistics were available only from [Vandongen 1995](#), because [Perry 1988a](#) grouped results from the one-year follow-up assessment across study arms, and results for the two-year follow-up assessment were not available. For [Vandongen 1995](#), the data were presented and adjusted as described above under "Total energy intake." At the end of the intervention (nine months), our analysis found that the addition of a caregiver component may make little or no difference in this outcome (mean difference [MD] -0.42%, 95% CI -1.25 to 0.41, 1 study, $n = 207$; [Analysis 1.3](#); low-quality evidence; [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)).

Percentage of total energy intake from protein

[Vandongen 1995](#) was the only study to measure and report percentage of children's total energy intake from protein. Data were presented and adjusted as described above under "Total energy intake." At the end of the intervention (nine months), our analysis did not detect a difference in this outcome between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD -0.06%, 95% CI -1.06 to 0.94, 1 study, $n = 207$; [Analysis 1.4](#)).

Sodium intake

Two studies measured and reported data on children's sodium intake ([Perry 1988a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#)). Because one study reported this outcome at the end of the intervention and the other reported this outcome at a follow-up time point after the intervention had ended, we did not pool the data from these two studies.

For [Perry 1988a](#) (five-week intervention), outcome statistics (means and standard errors) were published for the one-year follow-up assessment, but data were not available for the two-year assessment. For one-year follow-up data, we converted standard errors to standard deviations and adjusted the sample size using the design effect. Our analysis did not detect a difference in sodium intake between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD -0.11 mg/kcal, 95% CI -0.33 to 0.11, 1 study, $n = 85$; [Analysis 1.5](#)).

The [Vandongen 1995](#) data were presented and adjusted according to the same approach described above under "Total energy intake." At the end of the intervention (nine months), study authors found that the addition of a caregiver component might make little or

no difference in children's sodium intake (MD -0.12 g/d, 95% CI -0.36 to 0.12, 1 study, $n = 207$; [Analysis 1.6](#); low-quality evidence; [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)).

Fruit and vegetable intake

No trial in this comparison reported data for combined fruit and vegetable intake.

Two studies measured and reported children's fruit intake ([Kirks 1982a](#); [Lin 2017a](#)). Although [Kirks 1982a](#) reported mean intake in servings per day at end-of-intervention (four-month) and five-year follow-up periods, study authors did not report measures of variance, so data could not be included in the meta-analysis. After adjustment for the design effect, the effective sample size in [Kirks 1982a](#) was 42 children at the end-of-intervention assessment and 33 children at the follow-up assessment. At the end of the intervention, children in the child + caregiver arm ate 3.02 servings of fruit per day, and children in the child-only arm ate 2.89 servings of fruit per day. At five-year follow-up, children in the child + caregiver arm ate 2.38 servings of fruit per day, and children in the child-only arm ate 2.20 servings of fruit per day. Study authors did not report significant differences in fruit intake between the child + caregiver and child-only arms. [Lin 2017a](#) provided complete outcome statistics for end-of-intervention (one-month) and six-month follow-up assessments. After adjustment for the design effect, the effective sample size was 428 children at the end of the intervention and 420 at the follow-up assessment. Our analysis detected differences between intervention conditions and found higher fruit intake in the child + caregiver arm at the end of the intervention (MD 1.18 servings/d, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.39, 1 study, $n = 428$; [Analysis 1.7](#)) and at follow-up (MD 1.19 servings/d, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.43, 1 study, $n = 420$; [Analysis 1.8](#)).

[Kirks 1982a](#) and [Lin 2017a](#) also measured and reported children's vegetable intake. As with fruit intake, [Kirks 1982a](#) reported mean intake in servings per day at the end of the intervention and at five-year follow-up but did not report variance. The sample size was adjusted for the design effect as described above. At the end of the intervention, [Kirks 1982a](#) found that children in the child + caregiver arm ate 3.57 servings of vegetables per day, and children in the child-only arm ate 3.08 servings of vegetables per day. At five-year follow-up, children in the child + caregiver arm ate 3.50 servings of vegetables per day, and children in the child-only arm ate 2.27 servings of vegetables per day. At both time points, study authors reported that vegetable intake was significantly higher in the child + caregiver arm compared to the child-only arm ($P \leq 0.05$). [Lin 2017a](#) provided complete outcome statistics for vegetable intake at end-of-intervention (one-month) and six-month follow-up assessments. After adjustment for the design effect, our analysis detected differences between intervention conditions and found higher vegetable intake in the child + caregiver arm at the end of the intervention (MD 0.56 servings/d, 95% CI 0.34 to 0.78, 1 study, $n = 428$; [Analysis 1.9](#)) and at follow-up (MD 0.58 servings/d, 95% CI 0.36 to 0.80, 1 study, $n = 420$; [Analysis 1.10](#)).

No study reported data on the following primary outcomes: children's dietary intake in terms of percentage of total energy intake from trans fat and carbohydrate and sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) and water intake; children's physical activity levels in terms of total, moderate to vigorous, light and weight-bearing physical activity, steps, and total physical activity score; and adverse effects.

Secondary outcomes

Children's dietary quality

[Kirks 1982a](#) measured and reported dietary quality and diversity scores at end-of-intervention (four-month) and five-year follow-up periods but did not report measures of variance. Dietary quality was measured on a scale from 0 to 6, and dietary diversity was measured on a scale from 0 to 20. Effective sample sizes at each assessment were the same as reported above for "Fruit and vegetable intake." At the end-of-intervention assessment, the dietary quality score was 5.35 in the child + caregiver arm and 4.71 in the child-only arm, and the dietary diversity score was 12.29 in the child + caregiver arm and 11.08 in the child-only arm. For both measures, study authors reported the scores to be significantly higher in the child + caregiver arm compared to the child-only arm ($P \leq 0.05$). At five-year follow-up, the dietary quality score was 4.54 in the child + caregiver arm and 3.47 in the child-only arm, and the dietary diversity score was 9.50 in the child + caregiver arm and 10.77 in the child-only arm. At this assessment, study authors reported the dietary diversity score to be significantly higher ($P \leq 0.05$) in the child + caregiver arm. They did not report significant differences in the dietary quality score between study arms.

Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children

Three studies measured height and weight at each study assessment to assess changes in weight status ([Perry 1988a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)). However, no study reported data on prevalence of overweight and obesity after baseline.

Children's body mass index (BMI) or weight-for-height parameter

As noted directly above, three studies measured height and weight to evaluate changes in weight status ([Perry 1988a](#); [Vandongen 1995](#); [Yeh 2018a](#)). [Perry 1988a](#) did not report any results related to this outcome. [Vandongen 1995](#) reported end-of-intervention (nine-month) BMI (not standardized for age and sex) means and CIs separately for boys and girls. As with other outcomes, we converted CIs to standard deviations, and we combined data for the two sexes; after adjustment for the design effect, the effective sample size was 237 children. [Yeh 2018a](#) presented end-of-intervention (seven-month) BMI percentile means and standard deviations. After adjustment for the design effect, the effective sample size was 76. At the end of the intervention across these two studies, we did not detect a difference in BMI between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (standardized mean difference [SMD] -0.08 , 95% CI -0.31 to 0.14 , 2 studies, $n = 313$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.31$; degrees of freedom (df) = 1 ($P = 0.58$); $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 1.11](#)).

Caregivers' dietary intake

Percentage of total energy intake from fat

[De Bourdeaudhuij 2002](#) measured and reported caregivers' mean percentage of total energy intake from fat for the child + caregiver arm. However, no dietary data were collected from caregivers in the child-only arm.

No study reported data on the following secondary outcomes: children's sedentary behavior; caregivers' dietary intake in terms of total energy intake, percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, trans fat, carbohydrates and protein, sodium, fruits and vegetables, SSB, and water intake; and caregivers' physical activity levels in terms of total, moderate to vigorous, light and

weight-bearing physical activity, steps, and total physical activity score.

Summary

Seven studies compared dietary behavior change interventions with and without a caregiver component; three of these studies contributed data to the analyses. Data were available for seven primary outcomes for children's dietary intake: total energy intake, percentage of total energy intake from fat, percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, percentage of total energy intake from protein, sodium intake, fruit intake, and vegetable intake. Additionally, data were available for children's BMI. We detected a difference between the child + caregiver and child-only arms for two variables: fruit intake and vegetable intake. For both outcomes, intake was detected to be higher in the child + caregiver arm compared to the child-only arm.

2. Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

All data available for this comparison came from published reports. Although we contacted all study authors, they did not respond to our requests for data ([Alhassan 2018a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#); [Voll 2013](#)), or they were unable to provide additional statistics ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Ducheyne 2014a](#); [Werch 2003a](#)). With the exception of one study ([Ducheyne 2014a](#)), all studies contributed data to the analyses. [Alhassan 2018a](#) reported change values (means and standard deviations). [Adamo 2017a](#) reported both end values (mean and standard deviation) and within-group change (mean and 95% CI); for all relevant outcomes, we extracted both end values and change values, and for change data, we converted CIs to standard deviations. Other trials reported end values only. When variance was reported as standard error, we converted it to standard deviation.

[De Bock 2013a](#) reported ICCs for each outcome, and we used these values to calculate effective sample sizes for this trial. [Adamo 2017a](#) adjusted the data in their analyses, and further adjustment was not necessary. For the other cluster-RCTs ([De Bock 2013a](#); [Voll 2013](#)), we used an estimated ICC of 0.01 (as described in the [Methods](#) section) to calculate the design effects that we used to adjust sample sizes. No sample size adjustment was necessary for [Alhassan 2018a](#), as mother-child dyads were individually randomized.

Primary outcomes

Children's dietary intake

Fruit and vegetable intake

[De Bock 2013a](#) asked caregivers to report children's fruit and vegetable intake but did not report relevant outcome data.

SSB intake

[De Bock 2013a](#) asked caregivers to report children's SSB intake but did not report relevant outcome data.

Children's physical activity levels

Total physical activity

[Adamo 2017a](#) measured total physical activity at the midpoint (three months) and the end (six months) of the intervention but reported data for the end-of-intervention assessment only. At the end of the intervention, the analysis revealed that addition of a

caregiver component may make little or no difference in children's total physical activity levels (MD 0.20 min/h, 95% CI -1.19 to 1.59, 1 study, $n = 54$; [Analysis 2.1](#); low-quality evidence; [Summary of findings 2](#)).

Moderate to vigorous physical activity

Three studies provided data on MVPA ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Alhassan 2018a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#)). As with total physical activity, [Adamo 2017a](#) measured MVPA in minutes per hour at the midpoint (three months) and the end (six months) of the intervention but reported only end-of-intervention data. [Alhassan 2018a](#) measured percentage of time per day spent in MVPA at the midpoint (six weeks) and at the end of the intervention (12 weeks), and reported changes from baseline for both time points. [De Bock 2013a](#) reported MVPA in minutes per day at the end of the intervention (six months) and at one-year follow-up. For [De Bock 2013a](#), we adjusted the sample size with the design effect.

We grouped change data for [Adamo 2017a](#) and [Alhassan 2018a](#) and examined end-of-intervention data for [De Bock 2013a](#) separately because change data were not available and units of measurement differed across the three studies. At the end of the intervention, we did not detect a difference in this outcome in the pooled data from [Adamo 2017a](#) and [Alhassan 2018a](#) (SMD 0.04, 95% CI -0.41 to 0.49, 2 studies, $n = 80$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.0$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.57$; $\text{df} = 1$ ($P = 0.45$); $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 2.2](#); moderate-quality evidence; [Summary of findings 2](#)) nor in the unpooled data from [De Bock 2013a](#) (MD 0.60 min/d, 95% CI -2.58 to 3.78, 1 study, $n = 406$; [Analysis 2.3](#)).

When we examined data by time point, we also did not detect differences in MVPA between the child + caregiver and child-only arms at less than three months (MD -0.20, 95% CI -1.87 to 1.47, 1 study, $n = 26$; [Analysis 2.4](#)), at three to six months or less (end of intervention for all three studies; see [Analysis 2.2](#) and [Analysis 2.3](#) above), and at one-year follow-up (MD 1.76 min/d, 95% CI -2.24 to 5.76, 1 study, $n = 324$; [Analysis 2.5](#)).

A third study reported outcome statistics (mean and standard error) for moderate activity and vigorous activity separately at six-month follow-up (approximately three months after the end of the intervention) ([Werch 2003a](#)). We clarified one outlier data point with the study author. At this follow-up period, our analysis did not detect a difference between the child + caregiver and child-only arms for moderate physical activity (MD 0.04 days/week, 95% CI -0.57 to 0.65, 1 study, $n = 296$; skewed data; [Analysis 2.6](#)) nor for vigorous physical activity (MD 0.48 days/week, 95% CI -0.05 to 1.01, 1 study, $n = 296$; [Analysis 2.7](#)). In the text of their trial report, [Alhassan 2018a](#) also discussed changes to vigorous physical activity but did not report data for this variable.

Light physical activity

Two studies reported LPA data ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Alhassan 2018a](#)). As with total physical activity and MVPA, [Adamo 2017a](#) measured LPA at the midpoint (three months) and at the end (six months) of the intervention but reported only end-of-intervention data. [Alhassan 2018a](#) measured LPA at the midpoint (six weeks) and at the end of the intervention (12 weeks) and reported changes from baseline at both time points.

When we pooled data for the end of the intervention, our analysis did not reveal a difference in LPA between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (SMD -0.37, 95% CI -0.97 to 0.24, 2 studies, $n = 80$;

[Analysis 2.8](#)). We also did not detect a difference in LPA between study arms when we examined data by intervention time point at less than three months (MD -0.03% time spent, 95% CI -0.81 to 0.74, 1 study, $n = 26$; [Analysis 2.9](#)) and at three to six or months or less (2 studies; same as [Analysis 2.8](#)).

Steps

[Adamo 2017a](#) measured steps at the midpoint (three months) and at the end (six months) of the intervention, but midpoint data were not available. At the end of the intervention, our analysis did not detect a difference in steps between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD 0.70 steps/h per 100 steps, 95% CI -0.19 to 1.59, 1 study, $n = 54$; [Analysis 2.10](#)).

Total physical activity score

[Voll 2013](#) presented mean and standard deviation end values at the end-of-intervention (two-week) assessment. Higher scores indicate more physical activity. After adjustment for design effect, the effective sample size was three. Our analysis of these data did not detect a difference in physical activity scores between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD -0.39, 95% CI -1.36 to 0.58, 1 study, $n = 3$; [Analysis 2.11](#)).

No study reported data on the following primary outcomes: children's dietary intake in terms of total energy intake; percentage of total energy intake from fat, saturated fat, trans fat, carbohydrates and protein, and sodium and water intake; children's physical activity levels in terms of weight-bearing physical activity; and adverse effects.

Secondary outcomes

Children's sedentary behavior

Three studies measured sedentary behavior ([Adamo 2017a](#); [Alhassan 2018a](#); [De Bock 2013a](#)). As with other outcomes, end-of-intervention (six-month), but not midpoint (three-month), data were available for [Adamo 2017a](#). For [Alhassan 2018a](#), outcome statistics were available for the midpoint (six weeks) and end-of-intervention (12-week) time points. [De Bock 2013a](#) reported outcome statistics at end-of-intervention (six-month) and one-year follow-up periods. For [De Bock 2013a](#), we adjusted the sample size with the design effect.

As with children's MVPA, we grouped change data for [Adamo 2017a](#) and [Alhassan 2018a](#) and examined end-of-intervention data for [De Bock 2013a](#) separately. At the end of the intervention, we did not detect a difference in this outcome in the pooled data from [Adamo 2017a](#) and [Alhassan 2018a](#) (SMD 0.26, 95% CI -0.47 to 0.98, 2 studies, $n = 80$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.0$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 2.26$; $\text{df} = 1$ ($P = 0.13$); $I^2 = 56\%$; [Analysis 2.12](#)) nor in the unpooled data from [De Bock 2013a](#) (MD -3.40 min/d, 95% CI -16.81 to 10.01, 1 study, $n = 340$; [Analysis 2.13](#)).

When we examined data by time point, we also did not detect differences in sedentary behavior between the child + caregiver and child-only arms at less than three months (MD -0.40, 95% CI -6.76 to 7.56, 1 study, $n = 26$; [Analysis 2.14](#)), at three to six or months or less (end of intervention for all three studies; see [Analysis 2.12](#) and [Analysis 2.13](#) above), and at one-year follow-up (MD -4.20 min/d, 95% CI -20.18 to 11.78, 1 study, $n = 271$; [Analysis 2.15](#)).

Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children

Three studies measured height and weight at each assessment time point (Adamo 2017a; Alhassan 2018a; De Bock 2013a). A fourth study reported collection of parent-reported height and weight (unclear whether at baseline only or also at the end of the intervention) (Ducheyne 2014a). However, no trial reported prevalence of overweight and obesity.

Children's BMI or weight-for-height parameter

Two studies reported BMI (non-standardized) data (Adamo 2017a; De Bock 2013a). Additionally, Alhassan 2018a calculated BMI for each time point but did not report outcome statistics. As with other outcomes, data were available for Adamo 2017a at the end-of-intervention (six-month) assessment but not at the midpoint (three-month) assessment. De Bock 2013a reported outcome data at six months (end of the intervention) and at one-year follow-up, and we adjusted the sample size with the design effect. We did not detect a difference in BMI between the child + caregiver and child-only arms at the end of the intervention (six months; MD 0.07, 95% CI -0.21 to 0.35, 2 studies, $n = 441$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.02$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.58$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.21$]; $I^2 = 37\%$; Analysis 2.16) nor at one-year follow-up (MD -0.18, 95% CI -0.58 to 0.22, 1 study, $n = 306$; Analysis 2.17).

Caregivers' physical activity levels

Moderate to vigorous physical activity

Alhassan 2018a measured and reported caregivers' time spent in MVPA at the midpoint (six weeks) and at the end of the intervention (12 weeks). Our analysis did not detect a difference between study arms at the end-of-intervention assessment (MD 0.50% time spent, 95% CI -0.77 to 1.77, 1 study, $n = 26$; Analysis 2.19) nor at the midpoint assessment (MD 0.30% time spent, 95% CI -0.52 to 1.12, 1 study, $n = 26$; Analysis 2.20).

Light physical activity

Alhassan 2018a also measured and reported caregivers' time spent in LPA at the midpoint (six weeks) and at the end of the intervention (12 weeks). As with MVPA, we did not observe a difference between study arms at the end-of-intervention assessment (MD 1.80% time spent, 95% CI -2.89 to 6.49, 1 study, $n = 26$; Analysis 2.21) nor at the midpoint assessment (MD -0.60% time spent, 95% CI -6.94 to 5.74, 1 study, $n = 26$; Analysis 2.22).

Total physical activity score

Voll 2013 presented data for total physical activity score at the end-of-intervention (two-week) assessment. As with the total physical activity score for children, higher values indicate more physical activity. After adjustment for design effect, the effective sample size was three. Our analysis of these data did not detect a difference in physical activity scores between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD -0.25, 95% CI -6.79 to 6.29, 1 study, $n = 3$; Analysis 2.18).

No study reported data on the following secondary outcomes: children's dietary quality; caregivers' dietary intake in terms of total energy intake; percentage of total energy intake from fat, saturated fat, trans fat, carbohydrates and protein, sodium, fruit and vegetable, and SSB and water intake; and caregivers' physical activity levels in terms of total and weight-bearing physical activity, and steps.

Summary

Six studies compared physical activity interventions with and without a caregiver component, and all but one contributed data to the analyses. Data were available for five primary outcomes for children's physical activity: total physical activity, MVPA, LPA, steps, and total physical activity score. Additionally, data were available for children's sedentary behavior and BMI. Across all outcomes with available data, we did not detect a difference between the child + caregiver and child-only arms.

3. Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

Data used for analyses in this comparison came from published reports and correspondence with study authors. We contacted the authors of each trial to request additional data. For three studies (Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Luepker 1996a), all data included in our analyses were provided by author correspondence. For relevant measured outcomes, Hopper 1992a shared both mean and standard deviation end values and within-group change; we extracted both types of data. Haerens 2006a provided the same statistics for relevant measured outcomes. However, for prevalence of overweight and obesity, some change values included zero events, so for this outcome, we extracted end values only; for other outcomes, we extracted both end values and change data. Luepker 1996a also provided both mean and standard deviation end values and within-group change for relevant measured diet and anthropometric outcomes. However, these study authors did not measure physical activity at baseline but did provide end value means and standard deviations for the end-of-intervention assessment and for all follow-up assessments. We extracted end values and change values when they were available. The authors of the seven remaining trials did not respond (Baghurst 2014; Cottrell 2005; Dietsch 1990) or responded but did not provide additional statistics (Crespo 2012a; Frenn 2013a; Ievers Landis 2005; Petchers 1987). When outcome statistics were available for these trials, we reported and extracted end values (means and standard deviations). Three studies contributed no data to the analyses (Baghurst 2014; Frenn 2013a; Petchers 1987).

Two studies reported ICCs (Crespo 2012a; Ievers Landis 2005). Crespo 2012a reported that ICC values ranged from 0 and 0.019 across study outcomes; we therefore used the value at the middle of this range (0.0095) to calculate the design effects for each relevant outcome. Ievers Landis 2005 did not report the baseline ICC for weight-bearing physical activity (the only relevant study outcome) but noted that the ICC for this variable was similar to that for calcium intake (ICC = 0.029). For this reason, we used the ICC for calcium intake to calculate the design effect for weight-bearing physical activity. Haerens 2006a and Luepker 1996a provided baseline ICCs for all measured outcomes (except prevalence of overweight and obesity in Luepker 1996a), and we used these values to calculate design effects. For prevalence of overweight and obesity in Luepker 1996a, we applied the ICC for BMI Z score. For three trials that contributed data, but for which ICC values were not available (Cottrell 2005; Dietsch 1990; Hopper 1992a), we calculated design effects using an estimated ICC of 0.01, as described in the Methods section. For all cluster-RCTs in this comparison, we adjusted sample sizes using the calculated design effects.

Primary outcomes

Children's dietary intake

Total energy intake

Three studies—[Haerens 2006a](#), [Hopper 1992a](#), [Luepker 1996a](#)—provided outcome statistics for total energy intake for all assessment time points at which diet was measured ([Haerens 2006a](#) at midpoint [nine months] and at the end of the intervention [21 months]; [Hopper 1992a](#) at the end of the intervention [2.5 months]; [Luepker 1996a](#) at the end of the intervention [2.5 years] and 5.5 years after baseline). Another study—[Dietsch 1990](#)—also measured total energy intake at the end of the intervention (nine months); however, outcome statistics for this variable were missing from the available report.

When we grouped end-of-intervention data, we did not detect a difference in children's total energy intake between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD 14.45 kcal/d, 95% CI -117.20 to 146.10, 3 studies, $n = 440$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.10$; $\text{df} = 2$ ($P = 0.95$); $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.1](#)). When we grouped data collected during and at the end of the intervention periods ([Analysis 3.2](#)), we did not detect a difference in total energy intake between the child + caregiver and child-only arms at less than three months (MD -32.90 kcal/d, 95% CI -363.24 to 297.44, 1 study, $n = 70$); at longer than six months to one year or less (MD -27.82 kcal/d, 95% CI -200.01 to 144.37, 1 study, $n = 111$); at longer than one year to two years or less (MD 27.63 kcal/d, 95% CI -168.81 to 224.07, 1 study, $n = 99$); or at two to three years or less (MD 18.53 kcal/d, 95% CI -191.73 to 228.79, 1 study, $n = 271$). We also did not detect a difference in total energy intake between the two intervention arms at 5.5-year follow-up (MD -52.37 kcal/d, 95% CI -307.64 to 202.90, 1 study, $n = 299$; [Analysis 3.3](#)).

Percentage of total energy intake from fat

Three studies—[Haerens 2006a](#), [Hopper 1992a](#), [Luepker 1996a](#)—provided outcome statistics for percentage of children's total energy intake from fat for all assessment time points at which diet was measured ([Haerens 2006a](#) at midpoint [nine months] and at the end of the intervention [21 months]; [Hopper 1992a](#) at the end of the intervention [2.5 months]; [Luepker 1996a](#) at the end of the intervention [2.5 years] and 5.5 years after baseline). A fourth study—[Dietsch 1990](#)—also reported end values at the end of the intervention (nine months), and another study—[Frenn 2013a](#)—measured dietary fat intake at the six to nine-month follow-up assessment, but outcome statistics were not available.

When we grouped end-of-intervention data, we did not detect a difference in this outcome (MD 1.17%, 95% CI -0.65 to 3.00, 4 studies, $n = 563$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.45$; $\text{df} = 3$ ($P = 0.69$); $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.4](#)). We also did not detect a difference in this outcome between arms when we grouped data by time point: at less than three months (MD 0.17%, 95% CI -3.87 to 4.21, 1 study, $n = 70$; [Analysis 3.5](#)); at longer than six months to one year or less (MD 0.58%, 95% CI -2.14 to 3.30, 2 studies, $n = 405$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.32$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.57$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.5](#)); at longer than one year to two years or less (MD 3.12%, 95% CI -0.79 to 7.03, 1 study, $n = 283$; [Analysis 3.5](#)); at longer than two years to three years or less (MD 0.45%, 95% CI -2.49 to 3.39, 1 study, $n = 151$; [Analysis 3.5](#)); or at 5.5-year follow-up (MD -1.06%, 95% CI -4.19 to 2.07, 1 study, $n = 168$; [Analysis 3.6](#)).

Percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat

Outcome statistics for percentage of children's total energy intake from saturated fat were available for two studies: [Dietsch 1990](#) and [Luepker 1996a](#). [Dietsch 1990](#) reported end values at the end of the intervention (nine months), whereas [Luepker 1996a](#) provided change data for assessments at the end of the intervention (2.5 years) and at 5.5-year follow-up.

When end-of-intervention data are merged, it is uncertain whether the addition of a caregiver component reduces children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat because the certainty of the evidence is very low (MD 0.06%, 95% CI -0.67 to 0.80, 2 studies, $n = 216$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.03$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.87$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.7](#); very low-quality evidence; [Summary of findings 3](#)). We also did not detect a difference between intervention arms when we examined data by time point: at longer than six months to one year or less (MD 0.10%, 95% CI -0.75 to 0.95, 1 study, $n = 59$; [Analysis 3.7](#)); at longer than two years to three years or less (MD -0.04%, 95% CI -1.46 to 1.38, 1 study, $n = 157$; [Analysis 3.7](#)); and at 5.5-year follow-up (MD -0.54%, 95% CI -1.99 to 0.91, 1 study, $n = 174$; [Analysis 3.8](#)).

Percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrates

[Hopper 1992a](#) and [Luepker 1996a](#) provided outcome statistics for percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrates. End-of-intervention (2.5-month) data were available for [Hopper 1992a](#), and end-of-intervention (2.5-year) and 5.5-year follow-up data were available for [Luepker 1996a](#). Another study also measured percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrates at the end of the intervention but did not report outcome statistics ([Dietsch 1990](#)).

We observed no differences in percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrates between the child + caregiver and child-only arms when we grouped end-of-intervention data (MD -0.88%, 95% CI -3.49 to 1.74, 2 studies, $n = 266$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.98$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.9](#)). We also observed no differences between intervention arms when we examined data by time point: at less than three months (MD -0.92%, 95% CI -5.73 to 3.89, 1 study, $n = 70$; [Analysis 3.9](#)); at longer than two years to three years or less (MD -0.86%, 95% CI -3.98 to 2.26, 1 study, $n = 196$; [Analysis 3.9](#)); or at 5.5-year follow-up (MD 0.88%, 95% CI -2.43 to 4.19, 1 study, $n = 216$; [Analysis 3.10](#)).

Percentage of total energy intake from protein

The same outcome statistics available from [Hopper 1992a](#) and [Luepker 1996a](#) for percentage of total energy from protein were available for percentage of total energy from carbohydrates. As with percentage of total energy from protein, [Dietsch 1990](#) also measured percentage of total energy intake from protein at the end of the intervention but did not report outcome statistics.

Our analyses did not detect a difference in percentage of children's total energy intake from protein between the child + caregiver and child-only arms when we grouped end-of-intervention data (MD 0.45%, 95% CI -0.80 to 1.69, 2 studies, $n = 241$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.09$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.76$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.11](#)). We also did not detect a difference between intervention arms when we examined data by time point: at less than three months (MD 0.77%, 95% CI -1.66 to 3.20, 1 study, $n = 70$; [Analysis 3.11](#)); at longer than two years to three years or less (MD 0.33%, 95% CI -1.12 to 1.78, 1 study, $n = 171$);

[Analysis 3.11](#)); or at 5.5-year follow-up (MD 0.21%, 95% CI -1.22 to 1.64, 1 study, n = 189; [Analysis 3.12](#)).

Sodium intake

[Hopper 1992a](#) and [Luepker 1996a](#) provided outcome statistics for sodium intake. [Hopper 1992a](#) measured sodium intake at the end of the intervention (2.5 months), and [Luepker 1996a](#) measured sodium intake at the end of the intervention (2.5 years) and at 5.5-year follow-up.

When end-of-intervention data were merged, it is uncertain whether the addition of a caregiver component reduces children's sodium intake because the quality of the evidence is very low (MD 35.94 mg/d, 95% CI -322.60 to 394.47, 2 studies, n = 315; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.01$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.93$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.13](#); very low-quality evidence; [Summary of findings 3](#)). When we examined data by time point, we also did not detect a difference in children's sodium intake between intervention arms at less than three months (MD 70.27 mg/d, 95% CI -743.71 to 884.25, 1 study, n = 70; [Analysis 3.13](#)), at longer than two years to three years or less (27.67 mg/d, 95% CI -371.70 to 427.04, 1 study, n = 245; [Analysis 3.13](#)), and at 5.5-year follow-up (MD 60.36 mg/d, 95% CI -397.55 to 518.27, 1 study, n = 270; [Analysis 3.14](#)).

Fruit and vegetable intake

[Crespo 2012a](#) was the only trial to report children's fruit and vegetable intake as a combined outcome variable. Outcome statistics were available for the one-, two-, and three-year (end-of-intervention) assessments. At the end of the intervention, it is uncertain whether the addition of a caregiver component increases children's fruit and vegetable intake because the quality of the evidence is very low (MD 0.38 servings/d, 95% CI -0.51 to 1.27, 1 study, n = 134; skewed data; [Analysis 3.15](#); very low-quality evidence; [Summary of findings 3](#)). Our analyses also did not detect a difference in this outcome between intervention arms at either of the intermediary assessment time points ([Analysis 3.16](#)): at longer than six months to one year or less (MD 0.54 servings/d, 95% CI -0.09 to 1.17, 1 study, n = 216; skewed data); or at longer than one year to two years or less (MD 0.46 servings/d, 95% CI -0.41 to 1.33, 1 study, n = 172; skewed data).

Three trials measured children's fruit intake ([Cottrell 2005](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Haerens 2006a](#)). We did not extract end-of-intervention (one-month) data for this outcome from [Cottrell 2005](#) due to lack of confidence in the values reported. Outcome statistics were available for [Dietsch 1990](#) at the end of the intervention (nine months), and for [Haerens 2006a](#) at midpoint (nine months) and at the end of the intervention (21 months).

When we grouped the end-of-intervention data, we found that involvement of caregivers probably slightly increases children's fruit intake (SMD 0.23, 95% CI 0.03 to 0.43, 2 studies, n = 417; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.01$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.94$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data; [Analysis 3.17](#)). When we grouped data by time point ([Analysis 3.18](#)), we detected fruit intake to be slightly higher in the child + caregiver arm at longer than six months to one year or less (SMD 0.19, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.38, 2 studies, n = 483; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.95$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data) but not at longer than one year to two years or less (SMD 0.10, 95% CI -0.11 to 0.31, 1 study, n = 358).

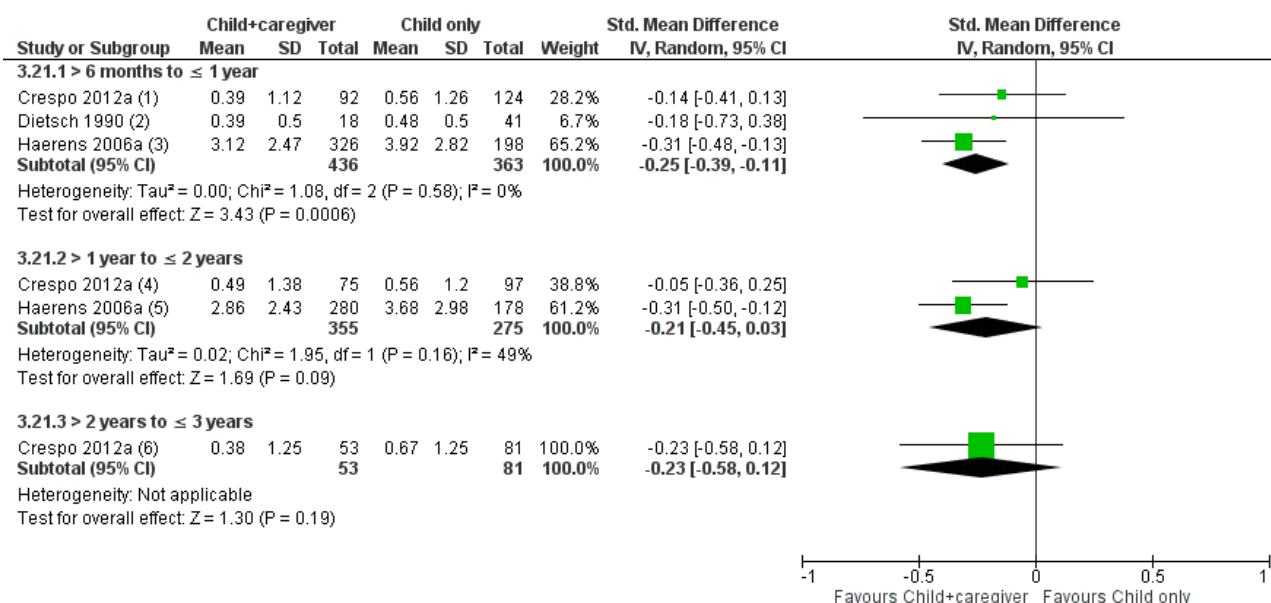
Two trials measured children's vegetable intake ([Cottrell 2005](#); [Dietsch 1990](#)). Due to the same concerns noted above for fruit intake, we did not extract end-of-intervention (one-month) statistics for [Cottrell 2005](#). [Dietsch 1990](#) reported outcome statistics for the end of the intervention at nine months. We did not detect a difference in vegetable intake between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD -0.04 servings/d, 95% CI -0.21 to 0.13, 1 study, n = 59; [Analysis 3.19](#)).

Sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) intake

Three studies measured intake of SSB ([Crespo 2012a](#); [Dietsch 1990](#); [Haerens 2006a](#)). [Crespo 2012a](#) measured SSB intake at the one-, two-, and three-year (end-of-intervention) assessments. [Dietsch 1990](#) measured intake of regular soda and punch at the end of the intervention (nine months). We extracted outcome statistics for regular soda only because it was not possible to combine these two categories, and regular soda intake is more closely aligned with overall SSB intake. [Haerens 2006a](#) provided outcome statistics for soft drink intake from the study's midpoint (nine months) and end-of-intervention (21-month) assessments.

When we combined data from the three studies, we found that the inclusion of a caregiver component probably slightly reduces SSB intake at the end of the intervention (SMD -0.28, 95% CI -0.44 to -0.12, 3 studies, n = 651; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.29$; $\text{df} = 2$ [$P = 0.86$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data; [Analysis 3.20](#); moderate-quality evidence; [Summary of findings 3](#)). When we grouped the data by time point ([Analysis 3.21](#)), we detected SSB intake to be slightly lower in the child + caregiver arm at longer than six months to one year or less (SMD -0.25, 95% CI -0.39 to -0.11, 3 studies, n = 799; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.08$; $\text{df} = 2$ [$P = 0.58$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data), but not at longer than one year to two years or less (SMD -0.21, 95% CI -0.45 to 0.03, 2 studies, n = 630; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.02$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.95$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.16$]; $I^2 = 49\%$) or longer than two years to three years or less (SMD -0.23, 95% CI -0.58 to 0.12, 1 study, n = 134; skewed data). We present data for all time points in [Figure 4](#).

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, outcome: 3.21 Children's dietary intake—sugar-sweetened beverage intake: all intervention time points.



Footnotes

- (1) End values; SSB drinks/d in a typical week; measured at one year (intervention duration: three years); skewed data
- (2) End values; servings of regular soda/d; measured at nine months (end-of-intervention); skewed data
- (3) End values; glasses of soft drinks/d; measured at nine months (end of one school year; midpoint); skewed data
- (4) End values; SSB drinks/d in a typical week; measured at two years (intervention duration: three years); skewed data
- (5) End values; glasses of soft drinks/d; measured at 21 months (end-of-intervention); skewed data
- (6) End values; SSB drinks/d in a typical week; measured at three years (end of intervention); skewed data

Water intake

Data on water intake were available from three studies (Crespo 2012a; Haerens 2006a; Luepker 1996a). Crespo 2012a reported outcome statistics from one-year, two-year, and three-year (end-of-intervention) assessments. Haerens 2006a shared data from assessments at nine months and at the end of the intervention (21 months), and Luepker 1996a shared data for the end-of-intervention assessment at 2.5 years but was unable to provide data for 5.5-year follow-up.

We did not detect a difference in water intake between the child + caregiver and child-only arms when we grouped the end-of-intervention data (SMD -0.08, 95% CI -0.24 to 0.09, 3 studies, $n = 600$; $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 1.21$; $df = 2$ [$P = 0.55$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data; Analysis 3.22). We also did not detect a difference in water intake between intervention arms when we examined the data by time point (Analysis 3.23; skewed data in all three subgroups): at longer than six months to one year or less (SMD 0.06, 95% CI -0.10 to 0.22, 2 studies, $n = 610$; $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 0.03$; $df = 1$ [$P = 0.87$]; $I^2 = 0\%$); at longer than one year to two years or less (SMD 0.03, 95% CI -0.15 to 0.20, 2 studies, $n = 518$; $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 0.16$; $df = 1$ [$P = 0.69$]; $I^2 = 0\%$); and at longer than two years to three years or less (SMD -0.18, 95% CI -0.43 to 0.07, 2 studies, $n = 254$; $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 0.00$; $df = 1$ [$P = 0.98$]; $I^2 = 0\%$).

Children's physical activity levels

Total physical activity

Two studies provided outcome statistics for total physical activity (Haerens 2006a; Luepker 1996a). Haerens 2006a measured total physical activity at midpoint (nine months) and at the end of the intervention (21 months), and Luepker 1996a measured this outcome at the end of the intervention (2.5 years) and at three follow-up assessments following the intervention (3.5, 4.5, and 5.5 years after baseline). Another study also reported assessment of total physical activity but did not report or share outcome statistics (Ievers Landis 2005).

When end-of-intervention data were merged, we found that the addition of a caregiver component may make little or no difference to children's total physical activity (MD 1.81 min/d, 95% CI -15.18 to 18.80, 2 studies, $n = 573$; $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 0.71$; $df = 1$ [$P = 0.40$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; some skewed data; Analysis 3.24; low-quality evidence; Summary of findings 3). We did not detect a difference in total physical activity between trial arms when we examined data by intervention time point (Analysis 3.25) at longer than six months to one year or less (MD 5.49 min/d, 95% CI -18.31 to 29.29, 1 study, $n = 107$), at longer than one year to two years or less (MD 10.35 min/d, 95% CI -15.78 to 36.48, 1 study, $n = 93$), and at longer than two years to three years or less (MD -4.45 min/d, 95% CI -26.82 to 17.92, 1 study, $n = 480$; skewed data). We also did not detect a difference when we examined data from follow-up assessments by time since the end of the intervention (Analysis 3.26; skewed data in all three subgroups): at longer than six months to follow-up at one year or

less (MD 5.56 min/d, 95% CI -17.09 to 28.21, 1 study, $n = 589$); at longer than one year to follow-up of two years or less (MD 1.71 min/d, 95% CI -16.91 to 20.33, 1 study, $n = 587$); and at longer than two years to follow-up of three years or less (MD 4.68 min/d, 95% CI -13.61 to 22.97, 1 study, $n = 505$).

Moderate to vigorous physical activity

Two studies provided outcome statistics for MVPA (Haerens 2006a; Luepker 1996a). Haerens 2006a measured this outcome at midpoint (nine months) and at the end of the intervention (21 months), but we could retrieve complete statistics only for the midpoint assessment. Luepker 1996a measured and provided data for this outcome at the end of the intervention (2.5 years) and at three follow-up assessments after the intervention (3.5, 4.5, and 5.5 years after baseline). Another study also assessed MVPA and used these data in analyses but did not report or share outcome statistics (Frenn 2013a).

At the end-of-intervention assessment (Luepker 1996a only), it is uncertain whether the addition of a caregiver component increases MVPA because the quality of the evidence is very low (MD -0.05 min/d, 95% CI -18.57 to 18.47, 1 study, $n = 622$; skewed data; Analysis 3.27; very low-quality evidence; Summary of findings 3). We also did not detect a difference in MVPA at any intervention (Analysis 3.28) or follow-up (Analysis 3.29) time point: longer than six months to one year or less (MD 4.99 min/d, 95% CI -25.75 to 35.73, 1 study, $n = 7$); longer than two years to three years or less (MD -0.05 min/d, 95% CI -18.57 to 18.47, 1 study, $n = 622$; skewed data); longer than six months to one year or less after the end of the intervention (MD 5.08 min/d, 95% CI -13.21 to 23.37, 1 study, $n = 763$; skewed data); longer than one year to two years or less after the end of the intervention (MD 5.89 min/d, 95% CI -8.65 to 20.43, 1 study, $n = 760$; skewed data); and longer than two years to three years or less after the end of the intervention (MD -1.38 min/d, 95% CI -15.26 to 12.50, 1 study, $n = 655$; skewed data).

Light physical activity

Two studies provided outcome statistics for LPA (Haerens 2006a; Luepker 1996a). As with MVPA, Haerens 2006a measured this outcome at midpoint (nine months) and at the end of the intervention (21 months), but we could retrieve complete statistics only for the midpoint assessment. Luepker 1996a measured and provided data for the end-of-intervention (2.5 years) assessment and for three follow-up assessments after the intervention (3.5, 4.5, and 5.5 years after baseline).

At the end-of-intervention assessment (Luepker 1996a only), we did not detect a difference in LPA between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD -4.16 min/d, 95% CI -12.07 to 3.75, 1 study, $n = 484$; skewed data; Analysis 3.30). We also did not detect a difference in LPA at any intervention (Analysis 3.31) or follow-up (Analysis 3.32) time point: longer than six months to one year or less (MD 8.06 min/d, 95% CI -135.25 to 151.37, 1 study, $n = 4$); longer than two years to three years or less (MD -4.16 min/d, 95% CI -12.07 to 3.75, 1 study, $n = 484$; skewed data); longer than six months to one year or less after the end of the intervention (MD 0.89 min/d, 95% CI -8.55 to 10.33, 1 study, $n = 594$; skewed data); longer than one year to two years or less after the end of the intervention (MD -2.72 min/d, 95% CI -11.27 to 5.83, 1 study, $n = 593$; skewed data); or longer than two years to three years or less after the end of the intervention (MD 5.99 min/d, 95% CI -3.40 to 15.38, 1 study, $n = 510$; skewed data).

Weight-bearing physical activity

Levers Landis 2005 did not collect data immediately following the intervention (approximately six months) but measured outcomes at one year, two years, and three years after baseline. Data from the two-year and three-year follow-up assessments were not reported and could not be retrieved. At the first follow-up assessment, study authors measured weight-bearing physical activity in hours per week, but on account of high skewness and kurtosis collapsed data into six categories ranging from zero (no weight-bearing physical activity) to five (more than four hours of weight-bearing physical activity per week). The analysis did not detect a difference in this outcome between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (MD 0.20 hours/week, 95% CI -0.37 to 0.77, 1 study, $n = 121$; skewed data; Analysis 3.33).

Steps

Cottrell 2005 reported steps per week for each week of the four-week intervention. The analysis did not detect a difference in the average number of steps per week between the child + caregiver and child-only arms in the final week of the intervention (MD 2016.00 steps/week, 95% CI -75.37 to 4107.37, 1 study, $n = 44$; Analysis 3.34) or during any preceding week (Analysis 3.35): first week (MD 327.00 steps/week, 95% CI -1816.45 to 2470.45, 1 study, $n = 44$); second week (MD 990.00 steps/week, 95% CI -818.08 to 2798.08, 1 study, $n = 44$); or third week (MD 1396.00 steps/week, 95% CI -683.59 to 3475.59, 1 study, $n = 44$).

Adverse effects

Levers Landis 2005 indicated, "No adverse events were reported by any of the study participants" (quote) but did not give data or provide information on what measures were used.

No study reported data on the following primary outcomes: children's dietary intake in terms of percentage of total energy intake from trans fat; and children's physical activity levels in terms of total physical activity score.

Secondary outcomes

Children's sedentary behavior

Luepker 1996a measured time spent watching television or playing video games at the end of the intervention (2.5 years) and at follow-up assessments at 3.5 years, 4.5 years, and 5.5 years after baseline. The analysis did not detect a difference in sedentary behavior between the child + caregiver and child-only arms at the end of the intervention (MD 12.42 min/d, 95% CI -27.16 to 52.00, 1 study, $n = 379$; skewed data; Analysis 3.36), nor at any of the follow-up assessments (Analysis 3.37): longer than six months to one year or less after the end of the intervention (MD 11.87 min/d, 95% CI -31.27 to 55.01, 1 study, $n = 465$; skewed data); longer than one year to two years or less after the end of the intervention (MD 13.41 min/d, 95% CI -12.80 to 39.62, 1 study, $n = 464$; skewed data); and longer than two years to three years or less after the end of the intervention (MD 7.46 min/d, 95% CI -19.05 to 33.97, 1 study, $n = 399$; skewed data).

Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children

Four studies measured height and weight at each study assessment (Crespo 2012a; Haerens 2006a; Hopper 1992a; Luepker 1996a). Crespo 2012a reported the percentage of overweight children and the percentage of obese children in their sample. We summed these values at each assessment (one year, two years, and at the end of

the intervention at three years) and converted the percentages to numbers. [Haerens 2006a](#) also provided percentages of overweight and obese children at nine months and 21 months (end of intervention), and we converted these percentages to numbers. [Hopper 1992a](#) did not use these data to calculate prevalence of overweight and obesity and were unable to calculate this outcome. [Luepker 1996a](#) provided the number of overweight and obese children at the end of the intervention (2.5 years) and at follow-up assessment 5.5 years after baseline.

Upon pooling of end-of-intervention data for [Crespo 2012a](#), [Haerens 2006a](#), and [Luepker 1996a](#), our analysis did not reveal a difference in prevalence of overweight and obesity among children in the child + caregiver and child-only arms (risk ratio [RR] 1.02, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.17, 3 studies, $n = 1866$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.32$; $\text{df} = 2$ [$P = 0.85$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 3.38](#)). We also did not detect a difference in prevalence of overweight and obesity at any intervention ([Analysis 3.39](#)) or follow-up ([Analysis 3.40](#)) time point: longer than six months to one year or less (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.30, 2 studies, $n = 641$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.42$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.51$]; $I^2 = 0\%$); longer than one year to two years or less (RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.76 to 1.27, 2 studies, $n = 590$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.06$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.81$]; $I^2 = 0\%$); longer than two years to three years or less (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.88 to 1.18, 2 studies, $n = 1448$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.32$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.57$]; $I^2 = 0\%$); and longer than two years to three years or less after the end of the intervention (RR 1.13, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.35, 1 study, $n = 1201$).

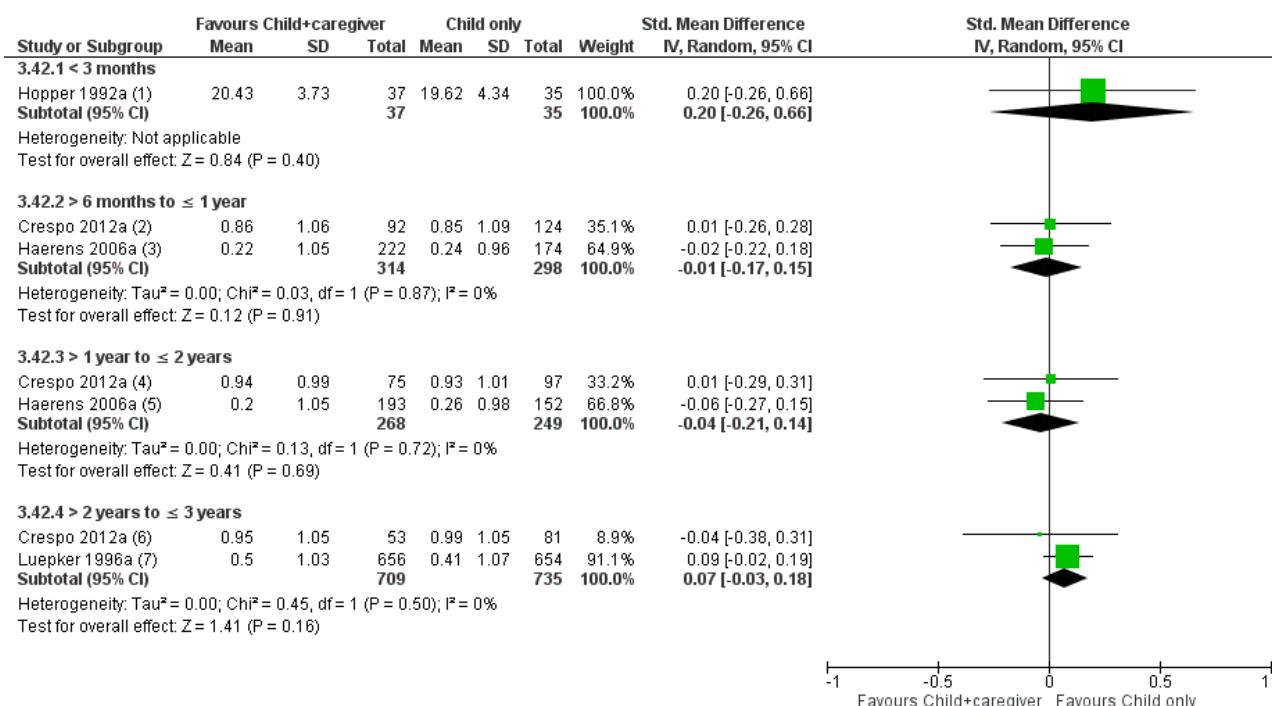
Children's BMI or weight-for-height parameter

Five studies calculated children's BMI as an outcome ([Crespo 2012a](#); [Frenn 2013a](#); [Haerens 2006a](#); [Hopper 1992a](#); [Luepker 1996a](#)). [Crespo 2012a](#) reported both BMI Z scores and percentiles. To avoid

duplicative evaluation of this outcome, we extracted Z scores only. [Frenn 2013a](#) calculated change in child BMI percentiles by group but did not report or provide outcome statistics. [Hopper 1992a](#) provided BMI (not standardized for age and sex) at the end of the intervention. [Haerens 2006a](#) provided BMI Z scores at midpoint (nine months) and at the end of the intervention (21 months), and [Luepker 1996a](#) provided BMI Z scores at the end of the intervention (2.5 years) and the follow-up assessment of 5.5 years after baseline.

Upon pooling of end-of-intervention data for [Crespo 2012a](#), [Haerens 2006a](#), [Hopper 1992a](#), and [Luepker 1996a](#), we did not detect a difference in children's BMI (or BMI Z score) between the child + caregiver and child-only arms (SMD 0.05, 95% CI -0.04 to 0.15, 4 studies, $n = 1861$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 2.05$; $\text{df} = 3$ [$P = 0.56$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; some skewed data; [Analysis 3.41](#)). We detected differences between study arms at one time point, with children in the child + caregiver arm found to have a slightly higher BMI compared to children in the child-only arm at three years after the end of the intervention (MD 0.08, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.15, 1 study, $n = 1189$; [Analysis 3.43](#)). We did not detect a difference in BMI at other time points ([Analysis 3.42](#)): less than three months (MD 0.20, 95% CI -0.26 to 0.66, 1 study, $n = 72$); longer than six months to one year or less (MD -0.01, 95% CI -0.17 to 0.15, 2 studies, $n = 612$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.03$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.87$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data); longer than one year to two years or less (MD -0.04, 95% CI -0.21 to 0.14, 2 studies, $n = 517$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.13$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.72$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data); and longer than two years to three years or less (MD 0.07, 95% CI -0.03 to 0.18, 2 studies, $n = 1444$; $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.45$; $\text{df} = 1$ [$P = 0.50$]; $I^2 = 0\%$; skewed data). We present data for all intervention time points in [Figure 5](#) and for the follow-up time point in [Figure 6](#).

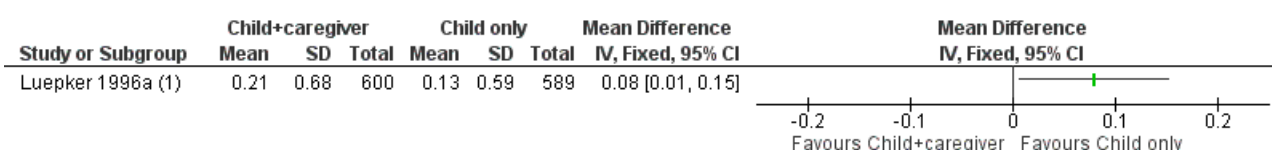
Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, outcome: 3.42 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: all intervention time points.



Footnotes

- (1) End values; kg/m²; measured at 2.5 months (end-of-intervention)
- (2) End values; z-scores; measured at one year (intervention duration: three years); skewed data
- (3) End values; z-scores; measured at nine months (end of one school year; midpoint); skewed data
- (4) End values; z-scores; measured at two years (intervention duration: three years); skewed data
- (5) End values; z-scores; measured at 21 months (end of two school years; end-of-intervention); skewed data
- (6) End values; z-scores; measured at three years (end-of-intervention); skewed data
- (7) End values; z-scores; measured at 2.5 years (end of three school years; end-of-intervention); skewed data

Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, outcome: 3.43 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: follow-up time point.



Footnotes

- (1) Change values; z-scores; measured at 5.5 years (end of six school years; intervention duration: 2.5 years)

Caregivers' dietary intake

Total energy intake

Dietsch 1990 and Hopper 1992a measured total energy intake. However, as noted in the Included studies section, the caregiver sample from Dietsch 1990 included those with children in sixth through eighth grades at participating schools, and the child sample was restricted to seventh grade students. For this reason, we have not used these data in this review. Hopper 1992a collected data only from caregivers in the child + caregiver only arm, so no comparison is available for this outcome or others.

Percentage of total energy intake from fat

Frenn 2013a measured percentage of total energy intake from fat but did not report or provide outcome statistics. Two other studies also measured percentage of total energy intake from fat (Dietsch 1990; Hopper 1992a), but due to the methodological issues noted above under "Total energy intake," we have not used these data in this review.

Percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat

Two studies measured percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat (Dietsch 1990; Hopper 1992a), but due to the methodological issues noted above under "Total energy intake," we have not used these data in this review.

Percentage of energy from carbohydrates

Two studies measured percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrates (Dietsch 1990; Hopper 1992a), but due to the methodological issues noted above under "Total energy intake," we have not used these data in this review.

Percentage of total energy intake from protein

Two studies measured percentage of total energy intake from protein (Dietsch 1990; Hopper 1992a), but due to the methodological issues noted above under "Total energy intake," we have not used these data in this review.

Caregivers' physical activity levels

Moderate to vigorous physical activity

Frenn 2013a measured caregivers' MVPA and used this variable in analyses but did not report or share outcome statistics.

Steps

Cottrell 2005 measured and reported the average number of weekly steps taken by caregivers in the child + caregiver arm for each week of the intervention but did not assess this outcome among caregivers in the child-only arm.

No study reported data on the following secondary outcomes: children's dietary quality; caregivers' dietary intake in terms of percentage of total energy intake from trans fat, sodium, fruit and vegetable, SSB, and water intake; and caregivers' physical activity levels in terms of total, light, and weight-bearing physical activity, and total physical activity score.

Summary

Ten studies compared dietary and physical activity interventions with and without a caregiver component, and seven of these studies contributed data to the analyses. Data were available for 11 primary outcomes for children's dietary intake: total energy intake; percentage of total energy intake from fat; percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat; percentage of energy intake from carbohydrates; and percentage of total energy intake from protein, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, fruit intake, vegetable intake, SSB intake, and water intake. Data were available for five primary outcomes for children's physical activity levels: total physical activity, MVPA, LPA, weight-bearing physical activity, and steps. Additionally, data were available for children's sedentary behavior, prevalence of overweight and obesity, and BMI. Statistically significant differences between the child + caregiver and child-only arms were identified for three outcomes. At the end of the intervention, we detected a small positive effect of the caregiver component on children's SSB intake and fruit intake. When we grouped data by time point, we found children in the child + caregiver arm also had higher fruit intake compared to children in the child-only arm, when measured at longer than six months to one year or less from baseline. We also found children in the child + caregiver arm to have a higher BMI compared to children in the child-only arm three years after the end of a 2.5-year intervention.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

This review evaluated the effects of caregiver involvement in interventions with children to improve their dietary intake and physical activity behaviors.

Our search yielded 28,927 unique records (28,910 from searching of databases and 17 from additional sources). Following screening, 23 studies met our inclusion criteria, with a total sample of approximately 12,192 children in the relevant study arms. Seven studies examined dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component, six studies examined physical activity interventions with a caregiver component, and 10 studies examined combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component. We contacted the authors of all but one English language study ($n = 21$) to request outcome data not included in the published papers and received additional outcome data for three studies. Authors of 11 studies responded to say that data beyond what was included in the published reports were no longer available or could not be provided, and authors of seven studies did not respond to our requests.

In total, 16 studies contributed data to our analyses. We were able to perform 20 meta-analyses to examine end-of-intervention effects and effects from individual trials when relevant outcome data were not available or could not be pooled for more than one study. In the diet-only comparison, we detected a small significant effect on children's fruit intake and children's vegetable intake, with children in the child + caregiver arm consuming more fruits and vegetables than children in the child-only arm. This finding was based on data from one study in Iran with an effective sample size of 428 children. In the combined diet and physical activity comparison, we observed evidence of a small significant effect (moderate-quality evidence) on children's sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) intake, with children in the child + caregiver arm consuming less SSB than children in the child-only arm (Summary of findings 3). This finding was based on data from three cluster-randomized controlled trials (RCTs) with a combined effective sample size of 651 children. We also observed a small significant effect on children's fruit intake, with children in the child + caregiver arm consuming more fruit than children in the child-only arm (two studies contributing evidence; $n = 417$). We did not identify conclusive evidence of an effect on any other primary or secondary outcome at the end of the intervention.

When we grouped data by assessment time points during and after the intervention period, we were able to perform an additional 13 meta-analyses, and we examined effects from individual trials when data from multiple trials were not available to be pooled. As with our findings related to end-of-intervention data, we observed evidence of an effect for fruit intake and vegetable intake in the diet-only comparison, with children in the child + caregiver arm consuming slightly more fruits and more vegetables than children in the child-only arm five months after the end of the intervention (one study contributing evidence; $n = 420$). We did not observe evidence of an effect for any outcome in the physical activity-only comparison. In the combined diet and physical activity comparison, we found evidence of effects of caregiver involvement for children's SSB intake, fruit intake, and body mass index (BMI) at specific time points. For SSB, we found caregiver involvement to have a positive effect on children's SSB intake (lower intake) when measured at longer than six months to one year or less (three

studies contributing evidence; $n = 799$), but not when SSB intake was measured at longer than one year to two years or less (two studies contributing evidence; $n = 630$) or longer than two years to three years or less (one study contributing evidence; $n = 134$). There was a small positive effect of caregiver involvement on children's fruit intake when measured at longer than six months to one year or less (two studies contributing evidence; $n = 483$), but not when fruit intake was measured at longer than one year to two years or less (one study contributing evidence; $n = 358$). Also, there was a small negative effect of caregiver involvement on BMI at three years after the end of the intervention (one study contributing evidence; $n = 1189$).

Due to the limited number of studies with relevant outcomes, we were unable to conduct our preplanned subgroup and sensitivity analyses (Morgan 2017). Within a single comparison, no outcome had evidence from at least five studies. In fact, across all comparisons, only three outcomes—children's total energy intake from fat, moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA), and BMI—had evidence from five or more studies. We could not evaluate adverse effects because no trial reported relevant outcome data. In research, the investigators' priority is to determine the intervention's effectiveness while protecting the safety of participants. It is prudent for researchers to contribute to improvements in the safety of interventions by tracking and reporting all adverse events. Findings of impact on caregivers' dietary intake and on physical activity behaviors were also scarce; only two studies measured caregivers' physical activity and none measured caregivers' dietary intake for both intervention arms. This was not unexpected given that all but one study focused on evaluating children's behavior and health outcomes.

Thirteen studies reported use of a behavior change model or theory underpinning the intervention. Based on available reports of intervention activities, behavior change techniques (BCTs) used in the child-only arm fit within an average of four BCT clusters (range one to nine), with the most common being "shaping knowledge" (21 studies), "comparison of behavior" (13 studies), "feedback and monitoring" (12 studies), and "repetition and substitution" (11 studies). The additional intervention components administered to the child + caregiver arm aligned with an average of five (range one to nine) BCT clusters, with the most common being "shaping knowledge" (21 studies), "feedback and monitoring" (14 studies), "social support" (14 studies), and "natural consequences" (11 studies).

Overall, current evidence is insufficient to support caregiver involvement in dietary and physical activity behavior change interventions. Involvement of caregivers may or may not be useful or detrimental.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

This review summarizes findings from three individually randomized RCTs and 20 cluster-RCTs. Studies were published between 1982 and 2019. In over 35 years of research, the body of evidence is not large enough and of high enough quality to provide definitive answers about whether caregiver involvement in these types of interventions is effective. A major limitation is the limited number of studies per comparison that addressed each outcome. This prevented subgroup analyses for age, country or setting, active versus inactive caregiver component, duration versus intensity of intervention, individual versus group context, and BCT clusters

employed, as well as sensitivity analyses to assess the influence of studies' risk of bias, attrition, and study design.

All but two studies took place in a high-income country, and those took place in upper middle-income countries (Iran and China). This is an important limitation because patterns of obesity, as well as the quantity and nature of public health initiatives to address obesity and its risk factors, differ between countries at different income levels (Black 2013; De Onis 2010; Lobstein 2015; Ng 2014; Roberto 2015). The child-only component of 15 trials was based in schools, two in preschools, one in day cares, one at Girl Scouts, one at home, and three in multiple settings; the caregiver component typically was administered at the same setting or through materials sent home or delivered online. It is unclear whether the evidence would be generalizable to children in low- or middle-income countries or to interventions conducted in other settings.

Use of an established BCT taxonomy and standardized terminology to describe intervention content facilitates evaluation of which activities and techniques support behavior change (Michie 2015). Studies included in this review, especially smaller and older studies, did not always report intervention strategies completely, and only one study systematically described the use of BCTs following an established framework (Lin 2017a). We extracted those strategies for which we had confidence and categorized them by BCT cluster. Lack of detail in reporting the BCTs may have limited completeness of the evidence.

Several interventions were designed specifically to reach children from low-income households or other vulnerable population subgroups. For example, Alhassan 2018a targeted African American girls, Baghurst 2014 tested the intervention in a school with a large low-income student population, Crespo 2012a targeted Latino children living near the US–Mexico border, and Yeh 2018a focused on African American children attending early childhood education centers for low-income children. We sought to systematically identify factors relevant to health inequalities using the PROGRESS-Plus checklist. However, incomplete reporting of PROGRESS-Plus characteristics combined with insufficient evidence limited our ability to determine the extent to which caregiver involvement in children's diet and physical activity interventions may promote health equity. Although economic disadvantage appears to be an important factor in site selection for some studies, it is not clear how factors such as household income, race, ethnicity, or other social markers such as gender may interact to contribute to particular outcomes.

Most trials did not have published protocols, and only four were registered in a trial registry (Adamo 2017a; Alhassan 2018a; De Bock 2013a; Lin 2017a). For most interventions, study authors did not pre-specify the specific diet and physical activity outcomes of interest. Often, the measurement instruments employed could be used to generate a wider range of outcomes than those reported or provided by the study authors. For instance, three studies measured diet using 24-hour dietary recall, which captures information about all foods and beverages consumed. Technically, any diet outcome can be calculated from 24-hour dietary recall data. However, the outcomes of interest to this review often were not available in the included trials. Advances in nutrition and public health sciences also may have contributed to the diversity of diet and physical activity outcomes measured and reported by the trial authors.

Unfortunately, the included studies did not evaluate all of the outcomes of interest to this review. In particular, no data are available on children's trans fat intake, caregivers' dietary intake, or adverse effects. As noted under [Differences between protocol and review](#), we did not limit this review to outcomes measured by validated instruments. Nonetheless, when diet or physical activity was measured via self-reported or caregiver-reported instruments, most study authors described evaluation of instrument reliability and validity.

The overall applicability of evidence is limited. At the end of the intervention, outcome data were available for slightly more than half of the outcomes of interest, and meta-analysis was possible for one-third of outcomes. The number of participants included in analyses varied, with effective sample sizes ranging from $n = 3$ for child and caregiver physical activity score in the physical activity-only intervention comparison to $n = 1866$ for prevalence of overweight and obesity among children in the combined diet and physical activity-intervention comparison.

Quality of the evidence

We noted several limitations in the methods of the included studies. As shown in [Figure 3](#), we considered one study to be at high risk of selection bias due to inadequate random sequence generation, one to be at high risk of selection bias due to insufficient concealment of allocation, one to be at high risk of detection bias, 16 to be at high risk of attrition bias, 14 to be at high risk of reporting bias, six to be at high risk of recruitment bias, two to be at high risk of bias due to baseline imbalances, three to be at high risk of bias due to loss of clusters, 10 to be at high risk of bias due to incorrect analyses, and six to be at high risk of other sources of bias. We did not assess any studies to be at high risk of performance bias. Further, of the 23 included trials, 15 did not report a priori calculating of the sample size needed to achieve adequate power, and several studies noted inadequate sample size or power to be a study limitation.

We assessed and reported the overall quality of evidence for the seven outcomes we consider most important for this review in the "Summary of findings" tables using the GRADE approach ([Schünemann 2011](#)). For the diet-only comparison, we judged the quality of the evidence to be low for the two outcomes for which data were available (children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat and sodium intake). We downgraded the quality for both outcomes for indirectness and imprecision because the data came from only one trial, and the confidence intervals (CIs) included both potentially important benefits and potentially unimportant harms. For the physical activity-only comparison, we assigned total physical activity a low quality rating and MVPA a moderate quality rating. We downgraded the quality of the evidence for both outcomes for risk of bias because of high attrition, and we additionally downgraded total physical activity for indirectness because only one trial contributed data. For the combined diet and physical activity comparison, we assigned four outcomes a very low quality rating (children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, and MVPA), one outcome a low quality rating (children's total physical activity), and one outcome a moderate quality rating (children's SSB intake). We downgraded all outcomes for high attrition. For all except SSB intake, we also downgraded the quality of the evidence for imprecision because the CIs include both potentially important benefits and potentially important harms. We additionally downgraded the quality of the evidence

for children's percentage of total energy intake from saturated fat, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, and MVPA for indirectness, either because data were drawn from one trial only or because the effective sample size was small, or for both reasons.

In summary, we have limited confidence in the evidence, and future, high-quality research is likely to have an important impact on confidence in the estimate of intervention effect. Readers should interpret the findings of this review with caution due to the limited number of studies contributing to the analyses for each outcome and comparison, diversity of intervention design and content, heterogeneity in outcome measurement, and poor reporting for some studies. Based on the evidence reviewed, we cannot recommend or refute caregiver involvement in interventions to improve children's dietary intake or physical activity behavior.

Potential biases in the review process

To identify all relevant studies, we searched 17 databases for RCTs and quasi-RCTs that investigated the effects of caregiver involvement on interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity, including those intended to prevent overweight and obesity. We searched MEDLINE using the sensitivity and precision-maximizing version of the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy for identifying randomized trials ([Lefebvre 2008](#)). We adapted this search, as appropriate, for the other databases. We screened the reference lists of included studies and relevant reviews to identify additional trials not found by electronic searches. In total, we screened more than 28,900 titles and abstracts, and we believe it is unlikely that we missed any important trials.

To avoid bias, we independently screened the titles and abstracts of all records identified by the searches in duplicate for study eligibility; for any study considered to be relevant by at least one review author, two review authors independently assessed the full-text report for eligibility. We independently and in duplicate extracted data from eligible studies using a standardized, pre-piloted data extraction form, and the first review author resolved all discrepancies. Two review authors also independently evaluated risk of bias for the included studies and reached consensus on any disagreements through discussion. Not all trial authors responded to our requests for data or were able to provide the necessary outcome data. In such cases, we could not include the data for those outcomes in the review. When published reports indicated measurement of an outcome, we reported that outcome in the corresponding [Characteristics of included studies](#) table and noted data availability.

We have declared our [Declarations of interest](#) and [Sources of support](#). We adhered as far as possible to our published protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), and we documented all deviations in the [Differences between protocol and review](#) section.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Multiple reviews have documented that prevention interventions targeting children's individual diet and physical activity behaviors have modest or no effect on obesity ([Brown 2019](#); [Kobes 2018](#); [Waters 2011](#)). However, the authors of the most recent Cochrane Review on this topic emphasized that more nuanced categorization of intervention components is needed ([Brown 2019](#)). Our present

review contributes to addressing this gap in knowledge by focusing on one specific intervention component: caregiver involvement.

For the most part, our findings are in line with those of other reviews studying the effectiveness of caregiver involvement in interventions to improve children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors. We evaluated a considerably larger body of evidence than the review we sought to update and expand upon (Van Lippevelde 2012), yet we reached a similar conclusion: the evidence is insufficient to determine whether inclusion of a caregiver component impacts intervention effectiveness, perhaps with the exception of SSB consumption.

A number of previous reviews reported only weight- or BMI-related outcomes (e.g. Ling 2017; Luttikhuis 2009; Niemeier 2012; Stice 2006; Yavuz 2015; Young 2007). Three reviews concluded that caregiver involvement in interventions more effectively reduced BMI in children and adolescents (Luttikhuis 2009; Niemeier 2012; Young 2007); two of these reviews focused entirely on weight loss treatment versus prevention (Luttikhuis 2009; Young 2007). One review determined that weight status improved in the short term but not at long-term follow-up (Yavuz 2015); this review included only children six years old and younger. In a review of obesity prevention interventions for children and adolescents, Stice 2006 did not find parental involvement to be associated with significantly larger effects. A more recent review examining the effects of lifestyle interventions on BMI among preschool children examined numerous aspects of parental involvement as potential intervention moderators (Ling 2017). The review authors found that prevention interventions that involved parents did not have significantly different effects than prevention interventions that did not involve parents. However, interventions with more sessions for parents had decreased effects, and interventions with behavior change strategies for parents (not defined) yielded greater effects than those without these strategies. Review authors concluded that their findings "do not support any added value of parental involvement" (quote). In the present review, we found that caregiver involvement resulted in a significant increase in BMI at one follow-up time point, measured by one trial in the combined diet and physical activity comparison. However, analysis of pooled end-of-intervention data revealed no significant difference, nor did analyses of pooled data at any other time point.

Other reviews focused on diet or physical activity outcomes. Although some reviews determined that caregiver involvement promotes intervention success (Golley 2011; Kader 2015), others found that there were not enough studies to justify conclusions (Hingle 2010; O'Connor 2009; Van Lippevelde 2012). As mentioned, our review examined a number of diet and physical activity outcomes and found only a few small positive differences at the end of the intervention (children's SSB intake, fruit intake, and vegetable intake).

Two prior reviews that focused on diet or physical activity outcomes sought to determine whether specific intervention content influenced intervention effectiveness (Golley 2011; Van Lippevelde 2012). These reviews did not calculate pooled effect sizes and reported their results narratively. Golley 2011 applied an older BCT taxonomy to code intervention content and categorize BCTs into five processes of behavior change, from identifying and motivating readiness to change, building self-efficacy and independence, to helping prevent and manage relapse. Study authors classified a trial as supporting "intervention

effectiveness" (quote) when there was a significant change in an objective measure of adiposity or a health risk factor, or when there was at least one significant change in dietary intake or physical activity combined with a significant change in at least one determinant of nutrition or activity behavior. Study authors concluded that intervention effectiveness was enhanced when the BCTs used spanned a behavior change process. Van Lippevelde 2012 extracted information on intervention and study characteristics, including theory and intervention strategies, as well as effect indicators. These review authors suggested that studies including more BCTs in the caregiver component and focusing more on home-related determinants of diet and physical activity may be more likely to report effectiveness of the intervention. Because we were unable to conduct subgroup analyses by BCT cluster, the present review does not contribute further evidence on whether specific BCTs influence intervention effectiveness.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Because most of the 23 studies identified by this review are more than 10 years old and are at high or unclear risk of bias, caregivers and healthcare professionals should be aware that currently available evidence is not sufficient to support claims regarding the benefit of including caregiver involvement in interventions to improve children's dietary intake and physical activity. This does not mean we found evidence that the interventions are ineffective; rather, we did not find evidence of an improvement in children's dietary intake or physical activity, other than a small significant increase in fruit intake, a small significant increase in vegetable intake, a small significant decrease in SSB consumption, and a small significant increase in BMI. Factors to consider when interpreting this evidence are that studies included in this systematic review primarily came from high-income countries within Western cultures, and that content and delivery of the interventions were highly variable. In fact, one of the studies that found caregiver involvement to have an impact on children's fruit intake and vegetable intake took place in Iran, and trial authors emphasized that study findings may not be applicable to Western countries due to cultural differences. Further, even within high-income countries represented by multiple trials (e.g. USA, Belgium), it is unclear how context and factors related to inequality, such as participants' income, and social markers, such as race, nationality, ethnicity, and gender, contributed to intervention impact. For these reasons, the evidence generated does not guide decision-making about policy changes that can better support child diet and physical activity behaviors.

Implications for research

This review highlights the need for well-designed RCTs to evaluate the effectiveness of caregiver-involved interventions to improve children's dietary intake and physical activity. These trials must be prospectively registered, must adhere to CONSORT standards of reporting trials (Schultz 2010), and must specify intervention content using an established framework that relies on internationally recognized terms and definitions (Michie 2015).

Major improvements needed in future research design include selection of similar, valid, and reliable outcome measures; documentation of how behavior change theory is operationalized

as specific BCTs; pre-specification of outcomes of interest; use of sample size calculations to guide recruitment and enrollment; use of effective strategies to minimize attrition and loss to follow-up; appropriate and complete reporting of results to enable meta-analysis; documentation and reporting of adverse effects; consideration of secondary outcomes, implementation factors, and cost-effectiveness; and consistent collection of end-of-intervention data, as well as follow-up data after the end of the intervention. In particular, new research must focus on replication while addressing these key methodological and reporting issues.

In addition to improvements in research design, there is a need to increase the relevance of the evidence for different populations. Outcomes of public health interventions, such as those included in this review, strongly depend on cultural and environmental factors; thus, review findings cannot be readily transferred but require evidence and expert judgment as to their applicability to different contexts ([Rychetnik 2002](#)). The need for evidence is especially pressing in low- and middle-income countries facing both a growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and severe resource constraints that keep them from applying some of the strategies pursued in high-income countries. Even within high-income countries, socioeconomic disparities and other factors known to be associated with health inequities might, in some cases, contribute to differences in intervention efficacy. Diversifying the settings in which research is carried out may improve the relevance of the evidence, as will consistent reporting of participant characteristics known to be important to health equity using a framework such as PROGRESS-Plus ([Lorenc 2013](#)). When possible, important lessons may be learned by presenting data on intervention effectiveness for different population groups. Such reporting may shed light on intervention efficacy with respect to increasing health equity and may facilitate evidence synthesis in future reviews.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The protocol for this review was partially developed during the World Health Organization (WHO)/Cochrane/Cornell University

Summer Institute for Systematic Reviews in Nutrition for Global Policy Making, hosted by the Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA, July 27 to August 7, 2015. WHO partially supported this program in 2015. The views and opinions expressed are those of the reviewers and are not necessarily those of WHO.

Work on this review also was partially supported by a Fellowship from Cochrane South Africa to Emily H Morgan, to finance her travel to Stellenbosch University for two weeks in 2018 to facilitate collaboration.

Anel Schoonees is supported in part by the Research, Evidence and Development Initiative (READ-It). READ-It (project number 300342-104) is funded by UK aid from the UK government; however, the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies.

This review was produced within Cochrane Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems (CDPLP). We acknowledge the help and support of CDPLP, especially Geraldine Macdonald (Coordinating Editor), Joanne Duffield (Managing Editor), Sarah Davies (Deputy Managing Editor), and Margaret Anderson (Information Specialist), who helped developed and implement the search.

We also would like to recognize Heidi Van Deventer for assistance with data extraction and screening of reference lists of relevant reviews, Bongumusa Gwala for screening of reference lists of relevant reviews, Yuan Chi and Andrew Ying for Chinese-English data extraction, Alfred Musekiwa for statistical advice, Judy Ward and Tamryn Marchelle Davids for help retrieving screened reports, and Galen Eldridge for copyediting support. Finally, we would like to thank the following reviewers for their comments and contributions: Professor Mary Barker, MRC (Medical Research Council) Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton, UK; Professor Michael P Kelly, Senior Visiting Fellow, Institute of Public Health, University of Cambridge, UK; and Mbaka Fon Nji, Cameroon.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Adamo 2017a {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Adamo K. Queries re: Activity Begins in Childhood [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, July 19, 2019.

Adamo KB, Barrowman N, Naylor PJ, Yaya S, Harvey A, Grattan KP, et al. Activity Begins in Childhood (ABC)—inspiring healthy active behaviour in preschoolers: study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial. *Trials* 2014;**15**:305. [DOI: [10.1186/1745-6215-15-305](https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-15-305); PMC4124151; PUBMED: 25073797]

* Adamo KB, Wasenius NS, Grattan KP, Harvey AL, Naylor PJ, Barrowman NJ, et al. Effects of a preschool intervention on physical activity and body composition. *Journal of Pediatrics* 2017;**188**:42-9. [DOI: [10.1016/j.jpeds.2017.05.082](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2017.05.082); PUBMED: 28666535]

ISRCTN94022291. Activity begins in childhood—a study to inspire healthy active behaviour in preschoolers [Activity begins in childhood—a randomized controlled trial to inspire healthy active behaviour in preschoolers]. www.isrctn.com/ ISRCTN94022291 (first received December 11, 2012). [DOI: [10.1186/ISRCTN94022291](https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN94022291)]

Alhassan 2018a {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

* Alhassan S, Nwaokemele O, Greever CJ, Burkart S, Ahmadi M, St Laurent CW, et al. Effect of a culturally-tailored mother-daughter physical activity intervention on pre-adolescent African-American girls' physical activity levels. *Preventive Medicine Reports* 2018;**11**:7-14. [DOI: [10.1016/j.pmedr.2018.05.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2018.05.009); PMC6066471 ; PUBMED: 30065909]

Burkart S, St Laurent CW, Alhassan S. Process evaluation of a culturally-tailored physical activity intervention in African-American mother-daughter dyads. *Preventive Medicine Reports* 2017;**8**:88-92. [DOI: [10.1016/j.pmedr.2017.08.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2017.08.002); PMC5577404 ; PUBMED: 28879073]

NCT01588379. Mothers and girls dancing together trial (MAGNET) [Effects of an Afro-centric dance program for African-American daughters and mothers]. www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01588379 (first received April 25, 2012).

Baghurst 2014 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Baghurst T, Eichmann K. Effectiveness of a child-only and a child-plus-parent nutritional education program. *International Journal of Child and Adolescent Health* 2014;**7**(3):229-37.

Cottrell 2005 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Cottrell L, Spangler-Murphy E, Minor V, Downes A, Nicholson P, Neal WA. A kindergarten cardiovascular risk surveillance study: CARDIAC-Kinder. *American Journal of Health Behavior* 2005;**29**(6):595-606. [DOI: [10.5555/ajhb.2005.29.6.595](https://doi.org/10.5555/ajhb.2005.29.6.595); PUBMED: 16336114]

Crespo 2012a {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Ayala GX, Elder JP, Campbell NR, Arredondo E, Baquero B, Crespo NC, et al. Longitudinal intervention effects on parenting of the Aventuras para Niños study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2010;**38**(2):154-62. [DOI: [10.1016/j.amepre.2009.09.038](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2009.09.038); PMC2832210; PUBMED: 20117571]

* Crespo NC, Elder JP, Ayala GX, Slymen DJ, Campbell NR, Sallis JF, et al. Results of a multi-level intervention to prevent and control childhood obesity among Latino children: the Aventuras Para Niños Study. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine* 2012;**43**(1):84-100. [DOI: [10.1007/s12160-011-9332-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12160-011-9332-7); PMC4131843; PUBMED: 22215470]

Elder J. Queries re: Aventuras Para Niños [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, October 25, 2018.

Elder JP, Arredondo EM, Campbell N, Baquero B, Duerksen S, Ayala G, et al. Individual, family, and community environmental correlates of obesity in Latino elementary school children. *Journal of School Health* 2010;**80**(1):20-30. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1746-1561.2009.00462.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.2009.00462.x); PMC4477683; PUBMED: 20051087]

De Bock 2013a {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

De Bock F, Fischer JE, Hoffmann K, Renz-Polster H. A participatory parent-focused intervention promoting physical activity in preschools: design of a cluster-randomized trial. *BMC Public Health* 2010;**10**:49. [DOI: [10.1186/1471-2458-10-49](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-10-49); PMC2835684; PUBMED: 20113522]

* De Bock F, Genser B, Raat H, Fischer JE, Renz-Polster H. A participatory physical activity intervention in preschools: a cluster randomized controlled trial. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2013;**45**(1):64-74. [DOI: [10.1016/j.amepre.2013.01.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2013.01.032); PUBMED: 23790990]

NCT00987532. A participatory parental intervention promoting physical activity in preschools. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00987532 (first received September 30, 2009).

De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

De Bourdeaudhuij I, Brug J, Vandelanotte C, Van Oost P. Differences in impact between a family- versus an individual-based tailored intervention to reduce fat intake. *Health Education Research* 2002;**17**(4):435-49. [PUBMED: 12197589]

Dietsch 1990 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Dietsch BJ. Effectiveness of a School/Community-based Health Promotion Program on Changes in Diet and Diet-related Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease: Family Determinants of Change in Adolescents and Their Parents [PhD dissertation]. Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California, 1990.

Ducheyne 2014a {published and unpublished data}

Cardon G. Queries re: cycle training RCT [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, May 30, 2018.

* Ducheyne F, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Lenoir M, Cardon G. Effects of a cycle training course on children's cycling skills and levels of cycling to school. *Accident Analysis & Prevention* 2014;**67**:49-60. [DOI: [10.1016/j.aap.2014.01.023](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aap.2014.01.023); PUBMED: 24607594]

Frenn 2013a {published and unpublished data}

Frenn M. Follow-up re: Project FUN [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, June 25, 2018.

* Frenn M, Pruszyński JE, Felzer H, Zhang J. Authoritative feeding behaviors to reduce child BMI through online interventions. *Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing* 2013;**18**(1):65-77. [DOI: [10.1111/jspn.12008](https://doi.org/10.1111/jspn.12008); PUBMED: 23289456]

Haerens 2006a {published and unpublished data}

Haerens L. Data [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, February 26, 2019.

Haerens L, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Maes L, Cardon G, Deforche B. School-based randomized controlled trial of a physical activity intervention among adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2007;**40**(3):258-65. [DOI: [10.1016/j.jadohealth.2006.09.028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2006.09.028); PUBMED: 17321427]

Haerens L, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Maes L, Vereecken C, Brug J, Deforche B. The effects of a middle-school healthy eating intervention on adolescents' fat and fruit intake and soft drinks consumption. *Public Health Nutrition* 2007;**10**(5):443-9. [DOI: [10.1017/S1368980007219652](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980007219652); PUBMED: 17411463]

Haerens L, Deforche B, Maes L, Cardon G, Stevens V, De Bourdeaudhuij I. Evaluation of a 2-year physical activity and healthy eating intervention in middle school children. *Health Education Research* 2006;**21**(6):911-21. [DOI: [10.1093/her/cyl115](https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyl115); PUBMED: 17032704]

* Haerens L, Deforche B, Maes L, Stevens V, Cardon G, De Bourdeaudhuij I. Body mass effects of a physical activity and healthy food intervention in middle schools. *Obesity* 2006;**14**(5):847-54. [DOI: [10.1038/oby.2006.98](https://doi.org/10.1038/oby.2006.98); PUBMED: 16855194]

Hopper 1992a {published and unpublished data}

Gruber MB. Queries re: completed RCT [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, May 5, 2018.

* Hopper CA, Gruber MB, Munoz KD, Herb RA. Effect of including parents in a school-based exercise and nutrition program for children. *Research Quarterly for Exercise & Sport* 1992;**63**(3):315-21. [DOI: [10.1080/02701367.1992.10608748](https://doi.org/10.1080/02701367.1992.10608748); PUBMED: 1513963]

Ievers Landis 2005 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

* Ievers-Landis CE, Burant C, Drotar D, Morgan L, Trapl ES, Colabianchi N, et al. A randomized controlled trial for the primary prevention of osteoporosis among preadolescent girl scouts: 1-year outcomes of a behavioral program. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 2005;**30**(2):155-65. [DOI: [10.1093/jpepsy/jsi003](https://doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/jsi003); PUBMED: 15681310]

Landis C. Follow-up re: RCT with Girl Scouts [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, August 27, 2018.

Kirks 1982a {published and unpublished data}

Fischer BA. Questions about your 1979 study [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, February 27, 2019.

* Kirks BA, Hendricks DG, Wyse BW. Parent involvement in nutrition education for primary grade students. *Journal of Nutrition Education* 1982;**14**(4):137-40. [DOI: [10.1016/S0022-3182\(82\)80156-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3182(82)80156-8)]

Kirks BA, Hughes C. Long-term behavioral effects of parent involvement in nutrition education. *Journal of Nutrition Education* 1986;**18**(5):203-6. [DOI: [10.1016/S0022-3182\(86\)80043-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3182(86)80043-7)]

Lin 2017a {published and unpublished data}

* Lin CY, Scheerman JFM, Yaseri M, Pakpour AH, Webb TL. A cluster randomized controlled trial of an intervention based on the Health Action Process Approach for increasing fruit and vegetable consumption in Iranian adolescents. *Psychology & Health* 2017;**32**(12):1449-68. [DOI: [10.1080/08870446.2017.1341516](https://doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2017.1341516); PUBMED: 28681612]

NCT02405611. A multi-component intervention on improving fruit and vegetable consumption in teenagers and their mothers. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02405611 (first received March 25, 2015).

Pakpour A. Queries about your HAPA intervention for adolescents [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, November 11, 2019.

Luepker 1996a {published and unpublished data}

Feldman H. Catch up [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, December 17, 2018.

* Luepker RV, Perry CL, McKinlay SM, Nader PR, Parcel GS, Stone EJ, et al. Outcomes of a field trial to improve children's dietary patterns and physical activity: the Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH). *JAMA* 1996;**275**(10):768-76. [DOI: [10.1001/jama.275.10.768](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.275.10.768); PUBMED: 8598593]

Lytle LA, Johnson CC, Bachman K, Wambsgans K, Perry CL, Stone EJ, et al. Successful recruitment strategies for school-based health promotion: experiences from CATCH. *Journal of School Health* 1994;**64**(10):405-9. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1746-1561.1994.tb03261.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.1994.tb03261.x)]

Lytle LA, Stone EJ, Nichaman MZ, Perry CL, Montgomery DH, Nicklas TA, et al. Changes in nutrient intakes of elementary school children following a school-based intervention: results from the CATCH Study. *Preventive Medicine* 1996;**25**(4):465-77. [DOI: [10.1006/pmed.1996.0078](https://doi.org/10.1006/pmed.1996.0078); PUBMED: 8818069]

Nader PR, Sellers DE, Johnson CC, Perry CL, Stone EJ, Cook KC, et al. The effect of adult participation in a school-based family intervention to improve children's diet and physical activity: the Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health. *Preventive Medicine* 1996;**25**(4):455-64. [DOI: [10.1006/pmed.1996.0077](https://doi.org/10.1006/pmed.1996.0077); PUBMED: 8818068]

- Nader PR, Stone EJ, Lytle LA, Perry CL, Osganian SK, Kelder S, et al. Three-year maintenance of improved diet and physical activity: the CATCH cohort. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* 1999;**153**(7):695-704. [DOI: [10.1001/archpedi.153.7.695](https://doi.org/10.1001/archpedi.153.7.695); PUBMED: 10401802]
- Perry CL, Parcel GS, Stone E, Nader P, McKinlay SM, Luepker RV, et al. The Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH): overview of the intervention program and evaluation methods. *Cardiovascular Risk Factors* 1992;**2**(1):36-44.
- Perry CL, Sellers DE, Johnson C, Pedersen S, Bachman KJ, Parcel GS, et al. The Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH): intervention, implementation, and feasibility for elementary schools in the United States. *Health Education & Behavior* 1997;**24**(6):716-35. [DOI: [10.1177/109019819702400607](https://doi.org/10.1177/109019819702400607); PUBMED: 9408786]
- Zucker DM, Lakatos E, Webber LS, Murray DM, McKinlay SM, Feldman HA, et al. Statistical design of the Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH): implications of cluster randomization. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1995;**16**(2):96-118. [PUBMED: 7789139]
- Perry 1988a** {published and unpublished data}
- Crockett SJ, Mullis R, Perry CL, Luepker RV. Parent education in youth-directed nutrition interventions. *Preventive Medicine* 1989;**18**(4):475-91. [DOI: [10.1016/0091-7435\(89\)90007-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0091-7435(89)90007-8); PUBMED: 2678093]
- Luepker R. Queries re: MN Home Team [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, February 28, 2019.
- Luepker RV, Perry CL, Murray DM, Mullis R. Hypertension prevention through nutrition education in youth: a school-based program involving parents. *Health Psychology* 1988;**7** Suppl:233-45. [PUBMED: 3243221]
- Perry CL, Luepker RV, Murray DM, Hearn MD, Halper A, Dudovitz B, et al. Parent involvement with children's health promotion: a one-year follow-up of the Minnesota home team. *Health Education Quarterly* 1989;**16**(2):171-80. [PUBMED: 2732061]
- * Perry CL, Luepker RV, Murray DM, Kurth C, Mullis R, Crockett S, et al. Parent involvement with children's health promotion: the Minnesota Home Team. *American Journal of Public Health* 1988;**78**(9):1156-60. [PMC1349385; PUBMED: 3407811]
- Petchers 1987** {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}
- Petchers M. Heart Health [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, May 18, 2018.
- * Petchers MK, Hirsch EZ, Bloch BA. The impact of parent participation on the effectiveness of a heart health curriculum. *Health Education Quarterly* 1987;**14**(4):449-60. [PUBMED: 3692866]
- Vandongen 1995** {published and unpublished data}
- Burke V, Thompson C, Taggart AC, Spickett EE, Beilin LJ, Vandongen R, et al. Differences in response to nutrition and fitness education programmes in relation to baseline levels of cardiovascular risk in 10 to 12-year-old children. *Journal of Human Hypertension* 1996;**10** Suppl 3:S99-106. [PUBMED: 8872838]
- Grace V. Fitness and nutrition trial in children [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, April 17, 2018.
- * Vandongen R, Jenner DA, Thompson C, Taggart AC, Spickett EE, Burke V, et al. A controlled evaluation of a fitness and nutrition intervention program on cardiovascular health in 10- to 12-year-old children. *Preventive Medicine* 1995;**24**(1):9-22. [DOI: [10.1006/pmed.1995.1003](https://doi.org/10.1006/pmed.1995.1003); PUBMED: 7740021]
- Voll 2013** {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}
- Voll J. Determining the "Spread of Effects" of Physical Activity Interventions From Children to Parents/Guardians [Masters thesis]. Thunder Bay, ON: Lakeland University, 2012.
- Wang 2007a** {published data only}
- * Wang C, Zhao H, Liu P, Ju P, He Z, Cong N. Effect of three ways of nutritional education on knowledge-attitude-behavior with nutrition in pupils. *Wei Sheng Yan Jiu [Journal of Hygiene Research]* 2007;**36**(1):85-7. [PUBMED: 17424859]
- Zhao H. Intervention Study on Improvement of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice With Calcium Nutrition in Pupil [Masters thesis]. Nanjing, JS: Southeast University, 2006.
- Werch 2003a** {published and unpublished data}
- Werch C. New customer message on May 17, 2018 at 02:00 PM [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, May 17, 2018.
- * Werch C, Moore M, DiClemente CC, Owen DM, Jobli E, Bledsoe R. A sport-based intervention for preventing alcohol use and promoting physical activity among adolescents. *Journal of School Health* 2003;**73**(10):380-8. [PUBMED: 14727390]
- Yeh 2018a** {published and unpublished data}
- Akil N. Evaluation of Effectiveness of Classroom-based Nutrition Intervention on Changes in Eating Behavior in African American Parents/Caregivers and Their Children [Masters thesis]. Detroit, MI: Wayne State University, 2013.
- Yeh Y. Query re: study at Head Start sites in Detroit [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, August 18, 2018.
- * Yeh Y, Hartlieb KB, Danford C, Catherine Jen KL. Effectiveness of nutrition intervention in a selected group of overweight and obese African-American preschoolers. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities* 2018;**5**(3):553-61. [DOI: [10.1007/s40615-017-0399-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-017-0399-0); PUBMED: 28699045]

References to studies excluded from this review

Brannon 2018 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

- * Brannon EE, Cushing CC, Walters RW, Crick C, Noser AE, Mullins LL. Goal feedback from whom? A physical activity intervention using an N-of-1 RCT. *Psychology & Health* 2018;**33**(6):701-12. [DOI: [10.1080/08870446.2017.1385783](https://doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2017.1385783); PUBMED: 28988493]

Cushing C. Query on your N-of-1 intervention [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, October 9, 2019.

DeVilliers 2009 {published data only}

De Villiers A. RE: De Villiers et al 2009 [personal communication]. Email to A Schoonees, March 8, 2018.

* De Villiers A, Steyn NP, Lambert EV, Fourie J. Preventing diabetes through a primary school-based intervention—the healthkick program. *Journal of Diabetes* 2009;**1**(Suppl 1):A144. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1753-0407.2009.00020.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1753-0407.2009.00020.x); onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1753-0407.2009.00020.x]

Harrington 2005 {published data only}

Franklin F. Hi5+ study [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, April 28, 2018.

* Harrington KF, Franklin FA, Davies SL, Shewchuk RM, Binns MB. Implementation of a family intervention to increase fruit and vegetable intake: the Hi5+ experience. *Health Promotion Practice* 2005;**6**(2):180-9. [DOI: [10.1177/1524839904263681](https://doi.org/10.1177/1524839904263681); PUBMED: 15855288]

Natale 2016 {published data only}

Natale R. Healthy Caregivers–Healthy Children (HC2): A Childcare Center–based Obesity Prevention Program [personal communication]. Email to A Schoonees, February 15, 2018.

* Natale RN, Messiah SE, Chang C, Sardinas K, Fitzgibbons J, Peraza S. Healthy caregivers–healthy children: a primary prevention program with preschool children. *Cardiology* 2016;**134**(Suppl 1):71. [DOI: [10.1159/000447505](https://doi.org/10.1159/000447505); Abstract number 059; www.karger.com/Article/Pdf/447505]

Regev 2012 {published data only}

Regev D, Kedem D, Guttmann J. The effects of mothers' participation in movement therapy on the emotional functioning of their school-age children in Israel. *The Arts in Psychotherapy* 2012;**39**(5):479-88. [DOI: [10.1016/j.aip.2012.08.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aip.2012.08.003)]

Russell Mayhew 2007 {published data only}

Russell-Mayhew S, Arthur N, Ewashen C. Targeting students, teachers and parents in a wellness-based prevention program in schools. *Eating Disorders* 2007;**15**(2):159-81. [DOI: [10.1080/10640260701190709](https://doi.org/10.1080/10640260701190709); PUBMED: 17454075]

Treu 2017 {published data only}

Njike V. RE: Query re: ASCEND study [personal communication]. Email to A Schoonees, April 30, 2018.

* Treu JA, Doughty K, Reynolds JS, Njike VY, Katz DL. Advancing school and community engagement now for disease prevention (ASCEND). *American Journal of Health Promotion* 2017;**31**(2):143-52. [DOI: [10.4278/ajhp.140820-QUAN-413](https://doi.org/10.4278/ajhp.140820-QUAN-413); PUBMED: 26559709]

References to studies awaiting assessment

Kobak 2016 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Kobak MS. The Experimental Effect of Parent Versus Peer Influence on Children's Physical Activity Behavior [Doctoral thesis]. Kent, OH: Kent State University College, 2016. [etd.ohiolink.edu/!etd.send_file?accession=kent1459775865&disposition=inline]

NTR5755 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

NTR5755. Strengthening parenting styles and practices in the existing intervention KERNgezond to prevent overweight and obesity in children [Strengthening parenting styles and practices in the existing intervention KERNgezond to prevent overweight and obesity in children, a cluster randomized controlled study]. www.trialregister.nl/trial/5640 (first received February 22, 2016).

Ruiter 2015a {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

NTR3938. Strengthening parenting styles and practices in existing interventions to prevent overweight and obesity in children [Strengthening parenting styles and practices in existing interventions to prevent overweight and obesity in children, a cluster randomized study]. www.trialregister.nl/trial/3752 (first received April 7, 2013).

* Ruiter EL, Fransen GA, Molleman GR, van der Velden K, Engels RC. The effectiveness of a web-based Dutch parenting program to prevent overweight in children 9-13 years of age: study protocol for a two-armed cluster randomized controlled trial. *BMC Public Health* 2015;**15**:148. [DOI: [10.1186/s12889-015-1394-1](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-1394-1); PMC4335372; PUBMED: 25884190]

Swindle 2017a {published data only}

NCT03075085. Developing and testing implementation strategies for evidence-based obesity prevention in childcare. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03075085 (first received February 20, 2017).

* Swindle T, Johnson SL, Whiteside-Mansell L, Curran GM. A mixed methods protocol for developing and testing implementation strategies for evidence-based obesity prevention in childcare: a cluster randomized hybrid type III trial. *Implementation Science* 2017;**12**(1):90. [DOI: [10.1186/s13012-017-0624-6](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13012-017-0624-6); PMC5516351; PUBMED: 28720140]

References to ongoing studies

Armstrong 2019a {published data only}

* Armstrong B, Trude ACB, Johnson C, Castelo RJ, Zemanick A, Haber-Sage S, et al. CHAMP: a cluster randomized-control trial to prevent obesity in child care centers. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 2019;**86**:105849. [DOI: [10.1016/j.cct.2019.105849](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cct.2019.105849); PUBMED: 31525490]

NCT03111264. Building blocks for healthy preschoolers [Building blocks for healthy preschoolers: child care and family models]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03111264 (first received March 27, 2017).

Cunningham Sabo 2016 {published data only}

* Cunningham-Sabo L, Lohse B, Smith S, Browning R, Strutz E, Nigg C, et al. Fuel for fun: a cluster-randomized controlled study of cooking skills, eating behaviors, and physical activity of 4th graders and their families. *BMC Public Health* 2016;**16**:444. [DOI: [10.1186/s12889-016-3118-6](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-016-3118-6); PMC4882848; PUBMED: 27230565]

NCT02491294. Fuel for fun: cooking with kids plus parents and play (FFF) [Cooking with kids 2.0: plus parents and play]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02491294 (first received July 1, 2015).

Kovalskys 2017a {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

ISRCTN58093412. More jumping and better eating at home and school [MINI SALTEN: study assessing the efficacy of a virtual intervention targeted to parents and aimed at preventing obesity in 6 year old children of public schools of Buenos Aires]. isrctn.com/ISRCTN58093412 (first received March 14, 2016).

Kovalskys I, Indart Rougier P, Luciana L, Rauch Herscovici C, De Gregorio MJ. MINI SALTEN: a case study on learnings from Argentina on outcomes and challenges. *Annals of Nutrition & Metabolism* 2017;**71**(Suppl 2):96-7. [DOI: [10.1159/000480486](https://doi.org/10.1159/000480486)]

* Kovalskys I, Rausch Herscovici C, Indart Rougier P, De Gregorio MJ, Zonis L, Orellana L. Study protocol of MINI SALTEN: a technology-based multi-component intervention in the school environment targeting healthy habits of first grade children and their parents. *BMC Public Health* 2017;**17**(1):401. [DOI: [10.1186/s12889-017-4327-3](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4327-3); PMC5420097 ; PUBMED: 28477624]

NCT00065247 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Economos C. Query re: BONES [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, October 11, 2019.

* NCT00065247. The BONES project: building healthy bones in children [Beat osteoporosis: nourish and exercise skeletons (BONES)]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00065247 (first received July 18, 2003).

NCT02809196 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Frodi Olsen S. NCT02809196, 2014-01, texts for healthy teens: a health education program for adolescents [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, November 4, 2019.

* NCT02809196. Texts for healthy teens: a health education program for adolescents (T4HT) [A digital messaging education program for dietary behavior modification towards healthier lifestyle among Danish adolescents]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02809196 (first received June 20, 2016).

NCT02942823 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Mack I. NCT02942823, KOP_2, Kids Obesity Prevention Program Part 2 [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, October 10, 2019.

* NCT02942823. Kids obesity prevention program part 2 (KOP-2). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02942823 (first received October 19, 2016).

Yin 2019a {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

NCT03590834. Míranos! program, a preschool obesity prevention RCT [Obesity prevention in Head Start: Míranos! program]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03590834 (first received June 27, 2018).

Yin Z. Query re: Míranos! [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, November 3, 2019.

* Yin Z, Ullevig SL, Sosa E, Liang Y, Olmstead T, Howard JT, et al. Study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial to test "¡Míranos! Look at Us, We Are Healthy!"—an early childhood obesity prevention program. *BMC Pediatrics* 2019;**19**(1):190. [DOI: [10.1186/s12887-019-1541-4](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-019-1541-4); PMC6556954 ; PUBMED: 31179916]

Additional references

Abraham 2008

Abraham H, Michie S. A taxonomy of behavior change techniques used in interventions. *Health Psychology* 2008;**27**(3):379-87. [DOI: [10.1037/0278-6133.27.3.379](https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-6133.27.3.379); PUBMED: 18624603]

Adamo 2014

Adamo KB, Barrowman N, Naylor PJ, Yaya S, Harvey A, Grattan KP, et al. Activity Begins in Childhood (ABC)—inspiring healthy active behaviour in preschoolers: study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial. *Trials* 2014;**15**:305. [DOI: [10.1186/1745-6215-15-305](https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-15-305); PMC4124151; PUBMED: 25073797]

Adamo 2017b

Adamo KB, Wasenius NS, Grattan KP, Harvey AL, Naylor PJ, Barrowman NJ, et al. Effects of a preschool intervention on physical activity and body composition. *Journal of Pediatrics* 2017;**188**:42-9. [DOI: [10.1016/j.jpeds.2017.05.082](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2017.05.082); PUBMED: 28666535]

Afshin 2014

Afshin A, Micha R, Khatibzadeh S, Mozaffarian D. Consumption of nuts and legumes and risk of incident ischemic heart disease, stroke, and diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2014;**100**(1):278-88. [DOI: [10.3945/ajcn.113.076901](https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.113.076901); PUBMED: 24898241]

Akil 2013

Akil N. Evaluation of Effectiveness of Classroom-based Nutrition Intervention on Changes in Eating Behavior in African American Parents/Caregivers and Their Children [Masters thesis]. Detroit, MI: Wayne State University, 2013.

Alhassan 2018

Alhassan S, Nwaokemele O, Greever CJ, Burkart S, Ahmadi M, St Laurent CW, et al. Effect of a culturally-tailored mother-daughter physical activity intervention on pre-adolescent African-American girls' physical activity levels. *Preventive Medicine Reports* 2018;**11**:7-14. [DOI: [10.1016/j.pmedr.2018.05.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2018.05.001)]

j.pmedr.2018.05.009; NCT01588379; PMC6066471 ; PUBMED: 30065909]

Armstrong 2019

Armstrong B, Trude ACB, Johnson C, Castelo RJ, Zemanick A, Haber-Sage S, et al. CHAMP: a cluster randomized-control trial to prevent obesity in child care centers. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 2019;**86**:105849. [DOI: [10.1016/j.cct.2019.105849](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cct.2019.105849); NCT03111264; PUBMED: 31525490]

Ayala 2010

Ayala GX, Elder JP, Campbell NR, Arredondo E, Baquero B, Crespo NC, et al. Longitudinal intervention effects on parenting of the Aventuras para Niños study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2010;**38**(2):154-62. [DOI: [10.1016/j.amepre.2009.09.038](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2009.09.038); PMC2832210; PUBMED: 20117571]

Barriuso 2015

Barriuso L, Miqueleiz E, Albaladejo R, Villanueva R, Santos JM, Regidor E. Socioeconomic position and childhood-adolescent weight status in rich countries: a systematic review, 1990–2013. *BMC Pediatrics* 2015;**15**:129. [DOI: [10.1186/s12887-015-0443-3](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-015-0443-3); PMC4578240; PUBMED: 26391227]

Bauman 2012

Bauman AE, Reis RS, Sallis JF, Wells JC, Loos RJ, Martin BW, et al. Correlates of physical activity: why are some people physically active and others not?. *Lancet* 2012;**380**(9838):258-71. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)60735-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60735-1); PUBMED: 22818938]

Bautista-Castaño 2004

Bautista-Castaño I, Doreste J, Serra-Majem L. Effectiveness of interventions in the prevention of childhood obesity. *European Journal of Epidemiology* 2004;**19**(7):617-22. [PUBMED: 15461192]

Beaglehole 2011

Beaglehole R, Bonita R, Horton R, Adams C, Alleyne G, Asaria P, et al. Priority actions for the non-communicable disease crisis. *Lancet* 2011;**377**(9775):1438-47. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(11\)60393-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(11)60393-0); PUBMED: 15461192]

Biswas 2015

Biswas A, Oh PI, Faulkner GE, Bajaj RR, Silver MA, Mitchell MS, et al. Sedentary time and its association with risk for disease incidence, mortality, and hospitalization in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2015;**162**(2):123-32. [DOI: [10.7326/M14-1651](https://doi.org/10.7326/M14-1651)]

Black 2013

Black RE, Victora CG, Walker SP, Bhutta ZA, Christian P, De Onis M, et al. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *Lancet* 2013;**382**(9890):427-51. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)60937-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-X)]

Blissett 2011

Blissett J. Relationships between parenting style, feeding style and feeding practices and fruit and vegetable consumption in early childhood. *Appetite* 2011;**57**(3):826-31. [DOI: [10.1016/j.appet.2011.05.318](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2011.05.318); PUBMED: 21651932]

Brown 2009

Brown IJ, Tzoulaki I, Candeias V, Elliott P. Salt intakes around the world: implications for public health. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 2009;**38**(3):791-813. [DOI: [10.1093/ije/dyp139](https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyp139); PUBMED: 19351697]

Brown 2019

Brown T, Moore THM, Hooper L, Gao Y, Zayegh A, Ijaz S, et al. Interventions for preventing obesity in children. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2019, Issue 7. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD001871.pub4](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD001871.pub4)]

Burkart 2017

Burkart S, St Laurent CW, Alhassan S. Process evaluation of a culturally-tailored physical activity intervention in African-American mother-daughter dyads. *Preventive Medicine Reports* 2017;**8**:88-92. [DOI: [10.1016/j.pmedr.2017.08.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2017.08.002); PMC5577404 ; PUBMED: 28879073]

Burke 1996

Burke V, Thompson C, Taggart AC, Spickett EE, Beilin LJ, Vandongen R, et al. Differences in response to nutrition and fitness education programmes in relation to baseline levels of cardiovascular risk in 10 to 12-year-old children. *Journal of Human Hypertension* 1996;**10** Suppl 3:S99-106. [PUBMED: 8872838]

Buttitta 2014

Buttitta M, Iliescu C, Rousseau A, Guerrien A. Quality of life in overweight and obese children and adolescents: a literature review. *Quality of Life Research* 2014;**23**(4):1117-39. [DOI: [10.1007/s11136-013-0568-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-013-0568-5); PUBMED: 24249217]

Cardon 2018 [pers comm]

Cardon G. Queries re: cycle training RCT [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, May 30, 2018.

Chan 2011

Chan DSM, Lau R, Aune D, Vieira R, Greenwood DC, Kampman E, et al. Red and processed meat and colorectal cancer incidence: meta-analysis of prospective studies. *PLoS ONE* 2011;**6**(6):e20456. [DOI: [10.1371/journal.pone.0020456](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0020456); PMC3108955; PUBMED: 21674008]

Cheungpasitporn 2014

Cheungpasitporn W, Thongprayoon C, O'Corragain OA, Edmonds PJ, Kittanamongkolchai W, Erickson SB. Associations of sugar-sweetened and artificially sweetened soda with chronic kidney disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Nephrology* 2014;**19**(12):791-7. [DOI: [10.1111/nep.12343](https://doi.org/10.1111/nep.12343); PUBMED: 25251417]

Chung 2016

Chung A, Backholer K, Wong E, Palermo C, Keating C, Peeters A. Trends in child and adolescent obesity prevalence in economically advanced countries according to socioeconomic position: a systematic review. *Obesity Reviews* 2016;**17**(3):276-95. [DOI: [10.1111/obr.12360](https://doi.org/10.1111/obr.12360); PUBMED: 26693831]

Clark 2007

Clark HR, Goyder E, Bissell P, Blank L, Peters J. How do parents' child-feeding behaviours influence child weight? Implications for childhood obesity policy. *Journal of Public Health* 2007;**29**(2):132–41. [DOI: [10.1093/pubmed/fdm012](https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdm012); PUBMED: 17442696]

Cole 2000

Cole TJ, Bellizzi MC, Flegal KM, Dietz WH. Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. *BMJ* 2000;**320**(7244):1240–3. [DOI: [10.1136/bmj.320.7244.1240](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.320.7244.1240); PUBMED: 10797032]

Covidence [Computer program]

Veritas Health Innovation. Covidence. Version accessed March 18, 2019. Melbourne, AU: Veritas Health Innovation.

Craigie 2011

Craigie AM, Lake AA, Kelly SA, Adamson AJ, Mathers JC. Tracking of obesity-related behaviours from childhood to adulthood: a systematic review. *Maturitas* 2011;**70**(3):266–84. [DOI: [10.1016/j.maturitas.2011.08.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.maturitas.2011.08.005); PUBMED: 21920682]

Crespo 2012b

Crespo NC, Elder JP, Ayala GX, Slymen DJ, Campbell NR, Sallis JF, et al. Results of a multi-level intervention to prevent and control childhood obesity among Latino children: the Aventuras Para Niños Study. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine* 2012;**43**(1):84–100. [DOI: [10.1007/s12160-011-9332-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12160-011-9332-7); PMC4131843; PUBMED: 22215470]

Crocket 1989

Crocket SJ, Mullis R, Perry CL, Luepker RV. Parent education in youth-directed nutrition interventions. *Preventive Medicine* 1989;**18**(4):475–91. [DOI: [10.1016/0091-7435\(89\)90007-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0091-7435(89)90007-8); PUBMED: 2678093]

Crockett 1995

Crockett SJ, Sims LS. Environmental influences on children's eating. *Journal of Nutrition Education* 1995;**27**(5):235–49. [DOI: [10.1016/S0022-3182\(12\)80792-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3182(12)80792-8)]

Cullen 2008

Cullen KW, Watson K, Zakeri I. Relative reliability and validity of the Block Kids Questionnaire among youth aged 10 to 17 years. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* 2008;**108**(5):862–8. [DOI: [10.1016/j.jada.2008.02.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jada.2008.02.015); PUBMED: 18442512]

Cunningham-Sabo 2016

Cunningham-Sabo L, Lohse B, Smith S, Browning R, Strutz E, Nigg C, et al. Fuel for fun: a cluster-randomized controlled study of cooking skills, eating behaviors, and physical activity of 4th graders and their families. *BMC Public Health* 2016;**16**:444. [DOI: [10.1186/s12889-016-3118-6](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-016-3118-6); NCT02491294; PMC4882848; PUBMED: 27230565]

Daniels 2009

Daniels SR. Complications of obesity in children and adolescents. *International Journal of Obesity* 2009;**33**(Suppl 1):S60–5. [DOI: [10.1038/ijo.2009.20](https://doi.org/10.1038/ijo.2009.20); PUBMED: 19363511]

Darmon 2008

Darmon N, Drewnowski A. Does social class predict diet quality?. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2008;**87**(5):1107–17. [PUBMED: 18469226]

De Bock 2010

De Bock F, Fischer JE, Hoffmann K, Renz-Polster H. A participatory parent-focused intervention promoting physical activity in preschools: design of a cluster-randomized trial. *BMC Public Health* 2010;**10**:49. [DOI: [10.1186/1471-2458-10-49](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-10-49); PMC2835684; PUBMED: 20113522]

De Bock 2013b

De Bock F, Genser B, Raat H, Fischer JE, Renz-Polster H. A participatory physical activity intervention in preschools: a cluster randomized controlled trial. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2013;**45**(1):64–74. [DOI: [10.1016/j.amepre.2013.01.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2013.01.032); PUBMED: 23790990]

De Onis 2010

De Onis M, Blössner M, Borghi E. Global prevalence and trends of overweight and obesity among preschool children. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2010;**92**(5):1257–64. [DOI: [10.3945/ajcn.2010.29786](https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.2010.29786); PUBMED: 20861173]

De Vet 2011

De Vet E, De Ridder DT, De Wit JB. Environmental correlates of physical activity and dietary behaviours among young people: a systematic review of reviews. *Obesity Reviews* 2011;**12**(5):e130–42. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00784.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00784.x); PUBMED: 20630024]

Diep 2015

Diep CS, Hingle M, Chen TA, Dadabhoy HR, Beltran A, Baranowski J, et al. The Automated Self-Administered 24-Hour Dietary Recall for Children, 2012 version, for youth aged 9 to 11 years: a validation study. *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics* 2015;**115**(10):1591–8. [DOI: [10.1016/j.jand.2015.02.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jand.2015.02.021); PMC4584168; PUBMED: 25887784]

Dinsa 2012

Dinsa GD, Goryakin Y, Fumagalli E, Suhrcke M. Obesity and socioeconomic status in developing countries: a systematic review. *Obesity Reviews* 2012;**13**(11):1067–79. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1467-789X.2012.01017.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-789X.2012.01017.x); PMC3798095; PUBMED: 22764734]

Draper 2015

Draper CE, Grobler L, Micklesfield LK, Norris SA. Impact of social norms and social support on diet, physical activity and sedentary behaviour of adolescents: a scoping review. *Child: Care, Health and Development* 2015;**41**(5):654–67. [DOI: [10.1111/cch.12241](https://doi.org/10.1111/cch.12241); PUBMED: 25809525]

Ducheyne 2014b

Ducheyne F, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Lenoir M, Cardon G. Effects of a cycle training course on children's cycling skills and levels of cycling to school. *Accident Analysis & Prevention* 2014;**67**:49–60. [DOI: [10.1016/j.aap.2014.01.023](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aap.2014.01.023); PUBMED: 24607594]

Elder 2010

Elder JP, Arredondo EM, Campbell N, Baquero B, Duerksen S, Ayala G, et al. Individual, family, and community environmental correlates of obesity in Latino elementary school children. *Journal of School Health* 2010;**80**(1):20-30. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1746-1561.2009.00462.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.2009.00462.x); PMC4477683; PUBMED: 20051087]

Feldman 2018 [pers comm]

Feldman H. Catch up [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, December 17, 2018.

Fischer 2019 [pers comm]

Fischer BA. Questions about your 1979 study [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, February 27, 2019.

Forouzanfar 2016

Forouzanfar MH, Afshin A, Alexander L, Anderson HR, Bhutta, ZA, Biryukov S, et al. Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet* 2016;**388**(10053):1659-724. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)31679-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31679-8); PUBMED: 27733284]

Frenn 2013b

Frenn M, Pruszyński JE, Felzer H, Zhang J. Authoritative feeding behaviors to reduce child BMI through online interventions. *Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing* 2013;**18**(1):65-77. [DOI: [10.1111/jspn.12008](https://doi.org/10.1111/jspn.12008); PUBMED: 23289456]

Frenn 2018 [pers comm]

Frenn M. Follow-up re: Project FUN [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, June 25, 2018.

Gan 2015

Gan Y, Tong X, Li L, Cao S, Yin X, Gao C, et al. Consumption of fruit and vegetable and risk of coronary heart disease: a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *International Journal of Cardiology* 2015;**183**:129-37. [DOI: [10.1016/j.ijcard.2015.01.077](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2015.01.077); PUBMED: 25662075]

GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators 2019

GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators. Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *The Lancet* 2019;**393**(10184):1958-72. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)30041-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8); PUBMED: 30954305]

Golan 2004

Golan M, Crow S. Parents are key players in the prevention and treatment of weight-related problems. *Nutrition Reviews* 2004;**62**(1):39-50. [PUBMED: 14995056]

Golley 2011

Golley RK, Hendrie GA, Slater A, Corsini N. Interventions that involve parents to improve children's weight-related nutrition intake and activity patterns—what nutrition and activity targets and behaviour change techniques are associated with intervention effectiveness?. *Obesity Reviews* 2011;**12**(2):114-30. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00745.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00745.x); PUBMED: 20406416]

Gordon-Larsen 2000

Gordon-Larsen P, McMurray RG, Popkin BM. Determinants of adolescent physical activity and inactivity patterns. *Pediatrics* 2000;**105**(6):e83. [PUBMED: 10835096]

Gracey 2018 [pers comm]

Gracey V. Fitness and nutrition trial in children [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, April 17, 2018.

Gruber 2018 [pers comm]

Gruber MB. Queries re: completed RCT [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, May 5, 2018.

Haerens 2006b

Haerens L, Deforche B, Maes L, Cardon G, Stevens V, De Bourdeaudhuij I. Evaluation of a 2-year physical activity and healthy eating intervention in middle school children. *Health Education Research* 2006;**21**(6):911-21. [DOI: [10.1093/her/cyl115](https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyl115); PUBMED: 17032704]

Haerens 2006c

Haerens L, Deforche B, Maes L, Stevens V, Cardon G, De Bourdeaudhuij I. Body mass effects of a physical activity and healthy food intervention in middle schools. *Obesity* 2006;**14**(5):847-54. [DOI: [10.1038/oby.2006.98](https://doi.org/10.1038/oby.2006.98); PUBMED: 16855194]

Haerens 2007a

Haerens L, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Maes L, Vereecken C, Brug J, Deforche B. The effects of a middle-school healthy eating intervention on adolescents' fat and fruit intake and soft drinks consumption. *Public Health Nutrition* 2007;**10**(5):443-9. [DOI: [10.1017/S1368980007219652](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980007219652); PUBMED: 17411463]

Haerens 2007b

Haerens L, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Maes L, Cardon G, Deforche B. School-based randomized controlled trial of a physical activity intervention among adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2007;**40**(3):258-65. [DOI: [10.1016/j.jadohealth.2006.09.028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2006.09.028); PUBMED: 17321427]

Haerens 2019 [pers comm]

Haerens L. Data [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, February 26, 2019.

Hall 2009

Hall JN, Moore S, Harper SB, Lynch JW. Global variability in fruit and vegetable consumption. *American Journal of Preventative Medicine* 2009;**36**(5):402–9.e5. [DOI: [10.1016/j.amepre.2009.01.029](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2009.01.029); PUBMED: 19362694]

Hallal 2012

Hallal PC, Andersen LB, Bull FC, Guthold R, Haskell W, Ekelund U, for the Lancet Physical Activity Series Working Group. Global physical activity levels: surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects. *Lancet* 2012;**380**(9838):247–57. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)60646-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60646-1)]

He 2009

He FJ, MacGregor GA. A comprehensive review on salt and health and current experience of worldwide salt reduction

programmes. *Journal of Human Hypertension* 2009;**23**(6):363–84. [DOI: [10.1038/jhh.2008.144](https://doi.org/10.1038/jhh.2008.144); PUBMED: 19110538]

Higgins 2011a

Higgins JPT, Altman DG, Sterne JAC (editors). Chapter 8: Assessing risk of bias in included studies. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Higgins 2011b

Higgins JPT, Deeks JJ, Altman DG (editors). Chapter 16: Special topics in statistics. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Higgins 2011c

Higgins JPT, Deeks JJ (editors). Chapter 7: Selecting studies and collecting data. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Hingle 2010

Hingle MD, O'Connor TM, Dave JM, Baranowski T. Parental involvement in interventions to improve child dietary intake: a systematic review. *Preventive Medicine* 2010;**51**(2):103–11. [DOI: [10.1016/j.ypmed.2010.04.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2010.04.014); PMC2906688; PUBMED: 20462509]

Hoffman 2014

Hoffman TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, Milne R, Perera R, Moher D, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ* 2014;**348**:g1687. [DOI: [10.1136/bmj.g1687](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.g1687); PUBMED: 24609605]

Hopper 1992b

Hopper CA, Gruber MB, Munoz KD, Herb RA. Effect of including parents in a school-based exercise and nutrition program for children. *Research Quarterly for Exercise & Sport* 1992;**63**(3):315–21. [DOI: [10.1080/02701367.1992.10608748](https://doi.org/10.1080/02701367.1992.10608748); PUBMED: 1513963]

Hu 2014

Hu D, Huang J, Wang Y, Zhang D, Qu Y. Fruits and vegetables consumption and risk of stroke: a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *Stroke* 2014;**45**(6):1613–9. [DOI: [10.1161/STROKEAHA.114.004836](https://doi.org/10.1161/STROKEAHA.114.004836)]

Huang 2014

Huang C, Huang J, Tian Y, Yang X, Gu D. Sugar sweetened beverages consumption and risk of coronary heart disease: a meta-analysis of prospective studies. *Atherosclerosis* 2014;**234**(1):11–6. [DOI: [10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2014.01.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2014.01.037); PUBMED: 24583500]

Imamura 2015

Imamura F, O'Connor L, Ye Z, Mursu J, Hayashino Y, Bhugathiraju SN, et al. Consumption of sugar sweetened beverages, artificially sweetened beverages, and fruit juice and incidence of type 2 diabetes: systematic review, meta-analysis, and estimation of population attributable fraction. *BMJ* 2015;**351**:h3576. [DOI: [10.1136/bmj.h3576](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.h3576); PMC4510779; PUBMED: 26199070]

ISRCTN58093412

ISRCTN58093412. More jumping and better eating at home and school [MINI SALTEN: study assessing the efficacy of a virtual intervention targeted to parents and aimed at preventing obesity in 6 year old children of public schools of Buenos Aires]. isrctn.com/ISRCTN58093412 (first received March 14, 2016).

ISRCTN94022291

ISRCTN94022291. Activity begins in childhood—a study to inspire healthy active behaviour in preschoolers [Activity begins in childhood—a randomized controlled trial to inspire healthy active behaviour in preschoolers]. www.isrctn.com/ISRCTN94022291 (first received December 11, 2012). [DOI: [10.1186/ISRCTN94022291](https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN94022291)]

Jeon 2007

Jeon CY, Lokken RP, Hu FB, Van Dam RM. Physical activity of moderate intensity and risk of type 2 diabetes: a systematic review. *Diabetes Care* 2007;**30**(3):744–52. [DOI: [10.2337/dc06-1842](https://doi.org/10.2337/dc06-1842); PUBMED: 17327354]

Kader 2015

Kader M, Sundblom E, Elinder LS. Effectiveness of universal parental support interventions addressing children's dietary habits, physical activity and bodyweight: a systematic review. *Preventive Medicine* 2015;**77**:52–67. [DOI: [10.1016/j.ypmed.2015.05.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2015.05.005); PUBMED: 25981555]

Kirks 1982b

Kirks BA, Hendricks DG Wyse BW. Parent involvement in nutrition education for primary grade students. *Journal of Nutrition Education* 1982;**14**(4):137–40. [DOI: [10.1016/S0022-3182\(82\)80156-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3182(82)80156-8)]

Kirks 1986

Kirks BA, Hughes C. Long-term behavioral effects of parent involvement in nutrition education. *Journal of Nutrition Education* 1986;**18**(5):203–6. [DOI: [10.1016/S0022-3182\(86\)80043-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3182(86)80043-7)]

Kobes 2018

Kobes A, Kretschmer T, Timmerman G, Schreuder P. Interventions aimed at preventing and reducing overweight/obesity among children and adolescents: a meta-synthesis. *Obesity Reviews* 2018;**19**(8):1065–79. [DOI: [10.1111/obr.12688](https://doi.org/10.1111/obr.12688); PUBMED: 29671938]

Kovalskys 2017b

Kovalskys I, Indart Rougier P, Luciana L, Rauch Herscovici C, De Gregorio MJ. MINI SALTEN: a case study on learnings from Argentina on outcomes and challenges. *Annals*

of *Nutrition & Metabolism* 2017;**71**(Suppl 2):96-7. [DOI: [10.1159/000480486](https://doi.org/10.1159/000480486)]

Kovalskys 2017c

Kovalskys I, Rausch Herscovici C, Indart Rougier P, De Gregorio MJ, Zonis L, Orellana L. Study protocol of MINI SALTEN: a technology-based multi-component intervention in the school environment targeting healthy habits of first grade children and their parents. *BMC Public Health* 2017;**17**(1):401. [DOI: [10.1186/s12889-017-4327-3](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4327-3); ISRCTN58093412; PMCID: PMC5420097; PUBMED: 28477624]

Kuczmarski 2002

Kuczmarski RJ, Ogden CL, Guo SS, Grummer-Strawn LM, Flegal KM, Mei Z, et al. 2000 CDC growth charts for the United States: methods and development. *Vital and Health Statistics* 2002;**11**(246):1-190. [PUBMED: 12043359]

Lee 2012

Lee IM, Shiroma EJ, Lobelo F, Puska P, Blair SN, Katzmarzyk PT, for the Lancet Physical Activity Series Working Group. Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy. *Lancet* 2012;**380**(9838):219-29. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)61031-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61031-9)]

Lefebvre 2008

Lefebvre C, Manheimer E, Glanville J. Chapter 6: Searching for studies. Higgins JP, Green S (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews for Interventions*. Chichester (UK): John Wiley & Sons, 2008.

Lin 2017

Lin CY, Scheerman JFM, Yaseri M, Pakpour AH, Webb TL. A cluster randomized controlled trial of an intervention based on the Health Action Process Approach for increasing fruit and vegetable consumption in Iranian adolescents. *Psychology & Health* 2017;**32**(12):1449-68. [DOI: [10.1080/08870446.2017.1341516](https://doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2017.1341516); PUBMED: 28681612]

Lindsay 2006

Lindsay AC, Sussner KM, Kim J, Gortmaker SL. The role of parents in preventing childhood obesity. *The Future of Children* 2006;**16**(1):169-86. [PUBMED: 16532663]

Ling 2017

Ling J, Robbins LB, Wen F, Zhang N. Lifestyle interventions in preschool children: a meta-analysis of effectiveness. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2017;**53**(1):102-12. [DOI: [10.1016/j.amepre.2017.01.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2017.01.018); PUBMED: 28237633]

Lobstein 2015

Lobstein T, Jackson-Leach R, Moodie ML, Hall KD, Gortmaker SL, Swinburn BA, et al. Child and adolescent obesity: part of a bigger picture. *Lancet* 2015;**385**(9986):2510-20. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)61746-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61746-3)]

Lorenc 2013

Lorenc T, Petticrew M, Welch V, Tugwell P. What types of interventions generate inequalities? Evidence from systematic reviews. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

2013;**67**(2):190-3. [DOI: [10.1136/jech-2012-201257](https://doi.org/10.1136/jech-2012-201257); PUBMED: 22875078]

Loveman 2015

Loveman E, Al-Khudairy L, Johnson RE, Robertson W, Colquitt JL, Mead EL, et al. Parent-only interventions for childhood overweight or obesity in children aged 5 to 11 years. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 12. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD012008](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012008)]

Lozano 2012

Lozano R, Naghavi M, Foreman K, Lim S, Shibuya K, Aboyans V, et al. Global and regional mortality from 235 causes of death for 20 age groups in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet* 2012;**380**(9859):2095-128. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)61728-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61728-0)]

Luepker 1988

Luepker RV, Perry CL, Murray DM, Mullis R. Hypertension prevention through nutrition education in youth: a school-based program involving parents. *Health Psychology* 1988;**7** Suppl:233-45. [PUBMED: 3243221]

Luepker 1996b

Luepker RV, Perry CL, McKinlay SM, Nader PR, Parcel GS, Stone EJ, et al. Outcomes of a field trial to improve children's dietary patterns and physical activity: the Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH). *JAMA* 1996;**275**(10):768-76. [DOI: [10.1001/jama.275.10.768](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.275.10.768); PUBMED: 8598593]

Luepker [pers comm]

Luepker R. Queries re: MN Home Team [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, February 28, 2019.

Luttikhuis 2009

Luttikhuis HO, Baur L, Jansen H, Shrewsbury VA, O'Malley C, Stolk RP, et al. Interventions for treating obesity in children. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 1. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD001872.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD001872.pub2)]

Lytle 1994

Lytle LA, Johnson CC, Bachman K, Wambsgans K, Perry CL, Stone EJ, et al. Successful recruitment strategies for school-based health promotion: experiences from CATCH. *Journal of School Health* 1994;**64**(10):405-9. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1746-1561.1994.tb03261.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.1994.tb03261.x)]

Lytle 1996

Lytle LA, Stone EJ, Nichaman MZ, Perry CL, Montgomery DH, Nicklas TA, et al. Changes in nutrient intakes of elementary school children following a school-based intervention: results from the CATCH Study. *Preventive Medicine* 1996;**25**(4):465-77. [DOI: [10.1006/pmed.1996.0078](https://doi.org/10.1006/pmed.1996.0078); PUBMED: 8818069]

Malik 2010

Malik VS, Popkin BM, Bray GA, Després J-P, Willett WC, Hu FB. Sugar-sweetened beverages and risk of metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis. *Diabetes Care*

2010;**33**(11):2477-83. [DOI: [10.2337/dc10-1079](https://doi.org/10.2337/dc10-1079); 20693348; PMC2963518]

Malik 2013

Malik VS, Pan A, Willett WC, Hu FB. Sugar-sweetened beverages and weight gain in children and adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2013;**98**(4):1084-102. [DOI: [10.3945/ajcn.113.058362](https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.113.058362); PMC3778861; PUBMED: 23966427]

Marmot 2007

Marmot M, Atinmo T, Byers T, Chen J, Hirohata T, Jackson A, et al. Food, Nutrition, Physical activity, and the Prevention of Cancer: a Global Perspective. Washington DC: World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute for Cancer Research, 2007.

Mayén 2014

Mayén A, Marques-Vidal P, Paccaud F, Bovet P, Stringhini S. Socioeconomic determinants of dietary patterns in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2014;**100**(6):1520-31. [DOI: [10.3945/ajcn.114.089029](https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.114.089029); PUBMED: 25411287]

McLean 2003

McLean N, Griffin S, Toney K, Hardeman W. Family involvement in weight control, weight maintenance and weight-loss interventions: a systematic review of randomised trials. *International Journal of Obesity and Related Metabolic Disorders* 2003;**27**(9):987-1005. [DOI: [10.1038/sj.ijo.0802383](https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.ijo.0802383); PUBMED: 12917703]

Micha 2012

Micha R, Michas G, Mozaffarian D. Unprocessed red and processed meats and risk of coronary artery disease and type 2 diabetes—an updated review of the evidence. *Current Atherosclerosis Reports* 2012;**14**(6):515-24. [DOI: [10.1007/s11883-012-0282-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11883-012-0282-8); PMC3483430; PUBMED: 23001745]

Micha 2015

Micha R, Khatibzadeh S, Shi P, Andrews KG, Engell RE, Mozaffarian D, Global Burden of Diseases Nutrition and Chronic Diseases Expert Group (NutriCoDE). Global, regional, and national consumption of major food groups in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis including 266 country-specific nutrition surveys worldwide. *BMJ Open* 2015;**5**(9):e008705. [DOI: [10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008705](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008705); PMC4593162; PUBMED: 26408285]

Michie 2011

Michie S, Ashford S, Sniehotta FF, Dombrowski SU, Bishop A, French DP. A refined taxonomy of behaviour change techniques to help people change their physical activity and healthy eating behaviours: the CALO-RE taxonomy. *Psychology and Health* 2011;**26**(11):1479-98. [DOI: [10.1080/08870446.2010.540664](https://doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2010.540664); PUBMED: 21678185]

Michie 2013

Michie S, Richardson M, Johnston M, Abraham C, Francis J, Hardeman W, et al. The behavior change technique taxonomy (v1) of 93 hierarchically clustered techniques: building an international consensus for the reporting of behavior change

interventions. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine* 2013;**46**(1):81-95. [DOI: [10.1007/s12160-013-9486-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12160-013-9486-6); PUBMED: 23512568]

Michie 2015

Michie S, Wood CE, Johnson M, Abraham C, Francis JJ, Hardeman W. Behaviour change techniques: the development and evaluation of a taxonomic method for reporting and describing behaviour change interventions (a suite of five studies involving consensus methods, randomised controlled trials and analysis of qualitative data). *Health Technology Assessment* 2015;**19**(99):1-188. [DOI: [10.3310/hta19990](https://doi.org/10.3310/hta19990); PMC4781650; PUBMED: 26616119]

Mielke 2016

Mielke GI, Brown WJ, Nunes BP, Silva ICM, Hallal PC. Socioeconomic correlates of sedentary behavior in adolescents: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Sports Medicine* 2017;**47**(1):61-75. [DOI: [10.1007/s40279-016-0555-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40279-016-0555-4); PUBMED: 27260683]

Mikkilä 2005

Mikkilä V, Räsänen L, Raitakari O, Pietinen P, Viikari J. Consistent dietary patterns identified from childhood to adulthood: the cardiovascular risk in young Finns study. *British Journal of Nutrition* 2005;**93**:923-31. [DOI: [10.1079/BJN20051418](https://doi.org/10.1079/BJN20051418)]

Moher 2009

Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, PRISMA Group. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *PLoS Medicine* 2009;**6**(7):e1000097. [DOI: [10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097)]

Morris 2015

Morris H, Skouteris H, Edwards S, Rutherford L. Obesity prevention interventions in early childhood education and care settings with parental involvement: a systematic review. *Early Child Development and Care* 2015;**185**(8):1283-313. [DOI: [10.1080/03004430.2014.991723](https://doi.org/10.1080/03004430.2014.991723)]

Mozaffarian 2009

Mozaffarian D, Aro A, Willett WC. Health effects of trans-fatty acids: experimental and observational evidence. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2009;**63**(Suppl 2):S5-21. [DOI: [10.1038/sj.ejcn.1602973](https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.ejcn.1602973); PUBMED: 19424218]

Nader 1996

Nader PR, Sellers DE, Johnson CC, Perry CL, Stone EJ, Cook KC, et al. The effect of adult participation in a school-based family intervention to improve children's diet and physical activity: the Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health. *Preventive Medicine* 1996;**25**(4):455-64. [DOI: [10.1006/pmed.1996.0077](https://doi.org/10.1006/pmed.1996.0077); PUBMED: 8818068]

Nader 1999

Nader PR, Stone EJ, Lytle LA, Perry CL, Osganian SK, Kelder S, et al. Three-year maintenance of improved diet and physical activity: the CATCH cohort. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* 1999;**153**(7):695-704. [DOI: [10.1001/archpedi.153.7.695](https://doi.org/10.1001/archpedi.153.7.695); PUBMED: 10401802]

National Research Council 2004

National Research Council, Institute of Medicine. Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth: Assessing and Improving Child Health. Washington DC: National Academies Press, 2004.

NCD Countdown 2030 Collaborators 2018

NCD Countdown 2030 Collaborators. NCD Countdown 2030: worldwide trends in non-communicable disease mortality and progress towards Sustainable Development Goal target 3.4. *The Lancet* 2018;**392**(10152):1072-88. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31992-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31992-5); PUBMED: 30264707]

NCT00987532

NCT00987532. A participatory parental intervention promoting physical activity in preschools. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00987532 (first received September 30, 2009).

NCT01588379

NCT01588379. Mothers and girls dancing together trial (MAGNET) [Effects of an Afro-centric dance program for African-American daughters and mothers]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01588379 (first received April 25, 2012).

NCT02405611

NCT02405611. A multi-component intervention on improving fruit and vegetable consumption in teenagers and their mothers. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02405611 (first received March 25, 2015).

NCT02491294

NCT02491294. Fuel for fun: cooking with kids plus parents and play (FFF) [Cooking with kids 2.0: plus parents and play]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02491294 (first received July 1, 2015).

NCT03075085

NCT03075085. Developing and testing implementation strategies for evidence-based obesity prevention in childcare. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03075085 (first received February 20, 2017).

NCT03111264

NCT03111264. Building blocks for healthy preschoolers [Building blocks for healthy preschoolers: child care and family models]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03111264 (first received March 27, 2017).

NCT03590834

NCT03590834. Míranos! program, a preschool obesity prevention RCT [Obesity prevention in Head Start: Míranos! program]. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03590834 (first received June 27, 2018).

Ng 2014

Ng M, Fleming T, Robinson M, Thomson B, Graetz N, Margono C, et al. Global, regional, and national prevalence of overweight and obesity in children and adults during 1980-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet* 2014;**384**(9945):766-81. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)60460-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60460-8); PMC4624264; PUBMED: 24880830]

Niemeier 2012

Niemeier BS, Hektner JM, Enger KB. Parent participation in weight-related health interventions for children and adolescents: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Preventive Medicine* 2012;**55**(1):3-13. [DOI: [10.1016/j.ypmed.2012.04.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2012.04.021); PUBMED: 22575353]

Nocon 2008

Nocon M, Hiemann T, Müller-Riemenschneider F, Thallau F, Roll S, Willich S. Association of physical activity with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation* 2008;**15**(3):239-46. [DOI: [10.1097/HJR.0b013e3282f55e09](https://doi.org/10.1097/HJR.0b013e3282f55e09); PUBMED: 18525377]

NTR3938

NTR3938. Strengthening parenting styles and practices in existing interventions to prevent overweight and obesity in children [Strengthening parenting styles and practices in existing interventions to prevent overweight and obesity in children, a cluster randomized study]. www.trialregister.nl/trial/3752 (first received April 7, 2013).

O'Connor 2009

O'Connor TM, Jago R, Baranowski T. Engaging parents to increase youth physical activity: a systematic review. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2009;**37**(2):141-9. [DOI: [10.1016/j.amepre.2009.04.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2009.04.020); PUBMED: 19589450]

Olshansky 2005

Olshansky SJ, Passaro DJ, Hershow RC, Layden J, Carnes BA, Brody J, et al. A potential decline in life expectancy in the United States in the 21st century. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2005;**352**(11):1138-45. [DOI: [10.1056/NEJMs043743](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMs043743); PUBMED: 15784668]

Pakpour 2019 [pers comm]

Pakpour A. Queries about your HAPA intervention for adolescents [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, November 11, 2019.

Patrick 2005

Patrick H, Nicklas TA. A review of family and social determinants of children's eating patterns and diet quality. *Journal of the American College of Nutrition* 2005;**24**(2):83-92. [PUBMED: 15798074]

Pearson 2009

Pearson N, Biddle SJ, Gorely T. Family correlates of fruit and vegetable consumption in children and adolescents: a systematic review. *Public Health Nutrition* 2009;**12**(2):267-83. [DOI: [10.1017/S1368980008002589](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980008002589); PUBMED: 18559129]

Perry 1988b

Perry CL, Luepker RV, Murray DM, Kurth C, Mullis R, Crockett S, et al. Parent involvement with children's health promotion: the Minnesota Home Team. *American Journal of Public Health* 1988;**78**(9):1156-60. [PMC1349385; PUBMED: 3407811]

Perry 1989

Perry CL, Luepker RV, Murray DM, Hearn MD, Halper A, Dudovitz B, et al. Parent involvement with children's health promotion: a one-year follow-up of the Minnesota home team. *Health Education Quarterly* 1989;**16**(2):171-80. [PUBMED: 2732061]

Perry 1992

Perry CL, Parcel GS, Stone E, Nader P, McKinlay SM, Luepker RV, et al. The Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH): overview of the intervention program and evaluation methods. *Cardiovascular Risk Factors* 1992;**2**(1):36-44.

Perry 1997

Perry CL, Sellers DE, Johnson C, Pedersen S, Bachman KJ, Parcel GS, et al. The Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH): intervention, implementation, and feasibility for elementary schools in the United States. *Health Education & Behavior* 1997;**24**(6):716-35. [DOI: [10.1177/109019819702400607](https://doi.org/10.1177/109019819702400607); PUBMED: 9408786]

Popkin 2013

Popkin BM, Adair LS, Ng SW. Now and then: the global nutrition transition: the pandemic of obesity in developing countries. *Nutrition Reviews* 2013;**70**(1):3-21. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1753-4887.2011.00456.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1753-4887.2011.00456.x); NIHMS336201; PMC3257829]

Powles 2013

Powles J, Fahimi S, Micha R, Khatibzadeh S, Shi P, Ezzati M. Global, regional and national sodium intakes in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis of 24 h urinary sodium excretion and dietary surveys worldwide. *BMJ Open* 2013;**3**(12):e003733. [DOI: [10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003733](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003733)]

Puder 2010

Puder JJ, Munsch S. Psychological correlates of childhood obesity. *International Journal of Obesity* 2010;**34**(Suppl 2):S37-43. [DOI: [10.1038/ijo.2010.238](https://doi.org/10.1038/ijo.2010.238); PUBMED: 21151145]

Pulgarón 2014

Pulgarón ER. Childhood obesity: a review of increased risk for physical and psychological co-morbidities. *Clinical Therapeutics* 2014;**35**(1):A18-32. [DOI: [10.1016/j.clinthera.2012.12.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinthera.2012.12.014); PUBMED: 21151145]

Review Manager 2014 [Computer program]

The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager (RevMan). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Roberto 2015

Roberto CA, Swinburn B, Hawkes C, Huang TT-K, Costa SA, Ashe M, et al. Patchy progress on obesity prevention: emerging examples, entrenched barriers, and new thinking. *The Lancet* 2015;**385**(9985):2400-9. [DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)61744-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61744-X); PUBMED: 25703111]

Ruiter 2015b

Ruiter EL, Fransen GA, Molleman GR, van der Velden K, Engels RC. The effectiveness of a web-based Dutch parenting program to prevent overweight in children 9-13 years of

age: study protocol for a two-armed cluster randomized controlled trial. *BMC Public Health* 2015;**15**:148. [DOI: [10.1186/s12889-015-1394-1](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-1394-1); PMC4335372; PUBMED: 25884190]

Rychetnik 2002

Rychetnik L, Frommer M, Hawe P, Shiell A. Criteria for evaluating evidence on public health interventions. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 2002;**56**(2):119-27. [DOI: [10.1136/jech.56.2.119](https://doi.org/10.1136/jech.56.2.119); PMC1732065; PUBMED: 11812811]

Sameroff 2010

Sameroff A. A unified theory of development: a dialectic integration of nature and nurture. *Child Development* 2010;**81**(1):6-22. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1467-8624.2009.01378.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2009.01378.x); PUBMED: 20331651]

Scaglioni 2011

Scaglioni S, Arrizza C, Vecchi F, Tedeschi S. Determinants of children's eating behavior. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2011;**94**(Suppl 6):2006S-11S. [DOI: [10.3945/ajcn.110.001685.1](https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.110.001685.1); PUBMED: 22089441]

Schultz 2010

Schultz KF, Altman DG, Moher D, Consort Group. CONSORT 2010 Statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. *BMC Medicine* 2010;**8**:18. [DOI: [10.1186/1741-7015-8-18](https://doi.org/10.1186/1741-7015-8-18); PMC2860339; PUBMED: 20334633]

Schünemann 2011

Schünemann HJ, Oxman AD, Vist GE, Higgins JPT, Deeks JJ, Glasziou P, et al. Chapter 12: Interpreting results and drawing conclusions. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Sharma 2006

Sharma M. School-based interventions for childhood and adolescent obesity. *Obesity Reviews* 2006;**7**(3):261-9. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1467-789X.2006.00227.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-789X.2006.00227.x); PUBMED: 16866974]

Simmonds 2016

Simmonds M, Llewellyn A, Owen CG, Woolacott N. Predicting adult obesity from childhood obesity: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obesity Reviews* 2016;**17**(2):95-107. [DOI: [10.1111/obr.12334](https://doi.org/10.1111/obr.12334); PUBMED: 26696565]

Skouteris 2011

Skouteris H, McCabe M, Swinburn B, Newgreen V, Sacher P, Chadwick P. Parental influence and obesity prevention in pre-schoolers: a systematic review of interventions. *Obesity Reviews* 2011;**12**(5):315-28. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00751.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00751.x); PUBMED: 20492538]

Smith 2015

Smith L, Gardner B, Hamer M. Childhood correlates of adult TV viewing time: a 32-year follow-up of the 1970 British Cohort Study. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 2015;**69**(4):309-13. [DOI: [10.1136/jech-2014-204365](https://doi.org/10.1136/jech-2014-204365)]

Sofi 2008

Sofi F, Capalbo A, Cesari F, Abbate R, Gensini GF. Physical activity during leisure time and primary prevention of coronary heart disease: an updated meta-analysis of cohort studies. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation* 2008;**15**(3):247–57. [DOI: [10.1097/HJR.0b013e3282f232ac](https://doi.org/10.1097/HJR.0b013e3282f232ac); PUBMED: 18525378]

Solorzano 2010

Solorzano CMB, McCartney CR. Obesity and the pubertal transition in girls and boys. *Reproduction* 2010;**140**(3):399–410. [DOI: [10.1530/REP-10-0119](https://doi.org/10.1530/REP-10-0119); PMC2931339; PUBMED: 20802107]

Stalsberg 2010

Stalsberg R, Pedersen AV. Effects of socioeconomic status on the physical activity in adolescents: a systematic review of the evidence. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports* 2010;**20**(3):368–83. [DOI: [10.1111/j.1600-0838.2009.01047.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0838.2009.01047.x); PUBMED: 20136763]

Stice 2006

Stice E, Shaw H, Marti CN. A meta-analytic review of obesity prevention programs for children and adolescents: the skinny on interventions that work. *Psychological Bulletin* 2006;**132**(5):667–91. [DOI: [10.1037/0033-2909.132.5.667](https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.132.5.667); NIHMS10196; PMC1876697]

Swindle 2017

Swindle T, Johnson SL, Whiteside-Mansell L, Curran GM. A mixed methods protocol for developing and testing implementation strategies for evidence-based obesity prevention in childcare: a cluster randomized hybrid type III trial. *Implementation Science* 2017;**12**(1):90. [DOI: [10.1186/s13012-017-0624-6](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13012-017-0624-6); NCT03075085; PMC5516351; PUBMED: 28720140]

Tandon 2012

Tandon PS, Zhou C, Sallis JF, Cain KL, Frank LD, Saelens BE. Home environment relationships with children's physical activity, sedentary time, and screen time by socioeconomic status. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity* 2012;**9**:88. [DOI: [10.1186/1479-5868-9-88](https://doi.org/10.1186/1479-5868-9-88); PMC3413573; PUBMED: 22835155]

Teegala 2009

Teegala SM, Willett WC, Mozaffarian D. Consumption and health effects of trans fatty acids: a review. *Journal of AOAC International* 2009;**92**(5):1250–7. [PUBMED: 19916363]

Thune 2001

Thune I, Furberg AS. Physical activity and cancer risk: dose-response and cancer, all sites and site-specific. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise* 2001;**33**(6 Suppl):S530–50. [PUBMED: 11427781]

Tremblay 2014

Tremblay MS, Gray CE, Akinroye K, Harrington DM, Katzmarzyk PT, Lambert EV, et al. Physical activity of children: a global matrix of grades comparing 15 countries. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health* 2014;**11**(Suppl 1):S113–25. [DOI: [10.1123/jpah.2014-0177](https://doi.org/10.1123/jpah.2014-0177); PUBMED: 25426906]

Tzioumis 2014

Tzioumis E, Adair LS. Childhood dual burden of under- and overnutrition in low- and middle-income countries: a critical review. *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* 2014;**35**(2):230–43. [PMC4313560; PUBMED: 25076771]

UN General Assembly 2012

UN General Assembly. Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. www.who.int/nmh/events/un_ncd_summit2011/political_declaration_en.pdf (accessed January 16, 2017).

United Nations 2015

United Nations. Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld/publication (accessed March 21, 2019).

Van Lippevelde 2012

Van Lippevelde W, Verloigne M, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Brug J, Bjelland M, Lien N, et al. Does parental involvement make a difference in school-based nutrition and physical activity interventions? A systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *International Journal of Public Health* 2012;**57**(4):673–8. [DOI: [10.1007/s00038-012-0335-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-012-0335-3); PUBMED: 22301709]

Vandongen 1995b

Vandongen R, Jenner DA, Thompson C, Taggart AC, Spickett EE, Burke V, et al. A controlled evaluation of a fitness and nutrition intervention program on cardiovascular health in 10- to 12-year-old children. *Preventive Medicine* 1995;**24**(1):9–22. [DOI: [10.1006/pmed.1995.1003](https://doi.org/10.1006/pmed.1995.1003); PUBMED: 7740021]

Wang 2007b

Wang C, Zhao H, Liu P, Ju P, He Z, Cong N. Effect of three ways of nutritional education on knowledge-attitude-behavior with nutrition in pupils. *Wei Sheng Yan Jiu [Journal of Hygiene Research]* 2007;**36**(1):85–7. [PUBMED: 17424859]

Wang 2014

Wang X, Ouyang Y, Liu J, Zhu M, Zhao G, Bao W, et al. Fruit and vegetable consumption and mortality from all causes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer: systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *BMJ* 2014;**349**:g4490. [DOI: [10.1136/bmj.g4490](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.g4490); PMC4115152; PUBMED: 25073782]

Waters 2011

Waters E, De Silva-Sanigorski A, Burford BJ, Brown T, Campbell KJ, Gao Y, et al. Interventions for preventing obesity in children. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 12. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD001871.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD001871.pub3)]

Werch 2003b

Werch C, Moore M, DiClemente CC, Owen DM, Jobli E, Bledsoe R. A sport-based intervention for preventing alcohol use and promoting physical activity among adolescents. *Journal of School Health* 2003;**73**(10):380–8. [PUBMED: 14727390]

Werch 2018 [pers comm]

Werch C. New customer message on May 17, 2018 at 02:00 PM [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, May 17, 2018.

WHO 2003

World Health Organization. Diet, Nutrition, and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases: Report of the Joint WHO/FAO Expert Consultation. World Health Organization: Geneva, 2003.

WHO 2010

WHO. Global recommendations on physical activity for health. www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/global-PA-recs-2010.pdf (accessed February 12, 2019).

WHO 2013

World Health Organization. Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2013.

WHO 2016

World Health Organization. Report of the Commission on Ending Childhood Obesity. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2016.

WHO 2018

WHO. Healthy diet: key facts. www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet (accessed February 12, 2019).

WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group 2006

WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/height-for-age, Weight-for-age, Weight-for-length, Weight-for-height and Body Mass Index-for-age: Methods and Development. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2006. [PUBMED: 16817681]

Wilkinson 2011

Wilkinson RG, Pickett K. The Spirit Level: Why Greater Equality Makes Societies Stronger. London, UK: Bloomsbury Press, 2011.

Wilmot 2012

Wilmot EG, Edwardson CL, Achana FA, Davies MJ, Gorely T, Gray LJ, et al. Sedentary time in adults and the association with diabetes, cardiovascular disease and death: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetologia* 2012;**55**(11):2895–905. [DOI: [10.1007/s00125-012-2677-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-012-2677-z); PUBMED: 22890825]

Wu 2015

Wu S, Ding Y, Wu F, Li R, Hu Y, Hou J, et al. Socio-economic position as an intervention against overweight and obesity in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Scientific Reports* 2015;**5**:11354. [DOI: [10.1038/srep11354](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep11354); PMC4481703; PUBMED: 26112253]

Xi 2015

Xi B, Huang Y, Reilly KH, Li S, Zheng R, Barrio-Lopez MT, et al. Sugar-sweetened beverages and risk of hypertension and CVD: a dose-response meta-analysis. *British Journal of Nutrition* 2015;**113**(5):709–17. [DOI: [10.1017/S0007114514004383](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114514004383); PUBMED: 25735740]

Yavuz 2015

Yavuz HM, Van Ijzendoorn MH, Mesman J, Van der Veek S. Interventions aimed at reducing obesity in early childhood: a meta-analysis of programs that involve parents. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 2015;**56**(6):677–92. [DOI: [10.1111/jcpp.12330](https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12330); PUBMED: 25292319]

Ye 2012

Ye EQ, Chacko SA, Chou EL, Kugizaki M, Liu S. Greater whole-grain intake is associated with lower risk of type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and weight gain. *Journal of Nutrition* 2012;**142**(7):1304–13. [DOI: [10.3945/jn.111.155325](https://doi.org/10.3945/jn.111.155325); PUBMED: 22649266]

Yeh 2018b

Yeh Y, Hartlieb KB, Danford C, Catherine Jen KL. Effectiveness of nutrition intervention in a selected group of overweight and obese African-American preschoolers. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities* 2018;**5**(3):553–61. [DOI: [10.1007/s40615-017-0399-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-017-0399-0); PUBMED: 28699045]

Yeh 2018c [pers comm]

Yeh Y. Query re: Study at Head Start sites in Detroit [personal communication]. Email to E Morgan, August 18, 2018.

Yin 2019

Yin Z, Ullevig SL, Sosa E, Liang Y, Olmstead T, Howard JT, et al. Study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial to test "¡Míranos! Look at Us, We Are Healthy!"—an early childhood obesity prevention program. *BMC Pediatrics* 2019;**19**(1):190. [DOI: [10.1186/s12887-019-1541-4](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-019-1541-4); NCT03590834; PMC6556954; PUBMED: 31179916]

Young 2007

Young KM, Northern JJ, Lister KM, Drummond JA, Brien WH. A meta-analysis of family-behavioral weight-loss treatments for children. *Clinical Psychology Review* 2007;**27**(2):240–9. [DOI: [10.1016/j.cpr.2006.08.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2006.08.003); PUBMED: 17070638]

Zhao 2006

Zhao H. Intervention Study on Improvement of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice With Calcium Nutrition in Pupil [Masters thesis]. Nanjing, JS: Southeast University, 2006.

Zucker 1995

Zucker DM, Lakatos E, Webber LS, Murray DM, McKinlay SM, Feldman HA, et al. Statistical design of the Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH): implications of cluster randomization. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1995;**16**(2):96–118. [PUBMED: 7789139]

References to other published versions of this review

Morgan 2017

Morgan EH, Schoonees A, Faure M, Seguin RA. Caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 2. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD012547](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012547)]

* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Adamo 2017a

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: "... to evaluate the efficacy of an intervention program delivered in licensed childcare settings, with or without the addition of parent facilitated home physical activity promotion, to increase preschoolers' overall physical activity levels and decrease sedentary time and adiposity" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: January 2013 to March 2014 (or later)</p> <p>Total number of arms: 3</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Childcare intervention with parental involvement (child + caregiver); 2. Childcare intervention alone (child only); 3. No-intervention comparison group (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: 6</p> <p>Average cluster size: 11.94 children</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: to detect a 15-minute difference in MVPA between the child-only arm and the "wait-list control" arm, with 80% power and a 5% probability of a type 1 error, 6 centers per arm with 15 preschoolers per arm were required. Estimate of intracluster correlation (ICC) came from a similar cluster-RCT with school-aged children, which reported an ICC for MVPA of 0.08.</p> <p>Unit of allocation: licensed daycare centers</p> <p>Missing data handling: data were analyzed by intention-to-treat. A sensitivity analysis was done to determine the effect of dropouts or missing data on the primary outcome</p> <p>Reported limitations: 1. May not have had sufficient power to detect a significant difference in primary outcomes; 2. Time frame used to compare the 2 relevant arms (child + caregiver and child only) may not have been accurate for all childcare centers; 3. Engagement with and adherence to the intervention by childcare providers and parents was suboptimal; 4. Baseline activity levels of the included children were high, making it more difficult to distinguish if the intervention had a significant effect; 5. There was a significant time effect in which all arms increased their physical activity</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; stratified by season (spring 2013, fall 2013, fall 2014)</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: not reported</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics</p> <p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 26/94 (28) Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 3.8 (0.6) Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): university, n (%): 46/76 (61) Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): > Canadian dollar (CAD) 100,000, n (%): 37/70 (53); CAD 30,000 to 99,999, n (%): 17/70 (24); < CAD 30,000 n (%): 16/70 (23) Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Adamo 2017a (Continued)

- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: body mass index (BMI; kg/m²), mean (SD): 16.2 (1.4)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: total physical activity (min/h), mean (SD): 24.9 (3.3); MVPA (min/h), mean (SD): 4.2 (1.4); sedentary time (min/h), mean (SD): 35.1 (3.3)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): married, n (%): 54 (70)

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 36/59 (61)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 3.5 (0.4)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): university, n (%): 32/45 (71)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): > CAD 100,000, n (%): 25/40 (63); CAD 30,000 to 99,999, n (%): 9/40 (23); < CAD 30,000, n (%): 6/40 (15)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI (kg/m²), mean (SD): 16.1 (1.4)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: total physical activity (min/h), mean (SD): 25.3 (3.4); MVPA (min/h), mean (SD): 4.1 (1.3); sedentary time (min/h), mean (SD): 34.7 (3.4)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): married, n (%): 34/44 (77)

Recruitment methods: an invitation letter was mailed to the directors of all licensed daycare centers and was followed up with a phone call. The first 18 daycare centers that expressed an interest and met eligibility criteria were randomized. All children in daycare centers meeting the eligibility criteria were approached for inclusion in the study and consented

Inclusion criteria: cluster: licensed childcare center in Canada's National Capital Region enrolling ≥ 20 children aged 3 to 5 years; participants: children aged 3 to 5 years with English- or French-speaking parents who reported planning to stay at their respective childcare centers for at least 6 months

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: 3 to 5 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 215; child + caregiver arm: n = 94; child-only arm: n = 59

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: significant differences not reported, but the child + caregiver arm had 72% boys (68/94) compared to the child-only arm, which had 39% (23/59). They were also significantly older ($P = 0.016$) than the child-only arm and had more fat-free mass than the child-only arm ($P = 0.004$)

Adamo 2017a (Continued)

Total number analyzed by relevant group: children's physical activity levels, measured by accelerometry (child + caregiver arm: n = 35, child-only arm: n = 19); children's weight status (child + caregiver arm: n = 52, child-only arm: n = 36)

Attrition by relevant group: child + caregiver arm: 44.7% (42/94); child-only arm: 39.0% (23/59)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: consented children (child + caregiver arm: n = 94; child-only arm: n = 59)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Activity Begins in Childhood (ABC) program plus a caregiver-driven home component
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," and "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): this intervention aimed to identify if the addition of a home component to the ABC intervention impacts intervention effects. The study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, caregivers were invited to watch 2 webinars and were provided with hard copies of the ABC intervention training materials. Following webinar completion, caregivers were asked to complete a questionnaire. Caregivers also were sent biweekly motivational postcards. The intervention lasted approximately 6 months
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): ABC qualified trainers
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: study authors planned to conduct a cost and cost-effectiveness analysis but did not specify if the child + caregiver scenario would be considered. This analysis could not be found or retrieved from the study authors
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 3 months, 6 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to materials and procedures provided to the child-only arm, caregivers received postcards outlining preschooler-friendly physical activities and community resources and were asked to watch 2 webinars designed by the investigators and similar in content to the workshops delivered to daycare providers. The first webinar was designed to raise awareness of the importance of physical activity and low levels of activity among many preschool-aged children. The second webinar provided tips for incorporating physical activity into daily routines and family play. Caregivers also received hard copies of the ABC program training materials. After viewing of the webinars, an online questionnaire was used to ensure caregivers completed the training and learned the information necessary to implement the home component of the intervention. During the intervention, caregivers received postcards outlining preschooler-friendly physical activities and community resources
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): all caregivers in the child + caregiver arm received hard copies of the ABC training materials—not only those who did not participate in webinars (as specified in the protocol)
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): in addition to what is reported for the child-only arm, only 50% of caregivers in the child + caregiver arm completed the webinars. Of these caregivers, over 80% agreed that they would promote physical activity over the upcoming 2 weeks
- Sensitivity analyses: same as child-only arm

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): ABC program
- Focus of intervention: physical activity

Adamo 2017a (Continued)

- Behavior change techniques: the daycare providers were trained to use the following techniques with the children: "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat," and "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): there is a paucity of evidence on interventions to support and encourage physical activity in a daycare setting for preschool-aged children in Canada. The goal of the intervention was "to meet the age-related, Canadian physical activity guidelines recommendations" and "to reduce sedentary time as recommended" (quote). It was based on an evidence-based train-the-trainer approach used in another intervention with childcare providers. The study design took into account the socioecological model of health promotion. The study authors predicted that the hypothesized changes in providers' and caregivers' attitudes, beliefs, and intentions will predict physical activity at follow-up, consistent with the theory of planned behavior
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): daycare providers received two 3-hour workshops and bimonthly "booster" sessions during regular hours at the intervention centers. Providers also were given ABC program training materials. The intent was that providers would add intervention activities into the daily curriculum. The intervention lasted approximately 6 months
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): following a train-the-trainer approach, ABC qualified trainers trained childcare providers and center directors to implement the curriculum.
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: the study authors planned a cost analysis to include the costs relevant to designing, implementing, monitoring, and analyzing the child-only scenario and the no-intervention scenario, as well as cost-effectiveness analysis. These analyses could not be found or retrieved from the study authors.
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 3 months, 6 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the first workshop for daycare providers focused on physical activity and movement skills for young children, understanding play, familiarization with the ABC intervention, and activity demonstrations. The second workshop focused on providing opportunities for physical activity every hour, outdoor physical activity, different physical activity experiences, engaging with children while active, physical activities to promote cognitive and social development, providing indoor and outdoor play spaces, avoiding punishing children for being active, and avoiding withholding physical activity as a form of discipline. The training manual outlined a recommended activity program with log sheets to track daily activities, the MusiGo curriculum (integrating music and physical activity), basic equipment that childcare providers could use to facilitate physical activity, and instructions on how to build other equipment. Providers received weekly schedules suggesting a set of activities that could be incorporated into the daily curriculum. Follow-up support "booster" sessions included engaging preschoolers and providers in structured physical activity goal-setting and action-planning regarding intervention delivery and performance monitoring and feedback
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): because the province of Ontario adopted full-day junior kindergarten after recruitment of the first cohort of 6 centers, a number of children moved on to elementary school before study completion. Therefore, fewer than the planned 15 preschoolers per center were included in the final analysis. The study authors noted that staff attrition contributed to the fact that the intervention was not implemented fully
- Sensitivity analyses: sensitivity analyses were used to investigate the impact of dropouts or missing data on primary outcomes. These analyses included all children with at least 1 hour of physical activity data from at least 1 day. The findings remained unchanged in these analyses for total physical activity, MVPA, light physical activity, sedentary time, and steps

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 3 months, and 6 months (end of intervention)

- Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: omni-directional Actical accelerometers (mini Mitter Co., Inc., Bend, Oregon, USA) worn during all waking hours for 7 days at each measurement time point; weekdays with at least 4 hours of accelerometer wear time between 8:30 am and 4:30 pm

Adamo 2017a (Continued)

and at least 1 hour outside these hours were included, as were weekend days with at least 5 hours of wear time

- * Data from the 3-month assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors. Available data from the end-of-intervention assessment included the following outcomes: total physical activity, MVPA, light physical activity, steps, and sedentary time
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with a portable stadiometer (Seca GmbH & Co Kg, Hamburg, Germany) and weight measured with a Tanita 300-A scale (Tanita Corporation of America, Inc, Arlington Heights, Illinois, USA)
 - * Non-standardized BMI values were reported for the end-of intervention assessment. Sex- and age-standardized BMI values were not reported and could not be retrieved. BMI data from 3-month assessment were not available
 - * Prevalence of overweight or obesity was not reported for either assessment and could not be retrieved from the study authors

Identification	<p>Study name: Activity Begins in Childhood (ABC)</p> <p>Country: Canada</p> <p>Setting: licensed daycare centers in Ottawa, Canada</p> <p>Types of reports: published protocol; published journal article; trial registration</p> <p>Comments: used the following reports: (1) Adamo 2014; (2) Adamo 2017b; (3) Trial registration (ISRCTN94022291)</p> <p>Author's name: Kristi B Adamo</p> <p>Email: kadamo@cheo.on.ca; kadamo@uottowa.ca</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: "The authors declare that they have no competing interests" (quote)</p> <p>Sponsorship source: Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Judgment comment: used a computer-generated randomization sequence, stratified by daycare center size, language of delivery, and season
Allocation concealment	Low risk	Quote: "to ensure adequate allocation concealment, the computer-generated randomization sequence was kept centrally by a data manager not affiliated with this trial" (Adamo 2014 , p 309)
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: the investigator and the analyst—but not center staff—were blinded to center assignment. Given that the children were aged 3 to 5 years, their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: outcomes were measured objectively by accelerometer, and the investigator and the analyst were blinded to center allocation
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by summing the number of participants who left the childcare center, graduated from the childcare center, or did not participate in data collection because of burden, and dividing by the number of children randomized. Total attrition was 34.4% (74/215) for the study overall and 42.5% (65/153) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the 2 relevant study arms was 5.7% (42/94 vs 23/59). Among children

Adamo 2017a (Continued)

who stayed in the trial, some had incomplete data. There were baseline differences between children with and without missing data. Efforts to address this included sensitivity analysis to investigate influence of dropouts and missing data on primary outcomes. Sensitivity analyses included a sample with children that had at least 1 hour of physical activity data from at least 1 day ($n = 128$ of 215 children enrolled across all 3 study arms). Findings of the sensitivity analysis were not different from findings of the main analysis

Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was registered and the protocol was published. Expected outcomes were pre-specified and addressed in the article. However, study authors reported in the protocol that "The primary outcome (MVPA) will be measured at baseline and at three months and six months post-intervention" (quote; Adamo 2014, p 310), but results for 3 months were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: randomization occurred following baseline data collection
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Quote: "baseline child characteristics, physical activity levels, general anthropometrics, and accelerometer wear time were comparable between groups..." (Adamo 2017b, p 44) Judgment comment: the study authors did not report on similarities and differences between clusters
Loss of clusters	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the study authors did not report whether any clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "to account for the cluster-randomized design, a linear mixed effects model with a random effect for center was used to compare change in primary and secondary outcomes from baseline to six months" (Adamo 2014, p 313)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: there was insufficient information to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	High risk	Judgment comment: the child + caregiver arm had 72% boys (68/94) compared to the child-only arm, which had 39% (23/59). They were also significantly older ($P = 0.016$) than the child-only arm and had more fat-free mass than the child-only arm ($P = 0.004$)

Alhassan 2018a

Methods	Study design: randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: "...to examine the feasibility and efficacy of a 12-week culturally tailored mother-daughter PA intervention on the PA levels of pre-adolescent African-American girls" (quote) Study period: study start date: January 2013; primary completion date: August 2014 Total number of arms: 3 Description of intervention arms: 1. Dancing intervention with mother involvement (child + caregiver); 2. Dancing intervention alone (child-only); 3. No-intervention comparison group (not eligible) Sample size justification and outcome used: "the sample size and power calculation were based on a three-group model in which we examined differences in rate-of-change in percent of time spent in MVPA between any two groups over 12 weeks" (quote). The sample size calculation was based on the	
---------	--	--

Alhassan 2018a (Continued)

Stanford GEMS pilot study and baseline data from the GEMS 2-year intervention. To detect a difference between 20 and 50 minutes of MVPA per day between any 2 groups, with 80% power and an alpha level of 0.05, approximately 20 dyads per arm (60 overall) were needed

Unit of allocation: mother-daughter dyad

Missing data handling: hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) software was used, which "accommodates for missing data, retaining participants who contribute data for at least one-time point for the dependent variable" (quote)

Reported limitations: 1. Small sample size due to high attrition rates; 2. Attrition rate highest among control group participants (non-uniform attrition); 3. No transportation provided for participants; 4. Intervention did not directly target the home environment

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; stratified by girls' BMI percentile (\geq 85th percentile, $<$ 85th percentile)

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 28/28 (100)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 8.8 (1.4)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): African American or Black, n (%): 28/28 (100)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): high school or less, n (%): 6 (23.1); some college/technical school, n (%): 14 (53.8); college graduate, n (%): 6 (23.1)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): annual household income $<$ United States dollar (USD) 20,000, n (%): 8 (29.6); USD 20,000 to 39,000, n (%): 10 (37.0); USD 40,000 to 59,000, n (%): 4 (14.8); $>$ USD 59,000, n (%): 5 (18.5)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI percentile, mean (SD): 73.3 (28.9)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: % time spent in MVPA, mean (SD): 2.9 (2.0); % time spent in LPA, mean (SD): 36.5 (7.7); % time spent in sedentary behavior, mean (SD): 60.5 (9.2)
- Caregiver weight status: BMI (kg/m^2), mean (SD): 34.0 (7.4)
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: % time spent in MVPA, mean (SD): 1.6 (0.9); % time spent in LPA, mean (SD): 27.1 (6.9); % time spent in sedentary behavior, mean (SD): 71.7 (7.3)
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): single-never married, mean (%): 19 (70.4); married, n (%): 6 (22.2); divorced/separated/widowed, n (%): 2 (7.4)

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 25/25 (100)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 7.8 (1.0)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): African American or Black, n (%): 25/25 (100)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): high school or less, n (%): 8 (38.1); some college/technical school, n (%): 4 (19.0); college graduate, n (%): 9 (42.9)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Alhassan 2018a (Continued)

- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): annual household income < USD 20,000, n (%): 8 (36.4); USD 20,000 to 39,000, n (%): 6 (27.3); USD 40,000 to 59,000, n (%): 7 (31.8); > USD 59,000, n (%): 1 (4.6)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI percentile, mean (SD): 60.1 (30.9)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: % time spent in MVPA, mean (SD): 2.5 (2.0); % time spent in LPA, mean (SD): 34.3 (7.2); % time spent in sedentary behavior, mean (SD): 63.1 (8.2)
- Caregiver weight status: BMI (kg/m²), mean (SD): 29.9 (7.3)
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: % time spent in MVPA, mean (SD): 1.5 (0.8); % time spent in LPA, mean (SD): 28.8 (5.4); % time spent in sedentary behavior, mean (SD): 69.8 (5.9)
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): single-never married, mean (%): 14 (60.9); married, n (%): 6 (26.1); divorced/separated/widowed, n (%): 3 (13.0)

Recruitment methods: participants were recruited via flyers, radio announcements, and face-to-face recruitment. Eligible children and mothers were asked to provide written assent or informed consent upon enrollment into the study

Inclusion criteria: child: female and 7 to 11 years old on the date of randomization, identified by her mother as African American or Black; mother: self-defined as African American or Black and defined herself as the primary maternal figure that resided with the child

Exclusion criteria: participant: child had any condition limiting her ability to participate in the physical activity intervention or in the assessment of physical activity, child had any medical condition that limited growth or took any medications affecting growth, or the girl or mother were unable to read and complete the informed consent in English

Age of participating children at baseline: 7 to 11 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 76; child + caregiver arm: n = 28; child-only arm: n = 25

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: significant between-group baseline differences were observed for girls' age (P = 0.02) and for mothers' marital status (P = 0.002) and for education level (P = 0.04)

Total number analyzed by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 32; child + caregiver arm: n = 14; child-only arm: n = 12

Attrition by relevant group: child + caregiver arm: 50.0% (14/28); child-only arm: 48.0% (12/25)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: consented children and mothers (child + caregiver arm: n = 28; child-only arm: n = 25)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): after-school culturally tailored dance intervention for girls and their mothers
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "comparison of outcomes"

Alhassan 2018a (Continued)

- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): social cognitive theory—which underpins this intervention—suggests that behavior is learned in part through modeling and observing peers and role models, such as mothers. Despite the key role African American mothers are thought to play in influencing their daughters' physical activity levels, previous physical activity interventions for girls have minimally involved mothers. This intervention aimed to examine the feasibility and efficacy of a mother-daughter physical activity intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, mothers were invited to participate with their daughters in the dance classes 3 times per week throughout the 12-week intervention. As with the child-only arm, girls received cultural lessons for 15 minutes per week, and mothers and daughters received weekly newsletters
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: same as child-only arm
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 weeks, 12 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): same as child-only arm, except that mothers additionally participated in the dance classes
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): as with the child-only arm, intervention fidelity was high (> 95%) across most components, except cultural lesson integration (60.9%). During most classes (> 90%), at least 50% of girls and mothers actively participated and seemed to be having fun. Participation rates were quite low, with an average of 7.0 ± 2.0 girls and 5.1 ± 2.6 mothers attending each class. During the dance classes, girls spent an average of 9.1 ± 12.9 minutes in sedentary behavior, 34.1 ± 12.0 minutes in LPA, and 10.8 ± 8.8 minutes in MVPA. All newsletters were sent out
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): after-school culturally tailored dance intervention for girls
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," and "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): African American girls experience higher rates of obesity and physical inactivity than Caucasian girls. Thus, interventions to support and encourage physical activity among African American girls are needed. The MAGNET intervention was based on social cognitive theory and incorporated African American cultural influences (e.g. dance and music styles)
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): girls participated in after-school sessions 3 days per week for 12 weeks. Each session consisted of 2 hours of a healthy snack and homework tutoring and 1 hour of the dance intervention. Girls also received cultural lessons (15 minutes) and a health newsletter once per week. Mothers participated in weekly health education lessons and received health newsletters
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): dance classes were taught by experienced African American female dance instructors, and the education curriculum was taught by the research staff
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: intervention focused on African American girls
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 weeks, 12 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the dance intervention consisted of 6 routines developed by professional dancers (1 African dance routines, 2 Jazz routines, and 2 Hip Hop routines). Each routine consisted of a 2-minute warm-up, 8 minutes of moderate to vigorous dance movements, and a 1-minute cool-down. Each dance style was accompanied by educational materials that highlighted the history of the style and its impact on African culture. Newsletters used "educational materials from federal health agencies on topics relevant to African-American communities" (quote). Newsletters for

Alhassan 2018a (Continued)

mothers and daughters covered the same content, but those for daughters additionally contained activities to complete and highlighted the impact of historical African American female figures

- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): intervention fidelity was high (> 95%) across most components (routines, music, encouragement), with the exception of integrating cultural lessons into dance classes (57.8%). During most classes (> 95%), at least 50% of the girls actively participated and seemed to be having fun. Participation rates were quite low, with an average of 6.2 ± 2.9 girls attending each class. During the dance classes, girls spent an average of 6.4 ± 8.7 minutes in sedentary behavior, 41.4 ± 9.3 minutes in LPA, and 11.1 ± 8.5 minutes in MVPA. All newsletters were sent out
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 6 weeks, and 12 weeks (end of intervention)

- Children's and caregivers' physical activity levels and children's sedentary behavior: Actigraph accelerometer (Actigraph LLC, Pensacola, Florida, USA); a valid wear day consisted of at least 480 minutes of wear time on at least 3 days, including 1 weekend day, over a 7-day period. Percentage of time spent in all activity intensities and sedentary behavior between 8:00 am and 10:00 pm was determined using established cut points
 - * Available data from midpoint and end-of-intervention assessments include MVPA, light physical activity, and sedentary time
 - * Authors calculated changes in children's vigorous physical activity, but data on this variable were not reported and could not be retrieved
 - * In addition to physical activity and sedentary time measures for the whole day, the study authors calculated physical activity and time spent in sedentary behavior during after-school hours. We determined these measures to be ineligible as they do not fully capture activity levels or sedentary behavior
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with portable stadiometer and weight measured with digital scale (specific instruments not reported)
 - * BMI percentiles were calculated using the CDC growth charts, but data were not reported for either assessment and could not be retrieved from the study authors
 - * Prevalence of overweight and obesity was not reported for either assessment and could not be retrieved from the study authors

Identification

Study name: Mothers And daughters daNcing togEther Trial (MAGNET)

Country: USA

Setting: elementary school in Springfield, Massachusetts

Types of reports: published protocol; published journal article; trial registration

Comments: used the following reports: (1) [Alhassan 2018](#); (2) [Burkart 2017](#); (3) Trial registration ([NCT01588379](#))

Author's name: Sofiya Alhassan

Email: alhassan@kin.umass.edu

Conflicts of interest: "Authors have no conflict of interest to report" (quote)

Sponsorship source: Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias

Authors' judgement

Support for judgement

Alhassan 2018a (Continued)

Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: insufficient information to permit judgment
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no blinding was done. Given that children were aged 7 to 10 years, their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding. However, outcomes related to the caregivers may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information was provided on blinding of outcome assessors. Height and weight were measured. Physical activity was assessed by accelerometer. BMI may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of dropouts by the number of children participating at baseline. Total attrition at 12 weeks (end of intervention) was 57.9% (44/76) for the study overall and 50.9% (27/53) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the 2 relevant study arms was 2.0% (14/28 vs 13/25)
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was registered and expected outcomes pre-specified. However, study authors reported in the Abstract that vigorous physical activity was measured, but results for these were not reported in the Results section. Also, in the trial registry entry, study authors pre-specified BMI as a secondary outcome, but results for this were not reported in the article
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Baseline imbalance	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Other sources of bias	High risk	Judgment comment: significant differences in mothers' BMI, income, and marital status (measured at baseline) were observed between dyads that dropped out and those with complete data

Baghurst 2014

Methods	Study design: randomized controlled trial	
	Study grouping: parallel group	
	Study aim: "...to examine the effectiveness of a child-only (i.e. control) versus a child-plus-parent (i.e. experimental) nutritional education program in reducing risk factors associated with childhood obesity" (quote). These included knowledge of nutrition, dietary behavior, physical activity behavior, and sense of self-efficacy	
	Missing data handling: not reported	
	Study period: not reported	

Baghurst 2014 (Continued)

Total number of arms: 2

Description of intervention arms: 1. Child-plus-parent nutritional education program (child + caregiver); 2. Child-only nutritional education program (child only)

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: individual child

Missing data handling: not reported

Reported limitations: 1. Self-reported data may be unreliable, particularly among children

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 40/93 (43.01)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 37/83 (44.58)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported

Baghurst 2014 (Continued)

- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although the study authors do not report data on household income/socioeconomic status by intervention arm, they noted that the site of the study was a Title 1 school, which is determined by high concentration of low-income students

Recruitment methods: following permission from the school principal, 8 classrooms (4 second grade and 4 third grade) were recruited for the intervention study. All potential students and parents were asked to take part in the intervention, and parents were also provided with an informational package. Children were randomized after parental consent was received

Inclusion criteria: participants: second and third grade students at participating school and a caregiver

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: second to third grade (estimated to be 6 to 9 years of age)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across both study arms: n = 176; child + caregiver arm: n = 93; child-only arm: n = 83

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: significant differences not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not reported

Attrition by relevant group: not reported

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: consented children (child + caregiver arm: n = 93; child-only arm: n = 83)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): in-class nutrition education program and informational packets for caregivers
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following technique was applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): "current evidence suggests that child-only nutrition education increases nutrition knowledge, but education alone has been ineffective in initiating and sustaining behavioral change...It was hypothesized that simultaneous parental nutrition education would improve a child's willingness to adopt a more healthful lifestyle and strengthen the child's self-efficacy score regarding the ability or willingness to ask for fruits and vegetables, as compared with a child-only nutrition education intervention" (quote). The goal of this intervention was the same as the child-only intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, caregivers received nutrition education information packets. The number and frequency of packets were not reported
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not reported
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 10 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported

Baghurst 2014 (Continued)

- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only intervention, caregivers received nutrition education packets based on the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Dietary Guidelines for Americans and similar in content to the lessons received by the children
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): in-class nutrition education program
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the goal was "to positively affect known obesity risk factors among low-income second and third grade elementary school children education designed to initiate healthful lifestyle changes" (quote)
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children received 5 in-class lessons from the Reading Across MyPyramid (RAMP) curriculum over an 8-week period
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): classroom teachers delivered the curriculum following a 1-day teacher training workshop
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 10 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): curriculum lessons focused on the Food Guide Pyramid, vegetables, fruits, snacks, and physical activity
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and 10 weeks (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: A Day In the Life (DILQ) 17-item instrument, which produces a score that represents the number of times fruits or vegetables are eaten in a day; the study authors reported that the instrument has "good reliability and validity"
 - * Data from the end-of-intervention assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Children's physical activity levels: GEMS Activity Questionnaire, which produces a score of activities performed yesterday and a score of usual activities; the study authors reported that the instrument "has been shown to be valid and reliable for middle childhood age (age 8 to 10 years)"
 - * Data from the end-of-intervention assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors

Identification

Study name: not reported

Country: USA

Setting: low-income school in a rural area of the Western USA

Types of reports: published journal article

Comments: used only 1 report: [Baghurst 2014](#)

Author's name: Timothy Baghurst

Email: tim.baghurst@okstate.edu

Baghurst 2014 (Continued)

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: not reported

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	Quote: "after parental consent forms were collected, child study participants were randomly placed into one of two study groups..." (p 233) Judgment comment: the method used to generate the random sequence was not described
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: no information was provided on blinding of participants and personnel. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged approximately 6 to 9 years, so their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Because all outcomes were self-reported by study participants, outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: attrition rates were not reported and could not be calculated
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Dietary and physical activity outcomes were reported incompletely and could not be entered into meta-analysis. We could not retrieve relevant data from the study authors
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Baseline imbalance	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: the study authors noted that "self-reporting data is historically unreliable particularly with children" (quote; p 236). However, they selected "four existing validated instruments" (quote; p 231) to measure their study outcomes to minimize this bias. We detected no other sources of bias

Cottrell 2005

Methods

Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Cottrell 2005 (Continued)

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: "... to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention approaches aimed at incorporating parental participation and increasing parents' knowledge and practice in delivering a healthy diet and more opportunities for physical activity to their children" (quote)

Study period: 4 weeks during the 2003-2004 school year

Total number of arms: 2

Description of intervention arms: 1. Child and parental participation (child + caregiver); 2. Child participation only (child only)

Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: n = 14; child-only arm: n = 15

Average cluster size: 15.07 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: schools

Missing data handling: participants with missing data were excluded from analyses

Reported limitations: 1. Only about half of all families screened returned a baseline questionnaire; 2. Some outcomes were reported by caregivers; 3. Screening was made available to all kindergarten students, but the findings are based on a convenience sample; and 4. The intervention was short term (4 weeks)

Randomization ratio and stratification: ~ 1:1; stratification not reported

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (Intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 13/24 (54.2)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 5 (0.47)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): white, n (%): 24/24 (100)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): years, mean (SD): 15.4 (5.3)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: prevalence of overweight or obesity, n (%): 6/24 (33.4)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 15/26 (57.7)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 5 (0.45)

Cottrell 2005 (Continued)

- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): white, n (%): 26/26 (100)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): years, mean (SD): 14.2 (2.1)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: prevalence of overweight or obesity, n (%): 7/26 (26.9)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, the study authors do provide additional information on the overall study sample

- Child diet: average number of servings of fruit consumed weekly (SD): 8.5 (6.2); average number of servings of vegetables consumed weekly (SD): 9.2 (6.0) (children with baseline questionnaire, n = 203)
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): married, n (%): 306/437 (70.1) (screened sample, n = 437)

Recruitment methods: 4 rural counties out of 10 in West Virginia, whose staff indicated interest in rural health and education, were randomly chosen and invited to participate. It is unclear whether the 29 schools that were randomized were the total number of schools within these counties, or whether a proportion of schools were recruited. A short description of the program was provided to teachers and children, and then a booklet consisting of a caregiver consent form and the screening intake form was sent home with the children

Inclusion criteria: cluster: school located in 1 of 4 randomly chosen rural counties; participants: children enrolled in kindergarten (aged 4 to 6 years) and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: 4 to 6 years (kindergarten)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across both study arms: n = 437. Samples per arm were not reported and therefore were estimated: child + caregiver arm: n = 219; child-only arm: n = 219

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: baseline characteristics not reported by study arm

Total number analyzed by relevant group: child + caregiver arm: n = 24; child-only arm: n = 26

Attrition by relevant group: attrition was not reported and cannot be calculated because study authors did not report the number of children by intervention arm at baseline

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children included in the analysis (child + caregiver arm: n = 24; child-only arm: n = 26)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TiDieR #1): pedometer and step log for child and caregiver plus evidence-based diet and physical activity information and—for families with a child with a BMI \geq 85th percentile—information on ways to reduce energy intake
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet

Cottrell 2005 (Continued)

- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only arm, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," and "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): same as child-only arm, except that caregivers also received a pedometer and a daily step log. The intervention lasted 4 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 4 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): each child and her/his participating caregiver were given the NEO Walkin' Buddy Walk4Life Step Only pedometer and a daily step log to record each participant's steps. Families received obesity prevention information packets that differed from those provided to families in the child-only arm. Content included health information and information on ways to increase exercise, particularly steps. Caregivers of overweight and obese children also received information on ways to reduce energy intake
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): same as child-only arm
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): pedometer and step log for child plus information for families on age-appropriate diet and physical activity guidelines
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," and "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): educating children on issues related to healthy lifestyles and obesity may support behavior change. However, school interventions target only a portion of children's time, suggesting a benefit for involving caregivers. The study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): following receipt of consent and a completed screening intake form, children's height and weight were measured to calculate BMI. Caregivers were mailed results of the child's screening and asked further questions, which they had to return via mail to project staff (via postage-paid envelopes). Upon receipt of completed questionnaires, caregivers received age-appropriate information about diet and exercise guidelines, and children received a pedometer and a pedometer step log to be used over a 4-week period
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): staff from West Virginia Rural Health Education Partnership (WVRHEP) and research staff
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 4 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): each child was given the NEO Walkin' Buddy Walk4Life Step Only pedometer. Caregivers were instructed to record the total number of steps that their child took each day. Families were also provided with an information packet that included age-appropriate diet and physical activity guidelines for kindergarten children
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): following completion of the study, a 10-item process evaluation form was given to each caregiver to identify strengths and weaknesses of study procedures and materials. Thirty-seven participants returned post-intervention process evaluations. Data for both study arms were presented together. Over half of participants (23/37; 62.2%) reported that

Cottrell 2005 (Continued)

their children always wore their pedometers during the study. Most caregivers (35/37; 94.9%) reported that they read the information about diet, physical activity, and BMI calculations for young children at least once during the study period. Barriers to completing the study included having little time to record steps, decreasing the novelty of using pedometers, and navigating family dynamics in which not all children were given pedometers. Strengths included encouraging increased physical activity and family interaction and learning new things

- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and 4 weeks (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: dietary checklist designed specifically for this study; the study authors reported test-retest reliability
 - * Statistics are provided for fruit intake and vegetable intake but were not extracted due to unclear reporting

The following instrument was used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, and 4 weeks (end of intervention)

- Children's physical activity levels: NEO Walkin' Buddy Walk4Life Step Only Pedometer
 - * Data are available for children's steps each week

Children's height and weight were measured at baseline and were used to calculate prevalence of overweight or obesity based on the CDC age- and gender-specific growth charts. However, measurements do not appear to have been repeated at the end of the intervention

Identification

Study name: Coronary Artery Risk Detection in Appalachian Communities (CARDIAC)—Kinder

Country: USA

Setting: homes in rural West Virginia

Types of reports: published journal article

Comments: used only one report: [Cottrell 2005](#)

Author's name: Lesley Cottrell

Email: lcottrell@hsc.wvu.edu

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: not reported

Notes
Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	Quote: "randomization was conducted at school level..." (p 357) Judgment comment: the method used to generate the random sequence was not reported
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were

Cottrell 2005 (Continued)

		aged 4 to 6 years, so their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. However, steps were measured by pedometer and are unlikely to have been influenced by lack of blinding. Fruit and vegetable intake was measured by caregiver report and may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: attrition rates were not reported and could not be calculated because the study authors did not report the number of children by intervention arm at baseline. However, 88.5% (386/436) of children screened (with consent) and 75.4% (153/203) of children who returned the baseline questionnaire did not have complete data and were excluded from analyses
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Data on child steps were reported in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis. However, the format in which dietary outcome data were reported lacked clarity, and we could not retrieve the relevant data from study authors. Due to our lack of confidence in the dietary data, we did not extract them
Recruitment bias	High risk	Judgment comment: schools were randomized before recruitment of participants
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the study authors did not report on similarities and differences between intervention arms or clusters
Loss of clusters	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: loss of clusters was not reported. However, nearly 90% of screened children did not have complete data from the intervention and were excluded from the analysis, so it is possible that some clusters could have been lost
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "a repeated measures multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was used to evaluate differences between the groups based on children's average steps across the four-week period while controlling for potential clustering effects related to school enrollment" (p 598)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Crespo 2012a

Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: "... to compare the independent and combined effects of changes in home/family environments and changes in school/community environments to prevent and control childhood obesity among Latinos" (quote) Study period: recruitment: August 2003 to January 2004 and again from May 2004 to December 2004; final assessment: 3 years after baseline assessment Total number of arms: 4	
---------	--	--

Crespo 2012a (Continued)

Description of intervention arms: 1. School/community-level intervention and individual/family-level intervention (child + caregiver); 2. School/community-level intervention (child only); 3. Individual/family-level intervention (not eligible); 4. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: $n = 3$; child-only arm: $n = 3$; individual/family-level arm: $n = 3$; no intervention control arm: $n = 4$

Average cluster size: 62.15 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: it is unclear whether sample size calculations were conducted before the study. The study authors presented post-hoc power calculations relative to the sample of participants analyzed at the final, end-of-intervention assessment (analysis sample = 441 children) using BMI as the outcome. The calculation was done relative to hypothesized effect sizes based on a 3-year assessment, with effect based on data from a prior study in a similar population (average BMI change = 1.99 kg/m^2). The study authors considered the no-treatment control arm relative to the child + caregiver arm and assumed that the child-only intervention would account for one-third of the observed change (0.66 kg/m^2) and the caregiver component would be responsible for two-thirds of the change (1.33 kg/m^2). Using an estimated standard deviation of 2.02 kg/m^2 , the standardized effect sizes were hypothesized to be 0.66 for a caregiver-only main effect and 0.33 for the child-only intervention main effect. An intraclass correlation (ICC) calculated for this study of 0.016 was used to account for school clustering. Based on this information and a significance level of 0.05 (2-sided), the study authors determined that power was 80% to detect the child-only intervention main effect and 97% to detect a caregiver-only main effect

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: all available data were used. Therefore, even when a participant had missing data at 1 or more time points, available data for other time points were included in the analysis

Reported limitations: 1. High rates of attrition; 2. Survey measures were self-reported by parents, and a measure of social desirability, which could have been used to adjust for self-report bias, was not included in the survey; 3. Some measures, such as child physical activity, consisted of a single parent self-report item rather than more valid objective measures (e.g. accelerometry)

Randomization ratio and stratification: ~ 1:1:1:1; stratification not reported

Participant compensation or incentives: parent-child dyads were given USD 20 after completing the baseline assessment

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: body mass index (BMI) Z score, mean (SD): 0.86 (1.12); BMI percentile, mean (SD): 72.15 (27.28); prevalence overweight/obesity, %: 46
- Child diet: fruit and vegetable intake (items/d), mean (SD): 1.90 (3.19); SSB (drinks/d), mean (SD): 0.78 (1.37); water (glasses/d), mean (SD): 2.69 (1.95)
- Child physical activity: not reported

Crespo 2012a (Continued)

- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI Z score, mean (%): 0.87 (1.11); BMI percentile, mean (SD): 72.15 (26.87); prevalence overweight/obesity, %: 47
- Child diet: fruit and vegetable intake (items/d), mean (SD): 1.69 (2.45); SSB (drinks/d), mean (SD): 0.83 (1.71); water (glasses/d), mean (SD): 2.51 (1.82)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, study authors do provide additional information on the overall study sample

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): %: 50.0
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 5.97 (0.943)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): Latino, %: 100.0; child acculturation score, mean (SD): 1.77 (0.67); parent acculturation score, mean (SD): -0.36 (1.13)
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): high school or less, %: 67.0
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): monthly income USD 1720 per family of 4, %: 35.3; rent (vs own), %: 74.6
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver weight status: underweight, %: 1.1; normal weight, %: 23.8; overweight, %: 33.8; obese, %: 41.3
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): married or living as married, %: 71.8

Recruitment methods: project staff contacted schools in the target region to describe the study, determine whether inclusion criteria were met, and obtain consent to participate. Thirteen of the 25 schools contacted met the criteria and agreed to participate. Caregivers were recruited at the schools through presentations and through fliers sent home with students

Inclusion criteria: cluster: school in one of the target school districts, Latino enrollment $\geq 70\%$, defined attendance boundaries (no charter or magnet schools), no obesity-related programs or additional physical education training for teachers within the past 4 years, willing to be randomized to experimental condition; participants: children entering kindergarten, first grade, or second grade; caregivers, self-identified as Latino, living within school attendance boundaries; caregivers able to read in English or Spanish and willing to be randomized to experimental condition, intending to live in the area for at least 1 year

Crespo 2012a (Continued)

Exclusion criteria: cluster: not reported; participants: children on a medically prescribed restricted diet or with a condition that limited physical activity

Age of participating children at baseline: kindergarten to third grade (estimated to be 4 to 9 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 808; child + caregiver arm: n = 165; child-only arm: n = 218. These numbers appear to correspond to all children enrolled in the randomized classes

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: 1-year assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 145, child-only arm: n = 196); 2-year assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 119, child-only arm: n = 154); end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 83, child-only arm: n = 128)

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated by summing the number of participants who refused data collection, were lost to follow-up, or were dropped, and dividing this by the number of children randomized. Attrition rates at 1-year assessment: child + caregiver arm: 1.8% (3/165), child-only arm: 1.4% (3/218); attrition rates at end of intervention: child + caregiver arm: 32.7% (54/165), child-only arm: 28.4% (62/218)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: all children included in analysis as reported in [Crespo 2012b](#): child + caregiver arm: n = 163, child-only arm: n = 216

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school and community environmental change intervention plus a promotora-led family and home intervention
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat," "antecedents," "identity"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): in addition to the rationale and underpinnings for the child-only arm, caregivers were targeted because parental practices and parenting styles influence children's behaviors, and caregivers play an important role in structuring the home environment. The caregiver component was based on the health belief model and social cognitive theory. Specific constructs targeted included barriers, behavioral capacity, outcome expectancies, self-control, modeling, and self-efficacy
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the interventions provided to the child-only arm, families were assigned a promotora, who visited the home once per month for 7 consecutive months (the first intervention year), and then made 4 booster calls over the subsequent 2 years. Families that wished to discontinue the home visits were given the option of receiving the newsletters and other materials by mail
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): the caregiver or family component was delivered by promotoras recruited and selected through schools. Inclusion and screening criteria included female gender with a child attending the school, willingness to commit for at least 1 school year, access to transportation, ability to speak and read Spanish and English, and basic literacy. Interviews were used to assess important interpersonal skills and attributes. Promotoras involved in delivering this component were provided with 22 hours of training delivered over 11 sessions following a project-developed curriculum on behavior change, childhood obesity, and children's diet and physical activity needs. The curriculum was informed by previous research with Latinos and applied behavioral analysis. Promotoras also were provided with a brief session on motivational interviewing to support the booster calls. Biweekly meetings throughout the project period were used to continue building skills, support problem-solving, and provide positive reinforcement to promotoras
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported

Crespo 2012a (Continued)

- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TiDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only intervention, families received the promotora-led intervention. At each monthly visit, the promotora reviewed a 4-page newsletter, provided other materials, and guided the parent in setting incremental healthy eating and physical activity goals for the family for the next month. All materials and interactions were in English or Spanish, depending on the family's preference. The newsletters used a story format and depicted the lives of a real local family attempting to make similar changes. Key messages focused on increasing fruit and vegetable intake, choosing water instead of SSB, decreasing TV viewing, and increasing active play. Targeted environmental changes included physical changes and social/policy changes. Booster calls focused on reviewing points made during the home visits, monitoring progress, and setting new goals. A handwritten reminder of the family's recent accomplishments and new goals was mailed to the parent after the booster call
- Tailoring (TiDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TiDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TiDieR #11 to 12): during the first school year, families received a mean of 5.5 home visits (range 0 to 7); 19% of families opted to discontinue home visits and switched to newsletters. In the second and third years of the intervention, caregivers received a mean of 1.9 booster calls (range 0 to 4); 23% received no call, 18% received 1 call, 20% received 3 calls, and 20% received 4 calls
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TiDieR #1): school and community environmental change intervention
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: "social support," "shaping knowledge," "reward and threat," "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TiDieR #2): Latino children have higher rates of obesity compared to non-Hispanic white and black children. Effective childhood obesity prevention programs targeting Latinos are needed. The goal of this intervention was to test approaches that attempt to change health behaviors associated with obesity. The work was based on a socioecological framework for promoting health in Latino communities. In line with the structural model of health behavior, the intervention was designed to change physical and social structures, policies, and the availability of protective and harmful products, and to provide culturally appropriate media messages
- How, where, and when and how much (TiDieR #6 to 8): school programs and community change efforts lasted 3 years, building or maintaining strength over the course of the intervention. Activities were carried out at schools, parks, restaurants, and grocery stores
- Who: providers (TiDieR #5): some aspects of this intervention were delivered by project staff and promotoras, and other aspects were aimed at adults who controlled aspects of children's out-of-home environment, including principals, teachers, food service workers, restaurant owners, grocery store managers, and local government officials. Promotoras received two 8-hour training sessions that included the basic information, as well as details of change goals for the schools and community and an overview of community organizing techniques. Weekly meetings with promotoras were held to provide additional skill training, redirection, encouragement, and positive reinforcement. All teachers in the target grades participated in a teacher training session at the beginning of the school year. Teachers received a shortened SPARK physical education curriculum and group training (about 4 hours) followed by individual model teaching sessions (30 minutes per teacher), and a brief training on the Take 10! program, Peaceful Playgrounds program, Home Fun program, and Healthy Classrooms program (ranged from 60 to 90 minutes). Teachers were given a manual describing each program and related materials and activities. Food service workers were trained by the study's dietitian on delivery of the intervention's Start with Salad program, and cafeteria workers were asked to help promotoras implement the intervention in the lunchroom. Annual booster training was conducted at each school to train new teachers and staff and to reinforce continued use of programs
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years (end of intervention)

Crespo 2012a (Continued)

- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): to improve the environment at school, school playgrounds were improved, salad bars were implemented and improved, and access to physical education equipment was addressed. Several previously developed programs were implemented, including a physical education program based on SPARK, Peaceful Playgrounds, and Take 10!. New programs developed for this intervention included Start with Salad (use of posters and stickers to encourage vegetable consumption at lunch), Home Fun (use of calendars with daily physical education and nutrition homework assignments; caregivers were asked to initial each day that the child completed the activity), and Healthy Classrooms (encouraged teachers to make healthy changes to their classroom environment and policies). Participating teachers also were asked to place posters in the classroom and distribute a healthy eating newsletter to students. To improve the community environment, promotoras worked with business owners, residents, and political leadership. Locally owned restaurants within a 1-mile radius of the schools were approached and encouraged to collaborate to create a healthy children's menu. Those that agreed received color copies of the menus in English and Spanish, posters to display in the windows, a certificate, and publicity through the intervention newsletters. Promotoras developed a frequent produce buyer card with local grocery stores. Each time families bought fresh fruits or vegetables, the card would be marked. After 9 separate purchases, the shopper received 1 free pound of fresh produce. Fairs were held at each participating grocery store with free giveaways, demonstrations, and raffles. The promotoras also advocated for improvements to local parks (through a community petition) and requested that local apartment complex managers ease restrictions on children's outdoor activity
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): all schools improved their playgrounds. All schools placed posters on healthy eating and had salad bars, but none improved their salad bar display. Thirty-four per cent of classrooms had visible water bottles, and 41% had equipment for play. Forty per cent of teachers reported using Take 10!, and 31% reported using the Home Fun program. Ninety per cent of teachers distributed intervention newsletters to children. Fifty-four per cent of the restaurants approached (61/112) agreed to create and modify a healthy menu for children. Only 1 community park was deemed as needing improvement, and this was improved. Overall 7800 frequent buyer cards were distributed and 287 (2.3%) were returned completed
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: 49-item parent-report food frequency questionnaire that included food items identified from previous studies with the target population
 - * Available data from 1-year, 2-year, and end-of-intervention assessments include the following outcomes: fruit and vegetable intake, sugar-sweetened beverage intake, and water intake
- Children's physical activity levels: parents were asked, "Compared to children of the same age and sex, how much physical activity does your child get?" We determined this question to be ineligible as it does not necessarily have the ability to document a change in children's physical activity levels since responses are relative to other children
- Children's sedentary behavior: parents were asked to report how often the child viewed TV while getting ready for school and while eating dinner. We determined this question to be ineligible as it does not fully capture the child's sedentary behavior or screen time practices
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with portable stadiometer and weight measured with digital scale (specific instruments not reported)
 - * Available data from 1-year, 2-year, and end-of-intervention assessments include the following outcomes based on the 2000 CDC age- and gender-specific growth charts: prevalence of overweight or obesity and relative BMI. Both BMI Z scores and BMI percentiles were reported, and we selected to extract Z scores only

Study authors describe the 1-year assessment as "immediate 1-year post-intervention" and the 2-year and 3-year assessments as "follow-up" assessments. However, given that intervention activities continue for the entire 3-year duration, we have determined to consider the 1-year and 2-year assessments to have taken place during the intervention, and the 3-year assessment to represent the end of the intervention.

Crespo 2012a (Continued)

Identification

Study name: Aventuras para Niños

Country: USA

Setting: South Bay region of San Diego County, California, adjacent to the US–Mexico border

Types of reports: published journal articles

Comments: used the following reports: (1) [Crespo 2012b](#), (2) [Elder 2010](#), (3) [Ayala 2010](#). Publications for this study report different sample sizes, and CONSORT diagrams differ in the [Crespo 2012b](#) and [Ayala 2010](#) publications. To the extent possible, we report numbers from the primary outcome paper ([Crespo 2012b](#))

Author's name: John P Elder

Email: jelder@mail.sdsu.edu

Conflicts of interest: "The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose" (quote)

Sponsorship source: National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. Additional support was provided to individual authors by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Cancer Society, the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	Quote: "...schools were the unit of randomization" (Crespo 2012b , p 86) Judgment comment: the method used to generate the random sequence was not reported
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged approximately 4 to 9 years, so their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: outcome assessors were blinded to height and weight measurements: "measurement staff were blinded to participants' study condition" (quote; Crespo 2012b , p 90). Data for other outcomes (including dietary intake) were measured by caregiver report and may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding. Study authors noted risk of social desirability bias as a study limitation
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: using data from the primary outcome paper (Crespo 2012b), we calculated attrition rates by summing the number of participants who refused data collection, were lost to follow-up, or were dropped, and dividing this by the number of children randomized. At 1-year assessment, total attrition was 1.1% (9/808) for the study overall and 1.0% (4/383) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the relevant study arms was 1.8% (3/165 vs 1/218). The analysis included 88% (145/165) of those in the child + caregiver arm and 90% (196/218) of those in the child-only arm. Taking the same approach to calculate attrition for the end-of-intervention (3-year) assessment, total attrition was 30.4% (246/808) for the study overall and 30.3%

Crespo 2012a (Continued)

(116/383) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the relevant study arms was 4.3% (54/165 vs 62/218). The analysis included 50% (83/165) of those in the child + caregiver arm and 59% (128/218) of those in the child-only arm

Selective reporting	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Dietary and anthropometric outcomes were reported in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis. Although physical activity and sedentary behavior outcomes were measured and reported completely, they did not align with those analyzed in this review
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Quote: "randomization of schools to study conditions took place immediately after all participants completed baseline measures" (Crespo 2012b, p 86)
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities and differences between intervention arms or clusters
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: no clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "...all models adjusted for clustering at the school level. With one exception, the intraclass correlations (ICC) for the outcome measures ranged from 0 to 0.019. These ICCs were well within the range anticipated by the study based on published estimates of other school-based studies...The lone exception was number of snacks consumed per day with an ICC of 0.095" (Crespo 2012b, p 86)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

De Bock 2013a

Methods

Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: "to assess whether a participatory parent-focused approach using parents as agents of behavioral change enhances the efficacy of a preschool physical activity intervention" (quote)

Study period: randomization: August 2008; data collection start date: September 2008; data collection end date: May 2010

Total number of arms: 2

Description of intervention arms: 1. Preschool physical activity program and participatory intervention (child + caregiver); 2. Preschool physical activity program (child only)

Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: n = 19; child-only arm: n = 20

Average cluster size: 21.18 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: to detect a difference of 19.05 accelerometry counts per 15 seconds (0.5 standard deviation) between the child + caregiver arm and the child-only arm, with 90% power and a 5% probability of a type 1 error, 504 children in 24 schools were required. Estimate of standard deviation (38.1 counts per 15 seconds) came from unpublished data from pilot studies with children aged 4 to 5 years. Study authors conservatively estimated an intracluster correlation (ICC) of 0.1 (design effect = 3). Recruitment aimed to enroll 280 children per arm (560 children total) to account for an anticipated 10% loss-to-follow-up rate

De Bock 2013a (Continued)

Unit of allocation: preschools

Missing data handling: "in all models, missing data of outcomes were imputed by a cross-sectional regression imputation approach" (quote). Age, gender, and measurement time were used as predictors in imputation analyses; 14.6% of anthropometry data and 31% of physical activity data were imputed using this approach. The pattern of missing physical activity monitoring data did not differ between the 2 arms. Missing data between children with and without physical activity monitoring differed only with respect to immigrant background. Sensitivity analyses were used to assess the effects of missing data

Reported limitations: 1. Children were sampled from preschools that voluntarily applied for a state-sponsored physical activity program, which may have reduced generalizability; 2. Absence of children on measurement days may have introduced post-randomization selection bias; 3. Difficult to attribute intervention effects to specific components due to site-level adaptations; 4. The study did not include a control group that received no intervention; 5. Intervention facilitators were involved in the process evaluation, which might have biased these results

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1, stratified by school socioeconomic status (low, middle, high) and location (rural, non-rural)

Participant compensation or incentive: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: MVPA (min/d), mean (SD): 37.31 (15.21); sedentary time (min/d), mean (SD): 631.3 (68.3)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

De Bock 2013a (Continued)

- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: MVPA (min/d), mean (SD): 36.42 (14.83); sedentary time (min/d), mean (SD): 631.4 (63.2)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, study authors do provide additional information on the overall study sample

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus), %: 48
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean: 5.05
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): immigrant background, %: 37
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): low, %: 25; middle, %: 55; high, %: 20
- Child weight status: overweight, %: 5.4

Recruitment methods: all preschools that applied for the state-sponsored physical activity program were approached about participating. Details on recruitment were not reported

Inclusion criteria: cluster: participation in an existing, state-sponsored physical activity program; participants: children aged 4 to 6 years and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: cluster: fewer than 15 children participating in the state-sponsored physical activity program or without an external physical activity teacher in the area; participants: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: 4 to 6 years (preschool)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across both study arms: n = 826; child + caregiver arm: n = 441; child-only arm: n = 385

Baseline imbalances between relevant group: the child + caregiver arm had larger group sizes than the child-only arm (mean cluster size 23 vs 19). No other significant differences in baseline characteristics were observed between study arms

Total number analyzed by relevant group: child + caregiver arm: n = 433; child-only arm: n = 376

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated as the number of children whose schools withdrew consent divided by the number of children randomized: child + caregiver arm: 1.8% (8/441), child-only arm: 2.3% (9/385). Data for all other children were available or imputed

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: total sample analyzed (n = 809)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): state-sponsored preschool physical activity program plus participatory caregiver-focused intervention (Ene mene fit)
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of outcomes," "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): caregivers and teachers have an important role in shaping children's physical activity behaviors and opportunities. More sustainable preschool physical activity interventions that successfully involve caregivers and teachers are needed. As with the child-only intervention, this intervention was based on general systems theory. Study authors also adopted

De Bock 2013a (Continued)

- a participatory approach in an effort to overcome the lack of choice and co-determination that has hampered health promotion interventions that rely on educational and information-based strategies
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, preschools received a participatory parent-led intervention. After an introduction to the intervention at the school's convocation of parents and teachers, 3 follow-up parent-teacher meetings were convened. Interested teachers and parents were encouraged to identify up to 4 projects in which all children in the preschool could take part. This intervention ran concurrently with the child-only intervention for the first 6 months and then continued for an additional 3 months
 - Who: providers (TIDieR #5): specially trained external physical activity teachers, caregivers, and preschool teachers
 - Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
 - Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
 - Subgroups: same as child-only arm
 - Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months (before end of intervention), 1 year (approximately 6 months after end of intervention)
 - Co-interventions: not reported
 - What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only intervention, the participatory parent-focused intervention engaged caregivers in development and implementation of projects to promote physical activity. After an introduction to the intervention with a video and organized discussion, 3 follow-up parent-teacher meetings were convened: a workshop to select projects and develop project teams, team presentations to all parents to motivate participation, and a workshop for planning implementation. Sessions were facilitated and supported by external gym trainers. Caregivers and teachers received access to an intervention-specific website and a printed book with 15 pilot-tested project ideas. The physical activity projects established by caregivers and teachers were promoted by posted lists, and all children at the preschool could take part
 - Tailoring (TIDieR #9): due to the participatory nature of the intervention, project components varied across sites. Parents and preschool teachers at all sites were provided with a list of 15 pilot-tested project ideas. They were encouraged to identify up to 4 projects to pursue. Teams were encouraged to select project ideas from the list or to develop new ideas that were focused on promoting physical activity in a simple and sustainable way
 - Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
 - How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): a process evaluation following the RE-AIM framework was used to assess the intervention. "In all, 33% of the eligible children and 46% of the parents were reached" (quote). Three preschools chose not to select and implement physical activity projects (adoption rate, n [%]: 15/18 [83]). Of the preschools that chose projects, 12 actually implemented project activities to some degree (Implementation rate, n [%]: 12/15 [80]). "The majority of projects (65%) were newly developed by parents, and many (44%) were transferred to the new school year" (quote)
 - Sensitivity analyses: same as child-only arm

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): state-sponsored preschool physical activity program
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): children establish health behaviors early in life. However, few studies have examined physical activity interventions in preschools. In Germany, preschool attendance rates are high, but no uniform guidelines exist for the frequency of physical activity lessons in preschools. This intervention sought to encourage physical activity among preschool children. It was based on general systems theory, which suggests that behaviors are influenced by social networks, and behavior change efforts should involve multiple members or "agents" of an individual's network (e.g. caregivers, teachers, siblings, peers)
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): the state-sponsored program lasted for 6 months and involved twice weekly 1-hour gym classes (40 total) and 1 parent-gym trainer meeting
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): specially trained external physical activity teachers
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported

De Bock 2013a (Continued)

- Subgroups: in the published study protocol, study authors indicated planned subgroup analyses at the child and preschool levels. At the child level, they planned to compare outcomes for normal weight vs overweight children and for immigrant vs non-immigrant children. At the school level, they planned to compare outcomes for rural vs non-rural locations and based on intervention timing. We did not find reports of these analyses.
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months (before end of intervention), 1 year (approximately 6 months after end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): gym classes were standardized. No information was provided on content or procedures
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: analyses were re-run without imputed data to assess the effects of missing data. The direction of effects remained the same for all outcomes; however, only the reduction in sedentary behavior and the increase in general perceived health remained significant

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 6 months (end of intervention), and 1 year (follow-up)

- Children's dietary intake: parents were asked, "How many portions (size of a child's hand) of fruits/vegetables does your child eat on average per day?" and completed an adapted food frequency questionnaire that addressed sugar-sweetened beverage consumption among other things
 - * For the end-of-intervention and follow-up assessments, dietary intake data were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: 1-dimensional accelerometry in the vertical plane using Actiheart accelerometers (CamNtech, Cambridge, UK) and questions answered by parents from a validated survey instrument; for accelerometry data, only data from waking periods between 7:00 am and 9:00 pm from children with at least 1 weekday and 1 weekend day over a consecutive 6-day period were included
 - * Available data from end-of-intervention and follow-up assessments include MVPA and sedentary time, both measured by accelerometry. Outcomes from the survey questions were not reported
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with Seca Deutschland (Hamburg, Germany) and weight measured with Soehnle Pharo (Nassau, Germany)
 - * BMI values were reported for end-of-intervention and follow-up assessments
 - * Prevalence of overweight or obesity was not reported for end-of-intervention or follow-up assessments and could not be retrieved from the study authors

The study authors note that 6-month data were collected "shortly before the end of intervention"

Identification

Study name: Ene mene fit

Country: Germany

Setting: preschools in Baden-Württemberg, Germany

Types of reports: published protocol; published journal article; trial registration

Comments: used the following reports: (1) [De Bock 2010](#), (2) [De Bock 2013b](#), (3) Trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov [NCT00987532](#))

Author's name: Freia De Bock

Email: freia.debock@medma.uni-heidelberg.de

Conflicts of interest: "the authors declare that they have no competing interests" (quote)

Sponsorship source: Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg

Notes

De Bock 2013a (Continued)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "preschools were randomized (1:1) after stratification for aggregate SES [socioeconomic status] and geographic location (urban vs rural) using sealed opaque envelopes" (De Bock 2013b, p 65)</p> <p>Judgment comment: the method used to generate the random sequence was not reported</p>
Allocation concealment	Low risk	<p>Quote: "preschool assignment was blinded through the use of sequentially numbered, sealed envelopes" (De Bock 2010, p 53)</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	<p>Quote: "due to the participatory nature of the study, it was not possible to blind participants and study personnel" (De Bock 2010, p 53 to 54)</p> <p>Judgment comment: given that children were 4 to 6 years of age, their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding</p>
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Low risk	<p>Quote: "outcome assessors were blinded to group allocation as suggested for prospective randomized open trials with blinded evaluation" (De Bock 2013b, p 65)</p> <p>Judgment comment: height and weight were measured and physical activity was assessed by accelerometer</p>
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	<p>Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates as the number of children whose schools withdrew consent divided by the number of children randomized. Total attrition in the 2 relevant study arms was 2.1% (17/826). Differential attrition was 0.5% (8/441 vs 9/385). Additionally, 3 schools in the child + caregiver arm did not receive the intervention because the teachers disliked the measurements. However, the study authors did not report overall how many participants were lost to follow-up or withdrew from the study. Missing data (31% of physical activity data and 14.6% of anthropometry data) were imputed for analyses. Sensitivity analyses to assess the effects of missing data on outcomes found that the direction of effects remained the same for all outcomes, but only the reduction in sedentary behavior and the increase in general perceived health remained significant</p>
Selective reporting	Low risk	<p>Judgment comment: the trial was registered and the protocol was published. Expected outcomes were pre-specified and were addressed in the article</p>
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	<p>Judgment comment: it is unclear whether children were recruited before or after randomization</p>
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "except for larger group sizes in the intervention arm (mean cluster size 23 (15–50) vs 19 (9–46)), there were no differences in baseline characteristics between the study arms" (De Bock 2013b, p 67)</p> <p>Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities and differences between clusters</p>
Loss of clusters	High risk	<p>Judgment comment: study authors reported that 1 preschool in each study arm withdrew consent after randomization. A further 3 schools in the child + caregiver arm did not receive the intervention because teachers disliked the measurements</p>
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	<p>Quote: "the core model assumed a linear change of the outcomes with time and included two normally distributed random effects (one at the preschool</p>

De Bock 2013a (Continued)

level and one at the child level) to adjust for clustering in the data due to the hierarchic sampling scheme" (De Bock 2013b, p 67)

Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: study authors reported that "absence of children on measurement days may have introduced post-randomization selection bias" (quote; De Bock 2013b, p 72). Children without physical activity measurements were more likely to have an immigrant background. However, "the possible oversampling of a low-risk population (without immigrant background) would rather lead to an underestimation of effect size, and is very unlikely to change the direction of effect" (quote; De Bock 2013b, p 72)

De Bourdeaudhuij 2002

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: "... to determine whether changes in fat intake and in psychosocial determinants could be found as a result of tailored nutrition education aiming at reducing fat, and whether this intervention is more effective when two family members participate in the intervention study compared with an intervention directed to an individual family member" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: not reported</p> <p>Total number of arms: 3</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Family-based condition including adolescent and an adult (child + caregiver); 2. Adolescent-only condition (child only); 3. Adult-only condition (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: n = 19; child-only arm: n = 16; adult-only condition: n = 17</p> <p>Average cluster size: 3.33 children</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported</p> <p>Unit of allocation: class</p> <p>Missing data handling: not reported</p> <p>Reported limitations: 1. Selection bias due to oversampling of mothers and adolescents with lower fat intake levels; 2. Intervention did not include all possible family members; 3. Only short-term intervention impacts were assessed; 4. Self-reported measures were used to assess intervention outcomes; 5. Long interval between screening of participants and provision of tailored feedback may have contributed to dropout; 6. Intervention focused only on fat intake reduction and did not emphasize the importance of a simultaneous reduction in energy intake</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: ~ 1:1:1, with more classes randomized to the child + caregiver arm because a lower response rate was expected for this group</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: not reported</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics</p> <p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 33/44 (75) Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 (Continued)

- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: % energy from fat, mean: 36.8
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: % energy from fat, mean: 35.7
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 30/50 (60)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: % energy from fat, mean: 38.8
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: no information reported on recruitment of study schools or classes. Researchers report that there were 2 secondary schools in the study, and that 52 classes with students aged 15 to 18 years were included. A letter explaining the study and seeking consent (tailored to each study arm) was provided to caregivers and adolescents. Participants were made aware of only their own study condition

Inclusion criteria: cluster: class in 1 of 2 selected secondary schools; participants: children aged 15 to 18 years and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: 15 to 18 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: child + caregiver arm: n = 55; child-only arm: n = 71. Total number across all study arms not reported because the ineligible study arm included caregivers but not children

De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 (Continued)

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: significant differences were not reported, but the child + caregiver arm had 75% (33/44) female adolescent participants and the child-only arm had 60% (30/50) female participants

Total number analyzed by relevant group: diet outcome (child + caregiver arm: n = 44 dyads; child-only arm: n = 50)

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated by summing the number of dyads who dropped out and dividing this by the number randomized: child + caregiver arm: 20% (11/55); child-only arm: 30% (21/71). Study authors report that dyads dropped out of the child + caregiver arm "mainly because only the adolescent or the parent was willing to complete the post-test questionnaire" (quote)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: all participants who completed both baseline and post-test questionnaires

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): individually tailored fat feedback letters to the child and to the caregiver
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): family involvement in tailored interventions may offer additional benefits. However, previous research did not compare the effectiveness of family-based tailored interventions vs individual-focused tailored interventions. This was the focus of the present study. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, caregivers received feedback letters about themselves
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: same as child-only arm
- Assessment time points: baseline, 10 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only arm, caregivers received feedback letters about themselves. The format of the letter appears to have paralleled those sent to participants in the child-only arm
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): same as child-only arm
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): individually tailored fat feedback letters to the child
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): tailored nutrition interventions that increase awareness of dietary risk behaviors are a promising approach to dietary behavior change. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): at baseline, each participant received a questionnaire on the psychosocial determinants of fat intake and a food frequency questionnaire. They were provided with a prepaid envelope and were asked to mail completed questionnaires back to the laboratory. Six weeks later, all participants were mailed tailored fat feedback letters to their home

De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 (Continued)

address. Four weeks after participants received their feedback letters, they were asked to complete and return post-test questionnaires

- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): research team
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: analyses were replicated among participants with fat intake above 35% of total energy intake
- Assessment time points: baseline, 10 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): tailored letters included feedback about participants' fat intake (% fat of total energy) and a comparison of their intake with Flemish recommendations and the mean scores of other study participants. Those with low self-efficacy to reduce fat intake were offered ways to cope with high-risk eating situations. Those who reported a positive intention to reduce fat intake were encouraged to take direct action in the upcoming weeks. Participants were not encouraged to share the results with other family members
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): feedback letters were tailored based on participants' responses to the baseline questionnaire and the food frequency questionnaire
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes	<p>The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at 10 weeks (end of intervention)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's dietary intake: self-reported 56-item food frequency questionnaire validated in The Netherlands and adapted for the Flemish population used to measure intake of total fat relative to total energy; study authors reported test-retest reliability and validity with a 7-day food diary * Data for the end-of-intervention assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
Identification	<p>Study name: not reported</p> <p>Country: Belgium</p> <p>Setting: secondary schools in Flanders, Belgium</p> <p>Types of reports: published journal article</p> <p>Comments: used only 1 report: De Bourdeaudhuij 2002</p> <p>Author's name: Ilse De Bourdeaudhuij</p> <p>Email: ilse.debourdeaudhuij@ugent.be</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not reported</p> <p>Sponsorship source: Ghent University and the Flemish Fund for Scientific Research</p>

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "the classes were randomized in three groups before recruitment" (p 437)</p> <p>Judgment comment: however, the method used to generate the random sequence was not reported</p>

De Bourdeaudhuij 2002 (Continued)

Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "participants were only aware of their own study condition, not of the other conditions" (p 437) Judgment comment: however, it is possible that children or caregivers or both from different classes could have spoken about the intervention
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: dietary data were measured by self-report and may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding. No information was provided on whether or not study staff were blinded
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by summing the number of dyads who dropped out and dividing this by the number randomized. Total attrition in the overall study was 21% (37/173) and from the 2 relevant study arms was 25.4% (32/126). Differential attrition between relevant study arms was 10% (11/55 vs 21/71). No significant differences in baseline characteristics were found between dropouts and participants with complete data
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Percentage of total energy from fat intake was reported incompletely and could not be entered into meta-analysis. We could not retrieve the relevant data from study authors
Recruitment bias	High risk	Quote: "the classes were randomized in three groups before recruitment" (p 437)
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities and differences between intervention arms or clusters
Loss of clusters	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report whether any clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Dietsch 1990

Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: "...to test the effectiveness of a school-based parent program (SPP) as an adjunct to a school-based program (SMART) for 7th grade students on dietary changes in adults and their adolescent children over a one year period" (quote) Study period: study start: January 1987; study end: January 1988 Total number of arms: 2 Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based intervention and parent intervention (child + caregiver); 2. School-based intervention (child only)
---------	--

Dietsch 1990 (Continued)

Number of clusters per arm: 3

Average cluster size: 15 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: participants with missing data were excluded from the main analysis, but a number of methods were applied to assess potential attrition biases and threats to internal and external validity. First, the study author assessed differences between those who dropped out and those who stayed in the study, and found few differences. Second, she kept all dropouts in the post-test analyses and used their pre-test scores. This resulted in similar findings

Reported limitations: 1. Selection bias, as participants were different than non-participants and caregivers knew the details of the intervention to which they would be allocated ("the study attracted primarily White, highly educated, health conscious individuals with high incomes" [quote]); 2. High attrition rate

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1, stratified by socioeconomic status (low, medium, high)

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): reported for caregivers only: Asian, %: 6.1; Black/Other, %: 1.1; Hispanic, %: 7.6; White, %: 84.7 (numbers not reported)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): eighth grade or less, %: 2.1; some high school, %: 0.0; high school graduate or general education diploma (GED), %: 5.2; some college, %: 35.1; college graduate, %: 26.8; professional/post-graduate, %: 30.9 (numbers not reported)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): yearly pretax income: less than US dollar (USD) 10,000, %: 1.2; USD 10,001 to USD 25,000, %: 4.7; USD 25,001 to USD 40,000, %: 11.8; USD 40,001 to USD 65,000, %: 31.8; USD 65,001 to USD 80,000, %: 9.4; over USD 80,000, %: 41.2 (numbers not reported)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: % energy from fat, mean (SD): 41.8 (4.9); % energy from saturated fat, mean (SD): 10.6 (1.5); fruit (servings/d), mean (SD): 0.92 (0.7); vegetables (servings/d), mean (SD): 0.58 (0.3); regular soda (servings/d), mean (SD): 0.58 (0.5)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: body mass index (BMI; kg/m²), mean (SD): 24.6 (4)
- Caregiver diet: total calories (kcal), mean (SD): 2219 (782); % energy from fat, mean (SD): 41 (8); % energy from saturated fat, mean (SD): 10 (3); % energy from carbohydrates, mean (SD): 41 (9); % energy from protein, mean (SD): 16 (3)
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): married, %: 80.4; unmarried, %: 19.6 (numbers not reported)

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Dietsch 1990 (Continued)

- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): reported for caregivers only: Asian, %: 3.4; Black/Other, %: 1.1; Hispanic, %: 15.1; White, %: 80.5 (numbers not reported)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): eighth grade or less, %: 0.7; some high school, %: 1.3; high school graduate or GED, %: 7.3; some college, %: 37.1; college graduate, %: 25.2; professional/post-graduate, %: 28.5 (numbers not reported)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): yearly pretax income: less than USD 10,000, %: 0.8; USD 10,001 to USD 25,000, %: 6.3; USD 25,001 to USD 40,000, %: 12.6; USD 40,001 to USD 65,000, %: 38.6; USD 65,001 to USD 80,000, %: 12.6; over USD 80,000, %: 29.0 (numbers not reported)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: % energy from fat, mean (SD): 38.7 (4.9); % energy from saturated fat, mean (SD): 10.1 (1.6); fruit (servings/d), mean (SD): 0.71 (0.5); vegetables (servings/d), mean (SD): 0.60 (0.4); regular soda (servings/d), mean (SD): 0.51 (0.5)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: BMI (kg/m²), mean (SD): 24.7 (3.7)
- Caregiver diet: total calories (kcal), mean (SD): 2217 (758); % energy from fat, mean (SD): 39 (8); % energy from saturated fat, mean (SD): 9 (2); % energy from carbohydrates, mean (SD): 44 (8); % energy from protein, mean (SD): 16 (4)
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): married, %: 84.9; unmarried, %: 15.1 (numbers not reported)

Recruitment methods: caregivers of students in sixth, seventh, and eighth grades at Project SHARP schools were sent a recruitment letter. Those interested returned a printed form or requested more information. A second letter was sent to all interested caregivers describing the relevant intervention arm in greater detail and asking them to sign an agreement to participate and a waiver regarding physical activity. Only seventh grade children were eligible if they had a caregiver participating in the SMART Parent Program; they were enrolled only if their caregiver provided data at both of the first 2 health status assessments

Inclusion criteria: cluster: unclear sampling approach, but junior high schools in the Greater Los Angeles area (2 low socioeconomic status [SES], 2 middle SES, and 2 high SES) participating in the Project SHARP program; participants: seventh grade students and caregivers (Note: the child-only intervention was for seventh grade students, but caregivers of students in the sixth and eighth grades were invited to participate to increase the number of participating caregivers. Because the sample of caregivers was not restricted to those with children in the study, caregiver outcomes were not extracted)

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: sixth to eighth grade (estimated to be 10 to 14 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: adolescents were not randomized and all received the school-based intervention; only caregivers were randomized. Adolescents with caregivers in the SMART Parent Program: across both study arms: n = 90; child + caregiver arm: n = 31; child-only arm: n = 59

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: total number analyzed for relevant outcomes was not reported but was assumed to be those with data at the final assessment: child + caregiver arm: n = 20 children; child-only arm: n = 47

Attrition by relevant group: children were considered in the sample only if their caregiver had data at the second caregiver health status assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 31; child-only arm: n =

Dietsch 1990 (Continued)

59). Attrition rates were calculated as those for whom matched baseline and post-test data were not available, divided by children considered in the sample: child + caregiver arm: 35.5% (11/31); child-only arm: 20.3% (12/59).

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children with caregivers with data at the second health status assessment: child + caregiver arm: n = 31; child-only arm: n = 59. Caregiver sample included individuals without a participating child

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Project SHARP school-based program plus the "SMART Parent Program"
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): study authors noted that at the time of their work, few school-based studies directly involving caregivers had been reported, but those that were available showed support for including caregivers. The goal of the child + caregiver arm was "to test the effectiveness of a healthy lifestyle program for adults on dietary behaviors related to heart disease and cancer." Study authors report drawing on several behavioral theories, including social learning theory and social support and family theories
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the intervention provided to the child-only arm, caregivers participated in 4 intervention sessions offered 1 evening per week for 4 consecutive weeks (location not reported). Each session consisted of 30 minutes of low-impact aerobic activity set to music followed by a snack and a 1-hour presentation. Two maintenance ("booster") sessions were offered to caregivers approximately 3 and 6 months following the fourth lesson. Caregivers also received 4 monthly newsletters in the summer and early fall
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): session leaders were selected based on their qualifications and included an exercise physiologist, registered dietitians, and a physician; a procedure manual was used to support program integrity
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 9 months
- Co-interventions: same as child-only arm
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the first session focused only on fitness, but the second, third, and fourth sessions included both fitness and nutrition content. At each session, caregivers received the portion of their results from the baseline health status assessment pertaining to the session topic. As with the child-only arm, these results were normative and were compared to others of the same age and sex. They included recommendations to improve the individual's personal risk profile. Participants received a 3-ring notebook to keep written educational materials and health status results. The 2 booster sessions also focused on fitness and nutrition topics. Each newsletter was 4 pages long, and sought to encourage and reinforce positive diet and activity behaviors in a "light and upbeat" style
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: same as child-only arm

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Project SHARP school-based program
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet

Dietsch 1990 (Continued)

- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): Project SMART was a school-based healthy lifestyle promotion program targeting physical activity, diet, smoking, and substance use among children. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children received 15 classroom sessions. Additional information on how, where, when, and how much was not reported.
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): classroom teachers who had received training
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 9 months
- Co-interventions: in addition to physical activity and diet, Project SHARP targeted smoking and substance use
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): children received 15 classroom sessions. Diet and exercise lessons applied "psychosocial, behavioral, and knowledge-based approaches, such as goal setting, assertiveness training, and nutrition information about the fat content of foods, and knowledge about the benefits of aerobic exercise" (quote). Caregivers who completed the health status assessments (study data collection) were mailed the results (compared to norms for persons of the same age and sex) approximately 1 month after each assessment
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: study authors conducted attrition analyses in which dropouts were kept in the post-test analysis and were assigned their baseline values. These analyses resulted in similar results to those using only participants with complete data

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and 9 months (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: abbreviated, semi-quantitative, self-reported food frequency questionnaire including 22 items; study authors reported instrument reliability
 - * Data for the end-of-intervention assessment were available for the following outcomes: percent-age energy from fat, percentage energy from saturated fat, fruit intake, vegetable intake, and regular soda intake
 - * Data for the end-of-intervention assessment were calculated but were not available for total energy intake

Data for caregivers' dietary intake also were collected but could not be used for this review because the caregiver sample had different inclusion criteria than the child sample

Identification

Study name: SMART Parent Program

Country: USA

Setting: junior high schools in the Greater Los Angeles area

Types of reports: PhD thesis

Comments: used only 1 report: [Dietsch 1990](#)

Author's name: Barbara J Dietsch

Email: bdietsc@wested.org

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: not reported

Dietsch 1990 (Continued)

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: a method for randomization was not reported. However, the trial author did note that "six junior high schools were stratified by socioeconomic status (low, medium, or high), matched, and assigned randomly from matched pairs to intervention or control conditions" (quote; p 37)
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, children were aged 10 to 14 years, and their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: dietary data were measured by self-report and may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding. No information was provided on whether or not study staff were blinded
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial author considered children to be in the sample only if their caregiver had data at the second caregiver health status assessment "Time 2" (child + caregiver arm: n = 31; child-only arm: n = 59). We calculated attrition rates as those for whom matched baseline and end-of-intervention data were not available, divided by children considered in the sample. Total attrition was 25.6% and differential attrition was 15.2% (11/31 vs 12/59)
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Child dietary outcomes were reported incompletely, and not all could be entered into meta-analysis. We could not retrieve relevant data from the study author
Recruitment bias	High risk	Judgment comment: recruitment of caregivers occurred after cluster-randomization
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the number of clusters was low (n = 6), and study authors did not report similarities or differences between clusters. They did report the characteristics of caregivers at baseline, and the 2 arms appear to have been relatively balanced
Loss of clusters	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the trial author did not report whether any clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: the study author did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Ducheyne 2014a

Methods

Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: "... the primary aim of this present study was to evaluate the effects of a cycle training course on cycling skills in Belgian children from the fourth grade of elementary school within 1 week after the intervention and at 5 months follow-up... A second aim of the study was to examine the effects of a cycle training course, with and without parental involvement, on levels of cycling to school and on parental attitudes towards cycling"

Study period: baseline assessment: March 2012; endpoint assessment: April 2012; follow-up assessment: October 2012

Total number of arms: 3

Description of intervention arms: 1. Child intervention plus parent condition (child + caregiver); 2. Child intervention (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: 1

Average cluster size: 43.33 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: cycling skill data were analyzed for children who completed the practical cycling test at the 3 time points (117/130). For all other research questions, data were analyzed for children who returned parental questionnaires at the 3 time points (94/130). Study authors did not report doing sensitivity analyses to determine the effect of dropouts or missing data

Reported limitations: 1. Only 3 schools were included in the study; 2. Ability to generalize is constrained by the inclusion of only children in the fourth grade; 3. Randomization of children was limited to randomization by schools (the clusters); 4. Researchers who scored children on the practical cycling test were not blinded; 5. No manipulation check was done on parental involvement; and 6. Cycling to school levels was proxy reported by parents

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1, stratification not reported

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 20/34 (58.8)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): Mean (SD): 9.2 (0.4)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): college or university education, n (%) = 32/34 (94.1)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): used caregiver education as proxy (see above)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status or body composition: % of normal weight: 90.6
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported

Ducheyne 2014a (Continued)

- Caregiver weight status or body composition: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 13/25 (52)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 9.5 (0.6)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): college or university education, n (%) = 17/25 (68)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): used caregiver education as proxy (see above)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status or body composition: % of normal weight: 79.2
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status or body composition: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: 5 elementary schools in Flanders, Belgium, were selected at random. Letters were sent to principals inviting schools to take part. Three schools agreed to participate; 2 declined due to lack of time

Inclusion criteria: cluster: not reported; participants: fourth grade students and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: fourth grade (estimated to be 8 to 10 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 130. Samples per arm were not reported and therefore were estimated: child + caregiver arm: n = 43; child-only arm: n = 43

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: significant differences were not reported, but the child + caregiver arm had 41.2% (14/34) boys, 90.6% children of normal weight, and 94.1% (32/34) children of higher socioeconomic status (SES) compared to the child-only arm, which had 48% (12/25) boys, 79.2% children of normal weight, and 68% (17/25) children of higher SES

Total number analyzed by relevant group: level of cycling to school and parental attitudes toward cycling (child + caregiver arm: n = 42, child-only arm: n = 36)

Attrition by relevant group: not reported and cannot be calculated because study authors did not report the number of children by intervention arm at baseline

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children whose caregivers completed the questionnaire at all 3 time points (child + caregiver arm: n = 34, child-only arm: n = 25)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): cycling training course for children with caregiver involvement

Ducheyne 2014a (Continued)

- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "social support," "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): study authors noted a gap in evidence as to whether caregiver buy-in to cycle training impacts the efficacy of the training. This study arm sought to assess whether "a cycle training with parental buy-in is more effective on levels of cycling to school than without parental involvement." Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, caregivers were asked to assist their child in completing 4 weekly homework tasks that were given at the end of each cycle training session
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): in addition to providers for the child-only arm, other providers were not specified
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 month (end of intervention), 6 months (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the materials and procedures provided in the child-only arm, children brought home 4 weekly homework tasks to complete together with their caregivers. For the first task, children were asked to indicate the mandatory requirements on a picture of a bicycle. For the second task, children were asked to draw the safest cycling route to school and to indicate the most dangerous traffic spots on the map with the help of their caregiver. For the third task, children were asked to verify if their own bicycle was in line with legal requirements. For the final task, children were asked to indicate the correct meaning of different road signs
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): cycling training course for children
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): cycle training aims to improve safety by extending child cyclists' knowledge, confidence, and cycling skills, and to promote cycling. Little evidence is available to show the impact of school-based cycle training on cycling skills and the prevalence of cycling to school. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): four 45-minute sessions (1 session/week) on the playgrounds of the schools. At baseline, 1 week after the end of the intervention, and 6 months after baseline, children completed a practical cycling test. The tests were carried out on an asphalt surface within the school playground
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): 3 Masters students in movement and sport sciences
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 month (end of intervention), 6 months (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): materials needed for the intervention (e.g. cones, homework tasks) were provided to the schools by the research team. The training program used cycle games, practical cycling exercises, and other materials (e.g. "Master on your bike") to teach basic cycling skills that children should accomplish to cycle in traffic. The content was refined based on expert feedback before the intervention. The first session focused on walking with the bicycle, mounting, braking, and dismounting. The second session focused on 1-handed steering skills and signaling. The third session addressed looking left, right, and over the left shoulder while cycling. The final session

Ducheyne 2014a (Continued)

focused on steering skills and cycling over obstacles. Each session included exercises at different levels of difficulty, and as a session progressed, more complex exercises were offered. Elements of play were also included to make training more enjoyable for participating children

- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 1 month (end of intervention), and 6 months (follow-up)

- Children's physical activity levels: parents were asked, "Did your child cycle to school during the previous week?" If parents responded positively, they were asked to report the number of trips and the duration of the trip. This information was used to calculate minutes cycling to school. We determined this outcome to be ineligible as it was not pre-specified in our protocol nor a standard measure of children's physical activity levels

Parents reported children's height and weight at baseline, and this was used to calculate body mass index. However, collection of height and weight measurements does not appear to have been repeated at subsequent assessments.

Identification

Study name: not reported

Country: Belgium

Setting: primary schools in Flanders, Belgium

Types of reports: published journal article

Comments: used only 1 report: [Ducheyne 2014b](#), as well as unpublished information provided by study authors ([Cardon 2018 \[pers comm\]](#))

Author's name: Fabian Ducheyne; corresponding author Greet Cardon

Email: Greet.Cardon@UGent.be

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: Lifeline Campaign of the Research Foundation—Flanders (FWO)

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Judgment comment: schools were randomized by coin toss (Cardon 2018 [pers comm])
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged approximately 8 to 10 years, so their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding

Ducheyne 2014a (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: for the practical cycling test, the "three researchers were not blinded for the condition they were testing" (quote Ducheyne 2014b , p 51). Parental report was used to assess child body mass index (BMI)
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition by dividing the number of children with complete data at all time points by the number of children randomized with consent. Total attrition (including participants in a third non-relevant study arm) was 10% (13/130) for the cycling test and 27.7% (36/130) for the questionnaire (used to assess cycling behavior and parental attitudes toward cycling). Because the original sample size in each study arm was not reported, it was not possible to calculate total attrition in the 2 relevant study arms nor differential attrition. Analyses were conducted on children with data at all time points
Selective reporting	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Although a physical activity outcome was measured and reported completely, it did not align with those analyzed in this review
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: it is unclear whether children were recruited before or after randomization
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Quote: "...there were no significant differences in SES [socioeconomic status] levels between the three schools and all three school were within the same region" (Ducheyne 2014b , p 59) Judgment comment: among participating children, significance testing does not appear to have been done. However, weight status and SES appear to be somewhat high among children in the child + caregiver arm compared to those in the child-only arm. Analyses were adjusted for age at baseline and distance from school
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: this is not relevant because there was only 1 cluster per arm
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	High risk	Judgment comment: there was only 1 cluster per intervention arm

Frenn 2013a

Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: "... to examine the feasibility and initial efficacies of parent- and/or child-focused online interventions and variables correlated with child body mass index percentile change" (quote) Study period: not reported Total number of arms: 4 Description of intervention arms: 1. Both parent and child online condition (child + caregiver); 2. Child online condition (child only); 3. Parent online condition (not eligible); 4. No intervention control (not eligible)
---------	--

Frenn 2013a (Continued)

Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: n = 2; child-only arm: n = 1; parent-only: n = 2; no intervention control: n = 1

Average cluster size: 10.33 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: this was a pilot study. No sample size justification was given and study authors noted that the study was not adequately powered to examine between-group differences in the 3 primary outcome variables: body mass index (BMI) percentile, physical activity, and dietary fat intake. Using the data collected, study authors calculated the sample sizes needed for future research

Unit of allocation: classroom

Missing data handling: an on-protocol analysis was used rather than intention-to-treat. All children assigned completed the online program and their data were analyzed in line with the arm to which they were randomized. Nine parents assigned to complete online modules did not. Data for 4 of these dyads were analyzed as if they were assigned to the child-only arm rather than to the child + caregiver arm. Data for 5 of these dyads were analyzed as if they were assigned to the "usual class control" arm (i.e. no intervention) rather than to the parent-only arm. Caregivers and children with missing data were not included in the analysis

Reported limitations: 1. A large number of caregivers did not respond to the invitation to participate; 2. Requirement of Internet access was a barrier to some caregivers' participation; 3. Some caregivers appeared to be confused regarding the request for their height and weight information and did not provide usable data to calculate caregiver BMI

Randomization ratio and stratification: 2:1:2:1; stratification not reported

Participant compensation or incentives: children who returned completed consents were entered into a drawing for small gifts, regardless of whether consent was provided or withheld. Child/caregiver dyads were offered US dollar (USD) 25 for completing intervention components or USD 10 for completing only the measures

Participants
Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Frenn 2013a (Continued)

- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, study authors did provide additional information on the overall study sample and noted that children were from low- and middle-income households and attended urban schools

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): %: 57
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): Asian, %: 7; African American, %: 28%; Hispanic, %: 7; Caucasian, %: 33; Other, %: 14
- Child weight status: underweight, %: 0; normal weight, %: 62; overweight %: 20; obese, %: 18
- Caregiver weight status: underweight, %: 12; normal weight, %: 31; overweight %: 33; obese, %: 24

Recruitment methods: at one school, the study was explained to parents as they waited for parent-teacher conferences. In the other 2 schools, the project was explained to students, and packets with return postage were sent home to parents

Inclusion criteria: cluster: not reported; participants: child in fifth, seventh, or eighth grade and caregiver

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: fifth, seventh, or eighth grade (estimated to be 9 to 14 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 62; child + caregiver arm: n = 15; child-only arm: n = 18

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: based on data presented in the CONSORT diagram (which contains inconsistencies): child BMI percentile (child + caregiver arm: n = 2, child-only arm: n = 14); caregiver BMI (child + caregiver arm: n = 2, child-only arm: n = 2)

Attrition by relevant group: based on data presented in the CONSORT diagram (which contains inconsistencies), attrition rates were calculated by summing those who were lost to follow-up and, for the child + caregiver arm, those whose parents discontinued participation: child + caregiver arm: 33.3% (5/15); child-only arm: 16.7% (3/18)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not reported

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

Frenn 2013a (Continued)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Project FUN and Project FUN for Parents
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "identity"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): prior research indicates the need for further examination of authoritative feeding and parental support and modeling in relation to child weight status, and the need for further research on how caregivers might best be included in childhood obesity prevention. Study authors did not explicitly describe the use of theory in development of this intervention but did note that "parental involvement in obesity prevention could be guided by a variety of theories, but authoritative approaches show promise" (quote)
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, caregivers were asked to complete 6 online modules at home during the same time period. Each caregiver module could be completed in 5 to 10 minutes
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): delivered online
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 to 9 months (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the modules provided in the child-only arm, caregivers were invited to complete 6 online modules. The first introduced the key intervention concepts and the discussion boards. The second focused on authoritative parenting and links with healthy eating. The third focused on healthy diets and supporting children's healthy food choices. The fourth introduced the importance of modeling physical activity. The fifth gave meal and snack ideas for healthy eating. The sixth provided a direct link to Project FUN and encouraged caregivers to talk about the modules with their child. Additional online discussion opportunities, recipes, and website recommendations were provided
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): fidelity was assessed by completion of the intervention and follow-up data. Nine caregivers allocated to participate in the online program (i.e. randomized to the child + caregiver arm or the non-relevant caregiver-only arm) did not complete it. Reasons given included lack of time and inconsistent Internet. All children assigned to this arm completed the online program
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Project FUN
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the intervention aimed to increase physical activity and reduce dietary fat intake among ethnic minority middle school students. It was based on the health promotion and transtheoretical models
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): the intervention was an 8-module online program delivered in classroom settings where each child had a computer. Depending on reading speed, each module took 10 to 30 minutes to complete. Children were asked to answer questions online and in a workbook. Each child progressed through the modules at his or her own pace over a 3- to 4-week period
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): delivered online; unclear whether teachers or study staff were responsible for getting children started
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 to 9 months (follow-up)

Frenn 2013a (Continued)

- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): participating children completed 8 modules. The first involved a 1-day food diary and dietary feedback. The second introduced MyPlate, reading food labels, and considering healthy types and amounts of food. The third addressed requesting healthy foods. The fourth focused on energy balance from a dietary perspective. The fifth focused on the importance of breakfast and included a game about healthy eating that provided feedback. The sixth emphasized healthy snacking. The seventh module focused on accessible and safe activities. The final module focused on energy balance from a physical activity perspective. The intervention included 4 short videos (2 to 3 minutes) in which culturally diverse child actors from similar schools illustrated the concepts. Additional websites were available for further exploration
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): fidelity was assessed by completion of the intervention and follow-up data. All children assigned to this arm completed the online program
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

No end-of-intervention data were collected in this study. The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and 6 to 9 months

- Children's dietary intake: 21-item self-reported screener: Dietary Fat Screening—adolescents measure to assess dietary fat intake; study authors reported results of tests of internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and validity with a 3-day food record
 - * Data from the 6 to 9-month assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Children's physical activity levels: 2-item, 7-day measure: PACE+ Physical Activity Measure (adolescents); study authors reported the instrument to be correlated with accelerometry data
 - * Data from the 6 to 9-month assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with Seca 214 portable stadiometer and weight measured with the Seca 869 portable medical grade scale
 - * Study authors reported that CDC algorithms were used to determine standardized BMI. However, data from the 6 to 9-month assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Caregivers' dietary intake: National Cancer Institute Quick Food Scan was used to measure percentage energy from fat; study authors reported this instrument to be correlated with a 24-hour diet history
 - * Data from the 6 to 9-month assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Caregivers' physical activity levels: International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) to assess MV-PA; study authors reported the test-retest reliability and validity of this instrument
 - * Data from the 6 to 9-month assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors

Identification

Study name: Project FUN

Country: USA

Setting: urban schools in the Midwest

Types of reports: published journal article

Comments: used only 1 report: [Frenn 2013b](#), as well as unpublished information provided by the study authors ([Frenn 2018 \[pers comm\]](#)). The CONSORT diagram includes discrepancies (numbers for analysis and attrition do not add up to total enrollment)

Author's name: Marilyn Frenn

Email: marilyn.frenn@marquette.edu

Conflicts of interest: "the authors report no actual or potential conflicts of interest" (quote)

Frenn 2013a (Continued)

Sponsorship source: Regrier Faculty Award

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Judgment comment: randomization of schools was determined by coin toss. Selection and randomization of classrooms at each school also was determined by coin toss (Frenn 2018 [pers comm])
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: participants were not blinded, and knowledge of the intervention may or may not have influenced children's performance. Because the intervention was delivered online, blinding of personnel is not a concern
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Height and weight were measured. Other relevant outcomes were measured by self-report. These outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: based on data presented in the trial's CONSORT diagram (which contains inconsistencies), we calculated attrition rates by summing those who were lost to follow-up and those whose parents discontinued participation, and dividing this by the number of children randomized. Total attrition was 24.2% for both the study overall (15/62) and the 2 relevant study arms (8/33). Differential attrition for the 2 relevant arms was 16.6% (5/15 vs 3/18)
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Dietary, physical activity, and anthropometric outcomes were reported incompletely and could not be entered into meta-analysis. We were not able to retrieve relevant data from the study authors
Recruitment bias	High risk	Judgment comment: randomization occurred before recruitment
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors reported that no significant differences were found between study arms with respect to age, race, gender, or weight status. Between the 2 clusters in the child + caregiver arm, the study authors did not report whether there were similarities or differences
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: no clusters were lost (Frenn 2018 [pers comm])
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	High risk	Judgment comment: of the relevant intervention arms, 1 had 1 cluster and the other had 2. The study authors reported that the sample size was not sufficient to examine between-group differences in the outcomes of interest. Also, "an on-protocol analysis was used" (quote; p 69), so if a caregiver in the child + caregiver group did not want to participate in the online program but was

Frenn 2013a (Continued)

willing to complete the assessments, data for the dyad were analyzed with the child-only data or with data from the no-intervention control arm

Haerens 2006a
Methods

Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: "... to evaluate the effects of a middle school physical activity and healthy eating intervention, including an environmental and computer-tailored component, and to investigate the effects of parental involvement" (quote)

Study period: baseline: September 2003; final assessment: May to June 2005

Total number of arms: 3

Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based intervention with parental support (child + caregiver); 2. School-based intervention (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: 5

Average cluster size: 189.33 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: to detect a 0.3-change in body mass index (BMI) and a 10-minutes-per-day change in total physical activity with 80% power and an alpha level of 0.05, 300 children per group were needed. Study authors sought larger samples to account for possible dropout and to support subgroup analyses

Unit of allocation: schools

Missing data handling: to account for missing data on physical activity outcomes, "intention-to-treat analyses were conducted by carrying the last observation forward" (quote). However, the number analyzed differs from the baseline sample, and the reason why is not explained. For BMI and dietary intake analyses, study authors did not report how missing data were handled. In data provided by the study authors, the distinct sample sizes used to assess baseline to 1-year outcomes vs baseline to 2-year outcomes suggest that data were analyzed based on matched pairs

Reported limitations: 1. Randomization at the school level may have contributed to clustering of outcomes (but this was considered in analyses); 2. Considerable gender differences were evident across study arms (accounted for in analyses); 3. Intervention period was too short to observe sustained behavior change; 4. Accelerometers were used only in a subsample of seventh graders; 5. Quality of implementation and parental involvement was not objectively evaluated; 6. It was not possible to isolate the effects of specific intervention components; 7. After 2 school years, there was a relatively high percentage of dropouts (25%); 8. Self-reported diet and physical activity measures are subject to reporting errors

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; stratification not reported

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants
Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 479/1194 (40.1)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 13.04 (0.79)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Haerens 2006a (Continued)

- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): lower socioeconomic status, n (%): 812/1194 (68.0)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI Z score: mean (SD) 0.14 (1.10)
- Child diet: % energy from fat, mean (SD): 38.7 (16.3); fruit (pieces/week), mean (SD): 5.3 (5.3); SSB (glasses/d), mean (SD): 3.1 (2.4); water (glasses/d): 3.4 (2.7)
- Child physical activity: total physical activity (min/d), mean (SD): 94.8 (53.9)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 142/911(15.6)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 13.24 (0.87)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): lower socioeconomic status, n (%): 719/991 (78.9)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI Z score: mean (SD) 0.13 (1.03)
- Child diet: % energy from fat, mean (SD): 43.7 (18.1); fruit (pieces/week), mean (SD): 4.6 (5.0); SSB (glasses/d), mean (SD): 3.5 (2.5); water (glasses/d): 3.1 (2.7)
- Child physical activity: total physical activity (min/d), mean (SD): 100.9 (58.7)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: to obtain a sample of 15 of the 65 Flemish technical and vocational schools in West Flanders, Belgium, the research team contacted principals of 23 of the schools by phone; 8 declined participation. Following phone contact, principals were sent more information by mail, and a meeting with the research team was arranged. Parents of all seventh and eighth grade students in the 15 participating schools received an informed consent form to provide authorization for their child to participate in measurements

Inclusion criteria: cluster: random sample of 15 of the 65 schools with technical and vocational education in West Flanders, Belgium; participants: seventh or eighth grade students and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: seventh to eighth grade (estimated to be 11 to 14 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 2840; child + caregiver arm: n = 1194, child-only arm: n = 911

Haerens 2006a (Continued)

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: at baseline, no significant differences were reported between study arms

Total number analyzed by relevant group: the number analyzed differs for each measure. Data provided by the corresponding author: total kcal at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 1070, child-only arm: n = 678) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 902, child-only arm: n = 635); % kcal from fat at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 970, child-only arm: n = 563) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 738, child-only arm: n = 514); fruit intake at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 1064, child-only arm: n = 691) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 902, child-only arm: n = 580); soft drink intake at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 1087, child-only arm: n = 660) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 934, child-only arm: n = 595); water intake at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 1086, child-only arm: n = 660) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 932, child-only arm: n = 595); total physical activity at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 1081, child-only arm: n = 676) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 883, child-only arm: n = 632); MVPA and light physical activity at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 70, child-only arm: n = 52) and at end of intervention (not reported or provided for relevant study arms); BMI Z score at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 1127, child-only arm: n = 882) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 980, child-only arm: n = 768); prevalence of overweight/obesity at 9-month assessment (child + caregiver arm: n = 1129, child-only arm: n = 888) and at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 1080, child-only arm: n = 907)

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated by dividing the number of children missing data at the assessment time point by the number of children randomized with consent. Rates differed by outcomes and are based on unpublished information provided by the study authors. Dietary outcomes, 9-month assessment: child + caregiver arm: 11.6% (139/1194), child-only arm: 24.8% (226/911), end of intervention: not reported or provided by relevant study arms; self-reported physical activity, 9-month assessment: child + caregiver arm: 9.4% (70/1194), child-only arm: 7.4% (68/911), end of intervention: not reported or provided by relevant study arms; accelerometers: not reported or provided by relevant study arms; BMI, 9-month assessment: child + caregiver arm: 7.0% (78/1194), child-only arm: 8.0% (73/911), end of intervention: child + caregiver arm: 18.7% (223/1194), child-only arm: 20.0% (182/911)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: for female, age, socioeconomic status: children with parental consent and baseline data (child + caregiver arm: n = 1194; child-only arm: n = 911); child diet: (child + caregiver arm: n = 1055; child-only arm: n = 685) ([Haerens 2007a](#)); total physical activity: (child + caregiver arm: n = 1124; child-only arm: n = 843) ([Haerens 2007b](#))

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based physical activity and healthy eating program with environmental and computer-tailored components plus caregiver support
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only arm, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): in addition to the child-only arm, study authors noted a gap in evidence regarding whether caregiver involvement increases intervention effects. As with the child-only arm, the adult version of the computer-tailored intervention was based on the transtheoretical model and the theory of planned behavior
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, schools in the child + caregiver arm set up an interactive meeting for caregivers and sent information on healthy eating and physical activity to each caregiver's home address 3 times a year in school papers and newsletters. Caregivers also received a CD with the adult computer-tailored intervention for fat intake to complete at home
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported

Haerens 2006a (Continued)

- Subgroups: same as child-only arm
- Assessment time points: baseline, 9 months, 21 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to materials and procedures provided to the child-only arm, caregivers were invited to an interactive meeting on healthy eating, physical activity, and health, and were mailed information on healthy food and physical activity 3 times each year in school papers and newsletters. Caregivers were given a CD with the adult version of the computer-tailored intervention for fat intake and physical activity to complete at home. Through a folder, they were informed that their child had completed the same program at school and were asked to discuss the results together and to support their child in making healthy changes
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): in addition to the child-only arm, caregivers were given a copy of the adult version of the computer-tailored intervention for fat intake and physical activity, which generated personalized output. They were told that their child had completed a parallel activity in school and were asked to discuss the feedback together
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): same as child-only arm
- Sensitivity analyses: same as child-only arm

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based physical activity and healthy eating program with environmental and computer-tailored components
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): prior research suggests that targeting the school environment is one promising strategy for promoting diet and physical activity behavior change. However, study authors argued that greater effects could potentially be achieved by combining general school interventions with personalized interventions. At the time of this study, computer-tailored interventions in health behavior change were emerging and showed promise. This intervention sought to combine a general environmental intervention with a personal intervention delivered in the classroom. The feedback provided by the computer-tailored interventions was based on the transtheoretical model and the theory of planned behavior
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): for the physical activity environmental intervention, schools organized an average of 4.7 hours of extra physical activities per week. Sports materials provided as part of the intervention were made available in schools during breaks, at noon, and/or during after-school hours. Over the 2 years, participants spent 4 class hours on the individualized physical activity component. Participants took a physical fitness test (10 minutes cycling on a computerized cycle ergometer) at the beginning of the second intervention year. Once each school year, children also completed the 1-hour computer-tailored physical activity intervention. For the food intervention, schools were asked to make fruit and water available for free or at a very low cost. Over the 2 school years, children spent a total of 2 class hours (1 hour per year) on the individual computer-tailored intervention for fat and fruit intake
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): the intervention was implemented by a working group of school staff. Each school's work group met with the intervention at staff at the beginning of each school year and then once every 3 months, for a total of 8 contact hours over 2 years. In the first intervention year, a researcher met with the working group every 3 months to plan for future actions. In the second year, the working groups continued without further guidance by the research staff
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: all analyses included an interaction term for gender. No significant intervention effects were found among boys after 1 or 2 years of intervention. Among girls, a significantly lower increase in BMI Z score ($P = 0.05$) was observed in the child + caregiver arm when compared with the child-only arm after 2 years of intervention. Outcome measures were also assessed by a school's level of implementation in line with the process evaluation
- Assessment time points: baseline, 9 months, 21 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported

Haerens 2006a (Continued)

- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): at each school, the work group received the intervention manual and educational materials and met to discuss intervention implementation and plan actions. The physical activity environmental intervention focused on increasing children's MVPA to at least 60 minutes per day and involved creating more opportunities (including non-competitive opportunities) for children to be active. Sports materials (e.g. ropes, balls, frisbees) were provided to schools in an intervention box. The individualized physical activity intervention involved a fitness test (using a computerized cycle ergometer) with feedback on fitness level and how to improve it, as well as a computer-tailored intervention, which consisted of an online questionnaire that generated personalized output feedback. Based on the output, children were asked to complete a task concerning the advice received. The nutrition intervention targeted intake of fruit, soft drinks, water, and fat. The fruit component involved asking schools to make fruit available for free or at very low cost with the aim of increasing intake to at least 2 pieces per day. The beverage component focused on promoting drinking water (at least 1.5 liters per day) instead of soft drinks and involved offering water for free at drinking fountains and pricing it lower than soft drinks in shops and from vending machines. Children also received information about the health benefits of choosing fruit over other snacks and water over soft drinks through folders and posters. The computer-tailored nutrition intervention consisted of a questionnaire to assess fat and fruit intake. As with the computer-tailored physical activity intervention, children received personalized feedback and advice and were asked to complete a task with questions concerning the advice. Last, teachers were encouraged to organize supportive activities (e.g. games, poster design competitions)
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): children completed 2 computer-tailored interventions, 1 for physical activity and 1 for fat and fruit intake. Both included a questionnaire about demographics, behavior, and psychosocial determinants. After the questionnaire was completed, tailored feedback was displayed on the screen. The first part included general information and normative feedback relating activity and intake levels to recommendations. The next part gave tailored advice based on the theory of planned behavior and the transtheoretical model
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): self-administered implementation questionnaires were completed by 1 work group member from each school at the end of the second intervention year. Teachers were asked to rate how well each intervention component was implemented on a scale of 1 to 5. Schools were categorized according to level of implementation: low (n = 3), medium (n = 4), and high (n = 3). BMI Z score increased more in schools with low levels of implementation compared to schools with medium levels of implementation. A significantly greater number of students were boys in the schools with low levels of implementation compared to schools with medium and high levels of implementation
- Sensitivity analyses: dropout analyses were conducted to compare baseline demographic and behavioral characteristics of students participating and not participating at the 1-year and 2-year time points. Data were examined for all participants rather than by study arm. At 1 year, there were no significant differences between participants and dropouts. At 2 years, dropouts were significantly older and consumed more soft drinks than those with data

Outcomes

All data used in this systematic review were provided by the study authors. The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 9 months, and 21 months (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: 48-item self-report questionnaire representing important sources of fat in the Belgian diet, for which the study authors reported reliability and validity; a validated food frequency questionnaire adapted from that used in the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study was used to assess fruit intake; a separate food frequency questionnaire was used to assess soft drink and water intake
 - * Available data from the 9-month and end-of-intervention assessments include the following outcomes: total energy intake; per cent energy from fat intake, fruit intake, soft drink intake (used as a proxy for sugar-sweetened beverage intake), and water intake
- Children's physical activity levels: total physical activity was measured by summing 3 components from the validated Flemish Physical Activity Questionnaire (a self-report instrument); other outcomes were measured by accelerometer (instrument not reported) in a subsample of participants
 - * Available data from the 9-month assessment include the following outcomes: total physical activity, MVPA, light physical activity
 - * Available data from the end-of-intervention assessment are for total physical activity only; accelerometer data could not be retrieved

Haerens 2006a (Continued)

- Children's anthropometry: height measured with a wall-mounted stadiometer (specific instrument not reported) and weight measured with a Seca scale (Hanover, Maryland, USA)
 - * Available data from the 9-month and end-of-intervention assessments include the following outcomes calculated on the basis of the Flemish reference data: prevalence of overweight or obesity and BMI Z score

Identification	<p>Study name: not reported</p> <p>Country: Belgium</p> <p>Setting: schools with technical and vocational education in West Flanders, Belgium</p> <p>Types of reports: published journal articles</p> <p>Comments: used the following reports: (1) Haerens 2006b, (2) Haerens 2006c, (3) Haerens 2007a, and (4) Haerens 2007b, as well as unpublished information provided by the corresponding author (Haerens 2019 [pers comm])</p> <p>Author's name: Leen Haerens</p> <p>Email: leen.haerens@ugent.be</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: "the author(s) declare that they have no competing interests" (quote)</p> <p>Sponsorship source: Policy Research Centre Sport, Physical Activity and Health, funded by the Flemish government</p>
----------------	---

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	<p>Quote: "...schools were then randomly assigned to the intervention or control conditions..." (Haerens 2007b, p 259)..."</p> <p>Judgment comment: randomization was computer generated (Haerens 2019 [pers comm])</p>
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	<p>Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	<p>Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged 11 to 14 years, and their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding</p>
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	<p>Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Height and weight were measured. Dietary outcomes were measured by self-report, and physical activity was measured by accelerometer. Body mass index (BMI) and dietary outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding</p>
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	<p>Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of children missing data at the assessment time point by the number of children randomized with consent. Rates differed by outcomes and are based on unpublished information provided by the study authors (Haerens 2019 [pers comm]). At the midpoint assessment, total attrition in the relevant study arms was 17.3% (365/2105) for dietary outcomes, 6.6% (138/2105) for self-reported total physical activity, and 7.2% (151/2105) for BMI. Differential attrition was</p>

Haerens 2006a (Continued)

13.2% (139/1194 vs 226/911) for dietary outcomes, 2.0% (70/1194 vs 68/911) for self-reported total physical activity, and 1.0% (78/1194 vs 73/911) for BMI. Data on attrition in the relevant study arms were not available for accelerometer-assessed outcomes; however, study authors noted that of the 258 children chosen for accelerometry assessment, the parents of 22 children withheld permission and data were missing for 24 children at baseline and for 21 children at the 1-year assessment. At the end-of-intervention assessment, attrition was not available for the relevant study arms for any outcome except BMI. For BMI, total attrition for the relevant study arms was 19.2% (405/2105) and differential attrition was 1.3% (223/1194 vs 182/911)

At each time point and for each outcome, analyses were conducted on matched paired data, reducing the sample sizes. At the end-of-intervention assessment, "Drop-out analyses comparing baseline characteristics of pupils participating and not participating at follow-up showed few significant differences...Pupils not participating at follow-up were significantly older and consumed significantly more soft drinks than pupils participating at follow-up" (quote; [Haerens 2006b](#), p 916)

Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Dietary, physical activity, and anthropometric outcome data were provided by the study authors in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis. However, some physical activity outcome data could not be retrieved for the end-of-intervention assessment and could not be entered into the meta-analysis
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: it is unclear whether participants were recruited to the trial after schools (clusters) had been randomized
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: significant baseline differences were not reported, but the child + caregiver arm appeared to have had more girls and fewer participants from lower socioeconomic status households than the child-only arm. However, "analyses were adjusted for baseline values, age, and socio-economic status" (quote; Haerens 2006c , p 850). The study authors did not report on similarities and differences between clusters
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: no clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "linear mixed models on 1- and 2-year post-intervention values, with intervention assignment and gender entered as factors, were used to evaluate the intervention effects. School was nested within condition to take into account school variance" (quote; Haerens 2006c , p 850)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Hopper 1992a

Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial	
	Study grouping: parallel group	
	Study aim: "... to compare the effect of including versus not including a family-participation component in a school-based program to develop children's heart-healthy exercise and nutrition habits" (quote)	

Hopper 1992a (Continued)

Study period: baseline data collection: January 18, 1990; final assessment: April 3, 1990

Total number of arms: 3

Description of intervention arms: 1. School- and home-based condition (child + caregiver); 2. School-only condition (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: 2

Average cluster size: 22 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: class

Missing data handling: children with missing data on dietary outcomes were excluded from the analysis

Reported limitations: 1. Observed associations may be attributable to demographic or environmental differences between classes; 2. Effect of parental involvement may be confounded by intervention rewards; 3. There was no control group to assess changes in parental outcomes

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; stratified by class (fifth grade, sixth grade)

Participant compensation or incentives: for the child + caregiver arm, participating family members received a t-shirt. Families also received weekly points for completing nutrition and exercise activities. Stickers and other incentives were awarded weekly, contingent on family participation

Participants
Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: total energy (kcal/d), mean (SD): 2101.91 (604.14); % energy from fat, mean (SD): 32.67 (5.88); % energy from carbohydrate, mean (SD): 51.77 (6.79); % energy from protein, mean (SD): 15.60 (3.51); sodium intake (mg/d), mean (SD): 2834.26 (1230.96)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: % energy from fat: mean (SD) 38.11 (11.40); % energy from carbohydrate: mean (SD) 42.56 (9.34); % energy from protein: mean (SD) 18.44 (5.05)
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Hopper 1992a (Continued)

- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: total energy (kcal/d), mean (SD): 2007.73 (679.10); % energy from fat, mean (SD): 33.20 (6.84); % energy from carbohydrate, mean (SD): 51.07 (8.52); % energy from protein, mean (SD): 15.80 (3.12); sodium intake (mg/d), mean (SD): 2835.32 (1578.67)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: overall recruitment methods were not reported. However, parents of children assigned to the child + caregiver arm were contacted by letter and phone and were invited to a baseline assessment session and orientation meeting

Inclusion criteria: cluster: not reported; participants: fifth or sixth grade students and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: fifth to sixth grade (estimated to be 9 to 12 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 132; child + caregiver arm: n = 45; child-only arm: n = 43

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: no significant differences in any of the individual measured variables were observed between the child + caregiver arm and the child-only arm

Total number analyzed by relevant group: dietary intake (n = 43 child + caregiver arm, n = 41 child-only arm)

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated by dividing the number of children missing data at the post-test assessment by the number of children assigned to the intervention arm (all of whom have baseline data): child + caregiver arm: 4.4% (2/45); child-only arm: 4.7% (2/43). This calculation was based on unpublished information provided by the study authors

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children with data for both baseline and endpoint assessments; caregivers with baseline data (child + caregiver arm, n = 9; child-only arm, data not collected)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-and-home physical fitness and nutrition education program
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only arm, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm

Hopper 1992a (Continued)

- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, children were given weekly packets on healthy nutrition and exercise habits to take home and read with their family. The intervention lasted 6 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): in addition to the child-only arm, teachers recorded families' participation points each week
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2.5 months
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only arm, children brought home packets each week with information on healthy food preparation and family-friendly exercise activities. Families received points for completing activities together, and participating children received points for presenting them to the class teacher. Mini rewards were given to the children if target points for the week were reached
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based physical fitness and nutrition education program
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): this study sought to combine advantageous aspects of previous studies to develop an economical and effective cardiovascular health program that could be adopted easily by schools. The study authors noted that previous studies examining within-school and after-school cardiovascular health programs targeting only children have been found to have some success. The intervention included both fitness and nutrition education components. The overall intent of the study was to compare the effects of including vs not including a family participation component. Study authors did not explicitly describe the use of theory in development of this intervention. However, they did discuss the use of concepts from social learning theory in the design of programs to improve children's fitness
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): each week for 6 weeks, participating children received three 40-minute, in-school physical fitness sessions and two 30-minute in-school nutrition education sessions
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): classroom teachers assisted by an elementary school physical education specialist and nutrition education specialist
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2.5 months
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the physical activity sessions combined fitness concepts (e.g. pulse, fitness benefits) with activities that "emphasized cardiovascular fitness, flexibility, and muscular endurance" (e.g. gymnastics, dance, non-competitive games). The content was based on the Superkids-Superfit Program from the Bogalusa Heart Study, the Know Your Body program from the American Health Foundation, and the Physical Best program. Nutrition sessions focused primarily on reducing saturated fat intake. Other topics included "preparing fruit and vegetable snacks, preparing heart-healthy meals, reading food labels, eating more fiber, meat alternatives, and high energy foods." Information was taught through hands-on demos, films, games, group discussion, and role-playing. Emphasis was placed on discussing nutrition topics with parents and improving family eating habits
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported

Hopper 1992a (Continued)

- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

All data used in this systematic review were provided by the study authors. The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at 2.5 months (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: 24-hour recall
 - * Available data from the end-of-intervention assessment include the following outcomes: total energy intake; per cent energy from fat intake, per cent energy from protein intake, per cent energy from carbohydrate intake, and sodium intake
- Children's anthropometry: measured height and weight (instruments not specified)
 - * BMI was calculated and reported for the end-of-intervention assessment. Prevalence of overweight or obesity was not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors

Data for caregivers' dietary intake also were collected but could not be used for this review because data were collected only from caregivers in the child + caregiver arm and not from those in the child-only arm

Identification

Study name: not reported

Country: USA

Setting: primary schools in California

Types of reports: published journal article

Comments: used only 1 report: [Hopper 1992b](#), as well as unpublished information provided by the study authors ([Gruber 2018 \[pers comm\]](#))

Authors' names: Chris A Hopper and Mary B Gruber

Email: chris.hopper@humboldt.edu and mary.gruber@humboldt.edu

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: not reported

Notes
Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Judgment comment: study authors confirmed that classes were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 treatment conditions. Classes were block-randomized by grade, so that each condition had 1 fifth grade and 1 sixth grade class. Randomization was performed manually by drawing teachers' names from a box (Gruber 2018 [pers comm])
Allocation concealment	Low risk	Judgment comment: treatment assignments were made by randomly drawing teachers' names written on slips of paper of equal size (Gruber 2018 [pers comm])
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged 9 to 12 years, and their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding

Hopper 1992a (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Dietary outcomes were measured by self-report and may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of children missing data at the post-test assessment by the number of children assigned to the intervention arm (all of whom had baseline data). Total attrition in the relevant study arms was 4.5% (4/88) and differential attrition was 0.3% (2/45 vs 2/43). Analyses were conducted on matched paired data (Gruber 2018 [pers comm])
Selective reporting	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Dietary and anthropometric outcome data were provided by the study authors in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: after receiving consent from teachers, classes were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 treatment conditions. It is unclear whether consent was obtained from participants before or after randomization
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors reported that treatment groups did not differ significantly by sex, grade level, age, or any baseline outcome measures. Study authors did not report on similarities and differences between clusters
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: no clusters were lost (Gruber 2018 [pers comm])
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Ievers Landis 2005
Methods
Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: "to provide 1-year outcomes for a randomized controlled trial of a behavioral-educational intervention for the primary prevention of osteoporosis among 247 preadolescent girls" (quote)

Study period: recruitment: August 1998 to December 2000; post-test assessment: December 1999 to May 2001

Total number of arms: 3

Description of intervention arms: 1. Behavioral intervention for girls and their mothers (child + care-giver); 2. Behavioral intervention for girls (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: total: 30; not reported per study arm

Average cluster size: 13.17 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: power calculations appear to have been conducted post-hoc. The trial authors reported that using the final sample size from the primary outcome paper (n = 247), the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) for the calcium outcome, and an effect size of 0.44 for

Levers Landis 2005 (Continued)

dietary calcium intake and weight-bearing physical activity, the study had 85% power to detect differences. It is not clear which 2 study arms were compared for the power calculation

Unit of allocation: Girl Scout troop

Missing data handling: only participants who participated in the baseline and 1-year assessment and for whom trial authors had complete data were analyzed

Reported limitations: 1. Outcomes were measured via self-report; 2. Study staff were not blinded to study assignment; 3. Sampling issues may have limited the generalizability of the findings

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1, following block randomization (for each sequentially recruited group of 6 troops, random number blocks were used to assign 2 troops to each study arm); stratification not reported

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): %: 100
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: weight-bearing physical activity (hours/week), mean (SD): 2.57 (1.7)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): %: 100
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported

Levers Landis 2005 (Continued)

- Child physical activity: weight-bearing physical activity (hours/week), mean (SD): 2.35 (1.7)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reported by intervention arm, study authors do provide additional information on the overall study sample

- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 9.35 (0.59)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): Caucasian, n (%): 217 (87.9); African American, n (%): 18 (7.3); Hispanic, n (%): 1 (0.4); multi-racial: 11 (4.5)

Recruitment methods: information about the project was distributed to troop leaders through their service unit directors and the council newspaper. Thirty-eight eligible troop leaders expressed interest in participating

Inclusion criteria: cluster: Girl Scout troop of Lake Erie Council with at least 6 girls that met the age criteria; participants: preadolescent girls aged 8 to 11 years who had not yet undergone menarche and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: history of cancer, severe asthma requiring steroid treatment, medical condition that may have influenced bone development, a known disorder of dietary behavior

Age of participating children at baseline: 8 to 11 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 395. Samples per arm were not reported and therefore were estimated: child + caregiver arm: n = 563; child-only arm: n = 563

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: child + caregiver arm: n = 94; child-only arm: n = 73. Numbers may have been lower at some assessments

Attrition by relevant group: attrition was not reported and cannot be calculated because study authors did not report the number of children per intervention arm at baseline

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children with baseline physical activity data (child + caregiver arm: n = 94, child-only arm: n = 71)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): "Know Bones About It" program on calcium intake and weight-bearing physical activity plus caregiver sessions
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only arm, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "social support," "natural consequences," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat," "antecedents," "identity"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the decision to implement a child + caregiver arm to compare with the child-only arm was based on previous research demonstrating the benefits of caregiver support for improving children's diets. As with the child-only arm, this intervention was based on the theory of social cognition and successful intervention elements identified in previous research
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, primary caregivers attended 2 interactive sessions. Girls and their caregivers attended a portion of the second session together
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): in addition to the providers involved in delivering the child-only arm, a psychologist led the caregiver sessions
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported

Levers Landis 2005 (Continued)

- Subgroups: same as child-only arm
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year (follow-up), 2 years (follow-up), 3 years (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only intervention, caregivers attended 2 interactive sessions. The first provided information about osteoporosis prevention and focused on effective role modeling and coaching, including making environmental changes. In the second, caregivers reviewed progress on role modeling and coaching and, together with their daughters, were given problem-solving training and instruction in the reward system
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): "Know Bones About It" program on calcium intake and weight-bearing physical activity
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes," "reward and threat"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): females are at heightened risk for development of osteoporosis. Calcium intake and weight-bearing physical activity in childhood and adolescence are important for preventing osteoporosis. However, these behaviors are far below recommended levels in girls. Study authors developed a targeted multi-component diet and physical activity intervention based on the theory of social cognition and successful intervention elements identified in previous research. The intent was to intervene just before the period of greatest bone mass gains in girls
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): participants received 6 educational training sessions over a period of about 3 months. Sessions took place during Girl Scout troop meetings and lasted approximately 30 minutes to allow time for normal troop activities
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): the intervention was delivered by trained research assistants, dietitians from the country board of health, and a licensed clinical psychologist. Selected portions of sessions were videotaped for training purposes
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: girls who did not meet the dietary calcium recommendation at baseline; girls who did not meet the recommended frequency of weight-bearing physical activity (20 min/d) at baseline
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year (follow-up), 2 years (follow-up), 3 years (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): session topics included (1) an overview of osteoporosis and healthy eating; (2) prevention of osteoporosis and healthy food choices; (3) prevention of osteoporosis and weight-bearing physical activity; (4) barriers and problem-solving techniques; (5) writing individualized "bone books" for peer instruction; and (6) preparation of high-calcium snacks. The last 4 sessions each included at least 15 minutes of jumping rope. Small rewards (e.g. stickers) were given for completing self-monitoring charts. If girls in a troop returned 80% of their star charts, star pyramids, and bone books for peer instruction, the troop earned a pizza party. Study staff maintained consistency between groups by adhering to a detailed manual, which included supplementary materials (e.g. overheads) and scripted demonstrations (e.g. Jenga blocks to depict bone structure)
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

No end-of-intervention data were collected in this study. The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at 1 year

levers Landis 2005 (Continued)

- Children's dietary intake: interviewer-administered food frequency questionnaire focused on dietary calcium intake; study authors report results of tests of reproducibility and a correlation with 4-day diet records. We determined average daily intake of calcium (the only outcome calculated from this instrument) to be ineligible as it was not pre-specified in our protocol nor a standard measure of children's dietary intake
- Children's physical activity levels: interviewer-administered questionnaire, which asked about weight-bearing physical activity and non-weight-bearing physical activity was used to calculate total weight-bearing physical activity
 - * Data are available for total weight-bearing physical activity for the 1-year assessment
- Adverse events: study authors reported, "No adverse events were reported by any of the study participants" (quote)

No information or data were available regarding the 2-year and 3-year follow-up assessments

Identification	<p>Study name: Osteoporosis Prevention Project</p> <p>Country: USA</p> <p>Setting: Girl Scout troops in the Lake Erie Council area</p> <p>Types of reports: published journal article</p> <p>Comments: used only 1 report: levers Landis 2005. We also identified a second publication related to this study, but it did not provide additional information relevant to this review. Of note, however, the second publication reported a larger number of clusters and a different sample size. We did not receive clarification from study authors on this inconsistency and therefore report only values from the primary outcome paper. Additionally, the study authors noted that "additional assessments were conducted for 2- and 3-year follow-ups." (quote) However, we could not locate reports of the findings at these time points</p> <p>Author's name: Carolyn E levers-Landis</p> <p>Email: not reported</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not reported</p> <p>Sponsorship source: "the study was supported by grant AR-20618 from the Northeast Ohio Multipurpose Arthritis Center and by the Elizabeth Severance Prentice Foundation, awarded to the principal investigator (C. Kent Kwoh). We also acknowledge support by grant NIH M01-RR0080 awarded to the General Clinical Research Center" (quote)</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Quote: "for each sequentially recruited group of six troops, statistically generated random number blocks were used to assign to troops to each of the three arms..." (p 157)
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "girls, mothers, and troop leaders were masked to their group membership assignment..." (p 158)</p> <p>Judgment comment: however, "due to the nature of the project, there was no masking of the study facilitators or of those assessing the participants" (quote; p 158), and this may or may not have influenced performance</p>

Levers Landis 2005 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "...due to the nature of the project, there was no masking of the study facilitators or of those assessing the participants" Judgment comment: physical activity outcomes were assessed using an interviewer-administered questionnaire and may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgement comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of children who did not complete the 1-year assessment by the total sample of eligible girls. Total attrition (including participants in a third "non-relevant" study arm) was 27.3% (108/395). Because the original sample size in each study arm was not reported, it is not possible to calculate total attrition in the 2 relevant study arms nor differential attrition. In addition to the children who did not complete the 1-year assessment, an additional 40 girls were dropped from data analysis because of missing data. The final analysis was conducted on the 247 girls with complete data
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Although weight-bearing physical activity was measured and reported completely, total physical activity was not reported and could not be entered into the meta-analysis. We were unable to retrieve relevant data from the study authors
Recruitment bias	High risk	Judgment comment: recruitment occurred following randomization of Girl Scout troops
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: similarities and differences beyond baseline calcium intake and weight-bearing physical activity between relevant intervention arms and clusters were not reported
Loss of clusters	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report whether any clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "given the high ICC for both of our primary outcomes and for the method of randomization (i.e. cluster-randomization), HLMs were used in all analyses to control for the clustering at the troop level using [hierarchical linear/logistic models] for Windows 5.05 (Raudenbush, Bryk, & Congdon, 2001)" (p 159 to 160)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Kirks 1982a

Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: "... to assess the effects of a parent nutrition education program on nutrition education outcomes in young children" (quote) Study period: 1979-1980 school year Total number of arms: 3
---------	--

Kirks 1982a (Continued)

Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based intervention for children with concurrent parent education (child + caregiver); 2. School-based intervention for children (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: 1

Average cluster size: 140.33 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: the number of cases for each outcome differed due to missing data. This suggests that pair-wise deletion was used rather than list-wise deletion (i.e. complete case analysis)

Reported limitations: 1. Small sample size and non-random distribution of student ability limits generalizability

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; effort to match by socioeconomic status, location, quality of teachers and staff, and similarity of resources

Participant compensation or incentives: none provided

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Kirks 1982a (Continued)

- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: not reported

Inclusion criteria: cluster: not reported; participants: kindergarten, first, second, or third grade students and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: kindergarten to third grade (estimated to be 4 to 9 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 421; child + caregiver arm: n = 176; child-only arm: n = 140

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: dietary outcomes (child + caregiver arm: n = 51; child-only arm: n = 50)

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated by dividing the number of children without dietary intake data at the post-test assessment by the number of participating children in each study arm: child + caregiver arm: 71.0% (125/176); child-only arm: 64.3% (90/140)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not reported

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based nutrition education curriculum with concurrent parent education
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): parent-focused nutrition education may "help children transfer nutrition knowledge to food choice behavior" (quote). The objectives of the parent education component included "stimulating the benefits of good nutrition, providing information conducive to good nutritional practices, and encouraging parent-child interaction relevant to selecting nutritious foods" (quote). Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, biweekly newsletters with nutrition information were sent home for parents, and parents had access to a dietitian 5 days a week
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): in addition to classroom teachers (who delivered the school nutrition education curriculum), intervention components were provided by project staff, including a dietitian
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: same as child-only arm
- Assessment time points: baseline, 4 months (end of intervention), 5 years (follow-up)

Kirks 1982a (Continued)

- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only arm, nutrition topics in the newsletters were selected based on interest questionnaires completed by parents before program implementation. Additional topics "deemed important to development of positive food choice behaviors" (quote) were incorporated by project staff. Parents also had family menus analyzed for nutrition content and access to a dietitian for dietary counseling and to answer questions about food, nutrition, and health
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): the content of nutrition education for caregivers was based mostly on parents' interests as reported in an initial survey
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based nutrition education curriculum
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): prior research suggests that nutrition education programs improve nutrition knowledge, but impact on diet remains unclear. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children received weekly nutrition education in class over a 4-month period
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): classroom teachers, who received 15 hours of in-service training on the principles of nutrition and use of the curriculum guide
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: analyses for nutrition knowledge and attitudes were done separately for each grade level
- Assessment time points: baseline, 4 months (end of intervention), 5 years (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): nutrition education lessons were "based on the conceptual framework for nutrition education in schools suggested by the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health" (quote)
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): teachers were interviewed weekly to ensure that equal time was allocated to the nutrition education lessons in all schools
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 4 months (end of intervention), and 5 years

- Children's dietary intake and dietary quality: parent-reported food frequency questionnaire querying the number of servings of each of several listed food categories consumed during a 24-hour period
 - * Data were used to calculate children's intake of selected food groups, including fruit intake and vegetable intake, as well as dietary quality and dietary diversity. However, data reported for both assessments exclude a measure of variance, and this information could not be retrieved from the study authors

Identification

Study name: not reported

Country: USA

Setting: northern California

Types of reports: published journal articles

Kirks 1982a (Continued)

Comments: used the following reports: (1) [Kirks 1982b](#), (2) [Kirks 1986](#), as well as unpublished information provided by the study authors ([Fischer 2019 \[pers comm\]](#))

Author's name: Barbara A Kirks

Email: not available

Conflicts of interest: not reported. However, the study authors noted, "the first author has been the ongoing nutrition consultant for the school district in which our study was done" (quote)

Sponsorship source: California State Department of Education

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	Quote: "...three schools were matched and randomly assigned to one of three groups" (Kirks 1986 , p 203) Judgement comment: however, the method used to generate the random sequence was not reported
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged approximately 4 to 9 years, so their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Dietary intake was reported by caregivers, and outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of children without dietary intake data at the post-test assessment by the number of participating children in each study arm. Total attrition was 35.9% (151/421) for the study overall and 68.0% (215/316) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the relevant study arms was 6.7% (125/176 vs 90/140). Dietary data were not collected at baseline, and analyses considered only children with data at the post-test assessment (or, for the follow-up assessment, only children with data at the 5-year follow-up time point)
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Fruit intake, vegetable intake, dietary diversity, and dietary quality outcomes were reported incompletely and could not be entered into the meta-analysis. We could not retrieve relevant data from the study authors
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: it is unclear whether participants were recruited before or after randomization
Baseline imbalance	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities and differences between intervention arms. However, the study authors noted that one of the classes involved in the study was "exceptional" (quote; Kirks 1982b , p 139), and it would have been better if the treatment groups were truly matched

Kirks 1982a (Continued)

Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: this is not relevant because there was only 1 cluster per arm
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	High risk	Judgment comment: only 1 cluster was reported per intervention arm

Lin 2017a

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: this study aims "to evaluate the short- and long-term effects of two behavioral interventions based on the HAPA [Health Action Process Approach] on F&V [fruit and vegetable] intake compared to a 'no treatment' control condition. The first intervention only targeted adolescents; while the second intervention also included mothers to investigate the incremental effects of involving family members..." (quote)</p> <p>Study period: September 2015 to March 2016</p> <p>Total number of arms: 3</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Intervention for mothers and children (child + caregiver); 2. Intervention for children (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: 16</p> <p>Average cluster size: 58.77 children</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: "power analysis suggested that recruiting 464 participants at baseline in each group (1392 total) would provide 95% power to detect a medium-sized difference ($d = .40$) in outcomes between groups, assuming a 10% dropout rate and a design effect of 2.24. With an estimated average class size of 29, students from 48 schools were randomly selected from the 66 eligible schools and invited to participate in the trial" (quote) The outcome used for this analysis was mean fruit and vegetable intake</p> <p>Unit of allocation: high schools</p> <p>Missing data handling: multiple imputation was used to handle missing data</p> <p>Reported limitations: 1. Most outcome measures were developed for this study and have not been validated before; 2. Fruit and vegetable intake was measured using a retrospective, self-report instrument, and the test-retest reliability of the instrument was not examined; 3. The findings may not generalize to Western countries due to differences between Eastern and Western cultures; 4. The findings may not generalize to other age groups; 5. Home and school food environments may be important determinants of adolescent fruit and vegetable intake but were not considered in the design of this study</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; stratified by educational district and gender of students in the schools (no high schools in Iran are mixed-gender)</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: pool tickets were provided as compensation</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics</p> <p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p>

Lin 2017a (Continued)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 240/462 (52)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 14.49 (3.24)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): years, mean (SD): 5.83 (1.93)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): monthly income in rials (in April 2016, 3500 rials was equivalent to 1 US dollar), mean (SD): 962.21 (321.61)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: fruit intake (servings/d), mean (SD): 3.42 (1.29); vegetable intake (servings/d), mean (SD): 2.11 (1.13)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 239/510 (47)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 14.62 (3.01)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): years, mean (SD): 5.70 (1.37)
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): monthly income in rials, mean (SD): 981.63 (382.22)
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: fruit intake (servings/d), mean (SD): 3.03 (1.46); vegetable intake (servings/d), mean (SD): 2.00 (0.99)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: a list of high schools was provided by the Organization for Education in Qazvin. Sixty-six high schools were identified as potential candidates for recruitment; 48 of these schools were "randomly selected" (quote) and were invited to participate. All schools agreed to participate; 1537 students from these schools were invited to take part in the trial, of whom 1455 (94.7%) agreed. It is not reported how adolescents were recruited within schools

Inclusion criteria: cluster: high school in Qazvin that was not already involved with a nutritional program; participant: adolescent attending high school and possessing the ability to understand Persian language

Lin 2017a (Continued)

Exclusion criteria: cluster: current involvement in a nutrition program; participant: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: 13 to 18 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 215; child + caregiver arm: n = 94; child-only arm: n = 59

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: study authors report demographic characteristics of participants in the 3 groups to be "similar"; no significant differences were identified for the following variables: age, mother's education, monthly household income, or sex

Total number analyzed by relevant group: "all available data were analyzed" (quote). At the 1-month follow-up, this appears to be all adolescents with consent except those lost to follow-up: child + caregiver arm: n = 502; child-only arm: n = 456. At the 6-month follow-up, this appears to be all adolescents with consent except those lost to follow-up (as indicated above) plus those who dropped out: child + caregiver arm: n = 493; child-only arm: n = 449

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated by summing the number of adolescents who were lost to follow-up (by the 1-month post-intervention assessment) or dropped out (by the 6-month assessment) and dividing this number by the total number of consented adolescents: child + caregiver arm: 3.3% (17/510); child-only arm: 2.8% (13/462)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: consented children (child + caregiver arm: n = 510; child-only arm: n = 462)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) intervention to increase FV intake plus a component for mothers
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "natural consequences," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): although HAPA is an individual approach, study authors note that "there is increasing recognition" that family members, especially mothers, influence children's and adolescents' dietary attitudes and behaviors
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, mothers participated in a 30-minute discussion on FV intake and were asked to complete an action planning brochure
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): research staff
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 month (end of intervention), 6 months
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only arm, mothers attended a discussion on the importance of healthy eating and consuming sufficient fruits and vegetables. Mothers also completed a brochure similar to the one provided to adolescents
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported, but differences in methods between the trial registration and the published paper are not evident
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): HAPA intervention to increase FV intake
- Focus of intervention: diet

Lin 2017a (Continued)

- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "natural consequences," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the present intervention was informed by the HAPA, which outlines 2 phases of behavior change: (1) motivational, and (2) self-regulatory. Previous interventions have used the HAPA to successfully improve health behaviors. However, no studies have examined the use of this approach to promote fruit and vegetable consumption among adolescents, particularly among East Asian adolescents
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): adolescents participated in a 20-minute discussion about fruit and vegetable intake and were asked to complete an action planning brochure. Participants were also given a calendar to record daily fruit and vegetable consumption for 1 month
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): research staff
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 month (end of intervention), 6 months
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the discussion focused on the importance of healthy eating and recommendations for fruit and vegetable intake. The brochure included the following sections: (1) risks of inadequate fruit and vegetable intake; (2) benefits of fruit and vegetable intake; (3) action plans to increase fruit and vegetable intake; (4) barriers to increasing fruit and vegetable intake and coping strategies. The monthly calendar was used to record the types and amounts of fruit and vegetables consumed each day
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported, but differences in methods between the trial registration and the published paper are not evident
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 1 month (end of intervention), and 6 months (follow-up)

- Children's dietary intake: self-reported questionnaire including 2 open-ended questions that queried the servings of fruits or vegetables eaten "on an average day," followed by a description of what constitutes a serving. Study authors reported validating the measure by comparing the adolescent's self-reported intake to parent-reported intake
 - * Data for child fruit intake and vegetable intake are available for end-of-intervention and follow-up assessments

Identification

Study name: not reported

Country: Islamic Republic of Iran

Setting: high schools in Qazvin, Iran

Types of reports: published journal article; trial registration

Comments: used the following reports: (1) [Lin 2017](#), and (2) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number: [NCT02405611](#)), as well as unpublished information provided by Amir Pakpour, the corresponding author ([Pakpour 2019 \[pers comm\]](#))

Author's name: Amir Pakpour

Email: apakpour@qums.ac.ir; pakpour_amir@yahoo.com

Conflicts of interest: "no potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors" (quote)

Sponsorship source: not reported

Notes

Lin 2017a (Continued)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Quote: "an independent statistician used a computer-generated list of random numbers to randomise schools to the three arms" (p 1453)
Allocation concealment	Low risk	Quote: "an independent statistician used a computer-generated list of random numbers to randomise schools to the three arms" (p 1453)
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants was provided, and it is unclear whether personnel who delivered the intervention were blinded. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Given that the children were aged 13 to 18 years, their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "all research assistants and statisticians were blinded to group allocation" (p 1453) Judgment comment: no information on how blinding was done was reported. Although fruit and vegetable intake was self-reported by adolescents, the reports were checked against parental reports of intake and the level of agreement was found to be "fair" (quote; p 1456). These data may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of dropouts and participants lost to follow-up by the number of participating children at baseline. Total attrition was 2.9% (42/1455) for the study overall and 3.1% (30/972) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the 2 relevant study arms was 0.5% (17/510 vs 13/462)
Selective reporting	Low risk	Judgment comment: the trial was registered. Expected outcomes were pre-specified and were addressed in the article
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Quote: "after baseline assessment, the participating schools were randomly allocated..." (p 1452)
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors report that the following characteristics were "similar" (quote; p 1457) across study arms: age, mother's education, monthly household income, sex, number of classes, and average number of students in the classes. Whether there were differences between clusters of the same arm is not reported
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: no clusters were lost (Pakpour 2019 [pers comm])
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "several multilevel linear mixed models with three levels (clustered in schools and repeated measures in person) were used to examine the efficacy of the intervention(s)" (p 1457)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: no other sources of bias were detected

Luepker 1996a

Methods

Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: "to assess the outcomes of health behavior interventions, focusing on the elementary school environment, classroom curricula, and home programs, for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease" (quote)

Study period: the Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH) II (trial): data collection start date: fall 1991; data collection end date: spring 1994; CATCH III (follow-up study): first follow-up: spring 1995; final follow-up: spring 1997

Total number of arms: 3

Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based program plus a family-based program (child + caregiver); 2. School-based program (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: $n = 28$ (7 per field center); child-only arm: $n = 28$ (7 per field center); no intervention control arm: $n = 40$ (10 per field center)

Average cluster size: 53.19 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: a power of 92% to detect a 0.13-mmol/L (5.1-mg/dL) mean difference in serum cholesterol concentration between intervention arms together (child + caregiver arm and child-only arm) and the "control" arm. Power calculations assumed a standard deviation of 28 mg/dL and were performed for a 1-sided type I error rate of 0.025. Study authors estimated that each school would have 4 classes of 25 students each, and that approximately 20% of students would refuse consent. As noted above, the primary individual outcome was serum cholesterol concentration. There also were 2 primary outcomes at the school level: total fat and sodium content of food served in school cafeterias and the amount of physical education time that students spend in MVPA

Unit of allocation: school, with each field center contributing equal numbers per arm

Missing data handling: individual-level measurements were done only on children who gave a blood sample at baseline and completed lipid assessment at follow-up (4019/5106). Children who left the district before the end of the study were tracked within a 100-mile radius and underwent measurements to enable analysis according to the intention-to-treat principle

Reported limitations: 1. The study may not have been adequately powered for a population intervention given the ambitious targeted endpoint for differential changes in blood cholesterol between conditions; 2. Participation rates in blood draws were moderate; 3. The intensity of the intervention was limited by the public school context; 4. The intervention did not encompass other community stakeholders and dimensions that may influence children's health behaviors

Randomization ratio and stratification: 7:7:10

Participant compensation or incentives: in the child + caregiver arm, small rewards were used as participation incentives

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Luepker 1996a (Continued)

- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: body mass index (BMI) Z score, mean (SD): 0.37 (1.02); prevalence of overweight/obesity, %: 25.96
- Child diet: total kcal, mean (SD): 2034.93 (628.53); % kcal from fat, mean (SD): 32.43 (7.09); % kcal from saturated fat, mean (SD): 12.62 (3.50); % kcal from carbohydrate, mean (SD): 54.17 (8.79); % kcal from protein, mean (SD): 14.63 (3.56); sodium intake, mean (SD): 2906.85 (1095.54); water intake, mean (SD): 1284.58 (466.25)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI Z score, mean (SD): 0.35 (0.99); prevalence of overweight/obesity, %: 25
- Child diet: total kcal, mean (SD): 2049.51 (729.09); % kcal from fat, mean (SD): 32.71 (7.11); % kcal from saturated fat, mean (SD): 12.79 (3.51); % kcal from carbohydrate, mean (SD): 53.95 (8.70); % kcal from protein, mean (SD): 14.61 (3.51); sodium intake, mean (SD): 3003.67 (1389.85); water intake, mean (SD): 1238.07 (522.51)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, study authors do provide additional information on the overall study sample

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 2461/5106 (48.2)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean: 8.76
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): White, n (%): 3529/5106 (69.1); African American, n (%): 675/5106 (13.2); Hispanic, n (%): 708/5106 (13.9); Native American, n (%): 25/5106 (0.5); Asian, n (%): 95/5106 (1.9); other, n (%): 74/5106 (1.4)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): California, n (%): 1379/5106 (27.0); Louisiana, n (%): 1229/5106 (24.1); Minnesota, n (%): 1237/5106 (24.2); Texas, n (%): 1191/5106 (23.3)

Recruitment methods: the study team sent school district superintendents a letter describing the project and inviting their district to participate. This was usually followed by a meeting between a school district representative, one of the principal investigators, and the site intervention co-ordinator, at which a brief video about CATCH was shown and the study was described. Schools were recruit-

Luepker 1996a (Continued)

ed based on their distance to one of the study centers, ethnic diversity, food service potential for intervention, commitment to offering at least 90 minutes of physical education per week, and willingness to be randomly assigned to treatment or control

Inclusion criteria: cluster: school following recruitment outlined below; participant: third grade students and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: third grade (estimated to be 7 to 9 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: cohort for the trial was defined as the 5106 children who provided total cholesterol measurement at baseline; child + caregiver arm: n = 1506; child-only arm: n = 1483

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: there were no significant differences by condition at baseline for any of the relevant variables

Total number analyzed by relevant group: the number analyzed differs for each measure. The total number analyzed for diet and anthropometric measures relate to change data. The total number analyzed for physical activity and sedentary time measures relate to data available for that time point (no baseline data available). Data were provided by the corresponding author: child total kcal intake; % total energy intake from fat; % total energy intake from saturated fat; % total energy intake from carbohydrate; % total energy intake from protein; sodium intake at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 353; child-only arm: n = 356) and at 5.5-year follow-up (child + caregiver arm: n = 406; child-only arm: n = 378); water intake at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 85; child-only arm: n = 97) and at 5.5-year follow-up (not reported or provided for relevant study arms); total PA, MVPA, light PA, and sedentary behavior at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 1032; child-only arm: n = 1016), at 3.5-year follow-up (child + caregiver arm: n = 1255; child-only arm: n = 1257), at 4.5-year follow-up (child + caregiver arm: n = 1258; child-only arm: n = 1245), and at 5.5-year follow-up (child + caregiver arm: n = 1092; child-only arm: n = 1063); BMI Z score at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 1177; child-only arm: n = 1176) and at 5.5-year follow-up (child + caregiver arm: n = 1081; child-only arm: n = 1061); prevalence of overweight/obesity at end of intervention (child + caregiver arm: n = 1185; child-only arm: n = 1181) and at 5.5-year follow-up (child + caregiver arm: n = 1092; child-only arm: n = 1071)

Attrition by relevant group: overall: 78.7% (4019/5106); child + caregiver arm: 78.7% (1185/1506); child-only arm: 79.6% (1181/1483). Note: the attrition rate for the primary outcome (total cholesterol) was higher than the general attrition rate (provided here)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: data on diet, physical activity, and anthropometric characteristics were provided by the corresponding author: total kcal, % energy intake from fat, % energy intake from saturated fat, % energy intake from carbohydrate, % energy intake from protein, sodium intake (child + caregiver arm: n = 400; child-only arm: n = 558), water intake (child + caregiver arm: n = 170; child-only arm: n = 156), BMI Z score (child + caregiver arm: n = 1481; child-only arm: n = 1501), prevalence of overweight/obesity (child + caregiver arm: n = 1506; child-only arm: n = 1483). The sample for other measures includes all 5106 children enrolled in the study

Interventions	Intervention characteristics
	Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): CATCH school-based intervention plus the Home Team program Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat," "antecedents" Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, families were invited to take part in Home Team programs and received 19 activity packets over the course

Luepker 1996a (Continued)

of the 3 years. Third and fourth grade students and their caregivers also were invited to Family Fun Nights

- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): in addition to training and materials provided to help school staff implement the child-only intervention, teachers were trained (4-hour standardized training session) on the logistics of the Home Team program and how to motivate participation
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: same as child-only arm
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2.5 years (end of intervention), 3.5 years (follow-up), 4.5 years (follow-up), 5.5 years (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: same as child-only arm
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only intervention, families in this arm received weekly Home Team packets outlining home activities. Scorecards to record points for completing home activities were used to tally participation and as the basis for giving small rewards to encourage family participation. Family fun nights followed a standardized protocol across sites and involved student dance performances, healthy snacks, distribution of recipes, and games
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): in addition to the child-only arm, the research team assessed implementation of the components unique to the child + caregiver arm. Overall, 69% of the children in this arm participated in the Home Team each year, but on average, only 43% completed the entire program. Every child + caregiver school held Family Fun Nights for each of the third and fourth grades, with an average of 58% of families attending. Over 90% of the specified activities for these nights were implemented
- Sensitivity analyses: same as child-only arm

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): CATCH school-based intervention
- Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat," "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): earlier research on school-based health promotion programs based on social psychology behavior change models demonstrated changes in tobacco, diet, and physical activity behaviors. These programs were enhanced when complemented by parental involvement, school environmental changes, and multiple years of education. The CATCH trial was conceptualized to build on these earlier studies by targeting multiple cardiovascular health behaviors over multiple years and by testing the efficacy of multiple intervention components. Eat Smart, the food service component, sought to provide children with tasty meals that were lower in total fat (to 30% of energy), saturated fat (to 10% of energy), and sodium (600 to 1000 mg per serving), while maintaining recommended levels of essential nutrients and program participation. CATCH physical education (PE), the physical activity component, sought to increase the amount of enjoyable MVPA during physical education classes to 40% of the class. The various classroom curricula targeted psychosocial factors and involved skills development focused on eating and activity behaviors. Social cognitive theory guided development of the intervention and recruitment strategies
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): relevant school-based intervention components included school food service modifications (continuous for 3 years), physical education class enhancement (continuous for 3 years), and classroom curricula. Two relevant curricula were implemented over a fixed time period each year: Adventures of Hearty Heart and Friends (third grade) and Go for Health (fourth and fifth grade). The Adventures of Hearty Heart and Friends involved 15 sessions (40 minutes each) over 5 weeks. Go for Health for fourth graders was implemented over 2 six-week periods (12 sessions total), and Go for Health for fifth graders was implemented over 8 weeks with 2 lessons (30 minutes each) per week
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): classroom teachers implemented the curricula following standardized protocols. They participated in 1 to 1.5 days of training to learn how to implement the curricula. Physical education specialists and teachers were given 1 to 1.5 days of training each school year to implement the physical education component. School food service personnel participated in a 1-day training session at the beginning of the first school year and a 4-hour booster training at the beginning of

Luepker 1996a (Continued)

the second and third school years. To develop tobacco control policies, teachers and administrators were engaged in discussions on the importance of a non-tobacco use policy and were provided with guidelines on how to establish a policy

- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported for the analysis. However, dietary recall measurements were taken only on a subsample of 30 students per school at each time point
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2.5 years (end of intervention), 3.5 years (follow-up), 4.5 years (follow-up), 5.5 years (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: smoking prevention by means of a non-smoking policy and anti-smoking curriculum for fifth grade (Facts and Activities about Chewing Tobacco and Smoking), which consisted of 8 sessions over 4 weeks
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the school food service component was designed to focus on reducing fat and sodium in school meals while maintaining recommended levels of essential nutrients and school meal participation. The modifications focused on 6 major areas: menu planning, food purchasing, recipe modification, food preparation, food production, and food presentation and promotion. The physical education intervention focused on increasing the amount of enjoyable MVPA included in school physical education classes to 40% of each class and giving children an opportunity to experience and practice different physical activities. The Adventures of Hearty Heart and Friends curricula focused on skills training (e.g. food selection, label-reading, goal-setting), modeling by cartoon characters, and learning to prepare heart-healthy snacks. The Go for Health curricula used a variety of learning activities including modeling monitoring, goal-setting, contracting, skill-training, and reinforcement to improve healthy food choices and to encourage MVPA at school and at home
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): the process evaluation addressed 4 primary areas: participation, dose, fidelity, and compatibility. Participation in the trial was high with no schools dropping out. Neither participation by students in school lunch nor the number of minutes dedicated to physical education per week differed significantly between the study arms. Attendance at training sessions for teachers and other staff implementing the intervention was high (86% of school food service cooks, 78% of food service managers and supervisors, 94% of physical activity specialists, and 86% of teachers). Over 90% of Eat Smart school food service guidelines were met. Fat, cholesterol, and calories in school meals decreased in intervention schools, but sodium increased. Over 80% of the specified CATCH PE activities were implemented. The percentage of MVPA during physical education classes significantly increased in intervention schools
- Sensitivity analyses: sensitivity analyses were planned, but the approach used was not reported

Outcomes

All data used in this systematic review were provided by the study authors

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 2.5 years (end of intervention), and 5.5 years (follow-up)

- Children's dietary intake: single interviewer-administered 24-hour recall; the previous day, children completed a non-quantified food record to use as a prompt (dietary intake data collected in a subsample of children only)
 - * Available data from the end-of-intervention and 5.5-year assessments include the following outcomes: total energy intake; percentage energy from fat intake; percentage energy from saturated fat intake; percentage energy from carbohydrate intake; percentage energy from protein intake, sodium intake, and water intake
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with a portable stadiometer (Perspective Enterprises, Inc, Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA) and weight measured with a balance scale (specific instrument not specified)
 - * Available data from the end-of-intervention and 5.5-year assessments include the following outcomes: prevalence of overweight or obesity and BMI Z score

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at 2.5 years (end of intervention), 3.5 years (follow-up), 4.5 years (follow-up), 5.5 years (follow-up)

Luepker 1996a (Continued)

- Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: Self-administered Physical Activity Check-list (SAPAC), which study authors report was developed and validated during this trial
 - * Available data from the end-of-intervention, 3.5-year, 4.5-year, and 5.5-year assessments include the following outcomes: total physical activity, MVPA, light physical activity, and sedentary time measured as time spent viewing television or videos daily

Identification

Study name: Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH)

Country: USA

Setting: primary schools in cities in 4 geographically diverse states: San Diego, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Austin, Texas

Types of reports: published journal articles

Comments: multi-site trial with large collaborative group and multiple principal investigators. Used the following reports: (1) Luepker 1996b; (2) Lytle 1994; (3) Lytle 1996; (4) Nader 1996; (5) Nader 1999; (6) Perry 1992; (7) Perry 1997; and (8) Zucker 1995, as well as unpublished information provided by Henry Feldman, the senior project statistician (Feldman 2018 [pers comm])

Author's name: Henry A Feldman

Email: henry.feldman@childrens.harvard.edu

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Judgment comment: trial authors took the list of 24 enrolled schools at each site and attached a computer-generated random number to each school (unpublished information provided by trial authors)
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Although children began the intervention in the third grade, given the duration of the intervention and follow-up assessments, their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Dietary intake was reported by 24-hour recall, physical activity was self-reported, and height and weight were measured. Given the self-reported nature of diet and physical activity data, these outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: trial authors defined the CATCH cohort as those with a total cholesterol measurement at baseline (n = 5106). Following their guidance, we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of children with data at the fifth grade assessment by the number of children in the CATCH cohort. Rates differed by outcomes and are based on unpublished information provided by the study authors. Total attrition (general for the study) was 21.3% (1087/5106) for the study overall and 20.8% (623/2989) for the two rel-

Luepker 1996a (Continued)

evant study arms. Differential attrition in the 2 relevant study arms was 0.9% (321/1506 vs 302/1483). For total cholesterol, the primary endpoint, total attrition was 22.9% (1170/5106) for the study overall and 22.7% (678/2989) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition in the 2 relevant study arms for total cholesterol was 1.7% (354/1506 vs 324/1483). For BMI Z score, total attrition was 21.3% (636/2989) for the 2 relevant study arms, and differential attrition in the 2 relevant study arms was 1.1% (329/1506 vs 307/1483). For prevalence of overweight and obesity, total attrition was 20.8% (623/2989) for the 2 relevant study arms, and differential attrition in the 2 relevant study arms was 0.9% (321/1506 vs 302/1483). For physical activity, total attrition was 31.5% (941/2989) for the 2 relevant study arms, and differential attrition in the 2 relevant study arms was 11.0% (474/1506 vs 486/1483). For dietary outcomes, data were collected from "a random subsample of 30 students per school at both baseline and follow-up" (quote; Luepker 1996a, p 770); thus attrition was not calculated. Analyses were restricted to children with paired data. Sensitivity analyses were planned to address issues of missing data, but the approach used was not reported and may have differed between different analyses

Selective reporting	Low risk	Judgment comment: outcomes for this large trial were specified and published a priori. Dietary, physical activity, and anthropometric outcome data were provided by the study authors in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Quote: "randomization occurred after all baseline measurements were completed" (Luepker 1996b, p 769)
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "among the 96 schools measured at baseline, there were no significant differences in the study conditions for all relevant variables, including environmental, behavioral, psychosocial, and risk factor data, ensuring equivalency among groups" (Luepker 1996b, p 771)</p> <p>"...there were no significant differences in nutrient intake by treatment group at baseline" (Lytle 1996, p 468)</p> <p>Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities or differences between clusters</p>
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Quote: "all 96 schools maintained their participation in their allocated treatment condition during the 3-year study period" (Luepker 1996b, p 771)
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "individual-level measures were analyzed by mixed-model analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with the follow-up value as the dependent variable, the CATCH intervention group as the independent variable, and the baseline value as a covariate... School-level measures were analyzed by repeated measures ANCOVA with the CATCH intervention group as the independent variable" (Luepker 1996b, p 770)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Perry 1988a

Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial
	Study grouping: parallel group

Perry 1988a (Continued)

Study aim: to compare the efficacy of a school-based program vs a home-based program on elementary students' dietary fat and sodium intake

Study period: baseline data collection: spring of 1985 (second grade); post-test data collection (third grade): spring of 1986

Total number of arms: 4

Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based program plus a home-based program (child + caregiver); 2. School-based program (child only); 3. Home-based program (not eligible); 4. No intervention control (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: n = 8; child-only arm: n = 8; home-based arm: n = 8; no intervention control arm: n = 7

Average cluster size: 72.58 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: not reported

Reported limitations: 1. The 24-hour dietary recall method is known to have high variability and can be subject to response bias; 2. The Home Team intervention (administered to families in the child + caregiver arm) requires investigation with a longer follow-up period, with other behaviors, with other socioeconomic groups, and with differing age groups; 3. This study was conducted in predominantly well-educated, white, middle-class communities in Minnesota and North Dakota, and the findings may not be generalizable to other groups

Randomization ratio and stratification: ~ 1:1; schools were blocked by state and were randomized to 1 of the 4 conditions

Participant compensation or incentives: in the child + caregiver arm, hats, magnifying glasses, and stickers were used as participation incentives. Families who completed the program also were eligible to win a trip to Disneyworld

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): %: 47
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean: 7.77
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Perry 1988a (Continued)

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): %: 41
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean: 7.77
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although study authors do not report data on race/ethnicity or household income/socioeconomic status by intervention arm, they note, "The study population was predominantly Caucasian and middle class" (quote)

Recruitment methods: not reported

Inclusion criteria: cluster: elementary school in 4 urban public school districts in Minnesota and North Dakota; participant: child enrolled in second grade at a participating school and caregiver

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: second grade (estimated to be 6 to 8 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 2250 second grade students at participating schools. Samples per arm were not reported and therefore were estimated: child + caregiver arm: n = 563; child-only arm: n = 563

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: significant differences were not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: at each time point, 30 children at each school were selected randomly to provide an overnight urine sample and 15 additional children at each school were selected randomly to provide a urine sample plus 24-hour dietary recall. Diet data relevant to this review are based on the samples that provided urine plus 24-hour dietary recall data. At post-test: child + caregiver arm: n = 77; child-only arm: n = 68

Attrition by relevant group: not reported, and cannot be calculated for each relevant arm

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children with baseline and post-test data; total: n = 1839; child + caregiver arm: n = 512; child-only arm: n = 391

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Hearty Heart program and Home Team program
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only arm, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and mon-

Perry 1988a (Continued)

itoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat"

- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): this intervention aimed to identify if the addition of the Home Team program following the school-based Hearty Heart program enhances the efficacy of the school based Hearty Heart program. The program was designed in a correspondence format based on evidence from prior research that suggested that it could have higher caregiver involvement compared to traditional caregiver education programs. Study authors note that the Home Team program was based on a similar theoretical model to the Hearty Heart program
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, 5 family activity packets were mailed to children's homes on a weekly basis. Families are instructed to read through a guide describing 2 to 3 hours of activities and to complete the activities together. Each week, study personnel visit the classroom for 10 to 15 minutes to collect the scorecards, record points on a bulletin board, answer questions, and promote participation. The Home Team program has the same exposure time as the Hearty Heart program (delivered to both relevant study arms)
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): university personnel who served as Home Team coaches
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: the home-based "Home Team" program (administered to the child + caregiver arm) cost USD 7 per family, including participation incentives
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year (end of intervention), 2 years (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only arm, children received activity packets designed as a family game. Each packet contained a Player's Guide with instructions for all activities. Activities included an adventure story, games on food identification and labelling, goal-setting, and recipes. Parents and children received points for completing activities together. Points were recorded on a scorecard and were collected by program coaches each week. Hats, magnifying glasses, and stickers were offered as incentives during the program. All families that completed the program were also eligible for a grand prize trip to Disneyworld
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): in addition to compliance of all participating schools in the school-based component (reported for the child-only arm), all children in this arm found a suitable adult to participate with them in the Home Team program. Study authors noted that across study arms that were randomized to receive the Home Team program (child + caregiver arm and Home Team only arm), 86% of caregivers participated in at least 1 week's activities and 71% completed the equivalent to 4 of 5 weeks of lessons
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Hearty Heart program
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "reward and threat"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): previous research suggests that school-based interventions can increase students' knowledge, but few have been successful in changing their dietary behavior. This intervention tested a conceptual model based on social learning theory that posited that changes in specific environmental, personality, and behavioral attributes are likely to influence a child's eating patterns, specifically consumption of fat, sodium, and complex carbohydrates
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): the school-based "Hearty Heart" program consisted of 15 sessions delivered over 5 weeks in a classroom setting
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): third grade classroom teachers, following a 1-day training workshop
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year (follow-up), 2 years (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not reported

Perry 1988a (Continued)

- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): program sessions focused on distinguishing between "everyday" and "sometimes" foods, food selection, preparation skills, and goal-setting with direct reinforcement. Healthy eating habits were further reinforced through modeling by cartoon characters
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): based on classroom observations, "full compliance to the program was noted in all 16 participating schools" (quote)
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

No end-of-intervention data were collected in this study. The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 1-year (follow-up), and 2-year (follow-up) time points

- Children's dietary intake: single interviewer-administered 24-hour recall (dietary intake data collected in a subsample of children only)
 - * Data for sodium intake were available for the 1-year follow-up assessment, but not for the 2-year follow-up assessment
 - * The following outcomes were calculated, but data were not available for the 1-year or 2-year follow-up assessments: percentage energy from fat and percentage energy from saturated fat
- Children's anthropometry: measured height and weight (specific instruments not specified)
 - * Prevalence of overweight or obesity and relative body mass index were not reported for the 1-year or 2-year follow-up assessments and could not be retrieved from the study authors

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at the 1-year follow-up time point

- Caregivers' dietary intake: self-reported Willett food frequency questionnaire sent to participants approximately 3 months after the interventions; study authors report that the instrument has been validated
 - * The following outcomes were calculated, but data were not available for the 1-year follow-up assessment: total energy intake and sodium intake

Identification

Study name: Minnesota Home Team

Country: USA

Setting: urban schools in Minnesota and North Dakota

Types of reports: published journal articles

Comments: used 4 reports: (1) [Crocket 1989](#); (2) [Luepker 1988](#); (3) [Perry 1988b](#); and (4) [Perry 1989](#), as well as information provided by co-investigator, Russell Luepker ([Luepker \[pers comm\]](#))

Author's name: Cheryl L Perry

Email: cheryl.l.perry@uth.tmc.edu

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "...schools were blocked by state and randomly assigned to one of four conditions" (Perry 1988b, p 1156)</p> <p>Judgment comment: however, the method used to generate the random sequence was not reported</p>

Perry 1988a (Continued)

Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged approximately 6 to 8 years, so their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: there was no information on blinding of outcome assessors. Dietary intake was reported by an interviewer-administered 24-hour recall, and outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "participation rates were notably high for all aspects of the study" (Perry 1988b, p 1158) Judgment comment: when all 4 intervention arms were considered together, "participation rates for the school survey and anthropometric measures were greater than 93 percent for all measures at both pretest and posttest" (quote; Perry 1988b, p 1158). However, the study authors did not report attrition rates by intervention arm, and we could not calculate these because a randomly selected subset of children completed the 24-hour dietary recalls at each data collection time point
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Dietary outcomes were reported incompletely or for merged study arms, or were not reported for all study time points. The only outcome we extracted for this review was sodium intake at the 1-year follow-up assessment. We were unable to retrieve additional outcome data from the study authors. Therefore, not all outcome data could be entered into meta-analysis
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not describe recruitment or consent. However, they noted that "the assigned education program was given to all third grade students who were enrolled in the participating schools" (quote; Perry 1988b, p 1157), and that "at each survey time, students enrolled in the appropriate grade in all 31 schools took part in the school surveys..." (quote; Perry 1988b, p 1158)
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: not reported; however, the distribution of female:male students was similar across study arms, as was the distribution of children by age, height, and weight
Loss of clusters	High risk	Judgment comment: 1 cluster (school) dropped out of the study after randomization Quote: "one school in one school district withdrew from the study due to commitments to a previously developed nutrition education program" (Perry 1988b, p 1156)
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Quote: "to avoid such bias, design effects were estimated based on the observed intraclass correlation coefficients drawn from the data. These design effects were then used to adjust the mean-square-error terms in the ANOVAs to reflect properly any intraschool dependence in the data. Although this procedure provides only an approximation of the true intraclass correlation coefficients, it is far better than ignoring this potential source of bias" (Luepker 1988, p 238)

Perry 1988a (Continued)

Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: study authors noted that self-reported outcome measures are typically subject to response bias. However, "if this were true, the effect on the behavior index would be equivalent across all three treatment conditions, which was not the case" (quote; Perry 1988b, p 1159). We detected no other sources of bias

Petchers 1987

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: " ... to test the impact of the Chicago Heart Healthy curriculum on pre-adolescent students" and "to evaluate the efficacy of a parent-participation component in conjunction with the student curriculum" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: 1982-1983 school year</p> <p>Total number of arms: 3</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based curriculum with parent participation (child + caregiver); 2. School-based program (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: child + caregiver arm: n = 9; child-only arm: n = 8; no intervention control arm: n = 9</p> <p>Average cluster size: cannot be calculated</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported</p> <p>Unit of allocation: school</p> <p>Missing data handling: the number of cases for each outcome variable differed due to missing data. This suggests that pair-wise deletion was used rather than list-wise deletion (i.e. complete case analysis)</p> <p>Reported limitations: not reported</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1, but 3 schools were guaranteed random assignment to the child + caregiver or child-only arm because they participated in a heart-health education project the previous year. Stratification was not reported</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: not reported</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics</p> <p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Petchers 1987 (Continued)

- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, study authors do provide additional information on the overall study sample

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 305/647 (47.2)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 11.1 (0.42)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): White, n (%): 596/647 (92.1); Black, n (%): 38/647 (37.5); other racial groups, n (%): 14/647 (2.1)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): rural, n (%): 169/647 (26.1); suburban, n (%): 292/647 (45.2); urban, n (%): 186/647 (28.7)
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): university, n (%): 48/322 (14.9)

Recruitment methods: not reported

Inclusion criteria: cluster: unclear sampling approach, but schools were from 5 school districts in northeast Ohio (2 rural, 1 suburban, 2 residential urban); participants: sixth grade students and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: sixth grade (estimated to be 10 to 12 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: the number of children randomized was not reported overall or by study arm. The total number reflects children who completed the study. The sample by

Petchers 1987 (Continued)

study arm was estimated from this total. Across all study arms: $n = 647$; child + caregiver arm: $n = 162$; child-only arm: $n = 162$

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not reported

Attrition by relevant group: attrition was not reported and cannot be calculated because study authors did not report the number of children per intervention arm at baseline

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not reported

Interventions	Intervention characteristics
	<p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): the Chicago Heart Health Curriculum's "Body Power!" school-based program with caregiver participation • Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet • Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only arm, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences" • Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): in addition to the goal of the child-only arm, researchers wanted to assess the impact of including a caregiver participation component in conjunction with the Chicago Heart Health Curriculum. Because caregivers have an important social influence on children, researchers sought to assess the impact of a co-ordinated school and home intervention compared to a school intervention alone. As with the child-only intervention, study authors did not explicitly describe the use of theory in development of this intervention, but social learning theory was introduced in the introduction • How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, 17 newsletters with health tips were sent home with students. Families also were sent a health booklet/log • Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm • Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported • Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported • Subgroups: not reported • Assessment time points: baseline, post-test (time not specified, but assumed to be end of intervention at 1 year) • Co-interventions: in addition to the child-only arm, families received information about smoking • What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to materials provided to the child-only arm, families received newsletters corresponding to the material taught in the Body Power program. Each family also received a family health activity log, containing information on nutrition, exercise, smoking, and other cardiovascular disease risk factors • Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported • Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported • How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported • Sensitivity analyses: not reported <p>Child-only arm (control group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Chicago Heart Health Curriculum's "Body Power!" school-based program • Focus of intervention: physical activity and diet • Behavior change techniques: "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior" • Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): this intervention arm sought to test the impact of the Chicago Heart Health Curriculum on sixth grade students' behaviors and attitudes relevant to heart health. Health behaviors adopted in childhood are important determinants of future health, and heart health education can help children make informed choices with respect to disease prevention. The program

Petchers 1987 (Continued)

was based on effective education. Study authors did not explicitly describe the use of theory in development of this intervention but did introduce social learning theory in the introduction

- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): the Body Power Program consisted of 5 modules, each of which was designed to be taught through two 40-minute sessions per week for 5 to 6 weeks (or the equivalent)
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): teachers delivered the intervention to students following an intervention manual. To support consistent implementation, teachers received 14 hours of training workshops. The first (6 hours) was an all-day orientation. This was followed by 4 subsequent workshops spaced throughout the school year
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, post-test (time not specified but assumed to be end of intervention at 1 year)
- Co-interventions: of the 5 educational modules in the Body Power Program, 1 focused on the dangers of smoking
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the educational modules focused on healthy eating, physical activity, and other risk factors for cardiovascular disease. The first addressed feelings and health and functions of the circulatory system; the second addressed diet, nutrition, and functions of the digestive system; the third stressed the importance of exercise and the structure and function of the skeletal and muscular systems; the fourth dealt with smoking; and the fifth addressed various cardiovascular disease risk factors. Teachers were provided with a manual of suggested activities and teaching guidelines, as well as with audiovisual materials to supplement the curriculum. With each module, children received activity sheets containing a variety of activities and cartoon presentations. Students also received personal health logs to record medical information and feelings on the value of the material covered in the curriculum
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): teachers were observed 6 times during the program to assess program delivery and implementation
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and post-test

- Children's dietary intake: Student Health Questionnaire, which includes questions on behaviors related to cardiovascular risk factors, including heart-healthy nutrition; study authors reported that the instrument was validated and tested for reliability in previous studies
 - * Data from the post-test assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Children's physical activity levels: Student Health Questionnaire, which includes questions on behaviors related to cardiovascular risk factors, including exercise behaviors; study authors reported that the instrument was validated and tested for reliability in previous studies
 - * Data from the post-test assessment were not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors

Of note, study authors did not analyze all of the child + caregiver data together because some of the caregivers did not participate. However, this does not impact the findings of the present systematic review because this trial did not contribute any data

Identification

Study name: not reported

Country: USA

Setting: schools in northeast Ohio

Types of reports: published journal article

Comments: used 1 report only: [Petchers 1987](#)

Petchers 1987 (Continued)

Author's name: Marcia K Petchers

Email: not reported

Conflicts of interest: not reported

Sponsorship source: American Heart Association, Northeast Ohio Affiliate, Inc., and the Schoolsite Committee, with funds granted by the Northeast Ohio Affiliate, the Martha Holden Jennings Foundation, and the Cleveland Foundation

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	High risk	Quote: "...schools were assigned to treatment conditions using modified random assignment strategy...It should be noted that three schools in the sample participated as control groups in a heart health education project the previous year. As a result of their prior participation, they had been guaranteed participation by random assignment in one of the two curriculum conditions...The remaining schools were then randomly assigned to one of the three study conditions so that there were approximately equal numbers of schools in each condition" (p 451)
Allocation concealment	High risk	Judgment comment: the method used to conceal the allocation sequence was not described. However, 3 of the schools were guaranteed assignment to the child + caregiver or child-only arm before randomization
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged approximately 10 to 12 years, and their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: there was no information on blinding of outcome assessors. Because all data were self-reported by study participants, outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: attrition rates were not reported and could not be calculated because study authors did not report the number of children per intervention arm at baseline. The study authors noted that for different analyses, "the number of cases differs due to missing data" (quote; p 456)
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Although dietary and physical activity outcomes were measured, they were reported incompletely and did not align with outcomes analyzed in this review
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not specify if the children were recruited before or after the schools were randomized
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities and differences between intervention arms or clusters
Loss of clusters	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: trial authors did not report whether any clusters were lost

Petchers 1987 (Continued)

Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Vandongen 1995

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: "... to assess the impact of the programs on cardiovascular risk factors using a modified factorial design to examine fitness and nutrition programs alone and in combination and to compare the effects of school-based and home-based nutrition programs" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: recruitment start: beginning of 1990 school year; data collection end date: end of 1990 school year</p> <p>Total number of arms: 6</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. School and home nutrition program (child + caregiver); 2. School nutrition program (child only); 3. Fitness program (not eligible); 4. Fitness and school nutrition program (not eligible); 5. Home nutrition program (not eligible); 6. No intervention control (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: 5</p> <p>Average cluster size: 38.23 children</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: sample size calculations were based on a pilot study in 10 schools with about 300 children. To detect a 5-lap difference (standard deviation of 14) in the Leger run, with 80% power, an alpha level of 0.05, and allowance for failure to achieve both baseline and follow-up measurements in around 20% of children, approximately 150 children per arm were needed. If a class size of 30 children was estimated, 30 schools were required</p> <p>Unit of allocation: school</p> <p>Missing data handling: not reported</p> <p>Reported limitations: 1. Girls who did not attend follow-up tended to be less fit and to have higher blood pressure at baseline than girls who completed the study; 2. The proportion of children exceeding recommended cholesterol levels is probably underestimated because of the measurement instrument used (Reflotron)</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1:1:1:1; stratified by socioeconomic status (each school was assigned to 1 of 5 socioeconomic strata, based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics ratings of postcodes)</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: for the child + caregiver arm, children had to bring completed homework to school and were rewarded. The reward was not described</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics</p> <p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 65/119 (55) Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Vandongen 1995 (Continued)

- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: body mass index (BMI; kg/m²), mean (SD): 17.82 (3.03)
- Child diet: total energy (kcal/d), mean (SD): 1638.8 (456.9); % energy from fat, mean (SD): 31.5 (5.2); % energy from saturated fat, mean (SD): 13.0 (2.8); % energy from protein, mean (SD): 15.4 (3.2); sodium (g/d), mean (SD): 2.2 (0.8)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 91/164 (55)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: body mass index (BMI; kg/m²), mean (SD): 17.73 (2.42)
- Child diet: total energy (kcal/d), mean (SD): 1638.8 (449.8); % fat of total energy, mean (SD): 34.1 (5.8); % saturated fat of total energy, mean (SD): 14.0 (2.9); % protein of total energy, mean (SD): 15.3 (3.0); sodium (g/d), mean (SD): 2.1 (1.0)
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: no information on recruitment of study schools was reported. Within the selected schools, a letter explaining the study and seeking consent was sent to the parents of all children enrolled in sixth grade

Inclusion criteria: cluster: not reported; participant: sixth grade student and caregiver

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: sixth grade (estimated to be 10 to 12 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 1147; samples per arm were not reported and therefore were estimated: child + caregiver arm: n = 229; child-only arm: n = 229

Vandongen 1995 (Continued)

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: significant between-group differences were reported for some baseline variables, but study authors did not specify which variables or between which study arms

Total number analyzed by relevant group: child + caregiver arm: n = 119; child-only arm: n = 164

Attrition by relevant group: attrition was not reported and cannot be calculated as study authors did not report the number of children by intervention arm at baseline

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: all children with matched paired diet data (child + caregiver arm: n = 119; child-only arm: n = 164)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-and-home nutrition program
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "social support," "shaping knowledge," "reward and threat"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): this intervention aimed to identify if the effect of combining school-based and home-based nutrition education programs was greater than delivering a school-based program on its own. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, children received 5 nutrition messages using comics delivered through schools. Each comic contained material for both child and caregiver
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not reported
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: data on boys and girls were presented separately
- Assessment time points: baseline, 9 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to child-only intervention, children received comics containing educational material for the child and other material for caregivers. Additionally, caregivers were encouraged to assist the child with homework exercises, help to prepare healthy recipes, and other unspecified activities. Children received a reward for returning completed homework sheets to school
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based nutrition program
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the intervention sought to evaluate programs to improve cardiovascular health in schoolchildren. The primary targets of the nutrition interventions were increased intake of fruit, vegetables, whole grain bread, and cereals relative to other foods and decreased intake of fatty, sugary, and salty foods relative to other foods. The nutrition interventions also aimed to achieve intake of $\leq 33\%$ of energy as fat and 12% as sugar while increasing fiber intake to ≥ 25 g/d. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): ten 1-hour lessons to improve knowledge, attitudes, and habits around healthy eating were taught to students by classroom teachers

Vandongen 1995 (Continued)

- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): teachers who received a single half-day in-service training and were provided with a program guide
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: data on boys and girls were presented separately
- Assessment time points: baseline, 9 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): teachers were provided with a program guide, videos, and other unspecified teaching resources
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): all teachers attended the in-service training. No other information was reported regarding adherence and fidelity
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes	<p>The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at 9 months (end of intervention)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's dietary intake: self-reported food records from 2 weekdays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Available data from the end-of-intervention assessment include the following outcomes: total energy intake, percentage energy from fat intake, percentage energy from protein, sodium intake • Children's anthropometry: measured height and weight (specific instruments not specified) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * BMI values were reported for the end-of intervention assessment. Sex- and age-standardized BMI values were not reported and could not be retrieved * Prevalence of overweight or obesity was not reported and could not be retrieved from the study authors <p>Data were analyzed and presented separately for boys and girls. Data also were analyzed by baseline level of cardiovascular risk</p>
----------	---

Identification	<p>Study name: Western Australian Schools Physical Activity and Nutrition Project (WASPAN)</p> <p>Country: Australia</p> <p>Setting: schools in Perth, Western Australia</p> <p>Types of reports: published journal articles</p> <p>Comments: used the following reports: (1) Vandongen 1995b, and (2) Burke 1996, as well as unpublished information provided by study authors (Gracey 2018 [pers comm])</p> <p>Author's name: Robert Vandongen; corresponding author Valerie Burke (Gracey)</p> <p>Email: valerie.gracey@optusnet.com.au</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not reported</p> <p>Sponsorship source: "this study was supported by a Program Grant from the National Health and Medical Research Council (Public Health Research and Development Committee)" (quote)</p>
----------------	--

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Judgment comment: within socioeconomic strata, schools were randomly allocated via computer-generated random numbers (Gracey 2018 [pers comm])

Vandongen 1995 (Continued)

Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged 10 to 12 years, and their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "restricted funding and limited availability of qualified personnel prevented the use of a team of assessors who were blinded to the intervention" (Vandongen 1995b, p 11) Judgment comment: data on dietary intake (our primary outcome) was measured by children's self-report and may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "dietary data at follow-up were obtained from 83% of children, fitness data from 88%, blood pressure data from 96%, cholesterol levels from 96%, and anthropometry from 92%" (Vandongen 1995b, p 11) Judgment comment: however, attrition rates by intervention arm were not reported and could not be calculated because the study authors did not report the number of children by intervention arm at baseline
Selective reporting	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Following conversions of reported data, we were able to enter them into meta-analysis
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: it is unclear whether participants were recruited before or after randomization
Baseline imbalance	High risk	Quote: "...there were significant between-group differences in some baseline variables" (Vandongen 1995b, p 11) Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities and differences between clusters
Loss of clusters	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report whether any clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Voll 2013

Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group
---------	---

Voll 2013 (Continued)

Study aim: "... to determine whether parental involvement in a physical activity intervention delivered to children in-school could result in positive behavior change in parents, as measured by increased physical activity and reduced sedentary behavior" (quote)

Study period: baseline data collection start: February 2012; post-test assessment: March 2012

Total number of arms: 2

Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based screen time tracking with family homework (child + caregiver); 2. School-based screen time tracking (child only)

Number of clusters per arm: not reported

Average cluster size: 5.38 children

Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: only participants who completed baseline and post-test assessments were included in the analysis

Reported limitations: 1. Small sample size as a result of difficulties in recruitment and attrition; 2. Failure to collect demographic information; 3. Self-selected participation

Randomization ratio and stratification: not reported

Participant compensation or incentives: participating children were entered into a drawing with physical activity-related prizes (e.g. jump ropes, basketballs, volleyballs, frisbees). To thank caregivers for participation, drawings were held for a massage gift certificate and a trigger point foam roller

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: total physical activity score, mean (SD): 2.4 (0.6)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: total physical activity score, mean (SD): 5.3 (1.8)
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Voll 2013 (Continued)

- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: total physical activity score, mean (SD): 3.3 (0.5)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: total physical activity score, mean (SD): 7.0 (2.7)
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, study authors did indicate that across the 2 intervention arms, 81% (22/27) of participants were female

Recruitment methods: names of elementary schools in the Waterloo Region School District were randomly selected for recruitment. School principals were the first point of contact by phone or email, and this was followed up with a package of study materials and documentation. If the principal declined participation or contact could not be established after 1.5 weeks, another school was selected and contacted. Eight schools agreed to participate. Some schools had more than 1 eligible class ($n = 14$ classes). The researcher visited each school to give students a 10-minute presentation on the study and to distribute cover letters and consent forms

Inclusion criteria: cluster: school located within the Waterloo Region District School Board; participant: child enrolled in fourth/fifth, fifth, or fifth/sixth grade with a caregiver with a working email address

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: fourth to sixth grade (estimated to be 8 to 12 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: $n = 43$; samples per arm were not reported and therefore were estimated: child + caregiver arm: $n = 22$; child-only arm: $n = 22$

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: no significant differences were reported, but study authors note higher levels of physical activity in the child-only arm

Total number analyzed by relevant group: child physical activity score (child + caregiver arm: $n = 11$; child-only arm: $n = 5$); caregiver physical activity score (child + caregiver arm: $n = 12$; child-only arm: $n = 6$)

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates by intervention arm were not reported and cannot be calculated because study authors did not report the number of children by intervention arm at baseline

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: child physical activity score: those who completed measures at baseline and post-test assessments (child + caregiver arm: $n = 11$; child-only arm: $n = 5$); caregiver physical activity score: those who completed measures at baseline and post-test assessments (child + caregiver arm: $n = 12$; child-only arm: $n = 6$)

Interventions
Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Turnoff Week Challenge tracking plus homework assignments to complete with a caregiver

Voll 2013 (Continued)

- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "repetition and substitution," "identity," "self-belief"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): although parents play an important role in shaping children's behaviors, less is known regarding how children might influence parents' behaviors. According to the study author: "school-based health promotion interventions that include parental involvement may influence parental behavior via two mechanisms: 1) passive diffusion of the intervention and 2) children's ability to directly influence their parents' behavior." This study sought to examine this "spread of effects" phenomenon by involving parents in a school-based "screen-free week" intervention. The design of this intervention arm was informed by 4 key theories: social cognitive theory, socioecological model, value expectancy model, theory of planned behavior
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, caregivers were asked to complete 2 online homework assignments with their child during the 1-week intervention. Each assignment required approximately 5 to 10 minutes
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only arm, caregiver-child dyads were asked to complete 2 homework assignments together online. The first homework assignment included information on the benefits of physical activity and guidance on goal-setting (S.M.A.R.T. goals), and encouraged parents and children to set 3 activity goals for the week. As part of the second homework assignment, parents and children were asked to complete a 5-minute fitness activity together and to reflect on this experience. Homework assignments were evaluated simply as completed or not completed
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Turnoff Week Challenge tracking
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "feedback and monitoring," "repetition and substitution"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): school-based interventions "represent a viable way to reach children and increase their physical activity" (quote). Screen-free initiatives are a promising intervention approach, but formal evaluations among children are lacking. As such, the present study utilized a school-based "screen-free week approach" to promote positive behavior change. The study author noted that the Turnoff Week Challenge and tracker form were informed by the theory of planned behavior and also reported that the purpose of the challenge and the form in the context of this study was to attract participation
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children filled out their Turnoff Week Tracker form daily in class. The form required 1 to 2 minutes to complete. The intervention lasted 1 week
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): researcher, but daily tracking was facilitated by classroom teachers
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2 weeks (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): children were instructed to avoid the following screen-related sedentary behaviors: 1. Using their computers for leisure activities (e.g. online games), 2. Watching TV, and 3. Playing video games. Children were simultaneously encouraged to be physical-

Voll 2013 (Continued)

ly active for at least 60 minutes each day. Suggestions for physical activity included walking, chores, playing tag, and structured exercise (e.g. sports). Each day, children were asked to record their screen time and level of physical activity using a "challenge tracker form." Children were instructed to return these forms to their teacher after 1 week

- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes	<p>The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at 2 weeks (end of intervention)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's physical activity levels: Physical Activity Questionnaire for Older Children (PAQ-C); study authors reported high internal consistency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Data for total physical activity score are available for end of intervention • Caregivers' physical activity levels: Rapid Assessment of Physical Activity questionnaire (RAPA); study authors reported high validity and reliability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Data for total physical activity score are available for end of intervention
Identification	<p>Study name: Determining the "Spread of Effects" of Physical Activity Interventions From Children to Parents/Guardians</p> <p>Country: Canada</p> <p>Setting: primary schools in Waterloo Region, Ontario, Canada</p> <p>Types of reports: Masters thesis</p> <p>Comments: used 1 report only: Voll 2013</p> <p>Author's name: Jess Voll</p> <p>Email: jess@greo.ca</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not reported</p> <p>Sponsorship source: not reported</p>

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Quote: "each classroom (or school, if more than one class per school wished to participate) was randomly assigned to the treatment or control group using random number generation in Microsoft Excel" (p 47)
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: participating parents and children were informed that they would be assigned to 1 of 2 groups; however, the true purpose of the study was concealed until after the intervention. Although outcome data were collected via self-report, concealment of the study hypothesis may have helped to minimize bias
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Because all data were self-reported by study participants, outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding

Voll 2013 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: attrition rates by intervention arm were not reported and could not be calculated because the study author did not report the number of children by intervention arm at baseline. Overall, no data were available for 37.2% (16/43) of caregiver-child dyads; this includes 15 dyads that provided no data and 1 dyad that withdrew data after they were informed of the true intent of the study. Matched baseline and post-test data were not available for 62.8% (27/43) of children and 58.1% (25/43) of caregivers
Selective reporting	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Physical activity scores for both children and caregivers were reported in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis
Recruitment bias	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: it is unclear whether randomization occurred before or after recruitment. However, wording provided in the cover letter to caregivers suggests that they may not have been made aware of assignment before consenting to take part in the study
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report on similarities and differences between intervention arms or clusters
Loss of clusters	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report on whether any clusters were lost. However, given the very small number of participants and the high level of attrition and missing data, it is likely that clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors noted that some clusters (i.e. classrooms) had 1 or 2 study participants

Wang 2007a

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: "this study used the combination of school education and family education to carry out nutrition education activities. By comparing the effects of different education methods, we (1) analyze the independent role of schools and families, [and] (2) analyze the combined effect of school and family...We followed up the changes of nutrition knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) before and after education in accordance with the epidemiological prospective study method" (quote) [Chinese-English translation]</p> <p>Study period: 1 school term; dates not specified</p> <p>Total number of arms: 3</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Nutrition education for children and their parents (child + caregiver); 2. Nutrition education for children (child only); 3. Nutrition education for parents (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: 1</p> <p>Average cluster size: 492.33 children</p>
---------	---

Wang 2007a (Continued)

Sample size justification and outcome used: to detect a 5% increase in intake of soy-based food products with a power of 90% and an alpha level of 0.05, approximately 138 children were needed per group. In consideration of clustering, study authors aimed to include 50% more children than required per sample size calculation

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: missing values were excluded from scoring and statistical analyses

Reported limitations: 1. Children may not have fully understood the questionnaire and may not have paid attention, leading to mistakes and missing responses

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1:1; no stratification

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants

Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported

Wang 2007a (Continued)

- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: not reported

Inclusion criteria: clusters: elementary school located in Xuzhou City (schools randomly chosen); participant: child enrolled in third, fourth, or fifth grade at a participating school and caregiver

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: third to fifth grade (estimated to be 7 to 11 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 1477; child + caregiver arm: n = 391; child-only arm: n = 322

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not reported

Total number analyzed by relevant group: number analyzed differed by outcome variable but for this review was assessed as the number of children with "behavior" data at the end of the intervention and included the following: total: n = 1091; child + caregiver arm: n = 297; child-only arm: n = 252

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates differed by variable but for this review were calculated by dividing the number of children without "behavior" data (which includes the habit of eating breakfast and spending on or consuming various foods) at the end of the intervention by the number of children with data at baseline: child + caregiver arm: 24.0% (94/391); child-only arm: 21.7% (70/322)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not applicable

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based nutrition education plus caregiver nutrition education
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following technique was applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): no additional explanation was provided beyond that described for the child-only arm
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, nutrition classes were provided to caregivers. The location, timing, and duration of the intervention were not specified
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): "nutrition experts" and possibly other unspecified providers
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 school term (length not specified; end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): content of nutrition classes for caregivers was not specified
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): school-based nutrition education

Wang 2007a (Continued)

- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): "elementary school students are in their development stage...Raising children's and adolescents' nutritional knowledge get help building better eating behavior" (quote). This work was based on the premise that the "focus should be on the earliest stage of habit formation" (quote) [Chinese-English translation]
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): intervention activities included lectures by nutrition experts, distribution of educational materials, and posting of a nutrition information board. It is unclear whether all children received all 3 components. The intervention took place during health education classes. The timing and duration of the intervention were not specified
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): "nutrition experts" and possibly other unspecified providers
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: not reported
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 school term (length not specified; end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): content of nutrition lectures, educational materials, and nutrition information boards were not specified
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes	<p>The following instrument was used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at end of school term (end of intervention)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's dietary intake: questions on eating behavior (specific questions not reported) * Data from end-of-intervention assessment were not reported.
Identification	<p>Study name: not reported</p> <p>Country: China</p> <p>Setting: elementary schools in Xuzhuo City, China</p> <p>Types of reports: published journal article and Masters thesis</p> <p>Comments: used the following reports: Wang 2007b, as well as a thesis by Zhao 2006</p> <p>Author's name: Cannan Wang</p> <p>Email: wcnsu@126.com</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not reported</p> <p>Sponsorship source: Jiangsu Province Preventive Medicine Scientific Research Fund</p>
Notes	Chinese-English data extraction was completed by Yuan Chi and Andrew Ying

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described

Wang 2007a (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged approximately 7 and 11 years, and their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Because data were reported by study participants, outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of participating children without behavior data at the end of the intervention by the number of children with data at baseline. Total attrition was 26.1% (386/1477) for the study overall and 22.0% (164/713) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the 2 relevant study arms was 2.3% (94/391 vs 70/322)
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Although dietary outcomes were measured, they did not align with dietary outcomes analyzed in this review
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: randomization was carried out after participant recruitment but before baseline data collection
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: not reported; however, the distribution of female-to-male students was similar across study arms, as was the distribution of children by grade
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: no clusters were lost
Incorrect analysis	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information was insufficient to permit judgment
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Werch 2003a

Methods	Study design: randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: to examine “(1) the efficacy of a brief, tailored sport-based consultation alone and in combination with an alcohol preventive consultation and a set of parent print materials, on influencing alcohol consumption, alcohol use risk and protective factors, and exercise habits; and (2) differential effects of the interventions on alcohol use and exercise among drinking and nondrinking youth, to estimate the potential of the strategies as future universal (primary) and selective (secondary) prevention interventions” (quote) Study period: baseline assessment: fall 2001; post-test assessment: spring 2002 Total number of arms: 3 Description of intervention arms: 1. Sport and alcohol consultation and materials for parents (child + caregiver); 2. Sport and alcohol consultation (child only); 3. Sport consultation (not eligible) Sample size justification and outcome used: not reported
---------	--

Werch 2003a (Continued)

Unit of allocation: individual child

Missing data handling: not reported

Reported limitations: 1. Post-intervention data collection was limited to 1 assessment 3 months post intervention; 2. Despite use of within-school random assignment, the child-only arm had significantly greater negative alcohol consequences than the other arms at baseline; 3. Small sample size; 4. No study arm received no intervention

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; children were randomized within schools, and schools represented an inner city school, a suburban school, and a rural school

Participant compensation or incentives: not reported

Participants
Baseline characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: moderate physical activity (days/week), mean (SD): 4.43 (2.68); vigorous physical activity (days/week), mean (SD): 5.78 (2.33)
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: not reported
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: moderate physical activity (days/week), mean (SD): 4.51 (2.69); vigorous physical activity (days/week), mean (SD): 5.38 (2.35)

Werch 2003a (Continued)

- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Although not reporting by intervention arm, study authors do provide additional information on the overall study sample

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): %: 62.1 (numbers not reported)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (SD): 13.2 (0.5)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): Caucasian, %: 50.7; African American, %: 36.3; other, %: 12.9 (numbers not reported)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): inner city school, n (%): 183/454 (40.3); suburban school, n (%): 110/454 (24.2); rural school, n (%): 161/454 (35.5)

Recruitment methods: not reported

Inclusion criteria: participants: eighth grade students at participating school and caregivers

Exclusion criteria: child unable to read and understand the baseline data collection instrument

Age of participating children at baseline: eighth grade (estimated to be 12 to 14 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 454; child + caregiver arm: n = 152; child-only arm: n = 150

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: there were no significant differences by condition at baseline, except significantly more adolescents in the child-only arm had alcohol problems compared to adolescents in the child + caregiver arm

Total number analyzed by relevant group: total: n = 444; child + caregiver arm: n = 150; child-only arm: n = 146

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated by dividing the number of dropouts by the number of participating children at baseline: child + caregiver arm: 1.3% (2/152); child-only arm: 2.7% (4/150)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children with baseline data: child + caregiver arm: n = 152; child-only arm: n = 150

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): sport consultation plus an alcohol consultation plus a set of mailed materials for caregivers
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following technique was applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): no additional explanation was provided beyond that described for the child-only arm
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, information cards were mailed weekly to adolescents' caregivers for 5 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: same as child-only arm
- Assessment time points: baseline, 3 months post intervention (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: alcohol prevention

Werch 2003a (Continued)

- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to the child-only intervention, caregivers received 5 weekly 8.5-inch by 11-inch colored cards. Each reviewed content from the sport and alcohol prevention consultations and contained an introduction, a list of check-off health and fitness facts, and a closing statement. The bottom section of the card could be torn off and was used to collect caregiver feedback
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): no additional tailoring was used beyond that described for the child-only arm
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): in addition to the fidelity assessments described for the child-only arm, a total of 75% of caregivers returned at least 1 sport card feedback sheet, with 70% returning all feedback sheets. Of these, all talked to their child about the information
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): sport consultation plus alcohol consultation
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "feedback and monitoring," "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): evidence indicates associations between adolescent sport participation and substance use. This suggests a need for research testing interventions that pair sport or physical activity promotion with substance use prevention. Use of sport or physical activity as a theme for a substance abuse prevention intervention may have greater appeal to adolescents than typical substance-focused interventions. There is some evidence to support the use of individual consultations. This intervention arm drew on social cognitive theory, the health belief model, behavior self-control theory, theory of planned behavior, social bonding theory, and the multi-component motivation stages prevention model
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): adolescents assigned to this arm completed the health and fitness screener, the sport consultation, and the alcohol preventive consultation. The consultations were administered 1 time, face-to-face. The mean length of sport and alcohol consultations together was 25.87 minutes
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): consultations were nurse-administered following consultation protocols
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: trial authors also examined health behavior and alcohol risk/protective factor measures by prior alcohol use and experimental condition
- Assessment time points: baseline, 3 months post intervention (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: alcohol prevention
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the health and fitness screen included 7 questions on fitness and health habits (sport and physical activity involvement, regular exercise patterns, regular healthy breakfast patterns, and sleep patterns) that were used to formulate tailored messages for the sport consultation. The sport consultation followed a standard protocol and addressed responses to each of the screening questions and was followed by a contract. Messages focused on promoting an active lifestyle and the conflict between such a lifestyle and alcohol consumption, and portrayed the image that an active lifestyle does not include alcohol use. The contract provided a nurse recommendation regarding each fitness/health behavior, asked participants to abstain from alcohol for 30 days, and asked them to choose another health habit to improve in the next month. The sport consultation was followed by an alcohol consultation following a standard protocol
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): the sport and alcohol consultations were tailored based on the participant's response to a series of questions
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): a random sample of consultations were assessed and scored for accuracy, completeness, nurse enthusiasm, student responsiveness, smoothness, use of reflective listening, and altering tone of voice. Across intervention arms, all items scored greater than 3.5 on a 4-point scale. No differences were observed between intervention arms
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Werch 2003a (Continued)

Outcomes	<p>No end-of-intervention data were collected in this study. The following instrument was used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and 3 months after the intervention (follow-up)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's physical activity levels: 2 measures of physical activity taken from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey * Data for the following outcomes were available at the follow-up assessment: moderate physical activity and vigorous physical activity 	
Identification	<p>Study name: not reported</p> <p>Country: USA</p> <p>Setting: schools in northeast Florida</p> <p>Types of reports: published journal article</p> <p>Comments: used only 1 report: Werch 2003b, as well as unpublished information provided by the corresponding author (Werch 2018 [pers comm])</p> <p>Author's name: Chudley Werch</p> <p>Email: cwerch@preventionpluswellness.com</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not reported</p> <p>Sponsorship source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Quote: "students were randomly assigned within schools by computer-generated numbers..." (p 381)
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged 12 to 14 years, and their performance may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Because physical activity was self-reported by adolescents, outcomes may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates by dividing the number of dropouts by the number of children of participating children at baseline. Total attrition was 2.2% (10/454) for the study overall and 2.0% (6/302) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the 2 relevant study arms was 1.4% (2/152 vs 4/150)
Selective reporting	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Physical activity outcomes were reported in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis
Recruitment bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial

Werch 2003a (Continued)

Baseline imbalance	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Incorrect analysis	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Low risk	Judgment comment: not relevant. This was an individually randomized trial
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

Yeh 2018a

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: "... to determine the following: (1) the weight distribution of [preschoolers] in Head Start facilities in a Midwestern metropolitan area; (2) whether providing nutrition education with [African American preschoolers] and their [caregivers] could establish healthy eating habits, nutrition knowledge, and improve their weight status; and (3) whether replacing refined grain with whole grain products in all school meals could alter blood lipid levels" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: 2008-2009 academic year</p> <p>Total number of arms: 3</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Nutrition education for preschoolers and their caregivers (child + caregiver); 2. Nutrition education for preschoolers (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: 2</p> <p>Average cluster size: 33.83 children</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: the sample size was determined based on previous publications regarding the number of students per study arm and by convenience sampling (unpublished information provided by the study authors)</p> <p>Unit of allocation: Head Start center</p> <p>Missing data handling: not reported</p> <p>Reported limitations: 1. Small sample size; 2. Intervention had modest intensity; 3. Did not collect dietary records to validate dietary changes; 4. May not have been adequately powered to detect change; 5. Some teachers or peers refused to try whole grain products in the meal, thereby reducing exposure through role modeling; 6. Children may not have had sufficient access to whole grain products at home; 7. Lack of co-operation among some food service workers; 8. Short intervention period</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; stratification not reported</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: participants received US dollar (USD) 20 for completing the baseline questionnaire and USD 20 for completing the post-intervention questionnaire. An additional USD 20 was provided to those who completed the blood sample</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics</p> <p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 22/54 (41) Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Yeh 2018a (Continued)

- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: body mass index (BMI) percentile, mean (SD): 62.0 (31.0); prevalence overweight/obesity, n (%): 18 (33.4)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 23/47 (49)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported
- Child weight status: BMI percentile, mean (SD): 67.8 (26.8); prevalence overweight/obesity, n (%): 16 (34.1)
- Child diet: not reported
- Child physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver weight status: not reported
- Caregiver diet: not reported
- Caregiver physical activity: not reported
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not reported

Recruitment methods: study investigators recruited parents during the schools' scheduled parent orientations. The study's goals, benefits and risks, confidentiality procedures, and incentive structure were explained, and parents were invited to consent to take part

Inclusion criteria: cluster: participating Head Start program (additional information not provided); participant: child aged 3 to 5 years and a caregiver

Exclusion criteria: not reported

Age of participating children at baseline: 3 to 5 years (preschool)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 203; child + caregiver arm: n = 66, child-only arm: n = 63. Study authors did not report how many children were enrolled in the randomized classes

Yeh 2018a (Continued)

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: at baseline, no significant differences were reported between study arms

Total number analyzed by relevant group: BMI percentile (child + caregiver arm: n = 54, child-only arm: n = 47)

Attrition by relevant group: attrition rates were calculated as the number of children excluded from analysis divided by the number of children randomized based on unpublished information provided by the authors: child + caregiver arm: 18.2% (12/66); child-only arm: 23.8% (15/63)

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: children with measurements at baseline and post-test, that is, those included in analyses (child + caregiver arm: n = 54, child-only arm: n = 47)

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Head Start–based nutrition program plus a caregiver nutrition education program
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "shaping knowledge," "natural consequences," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): caregivers play a central role in young children's diets and eating patterns. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, this intervention consisted of 1-hour nutrition education meetings every month. Classes were held at 2 Head Start centers at a time determined by the center director. The intervention lasted 7 months
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): same as child-only arm
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: change in BMI percentile was examined for all children and also for only overweight and obese children
- Assessment time points: baseline, 7 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): in addition to materials and procedures provided to the child-only arm, caregivers were invited to attend nutrition classes. Topics were based primarily on participant request and included cooking demonstrations, recipe modifications to common foods to reduce fat content or increase fiber or whole grain content, food tastings, and providing information about children's nutritional needs to motivate caregivers to provide healthy foods. Each class consisted of a 20-minute presentation followed by discussion and interactive activities. The instructor also prepared a healthy recipe based on the caregivers' input
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): the content of the nutrition education classes was based mostly on participants' requests and interests as reported at baseline
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Head Start–based nutrition program
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of outcomes," "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): establishment of healthy eating habits begins early in life and is an important factor in prevention of obesity. African American children are at elevated risk of obesity. Study authors did not describe the use of theory in development of this intervention

Yeh 2018a (Continued)

- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): food service providers substituted whole grain products for products made with white flour. Nutrition classes are offered twice a week for 30 minutes each for the duration of the school year. The intervention lasted 7 months
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): dietetic interns under the supervision of a registered dietitian taught the nutrition education classes. Food service providers were trained by the research staff to implement the food service changes
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not reported
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not reported
- Subgroups: change in BMI percentile was examined for all children and also for only overweight and obese children
- Assessment time points: baseline, 7 months (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not reported
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): nutrition education sessions included introductions to "body building" foods, discussion of food groups, and fresh fruit and vegetable taste tests. Fruit- and vegetable-shaped hand puppets were used to introduce the content. In addition, refined grain products were replaced with whole grain products in school meals, and food service providers were encouraged to follow the USDA Head Start menu and recommended recipes and cooking methods
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not reported
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not reported
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not reported
- Sensitivity analyses: not reported

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at 7 months (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: Dietary Risk Assessment (DRA) survey to assess daily intake from different food groups; study authors reported this instrument to be validated
 - * Data from the end-of-intervention assessment were not reported in a usable format and could not be retrieved from the study authors
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with a Seca 214 portable stadiometer (Seca North America East, Hanover, Maryland, USA) and weight measured with Tanita Model BC551 portable digital scale (Tanita Corp of America, Arlington Heights, Illinois, USA)
 - * Data for BMI percentile were calculated using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention calculator and are available for the end-of-intervention assessment. Although the prevalence of overweight or obesity was calculated, data were not reported for the end-of-intervention assessment and could not be retrieved from the study authors

Identification

Study name: Healthy Kids Healthy Lives (HKHL)

Country: USA

Setting: United Children and Family Head Start programs in Detroit, Michigan

Types of reports: published journal article and Masters thesis

Comments: used the following reports: (1) [Akil 2013](#), and (2) [Yeh 2018b](#), as well as unpublished information provided by the study authors ([Yeh 2018c \[pers comm\]](#)). For discrepancies between reports, we sought clarification from the study authors

Author's name: Yulyu Yeh

Email: yyeh@tamu.edu

Conflicts of interest: "the authors declare that they have no conflict of interest" (quote)

Sponsorship source: Office of the Vice President for Research, Wayne University

Notes

Yeh 2018a (Continued)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation	Low risk	Judgment comment: school names were placed in a bag, and the research co-ordinator drew names (Yeh 2018c [pers comm])
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: methods used to conceal the allocation sequence were not described
Blinding of participants and personnel All outcomes	Low risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of participants and personnel was provided. However, given the nature of the intervention, there would have been no way to blind participants and personnel. Also, the children were aged 3 to 5 years, so their performance was not likely to have been influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment All outcomes	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: no information on blinding of outcome assessors was provided. Height and weight were measured. Therefore, body mass index (BMI) may or may not have been influenced by lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data All outcomes	High risk	Judgment comment: we calculated attrition rates as the number of children excluded from analysis divided by the number of children randomized, based on unpublished information provided by the study authors. Total attrition was 19.2% (39/203) for the study overall and 20.9% (27/129) for the 2 relevant study arms. Differential attrition for the 2 relevant study arms was 5.6% (12/66 vs 15/63) (Yeh 2018c [pers comm])
Selective reporting	High risk	Judgment comment: the trial was not registered and no protocol was cited that could be retrieved. Anthropometric data were reported in a format that could be entered into meta-analysis, but dietary outcomes were not reported in a usable format, and we could not retrieve these data from the study authors
Recruitment bias	High risk	Judgment comment: randomization was carried out before participant recruitment (Yeh 2018c [pers comm])
Baseline imbalance	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: study authors noted that, at baseline, "there was no difference in BMI among the three groups" (Yeh 2018b, p 555). They did not report on similarities and differences between clusters
Loss of clusters	Low risk	Judgment comment: no clusters were lost (Yeh 2018c [pers comm])
Incorrect analysis	High risk	Judgment comment: study authors did not report adjusting for clustering in the analysis and did not report intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
Comparability with individually randomized trials	Unclear risk	Judgment comment: information provided was insufficient to permit judgement
Other sources of bias	Low risk	Judgment comment: we detected no other sources of bias

ABC: Activity Begins in Childhood.

ANCOVA: analysis of covariance.

BMI: body mass index.

CATCH: Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CIHR: Canadian Institutes for Health Research.

DILQ: Day in the Life Questionnaire.

FV: fruits and vegetables.

ICC: intracluster correlation coefficient.

IPAQ: International Physical Activity Questionnaire.

LPA: light physical activity.

MANCOVA: multi-variate analysis of covariance.

MVPA: moderate to vigorous physical activity.

PAQ-C: Physical Activity Questionnaire for Older Children.

PE: physical education.

PROGRESS-Plus: place of residence, race/ethnicity/culture/language, occupation, gender/sex, religion, education, socioeconomic status, social capital, personal characteristics associated with discrimination, features of relationships, and time-dependent relationships.

RAPA: Rapid Assessment of Physical Activity questionnaire.

RCT: randomized controlled trial.

SD: standard deviation.

SES: socioeconomic status.

SSB: sugar-sweetened beverage.

TIDieR: Template for Intervention Description and Replication.

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Brannon 2018	Ineligible study design: cross-over trial without suitable first period data
DeVilliers 2009	Ineligible control: no intervention received
Harrington 2005	Ineligible study design: secondary analyses from a randomized controlled trial
Natale 2016	Ineligible control: did not receive an eligible child-only intervention
Regev 2012	Ineligible outcomes
Russell Mayhew 2007	Ineligible outcomes
Treu 2017	Ineligible study design: experimental but not random or quasi-random

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

[Kobak 2016](#)

Methods	<p>Study design: randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: cross-over design</p> <p>Study aim: the primary aim of this study was "to assess the amount and intensity of children's physical and sedentary activity behavior during three separate simulated recess conditions: playing alone, with their parent participating, and with their friend participating" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: not known</p> <p>Total number of arms: not known</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Playing with a parent (child + caregiver); 2. Playing alone (child only); 3. Playing with a friend (not eligible)</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: not known</p> <p>Unit of allocation: individual child</p> <p>Missing data handling: not known</p>
---------	--

Kobak 2016 (Continued)

Reported limitations: 1. Most participating parents were fathers; 2. There are no other studies on this topic to compare or contrast the results; 3. The allotted amount of time was relatively short

Randomization ratio and stratification: not relevant

Participant compensation or incentives: children received USD 10 for completing each of 3 sessions (USD 30 total)

Participants
Baseline characteristics

Children acted as their own controls

- Female (PROGRESS-Plus): n (%): 10/20 (50)
- Age in years (PROGRESS-Plus): mean (standard deviation): 8.2 (1.7)
- Race/ethnicity/language/culture (PROGRESS-Plus): Caucasian, n (%): 20 (100)
- Place of residence (PROGRESS-Plus): not known
- Caregiver education (PROGRESS-Plus): not known
- Religion (PROGRESS-Plus): not known
- Household income/socioeconomic status (PROGRESS-Plus): not known
- Social capital (PROGRESS-Plus): not known
- Caregiver work hours and other characteristics that may indicate disadvantage (PROGRESS-Plus): not known
- Disability (PROGRESS-Plus): participating children had "no contraindications to physical activity (e.g. orthopedic injury, cardiovascular disorder, uncontrolled asthma, etc.)" (quote)
- Sexual orientation (PROGRESS-Plus): not known
- Child weight status: not known
- Child diet: not known
- Child physical activity: not known
- Caregiver weight status: not known
- Caregiver diet: not known
- Caregiver physical activity: not known
- Caregiver civil status (PROGRESS-Plus): not known

Recruitment methods: 5 boys and 5 girls were recruited via fliers posted in the local community and a database of potential participants who had contacted the principal investigator regarding unrelated studies. These children were asked to choose a friend of the same biological sex to play with them. Once the friend was selected, research personnel contacted the friend's parent for consent for the friend to participate. If the parent agreed, the friend also became a participant in the study

Inclusion criteria: not known

Exclusion criteria: not known

Age of participating children at baseline: not known

Total number randomized by relevant group: 20

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not relevant

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not relevant

Attrition by relevant group: no attrition

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: all children with consent (n = 20)

Interventions
Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

Kobak 2016 (Continued)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): playing with a parent
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "antecedents," "social support"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children played on the playground with a parent for 30 minutes. Parents were instructed to let the child choose the physical or sedentary activities that he or she preferred and to participate actively. At the end, they were asked if they would like to play for an additional 10 minutes or if they wished to be finished
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): children and parents played independently
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 40 minutes
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): same as child-only arm
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): playing alone
- Focus of intervention: physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "antecedents"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the study author reported that social learning theory can help explain how parents influence children's behavior
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children played on the playground alone for 30 minutes with no other children or parents present. At the end, they were asked if they would like to play for an additional 10 minutes or if they wished to be finished
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): children played independently
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 40 minutes
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): children were provided with open access to an outdoor playground with a variety of physical activity options (e.g. slides, crawl tubes) and a table and chair with sedentary activity options (e.g. books, toys, coloring sheets, crayons)
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at each assessment

- Children's physical activity levels: objective measurement by accelerometer (ActiGraph GT1M).
 - * As a measure of physical activity, the study author reported accelerometry counts, which are not eligible for this review
- Children's sedentary behavior: observation of sedentary behavior by a member of the research team with a stopwatch
 - * Sedentary time was reported for each assessment

Kobak 2016 (Continued)

Children's height and weight were measured at baseline, and this was used to calculate body mass index. However, collection of height and weight measurements was not repeated at subsequent assessments

Notes

Author's name: Mallory Kobak

Email: not known

Country: USA

Setting: Independence, Ohio

Types of reports: PhD thesis

Comments: used 1 report only: [Kobak 2016](#)

Conflicts of interest: not known

Sponsorship source: not known

NTR5755

Methods

Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: this study aims "to investigate whether the dietary and physical activity behaviors of children between 9 and 12 years at the school participate in the intervention 'KERNgezond' is healthier if the parents of these children follow the E-learning 'Making a healthy deal with your child,' compared to children whose parents only receive a folder about healthy diet and physical activity" (quote)

Study period: September 2015 to December 2016

Total number of arms: not known

Description of intervention arms: 1. KERNgezond intervention and caregiver e-learning program (child + caregiver); 2. KERNgezond intervention (child only); possible other intervention arms

Number of clusters per arm: not known

Average cluster size: not known

Sample size justification and outcome used: not known

Unit of allocation: school

Missing data handling: not known

Reported limitations: not known

Randomization ratio and stratification: not known

Participant compensation or incentives: not known

Participants

Baseline characteristics: not known

Recruitment methods: not known

Inclusion criteria: clusters: primary schools located in the northern part of province Limburg and participating in the "KERNgezond" program; participants: children in sixth and seventh grades whose parents are willing to participate

NTR5755 (Continued)

Exclusion criteria: clusters: not known; participants: insufficient understanding of Dutch

Age of participating children at baseline: sixth to seventh grade (9 to 12 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total across all study arms: n = 1500; sample size per eligible arm not reported

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (Intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): not known
- Focus of intervention: not known
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): not known
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 5 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): not known
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): not known
- Focus of intervention: not known
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): not known
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 5 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): not known
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes

The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 5 months (end of intervention), and 1 year (follow-up)

NTR5755 (Continued)

- Children's dietary intake: questionnaire completed by children
 - * Study authors report that fruit intake, vegetable intake, and sugar-sweetened beverage intake were assessed at each time point
- Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: questionnaire completed by children
 - * Study authors report that hours of being physically active and hours of screen time activities were assessed at each time point

Notes

Author's name: Emilie Ruiter

Email: e.ruiter@elg.umcn.nl

Country: The Netherlands

Setting: primary schools in Limberg, The Netherlands

Types of reports: trial registration

Comments: used the following report: (1) trial registration (Netherlands Trial Register: [NTR5755](#))

Conflicts of interest: not known

Sponsorship source: Province Limburg, The Netherlands

Ruiter 2015a

Methods

Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial

Study grouping: parallel group

Study aim: this study aims "to investigate the effects of our web-based parenting program entitled 'Making a healthy deal with your child' on dietary, sedentary, and physically active behavior among children 9–13 years of age who participate in the existing school-based overweight prevention program entitled 'Scoring for Health'" (quote)

Study period: January 2013 to December 2014

Total number of arms: 2

Description of intervention arms: 1. Scoring for Health intervention and caregiver e-learning program (child + caregiver); 2. Scoring for Health intervention (child only); possible other intervention arms

Number of clusters per arm: not known

Average cluster size: not known

Sample size justification and outcome used: 40% of children aged 9 to 13 living in this region of The Netherlands meet the Dutch standards for fruit and vegetable intake, SSB intake, and sedentary behavior. To detect an increase of 20% in the number of children who meet these standards 1 year after baseline (i.e. an increase from 40% to 60%), with 80% power and a 5% probability of a type 1 error, 161 children per arm were required. Estimate of intracluster correlation (ICC) was based on similar effectiveness studies and school-based programs in children aged 9 to 13 years

Unit of allocation: class

Missing data handling: not known

Reported limitations: 1. It is likely that more motivated parents will complete the e-learning program; 2. Use of a within-school design may result in contamination effects; 3. BMI was not included as a measure of effectiveness; 4. Outcomes were reported by children and parents

Ruiter 2015a (Continued)

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1; to control for school characteristics, randomization was performed centrally at the school grade level class and within schools, and groups were stratified by ethnicity

Participant compensation or incentives: parents received euro (EUR) 30 and children received a small bottle of water for their participation

Participants

Baseline characteristics: not known

Recruitment methods: contacted principals of 11 schools in the Nijmegen region in The Netherlands that were participating in the Scoring for Health intervention for permission to invite parents of children to participate with their child. Envelopes included information on the study and passive informed consent forms for child and parent. The parental baseline questionnaire was sent home with children after they completed the baseline questionnaire in school. A reminder was sent to non-responders after 3 weeks

Inclusion criteria: clusters: schools in the Nijmegen region and participating in the "Scoring for Health" program; participants: children in fourth, fifth, or seventh grade whose parents are willing to participate

Exclusion criteria: clusters: not known; participants: insufficient understanding of Dutch

Age of participating children at baseline: fourth, fifth, or seventh grade (9 to 13 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: 322 children anticipated

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions
Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Scoring for Health plus Making a Healthy Deal With Your Child
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the e-learning program is based on other parenting programs, including knowledge regarding effective substance-use specific parenting, a parent training program to build skills in communication and conflict resolution with adolescents, and programs that are designed to "build family relationships that are characterized by (i) acceptance and non-judgmental attitudes toward each other, and (ii) genuineness and being honest with respect to expressing feelings" (quote). The specific theories underpinning these programs are not reported
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): the e-learning program comprises five 30-minute episodes, and parents can follow the program at home at a time that suits them over a period of 10 weeks. The complete program is approximately 150 minutes long
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 5 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): each episode involves video fragments of "good" and "less good" ways of communicating with the child, a section on problem-solving following a 6-step model, practical and theoretical assignments, and feedback. The episodes address 5 difficult life situations identified by formative research: struggles at the dining table, child's desire for

Ruiter 2015a (Continued)

	<p>candy and snacks, insufficient time for children to eat breakfast in the morning, excessive screen time among children, and children not wanting to turn off their computer game when asked to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known • Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known • How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known • Sensitivity analyses: not known <p>Child-only arm (control group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): Scoring for Health • Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity • Behavior change techniques: not known • Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): prevalence of overweight and obesity among children is increasing in The Netherlands, particularly within low-income neighborhoods and among families of Turkish and Moroccan descent • How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): the program runs for 20 weeks and begins and ends with a sports clinic at a semi-professional soccer club • Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known • Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known • Strategies to address disadvantage: not known • Subgroups: not known • Assessment time points: baseline, 5 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up) • Co-interventions: not known • What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): not known • Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known • Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known • How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known • Sensitivity analyses: not known
Outcomes	<p>The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 5 months (end of intervention), and 1 year (follow-up)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's dietary intake: questionnaire completed by children and caregivers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that fruit and vegetable intake and sugar-sweetened beverage intake were assessed at each time point • Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: questionnaire completed by children and caregivers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that hours of being physically active and hours of screen time activities were assessed at each time point <p>Children's height and weight were measured at baseline, and this was used to calculate body mass index. However, collection of height and weight measurements was not repeated at subsequent assessments</p>
Notes	<p>Author's name: Emilie Ruiter</p> <p>Email: e.ruiter@elg.umcn.nl</p> <p>Country: The Netherlands</p> <p>Setting: schools in Nijmegen region, The Netherlands</p> <p>Types of reports: trial registration; published protocol</p> <p>Comments: used the following reports: (1) Ruiter 2015b, and (2) trial registration (Netherlands Trial Register: NTR3938)</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: all study authors declare no competing interests, except for the fact that they have developed the e-learning program entitled "Making a Healthy Deal With Your Child"</p>

Ruiter 2015a (Continued)

Sponsorship source: The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (Zon-Mw; project number 505010296015)

Swindle 2017a

Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: this study will “test the impact of the enhanced implementation strategy of WISE on implementation and child health outcomes using a Hybrid Type III Cluster Randomized Trial and continuous formative evaluation” (quote)</p> <p>Study period: January 2018 to June 2020</p> <p>Total number of arms: 2</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Enhanced WISE strategy (child + caregiver); 2. Basic WISE strategy (child only)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: 6</p> <p>Average cluster size: not known</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: study authors based power calculations on data from the previous WISE study. For the present study, study authors reported that the design will provide 80% power to detect an effect of 0.40 (a half standard deviation) with a 5% probability of a type 1 error</p> <p>Unit of allocation: Head Start center</p> <p>Missing data handling: not known</p> <p>Reported limitations: not known</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1; stratified by center size and key zip code characteristics (e.g. food insecurity, poverty)</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: not known</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics: not known</p> <p>Recruitment methods: not known; all centers (n = 12) from the partnering Head Start agency will be randomized to implement the basic WISE strategy or the enhanced WISE strategy</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: clusters: centers within the partnering Head Start agency; participants: child enrolled in a participating center, aged 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: not known</p> <p>Age of participating children at baseline: 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Total number randomized by relevant group: 760 children anticipated</p> <p>Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known</p> <p>Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known</p> <p>Attrition by relevant group: not known</p> <p>Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention characteristics</p>

Swindle 2017a (Continued)

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): obesity prevention intervention to improve feeding practices and children's dietary behaviors in childcare settings
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): in addition to the child-only arm, study authors aim to develop and test additional implementation strategies to improve implementation of WISE in childcare settings
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): not known
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): trained educators
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: focus on low-income children enrolled in Head Start centers
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: not known
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): not known
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): obesity prevention intervention to improve feeding practices and children's dietary behaviors in childcare settings
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): study authors report "a paucity of research exploring the use of implementation strategies to support uptake of evidence-based practices for obesity prevention in childcare in the US." The WISE intervention was informed by evidence-based recommendations for nutrition promotion among children and concepts of the socioecological model
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children receive 8 monthly nutrition education units over the intervention period. Educators receive an interactive 4- to 6-hour training to facilitate nutrition education sessions. Monthly "back pack" letters are sent home to parents. Parents are also invited to join Facebook groups with other parents and educators and to participate in food-based activities during monthly parent-teacher nights
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): trained educators
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: focus on low-income children enrolled in Head Start centers
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: not known
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the classroom nutrition education curriculum focuses on 8 different foods (e.g. apples, bell peppers, tomatoes). Children learn about the growth of each food and participate in hands-on food preparation and cooking activities. Additional reading materials and recipes are provided. The interactive training for educators is based on adult learning theories and emphasizes the role of educators and parents in child nutrition. Parent engagement materials help introduce parents to the 8 different foods (newsletters, taste tests, snack demos) and provide an opportunity for parent-parent and parent-educator communication
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned

Swindle 2017a (Continued)

- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes	<p>The following instruments were used to measure outcomes relevant to this review twice yearly (time points not specified)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's dietary intake: caregiver completion of a modified, qualitative food frequency questionnaire to assess consumption of WISE foods and objective measure of skin carotenoids using resonance Raman spectroscopy (RRS) • Children's anthropometry: BMI will be obtained from federal assessments (required for all Head Start children)
Notes	<p>Author's name: Taren Swindle</p> <p>Email: tswindle@uams.edu</p> <p>Country: USA</p> <p>Setting: Head Start centers in Arkansas</p> <p>Types of reports: published protocol; trial registration</p> <p>Comments: used the following reports: (1) Swindle 2017, and (2) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number NCT03075085)</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: "the authors declare that they have no competing interests" (quote)</p> <p>Sponsorship source: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, under award number K01 DK110141-01</p>

ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient.

RRS: resonance Raman spectroscopy.

SD: standard deviation.

TIDieR: Template for Intervention Description and Replication.

USD: United States dollar.

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

Armstrong 2019a

Trial name or title	Creating Healthy Habits Among Maryland Preschoolers (CHAMP)
Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: this study aims "to evaluate strategies to prevent health disparities by building well-being-related habits of diet and physical activity into daily child care activities and extending the habits introduced in child care centers to caregivers" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: June 2016 to July 2019</p> <p>Total number of arms: 3</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Child care center-based wellness intervention plus a web-based caregiver intervention (child + caregiver arm); 2. Child care center-based wellness intervention (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: not known</p> <p>Average cluster size: not known</p>

Armstrong 2019a (Continued)

Sample size justification and outcome used: study authors reported their intent to enroll 864 children across 54 child care centers (an average of 16 children per center). To calculate power and sample size estimates, study authors assumed a correlation of $r = 0.5$ between repeated measures of the same individual, accounted for a loss to follow-up rate of 20%, and estimated an ICC of 0.03. Study authors reported that the expected sample size "will provide adequate power (> 0.8) to detect an effect as small as 0.27 standard deviations (SD) across outcomes" (quote). The estimate of intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was based on previous literature and was averaged across outcomes of interest (child body mass index, MVPA, fruit and vegetable intake, and willingness to try new foods)

Unit of allocation: child care center

Missing data handling: not known

Reported limitations: not known

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; research staff matched centers into stratified groups of 3 based on similarity of center size, location, and racial/ethnic mix. Centers within the group of 3 are then randomized to 1 of the 3 conditions

Participant compensation or incentives: caregivers and child care staff receive gift card compensation for completion of questionnaires, and caregivers receive additional gift card reimbursement for completion of the secondary measures. Liaisons working at each participating child care center receive gift card compensation for recruiting participants

Participants

Baseline characteristics: not known

Recruitment methods: child care centers in the state of Maryland that meet eligibility criteria were filtered for those located within 50 miles of the university and having more than 20 children enrolled. Eligible centers were contacted by the study team to describe the study, assess eligibility, and, if the center is interested, arrange a visit to the center to meet with the director and discuss the intervention and the evaluation. Eligible centers that express interest after this recruitment visit and within the recruitment time frame are invited to participate. Study staff and center liaisons create a recruitment plan for each center that involves print materials, a video on the program, presentations at back-to-school nights, and discussion with parents at drop-offs and pick-ups

Inclusion criteria: cluster: licensed center serving low-income communities with children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled, childcare staff must be at least 18 years old; participants: child attending participating child care center at least 3 days per week, aged 3 to 5 years, English-speaking, caregiver anticipates that the child will be enrolled in the center through the spring, and the caregiver gives informed consent; caregiver eligibility criteria include being the child's primary caregiver, living with the child 4 or more days per week, basic English literacy, and being at least 18 years old

Exclusion criteria: cluster: Head Start center, childcare staff cannot speak English; participants: child has health problems that would interfere with participation in physical activity or developmental delays that prevent assessment of key study outcomes

Age of participating children at baseline: 3 to 5 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: 864 children anticipated

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

Armstrong 2019a (Continued)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): child care center–based wellness intervention plus a web-based caregiver intervention
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, this intervention includes content for caregivers delivered through a caregiver education website. Additional intervention components will span over the course of the child-only intervention. Each week, new content, including photos of children participating in the child intervention, is loaded to the website
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): delivered online with content developed by the CHAMP research team
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, midpoint (approximately 18 weeks), end of intervention (approximately 30 weeks)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): content provided on the website focuses on physical activity, nutrition, and wellness topics relevant to caregivers of preschoolers and co-ordinated to align with classroom activities. In addition to information and photos of children participating in the child intervention, quizzes and monthly challenges are used to increase engagement. Caregivers are notified when new content is available on the website
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned
- Sensitivity analyses: same as child-only arm

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): child care center–based wellness intervention
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the goal is to "promote statewide environmental strategies that reduce pediatric obesity and the long-term health disparities" (quote). The program is based on social cognitive theory and the bioecological model
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): the intervention involves an 18-week physical activity program offered through 72 lessons provided 4 days per week for 15 to 20 minutes per day and a 12-week nutrition program providing 15- to 20-minute twice-weekly nutrition activities and twice-weekly opportunities to try new foods. Both programs are delivered in the classroom with the physical activity program implemented during the fall and winter months and the nutrition program offered during the spring months
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): child care staff following receipt of 2 trainings, which last 1 to 2 hours each
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, midpoint (approximately 18 weeks), end of intervention (approximately 30 weeks)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the overall intervention is based on The Food Friends, an evidence-based preschool program involving a physical activity component focused on promoting gross motor skills (Get Movin' With Mighty Moves) and a healthy eating component (Fun With New Foods). Adaptations were made to the curricula to improve cultural sensitivity and appeal to an urban and semi-urban mid-Atlantic population. The curricula have a super-hero

Armstrong 2019a (Continued)

	<p>theme and utilize social marketing strategies. Teachers were provided with implementation manuals on lesson plans and activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailoring (TIDier #9): not known • Modifications (TIDier #10): not known • How well: planned and actual (TIDier #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned • Sensitivity analyses: "sensitivity analyses are conducted to examine predictors of those caregivers willing to complete the secondary measures" (quote)
Outcomes	<p>The following instruments are being used to measure outcomes relevant to this review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's dietary intake: a 17-item, parent-report, food frequency questionnaire, which has been found to be reliable and moderately valid in children aged 2 to 5 years will be completed at baseline and at the end of the intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that the food frequency questionnaire will be used to assess the following outcomes: fruit intake and vegetable intake, as well as non-relevant dietary outcomes • Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: objective measurement with Actical accelerometers (Philips Resporonics, Minimeter, Bend, Oregon, USA) worn on a band attached to the lateral malleolus of the non-dominant ankle for 24 hours per day for 7 consecutive days at baseline and at the end of the intervention. Data are collected at 15-second intervals. Days with incomplete data (fewer than 20 activity counts were 15 seconds and 80 activity counts per minute) will be excluded from analyses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that accelerometry data will be used to calculate the following outcomes: light physical activity, MVPA, and sedentary activity • Children's anthropometry: measured height with a portable stadiometer (Shorr Productions, Olney, Maryland, USA) and weight with a digital scale (TANITA BWB-800, TANITA, Tokyo, Japan) will be collected at baseline, midline, and end of intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that age- and gender-specific body mass index Z scores will be calculated based on the CDC growth charts • Caregivers' dietary intake: the 16-item, self-report Food Behavior Checklist questionnaire, which has been correlated with biomarkers for food intake and 24-hour recall measurements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that fruit and vegetable intake, as well as non-relevant dietary outcomes, will be assessed with this questionnaire at baseline and at the end of the intervention • Caregivers physical activity levels: the 27-item self-report International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that the questionnaire will be administered at baseline and at the end of the intervention and provides information on sedentary behavior, as well as job-related physical activity, transportation physical activity, housework and caring for family, and recreation and leisure-time physical activity. It is unclear whether time spent in MVPA will also be reported
Starting date	The study began in July 2016, and the trial was registered on April 12, 2017
Contact information	<p>Author's name: Maureen Black</p> <p>Email: mblack@som.umaryland.edu</p>
Notes	<p>Country: USA</p> <p>Setting: childcare centers in Maryland</p> <p>Types of reports: published protocol; trial registration</p> <p>Comments: used the following reports: (1) Armstrong 2019, and (2) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number NCT03111264)</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not known</p> <p>Sponsorship source: National Institute of Diabetes and Kidney Diseases, under award number 1R01DK107761-01</p>

Cunningham Sabo 2016

Trial name or title	Study name: Fuel for Fun
Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: factorial assignment</p> <p>Study aim: this study "builds on prior research to engage multiple sectors of the community to reduce the risk of childhood obesity by promoting healthful food and activity environments, policies and behaviors through: 1) developing and testing the efficacy of a 4th grade comprehensive school- and family-based intervention, 2) applying this intervention to an afterschool setting, and 3) state-wide program dissemination" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: not known</p> <p>Total number of arms: 4 (note: trial registration indicates 5 arms, including a no intervention control arm)</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. School-based intervention plus both family intervention and online parent-based intervention (child + caregiver A); 2. School-based intervention plus family intervention (child + caregiver B); 3. School-based intervention plus online parent-based intervention (child + caregiver C); 4. School-based condition (child only)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: not known</p> <p>Average cluster size: not known</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: power calculations sought to determine minimum sample sizes to detect a clinically relevant change at a power of 80% and a 5% probability of a type 1 error. Study authors based power calculations on data from prior studies with fourth grade Colorado students and their parents. Instead study authors reported sample sizes needed per group for 7 outcomes: child attitude (n = 50), child self-efficacy (n = 108), child fruit and vegetable preference (n = 127), parent modeling (n = 64), parent self-efficacy (n = 110), parent fruit and vegetable availability (n = 15), and parent eating competence (n = 105). They did not report the sample sizes needed to detect a change in the primary outcomes (fruit and vegetable consumption at school lunch and student activity level) nor in the secondary outcome (BMI)</p> <p>Unit of allocation: school</p> <p>Missing data handling: not known</p> <p>Reported limitations: 1. The target audience lacks diversity, therefore potentially limiting the generalizability of results; 2. Caregiver involvement will be indirect; 3. If teachers continue teaching fourth grade in participating schools, they will participate in more than 1 intervention arm, which could influence their involvement; 4. Long-term follow-up is not possible</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1:1; 8 schools were matched on the percentage of students receiving free or reduced-priced school meals before randomization</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: to motivate participation in the family component, family nights held at schools include a drawing for free cooking and activity prizes. As compensation or participation in accelerometry assessment, children will receive up to USD 25 in gift cards as compensation when they return their device and the device worn by their caregiver. Caregivers will receive e-gift cards for each dietary recall that they complete and an e-card and an e-gift card pin for survey completion</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics: not known; however, study authors note that the intervention schools will be "low-to-moderate income" (quote)</p> <p>Recruitment methods: not known</p>

Cunningham Sabo 2016 (Continued)

Inclusion criteria: clusters: not known, although all schools were located in 2 districts in the same county in northern Colorado, USA; participants: child enrolled in fourth grade at a participating school and caregiver

Exclusion criteria: not known

Age of participating children at baseline: fourth grade (estimated to be 8 to 10 years old)

Total number randomized by relevant group: total number of children randomized by relevant group has not yet been reported; however, study authors note that they anticipate recruiting 1320 to 1584 children and their parents

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions	Intervention characteristics
	<p>Child + caregiver arm A (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): classroom, cafeteria, and SPARK active recess intervention plus the family intervention and online intervention for parents • Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity • Behavior change techniques: all behavior change techniques used in child-only arm and child + caregiver arms B and C • Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm • How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): see information reported in child-only arm and child + caregiver arms B and C • Who: providers (TIDieR #5): see providers listed for child-only arm and child + caregiver arms B and C • Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known • Strategies to address disadvantage: not known • Subgroups: not known • Assessment time points: baseline, 7 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up) • Co-interventions: not known • What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): see materials and procedures listed for child-only arm and child + caregiver arms B and C • Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known • Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known • How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned • Sensitivity analyses: not known <p>Child + caregiver arm B (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): classroom, cafeteria, and SPARK active recess intervention plus the family intervention • Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity • Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following techniques were applied separately or differently in this arm: "social support," "shaping knowledge," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat," "antecedents" • Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm • How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only intervention, schools assigned to this arm will hold 2 Family Nights per year (fall and spring) at the school, fam-

Cunningham Sabo 2016 (Continued)

ilies will receive action packs after each cooking and tasting lesson, and parents will have access to a blog throughout the intervention

- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): school cafeteria staff will serve a light meal at family nights. Study authors do not report who will deliver other activities specific to this intervention arm.
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 7 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): Family Nights include crafts, cooking and tasting stations to mimic what students are learning in the classroom, SPARK games, a light meal, and a drawing for cooking and activity prizes. Action packs encourage parents and other family members to participate with the child in SPARK Active Recess games. Family participation is documented with a parent signature, and the child is asked to return the completed action pack by the following lesson. The parent blog is administered through a private Facebook page and provides tips about cooking with children, encouraging children to try new foods, and physical activities for the family. New content is posted weekly and parents are sent reminders to view the posts
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): content of the blog is slightly tailored to each school to align with the dates of intervention activities
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child + caregiver arm C (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): classroom, cafeteria, and SPARK active recess intervention plus the online intervention for parents
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the "shaping knowledge" BCT was applied separately or differently in this arm
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): 6 web-based lessons that can be viewed in any order and as often as desired following completion of the baseline survey. Study authors note that the caregivers can complete the lessons with "individually tailored depth and scope of participation"
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): this is a self-directed program
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 7 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): lessons focus on food enjoyment and acceptance, attention to internal regulation, food resource management skills, and physical activity
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): classroom, cafeteria, and SPARK active recess intervention
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "antecedents"

Cunningham Sabo 2016 (Continued)

- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): this intervention builds on prior research and the principles of the Satter eating competence model, social cognitive theory, experiential learning theory, the socioecological model, behavioral economics, and social marketing. Study authors note the importance of addressing the context in which individuals make eating and activity choices, and that for children this includes not only themselves, but their communities, schools, families, and parents
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): classroom component includes 5 two-hour cooking lessons and 5 one-hour tasting lessons taught over the course of 1 academic year (approximately 1 lesson every 3 weeks). Lessons are taught in the classroom or cafeteria. The cafeteria component is delivered during the weeks that cooking and tasting lessons are delivered. The SPARK active recess activities are led at least 4 days per week during the regular 20-minute daily recess period
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): the classroom component is taught by graduate nutrition students trained as food educators, with assistance from another nutrition student and the classroom teacher. Cafeteria staff deliver the cafeteria component. Trained active recess leaders (university health and exercise science students) lead the active recess component
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 7 months (end of intervention), 1 year (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): cooking and tasting lessons ("Cooking with Kids—Colorado") use experiential learning techniques and emphasize practical cooking skills using fresh and affordable foods. FFF Cafeteria Connections includes serving fruit and vegetable items that children have prepared in the classroom on the lunch menu, increasing fruit and vegetable visibility, and providing verbal encouragement to select fruits and vegetables. The SPARK Active REcess Activities include active games and the provision of additional equipment that supports active recess
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes

The following instruments are being used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 7 months (end of intervention), and 1 year (follow-up)

- Children's dietary intake: three 24-hour recalls conducted with the caregiver over the phone
 - * Study authors do not report the specific diet outcomes that will be calculated
- Children's physical activity levels: objective measurement with 7-day accelerometry (75 Hz, GENEAActiv) and child-reported measurement using an adapted version of the Godin/Shephard questionnaire
 - * Study authors report that accelerometry data will be used to calculate MVPA for weekend day, weekday, and specific time periods. The questionnaire instrument also will be used to calculate total MVPA
- Children's sedentary behavior: children will be asked how many hours per day they spend watching television, playing video games, or using a computer (not for homework)
 - * Sedentary behavior will be reported in hours per day
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with portable stadiometer (SECA 213) and weight measured with standard scale (Health-o-meter 394KLX)
 - * Study authors report that body mass index Z scores will be calculated at the end-of-intervention assessment and at 1-year follow-up assessment
- Caregivers' dietary intake: 24-hour recalls conducted with the National Cancer Institute's Automated Self-administered 24-hour (ASA24) recall system
 - * Study authors do not report the specific diet outcomes that will be calculated

Cunningham Sabo 2016 (Continued)

- Caregivers' physical activity levels: objective measurement with 7-day accelerometry (75 Hz, GE-NEActiv) and parent-reported measurement using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ)
- * Study authors report that accelerometry data will be used to calculate weekend MVPA, week-day MVPA, and MVPA for specific time periods

Starting date	The study began in July 2012, and the trial was registered on July 7, 2015
Contact information	Author's name: Leslie Cunningham-Sabo Email: leslie.cunningham-sabo@colostate.edu
Notes	Country: USA Setting: schools in northern Colorado Types of reports: published protocol; trial registration Comments: used the following reports: (1) Cunningham-Sabo 2016 , and (2) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number NCT02491294) Conflicts of interest: "the authors declare that they have no competing interests" (quote) Sponsorship source: National Institute of Food and Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture, under award number 2012-68001-19603

Kovalskys 2017a

Trial name or title	Study name: MINI SALTEN
Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: "the main aim of MINI SALTEN is to assess the effects of a technology family-based and PA school-based intervention on (1) physical activity, and (2) quality of diet and eating behaviour in first grade children of the city of Buenos Aires. The specific aims are to (a) evaluate the effects of the intervention on children's specific eating habits (fruit and vegetable consumption, energy intake, snack and breakfast quality), (b) evaluate progression of body mass index (BMI) over time, and (c) identify parental factors associated with changes in PA and in children's quality of diet" (quote) Study period: July 2015 to November 2016 Total number of arm: 4 Description of intervention arms: 1. Active breaks intervention and virtual intervention (child + caregiver); 2. Active breaks intervention only (child only); 3. Virtual intervention only (not eligible); 4. No intervention control (not eligible) Number of clusters per arm: 3 Average cluster size: 35 Sample size justification and outcome used: "assuming approximately 50% participation rate, the aim is to enrol a minimum of 200 dyads, i.e. 50 per trial arm. Assuming an additional 20% attrition, it is expected to collect data on 160 dyads (40 per arm, an average of 13 per school)... the target sample size of N = 160 participants (40 in each of the four conditions) yields a 80% power to detect an effect size of 0.22... An effect size of 0.22 corresponds to a change of 5 min/day in moderate/vigorous PA (within-cell SD = 11) and a change of 5.4 min/day of sedentary time (within-cell SD = 12)..."

Koivalskys 2017a (Continued)

	<p>Unit of allocation: school</p> <p>Missing data handling: not known</p> <p>Reported limitations: not known</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1:1</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: not known</p>
Participants	<p>Baseline characteristics: not known</p> <p>Recruitment methods: not known</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: cluster: not known, although the Ministry of Education of the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, pre-selected a pool of eligible schools; participants: first grade student at participating school</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: cluster: not known; participants: children with severe intellectual difficulties, limitations to engage in physical activity, suffering from illnesses compromising nutrition or food selection, or taking medication known to affect body weight, or parents who do not have access to Internet or who have severe intellectual disabilities</p> <p>Age of participating children at baseline: first grade (estimated age: 6 years)</p> <p>Total number randomized by relevant group: 200 children anticipated</p> <p>Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known</p> <p>Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known</p> <p>Attrition by relevant group: not known</p> <p>Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention characteristics</p> <p>Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): active breaks intervention for children at school plus virtual intervention for families • Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity • Behavior change techniques: not known • Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): parental involvement can support the success of school-based interventions. There is a strong potential for communication via smartphones and tablets to improve health interventions, but evidence of their effectiveness remains scarce. The web-based intervention aimed to encourage the whole family to eat healthy, increase mothers' knowledge of the benefits of physical activity and consequences of sedentary behavior, and propose fun physical activities for children. The use of theory in this intervention arm is not specified • How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): a web-based program comprising 23 presentations was available during the length of the program. Presentations could be viewed on a smartphone, tablet, or computer by families during their free time. Study authors noted that presentations would be viewed "ideally at home" (quote) • Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known; delivered online • Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known • Strategies to address disadvantage: not known • Subgroups: not known • Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year (end of intervention) • Co-interventions: not known • What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the web-based intervention targeted mothers but was accessible to other family members. The intervention covered the following thematic areas: breakfast, physical activity, water intake, fruit and vegetable consumption, energy balance,

Koivalskys 2017a (Continued)

parents as role models, what we eat, and snacking. Each thematic area was addressed in 2 to 5 sequential presentations

- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): active breaks intervention for children at school
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "comparison of outcomes"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): studies from other countries, especially high-income countries, have demonstrated the effectiveness of obesity prevention interventions. There is lack of evidence regarding the effectiveness of healthy eating and physical activity interventions with children and their parents in Argentina. The intervention is framed within the Analysis Grid for Elements Linked to Obesity (ANGELO) ecological model, which emphasizes environmental modifications
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): physical activity instructors provided guided activities 3 times per week during 2 school breaks for 2 school semesters (second semester of first grade and first semester of second grade) and suggested activities that could be implemented in physical education class. This intervention was complemented with a partial version of the web-based program provided to the child + caregiver arm, but the target audience for this web-based material and its scope are not clear
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): 6 physical activity instructors, who rotated among participating schools to reduce bias that could have been introduced by an individual facilitator
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 1 year (end of intervention)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): physical activity instructors were provided a list of 15 suggested playful, non-competitive games and activities designed to emphasize motivation, having fun, and sharing. These games and activities were designed to promote MVPA for children aged 5 to 7 years, with the goal that children spend 75% of their time running or jumping. Physical activity instructors guided these activities during school breaks, and teachers were encouraged to implement these during physical education classes. The study also provides schools with specific gear to support children's physical activity and includes a web-based program with content related to associated benefits and strategies to promote physical activity
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes

The following instruments are being used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline and at 1 year (end of intervention)

- Children's dietary intake: one 24-hour recall administered at school by a nutritionist to the caregiver
 - * Study authors report that the following outcomes will be assessed at each time point: total energy intake, percentage energy from saturated fat intake, fruit and vegetable intake, and water intake, as well as non-relevant outcomes
- Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: objective measurement with tri-axial accelerometer (GT3X+ Actigraph, Pensacola, Florida, USA) worn on an elasticized belt at the waist on the right mid-axillary line for 24 hours per day for 7 consecutive days and removed only for

Kovalskys 2017a (Continued)

water activities. Study authors report that the minimal acceptable duration of accelerometer data is 5 days, including at least 1 weekend day, with at least 10 hours of wear time per day

- * Study authors report that accelerometry data will be used to calculate the following outcomes at each time point: steps, light physical activity, MVPA, sedentary time, as well as non-relevant outcomes
- Children's anthropometry: height measured with portable stadiometer (SECA 206, Hamburg, Germany) and weight measured with a portable digital scale (SECA AURA 807)
 - * Study authors report that body mass index Z scores using WHO reference growth charts will be calculated at each assessment
- Caregivers' dietary intake: one 24-hour recall administered at school by a nutritionist
 - * Study authors report that the following outcomes will be assessed at each time point: total energy intake, percentage energy from saturated fat intake, fruit and vegetable intake, and water intake
- Caregivers' physical activity levels: caregiver-reported measurement using the Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ; WHO)
 - * Study authors report that the questionnaire provides information on sedentary behavior and physical activity at work, during leisure time, and for transport

Starting date	The study began in July 2015, and the trial was registered on March 14, 2016
Contact information	Author's name: Irina Kovalskys Email: ikovalskys@ilsa.org.ar
Notes	Country: Argentina Setting: schools in Buenos Aires, Argentina Types of reports: published protocol; abstract; trial registration Comments: used the following reports: (1) Kovalskys 2017c , (2) Kovalskys 2017b , and (2) trial registration (ISRCTN58093412) Conflicts of interest: "the authors declare that they have no competing interests" (quote) Sponsorship source: Coca Cola Foundation

NCT00065247

Trial name or title	Study name: Beat Osteoporosis: Nourish and Exercise Skeletons (BONES) Project
Methods	Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial Study grouping: parallel group Study aim: "this study will implement and evaluate an after-school program with exercise, education, and diet components designed to improve bone quality and muscle strength in early elementary school children" (quote) Study period: study start date: June 1999, study completion date: May 2004 Total number of arms: 3 Description of intervention arms: 1. The BONES Project plus a parent/caregiver component (child + caregiver); 2. The BONES Project (child only); 3. No intervention control (not eligible) Number of clusters per arm: not known Average cluster size: not known

NCT00065247 (Continued)

Sample size justification and outcome used: not known

Unit of allocation: after-school program

Missing data handling: not known

Reported limitations: not reported

Randomization ratio and stratification: not known

Participant compensation or incentives: not known

Participants

Baseline characteristics: not known

Recruitment methods: not known

Inclusion criteria: clusters: after-school programs in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, USA; participants: child aged 6 to 9 years, enrolled in a participating after-school program, and living in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, USA

Exclusion criteria: clusters: not known; participants: not known

Age of participating children at baseline: 6 to 9 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: 1500 children anticipated

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): BONES Project plus a parent/caregiver component
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): caregivers will receive a newsletter and worksheet 5 times per year
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: not known, although it appears that a baseline assessment and 2 subsequent assessments will take place
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): not known
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): BONES Project
 - Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
-

NCT00065247 (Continued)

- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): osteoporosis is a serious public health concern. Risk of osteoporosis can be reduced by building an adequate bone reserve by optimizing bone development during childhood
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): each year for 2 years, the curriculum will be implemented 4 days per week over a 20 to 25-week period
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: not known, although it appears that a baseline assessment and 2 subsequent assessments will take place
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): not known
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes	<p>The following relevant outcomes relevant to this review were measured at assessments (time points not specified)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's physical activity levels (instrument not specified) • Children's anthropometry: measured height and weight (instruments not specified)
Starting date	The study began in June 1999, and the trial was registered on July 22, 2003
Contact information	<p>Author's name: Christina Economos</p> <p>Email: christina.economos@tufts.edu</p> <p>Country: USA</p> <p>Setting: after-school programs in Massachusetts and Rhode Island</p> <p>Types of reports: trial registration</p> <p>Comments: used the following report: (1) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number NCT00065247)</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not known</p> <p>Sponsorship source: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (R01HD037752)</p>
Notes	

NCT02809196

Trial name or title	Study name: Texts for Healthy Teens (T4HT): A Health Education Program for Adolescents
Methods	<p>Study design: randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: factorial assignment</p> <p>Study aim: “the overall objective is to examine if participating in an SMS-transmitted health educational program targeting a cluster of dietary factors over a period of weeks during the years of adolescence can induce durable changes toward more healthful dietary habits” (quote)</p>

NCT02809196 (Continued)

Study period: study start date: June 2016, estimated study completion date: December 2017

Total number of arms: 9

Description of intervention arms: 1. Tailored SMS program implicating friend and mother (child + caregiver A); 2. Standardized SMS program implicating friend and mother (child + caregiver B); 3. Tailored SMS program implicating friend, not mother (child only A); 4. Standardized SMS program implicating friend, not mother (child only B); 5. Tailored SMS program implicating mother, not friend (child + caregiver arm C); 6. Standardized SMS program implicating mother, not friend (child + caregiver D); 7. Tailored SMS program not implicating mother or friend (child only C); 8. Standardized SMS program not implicating mother or friend (child only D); 9. No SMS program (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: not relevant

Average cluster size: not relevant

Sample size justification and outcome used: not known

Unit of allocation: child

Missing data handling: not known

Reported limitations: not known

Randomization ratio and stratification: not known

Participant compensation or incentives: not known

Participants

Baseline characteristics: not known

Recruitment methods: not known

Inclusion criteria: participants: participating in the National Danish Birth Cohort and aged 14 to 15 years

Exclusion criteria: participants: lacking information from maternal interviews 1 and 2

Age of participating children at baseline: 14 to 15 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: 8000 children anticipated

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions

Child + caregiver arm A (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): tailored SMS program implicating friend and mother
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): about 40 SMS messages will be distributed over 4 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months

NCT02809196 (Continued)

- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): all SMS messages focus on SSB intake, fruit and vegetable intake, or fish intake. A friend and the mother of the participant are invited to participate
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): SMS messages focus on a specific dietary factor identified through responses to an online dietary questionnaire
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only A (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): tailored SMS program implicating friend, not mother
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): about 40 SMS messages will be distributed over 4 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): all SMS messages focus on SSB intake, fruit and vegetable intake, or fish intake. A friend of the participant is invited to participate
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): SMS messages focus on a specific dietary factor identified through responses to an online dietary questionnaire
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child + caregiver arm B (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): standardized SMS program implicating friend and mother
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): 121 messages will be distributed over 12 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): SMS messages align with the standard program targeting a cluster of dietary factors. A friend and the mother of the participant are invited to participate
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): no tailoring
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only B (control group)

NCT02809196 (Continued)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): standardized SMS program implicating friend, not mother
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): 121 messages will be distributed over 12 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): SMS messages align with the standard program targeting a cluster of dietary factors. A friend of the participant is invited to participate
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not tailored
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child + caregiver arm C (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): tailored SMS program implicating mother, not friend
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): about 40 SMS messages will be distributed over 4 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): all SMS messages focus on SSB intake, fruit and vegetable intake, or fish intake. The mother of the participant is invited to participate
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): SMS messages focuses on a specific dietary factor identified through responses to an online dietary questionnaire
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only C (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): tailored SMS program not implicating mother or friend
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): about 40 SMS messages will be distributed over 4 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months

NCT02809196 (Continued)

- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): all SMS messages focus on SSB intake, fruit and vegetable intake, or fish intake
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): SMS messages focus on a specific dietary factor identified through responses to an online dietary questionnaire
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child + caregiver arm D (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): standardized SMS program implicating mother, not friend
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): 121 messages will be distributed over 12 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): SMS messages align with the standard program targeting a cluster of dietary factors. The mother of the participant is invited to participate
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not tailored
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm D (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): standardized SMS program not implicating mother or friend
- Focus of intervention: diet
- Behavior change techniques: not known
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): not known
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): 121 messages will be distributed over 12 weeks
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 6 months, 12 months
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): SMS messages align with the standard program targeting a cluster of dietary factors
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not tailored
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes

The following relevant outcomes relevant to this review are being measured at baseline, 6 months, and 12 months

NCT02809196 (Continued)

- Children's dietary intake and quality: online questionnaires (instrument not specified)
 - * Study authors report that the online questionnaire will be used to measure change from baseline for sugar-sweetened beverage intake, fruit and vegetable intake, fish intake, and a measure of overall dietary quality

Starting date	The study began in June 2016, and the trial was registered on June 22, 2016
Contact information	<p>Author's name: Sjurður Olsen</p> <p>Email: sfo@ssi.dk</p> <p>Country: Denmark</p> <p>Setting: any location in Denmark</p> <p>Types of reports: trial registration</p> <p>Comments: used the following report: (1) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number NCT02809196)</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not known</p> <p>Sponsorship source: not known</p>
Notes	

NCT02942823

Trial name or title	Study name: Kids' Obesity Prevention Program (KOP) Part 2
Methods	<p>Study design: randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: this study aims "to evaluate a motion-controlled serious game regarding its acceptance and efficacy in a randomized controlled trial in parents of primary school children aged 9 to 12 years" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: October 2016 to April 2017 (estimated)</p> <p>Total number of arms: 2</p> <p>Description of intervention arms: 1. Serious game playing + parental involvement (child + caregiver); 2. Serious game playing only (child only)</p> <p>Number of clusters per arm: not relevant</p> <p>Average cluster size: not relevant</p> <p>Sample size justification and outcome used: not known</p> <p>Unit of allocation: child</p> <p>Missing data handling: not known</p> <p>Reported limitations: not known</p> <p>Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1</p> <p>Participant compensation or incentives: not known</p>
Participants	Baseline characteristics: not known

NCT02942823 (Continued)

Recruitment methods: fourth grade students from a single school who received the original KOP intervention will be randomly allocated to an intervention group and a control group

Inclusion criteria: participants: all fourth grade children from a single primary school

Exclusion criteria: participants: children with massive linguistic difficulties (after study participation)

Age of participating children at baseline: 9 to 12 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: total number of children randomized by relevant group has not yet been reported; however, study authors note that they anticipate enrolling 34 participants

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): motion-controlled serious game with parental involvement
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following technique was applied separately or differently in this arm: "social support"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): in addition to the child-only arm, the involvement of parents in interventions appears to be very important to reach a sustained effect
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, children play the game at home with their parents between sessions 1 and 2
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known
- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2 weeks, 4 weeks (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): same as child-only arm
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): motion-controlled serious game focusing on nutrition, PA, and psychosocial factors in primary schools
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "shaping knowledge"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): video games, including exergames, serious games, or combined approaches offer additional chances in treatment and prevention of obesity by approaching children in their environment and motivating them to deal with lifestyle topics
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): children participate in 2 game-playing sessions over 2 weeks (35 minutes per session)
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): not known
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known

NCT02942823 (Continued)

- Strategies to address disadvantage: not known
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 2 weeks, 4 weeks (follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): the motion-controlled game addresses 3 core areas: nutrition, PA, and psychosocial factors. The nutrition component includes information on the food pyramid and the energy density of foods and beverages, as well as a self-reflexive diagnostic tool to analyze daily food intake. Stress and coping strategies are also addressed by relaxation exercises and a reflection exercise about leisure behavior
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes	<p>The following instruments are being used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 2 weeks, 4 weeks (follow-up)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's dietary intake: food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) completed by children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that the FFQ will be used to assess consumption of specific foods • Children's physical activity: Self-reported validated questionnaire completed by children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors do not report specific physical activity outcomes that will be calculated • Caregiver's dietary intake: food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) completed by parents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors report that the FFQ will be used to assess consumption of specific foods • Caregiver's physical activity: self-reported validated questionnaire completed by parents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study authors do not report specific physical activity outcomes that will be calculated
Starting date	The study began in January 2016, and the trial was registered on October 24, 2016
Contact information	<p>Author's name: Isabelle Mack</p> <p>Email: isabelle.mack@medizin.uni-tuebingen.de</p>
Notes	<p>Country: Germany</p> <p>Setting: primary school in Germany</p> <p>Types of reports: trial registration</p> <p>Comments: used the following report: (1) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number NCT02942823)</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: not known</p> <p>Sponsorship source: not known</p>

Yin 2019a

Trial name or title	Study name: ¡Míranos! Look at Us, We Are Healthy!
Methods	<p>Study design: cluster-randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Study grouping: parallel group</p> <p>Study aim: this study "will use a cluster randomized controlled design to test the efficacy of the ¡Míranos! intervention in preventing excessive weight gain and promoting the development of healthy habits in young children enrolled in Head Start" (quote)</p> <p>Study period: May 2018 to August 2021 (estimated)</p>

Yin 2019a (Continued)

Total number of arms: 3

Description of intervention arms: 1. Combined center- and home-based intervention (child + caregiver); 2. Center-based intervention (child only); 3. Attention control arm offering Head Start –endorsed obesity prevention curriculum (not eligible)

Number of clusters per arm: 4

Average cluster size: 37 (estimated)

Sample size justification and outcome used: study authors based power calculations on data from a previous study with a similar center-based intervention and home-based intervention components. For the present study, study authors reported that “a sample size of 12 centers (i.e., 4 centers/group) with 29 children per center” (quote) was needed to detect a difference between the child + caregiver and child-only arms and the attention control arm of 0.53 BMI units at a power of 80% and a 5% probability of a type 1 error, assuming an ICC of 0.003 and SD = 1.147.

“The final sample size was increased to 37 (> 29/0.8) children per center (i.e. $37 \times 12 = 444$ children in total) to account for an attrition rate of 80%” (quote).

Unit of allocation: Head Start center

Missing data handling: study authors reported that participants with missing data will be compared with participants with complete data to assess any differences in demographic and outcome measures, using available data. If data are missing at random (MAR), standard computational algorithms will be used to generate appropriate parameter estimates using all available data. If the MAR assumption is in doubt, missing data will be imputed using the multiple imputations with chained equations approach. Specifically, missing values will be imputed by adjusting for time of measurement and demographics to create 10 imputed data sets. Effect sizes then will be combined using the Rubin’s rules

Reported limitations: 1. Head Start staff will not be blinded to treatment assignment; 2. Data collection staff will not be blinded to treatment assignment

Randomization ratio and stratification: 1:1:1; stratified by the organization overseeing each center and center enrollment size

Participant compensation or incentives: to increase parental participation and compliance, incentives (up to USD 30) will be provided for completing daily logs (USD 3 per day) and parent surveys (USD 9 and raffles for a tricycle); staff members will receive cash incentives for their centers by participating in center-wide wellness challenges

Participants

Baseline characteristics: not known

Recruitment methods: Head Start centers were selected from 2 organizations that joined the study as collaborators. Twelve centers were determined to meet the eligibility criteria and have been randomly assigned to 1 of the 3 treatment conditions (3 centers from organization A and 9 centers from organization B). Recruitment packets will be sent home with eligible children from each participating center. Children will receive a coloring book if their parents return a signed consent form agreeing or declining to participate in the study

Inclusion criteria: clusters: full-day center (more than 7 hours of care per day), at least 1 classroom enrolling children aged 3, agreement to modify center physical activity and nutrition policies, agreement not to participate in other health-related studies; participants: child enrolled in a participating center, aged 3 years at baseline, parental consent, 1 child per family

Exclusion criteria: not known

Age of participating children at baseline: 3 years

Total number randomized by relevant group: total number of children randomized by relevant group has not yet been reported; however, study authors note that they anticipate recruiting 444 children and their parents

Yin 2019a (Continued)

Baseline imbalances between relevant groups: not known

Total number analyzed by relevant group: not known

Attrition by relevant group: not known

Description of sample for baseline characteristics reported above: not relevant

Interventions

Intervention characteristics

Child + caregiver arm (intervention group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): center-based intervention plus a home-based intervention designed to engage parents
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: in addition to the child-only intervention, the following technique was applied separately or differently in the child + caregiver arm: "goals and planning," "social support," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution," "reward and threat"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): same as child-only arm
- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): in addition to the child-only arm, parents will receive 8 monthly peer-led education sessions during child pick-up time (15 to 20 minutes per session). Parents will be asked to complete a "Family Health Challenge" in the week following each educational session (n = 8). They will receive 16 biweekly health newsletters and 3 home visits
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): trained Head Start parents will deliver the educational sessions; home visits will be conducted by trained family service workers
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known; cost-effectiveness analysis is planned to estimate program delivery costs
- Strategies to address disadvantage: focus on low-income, predominantly Latino preschool children
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 8 months (end of intervention), 21 months (1-year post-intervention follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): tailoring (TIDieR #9): in addition to the child-only arm, peer-led education sessions will focus on evidence-based strategies related to positive child feeding, increasing PA and sleep duration, reducing screen time at home, limiting sugary drinks, and promoting water. Parents will receive take-home bags after each educational session containing a health-themed storybook, a bilingual family activities newsletter, an interactive game, and a "Family Health Challenge" form. Newsletters will provide tips on modifying family health behaviors, healthy snack and meal recipes, and information on community resources to promote healthier lifestyles. Family health challenges will focus on a targeted health behavior (e.g. drinking water); parents will be able to choose 1 of 3 challenges to complete over 7 days
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Child-only arm (control group)

- Brief name/description (TIDieR #1): center-based intervention designed to enhance PA opportunities, reduce sedentary time, and promote healthy eating
- Focus of intervention: diet and physical activity
- Behavior change techniques: "goals and planning," "shaping knowledge," "comparison of behavior," "repetition and substitution"
- Why: rationale, theory, or goal (TIDieR #2): the intervention program was based on theories of early child development, social cognitive theory, and socioecological models and was informed by a systems approach. Intervention components were culturally tailored for Latino preschoolers

Yin 2019a (Continued)

and their parents. The program was designed to develop long-term health habits by targeting energy-balance related behaviors among low-income predominantly Latino preschool children, who are at higher risk for obesity than non-Latino children

- How, where, and when and how much (TIDieR #6 to 8): physical activity and nutrition policies will be implemented across all intervention centers during the 7-month intervention period. Children will participate in daily PA (30 minutes of structured and 60 minutes of non-structured play) during outdoor/indoor play sessions, learning center time, and transitions. Children will also participate in health education activities at least twice weekly
- Who: providers (TIDieR #5): center-based intervention activities will be delivered by trained Head Start teachers
- Economic variables and resources required for replication: not known; cost-effectiveness analysis is planned to estimate program delivery costs
- Strategies to address disadvantage: focus on low-income, predominantly Latino preschool children
- Subgroups: not known
- Assessment time points: baseline, 8 months (end of intervention), 21 months (1-year post-intervention follow-up)
- Co-interventions: not known
- What: materials and procedures (TIDieR #3 to 4): physical activity policies will focus on offering 90 minutes of teacher-led physical activity to children every day. Nutrition policies will focus on offering balanced healthy meals and snacks utilizing the USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program best practice recommendations. Teachers will meet children's daily PA goals using Activity Cards, active learning activities that combine literacy and numeracy skills with physical activities, and music CDs and dance videos. Health education activities will be based on the Healthy Habits for Life (HHL) resource kit. The HHL uses Sesame Street characters to promote PA and healthy eating and consists of 9 modules with short learning activities, hands-on games, and interactive DVD activities
- Tailoring (TIDieR #9): not known
- Modifications (TIDieR #10): not known
- How well: planned and actual (TIDieR #11 to 12): not known; however, process evaluation is planned
- Sensitivity analyses: not known

Outcomes

The following instruments are being used to measure outcomes relevant to this review at baseline, 8 months (end of intervention), and 21 months (1-year post-intervention follow-up)

- Children's dietary intake: NHANES dietary screener completed by parents; aggregated plate waste tests
 - * Study authors report that dietary screener data will be used to assess fruit intake, vegetable intake, and beverage intake; intake at childcare centers will also be assessed through aggregated plate waste
- Children's physical activity levels and sedentary behavior: objective measurement with 7 days of accelerometry (specific instrument not reported) and parent-report measurement of screen time using a 7-day log
 - * Study authors report that accelerometry data will be used to calculate minutes of light, moderate, and vigorous physical activity, and sedentary activity, and the parent-report log will be used to track the time that the child spends watching TV/DVD
- Children's anthropometry: height and weight measured twice at the beginning of the school day with no shoes and light clothes, using a stadiometer and a digital weight scale (specific instruments not reported)
 - * Study authors report that BMI, BMI percentile, and zBMI for age and gender will be calculated using the average of the 2 measures-based CDC growth charts
- Caregivers' dietary intake: self-reported; measurement tool not reported
 - * Study authors do not report the specific diet outcomes that will be calculated
- Caregivers' physical activity levels: self-reported; measurement tool not reported
 - * Study authors do not report specific physical activity outcomes that will be calculated

Yin 2019a (Continued)

Starting date	The study began in May 2018, and the trial was registered on July 18, 2018
Contact information	Author's name: Zenong Yin Email: zenong.yin@utsa.edu
Notes	Country: USA Setting: Head Start centers in San Antonio, Texas Types of reports: published protocol; trial registration Comments: used the following reports: (1) Yin 2019, and (2) trial registration (Clinicaltrials.gov registration number NCT03590834) Conflicts of interest: "the authors declare that they have no competing interests" (quote) Sponsorship source: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, under award number R01DK109323

BCT: behavior change technique.
 BMI: body mass index.
 CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
 FFQ: food frequency questionnaire.
 GPAQ: Global Physical Activity Questionnaire.
 ICC: intracluster correlation coefficient.
 IPAQ: International Physical Activity Questionnaire.
 MAR: missing at random.
 MVPA: moderate to vigorous physical activity.
 NHANES: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.
 PA: physical activity.
 SD: standard deviation.
 SMS: short message service.
 SSB: sugar-sweetened beverage.
 TiDieR: Template for Intervention Description and Replication.
 WHO: World Health Organization.

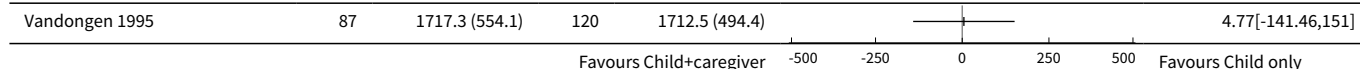
DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

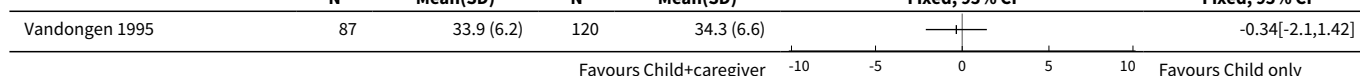
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake (kcal/d): end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from fat: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from saturated fat: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
4 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from protein: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
5 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake (mg/kcal): follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
6 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake (g/d): end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
7 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
8 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
9 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
10 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
11 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index (value or percentile): end of intervention	2	313	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.08 [-0.31, 0.14]

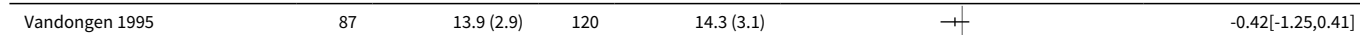
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 1 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake (kcal/d): end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Vandongen 1995	87	1717.3 (554.1)	120	1712.5 (494.4)		4.77[-141.46,151]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

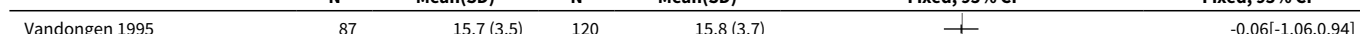
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 2 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from fat: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Vandongen 1995	87	33.9 (6.2)	120	34.3 (6.6)		-0.34[-2.1,1.42]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

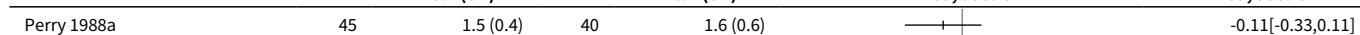
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 3 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from saturated fat: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Vandongen 1995	87	13.9 (2.9)	120	14.3 (3.1)		-0.42[-1.25,0.41]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 4 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy intake from protein: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Vandongen 1995	87	15.7 (3.5)	120	15.8 (3.7)		-0.06[-1.06,0.94]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 5 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake (mg/kcal): follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Perry 1988a	45	1.5 (0.4)	40	1.6 (0.6)		-0.11[-0.33,0.11]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 6 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake (g/d): end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Vandongen 1995	87	2.1 (0.9)	120	2.2 (0.8)		-0.12[-0.36,0.12]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 7 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Lin 2017a	224	4.5 (1.2)	204	3.3 (1.1)		1.18[0.97,1.39]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 8 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Lin 2017a	220	4.5 (1.4)	200	3.3 (1.2)	+	1.19[0.95,1.43]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 9 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Lin 2017a	224	2.9 (1.3)	204	2.3 (1)	—	0.56[0.34,0.78]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

Analysis 1.10. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 10 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Lin 2017a	220	2.9 (1.2)	200	2.3 (1.1)	—	0.58[0.36,0.8]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

Analysis 1.11. Comparison 1 Dietary behavior change interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 11 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index (value or percentile): end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Std. Mean Difference	Weight	Std. Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Random, 95% CI		Random, 95% CI
Vandongen 1995	92	18.1 (4.1)	145	18.2 (2.7)	■	74.97%	-0.05[-0.31,0.22]
Yeh 2018a	41	62.2 (31.4)	35	68.4 (32.5)	■	25.03%	-0.19[-0.64,0.26]
Total ***	133		180		◆	100%	-0.08[-0.31,0.14]
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0; Chi ² =0.31, df=1(P=0.58); I ² =0%							
Test for overall effect: Z=0.71(P=0.48)							
					Favours Child+caregiver		Favours Child only

Comparison 2. Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

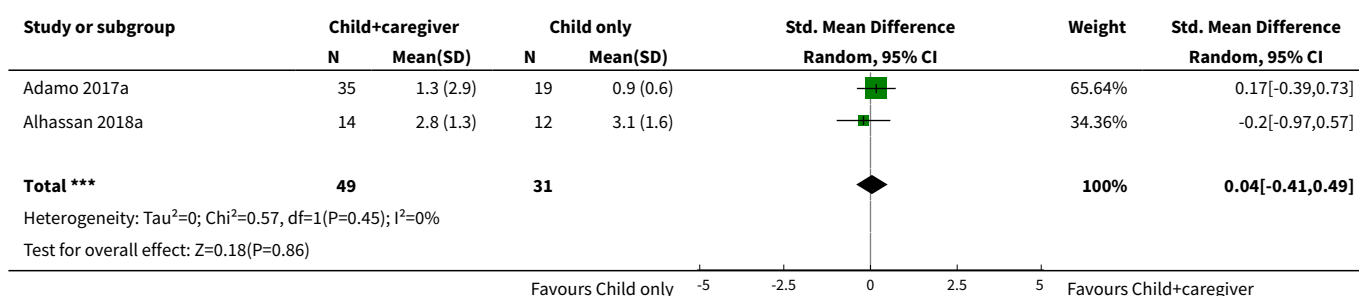
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention (change values)	2	80	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.04 [-0.41, 0.49]
3 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention (end values)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points	3		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4.1 < 3 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months	3		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
6 Children's physical activity levels—moderate physical activity: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
7 Children's physical activity levels—vigorous physical activity: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
8 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention	2	80	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.37 [-0.97, 0.24]
9 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
9.1 < 3 months	1	26	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.03 [-0.81, 0.74]
9.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months	2	80	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.37 [-0.97, 0.24]
10 Children's physical activity levels—steps: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
11 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity score: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
12 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (change values)	2	80	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.26 [-0.47, 0.98]
13 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (end values)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
14 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: all intervention time points	3		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
14.1 < 3 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
14.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months	3		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
15 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
16 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: end of intervention	2	441	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.07 [-0.21, 0.35]
17 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
18 Caregivers' physical activity levels—total physical activity score: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
19 Caregiver's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
20 Caregiver's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
20.1 < 3 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
20.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
21 Caregiver's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
22 Caregiver's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
22.1 < 3 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
22.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

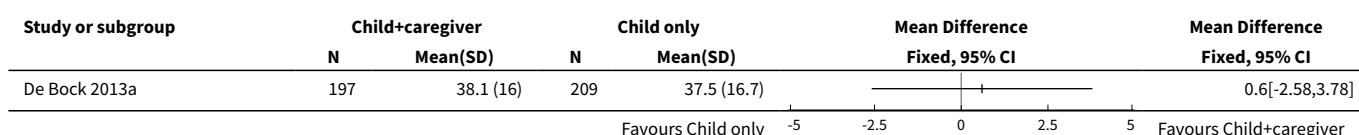
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 1 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference Fixed, 95% CI	Mean Difference Fixed, 95% CI
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)		
Adamo 2017a	35	1.6 (3.9)	19	1.4 (1.1)		0.2[-1.19,1.59]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

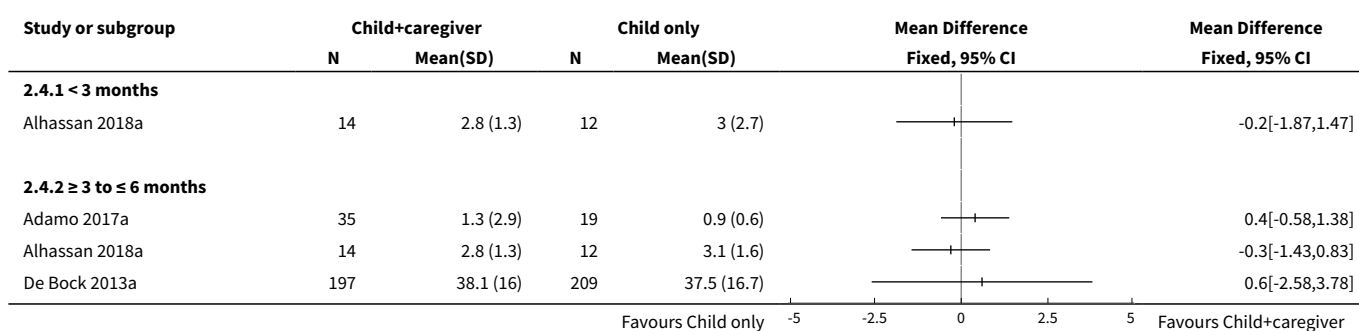
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 2 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention (change values).



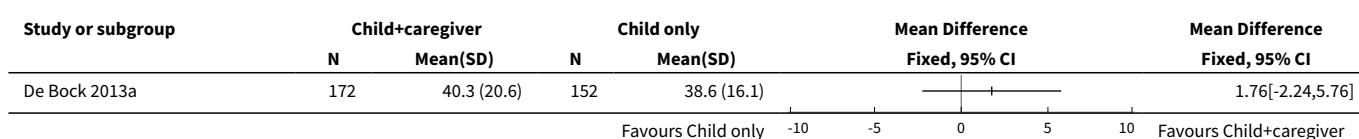
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 3 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention (end values).



Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 4 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points.



Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 5 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: follow-up time point.



Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 6 Children's physical activity levels—moderate physical activity: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Werch 2003a	150	4.8 (2.7)	146	4.8 (2.7)		0.04[-0.57,0.65]

Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 7 Children's physical activity levels—vigorous physical activity: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Werch 2003a	150	6.1 (2.3)	146	5.6 (2.3)		0.48[-0.05,1.01]

Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 8 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Std. Mean Difference	Weight	Std. Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Random, 95% CI		Random, 95% CI
Adamo 2017a	35	0.3 (3)	19	0.6 (1)		60.77%	-0.12[-0.68,0.44]
Alhassan 2018a	14	33.6 (7.1)	12	39.1 (7.1)		39.23%	-0.75[-1.55,0.05]
Total ***	49		31			100%	-0.37[-0.97,0.24]

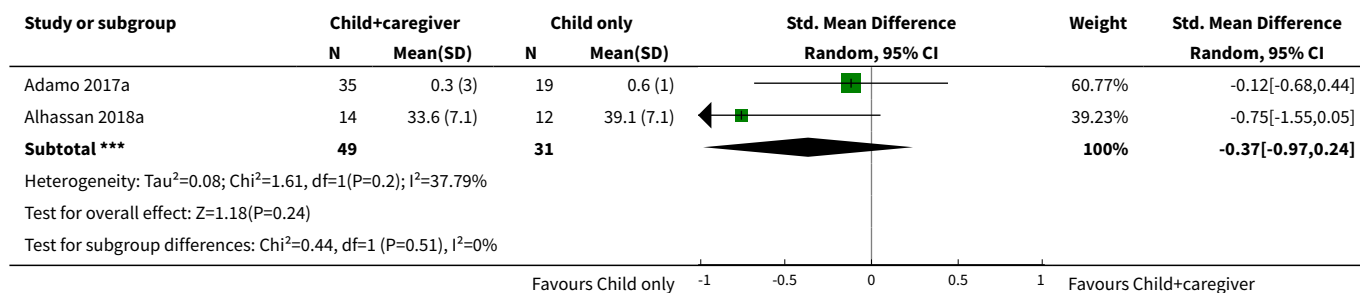
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.08; Chi²=1.61, df=1(P=0.2); I²=37.79%
Test for overall effect: Z=1.18(P=0.24)

Analysis 2.9. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 9 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points.

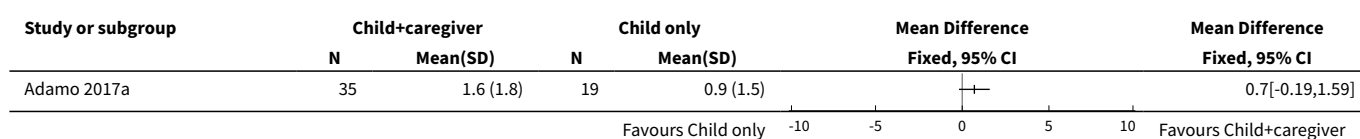
Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Std. Mean Difference	Weight	Std. Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Random, 95% CI		Random, 95% CI
2.9.1 < 3 months							
Alhassan 2018a	14	36.8 (9.7)	12	37.1 (6.5)		100%	-0.03[-0.81,0.74]
Subtotal ***	14		12			100%	-0.03[-0.81,0.74]

Heterogeneity: Not applicable
Test for overall effect: Z=0.09(P=0.93)

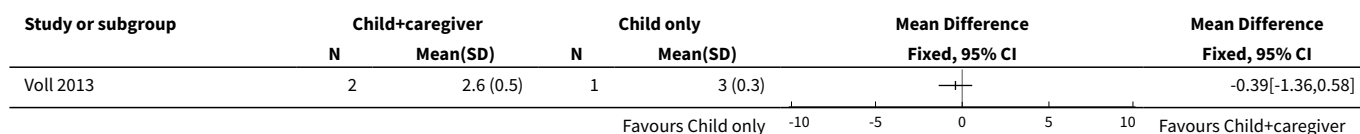
2.9.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months



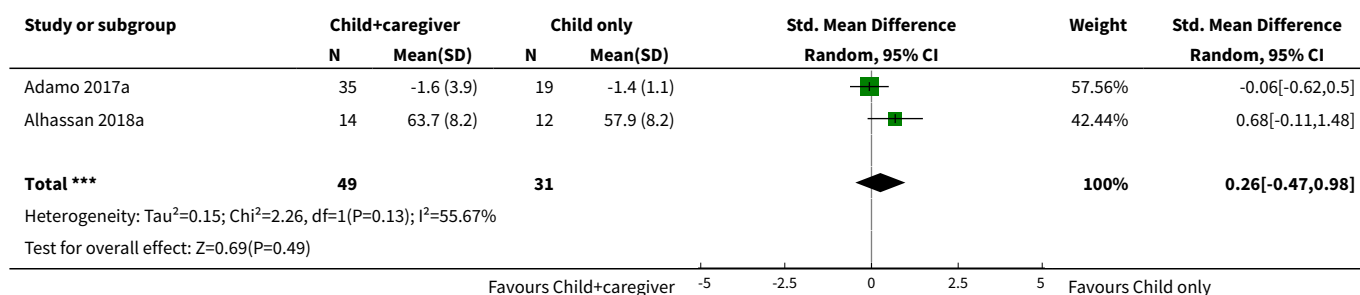
Analysis 2.10. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 10 Children's physical activity levels—steps: end of intervention.



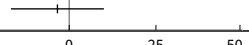
Analysis 2.11. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 11 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity score: end of intervention.



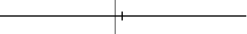

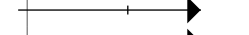
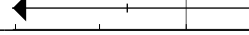
Analysis 2.12. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 12 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (change values).




Analysis 2.13. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 13 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (end values).

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
De Bock 2013a	165	629.9 (62.6)	175	633.3 (63.5)		-3.4[-16.81,10.01]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only




Analysis 2.14. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 14 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: all intervention time points.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
2.14.1 < 3 months						
Alhassan 2018a	14	60.3 (10.5)	12	59.9 (8.1)		0.4[-6.76,7.56]
2.14.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months						
Adamo 2017a	35	-1.6 (3.9)	19	-1.4 (1.1)		-0.2[-1.59,1.19]
Alhassan 2018a	14	63.7 (8.2)	12	57.9 (8.2)		5.8[-0.52,12.12]
De Bock 2013a	165	629.9 (62.6)	175	633.3 (63.5)		-3.4[-16.81,10.01]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

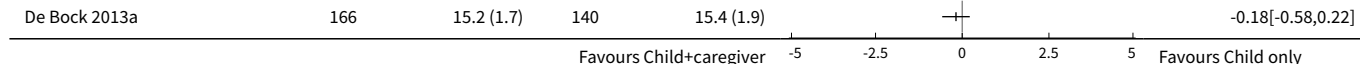
Analysis 2.15. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 15 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
De Bock 2013a	144	623.9 (66.8)	127	628.1 (67.1)		-4.2[-20.18,11.78]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

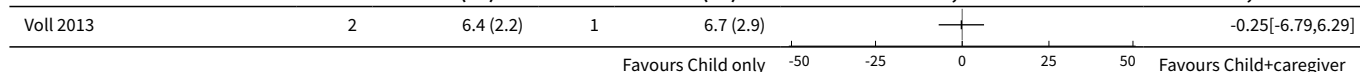
Analysis 2.16. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 16 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Weight	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Random, 95% CI		Random, 95% CI
Adamo 2017a	52	0 (0.9)	36	-0.2 (0.5)		55.23%	0.2[-0.09,0.49]
De Bock 2013a	176	15.1 (1.6)	177	15.2 (1.8)		44.77%	-0.09[-0.43,0.25]
Total ***	228		213			100%	0.07[-0.21,0.35]
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0.02; Chi ² =1.58, df=1(P=0.21); I ² =36.85%							
Test for overall effect: Z=0.49(P=0.63)							
					Favours Child+caregiver		Favours Child only

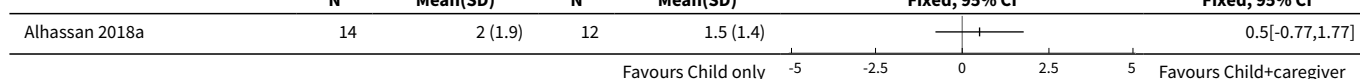
Analysis 2.17. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 17 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
De Bock 2013a	166	15.2 (1.7)	140	15.4 (1.9)		-0.18[-0.58,0.22]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only



Analysis 2.18. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 18 Caregivers' physical activity levels—total physical activity score: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Voll 2013	2	6.4 (2.2)	1	6.7 (2.9)		-0.25[-6.79,6.29]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

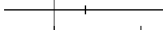
Analysis 2.19. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 19 Caregiver's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Alhassan 2018a	14	2 (1.9)	12	1.5 (1.4)		0.5[-0.77,1.77]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver



Analysis 2.20. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 20 Caregiver's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
2.20.1 < 3 months						
Alhassan 2018a	14	1.8 (1.3)	12	1.5 (0.8)		0.3[-0.52,1.12]
2.20.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months						
Alhassan 2018a	14	2 (1.9)	12	1.5 (1.4)		0.5[-0.77,1.77]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

Analysis 2.21. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 21 Caregiver's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Alhassan 2018a	14	28 (6.8)	12	26.2 (5.4)		1.8[-2.89,6.49]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

Analysis 2.22. Comparison 2 Physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 22 Caregiver's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
2.22.1 < 3 months						
Alhassan 2018a	14	28.2 (10.6)	12	28.8 (5.4)		-0.6[-6.94,5.74]
2.22.2 ≥ 3 to ≤ 6 months						
Alhassan 2018a	14	28 (6.8)	12	26.2 (5.4)		1.8[-2.89,6.49]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

Comparison 3. Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: end of intervention	3	440	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	14.45 [-117.20, 146.10]
2 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: all intervention time points	3		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 < 3 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.2 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.3 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.4 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: follow-up time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: end of intervention	4	563	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.17 [-0.65, 3.00]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
5 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: all intervention time points	4		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 < 3 months	1	70	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.17 [-3.87, 4.21]
5.2 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	2	405	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.58 [-2.14, 3.30]
5.3 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1	283	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	3.12 [-0.79, 7.03]
5.4 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1	151	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.45 [-2.49, 3.39]
6 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
7 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from saturated fat: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points)	2	216	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.06 [-0.67, 0.80]
7.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1	59	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.10 [-0.75, 0.95]
7.2 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1	157	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.04 [-1.46, 1.38]
8 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from saturated fat: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
9 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from carbohydrates: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points)	2	266	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.88 [-3.49, 1.74]
9.1 < 3 months	1	70	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.92 [-5.73, 3.89]
9.2 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1	196	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.86 [-3.98, 2.26]
10 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from carbohydrates: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
11 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from protein: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points)	2	241	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.45 [-0.80, 1.69]
11.1 < 3 months	1	70	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.77 [-1.66, 3.20]
11.2 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1	171	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.33 [-1.12, 1.78]
12 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from protein: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

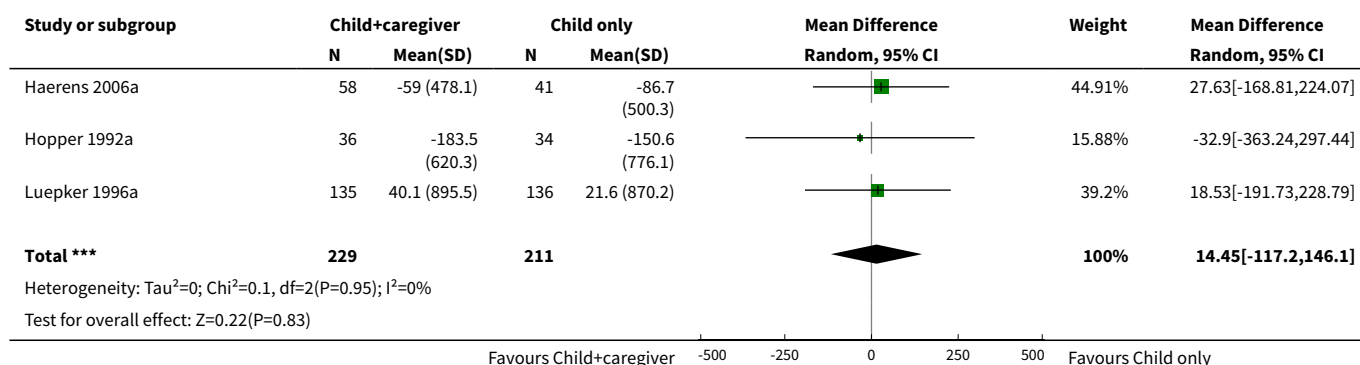
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
13 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points)	2	315	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	35.94 [-322.60, 394.47]
13.1 < 3 months	1	70	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	70.27 [-743.71, 884.25]
13.2 > 2 to ≤ 3 years	1	245	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	27.67 [-371.70, 427.04]
14 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
15 Children's dietary intake—fruit and vegetable intake: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
16 Children's dietary intake—fruit and vegetable intake: all intervention time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
16.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
16.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
16.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
17 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: end of intervention	2	417	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.23 [0.03, 0.43]
18 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: all intervention time points	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
18.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	2	483	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.19 [0.01, 0.38]
18.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1	358	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.10 [-0.11, 0.31]
19 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
20 Children's dietary intake—sugar-sweetened beverage intake: end of intervention	3	651	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.28 [-0.44, -0.12]
21 Children's dietary intake—sugar-sweetened beverage intake: all intervention time points	3		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
21.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	3	799	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.25 [-0.39, -0.11]
21.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	2	630	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.21 [-0.45, 0.03]
21.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1	134	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.23 [-0.58, 0.12]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
22 Children's dietary intake—water intake: end of intervention	3	600	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.08 [-0.24, 0.09]
23 Children's dietary intake—water intake: all intervention time points	3		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
23.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	2	610	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.06 [-0.10, 0.22]
23.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	2	518	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.03 [-0.15, 0.20]
23.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	2	254	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.18 [-0.43, 0.07]
24 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: end of intervention	2	573	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.81 [-15.18, 18.80]
25 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: all intervention time points	2		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
25.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
25.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
25.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
26 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: follow-up time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
26.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
26.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
26.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
27 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
28 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points	2		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
28.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
28.2 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
29 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: follow-up time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
29.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

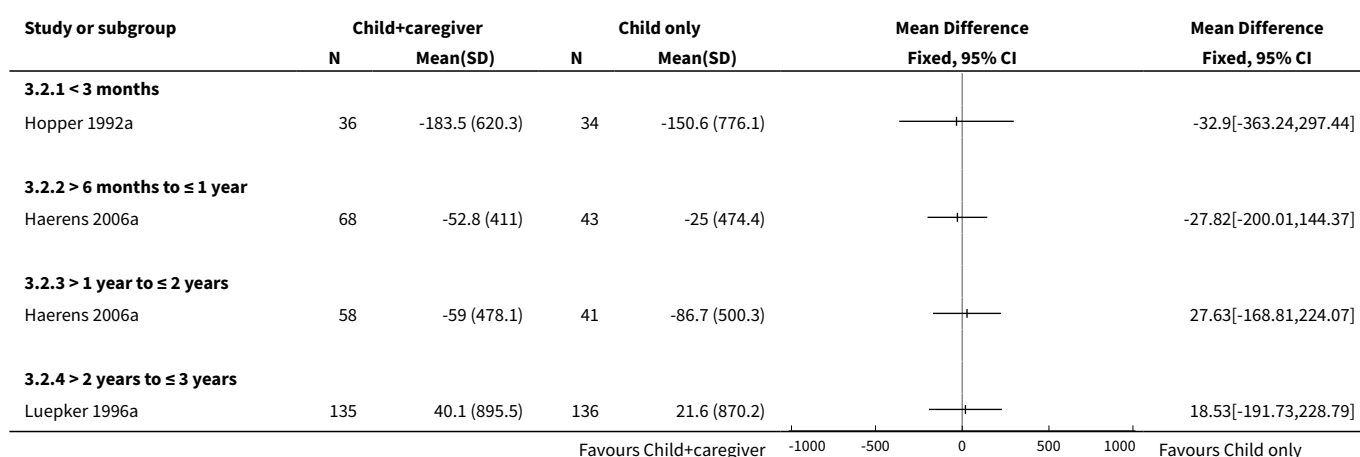
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
29.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
29.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
30 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
31 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points	2		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
31.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
31.2 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
32 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: follow-up time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
32.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
32.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
32.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
33 Children's physical activity levels—weight-bearing physical activity: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
34 Children's physical activity levels—steps: end of intervention	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
35 Children's physical activity levels—steps: all intervention time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
35.1 1 week	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
35.2 2 weeks	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
35.3 3 weeks	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
35.4 4 weeks	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
36 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
37 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: follow-up time points	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
37.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
37.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
37.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
38 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: end of intervention	3	1866	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.89, 1.17]
39 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: all intervention time points	3		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
39.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	2	641	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.80, 1.30]
39.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	2	590	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.98 [0.76, 1.27]
39.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	2	1448	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.88, 1.18]
40 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: follow-up time point	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
41 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: end of intervention	4	1861	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.05 [-0.04, 0.15]
42 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: all intervention time points	4		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
42.1 < 3 months	1	72	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.20 [-0.26, 0.66]
42.2 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year	2	612	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.01 [-0.17, 0.15]
42.3 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years	2	517	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.04 [-0.21, 0.14]
42.4 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years	2	1444	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.07 [-0.03, 0.18]
43 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: follow-up time point	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

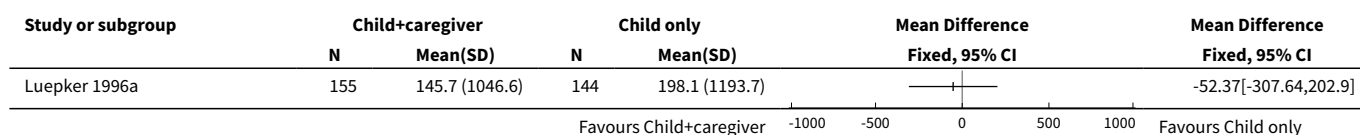
Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 1 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: end of intervention.



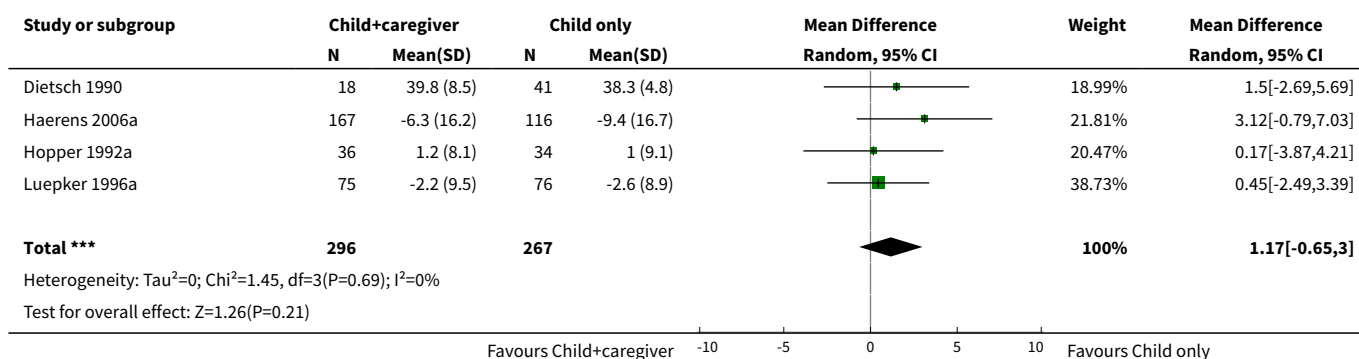
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 2 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: all intervention time points.



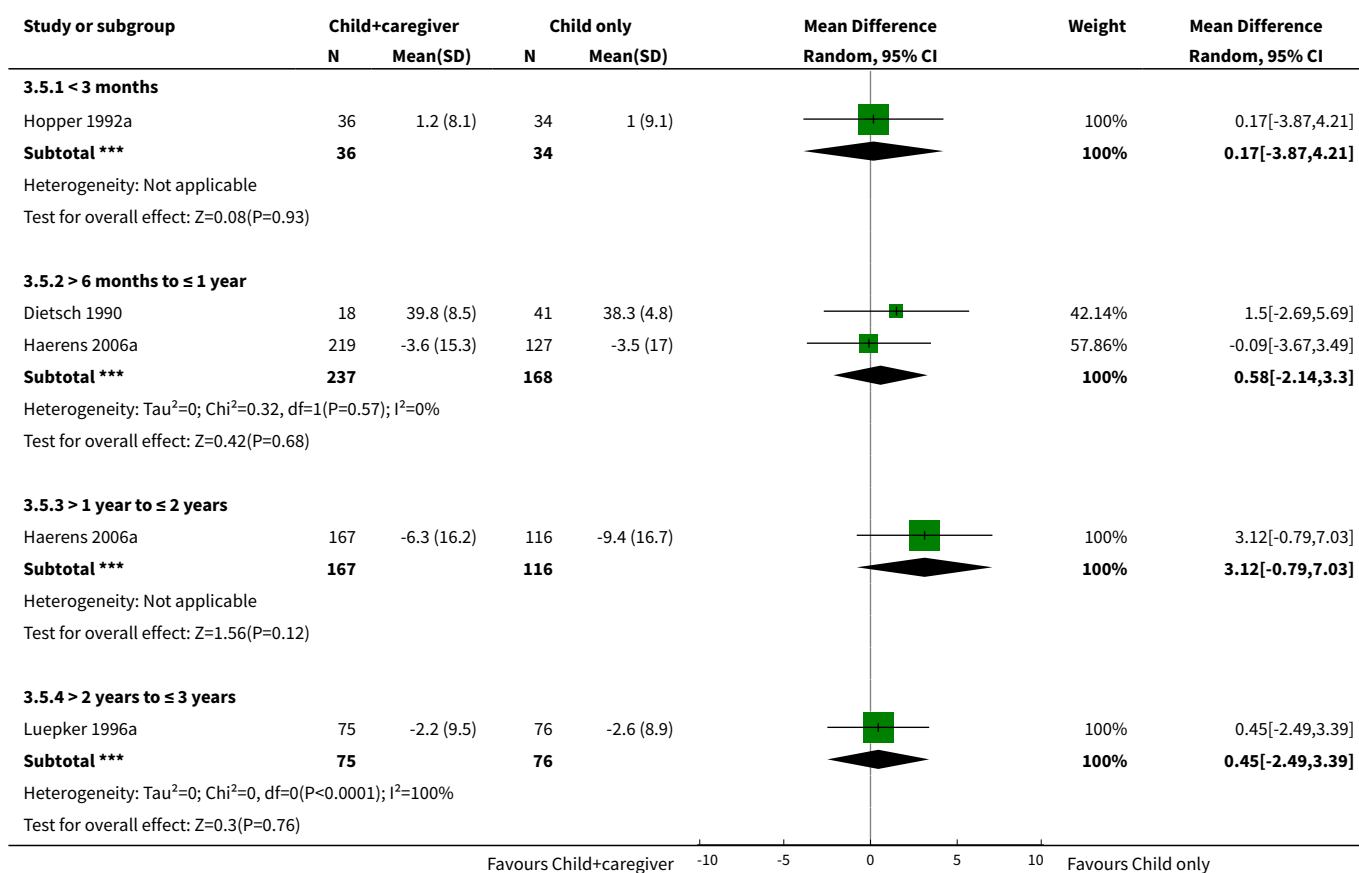
Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 3 Children's dietary intake—total energy intake: follow-up time points.



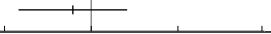
Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 4 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: end of intervention.








Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 5 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: all intervention time points.



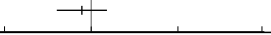
Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 6 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from fat: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Luepker 1996a	87	-2.5 (9.7)	81	-1.4 (10.9)		-1.06[-4.19,2.07]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

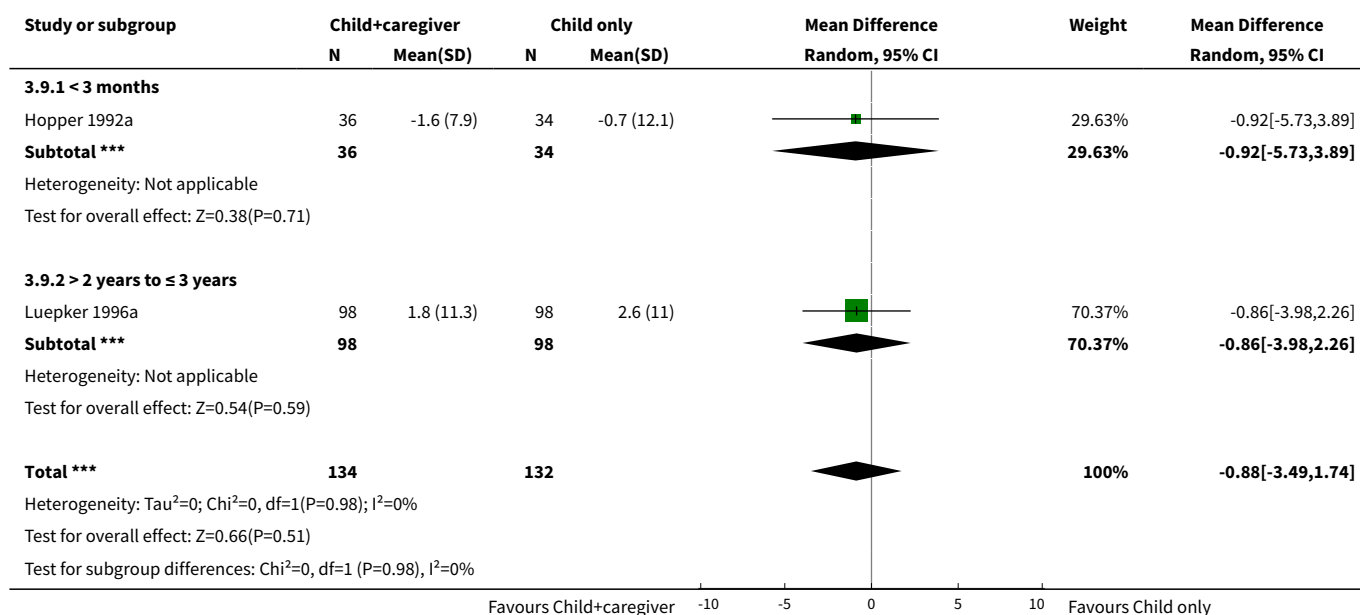
Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 7 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from saturated fat: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Weight	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Random, 95% CI		Random, 95% CI
3.7.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year							
Dietsch 1990	18	10 (1.7)	41	9.9 (1.1)		73.51%	0.1[-0.75,0.95]
Subtotal ***	18		41			73.51%	0.1[-0.75,0.95]
Heterogeneity: Not applicable							
Test for overall effect: Z=0.23(P=0.82)							
3.7.2 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years							
Luepker 1996a	78	-1.3 (4.5)	79	-1.3 (4.6)		26.49%	-0.04[-1.46,1.38]
Subtotal ***	78		79			26.49%	-0.04[-1.46,1.38]
Heterogeneity: Not applicable							
Test for overall effect: Z=0.06(P=0.96)							
Total ***	96		120			100%	0.06[-0.67,0.8]
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0; Chi ² =0.03, df=1(P=0.87); I ² =0%							
Test for overall effect: Z=0.17(P=0.87)							
Test for subgroup differences: Chi ² =0.03, df=1 (P=0.87), I ² =0%							
					Favours Child+caregiver		Favours Child only

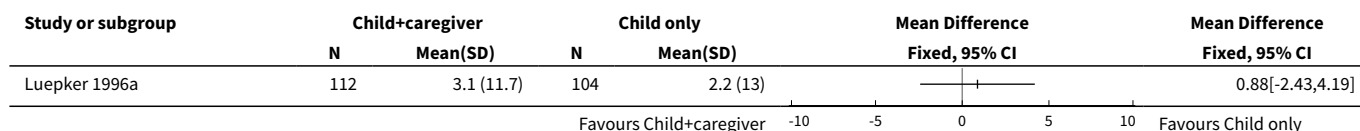
Analysis 3.8. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 8 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from saturated fat: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Luepker 1996a	90	-1.6 (4.8)	84	-1.1 (5)		-0.54[-1.99,0.91]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

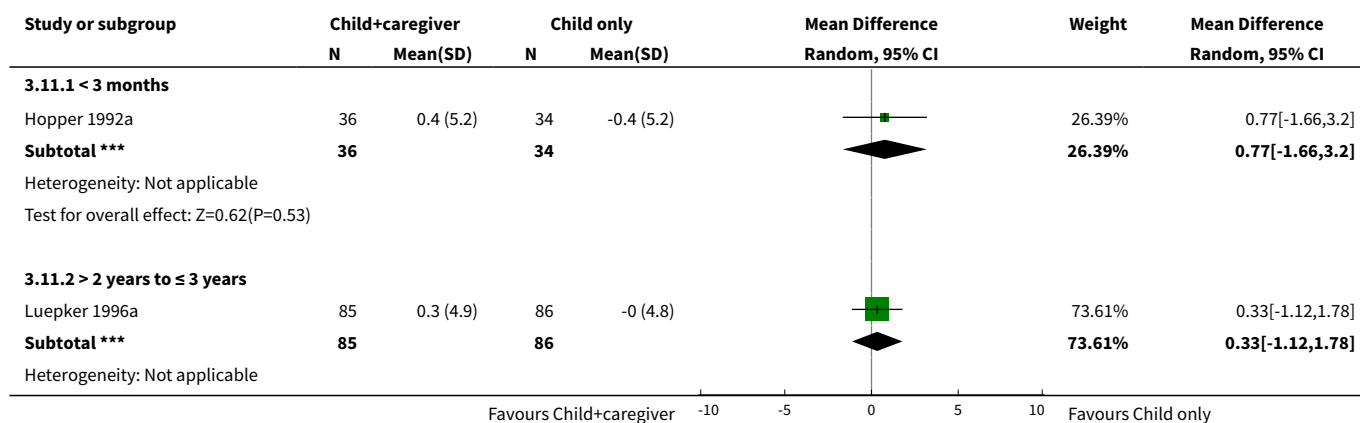
Analysis 3.9. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 9 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from carbohydrates: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).

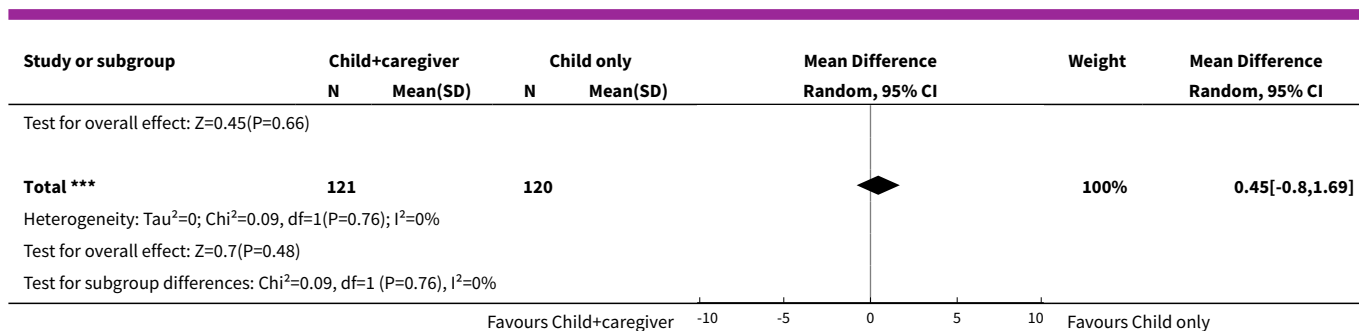


Analysis 3.10. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 10 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from carbohydrates: follow-up time point.

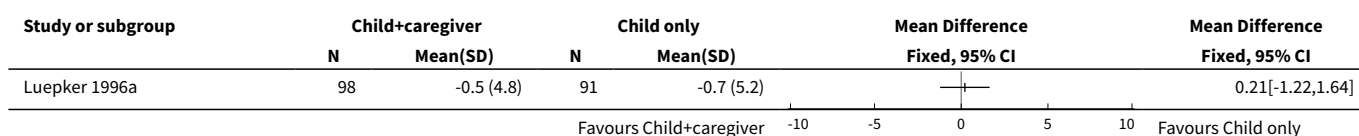


Analysis 3.11. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 11 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from protein: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).

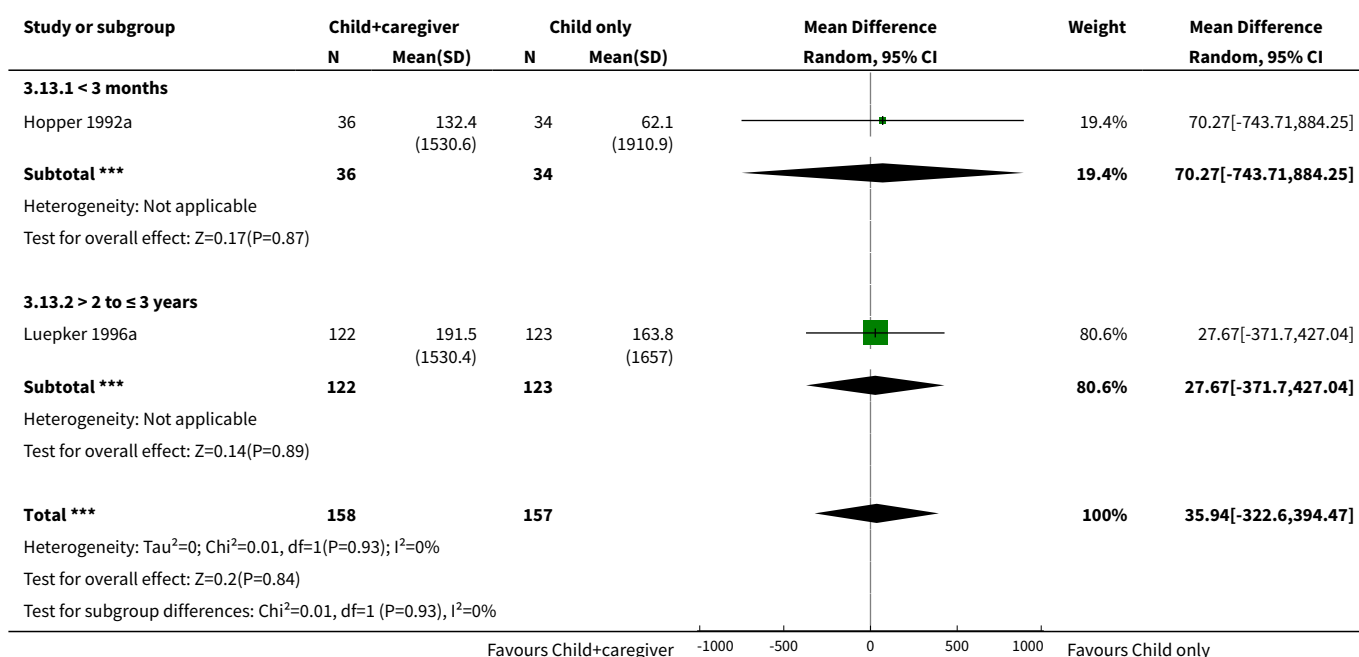





Analysis 3.12. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 12 Children's dietary intake—percentage energy from protein: follow-up time point.




Analysis 3.13. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 13 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).






Analysis 3.14. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 14 Children's dietary intake—sodium intake: follow-up time point.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Luepker 1996a	140	389.2 (1883.6)	130	328.8 (1949.7)		60.36[-397.55,518.27]
					Favours Child+caregiver	Favours Child only

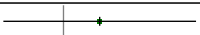


Analysis 3.15. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 15 Children's dietary intake—fruit and vegetable intake: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Crespo 2012a	53	2.2 (2.9)	81	1.8 (2)		0.38[-0.51,1.27]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

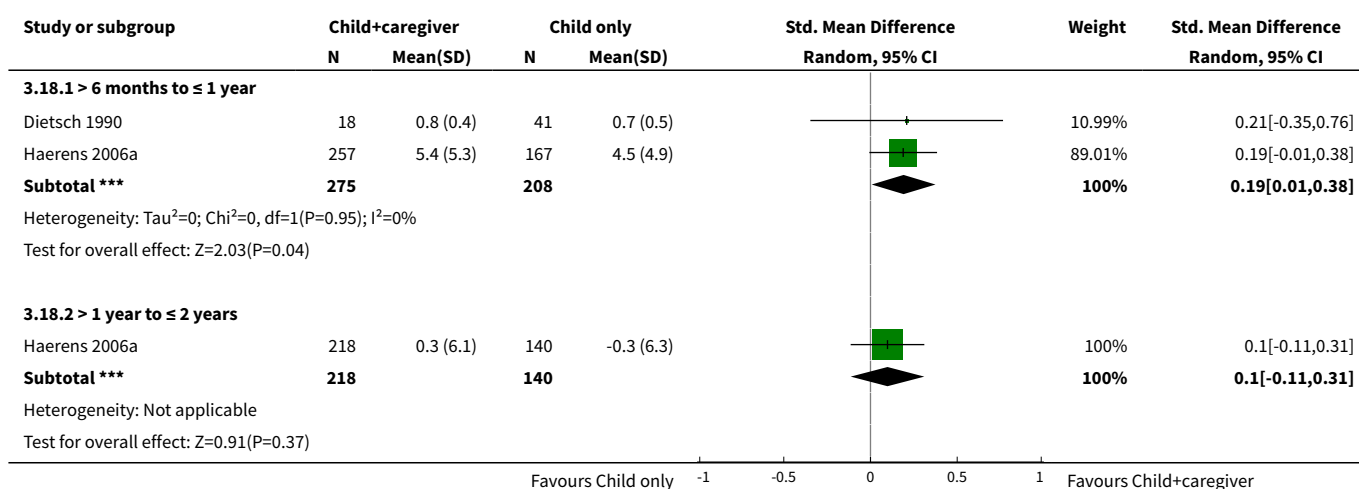
Analysis 3.16. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 16 Children's dietary intake—fruit and vegetable intake: all intervention time points.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
3.16.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year						
Crespo 2012a	92	2 (2.5)	124	1.5 (2)		0.54[-0.09,1.17]
3.16.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years						
Crespo 2012a	75	2.5 (2.9)	97	2 (2.9)		0.46[-0.41,1.33]
3.16.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years						
Crespo 2012a	53	2.2 (2.9)	81	1.8 (2)		0.38[-0.51,1.27]
					Favours Child only	Favours Child+caregiver

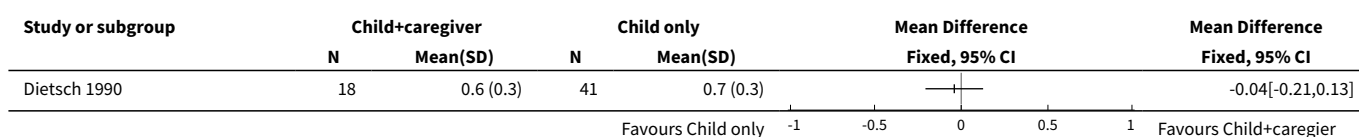
Analysis 3.17. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 17 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: end of intervention.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Std. Mean Difference	Weight	Std. Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Random, 95% CI		Random, 95% CI
Dietsch 1990	18	0.8 (0.4)	41	0.7 (0.5)		12.81%	0.21[-0.35,0.76]
Haerens 2006a	218	5.5 (5.5)	140	4.3 (4.8)		87.19%	0.23[0.02,0.44]
Total ***	236		181			100%	0.23[0.03,0.43]
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0; Chi ² =0.01, df=1(P=0.94); I ² =0%							
Test for overall effect: Z=2.24(P=0.02)							
					Favours Child only		Favours Child+caregiver

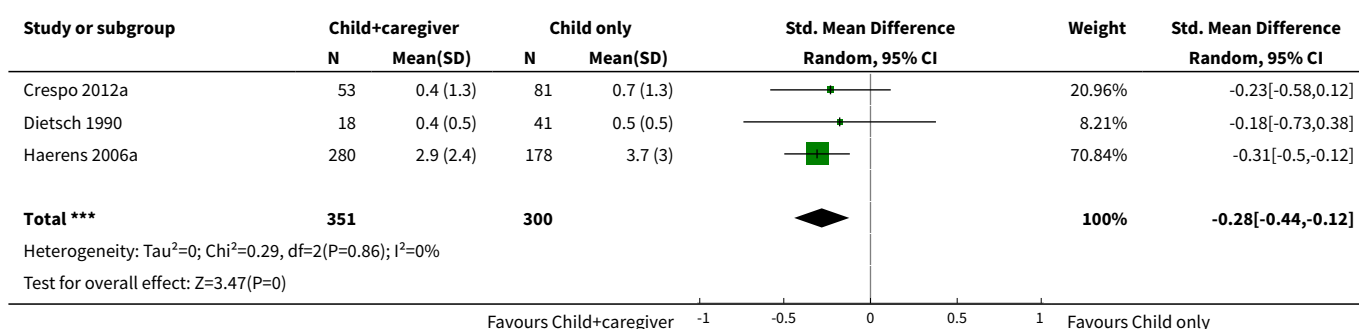
Analysis 3.18. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 18 Children's dietary intake—fruit intake: all intervention time points.



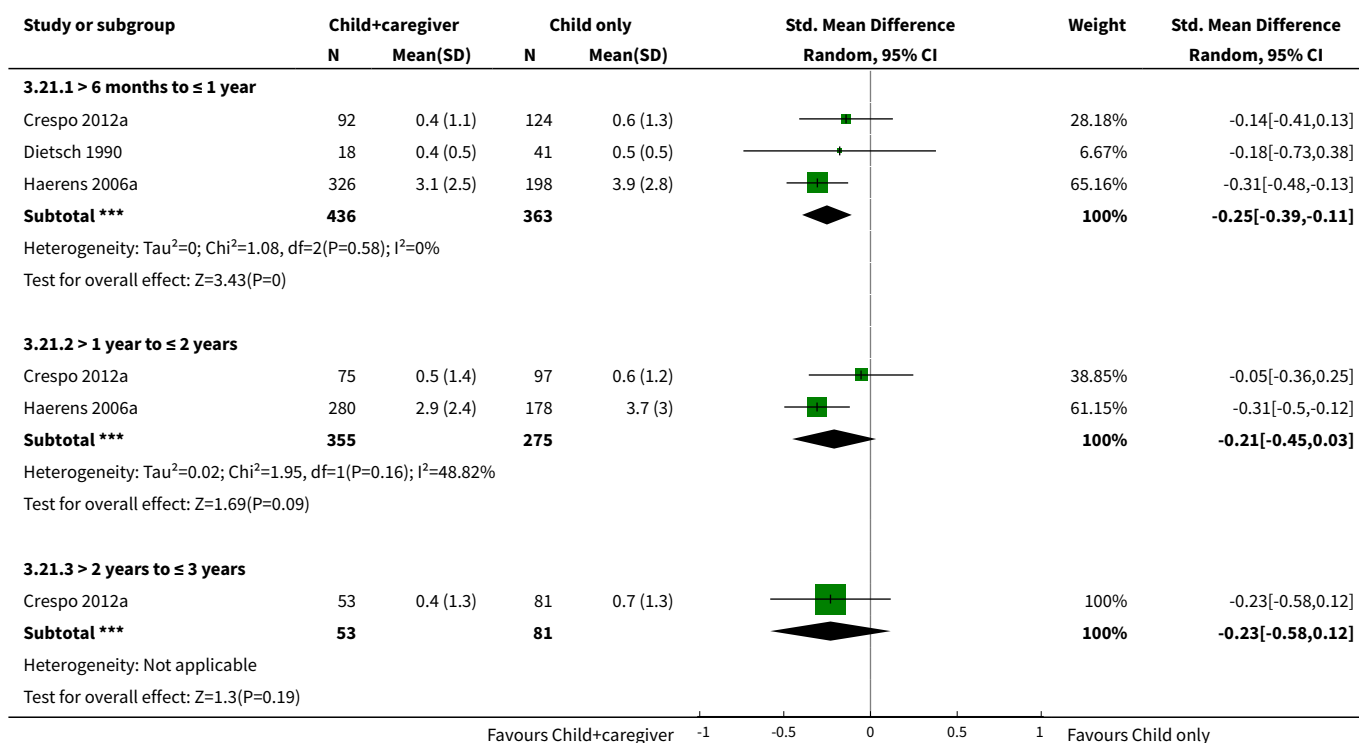
Analysis 3.19. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 19 Children's dietary intake—vegetable intake: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).



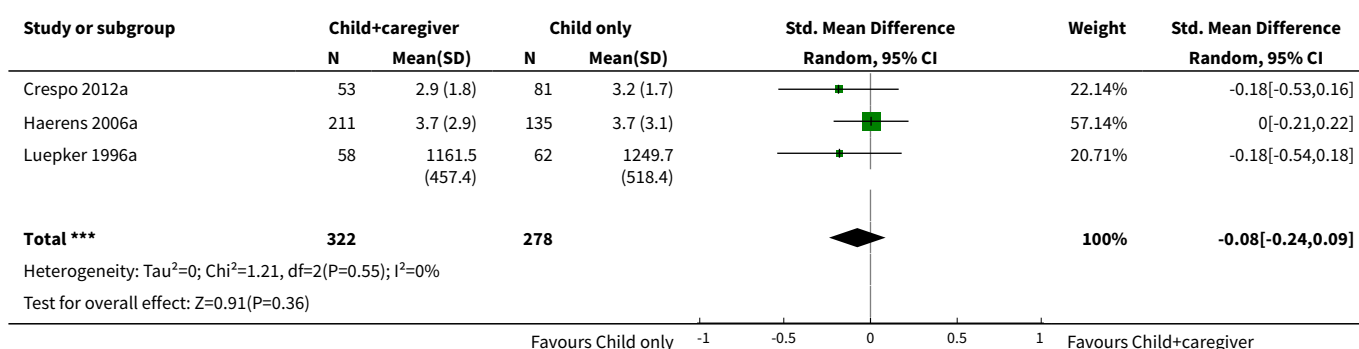
Analysis 3.20. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 20 Children's dietary intake—sugar-sweetened beverage intake: end of intervention.



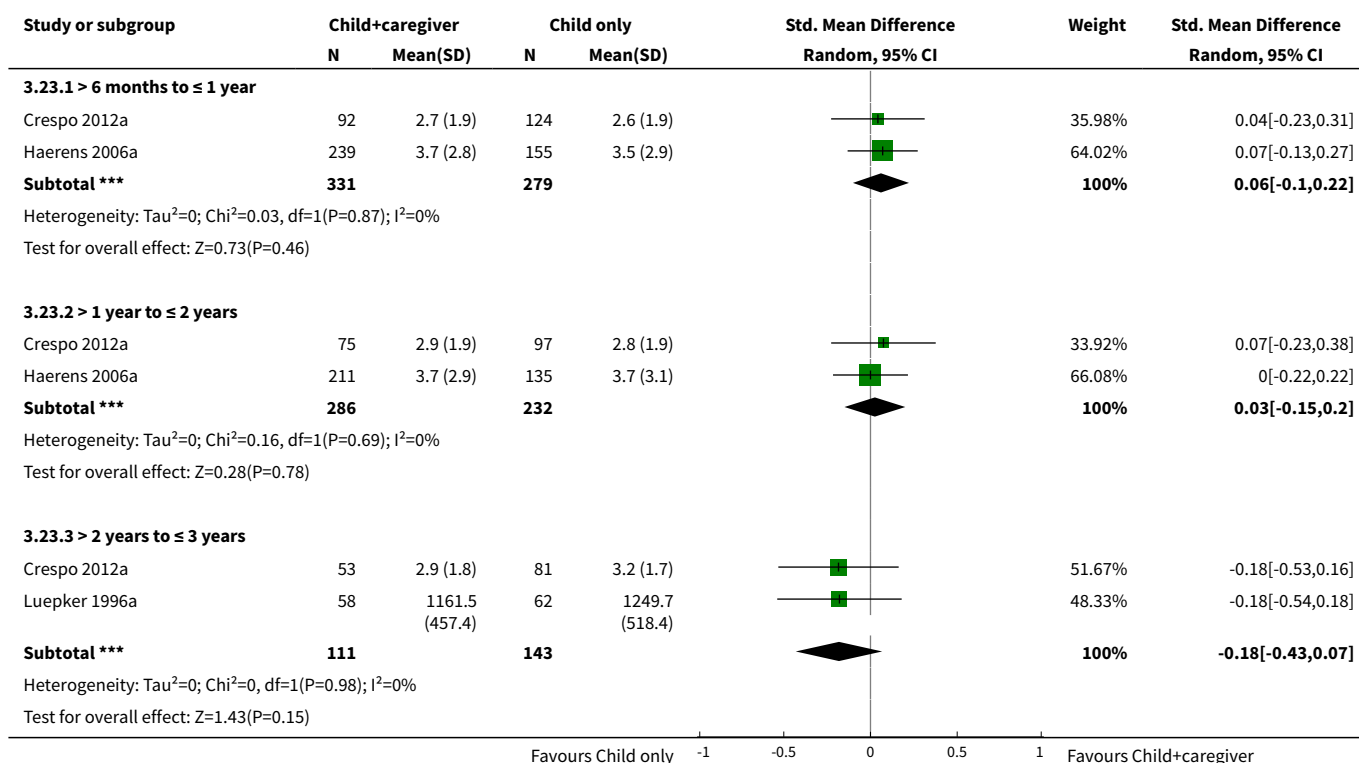
Analysis 3.21. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 21 Children's dietary intake—sugar-sweetened beverage intake: all intervention time points.



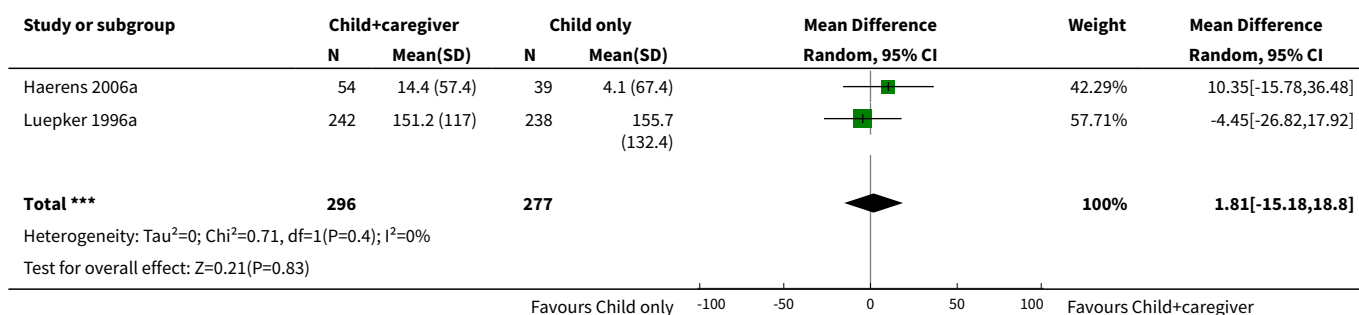
Analysis 3.22. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 22 Children's dietary intake—water intake: end of intervention.



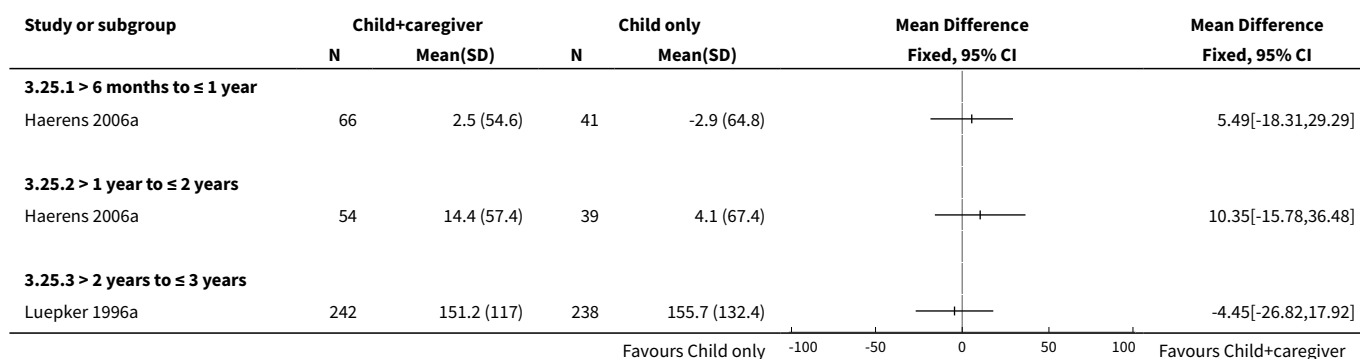
Analysis 3.23. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 23 Children's dietary intake—water intake: all intervention time points.



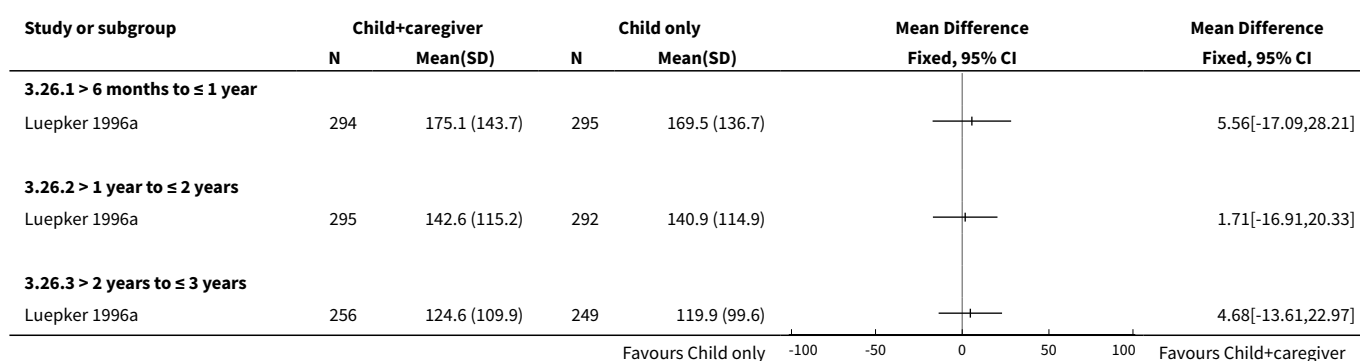
Analysis 3.24. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 24 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: end of intervention.



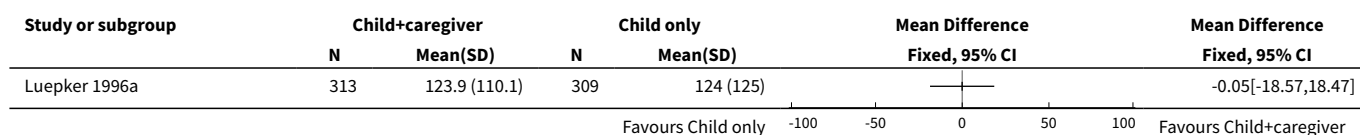
Analysis 3.25. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 25 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: all intervention time points.



Analysis 3.26. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 26 Children's physical activity levels—total physical activity: follow-up time points.



Analysis 3.27. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 27 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: end of intervention.



Analysis 3.28. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 28 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: all intervention time points.

Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
3.28.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year						
Haerens 2006a	4	3.3 (22.6)	3	-1.6 (18.8)		4.99[-25.75,35.73]
3.28.2 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years						
Luepker 1996a	313	123.9 (110.1)	309	124 (125)		-0.05[-18.57,18.47]

Analysis 3.29. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 29 Children's physical activity levels—moderate to vigorous physical activity: follow-up time points.

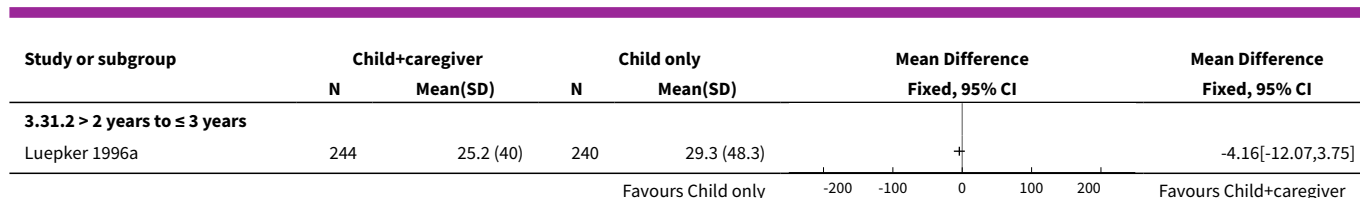
Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
3.29.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year						
Luepker 1996a	381	133.7 (131.9)	382	128.6 (125.7)		5.08[-13.21,23.37]
3.29.2 > 1 year to ≤ 2 years						
Luepker 1996a	382	106.3 (103)	378	100.4 (101.5)		5.89[-8.65,20.43]
3.29.3 > 2 years to ≤ 3 years						
Luepker 1996a	332	86.7 (88.1)	323	88 (92.9)		-1.38[-15.26,12.5]

Analysis 3.30. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 30 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: end of intervention.

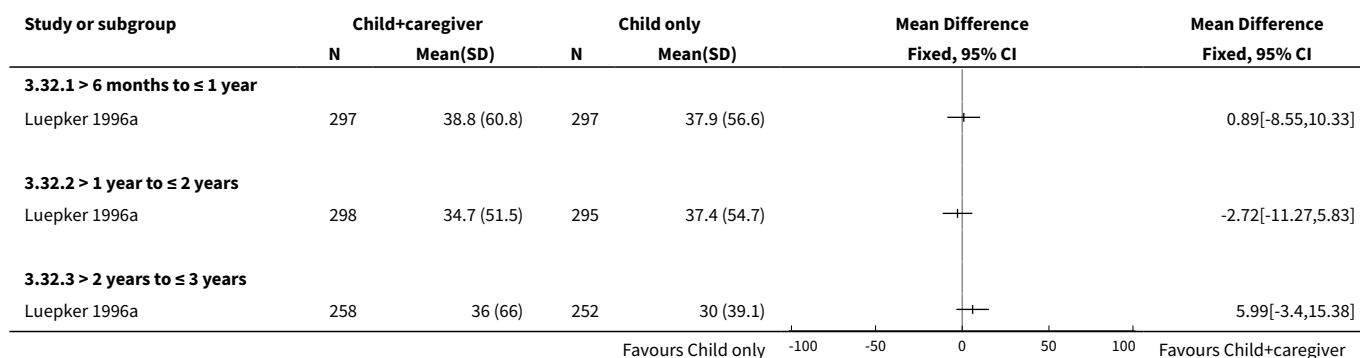
Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
Luepker 1996a	244	25.2 (40)	240	29.3 (48.3)		-4.16[-12.07,3.75]

Analysis 3.31. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 31 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: all intervention time points.

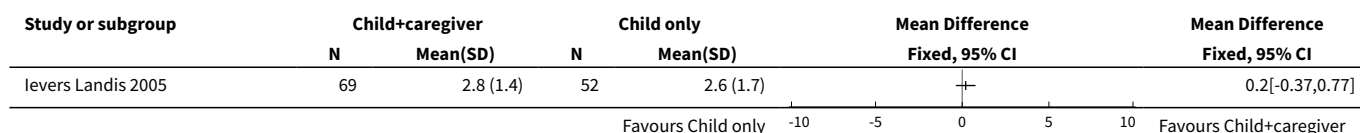
Study or subgroup	Child+caregiver		Child only		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Fixed, 95% CI	Fixed, 95% CI
3.31.1 > 6 months to ≤ 1 year						
Haerens 2006a	2	-21.7 (60.9)	2	-29.8 (83.6)		8.06[-135.25,151.37]



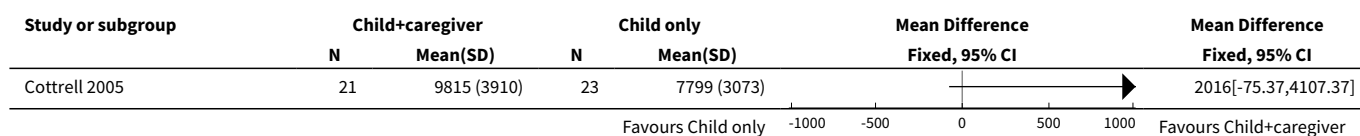
Analysis 3.32. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 32 Children's physical activity levels—light physical activity: follow-up time points.



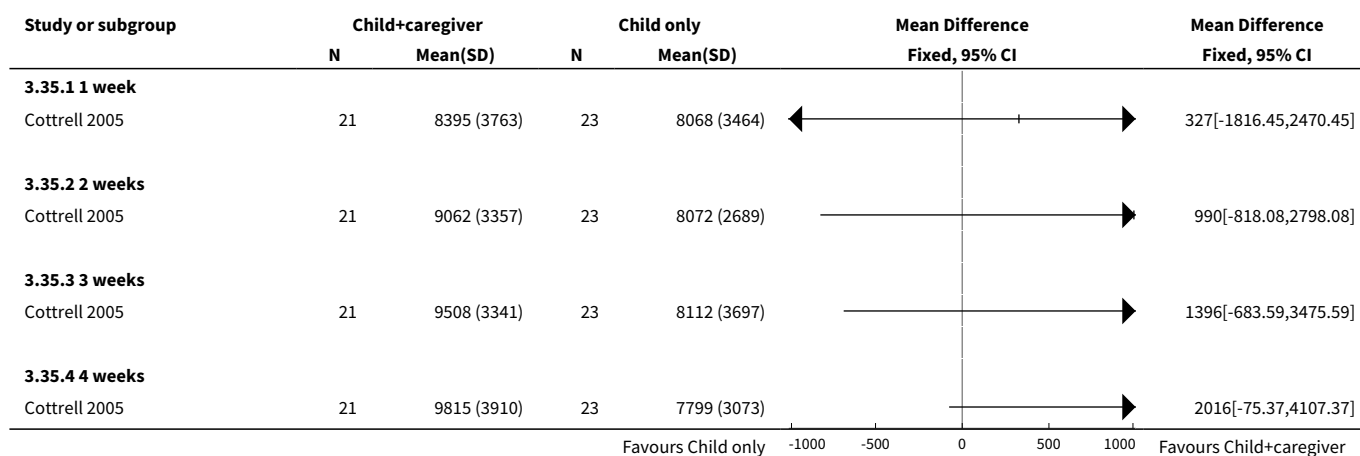
Analysis 3.33. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 33 Children's physical activity levels—weight-bearing physical activity: follow-up time point.



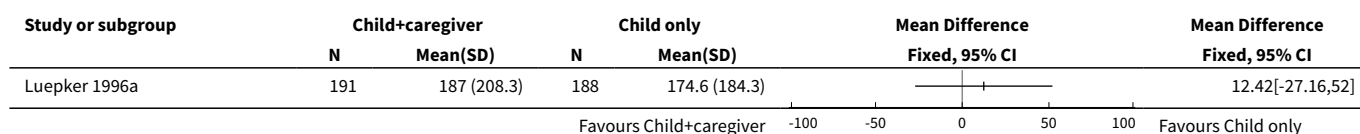
Analysis 3.34. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 34 Children's physical activity levels—steps: end of intervention.



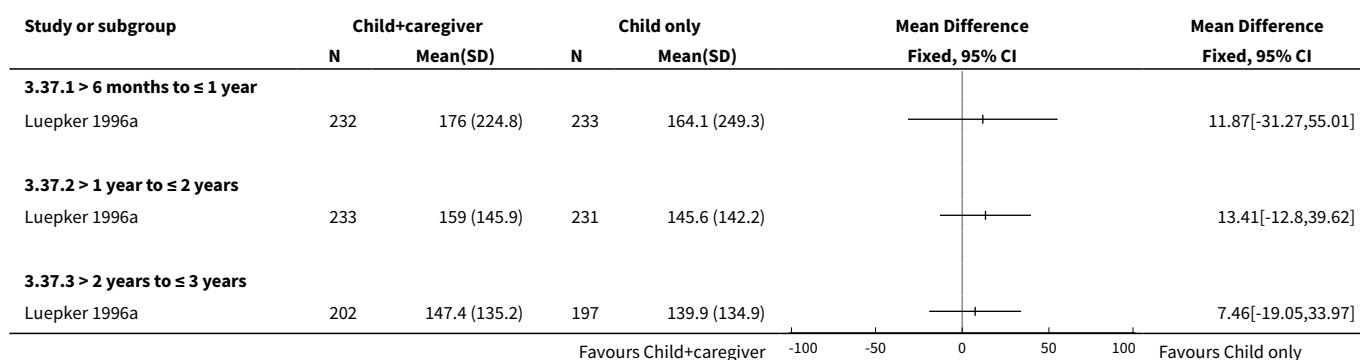
Analysis 3.35. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 35 Children's physical activity levels—steps: all intervention time points.



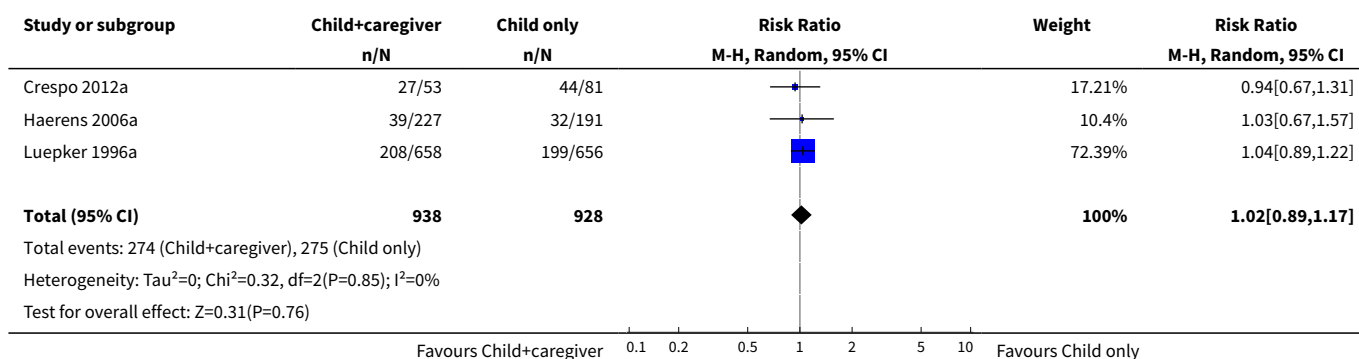
Analysis 3.36. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 36 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: end of intervention (includes all intervention time points).



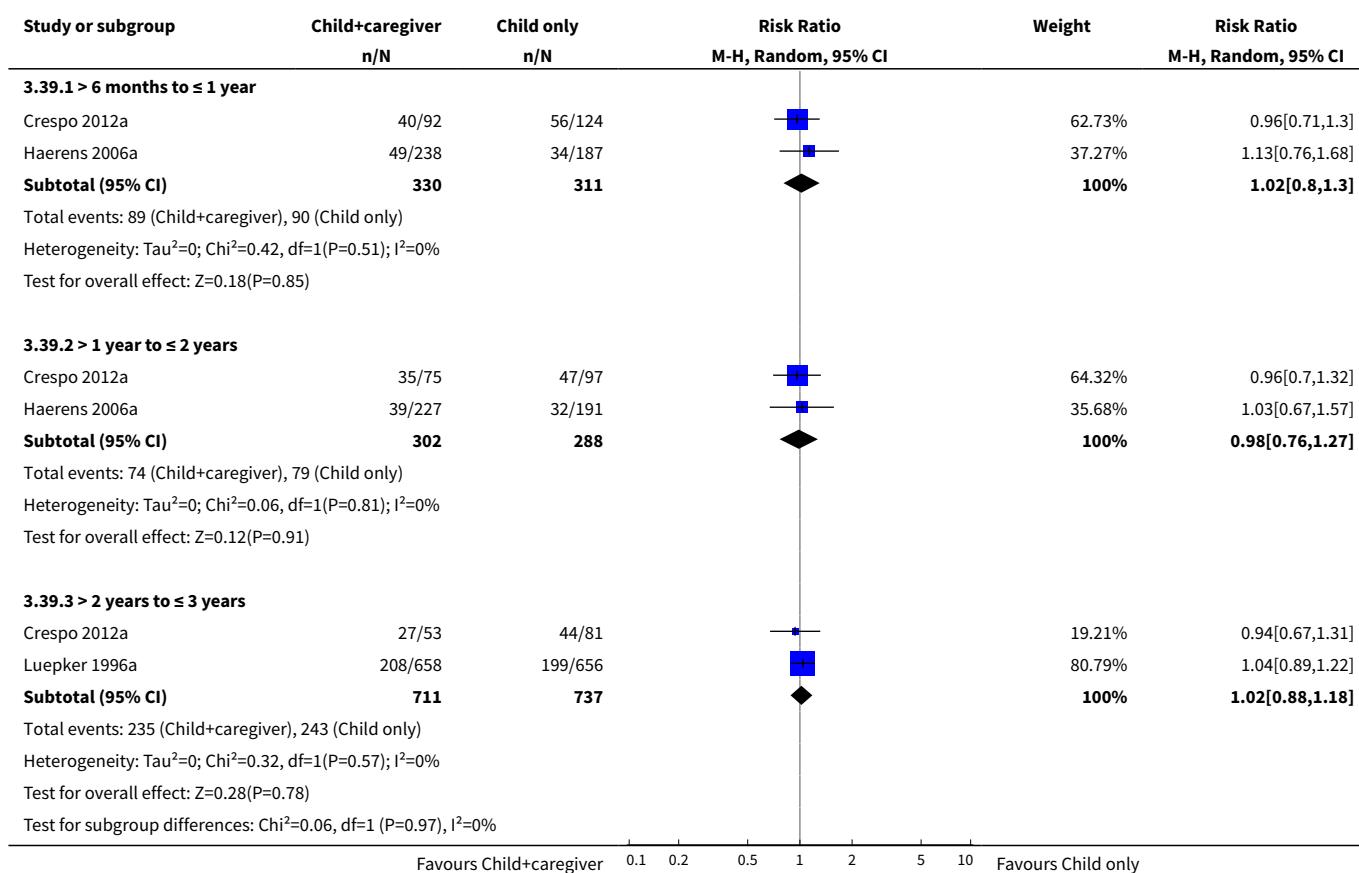
Analysis 3.37. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 37 Children's sedentary behavior—sedentary behavior: follow-up time points.



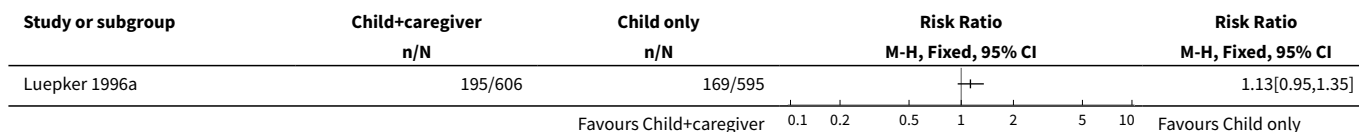
Analysis 3.38. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 38 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: end of intervention.



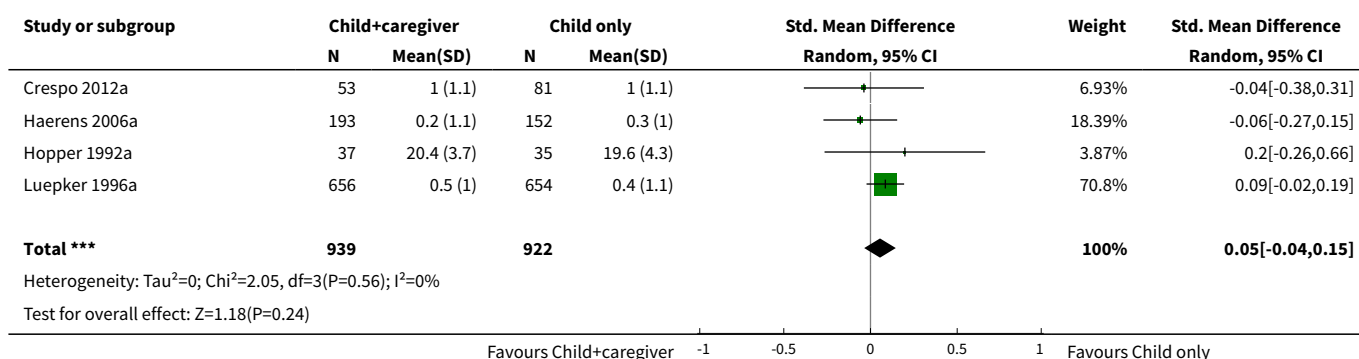
Analysis 3.39. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 39 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: all intervention time points.



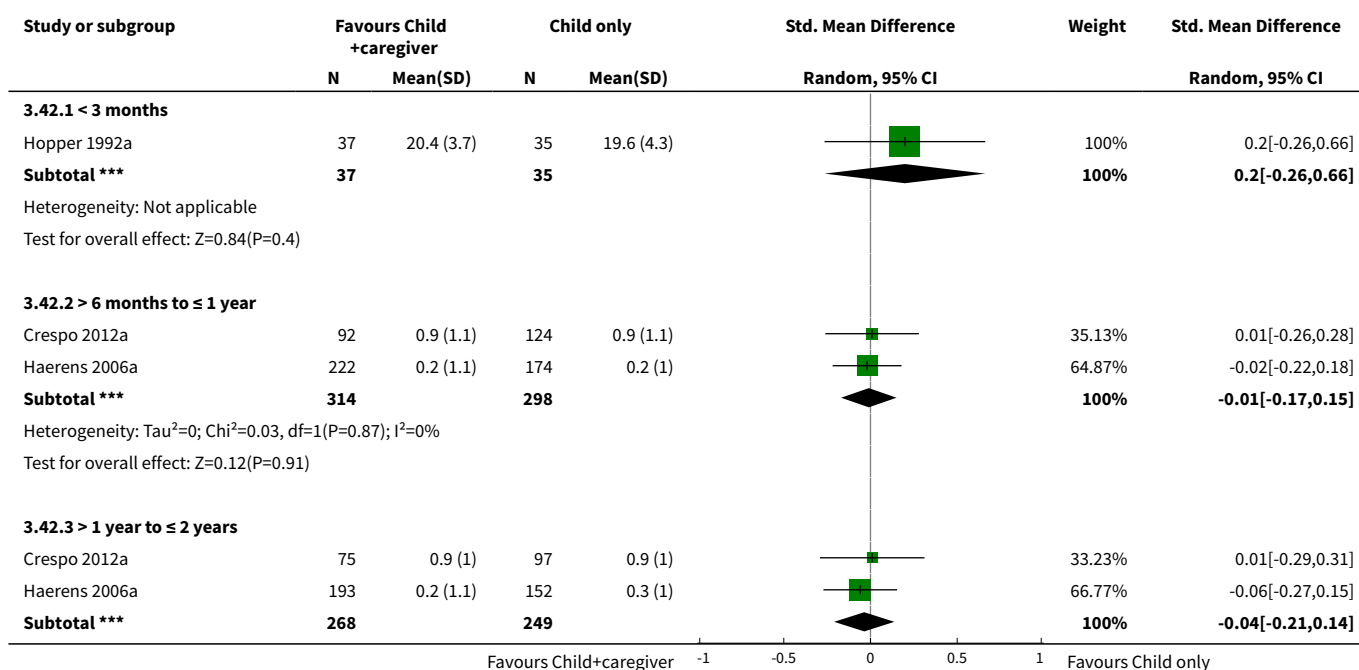
Analysis 3.40. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 40 Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children—prevalence: follow-up time point.

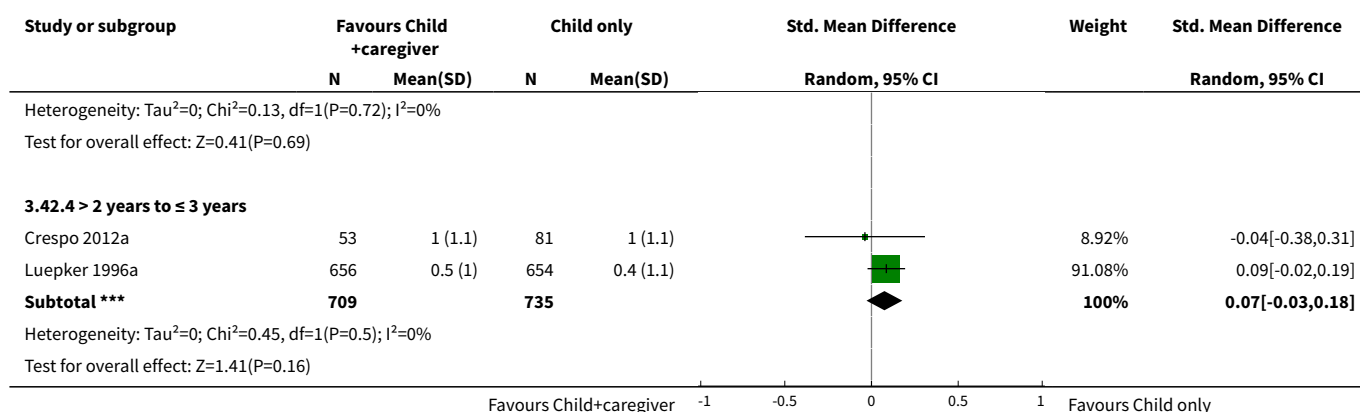


Analysis 3.41. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 41 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: end of intervention.

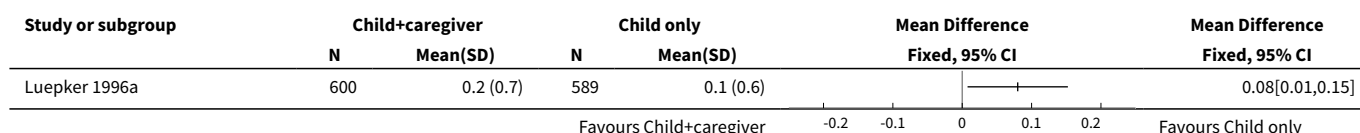


Analysis 3.42. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 42 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: all intervention time points.





Analysis 3.43. Comparison 3 Combined dietary and physical activity interventions with a caregiver component versus interventions without a caregiver component, Outcome 43 Children's body mass index or weight-for-height parameter—body mass index: follow-up time point.



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Methods planned in the protocol but not used in this review

Topic	Method
Unit of analysis issues	<p>Cluster-randomized trials</p> <p>We will then combine the estimates and their corrected SEs from the cluster-randomized trial with those from trials of parallel-group design using the generic inverse variance method in Review Manager 2014</p>
Dealing with missing data	For interventions in which there is substantial attrition ($\geq 15\%$ for at least 1 of the groups) of trial participants (caregivers, children, or caregiver-child units), we will report the attrition rate and perform sensitivity analyses (see "Sensitivity analysis")
Assessment of heterogeneity	If we identify unexplained heterogeneity, we will not pool results into an overall effect estimate but instead will present the individual effect sizes per study for the specific outcome, in a table
Assessment of reporting biases	If we have 10 or more studies included for an outcome, we will use funnel plots to assess the possibility of small-study effects. In the case of asymmetry, we will consider various explanations such as publication bias, poor study design, and the effect of study size
Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity	<p>When data allow, we will perform the subgroup analyses listed below, to explore substantial and considerable heterogeneity across studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age (e.g. 2 to 5 years of age vs 6 to 12 years of age vs 13 to 18 years of age) • High-income countries or settings vs low- and middle-income countries or settings (according to the World Bank country and lending group classifications [data.worldbank.org/about/coun-

Table 1. Methods planned in the protocol but not used in this review (Continued)

	<p>try-and-lending-groups] per the year of publication). If there is a multicenter study with sites in countries classified in different income categories, we will consider the study in a subgroup of its own in the meta-analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active caregiver interventions vs inactive caregiver interventions • Duration or intensity of intervention (e.g. short term vs long term, one-off vs multiple sessions) • Individual context vs group context (i.e. children receive the intervention individually and with a caregiver vs children receive the intervention in a group and with caregivers) • Diet only vs physical activity only vs both behaviors • BCT cluster vs no BCT cluster (e.g. techniques from "reward and threat" cluster vs no techniques from "reward and threat" cluster)
Sensitivity analyses	<p>When data allow, we will perform sensitivity analyses to assess the following, and will report results in tables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of studies' risk of bias (first pool all relevant studies per outcome, then pool only studies where the random allocation sequence was appropriately concealed) • Influence of attrition (first pool all relevant studies per outcome, then pool only studies where there was less than 15% total attrition or less than 10% differential attrition) • Study design (first pool all relevant studies per outcome, then pool only individually randomized trials and cluster-RCTs where the primary trial authors appropriately adjusted for clustering in their analyses, i.e. cluster-RCTs where we did not have to calculate effective sample size)

BCT: behavior change technique.

RCT: randomized controlled trial.

SE: standard error.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Search strategies 2017

1 Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), in the Cochrane Library

Searched May 4, 2017 (6162 records) and updated January 14, 2019 (1984 records)

#1 Child:MH

#2 Adolescent:MH

#3 ((child* or toddler* or preschool* or pre-school* or schoolchild* or school child* or schoolage* or school age* or pre-teen or adolescent* or teen* or young adult* or youth* or young person* or young people)):TI,AB,KY

#4 #1 OR #2 OR #3

#5 MESH DESCRIPTOR parents EXPLODE ALL TREES

#6 MESH DESCRIPTOR family EXPLODE ALL TREES

#7 MESH DESCRIPTOR Parent-Child Relations

#8 MESH DESCRIPTOR Caregivers

#9 MESH DESCRIPTOR Grandparents

#10 MESH DESCRIPTOR Parenting

#11 MESH DESCRIPTOR Parent-Child Relations EXPLODE TREES 1

#12 (parent* not parenteral) :TI,AB,KY

#13 ((mother* or father* or caregiver* or carer* or care-giver* or guardian* or grandparent* or grandfather* or grandmother* or family or familial or families or home* or household or house-hold*)):TI,AB,KY

#14 #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13

#15 #4 AND #14

#16 MESH DESCRIPTOR diet EXPLODE ALL TREES

#17 MESH DESCRIPTOR Nutrition Therapy

#18 MESH DESCRIPTOR Food Preferences

#19 ((health* adj2 (diet* or eat* or food* or meal*))) :TI,AB,KY

#20 ((diet* or eat* or food* or meal*) adj2 health*) :TI,AB,KY

#21 ((diet* adj2 (modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*))) :TI,AB,KY

#22 ((modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*) adj2 diet*) :TI,AB,KY

#23 (((eat* or food* or diet*) adj2 habit*)):TI,AB,KY
 #24 (habit* adj2 (eat* or food* or diet*)):TI,AB,KY
 #25 MESH DESCRIPTOR Exercise Movement Techniques EXPLODE ALL TREES
 #26 MESH DESCRIPTOR Exercise Therapy EXPLODE ALL TREES
 #27 MESH DESCRIPTOR Exercise EXPLODE ALL TREES
 #28 MESH DESCRIPTOR Physical Education and Training
 #29 MESH DESCRIPTOR Physical Fitness
 #30 MESH DESCRIPTOR Sports EXPLODE TREES 1
 #31 ((aquatic* or aerobic* or cycle or cycling or exercise* or strength* or fitness* or running or sport* or swim* or walking)):TI,AB,KY
 #32 MESH DESCRIPTOR Sedentary Lifestyle
 #33 ((inactiv* or in-activ* or sedentary or screen time or screen-time or screentime)):TI,AB,KY
 #34 MESH DESCRIPTOR Health Promotion
 #35 MESH DESCRIPTOR Health Education
 #36 ((health* adj2 (educat* or lifestyle* or live* or living or promot*)):TI,AB,KY
 #37 ((educat* or lifestyle* or live* or living or promot*) adj2 health*):TI,AB,KY
 #38 #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #26 OR #27 OR #28 OR #29 OR #30 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33
 OR #34 OR #35 OR #36 OR #37
 #39 #15 AND #38

2 MEDLINE Ovid

Searched May 4, 2017 (6271 records) and updated January 15, 2019 (1203 records)

This strategy uses the sensitivity- and precision-maximizing version of the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy for identifying randomized trials ([Lefebvre 2008](#)).

1 exp child/
 2 adolescent/
 3 (child\$ or toddler\$ or preschool\$ or pre-school\$ or schoolchild\$ or schoolage\$ or pre-teen or adolescen\$ or teen\$ or young adult\$ or youth\$ or young person\$ or young people).tw.
 4 or/1-3
 5 exp Parents/
 6 ((parent\$ or mother\$ or father\$) not parenteral\$).tw.
 7 Caregivers/
 8 (caregiver\$ or care-giver\$ or carer\$ or guardian\$).tw.
 9 Grandparents/
 10 (grandparent\$ or grandfather\$ or grandmother\$).tw.
 11 family/
 12 (family or familial or families).tw.
 13 (home\$ or household\$ or house-hold\$).tw.
 14 Family Relations/
 15 parent-child relations/
 16 father-child relations/
 17 mother-child relations/
 18 Parenting/
 19 or/5-18
 20 4 and 19
 21 exp diet/
 22 exp food habits/
 23 food preferences/
 24 exp Nutrition Therapy/
 25 (health\$ adj2 (diet\$ or eat\$ or food\$ or meal\$)).tw.
 26 (diet\$ adj5 (modif\$ or therap\$ or intervention\$ or strateg\$)).tw.
 27 ((eating or food or diet\$) adj2 habit\$).tw.
 28 exp exercise/
 29 physical\$ activ\$.tw.
 30 exp Exercise Movement Techniques/
 31 exp Exercise Therapy/
 32 exp "Physical Education and Training"/
 33 Physical Fitness/
 34 exp Sports/
 35 aerobic\$.tw.
 36 (cycle or cycling).tw.

37 (exercise\$ or strength\$ or fitness).tw.
38 sport\$.tw.
39 (walking or running).tw.
40 (aquatic\$ or swim\$).tw.
41 Sedentary Lifestyle/
42 (inactiv\$ or in-activ\$ or sedentary or screen time or screen-time or screentime).tw.
43 Health Education/
44 exp Health Promotion/
45 (health\$ adj2 (educat\$ or lifestyle\$ or live\$ or living or promot\$)).tw.
46 or/21-45
47 20 and 46
48 randomized controlled trial.pt.
49 controlled clinical trial.pt.
50 randomi#ed.ab.
51 placebo.ab.
52 clinical trials as topic.sh.
53 randomly.ab.
54 trial.ti.
55 or/48-54
56 exp animals/ not humans.sh.
57 55 not 56
58 47 and 57

3 MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations Ovid

Searched May 4, 2017 (2490 records) and updated January 15, 2019 (1859 records)

1 (child\$ or toddler\$ or preschool\$ or pre-school\$ or schoolchild\$ or schoolage\$ or pre-teen or adolescen\$ or teen\$ or young adult\$ or youth\$ or young person\$ or young people).tw,kf.
2 ((parent\$ or mother\$ or father\$) not parenteral\$).tw,kf.
3 (caregiver\$ or care-giver\$ or carer\$ or guardian\$).tw,kf.
4 (grandparent\$ or grandfather\$ or grandmother\$).tw,kf.
5 (family or familial or families).tw,kf.
6 (home\$ or household\$ or house-hold\$).tw,kf.
7 or/2-6
8 1 and 7
9 (health\$ adj2 (diet\$ or eat\$ or food\$ or meal\$)).tw,kf.
10 (diet\$ adj5 (modif\$ or therap\$ or intervention\$ or strateg\$)).tw,kf.
11 ((eating or food or diet\$) adj2 habit\$).tw,kf.
12 (nutrition adj2 therapy).tw,kf.
13 (physical\$ activ\$).tw,kf.
15 (cycle or cycling).tw,kf.
16 (exercise\$ or strength\$ or fitness).tw,kf.
17 sport\$.tw,kf.
18 (walking or running).tw,kf.
19 (aquatic\$ or swim\$).tw,kf.
20 (inactiv\$ or in-activ\$ or sedentary or screen-time or screen time or screentime).tw,kf.
21 (health\$ adj2 (educat\$ or lifestyle\$ or live\$ or living or promot\$)).tw,kf.
22 or/9-21
23 8 and 22
24 (random\$ or control\$ or group\$ or cluster\$ or placebo\$ or trial\$ or assign\$ or prospectiv\$ or meta-analysis or systematic review or longitudinal\$).tw,kf.
25 23 and 24

4 MEDLINE Epub Ahead of Print

Searched May 4, 2017 (607 records) and updated January 15, 2019 (608 records)

1 (child\$ or toddler\$ or preschool\$ or pre-school\$ or schoolchild\$ or schoolage\$ or pre-teen or adolescen\$ or teen\$ or young adult\$ or youth\$ or young person\$ or young people).tw,kf.
2 ((parent\$ or mother\$ or father\$) not parenteral\$).tw,kf.
3 (caregiver\$ or care-giver\$ or carer\$ or guardian\$).tw,kf.
4 (grandparent\$ or grandfather\$ or grandmother\$).tw,kf.
5 (family or familial or families).tw,kf.

6 (home\$ or household\$ or house-hold\$).tw,kf.
7 or/2-6
8 1 and 7
9 (health\$ adj2 (diet\$ or eat\$ or food\$ or meal\$)).tw,kf.
10 (diet\$ adj5 (modif\$ or therap\$ or intervention\$ or strateg\$)).tw,kf.
11 ((eating or food or diet\$) adj2 habit\$).tw,kf.
12 (nutrition adj2 therapy).tw,kf.
13 (physical\$ activ\$).tw,kf.
15 (cycle or cycling).tw,kf.
16 (exercise\$ or strength\$ or fitness).tw,kf.
17 sport\$.tw,kf.
18 (walking or running).tw,kf.
19 (aquatic\$ or swim\$).tw,kf.
20 (inactiv\$ or in-activ\$ or sedentary or screen-time or screen time or screentime).tw,kf.
21 (health\$ adj2 (educat\$ or lifestyle\$ or live\$ or living or promot\$)).tw,kf.
22 or/9-21
23 8 and 22
24 (random\$ or control\$ or group\$ or cluster\$ or placebo\$ or trial\$ or assign\$ or prospectiv\$ or meta-analysis or systematic review or longitudinal\$).tw,kf.
25 23 and 24

5 Embase Ovid

Searched May 4, 2017 (5410 records) and updated January 15, 2019 (1174 records)

1 parent/
2 father/
3 mother/
4 grandparent/
5 caregiver/
6 family/
8 ((parent\$ or mother\$ or father\$) not parenteral\$).tw.
9 (caregiver\$ or care-giver\$ or carer\$ or guardian\$).tw.
10 (grandparent\$ or grandfather\$ or grandmother\$).tw.
11 (family or familial or families).tw.
12 or/1-11
13 exp child/
14 adolescent/
15 (child\$ or toddler\$ or preschool\$ or pre-school\$ or schoolchild\$ or schoolage\$ or school-age\$ or pre-teen or adolescen\$ or teen\$ or young adult\$ or youth\$ or young person\$ or young people).tw.
16 or/13-15
17 12 and 16
18 exp diet/
19 exp feeding behavior/
20 exp diet therapy/
21 (health\$ adj2 (diet\$ or eat\$ or food\$ or meal\$)).tw.
22 (diet\$ adj3 (modif\$ or therap\$ or intervention\$ or strateg\$)).tw.
23 ((eating or food or diet\$) adj2 habit\$).tw.
24 exp exercise/
25 exp kinesiotherapy/
26 physical education/
27 fitness/
28 exp sport/
29 aerobic\$.tw.
30 (cycle or cycling).tw.
31 (exercise\$ or strength\$ or fitness).tw.
32 sport\$.tw.
33 (walking or running).tw.
34 (aquatic\$ or swim\$).tw.
35 sedentary lifestyle/
36 exp physical activity/
37 physical\$ activ\$.tw.
38 (inactiv\$ or in-activ\$ or sedentary or screen time or screen-time or screentime).tw.

39 health education/
40 exp Health Promotion/
41 (health\$ adj2 (educat\$ or lifestyle\$ or live\$ or living or promot\$)).tw.
42 or/18-41
43 17 and 42
44 Randomized controlled trial/
45 controlled clinical trial/
46 Placebo/
47 placebo.tw.
48 crossover procedure/
49 (random\$ adj2 (allocat\$ or assign\$ or cluster\$ or quasi\$)).tw.
50 random\$ controlled trial.tw.
51 RCT.tw.
52 (crossover or cross-over).tw.
53 or/44-52
54 43 and 53

6 ERIC EBSCOhost

Searched May 4, 2017 (5311 records) and updated January 16, 2019 (269 records)

S1 DE "Nutrition" OR DE "Nutrition Instruction"
S2 DE "Eating Habits"
S3 DE "Breakfast Programs" or DE "Lunch Programs"
S4 TI (health* N2 (diet* or eat* or food* or meal*)) OR AB (health* N2 (diet* or eat* or food* or meal*))
S5 TI (diet* N5 (modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*)) OR AB(diet* N5 (modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*))
S6 TI ((eating or food or diet*) N2 habit*) OR AB ((eating or food or diet*) N2 habit*)
S7 (DE "Physical Activities" OR DE "Athletics" OR DE "Dance" OR DE "Exercise")
S8 DE "Aquatic Sports" OR DE "Racquet Sports" OR DE "Team Sports"
S9 DE "Physical Education" OR DE "Adapted Physical Education" OR DE "Movement Education" OR DE "Health Related Fitness" OR DE "Physical Recreation Programs" or DE "Playground Activities" OR "Recreational Activities")
S10 TI(physical* N1 activ*) OR AB(physical* N1 activ*)
S11 TI(aerobic*) OR AB(aerobic*)
S12 TI(cycle or cycling) or AB(cycle or cycling)
S13 TI (exercise* or strength* or fitness) OR AB(exercise* or strength* or fitness)
S14 TI("screen time" or screen-time or screentime) OR AB ("screen time" or screen-time or screentime)
S15 TI(sport*) OR AB(sport*)
S16 TI(walking or running) OR AB (walking or running)
S17 TI (aquatic* or swim*) OR AB(aquatic* or swim*)
S18 TI(inactiv* or in-activ*) OR AB(inactiv* or in-activ*)
S19 DE "Health Education" OR DE "Health Promotion"
S20 TI ((health* N2 (educat* or lifestyle* or live* or living or promot*))) OR AB ((health* N2 (educat* or lifestyle* or live* or living or promot*)))
S21 S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20
S22 DE "Early Adolescents" OR DE "Late Adolescents" OR DE "Children" OR DE "Preadolescents" OR DE "Young Children" OR DE "Adolescents" OR DE "Youth"
S23 TI (child* or toddler* or preschool* or pre-school* or schoolchild* or schoolage* or school-age* or pre-teen or adolescen* or teen* or young adult* or youth* or young person* or young people) OR AB (child* or toddler* or preschool* or pre-school* or schoolchild* or schoolage* or school-age* or pre-teen or adolescen* or teen* or young adult* or youth* or young person* or young people)
S24 S22 OR S23
S25 DE "Parents" OR DE "Parent Education" OR DE "Parent Influence" OR DE "Parent Participation" OR DE "Parent Responsibility" OR DE "Parent Role" OR DE "Mothers" OR DE "Fathers"
S26 DE "Caregiver Role" OR DE "Caregivers" OR DE "Child Caregivers"
S27 DE "Family Influence" OR DE "Family Involvement" OR DE "Family Role"
S28 TI(parent* or mother* or father*) or AB(parent* or mother* or father*)
S29 TI(caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or guardian*) OR AB(caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or guardian*)
S30 DE "Grandparents" OR DE "Grandparents Raising Grandchildren"
S31 TI(grandparent* or grandfather* or grandmother*) OR AB(grandparent* or grandfather* or grandmother*)
S32 TI(family or familial or families) OR AB(family or familial or families)
S33 TI (home* or household* or house-hold*) OR AB(home* or household* or house-hold*)
S34 S25 OR S26 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29 OR S30 OR S31 OR S32 OR S33
S35 S24 AND S34
S36 S21 AND S35

S37 DE "Evaluation Research" OR DE "Control Groups" OR DE "Longitudinal Studies" OR DE "Followup Studies" OR DE "Program Effectiveness" OR DE "Program Evaluation"

S38 TI ((random* N3 (allocat* or assign* or quasi* OR cluster*)) or trial* or control group*) OR AB ((random* N3 (allocat* or assign* or quasi* OR cluster*)) or trial* or control group*)

S39 S37 OR S38

S40 S36 AND S39

7 CINAHL Plus EBSCOhost

Searched May 5, 2017 (3055 records) and updated January 16, 2019 (752 records)

S1 (MH "Diet+")

S2 (MH "Food Habits")

S3 (MH "Food Preferences")

S4 (MH "Diet Therapy")

S5 TI (health* N2 (diet* or eat* or food* or meal*)) OR AB (health* N2 (diet* or eat* or food* or meal*))

S6 TI (diet* N5 (modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*)) OR AB (diet* N5 (modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*))

S7 TI ((eating or food or diet*) N2 habit*) OR AB ((eating or food or diet*) N2 habit*)

S8 (MH "Exercise+") OR (MH "Dancing") OR (MH "Walking") OR (MH "Physical Fitness+") OR (MH "Physical Activity") OR (MH "Sports+")

S9 TI (physical* N1 activ*) OR AB (physical* N1 activ*)

S10 TI (aerobic*) OR AB (aerobic*)

S11 TI (cycle or cycling) OR AB (cycle or cycling)

S12 TI (exercise* or strength* or fitness) OR AB (exercise* or strength* or fitness)

S13 TI (sport*) OR AB (sport*)

S14 TI (walking or running) OR AB (walking or running)

S15 TI (aquatic* or swim*) OR AB (aquatic* or swim*)

S16 (MH "Life Style, Sedentary")

S17 TI (inactiv* or in-activ* or sedentary) OR AB (inactiv* or in-activ* or sedentary)

S18 TI ("screen time" or screen-time or screentime) OR AB ("screen time" or screen-time or screentime)

S19 (MH "Health Education")

S20 (MH "Health Promotion")

S21 TI ((health* N2 (educat* or lifestyle* or live* or living or promot*))) OR AB ((health* N2 (educat* or lifestyle* or live* or living or promot*)))

S22 S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20 OR S21

S23 (MH "Infant") or (MH "Child") OR (MH "Adolescence")

S24 TI (child* or toddler* or preschool* or pre-school* or schoolchild* or schoolage* or school-age* or pre-teen or adolescen* or teen* or young adult* or youth* or young person* or young people) OR AB (child* or toddler* or preschool* or pre-school* or schoolchild* or schoolage* or school-age* or pre-teen or adolescen* or teen* or young adult* or youth* or young person* or young people)

S25 S23 OR S24

S26 (MH "Parents") OR (MH "Fathers") OR (MH "Mothers") OR (MH "Family") OR (MH "Grandparents")

S27 (MH "Parenting") or (MH "Parent-Child Relations")

S28 (MH "Family") OR (MH "Family Relations")

S29 (MH "Grandparents")

S30 TI (parent* or mother* or father*) or AB (parent* or mother* or father*)) NOT parenteral*

S31 (MH "Caregivers")

S32 TI (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or guardian*) OR AB (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or guardian*)

S33 S26 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29 OR S30 OR S31 OR S32

S34 S25 AND S33

S35 S22 AND S34

S36 (MH "Clinical Trials+")

S37 MH random assignment

S38 (MH "Crossover Design")

S39 TI (crossover OR cross-over) OR AB (crossover OR cross-over)

S40 PT randomized controlled trial

S41 PT Clinical trial

S42 (clinical trial*) or (control* N2 trial*)

S43 (MH "Program Evaluation")

S44 TI ((random* N3 (allocat* or assign* or quasi* OR cluster*)) or trial* or control group*) OR AB ((random* N3 (allocat* or assign* or quasi* OR cluster*)) or trial* or control group*)

S45 S36 OR S37 OR S38 OR S39 OR S40 OR S41 OR S42 OR S43 OR S44

S46 S35 AND S45

8 LILACS (<http://lilacs.bvsalud.org/en/>)

Searched May 3, 2017 (90 records) and updated January 18, 2019 (20 records)

(child* OR toddler* OR adolescen* OR teen* OR youth*) AND (caregiver* OR carer* OR parent* OR guardian* OR grandparent* OR mother* OR father*) AND (diet* OR nutrition* OR intake* OR exercise* OR "physical activit*" OR sport* OR sedentary OR inactive* OR screen-time OR "screen time" OR screentime) AND (instance:"regional") AND (db:"LILACS") AND type_of_study:("clinical_trials" OR "systematic_reviews")

9 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, part of the Cochrane Library

Searched May 8, 2017 (85 records) and updated January 14, 2019 (21 records)

#1 (child* or toddler* or preschool* or pre next school* or schoolchild* or school next child* or schoolage* or school next age* or pre next teen or adolescent* or teen* or young next adult* or youth* or young next person* or young next people):ti
#2 (parent* not parenteral):ti,ab
#3 (mother* or father* or caregiver* or carer* or care next giver* or guardian* or grandparent* or grandfather* or grandmother* or family or familial or families or home* or household or house next hold*):ti,ab
#4 {or #2-#3}
#5 #1 and #4
#6 (diet* or food next habit* or food next preference* or nutrition next therap*) .ti,ab
#7 (health* near/2 (diet* or eat* or food* or meal*)):ti,ab
#8 (diet* near/2 (modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*)):ti,ab
#9 ((eat* or food* or diet*) near/2 habit*):ti,ab
#10 (exercise* or strength* or (physical* next activ*) or fitness or sport* or aerobic* or cycle or cycling or running or jogging or walking or aquatic* or swim* or inactiv* or in next activ* or sedentary or screen-time or "screen time" or screentime or "physical fitness" or "physical education" or "physical training"):ti,ab
#11 (health* near/2 (educat* or promot* or lifestyle* or live* or living or train*)):ti,ab
#12 {or #6-#11}
#13 #5 and #12 in Cochrane Reviews (Reviews and Protocols)

10 Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, part of the Cochrane Library

The final issue of DARE was searched on May 8, 2017 (9 records). DARE ceased to be updated after this.

#1 (child* or toddler* or preschool* or pre next school* or schoolchild* or school next child* or schoolage* or school next age* or pre next teen or adolescent* or teen* or young next adult* or youth* or young next person* or young next people):ti
#2 (parent* not parenteral):ti,ab
#3 (mother* or father* or caregiver* or carer* or care next giver* or guardian* or grandparent* or grandfather* or grandmother* or family or familial or families or home* or household or house next hold*):ti,ab
#4 {or #2-#3}
#5 #1 and #4
#6 (diet* or food next habit* or food next preference* or nutrition next therap*) .ti,ab
#7 (health* near/2 (diet* or eat* or food* or meal*)):ti,ab
#8 (diet* near/2 (modif* or therap* or intervention* or strateg*)):ti,ab
#9 ((eat* or food* or diet*) near/2 habit*):ti,ab
#10 (exercise* or strength* or (physical* next activ*) or fitness or sport* or aerobic* or cycle or cycling or running or jogging or walking or aquatic* or swim* or inactiv* or in nextactiv* or sedentary or screen-time or "screen time" or screentime or "physical fitness" or "physical education" or "physical training"):ti,ab
#11 (health* near/2 (educat* or promot* or lifestyle* or live* or living or train*)):ti,ab
#12 {or #6-#11}
#13 #5 and #12 in Other Reviews

11 Epistimonikos (<http://www.epistemonikos.org/>)

Searched May 3, 2017 (54 records with 'Primary Study: RCT' filter and 84 with 'Systematic Review' filter) and updated January 16, 2019 (0 records with 'Primary Study: RCT' filter and 48 with 'Systematic Review' filter)

1 (title:((child\$ OR toddler\$ OR preschool\$ OR pre-school\$ OR schoolchild\$ OR schoolage\$ OR pre-teen\$ OR adolescen\$ OR teen\$ OR "young adult\$" OR youth\$ OR "young person\$" OR "young people")) OR abstract:((child\$ OR toddler\$ OR preschool\$ OR pre-school\$ OR schoolchild\$ OR schoolage\$ OR pre-teen\$ OR adolescen\$ OR teen\$ OR "young adult\$" OR youth\$ OR "young person\$" OR "young people")))
2 (title:((parent\$ OR mother\$ OR father\$ OR caregiver\$ OR care-giver\$ OR carer\$ OR guardian\$ OR grandparent\$ OR grandfather\$ OR grandmother\$ OR family OR familial OR families OR home\$ OR household\$ OR house-hold\$)) OR abstract:((parent\$ OR mother\$ OR father

\$ OR caregiver\$ OR care-giver\$ OR carer\$ OR guardian\$ OR grandparent\$ OR grandfather\$ OR grandmother\$ OR family OR familial OR families OR home\$ OR household\$ OR house-hold\$)))
 3 (title:((diet\$ OR nutrition\$ OR intake\$ OR exercise\$ OR "physical activit\$" OR sport\$ OR sedentary OR inactiv\$ OR screen-time OR "screen time" OR screentime)) OR abstract:((diet\$ OR nutrition\$ OR intake\$ OR exercise\$ OR "physical activit\$" OR sport\$ OR sedentary OR inactiv\$ OR screen-time OR "screen time" OR screentime)))
 4 1 AND 2 AND 3

12 Conference Proceedings Citation Index—Science Web of Science

Searched May 3, 2017 (327 records) and updated January 16, 2019 (29 records)

1 TS=(child* OR toddler* OR preschool* OR pre-school* OR schoolchild* OR schoolage* OR pre-teen* OR adolescen* OR teen* OR "young adult*" OR youth* OR "young person*" OR "young people")
 2 TS=(parent* OR mother* OR father* OR caregiver* OR care-giver* or carer* OR guardian* OR grandparent* OR grandfather* OR grandmother* OR family OR familial OR families OR home\$ OR household* OR house-hold*)
 3 TS=(diet* OR nutrition* OR intake* OR exercise OR "physical activit*" OR sport* OR sedentary OR inactiv* OR screen-time OR "screen time" OR screentime)
 4 TS=(random* OR trial*)
 5 1 AND 2 AND 3 AND 4

13 Conference Proceedings Citation Index—Social Science & Humanities Web of Science

Searched May 3, 2017 (40 records) and updated January 16, 2019 (9 records)

1 TS=(child* OR toddler* OR preschool* OR pre-school* OR schoolchild* OR schoolage* OR pre-teen* OR adolescen* OR teen* OR "young adult*" OR youth* OR "young person*" OR "young people")
 2 TS=(parent* OR mother* OR father* OR caregiver* OR care-giver* or carer* OR guardian* OR grandparent* OR grandfather* OR grandmother* OR family OR familial OR families OR home\$ OR household* OR house-hold*)
 3 TS=(diet* OR nutrition* OR intake* OR exercise OR "physical activit*" OR sport* OR sedentary OR inactiv* OR screen-time OR "screen time" OR screentime)
 4 TS=(random* OR trial*)
 5 1 AND 2 AND 3 AND 4

14 ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global ProQuest

Searched May 3, 2017 (294 records) and updated January 16, 2019 (36 records)

(TI(child* OR toddler* OR preschool* OR pre-school* OR schoolchild* OR schoolage* OR pre-teen* OR adolescen* OR teen* OR "young adult*" OR youth* OR "young person*" OR "young people*") AND TI(caregiver* OR carer* OR parent* OR guardian* OR grandparent* OR mother* OR father*) AND TI(diet* OR nutrition* OR intake* OR exercise* OR "physical activit*" OR sport* OR sedentary OR inactiv* OR screen-time OR "screen time" OR screentime))

15 Trials Register of Promoting Health Interventions (<https://epi.ioe.ac.uk/webdatabases4/Intro.aspx?ID=12>)

Searched May 3, 2017 (203 records) and updated January 16, 2019 (1 record)

1 What type of study does this report describe?: RCT
 2 Focus of the report: health promotion (used where no specific term is suitable) OR healthy eating OR obesity OR physical activity
 3 Focus of the report: parenting
 4 1 AND 2 AND 3

16 ClinicalTrials.gov (<https://clinicaltrials.gov/>)

Searched May 5, 2017 (527 records) and updated January 14, 2019 (421 records)

Interventional Studies | (diet OR nutrition OR intake OR exercise OR physical activity OR physically active OR sport OR sedentary OR inactive OR inactivity OR screentime OR screen time OR screen-time) | (caregiver OR carer OR parent OR family OR guardian OR grandparent OR mother OR father)

17 World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (<http://apps.who.int/trialsearch/default.aspx>)

Searched May 10, 2017 (733 records) and updated January 14, 2019 (211 records)

Title: caregiver OR carer OR parent OR family OR guardian OR grandparent OR mother OR father

Intervention: diet OR nutrition OR intake OR exercise OR physical activity OR physically active OR sport OR sedentary OR inactive OR inactivity OR screen-time OR screen time OR screentime

Recruitment status: all

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Emily H Morgan (EHM) and Anel Schoonees (AS) conceptualized the review question.

EHM and AS developed the search strategy, with input from Marlyn Faure (MF) and Rebecca A Seguin (RAS).

EHM and AS implemented the search.

Urshila Sriram (US), EHM, MF, and RAS screened search results. AS, EHM, MF, and Research Assistant Heidi Van Deventer (HVD) searched other resources, with AS and HVD focusing on the reference lists of relevant reviews, and MF and EHM focusing on the reference lists of included studies.

EHM and AS organized retrieval of screened records.

EHM and US screened retrieved papers against the inclusion criteria. When consensus could not be reached, they sought input from AS.

EHM, AS, MF, US, and HVD extracted data from eligible trials. EHM reconciled discrepancies, with input from AS.

EHM, AS, MF, US, and HVD assessed the risk of bias of included studies. EHM and AS discussed initial determinations and made final judgments.

EHM wrote to the authors of eligible studies for additional information and data.

AS and EHM entered data into RevMan and analyzed and interpreted data ([Review Manager 2014](#)), with AS providing methodological insight and EHM providing content knowledge. AS and EHM assessed the quality of the evidence in GRADEpro.

EHM oversaw data management.

AS created the interactive map of included studies.

EHM, AS, MF, and RAS wrote the review: EHM and RAS wrote the Background; EHM and AS the Objectives; AS, EHM, and MF the Methods; EHM the Results; and RAS and EHM the Discussion and Authors' contributions. All authors read the complete review and provided critical content contributions.

EHM is the guarantor and has overall responsibility for this review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Emily H Morgan (EHM) received funding from Cornell University to attend the World Health Organization (WHO)/Cochrane/Cornell University Summer Institute for Systematic Reviews in Nutrition for Global Policy Making, hosted by the Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA, July 27 to August 7, 2015. Additionally, EHM was partially supported by a Fellowship from Cochrane South Africa, South African Medical Research Council, which is funded by the Effective Health Care Research Consortium. This Consortium is funded by UK aid from the UK Government for the benefit of developing countries (Grant 5242). This Fellowship financed EHM's travel to Stellenbosch University for two weeks in 2018 to facilitate collaboration. Additionally, EHM declares that she is part owner of a small business that sells hearing aids. EHM does not believe this poses any conflict but declares it as an interest in the medical/health field.

Anel Schoonees (AS) received a Developing Country Stipend in 2018 from Cochrane to attend the Cochrane Colloquium in Edinburgh, UK. This was not related to this review, but AS declares it in the interest of transparency.

Urshila Sriram—none known.

Marlyn Faure—none known.

Rebecca A Seguin—none known.

Disclaimer: the views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect UK government policy.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- Cornell University, USA.

Emily H Morgan and Rebecca A Seguin were partially supported by Cornell University through employment. Urshila Sriram was partially supported by Cornell University Graduate School and Engaged Cornell Program.

- Stellenbosch University, South Africa.

Marlyn Faure was supported by Stellenbosch University through employment.

- University of Vermont, USA.

Emily H Morgan was partially supported by the University of Vermont through employment.

External sources

- Cochrane South Africa, Medical Research Council, South Africa.

Emily H Morgan received a Fellowship to travel to Stellenbosch University in 2018 to collaborate with co-authors on this review.

- Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Canada.

Urshila Sriram was partially supported by a Doctoral Foreign Study Award (award number DFS268523) from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

- Department for International Development, UK.

Anel received funding support under project number 300342-104.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

Review information

An additional review author (US) joined the research team after publication of the protocol and participated in several research activities as described in the [Contributions of authors](#) section.

Types of interventions

In the protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we indicated that the control group had to receive the same intervention as the intervention group, with the exception of the caregiver component. However, we identified a few studies in which one group received a child intervention with some communication to caregivers and the other received the same child intervention as well as a robust caregiver intervention. An example of this is [Alhassan 2018a](#), in which caregivers in both groups received newsletters, but in one arm they also participated in weekly dance classes with their daughters. Given important differences in the nature and dose of intervention activities directed at caregivers in the two arms, we determined that it was appropriate to include these interventions in this review. Therefore, we now indicate that a study could be eligible for inclusion if the control group intervention "did not include a component involving caregivers or included caregivers in only a marginal capacity," and we also note that intervention components across the groups must be "similar" (rather than "the same"), except for the caregiver component.

Types of outcome measures

In the protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we indicated that, with the exception of adverse effects, all of our outcomes would relate to change: change in children's dietary intake, change in children's physical activity levels, change in children's dietary quality, change in children's sedentary behavior, change in prevalence of overweight and obesity among children's BMI or weight-for-height parameter, change in caregiver's dietary intake, and change in caregiver's physical activity levels. When possible, we used change scores in our analyses; however, for many studies, change scores were not available and we used end values. To reduce possible confusion, we therefore have removed "change in" from the names of our outcome measures.

In the protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we did not stipulate which specific diet and physical activity outcomes would be the focus of this review. Therefore, before data extraction, we created a list of what we believed to be the most important outcomes, as well as outcomes measured in our included studies, and discussed each outcome as a team. Throughout this process, we additionally consulted with the Cochrane Nutrition Field. We list the specific diet and physical activity outcomes of interest in parentheses in the [Methods](#) section.

We pre-specified that we would include dietary outcomes measured by validated instruments only. Because several studies included in our review were published more than 20 years ago, both measurement techniques and reporting expectations have changed over time, and we lacked criteria for definitively evaluating instrument validity and reliability; therefore we chose not to limit our inclusion to dietary outcomes measured by validated tools. In cases in which study authors specified whether the instruments that they used were validated, we included this information in the [Characteristics of included studies](#). Additionally, in the protocol, we provided specific examples of

measures that could be used to assess each primary and secondary outcome ([Morgan 2017](#)). Because most of these example measures were not used in studies included in this review, we removed these examples and replaced them with relevant categories of measurement instruments. For example, instead of specifying that we were interested in dietary intake “as measured by validated instruments such as the Automated Self-Administered 24-hour Dietary Recall for Children ([Diep 2015](#)), the Block Kids Food Frequency Questionnaire ([Cullen 2008](#)), or similar,” we now indicate that we were interested in dietary intake “as measured by instruments such as 24-hour dietary recalls and food frequency questionnaires.”

We planned to include all primary and secondary outcomes, if addressed in included studies, in the "Summary of findings" tables. However, given the large number of specific dietary intake and physical activity behavior outcomes, we chose the seven primary outcomes that we believed to be most important from a clinical perspective: percentage of dietary intake from saturated fat, sodium intake, fruit and vegetable intake, and SSB intake; total physical activity; MVPA; and adverse effects. When data allowed, we pooled outcome statistics for studies' end-of-intervention assessments, regardless of study length, for these tables.

In our protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we indicated that we would group time points across studies and suggested that we would group interventions with others of similar duration. Due to considerable heterogeneity in the duration of interventions, and because the dose delivered at a specific time point may be similar between studies of different duration, we chose to pool outcome statistics collected at time points during and at the end of the intervention. We describe our approach in the [Data synthesis](#) section.

Searching other resources

In the protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we indicated that we would email the contact author of each included study to ask for information about any other relevant trials of which they were aware. Due to the very large number of records screened through our database searches, as well as reviews of the reference lists of included studies and relevant systematic reviews, this was omitted.

Selection of studies

US and a research assistant participated in title and abstract screening.

Due to the very large number of records screened, we do not list in the [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) tables all studies for which we obtained the full-text reports. Instead, we list only those that required discussion or author correspondence to reach consensus that the study should be excluded. A summary of decisions on all records is presented in the PRISMA diagram ([Figure 1](#)).

Data extraction and management

To make the most of the specific skills and knowledge of different review authors, we made slight modifications to who was involved in various aspects of data extraction and management. An additional review author (US) and a research assistant participated in data extraction. Rather than resolving discrepancies by discussion between the two extractors, EHM reviewed all extracted data and resolved discrepancies. When she had difficulty, she sought input from AS instead of RAS. For studies awaiting classification and ongoing studies, data extraction was carried out by only one review author (EHM).

We simplified and modified our approach to data extraction, including extracting information on all items on the template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) ([Hoffman 2014](#)). We added extraction of information on child and caregiver diet, physical activity, and weight status at baseline. Although planned, we did not extract data on sample representativeness, reasons for withdrawal and exclusions, and caregiver comorbidities, as we believe that these study and sample characteristics are adequately addressed through other items.

We contacted the trial authors of only English language reports when reported information was unclear or contradictory, or when important details or data were missing.

In our protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we did not anticipate identifying studies in which the number of children randomized per arm would not be reported. To address this, we estimated these values using available information.

Although not pre-specified, when data allowed, we prioritized within-group change values for analyses. When both end values and change values were presented, we extracted both, so that we could utilize the end value data to calculate assumed risk for the "Summary of findings" tables.

Data synthesis

Studies included in our review often used different units to measure treatment effect for continuous outcomes, thereby necessitating the use of SMD to pool data. This method is appropriate only when data from all studies are provided in the form of end values or change values; when the unit of measurement differs across studies, change values and end values cannot be pooled with SMD. Therefore, to maximize our capacity for meta-analysis for outcomes in which both the unit of measurement and the format of outcome statistics differ, we pooled data across studies with the same outcome statistic format with SMD and examined data presented in the alternate format separately. We now explain this approach in the text.

Subgroup analyses and investigation of heterogeneity

In our protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we specified that we would conduct subgroup analyses on interventions addressing diet only versus physical activity only versus both behaviors. Following publication of our protocol ([Morgan 2017](#)), we determined that because these align with our three comparisons and the overall organization of our review, they do not apply as subgroup analyses. We did, however, subgroup our data by time points, as discussed above.