Evidence Review EFFECTIVENESS										
	Design	Duration ^a		Outcome(s) Affected	Effect Size or % change ^a		Effectiveness ^{a,b}		Maintenance ^a	Sampling/ Representativeness ^a
Definition	Type of study	Length of time for the intervention	actual factors	Eating behavior, physical activity, BMI and/or norms related to eating or physical activity	Net effect on eating behavior, physical activity behavior, BMI and/or overweight/obesity.		Design x Duration x Effect size		Maintenance of effects on eating behavior, physical activity behavior, BMI and/or overweight/obesity.	Representativeness of the evaluation sample to the intervention population or target population if no intervention was implemented.
Categorization	Intervention evaluation	High	Not categorized	Not categorized	Net Positive	Positive Association	Effective	Positive Association	Not categorized	High
	Association	Medium			Neutral	No Association	Somewhat Effective	No Association		Low
	Descriptive	Low			Net Negative	Negative Association	Not Effective	Negative Association		Not Reported
	None	Not Reported			Not Reported	Not Reported	More Evidence Needed	More Evidence Needed		
		Not Applicable								
Operationalization	evaluation: systematic review, narrative review or peer-reviewed intervention evaluation based on experimental, quasi- experimental, prospective cross- sectional or natural experimental study Association: systematic review, narrative review or peer-reviewed study based on other cross- sectional studies linked to health or behavioral outcomes Descriptive: peer-reviewed studies using other quantitative or qualitative evaluation	definitions: High = >12 months Medium = 6 - 12 months Low = <6 months Not Applicable = Only cross-sectional or descriptive data provided	examining and what measures were used to assess specific relationships.	measure(s) used (e.g., BMI, calories consumed, servings of fruits and vegetables) Outcomes are prioritized based on their likelihood of affecting childhood obesity. 1. Physiological measures (e.g., skinfold, height/weight, accelerometry) 2. Self report or observed behavior (e.g., surveys, direct observation, food diaries/recalls) 3. Related behavioral indicators (e.g., sales data, trail counters)	Intervention evaluation Net Positive = Majority of effects or key effects (e.g., obesity, BMI) are positive AND/OR size of the positive effects are larger than negative effects Neutral = Equal positive and negative effects OR no effect Net Negative = Majority of effects or key effects (e.g., obesity, BMI) are negative AND/OR size of negative effects are larger than positive effects Association or Descriptive Positive association = Majority of effects consistent with stated assumption (e.g., greater access to healthy food is associated with lower BMI) No association = No association between variables or equal positive and negative associations Negative association = Majority of effects not consistent with stated		Intervention evaluation Effective = Intervention evaluation x Duration (High/Med) x Effect size (net positive) Somewhat Effective = Intervention evaluation x Duration (Low) x Effect Size (net positive) Not Effective = Any intervention evaluation scoring neutral or net negative on effect size Association or Descriptive Positive Association = Study design (association or descriptive) x Effect size (positive association) No Association = Study design (association or descriptive) x Effect size (no association) Negative Association = Study design (association or descriptive) x Effect size (no association) Negative Association = Study design (association or descriptive) x Effect size (no association) NoTE: Duration is not present in the analysis of Descriptive or Association studies.		eating behavior, BMI and/or overweight/obesity that were maintained after the completion of the intervention. Not applicable if only cross-sectional or descriptive data provided.	High = no significant differences between any of the sociodemographic characteristics of the evaluation sample measured and the intervention or target population OR greater representation of high-risk populations in the evaluation due to oversampling Low = significant differences between the sociodemographic characteristics of the evaluation sample measured and the intervention or target population and no oversampling
	linked to other outcomes of interest ot available rate as not ot available for any of the				Break out effect sizes/ % change by total population, subpopulations (when reported),		subpopulations separately (when effect sizes are reported for subpopulations) make sure to indicate when total population is			