

Supplementary Materials for

Prevalence and correlates
of food insecurity among children
in high-income European countries.
A systematic review

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Published on

Ann Ist Super Sanità 2020 Vol. 56, No. 1: 90-98

DOI: 10.4415/ANN_20_01_13

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- 1. Cross sectional studies**
- 2. Longitudinal studies**

Cross sectional studies

Author, year		Shankar-Krishnan et al, 2018	Depa et al, 2018	Nicklasen et al, 2013	Martin-Fernandez et al, 2017	Martin-Fernandez et al, 2013	Petralias et al, 2016	Long et al, 2017	Harvey, 2016	
1. Selection	1. Representativeness of the sample	a) Truly representative of the average in the target population * (all subject or random sampling)			✓			✓		
		b) somewhat representative of the average in the target population* (non-random sampling)	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
		c) selected group of users								
		d) no description of the sampling strategy.								
	2. Sample size	a) Justified and satisfactory *		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
		b) Not justified.	✓						✓	
	3. Non-respondents	a) Comparability between respondents and non-respondents characteristics is established, and the response rate is satisfactory. *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

		b) The response rate is unsatisfactory, or the comparability between respondents and non-respondents is unsatisfactory.						✓	✓	✓
		c) No description of the response rate or the characteristics of the responders and the non-responders.								
	4) Ascertainment of the exposure (risk factor) :	a) Validated measurement tool. **	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		b) Non-validated measurement tool, but the tool is available or described.*			✓					
		c) No description of the measurement tool.								
2.Comparability	1) The subjects in different outcome groups are comparable, based on the study design or analysis. Confounding factors are Controlled	a) The study controls for the most important factor (select one). *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		b) The study control for any additional factor. *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3.Outcome	1) Assessment of the outcome	a) independent blind assessment **								
		b) record linkage **								
		c) self report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		d) no description								
4) Statistical test:	a) The statistical test used to analyze the data is clearly described and appropriate, and the measurement of the association is presented, including confidence intervals and the probability level (p value). *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	b) The statistical test is not appropriate, not described or incomplete.									
Overall quality score			7	8	7	8	8	7	6	

Longitudinal studies

First author, year		Yang et al, 2018	
1. Selection	1. Representativeness of the exposed cohort	a) Truly representative of the average in the target population * (all subject or random sampling)	
		b) somewhat representative of the average in the target population* (non-random sampling)	✓
		c) selected group of users	
		d) no description of the derivation of the cohort	
	2. Selection of the non-exposed cohort	a) drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort*	✓
		b) drawn from a different source	
		c) no description of the derivation of the non-exposed cohort	
	3. Ascertainment of exposure	a) secure record (eg surgical records) * *	
		b) structured interview*	✓

		c) written self-report	
		d) no description	
	4) Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study	a) yes *	✓
		b) no	
2.Comparability	1) The subjects in different outcome groups are comparable, based on the study design or analysis. Confounding factors are controlled.	a) The study controls for the most important factor (select one). *	✓
		b) The study control for any additional factor. *	✓
3.Outcome	1) Assessment of the outcome	a) independent blind assessment **	
		b) record linkage **	
		c) self-report	✓
		d) no description	
	2) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	a) yes (select an adequate follow up period for outcome of interest) *	✓
		b) no	
3) Adequacy of follow up of cohorts	a) complete follow up - all subjects accounted for *		

		b) subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias -small number lost to follow up, or description provided of those lost) *	✓
		c) low follow up rate and no description of those lost	
		d) no statement	
		Overall quality score	8

