

Additional file 3.

Table 1. Results of the drop-out analysis comparing the final sample with the drop-out sample.

Variable	Final sample *	Drop-out sample **	p-value
Participant characteristics			
Highest educational level mother (Higher/Medium/Lower)	508/269/36	593/503/132	<.001
Highest educational level partner (Higher/Medium/Lower)	489/232/75	560/451/187	<.001
Country of birth mother (Netherlands/Other)	783/33	1207/32	.064
Country of birth father (Netherlands/Other)	786/30	1181/47	.861
BMI mother (mean and SD)	23.56 (3.52)	24.20 (3.81)	<.001
BMI father (mean and SD)	24.71 (3.02)	25.27 (3.26)	<.001
Age mother in years (mean and SD)	32.75 (3.67)	32.02 (3.79)	<.001
Parity (mean and SD)	0.72 (0.80)	0.69 (0.72)	.424
Recruitment group (Conventional/Alternative)	627/197	1053/206	<.001
Age child in years (mean and SD)	4.92 (0.59)	5.03 (1.21)	.017
Sex child (Male/Female)	386/438	679/580	.002
Food parenting practices			
Pressure to eat (mean and SD)	3.46 (0.82)	3.54 (0.64)	.037
Restriction (mean and SD)	3.32 (0.59)	3.31 (0.62)	.788
Monitoring (mean and SD)	4.41 (0.57)	4.41 (0.56)	.957
Stimulation 1: I make sure that my child eats enough healthy food products (mean and SD)	4.68 (0.59)	4.61 (0.61)	.010
Stimulation 2: I get my child enthusiastic about healthy products, such as vegetables, fruit and wholegrain products (mean and SD)	4.54 (0.71)	4.51 (0.74)	.280

* Participant with complete questionnaire data at both ages 5 and 19

** Participants with questionnaire data only at age 5

Note: Significant differences are indicated in **bold font**

Table 2. Prospective associations between food parenting practices at age 5 and food intake

(healthy/unhealthy and by category; n = 756), BMI, underweight, and overweight at age 19 (n = 732), adjusted for BMI z-scores at age 5.

Outcome	Pressure to eat	Restriction	Monitoring	Stimulation 1 ^a	Stimulation 2 ^b
	B or OR ^c (95% CI)	B or OR ^c (95% CI)	B or OR ^c (95% CI)	B or OR ^c (95% CI)	B or OR ^c (95% CI)
Unhealthy food	0.03 [-0.01, 0.08]	0.04 [-0.00, 0.08]	0.02 [-0.01, 0.06]	-0.06 [-0.10, -0.01]^	-0.02 [-0.06, 0.01]
Fried snacks	1.28 [1.03, 1.60]^	1.49 [1.14, 1.95]^	1.16 [0.88, 1.53]	0.68 [0.51, 0.91]^	0.80 [0.64, 1.01]
Chips, nuts, or savory snacks	1.13 [0.90, 1.42]	1.04 [0.79, 1.37]	1.13 [0.84, 1.50]	1.04 [0.77, 1.40]	0.84 [0.66, 1.08]
Cake or cookies	1.10 [0.91, 1.34]	1.41 [1.11, 1.79]	0.97 [0.76, 1.25]	0.67 [0.52, 0.86]	1.08 [0.89, 1.33]
Pastries, chocolate bars or candy bars	0.95 [0.78, 1.16]	1.47 [1.14, 1.88]	1.04 [0.80, 1.34]	0.84 [0.65, 1.09]	0.92 [0.74, 1.13]
Candies	1.13 [0.93, 1.37]	0.96 [0.75, 1.21]	1.05 [0.82, 1.35]	0.85 [0.66, 1.09]	0.98 [0.80, 1.20]
Sugar-sweetened soda	1.02 [0.84, 1.24]	0.90 [0.71, 1.14]	1.35 [1.05, 1.74]^	0.86 [0.66, 1.11]	0.90 [0.74, 1.11]
Sugar-sweetened fruit juice/drinks	0.97 [0.80, 1.19]	0.97 [0.76, 1.24]	1.17 [0.91, 1.51]	1.04 [0.81, 1.34]	0.92 [0.75, 1.13]
Healthy food	-0.03 [-0.07, 0.01]	-0.02 [-0.05, 0.02]	-0.01 [-0.04, 0.02]	0.07 [0.03, 0.11]	0.03 [0.00, 0.07]
Fruits	1.08 [0.87, 1.33]	1.10 [0.86, 1.43]	0.92 [0.71, 1.20]	1.68 [1.29, 2.20]	1.08 [0.87, 1.35]
Salad and raw vegetables	1.05 [0.85, 1.28]	0.85 [0.67, 1.10]	0.87 [0.67, 1.13]	1.09 [0.84, 1.42]	1.20 [0.97, 1.48]
Cooked or stir-fried vegetables	0.77 [0.59, 1.01]	0.96 [0.70, 1.32]	0.81 [0.59, 1.13]	1.37 [1.01, 1.86]^	1.25 [0.97, 1.61]
Water	0.73 [0.51, 1.03]	0.95 [0.64, 1.42]	0.73 [0.47, 1.14]	1.01 [0.67, 1.54]	1.02 [0.71, 1.46]
BMI	0.06 [-0.29, 0.40]	-0.03 [-0.36, 0.30]	-0.22 [-0.49, 0.05]	0.18 [-0.17, 0.54]	0.07 [-0.22, 0.36]
Underweight	1.28 [0.86, 1.90]	1.44 [0.89, 2.33]	0.98 [0.62, 1.55]	0.80 [0.51, 1.24]	0.83 [0.58, 1.19]
Overweight	0.73 [0.52, 1.02]	1.20 [0.80, 1.79]	1.08 [0.69, 1.69]	1.21 [0.75, 1.94]	1.04 [0.72, 1.50]

Significant ($p < .05$) associations are indicated in **bold font**;

^a “I make sure that my child eats enough healthy food products”;

^b “I get my child enthusiastic about healthy products, such as vegetables, fruit and wholegrain products”;

^c BMI, as well as mean healthy and unhealthy food intake (each ranging from 1–3), were treated as continuous variables. For these outcomes, B values were calculated. Individual food categories were treated as ordinal

variables with three levels (1–3), while underweight and overweight status were treated as binary outcomes (yes/no). For the ordinal and binary outcomes, odds ratios (ORs) were calculated from the estimated regression coefficients.

^d All models were adjusted for the child's BMI z-scores, sex, age, living situation, the mother's educational level, age, BMI, parity, and recruitment group;

[^] Indicates associations no longer significant after correcting for multiple testing using the Benjamini–Hochberg procedure (1);

Note: All food parenting practices were assessed on a 5-point scale (1–5), using items from the Child Feeding Questionnaire (CFQ) (2) or adapted from Gubbels et al. (2011) (3).

References

1. Thissen D, Steinberg L, Kuang D. Quick and easy implementation of the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure for controlling the false positive rate in multiple comparisons. *Journal of educational and behavioral statistics*. 2002;27(1):77-83.
2. Birch LL, Fisher JO, Grimm-Thomas K, Markey CN, Sawyer R, Johnson SL. Confirmatory factor analysis of the Child Feeding Questionnaire: a measure of parental attitudes, beliefs and practices about child feeding and obesity proneness. *Appetite*. 2001;36(3):201-10.
3. Gubbels JS, Kremers SP, Stafleu A, de Vries SI, Goldbohm RA, Dagnelie PC, et al. Association between parenting practices and children's dietary intake, activity behavior and development of body mass index: the KOALA Birth Cohort Study. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*. 2011;8:1-13.