



## **Supporting Information**

### **Supplementary methods and results**

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.  
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: MacDonald J, Young M, Morgan P, et al. The participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents in Australian trials of parenting programs for improving children's health: a scoping review. *Med J Aust* 2024; doi: 10.5694/mja2.52198.

**1. Involvement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Parents in Australian parenting studies: coding template**

# Involvement of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Parents in Australian Parenting Studies

\* Required

## Study Identifying Information

1. What is YOUR name? (i.e. the coder name) \*

2. First Author (Last Name) \*

3. Year of Publication \*

## 4. Study Title \*

## 5. State/Territory \*

- South Australia
- Western Australia
- New South Wales
- Tasmania
- Queensland
- Victoria
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory
- Multiple (please describe below)

## 6. If multiple - please indicate which states/territories:

## 7. Journal Name \*

## Parent Involvement

8. Was participation limited to one parent per family? \*

Yes

No

9. How many **parents/caregivers** participated in the study?

Note: If the study was not limited to one parent only, **and** the paper doesn't separately list the number of mothers and fathers who participated, write 'unclear' \*

10. **MEN:** Of all participating **parents/caregivers**, how many were **men**?

Note: If the study was not limited to one parent only, **and** the paper doesn't explicitly report the number of male and female parents/caregivers who participated, then write 'not reported'

- Please report answer as a whole number.
- If reported as a %, please convert to a number (rounded to nearest whole number if necessary) \*

11. **WOMEN:** Of all participating **parents/caregivers**, how many were **women**?

Note: If the study was not limited to one parent only, **and** the paper doesn't explicitly report the number of male and female parents/caregivers who participated, then write 'not reported'

- Please report answer as a whole number.
- If reported as a %, please convert to a number (rounded to nearest whole number if necessary) \*

12. Does the paper report data on how many **parents/caregivers** identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander? \*

Yes

No

## Cultural Identity

13. Was the information on cultural identity grouped together (e.g., number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander **parents/caregivers**), or was each group reported separately (e.g., number of Aboriginal **parents/caregivers**, number of Torres Strait Islander **parents/caregivers etc**)? \*

- Cultural groups were reported together
- Cultural groups were reported separately

## Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Representation (Parents)

14. Of the participating **parents/caregivers**, how many identified as Aboriginal? \*

15. Of the participating **parents/caregivers**, how many identified as Torres Strait Islander? \*

16. Of the participating **parents/caregivers**, how many identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander? \*



## Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Representation (Parents)

17. Of the participating **parents/caregivers**, how many identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander? \*

## Child data

18. How many **children** were enrolled in the study? \*

19. In the eligibility criteria, what was the age range of children who could participate?

- If the eligible age range spanned two categories, use the mean child age to select a category

- If mean age = 4.4 years, then the paper should be coded as Toddler (2-4 years) rather than Child (5-9 years) because the mean age is not yet 5 years. This rule applies to all age categories.

- **If the eligible age range spanned three or more categories, select 'not applicable' \***

- Newborn/infant (0-1 year)
- Toddler (2-4 years)
- Child (5-9 years)
- Preadolescent (10-12 years)
- Adolescent (13-17 years)
- Not applicable

20. Does the paper report data on how many **children** identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander? \*

Yes

No

## Cultural Identity

21. Was the information on cultural identity grouped together (e.g., number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander **children**), or was each group reported separately (e.g., number of Aboriginal **children**, number of Torres Strait Islander **children** etc)? \*

- Cultural groups were reported together
- Cultural groups were reported separately

## Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Representation (Children)

22. Of the participating **children**, how many identified as Aboriginal? \*

23. Of the participating **children**, how many identified as Torres Strait Islander? \*

24. Of the participating **children**, how many identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander? \*

## Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Representation (Children)

25. Of the participating **children**, how many identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander? \*

## Other intervention characteristics

26. Did the study test interventions that involved parents/caregivers only, or parents/caregivers and children? \*

- Parents/caregivers only (no children)
- Parents/caregivers and children together (on at least one occasion)
- Characteristic differed between intervention arms

27. Did the study test interventions that predominantly focused on improving children's physical or mental health? \*

- Physical health only (including health behaviours)
- Mental health only (including externalising behaviours)
- Both physical and mental health
- Characteristic differed between intervention arms

28. What was the mode of delivery for the interventions tested in the study?

- ANY face-to-face (multiple parents/families) = face-to-face (multiple parents/families)
- ANY face-to-face (one parent/family) without any face-to-face (multiple parents/families) = face-to-face (one parent/family)
- Online/Tech OR Other Distance (e.g., phone consultations) if intervention delivered completely via that mode
- If a combination of online/tech OR other distance, then choose the one with the greater dose of contact \*

- Face-to-face (delivered to multiple parents or families at a time)
- Face-to-face (delivered to one parent or family at a time)
- Online/Tech
- Other Distance (e.g., printed resources, phone)
- Characteristic differed between intervention arms
- Unclear



## Targeted program

29. Did the study test an intervention that was designed with input from the local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community? \*

Yes

No

30. Did the study target or restrict eligibility to Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander families? \*

Yes

No

## Discussion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander engagement

31. Please copy and paste verbatim any/all text from the paper were the authors refer to:

- Engagement/participation/involvement of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people in the research
- Consideration of cultural or indigenous issues in the design of the program

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**2. Involvement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Parents in Australian parenting studies: study eligibility checklist**

# Study eligibility checklist

## General inclusion criteria

- Journal article published in a peer-reviewed journal (not a conference abstract)
- English language
- Study is an intervention outcomes paper (not a letter to the editor, commentary, protocol/methods paper, case study)
- Study was conducted in Australia
- Primary outcomes paper of trial

## Study design (random)

- The study used a randomised trial design comparing at least one intervention to a control/comparison group, or another intervention

## Participants (age)

- Participants were parents or caregivers of children aged from 0 – to <18 years of age  
*If any participants were aged 18+ then study not eligible*

## Intervention (method, parent)

- Parents or caregivers actively participated in an intervention (with or without their children attending) designed to improve child health and/or well-being.  
*Example of active engagement (family counselling sessions, parent-child home tasks)*  
*Examples of passive engagement (receive newsletters or text messages)*

## Outcomes

- Studies had to quantitatively measure and report on at least one outcome related to children's health (e.g., weight), health behaviours (e.g., physical activity), or wellbeing (e.g., self-esteem).

### 3. The 109 publications included in our review

\* Indigenous status of participating parents reported.

† Participation was open to both parents.

§ Gender of participating parents reported.

1. Bailey EL, van der Zwan R, Phelan TW, Brooks A. The 1-2-3 magic program: implementation outcomes of an Australian pilot evaluation with school-aged children. *Child Fam Behav Ther* 2012; 34: 53-69. §
2. Baker S, Sanders MR, Turner KMT, Morawska A. A randomized controlled trial evaluating a low-intensity interactive online parenting intervention, Triple P Online Brief, with parents of children with early onset conduct problems. *Behav Res Ther* 2017; 91: 78-90. §
3. Barnes AT, Plotnikoff RC, Collins CE, Morgan PJ. Feasibility and preliminary efficacy of the MADE4Life program: a pilot randomized controlled trial. *J Phys Act Health* 2015; 12: 1378-1393. §
4. Bayer JK, Beatson R, Bretherton L, et al. Translational delivery of Cool Little Kids to prevent child internalising problems: randomised controlled trial. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* 2018; 52: 181-191.
5. Bor W, Sanders MR, Markie-Dadds C. The effects of the Triple P-Positive Parenting Program on preschool children with co-occurring disruptive behavior and attentional/hyperactive difficulties. *J Abnorm Child Psychol* 2002; 30: 571-587. †
6. Brown FL, Whittingham K, Boyd RN, et al. Improving child and parenting outcomes following paediatric acquired brain injury: a randomised controlled trial of Stepping Stones Triple P plus Acceptance and Commitment Therapy. *J Child Psychol Psych* 2014; 55: 1172-1183. §
7. Burke K, Brennan L, Cann W. Promoting protective factors for young adolescents: ABCD Parenting Young Adolescents Program randomized controlled trial. *J Adolesc* 2012; 35: 1315-1328. §
8. Campbell KJ, Lioret S, McNaughton SA, et al. A parent-focused intervention to reduce infant obesity risk behaviors: a randomized trial. *Pediatrics* 2013; 131: 652-660. §
9. Cefai J, Smith D, Pushak RE. Parenting wisely: parent training via CD-ROM with an Australian sample. *Child Fam Behav Ther* 2010; 32: 17-33. §
10. Cobham VE, Filus A, Sanders MR. Working with parents to treat anxiety-disordered children: a proof of concept RCT evaluating Fear-less Triple P. *Behav Res Ther* 2017; 95: 128-138. †
11. Colditz PB, Boyd RN, Winter L, et al. A randomized trial of baby triple P for preterm infants: child outcomes at 2 years of corrected age. *J Pediatr* 2019; 210: 48-54. §
12. Colegrove VM, Havighurst SS, Kehoe CE, Jacobsen SL. Pilot randomized controlled trial of Tuning Relationships with Music: Intervention for parents with a trauma history and their adolescent. *Child Abuse Negl* 2018; 79: 259-268. §
13. Connell S, Sanders MR, Markie-Dadds C. Self-directed behavioral family intervention for parents of oppositional children in rural and remote areas. *Behav Modif* 1997; 21: 379-408. † §
14. Cook JM, Donovan CL, Garnett MS. Parent-mediated cognitive behavioural therapy for young children with high-functioning autism spectrum disorder and anxiety: a randomized control trial. *Early Child Dev Care* 2019; 189: 119-134. §
15. Cox CM, Kenardy JA, Hendrikz JK. A randomized controlled trial of a web-based early intervention for children and their parents following unintentional injury. *J Pediatr Psychol* 2009; 35: 581-592. §
16. Dadds MR, Spence SH, Holland DE, et al. Prevention and early intervention for anxiety disorders: a controlled trial. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 1997; 65: 627. †
17. Daly JB, Freund M, Burrows S, et al. A cluster randomised controlled trial of a brief child health nurse intervention to reduce infant secondhand smoke exposure. *Maternal Child Health J* 2017; 21: 108-117. §
18. Day JJ, Sanders MR. Do parents benefit from help when completing a self-guided parenting program online? A randomized controlled trial comparing Triple P Online with and without telephone support. *Behav Ther* 2018; 49: 1020-1038. §
19. Dittman CK, Burke K, Hodges J. Brief parenting support for parents of teenagers dealing with family conflict: a pilot randomized controlled trial. *Child Youth Care Forum* 2020; 49: 799-816. §
20. Donovan CL, March S. Online CBT for preschool anxiety disorders: a randomised control trial. *Behav Res Ther* 2014; 58: 24-35.
21. Downing KL, Salmon J, Hinkley T, et al. Feasibility and efficacy of a parent-focused, text message-delivered intervention to reduce sedentary behavior in 2-to 4-year-old children (Mini movers): pilot randomized controlled trial. *JMIR Mhealth Uhealth* 2018; 6: e8573. §
22. Duncanson K, Burrows T, Collins C. Effect of a low-intensity parent-focused nutrition intervention on dietary intake of 2-to 5-year olds. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2013; 57: 728-34.\* §
23. Duncombe ME, Havighurst SS, Kehoe CE, et al. Comparing an emotion-and a behavior-focused parenting program as part of a multisystemic intervention for child conduct problems. *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol* 2016; 45: 320-334. †
24. Engelen L, Bundy AC, Naughton G, et al. Increasing physical activity in young primary school children: it's child's play: a cluster randomised controlled trial. *Prev Med* 2013; 56: 319-325. †
25. Forster DA, McLardie-Hore FE, McLachlan HL, et al. Proactive peer (mother-to-mother) breastfeeding support by telephone (ringing up about breastfeeding early [RUBY]): a multicentre, unblinded, randomised controlled trial. *EClinicalMedicine* 2019; 8: 20-28. §
26. Fraser JA, Armstrong KL, Morris JP, Dadds MR. Home visiting intervention for vulnerable families with newborns: follow-up results of a randomized controlled trial. *Child Abuse Negl* 2000; 24: 1399-1429.\* §
27. Glasson C, Chapman K, Gander K, et al. The efficacy of a brief, peer-led nutrition education intervention in increasing fruit and vegetable consumption: a wait-list, community-based randomised controlled trial. *Public Health Nutr* 2012; 15: 1318-1326. §
28. Golley RK, Magarey AM, Baur LA, et al. Twelve-month effectiveness of a parent-led, family-focused weight-management program for prepubertal children: a randomized, controlled trial. *Pediatrics* 2007; 119: 517-525.
29. Golley RK, Magarey AM, Daniels LA. Children's food and activity patterns following a six-month child weight management program. *Int J Pediatr Obes* 2011; 6: 409-414.

30. Gradisar M, Jackson K, Spurrier NJ, et al. Behavioral interventions for infant sleep problems: a randomized controlled trial. *Pediatrics* 2016; 137. §
31. Groot J, Cobham V, Leong J, McDermott B. Individual versus group family-focused cognitive–behaviour therapy for childhood anxiety: Pilot randomized controlled trial. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* 2007; 41: 990-997. §
32. Hammersley ML, Okely AD, Batterham MJ, Jones RA. An internet-based childhood obesity prevention program (Time2bHealthy) for parents of preschool-aged children: randomized controlled trial. *J Med Internet Res* 2019; 21: e11964.\* §
33. Hart LM, Damiano SR, Paxton SJ. Confident body, confident child: a randomized controlled trial evaluation of a parenting resource for promoting healthy body image and eating patterns in 2-to 6-year old children. *Int J Eat Disord* 2016; 49: 458-472.\* † §
34. Havighurst SS, Duncombe M, Frankling E, et al. An emotion-focused early intervention for children with emerging conduct problems. *J Abnorm Child Psychol* 2015; 43: 749-760. §
35. Havighurst SS, Wilson KR, Harley AE, Kehoe CE. Dads Tuning in to Kids: a randomized controlled trial of an emotion socialization parenting program for fathers. *Soc Dev* 2019; 28: 979-997. §
36. Havighurst SS, Wilson KR, Harley AE, Prior MR. Tuning in to kids: an emotion-focused parenting program: initial findings from a community trial. *J Community Psychol* 2009; 37: 1008-1023. §
37. Healy KL, Sanders MR. Randomized controlled trial of a family intervention for children bullied by peers. *Behav Ther* 2014; 45: 760-777. §
38. Heyne D, King NJ, Tonge BJ, et al. Evaluation of child therapy and caregiver training in the treatment of school refusal. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2002; 41: 687-695. †
39. Hill KE, Hart LM, Paxton SJ. Confident body, confident child: outcomes for children of parents receiving a universal parenting program to promote healthful eating patterns and positive body image in their pre-schoolers: an exploratory RCT extension. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2020; 17: 891. † §
40. Hinkley T, Cliff DP, Okely AD. Reducing electronic media use in 2–3 year-old children: feasibility and efficacy of the Family@play pilot randomised controlled trial. *BMC Public Health* 2015; 15: 779. §
41. Hinton S, Sheffield J, Sanders MR, Sofronoff K. A randomized controlled trial of a telehealth parenting intervention: a mixed-disability trial. *Res Dev Disabil* 2017; 65: 74-85. §
42. Hiscock H, Bayer J, Gold L, et al. Improving infant sleep and maternal mental health: a cluster randomised trial. *Arch Dis Child* 2007; 92: 952-958. §
43. Hiscock H, Gulenc A, Ukoumunne OC, et al. Preventing preschool mental health problems: population-based cluster randomized controlled trial. *J Dev Behav Pediatr* 2018; 39: 55-65. †
44. Hiscock H, Sciberras E, Mensah F, et al. Impact of a behavioural sleep intervention on symptoms and sleep in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and parental mental health: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2015; 350: h68. §
45. Hiscock H, Wake M. Randomised controlled trial of behavioural infant sleep intervention to improve infant sleep and maternal mood. *BMJ* 2002; 324: 1062. §
46. Jancey JM, Dos Remedios Monteiro SM, Dhaliwal SS, et al. Dietary outcomes of a community based intervention for mothers of young children: a randomised controlled trial. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2014; 11: 120. §
47. Kehoe CE, Havighurst SS, Harley AE. Tuning in to teens: Improving parent emotion socialization to reduce youth internalizing difficulties. *Soc Dev* 2014; 23: 413-431. §
48. Kemp L, Harris E, McMahon C, et al. Child and family outcomes of a long-term nurse home visitation programme: a randomised controlled trial. *Arch Dis Child* 2011; 96: 533-540. §
49. Kennedy SJ, Rapee RM, Edwards SL. A selective intervention program for inhibited preschool-aged children of parents with an anxiety disorder: effects on current anxiety disorders and temperament. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2009; 48: 602-609.
50. Kohlhoff J, Morgan S, Briggs N, et al. Parent–Child Interaction Therapy with Toddlers: A community-based randomized controlled trial with children aged 14–24 months. *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol* 2021; 50: 411-426. §
51. Mackay BA, Shochet IM, Orr JA. A pilot randomised controlled trial of a school-based resilience intervention to prevent depressive symptoms for young adolescents with autism spectrum disorder: a mixed methods analysis. *J Autism Dev Disord* 2017; 47: 3458-3478. §
52. Mak C, Whittingham K, Cunningham R, et al. Six-month follow-up of a mindfulness yoga program, MiYoga, on attention, executive function, behaviour and physical outcomes in cerebral palsy. *Disabil Rehabil* 2022; 44: 966-972. §
53. Markie-Dadds C, Sanders MR. Self-directed Triple P (Positive Parenting Program) for mothers with children at-risk of developing conduct problems. *Behav Cogn Psychother* 2006; 34: 259-275. †
54. Marshall J, Hill RJ, Wallace M, Dodrill P. Intervention for feeding difficulties in children with a complex medical history: a randomized clinical trial. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2018; 66: 152-158. †
55. Maycock B, Binns CW, Dhaliwal S, et al. Education and support for fathers improves breastfeeding rates: a randomized controlled trial. *J Hum Lact* 2013; 29: 484-490. † §
56. Milgrom J, Martin PR, Newnham C, et al. Behavioural and cognitive outcomes following an early stress-reduction intervention for very preterm and extremely preterm infants. *Pediatr Res* 2019; 86: 92-99. §
57. Morawska A, Adamson M, Hinchliffe K, Adams T. Hassle Free Mealtimes Triple P: a randomised controlled trial of a brief parenting group for childhood mealtime difficulties. *Behav Res Ther* 2014; 53: 1-9. §
58. Morawska A, Haslam D, Milne D, Sanders MR. Evaluation of a brief parenting discussion group for parents of young children. *J Dev Behav Pediatr* 2011; 32: 136-145. §
59. Morawska A, Mitchell AE, Burgess S, Fraser J. Effects of Triple P parenting intervention on child health outcomes for childhood asthma and eczema: randomised controlled trial. *Behav Res Ther* 2016; 83: 35-44. §
60. Morawska A, Sanders M. An evaluation of a behavioural parenting intervention for parents of gifted children. *Behav Res Ther* 2009; 47: 463-470. §
61. Morgan AJ, Rapee RM, Bayer JK. Prevention and early intervention of anxiety problems in young children: a pilot evaluation of Cool Little Kids Online. *Internet Interv* 2016; 4: 105-112. §

62. Morgan AJ, Rapee RM, Salim A, et al. Internet-delivered parenting program for prevention and early intervention of anxiety problems in young children: randomized controlled trial. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2017; 56: 417-425.
63. Morgan P, Lubans D, Young M, et al. Engaging dads to increase physical activity and well-being in girls: the DADEE (Dads And Daughters Exercising and Empowered) RCT. *J Sci Med Sport* 2015; 19: e11. §
64. Morgan PJ, Collins CE, Plotnikoff RC, et al. The "Healthy Dads, Healthy Kids" community randomized controlled trial: a community-based healthy lifestyle program for fathers and their children. *Prev Med* 2014; 61: 90-99. §
65. Morgan PJ, Lubans DR, Callister R, et al. The "Healthy Dads, Healthy Kids" randomized controlled trial: efficacy of a healthy lifestyle program for overweight fathers and their children. *Int J Obes (Lond)* 2011; 35: 436-447. §
66. Newnham CA, Milgrom J, Skouteris H. Effectiveness of a modified mother–infant transaction program on outcomes for preterm infants from 3 to 24 months of age. *Infant Behav Dev* 2009; 32: 17-26. §
67. Nixon RD. Changes in hyperactivity and temperament in behaviourally disturbed preschoolers after parent–child interaction therapy (PCIT). *Behav Change* 2001; 18: 168-176. §
68. Okely AD, Collins CE, Morgan PJ, et al. Multi-site randomized controlled trial of a child-centered physical activity program, a parent-centered dietary-modification program, or both in overweight children: the HIKCUPS study. *J Pediatr* 2010; 157: 388-394.
69. Pearce K, Dollman J. Healthy for Life Pilot Study: a multicomponent school and home based physical activity intervention for disadvantaged children. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2019; 16: 2935. †
70. Pineda J, Dadds MR. Family intervention for adolescents with suicidal behavior: a randomized controlled trial and mediation analysis. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2013; 52: 851-862.\* §
71. Plant KM, Sanders MR. Reducing problem behavior during care-giving in families of preschool-aged children with developmental disabilities. *Res Dev Disabil* 2007; 28: 362-385.
72. Poole LA, Knight T, Toumbourou JW, et al. A randomized controlled trial of the impact of a family-based adolescent depression intervention on both youth and parent mental health outcomes. *J Abnorm Child Psychol* 2018; 46: 169-181. §
73. Porzig-Drummond R, Stevenson RJ, Stevenson C. The 1-2-3 Magic parenting program and its effect on child problem behaviors and dysfunctional parenting: a randomized controlled trial. *Behav Res Ther* 2014; 58: 52-64. † §
74. Quach J, Hiscock H, Ukoumunne OC, Wake M. A brief sleep intervention improves outcomes in the school entry year: a randomized controlled trial. *Pediatrics* 2011; 128: 692-701.
75. Rapee RM, Kennedy S, Ingram M, et al. Prevention and early intervention of anxiety disorders in inhibited preschool children. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 2005; 73: 488. †
76. Rapee RM, Kennedy SJ, Ingram M, et al. Altering the trajectory of anxiety in at-risk young children. *Am J Psychiatry* 2010; 167: 1518-1525.
77. Roberts C, Mazzucchelli T, Studman L, Sanders MR. Behavioral family intervention for children with developmental disabilities and behavioral problems. *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol* 2006; 35: 180-193.
78. Roberts CM, Kane R, Bishop B, et al. The prevention of anxiety and depression in children from disadvantaged schools. *Behav Res Ther* 2010; 48: 68-73. †
79. Roberts J, Williams K, Carter M, et al. A randomised controlled trial of two early intervention programs for young children with autism: centre-based with parent program and home-based. *Res Autism Spectr Disord* 2011; 5: 1553-1566. † §
80. Roux G, Sofronoff K, Sanders M. A randomized controlled trial of group Stepping Stones Triple P: a mixed-disability trial. *Fam Process* 2013; 52: 411-424. †
81. Sanders MR, Markie-Dadds C, Tully LA, Bor W. The triple P-positive parenting program: a comparison of enhanced, standard, and self-directed behavioral family intervention for parents of children with early onset conduct problems. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 2000; 68: 624. †
82. Scholz K, Samuels CA. Neonatal bathing and massage intervention with fathers, behavioural effects 12 weeks after birth of the first baby: the Sunraysia Australia Intervention Project. *Int J Behav Dev* 1992; 15: 67-81. §
83. Sciberras E, Mulraney M, Anderson V, et al. Managing anxiety in children with ADHD using cognitive-behavioral therapy: a pilot randomized controlled trial. *J Attention Disord* 2018; 22: 515-520. §
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87. Singh N, Minaie MG, Skvarc DR, Toumbourou JW. Impact of a secondary school depression prevention curriculum on adolescent social-emotional skills: evaluation of the resilient families program. *J Youth Adolesc* 2019; 48: 1100-1115. †
88. Skouteris H, Hill B, McCabe M, et al. A parent-based intervention to promote healthy eating and active behaviours in preschool children: evaluation of the MEND 2–4 randomized controlled trial. *Pediatr Obes* 2016; 11: 4-10.
89. Slade GD, Bailie RS, Roberts-Thomson K, et al. Effect of health promotion and fluoride varnish on dental caries among Australian Aboriginal children: results from a community-randomized controlled trial. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol* 2011; 39: 29-43. †
90. Sofronoff K, Attwood T, Hinton S, Levin I. A randomized controlled trial of a cognitive behavioural intervention for anger management in children diagnosed with Asperger syndrome. *J Autism Dev Disord* 2007; 37: 1203-1214.
91. Sofronoff K, Leslie A, Brown W. Parent management training and Asperger syndrome: a randomized controlled trial to evaluate a parent based intervention. *Autism* 2004; 8: 301-317.
92. Stallman HM, Sanders MR. A randomized controlled trial of Family Transitions Triple P: a group-administered parenting program to minimize the adverse effects of parental divorce on children. *J Divorce Remarriage* 2014; 55: 33-48. §
93. Swift MC, Roeger L, Walmsley C, et al. Rural children referred for conduct problems: evaluation of a collaborative program. *Aust J Prim Health* 2009; 15: 335-340. §
94. Tennant RG, Martin KK, Rooney R, et al. Preventing internalizing problems in young children: a randomized controlled trial of

- the Feelings and Friends (year 3) program with a motor skills component. *Front Psychol* 2017; 8: 291. §
95. Thomas R, Zimmer-Gembeck MJ. Parent–child interaction therapy: an evidence-based treatment for child maltreatment. *Child Maltreat* 2012; 17: 253-266.\* §
  96. Tonge B, Brereton A, Kiomall M, et al. A randomised group comparison controlled trial of “preschoolers with autism”: a parent education and skills training intervention for young children with autistic disorder. *Autism* 2014; 18: 166-177.\* † §
  97. Tully LA, Hunt C. A randomized controlled trial of a brief versus standard group parenting program for toddler aggression. *Aggress Behav* 2017; 43: 291-303. †
  98. Turner KM, Richards M, Sanders MR. Randomised clinical trial of a group parent education programme for Australian Indigenous families. *J Paediatr Child Health* 2007; 43: 243-251.\* §
  99. Wen LM, Baur LA, Simpson JM, et al. Effectiveness of home based early intervention on children’s BMI at age 2: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2012; 344: e3732. §
  100. West F, Sanders MR, Cleghorn GJ, Davies PS. Randomised clinical trial of a family-based lifestyle intervention for childhood obesity involving parents as the exclusive agents of change. *Behav Res Ther* 2010; 48: 1170-1179. §
  101. Westrupp E, Northam E, Lee K, et al. Reducing and preventing internalizing and externalizing behavior problems in children with type 1 diabetes: a randomized controlled trial of the Triple P-Positive Parenting Program. *Pediatr Diabetes* 2015; 16: 554-563. †
  102. Whitehouse AJ, Varcin KJ, Alvares GA, et al. Pre-emptive intervention versus treatment as usual for infants showing early behavioural risk signs of autism spectrum disorder: a single-blind, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health* 2019; 3: 605-615.
  103. Whittingham K, Sanders MR, McKinlay L, Boyd RN. Parenting intervention combined with acceptance and commitment therapy: A trial with families of children with cerebral palsy. *J Pediatr Psychol* 2016; 41: 531-542. §
  104. Wiggins TL, Sofronoff K, Sanders MR. Pathways triple P-positive parenting program: effects on parent–child relationships and child behavior problems. *Fam Process* 2009; 48: 517-530. §
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