S9 Table: Risk of Bias in studies included in IV of RCT analyses of Calcium supplementation

Study	Number randomised	Loss to follow-up (%)	Placebo control	Intention to treat analysis	Risk of Bias*						
					RSG	AC	BP	BO	IOD	SR	Other
Bogges 1997[1]	23	22%	Yes	No	low	low	low	low	unclear	low	low
Belizan 1983[2]	36	Unclear '0 missing data'	Yes	Yes	unclear	unclear	low	low	low	low	low
Chan 2006[3]**	72	8%	No	No	low	low	high	high	low	unclear	low
Lopez-Jaramillo 1989[4]	106	13%	Yes	Yes	low	low	low	low	unclear	unclear	low
Lopez-Jaramillo 1997[5]	274	5%	Yes	No	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
Wanchu 2001[6]	120	17%	No	No	unclear	unclear	high	high	high	unclear	low

* Each of the seven categories were categorised by reviewers as low, medium, or high risk of bias or unclear. RSG: Random Sequence Generation; AC: Allocation Concealment; BP: Blinding of personnel/participants (performance bias); BO: Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias); IOD: Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias); SR: Selective Reporting; Other: other sources of bias

** Chan participants were randomised to control or one of two intervention groups: orange juice with calcium fortification or increased diary intake (only the comparison of orange just with calcium fortification to control group was used here); the other three studies compared calcium supplementation tablets to placebo or no supplementation (control groups)

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