

Supplementary material

Table S1. Application of the SPICE framework for search word selection

Setting	supermarket*; grocer*
Population	Include all populations
Intervention	nudg*; choice architect*; intervention*; behav*; behavioral economics; place*; product*; promot*; defaults; prim*; prompt*; option*; newsletter*; taste testing; flyers portion*; package*; size*; pric*; swaps; poster; label*; messag*; order; distance; option*;stock
Comparator	experiment*; field; random*; trail;
Evaluation	Choice; consumption; change; improve*; sale* eat; purchas*; health*; unhealth*; nutrition behave*

Comment: Specific search terms were developed according to the SPICE (Setting, Population; Intervention, Comparison, Evlauation framework (Booth 2006).

Table S2. Search words

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("super market*" OR supermarket* OR grocer*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (eating OR purchas* OR consum* OR "diet* healthy" OR "healthy diet*" OR "diet* unhealthy" OR "unhealthy diet*" OR "health* behav*" OR "nutrition behav*") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (nudg* OR marketing OR advertising OR "choice architect*" OR placement* OR product* OR promot* OR "health* default*" OR prim* OR prompt* OR newsletter* OR "taste testing" OR flyers OR portion* OR package* OR size* OR pric* OR swaps OR poster OR label* OR messag* OR order OR distance OR option* OR stock)
Limit Journal Articles

Table S3. Search Strategies and yields

Database	Date	Yield
Cochrane Library	24 April 2020	281 + 3 reviews
EconLit	24 April 2020	678
Medeline (Ovid)	24 April 2020	117
PsychInfo (Ovid)	24 April 2020	108
Scopus	24 April 2020	1193
Web of Science	24 April 2020	1875

Table S4. Excluded articles and reason for exclusion

Nr.	Source	Reference	Reason for exclusion
1	Database search	(Adam & Jensen, 2016)	Study design: Review article
2	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Adams, Pelletier, Zive, & Sallis, 2005)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
3	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Guiding Stars Licensing Company, 2010a)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
4	Database search	(Afshin et al., 2015)	Study design: Review article
5	Database search	(Ahmed, 2008)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
6	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Ailawadi, 2001)	Study design: Not experimental study design
7	Database search	(Akgungor, Groppe-Klein, Koenigstorfer, Gulcan, & Kustepeli, 2016)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
8	Database search	(Alamsyah, Othman, & Mohammed, 2020)	Study design: Not experimental study design
9	Database search	(Almenar, Catala, Hernandez-Munoz, & Gavara, 2009)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
10	Database search	(R. An, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
11	Database search	(R. An & Sturm, 2017)	Study design: Not experimental study design
12	Epstein et al. (2012) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Afshin et al. (2017)	(J. V. Anderson et al., 2001)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
13	Database search	(E. T. Anderson & Simester, 2001)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
14	Database search	(E. T. Anderson & Simester, 2004)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
15	Database search	(Andorfer & Liebe, 2015)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
16	Database search	(Andreis & Milan, 2016)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
17	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Andrews, Burton, & Kees, 2011)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
18	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Andreyeva, Long, & Brownell, 2010)	Study design: Review article
19	Adam (2016)	(Andreyeva, Luedicke, Middleton, Long, & Schwartz, 2012)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
20	Database search	(Ang, Agrawal, & Finkelstein, 2019)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
21	Database search	(Anic & Vouk, 2005)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
22	Database search	(Ankamah-Yeboah, Nielsen, & Nielsen, 2016)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy

23	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Anliker, Winne, & Drake, 1992)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
24	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Anzman-Frasca et al., 2018)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
25	Database search	(Arce, 2019)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
26	Database search	(Arce-Urriza, Cebollada, & Tarira, 2017)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
27	Database search	(Aschemann-Witzel & Aagaard, 2014)	Study design: Not experimental study design
28	Database search	(Asenslo & Montero, 2008)	Study design: Not experimental study design
29	Database search	(Astuty, 2019)	Study design: Not experimental study design
30	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Auchincloss et al., 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
31	Database search	(Azeem, Baker, Villano, Mounter, & Griffith, 2019)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
32	Database search	(Bailey, Shaw, Alexander, & Nell, 2010)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
33	Adam (2016)	(Bains et al., 2014)	Population: Population enrolled in study at health centers or other settings not directly related to grocery store setting.
34	Database search	(Bakini Driss, Ben Lallouna Hafsia, & Zghal, 2008)	Publications: Non-English Language publications
35	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Balcombe, Fraser, & Di Falco, 2010)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
36	Database search	(K. Ball et al., 2011)	Study design: Not experimental study design
37	Database search	(K. Ball et al., 2013)	Study design: Not experimental study design
38	Database search + Hartman et al. (2018)	(Kylie Ball et al., 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
39	Cameron (2016)	(Bangia & Palmer-Keenan, 2014)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
40	Database search	(Barat & Paswan, 2005)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
41	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Bartholomew & Jowers, 2006)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
42	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Baskin et al., 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
43	Database search	(Batte, Hooker, Haab, & Beaverson, 2007)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
44	Database search	(Becchetti, Salustri, & Scaramozzino, 2019)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
45	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Bell, Corsten, & Knox, 2011)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
46	Database search	(Bercik, Horska, Wang, & Chen, 2016)	Study design: Not experimental study design
47	Database search	(Bernales-Korins, Ang, Khan, & Geliebter, 2017)	Duplicates: Duplicate publications with Geliebter et al., 2013 included in review

48	Database search	(Berning, Chouinard, Manning, McCluskey, & Sprott, 2010)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
49	Cameron (2016)	(Berning, Chouinard, & McCluskey, 2011)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
50	Database search	(Berning, 2014)	Study design: Not experimental study design
51	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Bezawada, Balachander, Kannan, & Shankar, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
52	Database search	(Bialkova, Grunert, & van Trijp, 2020)	Study design: Not experimental study design
53	Adam (2016) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Bihan et al., 2012)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
54	Database search	(Biswas, Szocs, Chacko, & Wansink, 2017)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
55	Database search	(Biswas & Szocs, 2019)	Study design: Not experimental study design
56	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Black & Macinko, 2008)	Study design: Not experimental study design
57	Database search	(Blanck, Thompson, Nebeling, & Yaroch, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
58	Adam (2016) + Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017) + Database search	(Blakely et al., 2011)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
59	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Blattberg, Briesch, & Fox, 1995)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
60	Epstein et al. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Block, Chandra, McManus, & Willett, 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
61	Database search	(Blomquist, Bartolino, & Waldo, 2015)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
62	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Bodor, Rice, Farley, Swalm, & Rose, 2010)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
63	Database search + Epstein et al. (2012)	(Bodor, Ulmer, Futrell Dunaway, Farley, & Rose, 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
64	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Bollinger, Leslie, & Sorensen, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
65	Database search	(Bolton & Shankar, 2003)	Study design: Not experimental study design
66	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Booth-Butterfield & Reger, 2004)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
67	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Borgmeier & Westenhoefer, 2009)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
68	Database search	(Borle, Boatwright, Kadane, Nunes, & Shmueli, 2005)	Study design: Not experimental study design
69	Database search	(Bower & Turner, 2001)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
70	Database search	(Breugelmans & Campo, 2011)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
71	Database search	(R. A. Briesch, Dillon, & Fox, 2013)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy

72	Database search + Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Richard A Briesch, Chintagunta, & Fox, 2009)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
73	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Brisette, Lowenfels, Noble, & Spicer, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
74	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Broniarczyk, Hoyer, & McAlister, 1998)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
75	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Bronnenberg, Mela, & Boulding, 2006)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
76	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Brown & Tammineni, 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
77	Database search	(Brownbill, Miller, & Braunack-Mayer, 2018)	Study design: Not experimental study design
78	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Budd et al., 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
79	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Buscher, Martin, & Crocker, 2001)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
80	Database search	(Bustillos, Sharkey, Anding, & McIntosh, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
81	Database search	(Butler & Vossler, 2018)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
82	Adam (2016)	(Caldwell, Kobayashi, DuBow, & Wytinck, 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
83	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Campo, Gijbrecchts, Goossens, & Verhetsel, 2000)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
84	Database search	(Carroll, Bernard, & Pesek Jr, 2013)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
85	Database search	(Carroll, Samek, & Zepeda, 2018)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
86	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Chandon & Wansink, 2002)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
87	Database search + Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Chandon, Hutchinson, Bradlow, & Young, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
88	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Cheadle et al., 1991)	Study design: Not experimental study design
89	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Cheadle et al., 1993)	Study design: Not experimental study design
90	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Cheadle et al., 1995)	Population: Population enrolled in study at health centers or other settings not directly related to grocery store setting.
91	Database search	(Chintakayala, Young, Barkemeyer, & Morris, 2018)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
92	Database search	(J. Chu, Chintagunta, & Cebollada, 2008)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
93	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Y. H. Chu, Frongillo, Jones, & Kaye, 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
94	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Cinciripini, 1984)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
95	Database search	(Clement, Aastrup, & Charlotte Forsberg, 2015)	Study design: Not experimental study design
96	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Do Vale, Pieters, & Zeelenberg, 2008)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
97	Database search	(Coffino, Udo, & Hormes, 2020)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria

98	Database search	(Cohen, Collins, Hunter, Ghosh-Dastidar, & Dubowitz, 2015)	Study design: Not experimental study design
99	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(J. F. W. Cohen et al., 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
100	Database search	(Cohen & Babey, 2012)	Study design: Not experimental study design
101	Database search	(Cohen et al., 2018)	Study design: Not experimental study design
102	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Adam (2016) + Database search	(Colapinto & Malaviarachchi, 2009)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
103	Database search + Cameron (2016)	(Cotugna & Vickery, 1992)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
104	Database search	(Coucke, Vermeir, Slabbinck, & Van Kerckhove, 2019)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
105	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Crawford & Kalina, 1993)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
106	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(R. A. Crockett, Jebb, Hankins, & Marteau, 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
107	Database search	(Rachel A. Crockett et al., 2018)	Study design: Review article
108	Database search	(Cucchiara, Kwon, & Ha, 2015)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
109	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Cui, Raju, & Zhang, 2008)	Study design: Not experimental study design
110	Adam (2016)	(Cummins & Macintyre, 2006)	Study design: Not experimental study design
111	Cameron (2016)	(Curhan, 1974)	Study design: Not experimental study design
112	Adam (2016) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Curran et al., 2005)	Study design: Not experimental study design
113	Database search	(Daliani, Stott, Fiore, & Cottin, 2019)	Study design: Not experimental study design
114	Adam (2016)	(Dannefer, Williams, Baronberg, & Silver, 2012)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
115	Database search	(Dawson, 2013)	Study design: Not experimental study design
116	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Dayan & Bar-Hillel, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
117	Cadario & Chardon, 2020	(De Bondt, Van Kerckhove, & Geuens, 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
118	Database search + Cadario & Chardon, 2020 + Cameron (2016)	(De Wijk et al., 2016)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
119	Database search	(Degeratu, Rangaswamy, & Wu, 2000)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
120	Database search	(Demarque, Charalambides, Hilton, & Waroquier, 2015)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
121	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(K. K. Desai & Ratneshwar, 2003)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior

122	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(K. K. Desai & Talukdar, 2003)	Study design: Not experimental study design
123	Database search	(P. S. Desai, 2000)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
124	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Desmet & Renaudin, 1998)	Study design: Not experimental study design
125	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012) + Hartman et al (2018)	(S. K. Dhar & Hoch, 1996)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
126	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(R. Dhar & Wertenbroch, 2000)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
127	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(S. K. Dhar, Hoch, & Kumar, 2001)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
128	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Diliberti, Bordi, Conklin, Roe, & Rolls, 2004)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
129	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(DiSantis et al., 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
130	Database search	(Doble, Ang Jia Ler, & Finkelstein, 2020)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
131	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Donnelly, Zatz, Svirsky, & John, 2018)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
132	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Cameron (2016)	(Dougherty, Wittsten, & Guarino, 1990)	Study design: Not experimental study design
133	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Downs, Wisdom, Wansink, & Loewenstein, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
134	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Drèze & Hoch, 1998)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
135	Database search	(A. C. Drichoutis, Lazaridis, & Nayga, 2005)	Study design: Not experimental study design
136	Database search	(A. C. Drichoutis, Lazaridis, & Nayga Jr, 2007)	Study design: Not experimental study design
137	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Andreas C Drichoutis, Lazaridis, & Nayga, 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
138	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Dubbert, Johnson, Schlundt, & Montague, 1984)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
139	Hartman et al (2018)	(Ducrot et al., 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
140	Database search	(Duffett & Foster, 2017)	Study design: Not experimental study design
141	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Duffey et al., 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
142	Database search	(Dulsrud & Jacobsen, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
143	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Dumanovsky et al., 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
144	Database search	(Duncan Herrington, 1996)	Study design: Not experimental study design
145	Database search	(Dunn, Dean, Johnson, Leidner, & Sharkey, 2012)	Study design: Not experimental study design
146	Cameron (2016)	(Dwivedi, Harvey, & Close, 1997)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria

147	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Ebster, Wagner, & Neumueller, 2009)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
148	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Edge MS., 2010)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
149	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(B. Elbel, Kersh, Brescoll, & Dixon, 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
150	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Brian Elbel, Gyamfi, & Kersh, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
151	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Brian Elbel et al., 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
152	Database search	(Elberg, Gardete, Macera, & Noton, 2019)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
153	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(C. Elliott, 2008)	Study design: Not experimental study design
154	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(C. D. Elliott, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
155	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Ellison, Lusk, & Davis, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
156	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Elofsson, Bengtsson, Matsdotter, & Arntyr, 2016)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
157	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Elsbernd et al., 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
158	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Ensaff et al., 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
159	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Leonard H Epstein, Dearing, Handley, Roemmich, & Paluch, 2006)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
160	Hartman et al. (2018) + Database search	(Leonard H Epstein et al., 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
161	Cameron (2016)	(L. H. Epstein et al., 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
162	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Leonard H Epstein, Handley, et al., 2006)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
163	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Leonard H Epstein, Dearing, Paluch, Roemmich, & Cho, 2007)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
164	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Leonard H Epstein, Dearing, Roba, & Finkelstein, 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
165	Database search	(Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke, & Martinez-Donate, 2013)	Study design: Review article
166	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Feunekes, Gortemaker, Willems, Lion, & Van Den Kommer, 2008)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
167	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Finkelstein, Strombotne, Chan, & Krieger, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
168	Database search	(Finnell, John, & Thompson, 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
169	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Fletcher, Frisvold, & Tefft, 2010)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
170	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Foerster et al., 1998)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
171	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Foerster et al., 1995)	Wrong study setting: Study did not evaluate a grocery store intervention but a public "5 a day campaign" impact on fruits and vegetable consumption

172	Cameron (2016)	(Forwood, Ahern, Marteau, & Jebb, 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
173	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Franco et al., 2009)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
174	Adam (2016) + Hersey et al. (2013)	(M. R. Freedman & Connors, 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
175	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(M. R. Freedman & Lerner, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
176	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(M. R. Freedman & Brochado, 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
177	Adam (2016)	(D. A. Freedman, Bell, & Collins, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
178	Database search	(Freire & Rudkin, 2019)	Study design: Not experimental study design
179	Epstein et al. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Simone A French, Jeffery, Story, Hannan, & Snyder, 1997)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
180	Epstein et al. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Simone A French, Story, et al., 1997)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
181	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Simone A French et al., 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
182	Epstein et al. (2012) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Afshin et al. (2017)	(S. A. French et al., 2001)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
183	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Friis et al., 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
184	Cadario & Chardon, 2020	(Gaigi et al., 2015)	Publications: Non-English Language publications
185	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Geaney et al., 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
186	Epstein et al, (2012)	(J. C. Giesen, Havermans, Nederkoorn, & Jansen, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
187	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Janneke CAH Giesen, Payne, Havermans, & Jansen, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
188	Database search	(Gill & Rudkin, 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
189	Database search + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Adam (2016)	(Joel Gittelsohn et al., 2010)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
190	Adam (2016) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martinez-Donete. (2013)	(Gittelsohn, Kim, He, & Pardilla, 2013)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
191	Adam (2016) + Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martinez-Donete. (2013)	(J. Gittelsohn et al., 2006)	Study design: Not experimental study design
192	Adam (2016) + Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014)	(J. Gittelsohn, V. Vijayadeva, et al., 2010)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
193	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martinez-Donete (2013)	(Joel Gittelsohn et al., 2006)	Study design: Not experimental study design
194	Adam (2016) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martinez-Donete. (2013)	(J. Gittelsohn, S.i Suratkar, et al., 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
195	Database search	(Glanz & Yaroch, 2004)	Study design: Review article
196	Database search	(Gopalan et al., 2019)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
197	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Gordon-Larsen, Guilkey, & Popkin, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.

198	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Gorton, Mhurchu, Chen, & Dixon, 2009)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
199	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Goto, Waite, Wolff, Chan, & Giovanni, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
200	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Green, 2006)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
201	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Greene, Gabrielyan, Just, & Wansink, 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
202	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Grunert, Wills, & Fernández-Celemin, 2010b)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
203	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Grunert, Fernández-Celemin, Wills, genannt Bonsmann, & Nureeva, 2010a)	Study design: Not experimental study design
204	Database search	(Guan, Atlas, & Vadiveloo, 2018)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
205	Database search	(Hamlin & McNeill, 2016)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
206	Cadario and Chardon 2020	(Andrew S Hanks, Just, Smith, & Wansink, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
207	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(A. S. Hanks, Just, & Wansink, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
208	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Guiding Stars Licensing Company, 2010b)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
209	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Harnack & French, 2008)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
210	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(J. L. Harris, Schwartz, & Kelly, 2009)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
211	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(Jennifer L Harris, Schwartz, & Brownell, 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
212	Database search	(Hartmann-Boyce et al., 2018)	Study design: Review article
213	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(Hawkes, 2008)	Study design: Not experimental study design
214	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(Hawkes, 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
215	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(Heilman, Nakamoto, & Rao, 2002)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
216	Database search + Afskin et al. (2017) + Adam (2016) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe (2014)	(D. R. Herman, Harrison, Afifi, & Jenks, 2008)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
217	Adam (2016) + Epstein et al. (2012)	(Dena R Herman, Harrison, & Jenks, 2006)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
218	Adam (2016) + Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Ho et al., 2008)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
219	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Hoch, Bradlow, & Wansink, 1999)	Study design: Not experimental study design
220	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Hoefkens, Lachat, Kolsteren, Van Camp, & Verbeke, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
221	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(Holweg, Schnedlitz, & Teller, 2009)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior

222	Epstein et al. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Horgen & Brownell, 2002)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
223	Cadario and Chardon 2020	(Hubbard et al., 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
224	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(Huddleston, Whipple, Nye Mattick, & Jung Lee, 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
225	Glanz, Bader & Iyer (2012)	(Hui, Bradlow, & Fader, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
226	Database search	(Huitink, Poelman, van den Eynde, Seidell, & Dijkstra, 2020)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
227	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Hunter, 2002)	Study design: Not experimental study design
228	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Hersey et al. (2013)	(Hunt et al., 1990)	Study design: Not experimental study design
229	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Inman, Winer, & Ferraro, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
230	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Iyengar & Lepper, 2000)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
231	Epstein et al. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Jeffery, French, Raether, & Baxter, 1994)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
232	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Jensen, 1995)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
233	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Jones & Richardson, 2007)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
234	Afshin et al. 2017	(Jue et al., 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
235	Database search	(Julia et al., 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
236	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Kahn & Wansink, 2004)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
237	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Kelly et al., 2009)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
238	Adam (2016)	(Kennedy et al., 2009)	Population: Population enrolled in study at health centers or other settings not directedly related to grocery store setting.
239	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Khan, Powell, & Wada, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
240	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Kocken et al., 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
241	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Kottke, Pronk, Katz, Tillema, & Flottemesch, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
242	Database search	(Koutoukidis et al., 2019)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
243	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Kozup, Creyer, & Burton, 2003)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
244	Database search	(Kral, Bannon, & Moore, 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
245	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Krieger et al., 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
246	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Krishna & Zhang, 1999)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
247	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Krishnan & Rao, 1995)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
248	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Kroese, Marchiori, & de Ridder, 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
249	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Lachat et al., 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.

250	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Hersey et al. (2013)	(Lang, Mercer, Tran, & Mosca, 2000)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
251	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(N. Larson & Story, 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
252	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(R. Larson, 2005)	Study design: Not experimental study design
253	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(R. Larson, 2006)	Study design: Not experimental study design
254	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(N. I. Larson, Story, & Nelson, 2009)	Study design: Review article
255	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Larsson, Lissner, & Wilhelmsen, 1999)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
256	Database search	(Le et al., 2016)	Duplicates: Duplicate publications with Ball et al. 2015 included in review
257	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Lemon & Nowlis, 2002)	Study design: Not experimental study design
258	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Lent et al., 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
259	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Levin, 1996)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
260	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Alan S Levy, Schucker, Tenney, & Mathews, 1988)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
261	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Cameron (2016)	(A. S. Levy, Mathews, Stephenson, Tenney, & Schucker, 1985)	Study design: Not experimental study design
262	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(D. E. Levy, Riis, Sonnenberg, Barraclough, & Thorndike, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
263	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Lichtenstein, Netemeyer, & Burton, 1995)	Study design: Not experimental study design
264	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Light et al., 1989)	Study design: Not experimental study design
265	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Lin C-TJ & Levy A., 2010)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
266	Epstein et al. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Lowe et al., 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
267	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Ma et al., 2016)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
268	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Malam et al., 2009)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
269	Adam (2016) + Cameron (2016)	(Martínez-Donate et al., 2015)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
270	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Mayer et al., 1986)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
271	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Maubach, Hoek, & McCreanor, 2009b)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
272	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Mazza, Dynan, Siegel, & Tucker, 2018)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
273	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Meyer et al., 2014)	Study design: Not experimental study design
274	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Meyers & Stunkard, 1980)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
275	Adam (2016) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Cliona Ni Mhurchu et al., 2007)	Study design: Not experimental study design
276	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(C Ni Mhurchu et al., 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design

277	Epstein et al. (2012) + Afskin et al. (2017)	(Michels, Bloom, Riccardi, Rosner, & Willett, 2008)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
278	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(E. G. Miller & Kahn, 2005)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
279	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(G. F. Miller, Gupta, Kropp, Grogan, & Mathews, 2016)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
280	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Mishra, Mishra, & Masters, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
281	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Mollen, Rimal, Ruiter, & Kok, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
282	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Morales, Kahn, McAlister, & Broniarczyk, 2005)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
283	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Moreau, Krishna, & Harlam, 2002)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
284	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Morizet, Depezay, Combris, Picard, & Giboreau, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
285	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Morton & Zettelmeyer, 2004)	Study design: Not experimental study design
286	Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Cameron (2016)	(Thomas E Muller, 1984)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
287	Cameron (2016)	(T. E. Muller, 1984)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
288	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Åpent Søk	(R. Mullis & Pirie, 1988)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
289	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Cameron (2016)	(R. M. Mullis et al., 1987)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
290	Cameron (2016)	(Nakamura, Pechey, Suhrcke, Jebb, & Marteau, 2014)	Study design: Not experimental study design
291	Hersey et al. (2013)	(The National Heart Foundation of Australia, 2009)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
292	Epstein et al. (2012) + Hartman et al. (2018)	(Nederkoorn, Havermans, Giesen, & Jansen, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
293	Database search	(Nguyen, Emberger-Klein, & Menrad, 2019)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
294	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Ni Mhurchu et al., 2017)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
295	Database search + Cameron (2016)	(Nikolova & Inman, 2015)	Study design: Not experimental study design
296	Adam (2016)	(Novotny et al., 2011)	Study design: Not experimental study design
297	Database search	(Närhinen, Nissinen, & Puska, 2000)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
298	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(O'Loughlin, Ledoux, Barnett, & Paradis, 1996)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy

299	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(O'Loughlin, Renaud, Richard, Gomez, & Paradis, 1998)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
300	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Odenkirchen et al., 1992)	Study design: Not experimental study design
301	Adam (2016) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Cadario & Chardon, 2020 + Cameron (2016)	(Ogawa et al., 2011)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
302	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Cameron (2016)	(Olson, Bisogni, & Thonney, 1982)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
303	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Dana Lee Olstad, Goonewardene, McCargar, & Raine, 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
304	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(D. L. Olstad, Vermeer, McCargar, Prowse, & Raine, 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
305	Database search + Afskin et al. (2017) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Cameron (2016)	(Paine-Andrews, Francisco, Fawcett, Johnston, & Coen, 1997)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
306	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Paradis et al., 1995)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
307	Database search	(Paton, Smith, Fraser, & McCormack, 1996)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
308	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Pauwels & Srinivasan, 2004)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
309	Database search + Cameron (2016)	(Payne, Niculescu, Just, & Kelly, 2015)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
310	Database search	(Payne Riches, Aveyard, Piernas, Rayner, & Jebb, 2019)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
311	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Perry et al., 2004)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
312	Database search + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Adam (2016)	(Phipps et al., 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
313	Database search	(Phipps et al., 2014)	Study design: Not experimental study design
314	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Policastro, Smith, & Chapman, 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
315	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Policastro, Palm, Schwartz, & Chapman, 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
316	Afskin et al. (2017)	(L. M. Powell & Han, 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
317	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Lisa M Powell & Bao, 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
318	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Probart, 1993)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
319	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Healthy Corner Stores Network, 2009)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals

320	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Pulos & Leng, 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
321	Adam (2016) + Akshin et al. 2017	(Ruopeng An, Patel, Segal, & Sturm, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
322	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Raju, Sethuraman, & Dhar, 1995)	Study design: Not experimental study design
323	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Redden et al., 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
324	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012)	(Reger, Wootan, Booth-Butterfield, & Smith, 1998)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
325	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Nash, Booth-Butterfield, & Cooper, 2005)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
326	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014)	(Reger, Wootan, & Booth-Butterfield, 2000)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
327	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Reicks, Redden, Mann, Mykerezzi, & Vickers, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
328	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Reicks, Splett, & Fishman, 1997)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
329	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Reid, D'Angelo, Dombrow, Heshka, & Dean, 2004)	Study design: Not experimental study design
330	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Rettie & Brewer, 2000)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
331	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Roberto, Larsen, Agnew, Baik, & Brownell, 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
332	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Cameron (2016)	(Rodgers et al., 1994)	Study design: Not experimental study design
333	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Rose et al., 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
334	Adam (2016)	(Rosecrans et al., 2008)	Study design: Not experimental study design
335	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Rozin et al., 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
336	Hartman et al. (2018) + Cameron (2016)	(Russo, Staelin, Nolan, Russell, & Metcalf, 1986)	Study design: Not experimental study design
337	Cameron (2016)	(Sacks, Tikellis, Millar, & Swinburn, 2011)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
338	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Samuels et al., 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
339	Database search	(Sanchez-Flack et al., 2017)	Dobbel study. Ayala et al. 2013 included in review
340	Cameron (2016)	(Schucker, Levy, Tenney, & Mathews, 1992)	Study design: Not experimental study design
341	Database search	(Schultz & Litchfield, 2016)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
342	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(M. B. Schwartz, 2007)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
343	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(J. Schwartz, Riis, Elbel, & Ariely, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.

344	Hersey et al. (2013)	(V. Scott & Worsley, 1994)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
345	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Cameron (2016)	(J. A. Scott, Begley, Miller, & Binns, 1991)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
346	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Shah, Bettman, Ubel, Keller, & Edell, 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
347	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Shannon, Mullis, Pirie, & Pheley, 1990)	Study design: Not experimental study design
348	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Sharma et al., 2009)	Study design: Not experimental study design
349	Adam (2016)	(Sigurdsson, Larsen, & Gunnarsson, 2014)	Study design: Not experimental study design
350	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Silayoi & Speece, 2007)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
351	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Sirohi, McLaughlin, & Wittink, 1998)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
352	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Smith, Parnell, Brown, & Gray, 2013)	Outcome: Interventions targeting sales of product that could not be categorized as healthy or unhealthy
353	Database search	(Smith-Drelich, 2016)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
354	Adam (2016) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete (2013) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe (2014)	(H.-J. Song et al., 2009)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
355	Adam (2016)	(Hee-Jung Song et al., 2011)	Study design: Not experimental study design
356	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Soriano & Dozier, 1978)	Study design: Not experimental study design
357	Adam (2016)	(I Steenhuis, Van Assema, Reubsaet, & Kok, 2004)	Study design: Not experimental study design
358	Adam (2016) + Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Hersey et al. (2013)	(Ingrid Steenhuis, van Assema, van Breukelen, & Glanz, 2004)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
359	Hersey et al. (2013)	(IHM Steenhuis et al., 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
360	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(I. Steenhuis et al., 2004)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
361	Cameron (2016)	(Surkan, Tabrizi, Lee, Palmer, & Frick, 2016)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
362	Adam (2016) + Hersey et al. (2013)	(Sutherland, Kaley, & Fischer, 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
363	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Synovate, 2005)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
364	Database search	(Saarela, 2014)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
365	Cadario & Chardon, 2020	(Tal & Wansink, 2015)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
366	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Tandon et al., 2011)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
367	Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Cameron (2016)	(Teisl & Levy, 1997)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
368	Cameron (2016)	(Thapa et al., 2014)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
369	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Thomas et al., 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.

370	Database search	(A. Thorndike, Levy, Macias-Navarro, Franckle, & Rimm, 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
371	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(A. N. Thorndike, Sonnenberg, Riis, Barraclough, & Levy, 2012)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
372	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(A. N. Thorndike, Riis, Sonnenberg, & Levy, 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
373	Database search	(Thow, Downs, & Jan, 2014)	Study design: Review article
374	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Turnwald, Boles, & Crum, 2017)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
375	Database search	(Vadiveloo et al., 2020)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
376	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(van Assema, Brug, Glanz, Dolders, & Mudde, 1998)	Study design: Not experimental study design
377	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013)	(Van Assema et al., 2006)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
378	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Van Ittersum & Wansink, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
379	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Ellen Van Kleef, Van Trijp, Paeps, & Fernández-Celemin, 2008)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
380	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(E. van Kleef, van den Broek, & van Trijp, 2015)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
381	Database search	(Vandenbroele, Slabbinck, Van Kerckhove, & Vermeir, 2018)	Study design: Study did not fit study design criteria
382	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Vanderlee & Hammond, 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
383	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Vasiljevic et al., 2018)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
384	Database search	(Volkova et al., 2014)	Study design: Not experimental study design
385	Database search	(von Philipsborn et al., 2019)	Study design: Review article
386	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Vyth et al., 2010)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
387	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Vyth et al., 2009)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
388	Escaron, Meinen, Nitzke & Martines-Donete. (2013) + Cameron (2016)	(Wagner, Winett, & Walbert-Rankin, 1992)	participants part of a Nutrition for a Lifesime System program
389	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Walters & Jamil, 2002)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
390	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Wanke, Lehmann, & Bless, 1997)	Study design: Not experimental study design
391	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink & Chandon, 2014)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
392	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink & Payne, 2007)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
393	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink & Van Ittersum, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
394	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink & Kim, 2005)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
395	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink, Van Ittersum, & Painter, 2006)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
396	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink & Hanks, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.

397	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink, Van Ittersum, & Payne, 2014)	wrong setting not in grocery store
398	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink, Bhana, Qureshi, & Cadenhead, 2016)	wrong setting not in grocery store
399	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Wansink, Soman, & Herbst, 2017)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
400	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Wansink, 1996)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
401	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Wansink, 2004)	Study design: Not experimental study design
402	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012) + Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wansink & Chandon, 2006)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
403	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Wansink, Kent, & Hoch, 1998)	Intervention: Not in-store intervention meeting criteria
404	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Wilma E Waterlander, Steenhuis, de Vet, Schuit, & Seidell, 2010)	Study design: Not experimental study design
405	Database search + Hartman et al. (2018)	(Wilma Elzeline Waterlander, Mhurchu, & Steenhuis, 2014)	Wrong setting: Visual supermarket
406	Hartman et al. (2018) + Database search	(Wilma E Waterlander, Steenhuis, de Boer, Schuit, & Seidell, 2013)	Setting: Not in real grocery store. Stimulated grocery store
407	Hartman et al. (2018)	(W. E. Waterlander, I. H. Steenhuis, M. R. de Boer, A. J. Schuit, & J. C. Seidell, 2012)	Study design: Not experimental study design
408	Hartman et al. (2018)	(W. E. Waterlander, I. H. M. Steenhuis, M. R. de Boer, A. J. Schuit, & J. C. Seidell, 2012)	Wrong setting: Visual supermarket
409	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Webb, Solomon, Sanders, Akiyama, & Crawford, 2011)	wrong setting not in grocery store
410	Afskin et al. (2017)	(Wendt & Todd, 2011)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
411	Hersey et al. (2013)	(Which? Consumers' Association, 2006)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals
412	Cadario and Chardon, 2020	(Wilson, Just, Swigert, & Wansink, 2017)	Wrong setting: Visual supermarket
413	Liberato, Bailie & Brimblecombe. (2014) + Jonathan van't Riet. (2012) + Hartman et al. (2018) + Cameron (2016)	(Winett et al., 1991)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
414	Hartman et al. (2018)	(Winett, Kramer, Walker, Malone, & Lane, 1988)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
415	Database search	(Winkler et al., 2016)	Study design: Not experimental study design
416	Epstein et al. (2012)	(Yang & Chiou, 2010)	Setting: Not in real grocery store.
417	Database search	(Yao, Oppewal, & Wang, 2020)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
418	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Zhang, Krishna, & Dhar, 2000)	Outcome: Outcome not real change in consumption or purchase behavior
419	Glanz, Bader & Iyer. (2012)	(Zielke & Toporowski, 2009)	Publications: Articles published in non-peer reviewed journals

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Table S5. Risk of bias of included studies with support judgment

Achabal et al., 1987		
Study design	Randomized controlled trails	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Not clear if blinding but outcome not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by raw sales data. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting on if any sites dropped out of if certain sales data were excluded.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No description of why analysis was done for only selected products.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.
Anderson et al., 1997		
Study design	Randomized controlled trails	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention group.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Participants are approached by researcher in store asking if they want to be part of. Quote: "Research project with a program to help shoppers make healthier food purchases". Outcome is likely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Quote: " Data-entry clerks, blind to treatment condition, used a data-entry application based on dBase IV software (Ashton-Tate, Corp., 1988) to enter data from supermarket receipts and participant enrollment forms." Comment: Outcome was measured by supermarket receipts. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.

Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.
Anderson et al., 2001		
Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention group.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Outcome was measured by supermarket receipts. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Imbalance in numbers for missing data across intervention groups. Only dropout in intervention group therefore likely to be related to intervention.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.
Ayala et al., 2013		
Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some sites were control sites and others intervention.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Researcher describes objective of study participants in both intervention and control group. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Outcome assessment not blind as participants were asked about effect of intervention via telephone interview.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Cluster randomization of sites was done prior to group assignment and the same participants were followed over time.
Ball et al., 2015		
Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "642 women were randomly assigned to one of 4 conditions by using a computer-generated block-randomization sequence produced". Comment: Random sequence generation ensured.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Allocation concealment was enabled via the secure storage of the randomization sequence separately from the participant database, which was accessible only by the data manager and statistician."

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants cannot foresee assignment to intervention or control group. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by supermarket transaction data. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Imbalance in numbers for missing data across intervention groups. Only dropout in intervention group therefore likely to be related to intervention.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Study protocol available and all of the study's pre-specified outcomes that are of interest have been reported in the pre-specified way.
Other bias	High risk	Authors write that they want to do intent-to-treat analysis but do not report it in final study.

Connell et al., 2001

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Authors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention group.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Intervention consisted of a task that participants had to at home. Not blinded and may impact results. Personnel not blinded and may impact outcome since outcome measurement was self-reported consumption.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Outcome assessment not blind as participants were asked about effect of intervention via telephone interview.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting on if any participants dropped out.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit low or high risk

Finkelstein et al., 2019

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Authors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were randomly assigned to one of six intervention sequences via random permuted blocks of size three with equal allocation for the six sequences (...) by a computer program"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants cannot foresee assignment to intervention or control group. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by supermarket transaction data. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Study protocol available and all of the study's pre-specified outcomes that are of interest have been reported in the pre-specified way.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Finkelstein et al., 2020

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
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Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention group.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.
Foster et al., 2014		
Study design	Randomized controlled trails	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some sites were control sites and others intervention.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The randomization allocation sequence was created by a statistician and implemented by a research coordinator. Within each pair, the stores were randomly assigned to intervention or control."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Not clear if blinding but outcome not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by supermarket transaction data. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	No missing data as all transaction data was used in analysis.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Cluster randomization of sites was done prior to group assignment and the same participants were followed over time.
Franckle et al., 2018		
Study design	Randomized controlled trails	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The Stata statistical software package was used to randomize participants 1:1 to intervention or control in blocks of 8"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Study participants and investigators were blinded to the randomization assignment during the baseline data collection months (...) and all participants were notified of their group assignment in April 2014." Comment: Participants cannot foresee assignment to intervention or control group. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by supermarket transaction data tracked through store loyalty card. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Geliebter et al., 2013

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Authors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were first stratified by gender and then randomized within each store, using a randomizer program (random.org) into two groups"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants were blind to their group assignments during the 4- week baseline period, and were informed of their group assignment just before the 8-week intervention period began. Comment: Study was unblinded at the beginning of the study. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome but unlikely to influence outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were blind to their group assignments during the 4- week baseline period, and were informed of their group assignment just before the 8-week intervention period began." Comment: Participants know which group they were part of.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Dropout rates did differ by study condition (discount: 7%: control: 30%), which could be due to participants dropping out when told just prior to the start of the intervention period that they were randomized into the control group, and therefore would not receive the discounts. Reason for missing outcome data likely to be related to true outcome, with either imbalance in numbers of reasons for missing data across intervention groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Huang et al., 2006

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Authors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Recruitment process was completed, participants were assigned to intervention or control at random by a central computerized process with minimization by age, sex, and number of individuals the food was being purchased for."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Article does not say how concealment was done. Quote: "The participants were unaware of treatment allocation, and the principal investigator performed unblinding of the treatment allocation once the study follow-up had ended."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants blinded until follow-up period. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Based on the use of sales data.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Study protocol available and all of the study's pre-specified outcomes that are of interest have been reported in the pre-specified way.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Kristal et al., 1997

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Using tables of random numbers, participants were systematically selected" Comment: Randomization was by store and not individuals.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants cannot foresee assignment to intervention or control group. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Outcome assessment not blind as participants were asked about effect of intervention via take-home survey on intake of fruits and vegetables.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	State in protocol that they wanted to use sales data as outcome measurement but was not possible therefore used self-reported data.
Other bias	Low risk	Cluster randomization of sites was done prior to group assignment and the same participants were followed over time.

Mhurchu et al., 2010

Study design	Randomized controlled trails	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: Strategies used were mail-outs to a random selection of customers who were registered to use the Shop 'N Go system." Comment: not likely that costumers registered are differently affected by intervention than costumers who are not registered.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Treatment assignment codes were not available to investigators or research staff at any point during the study."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Because participants were not blinded, it is possible that some of the effect of price discounts could have been due to displacement shopping from other locations into intervention supermarkets. However, our sensitivity analyses suggest the main study findings are robust."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Based on the use of sales data.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Study protocol available and all of the study's pre-specified outcomes that are of interest have been reported in the pre-specified way.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Milliron et al., 2012

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were randomly assigned to either the intervention or control group using block randomization immediately after consenting to the study." Comment: Block randomized by time of the day and rotated then intervention took place
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "random number sequence generated with a computer program"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants cannot foresee assignment to intervention or control group. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Data was collected by digital photographs of all food and beverage purchases in shopping baskets
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Imbalance in numbers for missing data across intervention groups. Only dropout in intervention group therefore likely to be related to intervention. Dropout from treatment was 10 and control was 1, no information about why these were excluded from analysis.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Papies et al., 2014

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Not clear if blinding but outcome not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by supermarket receipts. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Intervention was recipe flyer for healthy pasta, but outcome was measured on snacks. May have had selective reporting. Important limitation is that study only assessed snack purchases, rather than overall calories sales.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Polacsek et al., 2018

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomization at store level not individual. Gives explanation for why sites were treatment or control sites.

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Not clear if blinding but outcome not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Participants were likely to be blinded as they did not know that they were part of experiment. Cashiers received information about the goals of the study but were not able to distinguish between control and intervention participants based on the loyalty card.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Salmon et al., 2015

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Authors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Cluster randomized by time of the day but does not described in sufficient detail how randomization was ensured.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Researcher describes objective of study participants.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Quote: "participants were invited to take part in an experiment that was ostensibly about the influence of the time of the day on concentration levels" Comment: Participants did not know that intervention was promotion of low-fat cheese. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "After customers had passed the cashiers, we asked for their receipts, which specified the amount of money spent on the low-fat cheese." Comment: Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Cluster participants were recruited prior to group assignment and the same participants were followed over time.

Steenhuis et al., 2004

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Authors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Not clear if blinding but outcome not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome.

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Quote: "Total fat intake was measured with a short food frequency list validated in earlier research" Comment: Self-reported intake as outcome measurement.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Numbers of respondents at posttest is unclear.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Unclear risk	No info on conflict of interests.

Thorndike et al., 2017

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Quote: «Stores were not told of their assignment until one month prior to implementation of the intervention in November 2013". Comment: We do not consider this impacting the results
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Stores were not told of their assignment until one month prior to implementation of the intervention in November 2013 but we do not consider this impacting the results.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting on if any participants dropped out.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Waterlander et al., 2013

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Individually randomly assigned by using a Random Number Generator in Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Corporation) into 1 of 4 study conditions."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Not clear if blinding but outcome not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by raw sales data. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced in number across intervention groups, with similar seasons for missing data across groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Study protocol available and all of the study's pre-specified outcomes that are of interest have been reported in the pre-specified way.
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free of other sources of bias.

Winett et al., 1997

Study design	Randomized controlled trials	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about the sequence generation process. Unclear why some participants were control and others intervention.

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described in sufficient detail.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants were likely to be blinded as they did not know that they were part of experiment. Cashiers received information about the goals of the study but were not able to distinguish between control and intervention participants based on the loyalty card.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by raw sales data. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting on if any participants dropped out.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available.
Other bias	Unclear risk	No information on conflicting interests and the system is patent pending.

Ernst et al., 1986

Study design	Controlled before and after studies	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention and control sites were in two different cities. Unlikely that participants know that they were part of intervention. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome. People applying intervention are not the same as those assessing the outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Outcome was measured by self-reported purchase data. Blinding of outcome assessment not ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	All participants completed the study and there were no losses to after/post-study period, no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Report on only some outcome variables while intervention was on an all-healthy product. Does not show effect of tests on specific outcome measurements for sales data. One or more outcome of interest in the review are reported incompletely so that they cannot be entered in a metanalysis.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to access whether an important risk of bias exists.

Gamburzew et al., 2016

Study design	Controlled before and after studies	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Sales data collected both before and after collected retrospectively, which ensures blinding of outcome assessment.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome was measured by raw sales data. Blinding of outcome assessment ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	All participants completed the study and there were no losses to after/post-study period, no intervention

		withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available. No clear answer for why certain outcome measurements were chosen. One or more outcome of interest in the review are reported incompletely so that they cannot be entered in a metanalysis.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Study states that the 2 intervention and 2 control sites were similar in size, nr. of employees, costumer size. However no specific characteristics were described in the study which makes it unclear if baseline of control and intervention stores are comparable.

Hobin et al., 2017

Study design	Controlled before and after studies	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention and control sites were in two different cities. Unlikely that participants know that they were part of intervention. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome. People applying intervention are not the same as those assessing the outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Sales data collected both before and after collected retrospectively, which ensures blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	All participants completed the study and there were no losses to after/post-study period, no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available. No clear answer for why certain outcome measurements were chosen. One or more outcome of interest in the review are reported incompletely so that they cannot be entered in a metanalysis
Other bias	Low risk	Study shows that significant differences in participants characteristics in control and interventin sites exist (eg. In terms of age, gender, education). However sites are similar in terms of % overweight participants. Education level may have impact on effect of intervention but we have insufficient information to access whether these differences indroduce bias.

Jeffery et al., 1982

Study design	Controlled before and after studies	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Unlikely that participants know that they were part of intervention. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome. People applying intervention are not the same as those assessing the outcome.

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Sales data collected both before and after collected retrospectively, which ensures blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	All participants completed the study and there were no losses to after/post-study period, no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available. No clear answer for why certain outcome measurements were chosen. One or more outcome of interest in the review are reported incompletely so that they cannot be entered in a metanalysis. No protocol.
Other bias	Low risk	Control and intervention sites seam to be comparable at baseline as they are simular in characteristics (e.g. same city, same chain, education level of costumers, type of costumers.

Kiesel & Villas-Boas, 2013

Study design	Controlled before and after studies	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants not informed that they are part of a study. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome. People applying intervention are not the same as those assessing the outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Outcome was measured by self-reported purchase data. Blinding of outcome assessment not ensured.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	All participants completed the study and there were no losses to after/post-study period, no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available. No clear answer for why certain outcome measurements were chosen. One or more outcome of interest in the review are reported incompletely so that they cannot be entered in a metanalysis. No protocol.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Author gives information about characteristics of the different control and intervention sites. Treament and control sites seam simular in terms of population size, income level, houshold size and racial and ethnic composition. However, the number of treament stores is much lower than control stores which may lead to larger differences between to groups at baseline.

Rahkovsky et al., 2013

Study design	Controlled before and after studies	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Not a RCT.

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention and control sites were in two different cities. Unlikely that participants know that they were part of intervention. Personnel not blinded but unlikely to impact outcome. People applying intervention are not the same as those assessing the outcome.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Nilsen database sales data collected both before and after collected retrospectively, which ensures blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	All participants completed the study and there were no losses to after/post-study period, no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists. Study protocol is not available. No clear answer for why certain outcome measurements were chosen. One or more outcome of interest in the review are reported incompletely so that they cannot be entered in a metaanalysis. No protocol.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Differ homogeneity baseline and control store characteristics in terms of racial and ethnic composition of customers are noticeable between the two groups. However, may not be important for whole grain products sales.

Cawley et al. 2015

Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Was the intervention independent of other changes?	Low risk	Study reports that no other changes were made in supermarkets (e.g., Marketing) at the same and that intervention was not influenced by other confounding variables/historic events.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	Introduction of the labeling system was predicted to increase sales of nutrition items and reduce sales of less nutritious items.
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	Intervention itself was unlikely to affect data collection since data was collected through aggregate sales data before and after the labeling system was introduced.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention was a real intervention and participants and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	Study excluded only sales data that " cannot be exclusively classified as pre-treatment or post-treatment.", which should be excluded. No data was missing to post-study period, no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events.
Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Low risk	All products in stores were included in analysis and outcome was measured for total food, foods categorized as less nutritious and nutritious. Report included all expected outcomes
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	Low risk	The study controlled for seasonal trends. No protocol available but still see low risk of other biases.

Ejlerskov et al., 2018

Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement

Was the intervention independent of other changes?	Unclear risk	Researchers state that they do not know in other events took place within store at the same time as intervention. Study however added comparison group and multiple supermarkets, reduced the potential impact of wider marketing trends and changes in consumer preferences. However, study did not include a non-intervention store as comparison.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	The directional effects of implementing of healthy check-out were predicted to reduce sales of unhealthy checkout snacks.
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	Intervention itself was unlikely to affect data collection since data was collected through aggregate sales data before and after the labeling system was introduced.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention was a real intervention and participants and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	No missing data, no loss to follow-up no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Low risk	Outcome measurement was chosen based on survey done at included supermarkets where they were asked about which foods that had a check-out. Report included all expected outcomes.
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	Low risk	The study appears to be free of other sources of bias and controlled for seasonal trends. Other biases accounted for are market share, con-interventions, differential customer base. Research question was pre-specified in protocol.

Elshiewy et al., 2018

Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Authors' judgment	Support for judgement
Was the intervention independent of other changes?	Unclear risk	Researchers do not specify if they accounted for other events that might have taken place at the same time as baseline or intervention phase.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	Introduction of labeling system was predicted to lead to healthier sales.
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	Intervention itself was unlikely to affect data collection since data was collected through panel sales data and intervention was a labeling system.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention was a real intervention and participants and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	No missing data, no loss to follow-up no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Low risk	No indication that other outcomes would be of interest.
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	Low risk	The study appears to be free of other sources of bias and controlled for seasonal trends.

Holmes et al., 2012

Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Was the intervention independent of other changes?	Unclear risk	Researchers do not specify if they accounted for other events that might have taken place at the same time as baseline or intervention phase.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	Healthy food campaign was hypothesized to increase consumer purchasing behaviors of healthier foods
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	The data was collected from routine sources before and after introduction of the healthy food campaign.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention was a real intervention and participants and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	No missing data, no loss to follow-up no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Unclear risk	Does not specify why outcome was measured for the selected product categories. No protocol available.
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	Unclear risk	Does not specify if accounted for seasonal variations. Pre-intervention was in the spring and post-intervention in the fall, and study should therefore have controlled for seasonality.

Patterson et al., 1992

Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Was the intervention independent of other changes?	Unclear risk	Researchers do not specify if they accounted for other events that might have taken place at the same time as baseline or intervention phase. They however accounted for price, store, and seasonal effects.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	Introduction of the general media campaign was predicted to improve sales.
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	The data was collected from routine sources before and after introduction of the intervention.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention was a real intervention and participants and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	No missing data, no loss to follow-up no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events.
Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Unclear risk	Does not specify why outcome was measured for the selected product categories. No protocol available.
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	High risk	Articles states that large differences exist in baseline between control and intervention stores (e.g.,

socioeconomic differences). Analysis was confounded by lack of comparability between the two groups. Seasonality was addressed although the analysis.		
Sacks et al., 2009		
Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Was the intervention independent of other changes?	Low risk	Researchers do not specify if they accounted for the fact that some products were promoted during intervention period.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	Introduction of a traffic-light label is predicted to help customers make healthier food choices.
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	The data was collected from routine sources before and after introduction of the intervention.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Intervention was a real intervention and participants and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	No missing data, no loss to follow-up no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events.
Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Low risk	No indication that other outcomes would be of interest.
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	Low risk	The study appears to be free of other sources of bias and controlled for seasonal trends.
Sigurdsson et al., 2011		
Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Was the intervention independent of other changes?	Unclear risk	Researchers do not specify if they accounted for other events that might have taken place at the same time as baseline or intervention phase. They however accounted for fluctuations regarding time of the day, number of customers, day of the week.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	Introduction of better placement of healthy products is predicted to help consumers to choose healthy food products.
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	The data was collected from routine sources before and after introduction of the intervention.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants did not know that they were part of experiment and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influenced by knowledge of the intervention. People applying intervention are not the same as those assessing the outcome.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	No missing data, no loss to follow-up no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events.

Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Low risk	No indication that other outcomes would be of interest.
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	Unclear risk	Does not specify if accounted for seasonal variations. Study does not specify then pre- and post-intervention phases took place, only referred to as periods (1 period = 4 days).
Walmsley et al., 2018		
Study design	Interrupted time series	
Bias	Autors' judgment	Support for judgement
Was the intervention independent of other changes?	High risk	Study states that other changes were made at the same time as intervention (placement of fruits and vegetables at the front of store and entrance-facing display of fruits and vegetables were replaced with chiller cabinets). Research do not describe in detail what the other "changes" were only that stores were renovated. therefore, likely that other changes than the intervention may have impacted sales.
Was the shape of the intervention effect pre-specified?	Low risk	Authors specified which shape they expected intervention to take.
Was the intervention unlikely to affect data collection?	Low risk	The data was collected from routine and retrospectively before and after introduction of the intervention.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Participants did not know that they were part of experiment and personnel unlikely to be influenced by knowledge of the intervention.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Outcome measurement was objective sales data and thus unlikely to have been influences by knowledge of the intervention. People applying intervention are not the same as those assessing the outcome.
Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?	Low risk	No missing data, no loss to follow-up no intervention withdrawals, no changes made to intervention or control sites and no major adverse events
Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?	Low risk	No indication that other outcomes would be of interest.
Was the study free from other risks of bias?	Low risk	The study appears to be free of other sources of bias and excluded sales data from holidays.