A. Flow of participants



B. Participant characteristics, by study group.

	Control (n=17) Mean (SD)	Intervention (n=17) Mean (SD)			
Age (years)	5.3 (1.3)	5.3 (1.1)			
% Female	47.1	52.9			
Height (cm)	111.8 (11.1)	114.2 (10.2)			
Weight (kg)	20.0 (5.8)	21.9 (4.5)			
ВМІ	15.8 (2.0)	16.7 (1.4)			

C. Outcomes and Measures

Study Outcome	Measure	Description
Fundamental Movement Skill	Test of Gross Motor Development	The TGMD-2 measures 12 FMS representing two dimensions of gross motor performance:
Proficiency	2 nd Edition (TGMD-2)	locomotor skills and object control. Scores were based on the achievement of performance
		criteria for six locomotor (run, gallop, hop, leap, horizontal jump and slide) and six object
	Ulrich DA: Test of Gross Motor	control skills (striking a stationary ball, stationary dribble, catch, kick, throw, and roll). All
	Development 2nd Edition. Austin,	assessments were performed following the standardized protocols in the TGMD-2 examiners
	Texas: Pro-Ed; 2000.	manual [18] and video recorded for subsequent evaluation, by trained assessors. For each skill,
		the observed performance criteria were rated as "1" (present) or "0" (absent) and summed to
		derive a raw score for the locomotor and object control skill dimensions, respectively.
Child Physical Activity	Burdette outdoor playtime	Parents reported the amount of time their child spent playing 'in the yard or street around the
	checklist	house' and 'at a park, playground, or outdoor recreation area' on a typical day in the last
		month. For each of these locations, the day was segmented into three time periods: wake-up
	Burdette HL, Whitaker RC, Daniels	time until noon, noon until six PM, and six PM until bedtime. Within each time period, the
	SR: Parental report of outdoor	amount of outdoor activity was reported using a five-point scale with the following responses:
	playtime as a measure of physical	0 min, 1–15 min, 16–30 min, 31–60 min, and over 60 min. Responses for each time interval
	activity in preschool-aged children.	were coded zero through four (0 = 0 min, 1 = 1 – 15 min, 2 = 16–30 min, 3 = 31–60 min, 4 = over
	Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med 2004,	60 min) and summed over both locations to provide an activity index ranging from 0 to 24. The
	158:353-357.	Burdette outdoor playtime checklist has shown acceptable validity (r = 0.33) against
		accelerometry for the assessment of overall physical activity in preschool-aged children.
Parental support for Physical	5-item scale developed by Trost et	Parents reported how often the mother/female adult and father/male adult in the household
Activity	al. (2003)	would 'encourage their child to do physical activities or play sports'; 'play outside or do physical
		activity or sports with their child'; 'provide transportation to a place their child can do physical
	Trost SG, Sallis JF, Pate RR,	activity or play sports'; 'watch their child participate in sport, physical activities or outdoor
	Freedson PS, Taylor WC, Dowda M:	games'; and 'tell their child that physical activity is good for his or her health'. Responses were
	Evaluating a model of parental	recorded on six-point scale with endpoints ranging from zero (never) to five (daily).
	influence on youth physical	
	activity. Am J Prev Med 2003,	
	25:277-282.	
Adverse Events	There were no adverse events assoc	iated with this trial

D. Results

	Moovosity™ Group		Control Group					
	Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	Net Difference	95% CI	P-value	Effect Size (Cohen's d)
Object Control pretest	26.9	23.5 - 30.2	23.9	20.6 - 27.3	6.0	2.3 – 9.7	0.0025	1.1
Object Control post-test	30.2	26.9 - 33.6	21.3	18.0 - 24.6				
Locomotor pretest	32.2	28.9 – 35.6	30.9	27.6 - 34.2	3.5	0.5 – 7.6	0.085	0.61
Locomotor post-test	35.2	31.9 – 38.5	30.3	27.0 - 33.6				
Child PA pretest	11.1	9.2 – 12.9	12.0	10.1 – 13.9	0.2	-2.2 - 1.8	0.858	0.06
Child PA post-test	10.9	9.0 - 12.8	11.6	9.8 - 13.5				
Parental Support pretest	2.43	2.05 – 2.81	2.44	2.06 - 2.81	0.14	-0.44 - 0.17	0.366	0.32
Parental Support post-test	2.71	2.34 - 3.09	2.59	2.21 – 2.97				