Table 1. Characteristics of chronic studies included in the analyses

First author (year)	Age	n =	Habitual Ca2+ intake ($mg \cdot d^{-1}$)	BMI ($kg \cdot m^2$)	Sex	Type of study	Intervention period	Measurement period	Subgroup	Condition	Ca^{2+} intake ($mg \cdot d^{-1}$)	Outcome
Boon *et al.* 2005	28	12	1027	25.2	M	Randomised, crossover.	7 d	24 h	-	CN Ca^{2+} DA	350 1250 1250	No effect on FO ($P > 0.05$).
Boon *et al.* 2007	28	10	1183	24.1	5 M, 5 F	Randomised, crossover.	7 d	45 min	-	CN Ca^{2+} DA1 DA2	400 1200 1200 2500	No effect on FO ($P > 0.05$).
Bortolotti *et al.* 2008	22	10	586	28.5	3 M, 7 F	Randomised, placebo-controlled, crossover.	5 wk	7 h	-	PL Ca^{2+}	586 986	No effect on FO ($P > 0.05$).
Gunther *et al.* 2005	20	10	643	20.2	F	Randomised, parallel.	1 y	4 h	Low-calcium meal	CN DA	673 1057	DA had greater change in FO vs. CN ($0.095\ g \cdot min^{-1}$; $P < 0.001$)
	19	9	663	24.0					High-calcium meal	CN DA	673 1057	DA produced greater change in FO vs. CN ($0.06\ g \cdot min^{-1}$; $P < 0.05$).
Melanson *et al.* 2005	34	19	1101	27.5	10 M, 9 F	Randomised, crossover.	7 d	24 h	Energy balance Energy deficit	CN DA CN DA	512 1421 523 1414	No effect on FO ($P > 0.05$). DA increased FO by $30\ g \cdot d^{-1}$ ($P = 0.02$).
Teegarden *et al.* 2008	23 22 21	9 6 9	690 592 688	28.8 27.1 27.2	F	Randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel.	12 wk	4 h	-	PL Ca^{2+} DA	497 1314 1273	CA increased FO by $1.5\ g \cdot h^{-1}$ ($P = 0.02$).