Appendix 5 Meta-analyses and Forest plots

The effectiveness of interventions was assessed through meta-analyses¹ which present data on the statistical significance and effect size of any changes in loneliness from pre to post intervention. Effect sizes from individual studies were also pooled at the theme and sub-theme- level to show the overall effects of intervention type on loneliness alleviation. For studies that used a control group, a secondary meta-analysis was conducted by theme. Here, overall effect sizes show the difference in loneliness changes over time between the intervention and control groups. These generally represent the most robust estimates of loneliness impacts identified in the review.

What is a Forest plot and what does it mean?

A forest plot is a visual way to summarise the meta-analysis results. The effect size (green square) is the *standardised mean difference*, which shows the change in loneliness score from pre to post intervention for each individual study.

The *confidence intervals* (black horizontal lines) are a measure of how certain we are about each effect. Finally, the *pooled effect size* (black diamond) is an overall estimate of the intervention effect based on all the studies included in the meta-analysis.

¹ Meta-analysis is a statistical technique used to combine the results of two or more studies. Meta-analysis generates an overall statistic that summarises the effectiveness of an intervention. More information can be found here https://training.cochrane.org/handbook/current/chapter-10.

1. Social Support-based interventions

Figure 1. Forest plot demonstrating the effect of **social support-based interventions** on change in loneliness from pre to post intervention

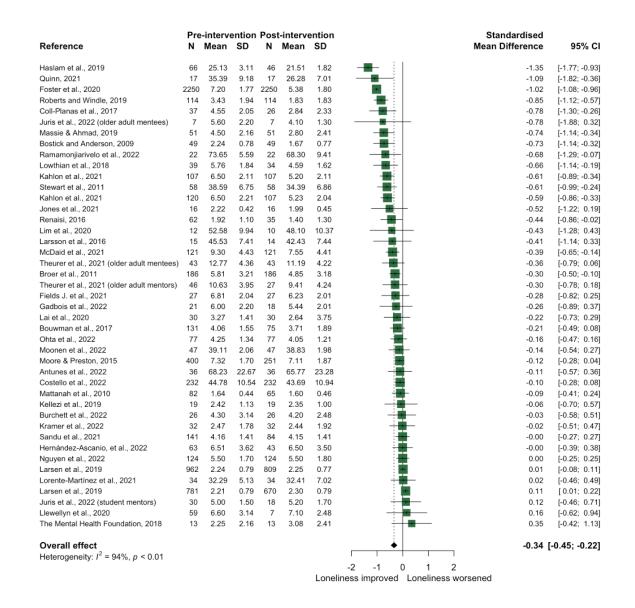


Figure 2. Forest plot demonstrating the effect of **social support-based** interventions by **subtheme** on change in loneliness from pre to post-intervention

	Pre	-interv	ention	Post	-interv	ention	Star	ndardised	
Reference	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	Mean [Difference	95% CI
Subtheme = Befriending/Mentoring/Peer-suppo	rt						# [
Roberts and Windle, 2019	114	3.43	1.94	114	1.83	1.83	-	-0.85	[-1.12; -0.57]
Juris et al., 2022 (older adult mentees)	7	5.60	2.20	7	4.10	1.30	 	-0.78	[-1.88; 0.32]
Ramamonjiarivelo et al., 2022	22	73.65	5.59	22	68.30	9.41		-0.68	[-1.29; -0.07]
Lowthian et al., 2018	39	5.76	1.84	34	4.59	1.62	- <u>■</u> :	-0.66	[-1.14; -0.19]
Kahlon et al., 2021	107	6.50	2.11	107	5.20	2.11	■ :	-0.61	[-0.89; -0.34]
Stewart et al., 2011	58	38.59	6.75	58	34.39	6.86	<u>■</u> :	-0.61	[-0.99; -0.24]
Kahlon et al., 2021	120	6.50	2.21	107	5.23	2.04	=	-0.59	[-0.86; -0.33]
Renaisi, 2016	62	1.92	1.10	35	1.40	1.30	- -1	-0.44	[-0.86; -0.02]
Theurer et al., 2021 (older adult mentees)	43	12.77	4.36	43	11.19	4.22	-	-0.36	[-0.79; 0.06]
Theurer et al., 2021 (older adult mentors)	46	10.63	3.95	27 30	9.41	4.24		-0.30	[-0.78; 0.18]
Lai et al., 2020 Bouwman et al., 2017	30 131	3.27 4.06	1.41 1.55	75	2.64 3.71	3.75 1.89		-0.22 -0.21	[-0.73; 0.29] [-0.49; 0.08]
Moonen et al., 2022	47	39.11	2.06	47	38.83	1.98		-0.14	[-0.54; 0.27]
Moore & Preston, 2015	400	7.32	1.70	251	7.11	1.87	=	-0.14	[-0.28; 0.04]
Burchett et al., 2022	26	4.30	3.14	26	4.20	2.48		-0.12	[-0.58; 0.51]
Sandu et al., 2021	141	4.16	1.41	84	4.15	1.41	<u> </u>	-0.00	[-0.27; 0.27]
Hernández-Ascanio, et al., 2022	63	6.51	3.62	43	6.50	3.50	<u>. </u>	-0.00	[-0.39; 0.38]
Larsen et al., 2019 (mentor training + mental health support)	962	2.24	0.79	809	2.25	0.77	=	0.01	[-0.08; 0.11]
Lorente-Martínez et al., 2021	34	32.29	5.13	34	32.41	7.02	: =	0.02	[-0.46; 0.49]
Larsen et al., 2019 (mentor training)	781	2.21	0.79	670	2.30	0.79	=	0.11	[0.01; 0.22]
Juris et al., 2022 (student mentors)	30	5.00	1.50	18	5.20	1.70	÷ \overline 🕳 —	0.12	[-0.46; 0.71]
Overall effect							↓ □	-0.28	[-0.42; -0.14]
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 80\%$, $p < 0.01$. ,
Subtheme = Educational/Social skills developm	ent								
Haslam et al., 2019	66	25.13	3.11	46	21.51	1.82		-1.35	[-1.77; -0.93]
Coll-Planas et al., 2017	37	4.55	2.05	26	2.84	2.33		-0.78	[-1.30; -0.26]
Bostick and Anderson, 2009	49	2.24	0.78	49	1.67	0.77	-	-0.73	[-1.14; -0.32]
Lim et al., 2020	12	52.58	9.94	10	48.10	10.37		-0.43	[-1.28; 0.43]
Costello et al., 2022	232	44.78	10.54	232	43.69	10.94	-	-0.10	[-0.28; 0.08]
Mattanah et al., 2010	82	1.64	0.44	65	1.60	0.46	-	-0.09	[-0.41; 0.24]
Overall effect							-		[-1.09; -0.05]
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 87\%$, $p < 0.01$									
Subtheme = Social Prescribing / Connector ser	vice								
Foster et al., 2020	2250	7.20	1.77	2250	5.38	1.80	•	-1.02	[-1.08; -0.96]
Massie & Ahmad, 2019	51	4.50	2.16	51	2.80	2.41	-	-0.74	[-1.14; -0.34]
McDaid et al., 2021	121	9.30	4.43	121	7.55	4.41		-0.39	[-0.65; -0.14]
Kellezi et al., 2019	19	2.42	1.13	19	2.35	1.00	- 	-0.06	[-0.70; 0.57]
Llewellyn et al., 2020	59	6.60	3.14	7	7.10	2.48	- 	0.16	[-0.62; 0.94]
Overall effect Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 90\%$, $p < 0.01$								-0.49	[-1.07; 0.09]
Heterogeneity. 1 = 90%, p < 0.01									
Subtheme = ICT training							_		
Quinn, 2021	17	35.39	9.18	17	26.28	7.01	<u> </u>	-1.09	[-1.82; -0.36]
Fields J. et al., 2021	27	6.81	2.04	27	6.23	2.01	==	-0.28	[-0.82; 0.25]
Gadbois et al., 2022	21	6.00	2.20	18	5.44	2.01		-0.26	[-0.89; 0.37]
Antunes et al., 2022	36	68.23	22.67	36	65.77	23.28		-0.11	[-0.57; 0.36]
Overall effect Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 42\%$, $p = 0.16$								-0.37	[-1.02; 0.27]
Theterogeneity. 1 = 42 %, p = 0.10									
Subtheme = Other							_		
Jones et al., 2021	16	2.22	0.42	16	1.99	0.45		-0.52	[-1.22; 0.19]
Larsson et al., 2016	15	45.53	7.41	14	42.43	7.44		-0.41	[-1.14; 0.33]
Broer et al., 2011	186	5.81	3.21	186	4.85	3.18	₹	-0.30	[-0.50; -0.10]
Ohta et al., 2022	77	4.25	1.34	77	4.05	1.21	=	-0.16	[-0.47; 0.16]
Kramer et al., 2022	32	2.47	1.78	32	2.44	1.92	<u> </u>	-0.02	
Nguyen et al., 2022	124	5.50	1.70	124	5.50	1.80	₹_	0.00	[-0.25; 0.25]
The Mental Health Foundation, 2018	13	2.25	2.16	13	3.08	2.41	_	0.35	[-0.42; 1.13]
Overall effect Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 11\%$, $p = 0.34$							7	-0.16	[-0.34; 0.02]
							\mathbf{I}		F 0 4E - 0 05
Overall effect Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 94\%$, $p < 0.01$							←	-0.34	[-0.45; -0.22]
Residual heterogeneity: $I^2 = 80\%$, $p < 0.01$							-2 -1 0 1 2		
residual hetelogelieity. 1 = 00 /0, p < 0.01						Loneli	iness improved Loneliness worsened		
						Lone	moss improved Loneilliess worselled		

Figure 3. Forest plot demonstrating differences in change in loneliness from pre to post intervention between **intervention and control group** in **social support-based** interventions

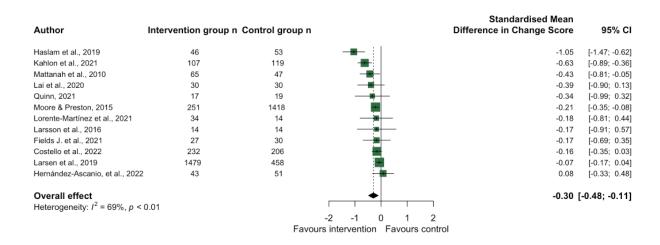


Figure 4. Forest plot demonstrating the effect of **social interaction-based interventions** on change in loneliness from pre to post intervention

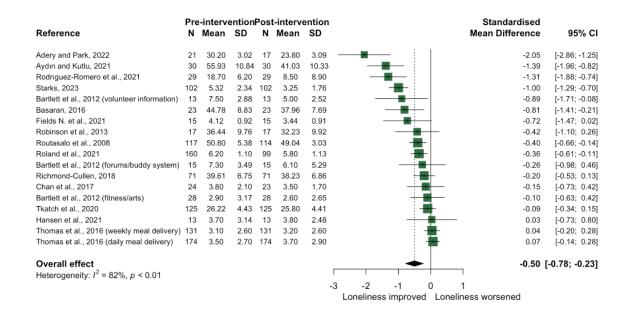


Figure 5. Forest plot demonstrating the effect of **social interaction-based interventions** by **subtheme** on change in loneliness from pre to post intervention

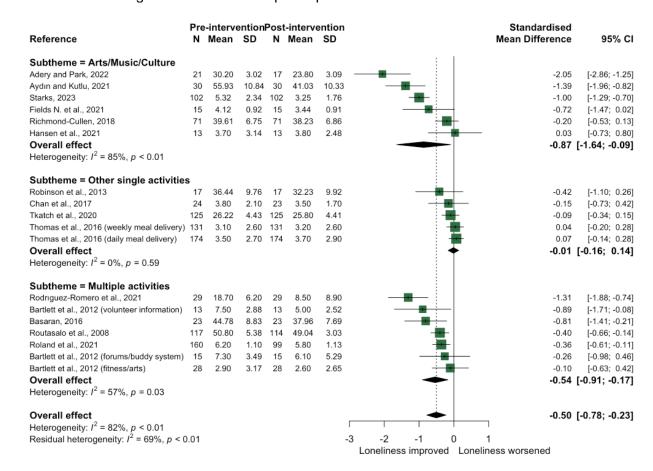
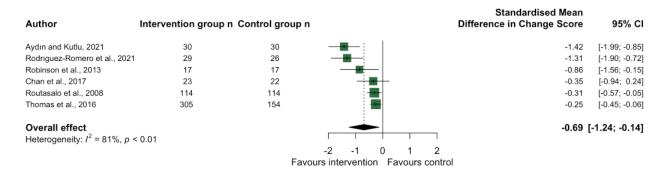


Figure 6. Forest plot demonstrating differences in change in loneliness from pre to post intervention between **intervention and control group** in **social interaction-based** interventions



3. Psychological interventions

Figure 7. Forest plot demonstrating the effect of **psychological interventions** by **subtheme** on change in loneliness from pre to post intervention

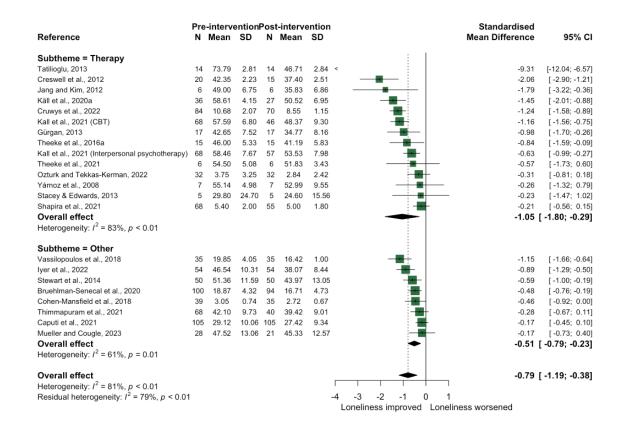
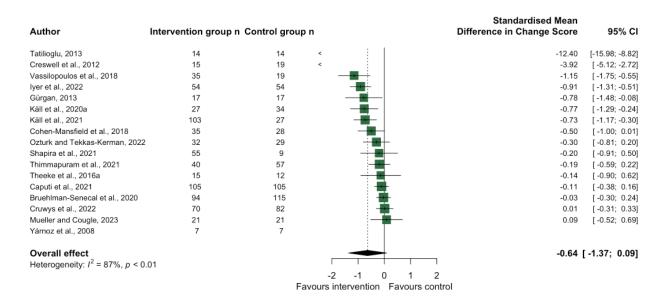
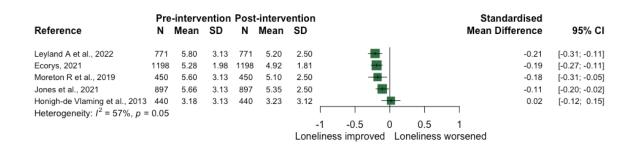


Figure 8. Forest plot demonstrating differences in change in loneliness from pre to post intervention between **intervention and control group** in **psychological interventions**



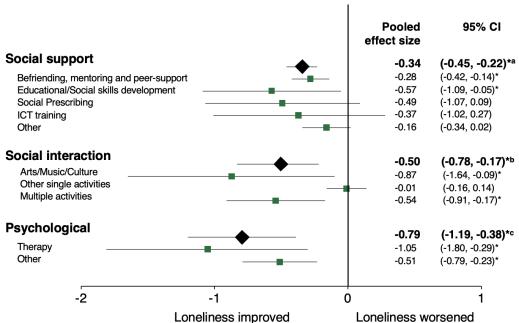
4. Multiple-themed interventions

Figure 9. Forest plot demonstrating individual effects of 'Multiple-themed' interventions on change in loneliness from pre to post intervention



5. Findings from controlled studies

Figure 10. Forest plot demonstrating pooled effects by core intervention theme and subtheme on change in loneliness between **intervention and control group** from pre to post intervention



^a Social Support pooled effect size for loneliness change in control vs intervention groups: -0.30 (-0.48, -0.11)*

^b Social Interaction pooled effect size for loneliness change in control vs intervention groups: -0.69 (-1.24, -0.14)*

^c Psychological pooled effect size for loneliness change in control vs intervention groups: -0.64 (-1.37, 0.09)

6. Funnel Plot

Figure 11. Funnel plot to assess publication bias in included studies from A. pre-post intervention changes in intervention group and B. differences in pre-post loneliness scores between control and intervention groups.

