Table 2: Parent Social Network Characteristics (N=118)[1,2]

	Parents of Hispanic Children[3] (N= 48)	Parents of Black Children[3] (N= 70)	All Parents (N= 118)
Number of unique alters named	4.6* (2.3)	5.4 (2.4)	5.1 (2.4)
Role strain present in parent network[4]	39.6% (19)	41.4% (29)	40.7% (48)
Mean percent of alters with role strain[4]	13.6% (0.2)	16.8% (0.26)	15.5% (0.23)
Number of alters considered supportive	3.9*** (1.9)	4.9 (2.3)	4.5 (2.2)
Number of alters who cause hassles or stress	1.3 (1.3)	1.1 (1.2)	1.2 (1.3)
Number of alters with whom the parent discusses important matters	2.3** (1.2)	2.8 (1.3)	2.6 (1.3)
Number of alters with whom the parent discusses health matters	2.0*** (1.0)	2.6 (1.3)	2.4 (1.2)
Percent of parents with ≥ 1 alter with whom they are physically active once a week or more	68.8% (33)	68.6% (48)	68.6% (81)
Percent of parents with ≥ 1 alter who invites the caregiver to be physically active once a week or more	60.4% (29)	68.6% (48)	65.3% (77)
Percent of parents with ≥ 1 alter who cooks or purchases unhealthy food for the caregiver or their child once a week or more[5]	43.8% (21)	58.6% (41)	52.5% (62)
Percent of parents with ≥ 1 alter who eats unhealthy food with the caregiver or their child once a week or more[5]	22.9%* (11)	37.1% (26)	31.4% (37)

[1]Values represent mean (SD) or % (N), as appropriate

[2]P values represent comparisons between Parents of Black and Hispanic Children using t tests where p<.1 = * p<.05 = ** p<.01 = ***

[3]Child race/ethnicity defined by the parent. If they identified their child as both Black and Hispanic, they were coded as Hispanic. If they were identified as Black or Hispanic and another race then they were coded as Black or Hispanic for analysis.

[4]Role strain: alters parents identified as both supportive and causing stress or difficulties

[5]Unhealthy is defined by the parent