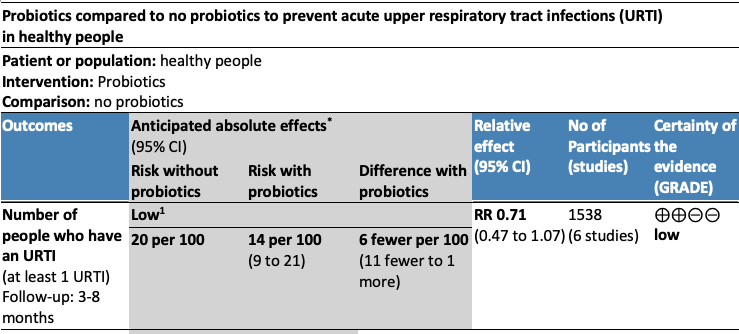
**APPENDIX 2: Examples of using informative statements**

**Example 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Review: | Gibson  M et al. Welfare‐to‐work interventions and their effects on the mental and physical health of lone parents and their children. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2018, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD009820. |
| Intervention: | Welfare-to-work interventions to improve employment and income in lone parents compared to usual care |
| Outcome: | Maternal health/Number of mothers reporting poor health |
| Risk Ratio: | 0.85 (95% CI, 0.54 to 1.36) |
| Absolute effects: | 30 per 1000 fewer mothers reporting poor health (from 92 fewer to 73 more)  If the authors set a threshold of 40 fewer mothers reporting poor health as a small important effect, the point estimate is identified as a **trivial, small unimportant effect or no effect.** |
| Certainty of evidence: | **Moderate certainty** (rated down once for imprecision due to wide confidence intervals including a small important effect) |
| **Options for informative statements** | |
| Welfare-to-work interventions probably results in little to no effect on maternal health | |
| Welfare-to-work interventions likely results in little to no effect on maternal health | |
| Welfare-to-work interventions probably does not improve maternal health | |
| Welfare-to-work interventions likely does not improve maternal health | |

**Example 2**

****

Note: The authors set a threshold of a small important effect at 5 fewer people with URTI, therefore the effect is a **small important effect**. **Evidence is low certainty** due to some concern with imprecision/inconsistency and risk of bias.

**Options for informative statements**

Probiotics may reduce the number of people with an URTI slightly

The evidence suggests probiotics reduces the number of people with an URTI slightly

Probiotics may result in a slight reduction in URTIs

The evidence suggests probiotics results in a slight reduction in URTIs