Concept	Control schools % correct* (N=4430)	Intervention schools % correct* (N=5753)	Adjusted difference† (95% CI)	Difference in the number of children per 1000 who answered both questions correctly	Odds ratio (95% CI)	ICC‡
				← Favours control / Favours → intervention		
CLAIMS						
Treatments may be harmful	21.0% (N=930)	52.1% (N=2999)	**36.1%** (28.6% to 42.9%)	361 more children per 1000	5.0 (3.7 to 6.7)	0.12
Personal experiences or anecdotes (stories) are an unreliable basis for assessing the effects of most treatments	14.5% (N=643)	41.5% (N=2387)	**31.4%** (25.0% to 37.0%)	314 more children per 1000	5.0 (3.8 to 6.3)	0.11
A treatment outcome may be associated with a treatment, but not caused by the treatment§	*6.9% (N=306)*	*28.3% (N=1630)*	***21.2%*** *(16.7% to 27.7%)*	*212 more children per 1000*	*5.3 (4.2 to 7.1)*	*0.09*
Widely used treatments or treatments that have been used for a long time are not necessarily beneficial or safe	16.0% (N=708)	40.6% (N=2335)	**30.4%** (23.6% to 38.3%)	304 more children per 1000	4.5 (3.4 to 6.3)	0.15
New, brand-named, or more expensive treatments may not be better than available alternatives	33.1% (N=1467)	62.7% (N=3609)	**33.3%** (27.6% to 39.2%)	333 more children per 1000	4.0 (3.1 to 5.3)	0.11
Opinions of experts or authorities do not alone provide a reliable basis for deciding on the benefits and harms of treatments	27.1% (N=1201)	51.2% (N=2944)	**27.4%** (21.7% to 33.7%)	274 more children per 1000	3.2 (2.6 to 4.2)	0.10
Conflicting interests may result in misleading claims about the effects of treatments	19.8% (N=875)	34.6% (N=1990)	**15.1%** (10.4% to 19.6%)	151 more children per 1000	2.2 (1.8 to 2.6)	0.07
COMPARISONS						
Evaluating the effects of treatments requires appropriate comparisons	6.9% (N=306)	28.3% (N=1630)	**21.2%** (16.7% to 27.7%)	212 more children per 1000	5.3 (4.2 to 7.1)	0.10
Apart from the treatments being compared, the comparison groups need to be similar (i.e. 'like needs to be compared with like')	14.4% (N=640)	34.5% N=1987	**20.1%** (14.7% to 25.8%)	201 more children per 1000	3.1 (2.4 to 4.0)	0.09
If possible, people should not know which of the treatments being compared they are receiving	19.8% (N=877)	34.6% (N=1988)	**17.2%** (12.4% to 22.3%)	172 more children per 1000	2.4 (1.9 to 2.9)	0.06
Small studies in which few outcome events occur are usually not informative and the results may be misleading	21.9% (N=970)	42.5% (N=2445)	**22.6%** (17.6% to 27.3%)	226 more children per 1000	2.9 (2.3 to 3.4)	0.07
The results of single comparisons of treatments can be misleading	22.6% (N=1000)	37.5% (N=2155)	**19.0%** (12.9% to 25.1%)	190 more children per 1000	2.4 (1.9 to 3.1)	0.10
CHOICES						
Treatments usually have beneficial and harmful effects	27.1% (N=1201)	41.1% (N=2364)	**16.0%** (10.4% to 22.4%)	160 more children per 1000	2.0 (1.6 to 2.6)	0.10

Grey italic type Key concept *not* included in learning resources

95% confidence interval

95% confidence interval for key concept *not* included in learning resources

◆ Point estimate