Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	assertiveness training	modelling and social inference	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Alcohol misuse (follow up: mean 34 weeks)												
1	randomised trials	very serious [1]	not serious	not serious	very serious [2]	none	21	21	-	MD **0.07 fewer** (0.82 fewer to 0.68 more)	⊕◯◯◯ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Quality of life – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	CRITICAL
Community participation and meaningful occupation – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	CRITICAL

1. Risk of selection bias (no details of allocation method or concealment but, most importantly, not comparable risk at baseline), Risk of performance bias
2. Confidence intervals cross minimally important difference in both directions (downgrade 2). Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes).