# Making Sense of Numbers Worksheet

## Relative Risk and Absolute Risk

### Question 1: Relative Risk Fill in the blank

When talking about relative risk, the statistic is usually [FILL IN THE BLANK] of the [FILL IN THE BLANK]

#### Relative Risk Example: “Patients who took this drug had a 50% increase in trouble sleeping.”

### Question 2: Absolute Risk

When talking about absolute risk, the statistic is usually [FILL IN THE BLANK] of the [FILL IN THE BLANK]

#### Absolute Risk Example: “3% of patients who took this drug reported trouble sleeping.”

## Interpreting Numerical Health Information

### Question 3: When interpreting numerical health information, it is important to consider:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

## Evaluating numerical health information

### Question 4: The five steps for evaluating numerical health information are:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

## Communicating numerical health information

### Question 5: The six tips for communicating numerical health information are:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

## Notes:

# Answers

## Question 1: Relative risk

When talking about relative risk, the statistic is usually [in front] of the [outcome]

## Question 2: Absolute risk

When talking about absolute risk, the statistic is usually [in front] of the [people or population]

## Question 3: When interpreting numerical health information, it is important to consider:

Topic, Population, Geographical Area, Time period, Risk Benefits, Data expression

## Question 4: The five steps for evaluating numerical health information

Accuracy, Authority, Currency, Relevance, Purpose

## Question 5: The six tips for communicating numerical health information

clear message, framing, limit numbers, use common words, describe the meaning of numbers, show pictures