

**Family-Based, Culturally-Centered Diabetes Intervention With Ojibwe Communities**

**NCT04734015**

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## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PLAN

A sample size of 80 (40 per study arm) would provide 80% power to detect 9% or greater change in HbA<sub>1c</sub> with a type I error rate of 5%. Treatment efficacy for the primary outcome (HbA<sub>1c</sub>) and secondary outcomes was examined on the full intent-to-treat sample using linear regression models at the 24-month follow-up. Because of the small sample size, only baseline levels, treatment condition, and location (and gender for two youth outcomes) were included as predictors in each model. A missing data analysis was conducted to explore potential differences between those who left the study and those who remained. There were no statistically significant differences in demographic characteristics or the outcome variables ( $p < .05$ ). Therefore, missing data from participants lost to follow-up were treated as missing completely at random and excluded from analysis.