

Characterizing and Addressing Financial Toxicity in Adolescents and Young Adults with Cancer

Statistical Analysis Plan

B.3.5.4 Analysis and Sample Size: Standard descriptive statistics will be used to summarize participant characteristics. Feasibility will be reported by the proportion of approached participants who agree, proportion who complete the full 6-month intervention, and mean scores with standard deviation of the AIM measure. For hypothesis testing, we will calculate power based on the performance of a paired 2-sample t-test to detect a mean difference (improvement) in the financial toxicity score between baseline and 6-month assessment points. Analysis will use 2-sample paired t-tests, $\alpha=.05$, two sided. The anticipated sample size of 30 AYAs and caregivers yields confidence intervals for the mean change in financial toxicity between baseline and 6-months of half width .37 standardized units.³⁵ We will enroll up to $N=35$ to account for a 15% loss to follow-up due to death or drop out. The given sample size allows 80% power to detect an effect level corresponding to Cohen's $d=.52$. This is a moderate effect size, appropriate to intervention goals. Other measures of financial hardship may also be compared similarly. Linear mixed effects modeling will be conducted to analyze baseline, 6-month and 12-month evaluation of the above endpoints longitudinally. Participant characteristics will be included as covariates. We may choose to analyze AYA and caregivers' data separately, as bivariate response data, or as joint scores for the AYA/caregiver pair.