

NCT number	NCT04409782
Date	May 27, 2026
Title	Education About Health and Cancer Study

Statistical Analysis Plan

Statistical Analysis Plan

Questions were asked of participants immediately before and after an educational intervention on a single day. Hypotheses are based on an anticipation of improved knowledge and intent to screen as a result of the intervention. P values are calculated and interpreted for statistical significance using $\alpha=0.05$

1. Descriptive data are used to summarize the participants (percentages, means, SD etc). Table 1.
2. Proportions guessing answers correctly are calculated, before and after the intervention. Changes in proportions guessing correctly are compared using a one-sided 2-sample test of proportions. Table 2.
3. Changes in mean score are compared using one-sided t tests. Table 3.
4. The numbers (and %) of participants subsequently taking part in a trial are presented and compared with the baseline of zero using a two sample, one-sided test of proportions. Table 4.
5. No adjustments are made for multiple testing.

Table 1. Participant characteristics (N=260)

Sex Female	
Sex Male	
Sex Other/Missing	
Age mean	
Age median	
Age range	
Race White	
Race Black	
Race Asian	
Ethnicity Hispanic	
Education High school	
Education Some college	
Education College graduate	

Table 2. Knowledge about research and clinical trials before and after the intervention (pre and post) (N=260)

Questions asked before and after intervention	Correct pre	Correct post	Change	P value* if <0.05
Questions where correct answer is Yes				
A clinical trial can test a new medicine or treatment to see if it is safe				
The consent form explains the known risks of being in the clinical trial				
Clinical trials of new medicines or treatments are carefully reviewed for safety by a group of research experts and community members.				
Clinical trials test whether a new medicine or treatment works				
Clinical trials help decide which doses of a medicine are best				
One possible benefit of participating in a clinical trial is getting new & possibly better treatments				
Questions where correct answer is No				
In a clinical trial, a patient will always get the new medicine or treatment being tested				
Once I sign a consent form, I must stay in the clinical trial until my doctor tells me I'm done.				
Any medicine will have the same effect for all persons regardless of race or ethnicity				
You can only join a clinical trial after you have tried all other options				
All the possible side effects of a new medicine being tested are known before the clinical trial starts				

*one-sided 2-sample test of proportions

Table 3. Intent to participate in a clinical trial (pre and post) (N=260)

Questions asked before and after intervention	Mean score (1-5)		Change	P value* if <0.05
	Pre	Post		
I am likely to seek out information regarding clinical trials				
I am likely to search for a clinical trial that I might be eligible for				
It is important for minority groups to participate in clinical trials				
I would consider talking to my doctor or health care provider about clinical trials that are right for me				
I am likely to join a clinical trial				
I am likely to talk to family/friends about joining a clinical trial				

Score options are 1 Strongly disagree, 2 Disagree, 3 Unsure, 4 Agree, 5 Strongly agree

*1-sided t-test

Table 4. Numbers of participants in a clinical trial, within 7.5 months of participation in this study. (N=260)

At study entry	<7.5 months after study	Change in participation
Yes		
No		
Missing		

*1-sided, 2-sample test of proportions