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| **SupplortingTable 5. Patient-level characteristics associated with changes of prescription drug use for financial reasons among cancer survivors versus individuals without a cancer history, multivariable ordered logistic regression, stratified by age (18 to 64 versus 65+), 2011-2014 NHIS\*** | | | | | |
|  |  | **Ages 18-64** | | **Ages 65+** | |
| **Patient-level characteristics** |  | **OR (95%CI)** | ***P***† | **OR (95%CI)** | ***P***† |
| **Time since diagnosis** | Without cancer | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | Recently diagnosed (≤ 2 year) | 2.25 (1.52, 3.31) | <.001 | 1.65 (0.71, 3.82) | .240 |
|  | Previously diagnosed (> 2 years) | 1.89 (1.54, 2.33) | <.001 | 1.06 (0.71, 1.56) | .785 |
| **Number of comorbidities**‡ | 0 | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | 1 | 2.24 (2.13, 2.35) | <.001 | 1.76 (1.51, 2.06) | <.001 |
|  | 2 | 3.69 (3.46, 3.93) | <.001 | 2.34 (2.01, 2.73) | <.001 |
|  | 3 and above | 6.01 (5.54, 6.52) | <.001 | 3.25 (2.77, 3.80) | <.001 |
| **Time since diagnosis× Number of comorbidities** | Recently diagnosed with comorbidity = 1 | 0.75 (0.45, 1.23) | .253 | 0.83 (0.31, 2.24) | .712 |
| Recently diagnosed with comorbidity = 2 | 0.46 (0.25, 0.87) | .017 | 0.85 (0.34, 2.17) | .737 |
|  | Recently diagnosed with comorbidity ≥ 3 | 0.55 (0.30, 1.03) | .063 | 0.64 (0.25, 1.62) | .343 |
|  | Previously diagnosed with comorbidity = 1 | 0.63 (0.48, 0.83) | .001 | 0.95 (0.63, 1.45) | .826 |
|  | Previously diagnosed with comorbidity = 2 | 0.69 (0.51, 0.94) | .019 | 1.18 (0.78, 1.79) | .429 |
|  | Previously diagnosed with comorbidity ≥ 3 | 0.60 (0.44, 0.80) | .001 | 1.03 (0.67, 1.59) | .892 |
| **Health insurance** | ≤ 64, any private | Reference | |  | |
|  | ≤ 64, other coverage | 0.81 (0.75, 0.86) | <.001 |  |  |
|  | ≤ 64, not covered | 1.99 (1.89, 2.10) | <.001 |  |  |
|  | ≥ 65, Medicare and private |  |  | Reference | |
|  | ≥ 65, other coverage |  |  | 0.95 (0.88, 1.04) | .269 |
| **Survey year** | 2011 | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | 2012 | 0.90 (0.85, 0.95) | <.001 | 0.89 (0.79, 0.99) | .041 |
|  | 2013 | 0.71 (0.67, 0.75) | <.001 | 0.77 (0.69, 0.86) | <.001 |
|  | 2014 | 0.62 (0.58, 0.65) | <.001 | 0.79 (0.71, 0.89) | <.001 |
| **Age** | 18-49 | Reference | |  | |
|  | 50-64 | 0.93 (0.89, 0.97) | <.001 |  |  |
|  | 65-74 |  |  | Reference | |
|  | 75 and above |  |  | 0.55 (0.51, 0.59) | <.001 |
| **Sex** | Male | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | Female | 1.69 (1.62, 1.76) | <.001 | 1.29 (1.19, 1.40) | <.001 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | Non-Hispanic white | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | Non-Hispanic black | 0.74 (0.69, 0.79) | <.001 | 0.75 (0.66, 0.85) | <.001 |
|  | Hispanic | 0.80 (0.75, 0.85) | <.001 | 0.89 (0.77, 1.02) | .107 |
|  | Other | 0.78 (0.72, 0.55) | <.001 | 0.84 (0.72, 0.98) | .027 |
| **Education** | ≤ High school | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | ≥ Some college | 1.21 (1.15, 1.27) | <.001 | 1.10 (1.01, 1.20) | .031 |
| **Marital status** | Not married | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | Married | 1.17 (1.12, 1.22) | <.001 | 1.27 (1.17, 1.37) | <.001 |
| **Family income level** | $0 - $34,999 | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | $35,000 -$74,999 | 0.83 (0.79, 0.88) | <.001 | 0.78 (0.71, 0.86) | <.001 |
|  | $75,000 and over | 0.53 (0.50, 0.57) | <.001 | 0.49 (0.43, 0.56) | <.001 |
|  | Unknown | 0.57 (0.51, 0.63) | <.001 | 0.63 (0.55, 0.71) | <.001 |
| **Region** | Northeast | Reference | | Reference | |
|  | Midwest | 1.39 (1.28, 1.51) | <.001 | 1.39 (1.23, 1.58) | <.001 |
|  | South | 1.51 (1.40, 1.64) | <.001 | 1.53 (1.35, 1.73) | <.001 |
|  | West | 1.29 (1.19, 1.40) | <.001 | 1.40 (1.23, 1.60) | <.001 |

**\*** All statistical tests were two-sided and all *P* values were derived from multivariable ordered logistic regressions. Shaded areas represent the age group 18 to 64. All regressions controlled for survey year, age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, time since diagnosis, number of comorbid conditions, interactions between caner history and number of comorbid conditions, health insurance, and geographic region. The outcome variable in the ordered logistic regression is the total number (up to 2) of individual measures of changes in prescription drug use for each respondent (0, 1, or 2+). NHIS: National Health Interview Survey; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval.

† Reflects the statistical significance level of changes of prescription drug useamong cancer survivors versus individuals without a cancer history.

‡ Number of chronic conditions was defined as the sum of the following conditions that a respondent was ever told by a doctor or other health professional that s/he had: arthritis, asthma, diabetes, emphysema, coronary heart disease, hypertension, stroke, angina pectoris, and heart attack. High cholesterol was not included due to inconsistency of the availability of this variable across years.