

Supplementary material

Supplementary material 1: Search strategy

Search strategy for Pubmed performed up to December 2020

((Cancer*[Title/Abstract]) OR (Tumor*[Title/Abstract]) OR (Oncolog*[Title/Abstract]) OR (Neoplas*[Title/Abstract]) OR (Carcinoma*[Title/Abstract]))

AND

((("Financial distress"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial difficult*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial consequence*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial toxicit*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial hardship*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial stress"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial burden"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial strain"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial worr*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial catastrophe"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial constraint*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial well-being"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial support"[Title/Abstract]) OR (Bankrupt*[Title/Abstract]) OR (Insolvency[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial problem*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial effect*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Financial issue*[Title/Abstract]))

Filter: English, German

Search strategy was adjusted to PsycInfo and CINAHL including similar search terms and restrictions.

Supplementary material 2: Study characteristics

Table S2: Study characteristics

Study	Study Design	Country	Time point of measurement	Sample size	Cancer entity	Age	Gender
<i>Quantitative studies</i>							
Akechi et al. (2012) [1]	Cross sectional study	Japan	Any time point after diagnosis	N= 619	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynaecological Gastrointestinal Haematological malignancies Thorac Other 	<70: 506, >70: 113	Female: 536, Male: 83
Arndt et al. (2004) [2]	Cross sectional study	Germany	1 year after diagnosis	N= 309	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gastrointestinal 	Mean: 65.1 (18-80)	Female: 135, Male: 174
Arndt et al. (2017) [3]	Cross sectional study	Germany	Cancer during 1994–2004, survived cancer at least 5 years were recruited in 2009–2011	N= 8830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynaecological Gastrointestinal Urogenital 	Mean: 67.3	Female: 4294; Male: 4536
Arndt et al. (2019) [4]	Cross sectional study	Germany	Cancer during 1994–2004, survived cancer at least 5 years were recruited in 2009–2011	N= 2163	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynaecological Gastrointestinal Urogenital 	Mean: 50.1 (18-59)	Female: 1191, Male: 972
Barbarete et al. (2017) [5]	Cross sectional study	France	Outpatients or hospitalized patients	N= 143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynaecological Gastrointestinal Thorac Urogenital 	Mean: 58	Female: 67, Male: 76
Barbarete et al. (2019) [6]	Cross sectional study	France & USA	Outpatients or hospitalized patients	N= 143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynaecological Gastrointestinal Thorac Urogenital 	Mean: 58	Female: 70, Male: 73
Büttner et al. (2019) [7]	Cohort study	Germany	At the end of their hospital stay (t0), with follow up 3 (t1), and 15 (t2) months after t0	N= 502	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynaecological Gastrointestinal Head and Neck Urogenital Other 	Mean: 45.9 (19-57)	Female: 234, Male: 268
Doege et al. (2019) [8]	Cross sectional study	Germany	Long-term cancer survivors diagnosed between 1994 and 2004	N= 3652	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynaecological 	Mean: 63.6	Female only
Egestad and Nieder (2015) [9]	Cohort study	Norway	At baseline: first week of radiation treatment, and during the last week after administration of 60 Gy.	N= 67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head and Neck 	Mean: 60	Female: 18, Male: 49

Ezeife et al. (2018) [9,10]	Cross sectional study	Canada	Diagnosis at least 3 months + receiving treatment	N= 200	• Thorac	32-86	Female: 111, Male: 88
Gordon et al. (2017a) [11]	Cross sectional study	Australia	No restrictions	N= 289	• Urogenital	Mean: 65.1	Men only
Gordon et al. (2017b) [12]	Cohort study	Australia	6 months (T0) and 12 months (T1) post-colorectal cancer diagnosis	N= 187	• Gastrointestinal	Mean: 56.3 (45-64)	Female: 64, Male: 123
Gordon et al. (2020) [13]	Cross sectional study	Australia	No restrictions	N= 204	• Gastrointestinal	Mean: 58.7 (18 -83)	Female: 102, Male: 102
Hanly et al. (2018) [14]	Cross sectional study	Ireland	Diagnosed October 2007 to September 2009 and still alive in January 2010	N= 496	• Gastrointestinal	<65: 199, 65-74: 167, 75+: 130	Female: 186, Male: 310
Honda et al. (2019) [15]	Cross sectional study	Japan	Patients receiving anticancer drug therapy	N= 156	• Gastrointestinal • Head and Neck • Other	Mean: 67 (30-87)	Female: 73, Male: 83
Ivanauskienė et al. (2014) [16]	Cross sectional study	Lithuania	Diagnosis registered between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011	N= 338	• Gynaecological	Mean: 58.6 (28–95)	Female only
Kapteijn et al. (2013) [17]	Cohort study	Japan & Netherlands	Before their first chemotherapy course (t0), one week after their first chemotherapy course (t1), and 8 weeks after the start of chemotherapy (t2)	N= 43	• Gynaecological	Mean: 48.3 (35-68)	Not reported
Koch et al. (2013) [18]	Cohort study	Germany	Baseline (a few days after diagnosis) and four follow-up time-points after one (FU1), three (FU3), five to seven (FU5), and 10 to 12 (FU10) years post-diagnosis.	N= 387	• Gynaecological	Mean t0: 57,9; Mean t10: 55, 6 (18-80)	Female only
Koskinen et al. (2019) [19]	Cross sectional study	Finland	All disease states from diagnosis to end-of-life care	N= 1978	• Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Urogenital	Median: 66	Female: 905, Male: 1073
Lu et al. (2019) [20]	Cross sectional study	Ireland	At least 8 months post diagnosis	N= 531	• Head and Neck	<50: 142, 50-64: 254, >64: 133	Female: 170, Male: 361
Mandaliya et al. (2016) [21]	Cross sectional study	Australia	3 to 5 years since last treatment	N= 45	• Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Thorac • Other	Not reported	Female: 29, Male: 16
McLean et al. (2020) [22]	Cross sectional study	Australia	Patients actively receiving systemic therapy	N= 53	• Other	Median: 63.5	Female: 29, Male: 24

McNeil et al. (2019) [23]	Cross sectional study	Australia	Six to 24 months from diagnosis	N= 196	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haematological malignancies • Head and Neck • Skin • Urogenital • Other 	Mean: 21.6 (15-27)	Female: 97, Male: 99
Mehlis et al. (2020) [24]	Cross sectional study	Germany	Cancer patients with ongoing disease	N= 247	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastrointestinal 	Median: 63	Female: 88; Male: 159
Mercadante et al. (2020) [25]	Cross sectional study	Italy	Not reported	N= 236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Head and Neck • Thorac • Urogenital • Other 	Mean: 63.9	Female: 122, Male: 114
Paul et al. (2013) [26]	Cross sectional study	Australia	Diagnosed in the previous 3 years	N= 268	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haematological malignancies 	Mean: 59.5	Female: 111, Male: 157
Pearce et al. (2019) [27]	Cross sectional study	Netherlands	Cancer survivors who participated in cross-sectional and longitudinal studies conducted between 2004 and 2015	N= 2931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haematological malignancies • Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Head and Neck • Skin • Urogenital 	Mean: 55.3	Female: 1471, Male: 1460
Schmidt et al. (2019) [28]	Cohort study	Germany	Newly diagnosed patients between 2010 and 2013 (t0), 5 year after surgery (t1)	N= 137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Urogenital 	Mean: 50.5	Female only
Sharp and Timmons (2016) [29]	Cross sectional study	Ireland	Diagnosed with cancer 3–24 months previously	N= 698	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Urogenital 	Mean: 57.5	Female: 486, Male: 212
Zucca et al. (2011) [30]	Cohort study	Australia	6 and 12 months after diagnosis	N= 1410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haematological malignancies • Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Head and Neck • Skin • Thorac • Urogenital 	18-80	Female: 567, Male: 843
<i>Qualitative studies</i>							
Amir et al. (2012) [31]	Cross sectional study	England	At least 16 weeks post-diagnosis	N= 40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified 	20-89	Female: 21, Male: 19
Bennett et al. (2009) [32]	Cross sectional study	New Zealand	6–24 months since diagnosis	N= 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified 	Men 52.3 (22–74)	Female: 47, Male: 21
Fitch and Longo (2018) [33]	Cross sectional study	Canada	Receiving active treatment for at least a month	N= 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Thorac • Urogenital 	Average: 51.7 (37-78)	Not reported

Fitch et al. (2020) [34]	Cross sectional study	Canada	Minimum of 4 weeks of cancer treatment still on active treatment +a subset of patients beyond active treatment	N= 378	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Thorac • Urogenital 	18-24: 20; 35-54: 102; 55+: 256	Female: 227, Male: 151
Gray et al. (2004) [35]	Cross sectional study	Canada	No restrictions	N= 276	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological 	<50 years: 78; 50+ years: 199	Female only
Grinyer (2007) [36]	Cross sectional study	England	Between the ages of 15 and 25 years when diagnosed with cancer	N= 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified 	16-26	Not reported
Kane et al. (2020) [37]	Cross sectional study	Canada	No restrictions	N= 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecologica • Haematological malignancies 	45-62	Female: 7, male: 1
McGrath (1999) [38]	Cross sectional study	Australia	No restrictions	N= 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological 	35-49: 33%, 50-64: 50%, >65: 17%	Female only
McGrath (2000) [39]	Cross sectional study	Australia	Not stated	N= 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haematological malignancies 	17-53	Female: 8, Male: 2
Moffatt et al. (2010) [40]	Cross sectional study	England	Patients between June 2008 and March 2009 using welfare rights service	N= 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified 	35-83	Female: 11, Male: 11
Moffatt et al. (2012) [41]	Cross sectional study	England	Cancer patients who accessed welfare service between April 2009 and March 2010.	N= 36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified 	Median: 62	Female: 17, Male: 19
Moffatt and Noble (2015) [42]	Cohort study	England	Cancer patients who accessed welfare service between April 2009 and March 2010.	N= 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified 	32-62	
Schröder et al. (2020) [43]	Cross sectional study	Germany	Had completed acute treat- ment for cancer within the last 5 years	N= 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Thorac • Urogenital 	40-86	Female: 18, Male: 21
Slavova-Azmanova et al. (2020) [44]	Cross sectional study	Australia	Participated in a cross-sectional survey between 2014 and 2017	N= 300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Gastrointestinal • Thorac • Urogenital 	Mean: 64	Female: 155, Male: 145
Timmons et al. (2013a) [45]	Cross sectional study	Ireland	Completed initial treatment	N= 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Thorac • Urogenital 	>50: 7, 50-59: 8, 60-69: 4, >70: 1	Female: 14, Male: 6
Timmons et al. (2013b) [46]	Cross sectional study	Ireland	Post- initial treatment	N= 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological • Thorac • Urogenital 	>50: 7, 50-59: 8, 60-69: 4, >70: 1	Female: 14, Male: 6

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Supplementary material 3: Healthcare expenditure by type of financing

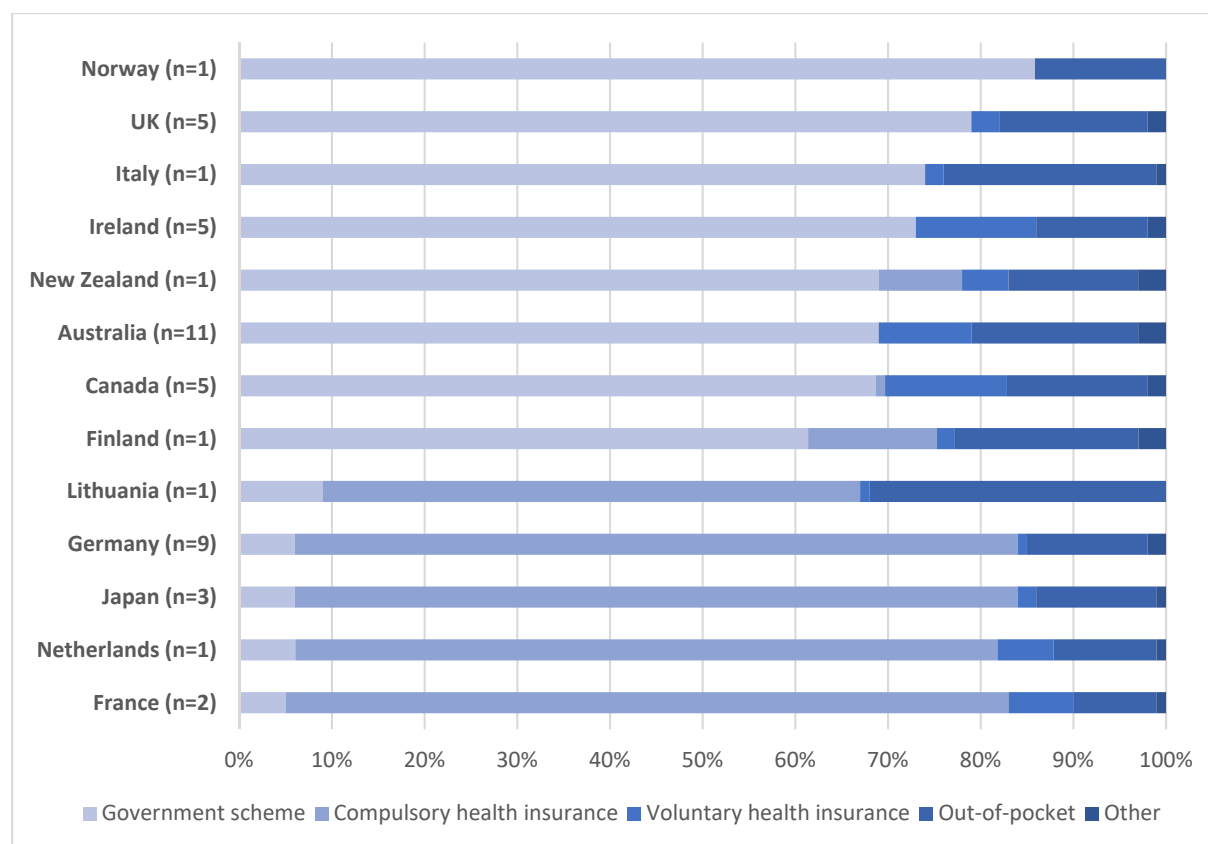


Figure S3: Health expenditure by type of financing; data based on OECD data from 2017 (or nearest year available) [47]

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Supplementary material 4: Quality appraisal

Quality appraisal of quantitative studies based on NIH Quality Assessment Tool for Observational Cohort and Cross-Sectional Studies [48]

Table S4.1: Quality appraisal of quantitative studies

Study	Was the research question or objective in this paper clearly stated?	Was the study population clearly specified and defined?	Was the participation rate of eligible persons at least 50%?	Were all the subjects selected or recruited from the same or similar populations (including the same time period)? Were inclusion and exclusion criteria for being in the study prespecified and applied uniformly to all participants?	Was a sample size justification, or variance and effect estimates provided?	For the analyses in this paper, were the exposure(s) of interest measured prior to the outcome(s) being measured?	Was the timeframe sufficient so that one could reasonably expect to see an association between exposure and outcome if it existed?	For exposures that can vary in amount or level, did the study examine different levels of the exposure as related to the outcome (e.g., categories of exposure, or exposure measured as continuous variable)?	Were the exposure measures (independent variables) clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants?	Was the exposure(s) assessed more than once over time?	Were the outcome measures (dependent variables) clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants?	Were the outcome assessors blinded to the exposure status of participants?	Was loss to follow-up after baseline 20% or less?	Were key potential confounding variables measured and adjusted statistically for their impact on the relationship between exposure(s) and outcome(s)?	Quality rating (good, fair or poor)
Akechi et al. (2012)[1]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Arndt et al. (2004)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Arndt et al. (2017)[3]	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Arndt et al. (2019)[4]	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Barbarete et al. (2017)[5]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	NA	No	NA	NA	No	Poor
Barbarete et al. (2019)[6]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	NA	No	NA	NA	Yes	Fair

Büttner et al. (2019)[7]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	No	No	Fair
Doege et al. (2019)[8]	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Egestad and Nieder (2015)[9]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	Fair
Ezeife et al. (2018)[10]	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Gordon et al. (2017a)[11]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	No	Fair
Gordon et al. (2017b)[12]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Fair
Gordon et al. (2020)[13]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	Fair
Hanly et al. (2018)[14]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Honda et al. (2019)[15]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Ivanauskienė et al. (2014)[16]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Good
Kaptein et al. (2013)[17]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	NR	Yes	Fair
Koch et al. (2013)[18]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	No	Yes	Fair
Koskinen et al. (2019)[19]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Lu et al. (2019)[20]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Mandaliya et al. (2016)[21]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
McLean et al. (2020)[22]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
McNeil et al. (2019)[23]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Mehlis et al. (2020)[24]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Mercadante et al. (2020)[25]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Paul et al. (2013)[26]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	No	Fair
Pearce et al. (2019)[27]	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Schmidt et al. (2019)[28]	Yes	Yes	NR	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	NR	Yes	Fair

Sharp and Timmons (2016)[29]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	NA	Yes	Fair
Zucca et al. (2011)[30]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	NR	Yes	Fair

Qualitative appraisal of qualitative studies based on CASP Checklist [49]

Table S4.2: Quality appraisal of qualitative studies

Study	Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research??	Is a qualitative methodology appropriate?	Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?	Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?	Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?	Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?	Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?	Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?	Is there a clear statement of findings?	How valuable is the research?
Amir et al. (2012)[31]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bennett et al. (2009)[32]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Fitch and Longo (2018) [33]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fitch et al. (2020) [34]	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gray et al. (2004) [35]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grinyer (2007) [36]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kane et al. (2020) [37]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McGrath (1999) [38]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
McGrath (2000) [39]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Moffatt et al. (2010) [40]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Moffatt et al. (2012) [41]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Moffatt and Noble (2015) [42]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Schröder et al. (2020) [43]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Slavova-Azmanova et al. (2020) [44]	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Timmons et al. (2013a) [45]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Timmons et al. (2013b) [46]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Supplementary material 5: Summary of identified risk factors

Table S5: Summary of identified risk factors

Study	Instrument, validation, domains considered	Definition of dependent variable	Method	Category of risk factors Subcategory	Risk factor as stated in the article	Significance	Effect	Occurrence
<i>Quantitative Studies</i>								
Akechi et al. (2012) [1]	EORTC QLQ-C30 Validated Material	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	ANCOVA	Socio-demographic factors Age	Age >70 years (ref: <70 years)	Significant	-	Before
Arndt et al. (2004) [4]	EORTC-QLQ-C30 Validated Material	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Not reported	Socio-demographic factors Age	Age <60	Not reported	+	Before
Arndt et al. (2017) [3]	EORTC QLQ-C30 Validated Material	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	ANOVA	Medical (& treatment) factors Time since onset of disease	10+ years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis,)	Significant	+	After
				Medical (& treatment) factors Time since onset of disease	10+ years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis,)	Not Significant	-	After
				Medical (& treatment) factors Time since onset of disease	10+ years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis,)	Significant	+	After
				Medical (& treatment) factors Time since onset of disease	10+ years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis,)	Significant	+	After
				Medical (& treatment) factors Time since onset of disease	10+ years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis,)	Not Significant	-	After

Arndt et al. (2019) [2]	EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	t-Test	Employment	Reduction of working hours within 1 year after return to work (ref: no reduction)	Significant	+	After
	Validated			Return to work				
	Material		ANOVA	Employment	Quitting Job due to cancer within 5 years after return to work (ref: no quitting)	Significant	+	After
				Return to work				
				Employment	Financial difficulties according to initial return to work status: Return to former work (p-value: comparison of three groups)	Significant	-	After
				Return to work				
Barbarete et al. (2017) [5]	Self-developed	The cost of treating cancer has caused patient or his/her family distress	Chi ² /t-Test (otherwise Mann-Whitney-U-test or Fisher's exact test)	Socio-demographic factors	Gender: Female (ref: Male)	Significant	+	Before
	Not Validated			Gender				
	Psychosocial			Socio-demographic factors	Age	Significant	-	Before
				Age				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Average time between diagnosis and study	Not Significant	+	After
				Time since onset of disease				
				Socio-demographic factors	Familial Status: Single (ref: Married)	Significant	+	Before
				Familial status				
				Socio-demographic factors	Education level	Not Significant	~	Before
				Education				
				Financial resources	Income <15,000 euros yearly (ref: >15,000)	Significant	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				

					Medical (& treatment) factors	ECOG	Not Significant	+	During	
					Well-being					
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Cancer Type Breast Cancer (ref: lung, prostate, colorectal)	Significant	+	During	
					Cancer status					
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Cancer stage (metastatic, relapsed, locally advanced, other)	Not Significant	~	During	
					Cancer status					
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment: surgery	Not Significant	±	During	
					Treatment					
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment: Chemotherapy	Not Significant	±	During	
					Treatment					
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment: Radiotherapy	Not Significant	±	During	
					Treatment					
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment: Target therapy	Not Significant	+	During	
					Treatment					
					Pearson correlation	Financial resources	Subjective financial burden (impact of FD on patients' wellbeing)	Significant	+	During
						Cancer related financial impact				
	Financial resources	Financial concerns	Significant	+	During					
	Cancer related financial impact									
	Financial resources	Financial worries	Significant	+	During					
	Cancer related financial impact									
	Financial resources	Actual financial difficulties	Significant	+	During					
	Cancer related financial impact									
Barbarete et al. (2019) [6]	Self-developed Not Validated Psychosocial	The cost of treating cancer has caused patient or his/her family distress.	Linear regression	Socio-demographic factors Country	Residence of France	Significant	-	Before		

				Medical (& treatment) factors	High HADS-D score	Significant	+	During
				Well-being				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Lower HADS-D score	Significant	-	During
				Well-being				
				Socio-demographic factors	Greater Age	Significant	-	Before
				Age				
				Socio-demographic factors	Single status	Significant	+	Before
				Familial status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Functional and social well-being	Significant	-	During
				Well-being				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Metastasis	Significant	+	During
				Cancer status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Surgery	Significant	+	During
				Treatment				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Physical well-being	Not Significant	-	During				
Well-being								
Insurance	Government insurance	Not Significant	-	During				
Health insurance								
Büttner et al. (2019) [7]	EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Mean frequencies	Financial resources	Financial burden (end of hospital stay)	Not reported	~	During
	Cancer related financial impact							
	Financial resources			Financial burden (3 month after hospital stay)	Not reported	~	During	
	Cancer related financial impact							
	Financial resources			Financial burden (15 month after hospital stay)	Not reported	~	During	
	Cancer related financial impact							

				Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since diagnosis (end of hospital stay)	Not reported	~	During
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since diagnosis (3 month after hospital stay)	Not reported	~	During
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since diagnosis (15 month after hospital stay)	Not reported	~	During
				Time since onset of disease				
				Financial resources	Income groups < €1000 (ref: >€1000)	Not reported	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Income groups < €1000 (ref: >€1000)	Not reported	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Income groups < €1000 (ref: >€1000)	Not reported	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Income groups < €1000 (ref: >€1000)	Not reported	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Doege et al. (2019) [8]	EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Linear regression	Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis)	Not Significant	+	After
	Validated			Time since onset of disease				
	Material			Medical (& treatment) factors	5–9 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Significant	+	After
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Significant	+	After
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis)	Not Significant	-	After
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	5–9 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Significant	+	After
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	+	After
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	+	After
				Time since onset of disease				

					Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis)	Not Significant	+	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	5–9 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	+	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	+	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis)	Not Significant	+	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	5–9 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	+	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	+	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: 5–9 years post-diagnosis)	Not Significant	-	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	5–9 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	+	After
					Time since onset of disease				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	≥ 10 years post-diagnosis (ref: control)	Not Significant	-	After
					Time since onset of disease				
Egestad et al. (2015) [9]	EORTC QLQ-C30, EORTC QLQ-H&N35	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	t-Test	Socio-demographic factors	Men (ref: women)	Not Significant	-	Before	
				Gender					
				Socio-demographic factors	Men (ref: women)	Not Significant	+	Before	
				Gender					

Socio-demographic factors	Men (ref: women)	Not Significant	-	Before
Gender				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment: baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	-	During
Time since onset of disease				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment: baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	+	During
Time since onset of disease				
Socio-demographic factors	Age <65 years (ref: >65 years)	Not Significant	-	Before
Age				
Socio-demographic factors	Age <65 years (ref: >65 years)	Not Significant	+	Before
Age				
Socio-demographic factors	Age <65 years (ref: >65 years)	Not Significant	±	Before
Age				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	-	During
Time since onset of disease				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	+	During
Time since onset of disease				
Socio-demographic factors	Marital status married (ref: single)	Not Significant	±	Before
Familial status				
Socio-demographic factors	Marital status married (ref: single)	Not Significant	-	Before
Familial status				
Socio-demographic factors	Marital status married (ref: single)	Not Significant	+	Before
Familial status				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	+	During
Time since onset of disease				

				Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	-	During
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment RT alone (ref: Cisplatin and RT)	Not Significant	-	During
				Treatment				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment RT alone (ref: Cisplatin and RT)	Not Significant	+	During
				Treatment				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment RT alone (ref: Cisplatin and RT)	Not Significant	+	During
				Treatment				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	-	During
				Time since onset of disease				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since treatment baseline (ref: end)	Not Significant	+	During
				Time since onset of disease				
Ezeife et al. (2019) [10]	COST	Financial toxicity measured by the score of the COST.	Logistic regression	Socio-demographic factors	Age <65 (ref: >65)	Significant	+	Before
	Validated	Dichotomisation of the score for logistic regression (cut off: <21)		Age				
	Material, Psychosocial			Financial spending	Total OOP 1000-5000\$ (ref: <1000\$)	Significant	+	During
				Cancer-related total costs				
				Financial spending	Total OOP 5000-10000\$ (ref: <1000\$)	Significant	+	During
				Cancer-related total costs				
				Financial spending	Total OOP >10000\$ (ref: <1000\$)	Significant	+	During
				Cancer-related total costs				
				Insurance	Private health insurance (ref:No)	Significant	-	Before
				Health insurance				

				Socio-demographic factors	Distance from Cancer centre >17 (ref: <17)	Not Significant	-	During
				Geography				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Systemic therapy - not on clinical trial (ref: Clinical trial)	Not Significant	+	During
				Treatment				
				Financial resources	Annual income <40.000\$ (ref: >80.000\$)	Not Significant	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Annual income 40-80.000\$ (ref: >80.000\$)	Not Significant	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Gordon et al. (2017a) [11]	Self-developed	Not Validated See questions asked Material, Psychosocial, Behavioural	Frequencies	Financial spending	Decided against treatment due to high expenses			During
				Consequences of OOP				
				Financial spending	Spend more for their cancer treatment than they expected			During
				Consequences of OOP				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Prostate cancer had caused them 'a great deal' of distress			During
				Cancer status				
				Financial resources	"Just getting" on or "struggling financially"			During
				Cancer related financial impact				
				Financial resources	Drawn on savings to pay for treatment			During
				Coping				
				Financial resources	Sold assets to pay for treatment			During
				Coping				
				Financial resources	Increased a credit card limit to pay for treatment			During
				Coping				

			Not reported	Medical (& treatment) factors Time since onset of disease	Recently diagnosed with cancer (ref: responses of all respondents)	Not reported	+	During
Gordon et al. (2017b) [12]	Self-developed	Financial hardship: Perceived prosperity, Financial strain, Ability to raise money	Logistic regression	Financial resources	Not financially comfortable	Significant	+	During
	Not Validated			Cancer related financial impact				
	Material, Behavioural			Financial resources	Action indicated financial strain	Not Significant	+	During
				Cancer related financial impact				
Gordon et al. (2020) [13]		Financial toxicity measured by the score of the COST Questions about employment, income in relation to distress, treatment decisions and personal distress	Frequencies	Financial resources	Unable to raise money easily	Not Significant	+	During
				Cancer related financial impact				
	Self-developed, COST			Financial spending	Spending more money on the cost of treating cancer than expected			During
	Material, Psychosocial, Behavioural			Consequences of OOP				
Hanly et al. (2018) [14]		How the patient felt about his/her household's financial situation	Logistic regression	Social circumstances	Family distress			During
				Family				
				Financial spending	Cost was a consideration in choosing their cancer treatment course			During
				Consequences of OOP				
				Financial spending	Not proceed with treatment due to cost			During
				Consequences of OOP				
	Self-developed			Medical (& treatment) factors	Stoma (ref: no stoma)	Significant	+	During
	Not Validated			Treatment				
	Psychosocial			Socio-demographic factors	Dependents (ref: no dependants)	Significant	+	Before
				Familial status				

					Social circumstances	Obtaining help from family members and friends (ref: no help)	Significant	+	During
					Support				
					Financial resources	Using saving (ref: savings, but not used)	Significant	+	During
					Coping				
					Financial resources	No savings (ref: savings not used)	Significant	+	During
					Coping				
Honda et al. (2019) [15]	COST	Financial toxicity measured by the score of the COST	Linear regression	Socio-demographic factors					
	Validated			Age		Age (in years)	Significant	-	Before
	Material, Psychosocial			Medical (& treatment) factors					
				Cancer status		Local cancer stage (ref: metastatic)	Not Significant	-	During
				Medical (& treatment) factors					
				Time since onset of disease		Time to first chemotherapy, month	Not Significant	+	During
				Insurance					
				Health insurance		Private health insurance (ref: no)	Not Significant	-	Before
				Medical (& treatment) factors					
				Cancer status		Number of admissions last year	Not Significant	+	During
				Financial spending					
				Consequences of OOP		Use of strategies to cope with cost of cancer care expenses: Yes (ref: No)	Significant	+	During
				Socio-demographic factors					
				Familial status		Marital status: Nonmarried (ref: Married)	Not Significant	+	Before
				Employment					
				Pre-diagnosis work status		Employment status: Part time (ref: Full time)	Significant	+	During
				Employment					
				Pre-diagnosis work status		Employment status: Retired, not because of cancer (ref: Full time)	Not Significant	+	During

Employment	Employment status: Retired because of cancer (ref: Full time)	Significant	+	During
Pre-diagnosis work status				
Employment	Employment status: Leave of absence (ref: Full time)	Not Significant	+	During
Pre-diagnosis work status				
Employment	Employment status: Not working outside home (ref: Full time)	Not Significant	+	During
Pre-diagnosis work status				
Financial resources	Household income per year ¥2,000,000-3,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Not Significant	+	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household income per year ¥ 4,000,000-5,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Not Significant	+	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household income per year ¥ 6,000,000-7,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Not Significant	+	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household income per year ¥ 8,000,000-9,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Not Significant	-	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household income per year ¥ >10,000,000 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Not Significant	+	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household savings ¥ 2,000,000-3,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Not significant	+	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household savings ¥ 4,000,000-5,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Significant	-	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household savings ¥ 6,000,000-7,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Not Significant	+	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Financial resources	Household savings ¥ 8,000,000-9,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Significant	-	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status				

				Financial resources	Household savings ¥ 10,000,000-14,999,999 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Significant	-	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Household savings ¥ >15,000,000 (ref: <¥2,000,000)	Significant	-	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
Ivanauskienė et al. (2014) [16]	EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Logistic regression	Medical (& treatment) factors	Underwent psychological counseling (ref: Did not seek for psychological counseling)	Significant	-	During
	Validated			Treatment				
	Material			Employment	Not working (unemployed, retired, or being disabled by breast cancer) (ref: Working)	Significant	+	During
				Pre-diagnosis work status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Comorbidities >2 (ref: Comorbidities <2)	Significant	+	During
Kaptein et al. (2013) [17]	EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	t-test or ANOVA	Well-being				
	Validated			Medical (& treatment) factors	Surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and hormone therapy (ref: No)	Significant	+	During
	Material			Treatment				
				Socio-demographic factors	Country: Japan (ref: Netherlands)	Significant	+	Before
				Country				
Koch et al. (2013) [18]	EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	ANOVA	Medical (& treatment) factors	Occasion (Japan)	Not Significant	-	During
	Validated			Time since onset of disease				
	Material			Medical (& treatment) factors	Occasion (Netherlands)	Not Significant	+	During
				Time since onset of disease				
				Socio-demographic factors	Age <49	Significant	+	Before
				Age				
				Socio-demographic factors	Age 50 - 64	Significant	+	Before
				Age				

Socio-demographic factors				
Age	Age >65	Significant	+	Before
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Time since diagnosis - 3 years since diagnosis (ref: 1 year since diagnosis)	Significant	-	During
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Time since diagnosis - 5-7 years since diagnosis (ref: 3 year since diagnosis)	Significant	+	During
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Time since diagnosis - 10 years since diagnosis (ref: 3 year since diagnosis)	Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Comparison over time for time since diagnosis	Significant	~	After
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Time since diagnosis - 3 years since diagnosis (ref: 1 year since diagnosis)	Significant	-	During
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Time since diagnosis - 5-7 years since diagnosis (ref: 3 year since diagnosis)	Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Time since diagnosis - 10 years since diagnosis (ref: 3 year since diagnosis)	Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Survivor (ref: control)	Significant	+	During
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Survivor (ref: control)	Significant	+	During
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Survivor (ref: control)	Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors				
Time since onset of disease	Survivor (ref: control)	Significant	+	After

				Medical (& treatment) factors	Comparison over time for time since diagnosis	Significant	~	After
				Time since onset of disease				
Koskinen et al. (2019) [19]	EORTC-QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Linear regression	Socio-demographic factors				
	Validated			Age	Age	Significant	-	Before
	Material							
				Socio-demographic factors				
				Familial status	Cohabiting	Significant	-	Before
				Socio-demographic factors				
				Education	High education	Significant	-	Before
				Financial spending				
				Cancer-related total costs	OOP payments	Significant	+	During
Lu et al. (2019) [20]		Feeling about household financial situation as a result of cancer.	Poisson regression	Financial spending				
				Cancer-related total costs	Total costs	Significant	+	During
				Employment				
				Pre-diagnosis work status	Unemployment	Significant	+	Before
	Self-designed							
	Not Validated			Socio-demographic factors				
				Age	Age: 50-64 (ref: <50)	Not significant	-	Before
	Psychosocial							
				Socio-demographic factors				
				Age	Age: >64 (ref: <50)	Significant	-	Before
				Financial resources				
				Pre-diagnosis financial status	Pre-diagnosis financial stress - difficult (ref: easy)	Significant	+	Before
				Medical (& treatment) factors				
				Treatment	Initial treatment: Surgery + radiotherapy (ref: Surgery only)	Not significant	±	During

				Medical (& treatment) factors Treatment	Initial treatment: Radiotherapy only (ref: surgery only)	Not significant	+	During
				Medical (& treatment) factors Treatment	Initial treatment: Chemotherapy ± radiotherapy (ref: surgery only)	Not significant	+	During
				Medical (& treatment) factors Treatment	Initial treatment: Chemotherapy + surgery ± radiotherapy (ref: surgery only)	Significant	+	During
				Medical (& treatment) factors Treatment	Initial treatment: Other (ref: surgery only)	Not significant	-	During
Mandaliya et al. (2016) [21]	QLACS, HILDA Validated Material	Financial stress score of the HILDA	Linear regression	Socio-demographic factors Gender	Gender	Not significant	-	Before
				Socio-demographic factors Age	Age	Not significant	-	Before
				Socio-demographic factors Country	Birth Country	Not significant	+	Before
				Socio-demographic factors Familial status	Marital status	Not significant	+	Before
				Socio-demographic factors Familial status	Number of children living in your care	Not significant	+	Before
				Financial resources Pre-diagnosis financial status	Income	Not significant	-	Before
				Insurance Health insurance	Health insurance	Significant	-	Before
				Medical (& treatment) factors Treatment	Number of treatments	Not significant	-	During

				Employment	Employment: Retired (ref: Employed)	Not significant	-	After
				Pre-diagnosis work status				
				Employment	Employment: Not employed (ref: Employed)	Not significant	+	After
				Pre-diagnosis work status				
				Socio-demographic factors	Education: No formal education & other (ref: High school)	Not significant	-	Before
				Education				
				Socio-demographic factors	Education: University or Vocational (ref: High school)	Not significant	-	Before
				Education				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Cancer type: Colon/rectum/bowel (ref: breast)	Not significant	-	During
McLean et al. (2020) [22]	COST, iPCQ Validated Material, Psychosocial	Financial toxicity measured by the score of the COST.	Linear regression	Cancer status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Cancer type: Other (ref: breast)	Not significant	+	During
				Cancer status				
				Socio-demographic factors	Age	Significant	-	Before
				Age				
				Socio-demographic factors	Sex: Female (ref: Male)	Not significant	+	Before
				Gender				
				Socio-demographic factors	ARIA-Index	Not significant	-	During
				Geography				
				Financial resources	Income 50 000 to 75 000	Not significant	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Income 75 000 to 100 000	Not significant	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Income >100 000	Not significant	+	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources				
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources				

McNeil et al. (2019) [23]	AYA survey	The experience of any financial difficulties as a consequence of cancer diagnosis and treatment	Logistic regression	Socio-demographic factors	Gender: Male (ref: Female)	Not significant	-	Before
	Not Validated			Gender				
	Material			Socio-demographic factors	Geography: Regional/rural (ref: Metropolitan)	Not significant	+	Before
				Geography				
				Socio-demographic factors	Living arrangement: Family home (ref: Living outside family home)	Significant	-	Before
				Familial status				
				Employment	Employment status: Unemployed (ref: Employed)	Not significant	+	During
				Pre-diagnosis work status				
				Socio-demographic factors	Age at diagnosis: 20-25 (ref: 15-19 years)	Significant	+	Before
Mehlis et al. (2020) [24]	Self-developed, NCCN Distress Thermometer	How much one has been distressed in the last week, including today	Linear regression	Medical (& treatment) factors	Length of hospital stay: Long stay (ref: short stay)	Not significant	+	During
	Not Validated			Treatment				
	Material, Psychosocial, Behavioural			Medical (& treatment) factors	On/off treatment: On treatment (ref: Off treatment)	Not significant	+	During
				Treatment				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Treatment setting: Adult (ref: Pediatric)	Not significant	-	During
				Treatment				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Cancer type: Blood cancer (ref: Other)	Not significant	-	During
				Cancer status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Primary tumor: Neuroendocrine (ref: Colorectal)	Not significant	+	During
				Cancer status				
				Socio-demographic factors	Sex: Female (ref: Male)	Significant	+	Before
				Gender				

					Socio-demographic factors	Age	Not significant	±	Before
					Age				
					Socio-demographic factors	Number of children living in household	Not significant	-	Before
					Familial status				
					Employment	Unemployed	Not significant	-	During
					Pre-diagnosis work status				
					Employment	Retired	Not significant	-	During
					Pre-diagnosis work status				
					Insurance	Private health insurance	Significant	-	Before
					Health insurance				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Intensity of therapy	Not significant	+	During
					Treatment				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Duration of therapy	Not significant	-	During
					Treatment				
					Medical (& treatment) factors	Duration of illness	Not significant	+	During
					Treatment				
					Financial resources	Financial loss relative to income	Significant	+	During
					Cancer related financial impact				
Mercadante et al. (2020) [25]	Financial distress item within the ESAS	Having more financial distress than psychological distress or distress about physical functioning or social/family distress or emotional distress	Linear regression	Socio-demographic factors	Age	Significant	+	Before	
	Not Validated			Age					
	Psychosocial			Socio-demographic factors	Marital status: Divorced or separated (ref: n.s.)	Significant	+	Before	
				Familial status					

Paul et al. (2013) [26]	Self-developed Not Validated Material	Since receiving diagnosis, did any of the following occur as a result of having cancer tests or treatment: (a) "Had to take time off work," (b) "Had less income," (c) "Had to leave work or close business," (d) "Had difficulty with bills or other payments," (e) "Had trouble with day to day expenses," (f) "Used up your savings,"	Chi ² -Test	Medical (& treatment) factors	ESAS anxiety	Significant	+	During
				Well-being				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Total ESAS	Significant	+	During
				Well-being				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Poor social/family well-being	Significant	+	During
				Well-being				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	HADS-A	Significant	+	During
				Well-being				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Global HADS	Significant	+	During
				Well-being				
				Employment	Had to take time off work - Metropolitan region (ref: non-metropolitan)	Not significant	+	During
				Direct implications				
				Employment	Had to leave work or close business - Metropolitan region (ref: non-metropolitan)	Not significant	+	During
				Direct implications				
				Financial resources	Had less income - Metropolitan region (Ref: non-metropolitan)	Significant	+	During
				Pre-diagnosis financial status				
				Financial resources	Had difficulty with bills or other payments - Metropolitan region (ref: non-metropolitan)	Not significant	+	During
				Cancer related financial impact				
				Financial resources	Used up savings - Metropolitan region (ref: non-metropolitan)	Not significant	+	During
				Coping				

Pearce et al. (2019) [27]	EORTC QLQ-C30 Validated Material	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Logistic regression	Financial resources	Had trouble with day-to-day expenses - Metropolitan region (ref: non-metropolitan)	Not significant	+	During
				Cancer related financial impact				
				Socio-demographic factors	Living in a major city (ref: non-metropolitan)	Significant	+	Before
				Geography				
				Socio-demographic factors	Age in years	Significant	+	Before
				Age				
				Socio-demographic factors	Age ²	Significant	-	Before
				Age				
				Socio-demographic factors	Marital status: Married (ref: Not married)	Significant	-	Before
				Familial status				
				Socio-demographic factors	Education: High education (ref: Low education)	Significant	-	Before
				Education				
				Socio-demographic factors	Socioeconomic status: Medium SES (ref: low SES)	Significant	-	Before
				Socioeconomic status				
				Socio-demographic factors	Socioeconomic status: High SES (ref: low SES)	Significant	-	Before
				Socioeconomic status				
				Employment	Employment: Paid employment (ref: No paid employment)	Not Significant	-	After
				Pre-diagnosis work status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Colorectal (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Significant	+	During
				Cancer status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Prostate (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
				Cancer status				
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Gynaecological (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
				Cancer status				

Medical (& treatment) factors Cancer status	Tumour type: Haematological (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
Medical (& treatment) factors Cancer status	Tumour type: Melanoma (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	-	During
Medical (& treatment) factors Cancer status	Tumour type: Thyroid (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
Socio-demographic factors Gender	Gender: Male (ref: female)	Significant	+	Before
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Physical functioning	Not Significant	-	During
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Role functioning	Not Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Emotional functioning	Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Cognitive functioning	Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Social functioning	Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Global health status/QoL	Not Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Fatigue	Not Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Nausea/vomiting	Not Significant	-	After

Medical (& treatment) factors	Pain	Not Significant	+	After
Side effect				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Dyspnoea	Not Significant	+	After
Side effect				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Insomnia	Not Significant	+	After
Side effect				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Appetite loss	Not Significant	-	After
Side effect				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Constipation	Not Significant	+	After
Side effect				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Diarrhoea	Not Significant	-	After
Side effect				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since diagnosis	Not Significant	-	During/After
Time since onset of disease				
Employment	Interaction: time since diagnosis x employment	Significant	+	After
Return to work				
Socio-demographic factors	Age in years	Significant	+	Before
Age				
Socio-demographic factors	Age ²	Significant	-	Before
Age				
Socio-demographic factors	Marital status: Married (ref: Not married)	Not Significant	-	Before
Familial status				
Socio-demographic factors	Education: High education (ref: Low education)	Not Significant	-	Before
Education				

Socio-demographic factors	Socioeconomic status: Medium SES (ref: low SES)	Significant	-	Before
Socioeconomic status				
Socio-demographic factors	Socioeconomic status: High SES (ref: low SES)	Significant	-	Before
Socioeconomic status				
Employment	Employment: Paid employment (ref: No paid employment)	Significant	-	After
Pre-diagnosis work status				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Colorectal (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Significant	+	During
Cancer status				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Prostate (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
Cancer status				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Gynaecological (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
Cancer status				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Haematological (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
Cancer status				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Melanoma (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
Cancer status				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Tumour type: Thyroid (ref: Basal cell carcinoma)	Not Significant	+	During
Cancer status				
Socio-demographic factors	Gender: Male (ref: female)	Significant	+	Before
Gender				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Physical functioning	Not Significant	+	After
Well-being				
Medical (& treatment) factors	Role functioning	Not Significant	-	After
Well-being				

Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Emotional functioning	Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Cognitive functioning	Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Social functioning	Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Well-being	Global health status/QoL	Not Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Fatigue	Not Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Nausea/vomiting	Not Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Pain	Not Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Dyspnoea	Not Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Insomnia	Not Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Appetite loss	Not Significant	-	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Constipation	Not Significant	+	After
Medical (& treatment) factors Side effect	Diarrhoea	Not Significant	-	After

				Medical (& treatment) factors	Time since diagnosis	Not Significant	-	During/After
				Time since onset of disease				
				Employment	Interaction: time since diagnosis x employment	Not Significant	+	During/After
				Return to work				
Schmidt et al. (2019) [28]	EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Frequencies	Employment	Cessation of work	Significant	+	After
	Validated							
	Material							
			Mean values	Employment	Working status discontinued (ref: reduced working hours)	Not reported	±	During
		Return to work						
		Employment		Working status discontinued (ref: reduced working hours)	Not reported	±	During	
		Return to work						
		Employment		Working status discontinued (ref: reduced working hours)	Not reported	+	After	
		Return to work						
		Employment		Working status reduced working hours (ref: worked as before diagnosis)	Not reported	+	During	
		Return to work						
		Employment		Working status reduced working hours (ref: worked as before diagnosis)	Not reported	+	During	
	Return to work							
	Employment	Working status reduced working hours (ref: worked as before diagnosis)	Not reported	+	After			
	Return to work							
		ANCOVA	Employment	Working status over time discontinued (ref: worked as before diagnosis)	Significant	+	After	
			Return to work					
Sharp et al. (2016) [29]	Self-developed	The impact of the cancer diagnosis on the household's ability to make ends meet	Poisson regression	Socio-demographic factors	Female: breast cancer (ref: Male: prostate cancer)	Significant	-	During
	Not Validated			Gender				
	Material							

Socio-demographic factors				
Familial status	Dependants: One or more (ref: None)	Significant	+	Before
Employment				
Pre-diagnosis work status	Employment status at diagnosis: Self-employed (ref: Working for employer)	Not Significant	+	Before
Employment				
Pre-diagnosis work status	Employment status at diagnosis: Not working (ref: Working for employer)	Significant	-	Before
Employment				
Pre-diagnosis work status	Employment status at diagnosis: Retired (ref: Working for employer)	Significant	-	Before
Financial resources				
Pre-diagnosis financial status	Household income pre-diagnosis: Second quartile (ref: Lowest quartile)	Significant	-	Before
Financial resources				
Pre-diagnosis financial status	Household income pre-diagnosis: Third quartile (ref: Lowest quartile)	Significant	-	Before
Financial resources				
Pre-diagnosis financial status	Household income pre-diagnosis: Highest quartile (ref: Lowest quartile)	Not Significant	-	Before
Financial resources				
Pre-diagnosis financial status	Household income pre-diagnosis: Not stated (ref: Lowest quartile)	Not Significant	-	Before
Financial resources				
Pre-diagnosis financial status	Financial stress pre-diagnosis (household ability to make ends meet): Fairly easy (ref: Easy)	Significant	+	Before
Financial resources				
Pre-diagnosis financial status	Financial stress pre-diagnosis (household ability to make ends meet): Difficult (ref: Easy)	Significant	+	Before
Financial resources				
Financial commitment	Had a mortgage and/or personal loan(s): Yes (ref: No)	Significant	+	Before
Insurance				
Health insurance	Medical card: Held one at diagnosis (ref: No card)	Not Significant	+	Before

Self-developed Not Validated Psychosocial	Feeling about household financial situation as a result of cancer	Poisson regression	Insurance	Medical card: Obtained following diagnosis (ref: No Card)	Significant	+	Before
			Health insurance				
			Insurance	Private health insurance at diagnosis: Yes (ref: No)	Significant	-	Before
			Health insurance				
			Financial spending	Direct (cancer related) medical costs: Yes, lowest tertile (\leq €400) (ref: None reported)	Not Significant	+	During
			Direct medical costs				
			Financial spending	Direct (cancer related) medical costs: Yes, middle tertile (€401–€1100) (ref: None reported)	Not Significant	+	During
			Direct medical costs				
			Financial spending	Direct (cancer related) medical costs: Yes, highest tertile ($>$ €1100) (ref: None reported)	Significant	+	During
			Direct medical costs				
			Financial spending	Increased household bills: Yes (ref: No)	Significant	+	During
			Direct non-medical costs				
			Socio-demographic factors	Dependants: One or more (ref: None)	Significant	+	Before
			Familial status				
			Employment	Employment status at diagnosis: Self-employed (ref: Working for employer)	Not Significant	-	Before
			Pre-diagnosis work status				
			Employment	Employment status at diagnosis: Not working (ref: Working for employer)	Significant	-	Before
			Pre-diagnosis work status				
			Employment	Employment status at diagnosis: Retired (ref: Working for employer)	Significant	-	Before
			Pre-diagnosis work status				
			Financial resources	Financial stress pre-diagnosis (household ability to make ends meet): Fairly easy (ref: Easy)	Significant	+	Before
			Pre-diagnosis financial status				

				Financial resources	Financial stress pre-diagnosis (household ability to make ends meet): Difficult (ref: Easy)	Significant	+	Before	
				Pre-diagnosis financial status					
				Insurance	Medical card: Held one at diagnosis (ref: No card)	Not Significant	-	Before	
				Health insurance					
				Insurance	Medical card: Obtained following diagnosis (ref: No Card)	Significant	+	Before	
				Health insurance					
				Financial spending	Direct (cancer related) medical costs: Yes, lowest tertile (\leq €400) (ref: None reported)	Significant	-	During	
				Direct medical costs					
				Financial spending	Direct (cancer related) medical costs: Yes, middle tertile (€401–€1100) (ref: None reported)	Not Significant	-	During	
				Direct medical costs					
				Financial spending	Direct (cancer related) medical costs: Yes, highest tertile ($>$ €1100) (ref: None reported)	Not Significant	-	During	
				Direct medical costs					
Zucca et al. (2011) [30]	EORTC QLQ-C30, Supportive Care Needs Survey	Physical condition or medical treatment caused financial difficulties in the past week	Logistic regression	Socio-demographic factors	Travel for cancer treatment: More than 2 hours (ref: Less than 2 hours)	Significant	+	During	
	Geography								
	Material								
				Socio-demographic factors	Lived away from home for treatment: Lived away (ref: Did not live away)	Significant	+	During	
				Geography					
Qualitative studies									
Amir (2012) [31]	Interviews	The combined effect of lost income and increased expenditure that is problematic to patients and families	Exploratory qualitative analysis of individual Interviews	Knowledge	Lack of awarness for possible financial consequences			Promotive	Before
				Knowledge about illness					
				Knowledge	Uncertainty about length of treatment			Promotive	During
				Knowledge about illness					

Knowledge			
Knowledge about illness	Cancer as chronic disease	Promotive	During
Knowledge			
Personal beliefs & attitudes	Stigma attached to financial hardship	Promotive	Before
Financial resources			
Cancer related financial impact	Cancer related loss of income	Promotive	During
Employment			
Pre-diagnosis work status	Paid employment at time of diagnosis	Promotive	Before
Financial resources			
Financial support	Subsist on reduced pay or statutory sick pay for lengthy periods	Promotive	During
Employment			
Pre-diagnosis work status	Retired	Preventive	Before
Financial resources			
Financial commitment	Financial commitments	Promotive	Before/During
Financial resources			
Financial commitment	Expenses for dependent children	Promotive	During
Financial resources			
Financial support	Financial support for carers	Promotive	During
Employment			
Direct implications	Loss of employment	Promotive	During
Financial spending			
Direct non-medical costs	Expenses for hospital travel and parking	Promotive	During

				Financial spending	Domestic fuel bills	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Prescription charges	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	telephone bills	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Insurance	Increased insurance premiums	Promotive	During
				Health insurance			
				Financial spending	Healthier Food	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Nutritional supplements	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Complementary therapies	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	wigs, incontinence pads, clothes (because of weight loss/gain), post-mastectomy bras	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Payments for cleaning, gardening and building work	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Less expenses during treatment and ealry recovery due to being debilitated	Preventive	During
				Consequences of OOP			
Bennett (2009) [32]	Survey	The disruption of work life for a cancer patient undergoing treatment that affects current	Thematic analysis of answers to open ended questions from a survey	Employment Direct implications	Loss of income	Promotive	During

		finances and future prospects for maintaining income		Medical (& treatment) factors			
				Side effect	Physical difficulties due to treatment effects	Promotive	During
				Employment			
				Direct implications	Sick leave	Promotive	During
				Employment			
				Employer	Supportive employers	Preventive	During
				Insurance			
				Social security	medical government benefit	Promotive	During
Fitch et al (2018) [33]	Interviews	Financial costs associated with changes and the emotional upheaval they experienced in coping with the financial burden.	Qualitative analysis of individual Interviews	Employment			
				Direct implications	Reduction of income	Promotive	During
				Financial spending			
				Direct medical costs	Additional expenses related to treatment	Promotive	During
				Employment			
				Direct implications	Patients/caregivers not able to work for a period of time	Promotive	During
				Financial resources			
				Pre-diagnosis financial status	Preexisting financial status (ref: poor)	Preventive	Before
				Insurance			
				Social security	Disability coverage (ref: no)	Preventive	Before
				Insurance			
				Health insurance	Insurance plans (ref: no)	Preventive	Before

				Financial resources	Ability to manage their finances (ref: not)	Preventive	During
				Coping			
				Social circumstances	Having children in education	Promotive	Before
				Family			
				Social circumstances	Financial support of family and friends	Promotive/ Preventive	During
				Family			
				Employment	Work adjustments (work from home or part time after treatment)	Promotive	During
				Return to work			
				Employment	Loss of access to benefit plans	Promotive	During
				Employer			
				Employment	income coverage from employee benefit plans	Preventive	Before
				Employer			
				Employment	Being self-employed	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis work status			
				Financial resources	Using savings	Promotive	During
				Coping			
Fitch et al (2020) [34]	Survey	Cancer patient perspectives regarding the impact of financial burden on their daily lives or the kinds of choices individuals make to cope with the situation over time. If their coping mechanisms fail, individuals may experience heightened financial distress.	Qualitative analysis of asnwrs to open ended questions from a survey	Financial spending	Additional expenses	Promotive	During
				Cancer-related total costs			
				Financial spending	Able to manage through various means to cover expenditures	Preventive	During
				Consequences of OOP			

Insurance	Time between travel expenses and reimbursement	Promotive	During
Health insurance			
Financial resources	Mortgage	Promotive	Before
Financial commitment			
Employment	Reduced income	Promotive	During
Direct implications			
Employment	Changes in work situation	Promotive	During
Direct implications			
Financial resources	Reduced reserves	Promotive	During
Cancer related financial impact			
Employment	Due to side effects not able to work	Promotive	During
Direct implications			
Financial resources	Financial status at the diagnosis	Promotive	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status			
Social circumstances	Both partners ill at the same time	Promotive	During
Family			
Employment	No one able to work	Promotive	During
Direct implications			
Socio-demographic factors	Having children	Promotive	Before
Familial status			
Insurance	Private health insurance	Preventive	Before
Health insurance			

				Employment	Employers benefit plan	Preventive	Before
				Employer			
				Social circumstances	Support of family and friends	Preventive	During
				Support			
				Employment	Caregivers' work benefit plans	Preventive	Before
				Employer			
Gray et al (2004) [35]	Focus groups	Concerns about finance	Qualitative analysis of focus groups	Socio-demographic factors	Living in rural areas	Promotive	Before
				Geography			
				Employment	Unemployment	Promotive	During
				Pre-diagnosis work status			
				Insurance	Limited assistance	Promotive	During
				Health insurance			
				Socio-demographic factors	Treatment in urban centres	Promotive	During
				Geography			
				Financial spending	Phone calls	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Side effect medication	Promotive	During
				Side effect			
				Financial spending	Prosthetics	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Socio-demographic factors	Having children	Promotive	Before
				Familial status			

Grinyer (2007) [36]	Interviews	Not stated	Qualitative analysis of individual Interviews	Social circumstances	Returning to family home	Promotive/ Preventive	During
				Support			
				Socio-demographic factors			
				Age	Age	Promotive	Before
				Insurance			
				Social security	Benefit system for younger people	Promotive	Before
				Insurance			
				Health insurance	Lack of paid-up contributions	Promotive	Before
				Knowledge			
				Access to social benefits	Lack of knowledge and confidence in dealing with a bureaucratic system	Promotive	Before
Kane et al (2020) [37]	Interviews	Not stated	Explorative qualitative analysis of individual Interviews	Employment			
				Direct implications	Loss of income	Promotive	During
				Social circumstances			
				Family	Having a family	Promotive	Before
				Financial spending			
				Direct non-medical costs	Transportation expenses	Promotive	During
				Financial spending			
				Direct medical costs	Expenses for certain medications	Promotive	During
				Financial spending			
				Direct non-medical costs	Expenses for childcare	Promotive	During

McGrath et al (1999) [38]	Interviews	Significant worsening of financial position	Qualitative analysis of individual Interviews	Financial spending	Expenses for home care	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Expenses for nutritional or food supplements	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Expenses for medical supplies	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Insurance	Disability or health benefits	Preventive	Before
				Social security			
				Employment	Unable to resume their work	Promotive	During
				Direct implications			
				Socio-demographic factors	Living in rural areas	Promotive	Before
				Geography			
				Financial spending	Additional costs for medical bills	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Fares for travel	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Incidental expenses	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Cost involved in making arrangements for absence during treatment	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Paying for tests	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			

				Financial spending	Covering alternative therapies	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Wigs and prostheses	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Costs for doctors in the rural areas	Promotive	Before
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Costs of STD telephone calls	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Travel to medical treatment	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Social circumstances	Major financially breadwinner of family	Promotive	Before
				Financial role			
				Employment	Self-employed	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis work status			
				Financial resources	Having property	Promotive	Before
				Financial commitment			
McGrath (2000) [39]	Interviews	financial impact on families	Qualitative analysis of individual Interviews with patients and their families	Financial spending	Increased cost of shopping	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Telephone calls	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			

Social circumstances	Loss of support of local voluntary organisation	Promotive	During
Support			
Financial spending	Additional medical costs	Promotive	During
Direct medical costs			
Financial spending	Accommodation costs	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Cost of maintaining home in absence after pets etc in caretakers absence	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Incidental costs	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Medical (& treatment) factors	(Free) Accommodation at Leukaemia Foundation of Queensland's Centres	Preventive	During
Treatment			
Employment	Employer support	Preventive	During
Employer			
Social circumstances	"Bread winner" not affected	Preventive	Before
Financial role			
Financial resources	Credit Cards	Preventive	During
Coping			
Insurance	Prescribed drugs of PBS	Preventive	During
Health insurance			
Employment	Part-time income	Preventive	During
Pre-diagnosis work status			

				Financial resources	‘Nest-egg’ available	Preventive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status			
				Financial resources	Home owner	Preventive	Before
				Financial commitment			
				Financial resources	Income insurance	Preventive	Before
				Financial support			
				Financial resources	Threat of selling family home	Promotive	During
				Financial commitment			
				Financial resources	Home and car re-payments	Promotive	During
				Financial commitment			
				Financial resources	Erode ‘buffer zone’	Promotive	During
				Cancer related financial impact			
				Financial resources	No savings to start with	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status			
				Financial resources	Long-term on social security benefits	Promotive	During
				Financial support			
				Financial resources	Credit cards	Promotive	During
				Cancer related financial impact			
				Employment	Self-employed	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis work status			
Moffatt et al (2010) [40]	Interviews	Difficulties affording the additional resources required to cope with illness	Qualitative analysis of individual Interviews	Financial resources	Working partner earns a high income	Preventive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status			

Insurance			
Health insurance	Well covered by private health insurance	Preventive	Before
Financial resources			
Financial support	Well covered by mortgage protection	Preventive	Before
Employment			
Pre-diagnosis work status	Better payed job	Preventive	Before
Employment			
Employer	Working in the public sector	Preventive	Before
Employment			
Employer	Not qualifying for occupational sick benefits	Promotive	Before
Insurance			
Social security	Relying on Statutory Sick Pay or Employment Support Allowance	Promotive	Before
Employment			
Direct implications	Considerable drop in household income	Promotive	During
Financial spending			
Cancer-related total costs	Significant additional expenditure	Promotive	During
Knowledge			
Getting assistance	Assistance from welfare rights advisors	Preventive	During
Social circumstances			
Family	Having young children at home	Promotive	Before
Social circumstances			
Financial role	Being the 'main' earner	Promotive	Before

Employment	Self-employed without illness insurance	Promotive	Before
Pre-diagnosis work status			
Financial spending	Petrol and parking costs for hospital visits	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Additional heating costs	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Dietary needs	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Clothing needs	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Buying cheaper brands of food	Promotive	During
Consequences of OOP			
Financial spending	Economising on other household bills	Promotive	During
Consequences of OOP			
Social circumstances	Reducing social activities	Promotive	During
Social activities			
Social circumstances	Reducing leisure activities	Promotive	During
Social activities			
Social circumstances	Borrowing cash from other family members	Preventive	During
Support			
Social circumstances	Continuing with activities such as sports and music that usually involved some expense (trying to maintain a sense of normality and routine for children)	Promotive	During
Social activities			

				Knowledge			
				Access to social benefits	Lack of knowledge about available benefits	Promotive	During
				Knowledge			
				Getting assistance	Help from welfare rights advisers	Preventive	During
				Knowledge			
				Personal beliefs & attitudes	Attitudinal factors that influenced their propensity to claim (e.g. values of hard work, 'making do' and self reliance)	Promotive	Before
				Knowledge			
				Personal beliefs & attitudes	Beliefs about the extent and severity of illness	Promotive	During
Moffatt et al (2012) [41]	Interviews	The financial difficulties experienced due to a temporary or permanent loss of earnings as well as the additional costs associated with cancer	Qualitative analysis of individual Interviews	Knowledge			
				Employment			
				Direct implications	Lost earnings as a result of temporary or permanent cessation of work	Promotive	During
				Knowledge			
				Getting assistance	Assistance applying for and receive illness and incapacity benefits	Promotive	During
				Financial spending			
				Direct non-medical costs	Travel and parking	Promotive	During
				Financial spending			
				Direct non-medical costs	Dietary requirements	Promotive	During
				Financial spending			
				Direct non-medical costs	Heating and clothing costs	Promotive	During

				Financial spending	Adaptations to the home	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Financial spending	Paying for extra help	Promotive	During
				Direct non-medical costs			
				Knowledge	Lack of knowledge about available benefits and eligibility criteria	Promotive	During
				Access to social benefits			
				Knowledge	Negative attitudes towards claiming benefits	Promotive	Before
				Personal beliefs & attitudes			
				Knowledge	Unpleasant dealings with the benefits system in the past	Promotive	Before
				Personal beliefs & attitudes			
				Knowledge	Professionals who did not alert patients to benefit entitlements	Promotive	During
				Getting assistance			
				Knowledge	Benefits system is time consuming and complex	Promotive	Before
				Access to social benefits			
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Participant accounts of fatigue, pain, nausea or inability to concentrate deterred individuals from the lengthy and complex process of establishing eligibility criteria and completing lengthy benefit applications without assistance	Promotive	During
				Side effect			
				Knowledge	Time between diagnosis and receipt of advice	Promotive	During
				Getting assistance			
Moffatt et al (2015) [42]	Interviews	The financial difficulties experienced due to a temporary or permanent loss of earnings as well as the additional costs associated with cancer	Qualitative longitudinal analysis of individual Interviews	Employment	Drop in income	Promotive	During
				Direct implications			

Employment	Type of job	Promotive/ Preventive	Before
Pre-diagnosis work status			
Employment	Eligibility for occupational sickness protection	Preventive	Before
Employer			
Employment	High paid job	Preventive	Before
Pre-diagnosis work status			
Employment	White-collar public sector employment	Preventive	Before
Pre-diagnosis work status			
Financial resources	Affect of ability to meet bills, housing payments and other bills	Promotive	During
Cancer related financial impact			
Financial spending	Economising on household expenditure	Promotive	During
Consequences of OOP			
Financial resources	Borrowing cash	Promotive	During
Coping			
Social circumstances	Relying on others for transport to hospital	Promotive	During
Support			
Financial resources	Using up savings	Promotive	During
Coping			
Financial resources	Accruing debt	Promotive	During
Coping			
Social circumstances	Carers/partners reducing working hours to support and spend time with patients	Promotive	During
Family	(further reducing household income)		

				Social circumstances	Carers/partners reluctantly increasing their [work] hours in an attempt to offset lost income	Promotive	During
				Support			
				Employment	Cancer related financial impact of treatment on ability to work	Promotive/ Preventive	During
				Direct implications			
				Employment	Self-employment	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis work status			
Schröder et al (2020) [43]	Interviews	The social impact of cancer, particularly on employment and its financial consequences	Qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews	Financial spending	Accommodation (delaying rent or postponing maintenance of a residential property)	Promotive	Before
				Consequences of OOP			
				Financial spending	Food (buying food on sale or cooking inexpensive dishes)	Promotive	During
				Consequences of OOP			
				Financial spending	Utility costs (reducing energy, water consumption)	Promotive	During
				Consequences of OOP			
				Financial spending	Transportation (postponing maintenance of a car, selling a car, or foregoing purchasing a new car)	Promotive	During
				Consequences of OOP			
				Financial spending	Clothing (being unable to buy new clothes for children or buying second-hand clothes)	Promotive	During
				Consequences of OOP			
				Financial spending	Delaying major purchases	Promotive	During
				Consequences of OOP			
				Financial spending	Holidays (forego or choose less expensive options)	Promotive	During
				Consequences of OOP			
				Financial spending	Reducing hobbies, social contacts, and leisure activities	Promotive	During
				Consequences of OOP			

Financial spending	Preventive new purchases	Promotive	During
Consequences of OOP			
Financial spending	Forego transport service due to high OOP payments	Promotive	During
Consequences of OOP			
Financial spending	Forego medical remedies due to high OOP payments	Promotive	During
Consequences of OOP			
Insurance	Private health insurance	Promotive	During
Health insurance			
Financial resources	General	Promotive	During
Cancer related financial impact			
Financial resources	Pension savings	Promotive	During
Coping			
Financial resources	Using savings	Promotive	During
Coping			
Employment	Returned to work quickly	Promotive	During
Return to work			
Employment	Marginal employment	Promotive	During
Return to work			
Social circumstances	Family and friends	Promotive	During
Support			
Insurance	Institutional support	Promotive	During
Social security			

				Financial resources	Incurring bank debts	Promotive	During
				Coping			
				Medical (& treatment) factors	Making health-related decisions	Promotive	During
				Treatment			
Slavova-Azmanova et al (2020) [44]	Survey	Costs associated with cancer treatment and how they affected ones life	Qualitative analysis of answers to open-ended questions	Insurance		Promotive/ Preventive	During
				Health insurance			
				Employment	Pensioners	Promotive/ Preventive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis work status			
				Employment	Leave available	Preventive	Before
				Employer			
				Employment	Consequences on participants' employment and ability to work	Promotive	During
				Direct implications			
				Employment	Consequences on partner's income and employment	Promotive	During
				Direct implications			
				Financial resources	Savings, superannuation, credit cards, borrow from family	Promotive	During
				Coping			
				Financial resources	Insurances - trauma, life, income protection	Preventive	Before
				Financial support			
				Financial resources	CentreLink assistance	Promotive	During
				Financial support			
				Insurance	PATS	Promotive/ Preventive	During
				Health insurance			

				Insurance	Concession cards	Preventive	Before
				Health insurance			
				Social circumstances	Community and NGOs' support	Preventive	During
				Support			
				Social circumstances	Family support	Promotive/ Preventive	During
				Support			
				Knowledge	Unknown expenses, not knowing where treatment may be available and waiting times	Promotive	During
				Access to healthcare			
				Knowledge	Looking up for different providers	Promotive	During
				Access to healthcare			
				Knowledge	Knowing how to navigate the health care system	Promotive	Before
				Access to healthcare			
Timmons et al (2013a) [45]	Interviews	All facets of burden	Qualitative analysis of individual interviews	Financial spending	Hospital bills	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Consultant visits	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Primary care physician visits	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Procedures	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			
				Financial spending	Prescription medications	Promotive	During
				Direct medical costs			

Financial spending	Convalescence after surgery	Promotive	During
Direct medical costs			
Financial spending	Counselling	Promotive	During
Direct medical costs			
Financial spending	Manual lymph drainage	Promotive	During
Direct medical costs			
Financial spending	Wigs/bandanas/night caps	Promotive	During
Direct medical costs			
Financial spending	Prothesis bras/related items	Promotive	During
Direct medical costs			
Financial spending	Over-the-counter medications	Promotive	During
Direct medical costs			
Financial spending	New clothes/second-hand clothes	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Transport	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Hospital parking	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Meals (when attending hospital)	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Overnight accomodation (when having treatment)	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			

Financial spending	Childcare costs (babysitting or crèche; when attending hospital)	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Heating bills	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Telephone bills	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Homecare	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	Healthy eating	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Financial spending	House modifications	Promotive	During
Direct non-medical costs			
Employment	Workplace participation post-diagnosis	Promotive/ Preventive	During
Direct implications			
Employment	Factors influencing whether cancer patients work during treatment	Promotive/ Preventive	During
Direct implications			
Employment	Cancer related financial impact of cancer on employment of other family members	Promotive/ Preventive	During
Direct implications			
Employment	Factors influencing time-off work for other family members	Promotive/ Preventive	During
Direct implications			
Employment	Factors influencing change in income	Promotive/ Preventive	During
Direct implications			

				Employment	Cancer related financial impact of change in income	Promotive/ Preventive	During
				Direct implications			
				Employment	Factors influencing return to work	Promotive/ Preventive	After
				Return to work			
Timmons et al (2013b) [46]	Interview	Experiencing “extra costs” or “financial difficulties” because of cancer	Qualitative analysis of individual interviews	Employment	Working at diagnosis	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis work status			
				Socio-demographic factors	Having young children	Promotive	Before
				Familial status			
				Socio-demographic factors	Being a lone parent	Promotive	Before
				Familial status			
				Socio-demographic factors	Being younger	Promotive	Before
				Age			
				Insurance	Not having a medical card	Promotive	Before
				Health insurance			
				Financial resources	Low income pre-diagnosis	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status			
				Financial resources	Receiving social welfare benefits	Promotive	Before
				Financial support			
				Financial resources	Having no/few savings	Promotive	Before
				Pre-diagnosis financial status			

Financial resources	Having a mortgage	Promotive	Before
Financial commitment			
Socio-demographic factors	Living in remote/rural areas	Promotive	Before
Geography			
Insurance	Ineligible for social welfare benefits (e.g. self-employed, foreign nationals, farmers)	Promotive	Before
Social security			
Socio-demographic factors	Living alone	Promotive	Before
Familial status			
Socio-demographic factors	Being elderly	Promotive	Before
Age			
Social circumstances	Socially isolated, lack of family/social support	Promotive	During
Family			
Medical (& treatment) factors	Receiving inpatient treatment	Preventive	During
Treatment			
Medical (& treatment) factors	Access to hospital accommodation (e.g. during radiotherapy)	Preventive	During
Treatment			
Social circumstances	Supportive family and friends able to provide financial or practical help	Preventive	During
Support			
Financial resources	Receiving full sick pay	Preventive	During
Financial support			
Financial resources	Having other financial resources (e.g. savings, private health insurance, illness insurance)	Preventive	Before
Pre-diagnosis financial status			

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