Supplementary Materials: The Association of Exposure to Point-of-Sale Tobacco Marketing with Quit Attempt and Quit Success: Results from a Prospective Study of Smokers in the United States

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Table S1. Logistic regression results for the effect of exposure to point-of-sale (POS) cigarette marketing and other independent variables on the odds of making a quit attempt (defined as making an attempt that resulted not smoking for longer than 24 h) (*n* = 649).

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
POS cigarette marketing	1.09 (1.03–1.15)	<0.001	1.04 (0.98–1.11)	0.209
Urge to buy cigarettes	1.19 (1.06–1.34)	0.004	1.12 (0.97-1.31)	0.107
Baseline quit attempt		<0.001		0.010
Attempted	2.77 (1.7–4.54)		2.01 (1.18–3.41)	
Did not attempt	1.00		1.00	
Motivation	1.25 (1.17–1.32)	<0.001	1.52 (1.07–1.24)	<0.001
Intention to quit				0.002
Yes	3.05 (2.17–4.30)	<0.001	1.9 (1.27–2.86)	
No	1.00		1.00	
Self-efficacy to quit		<0.001		0.445
Yes	1.43 (1.03–1.98)		1.16 (0.80–1.68)	
No	1.00		1.00	
HSI	0.97 (0.81–1.15)	0.691	--	--
Sex		0.54		--
Male	0.9 (0.66–1.25)		--	
Female	1.00			
Age		0.187		--
18–39	1.00		--	
40–54	0.92 (0.61–1.4)		--	
55+	0.71 (0.67–1.08)		--	
Race/ethnicity		<0.001		0.059
Non-Hispanic White	1.00		1.00	
Other	1.84 (1.32–2.58)		1.45 (0.98–2.14)	
Education		0.395		--
High school graduate or below	1.00		--	
At least some college	1.15 (0.85–1.57)		--	
Method of recruitment		0.02		0.527
Random digit dialing	0.69 (0.5–0.94)		0.88 (0.61–1.29)	
Other	1.00		1.00	
Frequency of visits to stores		0.44		--
Sometimes	1.00		--	
Frequently	1.1		--	
Always	1.31		--	

[a] All independent variables were measured at baseline; [b] Adjusted for the effect of variables with *p* < 0.5 in the unadjusted models.

Table S2. Logistic regression results for the effect of exposure to point-of-sale (POS) cigarette pack displays and other independent variables on the odds of making a quit attempt (*n* = 649).

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
POS cigarette pack displays	1.09 (1.03–1.15)	<0.001	1.07 (0.95–1.21)	0.275
Urge to buy cigarettes	1.19 (1.06–1.34)	0.004	1.13 (0.98–1.3)	0.08
Baseline quit attempt		<0.001		0.003
Attempted	2.77 (1.7–4.54)		2.18 (1.3–3.66)	
Did not attempt	1.00		1.00	
Motivation	1.25 (1.17–1.32)	<0.001	1.14 (1.06–1.23)	<0.001
Intention to quit				0.001
Yes	3.05 (2.17–4.30)	<0.001	2.01 (1.35–2.99)	
No	1.00		1.00	
Self-efficacy to quit		<0.001		0.651
Yes	1.43 (1.03–1.98)		1.08 (0.76–1.56)	
No	1.00		1.00	
HSI	0.97 (0.81–1.15)	0.691	--	--
Sex		0.54		--
Male	0.9 (0.66–1.25)		--	
Female	1.00			
Age		0.187		--
18–39	1.00		--	
40–54	0.92 (0.61–1.4)		--	
55+	0.71 (0.67–1.08)		--	
Race/ethnicity		<0.001		0.027
Non-Hispanic White	1.00		1.00	
Other	1.84 (1.32–2.58)		1.52 (1.05–2.22)	
Education		0.395		--
High school graduate or below	1.00		--	
At least some college	1.15 (0.85–1.57)		--	
Method of recruitment		0.02		0.381
Random digit dialing	0.69 (0.5–0.94)		0.85 (0.59–1.22)	
Other	1.00		1.00	
Frequency of visits to stores		0.44		--
Sometimes	1.00		--	
Frequently	1.1		--	
Always	1.31		--	

[a] All independent variables were measured at baseline; [b] Adjusted for the effect of variables with *p* < 0.5 in the unadjusted models.

Table S3. Logistic regression results for the effect of exposure to point-of-sale (POS) cigarette advertisements and other independent variables on the odds of making a quit attempt (*n* = 649).

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
POS cigarette advertisements	1.09 (1.03–1.15)	<0.001	1.04 (0.91–1.17)	0.583
Urge to buy cigarettes	1.19 (1.06–1.34)	0.004	1.14 (1–1.32)	0.053
Baseline quit attempt		<0.001		0.003
Attempted	2.77 (1.7–4.54)		2.19 (1.3–3.68)	
Did not attempt	1.00		1.00	
Motivation	1.25 (1.17–1.32)	<0.001	1.15(1.07–1.23)	<0.001
Intention to quit				0.001
Yes	3.05 (2.17–4.30)	<0.001	2.02 (1.36–3.01)	
No	1.00		1.00	

Table S3. *Cont.*

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
Self-efficacy to quit		<0.001		0.712
Yes	1.43 (1.03–1.98)		1.07 (0.75–1.54)	
No	1.00		1.00	
HSI	0.97 (0.81–1.15)	0.691	--	--
Sex		0.54		--
Male	0.9 (0.66–1.25)		--	
Female	1.00			
Age		0.187		--
18–39	1.00		--	
40–54	0.92 (0.61–1.4)		--	
55+	0.71 (0.67–1.08)		--	
Race/ethnicity		<0.001		0.036
Non-Hispanic White	1.00		1.00	
Other	1.84 (1.32–2.58)		1.5 (1.03–2.2)	
Education		0.395		--
High school graduate or below	1.00		--	
At least some college	1.15 (0.85–1.57)		--	
Method of recruitment		0.02		0.386
Random digit dialing	0.69 (0.5–0.94)		0.85 (0.59–1.22)	
Other	1.00		1.00	
Frequency of visits to stores		0.44		--
Sometimes	1.00		--	
Frequently	1.1		--	
Always	1.31		--	

[a] All independent variables were measured at baseline; [b] Adjusted for the effect of variables with *p* < 0.5 in the unadjusted models.

Table S4. Logistic regression results for the effect of exposure to point-of-sale (POS) cigarette promotions and other independent variables on the odds of making a quit attempt (*n* = 649).

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
POS cigarette promotions	1.09 (1.03–1.15)	<0.001	1.09 (0.95–1.25)	0.202
Urge to buy cigarettes	1.19 (1.06–1.34)	0.004	1.14 (1–1.31)	0.055
Baseline quit attempt		<0.001		0.003
Attempted	2.77 (1.7–4.54)		2.19 (1.3–3.67)	
Did not attempt	1.00		1.00	
Motivation	1.25 (1.17–1.32)	<0.001	1.15 (1.07–1.23)	<0.001
Intention to quit				0.001
Yes	3.05 (2.17–4.30)	<0.001	2 (1.34–2.96)	
No	1.00		1.00	
Self-efficacy to quit		<0.001		0.710
Yes	1.43 (1.03–1.98)		1.07 (0.75–1.54)	
No	1.00		1.00	
HSI	0.97 (0.81–1.15)	0.691	--	--
Sex		0.54		--
Male	0.9 (0.66–1.25)		--	
Female	1.00			
Age		0.187		--
18–39	1.00		--	
40–54	0.92 (0.61–1.4)		--	
55+	0.71 (0.67–1.08)		--	

Table S4. *Cont.*

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
Race/ethnicity		<0.001		0.023
Non-Hispanic White	1.00		1.00	
Other	1.84 (1.32–2.58)		1.54 (1.06–2.25)	
Education		0.395		--
High school graduate or below	1.00		--	
At least some college	1.15 (0.85–1.57)		--	
Method of recruitment		0.02		0.426
Random digit dialing	0.69 (0.5–0.94)		0.86 (0.60–1.23)	
Other	1.00		1.00	
Frequency of visits to stores		0.44		--
Sometimes	1.00		--	
Frequently	1.1		--	
Always	1.31		--	

[a] All independent variables were measured at baseline; [b] Adjusted for the effect of variables with $p < 0.5$ in the unadjusted models.

Table S5. Logistic regression results for the effect of exposure to point-of-sale (POS) cigarette pack displays and other independent variables on the odds of quit success ($n = 257$).

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
POS cigarette pack displays	0.88 (0.8–0.96)	0.006	0.77 (0.63–0.94)	0.013
Urge to buy cigarettes	0.95 (0.76–1.19)	0.657	--	--
Baseline quit attempt		0.911		--
Attempted	0.94 (0.33–2.68)		--	
Did not attempt	1.00		--	
Motivation	1.07 (0.95–1.19)	0.251	--	--
Intention to quit		0.353		--
Yes	1.32 (0.73–2.4)		--	
No	1.00		--	
Self-efficacy to quit		0.044		0.061
Yes	1.97 (0.66–3.90)		1.94 (0.97–3.86)	
No	1.00		1.00	
HSI	0.93 (0.67–1.3)	0.686	--	--
Sex		0.538		--
Male	1.21 (0.66–2.2)		--	
Female	1.00		--	
Age		0.164		--
18–39	1.00		--	
40–54	1.6 (0.68–3.74)		--	
55+	2.2 (0.94–5.1)		--	
Race/ethnicity		0.089		--
Non-Hispanic White	1.00		--	
Other	0.58 (0.31–1.1)		--	
Education		0.9		--
High school graduate or below	1.00		--	
At least some college	0.96 (0.53–1.74)		--	
Method of recruitment		0.103		--
Random digit dialing	1.64 (0.9–2.98)		--	
Other	1.00		--	
Frequency of visits to stores		0.2		--
Sometimes	1.00		--	
Frequently	2.2		--	
Always	1.36		--	

[a] All independent variables were measured at baseline; [b] Adjusted for the effect of variables with $p < 0.5$ in the unadjusted models.

Table S6. Logistic regression results for the effect of exposure to point-of-sale (POS) cigarette advertisements and other independent variables on the odds of quit success (*n* = 257).

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
POS cigarette advertisements	0.88 (0.8–0.96)	0.006	0.77 (0.63–0.94)	0.010
Urge to buy cigarettes	0.95 (0.76–1.19)	0.657	--	--
Baseline quit attempt		0.911		--
Attempted	0.94 (0.33–2.68)		--	
Did not attempt	1.00		--	
Motivation	1.07 (0.95–1.19)	0.251	--	--
Intention to quit		0.353		--
Yes	1.32 (0.73–2.4)		--	
No	1.00		--	
Self-efficacy to quit		0.044		0.042
Yes	1.97 (0.66–3.90)		2.05 (1.02–4.1)	
No	1.00		1.00	
HSI	0.93 (0.67–1.3)	0.686	--	--
Sex		0.538		--
Male	1.21 (0.66–2.2)		--	
Female	1.00		--	
Age		0.164		--
18–39	1.00		--	
40–54	1.6 (0.68–3.74)		--	
55+	2.2 (0.94–5.1)		--	
Race/ethnicity		0.089		--
Non-Hispanic White	1.00		--	
Other	0.58 (0.31–1.1)		--	
Education		0.9		--
High school graduate or below	1.00		--	
At least some college	0.96 (0.53–1.74)		--	
Method of recruitment		0.103		--
Random digit dialing	1.64 (0.9–2.98)		--	
Other	1.00		--	
Frequenchy of visits to stores		0.2		--
Sometimes	1.00		--	
Frequently	2.2		--	
Always	1.36		--	

[a] All independent variables were measured at baseline; [b] Adjusted for the effect of variables with *p* < 0.5 in the unadjusted models.

Table S7. Logistic regression results for the effect of exposure to point-of-sale (POS) cigarette promotions and other independent variables on the odds of quit success (*n* = 257).

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
POS cigarette promotions	0.88 (0.8–0.96)	0.006	0.87 (0.69–1.1)	0.249
Urge to buy cigarettes	0.95 (0.76–1.19)	0.657	--	--
Baseline quit attempt		0.911		--
Attempted	0.94 (0.33–2.68)		--	
Did not attempt	1.00		--	
Motivation	1.07 (0.95–1.19)	0.251	--	--
Intention to quit		0.353		--
Yes	1.32 (0.73–2.4)		--	
No	1.00		--	
Self-efficacy to quit		0.044		0.052
Yes	1.97 (0.66–3.90)		1.97 (0.99–3.91)	
No	1.00		1.00	

Table S7. *Cont.*

Independent Variables [a]	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95%CI)	*p*-Value	Adjusted [b] Odds Ratio (95%)	*p*-Value
HSI	0.93 (0.67–1.3)	0.686	--	--
Sex		0.538		--
Male	1.21 (0.66–2.2)		--	
Female	1.00		--	
Age		0.164		--
18–39	1.00		--	
40–54	1.6 (0.68–3.74)		--	
55+	2.2 (0.94–5.1)		--	
Race/ethnicity		0.089		--
Non-Hispanic White	1.00		--	
Other	0.58 (0.31–1.1)		--	
Education		0.9		--
High school graduate or below	1.00		--	
At least some college	0.96 (0.53–1.74)		--	
Method of recruitment		0.103		--
Random digit dialing	1.64 (0.9–2.98)		--	
Other	1.00		--	
Frequency of visits to stores		0.2		--
Sometimes	1.00		--	
Frequently	2.2		--	
Always	1.36		--	

[a] All independent variables were measured at baseline; [b] Adjusted for the effect of variables with $p < 0.5$ in the unadjusted models.