

Understanding Smokers' Motivations to Use Evidence-based Smoking Cessation Aids

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Original Investigation

Understanding Smokers' Motivations to Use Evidence-based Smoking Cessation Aids

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Abstract

Introduction: Use of evidence-based smoking cessation aids (SCA) is an efficacious way to improve smoking cessation relapse rates. However, use of SCA in the Netherlands is particularly low. This study examined determinants of intention to use SCA in smokers willing to quit.

Methods: The Dutch Continuous Survey of Smoking Habits, a cross-sectional population survey, was used. Respondents were smokers ($n = 594$) wanting to quit sometime in the future and who made at least one quit attempt in the past, categorized as past users of evidence-based SCA, past users of nonevidence-based SCA, and smokers who had never used SCA before (non-users). Respondents were asked about past SCA use, motivational determinants regarding smoking cessation and SCA use, and intention to use SCA during a future quit attempt.

Results: Older and more addicted smokers were more likely to have used evidence-based SCA. Evidence-based and nonevidence-based users reported stronger attitudes and perceived social norm as well as lower self-efficacy expectations regarding smoking cessation and SCA use than nonusers. Having positive outcome expectations and perceived social norm regarding SCA use were strong predictors of intention to use SCA. Self-efficacy regarding smoking cessation was negatively related with intention to use SCA.

Conclusions: Nonusers, nonevidence-based users, and evidence-based users have different motivations for using evidence-based SCA and should not be treated as a homogenous group in smoking cessation programs. Additionally, it is unclear whether nonusers should be encouraged to use SCA, given that this group is less addicted and more confident about quitting.

Introduction

Cigarette smoking remains one of the most important causes of attributable death and disease in the world (Lopez, Mathers, Ezzati, Jamison, & Murray, 2006). In the Netherlands, about 27%

of the Dutch population smokes, of whom 80% want to quit (STIVORO, 2011). Yet, without assistance, only 7% of quit attempts are successful (U.S. Public Health Service, 2000; Zhu, Melcer, Sun, Rosbrook, & Pierce, 2000). Encouraging smokers to use evidence-based smoking cessation aids (SCA) may increase smoking cessation success rates. According to guidelines, pharmacotherapy (consisting of nicotine replacement therapy and medication) and professional support are efficacious SCA, while a combination of the two is regarded as the most effective, increasing success rates by a factor of 4 in randomized clinical trials and a factor of 2 under real-world conditions (Gibson et al., 2010; Partnership on smoking cessation, 2006; U.S. Public Health Service, 2000; Zhu et al., 2000). Computer-tailored interventions are considered to be effective self-help materials (Lancaster, Stead, Silagy, & Sowden, 2000; Partnership on smoking cessation, 2006). In the Netherlands, a wide array of effective SCA is available (Willemsen, Wagena, & van Schayck, 2003), but use remains low. For example, only 18% of Dutch smokers use pharmacotherapy during a quit attempt, which is much lower compared with other Western countries, such as the United States (40%) and the United Kingdom (47%). Additionally, only 8% of Dutch smokers are advised to quit smoking by professionals during the year, compared with 51% in the United States and 28% in the United Kingdom (International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project, 2010). This paper aims to explore the most important determinants for Dutch smokers (not) to use SCA, and how they can be assisted in quitting more successfully.

Various barriers to SCA use have been reported elsewhere. In a longitudinal population study, Gross et al. (2008) identified various beliefs held by smokers for not using SCA: help is not necessary, smoking is not perceived as a big problem in one's life, SCA are not helpful or too expensive, and one should be able to quit on one's own (Weinstein, Slovic, & Gibson, 2004). Smokers have been found to lack knowledge about the different kinds of SCA and their effectiveness (Hammond, McDonald, Fong, & Borland, 2004) or to have been misinformed about the safety and efficacy of nicotine replacement therapy (Bansal, Cummings, Hyland, & Giovino, 2004; Cummings et al., 2004), making them less likely to use this treatment (Ferguson et al., 2011).

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Previous studies on the demographic determinants of SCA use found that the use of SCA is higher among smokers who are female, older, smoke more cigarettes per day, have higher levels of nicotine dependence, higher education, and who planned a quit attempt (Kotz, Fidler, & West, 2009; Shiffman, Brockwell, Pillitteri, & Gitchell, 2008a). Smokers with a low socioeconomic status (SES) are less likely to use professional support (Kotz et al., 2009), while women are more likely to do so. More educated smokers and women are more likely to combine pharmacotherapy and professional support; while men, older smokers, and more nicotine dependent smokers are more likely to use pharmacotherapy (Shiffman et al., 2008a). In general, pharmacotherapy is much more used than behavioral counseling (Cokkinides, Ward, Jemal, & Thun, 2005; Kotz et al., 2009).

An important limitation of previous research is that most studies focus on reasons why smokers in general may not use SCA, rather than distinguishing between smokers who have never used SCA and those who have. By examining specific reasons for (not) using SCA, strategies can be developed directed at the specific needs and motivations of these groups. Additionally, although previous research has described several determinants for using SCA, the relationship of these determinants with intention to use SCA, as well as the relative importance of these determinants, have not yet been investigated. Our study therefore had two goals. First, we aimed to assess potential motivational differences regarding smoking cessation and SCA use between smokers who had used SCA in the past and those who had not. Among past SCA users, we compared smokers who had used evidence-based SCA with those who had used nonevidence-based SCA. Second, we assessed which determinants are most important in understanding the intention to use SCA. The results should give more insight into how to help smokers to quit more successfully.

Methods

Design and Procedure

Data were obtained from the Dutch Continuous Survey of Smoking Habits (DCSSH), a cross-sectional population survey aimed at monitoring the smoking behavior of the Dutch population aged 15 years and older. Respondents for the DCSH were randomly selected from the TNS NIPObase, a large probability-based database with over 140,000 potential Dutch web respondents who have indicated their willingness to participate in research on a regular basis. TNS NIPObase panel members are actively recruited by TNS NIPO. People cannot apply for participation, which results in a low number of professional and inattentive respondents (Van Ossenbruggen, Vonk, & Willems, 2006). Web panel members are recruited by telephone or e-mail but not by Internet.

The data for the current study were collected between October and December 2010. In total, 6,746 respondents were approached, of whom 4,571 participated in the study. Of these, 1,219 respondents indicated that they smoked. These smokers were asked to indicate whether they intended to quit smoking sometime in the future: 12.4% answered "yes, within a month," 14.1% "yes, within 1–6 months," 14.3% "yes, within 6 months and 1 year," 39.7% "yes, but not within a year," and 19.5% "no, never." Smokers who answered "No, never" were excluded.

Finally, of the smokers having the intention to quit smoking sometime in the future, 594 smokers had made at least one quit attempt in the past. This group was used for analysis. The results reported in this paper are weighted by gender, age, and educational level, working hours, geographic region, urbanization, and household size.

Measures

Past SCA Use

Smokers were asked to indicate whether they had used any cessation aids during a past quit attempt. Smokers who had used evidence-based SCA in the past, such as pharmacotherapy, professional support, and/or tailored advice were categorized as "evidence-based SCA users." Smokers were also classified into this group if they had used nonevidence-based SCA next to evidence-based SCA. Smokers who had only used nonevidence-based SCA, such as nonevidence-based self-help materials and/or alternative therapy were categorized as "nonevidence-based SCA users." Finally, smokers who had never used SCA were categorized as "nonusers." Pharmacotherapy included nicotine replacement therapy, Zyban/bupropion, nortriptyline/Nortrilen, and Champix/varenicline. Professional support included cessation advice from a professional, psychological/behavioral therapy, quit line counseling, and group training. Nonevidence-based self-help materials included books, brochures, Internet sites, and a Smartphone application. Alternative therapy included acupuncture and laser therapy.

Predisposing Factors

Predisposing factors were age, gender, SES, level of nicotine dependence, and number of past quit attempts. SES was calculated using an index based on the respondents' educational level and profession and was classified into three categories (low, middle, and high). The Heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI) was used to measure level of nicotine dependence. The HSI is measured by combining two variables: the time between waking up and the first cigarette of the day and the number of cigarettes smoked per day (Heatherton, Kozlowski, Frecker, Rickert, & Robinson, 1989). To conduct group comparisons, the HSI was categorized into three groups: those who scored 0–1 were categorized as low, 2–4 as middle, and 5–6 as high in nicotine dependence (Chaiton, Cohen, McDonald, & Bondy, 2007). Number of past quit attempts was measured by asking smokers how many quit attempts they had undertaken in the past. Answers ranged between 0 and 96, but since there was a clear cutoff point at 6 quit attempts, all answers of 6 and higher were recoded as 6.

Motivational Factors

Attitude was described as the perceived advantages and disadvantages of engaging in a certain behavior (De Vries, Lezwijn, Hol, & Honing, 2005) and was measured on a 4-point scale ranging from 1 ("disagree") to 4 ("totally agree") by asking smokers whether they agreed with several questions about positive (four items; $\alpha = .64$) and negative (four items; $\alpha = .71$) outcome expectations of smoking cessation and positive (two items; $\alpha = .80$) and negative (two items; used separately because of low internal consistency) outcome expectations of SCA use. Additionally, attitude was measured by asking smokers to indicate the extent to which they thought SCA users were sensible, courageous, dependent, taking things too easily, determined, soft, weak, naïve, smart, and addicted ($\alpha = .84$). Items ranged from 1 ("not at all . . .") to 7 ("very . . ."). (Perceived) social norm

was described as the (perception of the) norms of the environment with respect to a certain behavior (De Vries et al., 2005) and was measured on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 ("totally disagree") to 5 ("totally agree") by one item asking smokers about the perceived social norm of smoking cessation and one item about the perceived social norm of using SCA. Self-efficacy was described as the perception of one's capability of performing a certain behavior (De Vries et al., 2005) and was measured on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 ("very difficult") to 5 ("not difficult at all") by three items asking how difficult smokers would find it not to smoke in certain situations ($\alpha = .79$) and three items asking how difficult they would find it to use SCA ($\alpha = .83$).

Intention to Use SCA

Intention to use SCA was measured by one item on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 ("definitely not") to 5 ("definitely"), asking "Do you intend to use aids, methods or professional help when you try to quit smoking?"

Analyses

Chi-square tests were used to find differences in past SCA use among different age groups, genders, SES, and levels of nicotine dependence. Differences in *Ms* regarding the motivational factors between evidence-based, nonevidence-based, and nonusers were analyzed using ANOVAs. Contrasts were analyzed using the Games–Howell procedure due to uncertainty regarding whether equal variances could be assumed and inequality of group sizes (Field, 2009). Before scaling the items, calculating correlations, and conducting regression analysis, multiple imputation with 15 imputations was conducted to fill in any missing values (Schafer & Graham, 2002; with "don't know" answer options recoded as missing). Multiple imputation calculated what the missing value was expected to be taking all other relevant data into account.

To examine significant determinants of the intention to use SCA, a correlation matrix and a hierarchical multiple regression analysis were conducted. The latter consisted of three steps with intention to use SCA as dependent variable. Age, gender, SES, HSI, and past SCA use were included in the first step of the model, assuming that predisposing factors precede the development of motivational factors (De Vries et al., 2005). Motivational factors regarding quitting smoking were entered in the second step and motivational factors regarding the use of SCA in the third, in order to explore the unique contributions of these two dimensions. Data were analyzed using SPSS 19.0, and results considered significant when $p < .05$.

Results

Demographics and Use of SCA

Mean age of the respondents was 42.11 years ($SD = 14.06$). Overall, 50.4% of the smokers indicated that they had used some form of treatment in the past. Of these, 15.9% had used nonevidence-based SCA only, while 34.5% had used evidence-based SCA. Pharmacotherapy was the most commonly used SCA (28.6%), while 2.7% had used only professional support and 3.3% had used both pharmacotherapy and professional support. Of all respondents, 35.2% of the smokers indicated that they probably or definitely intended to use SCA during a future quit attempt.

Table 1 shows the demographics of evidence-based users, nonevidence-based users, and nonusers. The results of the logistic regression models show that, in general, evidence-based users were older and more addicted smokers and nonusers were younger and less addicted smokers. Furthermore, evidence-based users

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Evidence-based Users ($n = 295$), Nonevidence-based Users ($n = 94$), and Nonusers ($n = 205$)

Predisposing factor	<i>n</i> (%)	No SCA used (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Nonevidence-based users (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Evidence-based SCA used (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)
Gender							
Male	268 (45.1)	51.7	1.00	14.6	1.00	33.7	1.00
Female	326 (54.9)	47.9	0.86 (0.62–1.19)	16.9	1.20 (0.77–1.88)	35.1	1.06 (0.76–1.49)
Age (years)							
15–24	71 (12.0)	64.8	1.00	11.3	1.00	23.9	1.00
25–34	124 (20.9)	57.3	0.75 (0.41–1.37)	19.4	1.86 (0.80–4.33)	22.6	0.94 (0.47–1.86)
35–44	152 (25.6)	47.4	0.50 (0.28–0.89)*	15.0	1.32 (0.56–3.08)	37.5	1.92 (1.02–3.63)*
45–54	124 (20.8)	43.5	0.43 (0.24–0.79)**	13.8	1.24 (0.51–3.00)	42.7	2.31 (1.21–4.43)*
55 and older	122 (20.6)	41.8	0.39 (0.22–0.72)**	18.0	1.64 (0.69–3.86)	41.0	2.18 (1.14–4.19)*
SES							
Low	240 (40.4)	45.8	1.00	18.8	1.00	35.4	1.00
Middle	111 (18.7)	50.9	1.22 (0.87–1.92)	17.6	0.76 (0.41–1.40)	34.2	0.92 (0.56–1.49)
High	243 (41.0)	52.7	1.32 (0.92–1.89)	13.6	0.69 (0.42–1.12)	33.7	0.64 (0.43–0.96)*
Heaviness of Smoking Index^a							
Low	182 (33.7)	62.1	1.00	11.0	1.00	26.9	1.00
Middle	321 (59.3)	43.6	0.47 (0.32–0.68)***	18.1	1.81 (1.05–3.13)*	38.3	1.69 (1.14–2.53)**
High	38 (7.0)	16.2	0.12 (0.50–0.30)***	23.7	2.44 (1.00–5.93)	60.5	4.12 (1.99–8.52)***

Note. Differences between numbers or percentages within a category and the total are attributable to rounding off of weighted values.

^a $n = 541$.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

($M = 2.56$, $SD = 1.54$) and nonevidence-based users ($M = 2.59$, $SD = 1.45$) had similar HSI results, both scoring higher on the HSI than nonusers ($M = 1.88$, $SD = 1.12$; $F(2, 538) = 15.71$, $p < .001$, $\omega^2 = .05$). Additionally, evidence-based users ($M = 3.20$, $SD = 1.55$) had made more quit attempts than nonusers ($M = 2.65$, $SD = 1.58$), while nonevidence-based users ($M = 2.82$, $SD = 1.60$) did not significantly differ from evidence-based users and nonusers ($F(2, 590) = 40.98$, $p < .01$, $\omega^2 = .02$).

Beliefs About Quitting Smoking and Using SCA

Differences in motivational factors between nonusers, evidence-based users, and nonevidence-based users were analyzed. The results show that both groups of SCA users held significantly more positive attitudes, encountered a more positive social norm, and reported lower self-efficacy toward smoking cessation and SCA use (Table 2). Most of these differences were found between evidence-based users and nonusers. Furthermore, relatively more nonusers and nonevidence-based users reported “don’t know” on items asking about SCA use. Finally, nonusers scored significantly lower on intention to use SCA than nonevidence-based users, who in turn scored significantly lower than evidence-based users.

The overall effect sizes of differences between groups concerning outcome expectations for smoking cessation were small compared with the overall effect sizes of outcome expectations for SCA use. Effect sizes of .01, .06, and .14 were considered small, medium, and large, respectively (Kirk, 1996). Important differences in this regard were found for items asking about self-confidence to quit when using SCA ($\omega^2 = .12$), ability to quit successfully when using SCA ($\omega^2 = .14$), (perceived) attitudes of those in the smoker’s environment with respect to getting help when quitting smoking ($\omega^2 = .14$), and intention to use SCA during a future quit attempt ($\omega^2 = .33$).

Determinants of Intention to Use SCA

The second objective was to analyze which determinants were most strongly associated with the intention to use SCA. Use of evidence-based SCA ($r = .51$, $p < .001$), attitude in favor of using SCA ($r = .67$, $p < .001$), and perceived social norm regarding SCA use ($r = .53$, $p < .001$) were strongly related to the intention to use SCA (Table 3). To explore the unique contribution of the predisposing and motivational factors on intention to use SCA, a hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted (Table 4). In the final model of the analysis, 10 variables remained significant predictors of the intention to use SCA ($F(17, 593) = 60.18$, $p < .001$). Being male, being older, use of nonevidence-based SCA, use of evidence-based SCA, and having a higher level of nicotine dependence, a positive attitude toward SCA, a positive perception of SCA users, and greater perceived social norm regarding SCA use were all positively related to the intention to use SCA. Self-efficacy regarding smoking cessation and believing that the cost involved in using SCA is problematic were negatively related to the intention to use SCA. This model explained 63% of the total variance for the intention to use SCA.

Discussion

The aim of the current study was to examine motivational differences regarding smoking cessation and SCA use between past

users of evidence-based SCA, past users of nonevidence-based SCA, and nonusers, and to examine which determinants are most strongly related to the intention to use SCA by way of a hierarchical regression model. This model explained 63% of the variance of predisposing and motivational factors predicting intention to use SCA, which fits with the range of explained variance reported in similar studies (Armitage & Conner, 2001).

The main finding is that smokers with a positive attitude toward SCA use (i.e., those who expect SCA to give them more confidence and to make them better able to quit smoking) had the highest intention to use SCA during a future quit attempt. That evidence-based and nonevidence-based users agreed more on these beliefs than nonusers may reflect a lack of positive outcome expectations regarding SCA use among smokers with no experience with SCA (Gross et al., 2008). This might be driven by misperceptions about the health risks of SCA (Bansal et al., 2004), lack of knowledge about effectiveness, or lack of experience (Hammond et al., 2004). When asked how they would feel if they never smoked again, nonusers expected to experience the least distress. In addition, both groups of SCA users expected a greater burden of withdrawal effects during smoking cessation, were more addicted, and reported lower self-efficacy regarding smoking cessation and SCA use than nonusers, while high self-efficacy regarding smoking cessation was negatively related to intention to use SCA. This indicates that smokers who believed they would be able to abstain from smoking in challenging situations were less likely to use SCA.

Another important difference between the groups was that SCA users perceived a more positive social norm regarding SCA use than nonusers, with evidence-based SCA users experiencing the strongest social norm. This norm was also a strong predictor of intention to use SCA, indicating that a supportive environment is important for aided smoking cessation. This might also imply that smokers who tend to use SCA are part of a social network of fellow users. More research should examine the mechanisms through which usage of novel evidence-based SCA spreads through social networks, and whether this might differ from how nonevidence-based SCA is diffused. A better understanding of these processes might help to increase the diffusion of evidence-based SCA and reduce nonevidence-based SCA.

The importance of costs as a barrier to SCA use has been observed previously (Gross et al., 2008), and our regression model confirmed this. In addition, we found that this belief is negatively related to intention to use SCA during a future quit attempt. These results support research demonstrating that reimbursing the costs of SCA increases SCA use and fosters more successful quit attempts (Kaper, Wagena, Willemsen, & van Schayck, 2005, 2006).

The present results give rise to the question how important the lack of positive outcome expectations regarding SCA use is for nonusers, since these smokers are less addicted, expect less distress during smoking cessation, and report higher levels of self-efficacy during smoking cessation than SCA users. Evidently, high self-efficacy and feelings of control over withdrawal symptoms are important for successfully quitting smoking (DiClemente, 1981; Schnoll et al., 2011; Williams et al., 2006). An interesting contradiction seems to exist: nonusers reported low motivation to quit but high self-efficacy concerning smoking cessation and SCA use; whereas SCA users reported high motivation but low

Table 2. Differences in *M* With Regard to Beliefs and Behaviors of Smoking Cessation and Smoking Cessation Aids (SCA) Between Nonusers (*n* = 295), Nonevidence-based Users (*n* = 94) and Evidence-based Users (*n* = 205) of Smoking Cessation Aids

	Nonusers	Nonevidence-based users	Evidence-based users	<i>F</i> test	ω^2	Missing (%)
Outcome expectations: smoking cessation (1 = <i>disagree</i>; 4 = <i>totally agree</i>)						
If I never smoke again, my health will improve	3.20 (0.77)	3.26 (0.76)	3.30 (0.74)	1.04	.00	4.4
If I never smoke again, my chance of getting lung cancer will decline	2.99 (0.89)	2.84 (0.95)	3.01 (0.92)	1.25	.00	7.2
If I never smoke again, I will be satisfied with myself	3.25 (0.71)	3.45 (0.66) ^a	3.38 (0.66)	3.77*	.01	6.2
If I never smoke again, it will be better for the people around me	3.06 (0.90)	3.20 (0.82)	3.07 (0.91)	0.92	.00	4.3
If I never smoke again, I will miss the sociability of smoking	2.55 (0.97)	2.60 (0.98)	2.69 (1.01)	1.16	.00	5.8
If I never smoke again, I will be less able to relax	2.17 (0.97)	2.39 (0.92)	2.51 (0.94) ^a	6.79**	.02	16.7
If I never smoke again, I will be troubled by withdrawal effects	2.33 (1.01)	2.82 (0.97) ^a	3.04 (0.86) ^a	24.58***	.07	6.9
If I never smoke again, I will be bored more often	1.79 (0.96)	1.84 (0.96)	2.18 (1.03) ^{a,b}	8.83***	.03	11.8
Social norm: smoking cessation (1 = <i>totally disagree</i>; 5 = <i>totally agree</i>)						
Most people in my environment think I should not smoke	3.52 (1.04)	3.68 (0.96)	3.79 (1.00) ^a	4.70**	.01	–
Self-efficacy: smoking cessation (1 = <i>very difficult</i>; 5 = <i>not difficult at all</i>)						
You see someone enjoying smoking. How difficult do you find it not to smoke?	2.71 (1.09)	2.33 (1.12) ^a	2.11 (0.93) ^a	20.10***	.06	2.4
You are having a night out in a bar, at a party or visiting someone.	2.51 (1.19)	2.59 (1.29)	2.36 (1.15)	1.48	.00	1.3
How difficult do you find it not to smoke?						
You are feeling stressed or tense. How difficult do you find it not to smoke?	2.36 (1.22)	2.09 (1.01)	1.76 (0.89) ^{a,b}	20.81***	.06	0.4
Outcome expectations: SCA use (1 = <i>disagree</i>; 4 = <i>totally agree</i>)						
If I use SCA, this will give me more self-confidence to quit	1.75 (0.97)	2.43 (1.11) ^a	2.53 (0.95) ^a	32.59***	.12	17.9
If I use SCA, I will be better able to quit successfully	1.92 (0.90)	2.50 (1.00) ^a	2.75 (0.94) ^a	42.79***	.14	16.7
If I use SCA, this will cost me too much money	2.11 (1.15)	2.25 (1.12)	2.22 (1.08)	0.75	.00	14.4
If I use SCA, I will be troubled by side-effects	1.81 (0.82)	2.39 (0.96) ^a	2.06 (0.83)	7.21**	.04	51.8
Perception of SCA user (1 = very negative; 7 = very positive)	4.54 (1.01)	4.97 (0.89) ^a	5.01 (0.85) ^a	17.49***	.05	–
Social norm: SCA use (1 = <i>totally disagree</i>; 5 = <i>totally agree</i>)						
Most people in my environment think I should get help with quitting smoking	2.19 (1.01)	2.75 (0.93) ^a	3.01 (1.02) ^a	50.16***	.14	–
Self-efficacy: SCA use (1 = <i>very difficult</i>; 5 = <i>not difficult at all</i>)						
I think it is difficult to get help with smoking cessation	3.86 (1.15)	3.30 (1.12) ^a	3.46 (1.08) ^a	11.96***	.04	7.4
I think it is difficult to continue using aids when I have already stopped smoking for a while	3.67 (1.06)	3.26 (0.98) ^a	3.18 (1.09) ^a	9.44***	.04	34.0
Intention to use SCA (1 = <i>definitely not</i>; 5 = <i>definitely</i>)						
I think it is difficult to use cessation aids exactly according to prescription	3.84 (0.97)	3.73 (0.85)	3.71 (0.98)	0.87	.00	29.4
Do you intend to use aids, methods, or professional help when you try to quit smoking?						
	1.88 (1.12)	2.76 (1.21) ^a	3.67 (1.20) ^{a,b}	130.11***	.33	9.8

Note. SCA = smoking cessation aids.

^aMean significantly different from mean of nonusers.

^bMean significantly different from mean of nonevidence-based users. Post-hoc tests were conducted using the Games-Howell procedure.

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Table 3. Correlation Matrix of Intention to SCA, SCA Use, HSI, Number of Quit Attempts, and Motivational Factors Regarding Smoking Cessation and SCA Use ($n = 594$)

Predictor	Intention to use SCA	Nonevidence-based SCA use	Evidence-based SCA use	HSI	Number of past quit attempts	Smoking cessation				SCA use			
						Attitude pro	Attitude con	Perceived social norm	Self-efficacy	Attitude pro	Attitude con: costs	Perception of SCA user	Perceived social norm
Intention to use SCA	–												
Nonevidence-based SCA use	.06	–											
Evidence-based SCA use	.51***	–.32***	–										
HSI	.35***	.11*	.18***	–									
Number of past quit attempts	.09*	–.01	.15***	–.06	–								
Smoking cessation													
Attitude pro	.14**	.02	.05	–.02	.05	–							
Attitude con	.29***	.02	.21***	.36***	.10*	.07	–						
Perceived social norm	.13**	.02	.11**	–.02	.07	.35***	.09*	–					
Self-efficacy	–.36***	–.00	–.21***	–.33***	–.10*	–.16***	–.65***	–.25***	–				
SCA use													
Attitude pro	.67***	.10*	.31***	.24***	.07	.22***	.18***	.11*	–.22***	–			
Attitude con: costs	.02	.02	.02	.12**	.08	–.03	.19***	–.05	–.20***	.11*	–		
Perception of SCA user	.40***	.09*	.18***	.18***	–.04	.18***	.18***	.04	–.22***	.40***	–.13**	–	
Perceived social norm	.53***	.09*	.32***	.23***	.11**	.21***	.25***	.26***	–.33***	.48***	.15***	.18***	–
Self-efficacy	–.23***	–.10*	–.13**	–.10*	–.04	–.08	–.29***	–.11*	.30***	–.29***	–.21***	–.03	–.39***

Note. The item “If I use smoking cessation aids, I will be troubled by side-effects” was excluded from the analysis because of the high percentage of missing values. SCA = smoking cessation aids; HSI = level of nicotine dependence as measured by the Heaviness of Smoking Index.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table 4. Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis of Several Determinants Predicting the Intention to Use SCA with Beta Weights and Their Standard Errors ($n = 594$)

Determinant	Model					
	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3	
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>
Gender (reference: male)	.31**	.10	.26**	.09	.16*	.08
Age	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01*	.00
SES (reference: low)						
Middle	.00	.00	.00	.13	.03	.10
High	.00	.13	.02	.10	.10	.08
HSI	.22***	.03	.17***	.04	.09**	.03
Number of past quit attempts	.03	.03	.01	.03	.01	.02
Past SCA use (reference: nonuse)						
Nonevidence-based SCA use	.73***	.14	.70***	.14	.28*	.12
Evidence-based SCA use	1.52***	.11	1.42***	.11	.83***	.10
Smoking cessation						
Attitude pro			.21*	.09	-.07	.08
Attitude con			-.03	.10	-.01	.08
Perceived social norm			.01	.05	-.03	.04
Self-efficacy			-.28***	.07	-.20**	.06
Using SCA						
Attitude pro					.64***	.05
Attitude con: costs					-.09*	.04
Perception of SCA user					.11*	.05
Perceived social norm					.25***	.05
Self-efficacy					.06	.05
R^2 (adjusted) ^a	.37 (.35–.40)		.40 (.39–.42)		.63 (.62–.64)	

Note. The item “If I use smoking cessation aids, I will be troubled by side-effects” was left out of the analysis because of the high percentage of missing values. SCA = smoking cessation aids; HSI = level of nicotine dependence as measured by the Heaviness of Smoking Index.

^a R^2 (adjusted) is based on the M value of the values given by the 15 imputations, with minimum and maximum R^2 (adjusted) between brackets.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

self-efficacy to quit and use SCA. The question arises who benefits most from using SCA. It is argued that those who use SCA are less successful in smoking cessation than those who do not use SCA, which can be partially explained by their heaviness of smoking (Shiffman, Brockwell, Pillitteri, & Gitchell, 2008b; Zhu et al., 2000). This might indicate that SCA would have more benefit for nonusers. However, the effectiveness of some SCA depends on smokers' motivation to quit (Silagy, Lancaster, Stead, Mant, & Fowler, 2004). It is conceivable that nonusers and SCA users may need different strategies for successful smoking cessation. Longitudinal research is thus needed to assess potential differential predictors of success in SCA users and nonusers. Yet, given that many quitters relapse, it is also conceivable that this may also occur among nonusers, which may then imply that their self-efficacy estimations were overoptimistic.

Nonevidence-based users, who had no experience with evidence-based SCA, reported lower intention to use evidence-based SCA in the future than evidence-based users. However, nonevidence-based users were no less addicted to smoking than evidence-based users. This difference might be due to the fact that this group is particularly fearful of the side effects associated with SCA use (Sood, Ebbert, Sood, & Stevens, 2006), which suggests that educating nonevidence-based users on the low incidence of side effects might be helpful. Otherwise, there were

relatively few differences between evidence-based and nonevidence-based users. This could indicate that the distinction between evidence-based and nonevidence-based SCA is less clear for smokers than for professionals. This distinction is evidently not clear in practice either, since alternative therapy is promoted as a treatment for smoking cessation without clear evidence of its effectiveness (White, Rampes, Liu, Stead, & Campbell, 2011). New research could investigate how educational materials can outline the distinction between evidence-based and non-evidence-based SCA more clearly and how this could influence the choice between different types of SCA.

A limitation of the present study is that it was based on cross-sectional data, making it impossible to interpret causality from the observed relationships. Longitudinal data should therefore be collected in future studies. Second, since this study was Internet-based, the results might not fully represent the Dutch population. However, the Internet penetration in the Netherlands is very high: 94% of the Dutch population has Internet access (Special Eurobarometer 362, 2011). Furthermore, we used a high quality Internet panel that has proven to be a good alternative to telephone interviewing in the Netherlands (Nagelhout et al., 2010). Another limitation is that we used self-reported data about SCA use. Not all smokers may recall their history of SCA use, which may have introduced recall bias.

However, specific SCA were categorized into three broad categories, making it less likely that this would have influenced the observed associations. A final potential limitation is that we used the broad categories of evidence- and nonevidence-based users, obscuring differences such as those between users of pharmacotherapy, professional support, and tailored advice within the evidence-based category. This was necessary because of the relatively small number of respondents using professional support or tailored advice. In other studies, too, it is not uncommon for these aids to be underused (Cokkinides et al., 2005; Kotz et al., 2009).

The main implication of this study is that increasing positive outcome expectations of SCA use, self-efficacy expectation regarding smoking cessation, and the (perceived) social norm of using SCA are important determinants to be targeted in future interventions encouraging smokers to use SCA. Further, it is important to acknowledge that different strategies may be needed for each SCA group: nonusers could be informed of the benefits of using SCA, nonevidence-based users could benefit from education about the safety of pharmacotherapy, and evidence-based users could be encouraged to continue using SCA. In practice, this could mean that health professionals, such as general practitioners, should not only encourage smokers to quit smoking but also understand their history of (quitting) smoking, including number of past quit attempt, type of SCA used, and self-efficacy expectations regarding smoking cessation in order to develop specific plans to quit more successfully.

However, it is worth noting that increasing the use of treatment is only part of the solution to decrease population smoking rates: an increase in the total number of quit attempts is also necessary to achieve this goal (Levy, Mabry, Graham, Orleans, & Abrams, 2010). Additionally, whether SCA should be heavily promoted in smokers' populations remains a topic of debate (Chapman & MacKenzie, 2010; West et al., 2010). The argument against it is that, from a population-level perspective, most smokers who quit successfully have managed to do so unassisted, and promoting the use of SCA could unintentionally dissuade large groups of smokers who are capable of quitting unassisted from doing so (Chapman & MacKenzie, 2010; Pierce, Cummins, White, Humphrey, & Messer, 2012). Our data also revealed that many smokers with no experience with SCA are less addicted and report high self-efficacy toward quitting, that is, they are confident that they can quit if they choose to do so. Our data provide no clear conclusion on whether these smokers should be targeted with messages to use SCA.

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