

Online Table 1: Key characteristics and findings of reviewed studies reporting on quit attempts

Publication	Data Source	Race definitions	Sample size	Indicator	Findings	Comments
Population-based retrospective cohort studies						
CDC ^a , 1993 ¹	1991 NHIS ^b ; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NH ^c Black-NH ^d	Total n=43,732	Quit attempt is defined as have quit smoking for at least one day during the previous year or being a former or some-day smoker at the time of the survey among persons who reported that they were smoking daily one year previously	White: AOR^e = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 1.6 (1.3-1.8)	CDC's 1991 National Health Interview Survey-Health Promotion and Disease Prevention supplement; model adjusted for age, sex, education, & poverty status
USDHHS ^f , 2000 ²	1995/1996 TUS-CPS ^g ; ages \geq 25 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NH Black-NH	White: 27,991 Black: 2,681	Quit attempt is defined as stopping smoking for one day or longer in an attempt to quit smoking among persons who reported that they were smoking daily one year previously.	White: 22.6% +/- 0.6 Black: 26.7% +/- 1.7	1995/1996 TUS-CPS; Table 2-3; p. 34; model adjusted for age, sex, education, & household income
Levy et al., 2011 ³	2003 & 2006-2007 TUS-CPS; ages > 18 years; 4 years follow-up	White-NH Black-NH	Not reported	Among persons who reported that they were current smokers one year prior to being interviewed, a person was classified as having made a quit attempt if (s)he was currently not smoking or if (s)he was currently smoking but reported either trying to quit completely during the previous 12 months or having ever stopped for one day or longer in order to quit smoking.	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=1.35 (1.35-1.35)^h	Table 2; 2003 & 2006-2007 TUS-CPS; model adjusted for age, sex, income, marital status, education, daily tobacco use, tobacco dependence, psychiatric comorbidity, & physical health conditions
Community/population-based cohort study						
Rafful et al., 2013 ⁴	NESARC ⁱ ; ages > 18 years; 3 years follow-up	White-NOS ^j Black-NOS ^k	White: 1070 Black: 375	The Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule-DSM-IV Version was used to generate DSM-IV diagnosis; it is unclear if this tool was also used to define quit attempt, as no other definition is offered	White: 39.72% (referent) Black: 45.33% (AOR=1.10; 0.80-1.51)	NESARC Waves 1 (2001-2002) & 2 (2004-2005); model adjusted for sex, income, marital status, education, tobacco use, dependence symptoms, physical health conditions, & psychiatric disorders
Population-based cross-sectional studies						
Hatziandreu et al., 1990 ⁵	1986 AUTS ^l ; ages \geq 17 years	White-NOS Black-NOS	Total N = 13,031	Major quit attempt is defined as abstinence from cigarettes for at least 7 consecutive days during previous year among current smokers.	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=1.05	Model adjusted for sex, education, marital status, & age.

					(0.95-1.17)	
Trosclair et al., 2002 ⁶	2000 NHIS; ages ≥ 18 years	White-NH Black-NH	Total N = 32,374	Quit attempt is defined as stopping smoking for ≥ 1 day during the previous 12 months in an effort to quit, among current smokers (who smoke every day or some days)	White: 40.6% +/- 2.9 Black: 45.0% +/- 3.9	
Fagan et al., 2007 ⁷	2003 TUS-CPS; ages 18-30 years	White-NH Black-NH	Current smokers: n-H White: 6,112 n-H Black: 582	Quit attempt is defined as abstinence from smoking for ≥ 1 day during the previous 12 months among young adult current smokers (who smoke every day or some days)	White-black differences in multivariable models were not significant for current smokers overall and for those current smokers who intended to quit ^m	Model adjusted for age, sex, employment status, school enrollment, family income, & smoking status
Cokkinides et al., 2008 ⁸	2005 NHIS; ages ≥ 18 years	White-NH Black-NH	White: 3,482 Black: 693	Quit attempt is defined as stopping smoking for ≥ 1 day during the previous 12 months in an effort to quit, among current smokers who had seen a health care professional during the previous year.	White: 44.2% (42.0-46.4) Black: 51.8% (47.3-56.3)	Analyses restricted to those who had seen a healthcare professional during the previous year
Messer et al., 2008 ⁹	2003 TUS-CPS; ages 18-64 years	White-NOS Black-NOS	Total N = 36,625	Quit attempt is defined as having seriously tried to quit in the past year, among recent dependent smokers (defined as those who had smoked ≥ 100 lifetime cigarettes, had ever smoked daily for ≥ 6 months, and had smoked within the previous 12 months.	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 1.67 (1.44-1.95)ⁿ	Model adjusted for age, sex, education, age of smoking initiation, time to first cigarette, & smoke-free workplace/home
Davilla et al., 2009 ¹⁰	2007 Florida BRFSS ^o ; ages ≥ 18 years	White-NH Black-NH	White: 2,980 Black: 217	Quit attempt is defined as having attempted to completely stop smoking during the previous year, among current smokers.	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=1.625 (1.148-2.299)^p	Table 3; BRFSS and Florida Tobacco Callback Survey, 2007; model adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, children in household, past year weight change, intentional weight change, tobacco-related medical condition, alcohol use, nicotine dependence, perceived benefit of quitting, CPD, number cigarettes past 30 days, number cigarettes per day in past 30 days

Stahre et al., 2010 ¹¹	2005 NHIS; ages ≥ 18 years	White-NOS Black-NOS	Total N = 31,428	Quit attempt is defined as having tried to quit smoking during the previous year, among current smokers	White: 41% Black: 49% (p=0.008)	
Trinidad et al., 2011 ¹²	2003 TUS-CPS; ages 20-64 years	White-NH Black-NH	White: 142,208 Black: 16,060	Quit attempt is defined as stopping smoking for ≥ 1 day in an attempt to quit among current smokers	Current daily smokers: White: 69.4% (68.4, 70.4) Black: 58.6% (56.3, 60.9) Current nondaily smokers: White: 43.3% (41.3, 45.3) Black: 41.7% (37.2, 46.2)	Compared to white current smokers, African American smokers smoked fewer cigarettes/day, were equally likely to smoke within 30 minutes of awakening, and were less likely to have a total home smoking ban.
Kahende et al., 2011 ¹³	2003 TUS-CPS; ages ≥ 18 years	White-NH Black-NH	White: 12,794 Black: 1,310	Quit attempt includes current smokers (who smoke every day or some days) who reported abstinence from smoking for at least one day or longer because they were trying to quit during past year, and includes former smokers who reported quitting in past year	White: 43.0% (42.2-43.8) Black: 44.9% (42.6-47.2)	
Malarcher et al., 2011 ¹⁴	2010 NHIS; ages >18 years	White-NH Black-NH	Total N = 27,157	Quit attempt includes current smokers (who smoke every day or some days) who reported abstinence from smoking for at least one day or longer because they were trying to quit during past year, and includes former smokers who reported quitting in past year	White: 50.7% (48.6-52.7) Black: 59.1% (54.8-63.3)	
Yong et al., 2014 ¹⁵	2010 NHIS; ages >18 years who were working during prior 12 months	White-NH Black-NH	3,698 current smokers and recent former smokers included in analyses for all racial/ethnic groups	Quit attempt includes current smokers (who smoked ≥ 2 years) who reported abstinence from smoking for at least one day or longer because they were trying to quit during past year, and includes former smokers who reported quitting in past year	White: 52.4% (50.0-54.9) Black: 60.0% (54.7-65.4)	

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Bolded indicates significance of $p < 0.05$ or non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals. ^aCDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; ^bNHIS National Health Interview Study; ^cWhite race non-Hispanic; publication clearly indicates White does not include those of Hispanic origin; ^dBlack race non-Hispanic; publication clearly indicates Black does not include those of Hispanic origin; ^eAOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; ^fUSDHHS = United States Department of Health and Human Services; ^gTUS-CPS = Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey; ^hFurther models (adding cigarettes per day and adding smoking < 30 minutes of waking to the original model) continued to maintain significance; ⁱNESARC = national Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions; ^jWhite race, but publication does not state or is unclear if Hispanics are included in this racial group; ^kBlack race, but publication does not state or is unclear if Hispanics are included in this racial group; ^lAUTS = Adult Use of Tobacco Survey; ^mNon-significant findings in analyses among all subgroups (current smokers, daily smokers, nondaily smokers) overall and among only those who were intending to quit); ⁿFurther models for quit attempt includes those who quit for at least 1 day during past year, among recent dependent smokers, were not significant; ^oBRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; ^pResults for quit attempts among current smokers who reported an attempt to stop smoking completely *during lifetime* was not significant (white: AOR=1.0 (referent) black: AOR=0.793 (0.513- 1.226)).

Note: Exact definition of race is provided once, in the “race definitions” column; subsequent columns use only “white” or “black.”

Online Table 2: Key characteristics and findings of reviewed studies reporting on abstinence

Study	Data Source	Race definitions	Sample size	Indicator	Findings	Comments
Population-based retrospective studies						
CDC ^a , 1993 ¹	1991 NHIS ^b ; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NH ^c Black-NH ^d	Total n=43,732	Abstinence among attempters is defined as having quit smoking cigarettes for at least 1 month at the time of the survey in 1991 by those who were smoking daily one year previously who had attempted to quit smoking (see definition in Table 1 above) during the previous year.	White: AOR^e = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 0.6 (0.4-0.9)	CDC's 1991 National Health Interview Survey-Health Promotion and Disease Prevention supplement; model adjusted for age, sex, education, & poverty status
CDC, 1993 ¹	1991 NHIS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NH Black-NH	Total n=43,732	Overall abstinence is defined as having quit smoking cigarettes for at least 1 month at the time of the survey in 1991 by those who were smoking daily one year previously.	White: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 0.8 (0.5-1.2)	CDC's 1991 National Health Interview Survey-Health Promotion and Disease Prevention supplement; model adjusted for age, sex, education, & poverty status
USDHHS ^f , 1998 ¹⁶	1992/1993 TUS-CPS ^g ; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NOS ^h Black-NOS ⁱ	Total n = 44,272	Abstinence for 1 – 90 days among those reporting daily smoking 1 year before being surveyed	White: 3.4 (+/- 0.2) Black: 2.2 (+/- 0.5)	1992-1993 TUS-CPS; Table 4, pg 27
USDHHS, 1998 ¹⁶	1992/1993 TUS-CPS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	Total n = 44,272	Abstinence for 91-364 days among those reporting daily smoking 1 year before being surveyed	White: 3.8 (+/- 0.2) Black: 2.7 (+/- 0.5)	1992-1993 TUS-CPS; Table 4, pg 27
USDHHS, 2000 ²	1995-1996 TUS-CPS; ages \geq 25 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NH Black-NH	White: 27,991 Black: 2,681	Abstinence for 3+ months among those who reported they smoked on a daily basis one year ago	White: 3.8% +/- 0.3 Black: 2.4% +/- 0.6	Table2-3; p. 34
Levy et al., 2011 ³	TUS-CPS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NH Black-NH	Not reported	Recent quitters are those who quit in the past year and have been quit for at least 3 months;	White: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 0.83 (0.82-0.83)^j	TUS-CPS waves 2003 & 2007; model adjusted for age, sex, income, marital status, education, daily tobacco use,

						tobacco dependence, psychiatric comorbidity, & physical health conditions
Clinic-based cohort studies						
Hymowitz et al., 1991 ¹⁷	Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial (MRFIT); ages not specified; 6 years follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	Not reported	Quitter defined as any smoker who at 12 months follow-up reported smoking 0 cigarettes per day (biochemically verified with the use of serum thiocyanate (SCN) determinations annually)	Regression coefficient ^k = -0.357 (blacks were less likely to quit, though not significant)	Table 6; Participants were men at greater risk for coronary heart disease; only usual care group reported; model adjusted for age, education, marital status, wife & friend smoking status, expectations of quitting, past quitting, alcohol use, life events, cigarettes per day (CPD), & personality type
Windsor et al., 1993 ¹⁸	Birmingham Trial II; mean age 24.7 years; 7.5 months follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	Not reported	Abstinence was defined as a cotinine value of not more than 30ng/mL at the follow-up assessment (verified biochemically).	White: 5.2% Black: 10.7% (p=0.07)	Participants were pregnant women; only comparison group reported; unclear what variables were controlled for in the models
Kendrick et al., 1995 ¹⁹	Smoking Cessation in Pregnancy Project; ages not specified; 8 months follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 4217 Black: 912	Self-reported quitters were enrollment smokers who reported no smoking at the 8-month appointment (verified biochemically)	White: 4.8% Black: 7.3% (not significant)	Table 3; participants were pregnant women; only control group quit rates reported; model adjusted for age, race, education, parity, passive smoke exposure, BMI, WIC status, presence of partner, caffeine/alcohol consumption, cotinine at enrollment, and clinic

Murray et al., 2001 ²⁰	Lung Health Study; ages 35-60 years; 5 years follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 2868 Black: 200	Abstinence from cigarettes validated by salivary cotinine <20ng/ml in self-reported non-users of nicotine gum, chewing tobacco, or snuff, and by expired air CO <10ppm in nicotine gum, chewing tobacco, or snuff users	Data points and confidence intervals not provided (Figure 1 and text indicate blacks were more likely to quit smoking, but this was non-significant (for years 2-5, usual care group only))	Participants had mild to moderate airflow obstruction; model adjusted for clinic, group assignment, gender, age, education, education, income, marital status, CPD, menthol, and salivary cotinine
Lando et al., 2003 ²¹	Teachable Moment (TEAM) project; ages 18-75; 1 year follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 1220 Black: 183	7-day point prevalence of smoking abstinence (% quit at 12 months), biochemically verified	White: 18.0% Black: 10.4% (p=0.035)^l	Table 3; Participants were hospital patients, data reported regardless of study condition; model adjusted for sex, age, marital status, education, hospital, time to first cigarette, stage of change, CPD, age of smoking initiation, perception of smoking relation to current illness, smoking-related diagnosis, recent quit attempt
Daza et al., 2006 ²²	Working Well Trial; mean age = 39 years; 4 years follow-up	White-NH Black-NH	White: 627 Black: 48	Abstinence defined as self-reported 7-day point prevalence abstinence from cigarettes and smokeless tobacco at the 4-year follow-up assessment	White: OR = 1.0 (referent) Black: OR = 1.42 (p=0.33)	Table 2; Data collected at 40 worksites across southern U.S and reported regardless of study condition; smokeless tobacco users excluded at baseline; model adjusted for treatment effect, worksite clustering,

						age, sex, education, job status, marital status, tobacco-related variables, stage of change, alcohol use, health variables, and work-related variables
Fu, Burgess, et al., 2008 ²³	8 months follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 341 Black: 304	Abstinence defined as self-reported 7-day point prevalence abstinence from cigarettes at the 8-month assessment	White: OR ^m = 1.0 (referent) Black: OR = 0.98 (0.62-1.54) ⁿ	Table 3; Recruited via Minnesota Health Care Programs' NRT pharmacy claims; Participants were low-income individuals filing NRT claims; adjusted for confounding and response bias
Smith et al., 2014 ²⁴	Wisconsin Smokers Health Study; mean age=44.9 years; ~6.5 months follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 439 Black: 186	Abstinence defined as 7-day point prevalence abstinence from cigarettes at the 26-week assessment, among baseline cigarette smokers (biochemically verified by exhaled CO)	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=0.64 (0.46-0.90)	Table 6 (model 4); analysis includes menthol smokers, only; model adjusted for effects of time, treatment, gender, education, nicotine dependence, living with a smoker, friends smoking, and interaction effects
Burgess et al., 2014 ²⁵	The Victory Study; ages 18-80, mean=59.5 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 1569 Black: 702	Abstinence defined as a 6-month period of smoking abstinence reported at the 1-year follow-up survey, among baseline current smokers	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=1.59 (1.13-2.24)	Table 2; population of smokers enrolled in the Veterans Health Administration; reports main effects, irrespective of treatment condition; model adjusted for study design, race, social network characteristics, SES, smoking history, and intervention condition
Stevens et al.,	Comparative	White-NOS	Total N:	Abstinence defined as cessation for 365 days	White:	Table 4; Data acquired

2015 ²⁶	Effectiveness Research CER-Hub project; ages ≥ 18 years; 4 years follow-up	Black-NOS	34,391	or more by the end of the study period, among those seen at 1+ primary care visits & identified as a smoker at baseline	AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=0.84 (0.75-0.94)	through electronic medical records (EMR); model adjusted for sex, age, ethnicity, and physical health comorbidities
Community/population-based cohort studies						
McWhorter et al., 1990 ²⁷	NHANES ^o , ages 25-74 years; 9.2 years follow-up	White-H ^p Black-NOS	White: 1434 Black: 214	“Successful” quitters were those current smokers at NHANES 1 who were and nonsmokers (not further defined) for at least 1 year at follow-up.	White: AOR = 2.24 (1.51-3.34) Black: AOR=1.0 (referent)	Table 3; NHANES I (1972-1975) and NHANES I Epidemiologic Followup Survey (1982-1984); model adjusted for age, sex, CPD, household income, education, hospitalization in follow-up period, age of smoking initiation, children in home, relative with cancer, urban v. rural residence, region of country, alcohol intake, & marital status
Hymowitz et al., 1997 ²⁸	COMMIT ^q , ages 25-64 years; 5 years follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 20,072 Black: 882	“Quitter” defined as a person who reported not smoking cigarettes during the 6 months prior to the 5-year follow-up assessment	White: 23.3% (referent) Black: 27.7% (RR ^r = 0.98; 0.82-1.17)	Table 2; model adjusted for age, sex, household income, education, alcohol consumption, CPD, age of smoking initiation, time to first cigarette, use non-cigarette product, type of cigarette, quit attempts, desire to quit, other household smokers, & COMMIT intervention status; Note: 2 of 22 communities were Canadian

Kiefe et al., 2001 ²⁹	CARDIA ⁵ ; Ages 18-30 years at baseline, 28-40 at 10-yr follow-up; 10 years follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	White: 2022 Black: 1926	Abstinence defined as the proportion of baseline smokers who were nonsmokers at years 2, 5, 7, and 10, among baseline regular smokers (reported at least 5 cigarettes/week most weeks for at least 3 months). [†]	White women: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black women: AOR = 0.88 (0.59-1.32) White men: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black men: AOR=0.85 (0.53-1.37)	Urban cohort of young adults ; model adjusted for socioeconomic factors (education, family income, employment status, marital status, difficulty paying for basic necessities, home ownership, & health insurance status)
Hyland et al., 2004 ³⁰	COMMIT, ages 25-64 years; 13 years follow-up	White-NH Black-NH	White: 5738 Black: 391	“Quitter” defined as a person who reported not smoking cigarettes and not smoking/using any other tobacco products during the 6 months prior to the 13-year follow-up assessment	White: 41.8% (referent) Black: 45.8% (RR = 1.04; 0.83-1.31)	Table 3; model adjusted for age, sex, household income, education, alcohol consumption, CPD, age of smoking initiation, time to first cigarette, use non-cigarette product, type of cigarette, quit attempts, desire to quit, other household smokers, & COMMIT intervention status
Messer, Mills, et al., 2008 ³¹	TUS CPS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White-NH Black-NOS	White: 2422 Black: 242	“Successful quitting” was defined as \geq 90 days abstinence= from cigarettes at the 1-year follow-up	White: 7.7% Black: 4.5% (p = 0.15) ^u	Table 2; model adjusted for age, sex, education, household income, other household smokers, & children in household
Caraballo et al., 2014 ³²	CARDIA; Ages 18-30 years at baseline, 43-55 at most recent follow-up; 25 years follow-up	White-NOS Black-NOS	Not reported	Cessation without relapse <i>Numerator</i> = quit at any follow-up & did not smoke at any subsequent follow-up appointments <i>Denominator</i> = ever smokers or previous smokers at baseline, year 2, or year 5 who were successfully followed	White: 54.0% (50.8-57.3) Black: 33.2% (29.9-36.5)^v	Table 2
Caraballo et al., 2014 ³²	CARDIA; Ages 18-30 years at baseline, 43-	White-NOS Black-NOS	Not reported	Failure to quit after relapse is indicated among participants who stopped smoking at a previous follow-up and started smoking	White: AOR = 1.0 (referent)	Table 6; model adjusted for sex, age, and education

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	55 at most recent follow-up; 25 years follow-up			again at any of the subsequent follow-ups, and was a current smoker at last follow-up <i>Numerator</i> = stopped smoking at a previous follow-up and started smoking again, and was a current smoker at last follow-up <i>Denominator</i> = ever smokers or previous smokers at baseline, year 2, or year 5, excluding those were always smoked and successful quitters without relapse, who were successfully followed	Black: AOR = 1.05 (0.72-1.53)	
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Bolded text indicates significance at $p < 0.05$ or non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals. ^aNHIS = National Health Interview Survey; ^bWhite race, but publication does not state or is unclear if Hispanics are included in this racial group; ^cBlack race, but publication does not state or is unclear if Hispanics are included in this racial group; ^dAOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; ^eAUTS = Adult Use of Tobacco Survey; ^fUS DHHS = United States Department of Health and Human Services; ^gWhite race non-Hispanic; publication clearly indicates White does not include those of Hispanic origin; ^hBlack race non-Hispanic; publication clearly indicates Black does not include those of Hispanic origin; ⁱTUS-CPS = Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey;

Online Table 3: Key characteristics and findings of reviewed studies reporting on measures of abstinence

Study	Data Source	Sample size	Findings
Population-based retrospective cohort studies			
CDC ^a , 1993 ⁴	1991 NHIS ^b ; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up (abstinence among attempters)	Total n=43,732	White: AOR^c = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 0.6 (0.4-0.9)
CDC, 1993 ⁴	1991 NHIS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up (overall abstinence)	Total n=43,732	White: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 0.8 (0.5-1.2)
USDHHS ^d , 1998 ²	1992/1993 TUS- CPS ^e ; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	Total n = 44,272	White: 3.4% (+/- 0.2) Black: 2.2% (+/- 0.5)
USDHHS, 1998 ²	1992/1993 TUS- CPS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	Total n = 44,272	White: 3.8% (+/- 0.2) Black: 2.7% (+/- 0.5)
USDHHS, 2000 ¹²	1995-1996 TUS- CPS; ages \geq 25 years; 1 year follow-up	White: 27,991 Black: 2,681	White: 3.8% +/- 0.3 Black: 2.4% +/- 0.6
Levy et al., 2011 ¹¹	TUS-CPS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	Not reported	White: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 0.83 (0.82-0.83)^f
Clinic-based cohort studies			
Hymowitz et al., 1991 ³³	Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial (MRFIT); ages not specified; 6 years follow-up	Not reported	Regression coefficient ^g = -0.357 (blacks were less likely to quit, though not significant)
Windsor et al., 1993 ³⁹	Birmingham Trial II; mean age 24.7 years; 7.5 months follow-up	Not reported	White: 5.2% Black: 10.7% (p=0.07)
Kendrick et al., 1995 ³⁴	Smoking Cessation in Pregnancy Project; ages not specified; 8 months follow-up	White: 4217 Black: 912	White: 4.8% Black: 7.3% (not significant)
Murray et al., 2001 ³⁶	Lung Health Study; ages 35-60 years; 5 years follow-up	White: 2868 Black: 200	Data points and confidence intervals not provided (Figure 1 and text indicate blacks were more

			likely to quit smoking, but this was non-significant (for years 2-5, usual care group only))
Lando et al., 2003 ³⁵	Teachable Moment (TEAM) project; ages 18-75; 1 year follow-up	White: 1220 Black: 183	White: 18.0% Black: 10.4% (p=0.035)^h
Daza et al., 2006 ³¹	Working Well Trial; mean age = 39 years; 4 years follow-up	White: 627 Black: 48	White: OR = 1.0 (referent) Black: OR = 1.42 (p=0.33)
Fu, Burgess, et al., 2008 ³²	8 months follow-up	White: 341 Black: 304	White: OR ⁱ = 1.0 (referent) Black: OR = 0.98 (0.62-1.54) ^j
Smith et al., 2014 ³⁷	Wisconsin Smokers Health Study; mean age=44.9 years; ~6.5 months follow-up	White: 439 Black: 186	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR= 0.64 (0.46-0.90)
Burgess et al., 2014 ³⁰	The Victory Study; ages 18-80, mean=59.5 years; 1 year follow-up	White: 1569 Black: 702	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=1.59 (1.13-2.24)
Stevens et al., 2015 ³⁸	Comparative Effectiveness Research CER-Hub project; ages ≥ 18 years; 4 years follow-up	Total N: 34,391	White: AOR=1.0 (referent) Black: AOR=0.84 (0.75-0.94)
Community/population-based cohort studies			
McWhorter et al., 1990 ⁴⁶	NHANES ^k , ages 25-74 years; 9.2 years follow-up	White: 1434 Black: 214	White: AOR = 2.24 (1.51-3.34) Black: AOR=1.0 (referent)
Hymowitz et al., 1997 ⁴⁴	COMMIT ^l , ages 25-64 years; 5 years follow-up	White: 20,072 Black: 882	White: 23.3% (referent) Black: 27.7% (RR ^m = 0.98; 0.82-1.17)
Kiefe et al., 2001 ⁴⁵	CARDIA ⁿ ; Ages 18-30 years at baseline, 28-40 at 10-yr follow-up; 10 years follow-up	White: 2022 Black: 1926	White women: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black women: AOR = 0.88 (0.59-1.32) White men:

			AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black men: AOR=0.85 (0.53-1.37)
Hyland et al., 2004 ⁴³	COMMIT, ages 25-64 years; 13 years follow-up	White: 5738 Black: 391	White: 41.8% (referent) Black: 45.8% (RR = 1.04; 0.83-1.31)
Messer, Mills, et al., 2008 ⁴⁷	TUS CPS; ages \geq 18 years; 1 year follow-up	White: 2422 Black: 242	White: 7.7% Black: 4.5% ($p = 0.15$) ^o
Caraballo et al., 2014 ⁴²	CARDIA; Ages 18-30 years at baseline, 43-55 at most recent follow- up; 25 years follow- up (cessation without relapse)	Not reported	White: 54.0% (50.8-57.3) Black: 33.2% (29.9-36.5)^p
Caraballo et al., 2014 ⁴²	CARDIA; Ages 18-30 years at baseline, 43-55 at most recent follow- up; 25 years follow- up (failure to quit again after relapse)	Not reported	White: AOR = 1.0 (referent) Black: AOR = 1.05 (0.72-1.53)

Bolded indicates significance of $p < 0.05$ or non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals; ^aCDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; ^bNHIS National Health Interview Study; ^cAOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; ^dUSDHHS = United States Department of Health and Human Services; ^eTUS-CPS = Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey; ^fFurther models (adding cigarettes per day and adding menthol status to the original model, and models assessing long-term quitting (long-term quitters are those who quit in the past 5 years and have been quit for at least 3 months)) continued to maintain significance; ^gFor the regression equation, black=1, other=0; ^hData points and p-values not reported for race in the final logistic regression model for 12-month follow-up, p-value included other races, smokers at baseline had smoked in the previous 3 months and been a daily smoker for at least 1 month in the previous year; ⁱOR = Odds Ratio; ^jAORs also reported, but none were significant, 30-day duration abstinence rate from cigarettes also reported and not significant; ^kNHANES = National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; ^lCOMMIT = Community Intervention Trial for Smoking Cessation; ^mRR = Risk Ratio; ⁿCARDIA = Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults; ^op-value is for all race/ethnic categories (African American, Hispanic/other, and non-Hispanic white); ^pFurther models showed: no significant differences among whites and blacks in successful quitting with relapse (participants relapsed but quit by end of study; Table 2), no significant differences in unsuccessful quitting (participants relapsed but did not quit by the end of the study; Table 2), and significant differences for participants who relapsed (among baseline formers and persons who quit during the study; White AOR: 1.0, Black AOR: 1.43 (1.12-1.83) Table 5).

Note: Exact definition of race is provided once, in the “race definitions” column in online Table 2; columns here use only “white” or “black.”

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