

We are working to adapt an effective smoking cessation / financial counseling intervention to increase uptake in community settings.



Comparison of Logistic Regression Models Created through Backward Elimination

	Dependent variable:			
	Attend Counseling OR [p-value] (95% CI)	Receive Budgeting Assistance OR [p-value] (95% CI)	Receive Referral to FEC OR [p-value] (95% CI)	Receive Assistance with ACCESS OR [p-value] (95% CI)
<i>Predisposing characteristics</i>				
Age				
Under 48	Ref.			
48-54	1.15 [.67] (0.60-2.22)			
55-60	1.30 [.41] (0.70-2.45)			
Over 60	3.30 [<.01] (1.76-6.31)			
Has bank account				
	2.50 [<.01] (1.59-3.95)			
Educational attainment				
Less than HS grad				Ref. 0.81 [0.6] (0.36-1.82)
HS grad or equivalent				0.69 [0.3] (0.33-1.42)
At least some higher ed				
Financial distress				
Low		Ref.		
Medium		2.26 [.11] (0.80-6.30)		
High		3.17 [.03] (1.09-9.27)		
Quit motivation				
Not motivated		Ref.		
Somewhat motivated		0.78 [.65] (0.26-2.20)		
Fully motivated		0.34 [0.03] (0.12-0.88)		
Prefers speaking Spanish				
			0.25 [<.01] (0.09-0.63)	
Food security				
Low			Ref.	
Medium			1.38 [0.50] (0.55-3.60)	
High			2.72 [0.02] (1.19-6.63)	
Quit confidence				
Not confident				Ref. 2.76 [0.02] (1.23-6.38)
Somewhat confident				1.96 [.13] (0.82-4.75)
Fully confident				
<i>Enabling characteristics</i>				
Difficulty Reading	0.62 [.04] (0.40-0.97)			
Observations	359	157	174	146

Cool! How?

The table shows the factors associated with counseling attendance and, among those who attended counseling, uptake of components of the specified intervention.

Find anything good?

It is surprising to see that people who have difficulty reading have decreased odds of attending counseling sessions. Researchers should adapt the intervention to improve counseling attendance among people who have difficulty reading.

Background

Although prevalence of smoking in the United States has been decreasing for decades, smoking rates among poor people remain elevated.

Method

This work is a secondary analysis of an RCT that incorporated financial coaching into smoking cessation treatment. Primary analyses (manuscript under review) suggest that the intervention decreases smoking and financial distress and increases ability to afford leisure activities.

Conclusions

Our findings raise important questions to consider as we work to adapt this intervention to enhance its uptake and improve its clinical effectiveness, especially among marginalized groups.

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