

Table 4 Association between stopping smoking and sociodemographic characteristic: binary logistic regression analysis

Variable	P-value	OR (95% CI)
<b>Sex</b>		
Male		1.0 (ref)
Female	0.617	0.840 (0.75–1.21)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
18–29		1.0 (ref)
30–44	0.785	1.113 (0.79–1.45)
45–60	0.093	0.398 (0.17–0.88)
≥ 60	0.454	1.763 (1.10–2.24)
<b>Marital status</b>		
Never married		1.0 (ref)
Married	0.003	3.24 (1.15–6.97)
Widowed	0.026	5.41 (1.23–23.83)
Divorced/separated	0.758	0.70 (0.53–1.65)
<b>Education</b>		
Primary school or less		1.0 (ref)
Intermediate or secondary school	0.220	1.67 (1.16–2.32)
College	0.713	0.85 (0.64–1.37)
Postgraduate	0.836	1.15 (0.90–1.54)
<b>Health status</b>		
Excellent		1.0 (ref)
Fair	0.006	2.96 (1.32–5.24)
Poor	0.915	0.81 (0.67–1.65)
<b>Employment status</b>		
Student		1.0 (ref)
Employed	0.430	0.73 (0.46–1.49)
Unemployed	0.026	3.36 (1.15–9.71)
<b>Monthly income (Saudi riyals)<sup>a</sup></b>		
< 5000		1.0 (ref)
5001–10 000	0.010	2.56 (1.26–5.23)
10 001–15 000	0.131	0.53 (0.33–1.10)
15 001–25 000	0.027	3.36 (1.53–8.91)
> 25 000	0.428	0.43 (0.26–1.01)

OR: odds ratio; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; ref: reference category.

<sup>a</sup> US\$ = 3.75 Saudi riyals

Note: The dependent variable was stopping cigarette smoking in the 6 months after the implementation of the tax on cigarettes in 2017.