

Efficacy of digital interventions for smoking cessation by type and method: a systematic review and network meta-analysis

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited

Supplementary Data 1

Retrieval Formula

Supplementary Figure 1-119, Supplementary Table 1-65

The point abstinence rate study

Supplementary Figure 120-155, Supplementary Table 66-83

The prolonged abstinence rate study

Supplementary Figure 1. Risk of Bias Graph

This graph illustrates the risk of bias in studies included in the smoking cessation meta-analysis. It shows the distribution of low (green), unclear (yellow), and high (red) risk of bias across several domains: random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of participants and personnel, blinding of outcome assessment, incomplete outcome data, selective reporting, and other bias.

Supplementary Figure 2. Risk of Bias Summary

This figure displays the risk of bias summary for studies included in the smoking cessation meta-analysis. Each row represents a study, and each column corresponds to a bias domain.

Supplementary Figure 3. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 4. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Figure 5. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 6. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 1. Regression Results (Methodological Approach)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Table 2. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 7. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 3. Result of GRADE Assessment (Methodological Approach)

This table provides an assessment of the quality of evidence for different smoking cessation interventions using the GRADE approach. It evaluates factors such as risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, publication bias, plausible confounding, magnitude of effect, and dose-response gradient for interventions like Outcome, Personalized Customization, Group Customization, Interactive, and Standard.

Supplementary Table 4. League Table (Methodological Approach)

This table presents the relative risk ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the effectiveness of different types of Interventions for smoking cessation compared to each other.

Supplementary Figure 8. The network figure of classification of under-40 subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 9. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Figure 10. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 11. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 5. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 12. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 6. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 13. Result of Random Effect Model before 2015 (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Figure 14. Result of Random Effect Model after 2015 (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Figure 15. The network figure of classification of over-40 subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 16. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 7. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 17. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 18. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 8. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 19. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 9. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 20. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 21. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 10. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 22. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 23. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 11. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 24. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 12. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 25. The network figure of classification of Intermediate subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 26. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 13. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 27. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 28. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 14. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 29. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 15. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 30. The network figure of classification of Long-term subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 31. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 16. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 32. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 33. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 17. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop),

network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 34. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 18. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 35. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 36. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 19. P-Score (Digital intervention)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 37. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 20. Regression Results (Digital intervention)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Table 21. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 38. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 39. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 22. Result of GRADE Assessment (Digital intervention)

This table provides an assessment of the quality of evidence for different smoking cessation interventions using the GRADE approach. It evaluates factors such as risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, publication bias, plausible confounding, magnitude of effect, and dose-response gradient for interventions like Outcome, Personalized Customization, Group Customization, Interactive, and Standard.

Supplementary Table 23. League Table (Digital intervention)

This table presents the relative risk ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the effectiveness of different types of Interventions for smoking cessation compared to each other.

Supplementary Figure 40. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 41. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 24. P-Score (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 42. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 25. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 43. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 44. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 26. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 45. Result of Random Effect Model before 2015 (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Figure 46. Result of Random Effect Model after 2015 (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Figure 47. The network figure of classification of over-40 subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 48. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 27. P-Score (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 49. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 28. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 50. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 51. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 29. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 52. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 53. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 30. P-Score (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 54. Publication Bias Funnel Plot

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 31. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 55. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 32. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 56. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 57. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Figure 58. Result of Heat Map (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 59. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 33. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 60. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 61. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 34. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 62. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 63. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 35. P-Score (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 64. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 36. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 65. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 37. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 66. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 67. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 38. P-Score (Cross-matched group)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 68. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched group)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 69. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched group)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 39. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched group)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Table 40. Regression Results (Cross-matched group)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 70. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 71. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 72. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 41. Result of GRADE Assessment (Cross-matched group)

This table provides an assessment of the quality of evidence for different smoking cessation interventions using the GRADE approach. It evaluates factors such as risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, publication bias, plausible confounding, magnitude of effect, and dose-response gradient for interventions like Outcome, Personalized Customization, Group

Customization, Interactive, and Standard.

Supplementary Table 42. League Table (Cross-matched group)

This table presents the relative risk ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the effectiveness of different types of Interventions for smoking cessation compared to each other.

Supplementary Figure 73. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 74. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 43. P-Score (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 75. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 76. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 44. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 77. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 78. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 79. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 45. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 80. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (over-40 subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 81. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 46. P-Score (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 82. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 83. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 47. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 84. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the

effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 85. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 48. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 86. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (short-term subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 87. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 49. P-Score (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 88. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 89. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 50. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 90. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the

effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 91. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 51. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 92. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Intermediate subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 93. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 52. P-Score (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 94. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 95. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 53. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 96. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 97. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 98. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 54. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 99. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Long-term subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 100. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 55. P-Score (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 101. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 102. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 56. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation

intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 103. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 104. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 57. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 105. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Integration of groups for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 106. Result of Random Effect Model (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 58. P-Score (Integration of groups)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 107. Result of Heat Map (Integration of groups)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.

Supplementary Figure 108. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Integration of groups)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 59. Regression Results (Integration of groups)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Table 60. Result of Inconsistency (Integration of groups)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Supplementary Figure 109. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 110. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Figure 111. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 61. Regression Results (Integration of groups)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

Supplementary Figure 112. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in methodological approachology group

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 113. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach SA)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 62. P-Score (Methodological Approach SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 114. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in digital intervention group

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 115. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention SA)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 63. P-Score (Digital intervention SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 116. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in cross-matched group

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 117. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched SA)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 64. P-Score (Cross-matched SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 118. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in Integration of group-customized intervention

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 119. Result of Random Effect Model (Integration of group-customized intervention SA)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 65. P-Score (Integration of group-customized intervention SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 120. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 121. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 66. P-Score (Methodological Approach)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 122. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup) for

the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 123. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 67. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 124. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 125. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 68. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 126. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 127. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 69. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 128. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of

Methodological Approachology Group (Medium-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 129. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Medium-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 70. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Medium-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 130. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Long-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 131. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 71. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 132. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 133. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 72. P-Score (Digital intervention)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 134. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup) for the

prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 135. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 73. P-Score (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 136. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 137. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 74. P-Score (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 138. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 139. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 75. P-Score (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 140. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of

Digital intervention group (Medium-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 141. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Medium-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 76. P-Score (Digital intervention: Medium-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 142. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Long-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 143. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 77. P-Score (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 144. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 145. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 78. P-Score (Cross-matched)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 146. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 147. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 79. P-Score (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 148. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 149. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 80. P-Score (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 150. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 151. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 81. P-Score (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 152. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Medium-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 153. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Medium-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 82. P-Score (Cross-matched: Medium-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Supplementary Figure 154. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Long-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.

Supplementary Figure 155. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 83. P-Score (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Retrieval Formula

PubMed:

((smoking cessation[MeSH] OR smoking cessation[tiab]) AND (Telemedicine[MeSH] Internet[MeSH] OR telemedicine[tiab] OR mobile health[tiab] OR mHealth[tiab] OR telehealth[tiab] OR eHealth [tiab] OR m-health[tiab] OR e-health[tiab] OR home-monitor*[tiab] OR telecardiolog*[tiab] OR teleconsult*[tiab] OR e-consult*[tiab] OR econsult*[tiab] OR telemonitor*[tiab] OR mobile technolog*[tiab] OR internet*[tiab] OR web[tiab] OR SMS[tiab] OR short message service[tiab] OR ambulatory monitor*[tiab] OR outpatient monitor*[tiab] OR remote monitor*[tiab] OR digital health [tiab] OR mobile telephon*[tiab] OR mobile phon*[tiab] OR cell phon* [tiab] OR cellular phon*[tiab] OR cellular telephon*[tiab] OR smartphon*[tiab] OR smart phon*[tiab] OR wearable*[tiab] OR mobile devic*[tiab] OR mobile app*[tiab]) AND (randomized controlled trial[MeSH] OR randomised controlled trial[MeSH] OR controlled clinical trial[MeSH] OR random allocation[MeSH] OR evaluation studies[MeSH] OR intervention studies[MeSH] OR “randomized controlled trial”[Tiab] OR “randomised controlled trial”[Tiab] OR “controlled clinical trial”[Tiab] OR “clinical trial”[Tiab] OR “random allocation”[Tiab] OR intervention[Tiab] OR trial[Tiab] OR trials[Tiab] OR random[Tiab] OR randomized[Tiab] OR randomised[Tiab] OR randomization[Tiab] OR randomisation[Tiab] OR randomizing [Tiab] OR randomising[Tiab] OR randomly[Tiab] OR allocate[Tiab] OR allocated[Tiab] OR allocating[Tiab] OR allocation[Tiab]))

1543

EMBASE:

((smoking cessation/de) OR smoking cessation:ab,ti)
 AND (Telemedicine/de Internet/de OR telemedicine:ab,ti OR (mobile health:ab,ti) OR mHealth:ab,ti OR telehealth:ab,ti OR eHealth:ab,ti OR m-health:ab,ti OR e-health:ab,ti OR home-monitor*:ab,ti OR telecardiolog*:ab,ti OR teleconsult*:ab,ti OR e-consult*:ab,ti OR econsult*:ab,ti OR telemonitor*:ab,ti OR (mobile technolog*:ab,ti) OR internet*:ab,ti OR web:ab,ti OR SMS:ab,ti OR (short message service:ab,ti) OR (ambulatory monitor*:ab,ti) OR (outpatient monitor*:ab,ti) OR (remote monitor*:ab,ti) OR (digital health:ab,ti) OR (mobile telephon*:ab,ti) OR (mobile phon*:ab,ti) OR (cell phon*:ab,ti) OR (cellular phon*:ab,ti) OR (cellular telephon*:ab,ti) OR smartphon*:ab,ti OR (smart phon*:ab,ti) OR wearable*:ab,ti OR (mobile devic*:ab,ti) OR (mobile app*:ab,ti))
 AND ((randomized controlled trial/de) OR (randomised controlled trial/de) OR (controlled clinical trial/de) OR (random allocation/de) OR (evaluation studies/de) OR (intervention studies/de) OR “randomized controlled trial”:ab,ti OR “randomised controlled trial”:ab,ti OR “controlled clinical trial”:ab,ti OR “clinical trial”:ab,ti OR “random allocation”:ab,ti OR intervention:ab,ti OR trial:ab,ti OR trials:ab,ti OR random:ab,ti OR randomized:ab,ti OR randomised:ab,ti OR randomization:ab,ti OR randomisation:ab,ti OR randomizing:ab,ti OR randomising:ab,ti OR randomly:ab,ti OR allocate:ab,ti OR allocated:ab,ti OR allocating:ab,ti OR allocation:ab,ti)

1735

Cochrane Library:

- #1 MeSH descriptor: [Smoking Cessation] explode all trees 5683
- #2 (smoking cessation):ti,ab,kw OR (Stopping Smoking):ti,ab,kw OR (Smoking Cessations):ti,ab,kw

OR (Smokings, Giving Up):ti,ab,kw OR (Cessation, Smoking):ti,ab,kw 12988

#3 (smoking cessation):ti,ab,kw OR (Giving Up Smoking):ti,ab,kw OR (Smoking, Quitting):ti,ab,kw
OR (Smoking, Stopping):ti,ab,kw OR (Smoking, Giving Up):ti,ab,kw 13295

#4 (smoking cessation):ti,ab,kw OR (Up Smoking, Giving):ti,ab,kw OR (Quitting Smoking):ti,ab,kw
13142

#5 MeSH descriptor: [Telemedicine] explode all trees 4346

#6 ("telemedicine"):ti,ab,kw OR (Virtual Medicine):ti,ab,kw OR (Tele-Referrals):ti,ab,kw OR
(Tele-Referral):ti,ab,kw OR (Health, Mobile):ti,ab,kw 14653

#7 ("telemedicine"):ti,ab,kw OR (Medicine, Virtual):ti,ab,kw OR (mHealth):ti,ab,kw OR (Mobile
Health):ti,ab,kw AND ("telehealth"):ti,ab,kw 8480

#8 ("telemedicine"):ti,ab,kw OR (eHealth):ti,ab,kw OR (Tele-ICU):ti,ab,kw OR (Tele Intensive
Care):ti,ab,kw OR (Tele-Intensive Care):ti,ab,kw 7228

#9 #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 13296

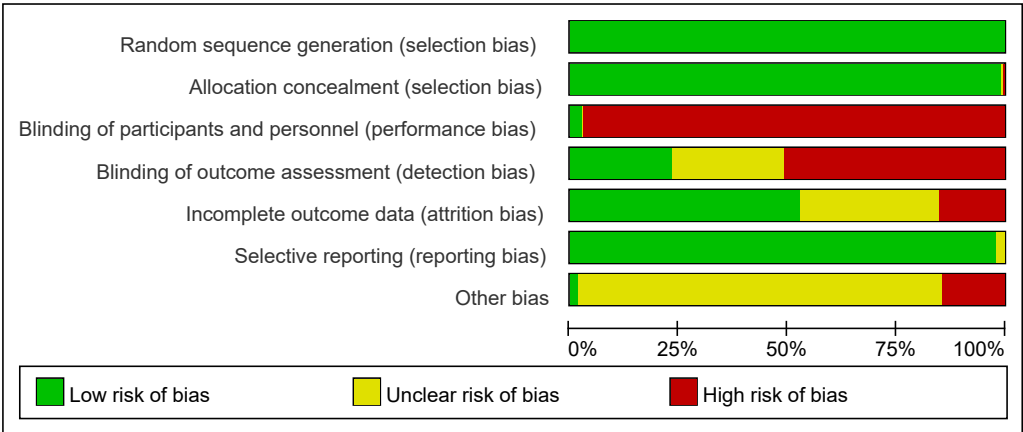
#10 #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 16941

#11 #9 AND #10 649

Searching operation :

For all databases, we used the related terms or map term to subject heading options to include the terms and all the synonyms automatically.

Offset results



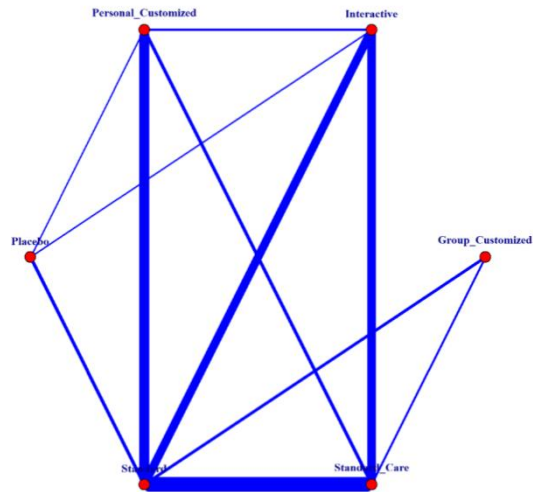
Supplementary Figure 1. Risk of Bias Graph

This graph illustrates the risk of bias in studies included in the smoking cessation meta-analysis. It shows the distribution of low (green), unclear (yellow), and high (red) risk of bias across several domains: random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of participants and personnel, blinding of outcome assessment, incomplete outcome data, selective reporting, and other bias.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Abroms 2014	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Abroms 2017	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Affret 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Amaral 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
An 2008	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Baggett 2019	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Baker 2015	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Baskerville 2018	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Battaglia 2016	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Berndt 2017	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bernstein 2016	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BinDhim 2018	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Blomqvist 2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bock 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bolman 2015	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bortland 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brendryen 2008	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brendryen 2008 (2)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bricker 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bricker 2014	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bricker 2018	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bricker 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bricker 2020 (2)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brown 2021	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brunette 2018	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bui 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Calhoun 2016	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Campos 2017	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chen 2015	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chen 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cheung 2015	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Choi 2014	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Crane 2018	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cruvinel 2019	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dahne 2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Danaher 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DeZee 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Durmaz 2019	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Emilio 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Emmons 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ester 2021	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Etter 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fu 2014	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fu 2016	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Graham 2011	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Graham 2021	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Graham 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gram 2019	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gritz 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Guo 2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Haug 2011	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Haug 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hébert 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Heffner 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Heffner 2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Herbec 2014	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Herbec 2019	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hernandez 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Houston 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Humfleet 2013	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

The Point prevalence abstinence rate study

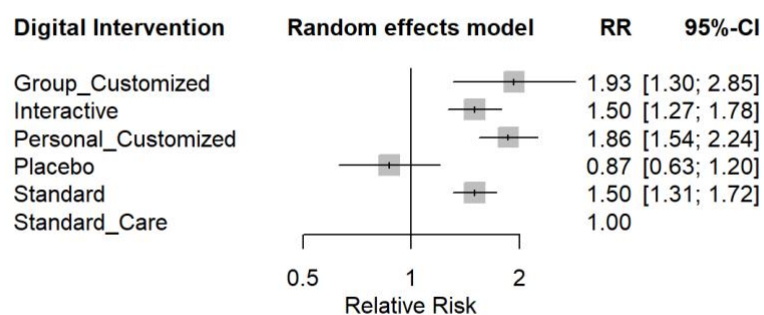
Methodological Approach Group



Supplementary Figure 3. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation

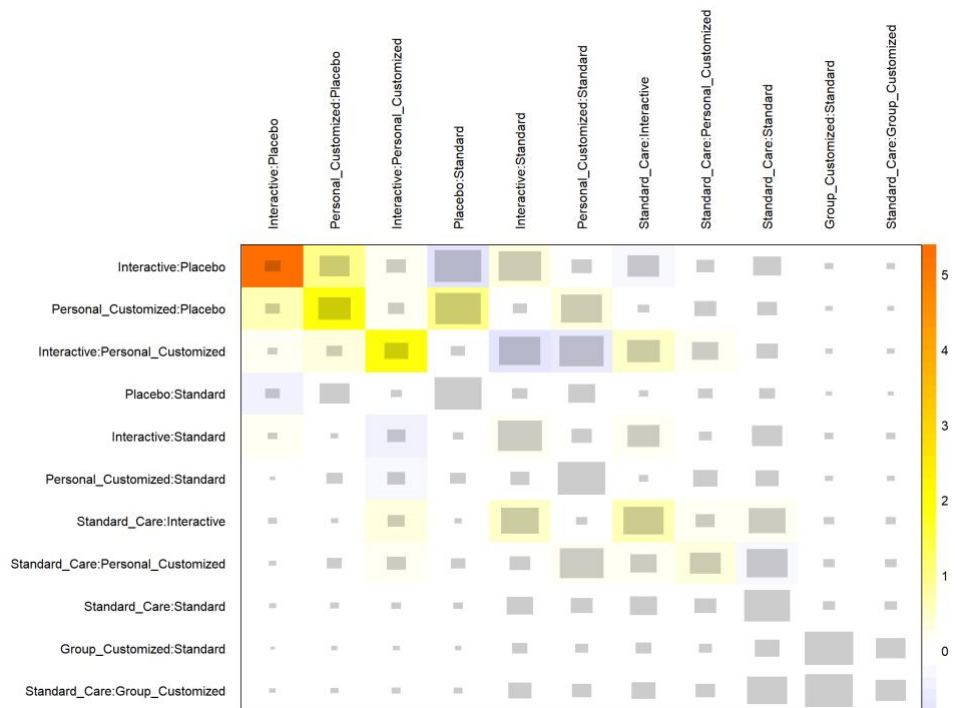
Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



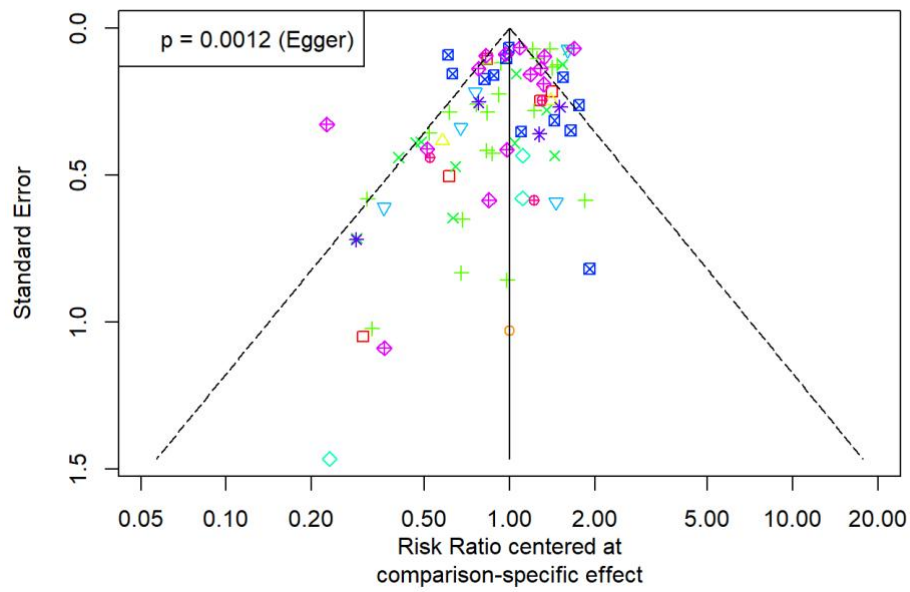
Supplementary Figure 4. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.



Supplementary Figure 5. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



Supplementary Figure 6. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 1. Regression Results (Methodological Approach)

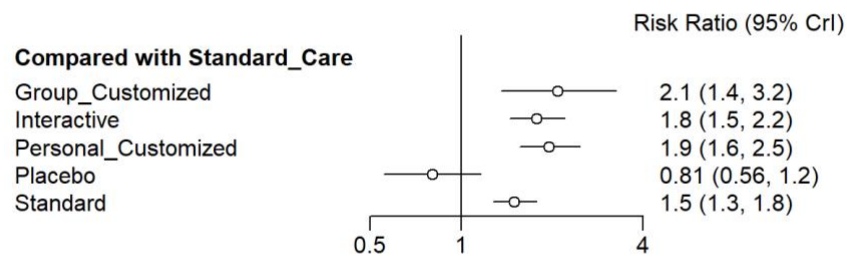
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.3515	0.01348	0.19654	0.3746	0.7247
Time	-0.88133	-0.55986	-0.39672	-0.2372	0.06807
Financial incentives	-0.91981	-0.45661	-0.22144	0.01675	0.4719
Biochemical report	-0.06452	0.22095	0.3659	0.5101	0.7888
Sex	-0.4892	-0.1808	-0.02219	0.1342	0.43258
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.73333	-0.3554	-0.1641	0.02928	0.4245
Study before 2010	-0.7484	-0.39512	-0.22045	-0.04495	0.2945
Study before 2015	-0.78165	-0.4952	-0.34952	-0.2068	0.07582

Supplementary Table 2. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
Group Customized	3	0.27	1.928	1.776	1.987	0.894	-0.25	0.8045
Interactive	12	0.5	1.5	1.646	1.368	1.203	1.07	0.2855
Personal Customized	5	0.27	1.858	1.681	1.929	0.871	-0.64	0.5215
Placebo	0	0	0.868	-	0.868	-	-	-
Standard	21	0.66	1.499	1.47	1.557	0.944	-0.39	0.6955



Supplementary Figure 7. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 3. Result of GRADE Assessment (Methodological Approach)

This table provides an assessment of the quality of evidence for different smoking cessation interventions using the GRADE approach. It evaluates factors such as risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, publication bias, plausible confounding, magnitude of effect, and dose-response gradient for interventions like Outcome, Personalized Customization, Group Customization, Interactive, and Standard.

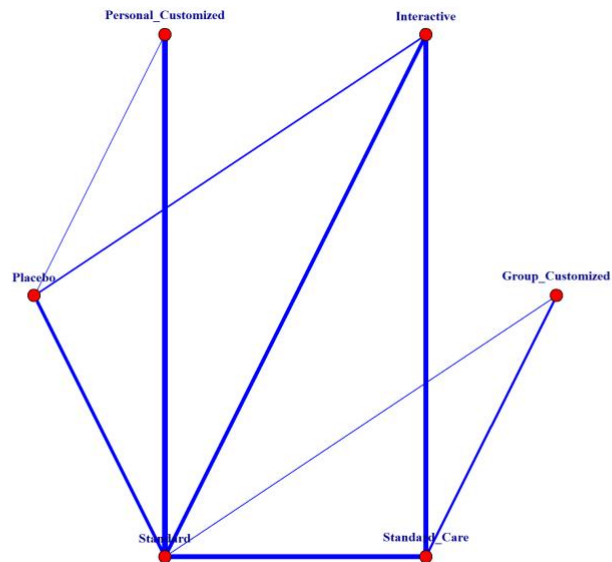
Intervention	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Plausible confounding	Magnitude of effect	Dose-response gradient	Quality
Outcome	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	yes	no	Low
Personalized Customization	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	yes	no	Low
Group Customization	no serious	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	yes	no	Moderate
Interactive	no serious	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
Standard	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low

Supplementary Table 4 League Table (Methodological Approach)

This table presents the relative risk ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the effectiveness of different types of Interventions for smoking cessation compared to each other.

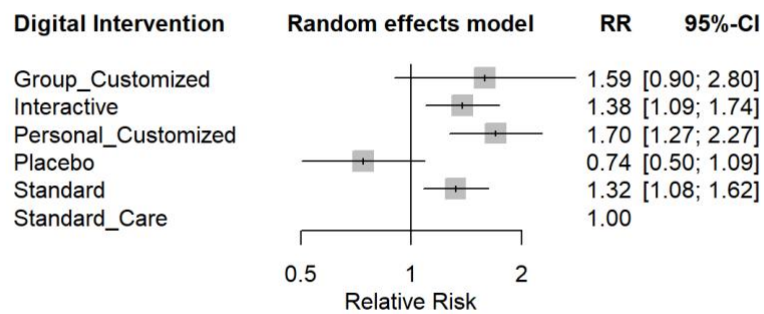
Group Customized	.	.			
1.29 (0.86; 1.93)	Interactive				
1.04 (0.69; 1.56)	0.81 (0.66; 0.99)	Personal Customized			
2.22 (1.37; 3.60)	1.73 (1.24; 2.41)	2.14 (1.56; 2.94)	Placebo		
1.29 (0.88; 1.88)	1.00 (0.86; 1.17)	1.24 (1.06; 1.45)	0.58 (0.43; 0.78)	Standard	
1.93 (1.30; 2.85)	1.50 (1.27; 1.78)	1.86 (1.54; 2.24)	0.87 (0.63; 1.20)	1.50 (1.31; 1.72)	Standard Care

Under-40 subgroup



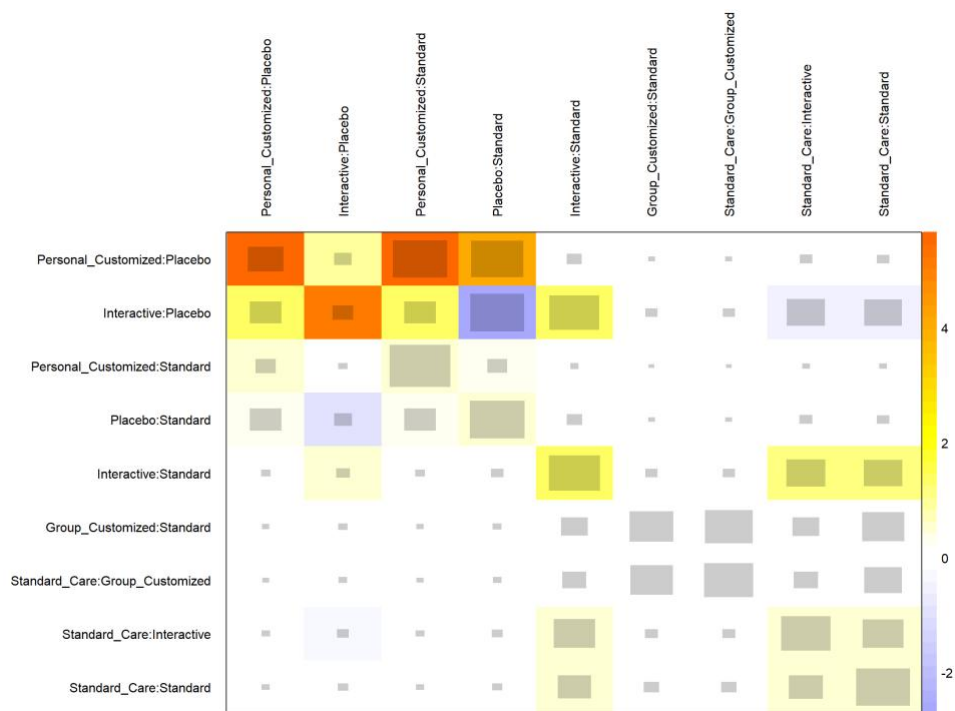
Supplementary Figure 8. The network figure of classification of under-40 subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



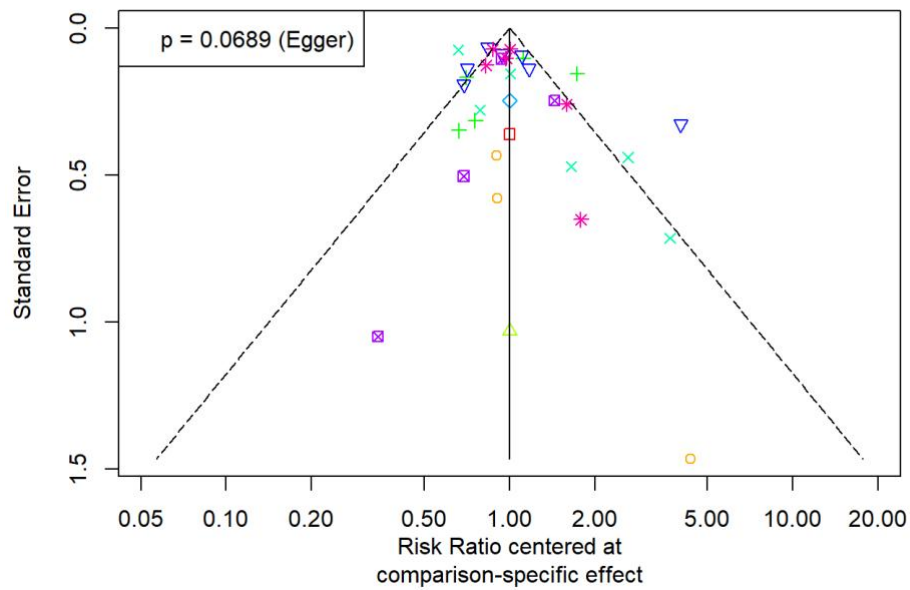
**Supplementary Figure 9. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach:
Under-40 subgroup)**

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.



Supplementary Figure 10. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



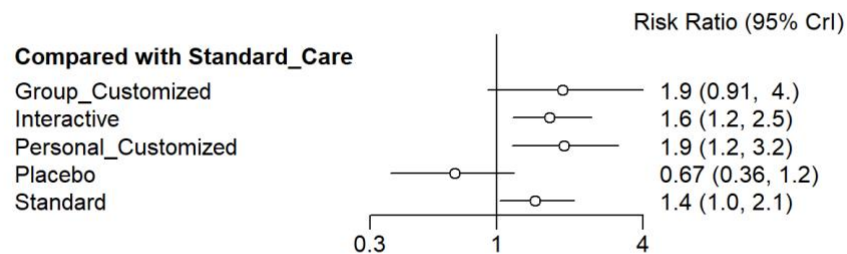
Supplementary Figure 11. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 5. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
Group Customized	3	0.59	1.5862	1.768	1.3598	1.3002	0.45	0.6558
Interactive	6	0.6	1.3764	1.5499	1.1553	1.3415	1.22	0.2225
Personal Customized	0	0	1.6982	-	1.6982	-	-	-
Placebo	0	0	0.7399	-	0.7399	-	-	-
Standard	6	0.72	1.32	1.2087	1.6519	0.7317	-1.35	0.1774



Supplementary Figure 12. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

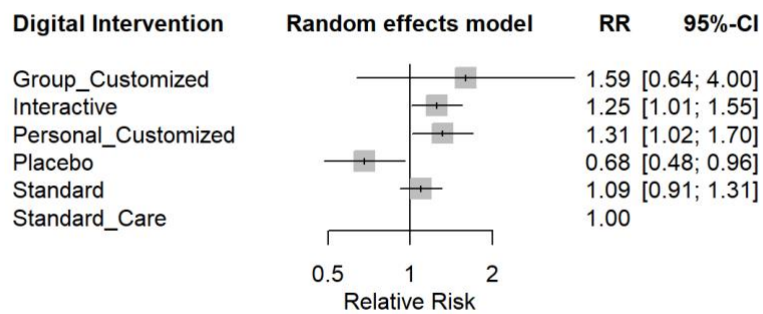
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 6. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

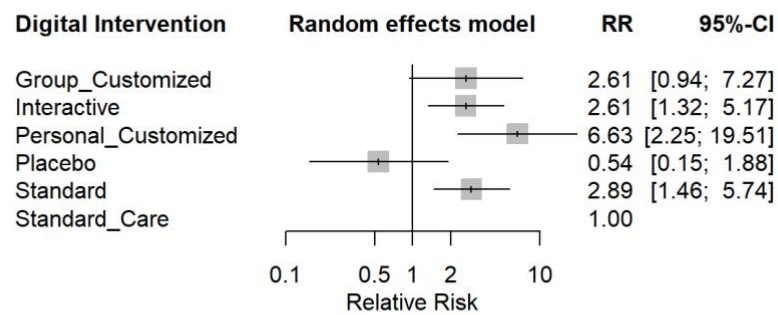
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.9772	-0.18741	0.1894	0.5688	1.29619
Time	-1.6116	-1.00492	-0.69115	-0.3766	0.24751
Financial incentives	-2.2226	-1.1184	-0.5596	-0.01742	1.118551
Biochemical report	-0.1288	0.57719	0.9109	1.2436	1.9297
Sex	-1.212	-0.5329	-0.18817	0.1617	0.83202
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.23447	-0.6065	-0.2839	0.04592	0.7471
Study before 2010	-1.542	-0.836772	-0.4901	-0.1366	0.548397
Study before 2015	-2.04057	-1.45223	-1.15262	-0.8518	-0.2461

Considering the Regression results, we performed subgroup analyses.
Before 2015



Supplementary Figure 13. Result of Random Effect Model before 2015 (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

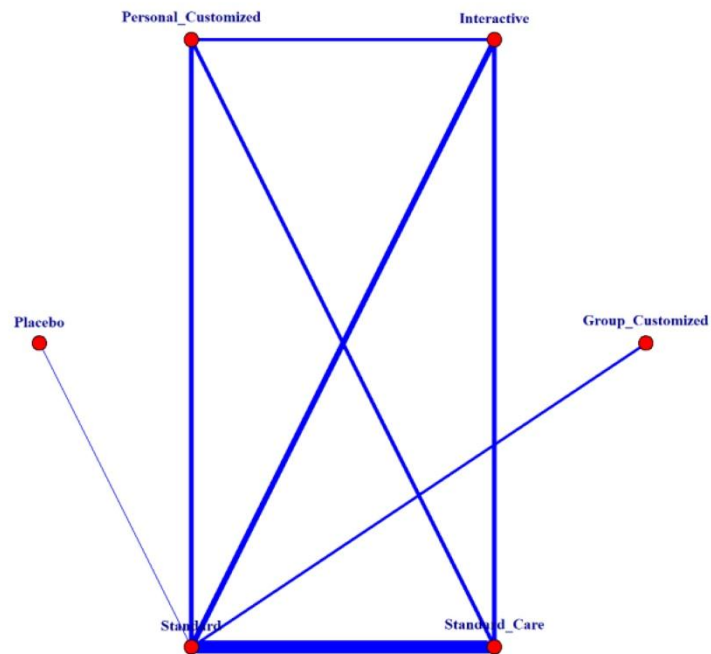
After 2015



Supplementary Figure 14. Result of Random Effect Model after 2015 (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

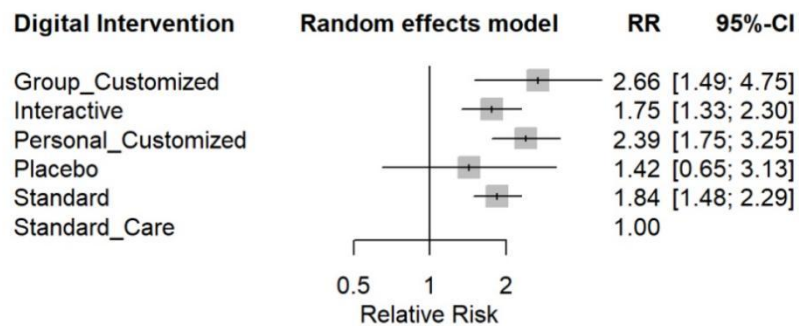
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Over-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 15. The network figure of classification of over-40 subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 16. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 7. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

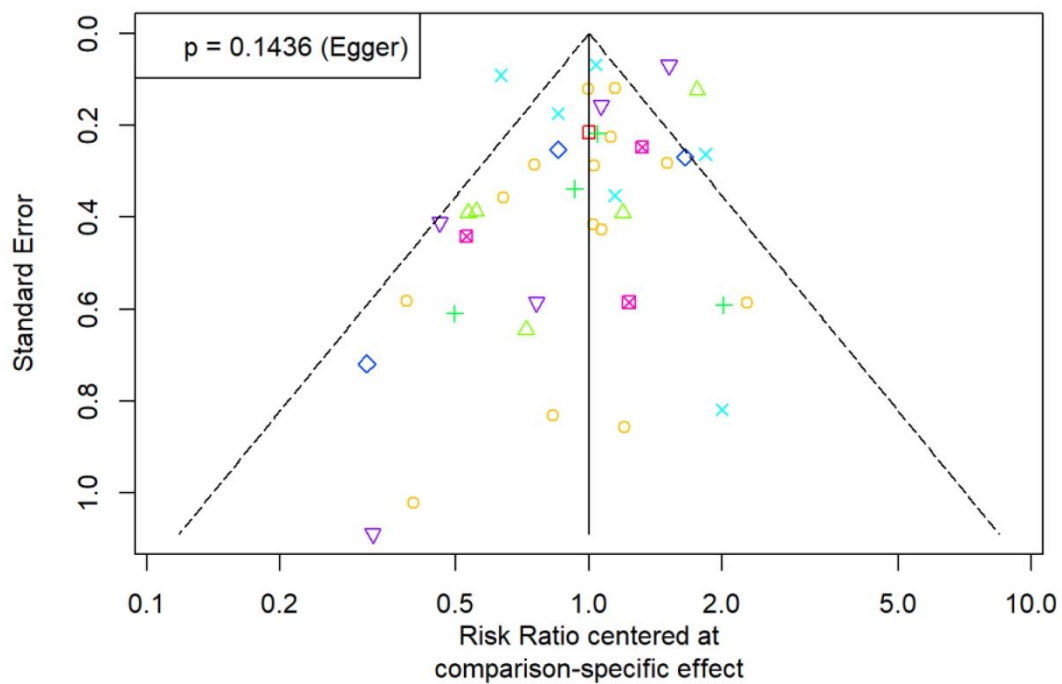
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Group Customized	0.8741
Personal Customized	0.8371
Standard	0.5068
Interactive	0.4298
Placebo	0.3141
Standard Care	0.0381



Supplementary Figure 17. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



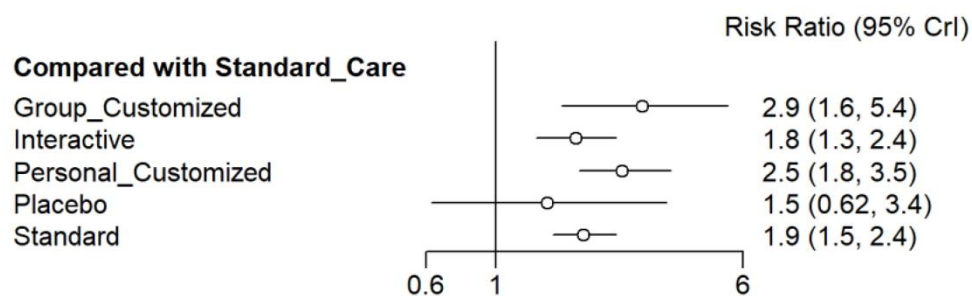
Supplementary Figure 18. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 8. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	Prop	NMA	Direct	Indirect	RoR	z	p-value
Group Customized	0	0	2.6549	.	2.6549	.	.	.
Personal Customized	4	0.38	2.3778	2.3165	2.4169	0.9585	-0.13	0.894
Placebo	0	0	1.4014	.	1.4014	.	.	.
Standard	19	0.88	1.812	1.8211	1.7454	1.0433	0.13	0.894



Supplementary Figure 19. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

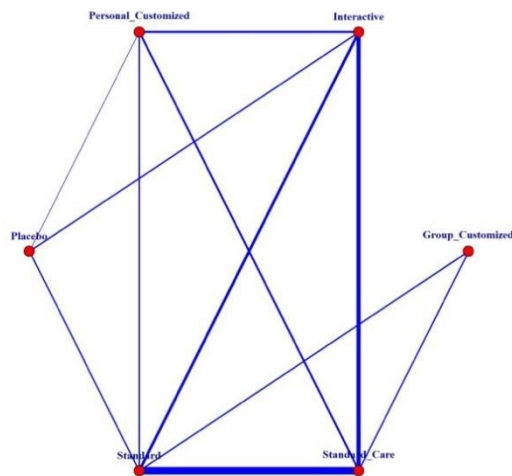
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 9. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

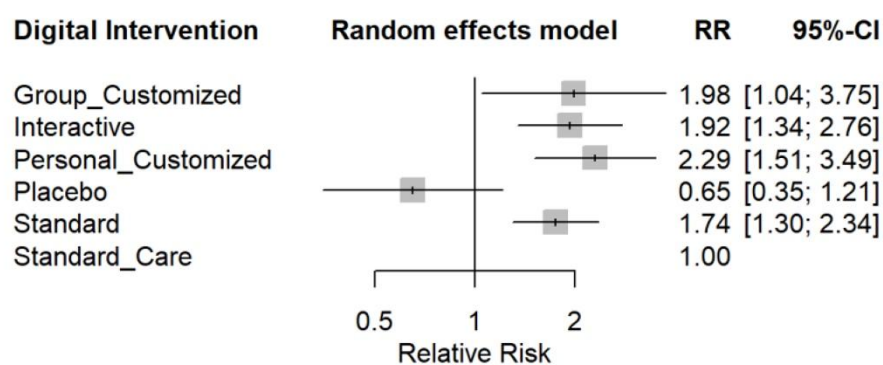
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.01509	-0.48627	-0.222001	0.04095	0.5657
Time	-1.3973	-0.83803	-0.5669	-0.2973	0.2368
Financial incentives					
Biochemical report	-0.5121	0.01185	0.2586	0.4975	0.9611
Sex	-0.3857	0.1193	0.37085	0.6204	1.1092
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.88105	-0.3023	-0.03182	0.2411	0.8316
Study before 2010	-1.0841	-0.51517	-0.2343	0.04856	0.6286
Study before 2015	-0.8522	-0.37129	-0.1273	0.1122	0.5853

Short-term subgroup (less than three months)



Supplementary Figure 20. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



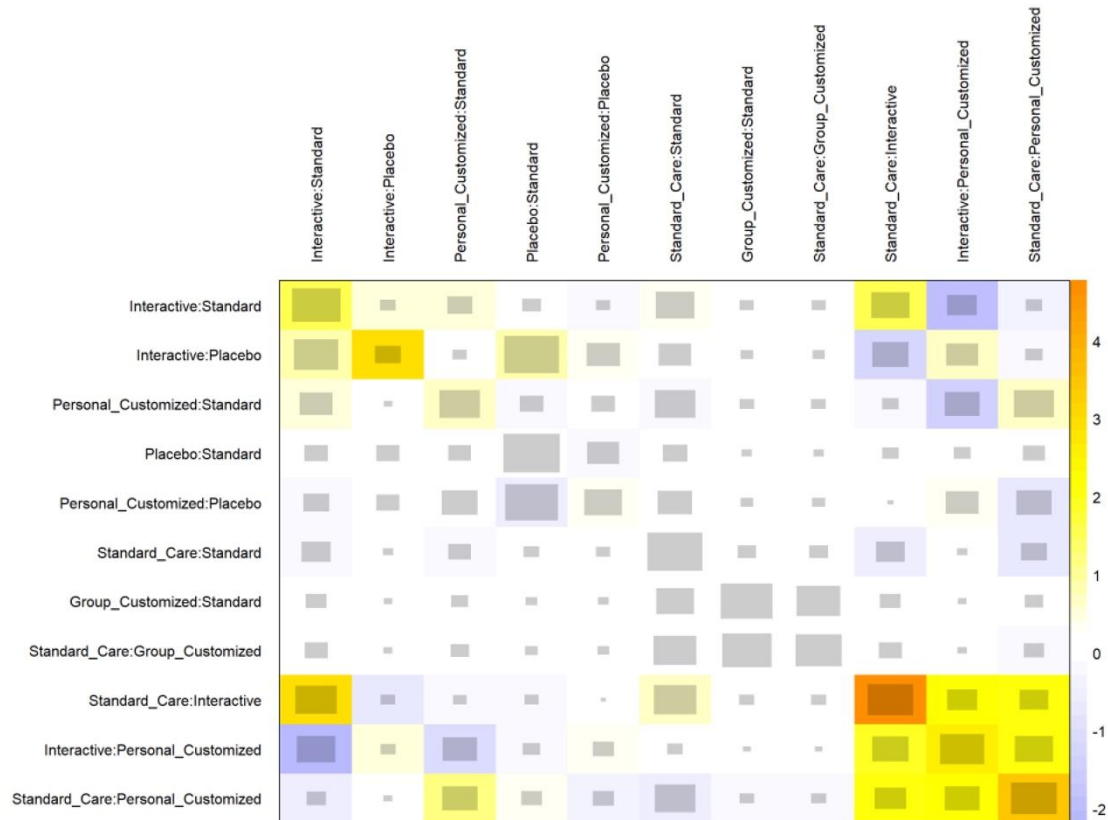
Supplementary Figure 21. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 10. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

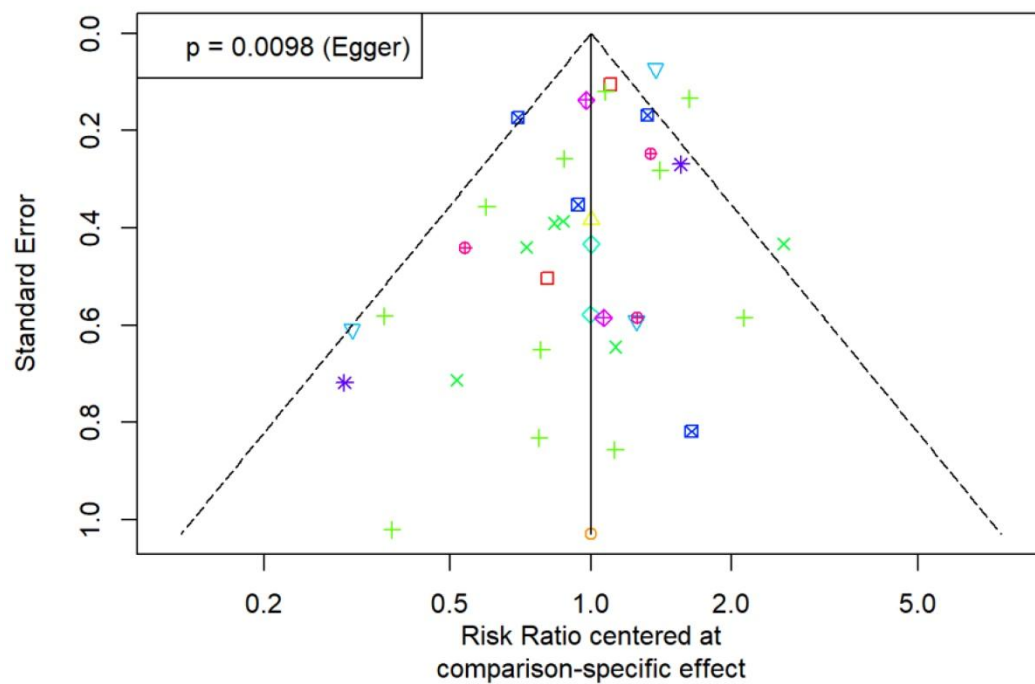
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Personal Customized	0.8669
Group Customized	0.7013
Interactive	0.6780
Standard	0.5490
Standard Care	0.1866
Placebo	0.0182



Supplementary Figure 22. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



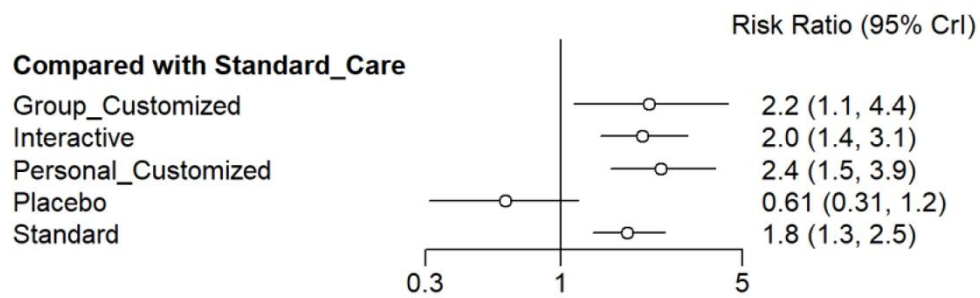
Supplementary Figure 23. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 11. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
Group Customized	0	0	2.663	.	2.663	.	.	.
Interactive	5	0.43	1.748	1.8803	1.6553	1.136	0.45	0.6503
Personal Customized	4	0.39	2.389	2.3171	2.435	0.952	-0.15	0.8784
Placebo	0	0	1.424	.	1.424	.	.	.
Standard	14	0.72	1.841	1.8062	1.934	0.934	-0.28	0.7803



Supplementary Figure 24. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

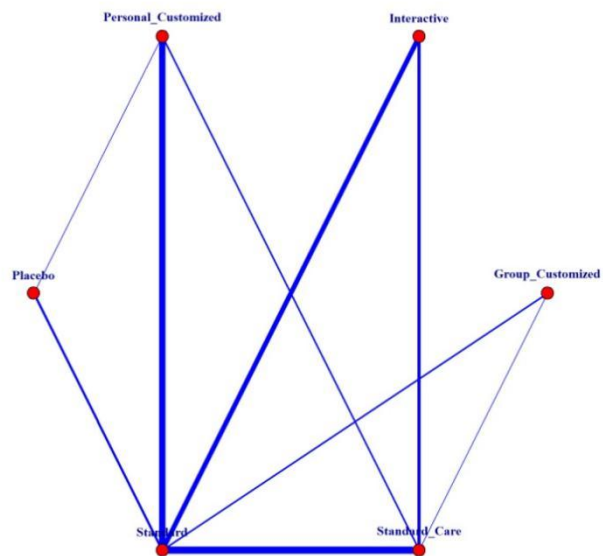
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 12. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

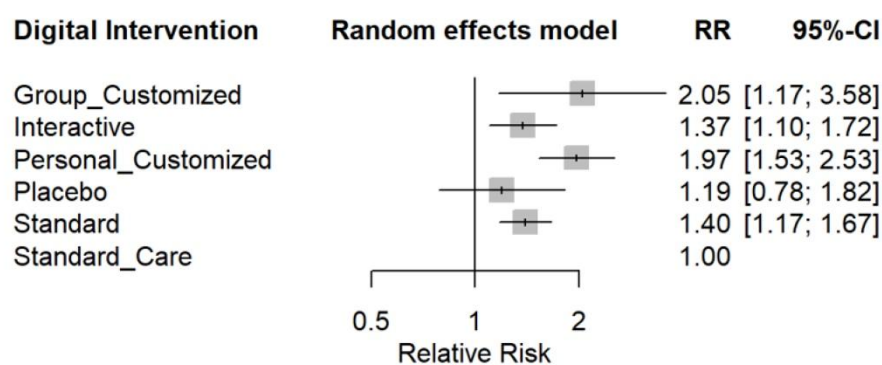
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.01509	-0.48627	-0.222001	0.04095	0.5657
Time	-1.3973	-0.83803	-0.5669	-0.2973	0.2368
Financial incentives					
Biochemical report	-0.5121	0.01185	0.2586	0.4975	0.9611
Sex	-0.3857	0.1193	0.37085	0.6204	1.1092
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.88105	-0.3023	-0.03182	0.2411	0.8316
Study before 2010	-1.0841	-0.51517	-0.2343	0.04856	0.6286
Study before 2015	-0.8522	-0.37129	-0.1273	0.1122	0.5853

Intermediate intervention (4-9 months)



Supplementary Figure 25. The network figure of classification of Intermediate subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 26. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 13. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

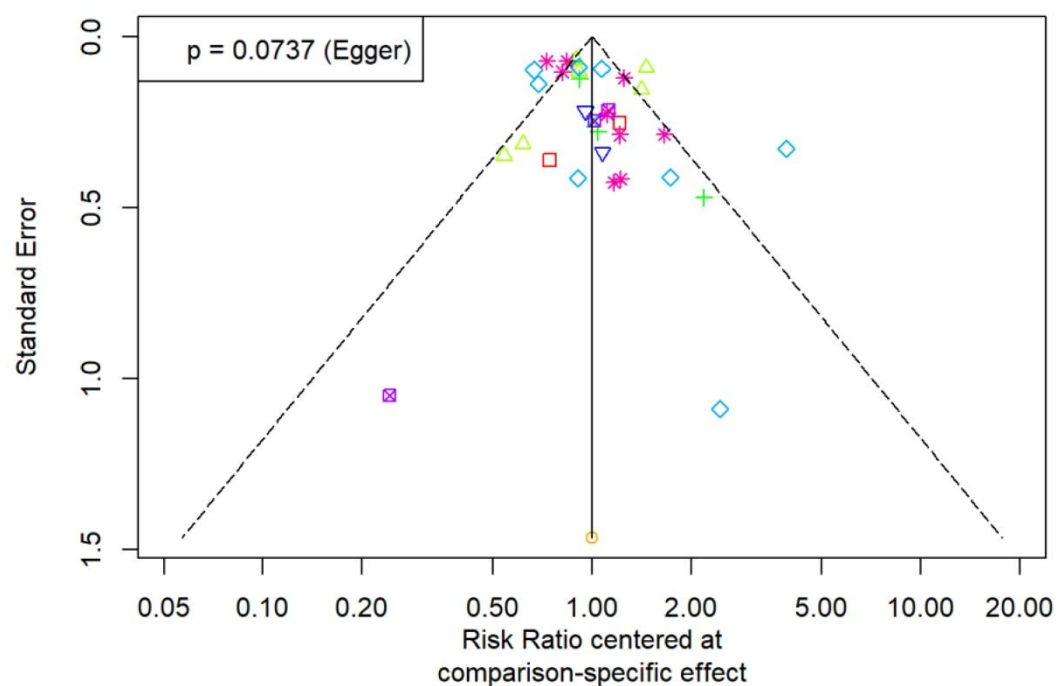
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Personal Customized	0.8860
Group Customized	0.8655
Standard	0.4855
Interactive	0.4530
Placebo	0.2672
Standard Care	0.0428



Supplementary Figure 27. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



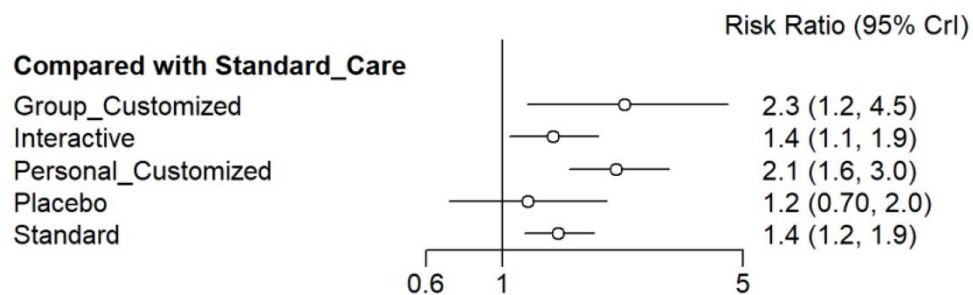
Supplementary Figure 28. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 14. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
Group Customized	1	0.04	2.045	7.6909	1.944	3.956	0.91	0.3635
Interactive	4	0.49	1.375	1.1678	1.608	0.726	-1.41	0.1589
Personal Customized	2	0.25	1.966	2.3239	1.861	1.249	0.74	0.4591
Placebo	0	0	1.194	.	1.194	.	.	.
Standard	9	0.7	1.397	1.448	1.283	1.129	0.62	0.537



Supplementary Figure 29. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

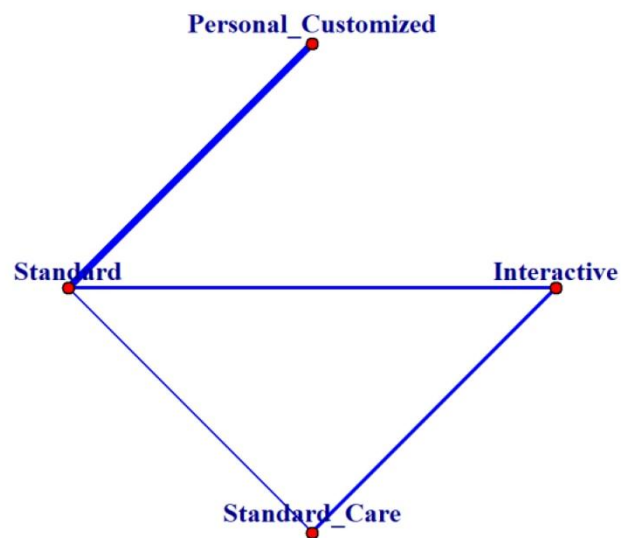
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 15. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Intermediate intervention)

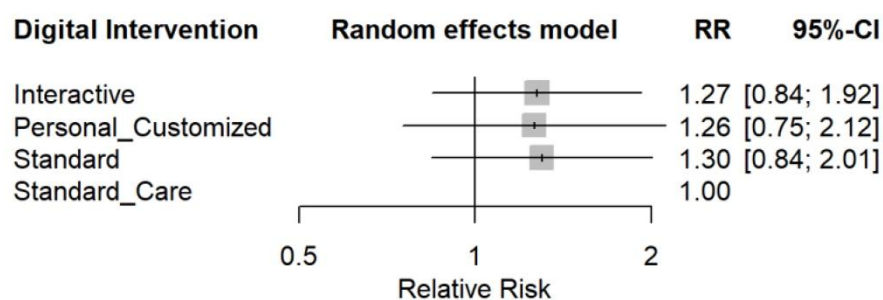
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.6472	-0.06951	0.19858	0.45431	0.9625
Time	-3.5266	-2.0643	-1.38711	-0.7677	0.3218
Financial incentives	-0.7837	-0.1608	0.14114	0.4492	1.0622
Biochemical report	-0.3118	0.1326	0.3521	0.57582	1.0358
Sex	-0.9727	-0.4764	-0.23348	0.01019	0.5270
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.6657	-0.79493	-0.3882	0.0257	0.90453
Study before 2010	-1.2339	-0.5698	-0.24282	0.08272	0.7378
Study before 2015	-1.1570	-0.7128	-0.49835	-0.28506	0.1357

Long-term subgroup (more than nine months)



Supplementary Figure 30. The network figure of classification of Long-term subgroup smoking cessation Methodological Approach for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



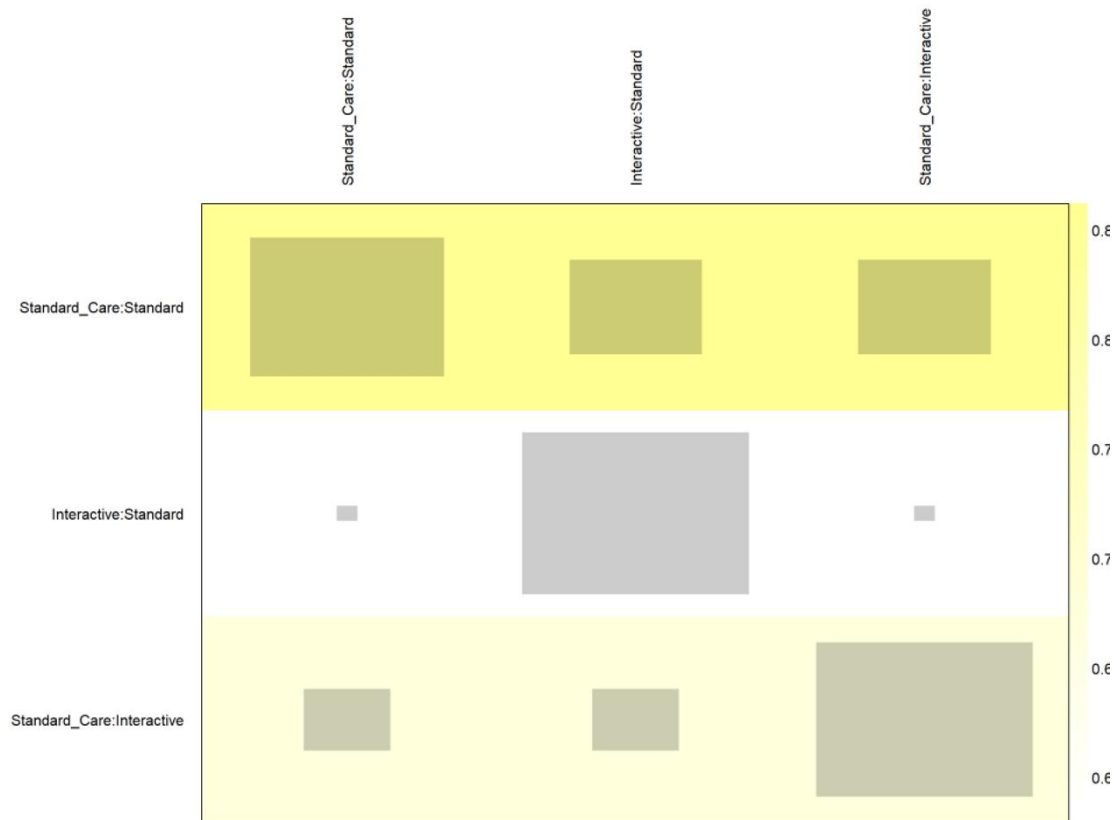
Supplementary Figure 31. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 16. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

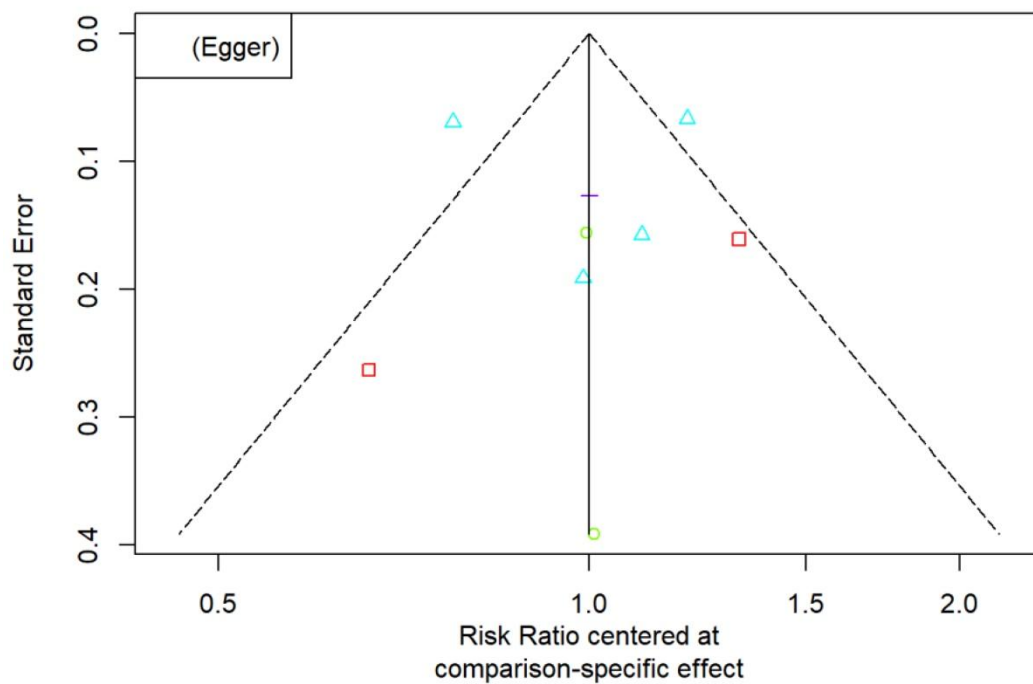
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Standard	0.6674
Interactive	0.6181
Personal Customized	0.5704
Standard Care	0.1441



Supplementary Figure 32. Result of Heat Map (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



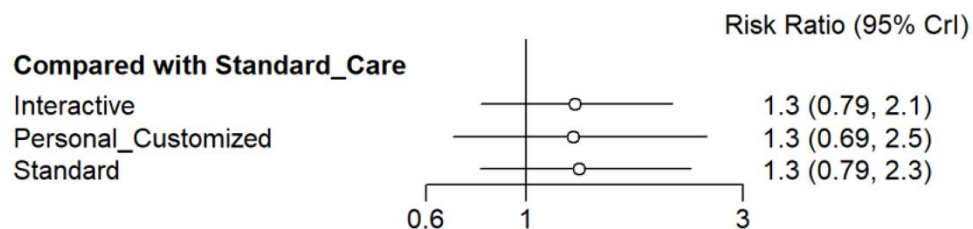
Supplementary Figure 33. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 17. Result of Inconsistency (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
Interactive	2	0.68	1.275	1.5636	0.822	1.903	1.43	0.1536
Personal Customized	0	0	1.261	.	1.261	.	.	.
Standard	1	0.59	1.3	0.9982	1.899	0.526	-1.43	0.1536



Supplementary Figure 34. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

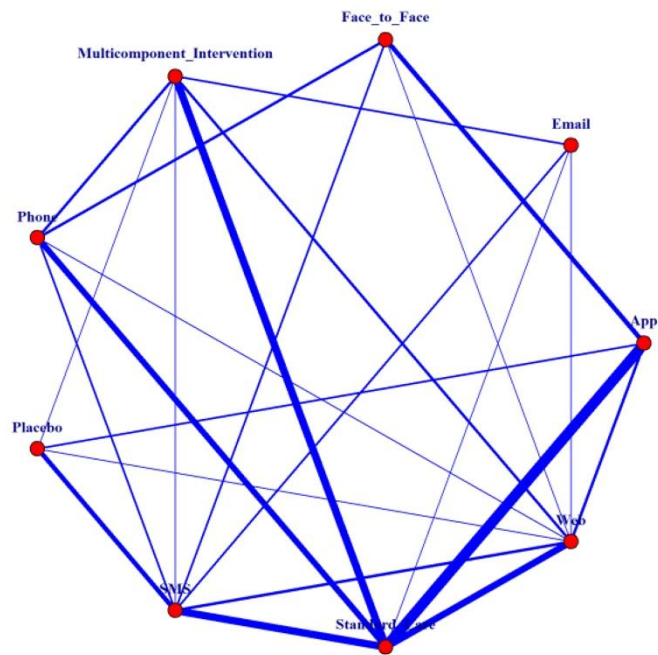
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 18. Regression Results (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

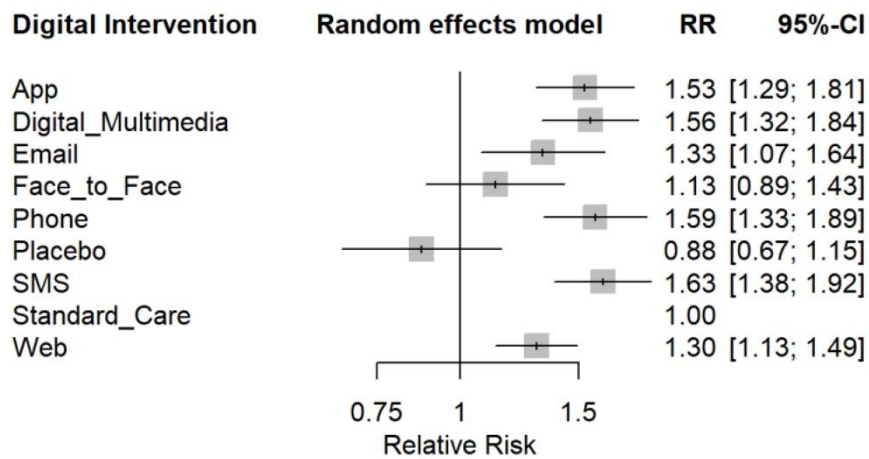
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.2889	-0.1727	0.28634	0.84165	2.3497
Time	-1.196	-0.6645	-0.42679	-0.188455	0.3224
Financial incentives	-1.6684	-0.8803	-0.5341	-0.20642	0.4376
Biochemical report	-7.6809	-0.7513	-0.00532	0.72421	6.4548
Sex	-2.0769	-1.0569	-0.59266	-0.18366	0.5755
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.0939	-0.2354	0.13304	0.5282	1.4684
Study before 2010	-1.2830	-0.4777	-0.13741	0.1872	0.9081
Study before 2015	-1.2772	-0.4863	-0.14387	0.1779	0.8738

Digital intervention



Supplementary Figure 35. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



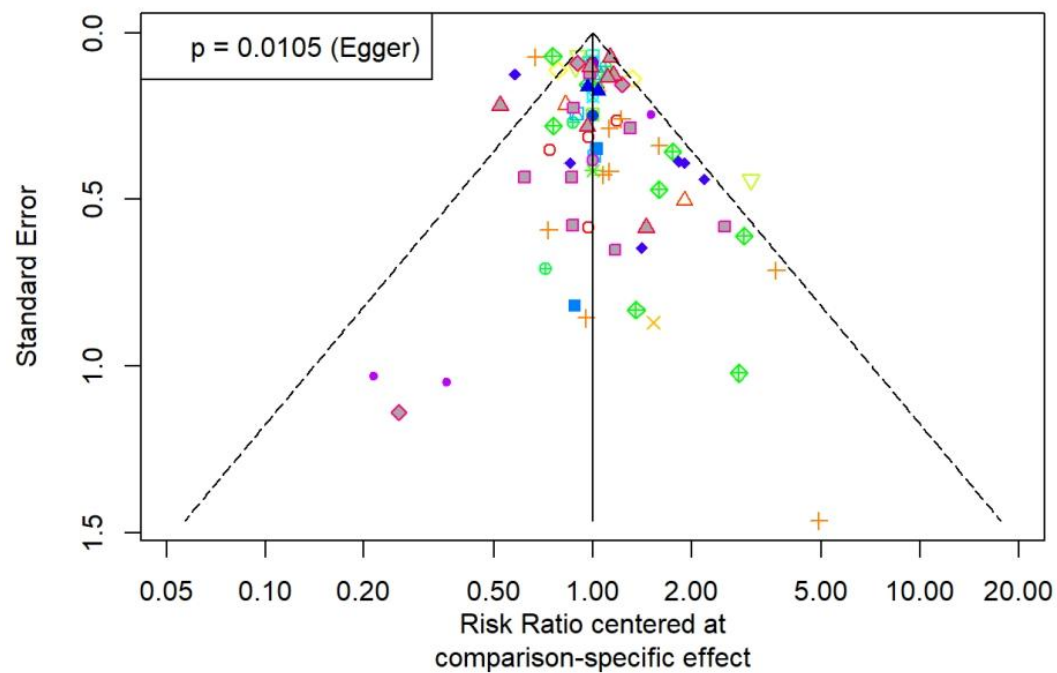
Supplementary Figure 36. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 19. P-Score (Digital intervention)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

SMS	0.8678
Phone	0.8117
Multicomponent Intervention	0.7791
App	0.7395
Email	0.4674
Web	0.4223
Face-to-face	0.2568
Standard Care	0.1245
Placebo	0.0309



Supplementary Figure 37. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 20. Regression Results (Digital intervention)

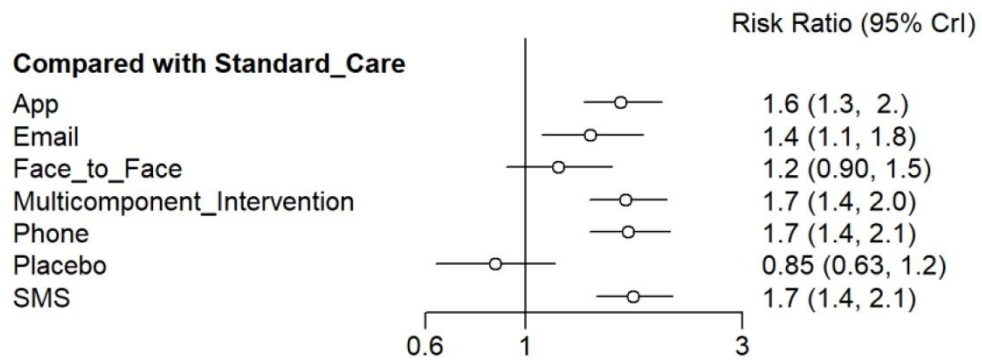
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.182	0.0658	0.1906	0.3113	0.5427
Time	-0.675536	-0.4482	-0.33299	-0.21821	0.002987
Financial incentives	-0.760092	-0.4155	-0.24113	-0.06872	0.2637
Biochemical report	-0.082365	0.1364	0.24729	0.35667	0.5675
Sex	-0.3803998	-0.1716	-0.06372	0.04375	0.252154
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.566	-0.20132	-0.01421	0.1736	0.56337
Study before 2010	-0.447263	-0.1885	-0.0568	0.07244	0.3229
Study before 2015	-0.58507	-0.3621	-0.24486	-0.1296	0.09564

Supplementary Table 21. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention)

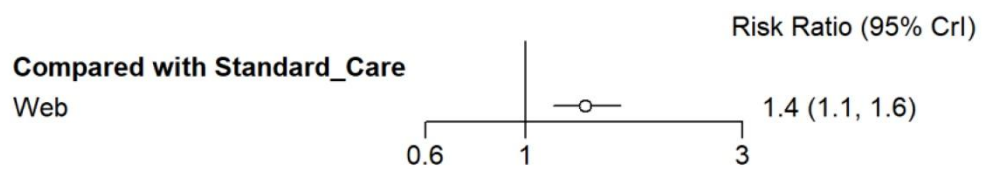
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	11	0.59	1.5326	1.5714	1.4779	1.0633	0.35	0.7266
Multicomponent Intervention	8	0.43	1.5615	1.6082	1.5267	1.0534	0.3	0.7604
Email	1	0.26	1.3269	1.0535	1.4385	0.7324	-1.26	0.2068
Face to Face	0	0	1.127	.	1.127	.	.	.
Phone	6	0.33	1.5879	1.8496	1.4744	1.2544	1.18	0.2384
SMS	8	0.39	1.6301	1.8436	1.5088	1.2219	1.15	0.2493
Web	7	0.51	1.2978	1.1565	1.4632	0.7904	-1.64	0.1012



Supplementary Figure 38. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 39. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 22. Result of GRADE Assessment (Digital intervention)

This table provides an assessment of the quality of evidence for different smoking cessation interventions using the GRADE approach. It evaluates factors such as risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, publication bias, plausible confounding, magnitude of effect, and dose-response gradient for interventions like Outcome, Personalized Customization, Group Customization, Interactive, and Standard.

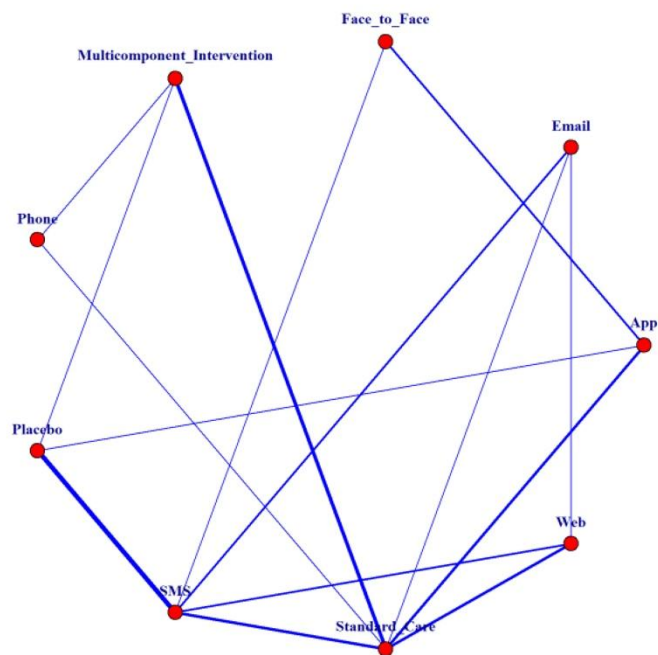
Intervention	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Plausible confounding	Magnitude of effect	Dose-response gradient	Quality
Outcome	serious risk	no serious	no serious	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	yes	no	Moderate
SMS	serious risk	no serious	no serious	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
Phone	serious risk	no serious	no serious	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
Multicomponent Intervention	serious risk	no serious	no serious	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
App	no serious	no serious	no serious	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Moderate
Email	serious risk	no serious	no serious	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
Web	serious risk	no serious	no serious	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
Face to Face	serious risk	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low

Supplementary Table 23. League Table (Digital intervention)

This table presents the relative risk ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the effectiveness of different types of Interventions for smoking cessation compared to each other.

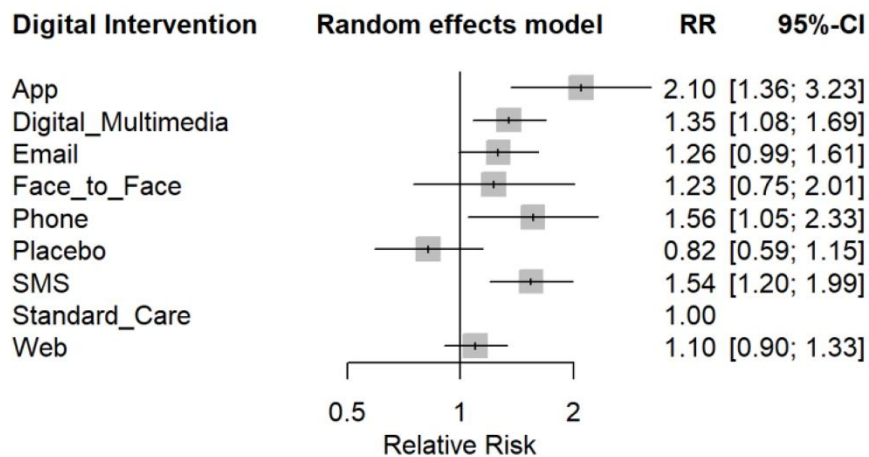
App								
1.16 (0.89; 1.49)	Email							
1.36 (1.08; 1.71)	1.18 (0.87; 1.58)	Face to Face						
0.98 (0.79; 1.22)	0.85 (0.68; 1.06)	0.72 (0.55; 0.94)	Multicomponent Intervention					
0.97 (0.78; 1.20)	0.84 (0.65; 1.07)	0.71 (0.56; 0.90)	0.98 (0.81; 1.19)	Phone				
1.75 (1.31; 2.33)	1.52 (1.11; 2.08)	1.29 (0.92; 1.80)	1.78 (1.34; 2.38)	1.81 (1.35; 2.44)	Placebo			
0.94 (0.76; 1.16)	0.81 (0.66; 1.01)	0.69 (0.53; 0.89)	0.96 (0.79; 1.17)	0.97 (0.80; 1.19)	0.54 (0.41; 0.70)	SMS		
1.53 (1.29; 1.81)	1.33 (1.07; 1.64)	1.13 (0.89; 1.43)	1.56 (1.32; 1.84)	1.59 (1.33; 1.89)	0.88 (0.67; 1.15)	1.63 (1.38; 1.92)	Standard Care	
1.18 (0.98; 1.42)	1.02 (0.82; 1.28)	0.87 (0.68; 1.11)	1.20 (1.00; 1.44)	1.22 (1.01; 1.48)	0.67 (0.51; 0.89)	1.26 (1.05; 1.50)	0.77 (0.67; 0.89)	Web

Under-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 40. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



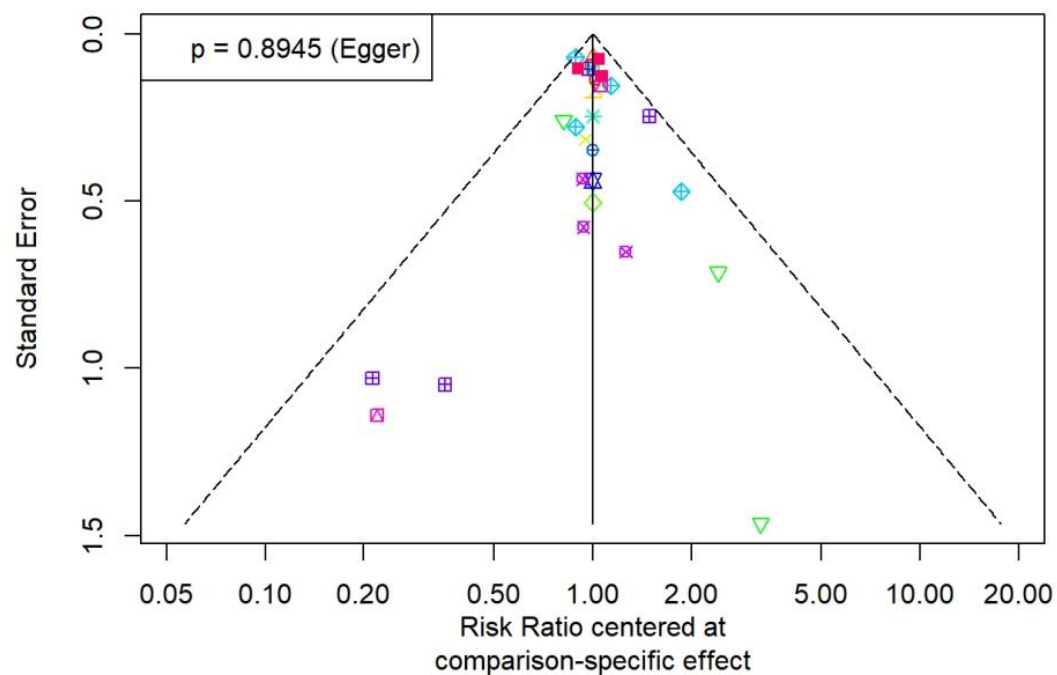
Supplementary Figure 41. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 24. P-Score (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

App	0.9615
SMS	0.7675
Phone	0.7480
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5805
Email	0.4927
Face-to-face	0.4531
Web	0.2996
Standard Care	0.1644
Placebo	0.0328



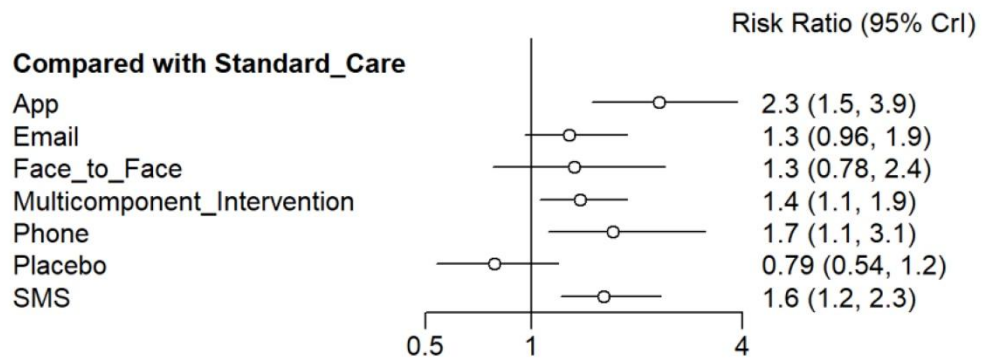
Supplementary Figure 42. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 25. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

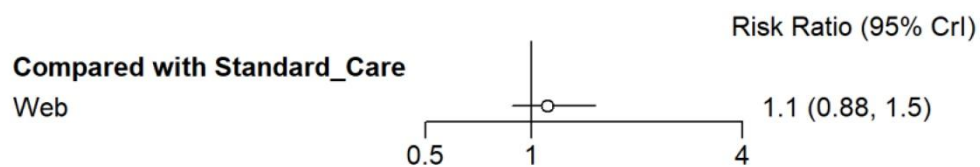
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	3	0.63	2.0969	2.3617	1.7137	1.3781	0.7	0.4817
Multicomponent Intervention	4	0.85	1.3478	1.3724	1.2199	1.125	0.37	0.711
Face to Face	0	0	1.2277	.	1.2277	.	.	.
Phone	1	0.19	1.5612	4.0533	1.249	3.2452	2.26	0.0239
SMS	3	0.16	1.5438	1.7108	1.5134	1.1304	0.35	0.7276
Web	3	0.79	1.0958	1.0636	1.2263	0.8674	-0.58	0.5586



Supplementary Figure 43. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 44. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

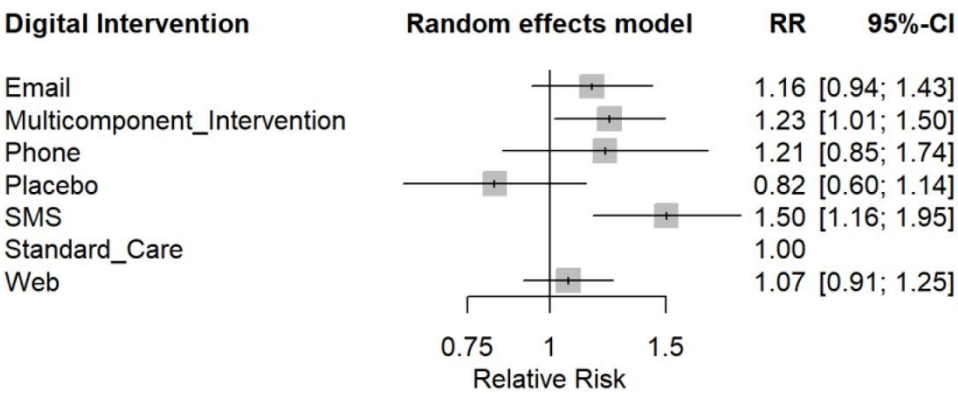
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 26. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.441155	-0.06024	0.1176	0.303	0.722
Time	-0.71583	-0.31968	-0.1489	0.01543	0.3527
Financial incentives	-1.13351	-0.48067	-0.2061	0.05001	0.6212
Biochemical report	-0.008217	0.3932	0.5905	0.784	1.1567
Sex	-0.71497	-0.26998	-0.0669	0.1306	0.5243
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.23974	-0.4302	0.04687	0.5538	1.6468
Study before 2010	-0.69108	-0.27121	-0.083	0.09173	0.4392
Study before 2015	-1.48452	-1.0941	-0.8843	-0.6729	-0.2566

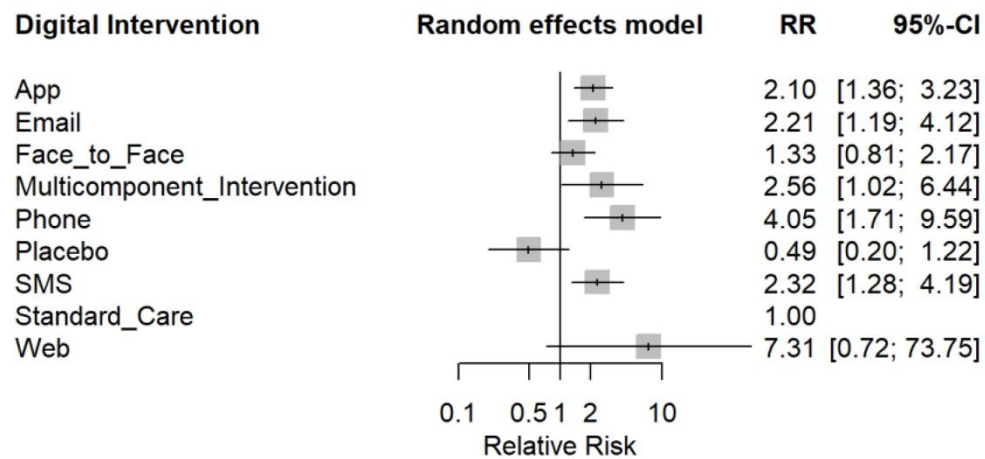
Considering the Regression Results, we performed subgroup analyses.
Before 2015



Supplementary Figure 45. Result of Random Effect Model before 2015 (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

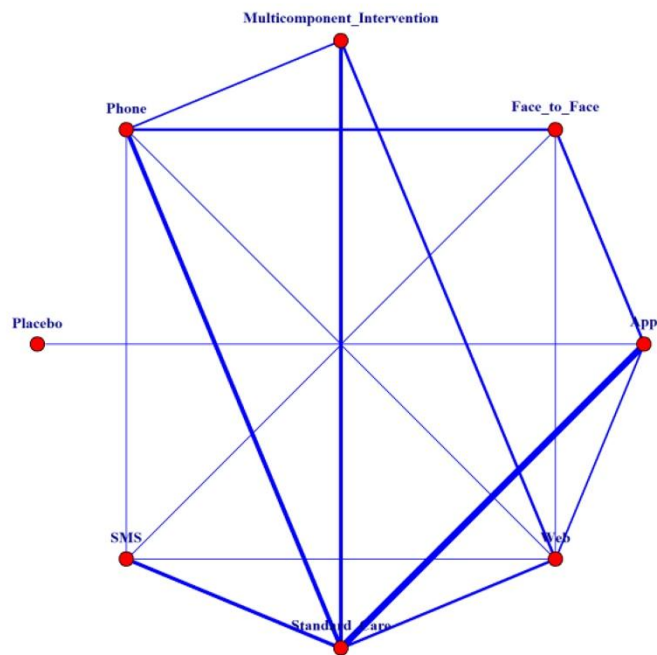
After 2015



Supplementary Figure 46. Result of Random Effect Model after 2015 (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

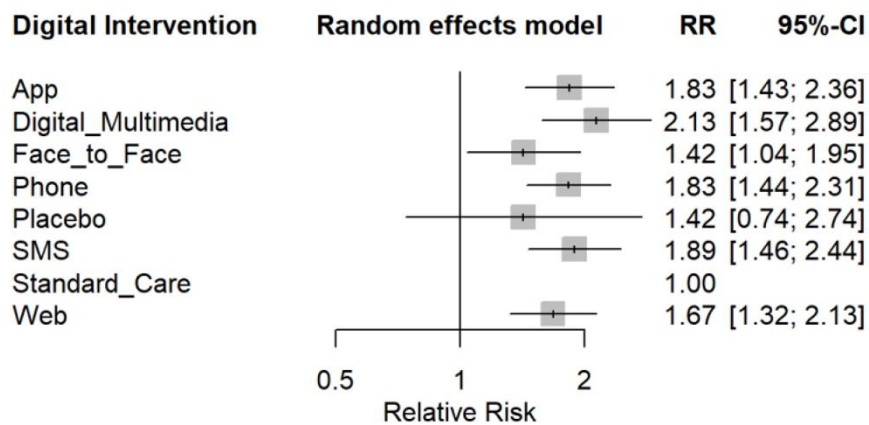
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Over-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 47. The network figure of classification of over-40 subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



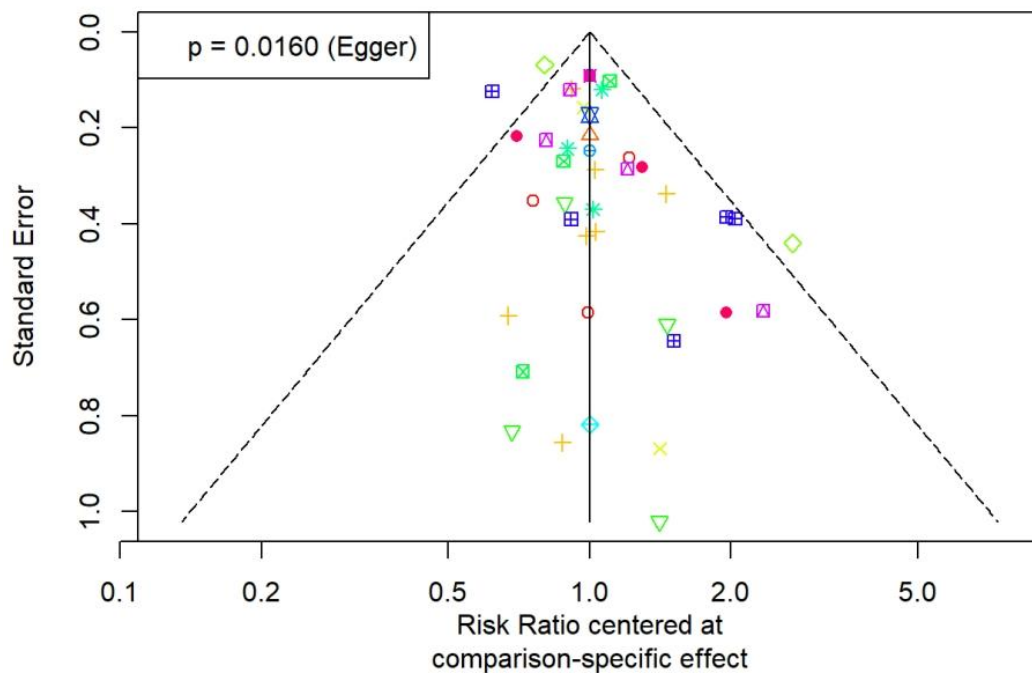
Supplementary Figure 48. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 27. P-Score (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Multicomponent Intervention	0.8865
SMS	0.7016
App	0.6600
Phone	0.6464
Web	0.4725
Placebo	0.3488
Face-to-face	0.2608
Standard Care	0.0233



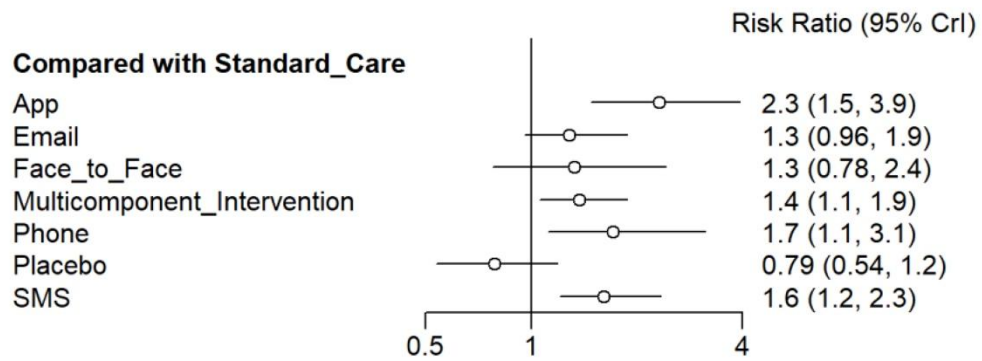
Supplementary Figure 49. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 28. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

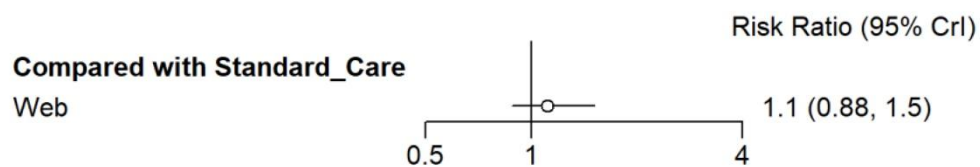
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	7	0.68	1.8345	1.7169	2.1141	0.8121	-0.76	0.4474
Multicomponent Intervention	4	0.25	2.1324	3.1953	1.8653	1.713	1.5	0.1346
Face to Face	0	0	1.4205	.	1.4205	.	.	.
Phone	5	0.47	1.8258	1.7289	1.9151	0.9028	-0.43	0.6707
SMS	4	0.62	1.8856	1.9915	1.727	1.1531	0.53	0.5982
Web	3	0.31	1.6749	1.552	1.7332	0.8955	-0.42	0.6773



Supplementary Figure 50. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 51. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

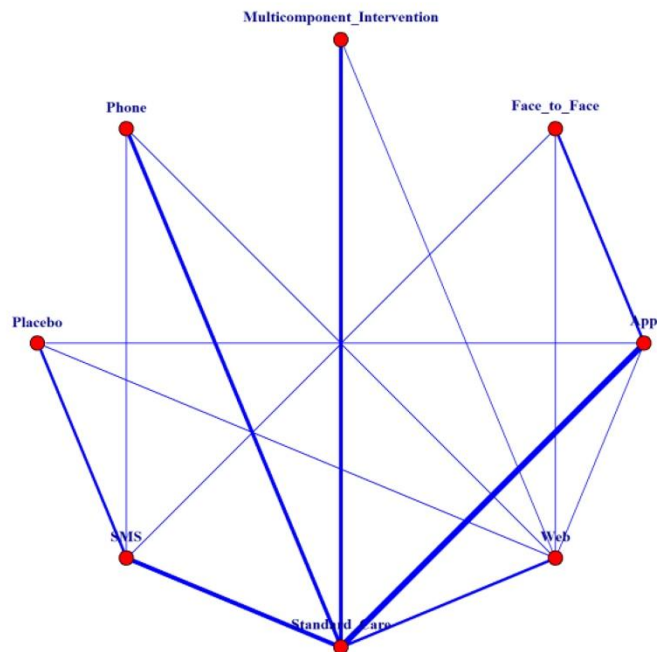
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 29. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

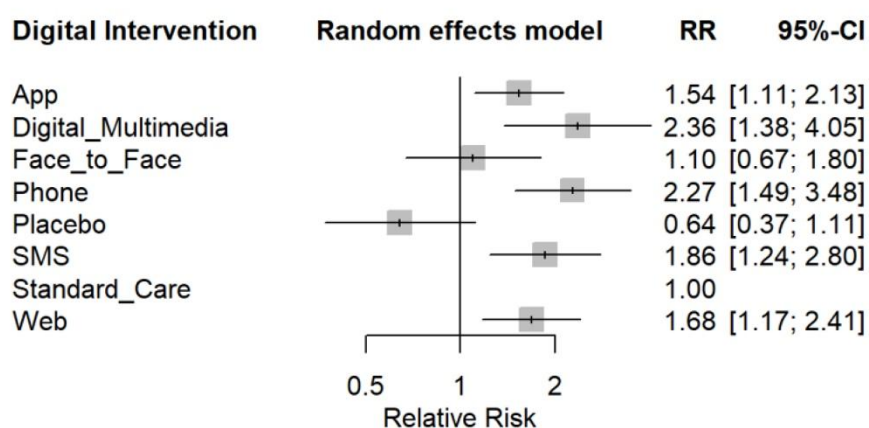
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.7205	-0.3901	-0.2188	-0.044556	0.29633
Time	-0.9524	-0.5529	-0.3512	-0.149879	0.2429
Financial incentives	-0.9678	-0.5149	-0.2886	-0.066559	0.37853
Biochemical report	-0.8546	-0.5414	-0.3816	-0.21903	0.10217
Sex	-0.5012	-0.1996	-0.04883	0.103724	0.4078
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.6659	-0.1657	0.08325	0.32897	0.8133
Study before 2010	-0.1722	0.2705	0.4922	0.714899	1.1532
Study before 2015	-0.1937	0.1363	0.3001	0.46141	0.7796

Short-term subgroup (less than three months)



Supplementary Figure 52. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



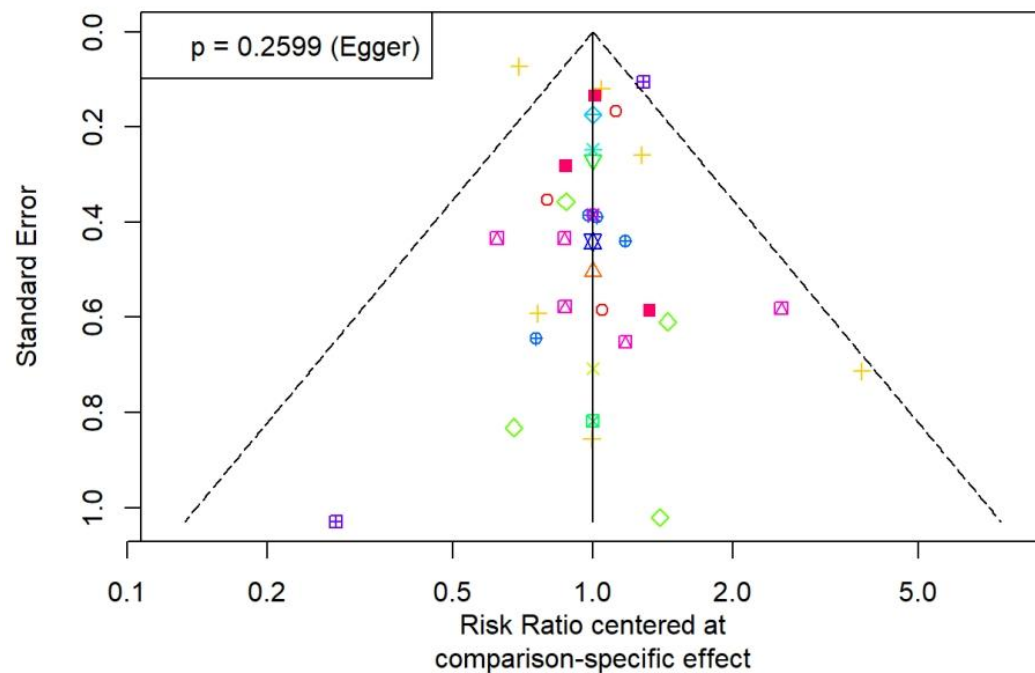
Supplementary Figure 53. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 30. P-Score (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Multicomponent Intervention	0.8692
Phone	0.8627
SMS	0.6905
Web	0.5984
App	0.5215
Face-to-face	0.2533
Standard Care	0.1872
Placebo	0.0173



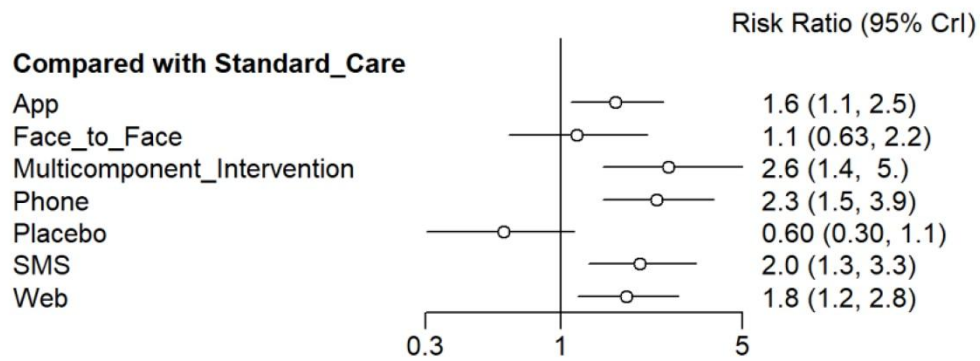
Supplementary Figure 54. Publication Bias Funnel Plot

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 31. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	6	0.8	1.5373	1.5088	1.6574	0.9103	-0.22	0.8227
Multicomponent Intervention	4	0.65	2.3629	3.2256	1.3336	2.4187	1.53	0.1249
Face to Face	0	0	1.0971	.	1.0971	.	.	.
Phone	4	0.62	2.2729	3.4546	1.1485	3.008	2.46	0.0138
Placebo	0	0	0.6403	.	0.6403	.	.	.
SMS	5	0.58	1.8596	1.835	1.8939	0.9689	-0.07	0.9403
Web	3	0.54	1.6817	1.0525	2.9169	0.3608	-2.76	0.0058



Supplementary Figure 55. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

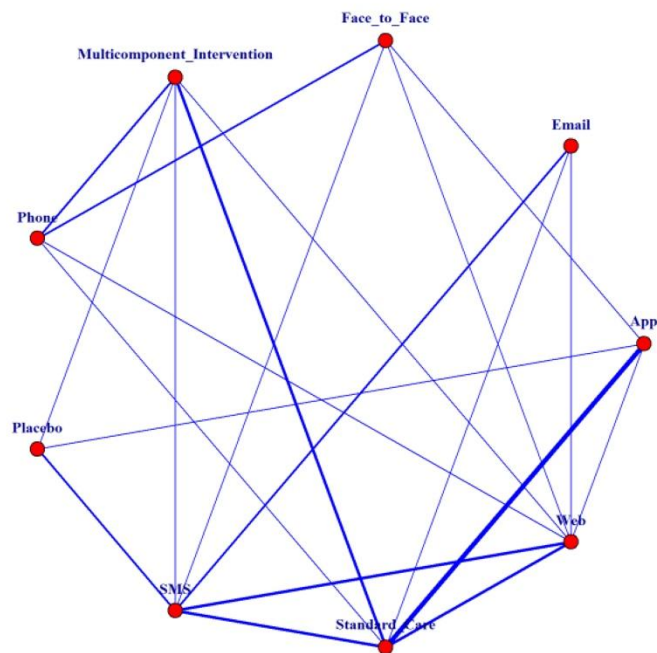
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 32. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

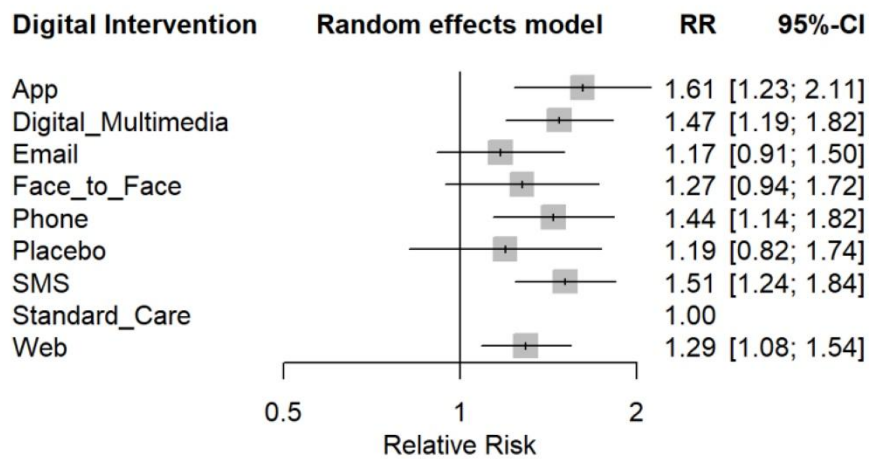
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.0535	-0.4779	-0.1912	0.09724	0.6856
Time	-1.0535	-0.4779	-0.1912	0.09724	0.6856
Financial incentives					
Biochemical report	-0.7043	-0.1715	0.0827926	0.3241	0.7691
Sex	-0.4781	-0.02178	0.20317	0.4236	0.8551
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.1338	-0.3001	0.07622	0.4621	1.3826
Study before 2010	-1.1286	-0.5902	-0.31568	-0.04059	0.5298
Study before 2015	-1.0847	-0.5443	-0.2762	-0.005532	0.5504

Intermediate intervention (4-9 months)



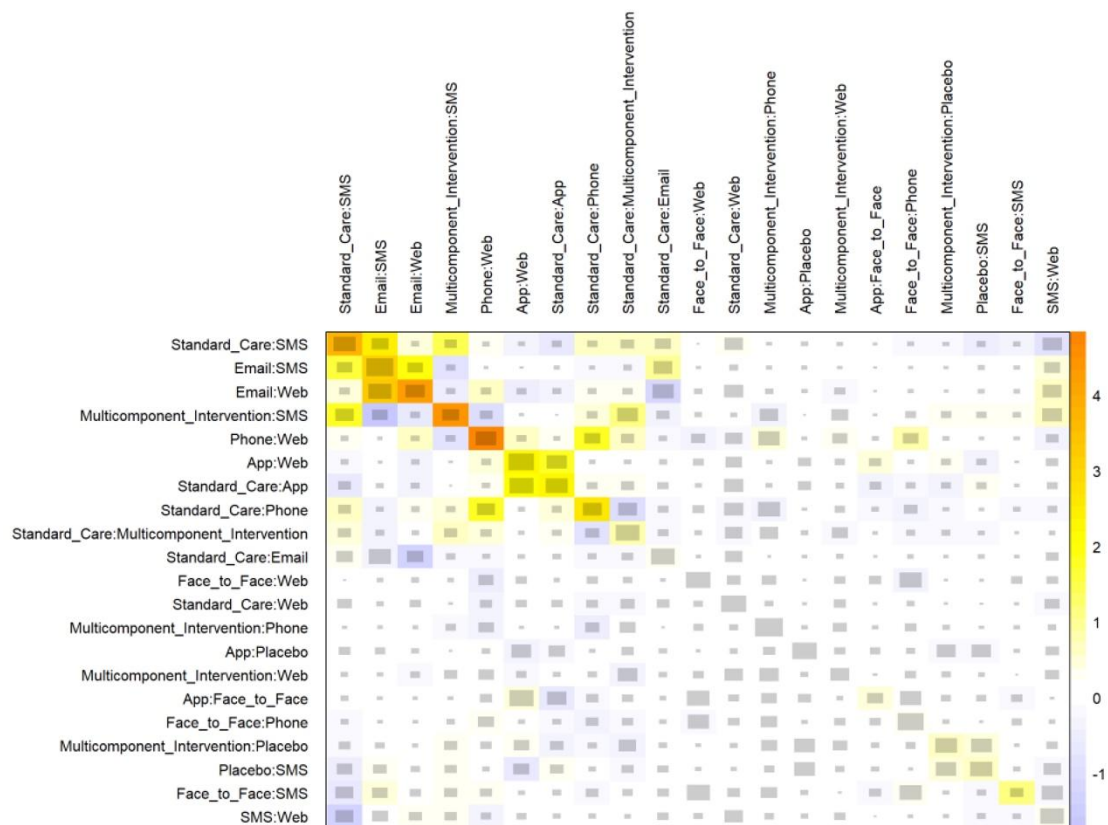
Supplementary Figure 56. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



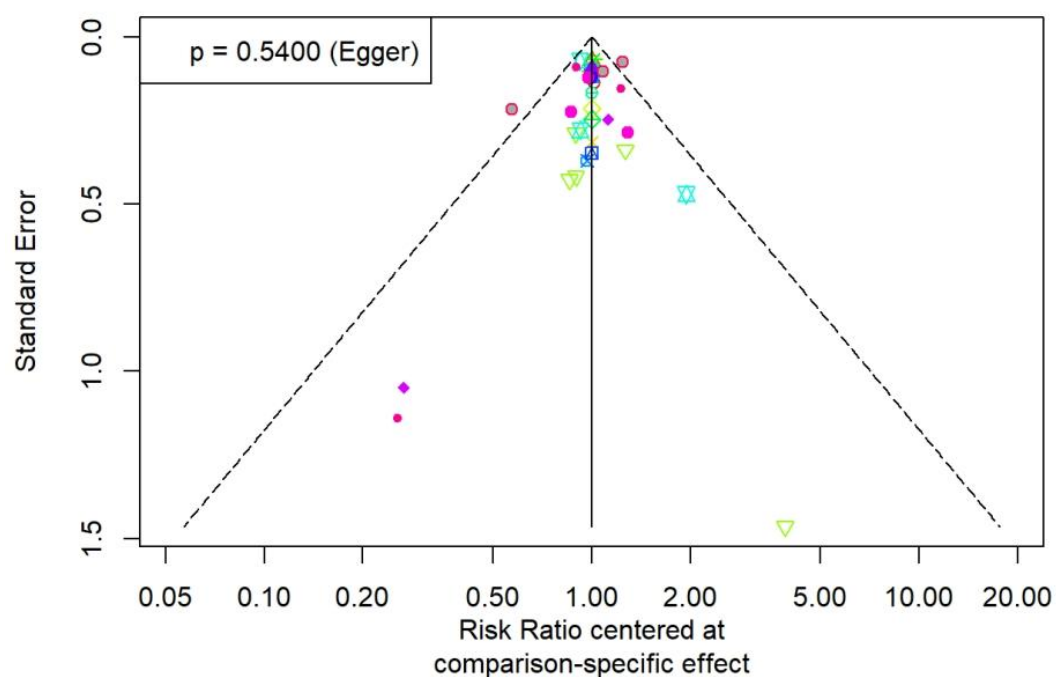
Supplementary Figure 57. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.



Supplementary Figure 58. Result of Heat Map (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



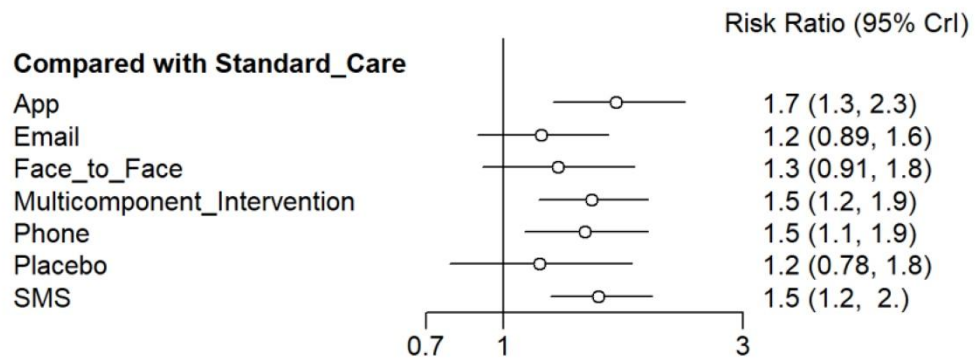
Supplementary Figure 59. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 33. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

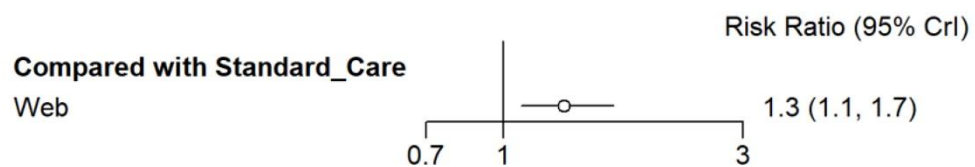
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	5	0.47	1.6145	1.973	1.3559	1.4551	1.36	0.174
Multicomponent Intervention	3	0.42	1.4741	1.3168	1.5987	0.8237	-0.88	0.3777
Email	1	0.38	1.171	1.0535	1.2483	0.844	-0.64	0.5198
Face to Face	0	0	1.273	.	1.273	.	.	.
Phone	1	0.27	1.4391	1.0714	1.6076	0.6665	-1.49	0.1351
SMS	3	0.4	1.5101	1.8586	1.3181	1.41	1.66	0.0973
Web	3	0.45	1.2929	1.2702	1.3116	0.9685	-0.18	0.86



Supplementary Figure 60. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 61. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

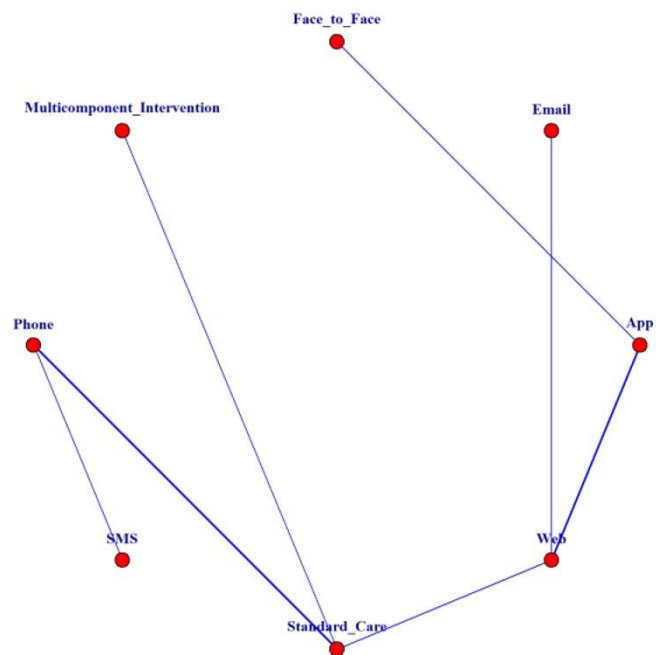
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 34. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Intermediate intervention)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

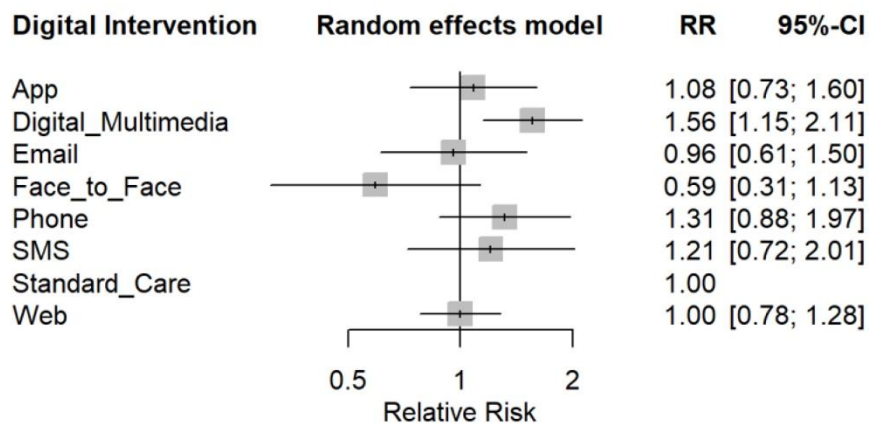
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.25121	0.06179	0.2129	0.3636	0.6596
Time	-2.74546	-1.7808	-1.3294	-0.90547	-0.1878
Financial incentives	-0.7429	-0.27642	-0.04541	0.1806	0.6134
Biochemical report	-0.4375	-0.11321	0.05163	0.2163	0.5559
Sex	-0.7559	-0.43172	-0.2801	0.1322	0.17109
cigarettes per day at baseline	-2.246634	-1.1947	-0.7197	-0.2416	0.8084
Study before 2010	-0.4695	-0.0004137	0.2317	0.4583	0.9041
Study before 2015	-0.82109	-0.4871	-0.3251	-0.1636	0.1586

Long-term subgroup (more than nine months)



Supplementary Figure 62. The network figure of classification of short-term subgroup smoking cessation digital intervention for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



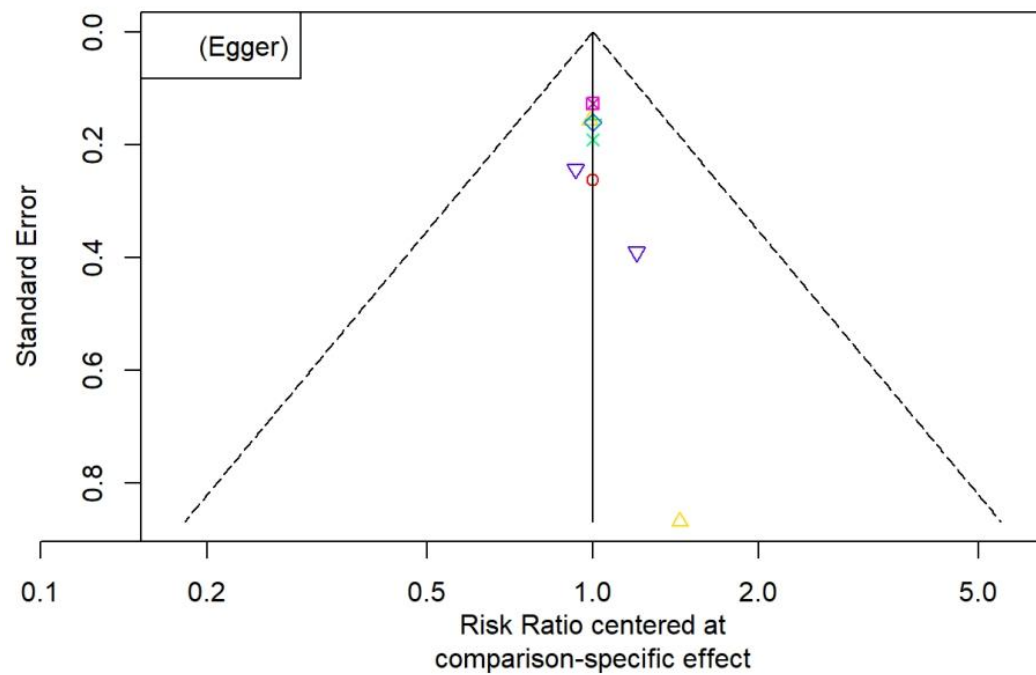
Supplementary Figure 63. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 35. P-Score (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Multicomponent Intervention	0.9155
Phone	0.7592
SMS	0.6181
App	0.5326
Web	0.3912
Standard Care	0.3862
Email	0.3591
Face-to-face	0.0382



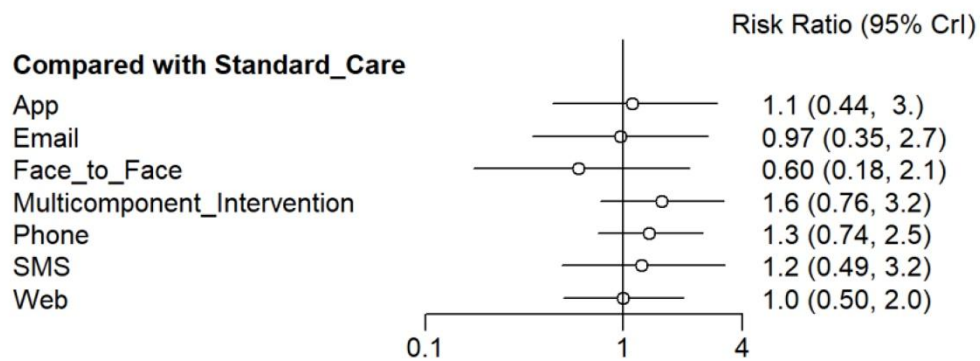
Supplementary Figure 64. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 36. Result of Inconsistency (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	0	0	1.0821	.	1.0821	.	.	.
Multicomponent Intervention	1	1	1.5573	1.5573	.	.	.	.
Email	0	0	0.9585	.	0.9585	.	.	.
Face to Face	0	0	0.5902	.	0.5902	.	.	.
Phone	2	1	1.3141	1.3141	.	.	.	.
SMS	0	0	1.2053	.	1.2053	.	.	.
Web	1	1	0.9982	0.9982	.	.	.	.



Supplementary Figure 65. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

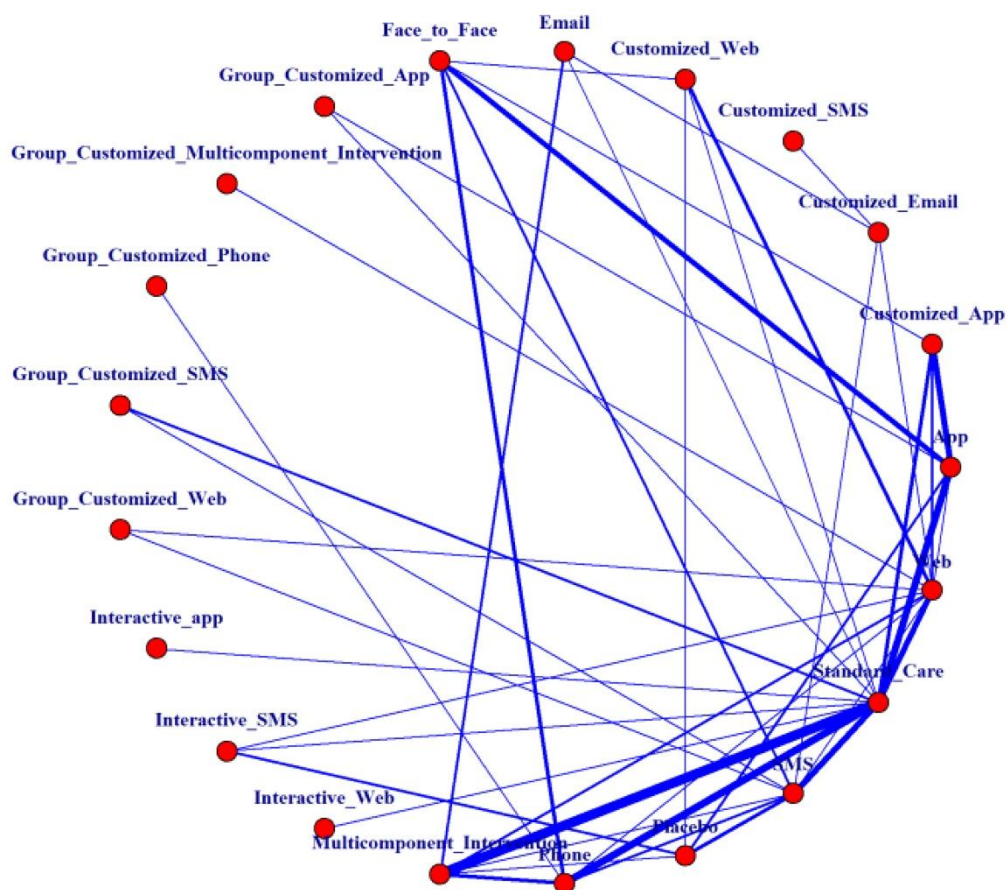
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 37. Regression Results (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

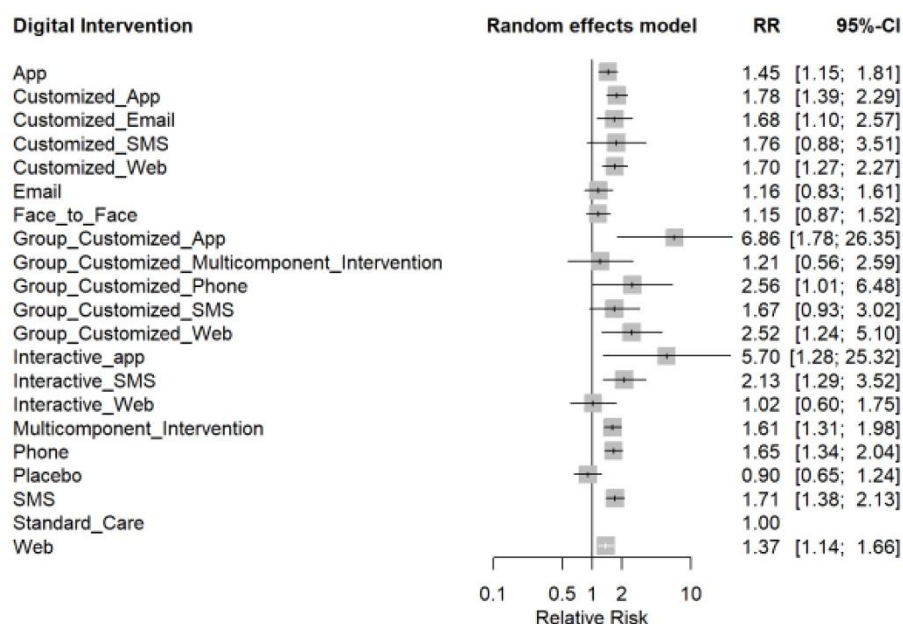
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.97435	-0.65991	-0.18272	0.247	1.3331
Time	-4.96461	-0.62807	0.10539	1.0032	14.6827
Financial incentives	-5.90205	-0.71539	0.00274	0.7043	3.4439
Biochemical report	-1.3455	-0.51136	-0.15657	0.1757	0.9112
Sex	-1.58177	-0.32734	0.15873	0.7367	2.7473
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.18342	-0.4512	-0.14788	0.1413	0.7920
Study before 2010	-2.82184	-0.56601	0.12285	1.0428	22.8961
Study before 2015	-8.77812	-0.83983	-0.02804	0.7589	8.7198

Cross-matched group



Supplementary Figure 66. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



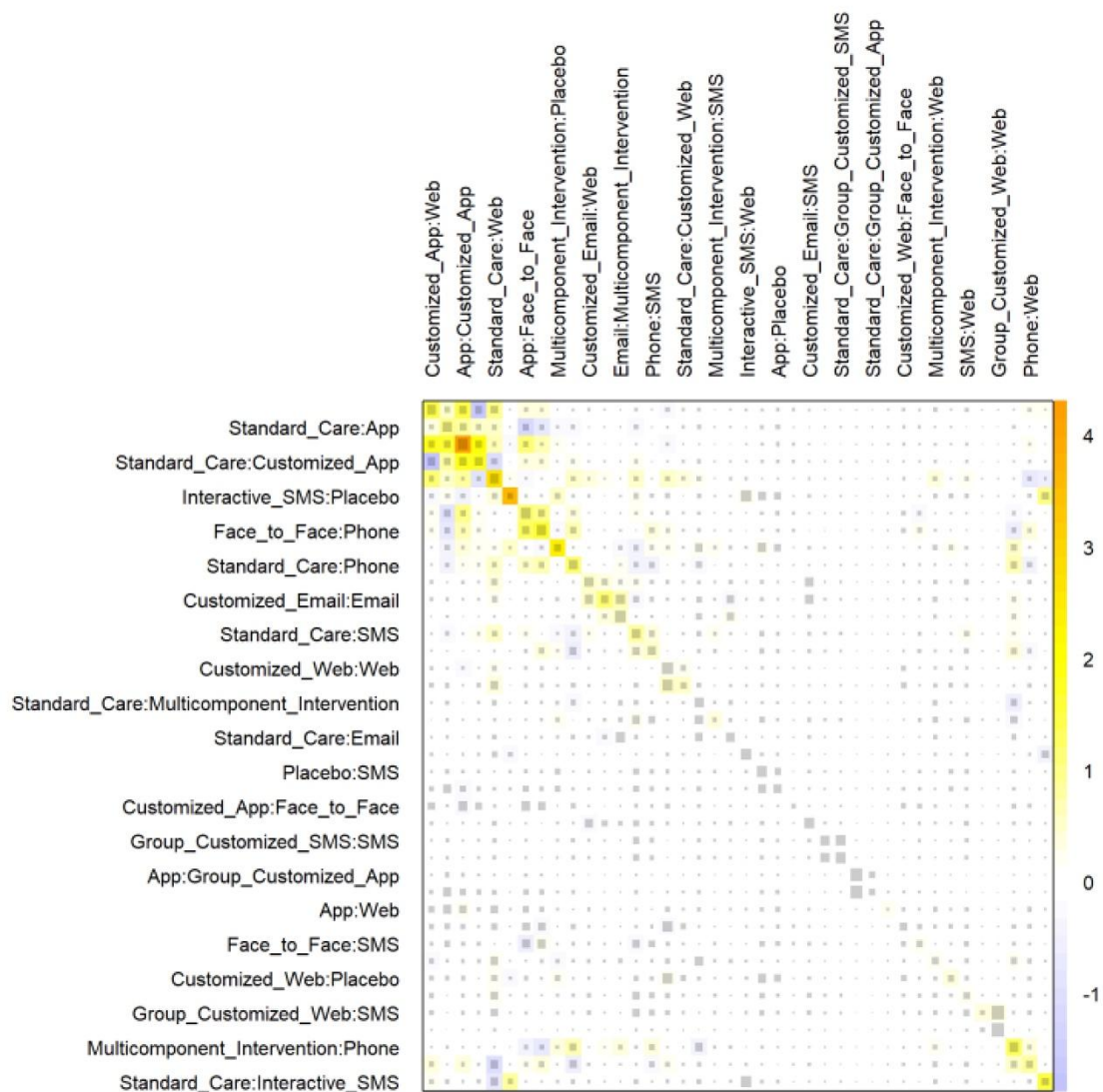
Supplementary Figure 67. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 38. P-Score (Cross-matched group)

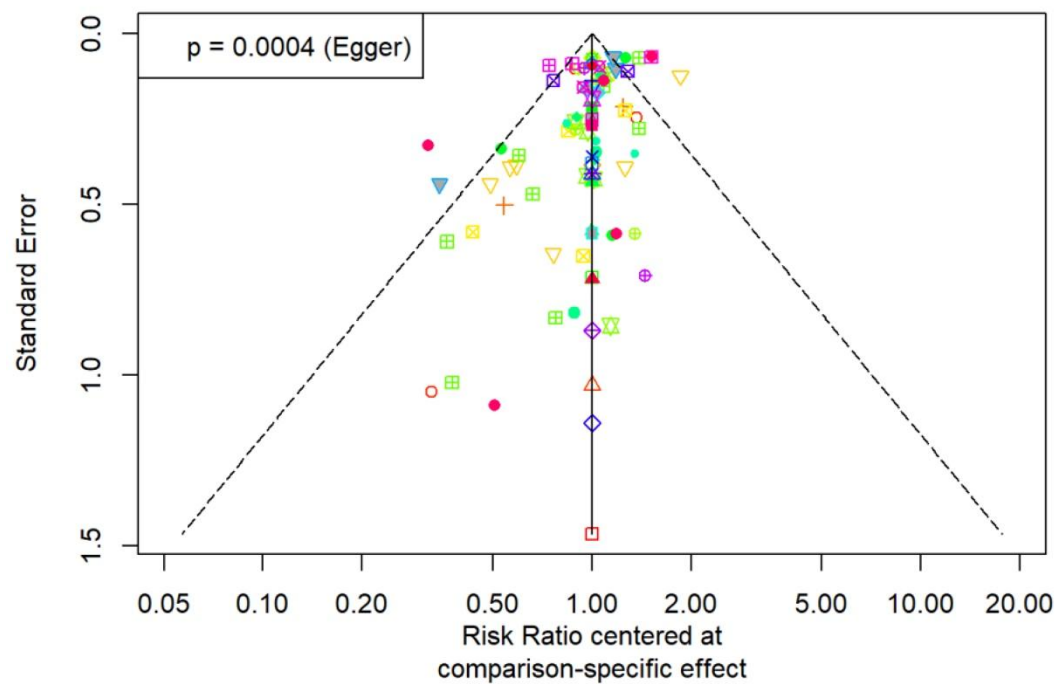
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Group Customized App	0.9522
Interactive app	0.9147
Group Customized Web	0.7924
Group Customized Phone	0.7628
Interactive SMS	0.7370
Customized App	0.6390
SMS	0.5988
Customized Web	0.5827
Customized SMS	0.5768
Customized Email	0.5610
Phone	0.5540
Group Customized SMS	0.5446
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5264
App	0.3982
Web	0.3353
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.2950
Email	0.2091
Face-to-face	0.1986
Interactive Web	0.1593
Standard Care	0.1015
Placebo	0.0607



Supplementary Figure 68. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched group)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



Supplementary Figure 69. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched group)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 39. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched group)

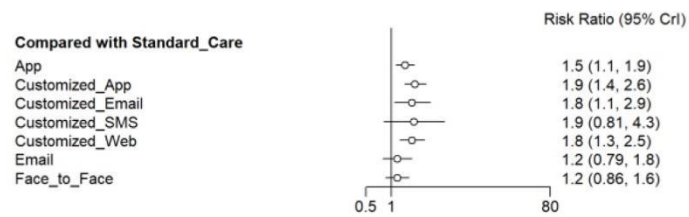
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	6	0.48	1.4455	1.709	1.2423	1.3757	1.37	0.1709
Customized App	3	0.35	1.7827	1.3242	2.0885	0.6341	-1.69	0.0907
Customized Email	0	0	1.6823	.	1.6823	.	.	.
Customized SMS	0	0	1.7595	.	1.7595	.	.	.
Customized Web	1	0.19	1.6979	2.2207	1.5947	1.3925	0.87	0.3839
Group Customized App	0	0	6.6494	.	6.6494	.	.	.
Group Customized SMS	2	0.57	1.6749	1.5962	1.7876	0.8929	-0.19	0.8524
Group Customized Web	0	0	2.5168	.	2.5168	.	.	.
Interactive app	1	1	5.7039	5.7039	.	.	.	.
Interactive SMS	1	0.26	2.1267	1.1429	2.6356	0.4336	-1.42	0.1558
Interactive Web	1	1	1.0225	1.0225	.	.	.	.
Multicomponent Intervention	8	0.48	1.6138	1.6913	1.5455	1.0944	0.43	0.6669
Phone	6	0.36	1.6508	1.9874	1.4852	1.3381	1.3	0.1943
SMS	5	0.39	1.7137	2.0284	1.5375	1.3193	1.21	0.2271
Web	5	0.42	1.3739	1.0726	1.6447	0.6522	-2.17	0.0299
Email	1	0.39	1.156	1.0535	1.2253	0.8598	-0.43	0.6652
Face to Face	0	0	1.1504	.	1.1504	.	.	.
Group Customized Phone	0	0	2.556	.	2.556	.	.	.

Supplementary Table 40. Regression Results (Cross-matched group)

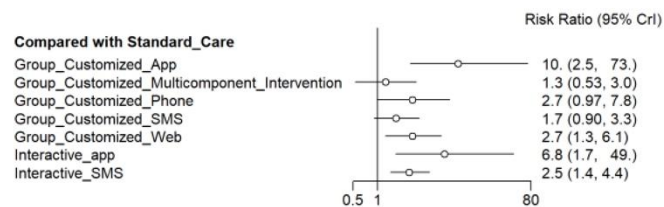
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.6758	-0.23818	-0.019055	0.1987	0.6057
Time	-0.775618	-0.48576	-0.339023	-0.1938	0.0934
Financial incentives	-0.83703	-0.41809	-0.20174	0.01625	0.4409
Biochemical report	-0.084116	0.1954	0.34142	0.48597	0.76932
Sex	-0.43339	-0.11849	0.040749	0.2006	0.51608
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.778106	-0.3843	-0.1812	0.02126	0.41602
Study before 2010	-0.64314	-0.31165	-0.142307	0.02389	0.3534
Study before 2015	-0.579461	-0.29282	-0.14659	-0.001208	0.2762



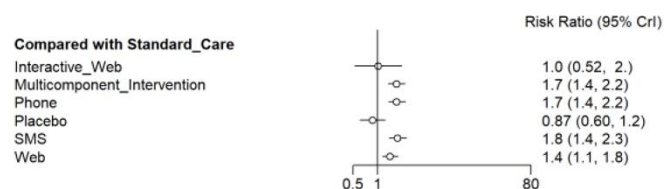
Supplementary Figure 70. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 71. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 72. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched group)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 41. Result of GRADE Assessment (Cross-matched group)

This table provides an assessment of the quality of evidence for different smoking cessation interventions using the GRADE approach. It evaluates factors such as risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, publication bias, plausible confounding, magnitude of effect, and dose-response gradient for interventions like Outcome, Personalized Customization, Group Customization, Interactive, and Standard.

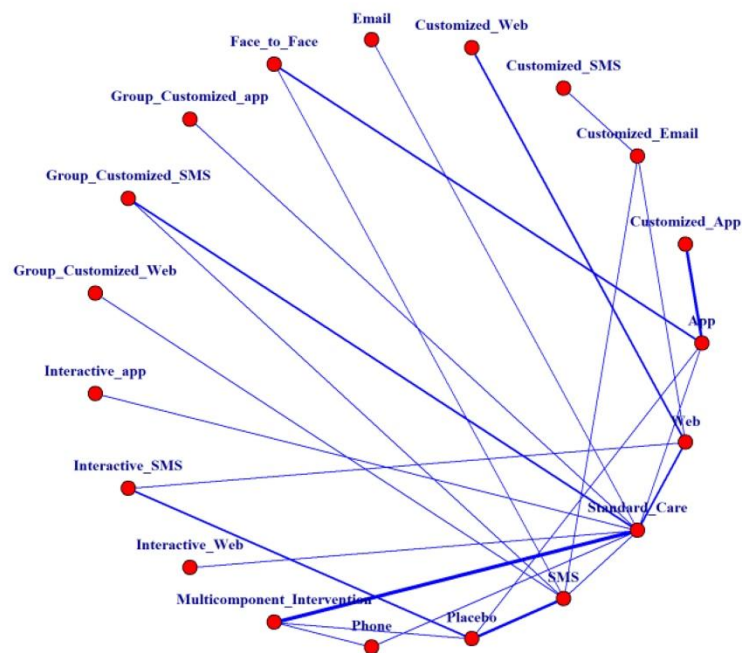
Intervention	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Plausible confounding	Magnitude of effect	Dose-response gradient	Quality
Outcome	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	yes	no	Low
Group Customized App	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Interactive app	no serious	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Group Customized Web	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Group Customized Phone	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Interactive SMS	no serious	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	yes	no	Moderate
Customized App	no serious	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
SMS	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Customized Web	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Customized SMS	no serious	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Customized Email	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Phone	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Group Customized SMS	no serious	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Low
Multicomponent Intervention	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
App	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Web	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Email	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Face to Face	no serious	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Interactive Web	no serious	serious risk	serious risk	serious risk	detected	would not reduce effect	no	no	Very Low
Group Customization	serious risk	no serious	serious risk	no serious	detected	would not reduce effect	yes	no	Low

Supplementary Table 42. League Table (Cross-matched group)

This table presents the relative risk ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the effectiveness of different types of Interventions for smoking cessation compared to each other.

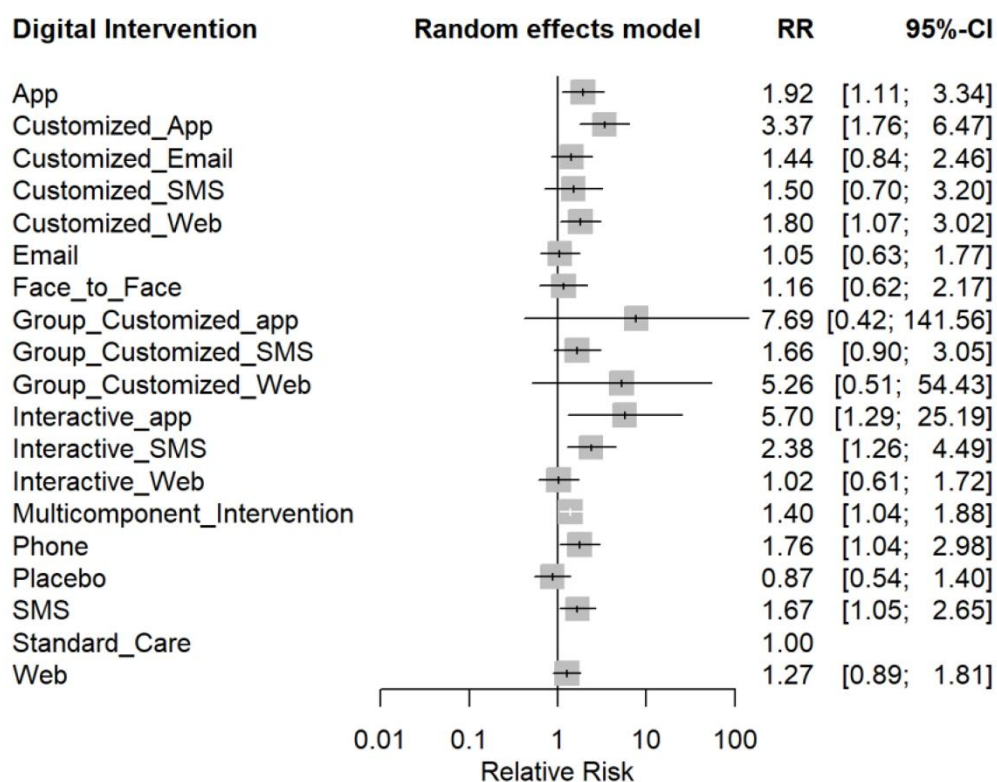
1	App																				
2	0.81 (0.63; 1.05)	Controlled App	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	0.86 (0.54; 1.36)	1.06 (0.66; 1.70)	Controlled Email	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	0.82 (0.40; 1.48)	1.01 (0.49; 2.09)	0.96 (0.55; 1.65)	Controlled SMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	0.85 (0.61; 1.19)	1.05 (0.74; 1.49)	0.99 (0.61; 1.60)	1.04 (0.50; 2.15)	Controlled Web	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	1.25 (0.85; 1.85)	1.54 (1.03; 2.31)	1.45 (0.89; 2.37)	1.52 (0.73; 3.17)	1.47 (0.96; 2.25)	Email	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	1.26 (0.96; 1.65)	1.55 (1.12; 2.15)	1.46 (0.99; 2.36)	1.53 (0.74; 3.17)	1.48 (1.04; 2.19)	1.00 (0.66; 1.53)	Face to Face	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	0.21 (0.06; 0.80)	0.26 (0.07; 1.01)	0.25 (0.06; 1.00)	0.26 (0.06; 1.16)	0.25 (0.06; 0.97)	0.17 (0.04; 0.67)	0.17 (0.04; 0.65)	Group Controlled App	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	1.20 (0.55; 2.62)	1.48 (0.67; 3.23)	1.39 (0.68; 3.25)	1.46 (0.53; 4.00)	1.41 (0.64; 3.08)	0.96 (0.42; 2.18)	0.95 (0.43; 2.12)	5.08 (1.22; 26.56)	Group Controlled Multicomponent Intervention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	0.57 (0.22; 1.46)	0.70 (0.27; 1.81)	0.66 (0.24; 1.81)	0.69 (0.22; 2.17)	0.66 (0.25; 1.74)	0.45 (0.17; 1.20)	0.45 (0.17; 1.16)	2.68 (0.52; 13.72)	0.47 (0.14; 1.56)	Group Controlled Phone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	0.86 (0.46; 1.61)	1.06 (0.56; 2.01)	1.00 (0.49; 2.04)	1.05 (0.43; 2.57)	1.01 (0.53; 1.94)	0.69 (0.35; 1.35)	0.69 (0.36; 1.31)	4.09 (0.94; 17.75)	0.72 (0.28; 1.88)	1.53 (0.51; 4.56)	Group Controlled SMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	0.57 (0.28; 1.19)	0.71 (0.34; 1.47)	0.67 (0.30; 1.48)	0.70 (0.27; 1.84)	0.67 (0.32; 1.40)	0.46 (0.21; 0.99)	0.46 (0.22; 0.96)	2.73 (0.60; 12.40)	0.48 (0.18; 1.31)	1.02 (0.32; 3.24)	0.67 (0.27; 1.66)	Group Controlled Web	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	0.25 (0.06; 1.15)	0.31 (0.07; 1.42)	0.29 (0.06; 1.39)	0.31 (0.06; 1.59)	0.30 (0.07; 1.36)	0.20 (0.04; 0.93)	0.20 (0.04; 0.92)	1.20 (0.16; 8.96)	0.21 (0.04; 1.13)	0.45 (0.08; 2.60)	0.29 (0.06; 1.40)	0.44 (0.08; 2.30)	Interactive app	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	0.08 (0.40; 1.16)	0.84 (0.49; 1.44)	0.79 (0.42; 1.49)	0.83 (0.36; 1.91)	0.80 (0.46; 1.38)	0.54 (0.30; 0.98)	0.54 (0.31; 0.95)	3.23 (0.77; 13.51)	0.57 (0.23; 1.38)	1.20 (0.42; 3.44)	0.79 (0.37; 1.70)	1.18 (0.51; 2.74)	2.68 (0.56; 12.94)	Interactive SMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	1.41 (0.79; 2.53)	1.74 (0.96; 3.15)	1.64 (0.83; 3.26)	1.72 (0.72; 4.13)	1.66 (0.90; 3.06)	1.13 (0.60; 2.12)	1.13 (0.61; 2.06)	6.71 (1.57; 28.56)	1.18 (0.46; 3.00)	2.50 (0.85; 7.32)	1.64 (0.74; 3.63)	2.46 (1.01; 5.97)	5.98 (1.14; 27.20)	2.08 (1.00; 4.34)	Interactive Web	-	-	-	-	-	
16	0.90 (0.67; 1.19)	1.10 (0.81; 1.50)	1.04 (0.67; 1.62)	1.09 (0.54; 2.20)	1.05 (0.76; 1.47)	0.72 (0.32; 0.99)	0.71 (0.32; 0.98)	4.25 (1.09; 16.55)	0.75 (0.34; 1.63)	1.58 (0.62; 4.04)	1.04 (0.56; 1.92)	1.36 (0.70; 3.21)	3.54 (0.70; 15.92)	1.32 (0.78; 2.24)	0.63 (0.36; 1.13)	Multicomponent Intervention	-	-	-	-	
17	0.88 (0.66; 1.16)	1.08 (0.80; 1.46)	1.02 (0.65; 1.59)	1.07 (0.53; 2.16)	1.03 (0.74; 1.43)	0.70 (0.49; 1.01)	0.70 (0.32; 0.92)	4.16 (1.07; 16.14)	0.73 (0.34; 1.59)	1.55 (0.63; 3.84)	1.01 (0.55; 1.88)	1.52 (0.74; 3.14)	3.46 (0.77; 15.57)	1.29 (0.76; 2.19)	0.62 (0.35; 1.10)	0.98 (0.77; 1.24)	Phone	-	-	-	
18	1.69 (1.14; 2.26)	1.98 (1.36; 2.88)	1.87 (1.14; 3.06)	1.95 (0.93; 4.08)	1.88 (1.28; 2.78)	1.28 (0.83; 1.99)	1.28 (0.87; 1.87)	7.61 (1.93; 30.03)	1.34 (0.59; 3.02)	2.84 (1.07; 7.49)	1.86 (0.97; 3.57)	2.79 (1.31; 5.96)	6.33 (1.38; 29.08)	2.36 (1.34; 4.15)	1.13 (0.61; 2.12)	1.79 (1.27; 2.52)	1.83 (1.29; 2.60)	Placebo	-	-	
19	0.84 (0.64; 1.12)	1.04 (0.76; 1.42)	0.98 (0.65; 1.48)	1.03 (0.52; 2.04)	0.99 (0.71; 1.38)	0.67 (0.46; 0.98)	0.67 (0.49; 0.92)	4.00 (1.03; 15.57)	0.70 (0.32; 1.53)	1.49 (0.58; 3.82)	0.98 (0.54; 1.77)	1.47 (0.72; 3.01)	3.33 (0.74; 15.02)	1.24 (0.73; 2.11)	0.60 (0.33; 1.07)	0.94 (0.72; 1.23)	0.96 (0.75; 1.24)	0.53 (0.38; 0.72)	SMS	-	
20	1.45 (1.15; 1.81)	1.78 (1.39; 2.29)	1.68 (1.10; 2.57)	1.76 (0.88; 3.51)	1.70 (1.27; 2.27)	1.16 (0.83; 1.61)	1.15 (0.87; 1.52)	6.86 (1.78; 26.35)	1.21 (0.56; 2.59)	2.56 (1.01; 6.48)	1.67 (0.93; 3.02)	2.52 (1.24; 5.10)	5.70 (1.28; 25.32)	2.13 (1.29; 3.52)	1.02 (0.60; 1.75)	1.63 (1.31; 1.98)	1.65 (1.34; 2.04)	0.90 (0.65; 1.24)	1.71 (1.38; 2.13)	Standard Care	-
21	1.05 (0.81; 1.37)	1.30 (1.00; 1.69)	1.22 (0.81; 1.86)	1.28 (0.64; 2.55)	1.24 (0.95; 1.61)	0.84 (0.59; 1.21)	0.84 (0.62; 1.13)	4.99 (1.29; 19.33)	0.88 (0.42; 1.84)	1.86 (0.73; 4.76)	1.22 (0.66; 2.24)	1.83 (0.92; 3.63)	4.15 (0.92; 18.66)	1.55 (0.95; 2.52)	0.74 (0.42; 1.32)	1.17 (0.92; 1.50)	1.20 (0.94; 1.53)	0.66 (0.47; 0.92)	1.25 (0.98; 1.59)	0.73 (0.60; 0.88)	Web

Under-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 73. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 74. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 43. P-Score (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

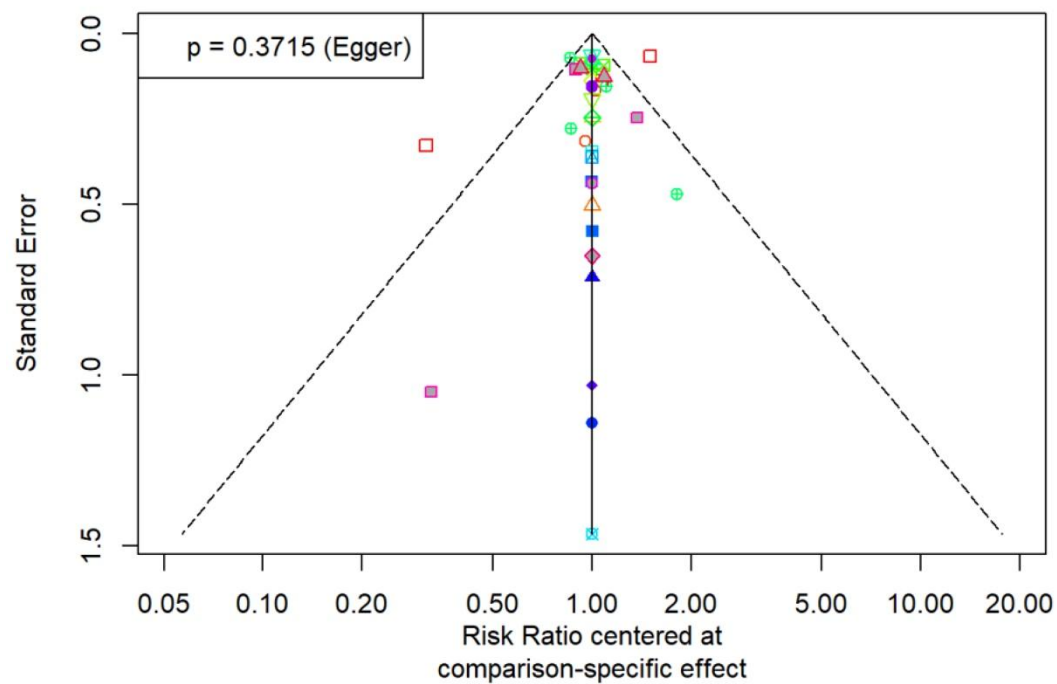
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Interactive app	0.8855
Customized App	0.8570
Group Customized app	0.8247
Group Customized Web	0.8001
Interactive SMS	0.7394
App	0.6333
Customized Web	0.5952
Phone	0.5755
SMS	0.5487
Group Customized SMS	0.5285
Customized SMS	0.4564
Customized Email	0.4235
Multicomponent Intervention.	0.4066
Web	0.3218
Face-to-face	0.2699
Email	0.2115
Interactive Web	0.1931
Standard Care	0.1427
Placebo	0.0866



Supplementary Figure 75. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



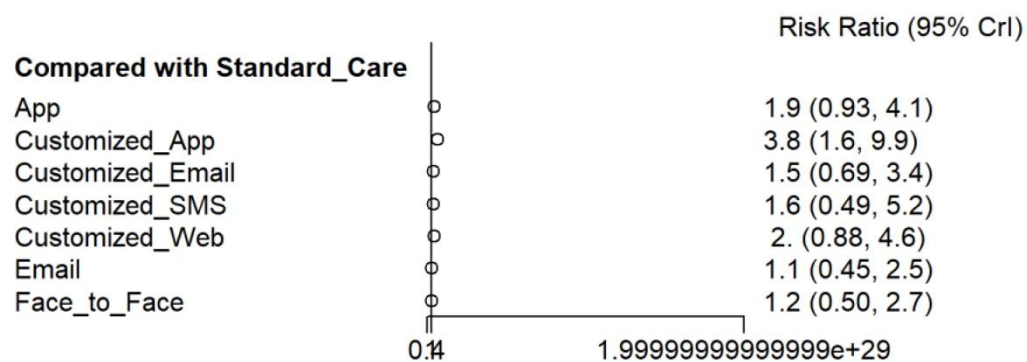
Supplementary Figure 76. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 44. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

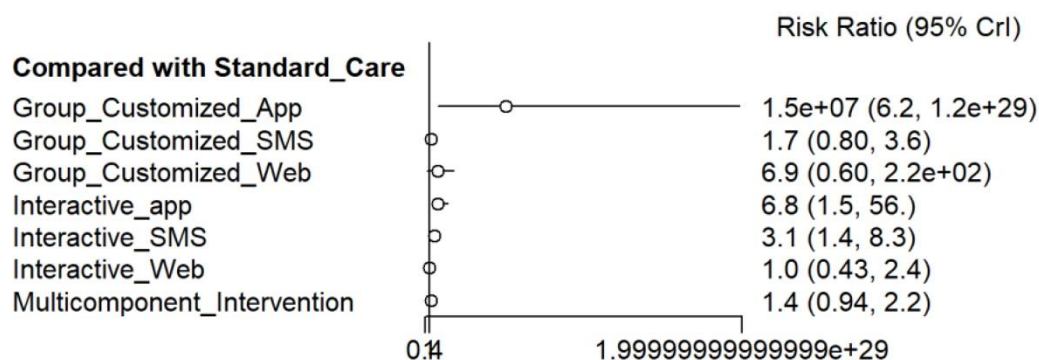
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	1	0.6	1.9234	1.9231	1.9239	0.9996	0	0.9994
Customized App	0	0	3.3734	-	3.3734	-	-	-
Customized Email	0	0	1.4355	-	1.4355	-	-	-
Customized SMS	0	0	1.5013	-	1.5013	-	-	-
Customized Web	0	0	1.7983	-	1.7983	-	-	-
Multicomponent Intervention	4	0.83	1.3956	1.4112	1.3234	1.0663	0.16	0.873
Face to Face	0	0	1.1587	-	1.1587	-	-	-
Group Customized app	1	1	7.6909	7.6909	-	-	-	-
Group Customized SMS	2	0.63	1.6554	1.5962	1.7606	0.9066	-0.15	0.8793
Group Customized Web	0	0	5.2636	5.2636	-	-	-	-
Interactive app	1	1	5.7039	5.7039	-	-	-	-
Interactive SMS	0	0	2.3785	-	2.3785	-	-	-
Interactive Web	1	1	1.0225	1.0225	-	-	-	-
Phone	1	0.28	1.7559	4.0533	1.2676	3.1976	1.94	0.0523
Placebo	0	0	0.8707	-	0.8707	-	-	-
SMS	1	0.11	1.6682	2.1583	1.6137	1.3375	0.39	0.6956
Web	2	0.85	1.2679	1.0868	2.9397	0.3697	-1.98	0.0481



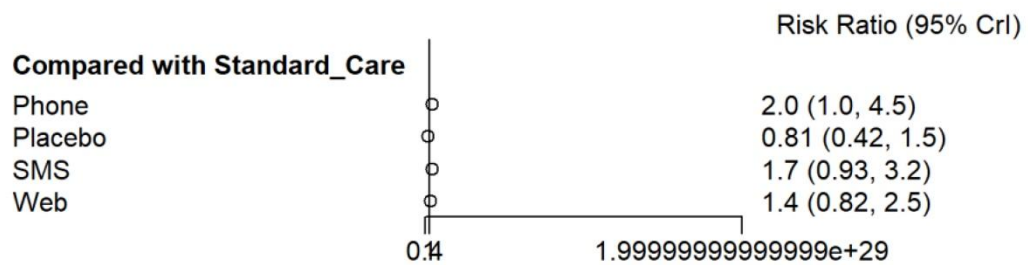
Supplementary Figure 77. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 78. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 79. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

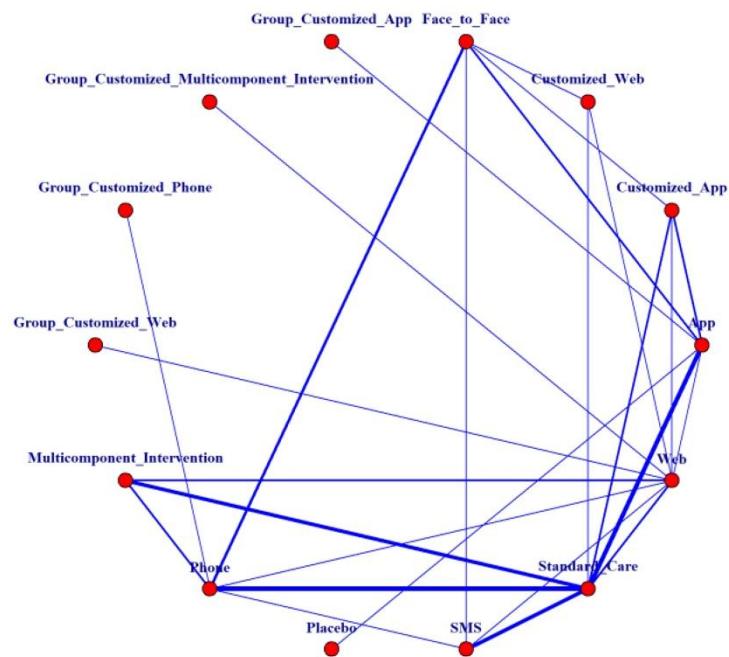
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 45. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

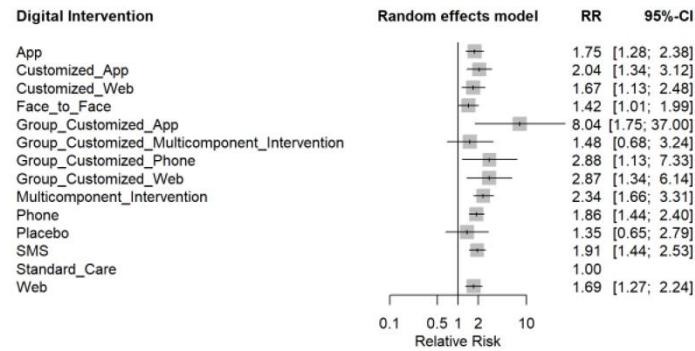
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.85059	-0.6884	-0.04984	0.61007	1.97818
Time	-1.4885	-0.7185	-0.36388	-0.009381	0.7245
Financial incentives	-2.69102	-1.2747	-0.68651	-0.09205	1.139
Biochemical report	-0.37903	0.44576	0.85829	1.2686	2.14358
Sex	-1.73488	-0.66454	-0.14512	0.35994	1.5249
cigarettes per day at baseline	-3.25471	-1.8428	-1.289593	-0.8002	0.2603
Study before 2010	-1.45991	-0.6736	-0.30959	0.04337	0.76834
Study before 2015	-1.91752	-1.14444	-0.76727	-0.3871	0.42325

Over-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 80. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (over-40 subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 81. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 46. P-Score (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

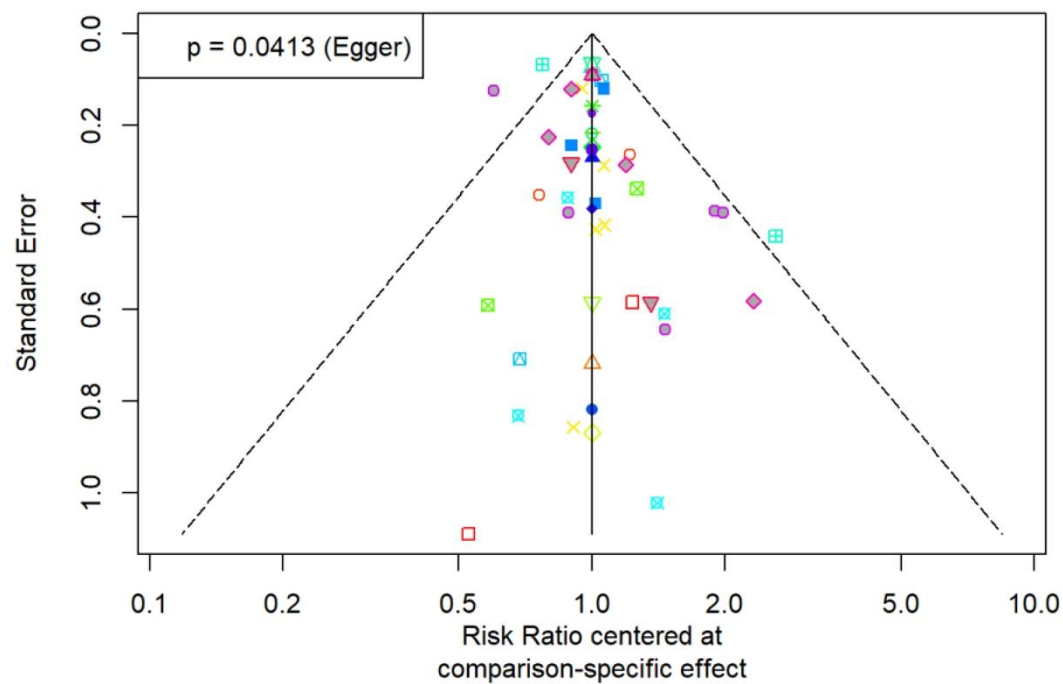
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Group Customized App	0.9579
Group Customized Web	0.7934
Group Customized Phone	0.7632
Multicomponent Intervention	0.7478
Customized App	0.6090
SMS	0.5495
Phone	0.5187
App	0.4451
Customized Web	0.3946
Web	0.3894
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.3254
Placebo	0.2550
Face to Face	0.2189
Standard Care	0.0322



Supplementary Figure 82. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



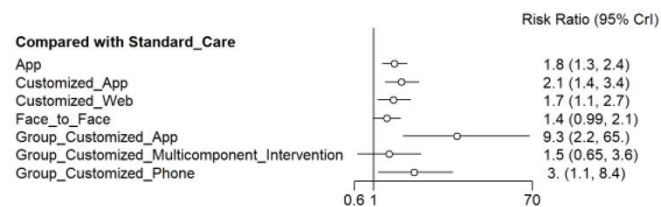
Supplementary Figure 83. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 47. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

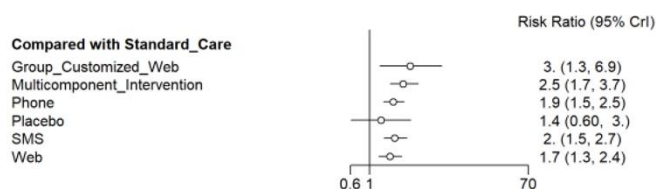
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	5	0.71	1.7473	1.6558	1.9966	0.8293	-0.54	0.5902
Customized App	2	0.37	2.041	1.9782	2.079	0.9515	-0.11	0.9115
Customized Web	1	0.36	1.6702	2.2207	1.4254	1.5579	1.06	0.2902
Multicomponent Intervention	4	0.3	2.3433	3.2054	2.0449	1.5675	1.17	0.2425
Face to Face	0	0	1.416	.	1.416	.	.	.
Group Customized App	0	0	8.0378	.	8.0378	.	.	.
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0	0	1.4829	.	1.4829	.	.	.
Group Customized Phone	0	0	2.8819	.	2.8819	.	.	.
Group Customized SMS	2	0.63	1.6554	1.5962	1.7606	0.9066	-0.15	0.8793
Group Customized Web	0	0	2.87	.	2.87	.	.	.
Interactive app	1	1	5.7039	5.7039	.	.	.	.
Interactive SMS	0	0	2.3785	.	2.3785	.	.	.
Interactive Web	1	1	1.0225	1.0225	.	.	.	.
Phone	5	0.48	1.8612	1.7865	1.9317	0.9248	-0.3	0.7634
SMS	4	0.63	1.9115	2.0141	1.7501	1.1508	0.47	0.6368
Web	2	0.2	1.6881	1.0784	1.8836	0.5725	-1.53	0.1262



Supplementary Figure 84. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 85. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

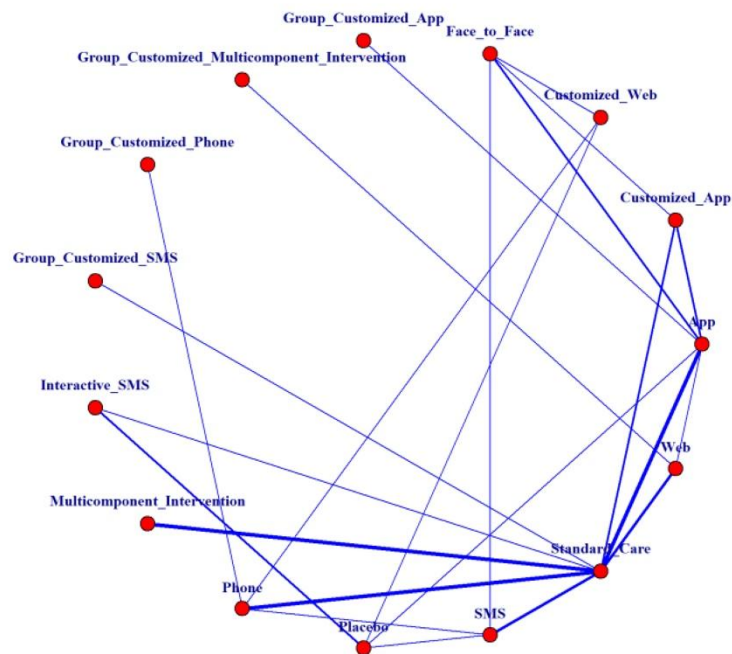
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 48. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

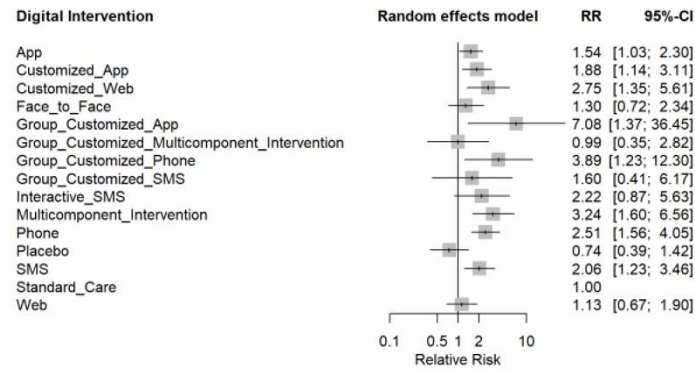
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.80726	-0.4539	-0.2718	-0.09089	0.268
Time	-0.9887	-0.5675	-0.354	-0.13814	0.2797
Financial incentives	-0.92782	-0.4752	-0.243	-0.009548	0.4559
Biochemical report	-0.88159	-0.544	-0.3667	-0.185183	0.1844
Sex	-0.55157	-0.2067	-0.03126	0.14626	0.5011
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.8264	-0.2955	-0.04144	0.21147	0.7150
Study before 2010	-0.16047	0.3244	0.5653	0.808847	1.2943
Study before 2015	-0.17865	0.1588	0.3311	0.502448	0.8367

Short-term subgroup (less than three months)



Supplementary Figure 86. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (short-term subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



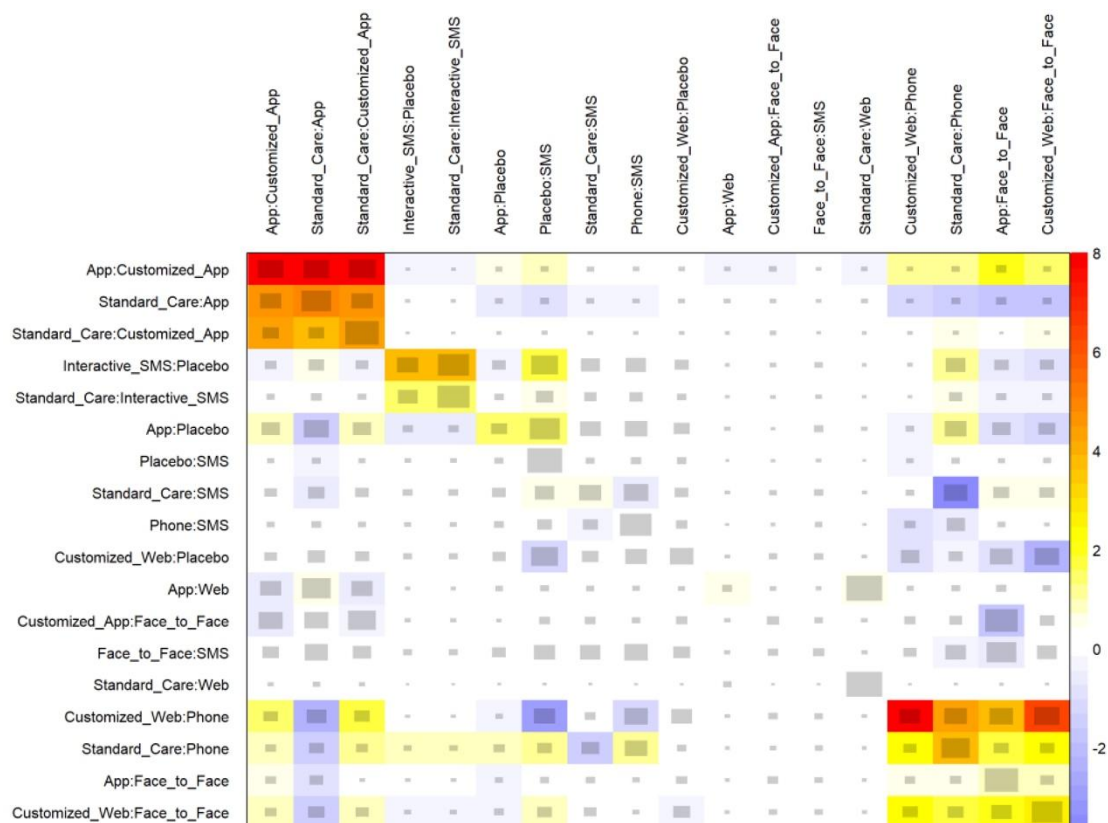
Supplementary Figure 87. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 49. P-Score (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

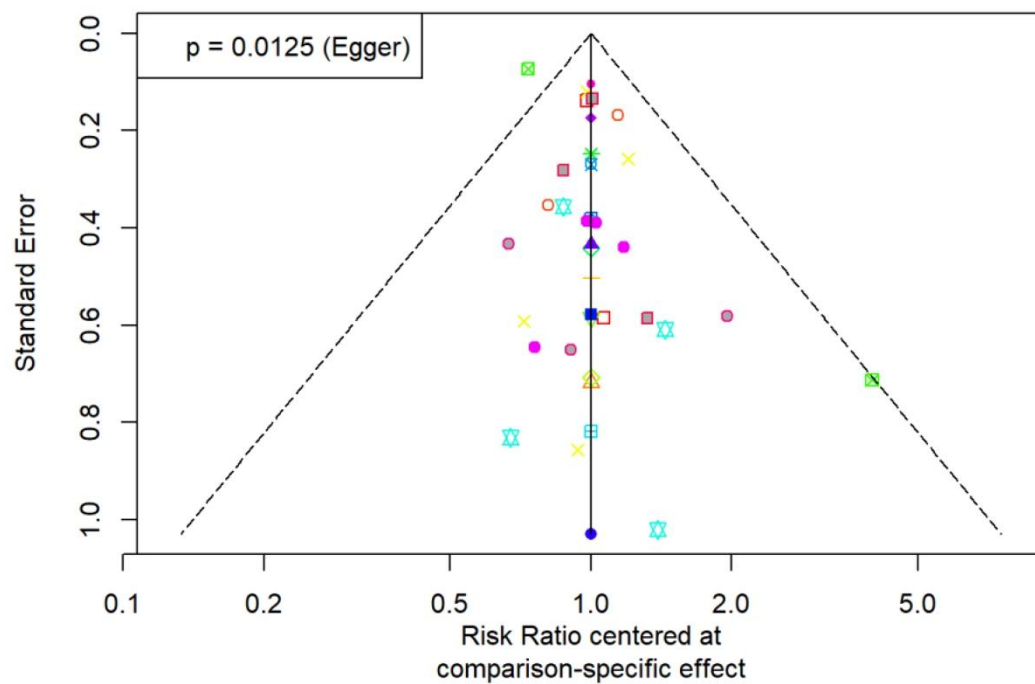
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Group Customized App	0.9160
Group Customized Phone	0.8230
Multicomponent Intervention	0.7946
Customized Web	0.7329
Phone	0.6954
Interactive SMS	0.6065
SMS	0.5778
Customized App	0.5327
Group Customized SMS	0.4417
App	0.4038
Face to Face	0.3014
Web	0.2368
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.2138
Standard Care	0.1555
Placebo	0.0681



Supplementary Figure 88. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



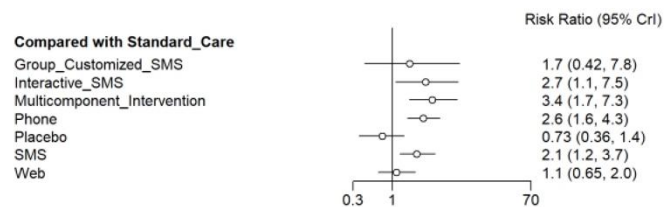
Supplementary Figure 89. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 50. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

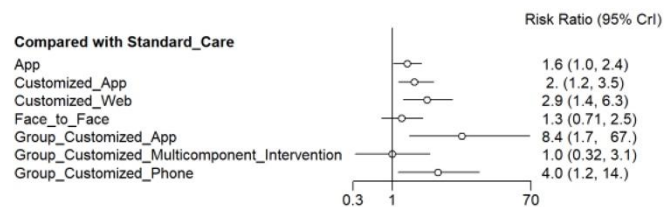
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	Prop	NMA	Direct	Indirect	RoR	z	p-value
App	3	0.5	1.2988	1.7428	0.9644	1.8072	1.69	0.0914
Customized App	1	0.24	2.1666	2.5	2.0714	1.2069	0.41	0.6855
Customized Web	1	0.3	1.9426	2.2207	1.8363	1.2093	0.51	0.6089
Multicomponent Intervention	3	0.42	1.4803	1.3323	1.5996	0.8329	-0.76	0.4488
Face to Face	0	0	1.2383	.	1.2383	.	.	.
Group Customized App	1	1	7.6909	7.6909	.	.	.	.
Group Customized SMS	0	0	1.6346	.	1.6346	.	.	.
Group Customized Web	0	0	2.3804	.	2.3804	.	.	.
Interactive SMS	0	0	2.0097	.	2.0097	.	.	.
Phone	1	0.27	1.4341	1.0714	1.6017	0.6689	-1.34	0.1797
Placebo	0	0	1.1151	.	1.1151	.	.	.
SMS	3	0.48	1.5733	1.8636	1.343	1.3877	1.36	0.1753
Web	2	0.38	1.3161	1.0934	1.4713	0.7432	-1.38	0.1673



Supplementary Figure 90. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 91. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

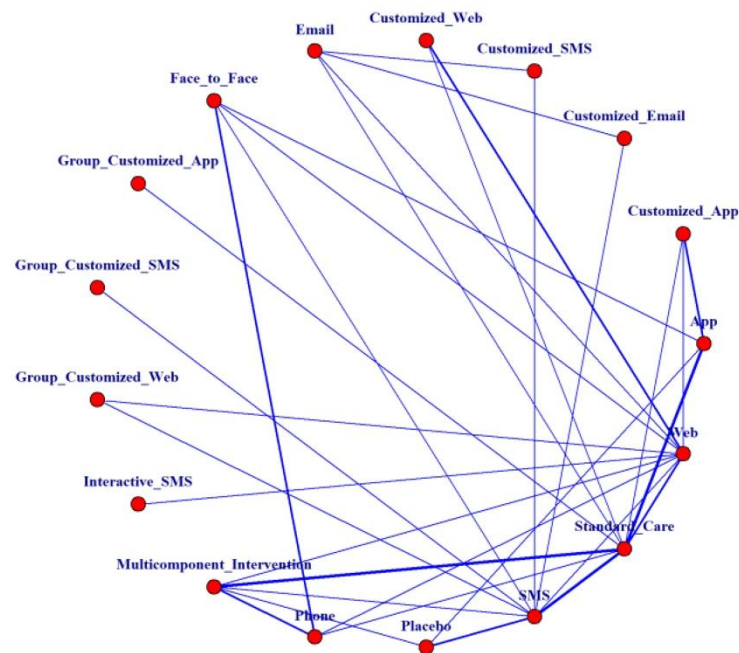
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 51. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

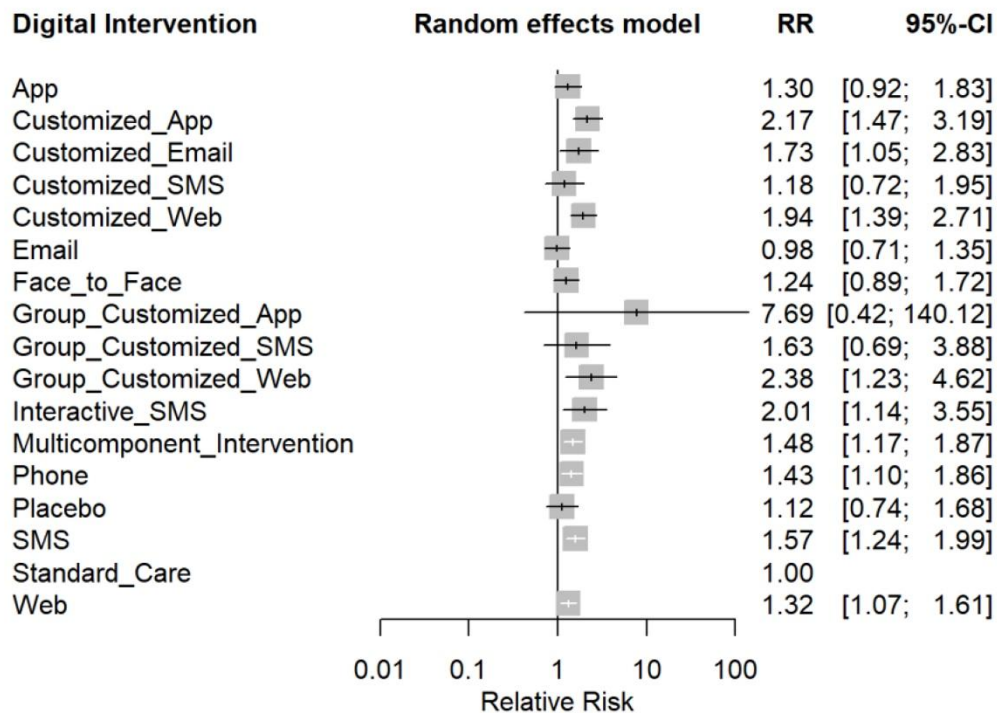
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.06478	-0.492	-0.2114	0.06848	0.613
Time	-1.42171	-0.8801	-0.61207	-0.34415	0.187165
Financial incentives					
Biochemical report	-0.6711	-0.14489	0.1125	0.36339	0.84214
Sex	-0.4105	0.043023	0.27291	0.50226	0.9552
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.88688	-0.8469	-0.3501	0.1405	1.0779
Study before 2010	-0.99137	-0.40595	-0.11782	0.167	0.74953
Study before 2015	-0.76065	-0.11391	0.2136	0.53964	1.18141

Intermediate intervention (4-9 months)



Supplementary Figure 92. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Intermediate subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



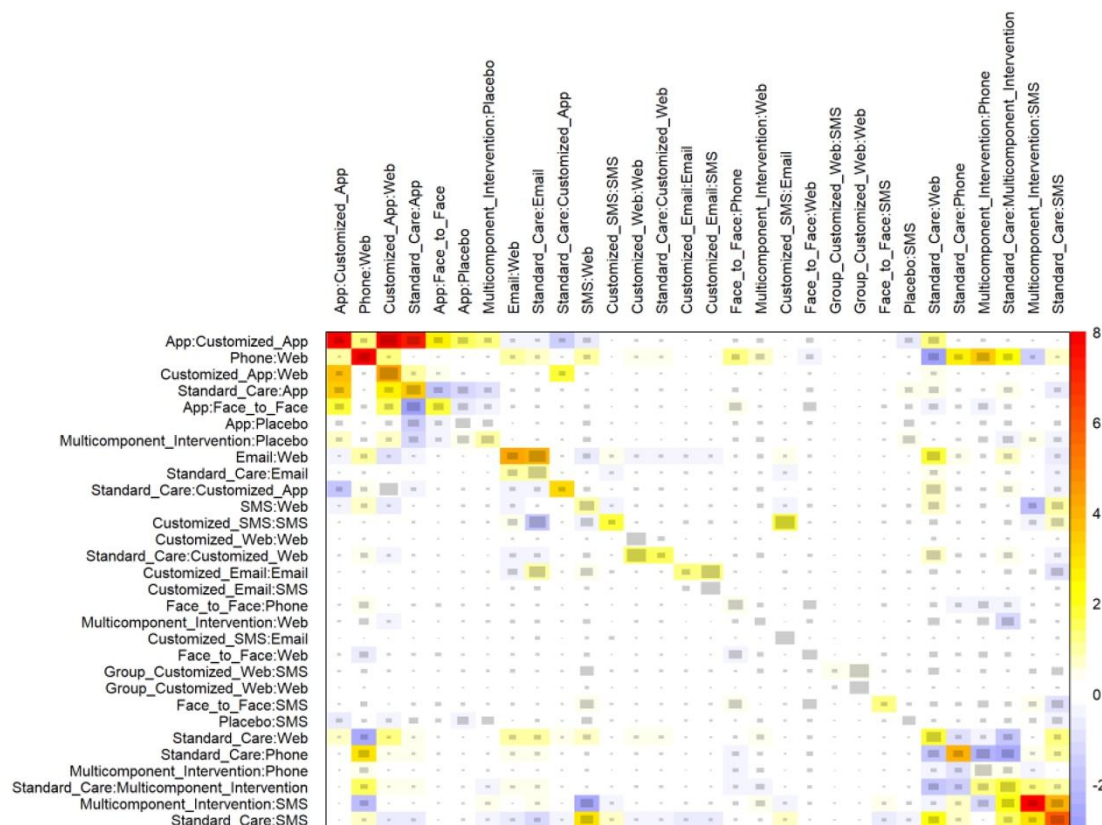
Supplementary Figure 93. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 52. P-Score (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

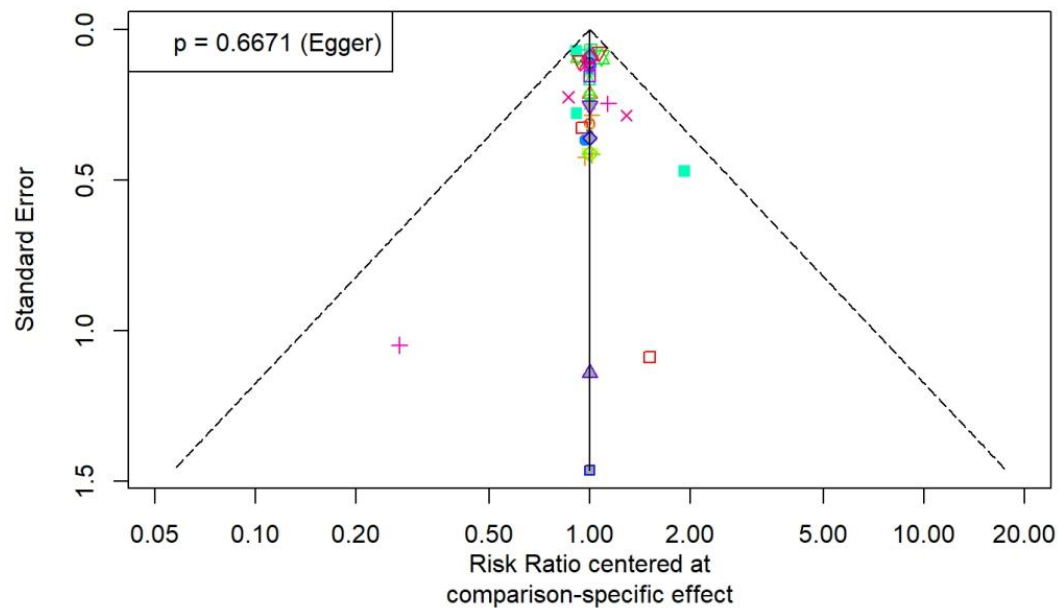
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Group Customized App	0.8611
Group Customized Web	0.8282
Customized App	0.8220
Customized Web	0.7589
Interactive SMS	0.7465
Customized Email	0.6434
SMS	0.5837
Group Customized SMS	0.5591
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5137
Phone	0.4739
App	0.3615
Web	0.3608
Face to Face	0.3004
Customized SMS	0.2843
Placebo	0.2104
Email	0.0962
Standard Care	0.0959



Supplementary Figure 94. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



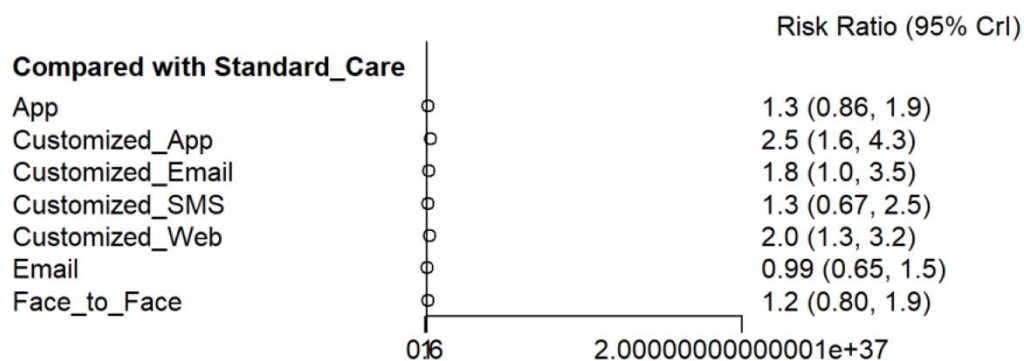
Supplementary Figure 95. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 53. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

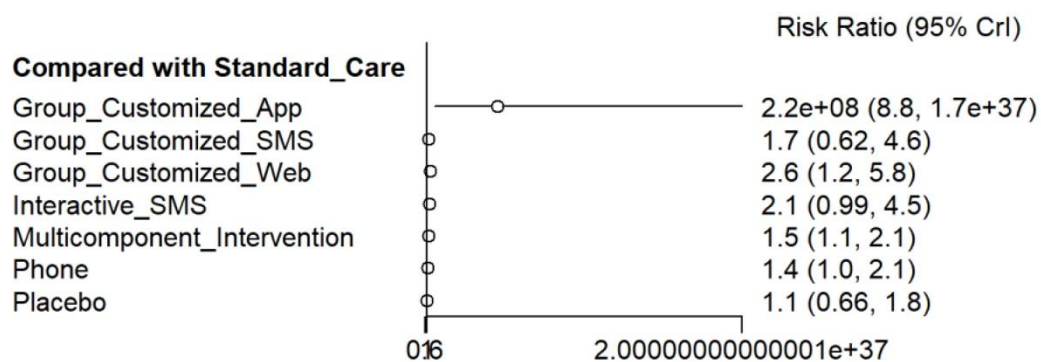
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	Prop	NMA	Direct	Indirect	RoR	z	p-value
App	3	0.5	1.2988	1.7428	0.9644	1.8072	1.69	0.0914
Customized App	1	0.24	2.1666	2.5	2.0714	1.2069	0.41	0.6855
Customized Web	1	0.3	1.9426	2.2207	1.8363	1.2093	0.51	0.6089
Multicomponent Intervention	3	0.42	1.4803	1.3323	1.5996	0.8329	-0.76	0.4488
Face to Face	0	0	1.2383	.	1.2383	.	.	.
Group Customized App	1	1	7.6909	7.6909	.	.	.	.
Group Customized SMS	0	0	1.6346	.	1.6346	.	.	.
Group Customized Web	0	0	2.3804	.	2.3804	.	.	.
Interactive SMS	0	0	2.0097	.	2.0097	.	.	.
Phone	1	0.27	1.4341	1.0714	1.6017	0.6689	-1.34	0.1797
Placebo	0	0	1.1151	.	1.1151	.	.	.
SMS	3	0.48	1.5733	1.8636	1.343	1.3877	1.36	0.1753
Web	2	0.38	1.3161	1.0934	1.4713	0.7432	-1.38	0.1673



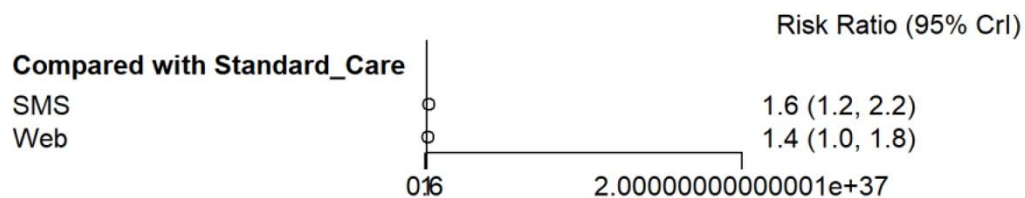
Supplementary Figure 96. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 97. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 98. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

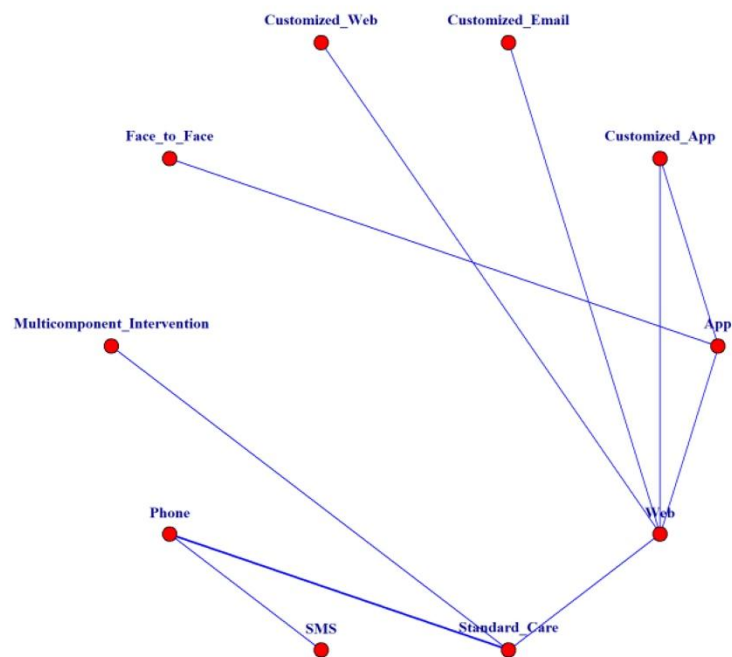
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 54. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Intermediate intervention)

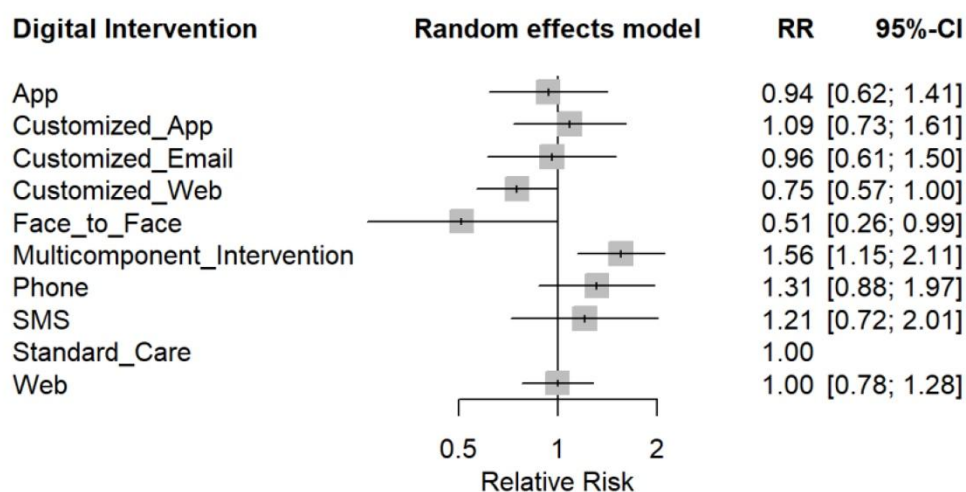
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.547072	-0.13592	0.05424	0.24111	0.6158
Time	-2.636167	-0.90947	-0.038357	0.8464	2.637
Financial incentives	-0.655724	-0.04246	0.26294	0.5745	1.1985
Biochemical report	-0.3642	0.13046	0.3722	0.6101	1.1056
Sex	-0.92203	-0.48067	-0.258101	-0.0318	0.447
cigarettes per day at baseline	-2.14662	-1.0708	-0.57941	-0.08507	1.1311
Study before 2010	-1.24897	-0.567095	-0.22534	0.1098	0.7974
Study before 2015	-0.97543	-0.51672	-0.2878	-0.05113	0.422

Long-term subgroup (more than nine months)



Supplementary Figure 99. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Long-term subgroup) for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



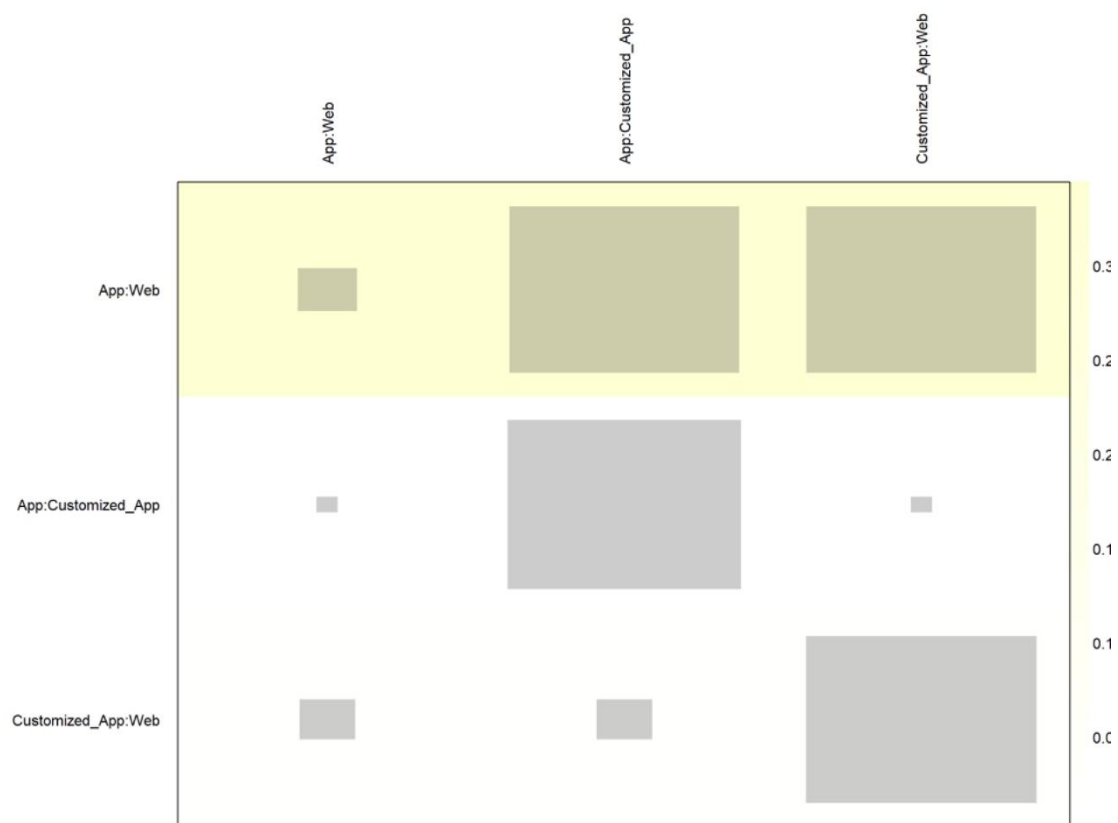
Supplementary Figure 100. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 55. P-Score (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

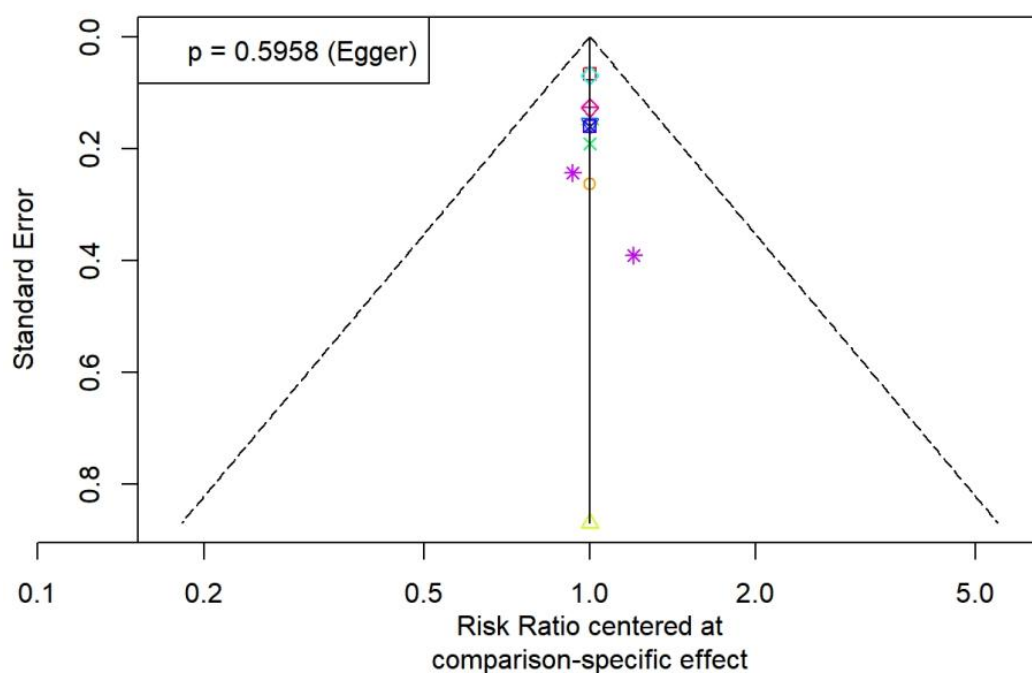
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Multicomponent Intervention	0.9314
Phone	0.7981
SMS	0.6736
Customized App	0.6388
Web	0.4895
Standard Care	0.4809
Customized Email	0.4418
App	0.3831
Customized Web	0.1363
Face to Face	0.0265



Supplementary Figure 101. Result of Heat Map (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



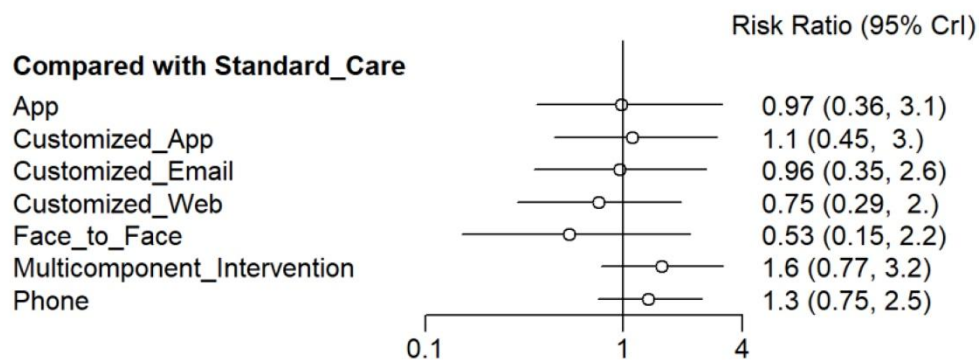
Supplementary Figure 102. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 56. Result of Inconsistency (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

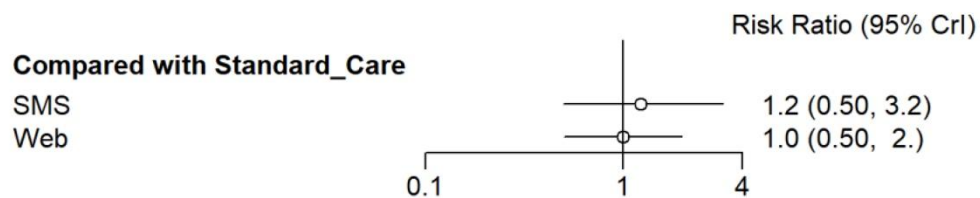
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	prop	nma	direct	indir.	RoR	z	p-value
App	0	0	0.9352	.	0.9352	.	.	.
Customized App	0	0	1.0873	.	1.0873	.	.	.
Customized Email	0	0	0.9585	.	0.9585	.	.	.
Customized Web	0	0	0.7515	.	0.7515	.	.	.
Multicomponent Intervention	1	1	1.5573	1.5573	.	.	.	.
Face to Face	0	0	0.5101	.	0.5101	.	.	.
Phone	2	1	1.3141	1.3141	.	.	.	.
SMS	0	0	1.2053	.	1.2053	.	.	.
Web	1	1	0.9982	0.9982	.	.	.	.



Supplementary Figure 103. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 104. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

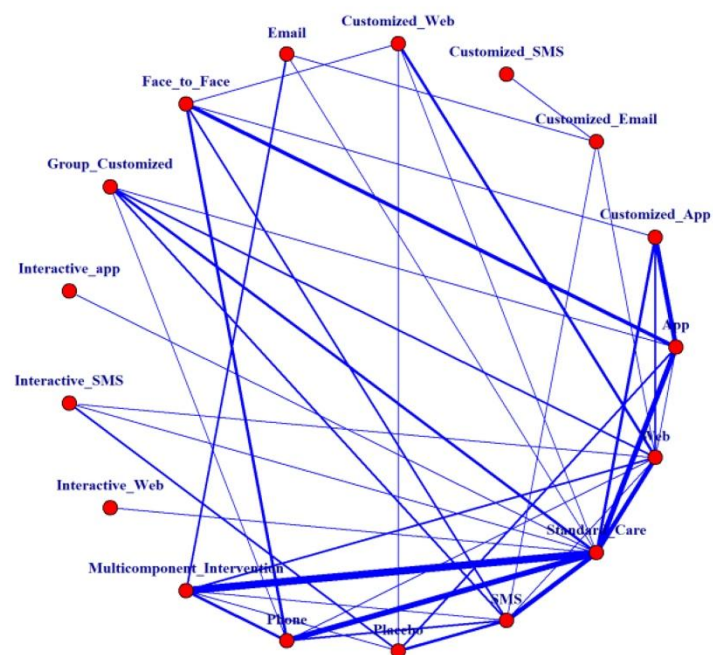
This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

Supplementary Table 57. Regression Results (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

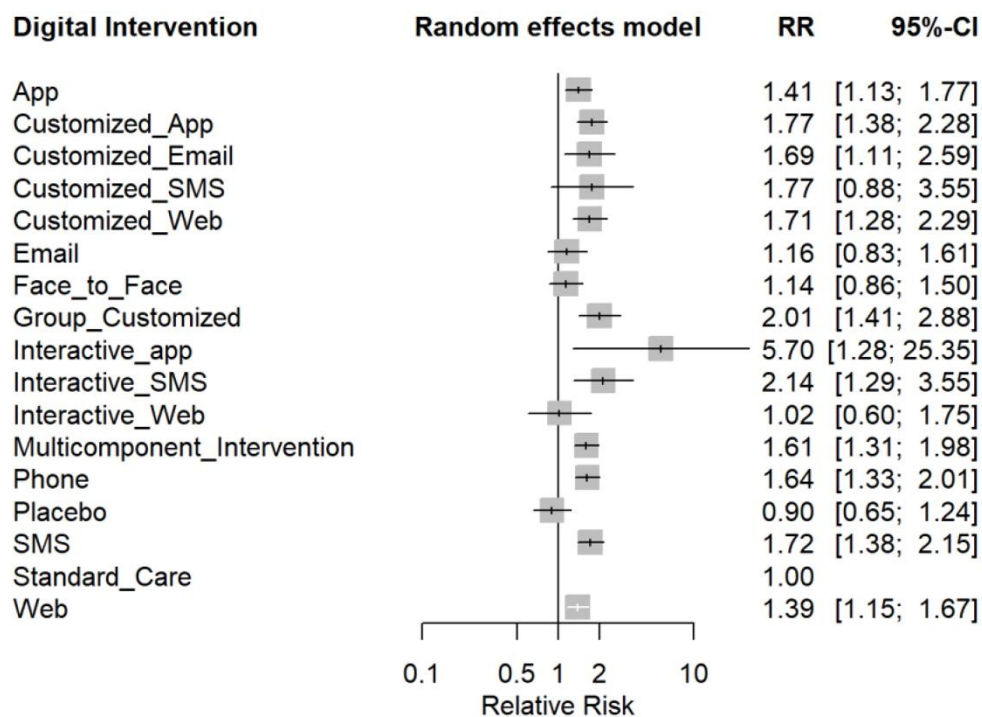
	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-1.96108	-0.644	-0.174425	0.2388	1.2265
Time	-5.86346	-0.7334	-0.01599	0.6548	5.0511
Financial incentives	-4.21527	-0.69313	-0.02164	0.6568	4.5533
Biochemical report	-1.36038	-0.5141	-0.162742	0.1681	0.9022
Sex	-1.46748	-0.28718	0.178932	0.7535	2.6113
cigarettes per day at baseline	-1.16923	-0.46151	-0.15562	0.1386	0.7706
Study before 2010	-4.47011	-0.62919	0.0237171	0.7472	5.9984
Study before 2015	-10.02220	-0.74093	-0.007986	0.7045	4.0001

Integration of groups



**Supplementary Figure 105. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of
Integration of groups for the Point prevalence abstinence rate study**

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



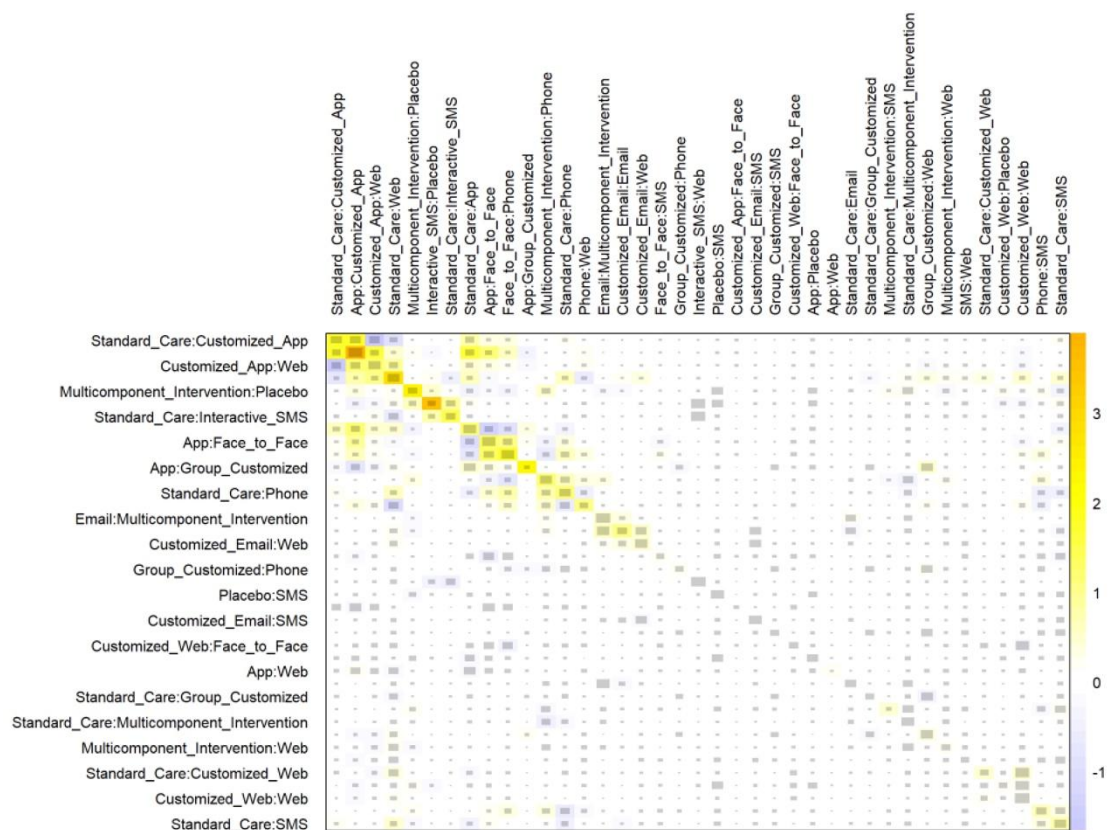
Supplementary Figure 106. Result of Random Effect Model (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 58. P-Score (Integration of groups)

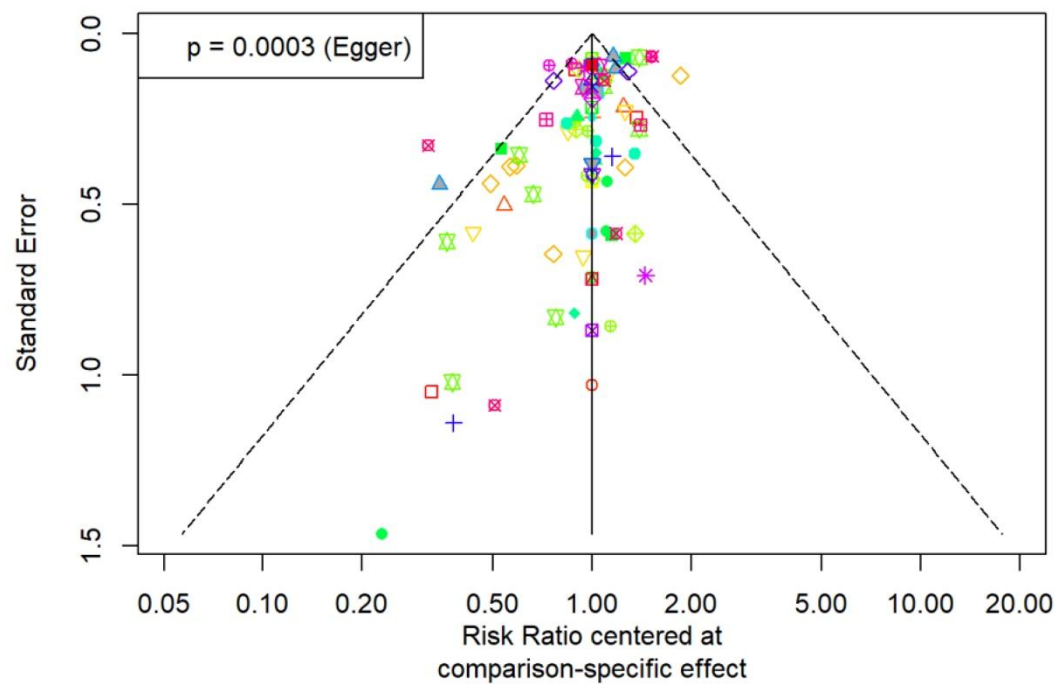
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Interactive app	0.9514
Interactive SMS	0.8117
Group Customized	0.8003
Customized App	0.6932
SMS	0.6626
Customized Web	0.6439
Customized SMS	0.6344
Customized Email	0.6203
Phone	0.5910
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5723
App	0.3998
Web	0.3688
Email	0.2214
Face to Face	0.2001
Interactive Web	0.1675
Standard Care	0.1041
Placebo	0.0572



Supplementary Figure 107. Result of Heat Map (Integration of groups)

This heatmap illustrates the pairwise comparisons of various types of Interventions methods for smoking cessation. The color intensity represents the relative effects or rankings between different interventions.



Supplementary Figure 108. Publication Bias Funnel Plot (Integration of groups)

This funnel plot assesses publication bias in the studies included in the smoking cessation intervention analysis. The x-axis represents the risk ratio centered at the comparison-specific effect, and the y-axis shows the standard error.

Supplementary Table 59. Regression Results (Integration of groups)

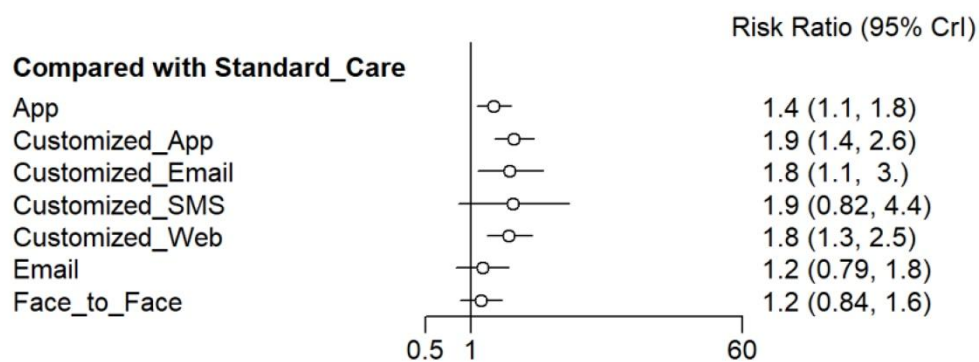
This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.60259	-0.19026	0.01728	0.2216	0.62362
Time	-0.78053	-0.4869	-0.33625	-0.33625	0.094
Financial incentives	-0.83268	-0.40646	-0.189877	0.02807	0.45579
Biochemical report	-0.08036	0.20574	0.34942	0.49005	0.7607
Sex	-0.34526	-0.049809	0.1045	0.2632	0.57368
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.73890	-0.3399	-0.14356	0.05081	0.45671
Study before 2010	-0.687386	-0.3649	-0.198643	-0.03142	0.28993
Study before 2015	-0.62357	-0.33742	-0.18987	-0.04247	0.2483

Supplementary Table 60. Result of Inconsistency (Integration of groups)

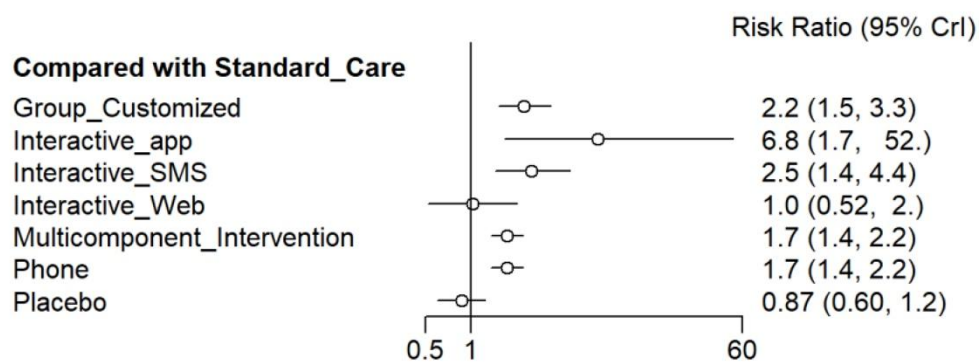
This table presents the results of inconsistency analysis for different smoking cessation intervention comparisons. It shows the number of studies (k), proportion of inconsistency (prop), network meta-analysis (nma), direct evidence, indirect evidence (indir.), ratio of odds ratios (RoR), z-value, and p-value for each intervention.

Comparison	k	Prop	NMA	Direct	Indirect	RoR	z	p-value
App	6	0.47	1.412	1.709	1.1945	1.4308	1.55	0.1216
Customized App	3	0.35	1.771	1.3247	2.0646	0.6416	-1.65	0.0994
Customized Email	0	0	1.6944	.	1.6944	.	.	.
Customized SMS	0	0	1.7721	.	1.7721	.	.	.
Customized Web	1	0.19	1.7078	2.2207	1.6071	1.3818	0.85	0.3952
Multicomponent Intervention	8	0.48	1.6127	1.692	1.5433	1.0963	0.44	0.6608
Face to Face	0	0	1.1367	.	1.1367	.	.	.
Group Customized	3	0.23	2.0147	1.772	2.0925	0.8468	-0.38	0.7032
Interactive SMS	1	0.26	2.1422	1.1429	2.6602	0.4296	-1.43	0.1514
Interactive Web	1	1	1.0225	1.0225	.	.	.	.
Phone	6	0.35	1.6355	1.9885	1.4705	1.3522	1.35	0.1757
SMS	5	0.39	1.7238	2.0288	1.5531	1.3063	1.16	0.2443
Web	5	0.4	1.3896	1.0726	1.6534	0.6487	-2.23	0.0257



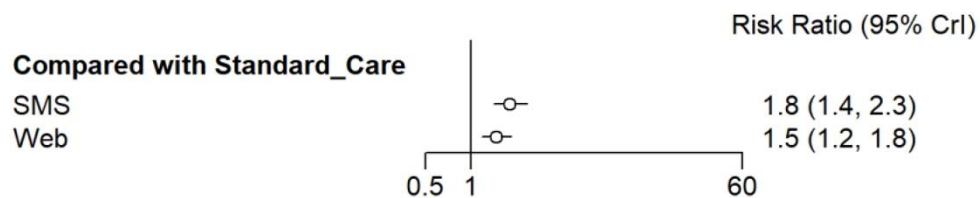
Supplementary Figure 109. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 110. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.



Supplementary Figure 111. Result of Bayesian Model (Point) (Integration of groups)

This forest plot presents the Risk Ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using Bayesian Model.

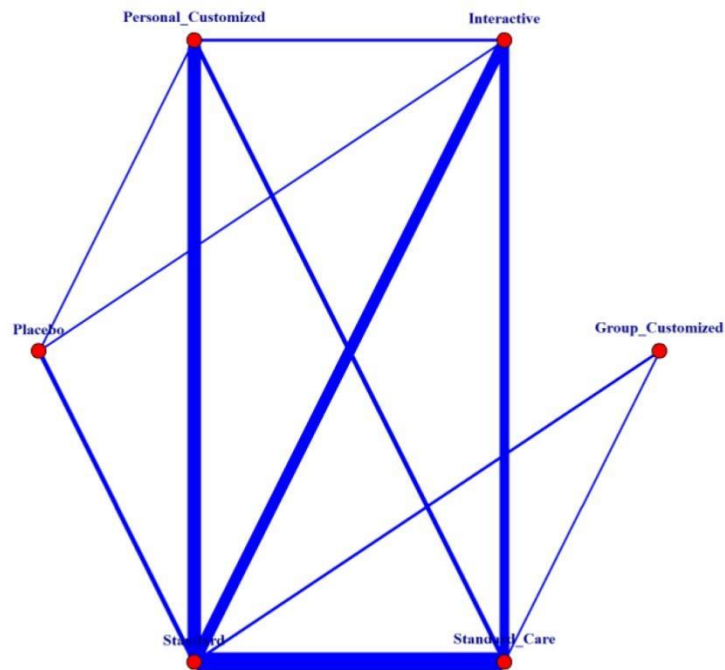
Supplementary Table 61. Regression Results (Integration of groups)

This table presents the regression results for various factors affecting smoking cessation outcomes.

	2.50%	25%	50%	75.00%	97.50%
Age	-0.60259	-0.19026	0.01728	0.2216	0.62362
Time	-0.78053	-0.4869	-0.33625	-0.33625	0.094
Financial incentives	-0.83268	-0.40646	-0.189877	0.02807	0.45579
Biochemical report	-0.08036	0.20574	0.34942	0.49005	0.7607
Sex	-0.34526	-0.049809	0.1045	0.2632	0.57368
cigarettes per day at baseline	-0.73890	-0.3399	-0.14356	0.05081	0.45671
Study before 2010	-0.687386	-0.3649	-0.198643	-0.03142	0.28993
Study before 2015	-0.62357	-0.33742	-0.18987	-0.04247	0.2483

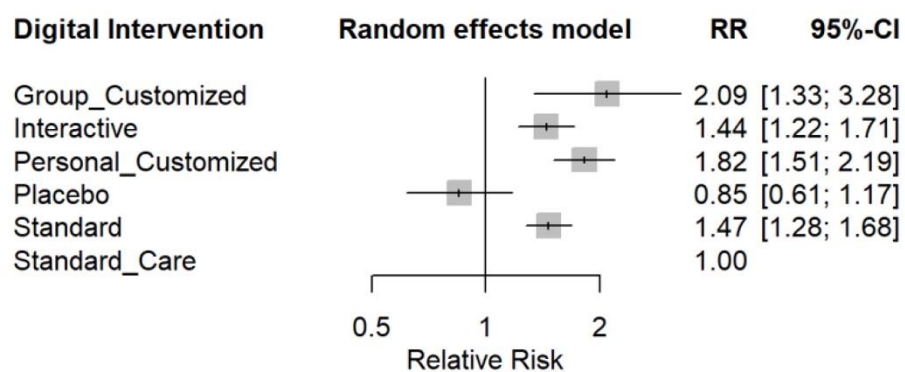
Sensitivity analysis (SA)

Methodological Approachology Group



Supplementary Figure 112. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in methodological approachology group

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



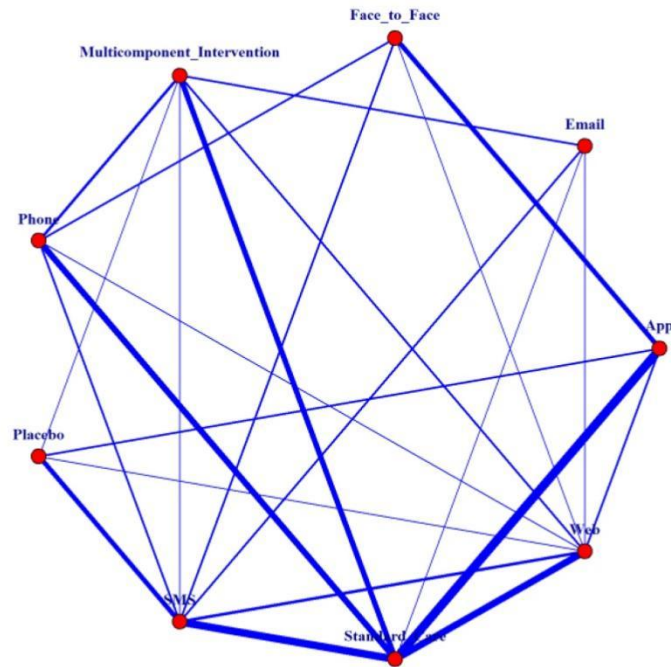
Supplementary Figure 113. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach SA)
 This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 62. P-Score (Methodological Approach SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

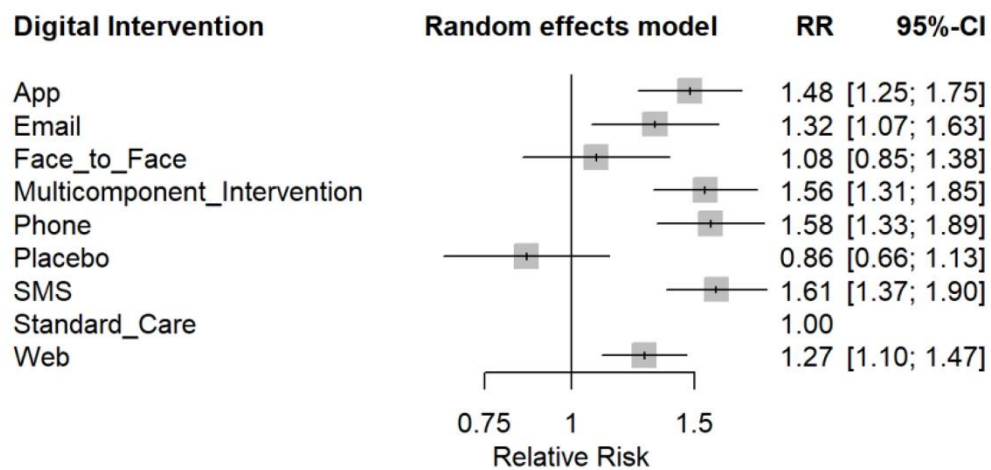
Group Customized	0.9210
Personal Customized	0.8524
Standard	0.5266
Interactive	0.4996
Standard Care	0.1678
Placebo	0.0327

Digital intervention group



Supplementary Figure 114. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in digital intervention group

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 115. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention SA)

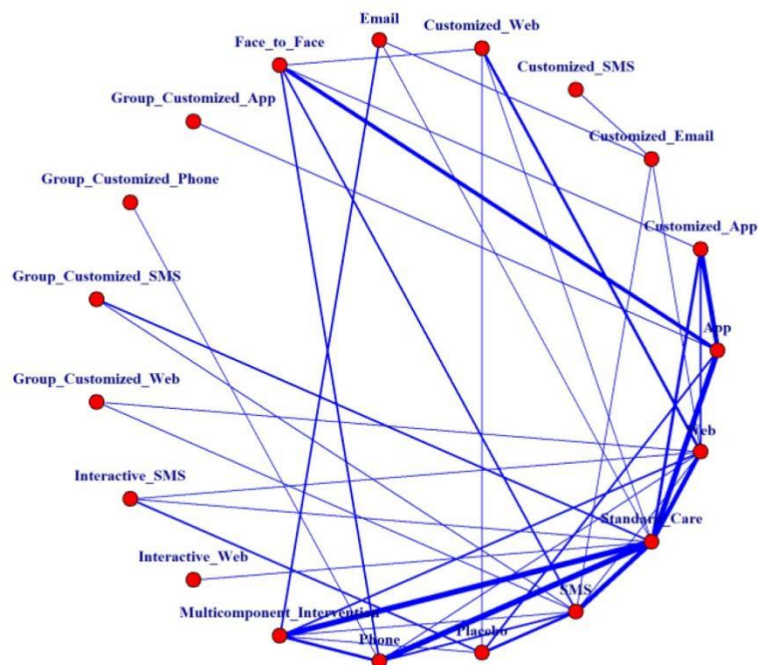
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 63. P-Score (Digital intervention SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

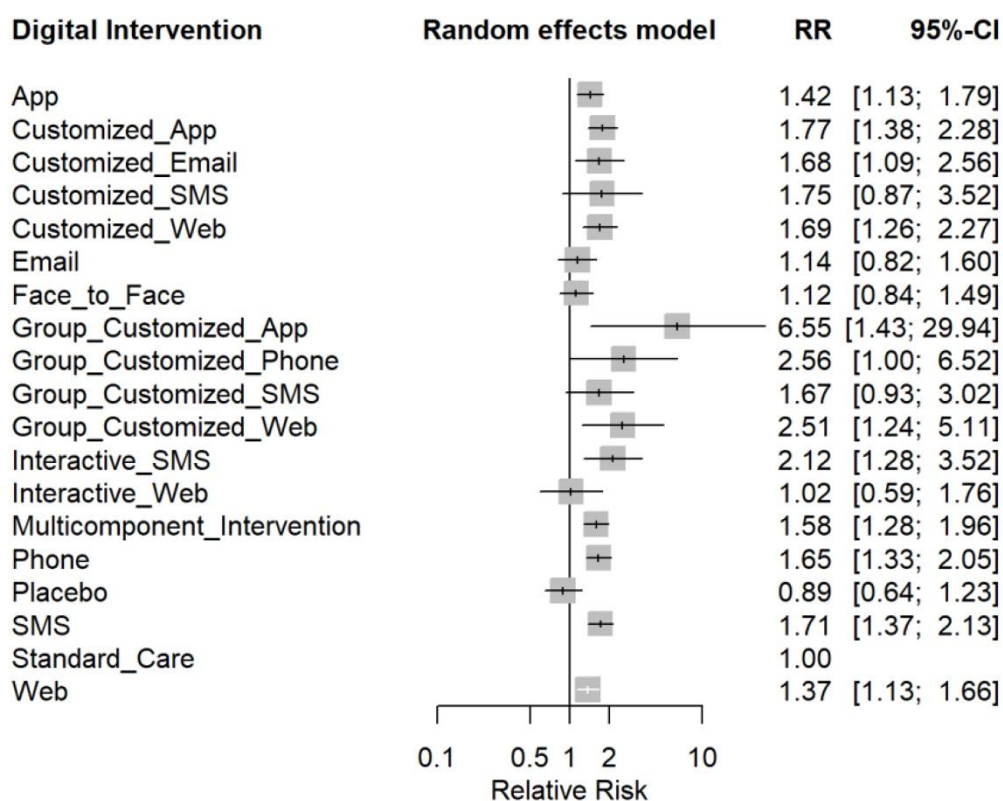
SMS	0.8713
Phone	0.8294
Multicomponent Intervention	0.7961
App	0.6950
Email	0.4836
Web	0.4206
Face-to-face	0.2342
Standard Care	0.1398
Placebo	0.0300

Cross-matched group



Supplementary Figure 116. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in cross-matched group

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 117. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched SA)

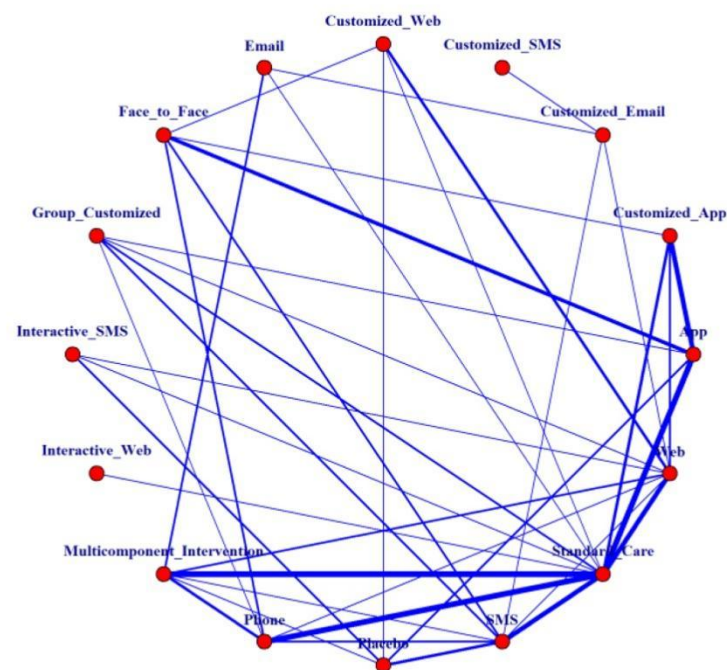
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 64. P-Score (Cross-matched SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

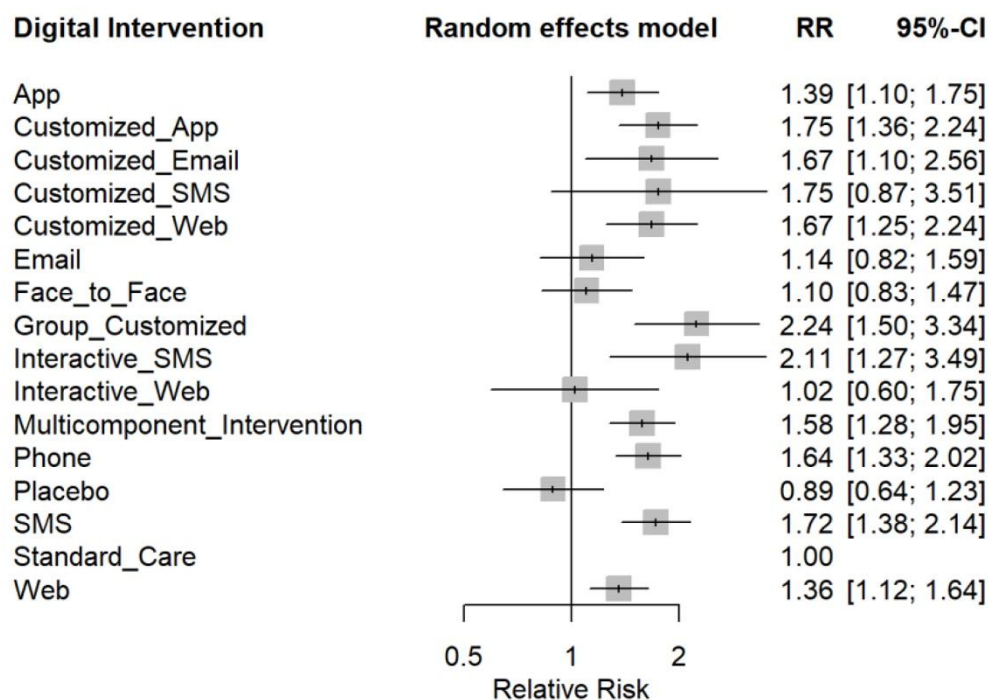
Group Customized App	0.9544
Group Customized Web	0.8224
Group Customized Phone	0.7917
Interactive SMS	0.7660
Customized App	0.6592
SMS	0.6191
Customized Web	0.6012
Customized SMS	0.5961
Phone	0.5798
Customized Email	0.5797
Group Customized SMS	0.5643
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5240
App	0.3951
Web	0.3437
Email	0.2046
Face to Face	0.1816
Interactive Web	0.1624
Standard Care	0.1011
Placebo	0.0535

Integration of group-customized intervention



Supplementary Figure 118. The network figure of sensitivity analysis in Integration of group-customized intervention

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 119. Result of Random Effect Model (Integration of group-customized intervention SA)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

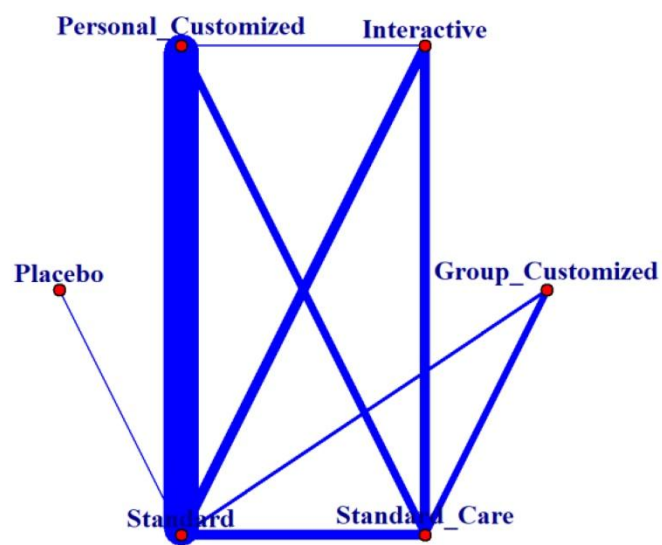
Supplementary Table 65. P-Score (Integration of group-customized intervention SA)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Group Customized	0.9077
Interactive SMS	0.8460
Customized App	0.7234
SMS	0.7071
Customized Web	0.6666
Customized SMS	0.6652
Customized Email	0.6512
Phone	0.6424
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5878
App	0.4211
Web	0.3833
Email	0.2344
Face-to-face	0.1990
Interactive Web	0.1861
Standard Care	0.1187
Placebo	0.0599

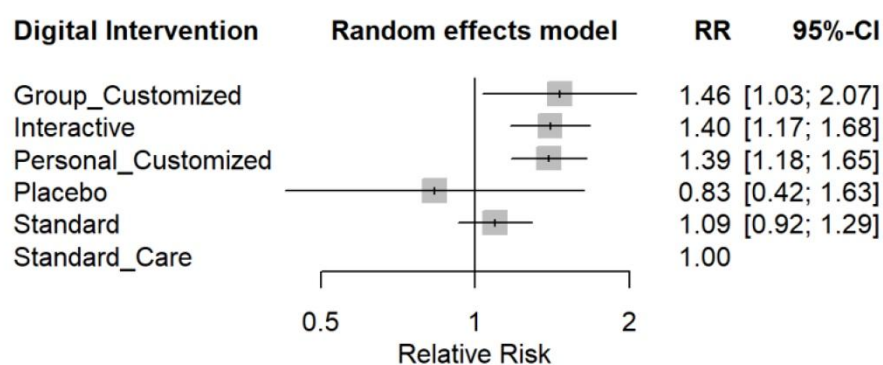
The prolonged abstinence rate study

Methodological Approachology Group



Supplementary Figure 120. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 121. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach)

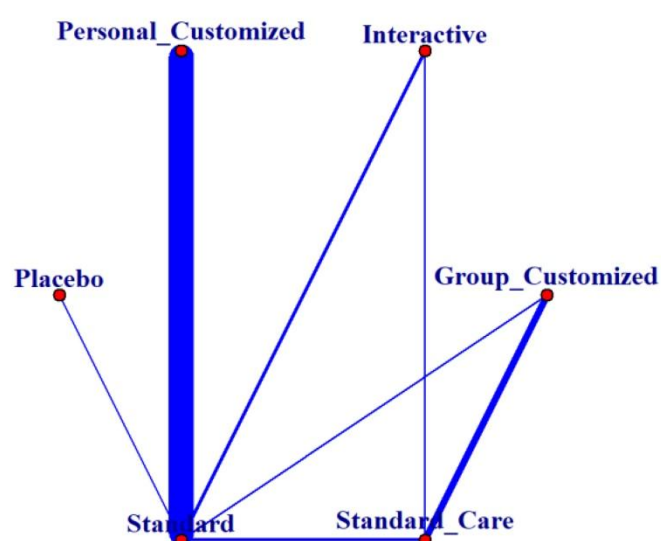
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 66. P-Score (Methodological Approach)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

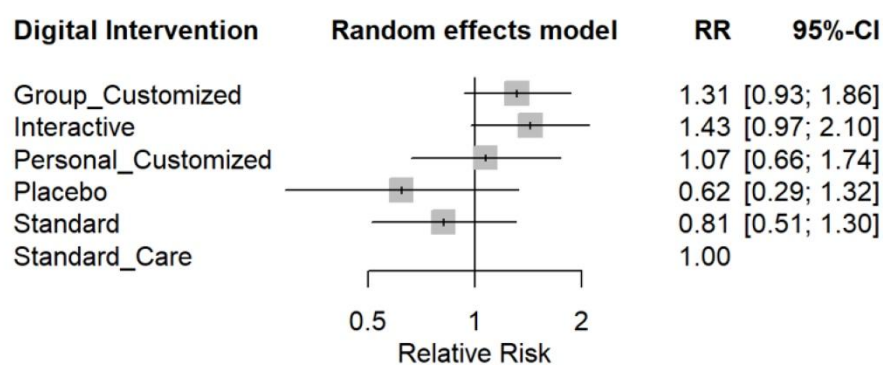
Group Customized	0.8090
Interactive	0.7722
Personal Customized	0.7635
Standard	0.3409
Standard Care	0.1739
Placebo	0.1405

Under-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 122. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



**Supplementary Figure 123. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach:
Under-40 subgroup)**

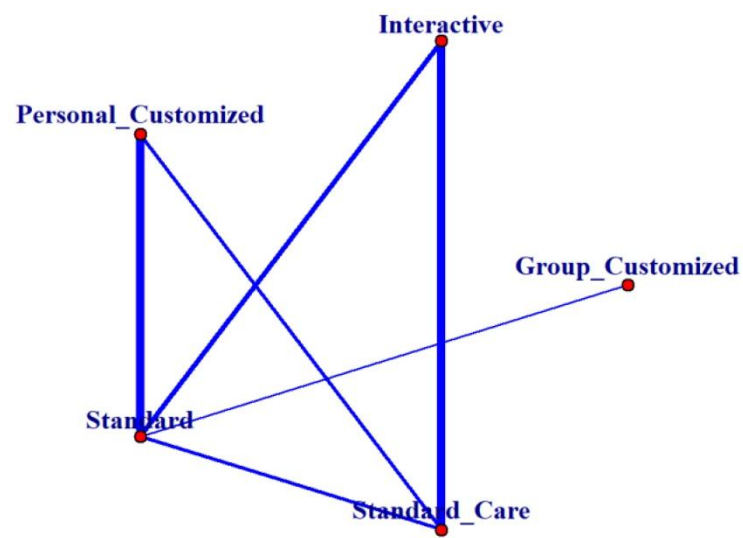
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 67. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

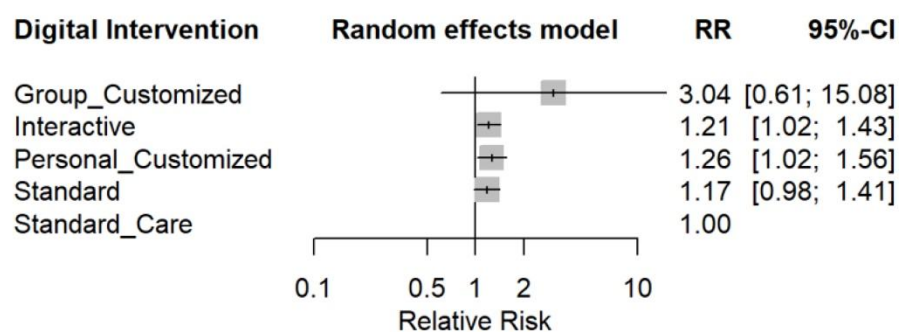
Interactive	0.8869
Group Customized	0.8096
Personal Customized	0.5812
Standard Care	0.4379
Standard	0.2091
Placebo	0.0752

Over-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 124. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 125. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

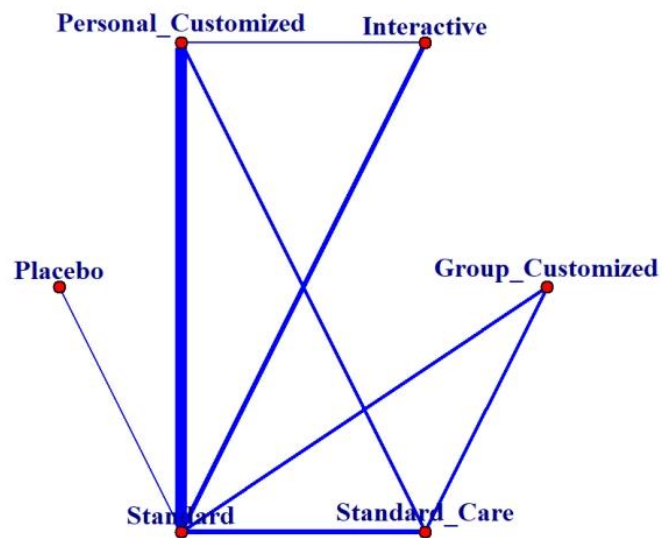
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 68. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

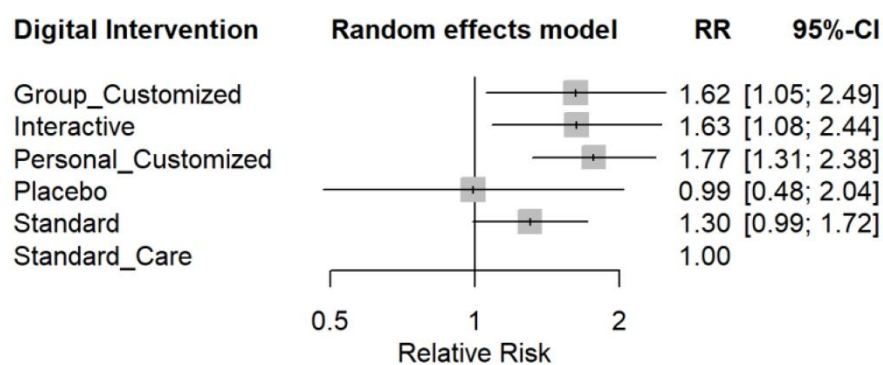
Group Customized	0.8804
Personal Customized.	0.6268
Interactive	0.5241
Standard	0.4281
Standard Care	0.0406

Short-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 126. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 127. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

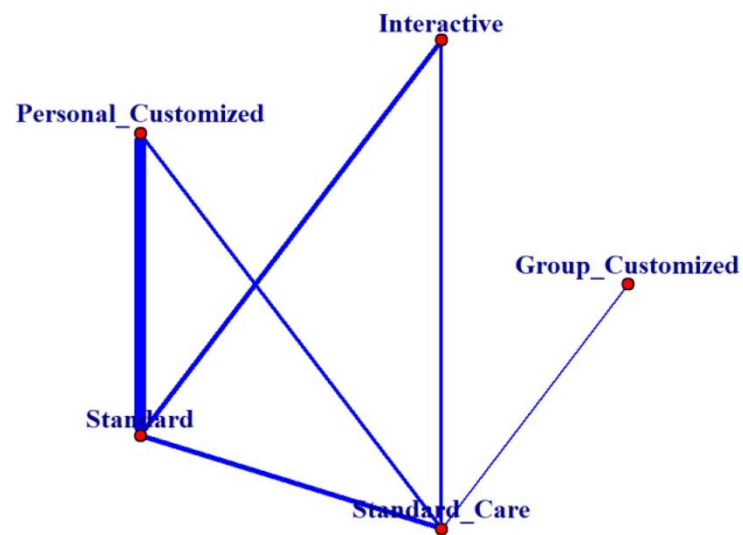
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 69. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

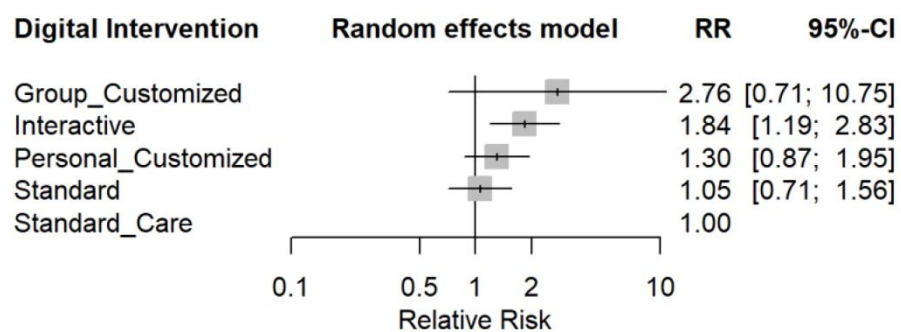
Personal Customized	0.8543
Interactive	0.7259
Group Customized	0.7127
Standard	0.4018
Placebo	0.1921
Standard Care	0.1132

Medium-term subgroup:



Supplementary Figure 128. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Medium-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 129. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Medium-term subgroup)

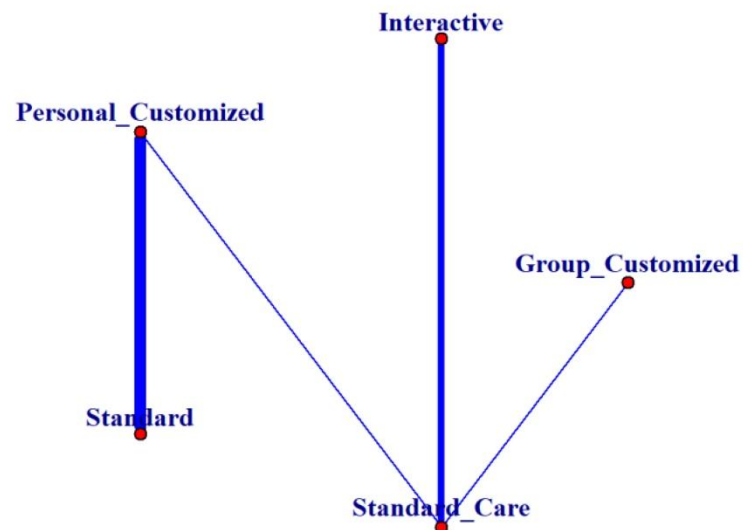
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 70. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Medium-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

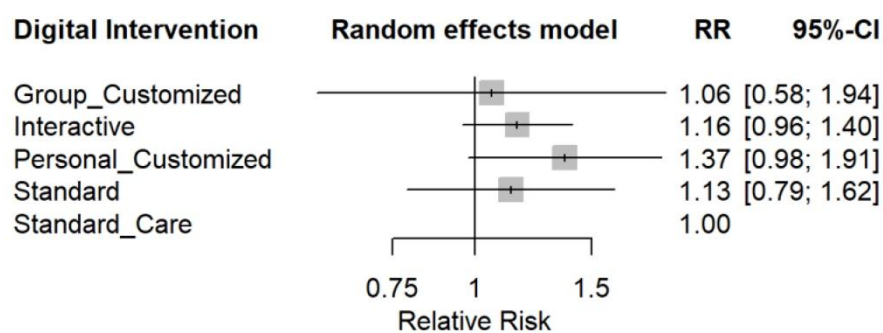
Group Customized	0.8505
Interactive	0.8018
Personal Customized	0.5109
Standard	0.1945
Standard Care	0.1423

Long-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 130. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Methodological Approachology Group (Long-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 131. Result of Random Effect Model (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

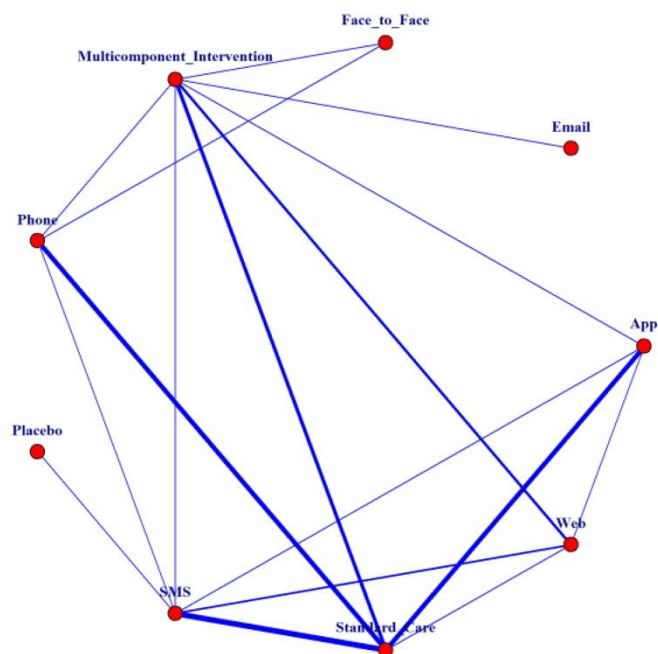
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 71. P-Score (Methodological Approach: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

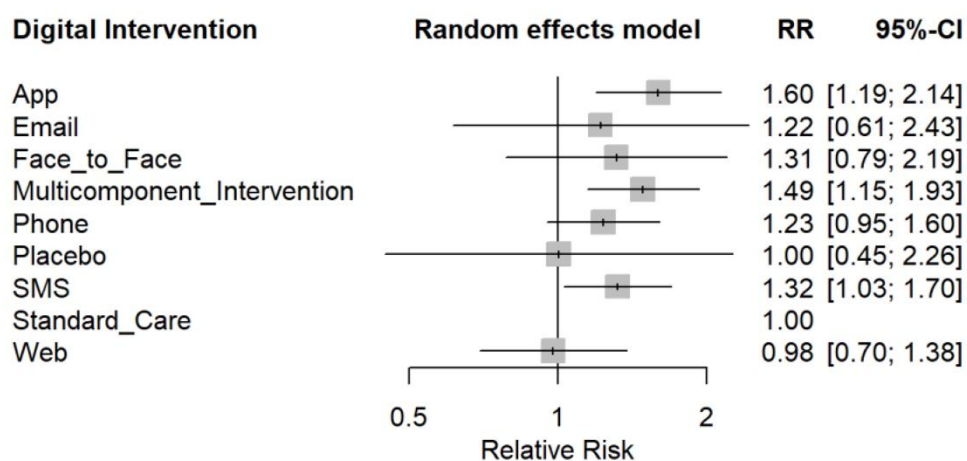
Personal Customized	0.8814
Interactive	0.5711
Standard	0.4457
Group Customized	0.4066
Standard Care	0.1952

Digital intervention



Supplementary Figure 132. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 133. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention)

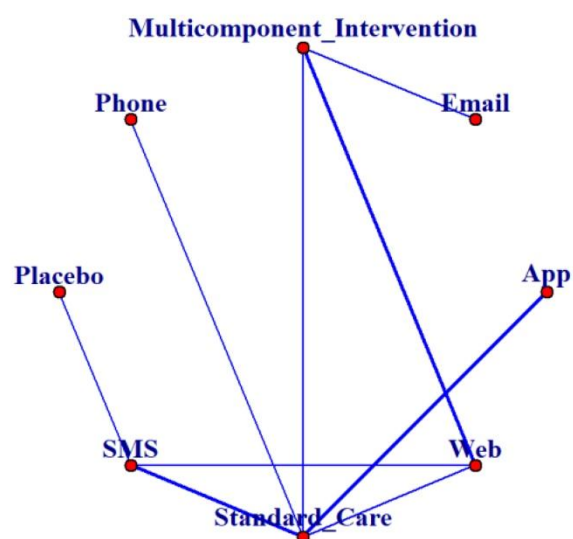
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 72. P-Score (Digital intervention)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

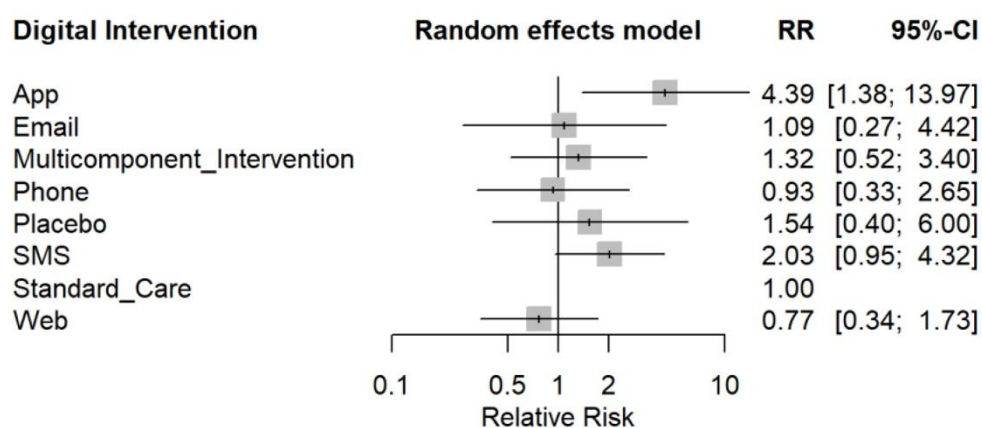
App	0.8489
Multicomponent Intervention	0.7785
SMS	0.6006
Face-to-face	0.5785
Phone	0.4972
Email	0.4895
Placebo	0.3194
Standard Care	0.1943
Web	0.1930

Under-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 134. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Methodological Approach: Under-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 135. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

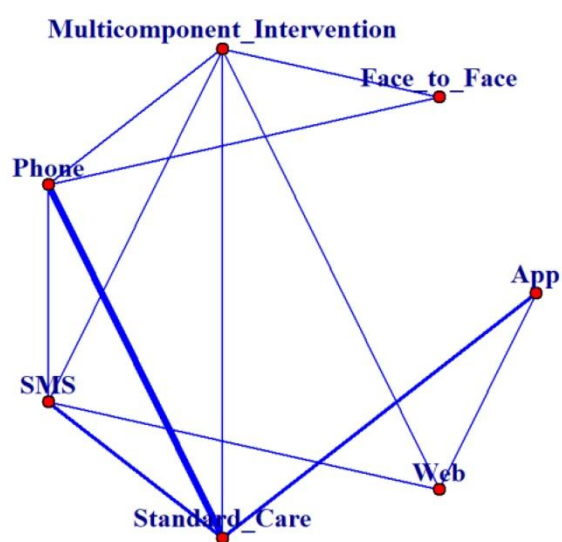
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 73. P-Score (Digital intervention: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

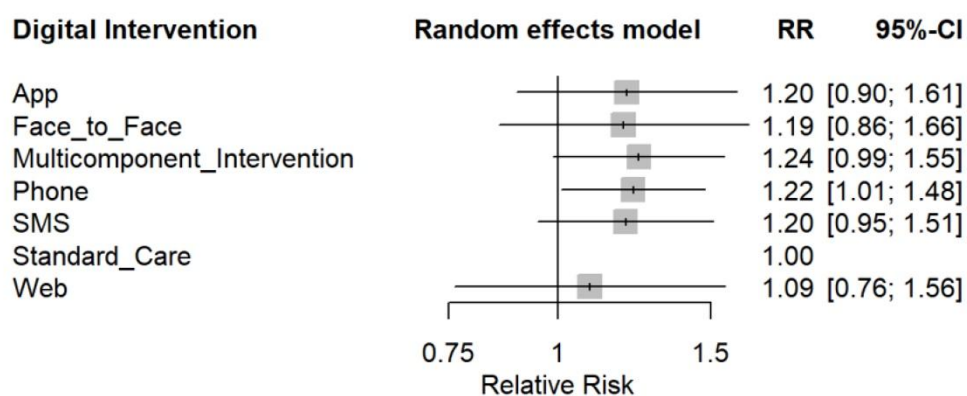
App	0.9393
SMS	0.7478
Placebo	0.5645
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5265
Email	0.4004
Standard Care	0.3334
Phone	0.3174
Web	0.1708

Over-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 136. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 137. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

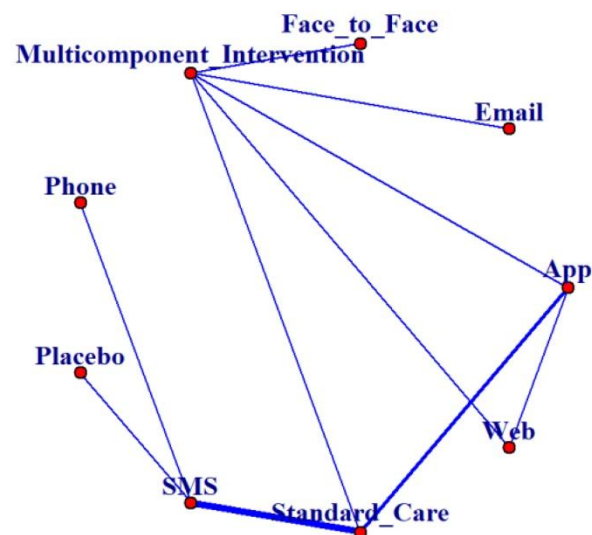
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 74. P-Score (Digital intervention: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

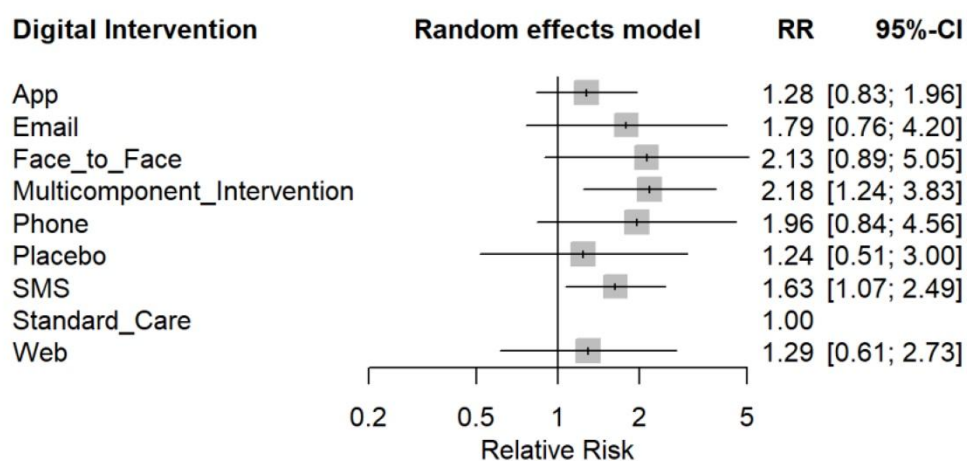
Multicomponent Intervention	0.6791
Phone	0.6369
SMS	0.5799
App	0.5795
Face-to-face	0.5510
Web	0.3571
Standard Care	0.1165

Short-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 138. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 139. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

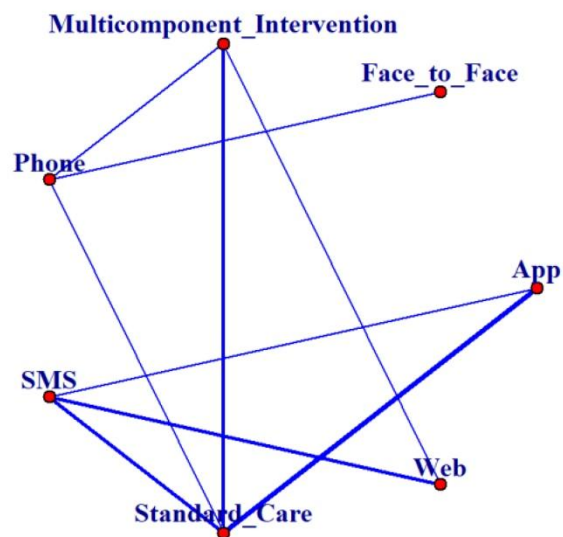
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 75. P-Score (Digital intervention: Short-term subgroup)

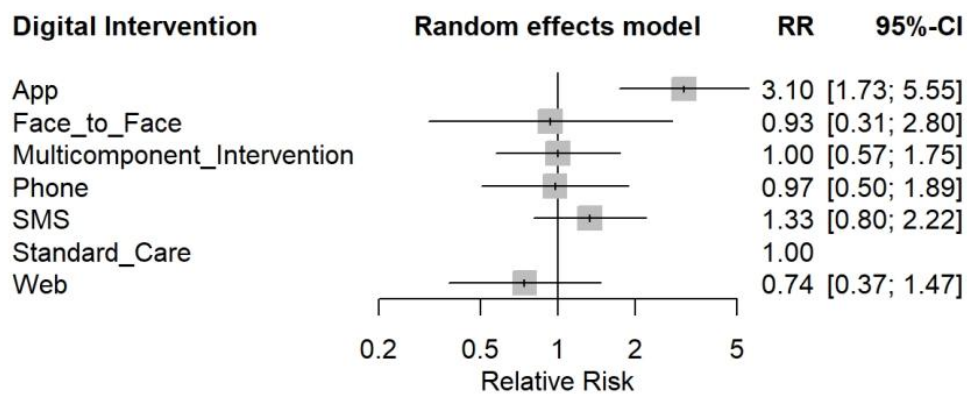
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Multicomponent Intervention	0.8032
Face-to-face	0.7354
Phone	0.6777
Email	0.6048
SMS	0.5589
Web	0.3420
Placebo	0.3379
App	0.3264
Standard Care	0.1138

Medium-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 140. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Medium-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 141. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Medium-term subgroup)

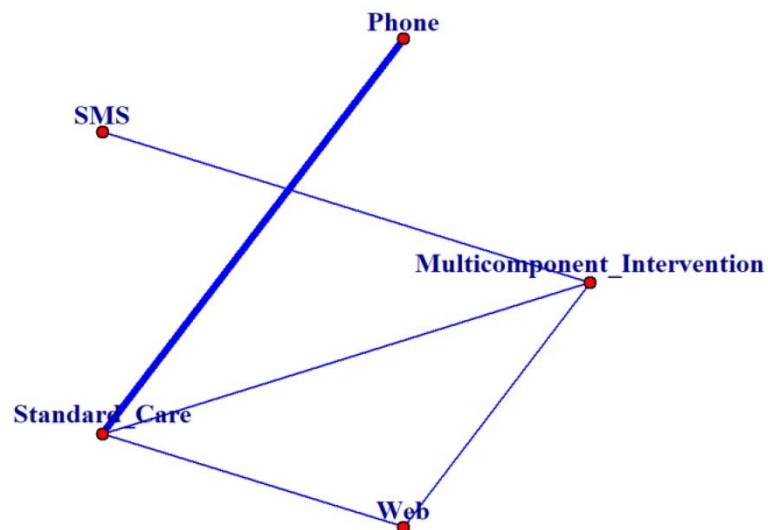
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 76. P-Score (Digital intervention: Medium-term subgroup)

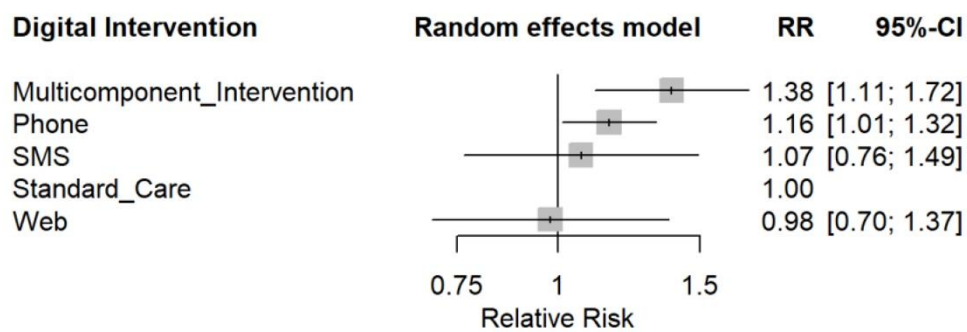
This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

App	0.9933
SMS	0.6916
Multicomponent Intervention	0.4300
Standard Care	0.4196
Phone	0.4059
Face-to-face	0.3857
Web	0.1739

Long-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 142. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Digital intervention group (Long-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study
The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 143. Result of Random Effect Model (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

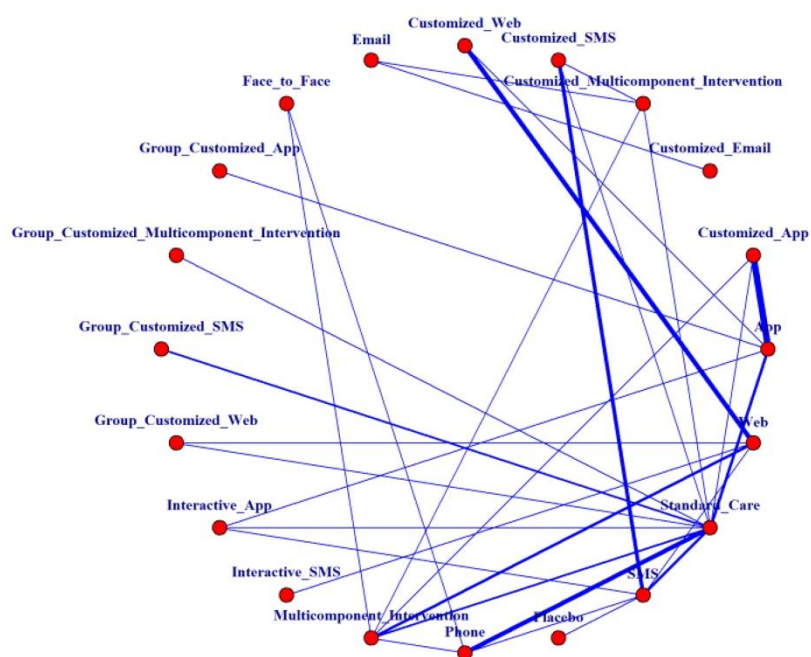
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 77. P-Score (Digital intervention: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

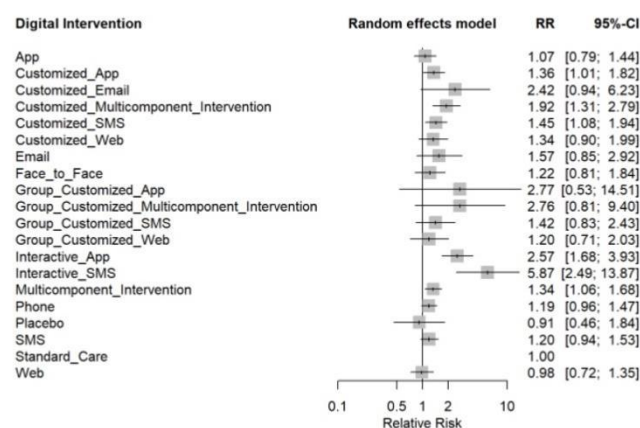
Multicomponent Intervention	0.9687
Phone	0.6388
SMS	0.4180
Web	0.2458
Standard Care	0.2287

Cross-matched group



Supplementary Figure 144. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 145. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched)

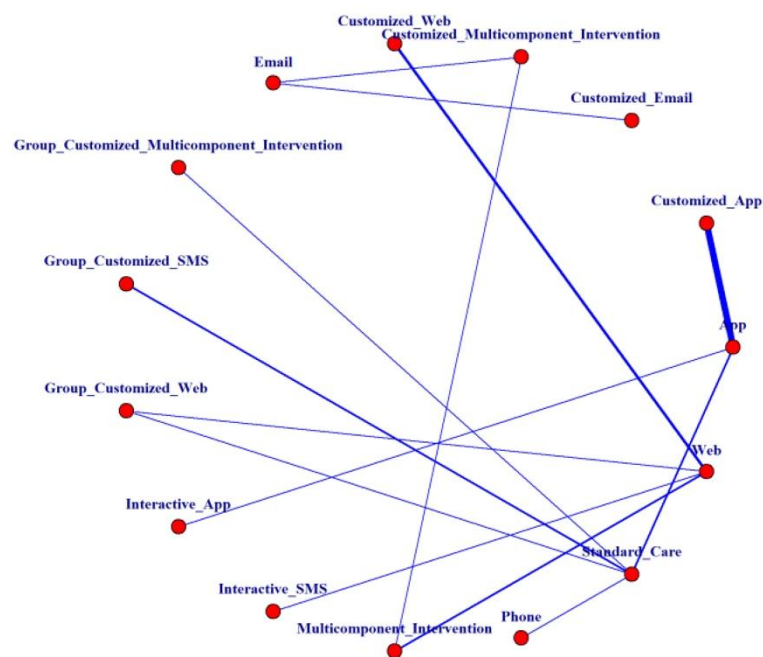
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 78. P-Score (Cross-matched)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

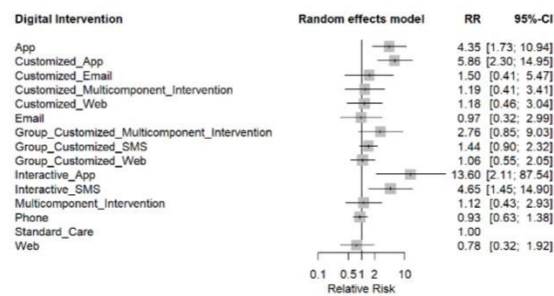
Interactive SMS	0.9724
Interactive App	0.8509
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.7850
Customized Email	0.7809
Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.7493
Group Customized App	0.7381
Email	0.5700
Customized SMS	0.5550
Group Customized SMS	0.5050
Customized App	0.4916
Multicomponent Intervention	0.4784
Customized Web	0.4697
Face-to-face	0.3688
Group Customized Web	0.3542
SMS	0.3444
Phone	0.3348
App	0.2159
Placebo	0.1700
Web	0.1341
Standard Care	0.1316

Under 40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 146. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 147. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

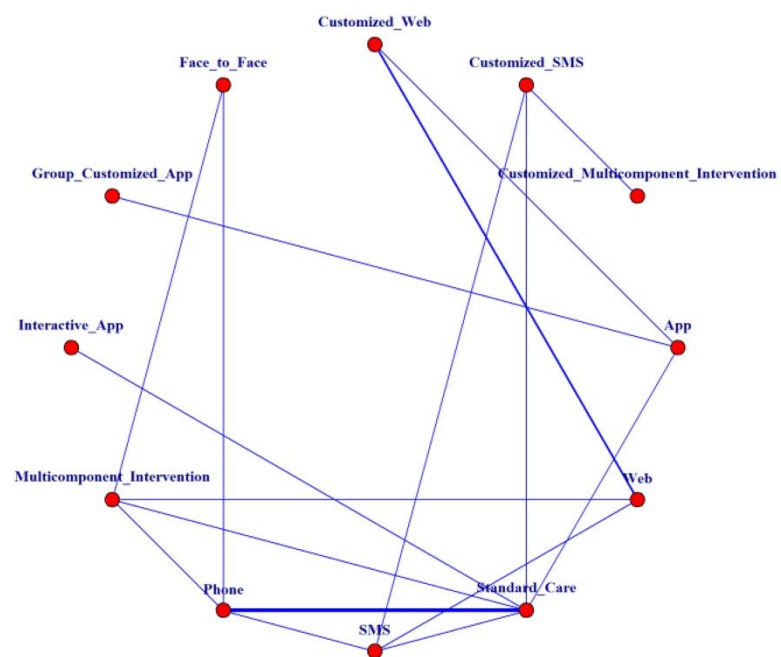
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 79. P-Score (Cross-matched: Under-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

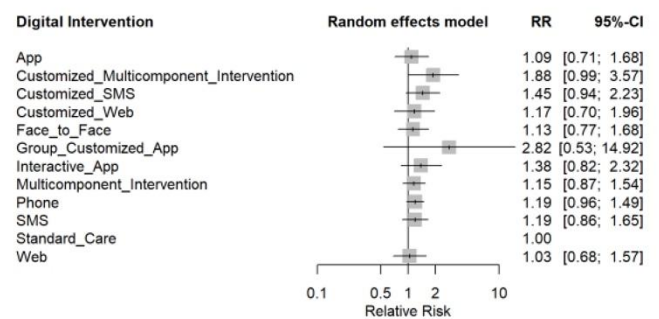
Interactive App	0.9584
Customized App	0.8940
Interactive SMS	0.8383
App	0.7886
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.6893
Customized Email	0.5132
Group Customized SMS	0.4927
Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.4029
Customized Web	0.3956
Multicomponent Intervention	0.3598
Group Customized Web	0.3146
Standard Care	0.2743
Email	0.2473
Phone	0.2305
Web	0.1006

Over-40 subgroup



Supplementary Figure 148. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Methodological Approach: Over-40 subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 149. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

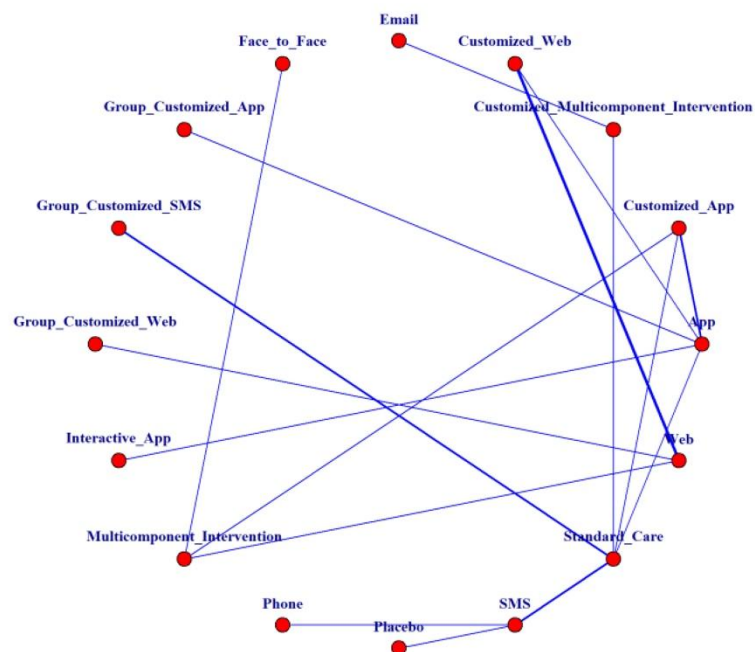
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 80. P-Score (Cross-matched: Over-40 subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.8451
Group Customized App	0.8275
Customized SMS	0.6834
Interactive App	0.6223
Phone	0.4865
SMS	0.4710
Customized Web	0.4469
Multicomponent Intervention	0.4265
Face to Face	0.3973
App	0.3488
Web	0.2636
Standard Care	0.1811

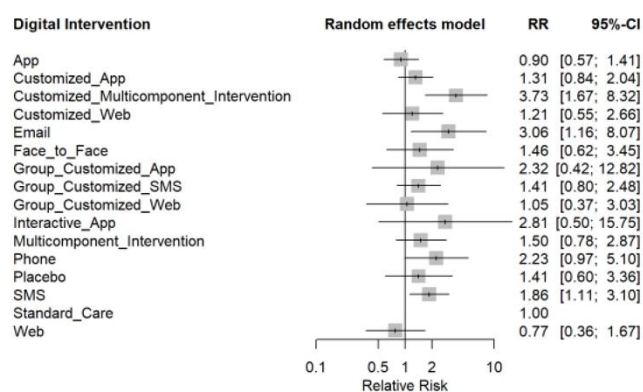
Short-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 150. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Methodological Approach: Short-term subgroup) for the prolonged

abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 151. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

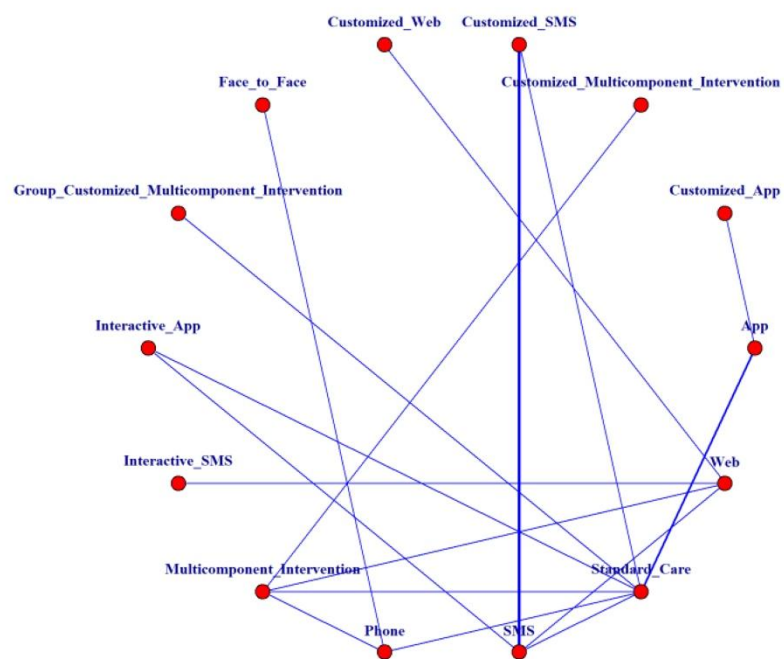
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 81. P-Score (Cross-matched: Short-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.9030
Email	0.8119
Interactive App	0.7270
Phone	0.7173
Group Customized App	0.6621
SMS	0.6416
Multicomponent Intervention	0.5296
Face-to-face	0.4967
Group Customized SMS	0.4688
Placebo	0.4560
Customized App	0.4259
Customized Web	0.3802
Group Customized Web	0.3064
Standard Care	0.2202
App	0.1550
Web	0.0984

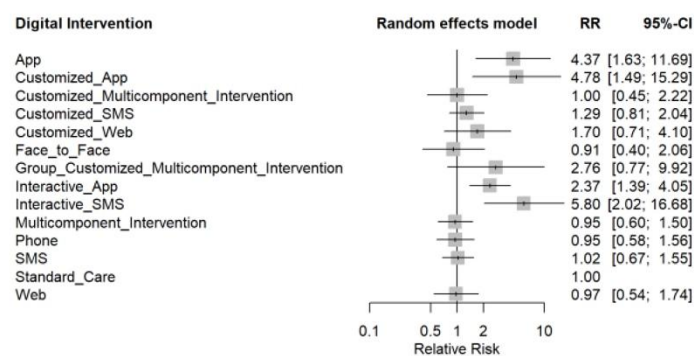
Medium-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 152. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of

Cross-matched group (Medium-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 153. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Medium-term subgroup)

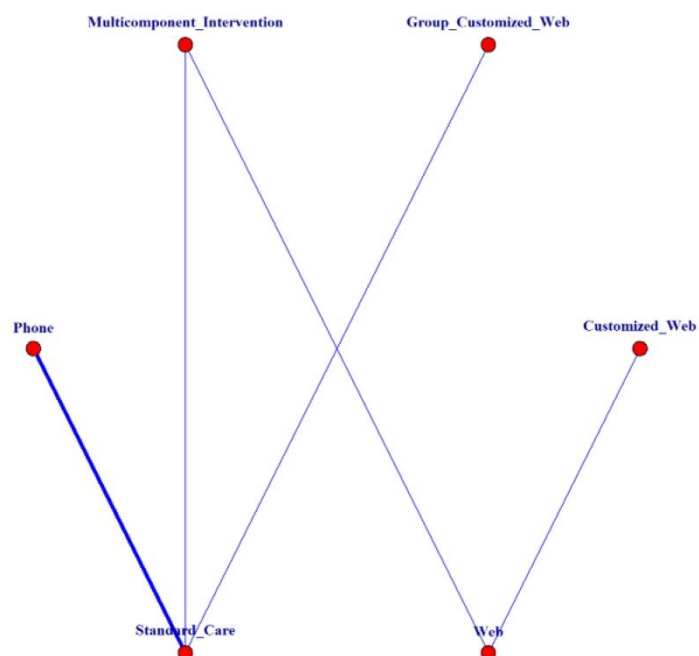
This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 82. P-Score (Cross-matched: Medium-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

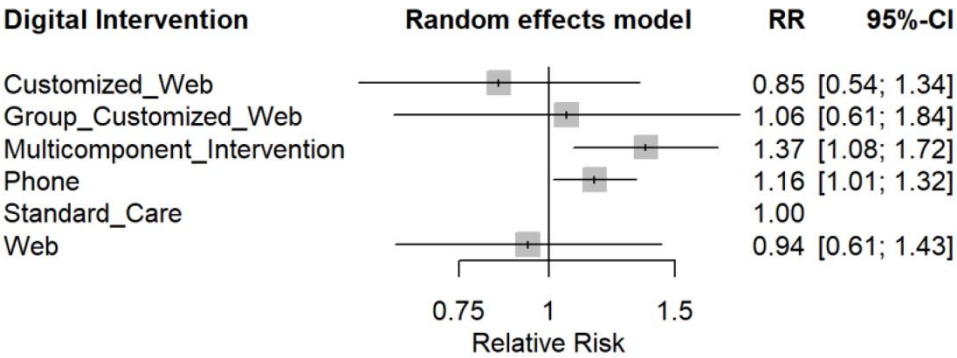
Interactive SMS	0.9207
Customized App	0.8804
App	0.8596
Group Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.7253
Interactive App	0.7231
Customized Web	0.5867
Customized SMS	0.4747
Customized Multicomponent Intervention	0.2938
SMS	0.2879
Standard Care	0.2759
Web	0.2539
Phone	0.2443
Face to Face	0.2377
Multicomponent Intervention	0.2360

Long-term subgroup



Supplementary Figure 154. The network figure of classification of smoking cessation of Cross-matched group (Long-term subgroup) for the prolonged abstinence rate study

The nodes represent different categories and the connections between the nodes indicate comparisons between these methodological approaches in the context of smoking cessation research.



Supplementary Figure 155. Result of Random Effect Model (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This forest plot presents the relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) for the effects of different types of Interventions on smoking cessation using a random effects model.

Supplementary Table 83. P-Score (Cross-matched: Long-term subgroup)

This table presents the P-Scores for various smoking cessation interventions.

Multicomponent Intervention	0.9302
Phone	0.6888
Group Customized Web	0.5042
Web	0.3674
Standard Care	0.3638
Customized Web	0.1456