Supplementary file 10. Narrative positive affect outcome data not contributing to meta-analyses

Study ID	Number of overall study participants	Time point (weeks)	Measure used[1]	Narrative data comparing change in positive affect scores between quitters and non-quitters	Between group difference (↑ positive affect improved more in quitters than non-quitters; ↔ equivocal; ↓ positive affect improved less in quitters than non-quitters
Aversa 2013	943	78	VR-36 (vitality subscale)	The three-way PA x Time x PCL-M cluster scores interactions were not statistically significant predictors of any of the VR-36 subscales	↔
Hays 2012	2052	52	SCQoL (vitality subscale)	"Smoking cessation was associated with improved vitality….Specifically, subjects who stopped smoking for 44 weeks had improved vitality compared with subjects with <4 weeks of continuous abstinence (difference = 6.15, P < 0.01, effect size = 0.34)."	↑
Kahler 2014	19	26	PANAS-P	"…the trajectories of change were relatively flat indicating that there were not substantial mood changes during and after smoking cessation." Although change in depression for the overall sample was reported, this was not split into a group of quitters and non-quitters.	Cannot predict due to lack of data
Saiz Martinez 2016	81	26	PANSS-PA	"No significant differences (P>.05) were found between groups at baseline evaluation. Likewise, there were no significant differences between smokers and non-smokers after treatment (3 and 6 months follow-up) in their clinical symptomatology (according to PANSS, HDRS and CGI-SCH), anthropometric measures and heart rate."	↔
Sales 2009	60	26	SF-36 (vitality subscale)	"Analysis of covariance of HRQoL from baseline to the end of the program, taking age, gender and FTND score as covariates, revealed that the quitters presented statistically significant improvement in the role-physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning and mental health domains, as well as in the physical component summary and the mental component summary (p < 0.05 for all; Table 3)."	Cannot predict due to lack of data

[1] PANAS-P: Positive and Negative Affect Schedule – Positive affect subscale; PANSS-PA: Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale-Positive Affect subscale; SCQoL: Smoking Cessation Quality of Life; VR-36: Veterans RAND 36 Item Health Survey

				"Self-reported quality of life scores were significantly higher among the 40 quitters than among the 20 non-quitters. The following SF-36 domains were most affected: role-emotional (p = 0.008); general health (p = 0.006); vitality (p < 0.001); and mental health (p = 0.002)." Change in quitters presented only not in smokers. Mental health at follow-up compared between quitters and smokers, but not change in mental health.	