Figure 1: Multiple mediation model assessing potential social environmental and individual cognitive mediators between SES and the intention to start smoking.

Note:
- a = association of independent factor and potential mediator;
- b = association of potential mediator and dependent factor;
- c = association between dependent and independent factor;
- c' = association between dependent and independent factor adjusted for potential mediators.

- SES → modelling: (a) $B = 0.09 (p < 0.01)$
- SES → attitude (advantages): (a1) $B = 0.02 (p = 0.38)$, (a2) $B < 0.01 (p = 0.88)$, (a3) $B = 0.03 (p = 0.08)$
- SES → attitude (disadvantages): (a4) $B = 0.03 (p = 0.08)$
- SES → subjective norm: (a5) $B < -0.01 (p = 0.94)$
- SES → self-efficacy: (a6) $B = -0.01 (p = 0.94)$
- modelling → attitude (advantages): (b1) $B = 1.06 (p < 0.01)$
- modelling → attitude (disadvantages): (b2) $B = -1.21 (p < 0.01)$
- modelling → subjective norm: (b3) $B = -1.47 (p < 0.01)$
- modelling → self-efficacy: (b4) $B = -0.20 (p = 0.18)$
- attitude (advantages) → intention to start smoking: (c) $B = -0.65 (p < 0.01)$
- attitude (disadvantages) → intention to start smoking: (c') $B = -0.58 (p = 0.03)$
- subjective norm → intention to start smoking: (c) $B = 0.99 (p < 0.01)$
- self-efficacy → intention to start smoking: (c) $B = 0.03 (p = 0.08)$