**Supplementary table 1.** Co-use of other tobacco products by current cigarette smokers in Hong Kong, 2020 (N=1120 current cigarette smokers)

| Tobacco products | n | Crude % | Weighted % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cigarette only | 918 | 81.9 | 77.7 |
| Cigarette and heated tobacco | 23 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Cigarette and e-cigarette | 23 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Cigarette and waterpipe | 12 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Cigarette and cigar | 64 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Cigarette and hand-rolled cigarettes | 8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Cigarette and pipe | 7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Cigarette and snuff | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cigarette and two or more other products | 64 | 5.7 | 7.6 |
| Total | 1120 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Results were weighted by the sex and age distribution of current smokers in Hong Kong in 2019.[25]

**Supplementary table 2.** Change in smoking at home and on the streets amid COVID-19 in Hong Kong, 2020 (N=1120 current cigarette smokers)

| | Crude n (%) | Weighted % (95% CI) |
|---|---|---|
| Change in smoking at home | | |
| Increased | 67 (6.0) | 7.5 (5.8,9.6) |
| Unchanged | 891 (79.5) | 76.6 (73.5,79.5) |
| Reduced | 92 (8.2) | 8.7 (7.0,10.8) |
| Not smoking at home before and amid the outbreak | 69 (6.2) | 7.2 (5.5,9.3) |
| DK/RTA | 1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0,0.3) |
| Total | 1120 (100.0) | 100.0 |
| Change in smoking on the streets | | |
| Increased | 10 (0.9) | 1.1 (0.6,2.2) |
| Unchanged | 490 (43.8) | 42.9 (39.7,46.3) |
| Reduced | 471 (42.1) | 46.1 (42.8,49.5) |
| Not smoking on the streets before and amid the outbreak | 137 (12.2) | 9.0 (7.5,10.8) |
| DK/RTA | 12 (1.1) | 0.8 (0.4,1.6) |
| Total | 1120 (100.0) | 100.0 |

DK/RTA: Don't know /refused to answer.
Results were weighted by the sex and age distribution of current smokers in Hong Kong in 2019.[25]
CI: confidence interval.

**Supplementary table 3.** Risk difference (average marginal effects) of reducing smoking at home/on the streets in relation to perceived increased susceptibility to COVID-19 due to smoking (N=1120 current cigarette smokers)

| | Risk difference for high (vs. low) perceived increased susceptibility to COVID-19 due to smoking [a] | |
|---|---|---|
| | Reduced (vs. unchanged or increased) smoking at home % (95% CI) | Reduced (vs. unchanged or increased) smoking on the streets % (95% CI) |
| Intention to quit | | |
| No intention | 6.7 (2.8,10.6) ** | 6.4 (-1.0,13.8) |
| After 6 months / Undecided | 9.8 (4.8,14.7) *** | 6.6 (-0.8,14.0) |
| Within 6 months | 18.6 (8.6,28.6) *** | 7.2 (-0.9,15.2) |
| P-value for overall comparison | 0.02 | 0.63 |
| Time to first cigarette after waking | | |
| Within 5 minutes | 4.6 (0.4,8.7) * | 7.1 (-1.1,15.3) |
| In 6 – 30 minutes | 7.4 (3.3,11.5) *** | 6.9 (-1.0,14.9) |
| In 31 – 60 minutes | 12.8 (5.0,20.7) ** | 6.4 (-0.9,13.8) |
| After 60 minutes | 12.1 (5.8,18.4) *** | 5.9 (-0.8,12.6) |
| P-value for overall comparison | 0.03 | 0.65 |

Based on the adjusted model in Table 3, i.e., sociodemographic characteristics, perceived increased susceptibility to COVID-19 due to smoking, intention to quit and time to first cigarette after waking were mutually adjusted.
[a] Perceived increased susceptibility to COVID-19 due to smoking scored from 0 to 10. It was classified into two groups "low (≤4)" and "high (>4)" based on the median (4), with "low" group as the reference.
* P<0.05; ** P<0.01; *** P<0.001.
CI: confidence interval.

**Supplementary table 4.** Summary of missing observations (> 5%) for related variables

| Variables | Missing observation (%) |
| --- | --- |
| Monthly household income | 145 (14.9) |
| Change in smoking on the streets | 149 (15.3) |
| Perceived increased susceptibility to COVID-19 due to smoking | 133 (13.5) |
| Change in smoking at home | 70 (6.7) |
| Time to first cigarette after waking | 65 (6.2) |