



Health warning messages on tobacco products: a review

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ABSTRACT

Objective To review evidence on the impact of health warning messages on tobacco packages.

Data sources Articles were identified through electronic databases of published articles, as well as relevant 'grey' literature using the following keywords: health warning, health message, health communication, label and labelling in conjunction with at least one of the following terms: smoking, tobacco, cigarette, product, package and pack. *Study selection and data extraction:* Relevant articles available prior to January 2011 were screened for six methodological criteria. A total of 94 original original articles met inclusion criteria, including 72 quantitative studies, 16 qualitative studies, 5 studies with both qualitative and qualitative components, and 1 review paper: Canada (n=35), USA (n=29) Australia (n=16), UK (n=13), The Netherlands (n=3), France (n=3), New Zealand (n=3), Mexico (n=3), Brazil (n=2), Belgium (n=1), other European countries (n=10), Norway (n=1), Malaysia (n=1) and China (n=1).

Results The evidence indicates that the impact of health warnings depends upon their size and design: whereas obscure text-only warnings appear to have little impact, prominent health warnings on the face of packages serve as a prominent source of health information for smokers and non-smokers, can increase health knowledge and perceptions of risk and can promote smoking cessation. The evidence also indicates that comprehensive warnings are effective among youth and may help to prevent smoking initiation. Pictorial health warnings that elicit strong emotional reactions are significantly more effective.

Conclusions Health warnings on packages are among the most direct and prominent means of communicating with smokers. Larger warnings with pictures are significantly more effective than smaller, text-only messages.

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is responsible for one in ten global deaths and is the second major cause of mortality in the world.¹ In 2009, more than 5 million people died from tobacco use, more than tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria combined.² The health burden from tobacco reflects the wide range of smoking-related diseases: causal links have been identified for 10 types of cancer as well as 18 other diseases.³ Remarkably, the list of known health risks continues to grow, with cancers of the stomach and acute myeloid leukaemia among those most recently identified.

Health warnings on tobacco packages have emerged as an important medium for communicating the health risks of tobacco use to consumers. Tobacco packages provide high reach and frequency of exposure—pack-a-day smokers are potentially

exposed to the warnings over 7000 times per year—as well as an opportunity to communicate with smokers during the act of smoking.^{4,5} Tobacco packs also serve as portable advertisements with high levels of exposure among non-smokers: unlike many other consumer products, cigarette packs are displayed each time the product is used and are often left in public view between uses.⁶ Tobacco packages are also prominent in retail outlets, where product displays are common and typically increase in prominence as other forms of tobacco marketing are restricted.⁷

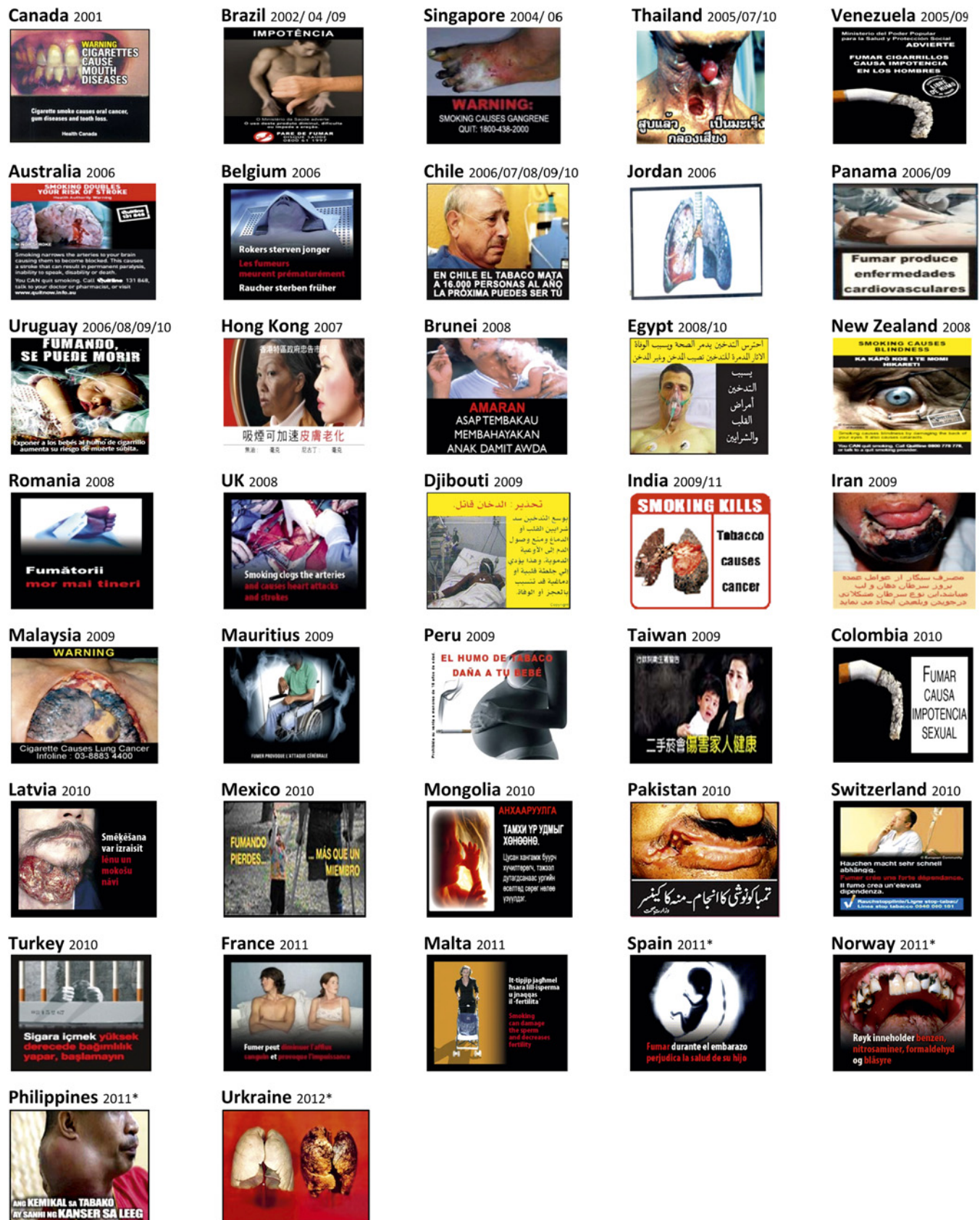
International guidelines for cigarette health warnings have been established under Article 11 of the WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)—the first international treaty devoted to public health.⁸ The FCTC requires rotating health warnings that cover at least 30% of the front and back of cigarette packages. Beyond these minimum requirements, the FCTC states that warnings 'should' cover 50% or more of a package's principal surfaces, and 'may' include pictures. 'Elaborated guidelines' include additional information to help guide implementation with more detailed recommendations, including general design, position and the content of warnings.⁹ To date, more than 165 countries have ratified the treaty.

At present, cigarette packages in the vast majority of countries carry a health warning; however, the position, size and general strength of these warnings vary considerably across jurisdictions.^{10,11} In 2001, Canada became the first country in the world to implement pictorial warnings and set new precedents in terms of the size of warnings, which covered 50% of the principal display areas (see figure 1). More than 30 countries have since adopted the FCTC recommendation for pictorial warnings that cover at least half of the package.¹¹ New precedents continue to be set in terms of the size of warnings; in Uruguay, for example, health warnings cover 80% of the front and back of packages.

Scientific literature on the impact of tobacco health warnings has grown in parallel with changes in regulatory practice. The current paper seeks to review evidence on the effectiveness of health warnings on tobacco packages. More specifically, the study sought to review evidence on the following: (1) differences between text versus pictorial warnings, (2) impact on youth and adults, (3) impact of message content and themes and (4) impact on cessation behaviour, including any potential adverse outcomes.

METHODS

Published articles were identified through electronic searches of MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis



*Proposed implementation date at time of publication.

Figure 1 Pictorial health warnings and implementation dates.

and Retrieval System Online) and Web of Science databases. Electronic searches were also conducted to identify relevant 'grey literature', including unpublished research commissioned by governments. Additional searches using the reference lists of relevant articles were also conducted. The following keywords were used to identify relevant articles: health warning, health message, health communication, label and labelling in conjunction with at least one of the following terms: smoking, tobacco, cigarette, product, package and pack. The review was limited to articles that reported original research findings and were available for review by December 2010. Studies examining health warnings on advertisements (rather than packages) were excluded, as were studies on other aspects of packaging and labelling regulations, including labelling of ingredient and 'constituent' information as well as restrictions on deceptive marketing practices. Due to the diversity of research methods in this domain, we did not restrict studies to a particular design; however, each of the articles were reviewed for the following methodological criteria: (1) clearly stated objective/research question, (2) clear description of sample/study population, (3) consistent data collection method, (4) key measures appear to be valid, (5) main outcomes are defined and measurable and (6) analysis and summary of findings are clear and appropriate. Each article was reviewed by two independent reviewers. A total of 103 papers presenting empirical data were identified that met the general eligibility criteria. Following review of the full-text articles, seven were excluded on the basis of insufficient methodological information. The 94 original articles included in the review consisted of 72 quantitative studies, 16 qualitative studies, 5 studies with both qualitative and quantitative components, and 1 review paper. A summary of each study is available in online supplementary table 1. Research articles came from the following jurisdictions: Canada (n=35), USA (n=29) Australia (n=16), UK (n=13), The Netherlands (n=3), France (n=3), New Zealand (n=3), Mexico (n=3), Brazil (n=2), Belgium (n=1), other European countries (n=10), Norway (n=1), Malaysia (n=1) and China (n=1). Note that several articles included data collected in multiple countries: these articles were counted as a single study but recorded in multiple jurisdictions.

RESULTS

General awareness and prominence of health warnings

Smokers report high levels of awareness for health warnings on tobacco packages.^{12–25} Data collected from a series of cohort studies found that more smokers reported getting information about the risks of smoking from cigarette packages than from any other source except television in a majority of countries.²⁶ For example, in countries with large pictorial warnings, such as Thailand, Australia and Uruguay, more than 85% of smokers cited packages as a source of health information.²⁶ A notable exception is the low levels of salience for more obscure warnings that appear on the side of packages, such as the health warnings implemented in the USA in 1984.^{27–28} The findings suggest that small text warnings are associated with low levels of awareness and poor recall.²⁹

Health warnings have also been found to be a prominent source of health information for non-smokers and the general public.^{14–17 21 24} For example, 86% of non-smokers in Canada agreed in a national survey that the warnings on cigarette packs provide them with important health information.¹⁵ Non-smokers also report high levels of recall for specific health messages on packs.¹⁷ For example, more than a third of adult non-smokers in Australia could recall at least one specific

pictorial warning on cigarette packs in a 2008 survey.²⁴ In the UK, a national survey of youth conducted in 2008 found that approximately 60% of non-smokers could recall a specific warning displayed on the front of UK packs.¹⁶

The salience of health warnings depends upon the size and position of the warning message. Youth and adults are more likely to recall larger warnings, rate larger warnings as having greater impact, and often equate the size of the warning with the magnitude of the risk.^{18 19 24 30–34} For example, a recent experimental research study conducted in Canada found that increasing the size of pictorial warnings from the current size of 50% of the principal display area to 75%, 90% and 100% enhanced their impact among adult smokers, youth smokers, as well as 'vulnerable' youth non-smokers.^{19 20} A recent study conducted in Australia, where pictorial warnings cover 90% of the front and 30% of the back of packs, also found that the effectiveness of warnings could be improved by increasing the size of the warnings further.²⁴

Features that distinguish the warning messages from the package design have also been found to increase the impact of health warnings. Using a box or perimeter around the outside of the message has been found to increase the salience and recall of warnings,³⁰ while contrasting colours, such as black lettering on a white background, are the easiest to read and increase comprehension.^{31 35}

Impact of text warning labels on health beliefs and attitudes

Several studies have shown that large text-based warnings are associated with increased perceptions of risk and health knowledge.¹² Cross-sectional surveys conducted in Canada during the 1990s found that the majority of smokers reported that package warning labels were an important source of health information and had increased their awareness of the risks of smoking.^{15 18 21 36} An Australian study²² found that, relative to non-smokers, smokers demonstrated an increase in their knowledge of the main constituents of tobacco smoke and identified significantly more disease groups following the introduction of new Australian warning labels in 1995.

Several studies have also evaluated the enhancement of text warnings in the European Union (EU). In 2003, EU warnings were required to be a minimum of 30% of the 'front' and 40% of the 'back' of packs. A series of 52 focus groups conducted in seven European countries in 2004 found that the enhanced text warnings in the EU were more noticeable than smaller warnings printed previously on packs, with a greater potential to help smokers to quit (figure 2).³⁷ A cohort study conducted in the UK before and after the enhanced warnings were implemented also found that the salience of the warnings increased dramatically among UK smokers, along with the frequency of thoughts regarding health effects and level of health knowledge.²⁷ These findings are consistent with a number of population-based surveys conducted after the implementation of the enhanced warnings in France,³⁸ Scotland and Ireland,³⁹ Spain⁴⁰ and Belgium.⁴¹ Collectively, these studies indicate that smokers' awareness of the warnings increased following implementation of the new warnings and a considerable proportion of smokers reported measures consistent with increased perception of health risks as a result of more comprehensive text warnings.

Impact of pictorial warning labels on health beliefs and attitudes

A wide variety of research has demonstrated the effectiveness of using pictures and imagery in health communications.^{42–50} These studies suggest that health warnings with pictures are significantly more likely to draw attention, result in greater



Figure 2 An example of EC/UK text-only warnings (2003).

information processing and improve memory for the health message.

Experimental research on cigarette warnings has also found that picture-based warnings are more likely to be rated as effective than text-only warnings on a range of outcomes, including as a deterrent for new smokers and a means to increase cessation among current smokers.^{51–56} For example, a 2008 study conducted in China found that smokers were significantly more likely to rate pictorial warnings as more effective than text warnings for motivating smoking cessation and for preventing smoking among youth.⁵⁷

Extensive focus group testing and market research commissioned by government health agencies also support the effectiveness of pictorial health warnings on packages.^{50 41 53 58–67} This research consistently demonstrates that health warnings with pictures are rated by smokers and non-smokers as more effective than text-only warnings. For example, a set of 40 focus groups conducted in Canada approximately 5 years after the introduction of pictorial warnings concluded that: 'The picture was generally the first thing people looked at and related to. It determined the strength of the warning's emotional impact and noticeability. For many participants, the picture played the key role in understanding the message, and tended to override the meaning conveyed by the words in the headline.' (p 26)⁶⁷ A series of 24 focus groups conducted in Australia approximately 2 years after the introduction of the pictorial warnings came to similar conclusions: 'Throughout the group discussions the graphic health warnings were invariably considered to have greater impact than the previous text-only health warnings... The graphic images have seemingly increased or reinforced awareness

of those consequences that were previously text only... as well as, communicated new information' (pp 12–16) (figure 3).⁶²

Since 2001, when Canada became the first country to implement pictorial health warnings on cigarette packs, a series of population-based surveys have compared the effectiveness of text versus pictorial warnings. These findings are consistent with both experimental studies and government-commissioned research: pictorial warnings are more likely to be noticed and read by smokers, are associated with stronger beliefs about the health risks of smoking, as well as increased motivation to quit smoking.^{23 26 27 51 52 55 58–62 67–74}

Picture warnings also appear to be effective among youth. Approximately 6 years after their introduction, more than 90% of Canadian youth agreed that picture warnings on Canadian packages had provided them with important information about the health effects of smoking cigarettes, are accurate, and made smoking seem less attractive.²¹ Other national surveys of Canadian youth suggest similar levels of support and self-reported impact.¹⁸ A recent longitudinal evaluation of pictorial warnings among Australian school children found that students were more likely to read, attend to, think about, and talk about health warnings after the pictorial warnings were implemented in 2006.⁷¹ In addition, experimental and established smokers were more likely to think about quitting and to forgo smoking a cigarette, while intention to smoke was lower among those students who had talked about the warning labels and had forgone cigarettes.

Only three of the studies we identified failed to support the superiority of text over graphic warnings. An experimental study conducted with youth smokers in Germany compared the current EU text warnings with corresponding pictorial warnings, and failed to detect any significant differences between the conditions.⁷⁵ The second study examined the impact of briefly viewing a text versus pictorial warning on a website among 296 non-smoking secondary-school students from Canada and the USA. The study found that the picture warnings were more effective than the text-only warning at lowering intentions to

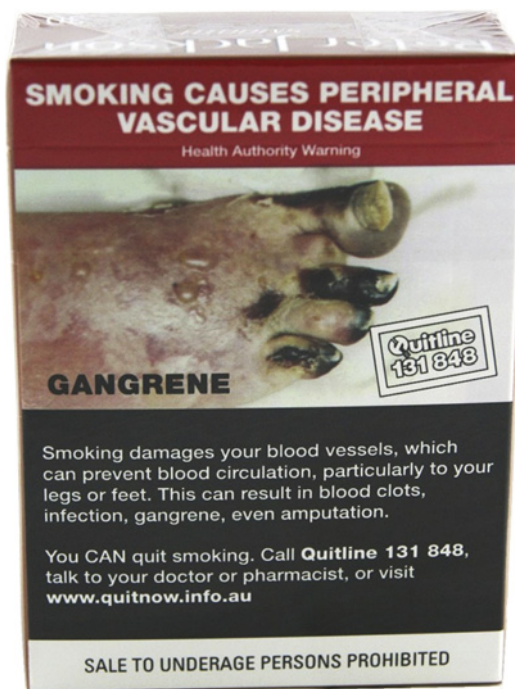


Figure 3 A sample pictorial health warning in Australia (2010).

smoke among the Canadian students, but less effective among US students.⁷⁶ The third study examined the speed with which participants responded to a text statement (some of which were accompanied by an image) as an outcome, and failed to note differences.⁷⁷ However, as the authors note, measures of reaction time may not be an appropriate measure of the impact of a warning, particularly considering that emotional responses may increase rather than decrease reaction time.

Health warnings and cessation behaviour

The extent to which health warnings lead to changes in smoking behaviour is difficult to ascertain within the context of population-based data.⁷⁸ However, significant proportions of adult and youth smokers report that large text and pictorial health warnings have reduced their consumption levels, increased their likelihood of quitting, increased their motivation to quit and increased the likelihood of remaining abstinent following a quit attempt.^{15 18 21–27 68 69 79–82} For example, one-fifth of smokers in an EU-wide survey reported that health warnings have been effective in getting them to smoke less and in helping them try to quit.¹⁷ In countries with pictorial health warnings, such as Canada and Australia, these numbers are higher: more than 40% of Canadian smokers report that the pictorial warnings have motivated them to quit smoking⁶⁸; in Australia, 57% of smokers report that the labels have made them think about quitting and 34% say the warnings have helped them to try to quit.²⁴ Similar findings have been observed among youth. For example, in 2008, almost 80% of youth smokers in the UK agreed that the warnings had 'put me off smoking'.¹⁶ Three longitudinal studies—two with adults and one with youth—found an association between reading and thinking about health warnings and subsequent cessation behaviour, including a cohort study conducted with nationally representative samples of smokers in Canada, Australia, the UK and the USA.^{23 39 71}

Health warnings have also been associated with increased use of effective cessation services. Research conducted in the UK, The Netherlands, Australia and Brazil examined changes in the use of national telephone 'helplines' after the contact information was displayed within package health warnings. Each of these studies reported significant increases in call volumes following the introduction of new warnings.^{25 65 83–86} For example, calls to the smoking cessation helpline in The Netherlands increased more than 3.5 times in the 12 months after the helpline number was printed on the back of one of 14 package warnings.⁸⁴ In the UK, call volume increased by as much as 4000 calls per month after the introduction of larger text warnings.⁸³

Surveys among former smokers also suggest that health warnings promote long-term abstinence from smoking. In Australia, 62% of quitters reported in 2008 that the pictorial warnings had 'helped them to give up smoking,' while 75% reported the warnings 'had an effect on their behaviour'—a significant increase from the 25% who reported an effect from text warnings 8 years earlier.²⁴ In addition, approximately 30% of former smokers in the EU reported in 2008 that health warnings had helped prevent them from smoking again,¹⁷ with similar proportions of former smokers in Canada reporting that pictorial health warnings helped them to remain abstinent.⁸⁷

A single study has examined changes in prevalence due to health warnings. The study concluded that the implementation of pictorial warnings in Canada reduced daily consumption of cigarettes, but had no discernable impact on prevalence.⁸⁸ However, there are serious limitations to linking changes in

national prevalence and health warnings in this way. First, the study examined prevalence rates in the 6 months following the implementation date of the regulation, which did not correspond to the date when health warnings began appearing on packages. Although warnings are expected to exert their impact over time, the pictorial warnings in Canada took many months to appear in retail outlets and appeared on relatively few packs during much of the follow-up period examined by the study. In fact, the prevalence of adult smoking in Canada has declined approximately 6% since the implementation of large pictorial warnings in 2001.⁸⁹ However, there is no way to attribute these declines to the new health warnings given that health warnings are typically introduced against a backdrop of other tobacco control measures, including changes in price/taxation, mass media campaigns and smoke-free legislation.

Health warnings and smoking initiation

A few studies have attempted to directly assess the impact of health warnings on smoking initiation among youth using prevalence rates. Although youth smoking rates have declined dramatically in countries such as Canada after the implementation of large pictorial health warnings,⁸⁹ there is no reliable way to attribute these changes specifically to the warnings rather than other tobacco control measures. However, population-based surveys indicate that significant proportions of youth non-smokers, including the most vulnerable youth populations in Canada,^{14 19 21} the UK¹⁶ and Australia⁷¹ report that warnings have discouraged them from smoking. Between one-fifth and two-thirds of youth non-smokers indicated that the warnings had helped prevent them from taking up smoking in Canada²¹ and Australia,²⁴ and approximately 90% of youth non-smokers in a national UK survey reported that the warnings 'put them off smoking'.¹⁶ Longitudinal surveys in Australia also found that experimental and established smokers were more likely to think about quitting and forgo cigarettes after the implementation of large pictorial warnings, while the intention to smoke was lower among those students who had talked about the warning labels.⁷¹ Finally, nationally representative surveys conducted in 2008 with over 26 000 respondents from 27 EU member states and Norway found that 3 out of 10 non-smokers in the EU reported that health warnings were effective in preventing them from smoking.¹⁷ Levels were highest in Romania, where pictorial warnings were implemented shortly before the survey was conducted, with 6 in 10 non-smokers reporting that the warnings have helped to prevent them from smoking.¹⁷

Overall, while it is not possible to quantify the impact of health warnings on smoking prevalence, all of the evidence conducted to date suggests that comprehensive health warnings can promote cessation behaviour and discourage initiation, and that larger pictorial warnings are most effective in doing so.

Message theme and content of health warnings

Health warnings vary considerably in their content and 'executional' style. Qualitative research and pre-market focus group testing have evaluated the content of health warnings in several jurisdictions. The primary outcomes used to evaluate health warnings include their ability to attract attention, comprehension, credibility, novelty, personal identification, and emotional appeal.^{16 42 59 63 67} Negative emotions, such as fear, may be particularly important in the effectiveness of large pictorial warnings given the importance of emotional arousal in message acceptance.^{90 91} Negative emotional reactions to cigarette health warnings have been associated with increases in key outcomes such as intentions to quit, thinking about health risks or

engaging in cessation behaviour.^{55 62 69 92} For example, a Canadian study found that approximately half of smokers reported at least some fear, disgust or anger in response to the pictorial health, and levels of fear and disgust were associated with an increase in cessation behaviour at follow-up.⁶⁹ An experimental study conducted in the USA found that pictorial warnings were associated with greater negative emotions than US style text warnings, and that these emotions were associated with more negative attitudes towards smoking.⁹² Other negative emotions such as disgust may also play a role in message acceptance for graphic pictorial health warnings, although this has yet to be explored in the context of package warnings.^{93–95}

Graphic depictions of disease appear to be the most reliable way to elicit negative emotional reactions to health warnings.^{37 42 54 59 61 62 64 65 67 69 74 96} For example, research conducted in Canada with 40 focus groups to test new health warning concepts concluded that:

Participants in all groups consistently expected or wanted to be shocked by HWMs [Health Warning Messages], or emotionally affected in some way. Even if the feelings generated were unpleasant ones to tolerate, such as disgust, fear, sadness or worry, the emotional impact of a warning appeared to predict its ability to inform and/or motivate thoughts of quitting. HWMs which worked on emotions rather than on knowledge or beliefs were often acknowledged as effective and noticeable, and actually motivated thinking. When a strong emotion generated by a HWM was supported by factual information, that was the best combination possible. (p 3)⁶⁷

Studies of the pictorial warnings developed in the European Union also support the effectiveness of fear-arousing health warnings. Studies in France,⁶⁴ Belgium,⁴¹ Spain,⁴⁰ Bulgaria⁶⁶ and the UK⁶⁵ consistently demonstrated that warnings with shocking images (such as rotten teeth or throat cancer) were rated as most effective. Shocking images are also most likely to be recalled by smokers in population-based studies of warnings on Canadian,^{15 21} Australian²⁴ and European⁴¹ cigarette packs. For example, the top four warnings recalled by Australian smokers and nominated as most effective all depicted graphic health effects, including a picture of a lung cancer tumour, a sick baby in a hospital, a picture of mouth cancer and a gangrenous foot.²⁴ Likewise, a series of national surveys also suggest that Canadian smokers and non-smokers are most likely to recall images of rotting lungs and diseased mouths—both graphic depictions of disease—as well as a picture of a limp cigarette depicting impotence.^{16 21} However, it is worth noting that at least one study found that recall of health warnings was lower for moderately or highly graphic pictorial warnings compared with controls and warnings with less graphic content.⁵⁵ As the authors of this study point out, health warning recall measured following a single exposure during a study does not replicate ‘real world’ conditions, in which smokers are repeatedly exposed to warnings.

Warnings that highlight negative aesthetic effects of smoking may be particularly effective among young people.^{37 59 62 63} These messages include those that specifically target health consequences of smoking such as wrinkled skin, premature ageing and skin discolouration, as well as warnings that feature an externally visible health consequences, particularly on highly visible areas such as the face, such as rotting teeth and cancerous gums.

Warnings that depict elements of human suffering—depictions of personal experience including the social and emotional impact of tobacco use, or consequences for quality of

life—have also been found to be effective. In a study conducted among Mexican youth, warnings that depicted elements of human suffering—both to oneself and others—were rated as significantly more effective than warnings without elements of human suffering.⁹⁷ In contrast, warnings that relied on symbolic representations, including imagery or symbols, were significantly less likely to be effective.

The use of ‘narratives’ or personal testimonials that depict the images and experiences of ‘real’ people has been associated with increased emotional impact of warnings.⁹⁸ For example, a study conducted in Mexican adults and youth found that adding names and ages of the individuals portrayed in health warnings increased the perceived effectiveness of warnings.⁹⁷ Research also suggests that factual or ‘scientific’ information can enhance emotionally vivid warnings to maximise message acceptance, particularly when it is written in a clear, direct manner.^{59 67 99} These findings underscore the importance of credibility or ‘believability’ with regards to message acceptance: warnings that appear to be ‘staged’ or ‘fake’ undermine a message and lead to message rejection.⁹⁹

Evidence on the impact of positive health warning messages is mixed. Focus groups have consistently reported a desire among smokers for more positive health warning messages, particularly among smokers actively contemplating quitting.^{37 58 59 63} However, positive-themed cessation messages are typically rated as having lower impact than fear-appeals or ‘graphic’ health warnings, and are less likely to be recalled in population-based surveys.^{37 58 59} Experimental studies of positive messages are generally consistent with evidence from focus groups. For example, ‘gain-framed’ messages on packs, which focus on the benefits of quitting, were rated by youth as significantly less likely to reduce tobacco consumption and encourage quitting compared with ‘loss-framed’ messages.¹⁰⁰ Despite the lack of evidence supporting the effectiveness of general messages of support, smokers consistently endorse the inclusion of detailed information on the benefits of quitting, as well as concrete information on forms of cessation assistance and tips for quitting.^{24 67 99}

Finally, focus groups have yielded mixed findings on the impact of addiction-focused messages. Many smokers view these types of messages as ‘old’ information and several noted that they contribute to a sense of fatalism.⁶² Warnings on addiction may also meet with some resistance from youth and young adults, many of whom do not perceive themselves to be addicted.⁶⁷

Potential adverse outcomes from health warnings

Graphic, fear-arousing warnings have been criticised on the grounds that they may arouse ‘excessive’ levels of fear among smokers, leading to defensive reactions such as rejection of the message, avoidance of the warnings or even increases in smoking as an act of defiance.^{101–106} One study conducted among US youth reported an association between increased smoking and increased knowledge of health warnings—a finding characterised by the authors as ‘paradoxical’ and evidence that US health warnings were ineffective.¹⁰⁷ However, because exposure to health warnings is ‘tied’ to exposure of cigarette packs, one might expect such an association during the period of smoking initiation among youth: as the intensity of smoking behaviour increases, so also does the familiarity with packages. Without a comparison group, the authors had no way of knowing whether the increases in smoking behaviour were greater, less or no different than would have been the case if no warnings or more comprehensive warnings had been implemented.

In contrast to the findings of this study, no significant adverse outcomes have been noted in the other quantitative or

qualitative studies included in this review. Population-based surveys have recorded significant avoidant behaviours among smokers, in terms of efforts to hide the warnings using a case or trying to avoid a particular warning at the point-of-sale; however, in the same studies, smokers who reported avoidance behaviour were just as likely as others to subsequently attempt to quit smoking and report benefits from health warnings.³⁹ In the context of the warning labels, avoidance behaviour might be more reasonably interpreted as a measure of effectiveness: if the warnings were ineffective in communicating the threatening consequences of smoking there would be no reason to avoid them.

One possible reason for the lack of adverse outcomes is that large pictorial warnings with shocking pictures are typically accompanied by supportive messages designed to increase self-efficacy for quitting smoking, as well as concrete information on quitting, such as a telephone helpline number. Health communication theories, such as the Extended Parallel Process Model, predict that messages that combine threatening information with information that increase self-efficacy for behaviour change are most likely to result in positive behaviour change.¹⁰⁵

Effectiveness of health warnings among subpopulations

Levels of perceived effectiveness have been found to be lower among dependent and more 'committed' smokers.⁵⁷ However, an EU survey found that younger respondents, less-educated respondents and 'manual' workers across all groups were slightly more likely to perceive health warnings as effective.¹⁷ SES differences are likely to be most pronounced for text-only health warnings. Text-based warnings require adequate literacy skills and the literacy level of warnings in many countries is advanced.^{108 109} This is particularly important considering that, in most countries, smokers report lower levels of education than the general public. Picture-based warnings may be particularly important in communicating health information to populations with lower literacy rates.^{108 110} Preliminary evidence suggests that countries with pictorial warnings demonstrate fewer disparities in health knowledge across educational levels.¹¹¹

'Wear-out' and impact of health warnings over time

Health warnings that are new or periodically updated are likely to have greater impact than 'older' warnings, even in the absence of changes in size and position. Canadian research monitored the effectiveness of the pictorial warnings among nationally representative samples over 12 waves of data collection and indicated that health warnings have their greatest impact shortly after implementation and decline in effectiveness over time.¹⁵ This is consistent with national survey data from other countries, including the UK and Australia.^{22 59 68} In particular, youth commonly report on the stale or ineffective nature of 'old' warnings that remain unchanged for more than several years.^{18 58 115} This is consistent with the basic principles of advertising and health communications, which suggest that the salience of a communication is greatest upon initial exposure and erodes thereafter.^{113 114} Although all warnings are subject to 'wear-out' over time, recent research suggests that larger pictorial warnings sustain their effects longer.⁷²

Health warnings and brand appeal

Prominent health warnings that cover a significant proportion of the package—particularly pictorial warnings—have the potential to undermine a brand's appeal and the impact of package displays at retail outlets.^{21 25 37 54 56 64 115 116} For example, 88% of youth smokers in Canada and 90% of 'potential smokers'

reported that picture-based health warnings make smoking seem less attractive. One recent study found that including graphic pictures compared with text warnings lowered the appeal of non-combustible products, nicotine lozenges and cigarettes with modified designs.¹¹²

Impact of 'standardised' or 'plain' packaging on health warnings

Three studies have examined the impact of removing the colour and brand imagery from packs on the effectiveness of health warnings. When shown health warnings on 'plain' white packages with a standard colour and font size, youth in Canada¹¹⁷ and New Zealand¹¹⁸ were significantly more likely to recall specific health warnings on packs. A survey in Ontario, Canada also found that more than half of school children rated health warnings on plain white packs as 'easier to see' and 'more serious' compared with warnings on regular branded packs, with improved recall among smokers.³³

Credibility and public support for health warnings

Research indicates that both adult and youth smokers report graphic warnings to be a credible source of information.^{14–16 18 21 24 119 120} For example, 6 years after the implementation of pictorial warnings in Canada, 86% of adult smokers and 92% of youth smokers agreed that the warnings were accurate.^{15 21} Similarly, more than 90% of Australian smokers reported that large pictorial health warnings were 'believable', a slight increase from the levels reported in 2000 when text warnings appeared on Australian packages.²⁴

Several studies also report high levels of public support for graphic pictorial warnings.^{69 121} In Brazil, a national survey indicated that 76% of those interviewed approved of the measure, including 73% of smokers.²⁵ Two years after the introduction of large pictorial warnings in Uruguay, only 8% of adult smokers reported they would prefer less health information to appear on packages, whereas 62% reported they would like more health information on packages.²⁶ Similar levels of popular support have been observed following the introduction of pictorial warnings in Canada and Thailand.^{23 26} In Australia, the vast majority (85%) of Australians considered it 'very' or 'quite important' that the government has health warnings on packs after the introduction of pictorial health warnings, including a majority of smokers.²⁴ A significantly greater proportion of smokers and recent quitters rated health warnings as important compared with a similar survey conducted in 2000 when text warnings appeared on Australian packages.¹² Finally, surveys conducted in EU member states in 2008 found that more than half of EU citizens supported the effectiveness of adding a picture to text-only health warnings, while more than 87% of respondents in a nationally representative survey in Russia agreed that graphic warnings should be mandated on packages, including 80% of smokers.^{17 74} Similar levels of support have been recorded among youth.⁷⁴ For example, in Canada more than 90% of youth agreed that picture warnings on Canadian packages have provided them with important information about the health effects of smoking cigarettes.²¹

Health warnings on 'non-cigarette' tobacco products

Labelling requirements for manufactured cigarettes are more advanced than for other tobacco products. In many jurisdictions, tobacco products such as cigars and smokeless products are subject to different regulations and often carry a different set of health warnings or no warning at all. The research literature on the effectiveness of health warnings on non-cigarette warnings is sparse. To our knowledge, only two published studies exist.

One study found that small text warnings are likely to have little impact on recall and intentions to use smokeless tobacco among US youth.¹¹⁵ The second study was conducted among young adult cigarette smokers in Canada and found that pictorial health warnings increased the perceived risks of smokeless products and lowered intentions to try smokeless products.¹²² There is also a need for research to examine issues such as unconventional packaging sizes, which are more common for non-cigarette products. In addition, in many jurisdictions tobacco products are sold without any manufactured packaging. This practice will inevitably reduce the impact of comprehensive labelling policies. Finally, alternative tobacco products may require unique message content to reflect differences in health effects and patterns of use.^{123 124} Given the lack of information in this area, research on health warnings for 'alternative' tobacco products should be regarded as a priority for future work.

DISCUSSION

Health warnings on cigarette packages have a broad population reach and represent a direct means of communicating the risks of smoking. For example, 3 out of 10 participants in an EU-wide survey—equivalent to more than 160 million individuals—recently reported that health warnings on tobacco packs are effective in informing them about the health effects of tobacco.¹⁷

The evidence also suggests that health warnings can promote smoking cessation and discourage youth uptake. Considerable proportions of smokers report that warning labels increase their motivation to quit and help them to sustain abstinence after quitting, and the use of effective cessation services increases after new health warnings have been implemented (figure 4). However, the impact of health warning labels depends upon their design: obscure text-only warnings appear to have little



Figure 4 An example of supportive, cessation-oriented messages in the UK (2010).

impact, in contrast to larger pictorial warnings on the front and back of packages in other jurisdictions. Pictorial warnings that include vivid fear-arousing depictions of health effects appear to be particularly effective among smokers and non-smokers. This finding is consistent with research evaluating anti-tobacco television ads, which indicates that messages with 'visceral negative' themes had the strongest and most consistent effects on appraisal, recall and level of engagement.^{125 126} Preliminary evidence also suggests that the use of narratives or 'personal testimonials', such as a first-person account of the health effects of smoking, may be an effective theme for warnings. This is consistent with the health communication literature, which suggests that narrative evidence may be less affected by 'defensive' reactions, perhaps due to greater credibility and levels of engagement.^{127 128} Narrative evidence may also help individuals imagine health consequences, which may be particularly important for negative or loss-framed messages.¹²⁹ Fear-arousing information and graphic images should also be integrated with efficacy information on the benefits of quitting and concrete information on ways to quit. Inclusion of concrete quitting information is strongly supported by smokers and has been shown to increase the use of these services dramatically.

Although the research literature unequivocally demonstrates the impact of comprehensive health warnings, the evidence also highlights the importance of contextual factors. Levels of effectiveness differ across countries, even for very similar health warnings. Indeed, the same text warnings have been implemented in virtually all EU member states since 2003; yet, smokers and non-smokers in different countries report different levels of effectiveness. Social norms surrounding tobacco use, as well as the strength of other tobacco control measures, likely mediate the impact of warnings. Individual-level differences, such as level of dependence, pre-existing health beliefs, and personal experience with the health effects of smoking may also mediate the impact of health warnings. In addition, not all messages resonate equally well with all individuals or target groups.¹³⁰ Regulations that require a larger number of warnings to rotate on packages, such as the 16 warnings required under Canadian regulations implemented in 2001, allow for greater targeting of subgroups. Nevertheless, many messages have been found to have broad appeal and the messages found to be most effective among adults are typically rated equally well among youth and young adults.^{15 18 58 62 67} While this evidence does not argue against the potential benefit of targeting subgroups of smokers, it does suggest that warnings do not necessarily have to be youth or adult focused to have impact.

Evidence of the benefit of using pictures and the importance of location and other design elements is consistent with evidence from other domains such as hazardous chemicals,^{50 131} nutritional labelling^{132 133} and alcohol labelling.^{134 135} However, the research literature indicates greater levels of impact for cigarette health warnings compared with warnings on food and alcohol products. This is likely due to differences in the design of warnings: cigarette health warnings in many jurisdictions are considerably more prominent than food and alcohol warnings in terms of their size, position on packages and the use of pictures. Indeed, evidence on the impact of obscure text-only warnings on cigarette packages is similar to the level of effectiveness associated with alcohol warning labels, for example.

Future research on tobacco health warnings should consider effective types of *message content* for pictorial warnings to a greater extent. There is a particular need to evaluate different themes or 'executional styles', including the potential impact of

testimonials and personal narratives, as well as messages on the broader consequences of tobacco use, including the financial cost of smoking. It is also unclear whether the impact of messages varies across different cultures and geographical regions, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Many low- and middle-income countries have implemented images designed for warnings in Canada and Australia. It is critical to ensure that these messages are culturally appropriate and are effective in much different cultural and social environments. Additional research is also required on implementation issues, including the ideal rotation period for 'revising' health warnings, as well as the extent to which regulations can be applied to tobacco packages with unorthodox shapes. Finally, research should examine other ways to increase the effectiveness of health warnings, such as the use of 'plain' or 'standardised' packaging, as well as novel uses of the pack, such as the use of inserts or 'onserts' attached to the outside of packs, which are commonly used by the industry for promotional purposes.¹¹

Limitations

The research included in this review consists of a wide range of study designs conducted in diverse cultural and geographic settings. As a consequence, there are constraints on subjecting this evidence to systematic inclusion criteria based on methodology. For example, focus groups and pre-market testing conducted on behalf of governments constitute a large and important source of evidence on the impact of cigarette health warnings; yet, qualitative studies present challenges to systematic reviews, particularly when placed alongside experimental and population-based research. However, we believe that the heterogeneous nature of the research literature is an asset rather than a limitation of this evidence base, particularly considering the consistent findings across methodologies. Another limitation of the current review is that, despite the relatively broad inclusion criteria, relevant studies may have been missed, particularly studies from low- and middle-income countries that may not be widely disseminated in English.

Summary

In many ways, health warnings on tobacco packages are an ideal population-level intervention: they have broad reach, they cost little to implement and are sustainable over time. Indeed, the WHO recently identified comprehensive health warnings on packages among the six key measures required to address the global tobacco epidemic.² Research to date highlights the importance of packaging as a medium for communicating with smokers and provides strong support for two key precedents set within the last decade: the use of pictures and the increasing size of warnings on the pack. The next generation of labelling policies and research is likely to focus on message content to a greater extent. To date, content has been relatively 'static': stand-alone messages focused primarily on health effects. However, more sophisticated message campaigns are possible, including greater linkages across individual messages, building narratives over time, and using packages to link smokers with cessation services. Countries such as Australia have taken the first step towards integrating health warnings with mass media campaigns. As these regulatory developments unfold, research must keep pace to ensure that the evidence base evolves in parallel with regulatory practice.

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