Mass media campaigns to promote smoking cessation among adults: an integrative review

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ABSTRACT
Objective This review summarises the impact of mass media campaigns on promoting quitting among adult smokers overall and for subgroups; the influence of campaign intensity and different channels; the effects of different message types.

Methods The present work updates two reviews published in 2008 by searching databases using a standard search string. Articles in languages other than English were excluded, as well as letters and editorials. Screening of abstracts yielded 194 potentially relevant articles. Abstracts were evaluated by 2 authors, excluding articles that focused on populations other than adults and according to other specified criteria, resulting in 26 studies reported in 29 articles. Studies were categorised as (a) population-based studies of campaign effects and (b) studies comparing message types, using either population-based or forced exposure methods. Findings of subgroup differences for each study were noted, as well as study strengths and limitations.

Results Overall, the studies have strengthened the evidence that mass media campaigns conducted in the context of comprehensive tobacco control programmes can promote quitting and reduce adult smoking prevalence, but that campaign reach, intensity, duration and message type may influence success. Achievement of sufficient population exposure is vital, especially for lower socioeconomic status smokers, with television remaining the primary channel to effectively reach and influence adult smokers. Studies comparing different message types found negative health effects messages most effective at generating increased knowledge, beliefs, positive perceived effectiveness ratings, or quitting behaviour, while there was more mixed evidence for other message types. A few studies further suggest that negative health effects messages may also contribute to reductions in socioeconomic disparities in smoking.

Conclusions Mass media campaigns to promote quitting are important investments as part of comprehensive tobacco control programmes to educate about the harms of smoking, set the agenda for discussion, change smoking attitudes and beliefs, increase quitting intentions and quit attempts, and reduce adult smoking prevalence. Jurisdictions should aim for high reach and consistent exposure over time with preference towards negative health effects messages.

INTRODUCTION
Mass media campaigns (MMCs) have been used since the 1970s to reduce population tobacco use. A recent review of MMCs showed that studies of MMC effects on tobacco use are more numerous than for any other health-related issue. Because most campaign exposure occurs incidentally during routine media use, rather than being explicitly sought out, there is high potential for widespread and repeated population exposure.

Health communication scholars recognise there are multiple potential pathways through which MMCs could change population tobacco use. MMCs can directly influence individual decision making about quitting, as smokers view or hear campaign messages, gain new insights and reflect on the implications for their own behaviour. It is less well recognised that MMCs can also operate through indirect routes by increasing interpersonal discussion about tobacco use and these discussions may themselves lead to quit attempts. Another indirect pathway is by influencing social network norms; where smoking behaviour of groups change in direct response to MMCs, this group change creates a new social network norm, and this new norm increases the likelihood of quitting among those wanting to join this network. Finally, by changing broader social norms about smoking and/or increasing interpersonal discussion of tobacco issues, MMCs can also increase the likelihood of tobacco control policy change and these policies may prompt quit attempts.

Early empirical studies of MMC effects employed controlled field experiment designs, but this approach was no longer viable during the 1990s as large-scale MMCs became key components of comprehensive tobacco control programmes. Accordingly, most studies since then feature evaluations that lack control groups and seek to parse effects from concurrent population-based tobacco control policies. In this review, we summarise findings from recent key reviews of tobacco control MMCs and update them with recent empirical studies. We focus on adult smokers rather than adolescents, because quitting in adults confers the most rapid health and economic benefits for jurisdictions. We attend particularly to broadcast intensity and duration and effectiveness of different media channels. We also examine message features that influence campaign effectiveness and summarise findings about subgroup responsiveness.

METHODS
We replicated search terms used in the National Cancer Institute’s (NCI) review of the effectiveness of tobacco control media interventions, which included studies published between 1970 and May 2007. We searched databases PubMed, PsycInfo, Web of Science, Scopus and Embase from May 2007. Search terms included (tv OR television OR radio OR broadcast* OR mass media OR advertis* OR marketing OR countermarketing) AND (mass media OR advertisements) AND (smoking OR tobacco OR cessation OR reduction OR quitting OR prevention OR intervention) AND (promotion OR influence OR effect OR effects).
(prevent* OR cessation OR initiat*) AND (tobacco OR smoking). Articles in languages other than English and letters and editorials were excluded.7 Search alerts established for each of the databases ensured that potentially relevant articles published up to July 2011 were also eligible for inclusion. The initial search identified 942 articles. With a focus on identifying review articles and original studies that assessed the impact of tobacco control mass media interventions among adult smokers, an initial review of the titles (and abstracts, if required for clarification) of these articles by 1 of the authors (EB) identified 194 articles that were potentially relevant to the current review. The abstracts of these articles were then evaluated against the inclusion criteria specified in box 1 by 2 of the authors (EB and SD), resulting in 27 articles being identified as eligible for inclusion, with an additional 2 articles identified during manuscript preparation, for a total of 29 articles reporting the findings of 26 studies. For population-based studies we excluded post-campaign only surveys, which present a far weaker design compared with others that include pre-campaign assessments. Studies of quitline calls are most instructive for, we excluded post-campaign only surveys, which present a far weaker design compared with others that include pre-campaign assessments. Studies of quitline calls are most instructive for, and were therefore considered only in our examination of, differences in the impact of message types, media channels and population subgroups, rather than as a measure of overall success. As previous reviews have not examined issues of campaign decay, intensity and duration, relevant studies published prior to and after May 2007 were included in that section.

This review provides a narrative synthesis of the findings from previous key reviews and empirical studies identified in the literature search. Study design, sample, campaign descriptions and overall findings pertinent to all original studies that addressed population-level effects are provided in table 1, while more detail and descriptions of subgroup differences and strengths and weaknesses are available in online table 1 (please visit the journal online at http://tobaccocontrol.com). Study design, sample, message types examined and overall findings pertinent to all original studies that examined the effectiveness of different message types are provided in table 2, while more detail and descriptions of subgroup differences and strengths and weaknesses are available in online table 2.

RESULTS
Population-level effects of mass media campaigns on adult smoking

While there are older reviews38–42 of MMC effects on smoking behaviour, recent reviews on youth smoking effects43 44 and broader reviews of MMCs across health behaviours,1 4 we focused on the two most recent in-depth reviews of campaign effects on adult smoking.7 45 A Cochrane review examined a total of 11 MMCs, investigated in 58 research studies that employed controlled trial designs.45 The authors concluded that comprehensive tobacco control programmes that include MMCs can positively change smoking behaviour in adults, but noted studies were heterogeneous in their methodological design and quality.45 They further concluded that intensity and duration of MMCs may influence effectiveness, but length of follow-up and concurrent secular trends made this difficult for these reviewers to quantify.

A NCI review in 2008 was more comprehensive in its inclusion criteria, embracing controlled field experiments and population-based studies as part of comprehensive tobacco control programmes.7 This review therefore included more evaluations of the large-scale campaigns of more recent years. Although these interventions are ‘messy’ and difficult to evaluate, they

Box 1 Inclusion criteria for studies considered in the review

Overall inclusion criteria:

- Measure the effectiveness of a tobacco control mass media intervention among adults aged 18 years and older, using a sample containing at least some current smokers.
- Employ mass media channels such as television, radio, print and/or outdoor advertising where exposure is incidental or involuntary (ie, rather than digital media channels which often require users to ‘opt in’ to be exposed).
- Measure the effectiveness of messages specifically targeted at encouraging smokers to quit (ie, excluding evaluations of informational campaigns about secondhand smoke regulation).
- Present quantitative data relating exposure to mass media message/s to a measured outcome indicative of campaign impact (including message recall or recognition; cognitive and emotional advertising responses; physiological arousal; knowledge of tobacco-related health effects; tobacco-related beliefs; approval for tobacco control policies; quitline calls; and quitting-related intentions, activity and behaviour).

Additional inclusion criteria for section on population-level effects and decay, intensity and duration:

- Population studies only.
- Measure outcomes at more than one point in time (ie, pre/post or multiple post-campaign measures).
- Measure an outcome other than calls to a quitline.

Additional inclusion criteria for section on effectiveness of different media channels:

- All population and forced-exposure studies that include an explicit comparison of the effectiveness of messages delivered by two or more advertising media channels (ie, television, radio, print, outdoor).

Additional inclusion criteria for section on effectiveness of different message types:

- All population and forced-exposure studies that include an explicit comparison of the effectiveness of two or more cessation messages with different themes, characteristics or execution styles.

Additional inclusion criteria for section on subgroup differences:

- All studies eligible for inclusion in the population-level effects section that includes an explicit comparison of campaign effects by specified individual characteristics (socioeconomic status, gender, age).
- All studies eligible for inclusion in the effectiveness of different message types section that also examine effects of different message types across specified individual characteristics (socioeconomic status, gender, age).
### Table 1  
Population-level effects of tobacco control mass media campaigns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors and location (broad tobacco control policies and programmes?)</th>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Sample type and size</th>
<th>Campaign message type (channels)</th>
<th>Intensity*</th>
<th>Duration† (recall)</th>
<th>Effects on knowledge, campaign beliefs or quit intentions?</th>
<th>Effects on quit attempts, behaviour or smoking prevalence?</th>
<th>Which demographic groups compared? (Differences found?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alday et al, 2010&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Cross-sectional, pre/post</td>
<td>Smokers and non-smokers; N=600</td>
<td>NHE-SHS (TV, print, billboard, radio, online)</td>
<td>No information</td>
<td>Short (35%)</td>
<td>K: no; CTB: mixed</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sao Paulo, Brazil (yes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durkin et al, 2009&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;; Massachusetts, USA (yes)</td>
<td>Cohort, 2 year follow-up</td>
<td>Smokers; N=1491</td>
<td>Mostly NHE and AI (TV, radio, print, billboard)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Long (NA)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>QB: yes</td>
<td>SES (QB: no)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gagne et al, 2008&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;; British Columbia, Canada (yes)</td>
<td>Cohort, pre/during/post</td>
<td>Smokers 20–30 years; N=559</td>
<td>Quit benefits and NHE (posters, radio, TV)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Short (35%; 48% of those exposed to TV)</td>
<td>CTB: mixed</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grigg et al, 2008&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;; New Zealand (yes)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional, 2 × pre/2 × post; NA</td>
<td>Maori smokers/recent quitters; N=254 to 420; NA</td>
<td>HTQ Maori targeted (TV, radio, print)</td>
<td>No information</td>
<td>Moderate (78%)</td>
<td>CTB: yes; QI: mixed</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niederdeppe et al, 2008&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;; Wisconsin, USA (no)</td>
<td>Cohort, 1 year follow-up</td>
<td>Smokers; N=452</td>
<td>1 HTQ (TV); 1 NHE-SHS (TV)</td>
<td>KTO advert: low; NHE-SHS advert: moderate</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>KTO advert: QA and QB: no; NHE-SHS advert: QA and QB: no</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perusco et al, 2010&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;; Sydney, Australia (yes)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional, pre/post</td>
<td>Arabic speaking adults; N=1000</td>
<td>NHE and HTQ (radio, print)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Long (64%)</td>
<td>K: mixed; CTB: mixed; Qi: no</td>
<td>P: yes</td>
<td>Age (P: yes); gender (P: yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson et al, 2010&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;; USA (mixed)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional, pre/8 × post</td>
<td>Young adults, N=19701</td>
<td>AI (TV, radio)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Long (42% to 68%)</td>
<td>CTB: mixed; Qi: trend</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallone et al, 2010&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;; Michigan, USA (no)</td>
<td>Cohort, 6 month follow-up</td>
<td>Smokers; N=212</td>
<td>HTQ (TV and radio)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Short (77%)</td>
<td>CTB and Qi: yes</td>
<td>QA: trend</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallone et al, 2011&lt;sup&gt;7, 8&lt;/sup&gt;; USA (mixed)</td>
<td>Cohort, 6 month follow-up</td>
<td>Smokers 18–49 years; N=4067</td>
<td>HTQ (TV-led)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate (41%)</td>
<td>CTB and Qi: yes</td>
<td>QA: yes; QB: trend</td>
<td>SES: (CTB: yes) (QA: yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van den Putte et al, 2011&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;; The Netherlands (partial)</td>
<td>Cohort, 2 month and 6 month follow-ups</td>
<td>Smokers; N=1079</td>
<td>HTQ (TV, radio, online)</td>
<td>No information</td>
<td>Short (&lt;90%)</td>
<td>Qi: no</td>
<td>QA: mediated effect</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield et al, 2008&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;; Australia (yes)</td>
<td>Time series over 11 years</td>
<td>Adults; average N=2474/month</td>
<td>Mostly NHE (TV-led)</td>
<td>Varied over time</td>
<td>Long (NA)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>P: yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (yes)</td>
<td>Cohort, 1 year follow-ups for 6 years</td>
<td>Smokers and recent quitters; N=3037</td>
<td>Mostly NHE (TV)</td>
<td>Varied over time</td>
<td>Long (NA)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>QA: yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Intensity: average intensity was low, <1200 TRPs/GRPs per quarter; moderate, 1200 up to 2100 TRPs/GRPs per quarter; high, ≥2100 TRPs/GRPs per quarter.

†Duration: short, <6 months; moderate, 6 to 17 months; long, ≥18 months.

AI, Anti-industry; HTQ, How-to-Quit; CTB, Campaign Targeted Beliefs (includes all measures of beliefs and attitudes); K, Knowledge; P, smoking Prevalence; QA, Quit Attempts; QB, Quitting Behaviour; Qi, Quitting Intentions; R, Recall. GRPs, Gross Ratings Points; TRPs, Targeted Ratings Points. N, Number of participants; NA, Not Applicable, SES, Socio-Economic Status. Note: Acronyms for all outcome measures are bolded.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors and location</th>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Sample Type and Size</th>
<th>Number of Ads (Message Types compared); Description of Ad Messages</th>
<th>Differential effects on recall, knowledge, ad responses, campaign beliefs, quit intentions, or other outcomes?</th>
<th>Differential effects on quitline calls, quit attempts, or quit behaviour?</th>
<th>Which individual characteristics compared across message types? (Differences found?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dunlop et al, 200823</td>
<td>Population cross-sectional</td>
<td>Smokers &amp; Recent quitters; N=595</td>
<td>N=12 recalled TV ads (Theme &amp; Method); 6 NHE-graphic 4 NHE-narratives 2 NHE-simulated</td>
<td>R: NHE-graphic &gt; NHE simulated &amp; NHE-narrative Discussion: NHE-graphic &amp; NHE simulated &gt; NHE-narrative</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlop et al, 201024</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Smokers; N=121</td>
<td>N=2 storyboard ads (Theme &amp; Method); 1 NHE-narrative 1 NHE-informative</td>
<td>AR: NHE-narrative &gt; NHE-informative on positive cognitions. No differences on self referencing or emotional responding</td>
<td>QI: NO</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkin et al, 200925</td>
<td>Population cohort — 2 yr follow-up</td>
<td>Smokers; N=1491</td>
<td>N=134 TV ads (Emotion &amp; Method); 51% GRPs High Emotion and/or Testimonial (Majority NHE); 49% GRPs neither High Emotion or Testimonial (Mostly AI or Social Norms)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>QI: High Emotion and/or Testimonial ads increased odds; Ads with neither High Emotion nor Testimonials not associated.</td>
<td>SES (QB: YES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farely et al, 201127</td>
<td>Quitline — 9 yrs</td>
<td>N=2000 to 250000 calls per year</td>
<td>N=126 TV ads (Theme &amp; Method); Theme: 96 cessation &amp; 30 SHS Method; 10 NHE-Graphic only; 27 NHE-Negative Emotion; 14 NHE-Graphic &amp; Negative Emotion; 75 Neither Graphic nor Negative Emotion</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>QL: Cessation &gt; SHS; NHE-Graphic NA only &amp; Neither associated with increased call volume. Trend for both NHE-Graphic and Negative Emotion (p=0.089). No effect of NHE-Negative Emotion on calls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kang et al, 200928</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Smokers; N=96</td>
<td>N=12 TV ads (Stylistic features); 2 (argument strength) x 2 (smoking cue) — 3 of each kind</td>
<td>Smk urges: Smoking cues increased urges only for low argument strength msgs. Heart rate: smoking cues decreased rate only for low argument strength msgs. Skin conductance: NO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Gender (Smk urges: YES; Heart rate: NO; Skin conductance: YES)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued
### Table 2 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors and location</th>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Sample Type and Size</th>
<th>Number of Ads (Message Types compared)</th>
<th>Description of Ad Messages</th>
<th>Differential effects on recall, knowledge, ad responses, campaign beliefs, quit intentions, or other outcomes?</th>
<th>Differential effects on quitline calls, quit attempts, or quit behaviour?</th>
<th>Which individual characteristics compared across message types? (Differences found?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Langleben et al, 2009</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Smokers; N=18</td>
<td>N=8 TV ads (Stylistic features); 4 high message sensation value</td>
<td>R: recognition accuracy: low MSV &gt; high MSV</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesher et al, 2009</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Young Adult Smokers (N=71) and Non-smokers (N=66)</td>
<td>N=24 TV ads (Stylistic features); Frame x Theme x Outcome extremity</td>
<td>Processing: Most extreme loss-framed msgs &gt; others. No effect of theme.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosback et al, 2007</td>
<td>Quitline — 2 yrs &amp; 5 mths</td>
<td>N ~ = 5300 calls</td>
<td>N=7 TV &amp; 5 radio ads (Theme Method); 1 TV HTQ; 2 TV &amp; 2 Radio NHE-reasons to quit; 2 TV &amp; 1 Radio NHE-Family Testimonial; 1 TV &amp; 1 Radio NHE-Smoker Testimonial</td>
<td>AR: NHE-Drama &gt; Others K &amp; CTB: NHE-Al &gt; Social Norms</td>
<td>QL: Daytime TV: HTQ &amp; NHE-reasons to quit &gt; Others. Evening TV: NHE-Family Testimonial &gt; Others. Radio: NHE-reasons to quit &amp; NHE-Family Testimonial &gt; Others</td>
<td>QL: NO, but indication NHE &gt; AI &gt; Social Norms</td>
<td>Gender (K &amp; CTB: NO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy-Hofer et al, 2009</td>
<td>Forced-exposure</td>
<td>Young Adults (64% non-smokers); N=1020</td>
<td>N=12 TV ads (Theme &amp; Method); 3 Themes (Social Norm; NHE; AI) x 4 Methods (Humour, Sarcasm, Testimonial, Drama)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>OA: NO Education (OA: YES; OB: NO)</td>
<td>QI: QI: NO in Study 1; YES in Study 2..AR: YES</td>
<td>Income (AR: YES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niederdeppe et al, 2009</td>
<td>Population Cohort — 1 yr follow-up</td>
<td>Smokers; N=452</td>
<td>N=2 TV ads, Theme: 1 KTQ</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>QI: NO, but indication NHE &gt; AI &gt; Social Norms</td>
<td>QI: NO</td>
<td>Education (AR: YES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin, USA</td>
<td>Population cross-sectional survey &amp; Forced exposure</td>
<td>Smokers; N=7080</td>
<td>N=32 TV ads (Theme &amp; Method); 10 NHE (why-to-quit)-graphic 15 NHE (why-to-quit)-testimonial 7 HTQ 4 Al</td>
<td>AR: NHE-testimonial &gt; Al &gt; NHE-graphic &gt; HTQ</td>
<td>AR: YES</td>
<td>AR: YES</td>
<td>Income (AR: NO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niederdeppe et al, 2011</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Young Adult Non-smokers (N=96) and Smokers (N=70)</td>
<td>N=12 TV ads (Theme); 2 Social Norms 3 SHS-informative 3 NHE 3 NHE-SHS 3 Al</td>
<td>AR: NHE-SHS &gt; Others; Al &gt; Social Norms, SHS-informative</td>
<td>QI: NO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes et al, 2008</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Young Adult Non-smokers (N=96) and Smokers (N=70)</td>
<td>N=4 TV ads (Emotion &amp; Theme); 2 High fear NHE 2 Low fear Al</td>
<td>AR: NO</td>
<td>CTB: High fear NHE &gt; Low fear Al in Study 2</td>
<td>AR: NO</td>
<td>Gender (AR: NO in Study 1; YES in Study 2. CTB: NO in Study 1; YES in Study 2. QI: NO in Study 1; YES in Study 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samu et al, 2009</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Young Adults (73% non-smokers); Study 1 N=102 Study 2 N=143</td>
<td>N=16 TV ads (Stylistic Features); 4 High MsgSens Value (MSV), High Argument Strength (AS) 4 High MSV, Low AS 4 Low MSV, High AS 4 Low MSV, Low AS</td>
<td>CTB: MIXED</td>
<td>QI: NO</td>
<td>Sensation Seeking (SS) (CTB: For low SS low MSV &gt; high MSV, for high SS high MSV &gt; low MSV. QI: NO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strasser et al, 2009</td>
<td>Forced exposure</td>
<td>Smokers; N=199</td>
<td>N=4 TV ads (Emotion &amp; Theme); 2 High fear NHE 2 Low fear Al</td>
<td>AR: NO</td>
<td>CTB: High fear NHE &gt; Low fear Al in Study 2</td>
<td>AR: NO</td>
<td>Sensation Seeking (SS) (CTB: For low SS low MSV &gt; high MSV, for high SS high MSV &gt; low MSV. QI: NO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
represent a better test of the intended population-based scale of MMCs, with greater levels of exposure than campaigns of earlier years. Of 10 controlled field experiments promoting smoking cessation, 7 showed some evidence for an effect on reducing smoking behaviour. Of nine field experiments, eight showed positive benefits of campaigns on quitting. Of 11 population-based government-funded MMCs that occurred as part of state or national tobacco control programmes, all demonstrated positive effects on smoking prevalence and/or per capita tobacco consumption.7

Several more recent empirical studies of specific MMCs have shown mixed support for MMC effects on knowledge, beliefs or intentions (table 1). In a series of large cross-sectional surveys, confirmed awareness of at least one ‘truth’ television advert (aired at low to moderate intensity over 4 years) was associated with five of nine anti-smoking beliefs and stronger desire to quit completely.15 A longitudinal evaluation of a moderate intensity 5-week campaign emphasising the benefits of cessation found modest improvements in attitudes towards the adverse impacts of smoking among young adults, compared with those in a non-campaign area.11 A MMC aimed at Maori smokers and recent quitters in New Zealand found 54% reported the campaign made them more likely to quit, but no change in quit intentions was observed before versus after the campaign.12 A 21-day campaign in Brazil communicating the harm of secondhand smoke produced improvements in some, but not all, campaign-targeted beliefs.9 Although some positive effects were found in each of these studies, they only measured change in attitudes and intentions, rather than actual quitting associated with exposure to MMCs.

Recent evaluations that have examined quit attempts or sustained quitting, mostly provide further support for MMC effects (table 1). One pilot study and a large national evaluation both employed a cohort design to examine the effects of confirmed recall of the low to moderate intensity ‘EX’ campaign among smokers. The small pilot study found a trend for effects on quit attempts, but had limited power to detect effects on this behaviour. The larger national study found a significant increase in quit attempts and a trend towards higher quit rates at follow-up.16 17 A three-wave cohort study conducted before, during and after a 5-month national campaign encouraging and supporting cessation in The Netherlands found discussion about campaign adverts prompted discussions about quitting, which subsequently predicted quit attempts.19 A cohort study found confirmed recall of two specific advertising campaigns (keep trying to quit; dangers of secondhand smoke) aired at low to medium intensity was not associated with quit attempts or 1-year cessation, although it had limited power to detect effects on quitting behaviour.13 A cross-sectional study reported beneficial effects of a localised MMC for Arabic-speaking smokers on reducing Arabic smoking prevalence, compared with non-Arabic smoking prevalence.14

Three more comprehensive recent studies have attempted to overcome the limitations of lack of a control group and lack of power to detect quitting outcomes. These studies use natural experimental designs that exploit geographic and temporal variation in extent of cumulative population exposure to televised national and/or state MMCs, as measured by advertising rating points (gross ratings points (GRPs) and targeted ratings points (TRPs); GRPs are a standard advertising industry measure of campaign reach × frequency; for example, 1000 GRPs per quarter equates to, on average, 100% of those within a region exposed to 10 adverts, or 50% exposed to 20 adverts and so on). A time series analysis of monthly smoking prevalence over an
11-year period found greater population exposure to televised MMCs (increase of 590 GRPs 2 months earlier) was associated with acceleration in the decline in adult smoking prevalence (0.3% percentage point drop), after adjusting for variation in tobacco prices, smoke-free restaurant laws, tobacco marketing restrictions and availability of smoking cessation products. In a population cohort study, greater population exposure to televised MMCs (average 855 GRPs per month over 2 years) was associated with a higher likelihood of quitting at a 2-year follow-up (odds increased 11% for every 1000 GRPs). Another cohort study conducted over 6 years, found every 1000 GRPs in the 3-month period prior to follow-up, increased the odds of making a quit attempt by 11%. These studies of the effects of multiple campaigns over time indicate campaigns can generally expect small effect sizes (requiring large samples to detect), but because they involve mass numbers of individuals within a population, the degree of change is of high practical significance, helping to drive down population smoking prevalence by increasing successful quitting rates.

Since the last reviews of 2008 concluded that MMCs have beneficial effects, five of eight additional studies examining effects of MMCs on behaviour (quit attempts, sustained quitting or smoking prevalence) found beneficial effects, one found a mediated effect, one found a trend towards an effect and one did not find any effects. Of the additional four evaluations that only measured campaign-targeted knowledge, beliefs and/or quitting intentions, some positive findings were also observed for each campaign. Overall, these studies further strengthen the evidence that MMCs can improve attitudes and intentions, promote quitting and reduce adult smoking prevalence. Some mixed findings indicate not all campaigns are equally successful, and factors including the reach, intensity, duration and type of messages used are likely to determine overall impact.

**Campaign decay, intensity and duration**

An important aspect of determining optimal campaign investment is campaign decay, or the extent to which effects are detectable after the campaign broadcast ends. Although some consumer product advertising may be recalled long after broadcast ends, most advertising primarily has effects on product sales with acceleration in the decline in adult smoking prevalence (0.3% percentage point drop), after adjusting for variation in tobacco prices, smoke-free restaurant laws, tobacco marketing restrictions and availability of smoking cessation products. In a population cohort study, greater population exposure to televised MMCs (average 855 GRPs per month over 2 years) was associated with a higher likelihood of quitting at a 2-year follow-up (odds increased 11% for every 1000 GRPs). Another cohort study conducted over 6 years, found every 1000 GRPs in the 3-month period prior to follow-up, increased the odds of making a quit attempt by 11%. These studies of the effects of multiple campaigns over time indicate campaigns can generally expect small effect sizes (requiring large samples to detect), but because they involve mass numbers of individuals within a population, the degree of change is of high practical significance, helping to drive down population smoking prevalence by increasing successful quitting rates.

Greater advertising exposure may be required to influence adult than youth smoking, due perhaps to the fact that most adult smokers are hampered by addiction. For comparison, a threshold for detecting beneficial effects for reducing smoking uptake among youth may exist around 300 teenage-targeted GRPs per quarter, with effects increasing linearly until potentially beginning to diminish above 1250 GRPs per quarter.

**Effects of MMCs on demographic subgroups**

In contrast to producing general audience adverts that convey messages of relevance to most adult smokers, targeting tobacco control adverts to specific audience groups (eg, age, gender, education, ethnicity) may increase message relevance and persuasion. However, this strategy may also increase costs, as multiple adverts are required. Given finite resources, targeting messages may result in a lower proportion of funds available to broadcast these different adverts, resulting in lower rates of exposure. The extent of targeting and segmentation therefore needs to be weighed carefully against the importance of maximising campaign exposure. Research among adolescents reported in the NCI review found few differences between different demographic groups’ responses to MMCs, that advert characteristics were more important than demographic characteristics, concluding that adverts that perform well do so among many population groups.

To examine these issues among adult smokers, we compared demographic subgroup differences in response to MMCs reported in previous reviews and more recent studies (online table 1). In the review by Bala and colleagues, two wide-reaching campaigns examined effects separately for different socioeconomic status (SES) groups (education and ethnicity) and campaign effectiveness did not differ by education or ethnicity. Another review of MMC effectiveness among socioeconomically disadvantaged populations suggested that differences in the effectiveness of MMCs between SES groups may be due to differences in meaningful exposure, or motivational response, or opportunity to sustain cessation in the long term. Of the nine reviewed general population campaigns that were less successful among lower SES smokers, five suffered from low levels of exposure and promotion. Of the other four higher reach campaigns, two were less effective in generating quitline calls in lower SES, while the other two campaigns showed equal effects across SES in motivating quitline calls, but SES differences occurred in translating these attempts into success. In contrast, nine other reviewed general population campaigns showed equal or greater effects on motivational response and/or long-term cessation in lower SES groups, and all nine of these achieved sufficient exposure. This review also identified 13 MMCs that specifically targeted low SES populations. Underscoring the importance of adequate exposure and campaign reach, the five targeted campaigns that were not successful, were hampered by limited reach,very low levels of recall. The other eight campaigns showed mixed findings.

Three more recent population-level studies have reported effects separately by SES. An examination of high intensity televised MMCs found no significant interaction between total potential exposure to MMCs and quitting behaviour 2 years later across SES groups. A recent evaluation of a non-televisioned campaign, found a significant reduction in smoking prevalence in the highest SES group, but not in moderate or low SES groups. A cohort study of the ‘EX’ campaign found campaign awareness was associated with increased quit attempts among non-Hispanic black smokers, but not among Hispanics.
(or non-Hispanic white smokers), and among smokers with less
than high school education, but also showed a positive trend
(\(p=0.08\)) among those with most education.18 This campaign
was aired at low intensity overall, but placement was targeted to
media programmes and channels consumed by lower income
and blue collar smokers of diverse race/ethnicity. The clear
effects on lower SES smokers for the widely broadcast television-
was aired at low intensity overall, but placement was targeted to
conclusion of Bala and colleagues45 that campaign effectiveness
study addressing demographic subgroups, we defer to the
latter only a marginally signifi-
cant reduction in prevalence in males
but not females and among those aged 40 years or older, but not
in those aged 18–59 years. Overall, given only one additional
study addressing demographic subgroups, we defer to the
clusion of Bala and colleagues45 that campaign effectiveness
does not consistently differ by gender and age.

**Effectiveness of different channels of delivery of mass media campaigns**

Few studies have examined the relative effectiveness of different
advertising channels. The NCI review7 of 47 MMCs found 98%
used television, 94% radio, 89% print and 87% billboards. Only
two reviewed studies examined comparative effects of different
media types, finding television adverts were recalled by twice as
many respondents as radio adverts. This review highlighted
another US national adult population survey which found
television provides the greatest exposure among smokers, and
that smokers are more likely to be heavier users of television and
radio and less likely than non-smokers to be magazine or
newspaper readers.84

Since the NCI review, two studies have examined the relative
effectiveness of different MMC channels on quitline calls.
Farrelly and colleagues85 found for each 10% increase in expen-
diture on television, radio and newspaper advertising, calls
increased by 1.51%, 0.057% and 0.022% respectively, with the
latter only a marginally significant association. Mosbaek and
colleagues86 examined a range of different adverts aired on
television and on radio and found the 10 most cost effective
adverts were aired on television, while the most cost effective
radio advert was ranked 11th overall. It is difficult to determine
whether the reduced effectiveness of non-television messages is
due to the channel, to lower population reach, or to differences
in message effectiveness.

One recent study found a MMC message broadcast on radio
generated similar levels of concern about smoking and motiva-
tion to quit as a similar message shown on television.86 Although
this study indicates radio messages can be effective, it
was broadcast concurrently with a televised version of the
campaign, and so part of its effectiveness may be due to smokers
bringing to mind the images associated with the televised advert.
Future research should examine the effects of a stand-
one radio campaign. Despite radio’s lower costs its reduced
population reach means that it is unlikely to be a good substi-
tute for television in influencing population-wide smoking, and
could be considered a reinforcing adjunct.

**Effectiveness of different types of mass media messages**

MMC messages differ in informational content (theme),
purpose (why-to-quit vs how-to-quit), method, emotional tone
and stylistic features.7 13 33 87 88 The NCI review identified four
studies that explicitly addressed the effectiveness of different
messages among adult smokers.7 One89 examined results from
a collection of focus tests, concluding that anti-industry and
secondhand smoke (SHS) messages were most effective;
however, this study was criticised for lacking a transparent
criteria for the definition of effectiveness.7 89 The other three
studies demonstrated that messages which elicited negative
emotions by describing the serious health consequences of
smoking scored higher on memorability90 and ratings of
perceived effectiveness91 and were more likely to be recalled by
recent quitters who believed that anti-smoking advertisements
had contributed to their quit attempt.62 Our search identified 6
new population studies, 3 quitline studies and 11 forced-expo-
sure studies that compared the effectiveness of different message
characteristics, including comparisons of message themes
(negative health effects, how-to-quit, anti-industry, social
norms, information about SHS regulations), methods (graphic
depictions, medical simulations, testimonials, narratives,
information), emotional tone (high vs low emotion) and inclu-
sion of specific stylistic features (outcome extremity, message
sensation value, argument strength, smoking cues) (table 2). In
this review negative health effects (NHE) messages are those
that emphasise the serious health effects of smoking for the
individual and/or their family or friends, and include those
previously described as ‘health effects’, ‘why-to-quit’, ‘reasons
to quit’, ‘family testimonial’, ‘smoker testimonial’ and ‘dangers
of SHS’.

Four studies examined the impact of inclusion of specific
stylistic features, including outcome extremity, message sensa-

tion value (MSV), argument strength and presence or absence
of smoking cues on campaign outcomes.27–29 36 One forced-expo-
sure study found better performance on a recognition task and
on psychophysiological measures of central cognitive processing
after exposure to more extreme loss-framed messages than after
exposure to less extreme and gain-framed messages.24 One study
identified an advantage for low MSV on accuracy and response
time,24 while another forced-exposure study found the impact of
MSV on self-efficacy and beliefs depended on the sensation
seeking level of participants.56 This study also found there was
no effect of argument strength on beliefs and intentions.56 One
other study found smoking cues increased urges to smoke and
caused larger decreases in heart rate (potentially indicating an
orienting response), but only when argument strength was
low.27

Overall, two population10 13 two quitline studies26 30 and
four forced exposure studies reported in six articles22 31–35
compared the effectiveness of NHE messages to other message
themes (social norms; anti-industry; how-to-quit). The two
quitline studies found some specific NHE messages were as, or
more effective than some specific how-to-quit messages, but
other NHE messages were less effective. All four of the forced-
exposure studies22 31–35 found NHE messages were more effec-
tive than how-to-quit, anti-industry and/or social norms themes
at generating either increased knowledge, positive beliefs,
perceived effectiveness ratings or motivation to quit. No studies
that examined effects on quit intentions found differences
between message themes81 32 34 35 however, these four studies
included a majority of non-smokers in their samples and so were
underpowered to detect effects on smokers’ quitting intentions.
There was also evidence from one large population study that
high emotion or testimonial adverts (majority of which were NHE messages) were more effective than comparison adverts at increasing quitting rates.10 The other population study found neither a NHE-SHS message nor a keep-trying-to-quit message increased quit attempts or sustained quitting, however this study had limited power to detect changes in quitting behaviour.13

Overall these findings provide good support for the use of NHE messages, comparatively less support for how-to-quit and anti-industry messages, and an indication that more work is required to determine the importance of stylistic features, such as MSV and the inclusion of smoking cues. As discussed in the NCI review, untangling the effective elements of NHE messages remains difficult because of the tendency for particular elements (for example, the NHE information, using a graphic and/or testimonial format, and high levels of negative emotions) to co-occur.7

A number of recent studies have attempted to disentangle the key effective elements of NHE adverts. Examining different types of NHE messages separately, one study found those messages that included neither graphic images nor negative emotion (typically how-to-quit adverts) and those with graphic images only were associated with increased quitline calls, while there was a trend for those including graphic images and negative emotion to be associated (p=0.089), but those with negative emotion only did not increase calls.26 However, unlike other research which has used smokers to rate the level of emotion in adverts10 25 91 this study had coders rate adverts in terms of the strength of emotion they expected would be elicited from smokers. In contrast, another study25 using an independent smoker rating of advert emotion level, found that NHE messages that generated high levels of emotion and/or had narrative elements drove greater quitline calls, while there was no effect of airing low emotion non-narrative NHE messages. Similarly, a large population cohort study found those adverts that did not generate high emotion or include personal stories were not associated with sustained quitting.10 Further research on the relative effectiveness of the level of emotion and narrativity of NHE messages is required, and should also explore whether the use of emotion and story-based messages might explain the more successful how-to-quit and anti-industry messages.

Effectiveness of different message types by demographic subgroups

A number of population and forced-exposure studies specifically explored message characteristics that might be most effective for lower SES smokers (online table 2). A population study found baseline recall of ‘keep-trying-to-quit’ adverts was associated with lower probability of making a quit attempt among those with high school or less education, but with a greater probability among higher educated smokers.13 In contrast, there was no interaction between education level and baseline recall of an NHE-SHS advert. Another study10 found exposure to high emotion and/or personal testimonial adverts was associated with quitting at 2-year follow-up for mid, and to a lesser extent for low SES smokers, but not for high SES smokers. A large forced-exposure study13 found differences in perceived effectiveness between NHE adverts and how-to-quit adverts were more pronounced among lower educated smokers compared to higher educated smokers. Greater increases in quitline calls from lower SES groups were also observed in one study25 when high emotion testimonial NHE messages were aired, and this advantage was evident but not as strong among higher SES groups.

Two studies have explored whether males and females and smokers of different age groups respond in similar ways to different message characteristics. A large forced-exposure study32 found few age and gender differences in responses to different adverts (online table 2). Another forced-exposure study found no gender effects on message-targeted knowledge or beliefs.32

The literature examining differences in the effectiveness of various message types among different SES groups indicates that widespread broadcast of NHE messages using testimonials or graphic depictions may work well across population groups and may contribute to reductions in disparities between high SES smokers and smokers with some degree of disadvantage. Research should examine whether these types of messages can reduce disparities between smokers with greater degrees of disadvantage. There is some evidence that some messages may increase SES disparities in smoking (how-to-quit; keep trying to quit),13 33 however more research is required. Examinations of the effectiveness of different message types across age and gender revealed no consistent patterns of effects.

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS FOR PRACTICE

There is strong empirical evidence that, within the context of comprehensive tobacco control programmes, MMCs can promote adult quitting and reduce adult smoking prevalence. Effectiveness may depend upon campaign reach, intensity, duration and the messages used. Campaigns require ongoing investment to sustain a level of at least 1200 GRPs per quarter for a total of 4800 GRPs per year. Sufficient population exposure is crucial: television remains the primary channel to reach most smokers. Higher MMC exposure also appears to confer greater benefit on socioeconomically disadvantaged population subgroups. Head-to-head comparative studies of message themes find that NHE messages, many of which feature graphic imagery and/or testimonial stories and elicit negative emotions, tend to perform well, compared with messages without such features. It remains difficult to disentangle the elements that drive observed effects since these message features so frequently co-occur; however, strong emotion activation and narrative or testimonial style may be important. In general, these kinds of messages may be especially beneficial for low and mid SES populations; there is no consistent evidence that these messages perform differently in various age and gender groups.

Although funders often balk at the upfront costs of campaign investment, MMCs have a low cost per capita because of their potential for very high population reach. In simulation studies, MMC-attributable accelerations of the decline in smoking prevalence translate into substantial cost savings in terms of premature deaths averted and healthcare costs saved.92–94 A cost-effectiveness study illustrated that benefits substantially increase over the remaining lifetime of quitters.95 Most studies of MMC benefit are from high-income countries, so a challenge for the future is to ensure the application of effective tobacco control MMCs in low-income and middle-income countries.9 69 97

Several strategies can improve MMC efficiency and optimise effects. Buying media to ensure the bulk of smokers in the population can be exposed is critical,84 while specific targeting of small population subgroups using a mass reach strategy is less efficient. Choosing NHE messages may maximise efficiency, although even campaigns with the highest impact messages cannot be effective unless they reach a sufficient percentage of the population over time. Adapting and recycling messages already used successfully in other jurisdictions can avoid the
substantial costs of campaign development, as long as these messages pre-test well locally.\(^8\)\(^9\) Finally, MMCs may perform optimally when there is less competition from tobacco marketing (such as price discounting and promotion of attractive tobacco imagery). Implementing comprehensive restrictions on tobacco marketing will enhance the context for MMC effectiveness. Consideration should also be given to harnessing the potential synergies between MMCs and other tobacco control policies.\(^10\)

The changing media environment poses challenges to achieving adequate exposure to planned media messages; as more channels emerge, the clutter of competing messages increases and consumers gain greater control over message exposure. We excluded campaigns relying on newer digital technologies, since these often require an ‘opt-in’ choice by individuals to be exposed by purposefully clicking on a web link or opening a text message. This non-incident avenue for exposure means that population reach is more limited. Understanding how broadcast media can coordinate with newer technologies, such as website downloads and interactive games, cell phone applications and expert systems is critically important.\(^4\) Studies are needed that examine the impact of purposive avoidance or active discounting of NHE messages, given that avoidance of graphic health warnings on cigarette packs predicts avoidance or active discounting of NHE messages, given that the moment of exposure.\(^28\)\(^102\)

These findings strengthen existing evidence that mass media campaigns to promote quitting are important investments as part of comprehensive tobacco control programs to reduce adult smoking prevalence.

Policymakers and funders concerned to implement aspects of Article 12 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,\(^106\) which advocates a focus on education, communication and public awareness, should be aware that MMCs are an effective strategy for jurisdictions to educate about the harms of smoking, set the agenda for discussion, change smoking attitudes and beliefs, increase quitting intentions and quit attempts and reduce adult smoking within the framework of a comprehensive tobacco control programme.

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