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Effect of Pictorial Cigarette Pack Warnings on Changes in Smoking Behavior:

A Randomized Clinical Trial

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Abstract

IMPORTANCE—Pictorial warnings on cigarette packs draw attention and increase quit intentions, but their effect on smoking behavior remains uncertain.

OBJECTIVE—To assess the effect of adding pictorial warnings to the front and back of cigarette packs.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS—This 4-week between-participant randomized clinical trial was carried out in California and North Carolina. We recruited a convenience sample

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Study concept and design: Brewer, Hall, Noar, Bach, Ribisl.

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of adult cigarette smokers from the general population beginning September 2014 through August 2015. Of 2149 smokers who enrolled, 88% completed the trial. No participants withdrew owing to adverse events.

INTERVENTIONS—We randomly assigned participants to receive on their cigarette packs for 4 weeks either text-only warnings (one of the Surgeon General's warnings currently in use in the United States on the side of the cigarette packs) or pictorial warnings (one of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act's required text warnings and pictures that showed harms of smoking on the top half of the front and back of the cigarette packs).

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES—The primary trial outcome was attempting to quit smoking during the study. We hypothesized that smokers randomized to receive pictorial warnings would be more likely to report a quit attempt during the study than smokers randomized to receive a text-only Surgeon General's warning.

RESULTS—Of the 2149 participants who began the trial (1039 men, 1060 women, and 34 transgender people; mean [SD] age, 39.7 [13.4] years for text-only warning, 39.8 [13.7] for pictorial warnings), 1901 completed it. In intent-to-treat analyses ($n = 2149$), smokers whose packs had pictorial warnings were more likely than those whose packs had text-only warnings to attempt to quit smoking during the 4-week trial (40% vs 34%; odds ratio [OR], 1.29; 95% CI, 1.09–1.54). The findings did not differ across any demographic groups. Having quit smoking for at least the 7 days prior to the end of the trial was more common among smokers who received pictorial than those who received text-only warnings (5.7% vs 3.8%; OR, 1.53; 95% CI, 1.02–2.29). Pictorial warnings also increased forgoing a cigarette, intentions to quit smoking, negative emotional reactions, thinking about the harms of smoking, and conversations about quitting.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE—Pictorial warnings effectively increased intentions to quit, forgoing cigarettes, quit attempts, and successfully quitting smoking over 4 weeks. Our trial findings suggest that implementing pictorial warnings on cigarette packs in the United States would discourage smoking.

TRIAL REGISTRATION—clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT02247908

Reducing smoking prevalence is a top public health priority because smoking is the leading cause of preventable death globally.¹ Clinical approaches to smoking cessation, including nicotine replacement² and pharmacotherapy,³ and behavioral approaches, including counseling and financial incentives,⁴ are effective for the smokers that they reach.⁵ Policy approaches are also useful because even those with a small effect on a single person can have a large effect across the population.⁶ Policy approaches to discourage smoking initiation and encourage cessation include raising prices, clean indoor air laws, restricting tobacco marketing, and requiring warnings on cigarette packs.⁷

In 1966, the United States led the world by becoming the first to require warnings on cigarette packs.⁸ Since then, the United States has fallen far behind other countries by allowing pack warnings to become stale and ineffective.⁹ The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, an international treaty, recommends that cigarette packs have pictorial warnings to communicate the harms of smoking; the United States has not ratified this treaty.⁷ Currently, 77 countries and jurisdictions require pictorial

cigarette pack warnings.¹⁰ Through the 2009 Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, US law now requires these warnings.¹¹ However, implementation of pictorial warnings in the United States has been stalled by a 2012 lawsuit by the tobacco industry, in which the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled against the 9 pictorial warnings proposed by US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The court dismissively stated that FDA had “not provided a shred of evidence” that pictorial warnings reduce smoking.¹²

A large body of research indicates that pictorial warnings are more effective than text-only warnings.^{13–19} Experimental research shows that pictorial warnings draw attention, elicit cognitive and affective reactions, and increase intentions to quit smoking,¹³ but few experiments have included longitudinal assessments of smoking behavior. Some observational studies have found increases in cessation-related behaviors,^{16–19} but the absence of randomization prevents these studies from ruling out the influence of confounders. To address these gaps, we conducted a large randomized clinical trial to assess the effect on smoking behavior of adding pictorial cigarette pack warnings to the front and back of cigarette packs.

Methods

Our research group has previously published a detailed description of the study protocol (NCT02247908) that we pilot tested in July and August 2014 with 56 adult smokers in North Carolina (Supplement 1).^{20,21} The University of North Carolina institutional review board approved all study procedures, and all participants provided their written informed consent.

Participants

We conducted a between-participant (or parallel-group) randomized clinical trial with adult smokers in North Carolina and California. We chose these 2 areas because they have populations that are diverse with respect to many of the disparities associated with smoking. Participants were 18 years or older, English speakers, and current smokers (defined as having smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and now smoking every day or some days). We excluded pregnant women, people who smoked only roll-your-own cigarettes, people concurrently enrolled in a smoking cessation trial, people who smoked fewer than 7 cigarettes per week, and people who at baseline reported living in the same household as another study participant. We chose the cutoff of 7 cigarettes per week to exclude very light smokers who might not purchase their own packs. We recruited participants from September 2014 to August 2015 through Facebook, Craigslist, email lists, in-person recruitment, referrals from local retailers, flyers, yard signs, and bus and newspaper advertisements.

Key Points

Question

Does adding pictorial warnings to the front and back of cigarette packs increase quit attempts?

Findings

In this randomized clinical trial that included 2149 adult smokers, 40% of smokers in the pictorial arm made a quit attempt compared with 34% in the text-only arm, a significant difference.

Meaning

Implementing pictorial warnings on cigarette packs could increase quit attempts among smokers.

Procedures

We screened smokers for eligibility online or by phone. We used responses to screening questions to estimate eligible smokers' usual cigarette consumption and instructed them to bring an 8-day supply of cigarettes to the baseline visit, at which smokers enrolled and provided written informed consent. At this time, we informed participants that the study was examining how smokers understand the labels on their cigarette packs. At this visit, we assigned participants to receive 1 of 8 warnings using simple randomization based on a single allocation ratio. Using a random number generator, we created a randomly ordered, pre-populated list of study conditions and, as participants enrolled in the study, we assigned them to the next study condition on the list. Four pictorial warnings contained text required by the Tobacco Control Act and a picture to illustrate a health harm of smoking selected from the FDA's originally proposed set of images²² (Figure 1). We chose these 4 warning images because they performed well in a previous internet study and avoided many of the criticisms in the lawsuits (eg, using a cartoon or a rare health harm of smoking).²³ We removed the quit line number from the images, which was a source of contention in litigation against the warnings.¹² Four text-only control warnings used the US Surgeon General's warning statements that have been required on the side of cigarette packs since 1985. Participants attended 4 follow-up visits spaced 1 week apart, bringing an 8-day supply of cigarettes to all but the final visit.

Participants completed 2 computer surveys at the baseline visit and 1 survey at each visit thereafter. While participants completed the surveys at these appointments, research staff placed the assigned warnings on participants' cigarette packs. Participants who missed visits completed the computer survey remotely and did not have their packs labeled that week. For smokers assigned to receive pictorial warnings, research staff removed the package cellophane and applied the self-adhesive labels to the top half of the front and back panels of participants' cigarette packs, in accordance with the proposed FDA requirements.¹¹ For participants with flip top packs, research staff cut through the label to allow the top to open freely. For smokers assigned to receive text-only warnings, research staff removed the package cellophane and applied the self-adhesive labels on the side of the packs covering the existing US Surgeon General's warnings. We applied the new warning labels on top of the existing warnings to control for the effect of putting a label on smokers' packs. Participants received an incorrect label at 0.1% (11 of 7384) of visits during which packs were labeled, but in all cases remained within their assigned trial arm (eg, one pictorial warning instead of another).

Participants received a cash incentive at the end of each visit, up to a total of \$185 in North Carolina and \$200 in California, depending on the number of surveys completed. Participation incentives were higher in California owing to the higher cost of living there. At the end of the final follow-up appointment, participants received information about local smoking cessation programs.

Outcome Measures

We used validated items and cognitively tested²⁴ newly developed survey items with 15 adult smokers prior to finalizing the survey instrument. The baseline prelabeling survey assessed quit attempts in the last month and most secondary outcomes (eTable 1 in Supplement 2), and the baseline post labeling survey assessed demographic characteristics.

The primary trial outcome was attempting to quit smoking during the study. At week 1, week 2, week 3, and week 4 follow-up visits, we asked participants “During the last week, did you stop smoking for 1 day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?” At week 4 follow-up, we also asked “Since you started the study, did you stop smoking for 1 day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?” We considered participants to have made a quit attempt if they answered “yes” to any of the quit attempt questions.

We used the message impact framework (eFigure 1 in Supplement 2), a taxonomy of variables that pictorial warnings may affect,¹³ to guide the selection of secondary outcomes. Secondary outcomes were measured at week 4 follow-up: cognitive elaboration (thinking about the warning message and thinking about the harms of smoking); fear elicited by the warning and negative affect (eg, disgust, anger); perceived likelihood of harm from smoking; positive and negative smoking reinforcement attitudes; quit intentions; number of conversations in the past week about the warning, health risks of smoking, and quitting smoking; number of times forgoing a cigarette in the past week; and quitting smoking (defined as not smoking cigarettes in the 7 days before the week 4 follow-up visit). Participants who had quit smoking did not answer questions about quit intentions and forgoing a cigarette.

Statistical Analysis

Power analyses indicated that the target enrollment of 2250 smokers would provide 80% power to detect a 3% or larger difference in quit attempts, assuming an $\alpha = .05$. We examined baseline differences between trial arms using χ^2 tests for categorical variables and independent-samples t tests for continuous variables. We examined differential attrition using logistic regression models.

Intent-to-treat analyses of trial outcomes included all participants randomized.²⁵ Analysis of the primary trial outcome of quit attempts used logistic regression to examine the association with trial arm, controlling for any variables that differed at baseline between arms or for which we found differential attrition. To examine if warning effects differed by participant characteristics, we added participant characteristics and their interaction with trial arm to a separate logistic regression model for each characteristic. To understand whether any effects of warnings emerged over time, exploratory analyses examined differences in quit attempts during the trial by each follow-up visit. For continuous secondary outcomes, we used

independent samples *t* tests, examining whether the outcomes differed by trial arm. Analyses of continuous outcomes using nonparametric tests yielded an identical pattern of statistical significance. Analyses of secondary outcomes used the last observation available. We did not plan or conduct interim analyses. Analyses used SAS version 9.4 (Cary, NC). We set critical $\alpha = .05$ and used 2-tailed statistical tests.

Results

Participant Characteristics

From October 2014 to September 2015, we enrolled 2149 adult current smokers, 101 smokers fewer than the enrollment target owing to recruitment challenges. The study flow diagram shows the number of people who underwent eligibility screening, enrolled in the trial, and completed the study (Figure 2). Briefly, of the 2149 participants who began the trial (1039 men, 1060 women, and 34 transgender people; mean [SD] age, 39.7 [13.4] years for text-only warning, 39.8[13.7] for pictorial warnings), 1901 completed it. Trial participants were diverse, including a substantial number of African American, sexual minority, low-education, and low-income smokers (Table 1). Randomization successfully created 2 trial arms (1078 smokers received text-only warnings, and 1071 received pictorial warnings) that did not differ with respect to participant characteristics (Table 1). Participants had their cigarette packs labeled for an average of 85% of their time in the trial (some participants missed study visits).

Analyses of attrition showed that 12% of participants did not complete the week 4 follow-up survey. A total of 188 participants were lost to follow up, and 60 participants withdrew from the study, mostly owing to lack of interest. Attrition did not differ by trial arm (12.0% in the text-only arm vs 11.1% in the pictorial arm; $P = .25$), and we did not find any evidence of differential attrition by demographic characteristics across trial arms. Participants were less likely to complete the week 4 survey if they enrolled at the California site (13.1% vs 9.7%; $P = .01$), smoked more cigarettes per day (10.4 vs 8.9 cigarettes per day; $P = .01$), or were younger (35.2 vs 40.3 years old; $P = .01$). During the trial, 28 participants reported living in the same household as another study participant, a finding that did not differ by trial arm (11 in the text-only arm vs 17 in the pictorial arm; $P = .25$); our intent-to-treat analyses included these participants.

Primary Outcome: Quit Attempts

Smokers who received pictorial warnings were more likely to report a quit attempt lasting 1 day or longer during the trial than were smokers who received text-only warnings (40% vs 34%; odds ratio [OR], 1.29 [95% CI, 1.09–1.54]) (Table 2). The effect of pictorial warnings on quit attempts did not differ among demographic subgroups we examined or cigarettes smoked per day ($P > .12$ for interaction for all comparisons; eTable 2 in Supplement 2). In exploratory analyses, the effect of warnings appeared by week 2 follow-up (eFigure 2 in Supplement 2).

Secondary Outcomes

Analyses of secondary outcomes indicated that having quit smoking for at least the 7 days immediately prior to their last visit was more common among smokers with pictorial than text-only warnings (5.7% vs 3.8%; OR, 1.53 [95% CI, 1.02–2.29]). Pictorial warnings also more often led to forgoing a cigarette ($P = .04$) and greater intentions to quit smoking ($P < .001$) than text-only warnings (Table 3). Pictorial warnings led to more thinking about the warning message ($P < .001$) and harms of smoking ($P = .01$); fear ($P < .001$) and negative affect ($P < .001$); and conversations about the warnings ($P < .001$), health risks of smoking ($P < .001$), and quitting ($P = .01$). Perceived likelihood of harm from smoking, positive smoking reinforcement attitudes, and negative smoking reinforcement attitudes did not differ by trial arm. Participants reported no adverse events during the trial.

Discussion

Our randomized clinical trial with a diverse sample of 2149 adult smokers found that pictorial cigarette pack warnings increased quit attempts from 34% to 40%, an absolute increase of 6%. In relative terms, this is an 18% increase. Pictorial warnings were equally effective for diverse population subgroups, including lower-education, lower-income, racial-minority, and sexual-minority smokers, supporting prior research suggesting that pictorial warnings would be unlikely to exacerbate smoking disparities.^{26,27} The warnings also increased intentions to quit smoking and forgoing cigarettes, both of which are predictors of subsequent quit attempts.¹⁶ Despite the relatively short duration of the trial, 5.7% of smokers exposed to pictorial warnings had quit smoking for at least 1 week by the end of the trial compared with 3.8% of those exposed to text-only warnings, translating to an absolute increase of 1.9%. In relative terms, this is a 50% increase.

The effects we observed appear modest, but they could have a substantial benefit across the population of US smokers. The recent Tips from Former Smokers campaign generated only an absolute increase of 3.7% in quit attempts, and yet this small change translated to an estimated 1.64 million quit attempts and 220000 smokers who quit smoking.²⁸ Unlike national campaigns such as Tips, that cost \$54 million for a 3-month flight of ads,²⁹ pictorial warnings cost little to sustain once the work to develop and defend them against tobacco industry litigation is complete. Moreover, supplementing the introduction of pictorial warnings with a synergistic media campaign to reinforce their message may further increase their effect.³⁰

These findings fill an important gap in the empirical literature on pictorial warnings. Our group's recent meta analysis of controlled experiments,¹³ which typically presented warnings on a computer screen, found pictorial warnings were more effective than text-only warnings in improving 20 of 25 psychosocial outcomes. However, the meta analysis identified only 1 experiment that examined smoking behavior as an outcome. Among 56 adult smokers exposed to a single pictorial or text-only warning a week for 4 weeks, no change in smoking behavior was found, likely owing to inadequate power.³¹ Another experiment with 202 smokers, published after the meta-analysis search, also showed no effect on behavior.³² Most large observational studies evaluating smoking behavior before and after warning exposure have found increases in quit attempts and reductions in smoking

prevalence in countries that implemented pictorial warnings,^{18,19} although some studies have not³³; other studies indicate that some of the effects of warnings may partially wear out over time.^{34,35} Such studies support only limited inferences about effect, however, because countries often change several policies at the same time; secular trends and historical events are difficult to account for; and potential comparison countries may differ in other important ways.³⁶ Experimental studies such as ours have the benefit of providing controlled conditions that in many ways mimic what smokers might experience after the adoption of a national policy. Smokers potentially see the warnings every time they smoke, which would equate to around 600 views in a month for a pack-a-day smoker.

The study of warning effects has generated many ideas, but few solid answers, about psychological processes by which pictorial warnings may change behavior. The *message reactions hypothesis* suggests that pictorial warnings elicit stronger initial affective and cognitive reactions, such as fear and thinking about the harms of smoking, more effectively motivating quitting.^{13,37,38} Support for this hypothesis comes from the findings of the present trial as well as our group's earlier meta-analysis¹³ of the pictorial warnings literature. These findings suggest that negative emotional reactions were more generalized than just fear. The warnings may have had an even larger effect had we included the quit line number³⁹ because research has shown that fear dissipates quickly, so providing a concrete way to take immediate action would prompt the healthy fear to motivate beneficial behavior.^{40,41} Future studies could quantify the added value of including the quit line number on pictorial warnings.

Other theories on the mechanisms by which warnings trigger behavior change include the *social interaction hypothesis*, which suggests that the warnings encourage conversations that reinforce the warnings' effect.^{21,38,42} This is consistent with our trial findings and a promising area for future research; no studies in our group's meta-analysis examined the dynamics of social interactions about pictorial warnings.¹³ The *risk reappraisal hypothesis* suggests that pictorial warnings may make smoking seem more dangerous, which motivates quitting.^{43,44} This hypothesis was not supported in our trial, nor in our group's recent meta-analysis,¹³ which may be unsurprising—many interventions fail to change risk appraisals.⁴⁴ Finally, the *tarnishing hypothesis* suggests that unpleasant images in the warnings may make smoking less enjoyable,^{45,46} a hypothesis that received some support in our group's meta-analysis¹³ but not in the present main trial outcomes: smoking reinforcement attitudes did not change.

Study strengths include a large and diverse sample of smokers who received the warnings on the cigarette packs they used every day. The generalizability of the findings across the many diverse subgroups is encouraging.

A limitation is that the trial examined the potential effect of adding pictorial warnings to cigarette packs as well as implementing other label formatting changes required by the 2009 Tobacco Control Act compared with the present text-only warnings in the United States. Examining these changes together leaves open the possibility that the differences in smoking behaviors we observed may be owing to the combination of adding pictures and changing the warning format. Also, we do not know what effects pictorial warnings would have over a

longer period of time, when applied universally to cigarette packs without necessitating removal of the cellophane, or when used in a different context (eg, in rural areas or replacing existing pictorial warnings with new ones).

Other limitations include the following: The pictorial warnings in this trial obscured the logo of certain cigarette brands (eg, Newport), and manufacturers might choose to move the branding elements should pictorial warnings be implemented as a national policy. The self-reported main trial outcome of quit attempts and secondary behavioral outcomes may have been subject to motivated participant responses if participants inferred the purpose of the study. Studies of longer duration may be able to confirm smoking cessation as a primary end point by cotinine testing.⁴⁷ Participant self-selection could have led to a study population with greater interest in quitting smoking than the general population. Assessments as part of our study may have led participants to think more about their smoking, something that appeared to also happen in the text-only warning arm. Despite these limitations of our experimental pack-labeling protocol,²⁰ we believe it allowed us to gather important evidence of the effect of pictorial warnings and offers a useful way to evaluate new warnings as they are developed.

Conclusions

Implementation of pictorial cigarette pack warnings in the United States is on hiatus.⁴⁸ Our trial findings provide timely and important information as the United States and other countries consider requiring pictorial cigarette pack warnings. The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control now recommends pictorial warnings but stops short of requiring them.⁷ Our trial findings support strengthening the treaty to require pictorial warnings on cigarette packs.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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Figure 1.
Warnings Used in the Trial

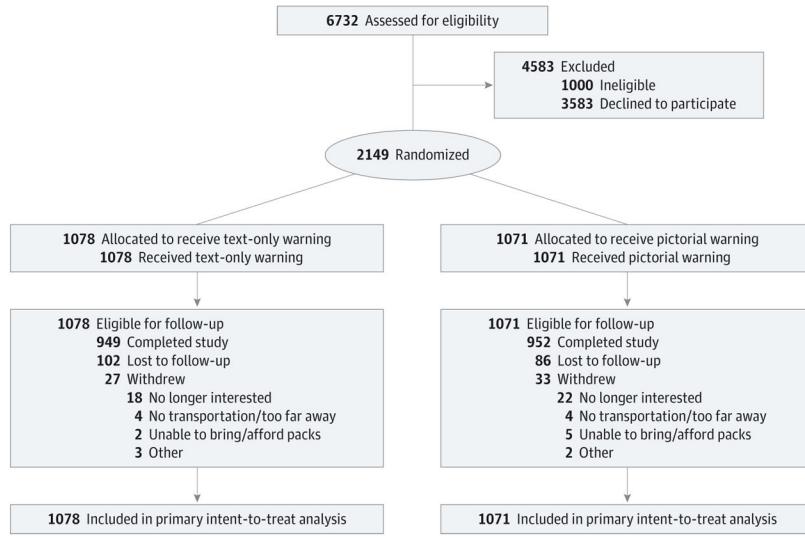


Figure 2.
Trial Enrollment, Randomization, and Retention

Table 1Participant Characteristics^a

Characteristic	Text-Only Warnings (n = 1078)	Pictorial Warnings (n = 1071)
Study site		
California	594 (55.1)	592 (55.3)
North Carolina	484 (44.9)	479 (44.7)
Age, y		
18–24	171 (16.1)	152 (14.5)
25–39	377 (35.5)	398 (37.9)
40–54	338 (31.8)	304 (29.0)
55	176 (16.6)	195 (18.6)
Mean (SD)	39.7 (13.4)	39.8 (13.7)
Gender		
Male	507 (47.4)	532 (50.0)
Female	548 (51.2)	512 (48.2)
Transgender	15 (1.4)	19 (1.8)
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	173 (16.3)	195 (18.8)
Hispanic	92 (8.6)	89 (8.5)
Race		
American Indian or Alaska Native	7 (0.6)	11 (1.0)
Asian	28 (2.7)	42 (4.0)
Black or African American	484 (45.8)	510 (48.9)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	11 (1.0)	6 (0.6)
White	393 (37.2)	358 (34.3)
Other/multiracial	134 (12.7)	117 (11.2)
Education		
High school degree or less	333 (31.1)	344 (32.5)
Some college	519 (48.5)	502 (47.4)
College graduate	156 (14.6)	156 (14.7)
Graduate degree	63 (5.9)	58 (5.5)
Household income, annual \$		
0–24 999	566 (53.3)	589 (55.8)
25 000–49 999	272 (25.6)	266 (25.2)
50 000–74 999	110 (10.3)	92 (8.7)
75 000	115 (10.8)	109 (10.3)
Low income, <150% of federal poverty level		
No	506 (47.0)	477 (44.8)
Yes	570 (53.0)	589 (55.2)
Cigarettes smoked per day, mean (SD)	8.8 (6.6)	8.7 (7.3)

Characteristic	Text-Only Warnings (n = 1078)	Pictorial Warnings (n = 1071)
Smoking frequency		
Daily	866 (80.4)	864 (80.7)
Nondaily	211 (19.6)	207 (19.3)
Primary trial outcome at baseline		
Made quit attempt in last month	270 (26.2)	275 (26.8)
Secondary trial outcomes at baseline, mean (SD) ^b		
Perceived likelihood of harm from smoking ^c	3.3 (0.9)	3.3 (0.9)
Positive smoking attitudes ^c	3.3 (1.0)	3.3 (1.0)
Negative smoking attitudes ^c	4.0 (0.8)	4.0 (0.9)
Quit intentions ^d	2.2 (0.9)	2.3 (0.9)
No. of conversations about warning in past week	0.3 (1.1)	0.4 (1.2)
No. of conversations about health risks of smoking in past week	1.0 (1.7)	0.9 (1.6)
No. of conversations about quitting smoking in past week	1.2 (1.7)	1.2 (1.7)
No. of times forgoing a cigarette in past week	1.9 (2.3)	2.1 (2.3)

^aUnless otherwise noted, data are reported as number (percentage) of participants. Study characteristics and outcomes at baseline did not differ by trial arm.

^bThe baseline surveys did not assess the following secondary outcomes: thinking about warning message, fear elicited by the warning, negative affect, and thinking about the harms of smoking. Missing demographic data range from 0.7% to 2.2%.

^cResponse scale for perceived likelihood of harm from smoking, positive smoking attitudes, and negative smoking attitudes ranged from 1 to 5, with 5 indicating higher quantity or stronger endorsement.

^dResponse scale for quit intentions ranged from 1 to 4, with 4 indicating higher intentions.

Table 2

Smokers Who Made at Least 1 Attempt to Quit Lasting 1 Day or Longer During the Trial, Intent-to-Treat Analysis^a

Trial Arm	Smokers Reporting a Quit Attempt, No.	Percentage (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Text-only	366 of 1078	34.0 (31.1–36.8)	1 [Reference]
Pictorial	428 of 1071	40.0 (37.0–42.9)	1.29 (1.09–1.54)

Abbreviation: OR, odds ratio.

^aA quit attempt of 1 day or longer during the trial was the primary outcome.

Secondary Trial Outcomes at 4-Week Follow-up, Intent-to-Treat Analysis

Table 3

Outcome	Text-Only Warnings (n = 1078)		Pictorial Warnings (n = 1071)		Difference (95% CI)	P Value
	No.	Mean (SD)	No.	Mean (SD)		
Psychosocial outcomes^a						
Thinking about warning message ^b	1002	2.3 (1.2)	995	3.0 (1.1)	0.63 (0.53 to 0.73)	<.001
Fear elicited by warning	1078	1.8 (1.1)	1070	2.4 (1.3)	0.63 (0.53 to 0.74)	<.001
Negative affect	1078	1.8 (1.0)	1070	2.4 (1.2)	0.64 (0.55 to 0.73)	<.001
Thinking about the harms of smoking ^b	1003	2.9 (1.1)	995	3.1 (1.1)	0.14 (0.04 to 0.24)	.01
Perceived likelihood of harm from smoking	1077	3.4 (0.9)	1071	3.4 (0.9)	0.03 (-0.05 to 0.10)	.49
Positive smoking reinforcement attitudes	1078	3.0 (1.2)	1070	3.0 (1.1)	-0.02 (-0.12 to 0.08)	.71
Negative smoking reinforcement attitudes	1078	3.7 (1.0)	1070	3.7 (1.0)	-0.03 (-0.12 to 0.05)	.48
Quit intentions ^a	1078	2.5 (1.1)	1071	2.7 (1.1)	0.17 (0.08 to 0.26)	<.001
Behavioral outcomes						
No. of conversations about warning in past week	1077	1.2 (2.1)	1071	1.8 (2.5)	0.63 (0.43 to 0.83)	<.001
No. of conversations about the health risks of smoking in past week	1077	1.2 (2.0)	1071	1.6 (2.4)	0.40 (0.22 to 0.59)	<.001
No. of conversations about quitting smoking in past week	1077	1.4 (2.1)	1071	1.6 (2.4)	0.26 (0.07 to 0.45)	.01
No. of times forgoing a cigarette in past week	1077	2.5 (2.8)	1070	2.7 (2.9)	0.25 (0.01 to 0.49)	.04
Quit smoking for 7 days, % (SE)	1078	3.8 (0.6)	1071	5.7 (0.7)	1.9 (0.1 to 3.7)	.04

^aResponse scale for all psychosocial outcomes except quit intentions ranged from 1 to 5, with 5 indicating higher quantity or stronger endorsement; response scale for quit intentions ranged from 1 to 4, with 4 indicating highest intentions.

^bThinking about warning message and thinking about the harms of smoking were not assessed until week 1 follow-up, resulting in more missing data than for other variables.