



Adolescents' reactions to, and perceptions of, dissuasive cigarettes: A focus group study in Scotland

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ABSTRACT

The cigarette stick, as the primary form of packaging and the object of consumption, is an increasingly important marketing tool for tobacco companies. It could, however, also be used to communicate health messaging. We therefore explore adolescents’ perceptions of cigarettes designed to dissuade smoking. Eight focus groups were conducted with 16-17 year-olds in Scotland ($n=36$) between November 2017 and November 2018. Groups were segmented by gender and smoking status. Participants were shown four dissuasive cigarettes; one displaying the warning ‘Smoking kills’; one featuring the word ‘TOXIC’ and a skull and crossbones image; and two unattractively colored cigarettes (darker and lighter green). For comparison, participants were also shown a standard cigarette (white cigarette paper and imitation cork filter). All four dissuasive cigarettes were considered less attractive and more harmful than the standard cigarette, particularly among never-smokers. Some participants considered the green cigarettes to be ugly, and the on-cigarette warnings to be embarrassing and off-putting. Although reactions were mostly negative for all four dissuasive cigarettes, participants considered the on-cigarette warnings more off-putting than the green cigarettes. Participants did not generally believe that the dissuasive cigarettes would encourage cessation among established smokers, but that they may deter uptake among young people.

1 INTRODUCTION

2 As countries worldwide are increasingly adopting standardized tobacco packaging (six
3 countries to date), or introducing large pictorial health warnings on packaging (over 100
4 countries to date), the cigarette stick has assumed greater importance as a marketing tool
5 (Moodie, Hoek, Scheffels, Gallopel-Morvan & Lindorff, 2018; Moodie et al., 2019b). This is
6 perhaps best demonstrated by the significant global growth of ‘capsule’ cigarettes, which
7 contain one or more capsules in the filter that can be burst to change the flavor (Moodie,
8 Thrasher, Cho, Barnoya & Chaloupka, 2019). Other cigarette designs, such as longer and
9 slimmer cigarettes, are often perceived as stylish, particularly among female smokers
10 (Anderson, Glantz & Ling, 2005; Carpenter Wayne & Connolly, 2005; Doxey & Hammond,
11 2011). Tobacco companies have a long history of exploiting any gaps in tobacco control
12 legislation (WHO, 2009), and recent studies suggest that they are also doing so in markets with
13 standardized packaging, particularly via filter innovation (Moodie et al., 2018). For example,
14 aside from the introduction of new capsule brand variants in the United Kingdom (UK), one
15 tobacco company has introduced cigarettes with star shaped filter tips, named Sterling Dual
16 Star Edition (Figure 1).

17 [Figure 1]

18 The UK’s standardized packaging legislation requires cigarettes to have a white or
19 imitation cork filter and white paper casing (Department of Health, 2016; Moodie et al., 2019a).
20 The legislation also permits the display of a brand variant name in a standardized font just
21 below the filter, unlike in Australia and New Zealand where only an alphanumeric code can be
22 displayed (WHO, 2018). Although a ban on flavors in cigarettes, including flavor-changing
23 capsules, will take effect in May 2020, there have been no other attempts to control the design
24 of cigarettes in the UK (UK Government, 2016). There is a growing body of evidence,

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however, which suggests that ‘dissuasive cigarettes’ provide a further opportunity to promote cessation and reduce uptake, and can transfer some of the health messaging from the secondary packaging (e.g. pictorial and written health warnings on the outer packaging) onto the actual object of consumption. Suggested dissuasive designs include unattractively colored cigarettes (e.g. green and yellow) and on-cigarette warnings (e.g. average minutes of life lost from smoking each cigarette, smoking kills, short and long-term harms, and financial and social costs) (Drovandi, Teague, Glass, & Malau-Aduli, 2019a, 2019b; Gendall, Eckert, & Louviere, 2016; Hassan & Shiu, 2013; Moodie, Hiscock, Thrasher & Reid, 2018).

Dissuasive cigarettes are considered a low cost opportunity to reach consumers at the point of consumption (Moodie, 2018). They are supported by research with consumers, marketing experts, and healthcare practitioners, with findings suggesting that they reduce the appeal of smoking and intentions to try cigarettes, and increase perceptions of harm and cessation (Drovandi, et al., 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Hassan & Shiu, 2013; Hoek, Scheffels, Gallopel-Morvan & Lindorff, 2019; Gendall, Eckert & Louviere, 2016; Lund & Scheffels, 2018; Moodie, 2016; Moodie, MacKintosh, Gallopel-Morvan, Hastings, & Ford, 2016; Moodie et al., 2017b; Moodie, Hiscock, Thrasher & Reid, 2018; Moodie, Hoek; Moodie et al., 2019b; Moodie, Purves, McKell & Andrade, 2015). Recent research has also suggested that the ability of dissuasive cigarettes to deter young people from smoking may be enhanced through the inclusion of images (e.g. skull and crossbones warning symbol), rather than just a colour or text warning (Gallopel-Morvan, Droulers, & Pantin-Sohier, 2019).

There are at least five reasons why adolescents are an important target audience for dissuasive cigarettes. First, adolescents have been an important target market for tobacco companies for decades (Ford, Moodie, MacKintosh, & Hastings, 2013; Hastings & MacFadyen, 2000; Kotnowski & Hammond 2013; MacFadyen, Hastings & MacKintosh, 2001), and this continues to be the case through innovations such as capsule cigarettes (Moodie

et al., 2019). Second, adolescents often obtain single cigarettes, commonly from friends or family members, or by purchasing single cigarettes from retail outlets, including in countries where this is not permitted (Donaghy et al., 2013; Tjelta, Ritchie & Amos, 2016; Wackowski et al., 2017). In doing so, adolescents may therefore avoid the on-pack pictorial health warnings or dissuasive influence of standardized packaging. Third, with prices continuing to increase in many markets, single cigarettes are an increasingly affordable option for price-sensitive young people. In the UK, for instance, tobacco was 30% less affordable in 2017 than in 2007 (NHS Digital, 2018), and prices have continued to rise after standardized packaging was implemented (Critchlow et al., 2019). Fourth, as of May 2017, a minimum pack size of 20 factory-made cigarettes and 30 grams of rolling tobacco became mandatory across the EU, which has removed the option of the smaller and more affordable pack sizes favored by young people (e.g. 10 cigarettes or 12.5 grams of rolling tobacco) (Centre for Tobacco Control Research, 2012). Finally, research has found that the cigarette itself may be considered cool or stylish among adolescents, particularly slim cigarettes, those with decorative designs, and capsule cigarettes (Ford, Moodie, MacKintosh & Hastings, 2014; Moodie, Ford, MacKintosh & Purves, 2014). It is therefore possible that this communicative power could be used to promote health behaviors, while simultaneously removing an opportunity to promote tobacco brands and smoking.

While previous research consistently suggests that dissuasive cigarettes reduce the appeal of smoking, there remain gaps in the evidence. There is limited qualitative research with adolescents, despite their importance as a target audience. In addition, few studies have examined the influence of dissuasive cigarettes in a market where standardized packaging is mandatory (Drovandi et al., 2019a, 2019b, 2019c), or the effect of including warning images on the cigarette. In this study, we therefore explore perceptions of, and responses to, four dissuasive cigarette designs among adolescents in Scotland. This population is important given

75 that the Scottish Government plans to review the evidence on dissuasive cigarettes as part of
76 their current tobacco control plan (Scottish Government, 2018).

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78 **METHODS**

79 **Design and sample**

80 Semi-structured focus groups were conducted with 16-17 year olds in secondary schools in
81 Scotland (Stirling, West Lothian and North Ayrshire), between November 2017 (six months
82 after standardized packaging became mandatory) and November 2018 (18 months after
83 standardized packaging became mandatory). This timeframe was determined by the speed of
84 response by local authorities and schools, and availability to conduct the groups (e.g.
85 accounting for school holidays). The focus groups covered both reactions to standardized
86 packaging (reference removed for anonymization) and alternative methods of discouraging
87 smoking uptake (e.g. dissuasive cigarettes and audio warnings on packs). Only the data related
88 to dissuasive cigarettes are reported here. In return for taking part, all participants were given
89 the opportunity to enter a ballot to win a personal computer tablet.

90 As with previous research on tobacco packaging, groups were segmented by gender
91 (Ford et al., 2013a; Ford et al., 2013b) and smoking status (never smoker, ever smoker)
92 (Drovandi et al., 2019a) using a pre-group questionnaire. Participants were asked how often
93 they smoked, with five response options ranging from '*I have never smoked, not even a puff or*
94 *two*' to '*I smoke every day*' (Bauld et al., 2017). Those who selected '*I have never smoked not*
95 *even a puff or two*' were categorized as never-smokers, and those who selected any other option
96 were categorized as 'ever-smokers'.

97 Eight focus groups were conducted, comprising three ever-smoker groups (two female,
98 one male) and five never-smoker groups (three male, two female). Due to a fault with the

recording equipment, the section on dissuasive cigarettes was not captured from one of the never-smoker female groups. Therefore, only seven groups were used in the analysis, providing a final sample of 36 participants (Table 1).

[Table 1]

Materials

Participants were exposed to, and given the chance to handle, five cigarettes. Four of the cigarettes had designs intended to be dissuasive: (1) a cigarette with the text warning ‘smoking kills’; (2) a cigarette with the text message ‘TOXIC’ and a skull and cross bones image; (3) a dark green cigarette; and (4) a lighter green cigarette’ (Figure 2). The warning ‘smoking kills’ was chosen as this message is commonly communicated by public health bodies (e.g. World Health Organization, 2019), it is frequently recalled by adolescents from the outer packaging (Moodie, MacKintosh & Hastings, 2013), and it is a design used in previous dissuasive cigarette research (Moodie et al., 2015; Moodie et al., 2019). The green cigarettes were chosen based on previous research, where they have been deemed to be unappealing (Hoek et al., 2016; Lund & Scheffels, 2018; Moodie et al., 2018b). We featured two green designs to examine whether colour tone influenced reactions. The ‘TOXIC’ design, a combination unique to this study, was intended to show cigarettes as being dangerous and harmful, and therefore featured language and iconography that is often mandated on (or associated with) other hazardous and harmful substances (e.g. on chemicals such as bleach) (Health and Safety Executive, 2019). While pairing both an image of a skull and crossbones and the wording ‘TOXIC’ is unique to this study, the image used is similar to a design previously investigated (Gallopel-Morvan et al., 2019). We also included a ‘standard’ cigarette with an imitation cork filter to provide a comparator to the dissuasive cigarettes.

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3 124 The research team made the five cigarettes using specially designed printed stickers,
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5 125 which were applied to the cigarettes. The cigarette paper on each sticker had the wording
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8 126 ‘Brand, King Size’ below the filter in a standardised font, where the brand name would usually
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10 127 appear, similar to how brand variant name would appear on cigarette sticks in the UK post-
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12 128 standardised packaging. This approach is consistent with previous research on dissuasive
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14 129 cigarettes (Moodie et al., 2017) and ensured that the presence of a recognizable brand name
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16 130 did not influence perceptions or reactions.
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22 132 [Figure 2]
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27 134 **PROCEDURE**

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29 135 Ethical approval was obtained from [Institution name removed for blind review]. Permission
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31 136 to conduct the research was sought from local authorities and, once obtained, schools in those
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33 137 jurisdictions were contacted by letter and followed up one or two weeks later with an email
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35 138 and phone call. In schools that agreed to participate, potential participants were informed about
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37 139 the study aims by the researcher or a designated teacher within the school, and provided with
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39 140 an information sheet, privacy notice, consent forms, and also pre-group questionnaires (to
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41 141 perform group segmentation).
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45 142 All groups were conducted in assigned rooms at the school, and were facilitated by DM.
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47 143 To avoid potential response bias or non-disclosure among participants, teachers were not
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49 144 present during the groups. At the start of each group, participants were reminded that their
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51 145 involvement was voluntary, they were free to withdraw at any time, their answers would be
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53 146 confidential, and all data provided would be anonymized. Groups lasted between 30-45
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55 147 minutes, with length dictated by scheduled class period in each school. Within each group,
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57 148 approximately 15 minutes were allocated to discuss the dissuasive cigarettes, and this took
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3 149 place after discussing reactions to standardized packaging (reference removed for
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5 150 anonymization).

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8 151 Before being shown any of the cigarette stimuli, the section began by asking
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10 152 participants what they thought cigarettes look like, where they recall seeing them, and who
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12 153 they recalling seeing with cigarettes. In the first group conducted, all five cigarettes were then
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14 154 shown simultaneously. This, however, resulted in participants only focusing on certain
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16 155 cigarettes, rather than gaining their perspective on all five individually. Therefore, in all other
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18 156 groups, participants were shown the standard cigarette and ‘smoking kills’ cigarette first. They
19
20 157 were given time to look at them, pass them around, and discuss reactions. The ‘TOXIC’
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22 158 cigarette was then passed around on its own and, finally, both green cigarettes were distributed
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24 159 together. The dissuasive cigarettes were given out in this order so that participants were first
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26 160 commenting on two designs that explicitly carried on-cigarette warnings (i.e. smoking kills and
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28 161 ‘TOXIC’), followed by two designs with dissuasive colours, thus allowing participants to
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30 162 discuss their reactions to different dissuasive approaches. All five cigarettes were brought out
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32 163 of a standardized cigarette pack to simulate a real cigarette being taken from packs available in
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34 164 the UK market.

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36 165 Once all cigarettes had been distributed, participants were asked whether they liked or
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38 166 disliked any of the cigarettes, how each cigarette made them feel about smoking, and to imagine
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40 167 what kind of person each cigarette may be – a personification technique used in previous
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42 168 cigarette packaging research (Ford et al., 2013a). Participants were also asked if they thought
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44 169 people their age would find the cigarette designs appealing or unappealing, and if they thought
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46 170 the dissuasive cigarette designs were off-putting. To help facilitate discussions, participants
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48 171 were also asked to rank each cigarette based on appeal, harm and taste (Ford et al., 2013a).
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50 172 Show cards were placed on the table (most appealing/least appealing, strongest tasting/weakest
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173 tasting and most harmful/least harmful) and participants were asked to place the cigarettes
174 based on what they thought; they were encouraged to work together and discuss their decisions.

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176 ANALYSIS

177 All groups were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim by DM. Transcripts were analyzed
178 using NVivo 11. Consistent with previous qualitative tobacco control research with adolescents
179 in the UK (Ford et al., 2013a; Moodie et al., 2019), we identified shared meaning and common
180 attitudes across the groups using the six sequential stages of thematic analysis recommended
181 by Braun and Clarke (2012). Initially, DM read over the transcripts several times to enable
182 familiarization with the groups and discussion, and checked the transcripts against the audio
183 recordings to ensure accuracy. A thematic coding framework was created in Nvivo based on
184 initial common themes identified in the transcripts. All emerging themes were subsequently
185 refined based on the framework created. DM generated the initial thematic codes (e.g.
186 dissuasive cigarettes being off-putting and embarrassing) and these were refined based on
187 discussions with NC and CM, and then organised under key headings based on the key areas
188 explored in the topic guide: (1) general perceptions of, and exposure to, cigarettes; (2) initial
189 reactions to, and perceptions of, the dissuasive cigarettes; (3) harm perceptions of dissuasive
190 cigarettes; and (4) perceived impact on smoking attitudes and behaviour of dissuasive
191 cigarettes. Matrix coding was also used in NVivo to categorize themes by smoking status and
192 gender to explore any between group differences. Concerning the cigarette sorting activity,
193 images were taken of the cigarettes only once they had been organized. This section was
194 analyzed separately by denoting the order from each group alongside the conversation from the
195 transcripts during the activity, to identify any differences between groups (e.g. smoking status
196 and gender).

197

198 RESULTS

199 General perceptions of, and exposure to, cigarettes

200 Across all groups, participants recalled seeing cigarettes frequently, with several participants
201 suggesting that they see them every day. Places where participants recalled seeing cigarettes
202 included public spaces, at home (if family members smoked), or at school (e.g. pupils or parents
203 picking up their children). Some participants mentioned that they recalled seeing the cigarette
204 more often than the outer packaging.

206 I probably see them every day, if you're walking home, you'll always see someone
207 walking with a cigarette in their hand or something (Male ever-smoker)

209 It depends on who you're with, really, if your family smoke you'll see them a lot, if your
210 friends smoke you'll see them a lot (Female ever-smoker)

212 At home, in the street, at school, at work (Female ever-smoker)

214 Everywhere, if I'm walking home I see someone walking their dog and they've got one
215 [a cigarette], picking their children up from school (Female never-smoker)

217 When asked to describe what cigarettes are like, most participants described the 'standard'
218 cigarette design (i.e. imitation cork filter and white paper). Some female ever-smokers,
219 however, were knowledgeable of different cigarette types (e.g. capsule cigarettes) and

220 indicated that they thought these alternative features or designs might encourage consumption.
221 Several participants, both male and female, also referred to cigarettes made with hand-rolling
222 tobacco (roll-your-own cigarettes).

224 You get white ones, you get ones with the wee Crushball [a flavor-changing capsule]
225 (Female ever-smoker)

227 They're like improving them cause like you get the like the wee things that you squish
228 that makes it like menthol or something... like that's encouraging people to try it cause
229 they want to know what that's like (Female never-smoker)

231 **Initial reactions to, and perceptions of, the dissuasive cigarettes**

232 In general, participants considered the explicit on-cigarette warnings to reduce the appeal of
233 smoking and to be off-putting. Specifically, both the 'TOXIC' and 'smoking kills' cigarettes
234 were deemed to be embarrassing, particularly among female ever-smokers. Some female ever-
235 smokers also considered the 'TOXIC' cigarette to be scary, and that the presence of the word
236 toxic would elicit a negative reaction, with one participant mentioning that it would give you a
237 'bad feeling'. While some participants placed slightly greater emphasis on the skull and cross
238 bones image than the word 'TOXIC', in general the image and text appeared to be viewed
239 holistically. While the 'TOXIC' cigarette was viewed negatively by most participants, there
240 was mention in one female ever-smoker group that the cigarette was cool and that it may
241 become a trend and encourage people to want to try them.

243 Yeah they are well more embarrassing, can you imagine Justin Bieber [popular music
244 artist] smoking a fag [colloquial term for cigarette] and it says smoking kills in red ink
245 on it (Female ever-smoker)

247 If you're seeing something with toxic on it, you're not going to want to take it (Male
248 ever-smoker)

250 They're scary, like it gives you a bad feeling looking at it, it says toxic on it (Female
251 ever-smoker)

253 Honestly, if they [toxic cigarette] came out, you'd want to buy them to see what they
254 were like (Female ever-smoker).

256 Initial responses towards both green cigarettes were generally negative for most participants,
257 however, there was further discussion in some groups that colored designs may have an element
258 of appeal to some consumers. Several female ever-smokers thought that the green cigarettes,
259 in particular the lighter green, were embarrassing, ugly and unattractive, compared to the
260 standard cigarette e.g. *"They're just ugly, yeah they are a lot uglier than the white ones"*
261 (Female ever-smoker). It was also suggested by several male participants that both green
262 cigarettes were horrible, bland, or dull, and that the standard cigarette (white paper and
263 imitation cork filter) was more appealing. Some male never-smokers suggested that the green
264 color, 'TOXIC' symbol and 'smoking kills' could be used together. These perceptions,
265 however, were not unanimous as some participants, particularly some female ever and never-

266 smokers, thought that the use of an unusual or different color, and the lack of health warnings,
267 may create some appeal, while one male ever-smoker group suggested the lighter green
268 cigarette was 'slightly' appealing.

269

270 They would be less attractive as well [the green cigarettes], like normal fags [white with
271 imitation cork filter] kind of appeal to like the Hollywood image (Male ever-smoker)

272

273 Yeah, they [green cigarettes] just look almost fancy, like if I saw someone with that I'd
274 think, 'oh what is that' (Female never-smoker)

275

276 The lighter green is a wee bit more like appealing than the heavy dark green (Male ever-
277 smoker)

278

279 But the green ones don't say anything, so like you just think it was a fancy green cigarette
280 (Female ever-smoker)

281

282 **Harm perceptions of dissuasive cigarettes**

283 The cigarette carrying the 'TOXIC' warning and skull and crossbones image was described as
284 a constant reminder of the harms of smoking, with both males and females suggesting that the
285 use of the skull and cross bones image reminded them of death and other dangerous substances,
286 (e.g. bleach). This perception of harm was also reflected in the show card activity, with the
287 'TOXIC' cigarette rated as being most harmful in most of the groups. Several participants,
288 mostly ever-smokers, mentioned that the 'smoking kills' message would not be as effective as

289 the 'TOXIC' message, with the rationale being that people are used to seeing it, possibly on
290 the outer packaging. Some participants, mostly males, also suggested that the 'smoking kills'
291 warning was not always clear, and may not always be seen when the cigarette is being smoked.

292

293 The yellow one I think really sticks out, like toxic, that wee [a slang term for small] sign
294 always reminded me death, like you get told not to touch anything like bleach and they've
295 got that sign on it (Female never-smoker)

296

297 You'd be like a walking warning sign ['TOXIC' cigarette] (Female ever-smoker)

298

299 I feel like the smoking kills one is pretty pointless because everyone is so used to hearing
300 that... but the toxic one I feel like that would be better (Female ever-smoker)

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302 I feel like the warning is good but you can't always really see it [smoking kills warning]
303 very well (Male never-smoker)

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305 When ranking the cigarettes based on harm, three of the seven groups (one female ever-smoker
306 and two male never-smoker groups) considered all cigarettes equally as harmful, including the
307 standard cigarette. In the rest of the groups the standard cigarette was ranked the least harmful
308 and the toxic cigarette the most harmful, apart from in the female never-smoker group where
309 both green cigarettes were considered the least harmful.

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311 **Perceived impact of dissuasive cigarettes on smoking attitudes and behavior**

312 Participants generally agreed that the dissuasive cigarettes would make them feel differently
313 about smoking and would be off-putting, in particular, the 'TOXIC' cigarette and, for some
314 males, the green cigarettes.

316 I feel like the toxic one makes you feel worse about it [smoking] (Male never-smoker)

318 I think the green ones are the worst out of the bunch, because with the kind of light colors
319 you think [cigarettes with white paper], aw it's kind of normal, then you see something
320 that's like a dark green stick and your like, ew, never mind (Male never-smoker)

322 Concerning smoking attitudes and behavior among other people, most participants believed
323 that the explicit on-cigarette warnings would likely dissuade non-smokers and newer smokers.
324 Specifically, some female ever-smokers suggested that individuals might become cautious and
325 self-conscious about the impact of the cigarettes on their appearance. They also mentioned that
326 there may be an immediate effect in deterring smokers, however, this may diminish over time
327 as they may become desensitized to the messages and designs. There was a consensus, that the
328 cigarettes would have the least impact on established smokers, with some suggesting that such
329 individuals are used to seeing the warnings on the pack already, and any additional affect the
330 cigarettes may have, would fade.

332 Maybe first timers, it would put them off (Female never-smoker)

333

334 I reckon a lot of it is to do with appearance nowadays and that's not going to be good for
335 your appearance (Female ever-smoker).

336

337 Unless you've been smoking for a long time then aye [slang for yes] it would put you off
338 (Male ever-smoker)

339

340 I don't know, but I feel like for the first year they would make an impact, but once you're
341 walking about and every single person you see is doing it [smoking dissuasive cigarettes],
342 it would become less embarrassing. Because everyone is in the same boat (Female ever-
343 smoker)

344

345 DISCUSSION

346 Adolescents in Scotland had negative reactions towards the four dissuasive cigarette designs
347 and considered them to be embarrassing and off-putting, in particular those with explicit health
348 warnings. They suggested that dissuasive cigarettes would likely be a deterrent for susceptible
349 never-smokers and those who have just begun smoking, but that effectiveness may be limited
350 in established or long-term smokers.

351 We found that adolescents reported seeing cigarettes on a regular basis, and some
352 reported daily or almost daily exposure. They also suggested that they saw the cigarette more
353 than the outer packaging, which means they are not necessarily exposed to the pictorial
354 warnings and other health messages on standardized packs. Some participants were aware of
355 different types of cigarettes and new design features, such as capsule cigarettes. This is

356 consistent with past research which suggests young people notice, and pay attention to,
357 cigarette design (Abad-Vivero et al., 2016; Moodie, MacKintosh, Thrasher, McNeill &
358 Hitchman, 2018). That the cigarette stick is an increasingly important promotional tool for
359 tobacco companies, and as our findings show that adolescents in Scotland are regularly exposed
360 to cigarettes, supports the idea that the cigarette provides a high-reach opportunity to
361 communicate health messages to young people (Moodie et al., 2019).

362 While adolescents mostly reacted negatively to all four dissuasive designs, the cigarettes
363 which featured explicit warnings were considered the most effective and off-putting,
364 particularly the 'TOXIC' cigarette. The inclusion of a skull and cross bones image – a universal
365 sign of hazardous substances – elicited associations with harm from other dangerous chemicals
366 (e.g. bleach). This is consistent with packaging research which suggests that pictorial warnings
367 have a greater impact than text-only warnings (Hammond, 2011), and a recent qualitative study
368 which found that a cigarette with an image of a 'skull and cross bones' was considered
369 particularly dissuasive (Gallopel-Morvan et al., 2019). Nevertheless, in this study, some female
370 ever-smokers did still suggest that the potential risk factor associated with the 'TOXIC'
371 warning might encourage trial. Consistent with previous research, we also found that some
372 adolescent female ever-smokers considered the 'smoking kills' cigarette warning to be
373 embarrassing (Moodie et al., 2016). Some participants, however, mentioned this message
374 might not be as effective as the 'TOXIC' cigarette, as established smokers may have become
375 desensitized to the message through repeated exposure over time. While initial reactions to the
376 green cigarettes were generally negative, some participants (mostly females) suggested that the
377 color may be considered appealing and some male ever-smokers deemed the lighter green
378 cigarette slightly more appealing than the darker green cigarette. This is not consistent with
379 previous research where different shades of green cigarettes were considered unappealing
380 (Hoek et al., 2016; Moodie et al., 2018b), suggesting that further research into effectiveness of

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3 381 dissuasive colors is required. Some male never-smokers thought a combination of different
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5 382 dissuasive features (unappealing colour, toxic symbol and 'smoking kills') should be
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7 383 considered. Future research should therefore build upon previous studies that have combined a
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9 384 variety of dissuasive features (Gallopel-Morvan et al., 2019).

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13 385 Participants generally agreed that the dissuasive cigarettes would put them off smoking,
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15 386 echoing previous quantitative research with adolescents and adults (Drovandi et al., 2019a,
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17 387 2019b; Hoek et al., 2016; Lund & Scheffels, 2018; Moodie et al., 2016). Concerning the impact
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19 388 on others, it was consistently suggested that the cigarettes would have the strongest impact on
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21 389 deterring newer smokers and susceptible never-smokers, and the effect would be reduced
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23 390 among established smokers. For any impact to be sustained, and given that participants
24
25 391 mentioned desensitisation, one option could be to rotate dissuasive designs, for example in a
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27 392 manner similar to the on-pack warnings in the European Union, which are rotated annually. It
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29 393 would be feasible to have text-only warnings on sticks for the first year, unattractively coloured
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31 394 cigarettes for the next year, combined (pictorial and text) warnings for the third year, and so
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33 395 on, particularly as these designs should be considered complementary (Moodie et al., 2018b).

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35
36 396 The use of a health message (or dissuasive color) on the cigarette stick is already being
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38 397 considered by the Scottish and Canadian governments (Health Canada, 2018; Scottish
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40 398 Government, 2018). While our study was one of the first to explore adolescents' qualitative
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42 399 responses to dissuasive cigarettes, survey research is needed to examine what extent, if at all,
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44 400 reactions to dissuasive cigarettes are associated with reduced trial intentions among
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46 401 adolescents. Research exploring dissuasive cigarettes in a naturalistic context with existing
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48 402 smokers would also be of value, with similar studies conducted with young female smokers
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50 403 prior to the implementation of standardized tobacco packaging (Moodie & MacKintosh, 2013).

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Concerning limitations, we recruited fewer ever-smokers than never-smokers. This may have been due, in part, to participants feeling uncomfortable disclosing their smoking status, or the low smoking prevalence in Scotland among younger people (Scottish Government, 2016). The groups were subject to time constraints to fit in with the school schedule, which somewhat limited our ability to probe participants in more detail, and was the reason we explored only four dissuasive cigarette designs. Future research could explore how the current findings compare to cigarettes with different warnings or colours, or other dissuasive designs (e.g. minutes of life lost). The sample size was small, meaning the results cannot be generalized beyond this study, and one group was excluded due a technical fault with the audio recorder. As groups were conducted with pupils from peer groups in a school environment, it is possible that participants provided socially desirable answers, although teachers were deliberately not present to limit potential concerns about disclosure. The cigarettes used in the study had no branding, filter innovation (e.g. flavor-changing capsules) or filter tip design (e.g. star shaped filters), which may have influenced participants' responses. Finally, the focus groups also initially explored knowledge of, and response to, standardized tobacco packaging policy, where participants were free to handle and open the packs (reference removed for blind review). These existing discussions about the potential negative effects of smoking, health warning salience and potential exposure to 'regular' cigarettes (imitation cork filter and white paper casing), may have influenced how participants responded in the dissuasive cigarettes section.

In this study, adolescents reported frequent exposure to cigarettes and some were knowledgeable about their use for promotional purposes. Participants had negative reactions to the dissuasive cigarettes, particularly those with warnings, and felt that they would discourage uptake among non-smokers and cessation in newer smokers. Dissuasive cigarettes provide a high-reach opportunity to communicate health messages about smoking to young

people and should therefore form an important component of tobacco control policy concerning the cigarette.

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Figure 1: Sterling Dual Star Edition

359x155mm (96 x 96 DPI)

Table 1: Gender, smoking status and number of participants in each group

Group	Gender	Smoking Status	Number of participants
1	Female	Ever-smoker	5
2	Female	Ever-smoker	5
3	Male	Ever-smoker	5
4	Male	Never-smoker	6
5	Male	Never-smoker	5
6	Male	Never-smoker	4
7	Female	Never-smoker	6



Figure 2: Standard cigarette (top) and the four dissuasive cigarettes (in descending order: Toxic, Smoking Kills, Dark Green, Lighter Green)

359x155mm (96 x 96 DPI)