

# The Problem of Non-Standard Cigarette Packs: A 14 Country Study

Kevin Welding, Katherine Smith, Carmen Washington, Joanna Cohen

## Background

- Cigarette packaging offers producers a means to attract consumers with alluring designs and communicate by branding the available surfaces
- Studies have found that packaging size and shape foster misperceptions about the harmfulness of cigarettes
- Standardized packaging is one way to eliminate the allure of innovative cigarette packs
- Tobacco companies are increasingly focusing their marketing efforts in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) where smoking prevalence is high
- This study examines a variety of pack design features in 14 LMICs

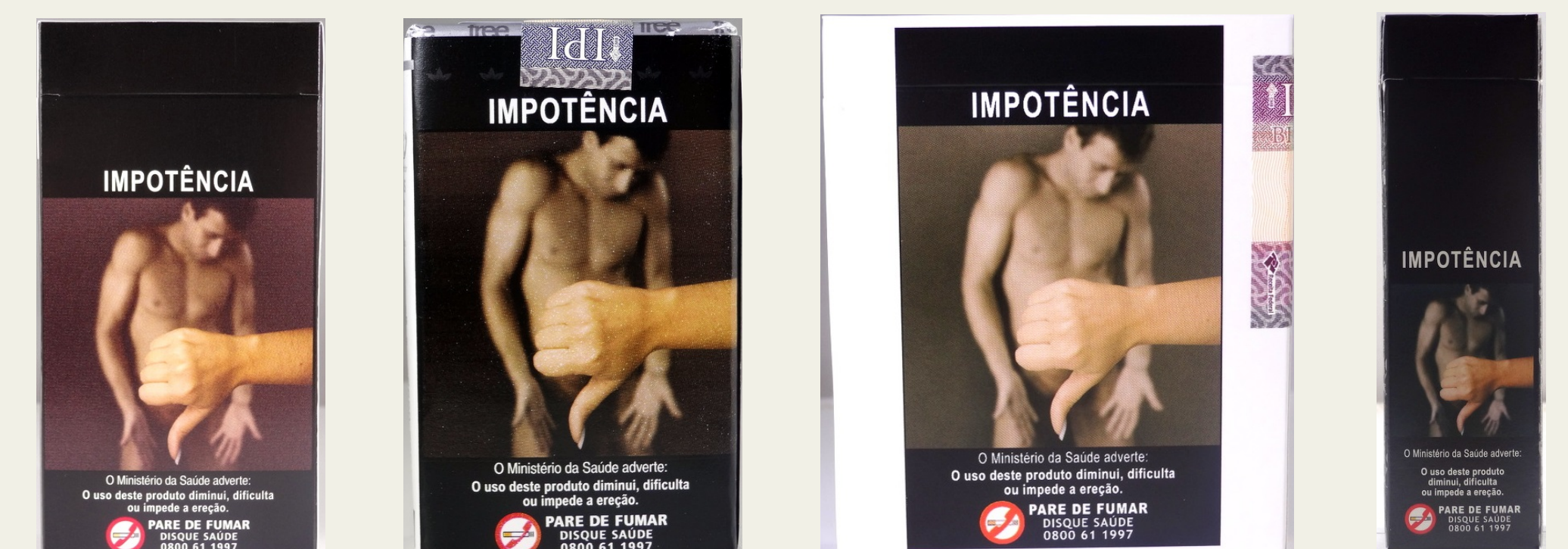
## Methods

- The Tobacco Pack Surveillance System (TPackSS) collects unique cigarette packs sold in LMICs
- In 2013, TPackSS collected 3,240 cigarette packs from 14 LMICs from five of the six WHO regions (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam)
- Packs were assessed by two independent coders for a wide variety of design features, which include pack type, opening style, and pack shape
- The sample (n=2,468) is restricted to packs that displayed a health warning label from the country of purchase

## Results

- China and Indonesia had the greatest variety of pack shapes (5) collected including traditional, wide, extra-wide, and lipstick (narrow with traditional depth) pack shapes
- Soft pack prevalence was highest in Thailand (52%) and Brazil (48%)

**Right (Left to Right):** Brazil graphic health warning label on the back panel of a traditional hard pack, soft pack, wide pack, and lipstick pack



- More than one hard pack opening style was found in ten of the countries (71%)
- Seven opening styles were found in China and Russia: Flip-top, cigar-box, push-pack, slide-pack, and sliding lid pack opening styles were found in both countries



**Above (from left):** Flip-top opening, flip-bottom opening, and “Sliding Lid Pack”

- Design elements like beveled edges (rounded or flattened) can affect the health warning labels
- Packs with a rounded edge were most prevalent in Turkey (62%), while packs with a flattened edge were often found in India (26%)



**Left:** An example of a 90 degree edge from India

**Right:** An example of a flattened edge from the same brand in India

**Left:** An example of a rounded edge from Turkey

**Right:** An example of a flattened edge that is narrower at the center of the pack



**Above:** Opening styles that introduce new surfaces for branding



**Above:** Cigar-box opening style

**Above:** Flip-top that splits

## Conclusions

- The number of cigarette pack design options on the market is quite extensive
- New designs can increase the amount of brandable space on cigarette packaging
- Until there are restrictions, the cigarette consumer is faced with a variety of potentially alluring design features
- Design elements can detract from health warnings