



Appendix 3

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Nicholson AK, Borland R, Sarin J, et al. Recall of anti-tobacco advertising and information, warning labels and news stories in a national sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander smokers. *Med J Aust* 2015; 202 (10 Suppl): S67-S72. doi: 10.5694/mja14.01628.

Appendix 3. Variation in warning label outcomes before vs. after plain packaging, in a national sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander smokers¹

	% (frequency) ²	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI) ³	p value ⁴
Believe warning labels make you more likely to quit			
Before plain packs	48% (317)	1.0 (ref)	p=0.04
After plain packs	56% (494)	1.37 (1.02-1.82)	
Noticed warning labels (in the last month)			
Before plain packs	88% (575)	1.0 (ref)	p=0.41
After plain packs	91% (818)	1.18 (0.79-1.77)	
If noticed, stopped smoking when about to because of warning labels (in the last month) ⁵			
Before plain packs	33% (189)	1.0 (ref)	p=0.006
After plain packs	42% (339)	1.54 (1.14-2.09)	

¹ Results are from the Talking About the Smokes baseline sample of current smokers who had smoked in the last month (n=1,573).

² Percentages exclude don't know and refused responses, which may account for differences in the sum of frequencies between variables.

³ Odds Ratios & 95% CIs (95% confidence intervals) controlled for daily smoking, key socio-demographic variables (sex, age, Indigenous status, employment, education, remoteness and area level disadvantage), and noticing other types of health information for survey period.

⁴ P values are reported for overall variable significance, using adjusted Wald tests.

⁵ Sample restricted to current smokers who had noticed warning labels on their packs (n=1,393).