TOBACCO CONTROL-THE ROLE OF PRICE

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WORKING TOGETHER TOWARDS A TOBACCO FREE SOCIETY

TOBACCO AND HEALTH EFFECTS

Sickness and Disease

Poverty and Disadvantage

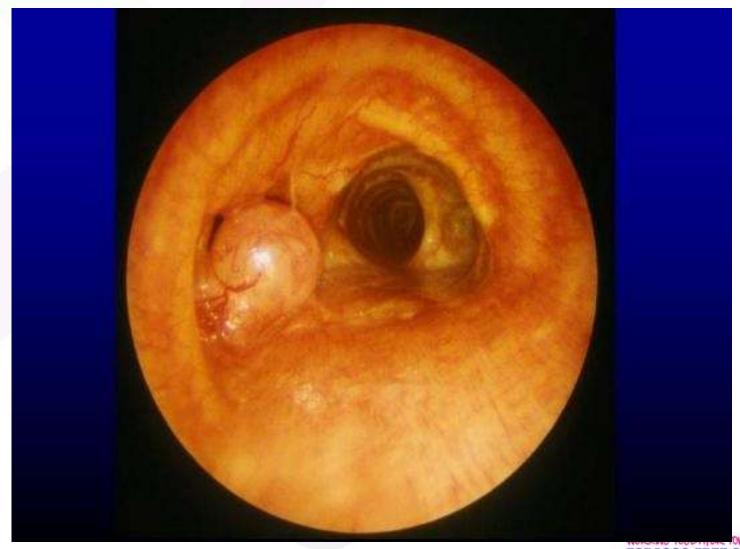
Addiction and Inequality



DISEASES RELATED TO SMOKING

- Coronary Heart Disease
- Cancer
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Cerebrovascular Disease (Strokes)
- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
- Atherosclerosis
- Pneumonia
- Respiratory Effects in Uteri
- Respiratory Effects in Childhood





TOBACCO FREE SOCIETY

CANCERS RELATED TO SMOKING

Lung Bladder Cervix **Esophagus Kidney** Larynx Acute Myeloid Leukemia **Oral Cavity and Pharynx Pancreas** Stomach

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DISEASES RELATED TO SMOKING

- Reproductive Effects:
- Fetal Death and Stillbirths
- Reduced Fertility
- Low Birth Weight
- Pregnancy Complications

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DISEASES RELATED TO SMOKING

- Other Effects:
- Macular degeneration
- Cataract
- Diminished Health Status
- Hip Fractures
- Low Bone Density
- Peptic Ulcer Disease

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PRICE AND TOBACCO TAXATION



TAXATION OF TOBACCO

Easy to administer

Easy to justify

Low price elasticity



ROLE OF TAXATION IN TOBACCO CONTROL

To raise revenue

To discourage consumption

To recoup 'externalities'





Consumption or Indirect taxes-

Excise -specific fixed based on quantity -ad valorem- % of some price

Value added tax (VAT)-of price (21%)

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Customs duties

EFFECTS OF PRICE RISE

Price increase of 10% would

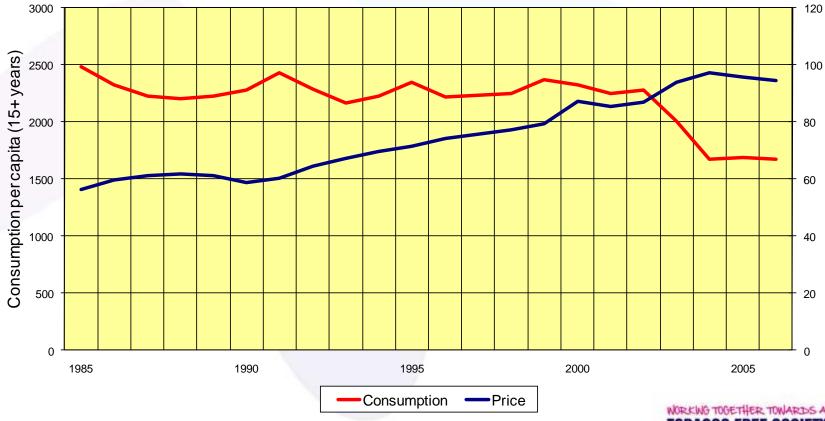
reduce consumption by 3.5%

increase smuggling marginally (1-2%)

- increase tax revenues by 10%



Cigarette consumption & Real price Ireland 1985-2006



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COSTS OF SMOKING

• Private costs

Quasi-external Costs

'Externalities'

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PRIVATE COSTS

- Cost of cigarettes
- Mortality costs
- Disability costs
- Medical care costs
- Social security costs
- Pension outlay
- Life insurance outlay



QUASI-EXTERNAL COSTS

- Spouse mortality cost
- Spouse disability costs
- Social Services Survivor benefit
- Pension spouse benefit
- Infant deaths
- Medical expenditure



EXTERNAL COSTS

- Work loss
- Productivity losses
- Social Services outlays
- Income taxes
- Life insurance



PROBLEMS WITH INCREASED TAXES

- CPI
 Inflation
 Regressive
 NDDP
- Smuggling



REMOVAL OF TOBACCO FROM CPI

- Denormalisation of smoking
- Anti inflationary
- Freedom to use Taxation as a P.H. instrument
- Marker of Tobacco Control intent



REGRESSIVE TAX

Cessation services

Social reliefs

Transport

Child care

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Tobacco Smuggling

Issues and Evidence

Joy de Beyer World Bank International Conference on Illicit Trade New York, July/Aug 2002



METHODS OF MEASURING SMUGGLING

- 1. Comparison of tax paid sales and individually reported consumption measures
- 2. Survey of tobacco users' purchase behaviours representative surveys of tobacco product users collecting information on various aspects of purchase behaviour, including purchase source and price
- Observational data collection in representative surveys, tobacco products can be examined through tax stamps, local warning labels, other pack markings (Show your pack, Empty pack survey)

RKING TOGETHER TOWARDS !

CAUSES OF SMUGGLING

- Corruption
- Ready supply of poorly controlled cigs
- Industry complicity
- Price



SMUGGLING AND THE INDUSTRY

- Lowers prices to consumer directly
- Keeps prices lower by pressure on Government
- Does not matter to industry if seized as price paid and more demand.
- 30% of Tobacco exports not accounted for in imports!

PRICE RISE- INCREASE IN TAX

- Price elasticity results in :
- Increase in revenue
- Some Increase in smuggling
 BUT
- Decrease in consumption





\$40 per pack of cigarettes



CONCLUSIONS

 Tobacco smoke cause disease, disability and death

 Adverse social effects can persist long after a person has stopped smoking

 The economic costs persist even after death