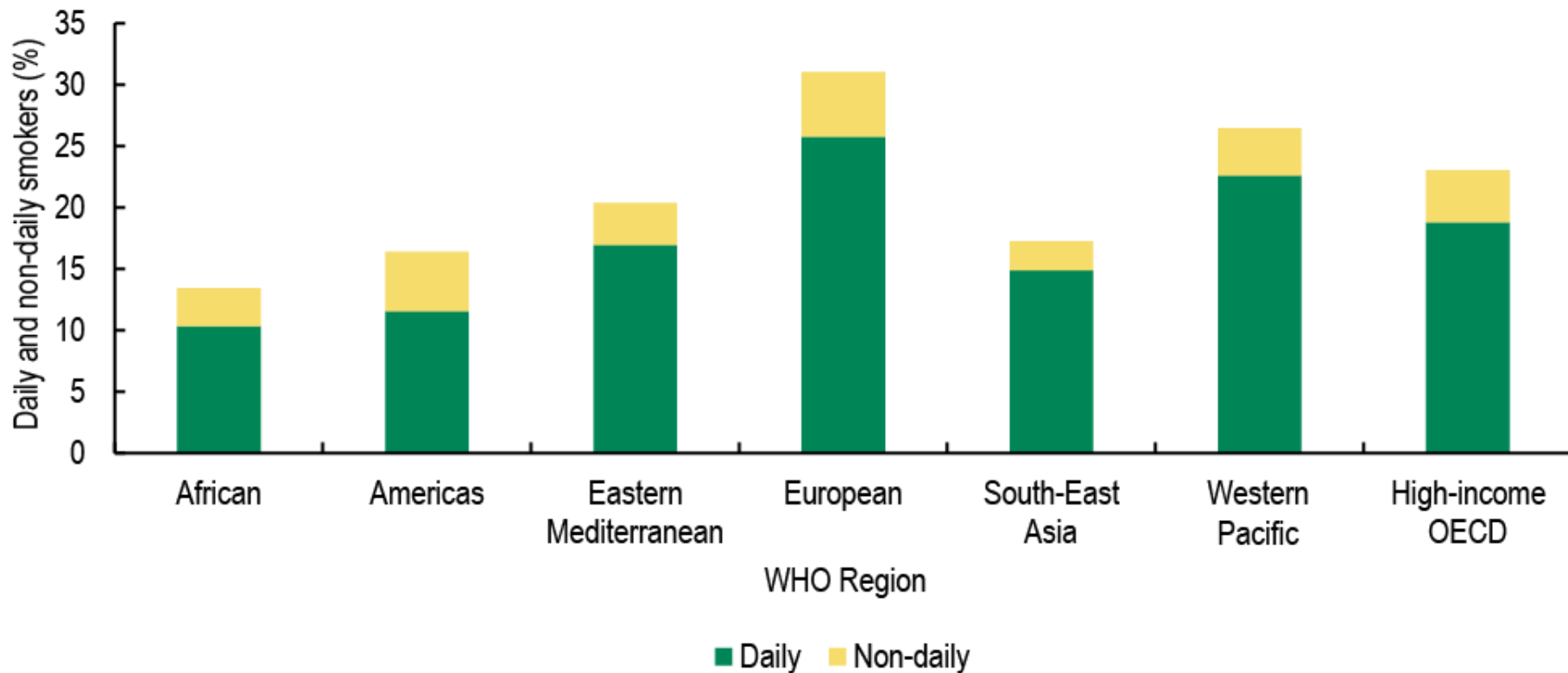




Making the Case for Higher Tobacco Taxes in Europe

Hana Ross, PhD
School of Economics
University of Cape Town

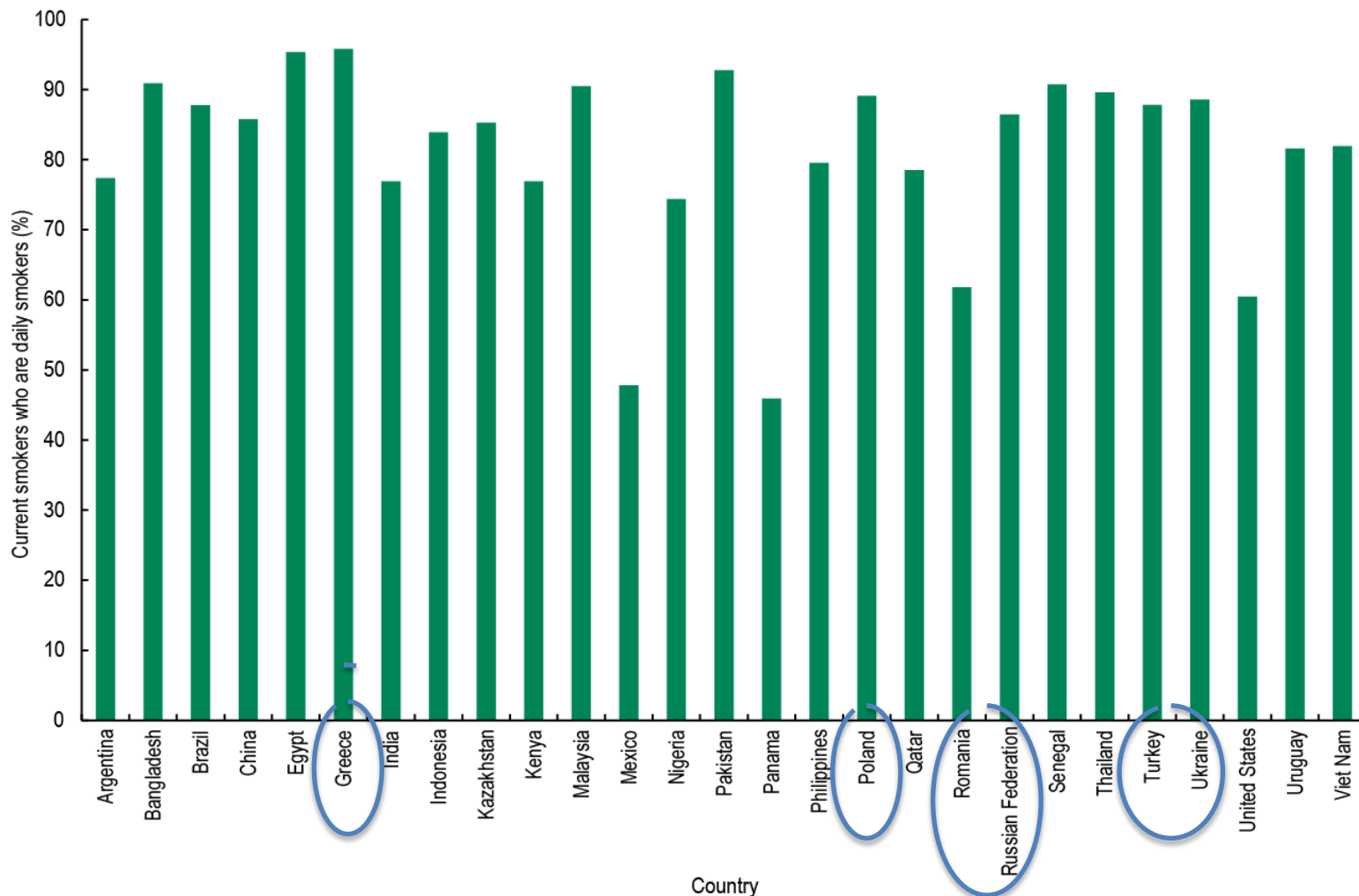
Figure 2.4. Percentage of People Age 15 Years and Over Who Currently Smoke Tobacco Daily and Non-daily, by WHO Region, 2013



Notes: WHO = World Health Organization. High-income OECD countries = countries defined as high-income by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. High-income OECD countries are excluded from their respective regions.

Source: World Health Organization 2015

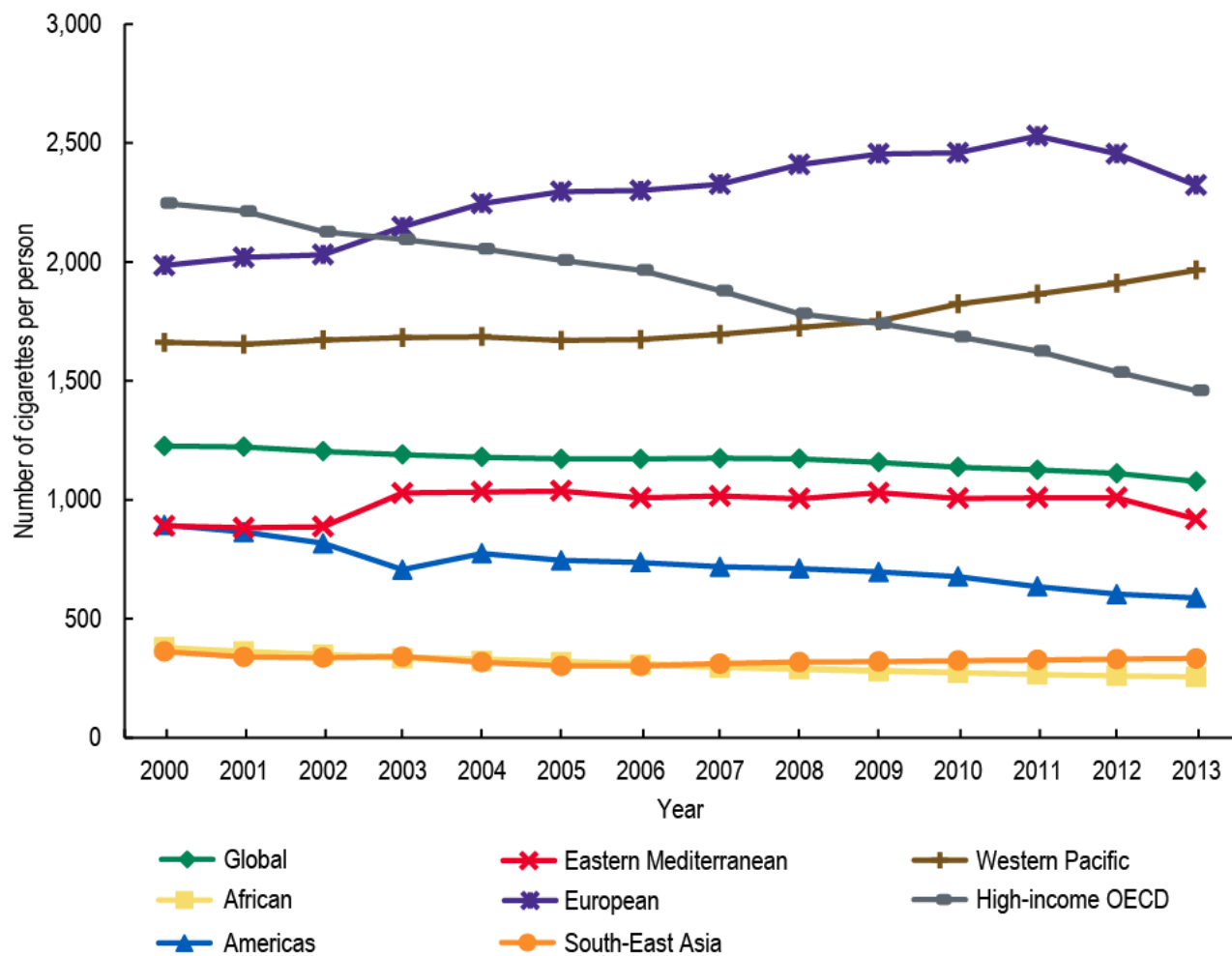
Figure 2.6. Percentage of Current Smokers Age 15 Years and Over Who are Daily Tobacco Smokers, by Country, 2008–2014



Notes: Current smoking is the sum of the prevalences of daily and non-daily smoking. Data presented for the United States is for smokers age 18 and older based on the National Adult Tobacco Survey.

Sources: Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2008–2014.¹⁵ National Adult Tobacco Survey 2013–2014.

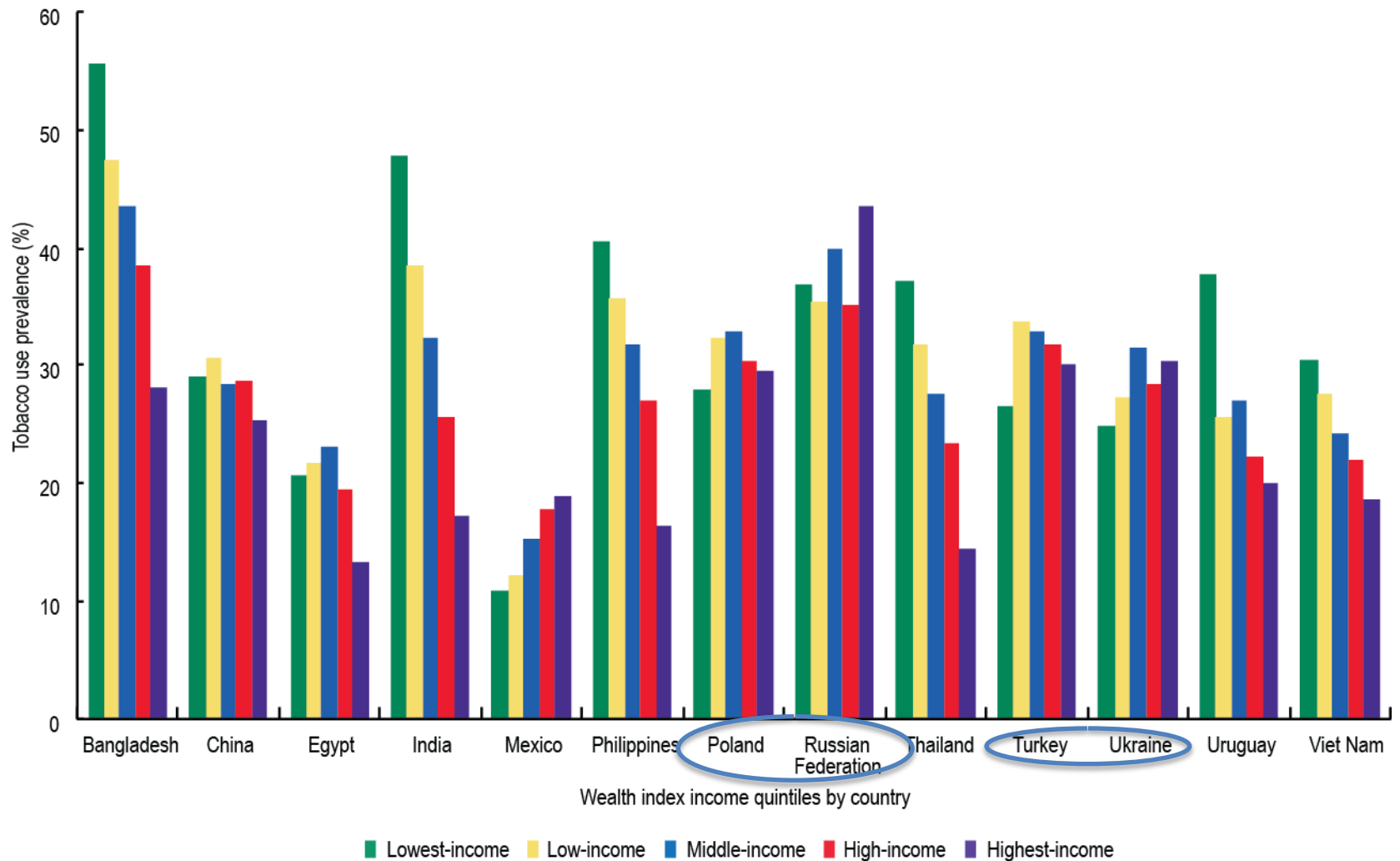
Figure 2.11. Global Per Capita Cigarette Consumption Among People Age 15 Years and Older, by WHO Region, 2000–2013



Notes: WHO = World Health Organization. High-income OECD countries = countries defined as high-income by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. High-income OECD countries are excluded from their respective regions.

Source: Based on data from Euromonitor International 2016

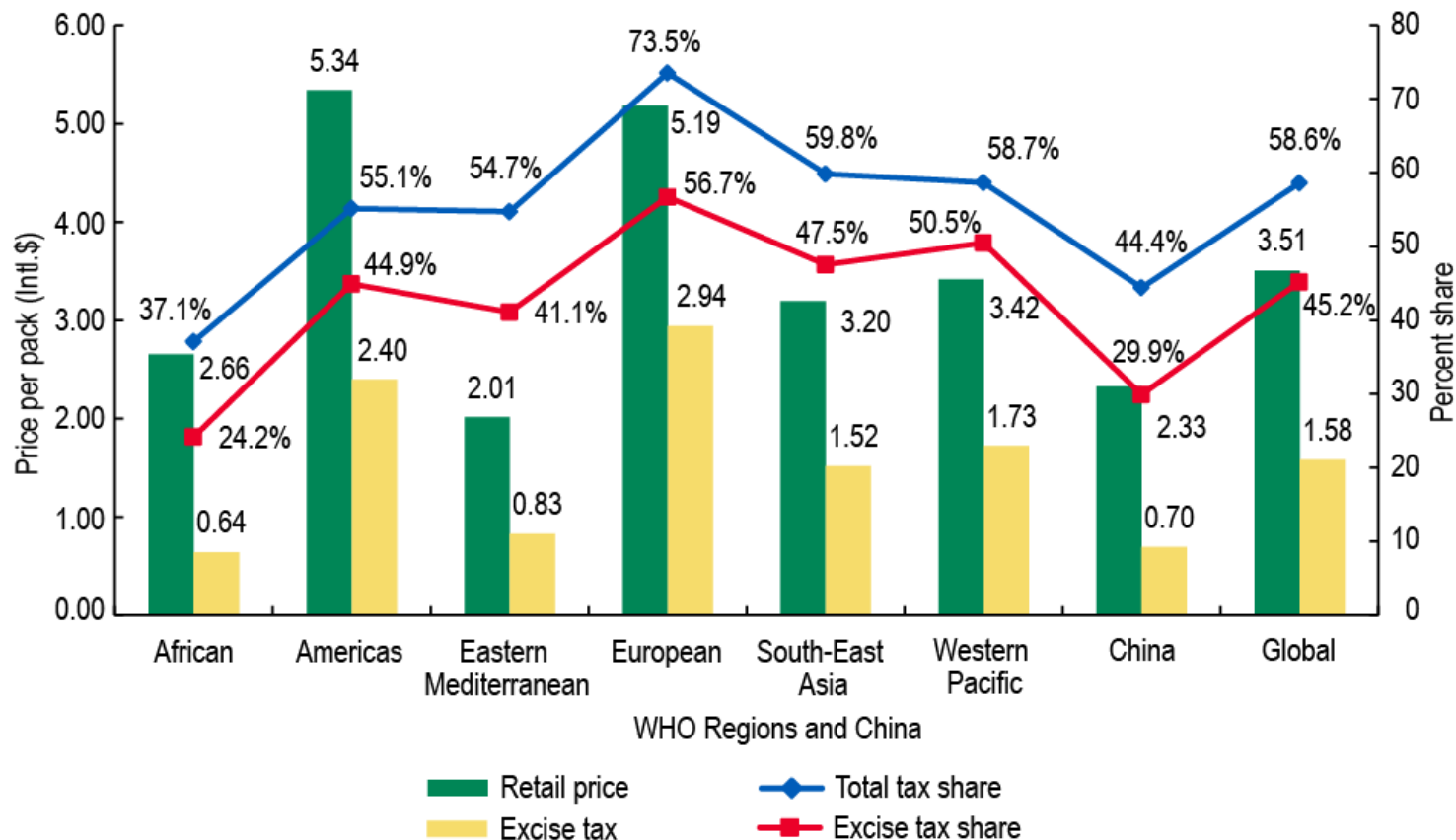
Figure 16.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Adults Age 15 and Older, by Wealth Quintile, 2008–2010



Note: Data are from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2008–2010.

Source: Palipudi et al. 2012

Figure 5.2. Price per Pack in International Dollar Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and the Share of Excise and Total Tax in Price, by WHO Region, 2014

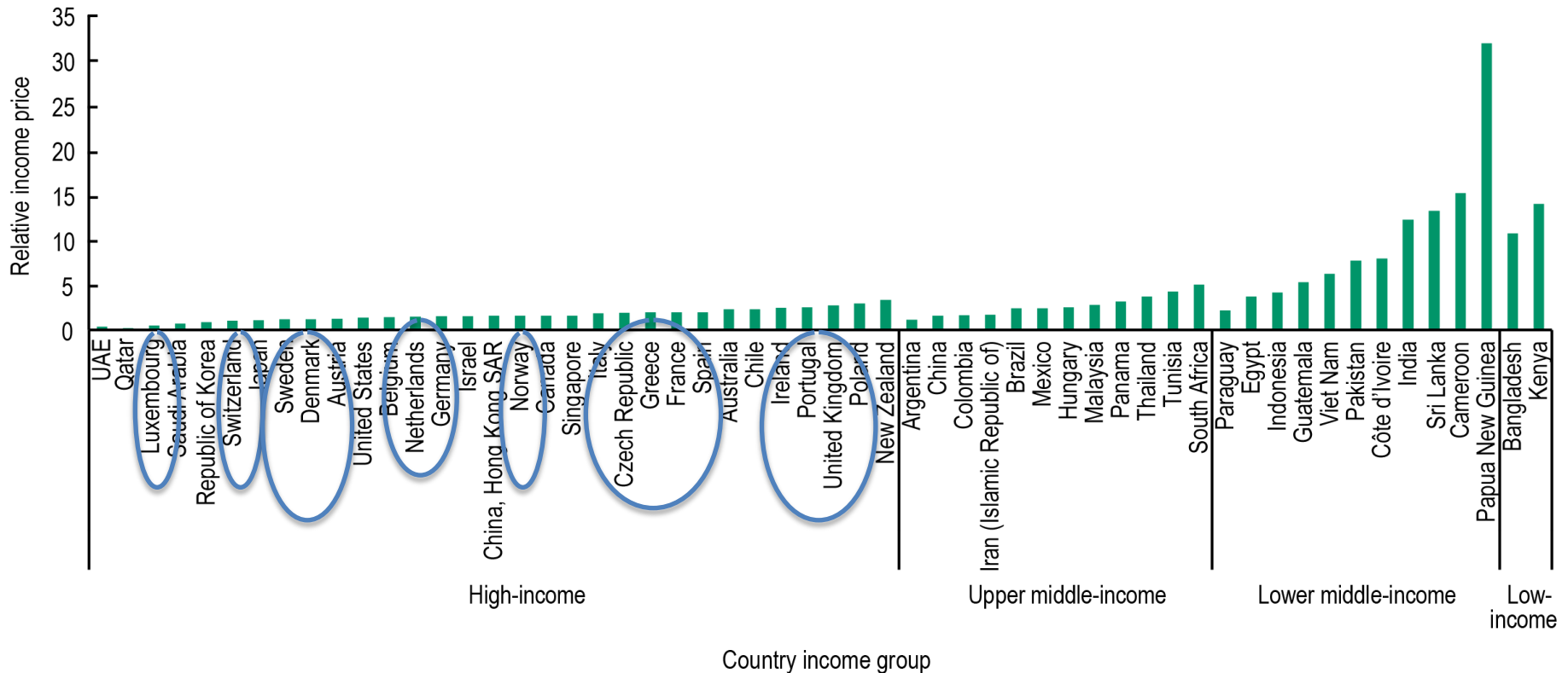


Sri Lanka: price of the most popular brand (Golden Leaf) in December 2016: 1000 Rupees (€7.20).

Notes: Averages were weighted by number of current cigarette smokers in each country. WHO = World Health Organization.

Source: Based on data from World Health Organization 2015.

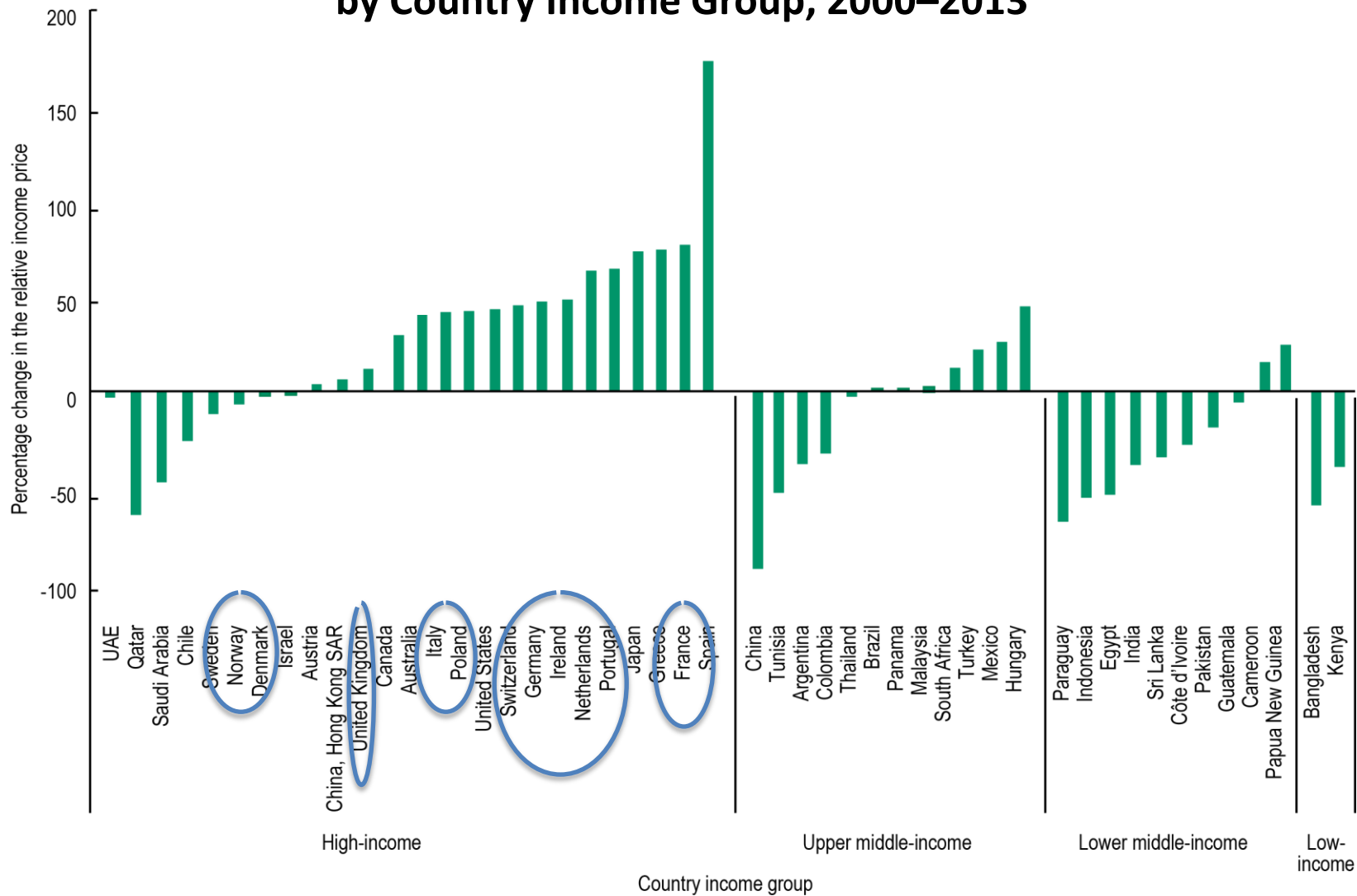
Figure 4.3. Cigarette Affordability in Selected Countries, by Country Income Group, 2013



Notes: Relative income price is the percentage of annual per capita GDP required to buy 100 packs of cigarettes. Country income group classification based on World Bank Analytical Classifications for 2013. UAE = United Arab Emirates. SAR = Special Administrative Region.

Source: Adapted from Blecher and van Walbeek 2009 using data from Economist Intelligence Unit 2015.

Figure 4.4. Percentage Change in Cigarette Affordability, by Country Income Group, 2000–2013



Notes: Relative income price is the percentage of annual per capita GDP required to buy 100 packs of cigarettes. Country income group classification based on World Bank Analytical Classifications for 2013. UAE = United Arab Emirates. SAR = Special Administrative Region.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit 2015

Cigarette Affordability in the Czech Republic (1991–2015)

RIP-Cheap RIP-Average

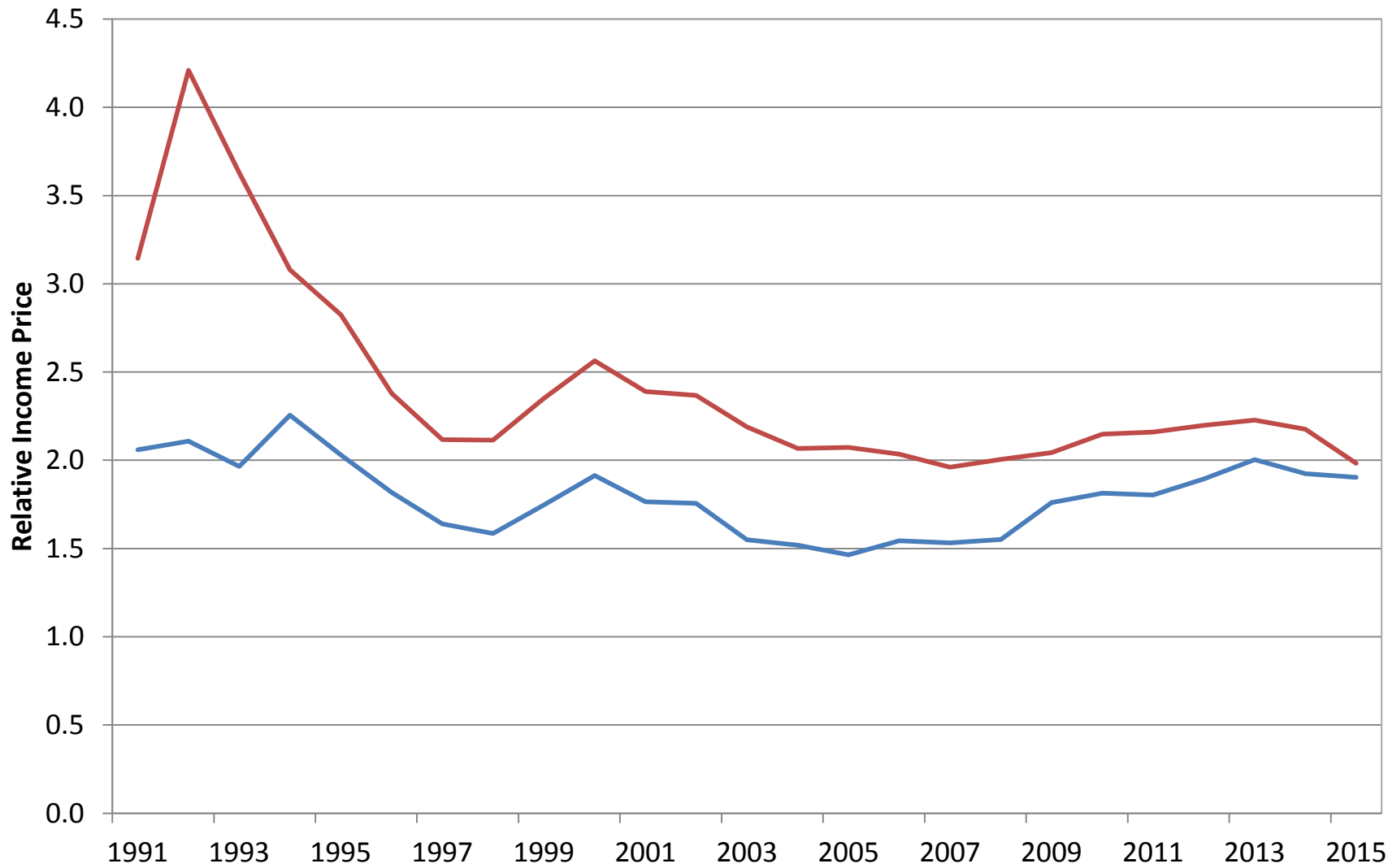
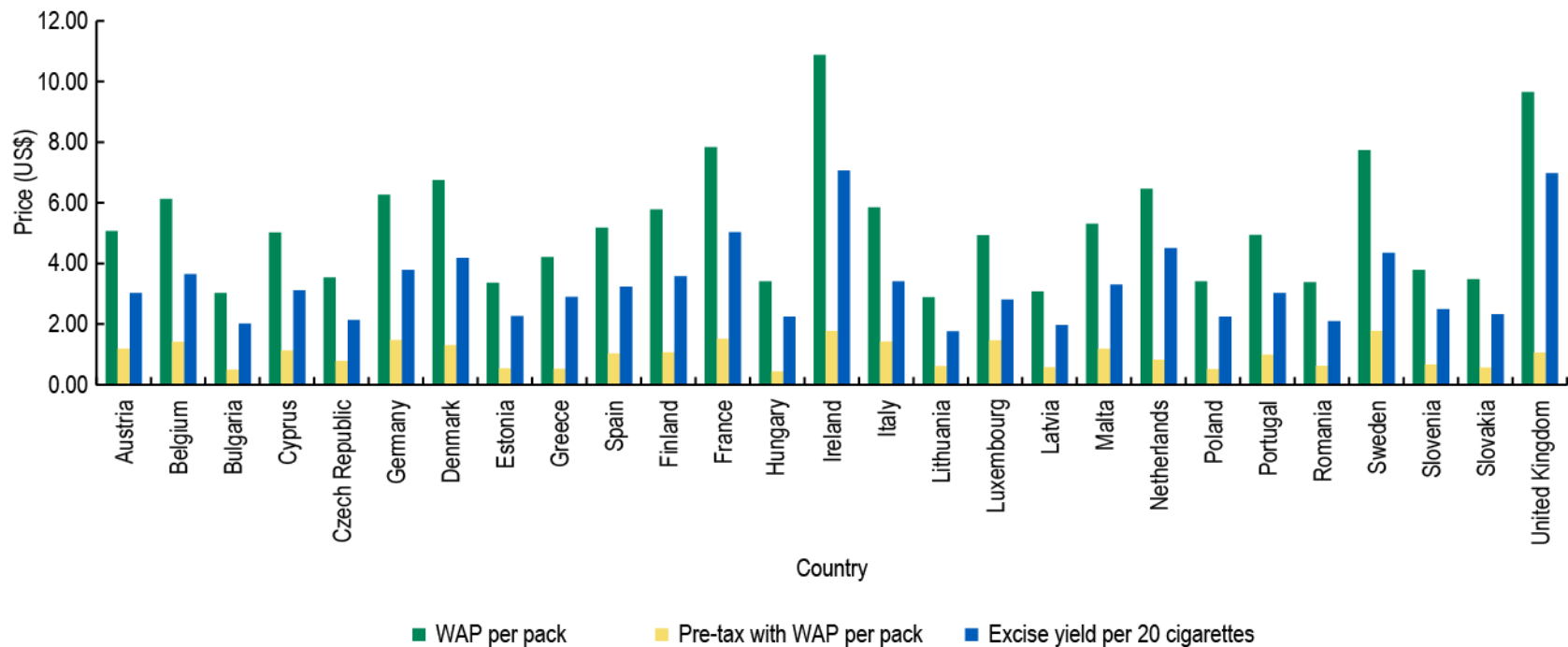


Figure 14.6. Taxation and Weighted Average Price on a Pack of 20 Cigarettes, in U.S. Dollars, in Selected EU Countries, 2012-2013



Note: WAP = weighted average price. Price per pack shown in 2012 U.S. dollars.

Sources: European Commission 2012-2013 and World Health Organization 2013

Figure 14.12. Illicit Cigarette Market Share and Percentage of Most Popular Price Category Accounted for by Taxes, Italy, 1991–2010



Note: MPPC = most popular price category of cigarettes.

Sources: European Commission 1991–2002 and ERC Group 2011