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**La taxation et la contrebande des produits du tabac**

**Les résultats de l'“International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project” – quelques résultats préliminaires**

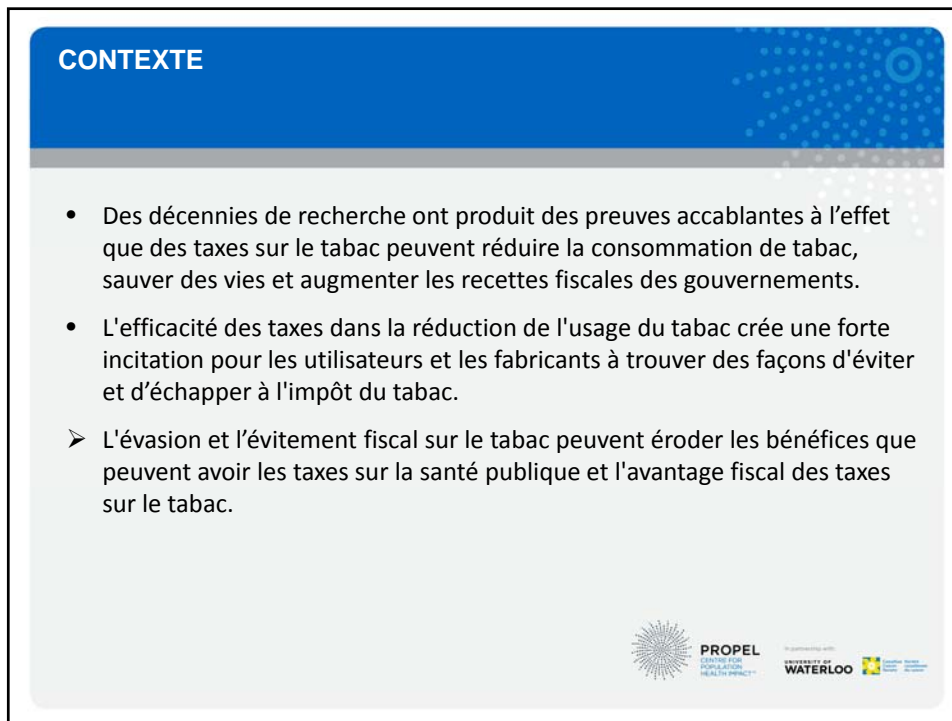
Emmanuel Guindon | 1 décembre, 2011

15<sup>es</sup> Journées annuelles de santé publique  
Institut national de santé publique du Québec  
Montréal, Québec




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**CONTEXTE**

- Des décennies de recherche ont produit des preuves accablantes à l'effet que des taxes sur le tabac peuvent réduire la consommation de tabac, sauver des vies et augmenter les recettes fiscales des gouvernements.
- L'efficacité des taxes dans la réduction de l'usage du tabac crée une forte incitation pour les utilisateurs et les fabricants à trouver des façons d'éviter et d'échapper à l'impôt du tabac.
- L'évasion et l'évitement fiscal sur le tabac peuvent éroder les bénéfices que peuvent avoir les taxes sur la santé publique et l'avantage fiscal des taxes sur le tabac.



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## CONTEXTE (SUITE)

### Évitement fiscal vs. évasion fiscale

• **L'évitement fiscal** par les utilisateurs du tabac implique un comportement d'achat légal ayant pour objectif de payer moins ou pas de taxes :

- Par exemple, des achats transfrontaliers, le magasinage touristique et hors taxes et les achats sur Internet.

• **L'évasion fiscale** consiste à utiliser des méthodes illégales pour éviter les taxes. Ces activités illégales comprennent le commerce illicite ou la production illégale de produits du tabac authentiques ou la contrefaçon.



## DONNÉES – THE INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY EVALUATION PROJECT



Canada



États-Unis



Australie



Royaume Uni



Irlande



Thaïlande



Malaisie



Corée du Sud



Chine



Uruguay



Mexique



Nouvelle Zélande



France



Allemagne



Pays-Bas



Bangladesh



Inde



Brésil



Île Maurice



Bhoutan



## DONNÉES- LES ENQUÊTES "ITC"

- Un système international d'évaluation de l'impact des politiques de lutte antitabac en regard de la Convention-cadre pour la lutte antitabac (CCLAT).
- D'importantes enquêtes sur des échantillons probabilistes de fumeurs adultes dans chaque pays
- Étude de cohorte longitudinale : les mêmes répondants sont suivis dans le temps
- Méthodes identiques / similaires / mesures dans tous les pays
- Sélection des pays pour évaluer les politiques par le biais d'«expériences naturelles»



	Country	Mode	N (smokers <sup>1</sup> )	N (others <sup>2</sup> )	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Canada		1,500 *											
2	United States		1,500 *											
3	United Kingdom		1,500 *											
4	Australia		1,500 *											
5	Ireland/Scotland		2,000	900 NS										
6	Thailand		2,000	1,000 Youth										
7	Malaysia		2,000	1,000 Youth 1,500 NS *										
8	South Korea		1,000 §											
9	China		5,500	1,400 NS										
10	Mexico		2,000											
11	Uruguay		1,000 Δ											
12	New Zealand		2,000											
13	France		1,700	500 NS										
14	Germany		1,700	1,000 NS										
15	Netherlands		2,100 ±								5 waves in 4 years			
16	Bangladesh		3,500	2,500 NS+SL										
17	Brazil		1,200	600 NS										
18	Mauritius		500	240 NS										
19	Bhutan †		270 U	1,500 NU										
20	India		8,000 U	2,400 NU									1 wave in 2 years	
21	Kenya		1,200	600 NS										
22	Nigeria		1,200	600 NS										
23	Zambia		1,200	600 NS										

<sup>1</sup> "Smokers" = cigarettes in all countries, but also includes bid/bidi smokers in Bangladesh and India.  
<sup>2</sup> Other: NS = non-smokers; U = Tobacco users (all forms) in Bhutan and India. SL= smokeless users in Bangladesh; NU= Non-users (all forms) in Bhutan and India  
\* The ITC Four Country Survey began as a cohort survey of N=2,000 in each country. For Wave 7 (Fall 2008), N= 1,750, For Waves 8-12, N=1,500.  
† The ITC Malaysia Survey includes non-smokers in Waves 1-3.  
§ The ITC Korea Survey increased its sample size to 1,800 for Wave 2 (Fall 2006) and Wave 3 (Summer 2010).  
Δ The ITC Uruguay Survey increased its sample size to 1,500 for Wave 2 (2008).  
± The ITC Netherlands Survey sampled 400 smokers by phone (and/or self-administered, as in the other ITC phone surveys) and 1,700 from a large Internet panel.  
† Tobacco prevalence in Bhutan is unknown; we conducted household surveys (100 households, N=3,000) and estimate that 5-15% will be tobacco users.

## DONNÉES- CONTENU DES ENQUÊTES "ITC"

Surveillance content

Mixed Surveillance and policy content

Unique ITC Content: 170-200 Qs focusing on policy impact

Surveillance content

Content Domain	Number of Qs
Smoking History and Frequency -- Age started, 100 cigs, //	7
Smoking Behaviour (current) and Dependence -- Cigs/day, time to first, perceived addiction://	7
Quitting: ever tried, most recent attempt -- Duration of last attempt, planning vs. spontaneous, //	6
Quitting: Beliefs, efficacy, intentions, motivation, reasons for -- Perceived role of policies //	21
Knowledge: health effects, constituents -- Health conditions (e.g., lung cancer, stroke, impotence), role of nicotine //	22
Health Warnings -- Noticing, thinking about health risks, motivate quitting, emotional reaction://	13
Anti-smoking campaigns -- Noticing in various channels, perceived impact://	14
Cigarette brand -- Choice, history, perceptions, last purchase, size, price paid://	35
Light/Mild and other supposedly reduced harm products -- Perceptions of brand, relative risk://	7
Cessation assistance -- Physician mention, type of assistance sought, effectiveness://	19
ETS and Smoke-Free policies -- Personal policies (home, car), restaurants, bars, workplace (prevalence/support)://	53
Psychosocial beliefs about smoking (mediators) and moderators://	27
Advertising/Promotion://	25
Tobacco industry beliefs and government role in TC beliefs -- Trust in industry, need for regulation, should govt do more?://	8
Individual difference variables -- Depression, time perspective, rebelliousness://	18
Demographics -- Age, marital status (also whether partner smokes), income, education://	13
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS (MAXIMUM):</b>	<b>272</b>

Throughout the policy sections there are measures relevant to monitoring

## DONNÉES – "ITC FOUR COUNTRY STUDY"

Australie, Canada, États-Unis, Royaume Uni

### 8 vagues:

- Vague 1: Oct - Dec 2002
- Vague 2: Mai - Sep 2003
- Vague 3: Sep - Dec 2004
- Vague 4: Nov 2005 - Jan 2006
- Vague 5: Nov 2006 - Feb 2006
- Vague 6: Sep 2007 - Feb 2008
- Vague 7: Oct 2008 - Feb 2009
- Vague 8: Juil 2010 - Juin 2011

## ÉVITEMENT ET ÉVASION FISCAL

### Évasion/évitement fiscal :

- Réserves indiennes
- Hors taxes
- Extérieur - états/province/pays
- Militaires
- Commerce téléphonique ou postal
- Internet
- Vendeur indépendant

### Tout achat direct :

- poste, téléphone ou internet



## ÉVITEMENT ET ÉVASION FISCAL – Canada, États-Unis

### Pourcentage des répondants qui ont déclaré la source de leur dernier achat de cigarettes

	Wave 1 (Nov 02 - Dec 02)	Wave 2 (May 03 - Sep 03)	Wave 3 (Jun 04 - Dec 04)	Wave 4 (Oct 05 - Jan 06)	Wave 5 (Oct 06 - Feb 07)	Wave 6 (Sep 07 - Feb 08)	Wave 7 (Oct 08 - Jul 09)	Wave 8 (Jul 10 - Jun 11)
<b>United States</b>								
Indian reservation	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.5
Out of state/province/country	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.2
Any direct purchase (mail, phone or internet)	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
Duty free	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0.3	0.2
Military	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>Total: any tax avoidance/evasion</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Canada</b>								
Indian reservation	2.1	2.6	3.9	6.9	8.4	10.8	11.3	11.5
Out of state/province/country	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Any direct purchase (mail, phone or internet)	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Duty free	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Military	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total: any tax avoidance/evasion</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>



## ÉVITEMENT ET ÉVASION FISCALE – Royaume Uni, Australie

Pourcentage des répondants qui ont déclaré la source de leur dernier achat de cigarettes

	Wave 1 (Nov 02 - Dec 02)	Wave 2 (May 03 - Sep 03)	Wave 3 (Jun 04 - Dec 04)	Wave 4 (Oct 05 - Jan 06)	Wave 5 (Oct 06 - Feb 07)	Wave 6 (Sep 07 - Feb 08)	Wave 7 (Oct 08 - Jul 09)	Wave 8 (Jul 10 - Jun 11)
<b>United Kingdom</b>								
Indian reservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of state/province/country	9.5	11.1	12.2	9.5	9.5	10.6	6.1	6.6
Any direct purchase (mail, phone or internet)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
Duty free	4.5	5.2	5.4	7.3	6.6	3.7	6.5	6.3
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total: any tax avoidance/evasion</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>Australia</b>								
Indian reservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of state/province/country	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Any direct purchase (mail, phone or internet)	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-
Duty free	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.6
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total: any tax avoidance/evasion</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>



## ÉVITEMENT ET ÉVASION FISCALE – Un coup d'oeil sur le Canada

Pourcentage des répondants qui ont déclaré la source de leur dernier achat de cigarettes - Réserves indiennes

	Wave 1 (Nov 02 - Dec 02)	Wave 2 (May 03 - Sep 03)	Wave 3 (Jun 04 - Dec 04)	Wave 4 (Oct 05 - Jan 06)	Wave 5 (Oct 06 - Feb 07)	Wave 6 (Sep 07 - Feb 08)	Wave 7 (Oct 08 - Jul 09)	Wave 8 (Jul 10 - Jun 11)
- Ontario	2.4	3.3	10.8	15.6	20.8	22.2	21.5	21.0
- Québec	1.1	2.0	6.6	5.1	7.2	6.1	6.3	3.5

Prix autodéclarés - dernier achat de cigarettes, paquet de 25

	Wave 1 (Nov 02 - Dec 02)	Wave 2 (May 03 - Sep 03)	Wave 3 (Jun 04 - Dec 04)	Wave 4 (Oct 05 - Jan 06)	Wave 5 (Oct 06 - Feb 07)	Wave 6 (Sep 07 - Feb 08)	Wave 7 (Oct 08 - Jul 09)	Wave 8 (Jul 10 - Jun 11)
<i>ITC</i>								
- India reservation	6.31	4.96	4.72	4.07	3.11	3.23	2.94	4.01
- Any tax avoidance/evasion	5.97	5.30	5.04	4.21	3.44	3.49	3.37	4.69
- No tax avoidance/evasion	7.25	7.60	7.76	7.83	7.98	8.04	8.21	8.62
<b>StatCan (CPI)</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>10.27</b>



## RÉSULTATS.1

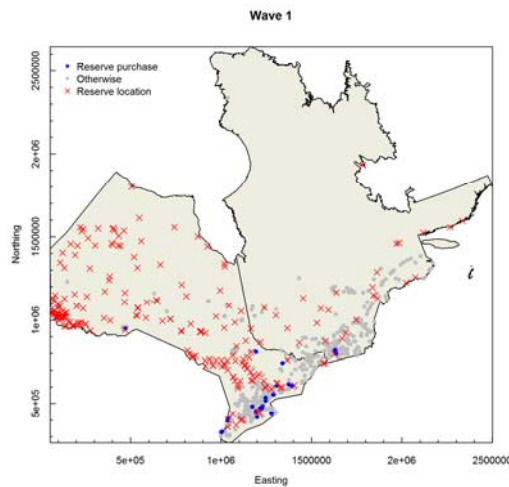
Likelihood of purchasing from low/untaxed sources at their last purchase  
 La vraisemblance d'achat de cigarettes peu ou non taxées lors de leur dernier achat  
 - Generalized estimating equations (GEE); Équations d'estimations généralisées (EEG)

	Canada	United States	United Kingdom
	Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Age	1.07*	1.05*	1.06*
Age squared	0.99*	0.99	0.99*
Sex -male	0.97	0.75*	1.14*
Income (vs low)			
Mid	0.89	0.90	1.14
High	0.71*	1.16	1.51*
Education (vs low)			
Mid	1.03	1.47*	1.08
High	1.28	1.42*	1.05
No. Cigarettes per day (vs <10)			
11-20	1.40*	1.35*	1.06
21-30	1.21	1.61*	1.19*
>30	1.49*	1.79*	1.16
Time to first cigarette (vs. > 60 min)			
31-60 min	0.75*	1.18	0.88
6-30 min	0.81	1.18	0.89
<=5	0.99	1.22	0.96
Intentions to quit	0.86	0.76*	0.80*

Robust standard errors adjusted for clustering on individuals. All regressions include wave dummies.

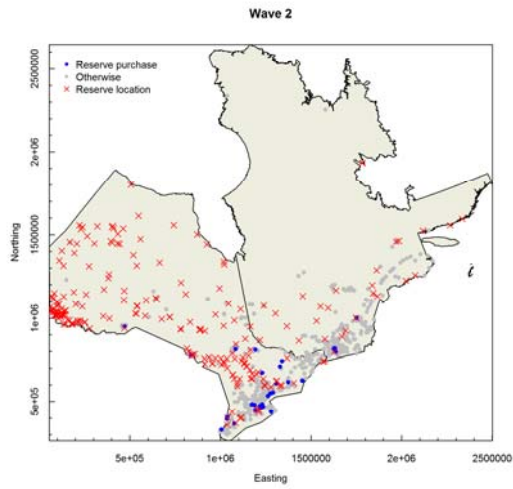


## RÉSULTATS- CANADA Un regard sur l'Ontario et le Québec



## RÉSULTATS- CANADA

### Un regard sur l'Ontario et le Québec

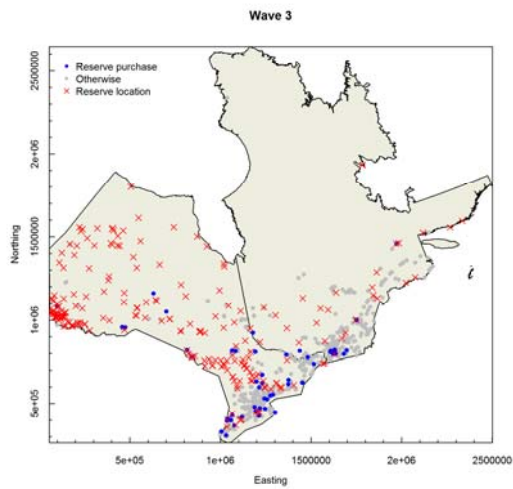


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## RÉSULTATS- CANADA

### Un regard sur l'Ontario et le Québec



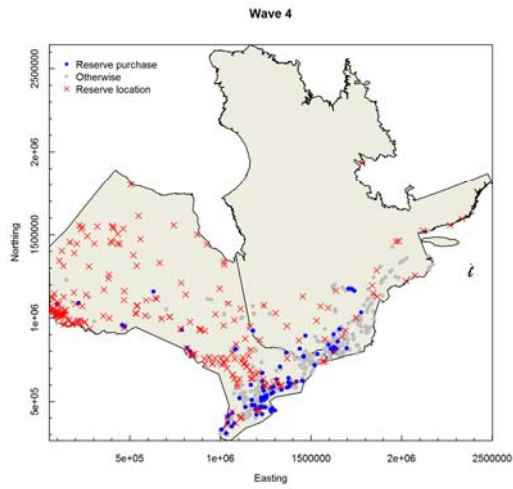
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## RÉSULTATS- CANADA

### Un regard sur l'Ontario et le Québec

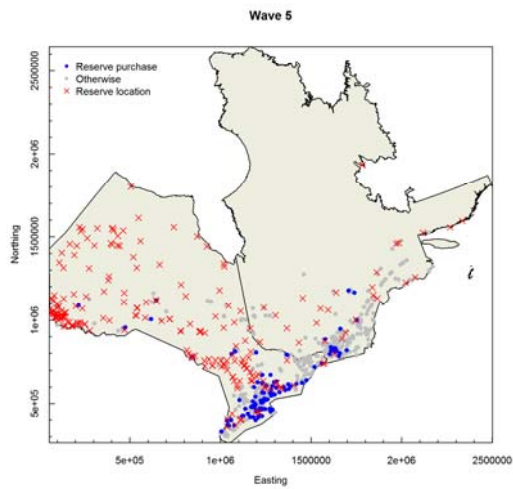


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### Un regard sur l'Ontario et le Québec

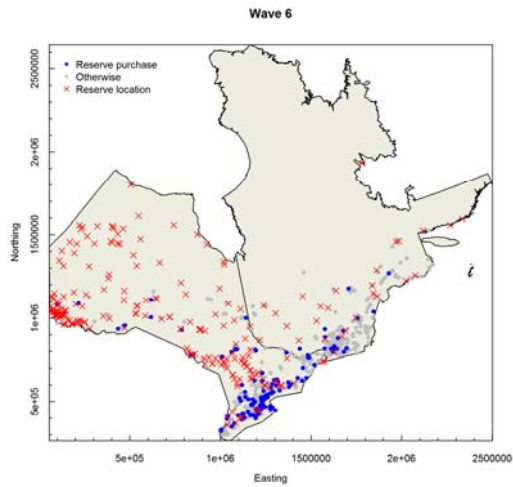


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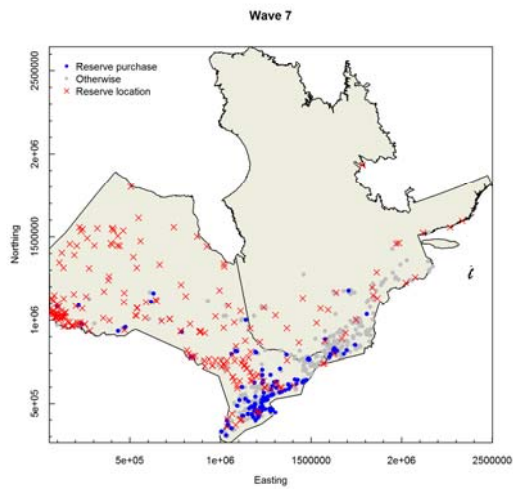


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## RÉSULTATS- CANADA

### Un regard sur l'Ontario et le Québec

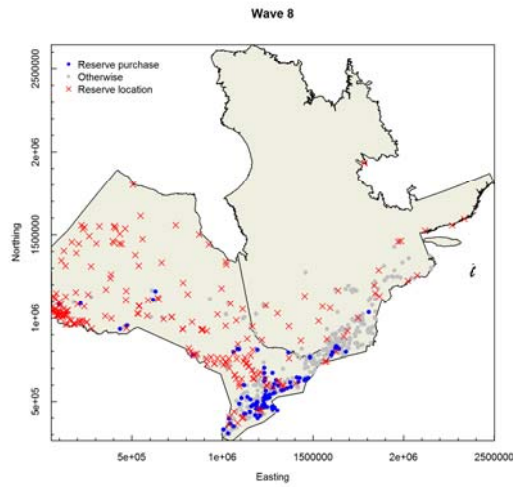


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## RÉSULTATS- CANADA

### Un regard sur l'Ontario et le Québec



## RÉSULTATS.2 – CANADA

Likelihood of purchasing from low/untaxed sources at their last purchase  
 La vraisemblance d'achat de cigarettes peu ou non taxées lors de leur dernier achat  
 - Generalized estimating equations (GEE); Équations d'estimations généralisées (EEG)

	Canada			ON/QC		
	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
<b>Any tax evasion/avoidance</b>						
Distance*	0.93*	1.15*		0.87*	0.89	
Distance squared		0.98*			1.00	
In distance			0.90*			0.68*
<b>Indian reservations</b>						
Distance*	0.90*	1.17*		.81*	0.86	
Distance squared		0.97*			1.00	
In distance			0.85*			0.61*

Robust standard errors adjusted for clustering on individuals. All regressions include wave dummies.

\* Distance to Indian reservations (10 km)

## PROCHAINES ÉTAPES

### États-Unis

- Les analyses spatiales : la distance de la frontière la plus proche (états, réserves indiennes).

### Canada/United States

- Prix;
- Endogenous switching regression models
- Model of border-crossing/traveling to Indian reservations and cigarette prices in two regimes (DeCicca, Kenkel, Liu, 2010)

Analyses descriptives de tous les pays ITC



## REMERCIEMENTS

### Co-auteurs

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- Geoffrey Fong, University of Waterloo



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The Propel Centre for Population Health Impact™  
is a partnership between the Canadian Cancer  
Society and the University of Waterloo (UW).

## POLICY ALTERNATIVES

### Legal Products Distributed Domestically

Policy Problem	Policy Measure	
	High potential	Moderate potential
<b>Growers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversion of legal tobacco crops</li> </ul>	<b>Enhanced enforcement</b>	Licensing Record-keeping/controls
<b>Manufacturers/ Distributors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax-evasion by licensed manufacturers</li> <li>• Production over-runs by legal manufacturers</li> </ul>	<b>Tax-markings/stamps</b> <b>Tracking and tracing</b>	Enhanced enforcement Legally binding agreements Licensing Record-keeping/controls
<b>Retailers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of tax-exempt tobacco to ineligible consumers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ abuse of tax-exempt systems by non-Aboriginal consumers when purchasing on-reserve</li> <li>▪ abuse of duty-free of likewise tax-exempt retail outlets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Tracking and tracing</b>	Licensing Tax Agreements/Compacts Tax-markings/stamps Record-keeping/control measures
<b>Retailers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales of counterfeit-stamped or unmarked cigarettes</li> </ul>	<b>Enhanced enforcement</b> <b>Licensing</b> <b>Tax-markings/stamps</b>	Enhanced enforcement Public Awareness Campaigns
<b>Consumers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchasing tax-exempt tobacco products or unmarked/counterfeit stamped tobacco products</li> </ul>		Enhanced enforcement Public Awareness Campaigns Record-keeping/controls

Sweeting, Johnson, Schwartz, 2009



## POLICY ALTERNATIVES

### Legal Products Distributed Cross-border

Policy Problem	Policy Measure	
	High potential	Moderate potential
<b>Growers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal exports of crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to unlicensed manufacturers in other jurisdictions (i.e. Brazil)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Export tax</b>	Enhanced enforcement Licensing Record-keeping/controls
<b>Manufacturers/ Distributors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organized smuggling</li> <li>• “returning exports”</li> </ul>	<b>Tracking and tracing</b> <b>Legally binding agreements</b> <b>Export Tax</b>	Tax-markings/stamps Enhanced enforcement Licensing
<b>Retailers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales of unmarked or “out-of-state” marked cigarettes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ US, European markets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Tax-markings/stamps</b> <b>Licensing</b> <b>Enhanced enforcement</b>	
<b>Consumers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchases of legal cigarettes from internet vendors or out-of-state sources</li> <li>• Cross-border smuggling of cigarettes</li> </ul>	<b>Enhanced enforcement</b>	Record-keeping/controls

Sweeting, Johnson, Schwartz, 2009



## POLICY ALTERNATIVES Illegal Products Distributed Cross-border

Policy Problem	Policy Measure	
	High potential	Moderate potential
<b>Retailers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of illicit or counterfeit cigarettes</li> </ul>	<b>Licensing</b> <b>Tax markings/stamps</b> <b>Enhanced enforcement</b>	Public Awareness Campaigns
<b>Consumers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchases of illegal cigarettes from internet vendors or informal sources such as pubs, friends, etc</li> </ul>		Enhanced enforcement Public Awareness Campaigns

Sweeting, Johnson, Schwartz, 2009



## POLICY ALTERNATIVES Illegal Products Distributed Domestically

Policy Problem	Policy Measure	
	High potential	Moderate potential
<b>Growers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illegal growing of tobacco <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.e. growing in Australia without a license</li> </ul> </li> <li>Could also be grown for supplying unlicensed manufacturers</li> </ul>	Enhanced enforcement	
<b>Manufacturers/ Distributors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illicit/unlicensed manufacturing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.e. Brazil, Canada, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Enhanced enforcement	Licensing
<b>Retailers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of illegal cigarettes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.e. baggies in Canada</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Licensing</b> <b>Tax Markings / Stamps</b> <b>Enhanced enforcement</b>	Public Awareness Campaigns
<b>Consumers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchases of illegal tobacco products from internet vendors</li> <li>Purchases of illegal tobacco products from informal or illegal sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>baggies in Canada, from pubs or "boot sales" in UK</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		Enhanced enforcement Public Awareness Campaigns

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