A CALL FOR OPEN ACCESS DATA **ON TOBACCO TAXATION**





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The Impact of Tobacco Consumption



- Tobacco consumption accounts for more than 8 million deaths annually, of which 1.2 million are attributable to second-hand smoking.1
- It also affects household expenditure by shifting expenditure from necessities like food and education to tobacco expenditure. 2, 3
- Cigarette butts are the leading plastic polluters, with an estimated two-thirds of the trillions of filters used each year tossed into the environments, which inhibit plant growth and affect marine life.4,5

Why is Tobacco Taxation Data Important?



- Effective tobacco taxes significantly reduce tobacco consumption while simultaneously generating government revenue and curbing the public health effects of tobacco use.
- However, some governments are still reluctant to raise tobacco excise taxes as a result of the tobacco industry's misleading claims that tobacco tax hikes lead to increased illicit cigarette trade.
- This creates a demand for evidence-based research on the advantages of tobacco taxation and its effects on illicit trade.
- Such evidence will motivate governments to implement tobacco tax increases.
- Sound research requires reliable data, which in turn drives a demand for tobacco taxation data.

Tobacco Tax Data for Research



- Researchers are often interested in tobacco tax data disaggregated by brands, time period (e.g. monthly or annually) and tobacco product (e.g. cigarettes, cigarillos).
- Such data should be available as **open access** to promote research.

Reliable Tobacco Tax Data Sources



- There is a misconception that tobacco tax data is non-existent but such data are routinely collected by governments.
- The Ministries of Finance and Customs Units are reliable data sources for excise tax revenue, tobacco import duties, general sales tax (GST) and value added tax (VAT) data.
- Policymakers should consider opening access to their data to ensure evidence-based research on tobacco taxation takes place.

Data Access and Data Quality



- Tobacco data are sometimes available through commercial "data brokers".
- It is difficult to confirm the quality of commercially produced datasets, as access-restrictions hinder data scrutiny by the wider academic community.
- Open access data allows for data quality assessments.
- In order to promote **sound research** in tobacco taxation, we need to promote open access data.

Open Access Data Promotes Research



- The <u>Data on Aliments</u>, <u>Tobacco and Alcohol (DATA) in Africa</u> Project provides open access to economic data on alcohol, food, and tobacco for African countries.
- Researchers can either access data on the DATA portal or learn about where they can access data shared on other sites.
- Opening access to data as the DATA Project does, is a primary tool for promoting evidence-based research on tobacco taxes.
- Promoting evidence-based research on the benefits of tobacco taxation creates the gateway necessary for tobacco tax policy changes.
- Data owners should open access to their data to promote country-specific tobacco tax research.

- 1. World Health Organisation. Report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2017: monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2017 CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; Contract No.: ISBN 978-92-4-151282-4.

 2. Efroymson D, Ahmed S, Townsend J, et al. Hungry for Tobacco: An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Tobacco Consumption on the Poor in Bangladesh. Tobacco Control. 2001;10(3):212-7.

 3. John RM, Ross, H. and Blecher, E. pp.tc-2010. Tobacco expenditures and its implications for household resource allocation in Cambodia. Tobacco Control. 2011;pp.tc-2010.

 4. Green DS, Boots B, Da Silva Carvalho J, et al. Gigarette butts have adverse effects on initial growth of perennial ryegrass (gramineae: Lolium perenne L.) and white clover (leguminosae: Tirfolium repens L.). Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety. 2019;182:109418.

 5. Root T. Whar's the Wold's Most Litterd Plastic Item? Cigarette Butts. National Geographic. 2019 9 August 2019.







