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# UK tobacco price increases: driven by industry or public health?

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** Tobacco companies claim that higher taxes will force smokers into buying illicit tobacco, but if they were truly concerned about increasing illicit sales with higher prices they would only increase retail prices in line with changes in taxation. In this paper, we explore UK pricing of both factory-made cigarettes (FM) and roll-your-own tobacco (RYO) to explore the extent to which price increases were due to government tax rises or industry strategies to increase profit per pack.

**Method** Nielsen commercial data on UK tobacco sales data (2010–2015) were combined with official UK data on inflation and tax rates, to identify the source of real price increases.

**Results** Between 2010 and 2012, when there were unexpected large tax increases, industry driven price changes were small (16% of the price rise in FM and 20% in RYO), and changes were similar between market segments. Between 2013 and 2015, when tax increases were smaller and expected, industry behaviour generally accounted for a larger share of price rises (33% FM, 48% RYO), but changes varied considerably by segment.

**Conclusion** The industry has increased its prices beyond that required by tax changes, even when tax rises were larger and unexpected, although were notably smaller in such conditions. This suggests (1) that the industry is not actually concerned by the threat of illicit, especially since RYO had the highest levels of industry driven price increases despite higher levels of illicit, and (2) there remains scope for further tax increases, which should be relatively large and unexpected.

Since 2010 tobacco taxation has increased considerably in the UK.<sup>12</sup> For instance, the taxation of roll-your-own tobacco (RYO) increased from £129.59/kg in March 2010 to £185.71/kg in March 2015. During this time, RYO also gained considerable market share.<sup>13</sup> For instance, between 2009 and 2015 RYO sales increased by 46%, while factory-made cigarettes (FM) declined by 17%,<sup>14</sup> such that exclusive RYO had a market share of 26% by 2015.<sup>13</sup> This increase in the market share of RYO reflects its lower rate of taxation and lower prices,<sup>13</sup> yet there has been reluctance to increase taxes on RYO further because of fears about illicit given that a higher proportion of the RYO market (28% in 2016/2017) than FM market (15% in 2016/2017) in the UK comprises illicit product.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, in countries like the UK where tobacco is already relatively expensive and where tobacco sales are declining, it has been speculated that the industry's profitability model of overshifting taxes to enhance profit per stick, is becoming unsustainable.<sup>16</sup>

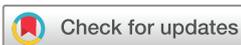
In this paper, our contribution is to update our previous analysis of UK tobacco pricing<sup>6 14 17</sup> in order to explore the extent to which price increases were due to government tax rises and/or due to industry strategies to increase net revenue (and hence profit) per pack. Doing so will allow us to explore whether the industry really is concerned by higher prices driving illicit, and if they have continued to be able to enhance their profits per unit sold. For the first time, the analysis is extended to cover both FM and RYO given its increasing market share and higher illicit market.

## INTRODUCTION

Higher retail prices, often created by tobacco taxes, are one of the most effective ways of reducing tobacco use and hence the associated harms to health.<sup>1–3</sup> However, as part of their lobbying effort against tobacco tax increases, the tobacco industry claim the resulting higher prices will force smokers into buying illicit tobacco.<sup>4–7</sup> The tobacco industry also claim they want to combat illicit<sup>8</sup> and if the industry were truly concerned that high prices increased it, they would only increase retail prices in line with changes in taxation, particularly given their already high level of profitability.<sup>9–11</sup> Yet, it has previously been found that in the years up to 2010, in both Britain<sup>6</sup> and Ireland,<sup>7</sup> that the tobacco industry regularly increased cigarette prices over and above the level required by increases in taxes (ie, they overshifted the tax increases) such that, in the UK, ~50% of the price increase was attributable to industry price rises.

## METHOD AND DATA SOURCES

The price of a cigarette pack can be divided into two elements: government tax and industry revenue. We calculated (by-product type RYO or FM, and by price segment<sup>14</sup>) the proportion of the change in pack price attributable to these two elements for two 3-year time periods: 2010–2012, and 2013–2015. This was done by calculating average weighted price for each product/segment using individual brand level data weighted by volumes sold, and then by subtracting that segment's price at the beginning of the period from the price at the end. Price changes required to exactly offset changes in taxation were calculated for each segment, and this change was compared with the price changes that actually took place. We separated the time period in this way, as the former period included unexpected large tax increases and a change in tax structure towards specific taxes, whereas in the latter period there were regular but smaller tax increases that were set



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**Table 1** Weighted real price changes in pack revenue and tax—popular pack sizes in UK 2010–2015

	Total price increase (£)	Government tax increase (£)	Tobacco industry revenue increase (£)	% of price change that is government tax	% of price change that is tobacco industry revenue
<b>January 2010 to December 2012<sup>α</sup></b>					
FM premium 20 stick	0.91	0.75	0.16	82	18
FM mid-price 20 stick	0.96	0.81	0.15	84	16
FM value 20 stick	1.12	0.93	0.19	83	17
FM value 19 stick	0.95	0.82	0.13	86	14
Total FM*				84	16
RYO premium 12.5 g	0.58	0.47	0.11	81	19
RYO mid-price 12.5 g	0.60	0.47	0.13	78	22
RYO value 12.5 g	0.55	0.45	0.10	82	18
Total RYO*				80	20
<b>January 2013 to December 2015<sup>β</sup></b>					
FM premium 20 stick	1.29	0.76	0.53	59	41
FM mid-price 20 stick	1.08	0.70	0.38	65	35
FM value 19 stick	0.83	0.62	0.21	75	25
FM subvalue 19 stick	0.37	0.43	-0.06	116	-16
Total FM*				67	33
RYO premium 12.5 g	0.64	0.30	0.34	47	53
RYO mid-price 12.5 g	0.55	0.29	0.26	52	48
RYO value 12.5 g	0.39	0.25	0.14	64	36
Total RYO*				52	48

<sup>α</sup> As of 31 March 2011 £1=US\$1.603.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>β</sup> As of 31 March 2014 £1=US\$1.6672.<sup>22</sup>

\*Weighted for volume, popular pack sizes only.

FM, factory-made cigarettes; RYO, roll-your-own tobacco.

years in advance (see table 1 in <sup>14</sup> for full details). Cigarette price and segment information was sourced from our previous analysis of the most popular UK pack sizes using commercial point of sale data collated by Nielsen (see <sup>14</sup> for full details). All prices were adjusted to real prices by removing the impact of inflation using the UK government's official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation, with November 2008 used as the base month (due to the years covered in our previous study). Detail of prevailing tax rates were sourced from the UK government,<sup>18 19</sup> and inflation data from the UK Office for National Statistics.<sup>20</sup>

## RESULTS

In 2010–2012, the proportion of the price increase attributable to tax increases and industry price/revenue increases did not differ substantially by price segment or product type (despite tax and price increases being greater, in absolute terms, for FM than for RYO). For both FM and RYO increases in industry revenue accounted for about a fifth of the total price increase with little variation (14%–22%), and government revenues for the remainder (~80%).

In 2013–2015, however, the patterns were quite different. First, government tax, industry revenue and total price increases varied much more substantially by price segment. Larger absolute tax and price increases were seen in higher price segments for both FM and RYO. Furthermore, the impact of the differential tax increases was exacerbated by industry actions, with the industry adding 53 pence to the price of FM premium brands but cutting subvalue brands' prices by 6 pence, and in RYO adding 34 pence to RYO premium but only 14 pence to RYO value. Consequently, a roughly twofold difference in tax increase (43 p (FM subvalue) to 76 p (FM premium)) translates to a more than threefold difference in price increase (37 p to

£1.29, respectively) between FM segments. The percentage increase in overall total FM and overall total RYO price attributable to increases in industry revenue was higher in this period than the previous period. On average, about a third of the price increase for FM was industry revenue (compared with 16% in the previous period), while about half of the increase for RYO was industry revenue (compared with 20% in previous period).

## DISCUSSION/IMPLICATIONS

There are three implications from our analysis of the proportion of the price increase attributable to industry revenue generation rather than tax increases.

First, for all price segments (apart from the FM subvalue segment in 2013–2015 when this was seemingly being promoted by the industry<sup>14</sup>) the tobacco industry was overshifting taxes, indicating that the industry was not concerned sufficiently about its alleged threat of illicit to avoid price increases. This implies that the industry does not believe their own argument that higher taxes/prices encourage illicit tobacco purchasing. This is further supported by a higher proportion of the total price increase being attributable to industry revenue increases for RYO (rather than FM), despite the illicit market share for RYO being substantially higher.<sup>15</sup>

Second, in the first period, where there were sudden large tax increases, compared with the second period, where there were planned and consistent smaller tax increases, the industry was less able to game the system by overshifting taxes on the more expensive products and absorbing taxes (undershifting) on cheaper products (both FM and RYO). The ability of the industry to do this is bad for public health as it means smokers are not faced with a quit-inducing sudden jump in retail prices. This implies that sudden unexpected and large tax increases compromise the

## Box 1 What this paper adds

- ▶ Higher retail prices, often created by tobacco taxes, are one of the most effective ways of reducing tobacco use and hence the associated harms to health.
- ▶ The tobacco industry argument for not increasing taxes states that rising prices will increase the use of illicit tobacco.
- ▶ To prevent smokers turning to illicit we would consequently expect the tobacco industry not to raise prices beyond meeting tax increases.
- ▶ The extent to which price rises are driven by government tax increases and/or industry revenue increases was not known.
- ▶ We found that even in the high tax environment of the UK, the industry has generally increased its prices beyond that required by tax changes.
- ▶ When there were unexpected large tax increases, industry driven price changes were small, and changes were similar between market segments.
- ▶ When tax increases were smaller and expected, industry behaviour generally accounted for a larger share of price rises but changes varied considerably by segment.

tobacco industry's ability to manipulate prices, and hence should become a key feature of future tobacco taxation.

Third, since overshifting continually occurred even when prices were already relatively high and tax rises were substantial, the results suggest there is still scope for further tax rises. If the industry is still able to increase its revenue (and hence profits) per pack, then government should be able to further increase taxes in order to deal with the harms from tobacco. This is particularly true for RYO where the industry has been able to proportionately add the most to their revenues per pack, and where there is evidence that RYO is relatively undertaxed.<sup>13</sup>

These findings imply that there is still scope to continue increasing tobacco taxes even in a high tax and price environment such as the UK. Such increases should be sudden and unexpected in order to have maximum impact. Furthermore, there is no evidence as yet that the industry's model of enhancing margins to offset declining sales is changing.

All countries and organisations involved in tobacco control should routinely monitor industry pricing in this way as a means of countering misleading tobacco industry arguments that tax increases drive illicit use. In reality, the tobacco industry wants to keep taxes low in order to be free to maximise their profits. Most countries have substantially lower tobacco taxation than the UK suggesting most will have huge scope for large unexpected increases in tobacco taxation. These will not only enhance public health by encouraging quitting but will likely enhance government revenues that can fund further health benefits.

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## Correction: UK tobacco price increases: driven by industry or public health?

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In the original article there was an error in the calculation of Value Added Tax (VAT). We calculated the VAT sales tax that is applicable to tobacco sales in the UK as a proportion of the final sales price rather than as a proportion of the pre-VAT price, leading to a slight over-estimation of the size of the tax and hence an underestimation of the industry's revenues. This error does not change the fundamental result or substance of the paper. For instance, we originally estimated the total tax increase of a 20 stick packet of premium cigarettes between 2013–15 was £0.76, but we now know it should in fact have been £0.71 due to our inadvertent over-estimation of the VAT due. The impact of this was that industry revenue actually increased by £0.58 as opposed to the original estimate of £0.53. The split between tax/industry source of the price increase therefore changed from our original estimate of 59% tax/41% industry price rises, to 55%/45%.

The results section therefore should read as follows:

### RESULTS

In 2010–2012, the proportion of the price increase attributable to tax increases and industry price/revenue increases did not differ substantially by price segment or product type (despite tax and price increases being greater, in absolute terms, for FM than for RYO). For both FM and RYO increases in industry revenue accounted for about a quarter of the total price increase with little variation (20%–28%), and government revenues for the remainder (~75%).

In 2013–2015, however, the patterns were quite different. First, government tax, industry revenue and total price increases varied much more substantially by price segment. Larger absolute tax and price increases were seen in higher price segments for both FM and RYO. Furthermore, the impact of the differential tax increases was exacerbated by industry actions, with the industry adding 58 pence to the price of FM premium brands but cutting subvalue brands' prices by four pence, and in RYO adding 36 pence to RYO premium but only 16 pence to RYO value. Consequently, a nearly two-fold difference in tax increase (41 p (FM subvalue) to 71 p (FM premium)) translates to a more than threefold difference in price increase (37 p to £1.29, respectively) between FM segments. The percentage increase in overall total FM and overall total RYO price attributable to increases in industry revenue was higher in this period than the previous period. On average, about a third of the price increase for FM was industry revenue (compared with 23% in the previous period), while about half of the increase for RYO was industry revenue (compared with 27% in previous period).

A revised [table 1](#) is presented below:

**Table 1** Weighted Real price changes in pack revenue and tax—popular pack sizes in UK 2010–2015

	Total price increase	Government tax increase	Tobacco industry revenue increase	% of price change that is government tax	% of price change that is tobacco industry revenue
Jan 2010 to Dec 2012*					
FM premium 20 stick	£0.91	£0.67	£0.24	74%	26%
FM mid price 20 stick	£0.96	£0.74	£0.22	77%	23%
FM value 20 stick	£1.12	£0.87	£0.25	78%	22%
FM value 19 stick	£0.95	£0.70	£0.19	80%	20%
Total FM†				77%	23%
RYO premium 12.5g	£0.58	£0.43	£0.14	75%	25%
RYO mid price 12.5g	£0.60	£0.43	£0.17	72%	28%
RYO value 12.5g	£0.55	£0.42	£0.13	76%	24%
Total RYO†				73%	27%
Jan 2013 to Dec 2015‡					
FM premium 20 stick	£1.29	£0.71	£0.58	55%	45%
FM mid price 20 stick	£1.08	£0.66	£0.42	61%	39%
FM value 19 stick	£0.83	£0.60	£0.23	73%	27%
FM sub value 19 stick	£0.37	£0.41	-£0.04	112%	-12%
Total FM†				64%	36%
RYO premium 12.5g	£0.64	£0.28	£0.36	44%	56%
RYO mid price 12.5g	£0.55	£0.26	£0.28	48%	52%
RYO value 12.5g	£0.39	£0.24	£0.16	61%	39%

	Total price increase	Government tax increase	Tobacco industry revenue increase	% of price change that is government tax	% of price change that is tobacco industry revenue
Total RYO†				48%	52%

\*As of 31 March 2011 £1=US\$1.603.21.

†As of 31 March 2014 £1=US\$1.6672.22.

‡Weighted for volume, popular pack sizes only.

FM, factory-made cigarettes; RYO, roll-your-own tobacco.



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