

# SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

## Prevalence of tobacco use

### Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	10.4	4.8	---
Women	7.8	3.2	---
Total	9.2	4.0	---

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2010 (13-15 years).

### Adults

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	16.2	---	0.3
Women	1.1	---	0.1
Total	8.7	---	0.2

Source: STEPS Survey, 2007-08 (25-64 years).

## MPOWER Measures

### M (MONITORING)

Survey	Youth	Adults
Recent	No	No
National representativeness	Yes	Yes
Periodic	No	No

### W (WARNINGS)

Health warnings required by law	No
Images	---
Size (average-front/back)	---
Ban on misleading terms	---
Is any feature missing?	---

### P (SMOKE-FREE POLICIES)

Health centers	No
Schools (except universities)	No
Universities	No
Government buildings	No
Offices	No
Restaurants	No
Bars and pubs	No
Public transportation	No

### E (ADVERTISING BANS)

<b>Ban on direct advertising</b>	
Television, radio, and print media	No
Billboards	No
Publicity at points of sale	No
<b>Ban on product placement</b>	
Ban on promotion	No
Ban on sponsorship	No
<b>Ban on product display</b>	No

### O (CESSATION)

<b>Toll-free quitline</b>	No	
<b>Nicotinic substitution therapy is available in:</b>	<b>Are the costs covered?</b>	
Pharmacies	No	
<b>Cessation services are available in:</b>	<b>Are the costs covered?</b>	
Primary care services	No	---
Hospitals	No	---
Doctor's offices	No	---
The community	No	---
Other	No	---

### R (TAXATION)

<b>Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigarettes)</b>		
In national currency	XCD	8.00
In international dollars		4.43
<b>Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)</b>		
Total taxes		19.76
Specific excise taxes		0.00
Ad valorem excise taxes		4.03
Value-added tax (VAT)		14.53
Import duties		0.00
Other taxes		1.21
<b>Evolution of taxes and prices</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2016</b>
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	18.20	19.76
Price of most sold brand (international dollars)	2.91	4.43

--- Data not reported/not available

--- Data not required/not applicable

For definitions of the indicators and color-coded ratings, see the Technical Note.



	WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL	PROTOCOL TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Date of signature (d/m/y):	29/06/2004	—
Date of the ratification or accession (d/m/y):	21/06/2011	—

## Tobacco: prices and taxes

### RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES

		In local dollars (XCD)	In international dollars (PPP) <sup>1</sup>
Most popular brand:	Benson & Hedges	8.00	4.43
Most inexpensive brand:	Pall Mall	5.99	3.31
Most expensive brand:	Marlboro Gold	9.15	5.06

### TAXES ON TOBACCO<sup>2</sup>

#### Taxes as percentage of the final price of the most sold brand

	Specific taxes <sup>4</sup>	
Excise taxes <sup>3</sup>	<i>Ad valorem</i> tax <sup>5</sup>	0.00%
		4.03%
Value-added/sales tax (VAT)		14.53%
Import duty <sup>6</sup>		0.00%
Other taxes		1.21%
Total excise taxes		19.76%

#### Design and administration of cigarette taxes

Are taxes applied in mixed fashion (*ad valorem* and excise)? No

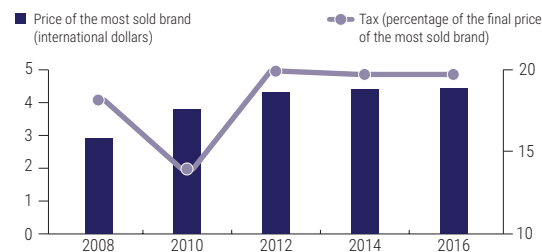
If a mixed tax system is used, is the tax burden of excise taxes greater than that of *ad valorem* taxes?<sup>7</sup> ---

If an *ad valorem* or mixed tax system exists, is a specific minimum tax applied?<sup>8</sup> No

- The international dollar is a currency unit adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) that is used to compare the value of products and services in different countries.
- Taxes: taxes imposed on goods or services which cause consumers to pay higher prices.
- Excise taxes: these have a greater impact on public health since they are applied exclusively to tobacco products and raise their relative price compared to other products and services.
- Specific tax: it is established in relation to quantity, for example, a set quantity of cigarettes, or by weight.
- Ad valorem* tax: is based on the value of the product, such as a percentage of the retail price, the manufacturer's price, etc.
- The effectiveness of import duties in raising sales prices has been declining as countries have signed bilateral, regional, and global trade agreements.
- Specific excise taxes tend to raise consumer prices more, relatively, than *ad valorem* taxes. Imposing the same specific excise tax on all cigarettes sends the clear message that they are all equally detrimental.
- If the tax calculated falls below a specified minimum level, a specific tax rate is applied.

### EVOLUTION OF TAXES AND PRICES ON THE MOST POPULAR BRAND OF CIGARETTES

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Tax (percentage of the final price of the most sold brand)	18.20%	14.00%	19.96%	19.76%	19.76%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.91	3.79	4.32	4.40	4.43



### EVOLUTION OF THE PRICE OF CIGARETTES COMPARED TO INCOME

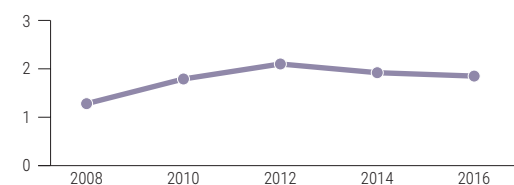
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of per capita GDP required to purchase 100 packs <sup>9</sup>	1.28%	1.79%	2.10%	1.92%	1.85%

Have cigarettes become less affordable since 2008? No change<sup>10</sup>

Did cigarettes become less affordable between 2014 and 2016? No

- Note that a higher percentage means it is less affordable, which discourages cigarette smoking.
- Affordability is considered unchanged (2008-2016) if the least-squares growth rate is not statistically significant at the 5% level.

Percentage of GDP per capita required to purchase 100 packs



### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON TAXES

Are tax stamps or bar codes required for tobacco products?	No
Are duty-free sales banned or limited?	---
Is tobacco tax revenue pre-allocated to a specific purpose or activity?	No

- Data not reported/not available
- Data not required/not applicable