

BAHAMAS

Prevalence of tobacco use

Youth

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	16.3	4.6	4.0
Women	8.4	2.6	1.6
Total	12.6	3.8	2.8

Source: Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2013 (13-15 years).

Adults

POPULATION GROUP	CURRENT TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND SMOKELESS) (%)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)
Men	26.9	...	0.9
Women	6.4	...	0.1
Total	16.7	...	0.5

Source: STEPS Survey, 2012 (25-64 years).

MPOWER Measures

M (MONITORING)

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

a Only surveys with national representativeness were considered.

W (WARNINGS)

Health warnings required by law	Yes
Images	No
Size (average-front/back)	Not specified
Ban on misleading terms	No
Is any feature missing?	Yes ^b

b For more information, see Table 8.

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)

Ban on direct advertising	
Television, radio, and print media	Incomplete ^c
Billboards	No
Publicity at points of sale	No
Ban on product placement	
Ban on promotion	No
Ban on sponsorship	No
Ban on product display	No

c For more information, see Tables 9 and 10.

O (CESSATION)

Toll-free quitline	No	
Nicotinic substitution therapy is available in:	Are the costs covered?	
Pharmacies	No	
Cessation services are available in:	Are the costs covered?	
Primary care services	Yes, in some	Totally
Hospitals	Yes, in some	Totally
Doctor's offices	Yes, in some	No
The community	No	---
Other	Yes, in some	Totally

R (TAXATION)

Price of most sold brand (pack of 20 cigarettes)		
In national currency	BSD	8.95
In international dollars		8.97
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)		
Total taxes		40.50
Specific excise taxes		33.52
Ad valorem excise taxes		0.00
Value-added tax (VAT)		6.98
Import duties		0.00
Other taxes		0.00
Evolution of taxes and prices	2008	2016
Tax (share of the final price of most sold brand)	31.23	40.50
Price of most sold brand (international dollars)	2.66	8.97

... 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):	03/11/2009	—

Tobacco: prices and taxes

RETAIL PRICE PER PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES

		In local dollars (BSD)	In international dollars (PPP) ¹
Most popular brand:	Rothmans	8.95	8.97
Most inexpensive brand:	Palms	3.60	3.61
Most expensive brand:	Rothmans	8.95	8.97

TAXES ON TOBACCO²

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

Excise taxes ³	Specific taxes ⁴	33.52%
	<i>Ad valorem</i> tax ⁵	0.00%
Value-added/sales tax (VAT)		6.98%
Import duty ⁶		0.00%
Other taxes		0.00%
Total excise taxes		40.50%

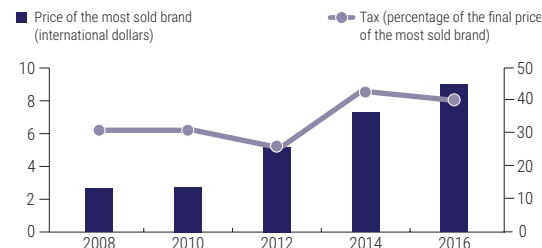
Design and administration of cigarette taxes

Are taxes applied in mixed fashion (<i>ad valorem</i> and excise)?	No
If a mixed tax system is used, is the tax burden of excise taxes greater than that of <i>ad valorem</i> taxes? ⁷	---
If an <i>ad valorem</i> or mixed tax system exists, is a specific minimum tax applied? ⁸	---

- 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)	31.23%	31.23%	26.40%	42.86%	40.50%
Price of the most sold brand (international dollars)	2.66	2.75	5.19	7.29	8.97



EVOLUTION OF THE PRICE OF CIGARETTES COMPARED TO INCOME

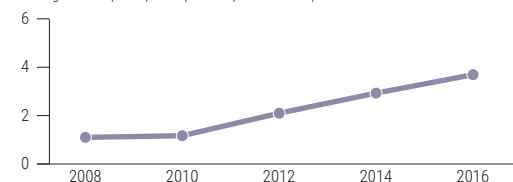
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of per capita GDP required to purchase 100 packs ⁹	1.10%	1.17%	2.10%	2.93%	3.69%

Have cigarettes become less affordable since 2008? Yes

Did cigarettes become less affordable between 2014 and 2016? Yes

⁹ The country has increased excise taxes on tobacco since 2014; however, due to price variability, this does not necessarily have an effect on the tax indicator.

Percentage of GDP per capita required to purchase 100 packs



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON TAXES

Are tax stamps or bar codes required for tobacco products?	Yes ^{10, 11}
Are duty-free sales banned or limited?	---
Is tobacco tax revenue pre-allocated to a specific purpose or activity?	No

¹⁰ Indicates that tax stamps or codes are concealed (that is, they cannot be read by the naked eye, but only with special electronic readers or via laboratory analysis).

¹¹ Indicates that tax stamps or codes can be read by the naked eye (such as color-changing inks, holograms, latent images, watermarks, and security threads).

--- Data not reported/not available

--- Data not required/not applicable