

Training Archive:

Contents

Emerging Researcher Programme 2015	1
Tobacco Control Research Conference 2014.....	2
Emerging Researcher Programme 2013	3
Emerging Researcher Programme 2012	5
Tax Training.....	7

Emerging Researcher Programme 2015

Background

[ERP Agenda 2015](#)

[ERP Bios](#)

Peter Ucko

[Brief History & TI tactics](#)

[Legislation – Where from and Where to](#)

[Tobacco Products Control Act](#)

Corne Van Walbeek

[Background to the ETC Project](#)

[Tobacco Taxation](#)

[Modeling excise tax increases in Jamaica](#)

Hana Ross

[Illicit Guide](#)

[Tax Avoidance](#)

[Illicit Trade Africa](#)

Grieve Chelwa and Nicole Vellios

[Using Household Surveys in Tobacco Control Research](#)

[Crowding out](#)

[Duration Analysis using Household Surveys](#)

[Elasticities](#)

Donald Makoka

[Supply Side Issues in Tobacco Control](#)

Evan Blecher

[Intro to Surveillance data in the African context](#)

Cally Ardington

[PG Diploma 2016](#)

Lynn Woolfrey

[20150624-tobacco-control-workshop-woolfrey](#)

Tobacco Control Research Conference 2014

[Flyer – UCT Tobacco Conference 2014](#)

Conference Day 1:

Welcome and Introductions:

- [Corne Van Walbeek](#)

Keynote Address:

- [Frank Chaloupka – The Economics of Tobacco Control – What Have We Learned and What Do?](#)

Session 1: Surveillance of tobacco use

- [Lara Kruger – Waterpipe tobacco smoking among university students in the Western Cape Province of South Africa Differences and similarities with cigarette smoking](#)
- [Daniel Kabodera – Prevalence and factors associated with current tobacco use among youth in Uganda Results from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2011](#)
- [Bukola Olutola – Socio-economic correlates of snuff use in South Africa during 2003 – 2011](#)
- [Paul Ebusu – Predictors of Smoking among Ugandan adolescent between 2007 and 2011](#)
- [Linda Nyabongo – Socio-economic determinants of tobacco use in the Southern African Customs Union](#)

Session 2: the demand for tobacco

- [Grieve Chelwa – Price & income elasticities of demand in Uganda](#)
- [Ernst Tingum – The Demand for Cigarette in Tanzania and its Implication on Tobacco Taxation Policy](#)
- [Nicole Vellios – Determinants of smoking initiation in South Africa](#)
- [Grieve Chelwa – Assessing the causal impact of tobacco expenditure on households' spending decisions in Zambia](#)

- [Lisa Lau – Neighbourhood deprivation and smoking](#)

Conference Day 2:

Special session on tobacco and trade:

- [Donald Makoka – The FCTC and the Pattern of Unmanufactured Tobacco Exports in Malawi](#)
- [Peter Magati – Promoting Coordination, Cooperation and Collaborative Agreements among Government Agencies in Tobacco Control in Kenya](#)
- [Diana Nyabongo – A study of the causes of the real net-of-tax cigarette price increases in South Africa \(1990-2012\)](#)

Keynote Address:

- [Emmanuel Guindon – The impact of prices and taxes on the use of tobacco and alcohol products lessons from two systematic reviews](#)

Session 3: Tobacco control policy:

- [Femi Popoola – By their words A critical discourse analysis of stakeholders viewpoints on the Nigerian Tobacco Control Bill](#)
- [Jodie Posen – The impact of excise tax harmonization in the East African Community](#)
- [Lerato Shai – Illicit trade in South Africa. Can we trust the industry rhetoric](#)
- [Joyce Jakavula – Trends in secondhand smoke exposure among South African Adolescents during 1999-2011](#)
- [Emma Wanyonyi – Factors associated with schools personnel’s support for tobacco free policies in Uganda](#)

Keynote Address:

- [Lekan Ayo-Yusuf – Disparities in smoking in South Africa during 2003 – 2011](#)

Conference Day 3:

Special session on the economics of alcohol policy: (Chair: Tomas Roubal – WHO)

- [Michael Daly – Alcohol advertising trends 1997 – 2013](#)
- [Evan Blecher – Alcohol affordability in South Africa](#)
- [Corne Van Walbeek – Alcohol tax, price and consumption](#)

Session 4: Tobacco agriculture

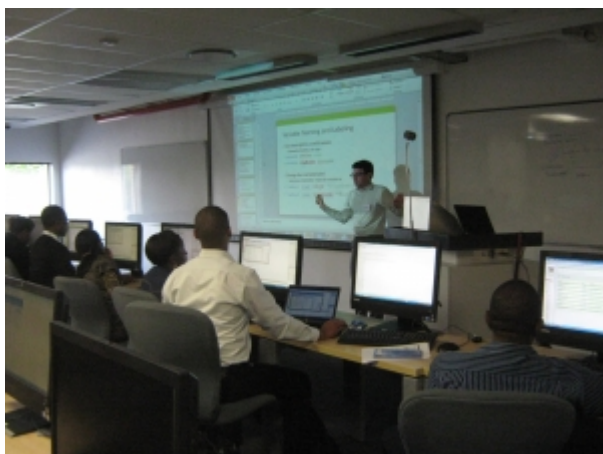
- [Hepelwa – A Comparative Analysis of Technical Efficiency of Tobacco and Maize Farmers in Tabora, Tanzania](#)
- [Clarina Du Preez – Declining Tobacco Production Analysing Key Drivers of Change](#)

Emerging Researcher Programme 2013

In partnership with the American Cancer Society, UCT hosts an annual Emerging Researcher Programme. The first workshop was held in July 2012, and the topic was the economics of tobacco control. The second workshop was held in October 2013 and focused on tobacco and poverty. Below find our call for expressions of interest in both English and French for the second workshop.

[UCT Emerging Researcher Programme Flyer English](#) / [UCT Emerging Researcher Programme Flyer French](#)

The aim of the workshops is to train a younger generation of researchers from SSA in economics of tobacco control. A strong focus is to make delegates aware of the many datasets that are available for research. The training is aimed at emerging researchers from a variety of academic disciplines, including economics, epidemiology and sociology. While a deep knowledge of economics is not required, delegates are expected to have some exposure to economics and quantitative techniques. Young faculty and senior students (preferable PhD, but also Masters students) are the target audience for the workshops.



ACS and UCT hosted its second Emerging Researcher Programme (ERP) from the 28th of October until the 1st of November 2013. The focus of this year's programme was on "tobacco and poverty". Trainers were Corne van Walbeek (UCT), Evan Blecher (UCT/ACS), Grieve Chelwa (UCT), Lynn Woolfrey (UCT) Yussuf Saloojee (National Council Against Smoking), Hana Ross (ACS) and Alex Liber (ACS).

A total of 13 participants attended from various African countries: Mauritius (1), Kenya (2), Uganda (1), Malawi (1), Burkina Faso (1), Eritrea (1), Cameroon (1), Nigeria (3) and South Africa (2). The structure of the workshop included lectures as well as computer lab sessions using Stata. On the last day of the workshop, participants presented research proposals and feedback was provided on the day. Participants were then given 2 weeks to submit a formal proposal with the aim of receiving a small research grant.

Feedback from the participants about the workshop indicated the awareness of secondary data and that in many cases data collection is not required. Participants commented on the usefulness of Stata and expressed interest in using Stata in their research. Two of the participants participated in a 2 week intensive Stata training course that was held in January 2014 at UCT.

Researchers attending the workshop were eligible for research awards linked to a mentoring program. UCT and ACS staff provide mentorship during the development of their proposals, data collection, data analysis and preparation of manuscripts and presentations. These awards contribute to increasing the quantity and quality of academic papers and presentations on issues related to the economics of tobacco control in SSA. The following research topics were selected:

Leelmanee Moussa (Mauritius Institute of Health): *An analysis of tobacco expenditure across socio-economic groups in Mauritius.*

Peter Magati (Strathmore University, Kenya): *Analysis of poverty trends among tobacco farming households in Kenya.*

Donald Makoka (Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources): *Tobacco Farming and Household Poverty in Malawi: What Do Nationally Representative Data Say?*

Henry Zakumumpa (Makerere University, Uganda): *The opportunity cost of household tobacco expenditure: an analysis of Uganda's lower-income households.*

Boaz Munga and **Jane Kanina** (Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis): *Tobacco use and its effects on poverty in Kenya.*



Emerging Researcher Programme 2012

In July 2012, a research training workshop on the Economics of Tobacco Control was held at UCT. The workshop was attended by eleven delegates from eight countries: Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mauritius, Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Ghana. Workshop sessions included exposure to current tobacco control research training in technical and methodological tools, proposal writing and research management. Delegates applied for small grants which will enable them to do an economic study in their own countries. Five proposals were accepted (listed below).



July 2012 workshop participants and presenters

It is envisaged that another emerging researcher workshop will be held in the second half of 2013. Calls for expressions of interest will be sent through the ATCC and African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) in the first half of 2012.

As part of the project's mandate to increase research capacity in Africa, delegates to the emerging researchers' training workshop can apply for funding in a competitive process. The modest funding will allow delegates to conduct research, typically using existing data. The results of these research projects are expected towards the end of 2013.

Philip Dalinjong (Ghana)

A retrospective analysis of the association between tobacco smoking and deaths from respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in the Kassena-Nankana districts of Northern Ghana

The study seeks to identify the major causes of death among smokers in rural northern Ghana using verbal autopsy data. Adult deaths aged 18 years and above from 2004-2010 will be considered for the analysis. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression models will be used to assess the relationship between smoking and dying from cardiovascular diseases and acute respiratory infections. The study will contribute to our understanding of the relationship between smoking and cause of death.

Zakariaou Njoumeme (Cameroon)

Tobacco and poverty: a nationwide analysis of socioeconomics of tobacco consumption and tobacco expenditures among households in Cameroon

This research aims to investigate the link between tobacco and poverty with two objectives: (1) to assess the determinants of tobacco consumption and smoking prevalence by socioeconomic status of individuals and (2) to determine the impact of tobacco expenditures on the consumption of other basic goods and services by different income groups of households. It uses a nationwide cross-sectional data from the 2007 Cameroon Household Consumption and Expenditures Survey collected by the

National Institute of Statistics. A logistic regression model will be used to assess the socioeconomic and demographic determinants of tobacco consumption and smoking prevalence while a Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR) model will be used to determine the impact of tobacco expenditures on the consumption of other basic goods and services by different income groups of households.

Premduth Burhoo (Mauritius)

Self-reported price of cigarettes consumption and compensatory behaviours in a cohort of Mauritian smokers before and after a tax-increase

As from November 2010, custom excise duty went up from MUR 2,200 to MUR 2,750 per thousand cigarette sticks (i.e. an increase of 25%). In November 2011 a second increase of 15% took effect and since then a rate of MUR 3,160 is applicable on cigarette imports. The objective of the study is to assess the impact of the tax increase on cigarette price and consumption. Data from 3 waves of the ITC Mauritius Survey will be examined. Baseline sample data (from W1 & W2 i.e. pre-tax increase) will be compared with follow-up sample (W3 data i.e. post-tax increase). The study is expected to provide decision makers with evidence on the strength of tobacco taxation as a measure to reduce tobacco consumption.

Nkolika Uguru (Nigeria)

Investigating tobacco use and expenditure patterns among different social-economic groups in Nigeria

The economic cost of tobacco consumption in Nigeria varies among people of low, middle and high-income earnings. Tobacco companies argue that tobacco sales have a positive impact on the economy ignoring the individual costs borne by the citizens as a consequence of tobacco use. Information on use and expenditure of tobacco among various socioeconomic groups in Nigeria is currently limited and so the economic impact of tobacco use on households is unclear. This study aims to use a nationally representative dataset to assess tobacco use and expenditure among different socioeconomic status groups in Nigeria. The evidence generated from this study will highlight the economic impact on households and also demonstrate which socioeconomic group bears the most cost. This will provide useful information for policy making decisions on implementation of effective tobacco control measures in Nigeria.

Oluwakemi Odukoya (Nigeria)

Does Tobacco use affect household resource allocation in Nigerian households?

Studies in several countries have demonstrated that tobacco use impoverishes individuals and households particularly among low-income groups. Locally generated evidence demonstrating the link between tobacco and poverty is needed in Nigeria but is currently sparse. This study aims to use a nationally representative dataset to assess the socio-economic determinants of tobacco use and to estimate the impact of tobacco use on the consumption on other essential commodities in Nigerian households. This information hopes to provide locally generated data that may support the link between tobacco and poverty in Nigeria and serve as a useful tool for tobacco control advocacy in Nigeria and other similar African countries.

Tax Training

UCT, in coordination with the American Cancer Society (ACS) and African Tobacco Control Consortium (ATCC partners), hosts an annual tax training workshop. Although preference is given to the ATCC priority countries (Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Gambia,

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia), it is foreseen that other countries may also benefit from the training over the course of the project, which is consistent with the aim of broadening the knowledge base in the economics of tobacco control in the larger sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region.

The aim of the tax training workshops is to provide technical assistance to government officials, NGO staff, members of the media, academics and policy makers regarding tax changes as a tobacco control strategy and a way to collect more taxes. The workshops are tailored to each country's needs. The preference is to work with countries where there is the political will to increase the tax rate and/or improve the tax structure to make it more efficient. We ideally work with a single point person in the country who in turn uses his/her contacts to put a team of delegates together. To date, both the tax workshops have been held at UCT. For further information about the workshops, including enquiries about hosting a workshop in your country please contact Nicole Vellios at nicolevellios@gmail.com.



2012 workshop participants and presenters

In January 2011 a tax training workshop for Kenyan delegates was held at UCT in conjunction with the Institute for Legislative Affairs, and included participants from government and civil society. The focus was on using increasing the excise tax to reduce tobacco consumption in Kenya. The workshop focused largely on the excise tax structure in Kenya, since this, rather than the level of the excise tax, was perceived as the main hurdle to raising the excise tax. This, and a subsequent WHO workshop in Nairobi, seems to have been instrumental in the Kenyan government accepting that the current excise tax structure is not conducive to effective tobacco control.

In fact, in 2011 the government of Kenya changed the four-tiered excise tax structure to a single specific tax, subject to an additional ad valorem tax for high-prices cigarettes. This is likely to result in more predictable revenues, because under the previous tax regime the industry had a strong incentive to manipulate cigarette prices in order to minimise the excise tax.

In June 2012, a tax training workshop was held at UCT with ten delegates from Botswana. The team consisted of representatives from academia, government ministries, the media and the chamber of commerce. Botswana, as a member of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), does not have autonomous control over the setting of the excise tax. It is set largely by South Africa. However, the Botswana government is strongly considering imposing an additional levy on tobacco products sold in

the country. While this has not been considered for other SAC countries, Botswana has successfully levied a 50% additional levy on alcohol sold in the country. The political will to introduce this additional levy seems to be strong.
