

روند مصرف سیگارهای قاچاق در تهران در دو دهه گذشته

دکتر غلامرضا حیدری

رئیس مرکز تحقیقات پیشگیری و کنترل دخانیات

پژوهشکده سل و بیماریهای ریوی

دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی

بندر عباس اسفند ۱۴۰۱

پس زمینه

مصرف سیگار اولین علت قابل پیشگیری مرگ و میر در جهان است.

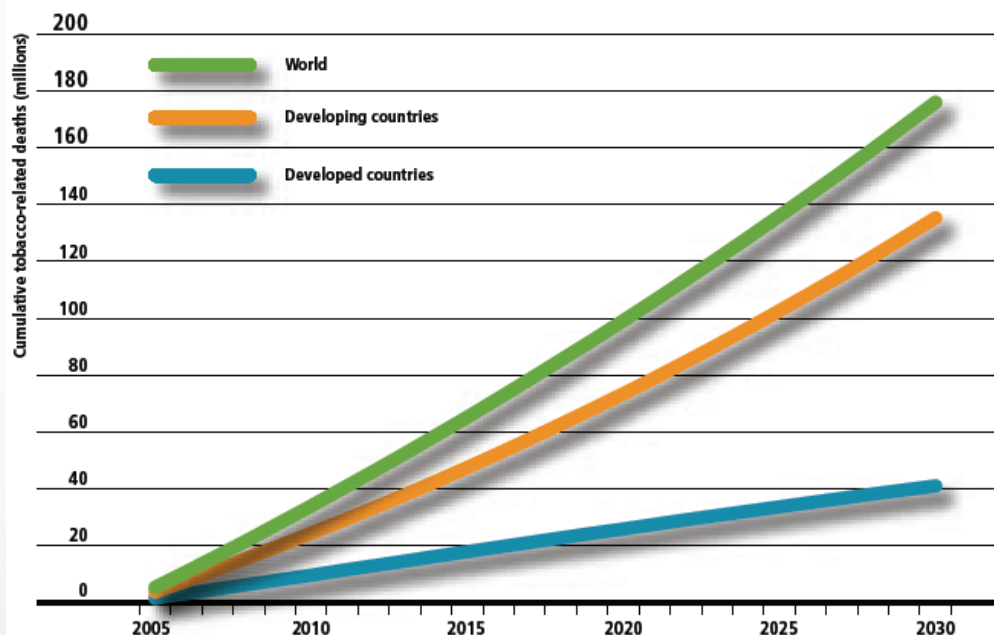
سالانه بیش از ۵ میلیون مرگ و میر را بوجود می‌آورد.

بدین علت به عنوان اولویت اصلی فعالیت سازمان بهداشت جهانی مطرح می‌باشد.

با توجه به روند مصرف دخانیات به نظر می‌رسد در آینده میزان مرگ و میر در کشورهای در حال پیشرفت چند برابر بیشتر گردد.

TOBACCO WILL KILL OVER 175 MILLION PEOPLE WORLDWIDE BETWEEN NOW AND THE YEAR 2030

Cumulative tobacco-related deaths, 2005–2030



Source: Mathers CD, Loncar D. Projections of global mortality and burden of disease from 2002 to 2030. *PLoS Medicine*, 2006, 3(11):e442.

پس زمینه

سازمان بهداشت جهانی معاهده بین‌المللی کنترل دخانیات را در سال ۲۰۰۳ میلادی تدوین و به امضای ۱۸۱ کشور عضو رسانده است و در حال اجرا دارد.



یکی از این راه‌کارها برنامه‌های مبارزه با قاچاق سیگار و دخانیات می‌باشد که می‌بایستی بر اساس اولویت‌ها، میزان فراوانی و اثرات آن، هر کشور برای اجرای آن برنامه‌ریزی نماید. این گونه برنامه‌ریزی‌ها صورت نخواهد گرفت مگر اینکه اطلاعات دقیق از انواع سیگارهای مصرفی در کشور وجود داشته باشد.

پس زمینه



بر اساس گزارش بانک جهانی حدود ۱۰٪ از سیگارهای مصرفی در دنیا به صورت قاچاق می‌باشد که این معمولاً ناشی از اختلاف صادرات محصولات دخانی توسط کمپانی‌ها و واردات کمتر آن به کشور می‌باشد.

همچنین در مطالعاتی که در این زمینه وجود دارد اشاره شده است که مصرف سیگارهای قاچاق که معمولاً با قیمت‌های پایین‌تری عرضه می‌شود سبب افزایش شیوع مصرف دخانیات در کشورها خواهد بود. علاوه بر این برگشت سرمایه دولت‌ها از طریق مالیات مأخوذه بر سیگار کمتر می‌گردد.

پس زمینه

با توجه به اینکه درصد قاچاق سیگار در کشورهای در حال توسعه بالاتر از کشورهای پیشرفته است (۱۶٪ در برابر ۸٪) و از آنجایی که این قبیل کشورها عمدتاً برنامه‌های کنترل دخانیات چشمگیری ندارند، باعث می‌گردد که کمپانی‌های دخانیاتی بازار این کشورها را مورد هدف قرار دهند.

که این حالت ربطی به قیمت سیگار بالا در کشورها ندارد.

نروژ: پاکت سیگار ۱۰ یورو- میزان قاچاق ۲٪

آلبانی: پاکت سیگار ۱ یورو- میزان قاچاق ۴۳٪



photo : Alireza Amani

پس زمینه

براساس پیشنهاد سازمان بهداشت جهانی
دو روش برای برآورد میزان دخانیات
غیرقانونی (قاچاق) در کشورها وجود
دارد.



- محاسبه، تخمین
- مشاهده "مطالعه پاکت"

پس زمینه

- محاسبه، تخمین

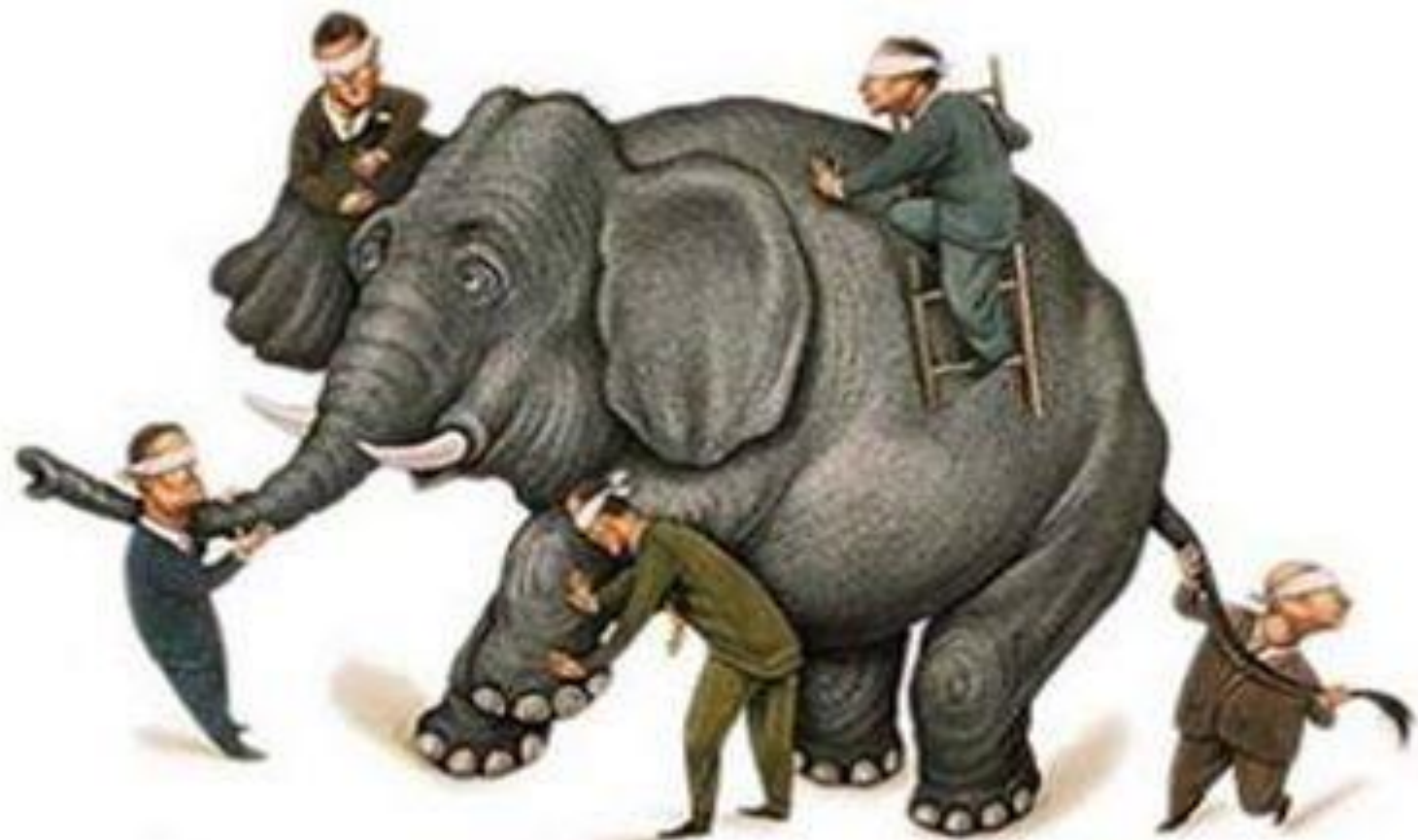
در این روش اختلاف ارقام تولید - واردات و میزان مصرف دخانیات در جامعه قاچاق تلقی میشود. (اعتبار ۴۰-۵۰ درصد)

- مشاهده "مطالعه پاکت" (Pack survey)

نوعی بررسی است که پاکت‌های سیگار در دست افراد سیگاری و برند آنها (داخلی، خارجی، قانونی و قاچاق) توسط افراد آموزش دیده مشاهده و ثبت می‌شود. (اعتبار ۸۵-۹۵ درصد)

میزان قاچاق سیگار؟

برآورد دقیق کشوری نداریم



سری مطالعات پاکت های سیگار در تهران

مطالعه مقطعی به صورت خوشه ای تصادفی از افراد سیگاری بالای ۱۵ سال که حداقل به مدت ۱ سال روزانه سیگار مصرف می نمودند.

مرکز خوشه خانه رابط بهداشت بود و پرسشگری به سمت راست و بالا آغاز شد.

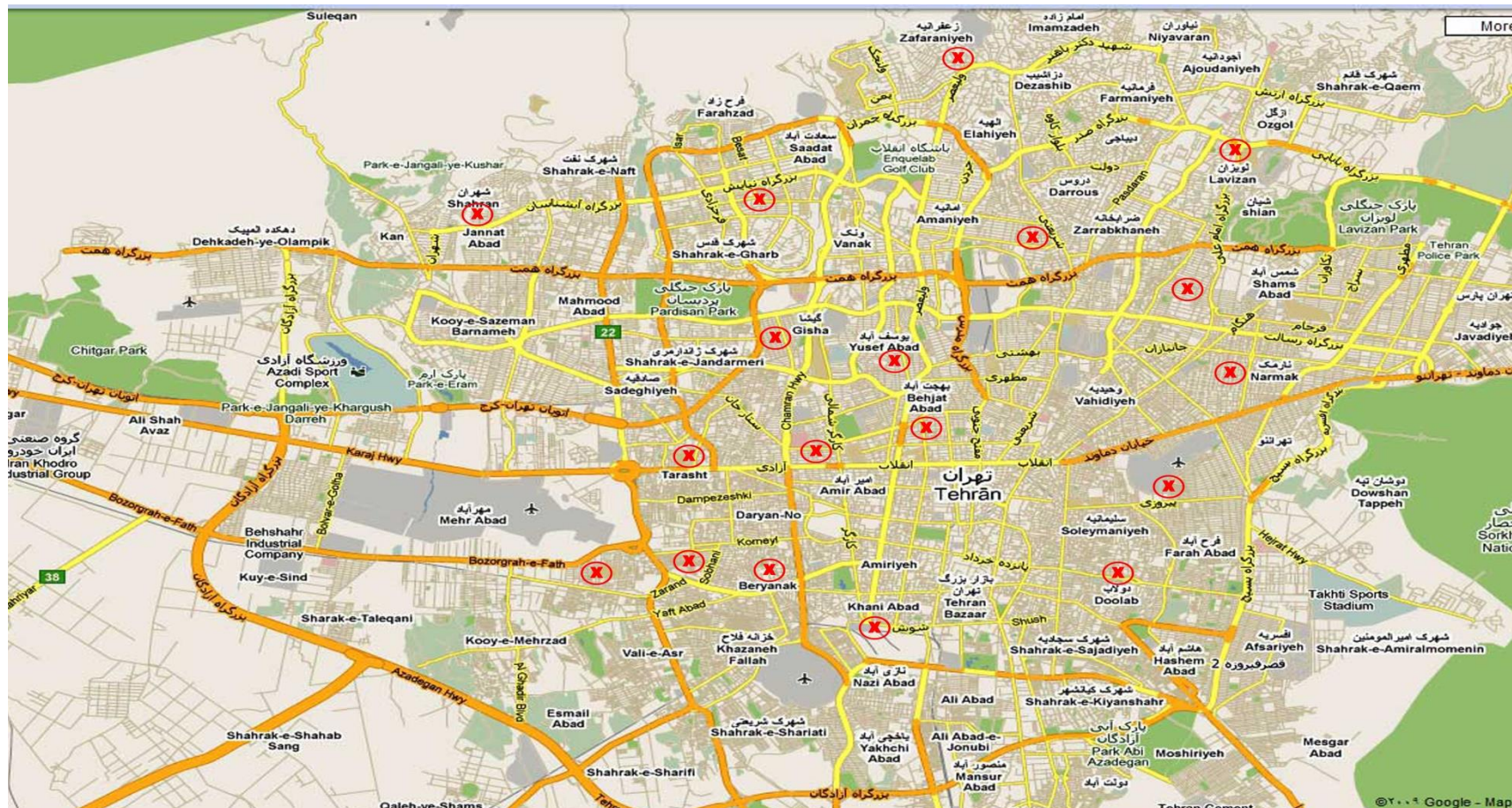
افراد بعد از کسب رضایت به سوالات پرسشگر پاسخ داده و پاکت سیگار همراهشان را به او نشان می دادند.

اندازه نمونه با توجه به فرمول حجم نمونه $P=50\%$ ، $\alpha=0.05$ و $d=0.06$ محاسبه و حداقل ۱۲۳۰ نفر در نظر گرفته شد. (مطالعه اول ۱۳۱۶) (مطالعه دوم ۱۵۴۰) (مطالعه سوم ۲۱۳۰) (مطالعه چهارم ۳۰۴۲)

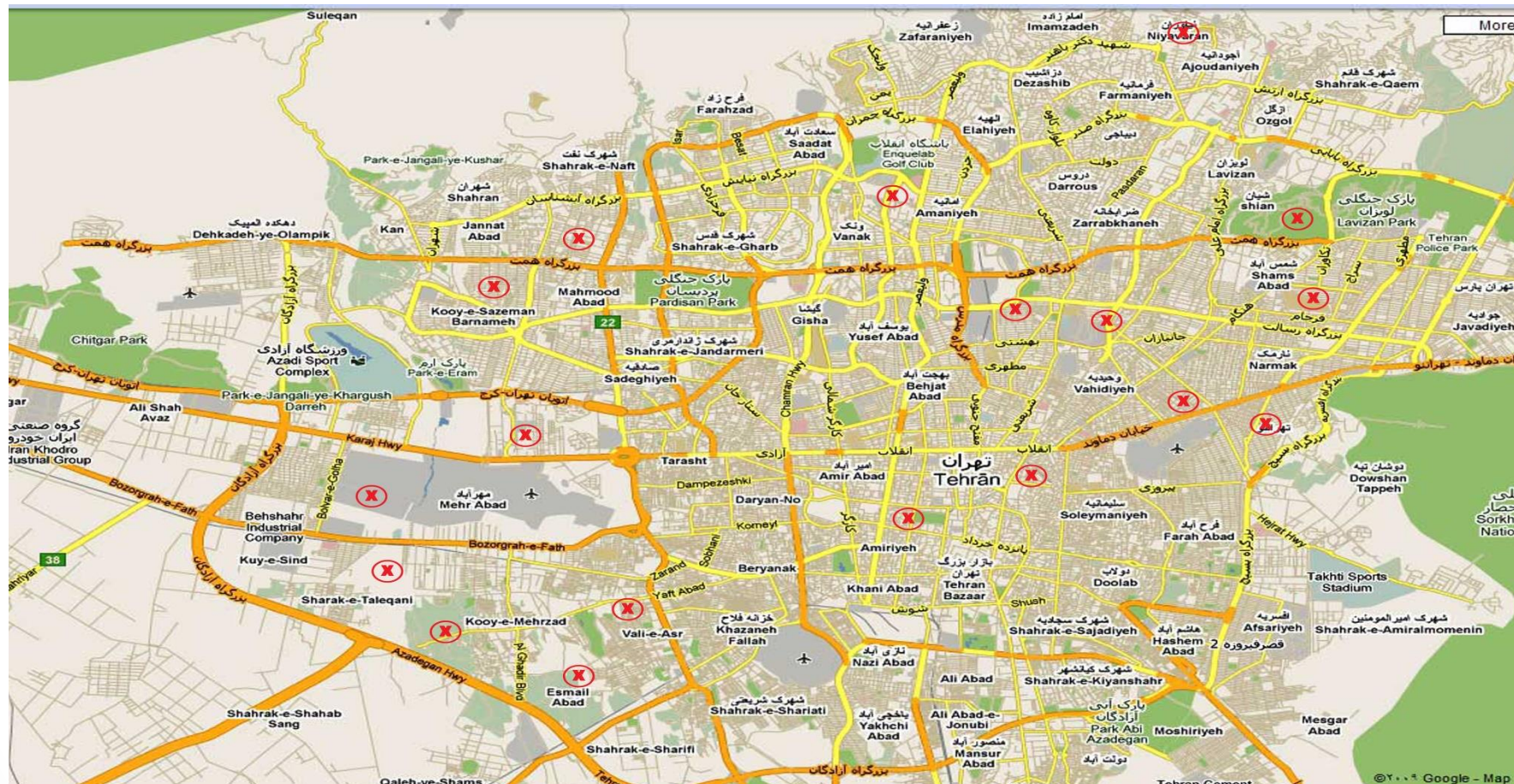
مشخصات دموگرافیک، اطلاعات در مورد وضعیت مصرف دخانیات (تعداد نخ روزانه، نوع سیگار مصرفی و محل خرید آن) گردآوری شد.

داشتن نام لاتین به منزله سیگار خارجی و داشتن نام فارسی، سیگار داخلی و دارا بودن برچسب هولوگرام به عنوان سیگار قانونی و نداشتن آن سیگار قاچاق (غیرقانونی) محسوب گردید.

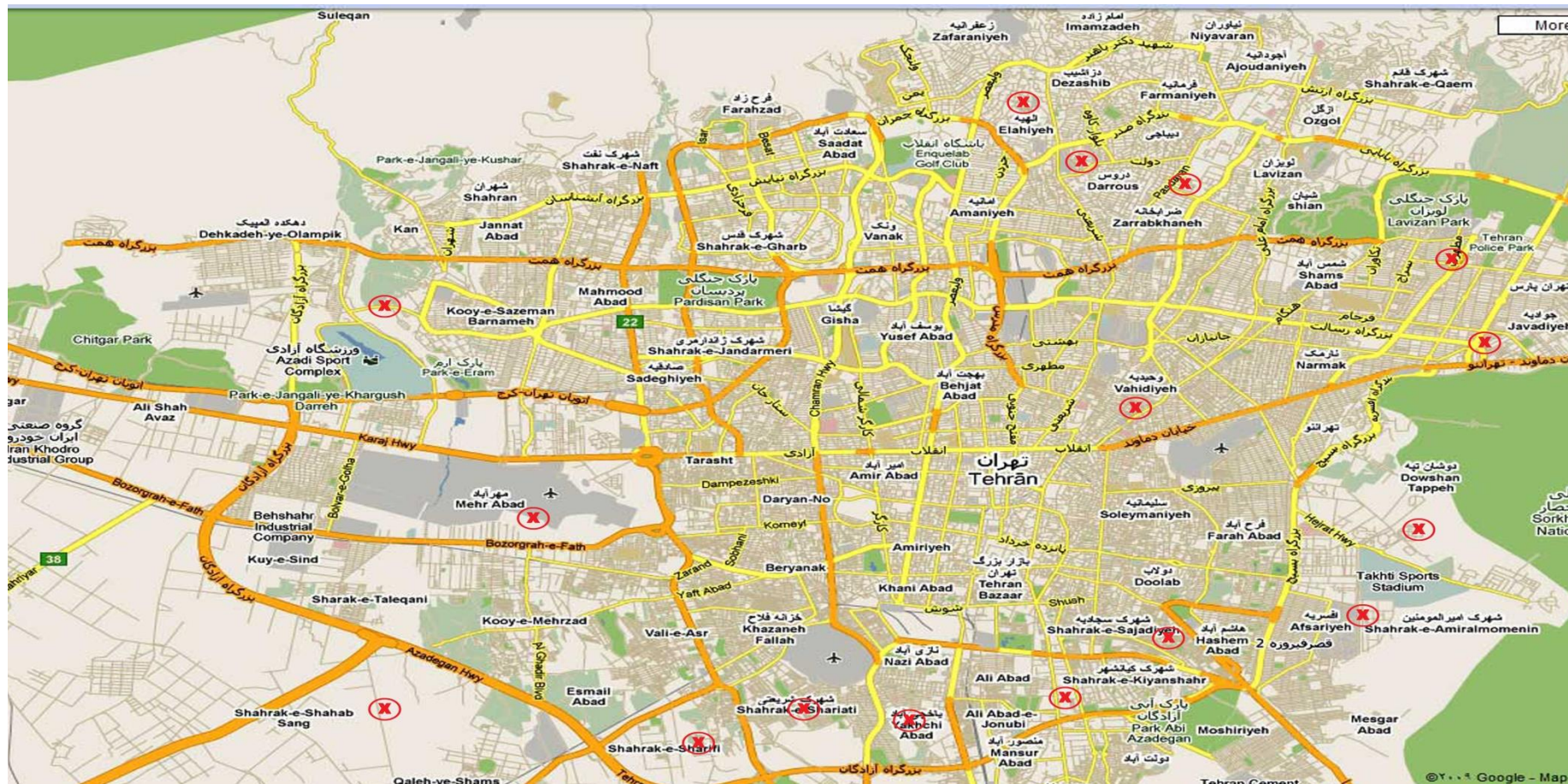
محل‌های جمع آوری اطلاعات مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۱ در تهران سال ۸۸



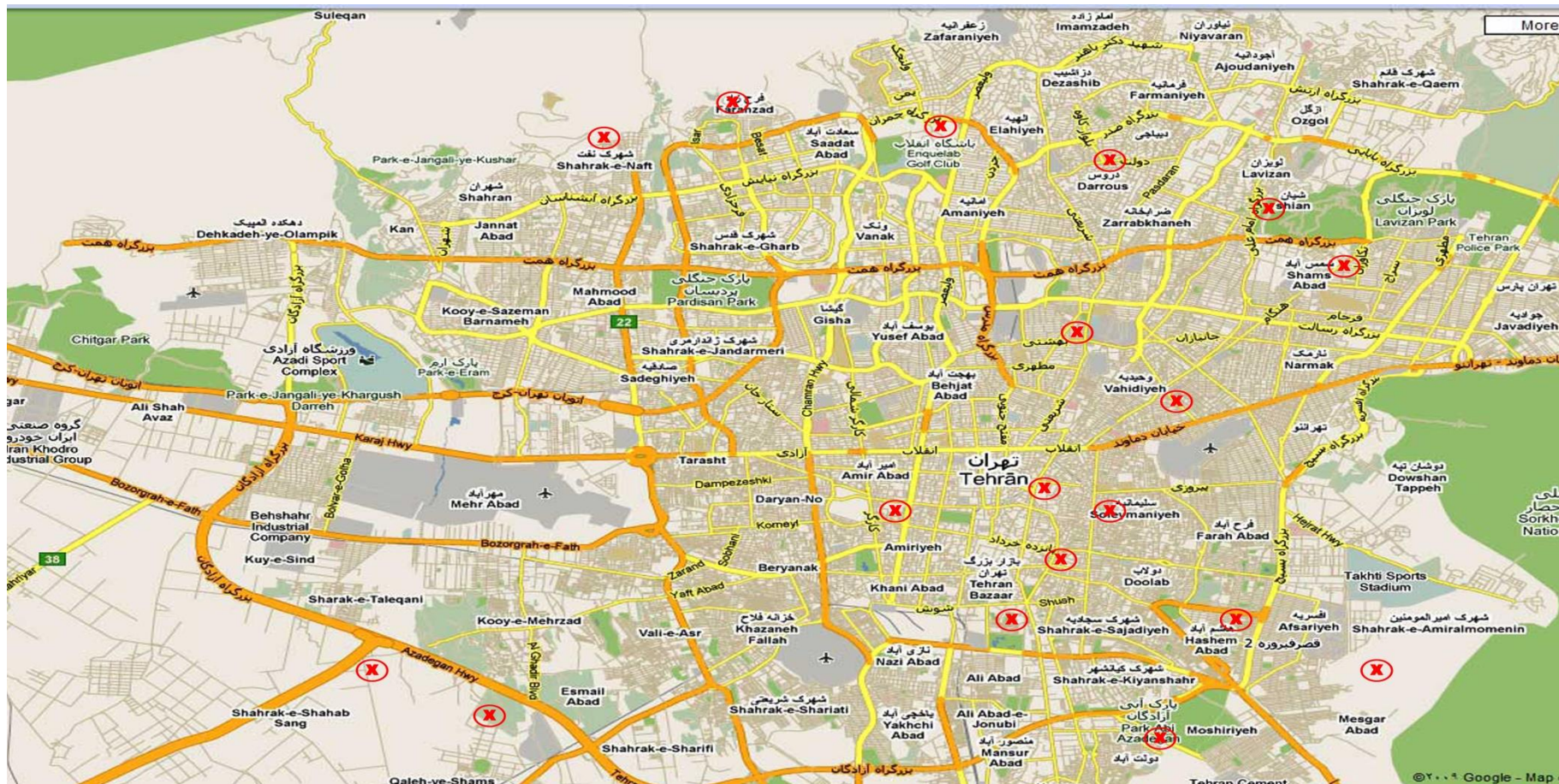
محل‌های جمع آوری اطلاعات مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۲ در تهران سال ۹۲



محل‌های جمع آوری اطلاعات مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۳ در تهران سال ۹۶



محلّهای جمع آوری اطلاعات مطالعه پکت های سیگار ۴ در تهران سال ۱۴۰۰



نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۱ در تهران سال ۸۸

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Tanaffos (2009) 8(2), 54-58

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What Kind of Cigarettes Do Smokers Use in Tehran?

Gholamreza Heydari ¹, Hooman Sharifi ¹, Mohammad Reza Masjedi ², Ali Ramezankhani ³, Luk Joossens⁴

¹ Tobacco Prevention and Control Research Center, ² Department of Pulmonary Medicine, NRITLD, Shahid Beheshti University M.C.,

³ Shahid Beheshti University M.C., ⁴ Framework Convention Alliance

ABSTRACT

Background: Smoking is the first preventable cause of death in the world. Regulating the production, import, distribution and sell of cigarettes is the most prominent action for implementation of tobacco control programs. In this regard, it is necessary to know the smoker's choice in terms of different cigarette brands.

This study has been designed before the implementation of Framework Convention of Tobacco Control (FCTC) and Iranian Comprehensive Tobacco Control Law.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted through questioning during the year 2006. Health-care personnel were chosen for conduction of this project and participated in training courses conducted with the cooperation of Health Departments of 3 major universities in Tehran.

The Questionnaires were designed according to WHO and IUATLD questionnaires. Health-care workers distributed the questionnaires among smokers in specific areas.

Results: A total of 3026 people participated in this study among which 2413 (79.7%) were men. Consumption of foreign-made cigarettes was 65.5% whereas consumption of locally-made cigarettes was 34.5%. Also, the use of legally-imported cigarettes was 55.9% compared to the use of illegally-imported cigarettes which was 44.1%. Consumption of foreign-made and illegally-imported cigarettes was higher among women (78.4% and 72.5%, respectively). Also, consumption of foreign-made cigarettes among the age group of under 25 years old was less than any other age group (52%).

Conclusion: Consumption of foreign-made and illegally-imported cigarettes was considerably high in our population and even higher among women. Therefore, it is recommended that the authorities make it hard for the people to access illegally-imported and smuggled cigarettes by complete implementation of tobacco control programs and by adopting effective anti-smuggling measures. (*Tanaffos* 2009; 8(2): 54-58)

Key words: Cigarette, Illegal, Smuggling, Smoker

نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۲ در تهران سال ۹۲

Research paper

Prevalence of smuggled and foreign cigarette use in Tehran, 2009

Gholamreza Heydari,¹ Saeid Fallah Tafti,² Firouzeh Telischi,² Luk Joossens,³ Mostafa Hosseini,⁴ Mohammadreza Masjedi,² Mostafa Ghafari⁵

¹Tobacco Prevention and Control Research Center (TPCRC), Masih Daneshvari Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

²National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Masih Daneshvari Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³Framework Convention Alliance, Masih Daneshvari Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

⁴Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran

⁵Environmental Health and Occupational Health Center, Masih Daneshvari Hospital, Tehran, Iran

Correspondence to

ABSTRACT

Background Iran is one of two main target markets for tobacco smuggling in the WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region. The Iranian government has a local tobacco monopoly but there is high demand for international brands. Informal reports show about 20% of cigarette consumption is smuggled brands. This pack survey study is the first in Iran to gather validated information on use of smuggled cigarettes.

Methods A randomized cross-sectional household survey in Tehran in 2008–2009 of 1540 smokers aged 16–90 (83% men) was performed, including interviewer checking of cigarette packs.

Results In all, 20.9% of cigarettes and 6.7% of domestic branded cigarettes were smuggled. A total of 60.1% of smokers preferred foreign cigarettes. There was no significant difference between consumption of illegal cigarettes by sex. (Fisher exact test $p=0.61$) Use of smuggled cigarettes was higher among younger smokers ($p=0.01$)

Conclusions Use of illegal cigarettes is high. Tobacco control laws outlawing their sale are not being enforced.

estimated the illegal market in Iran to be 60% of the total market, with the RJR market share (mainly Winston and Magna) being about 40% of all consumption.⁵ In 2005 a study by the Tobacco Prevention and Control Research Center showed that about 40% of smokers in Tehran smoked smuggled cigarettes.⁶ The study was performed by a questionnaire filled out by smokers reporting their legal or illegal tobacco consumption. The present study is the first study performed by sighting smokers' cigarette packs.

METHODS

This study was a cross-sectional household survey of smokers aged 16 and over in Tehran, conducted from September 2008 to February 2009. Smokers were included who reported having smoked for at least a year. The formula $n=Z^2(p)(1-P)/d^2$ (with $\alpha=0.05$, $d=0.02$, $Z=1.96$ and $P=0.20$) (with n =sample size, d =half length of confidence interval 0.02, α =type 1 error 0.05, $Z_{1-\alpha/2}=100(1-\alpha/2)$ th percentile of normal distribution 1.96 and

نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۳ در تهران سال ۹۶

Research letter

Second pack survey on the prevalence of the use of smuggled cigarettes in Tehran, 2015

BACKGROUND

One in every 10 cigarettes might be illicit, and these products are more common in low-income than in high-income countries.¹ Iran and Iraq are the two main target markets for tobacco smuggling in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.² A small survey in Tehran, in 2005, showed that 40% of smokers used illicit cigarettes.³ Another study, in 2009, revealed that 20.9% of smokers in Tehran consumed illicit cigarettes.⁴ Since 2009, new health warnings and holograms have been introduced on cigarette packs in Iran. In addition, the retail of cigarettes has been controlled⁵ and street selling forbidden.^{6, 7} We designed this study to assess trends in the illicit cigarette trade in Tehran.

METHODS

A cross-sectional study of 2130 smokers aged 15 years and over who reported having smoked at least one cigarette daily for a year, was conducted in Tehran in early 2015. The sampling method was the

RESULTS

The sample included 1572 males (73.8%) and had a mean age of 40.3 ± 12.1 years; 56.9% had a high school diploma, 78.1% were married and 38.8% were self-employed. They paid between US\$0.3 and US\$9 (mean 1.8 ± 0.9) for their daily consumption.

In total, 1261 smokers (59.2%) had foreign and 869 (40.8%) had domestic cigarettes; 1803 (84.6%) had legal cigarettes and 327 (15.4%) had smuggled cigarettes.

Among the 327 smuggled cigarette packs, 33 (10%) were domestic brands. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of smuggled cigarettes by gender, marital status, or educational status.

There was a statistically significant difference in the use of smuggled cigarettes and foreign cigarette by younger smokers (37.8 ± 3.1 vs 41.9 ± 5.3 years) ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of women smokers than men smokers had foreign cigarettes (66.1% vs 56.7%, $p < 0.000$).

Marlboro was by far the most smuggled cigarette brand (274 packs; 86.8%) (figure 1). One hundred and sixty-one (49.2%) smuggled packs were bought from a newsstand and the remaining were from a supermarket.

2009.⁴ The prevalence of smoking in Iran was about 23% in males and 2% in females in 2012, with no change during the past three decades.⁸

On the basis of the study experiences and available documents,^{9, 10} despite a decline in consumed illicit cigarettes in Iran, more emphasis on controlling the sale of illicit cigarettes is needed to further decrease the number of consumed cigarettes and also to increase government revenue.

CONCLUSION

The use of illegal cigarettes was less in early 2015 than in 2009. This might be due to new legislation on the control of cigarette distribution, which includes a ban on street selling, higher tobacco tax and a programme to track and trace smuggled cigarettes; this might have afforded control of the illicit tobacco trade.

Gholamreza Heydari,¹ Luk Joossens,² Fahimeh Chamyani,³ Mohammad Reza Masjedi,⁴ Mohammad B Shadmehr,⁵ Lida Fadaizadeh⁶

¹Tobacco Prevention and Control Research Center, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

²Foundation against Cancer, Brussels, Belgium

³Department of Library, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

⁴Research Department, Shahid Beheshti University of

نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۴ در تهران سال ۱۴۰۰

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Original Article

Trend of Smuggled Cigarette Consumption in Tehran in the Last Two Decades

Gholamreza Heydari, MD, PhD^{1*}; Luk Joossens, MD²

¹Tobacco Prevention and Control Research Center, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

²Foundation against Cancer, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract

Background: Illicit tobacco trade is focused on Iran as a main target in the WHO's eastern Mediterranean region. Serial studies of Cigarette Packs Survey with same method were conducted in Tehran between 2003 and 2015 to evaluate consumed smuggled cigarettes. This study as the fourth Cigarette Packs Survey is designed to indicate the trends of illicit cigarette trade in Tehran in the last two decades.

Methods: A cross-sectional household study was carried out in early 2021 in Tehran on 3042 persons who smoked at least one daily cigarette for a year. The sampling method was like the sampling method used in three previous studies. Participants aged ≥ 15 years were asked to reveal their current cigarette pack, which was either legal cigarettes (having governmental label); or illegal cigarettes (without governmental label).

Results: The subjects included 2536 males (83.4%) and the mean age was 39.9 ± 12.1 years; 1854 subjects (60.9%) showed foreign cigarettes and 1188 (39.1%) showed domestic cigarettes; 2705 (88.9%) consumed legal cigarettes and 337 (11.1%) consumed illegal cigarettes. Consumption of illegal cigarettes by gender showed greater use of smuggled cigarettes in males (11.7% vs 8.1%). No significant differences were seen based on the marital and educational status in terms of illegal cigarettes prevalence.

Conclusion: Compare with previous studies, the trend of consumption of illicit cigarettes was decreasing in past two decades. This could be due to new regulation on monitoring cigarette distribution and changing illegal brands to legal as joint production.

Keywords: Illegal brands, Illicit cigarettes, Trend

Cite this article as: Heydari G, Joossens L. Trend of smuggled cigarette consumption in tehran in the last two decades. Arch Iran Med. 2022;25(7):428-431. doi: 10.34172/aim.2022.71

نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۴ در تهران سال ۱۴۰۰

Table 2. Frequency of Illegal Cigarette Consumption by Gender in Tehran in 2021

		Brand		Total
		Legal	Smuggle	
Gender	Male	2240 (88.3%)	296 (11.7%)	2536 (100%)
	Female	465 (91.9%)	41 (8.1%)	506 (100%)
	Total	2705 (88.9%)	337 (11.1%)	3042 (100%)

$P=0.02$, Odds ratio for gender (male/female)= 1.800; 95% CI= 1.460, 2.219

نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۴ در تهران سال ۱۴۰۰

Table 3. Comparison of Illegal Cigarette Consumption by Age in Tehran in 2021

		Brand	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age		Legal	2676	40.1	12.2
		Smuggle	330	37.9	11.4

$P=0.0001$, Mean difference=2.2, 95% CI: 0.88, 3.65.

نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۴ در تهران سال ۱۴۰۰

Table 4. Comparison of Cigarette Brand Consumption by Age in Tehran in 2021

	Brand	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age	Domestic	1170	43.06	12.2
	Foreign	1836	37.93	11.6

$P=0.01$, Mean difference=5.1, 95% CI: 4.25, 5.99.

نتایج مطالعه پاکت های سیگار ۴ در تهران سال ۱۴۰۰

Table 5. Generalized Linear Models for Binary Data

Years	Illicit Cigarettes		Odds Ratio [Exp (beta)]	95% CI for Odds Ratio		<i>P</i> Value
	Yes	No		Lower	Upper	
2005	1210	1816	—	—	—	<0.001
2009	322	1218	2.520	2.185	2.907	<0.001
2015	328	1802	3.661	3.188	4.204	<0.001
2021	337	2705	5.348	4.675	6.119	<0.001

روند مصرف سیگارهای قاچاق در تهران در دو دهه گذشته

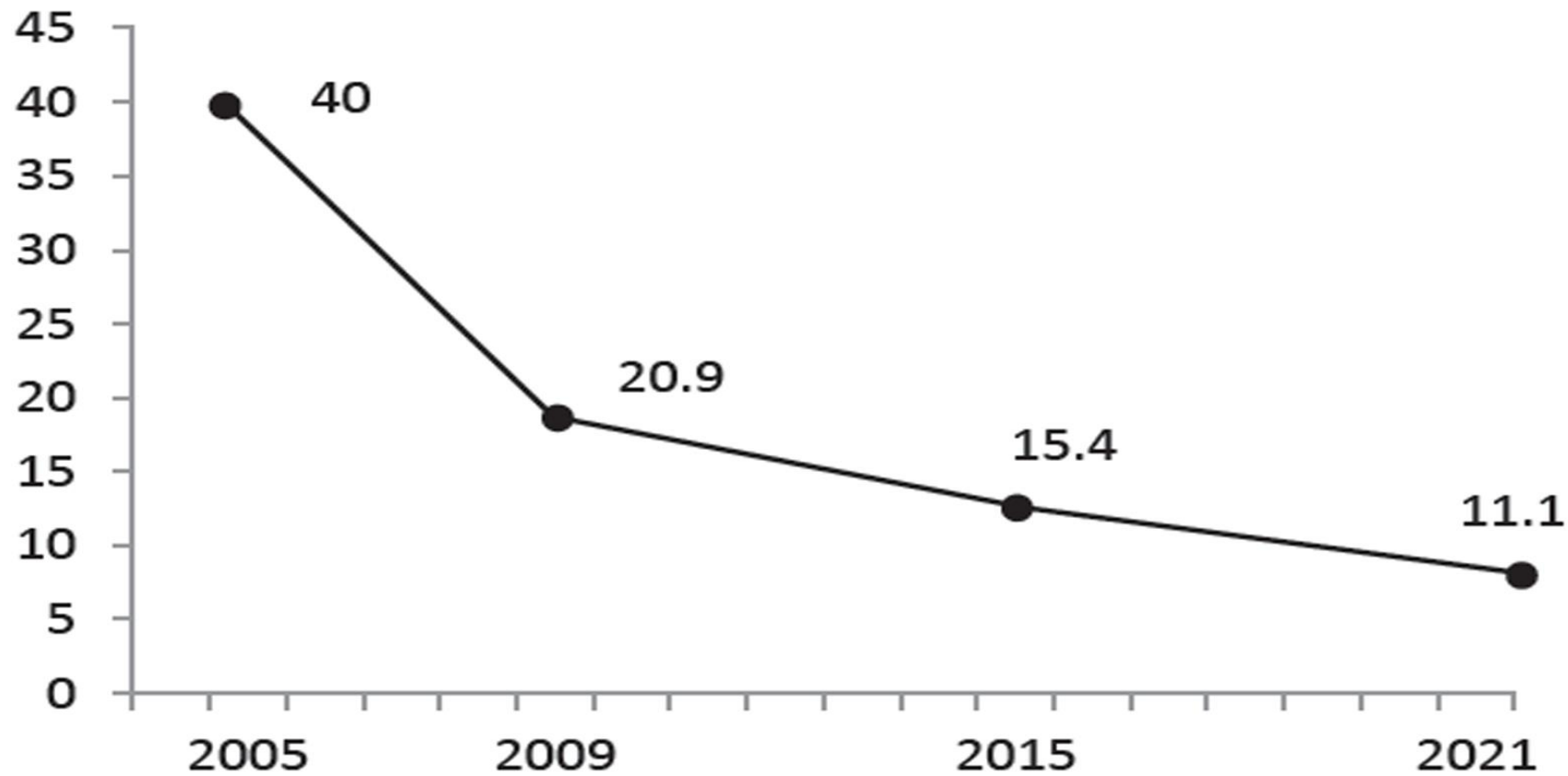


Figure 1. Trend of Consumption of Illicit Cigarettes in the Past Two Decades

جمع بندی

در مقایسه با مطالعات قبلی، روند مصرف سیگارهای غیرقانونی در دو دهه گذشته رو به کاهش بوده است. این می تواند به دلیل مقررات جدید نظارت بر توزیع سیگار و تغییر برندهای غیرقانونی به قانونی به عنوان تولید مشترک باشد.

کنترل و پایش توزیع قانونی سیگار در خردهفروشی و ممنوعیت دستفروشی طبق مقررات و تولید مشترک قانونی با برخی برندهای بین المللی ممکن است باعث کاهش روند سیگارهای غیرمجاز در تهران در ۲۰ سال گذشته شود.

کنترل مرزها و کاهش حمل و نقل به دلیل شیوع بیماری کووید-۱۹ می تواند دلیل دیگری باشد.

با تشکر از توجه شما