

Businesses and Tax – The Perils of Perception

October 2015



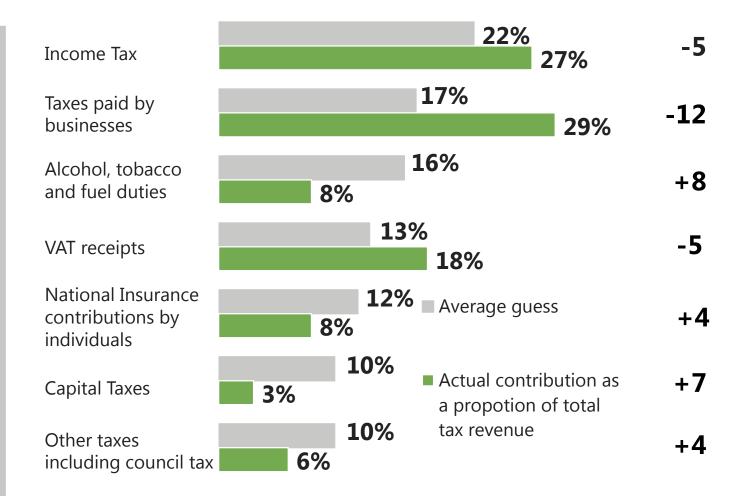


Business contributes the largest proportion of tax of any group of tax payers (29%), yet people massively underestimate this contribution (average guess is 17%) Percention

Perception Gap

Q

In the last year (2014-2015), total government tax revenues were £602bn. To the best of your knowledge, what proportion of this total revenue do you think was generated by each of the following types of taxes?



Base: 1097 GB adults 16-75

Source: HMRC and OBR 2015

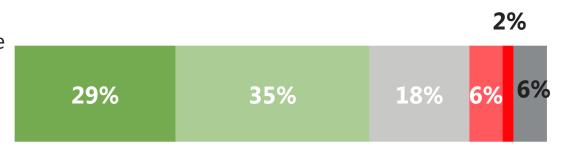




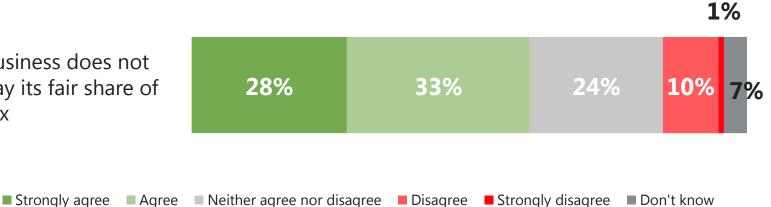
The majority think business doesn't pay their fair share of tax and don't care that people think they don't

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Businesses don't care whether the public think they pay their fair share of tax or not



Business does not pay its fair share of tax



Base: 1097 GB adults 16-75





And we estimate that over a third of businesses have not paid the full amount of tax they should in the past year - compared to thinking just over a quarter of individuals have done the same



Out of every 100 businesses, how many do you think have not paid the full amount of tax they should on their profits, their purchases or other tax responsibilities in the last year?



Out of every 100 people, how many do you think have not paid the full amount of tax they should on either their income or their purchases in the last year? **Average guess:**

36%

of businesses did not pay the full amount of tax they owe in the last year **Average guess:**

28%

of individuals did not pay the full amount of tax they owe in the last year

Base: 1097 GB adults 16-75

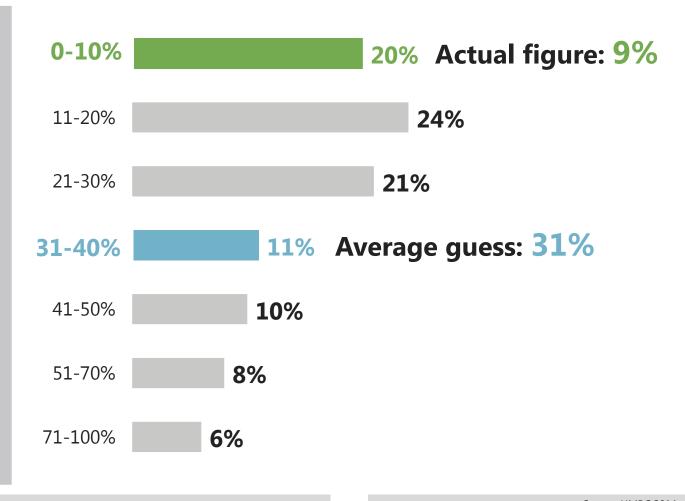




And on average we think nearly a third of Corporation Tax goes unpaid —when the actual figure is 9%

Q

What do you think is the latest estimate of the Corporation Tax gap? That is, what percentage of Corporation Tax that the government expects to be paid is not actually paid?



Base: 1097 GB adults 16-75

Source: HMRC 2014

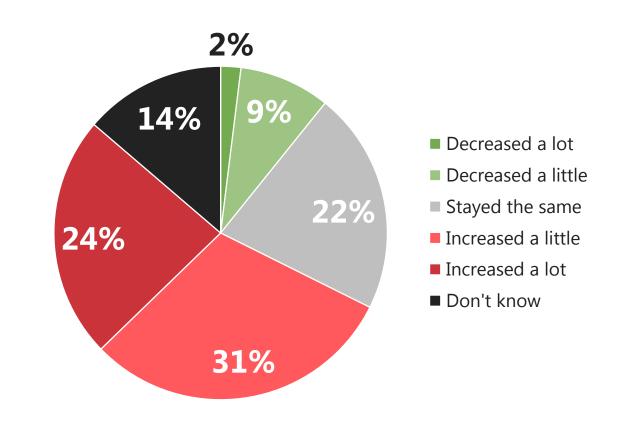




And we (wrongly) think the Corporation Tax gap is getting bigger—over half think the gap has increased, when it has actually decreased from 13% in 2005 to 9% in most recent figures

Q

And do you think the Corporation Tax gap has increased, decreased or stayed the same over the last 10 years?



Base: 1097 GB adults 16-75

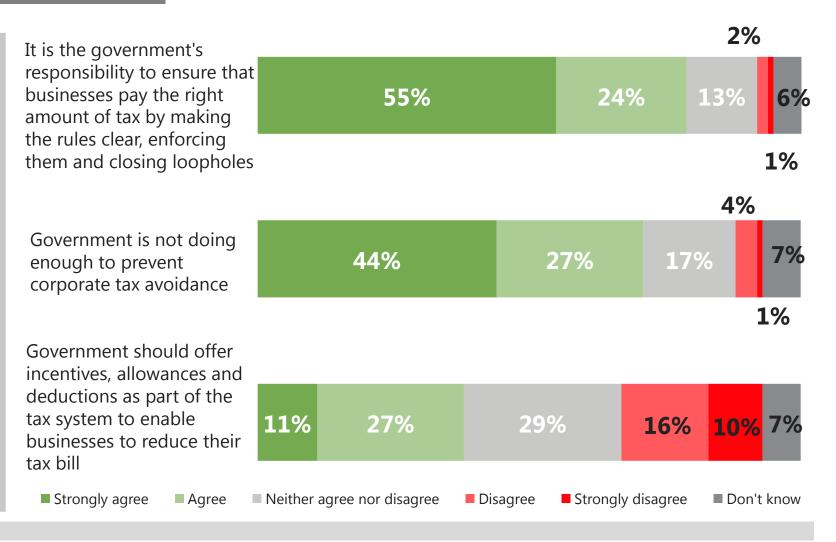




We think it's Government's responsibility to ensure businesses pay the right amount of tax and it is not doing enough to prevent Corporate Tax avoidance

Q

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:



Base: 1097 GB adults 16-75





And this negative perception matters. Although paying the full amount of tax owed is not the most important quality in forming a positive view of business....

Q

In your opinion, which two or three of these qualities are most important in forming a positive view of a business?



Base: Split sample 548 GB adults 16-75



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...it is one of the top three factors which could damage a business reputation –just after poor customer service and treating employees badly

Q

In your opinion, which two or three of these qualities are most important in forming a negative view of a business?



Base: Split sample 549 GB adults 16-75

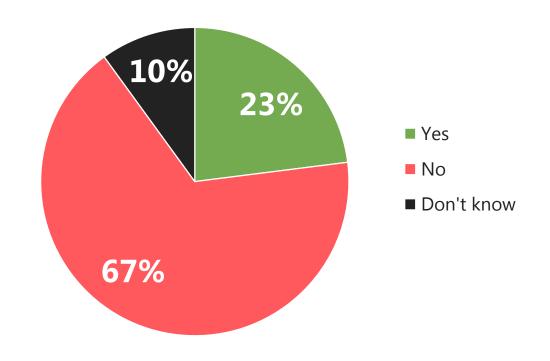




And this distrust can translate into action-nearly a quarter of people say they have avoided a company because they have not paid the full amount of tax they owe



In the last 12 months have you boycotted a product or service specifically because the company making or providing it has not paid the full amount of tax they owe?



Base: 1097 GB adults 16-75

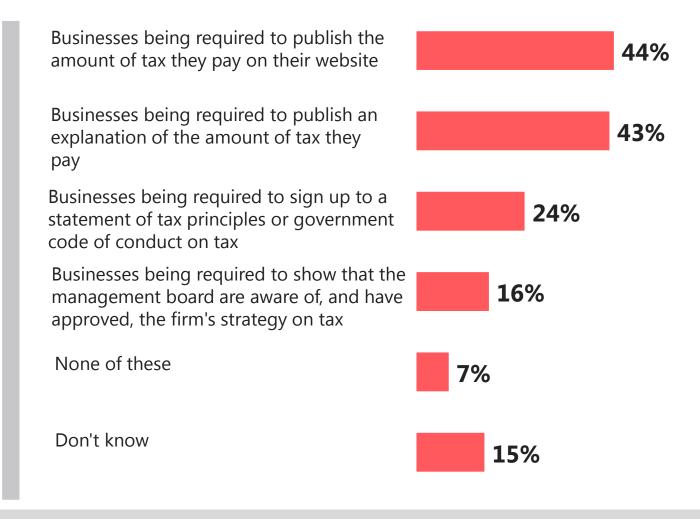




How can business tackle these misperceptions? Publishing the amount of tax paid on company websites and providing explanations could increase trust

Q

Which one or two of these, if any, would most increase your trust in businesses as responsible tax payers?



Base: Split sample 549 GB adults 16-75



Insos MOR



Notes on the data

Interviews were conducted using i:Omnibus – Ipsos MORI's online panel. All questions include all respondents unless otherwise states (1,097 GB adults aged 16-75)

Where an amount is asked, respondents were asked to write an exact value (unless specified). The banding has been added at the analysis stage for ease of interpretation

Where responses do not sum to 100, this is due to rounding

Where specified, averages refer to the mean value (that is, the sum of the numerical values of each response divided by the total number of responses)



Sources

Total government tax revenue in the year 2014-2015 contributions as a proportion of total revenue by type of tax are sourced from HMRC Tax and NIC Receipts (published September 2015) and Office for Budget Responsibility Summer Budget Economic and Fiscal Outlook (published July 2015): https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/461721/Aug15_Receipts_Bulletin_v1.pdf http://budgetresponsibility.org.uk/economic-fiscal-outlook-july-2015/

Different taxes are grouped into six categories: Income Tax; National Insurance contributions by individuals; VAT receipts; Capital Taxes (including Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax and stamp duties), Alcohol, Tobacco and Fuel duties; Taxes paid by businesses (including Corporation Tax, business rates and Employer's National Insurance).

Corporation Tax gap estimates (and historical estimates) are drawn from HMRC's Measuring Tax Gaps 2014 edition: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364009/4382_Measuring_Tax_Gaps_2014_IW_v4B_accessible_20141014.pdf



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