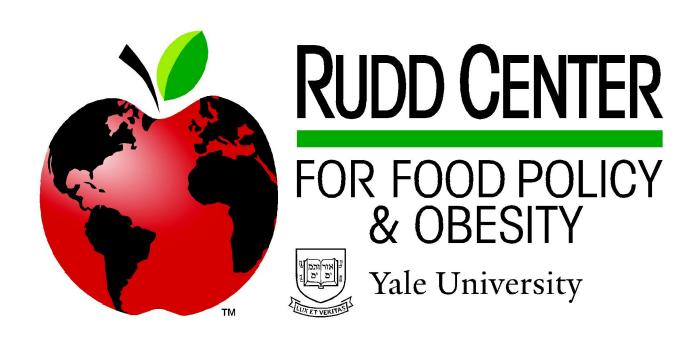
The Public Health and Economic Benefits of Taxing SSBs

Roberta R. Friedman, ScM Yale University



Today

- Rudd Center
- Why target SSBs?
 - public health benefits
 - economic benefits
- Taxes as part of broader public health strategy
 - Other strategies to reduce consumption
- What to expect from industry



www.YaleRuddCenter.org

www.yaleruddcenter.org

- Strategic science
- Food marketing to kids
- School and pre-school initiatives
- Weight bias
- Legal and economic approaches
- Food and addiction
- Policy resources



www.yaleruddcenter.org





Evaluating Sugary Drink Nutrition and Marketing to Youth

www.sugarydrinkfacts.org

www.yaleruddcenter.org/press/image_gallery.aspx





Definition: Any beverage with added caloric sweetener



















SSB Tax Proposal

- Penny per ounce
 - Any beverage w. added sugar
- Penny per teaspoon added sugar
 - Incentive to reduce sugar
- Revenue for obesity prevention



Impact of price changes

 10% price increase = 10-12.6% consumption decrease

Penny per oz = approx 20% increase

Enough to reduce net caloric intake and obesity

Also looking for

- Decreased diabetes incidence
- Reduced obesity-related health care costs

Estimated percentage reduction in U.S. total consumption, 2010.

Source: Authors' calculations.

Beverage	Tax of beverage (¢1/oz)	
	SSBs taxed, %	SSBs and diet varieties taxed, %
CSDs, regular varieties	26.7	17.8
CSDs, diet varieties	0	17.8
Fruit drinks, excluding 100% fruit juice	17.1	11.4
Sports drinks	24.0	16.0
RTD teas, regular varieties	13.3	8.9
RTD teas, diet varieties	0	8.9
Flavored/enhanced water	21.8	14.6
Energy drinks	6.9	4.6
RTD coffees	6.0	4.0
Total	24.0	16.3

A Penny-Per-Ounce Tax On Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Would Cut Health And Cost Burdens Of Diabetes

ABSTRACT Sugar-sweetened beverages are a major contributor to the US

obesity and dial Model, we exan of a nationwide that the tax wo among adults a to prevent 2.4 n events, 8,000 st more than \$17 bit

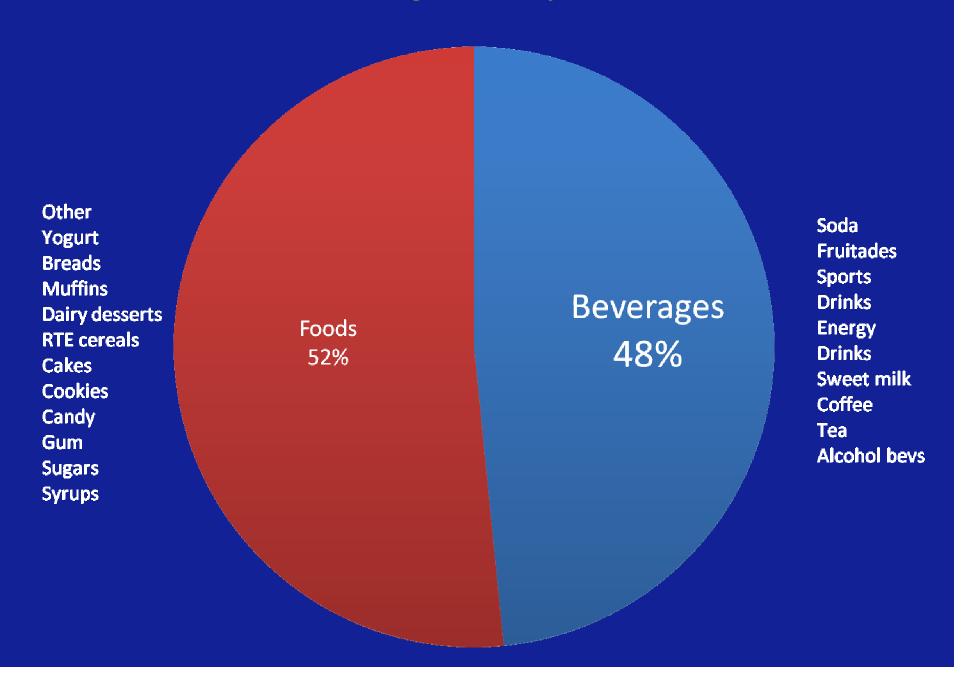
...would reduce consumption by 15 percent among adults ages 25-64.

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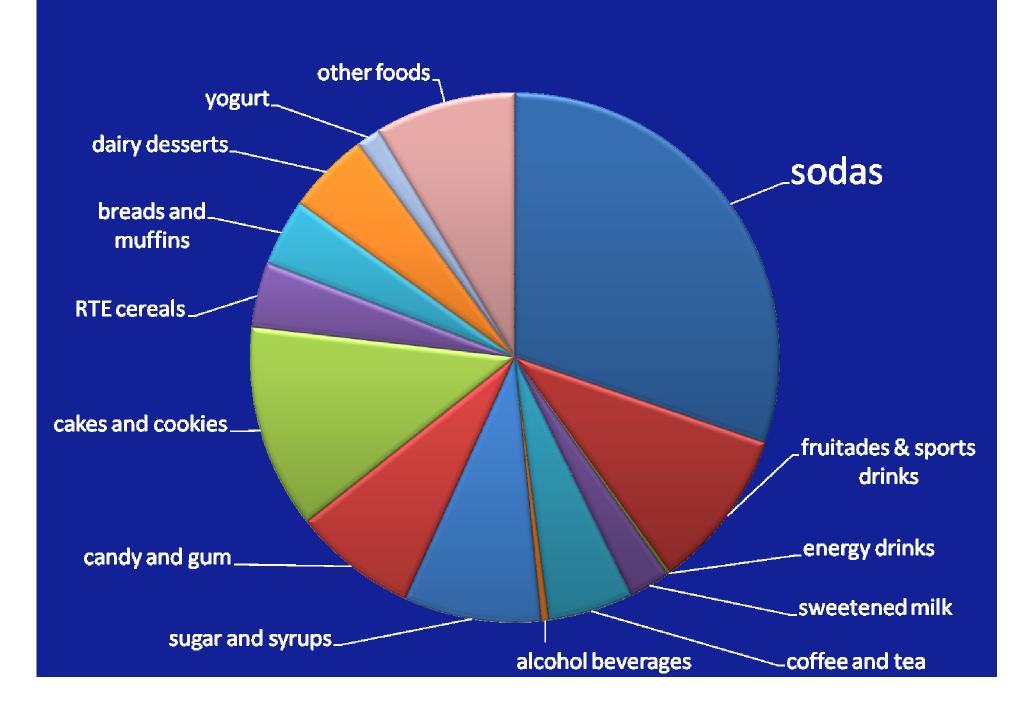
approximately \$13 billion is annual tax revenue, a modest tax on sugarsweetened beverages could reduce the adverse health and cost burdens of obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases.

Why target SSBs? Largest source added sugar

Sources of added sugars, 2-19 yr, NHANES 2007-08



Sources of added sugars, 2-19 yr, NHANES 2007-08



Why target SSBs? Science is strong and growing

HEALTH POLICY REPORT

The Public Health and Economic Benefits of Taxing Sugar-Sweetened Beverages

Kelly D. Brownell, Ph.D., Thomas Farley, M.D., M.P.H., Walter C. Willett, M.D., Dr.P.H., Barry M. Popkin, Ph.D., Frank J. Chaloupka, Ph.D., Joseph W. Thompson, M.D., M.P.H., and David S. Ludwig, M.D., Ph.D.

Since then, more studies...

Child/adult overweight & obesity

- Committee on Nutrition, Council on Sports Med and Fitness, Pediatrics, 2011
- Fiorito et al., Am J Clin Nutr, 2009
- Lim et al., Obesity, 2009
- Sichieri et al., Pub Health Nutr, 2009
- Woodward-Lopez et al., Pub Health Nutr, 2011
- Hu et al., Physiol Behav, 2010

Elevated risk of type 2 Diabetes

- deKoning, AJCN, 2012
- Malik et al., Circulation, 2010
- Malik et al., Diabetes Care, 2010

Prospective Study of Pre-Gravid Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption and the Risk of <u>Gestational Diabetes Mellitus</u>

LIWEI CHEN, MD, PHD¹ FRANK B. HU, MD, PHD^{2,3,4} EDWINA YEUNG, PHD⁵ WALTER WILLETT, MD, DRPH^{2,3,4} CUILIN ZHANG, MD, PHD⁵

OBJECTIVE — Consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) was related to an elevated risk of type 2 diabetes and insulin resistance in several recent studies among middle- or olderaged populations. Studies on SSB consumption and glucose intolerance among pregnant women, however, are lacking. We therefore examined the association between regular SSB consumption before pregnancy and the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS — This was a prospective study among 13,475 U.S. women who reported at least one singleton pregnancy between 1992 and 2001 in the Nurses' Health Study II. GDM was self-reported and validated by medical record review in a subsample. Cox proportional hazards models with multivariate adjustments were applied to examine the association of SSB consumption with GDM risk.

RESULTS — During 10 years of follow-up, 860 incident GDM case subjects were identified. After adjustment for age, parity, race, physical activity, smoking, alcohol intake, prepregnancy BMI, and Western dietary pattern, intake of sugar-sweetened cola was positively associated with the risk of GDM, whereas no significant association was found for other SSBs and diet beverages. Compared with women who consumed <1 serving/month, those who consumed ≥5 servings/ week of sugar-sweetened cola had a 22% greater GDM risk (relative risk 1.22 [95% CI 1.01–1.47]).

CONCLUSIONS — Findings from this study suggest that prepregnancy higher consumption of sugar-sweetened cola (≥5 servings/week) is associated with an elevated GDM risk, whereas no significant association with GDM risk was observed for other SSBs and diet beverages.

Diabetes Care 32:2236-2241, 2009

Americans' diets (2). In animal models and human studies, a high-sugar diet reduces insulin sensitivity (3,4) and insulin secretion (5). Higher consumption of SSBs was associated with an elevated risk of type 2 diabetes (6–8) and insulin resistance (9) among middle- or older-aged adults in several recent epidemiological studies. Studies regarding the impact of habitual SSB consumption on glucose intolerance among pregnant women, however, are lacking. We therefore examined the association of pregravid SSB consumption with GDM risk in a large prospective cohort of U.S. women.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND

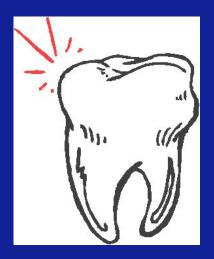
METHODS — The Nurses' Health Study II (NHS II) is a prospective cohort study of 116,671 female U.S. nurses, originally recruited at age 24–44 years in 1989. This cohort has been, and continues to be, followed with the use of biennial mailed questionnaires to update information on health-related behavior and to determine incident disease outcome. The follow-up rate has been ~90% for every 2-year period. In the present analysis, women were excluded if they did not complete a semi-

CVD in adolescents and adults

- Pollock et al., J Nutr, 2012)
- Bernstein et al., AJCN, 2012
- deKoning et al., Circ., 2012
- Aeberli et al., AJCN,2011
- Brown et al., Hypertension, 2011
- Duffey et al., AJCN, 2010
- Welsh et al., JAMA, 2010
- Fung et al., AJCN, 2009

Dental caries, erosion

- Committee on Nutrition, Council on Sports Med and Fitness, Pediatrics, 2011)
- Buyer, J IN Dental Assn, 2009
- Warren et al, Commty Dent. Oral, 2009



NO association: Industry-funded

Meta-analyses

- Vartanian et al. AJPH, 2007
- Lesser et al., PLoS Med, 2007

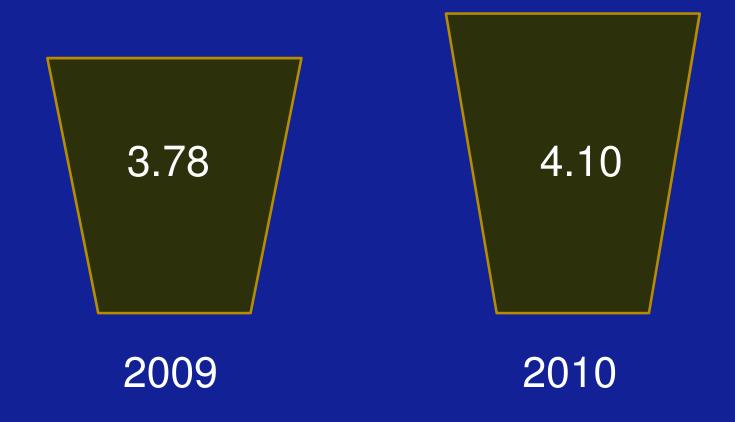
Industry funding increased the likelihood of a finding favorable to the sponsor by 4- to 8-fold.

Why target SSBs? Consumption trends

Soda down slightly



Sports drinks up



RTD teas up



Energy drinks up



Why target: Intake

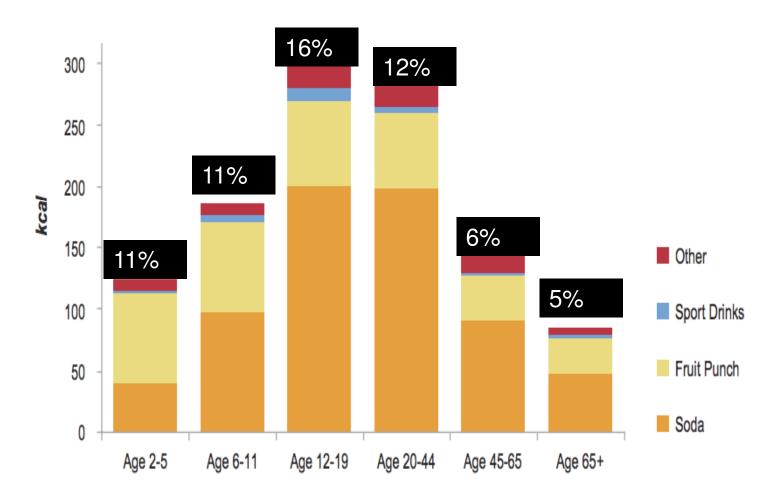
Average US intake = 45 gallons/yr

Andreyeva, et al., Prev. Med, 2011

Figure 6

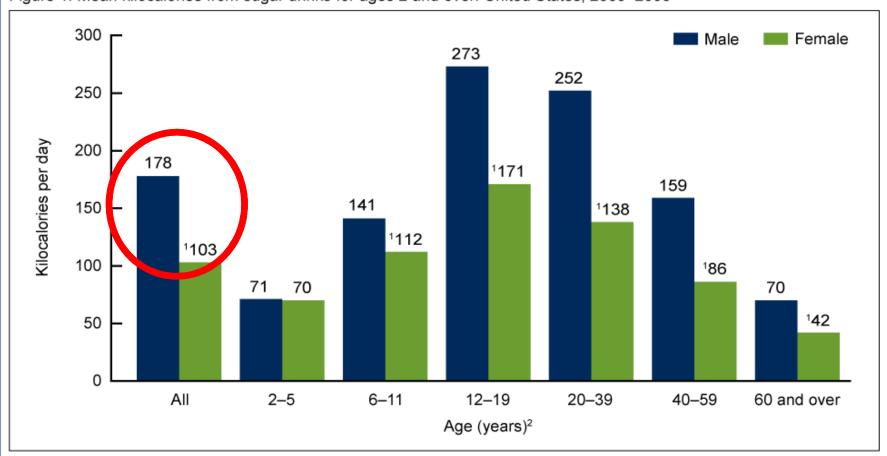
Per Capita Daily Consumption of Calories from SSBs, by Type, 1999-2004

Source: Adapted from Wang, et al. (2008) and Bleich, et al., (2009).



Daily Calories

Figure 1. Mean kilocalories from sugar drinks for ages 2 and over: United States, 2005–2008



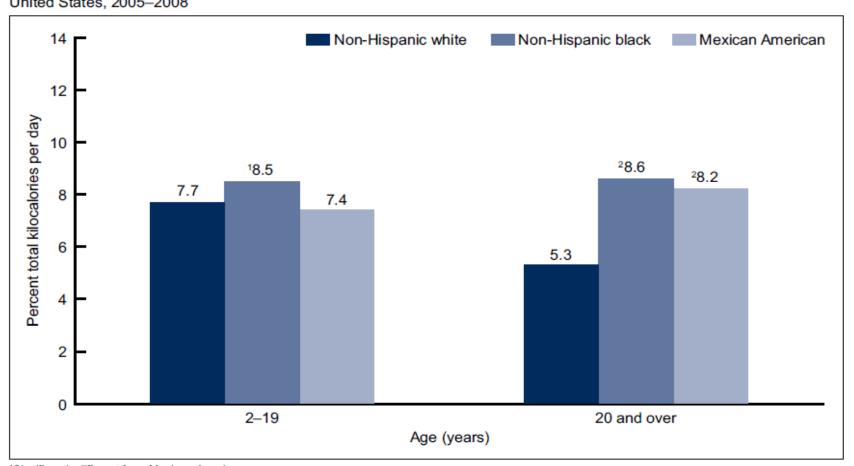
¹Significantly different from males.

²Significant quadratic trend for both males and females.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2005-2008.

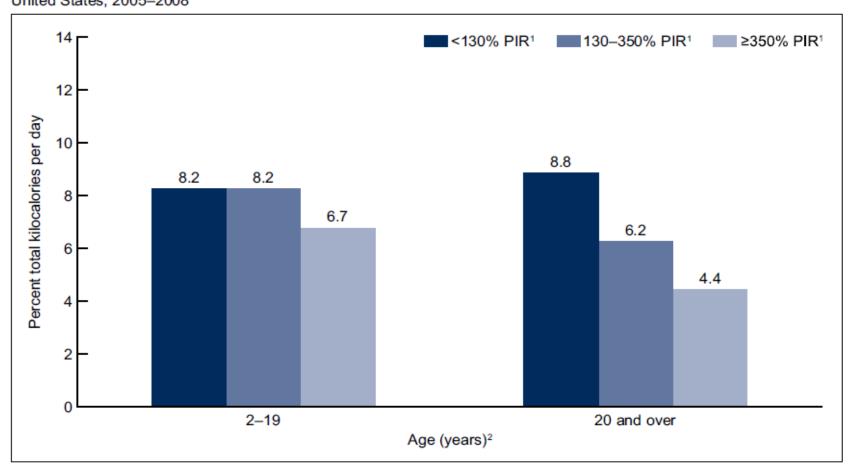
By Race/Ethnicity

Figure 4. Mean percentage of total daily kilocalories from sugar drinks for ages 2 and over, by race and ethnicity: United States, 2005–2008



By Income

Figure 5. Mean percentage of total daily kilocalories from sugar drinks for ages 2 and over, by poverty income ratio: United States, 2005–2008



The calories are...

- empty
- junk
- detrimental
- nutrition-less

whatever (bad thing) you want to call them....

Maine is drinking...

Drink Type	Gallons	Tax Revenues
Regular Soft Drinks	25,519,652	\$32,665,155
Fruit Beverages	7,670,475	\$9,818,208
Sports Drinks	3,786,096	\$4,846,203
Ready-to-Drink Tea - Nondiet	3,059,866	\$3,916,628
Flavored Water	1,493,721	\$1,911,963
Energy Drinks	1,577,312	\$2,018,959
Ready-to-Drink Coffee	245,500	\$314,240
Total sugar-sweetened beverages	43,352,622	\$55,491,356

Why target SSBs: Marketing to Kids

Sugary Drink FACTS

- 644 products, 61 brands, 14 companies
- \$29 billion estimated sales

lavored vate Sports Share of sales in 2010: drinks 15% Regular Fruit soda drinks 45% 16% Energy drinks 21% Source: Symphony IRI



Evaluating Sugary Drink Nutrition and Marketing to Youth

www.sugarydrinkfacts.org

Higher exposure significantly associated with higher consumption

Voluntary policies not working

- CFBAI
 - Began 2006
 - 17 companies
 - No ads to kids under 12



































Industry fighting voluntary stds



Coke's CEO

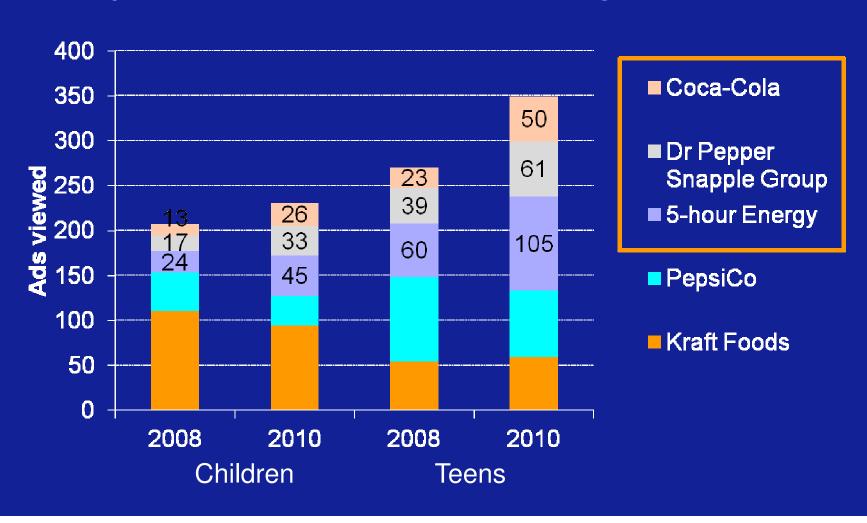
"We are laser-focused on targeting the right consumersTo target aging and affluent consumers globally, we are actively exploring new ingredients, new functionality and new occasions. At the same time, we are creating new strategies that are winning over a massive new generation of teens to drive growth of Trademark Coca-Cola."

Targeting Youth

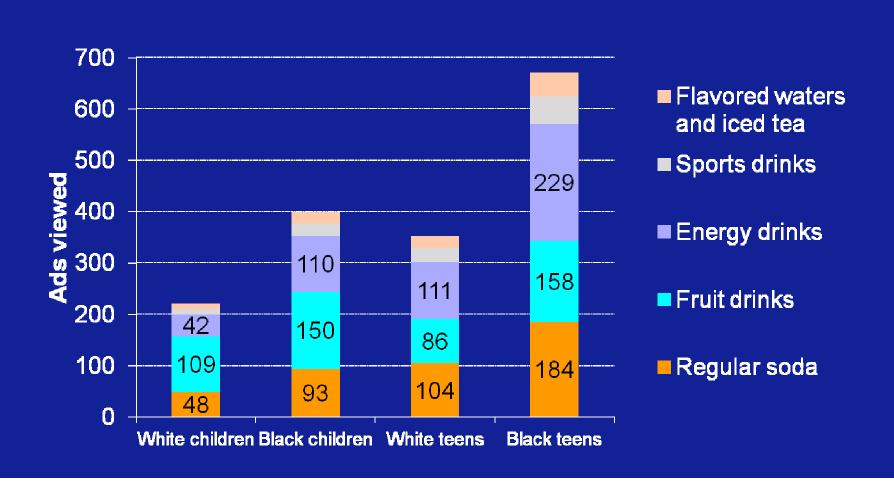
- Especially Black and Hispanic
- Despite pledges to market fewer SSBs, industry is targeting youth with more

TV ads increased overall

3 companies doubled advertising



Black children/teens view 80-90% more TV ads than whites



Product placements



YouTube

- Coke: 23 million upload views
- Red Bull: 158 million
- Monster: 11 million





Facebook

• 30 million fans, #1 brand on Facebook



Mobile advertising

Banner ads





Text messages

From My Coke Rewards, 3/4/11:

Want to boost ur balance? It's easy to do. Enter 3 codes in the next 10 days and u'll get 20 Bonus Points on us.

Mobile apps

Downloaded by 40,000 teens (25-40% of users)



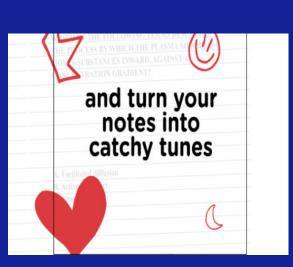
Company websites

	Visitors per month			
	2-11 years	1	12-17 years	Minutes per month
MyCokeRewards.com	42,000		128,900	9.2
Coca-Cola.com	3,800		32,600	1.6
MyCoke.com	6,200		28,400	1.8

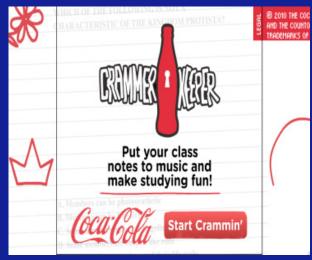


Banner ads on 3rd-party websites









Twitter

• 300,000 followers

@CocaCola

10/19/10: Smiles, laughs, bubbles. What else do you associate with Coca-Cola? ^OP

Even Barbie



Why target SSBs: Caffeine

Gratuitous addition of caffeine

- Coupled with calories
- Supposed taste enhancer
- AAP: "Rigorous review and analysis of the literature reveal that caffeine and other stimulant substances contained in energy drinks have no place in the diet of children and adolescents."

Economic benefits



Drink Type	Gallons	Tax Revenues
Regular Soft Drinks	25,284,640	\$32,364,339
Fruit Beverages	7,443,479	\$9,527,653
Sports Drinks	3,763,009	\$4,816,652
Ready-to-Drink Tea - Nondiet	3,220,321	\$4,122,011
Flavored Water	1,466,857	\$1,877,577
Energy Drinks	1,620,433	\$2,074,154
Ready-to-Drink Coffee	257,269	\$329 304
Total sugar-sweetened beverages	43,056,008	\$55,111,690

Study: Obesity adds \$190b in health costs

 "The startling economic costs of obesity, often borne by the non-obese, could become the epidemic's second-hand smoke."

Estimated adult obesity-attributable percentages and medical expenditures for Maine (2003 dollars)

Total population: 5.6% \$357m

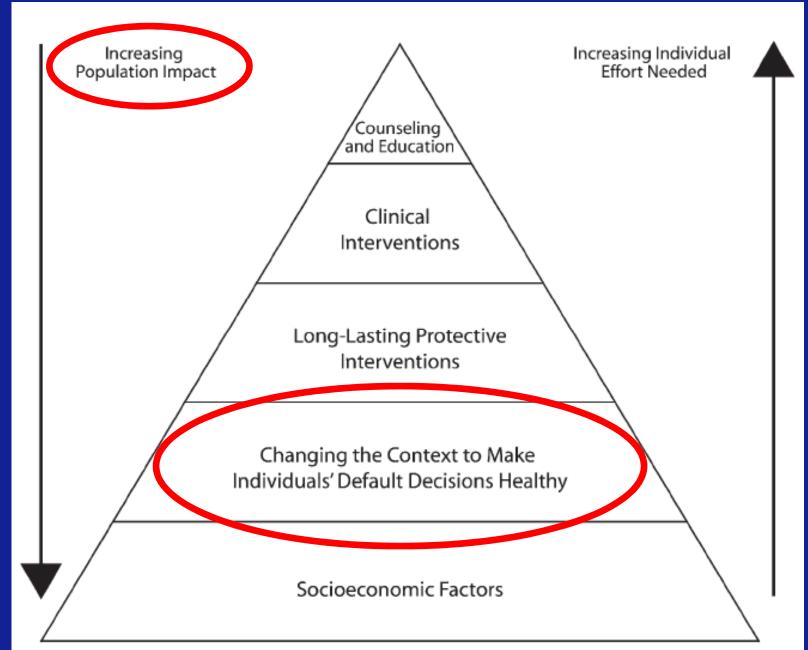
Medicare pop: 5.7% \$66m

Medicaid pop: 10.7% \$137m

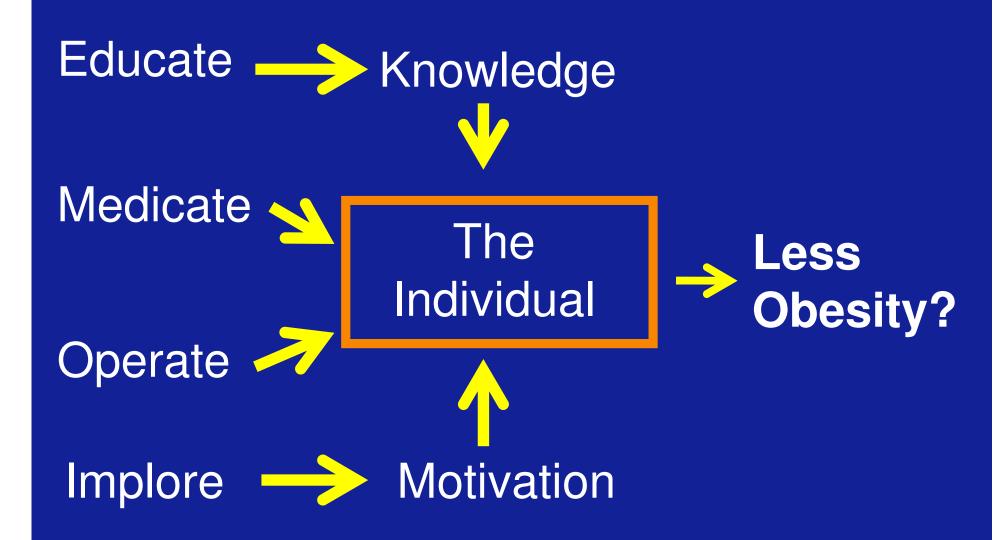
Earmarking

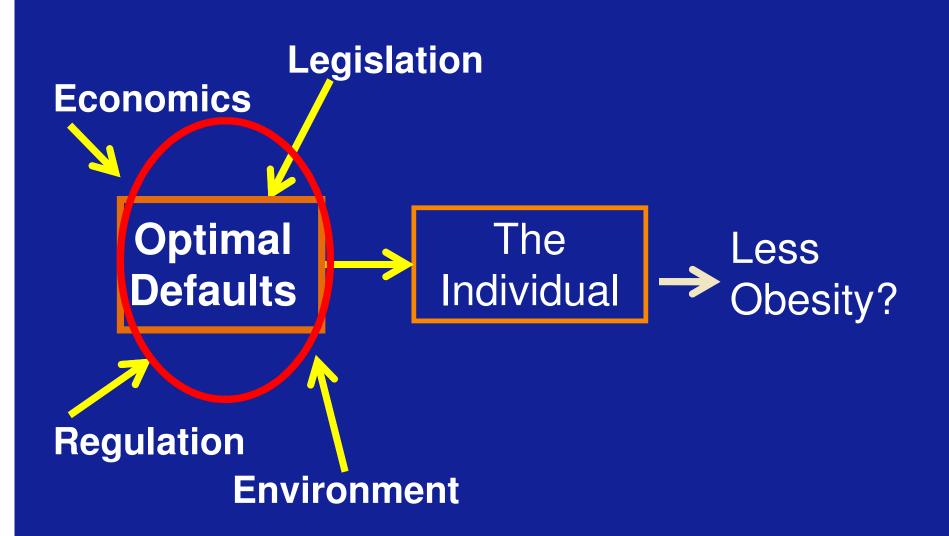
- School-based interventions
- Access to real food/subsidize real food
- Public education campaigns
- Community interventions
- Health care

Tax as part of a broader approach



How best to make change?





Change Environment: Optimal Defaults

SSB "Environment"



Within an Arm's Reach of Desire



Default: Encourages healthy behavior



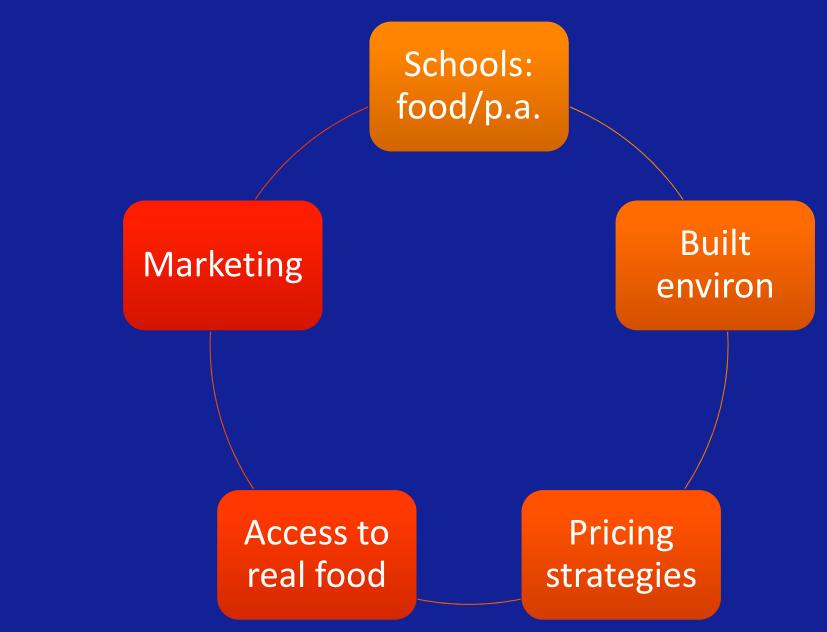
Default: supports responsible behavior

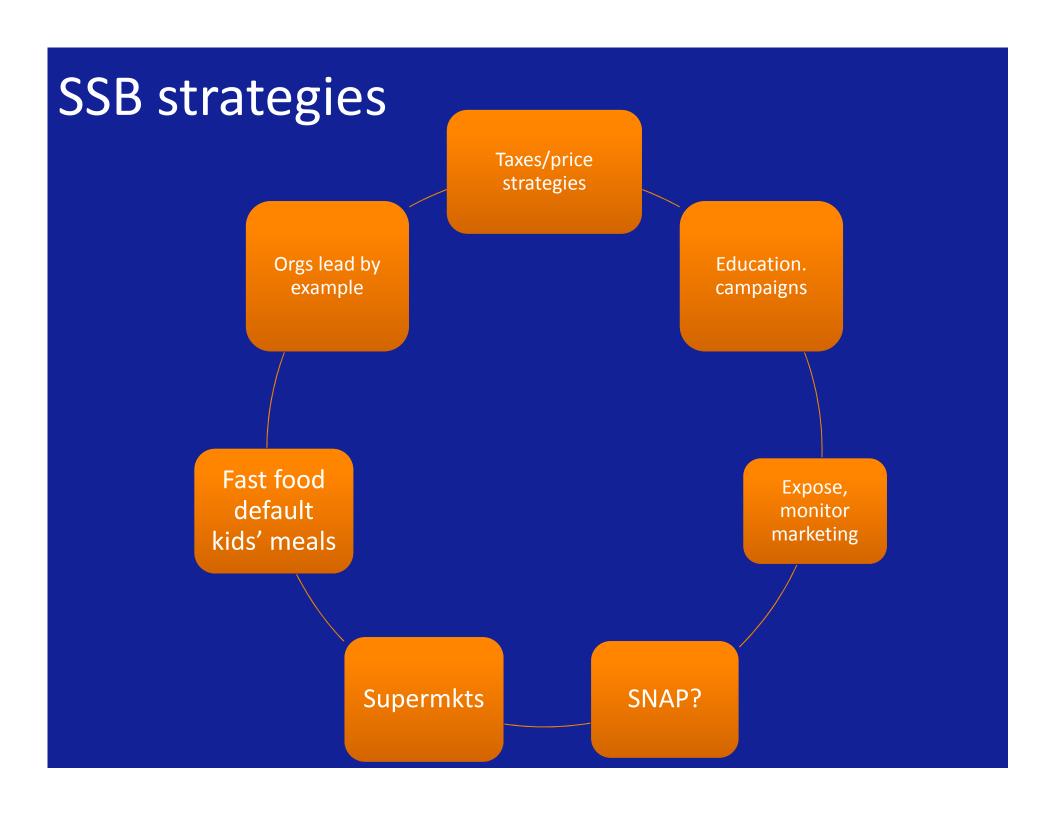


Default: normalizes



Obesity Prevention Strategies





Education: Portland, ME



Education: Youth campaigns



Education: other

- School curricula
- Health care professionals
 - Discuss with patients

Lead by example: Healthy cities



usinesses Visitors Students Government

Mayor Menino Issues Order to End Sugary Drink Sales on City Property

Lead by example: Hospitals

Healthbeat M

Sugary drinks out at 4 Chicago-area hospitals

Wednesday, April 25, 2012





THE A file about of souls (AD Dbata)

Lead by example: Churches



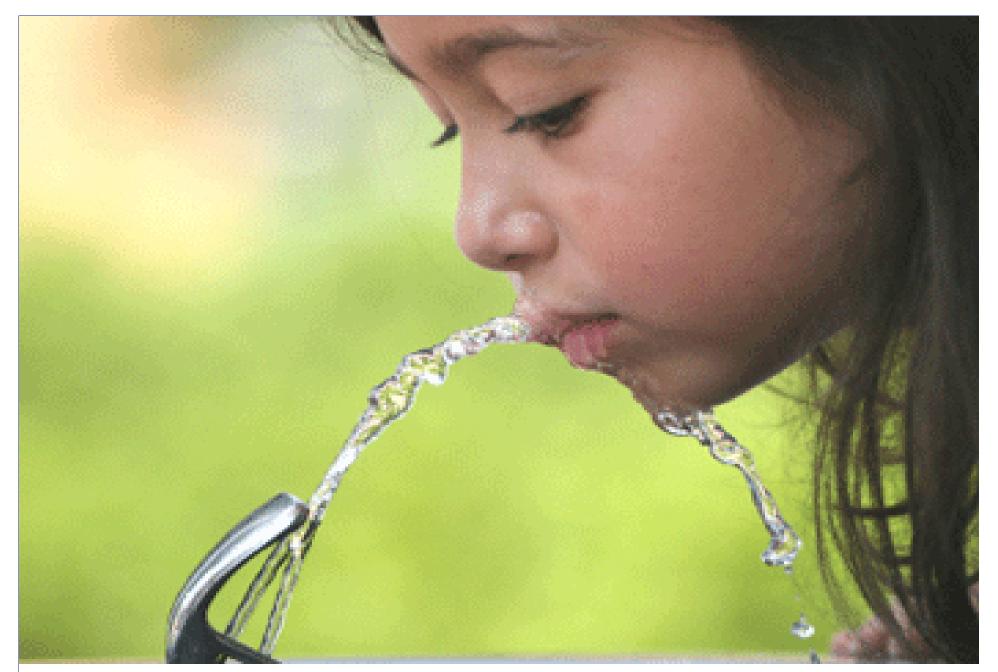
Seattle

Lead by example: no soda



Monitor/Expose Marketing





Within an Arm's Reach of Desire

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Soda, and USDA Policy

Who Benefits?

Kelly D. Brownell, PhD
David S. Ludwig, MD, PhD

Opposition to the New York proposal came from some surprising and not so surprising groups. With billions of dollars at stake annually, the beverage industry was predictably opposed. A spokesperson for the American Beverage



Supermarkets

- no SSBs in checkout aisles
- no SSBs on endcaps
- better beverages at eye-height
- signage:
 - "water is better for you"
 - "water is cheaper"
 - sugar amounts

Other pricing strategies

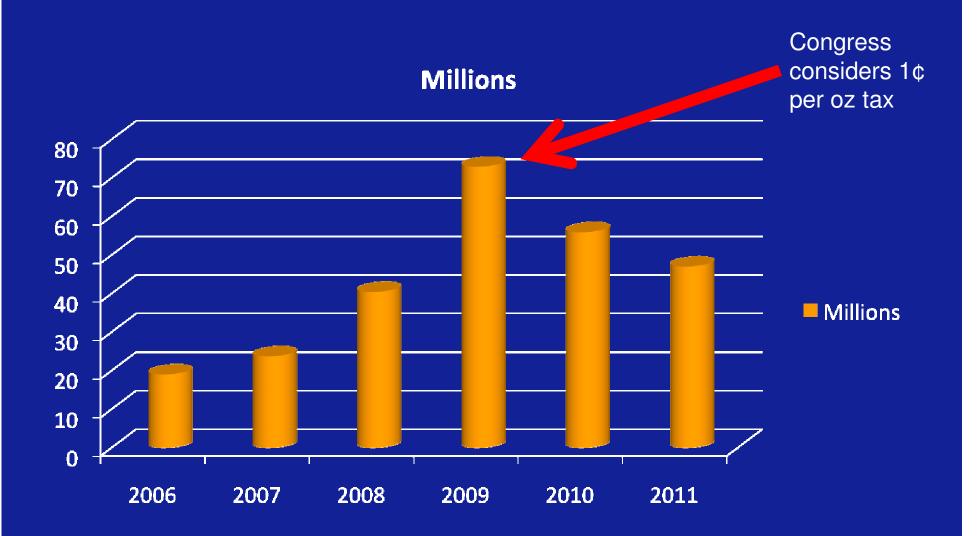
Differential Minimum Discount pricing pricing better bevs

Calls for reducing added sugars, SSB consumption

- American Academy Pediatrics
- American Heart Assn
- American Medical Assn
- CDC
- Institute of Medicine
- USDA
- World Health Organization



Millions spent lobbying by industry



Industry Defense

Many things drive obesity True

It won't solve obesity True

Consumption is down, obesity is up False

Sugar isn't special – all calories are equal False

It's about physical activity False

The science isn't clear False

People will lose jobs False

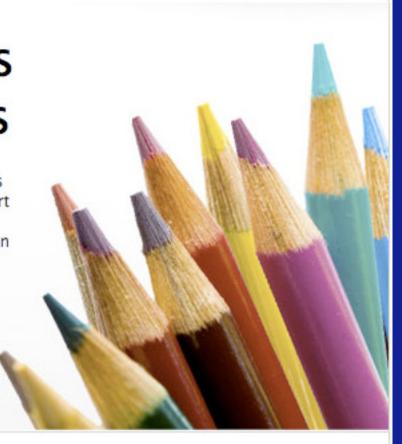
Tax would hurt the poor False

"We're part of the solution"

My Coke Rewards School Donations

Donate points to your school, so it can get rewards like art supplies and sports equipment, and support all the ways kids play. Even the smallest point contribution can lead to great things for students in your community.

- Find a school and donate points
- Register your school and become a school coordinator





How Sugar Daddy Lobbyists Killed the War on Obesity

By DUFF WILSON, JANET ROBERTS, Reuters April 29, 2012

Clear on Calories



Facebook Twitter Send a message to Congress now!

Dear Washington,

84,519 signups

Are you listening?

We have something to say!

Click here to watch our real stories

ABOUT US | JOIN US | FACTS | NEWS | ADS

Think Smart. Be Smart. Act Smart.

Now, more than ever, Americans must **think** smarter and **act** smarter. Especially when it comes to improving health care in America, an admirable goal we support. But we also know we **can't** tax our way to healthier lifestyles, and we need to make that clear to our members of Congress. After all, we do have an obligation to our children - and to ourselves - to promote healthy lifestyles through balanced diet and exercise. **More**

Make your voice heard!

STEP 1

STEP 2

STEP 3

JOIN US | TAKE ACTION | TELL A FRIEND

SMART CHOICES FOR KIDS

MERICANO

AGAINST

FOOD TAXES



EDUCATION NOT TAXATION



HEALTHY ECONOMY



www.yaleruddcenter.org/ssbtax

- Issue overview and fact sheets
- Tax information
- Revenue calculator
- Legislation
- Public opinion data
- Study synopses
- Supporting statements of nat'l orgs
- Additional resources

Thank you!

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