Trends in beverage prices following the introduction of a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages in Barbados

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ABSTRACT

A 10% excise tax on sugar sweetened beverages (SSBs) was implemented in Barbados in September 2015. A national evaluation has been established to assess the impact of the tax. We present a descriptive analysis of initial price changes following implementation of the SSB tax using price data provided by a major supermarket chain in Barbados over the period 2014–2016. We summarize trends in price changes for SSBs and non-SSBs before and after the tax using year-on-year mean price per liter. We find that prior to the tax, the year-on-year growth of SSB and non-SSB prices was very similar (approximately 1%). During the quarter in which the tax was implemented, the trends diverged, with SSB price growth increasing to 3% and that of non-SSBs decreasing slightly. The growth of SSB prices outpaced non-SSBs in each quarter thereafter, reaching 5.9% compared to <1% for non-SSBs. Future analyses will assess the trends in prices of SSBs and non-SSBs over a longer period and will integrate price data from additional sources to assess heterogeneity of post-tax price changes. A continued examination of the impact of the SSB tax in Barbados will expand the evidence base available to policymakers worldwide in considering SSB taxes as a lever for reducing the consumption of added sugar at the population level.

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Caribbean populations suffer from the highest burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Americas (Health in the Americas 2012 Edition: Regional Outlook, 2012). Barbados, an island in the Eastern Caribbean, faces a serious problem with overweight, obesity and related diseases. In 2012, the adult rates of overweight and obesity were 74.2% and 43.4%, respectively, for women, and 66.2% and 23.4%, respectively, for men (Howitt et al., 2015).

In June 2015, the Government of Barbados announced the introduction of a 10% ad valorem tax on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs). The tax is applied to sodas, sugar-sweetened juices, and sugar-sweetened sports and energy drinks, but not 100% juices, sugar-free (diet) sodas, or sugar-free flavored waters (Healthy Caribbean Coalition, 2016). The tax was implemented in September 2015, making Barbados the first country in the Caribbean with this measure (Healthy Caribbean Coalition, 2016).

There is considerable evidence linking increased consumption of SSBs with weight gain in adults and children, and with increased incidence of type 2 diabetes independent of adiposity (Imamura et al., 2015; Malik et al., 2013). Reduced consumption of beverages with added sugar can have population-level health benefits (Brownell et al., 2009; Mytton et al., 2014; World Health Organization, 2016). A tax on SSBs can lead to an increase in the prices of SSBs relative to other beverages, creating an incentive for reducing the demand for SSBs. Prices of SSBs have been shown to increase relative to prices of non-SSBs following implementation of SSB taxes in Mexico and Berkeley, California (Cawley and Frisvold, 2017; Colchero et al., 2015; Grogger, 2015). An ongoing evaluation of the effect of the 2015 SSB tax on beverage prices and sales in Barbados is presently being conducted at the University of West Indies, on behalf of the Barbados SSB Tax Evaluation Steering Committee. This letter highlights the motivation for further analytic assessment of SSB tax effects in Barbados by comparing the pace of growth in SSB and non-SSB prices leading up to and immediately following the tax implementation.

We used retail sales data on 224 unique beverages from a large supermarket chain in Barbados from the last quarter of 2013 through the first quarter of 2016. Prices per liter were calculated by dividing total beverage sales in Barbados dollars by sales volume. We classified sodas, sugar-sweetened juices, and sugar-sweetened sports and energy beverages as SSBs, and all other beverages as non-SSBs.
drinks as SSBs, and no-added-sugar juices, sugar-free (diet) sodas/energy drinks/sports drinks, and bottled waters as non-SSBs. We then calculated average quarterly prices and estimated the year-over-year percentage change in quarterly prices for each category. Prices in each quarter were assessed relative to the same quarter of the previous year to account for within-year seasonality. The resulting price growth estimates were compared across categories (Fig. 1). In the three quarters prior to the introduction of the tax, SSBs and non-SSBs experienced very similar year-over-year price growth of approximately 1% for both beverage categories, and had parallel patterns of fluctuation. During the third quarter of 2015, at the end of which the SSB tax took effect, the trends diverged. At that time, the growth in SSB prices approached 3% while the growth in non-SSB prices decreased; thereafter, the change in SSB prices outpaced that of non-SSBs. In the two quarters after the tax took effect, the growth in average SSB prices compared to the previous year reached 5.9%, while staying mostly flat, between 0 and 1%, for non-SSBs. The two vertical lines in Fig. 1 correspond, respectively, to June 2015, when the tax was first announced, and to September 2015, when the tax was first implemented. It is possible that manufacturers or retailers may have increased prices following the announcement of the tax, in anticipation of the actual implementation date.

This is a preliminary descriptive analysis using readily available price data following the Barbados SSB tax. For this descriptive analysis, unadjusted prices were used. As inflation would lead to similar proportional price changes among SSBs and non-SSBs, using unadjusted prices still allows a comparison of price change trends following the implementation of the tax. Additional data are being collected to extend the post-tax observation period to 18 months, expanding the analysis of the tax effect on beverage prices and sales volume while accounting for variations in product size and type and adjusting for inflation.

In summary, we have shown a divergence in the growth trends of SSB prices relative to non-SSB prices following the introduction of the tax. This evidence is foundational to the forthcoming evaluation of the tax as a factor in raising SSB prices in Barbados. Presently, the number of countries that have implemented SSB taxes is limited. An examination of the impact of SSB taxes in Barbados will expand the evidence base available to policymakers worldwide in considering SSB taxes as a lever for reducing the consumption of added sugars at the population level.

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