

BERKELEY SODA TAX & IMPLICATIONS FOR RETAIL

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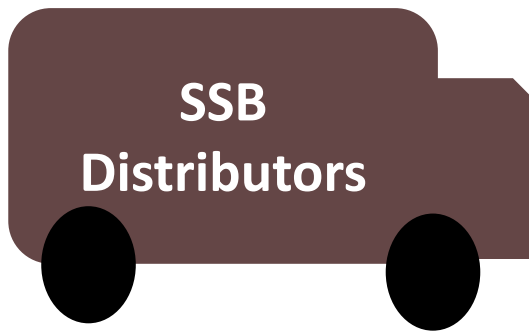
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Berkeley  School of
Public Health

Healthy Food Retail Working Group
10-19-16



BERKELEY'S SSB EXCISE TAX

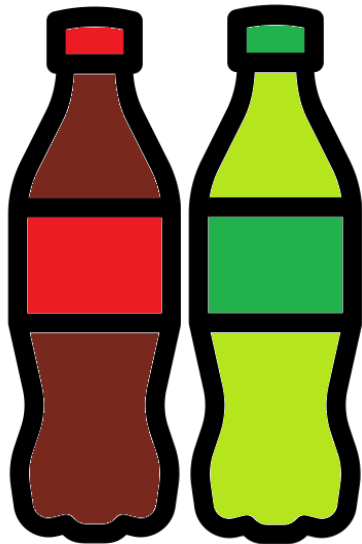


EVALUATION

1. Pass-through to higher SSB retail prices
2. Impacts on SSB consumption
3. **Implementation evaluation → retailer response & impact**



PASS-THROUGH





Soda: ~70% of the tax



SSBs: ~50% of the tax

How Berkeley's 'soda tax' changed the drinking habits of low-income residents

% change in consumption five months after passage of the tax

 Berkeley  Oakland/San Francisco

Total SSBs



Water



@latimesgraphics

Falbe J, Thompson HR, Becker CM, Rojas N, McCulloch CE, Madsen KA. Impact of the Berkeley Excise Tax on Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption. *Am J Public Health*. 2016 Oct;106(10):1865-71.

SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND, & ALBANY WILL VOTE ON "SODA TAXES" IN NOVEMBER

Anti-tax messaging



IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION

- Key informant interviews: Summer 2015-Summer 2016
- **Retailer pass-through:**
 - If and how they are making up for any added costs from the tax
 - Probes: taxed & untaxed beverages, non-beverages items like food
- Recorded and coded in NVivo10



RETAILER SAMPLE

Retailers	N
Supermarkets (chain or specialty)	4
Small grocery stores	11
Liquor stores	2
Convenience stores	5
Independent restaurants/cafes	9
Drugstore	1
UC Berkeley dining	1
Total retailers	33

RETAILER DESCRIPTION OF PASS-THROUGH

	N
Raised prices of non-beverages items like food	0
Raised the price of taxed beverages	24
Also raised price of diet soda	3
Raised price of all beverages	2
Did not raise any prices	9
Total retailers	33

→ Not being treated as a “grocery tax” in Berkeley

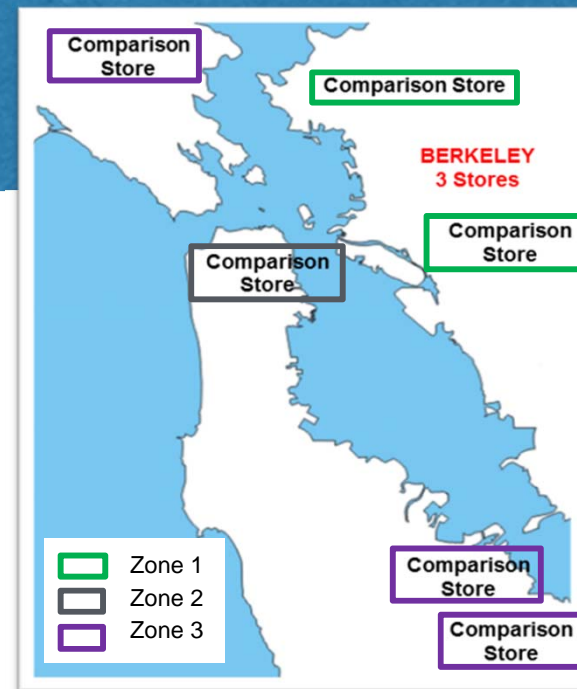
**BUSINESS IMPACT:
DO CUSTOMERS SPEND LESS AT
STORES BECAUSE OF THE TAX?**



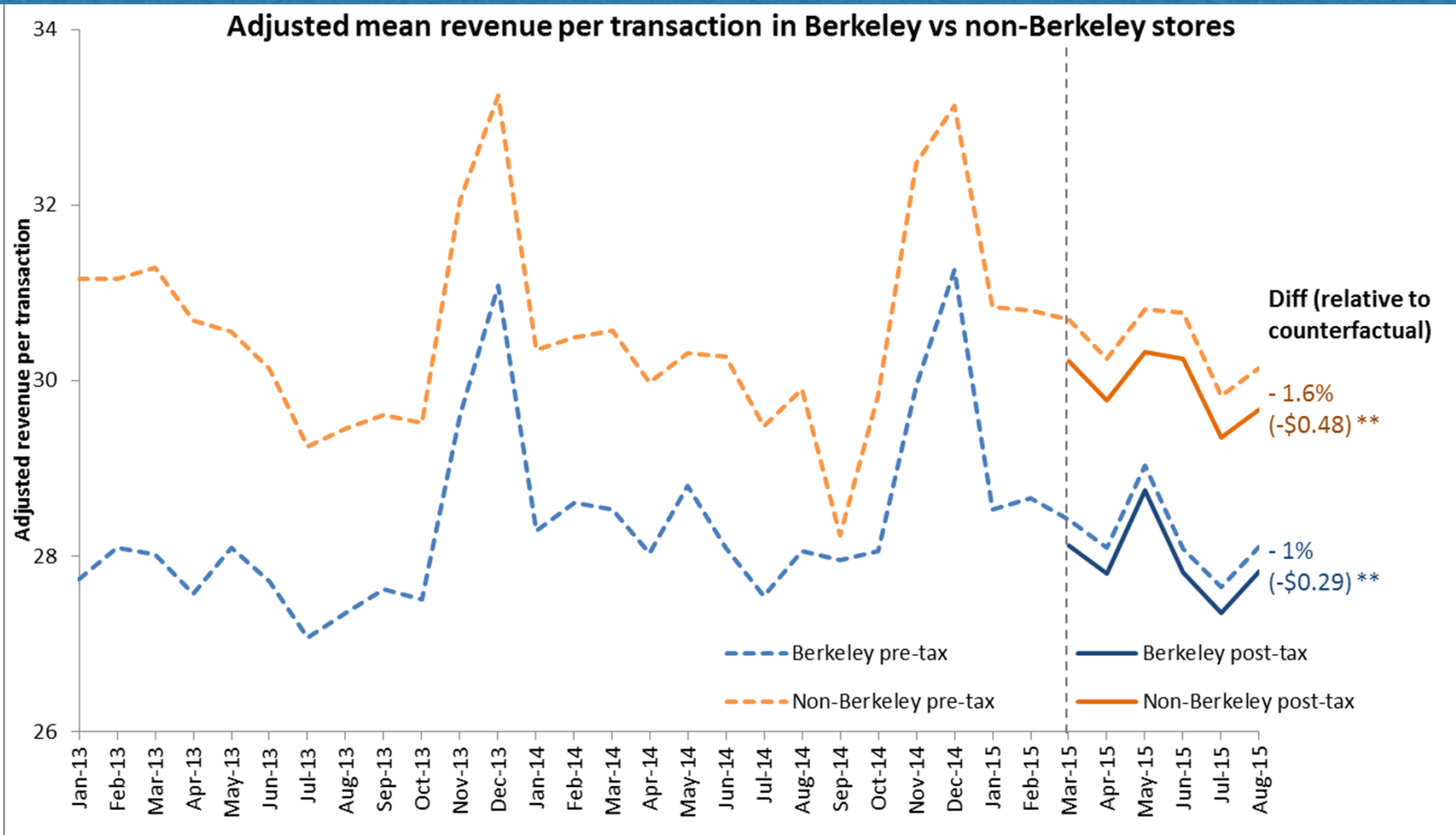
PHI-UNC study using retailer data

Shared by Shu Wen Ng

- **2 large grocery chains, Jan 2013-Aug 2015 (to date)**
 - 3 stores in Berkeley
 - 6 stores outside Berkeley in Bay Area
 - 3 'zones' of comparison stores (base on distance to Berkeley)
- **UPC & Customer Transaction data from each store**
 - Date, UPC scanned, units sold, price paid
 - Jan 2013-Aug 2015: **>100 million UPC transactions**
- **Store-day level analysis (N= 9 stores X ~900 days; >8000)**
 - Outcome: Mean store revenue \$ per transaction (mean \$ paid by customers per transaction)
 - OLS regression controlling for:
 - storeid (s): store time invariant factors (e.g., size, location)
 - i.month##i.storeid & i.year##i.storeid: store time varying factors
 - posttax##i.storeid
 - day of week (d), Holiday (d) & Holiday eve (d)
 - Correct SE by clustering at City level
 - Predict post-tax values based on posttax=1 vs 'counterfactual'(if tax did not occur based on pre-tax estimates, setting posttax=0)



Adjusted mean revenue per transaction in Berkeley vs. Non-Berkeley Stores



6 month average difference (compared to CF)	Berkeley	NB	NB Zone 1	NB Zone 2	NB Zone 3
Absolute (\$/transaction)	-\$0.29	-\$0.48	-\$0.08	-\$0.28	-\$0.81
Relative (% of CF)	-1.0%	-1.6%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-2.6%

All bold values are statistically sig at $p < 0.001$

- Statistically significant reduction in revenue per transaction in both Berkeley & non-Berkeley stores
- Reduction in Berkeley store less than reduction in non-Berkeley store (by \$0.19/transaction) suggests that tax did not affect revenue.

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