

The monetary impact of grocery tax in Alabama on fruit and vegetable purchases in a variety of demographics

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Study Purpose

 The purpose of this research was to determine the tax cost of meeting the USDA recommended intake of F/V for all demographics in the state of Alabama in order to determine if tax cost on these goods could be prohibitive to consuming adequate servings



Obesity &F/V consumption

- Approximately 30% of US adults obese
 - Alabama 32.2% of adults obese
- In Alabama
 - <30% consume recommended F/V servings</p>
 - >30% are obese
 - \$0.04 sales tax on F/V and other goods
- F/V inverse relationship to chronic disease (dz)
- High cost listed as barrier to F/V consumption



Obesity Costs

- Medical costs of obesity estimated at \$147 billion, 2009
- Association with chronic disease
- Social costs
- Low socioeconomic status (SES)/minority status positively associated with obesity
- Low cost of energy dense foods
 - Positive relationship between nutrient density & cost
 - Inverse relationship between energy & cost



F/V Costs

- Most common barrier to adequate F/V consumption cost
- Price increase
 - 2004 3 fruits/4 vegetables = \$0.64
 - 2009 2 cups fruit/2.5 cups vegetables = \$2.50
- F/V higher cost/calorie than all other groups
- \$0.12 of each food dollar spent on F/V
- Household income increases, increased F/V spending but not as much as other foods



Current Taxation

- Current AL tax at 4% on goods and groceries
- AL and Mississippi only remaining states taxing groceries with no subsidies or cuts
- Low SES associated with low F/V intake
- Engle's Law
 - As income decreases, the portion of household income spent on food increases

Tool Development

- USDA Economic Research Service data sets & regional foods
- Consideration of non-fresh alternatives
- Price per pound/price per item
- State divided into 11 public health regions by AL Department of Public Health
- Highest poverty and lowest poverty counties chosen
 - Food desserts areas where healthy and affordable food options are difficult to locate
 - Both urban and rural
- Stores: n=43, Wal-Mart: n=16
- Data collected by Alabama Obesity Taskforce

- Estimated average cost per serving of fruits and vegetables in Alabama
- Average cost for individual F/V computed
- Overall average cost/cup computed

Price per serving of each fruit (vegetable)= average price per serving Number of fruits (vegetables) included

- Fruits \$0.69
- Vegetables \$0.68

- Potential tax on adequate fruit and vegetable purchases, individual
- Calculated for all USDA age/gender groups
- Applied \$0.04 tax to amounts computed in research question 1

Results 2, continued

Table 4.3:Daily cost, daily tax cost, and yearly tax cost of consuming the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables for male individuals in Alabama, 2011

Age (years)	Fruit Servings	Cost of Fruit Servings	Vegetable Servings	Cost of Vegetable Servings	Total Daily Cost	Daily Tax Cost	Yearly Tax Cost
2	1	\$0.69	1	\$0.68	\$1.37	\$0.0548	\$20.00
3-5	1.5	\$1.04	1.5	\$1.02	\$2.06	\$0.0824	\$30.08
6-8	1.5	\$1.04	2	\$1.36	\$2.40	\$0.096	\$35.04
9-10	1.5	\$1.04	2.5	\$1.70	\$2.74	\$0.1096	\$40.00
11	2	\$1.38	2.5	\$1.70	\$3.08	\$0.1232	\$44.97
12-13	2	\$1.38	3	\$2.04	\$3.42	\$0.1368	\$49.93
14	2	\$1.38	3	\$2.04	\$3.42	\$0.1368	\$49.93
15	2	\$1.38	3.5	\$2.38	\$3.76	\$0.1504	\$54.90
16-25	2.5	\$1.73	3.5	\$2.38	\$4.11	\$0.1644	\$60.01
26-45	2	\$1.38	3.5	\$2.38	\$3.76	\$0.1504	\$54.90
46-65	2	\$1.38	3	\$2.04	\$3.42	\$0.1368	\$49.93
66+	2	\$1.38	3	\$2.04	\$3.42	\$0.1368	\$49.93

- Total potential state tax revenue for adequate fruit and vegetable purchases
- 2010 US Census Bureau statistics
- Annual tax cost x number of individuals in age/gender group = total tax revenue for group
- Total \$215,494,732.16
 - Portion of reported \$1,842,049,663.04 generated
 by Alabama sales tax in the 2009-1010 fiscal year

Results 3, continued

Table 4.6 Projected annual tax revenue generated if all females were to consume the recommended one-cup equivalent servings of fruits and vegetables daily

Age (years)	Number of Individuals	Tax Cost Per Year	Population cost
2	30,676	\$20.00	\$613,520.00
3	30271	\$24.97	\$755,866.87
4 to 6	89109	\$30.08	\$2,680,398.72
7 to 9	91689	\$35.04	\$3,212,782.56
10 to 11	63143	\$40.00	\$2,525,720.00
12 to 18	224634	\$44.97	\$10,101,790.98
19-25	236323	\$49.93	\$11,799,607.39
26-50	806516	\$44.97	\$36,269,024.52
>51	828351	\$40.00	\$33,134,040.00
Total			\$101,092,751.04

 Potential number of servings of fruit and vegetables purchased with sales tax

Annual tax cost per year = number of servings

Cost per serving F (V)

- Differs by group
 - Highest were males 16-25
 - 87 fruit or 88 vegetable servings
- Money may not be spent on extra servings



Discussion

- Cost increase from 2008, \$2.50 (\$2.63 after adjustment for inflation) to \$3.08
- Household setting
 - Four person household, \$179.88
 - On average, 0.45% of median household income
 - Higher percentage for low income
 - Dependants supported by earners
 - Children, older adults, disabled
- Additional county taxes



Discussion

- AL residents endure added charge in form of sales tax that increases cost of F/V – barrier
- Money spent on tax could be spent on extra servings
- Behavior difficult to predict, low income/price elasticity
- Potential reduction in chronic dz/cost of obesity
- Potential \$215,494,732.16 in state revenue
- In AL, 850,000 receive monthly Medicaid reimbursements of approximately \$3000
 - State contributes roughly 1.4 billion annually



Opportunities

- AL is in a unique position to determine if targeted reductions in cost (tax) of F/V could increase consumption
- Low price elasticity of demand, income elasticity of demand
- FREE! Study
 - Lindt Truffle (\$.40) consumed by 40%; Hershey
 Kiss (\$.01) consumed by 40%
 - Prices dropped \$.01 90% consumed Hershey Kiss



Thank you

Questions, Comments?

