

Sugar-sweetened beverage tax could reduce obesity and type 2 diabetes in India

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A sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) tax could help mitigate the rise in obesity and type 2 diabetes rates in India among both urban and rural populations, according to a study published this week in *PLOS Medicine*. Sanjay Basu and colleagues, from Stanford University, USA, estimated that a 20% SSB tax across India could avert 11.2 million cases of overweight/obesity and 400,000 cases of type 2 diabetes between 2014 and 2023, based on the current rate of increases in SSB sales. If SSB sales were to increase more steeply than the current rate, as predicted by drinks industry marketing models, the researchers estimate that the tax would avert 15.8 million cases of overweight/obesity and 600,000 cases of diabetes.

The researchers combined data on how price changes affect the demand for SSBs with historical data on SSB sales trends, BMIs, and new cases of diabetes, to estimate the effect that a 20% SSB tax would have on energy consumption, the prevalence of overweight/[obesity](#), and the number of new cases (incidence) of [diabetes](#) among Indian subpopulations. The researchers observed that the largest relative effect of the SSB tax was likely to be among young men in rural areas.

Like all studies that use mathematical models to calculate outcomes, the numbers here are only estimates and dependent on the underlying assumptions (for example, that future consumer behaviour will reflect historical data) and the validity of the input data (for example, that consumers report SSB consumption accurately).

Nonetheless, acknowledging that the numbers are not exact predictions, the authors conclude that "Sustained SSB taxation at a high tax rate could mitigate rising obesity and [type 2 diabetes](#) in India among both urban and rural subpopulations."

They continue: "Future research should replicate the findings observed here in other rapidly developing middle-income countries where SSB consumption is increasing at a rapid rate."

In a linked Perspective, Tony Blakely and colleagues discuss the real-world implications of this type of mathematical modeling study.

More information: Basu S, Vellakkal S, Agrawal S, Stuckler D, Popkin B, et al. (2014) Averting Obesity and Type 2 Diabetes in India through Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Taxation: An Economic-Epidemiologic Modeling Study. *PLoS Med* 11(1): e1001582. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001582](#)

Blakely T, Wilson N, Kaye-Blake B (2014) Taxes on Sugar-Sweetened Beverages to Curb Future Obesity and Diabetes Epidemics. *PLoS Med* 11(1): e1001583. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001583](#)

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