



**KANSAS ACADEMY OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS**
CARING FOR KANSANS

**Testimony: HB 2231– Cigarette & Tobacco Tax Increase
House Taxation Committee**

March 15, 2018

**By: Carolyn Gaughan, CAE, Executive Vice President
(Written only)**

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Chairman Johnson & members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony **supporting** the proposed cigarette and other tobacco products tax increases in **HB 2231**, on behalf of the Kansas Academy of Family Physicians (KAFP). Our organization represents over 1,660 active, resident, student and life members across the state. The mission of KAFP is to support and serve family physicians of Kansas as they advance the health of Kansans. Quality health care and health outcomes for our patients guide our public policy work. As family physicians, we see people of all ages, both men and women, and we work with almost every type of ailment and illness that afflict our patients.

While we know there is a budget issue involved and recognize that an increased tax would help with the budget, we primarily view this as a public health issue. For that reason, KAFP **recommends a cigarette tax increase of \$1.50 per pack** and tax parity for other tobacco products. Among the sickest people our physicians see in their clinics are those who have damaged their bodies by using tobacco products. The reasons for our support and recommendations include:

Higher Tobacco Taxes = Reduced Use by Kansans, Particularly Youth

Increased tobacco taxes (in conjunction with adequate funding for local and state tobacco control programs) will substantially reduce tobacco use in Kansas. Based on a comprehensive review of evidence, the Surgeon General has called raising prices on cigarettes “one of the most effective tobacco control interventions” because increasing price is proven to reduce smoking, especially among youthⁱ.

- Over 16,000 Kansas high school students (10.2%) reported smoking in 2015; and each year, 1500 Kansas kids become daily smokers.ⁱⁱ
- Higher taxes on smokeless tobacco reduce its use, particularly among young males; and increasing prices on other tobacco products reduces the use of increasingly popular products among youthⁱⁱⁱ.
- Raising the price of cigarettes and other tobacco products significantly reduces use among pregnant women, Blacks, Hispanics, and lower-income smokers^{iv}.

Higher Tobacco Taxes will Generate Revenue for Our State

Regular and significant tobacco tax increases are a powerful economic tool.

- Increasing the cigarette tax by \$1.50 in Kansas will generate \$107 million in annual revenue while preventing 9,000 premature smoking-caused deaths and keeping 13,900 Kansas children from becoming adult smokers^v.

- Furthermore, Kansas is missing out on ample opportunities for increased revenue by not increasing the tax on other tobacco products (cigars, smokeless tobacco, electronic cigarettes) since 1972. By aligning our state's tobacco taxes at a comparable rate, an additional \$30.30 million is estimated to be generated each year^{vi}.
- Tobacco tax revenues reduce slowly over time, but simultaneously less smoking means less disease and reduced health care costs for the state^v.

Higher Tobacco Taxes = Health Cost Savings for Kansans

Tobacco-related illness costs Kansas an estimated \$1.12 billion in annual health care expenditures, which equates to a taxpayer burden of \$763/householdⁱⁱ.

- Small tax increases do not produce significant public health benefits or cost savings because tobacco companies can easily offset the beneficial impact with temporary price cuts, coupons, and other promotional discounting^{vii}.
- In addition to tax increases, reductions in public and private spending on health care to treat tobacco-related diseases will help offset declines in revenue due to reduced tobacco use^{iv}.
- When smoking rates decline among pregnant women and lower income smokers, costs to state Medicaid programs subsequently decline, which currently amounts to \$237.4 million each year^{iv}.
- Decreasing smoking rates among workers will also decrease public and private sector employee healthcare costs^{iv}.

In summary, increasing the tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products is a *proven* way to help current smokers quit, prevent children from ever becoming addicted, save the state money and create much needed revenue. This policy change will move the dial to decrease tobacco use. This is a *good* outcome as the overall health of Kansans increases, KanCare costs decrease, health related business losses decrease, and the state revenues increase.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of the increased cigarette and other tobacco tax increases in HB 2231. Please let me know if you have any questions.

ⁱ Kids, Campaign for Tobacco Free. January 18, 2017. "Raising Cigarette Taxes Reduces Smoking, Especially Among Youth (and Cigarette Companies Know It)." <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0146.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids. November 2017. "Toll of Tobacco in Kansas." <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/kansas>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ringel, J., Wasserman, J., Andreyava, T. 2005. "Effects of Public Policy on Adolescents' Cigar Use: Evidence from the National Youth Tobacco Survey." (American Journal of Public Health) 95 (6): 995-8.

^{iv} Bach, L. January 12, 2017. *Raising Tobacco Taxes: A Win-Win-Win*. Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids

^v American Cancer Society - Cancer Action Network. 2018. "Legislative Opportunities to Reduce Youth Tobacco Use in Kansas"

^{vi} Tobacco Free Kansas Coalition. 2018. "#DollarsAndSense4KS".