

# kchealthykids™

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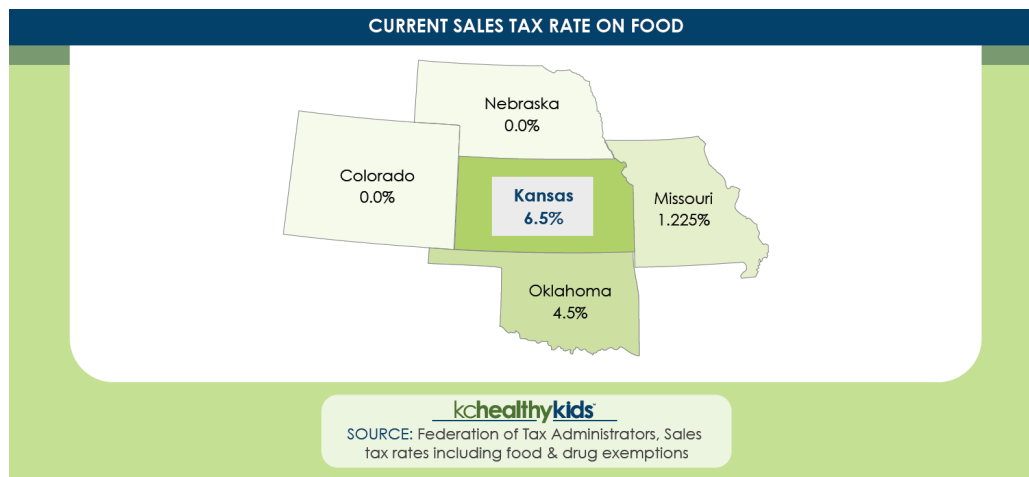
Ashley Jones-Wisner  
State Policy Director, KC Healthy Kids  
Proponent  
HB 2247, Committee on Taxation

Chairman Johnson and members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of House Bill 2447. KC Healthy Kids is a Kansas City area non profit focused on reducing childhood obesity by shaping policies to improve access to healthy food.

Analysis by the Institute on Taxation and Economic policy shows that by taking a comprehensive approach to tax reform, HB 2247 would restore approximately \$820 million to the state's general revenue fund while putting \$100 million back into the pockets of Kansas families by reducing taxes on groceries. Over the last several years, KC Healthy Kids has conducted numerous surveys and research around sales tax on food in Kansas which has shown our high sales tax rate harms the Kansas economy, businesses and families.

Fourteen states in the nation levy sales tax on food. Of those, only seven charge the full rate, including Kansas. In addition to paying the state sales tax rate of 6.5% when buying food, Kansans must also pay additional city/county taxes, bringing the total to 11% in some areas.



Kansas' state tax on food puts an unfair burden on low income families, hurts rural grocers and their employees, and drives shoppers across state lines to buy food. KC Healthy Kids has commissioned the Kansas Public Finance Center at Wichita State University to publish a series of reports examining these three ways sales tax on food impacts Kansans. Here are some highlights from the studies (which can be viewed in full at our website, [www.kchealthykids.org](http://www.kchealthykids.org)):

**Unfair burden**

Food is not a luxury item. Kansas food tax puts an unfair burden on the poor and those in rural areas. A household in the lowest income group pays anywhere from 2.7 percent to 8.4 percent more of their income in taxes on groceries than does a household in the highest income level.

**Impact on Rural Grocery Stores**

Sales tax on food costs the average rural Kansas grocer close to \$18,000 per year by reducing grocery sales and forces customers to purchase lower-quality, less expensive items. Since rural counties typically aren't able to offer a variety of retail establishments, their consumers are more likely to leave the area to buy their goods in counties or states with more retail options and lower taxes/prices.

**Border Impact**

The study found the current sales tax drives shoppers across state and county lines to save money on food. The result is slowed sales growth in counties on the state line, and cannibalization of income among Kansas counties.

Of the state's 105 counties, 40 share at least one border with neighboring states. Colorado and Nebraska exempt all food sales from taxation, and Missouri's state food sales taxes are only 1.225%. Oklahoma, like Kansas, does not exempt food sales taxes, but has a lower state sales tax of 4.5%

Lowering the sales tax on food would benefit the Kansas economy while putting dollars back into the pockets of Kansas families who need it most. For these reasons, we ask the committee to support HB 2237.