



\$1/PACK CIGARETTE TAX PHASE IN OVER 2 YEARS

Annual healthcare expenditures in Illinois directly caused by tobacco use: \$4.10 billion
Smoking-caused state Medicaid program spending each year: \$1.50 billion
Current State Cigarette Tax: 98 Cents Per Pack (30th among all states)
Smoking-caused costs in Illinois: \$11.06 per pack
State cigarette tax revenue for FY08: \$594.4 million

Projected Benefits by phasing in \$1/pack State Cigarette Tax Rate - 50¢ in First Year & 50¢ in Year 2

<i>Gross new state cigarette tax revenues in first two years</i> (Year One \$198 million—Year Two \$359 million)	\$557 million
<i>Percent decrease in youth smoking:</i>	12.5%
<i>Kids in Illinois kept from becoming addicted adult smokers:</i>	104,500
<i>Current adult smokers in the state who would quit:</i>	51,900
<i>Smoking-affected births avoided over next five years:</i>	10,600
<i>Illinois residents saved from premature smoking-caused death:</i>	47,100
<i>5-year health savings from fewer smoking-affected pregnancies & births:</i>	\$18.0 million
<i>5-year health savings from fewer smoking-caused heart attacks & strokes:</i>	\$25.3 million
<i>Long-term health savings in state from adult & youth smoking declines:</i>	\$2.3 billion

- The above shows the amount of new revenue the state would get in the first two years following the state cigarette tax increase (or in the first full fiscal year after the increase) beyond the amount of revenue the state would get without any increase.
- These projections incorporate the impact of both background smoking declines and the unprecedented 61.66-cent federal cigarette tax rate increase (effective March 31, 2009) on state smoking levels, pack sales, and pack prices. According to tobacco industry analysts, ongoing smoking declines are expected to average approximately four percent per year, nationwide, with much of that decline centered in the states that increase their cigarette tax rates. Industry analysts and the Congress's Joint Committee on Taxation expect the new federal cigarette tax increases to reduce cigarette sales, nationwide, in the high single digits. Smoking and pack sale declines in any particular state, however, will vary depending on its existing smoking rates, pack prices, and other tobacco prevention activities.
- Tax increases of less than roughly 20 cents per pack or 10% of the average state pack price do not produce significant public health benefits or cost savings because the cigarette companies can easily offset the beneficial impact of such small increases with temporary price cuts, coupons, and other promotional discounting. Splitting a tax rate increase into separate, smaller increases in successive years will similarly diminish or eliminate the public health benefits and related cost savings (as well as reduce the amount of new revenues).
- To maximize revenues, public health benefits and cost savings (and promote tax equity), Illinois should make sure its tax rates on other tobacco products (OTPs) equal the new cigarette tax rate. Equal tax rates ensure that the State will not lose revenue each time a smoker switches from cigarettes to cigars, RYO, or smokeless. To parallel the new cigarette tax rate of \$1.98 per pack, the state's new OTP tax rate should be at least 85% of the wholesale price.
- Projections assume Illinois will follow standard practice and apply the rate increase to all previously tax-stamped or tax-paid cigarettes held in inventory by wholesalers or retailers on the effective date of the increase. Failing to tax such cigarettes held in inventory would open the door to massive pre-increase stockpiling by retailers and wholesalers to evade the increase, drastically delaying and reducing the amount of new state revenues and public health benefits.

Projections based on research findings that each 10% cigarette price increase reduces youth smoking by 6.5%, adult rates by 2%, and total consumption by 4% (adjusted down to account for tax evasion effects). Revenues still increase because the higher tax rate per pack will bring in more new revenue than is lost from the tax-related drop in total pack sales. These projections are fiscally conservative because they include a generous adjustment for lost state pack sales (and lower net new revenues) from possible new smuggling and tax evasion after the rate increase and from fewer sales to smokers or smugglers from other states. Kids stopped from smoking and dying are from all kids alive today. Long-term savings accrue over the lifetimes of persons who stop smoking or never start because of the rate increase. All cost and savings in 2004 dollars. Projections will be updated when new relevant data or research becomes available.

For more on sources and calculations, see <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0281.pdf>

More information available at <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/index.php?CategoryID=18>

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids/ Ann Boonn & Eric Lindblom, February 17, 2010