

Placing Taxes on Junk Food and Fatty Snacks: Can we tax people healthy?

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Abstract

America, the land of abundance, has always witnessed plenty of resources, but the big question is, has this practice of excess turn into our downfall? It's easy to notice that people in the United States are getting larger. "Childhood obesity has more than doubled in children and tripled in adolescents in the past 30 years" (CDC, 2013, Childhood Obesity Facts). According to the CDC (2013), as many as 18% of young people can be considered obese which puts them at risk for a number of health related problems. Diabetes, joint and bone problems, and heart disease or stroke are just some of the health complications disturbing the nation's young people. "70% of overweight adolescence had at least one risk factor for cardiovascular disease" (CDC, 2013, Health Effects of Childhood Obesity). Who, or what, is to blame? It is problematic to ascribe the blame on one basis, because the problem isn't just one concern. There are numerous issues at play: plentifully accessible food, amplified dependence on motorized automobiles, immensely prevalent video games, and even greater crime rates. Cars have developed a lifestyle. General community used to walk numerous places, parents walked to work, customers walked to the grocery store, and children used to walk to school. Growing law-breaking rates and the relocation of several schools out of the local environs have made individuals unwilling to send their youngsters out unescorted. With all these dissimilar contributing reasons, why is the regime concentrating on so called junk food as the best place to do encounter with this out of control endemic? Can the government tax individuals healthy? The majority of people in the U.S. have ready access to food; it just isn't continually the healthiest food. In fact, inexpensive fare is generally higher in fat, salt, and calorie content than more expensive foodstuffs. It only stands to reason that if junk food is cheap, then people with lower income will buy it. This seems to be

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backed up by statistics. Education level is an indicator of economic level as well; those who didn't graduate from high school often make significantly less money than those who did graduate. High school graduation also impacts obesity levels; there is a marked difference between graduates and non-graduates. "People with less than a high school degree has the highest obesity rate (32.9%) . . . [While] College graduates have the lowest obesity rate of 20.8%" (Insider Monkey, 2010, para. 7). The logical reasoning could follow that since those without high school diplomas statistically make less money, that they would buy cheaper food. And if their obesity rates are also higher, then it could be that the cheap food is making them fat. But does it stand to reason that making that cheap food more expensive would make people with limited income change their shopping habits? Some people who are in favor of taxing junk food are also often in favor of subsidizing healthy foods like fruits and vegetables. By providing growers with a portion of their income, the government could help these healthy foods to cost less. This actually seems to be more reasonable. If a person is on a limited income and is looking for a bargain, it makes sense to lower costs instead of raising them. A study in New Zealand "found that decreasing the price of fruits and vegetables by 10% increased consumption 2% to 8%" (Scott-Thomas, 2012, para. 5). Perhaps America, too, should look at making healthy food easier to obtain rather than raising prices for poorer people.

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