

1 [Calling on the City to Set Limits to the Number of Tobacco Retail Permits in All Supervisorial Districts]

2 **Resolution Calling on the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to set limits to the number of**
 3 **tobacco retail permits in all Supervisorial Districts**

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 5 WHEREAS, Evidence shows that greater exposure to stores that sell tobacco is strongly linked
 6 to higher smoking rates and tobacco-related harms;¹ and

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 8 WHEREAS, The costs of tobacco-related disease and death are close to \$500 million each
 9 year for San Francisco;²

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 11 WHEREAS, Higher tobacco retail density encourages smoking by making cigarettes more
 12 accessible and available, by normalizing tobacco use, and through increasing environmental cues to
 13 smoke;³

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 17 ¹ See Novak, S. P., Reardon, S.F., Raudenbush, S. W., & Buka, S. L. (2006). Retail tobacco outlet density and
 18 youth cigarette smoking: a propensity modeling approach. *American Journal of Public Health*, 96, 670-676;
 19 Chuang, J-C., Cubbin, C., Ahn, D., & Winkleby, M. A. (2005). Effects of neighbourhood socioeconomic status
 20 and convenience store concentration on individual level smoking, *Journal of Epidemiology and Community*
 21 *Health*, 59, 568-573; Henriksen, L, Feighery, E. C., Schleicher, N. C., Cowling, D. W., Kline, R. S., &
 22 Fortmann, S. P. (2008). Is adolescent smoking related to the density and proximity of tobacco outlets and retail
 23 cigarette advertising near schools? *Preventive Medicine*, 47, 210-214.; and Leatherdale, S. T, & Strath, J.M.
 24 (2007). Tobacco Retailer Density Surrounding Schools and Cigarette Access Behaviors Among Underage
 25 Smoking Students. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 33(1), 105-111. Chapman S, Freeman B: Regulating the
 tobacco retail environment: beyond reducing sales to minors. *Tob Control* 2009. 18(6): 496-501.

² In 1999, the economic costs of smoking in California were estimated to be \$475 per resident or \$3,331 per
 smoker, for a total of nearly \$15.8 billion in smoking-related costs. [Max, W., Rice D. P., Zhang, X., Sung H-Y, &
 Miller, L. (2002). *The Cost of Smoking in California, 1999*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Health
 Services.] In 1999, the economic costs of smoking in California were estimated to be \$475 per resident or \$3,331
 per smoker, for a total of nearly \$15.8 billion in smoking-related costs (1999 dollars). Max W, Rice DP, Zhang X,
 Sung H-Y, Miller L. *The Cost of Smoking in California, 1999*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Health
 Services, 2002. Those same costs in 2008 would be \$690 per resident or \$4,924 per smoker.

³ Henriksen L et al. 2008. See also Chapman S and Freeman B: Regulating the tobacco retail environment: beyond reducing sales to
 minors. *Tob Control* 2009. 18(6): 496-501. See also Chuang, J. et al. 2005, and Novak et al 2006.

1 WHEREAS, Higher exposure to tobacco products results in increased youth smoking rates;⁴

2 and

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4 WHEREAS, Research shows that the greater the exposure to tobacco outlets, the more likely a
5 neighborhood is at risk for tobacco related death and disease, specifically low-income communities;⁵

6 and

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8 WHEREAS, San Francisco residents are not impacted equally by exposure to tobacco retail
9 outlets; and

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11 WHEREAS, San Francisco's most disadvantaged neighborhoods are disproportionately
12 impacted by high tobacco retail density. The six supervisorial districts with the highest proportions of
13 tobacco retail by population (3, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11) also have the lowest median household incomes in
14 the city. African American and Latino residents are more likely to live in districts with the highest
15 number of outlets;⁶

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17 WHEREAS, Youth continue to have ready access to tobacco in San Francisco, and the most
18 recent California Healthy Kids Survey data of the SFUSD revealed that 51% of 9th graders thought it
19 was "fairly easy" or "very easy" to obtain cigarettes;⁷ and

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22 ⁴ Novak, et al. 2006.

23 ⁵ Chuang, Et al. 2005.

24 ⁶ "San Francisco Socio-Economic Profile, 2005-2009 American Community Survey", San Francisco Planning
25 Department; Office of the Treasurer-Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco; San Francisco Department
of Public Health, Tobacco Free Project.

⁷ Wested. (n.d.). *California Healthy Kids Survey San Francisco County Main Technical Report Report 2010-111*
Retrieved on April 18, 2012 <http://chks.wested.org/reports/search>.

1 WHEREAS, A recent California study shows that student-smoking rates are higher for schools
2 that had tobacco outlets within a thousand feet of the school;⁸ and

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4 WHEREAS, In San Francisco over 60% of tobacco retail outlets are within a thousand feet of
5 schools;⁹ and

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7 WHEREAS, Reducing the concentration of tobacco outlets with permits to sell tobacco,
8 particularly in more vulnerable communities, can reduce smoking rates and decrease tobacco related
9 harms;¹⁰ and

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11 WHEREAS, The Institute of Medicine—the US' *premier* advisory body on health policy—
12 recommends regulations to reduce the number and density of tobacco outlets to reduce tobacco-
13 related disease and death;¹¹ and

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15 WHEREAS, Amending and adding to Article 19 in the San Francisco City and County Health
16 Code to limit the number of tobacco permits available to a supervisorial district to 5 for each 10,000

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19 ⁸ See Leatherdale, S. T., & Strath, J.M. (2007). Tobacco Retailer Density Surrounding Schools and Cigarette
20 Access Behaviors Among Underage Smoking Students. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 33(1), 105-111; and
Henriksen, L et al 2008.

21 ⁹ "Supervisory and Planning Districts and Schools, Tobacco Outlet counts in San Francisco". S.F. Dept. of Public
Health, 2011.

22 ¹⁰ S. P., Reardon, S.F., Raudenbush, S. W., & Buka, S. L. (2006). Retail tobacco outlet density and youth
cigarette smoking: a propensity modeling approach. *American Journal of Public Health*, 96, 670-676; Henriksen,
L, Feighery, E. C., Schleicher, N. C., Cowling, D. W., Kline, R. S., & Fortmann, S. P. (2008). Is adolescent
smoking related to the density and proximity of tobacco outlets and retail cigarette advertising near schools?
23 *Preventive Medicine*, 47, 210-214.; Chan, Wing C., and Scott T. Leatherdale. (2011). Tobacco Retailer Density
Surrounding Schools and Youth Smoking Behaviour: A Multi-level Analysis. *Tobacco Induced Diseases* 9.1, 9.;

24 Lipperman-Kreda, Ph.D., Sharon, Joel W. Grube, Ph.D., and Karen B. Friend, Ph.D. (2011) Local Tobacco
Policy and Tobacco Outlet Density: Associations With Youth Smoking. *Journal of Adolescent Health*.
25 ¹¹ Institute of Medicine (IOM). Ending the Tobacco Problem: A Blueprint for the Nation. Washington DC: National
Academies Press. 2007.

1 residents in that district will significantly limit exposure to tobacco outlets and reduce harms to youth
2 and community residents in all San Francisco Districts,

3 RESOLVED, in order to protect the health of all San Francisco residents the San Francisco
4 Youth Commission supports in concept reducing the disproportionate exposure of tobacco caused by
5 higher tobacco density in areas with high numbers of people of color, low income residents, and youth
6 by setting a limit on the number of tobacco retail permits that applies to all supervisorial districts.

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