

1 [Calling on the City to Limit Tobacco Retail Permits in All Supervisorial Districts]

2 **Calling on the City to set limits to the number of tobacco retail permits in all**
 3 **supervisorial districts.**

4
 5 WHEREAS, Evidence shows that greater exposure to stores that sell tobacco is
 6 strongly linked to higher smoking rates and tobacco-related harms¹; and

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 8 WHEREAS, The costs of tobacco-related disease and death are close to \$500 million
 9 each year for San Francisco²;

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

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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., & Fortmann,
 22 S. P. (2008). Is adolescent smoking related to the density and proximity of tobacco outlets and retail cigarette
 23 advertising near schools? *Preventive Medicine*, 47, 210-214.; and Leatherdale, S. T, & Strath, J.M. (2007).
 24 Tobacco Retailer Density Surrounding Schools and Cigarette Access Behaviors Among Underage Smoking
 25 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
2 rates;⁴ and

3
4 WHEREAS, Research shows that the greater the exposure to tobacco outlets, the
5 more likely a neighborhood is at risk for tobacco related death and disease, specifically low-
6 income communities⁵; and

7
8 WHEREAS, San Francisco residents are not impacted equally by exposure to tobacco
9 retail outlets; and

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

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

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23 ⁴ Novak, et al. 2006

24 ⁵ Chuang, Et al. 2005

25 ⁶ "San Francisco Socio-Economic Profile, 2005-2009 American Community Survey", San Francisco Planning
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
2 schools that had tobacco outlets within a thousand feet of the school;⁸ and

3
4 WHEREAS, In San Francisco over 60% of tobacco retail outlets are within a thousand
5 feet of schools;⁹ and

6
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
9 related harms;¹⁰ and

10
11 WHEREAS, The Institute of Medicine—the US' *premier* advisory body on health
12 policy—recommends regulations to reduce the number and density of tobacco outlets to
13 reduce tobacco-related disease and death;¹¹ and

14
15 WHEREAS, Amending and adding to Article 19 in the San Francisco City and County
16 Health Code to limit the number of tobacco permits available to a supervisorial district to 5 for

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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
22 Health, 2011.

23 ¹⁰ Novak, S. P., Reardon, S.F., Raudenbush, S. W., & Buka, S. L. (2006). Retail tobacco outlet density and
24 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
25 adolescent smoking related to the density and proximity of tobacco outlets and retail cigarette advertising near
schools? *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.; 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*

¹¹ Institute of Medicine (IOM). Ending the Tobacco Problem: A Blueprint for the Nation. Washington DC: National
Academies Press. 2007.

1 each 10,000 residents in that district will significantly limit exposure to tobacco outlets and
2 reduce harms to youth and community residents in all San Francisco districts; and
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4 WHEREAS, The Tobacco Use Reduction Force as well as the San Francisco
5 Department of Public Health supports emerging efforts to provide technical assistance and
6 resources to assist corner stores to shift their dependency away from selling commodities that
7 are harming our communities; now therefore, be it
8

9 RESOLVED, In order to protect the health of all San Francisco residents, the San
10 Francisco Youth Commission supports in concept reducing the disproportionate exposure of
11 tobacco caused by higher tobacco density in areas with high numbers of people of color, low
12 income residents, and youth by setting a limit on the number of tobacco retail permits that
13 applies to all supervisorial districts.
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21 LEAH LACROIX
22 2011-2012 YOUTH COMMISSION CHAIR
23 ADOPTED BY YOUTH COMMISSION
24 JUNE 18, 2012
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