1. **Relationship between Sugary Drink Consumption, Health, and Equity** – no figures

2. **San Francisco Demographics**
   a. 2018 estimated population distribution by age and sex
   b. 2012-16 population distribution by ethnicity
   c. 2012-16 persons by poverty level, by race/ethnicity
   d. 2014 self-sufficiency income in San Francisco, by family type

3. **Summary of Data**
   a. **Beverage Prices** – text + key figure
   b. **Consumer Purchasing Behavior** – text + key figure
   c. **Food Security, Food Environment, and Nutrition in San Francisco** – text + key figure(s)
   d. **Physical Activity in San Francisco** – text + key figure
   e. **Current State of Diet-Sensitive Health in San Francisco** – text + key figures

4. **Beverage Prices** – no data
   a. Berkeley data – prices in corner stores in the Mission and Bayview
   b. IRi data

5. **Consumer Purchasing Behavior**
   a. **Sugary Drink Consumption**
      i. YRBS, 2017
         1. SFUSD middle school students who drank SSB yesterday, stratified by ethnicity
         2. SFUSD high school students who drank SSB ≥1/day during prior 7 days, stratified by ethnicity
      ii. SFUSD, Berkeley, Nutrition Policy Institute, 2015-17
         1. # times beverage consumed/wk among SFUSD middle and high schoolers 2015-17, stratified by beverage type (water, all SSBs, plain milk, flavored milk, diet soda, sweetened coffee/tea, soda, sport drinks, fruit drinks, energy drinks)
      iii. CHIS, 2013-16
         1. % adults drinking at least 1 soda/wk, total
         2. % adults drinking at least 1 soda/wk, stratified by age
         3. % adults drinking at least 1 soda/wk, stratified by gender
         4. % adults drinking at least 1 soda/wk, stratified by race/ethnicity
   b. **Sugary Drinks Sales and Expenditures**
      i. Nielsen, 2014-16 → 2013-16
         1. Soda expenditures as % of food-at-home expenditures (in quintiles), stratified by census tract (map)
         2. Ounces of beverages sold per capita, stratified by beverage type (fruit drinks, soda, sport drinks, coffee, energy drinks, flavored water, tea)
      ii. IRi, 2015-17
         1. Ounces of beverage sold per capita, stratified by beverage type (regular soda, energy drinks, diet soda, tonic water/club soda) – intend to get energy drinks, water, flavored coffees/teas
2. Ounces of beverage sold per capita, stratified by beverage type (regular soda, energy drinks, diet soda, tonic water/club soda) and zip code (map) – intend to get energy drinks, water, flavored coffees/teas
3. Zip codes with significant increases or decreases in ounces of beverages sold (maps)
4. Differences in sales among zip codes with varying percentages of certain ethnic groups

   a. Food Security
      i. WIC EAT SF program data, Personal communication, SFDPH Nutrition Services Director, 2010-15
         1. % of food insecure pregnant women, stratified by income level
         2. % of food insecure pregnant women, stratified by race/ethnicity
      ii. San Francisco Food Security Task Force FY17-18 & 19-20 Funding Request, 2017-18
         1. # of food insecure individuals who were eligible for meal programs or food vouchers but were not served stratified by program
   b. Food Environment
      i. USDA, 2009-14
         1. Change in types of food retail or stores
      ii. Southeast SF and Treasure Island were designated as low income areas with low food access by the USDA (map)
      iii. Nielsen, 2014
         1. Fruit and vegetable expenditures as % of food-at-home expenditures, stratified by zip code (map)
      iv. Waterfill.me
         1. Public access drinking water fountains on a map
   c. Nutrition
      i. MIHA, 2013-15
         1. Percent of women who intended to breastfeed exclusively before birth, stratified by race/ethnicity
         2. Percent of women who intended to breastfeed exclusively before birth, stratified by income
         3. Percent of women who are exclusively breastfeeding at 1 and 3 months, stratified by race/ethnicity
         4. Percent of women who are exclusively breastfeeding at 1 and 3 months, stratified by income
      ii. WIC 2017, CHIS 2016, YRBS 2017
         1. % of children, teens, and WIC participants consuming <5 servings of fruit and vegetables per day
         2. % of high school students consuming ≥ 5 servings of fruit and vegetables per day, stratified by race/ethnicity/ethnicity
         3. % eating fast food weekly, stratified by age
         4. % eating fast food weekly, stratified by race/ethnicity

7. Current State of Physical Activity in San Francisco
   a. Physical activity
      i. FitnessGram, 2012-17
1. SFUSD 5\textsuperscript{th}, 7\textsuperscript{th}, and 9\textsuperscript{th} graders meeting 5+ of 6 statewide fitness standards, stratified by race/ethnicity
2. SFUSD 5\textsuperscript{th}, 7\textsuperscript{th}, and 9\textsuperscript{th} graders meeting aerobic fitness standard, stratified by race/ethnicity
3. SFUSD 5\textsuperscript{th}, 7\textsuperscript{th}, and 9\textsuperscript{th} graders meeting aerobic fitness standard, stratified by income

8. Current State of Diet-Sensitive Health in San Francisco
   a. Mortality by race/ethnicity
      i. Life expectancy at birth, stratified by race/ethnicity
      ii. Age-adjusted years of life lost, stratified by race/ethnicity
   b. Children’s Oral Health
      i. SFUSD, DPH, 2007-17
         1. % SFUSD kindergarteners w caries experience, total
         2. % SFUSD kindergarteners w caries experience, stratified by race/ethnicity
         3. % SFUSD kindergarteners w caries experience, stratified by school income
         4. % SFUSD kindergarteners w UNTREATED caries, stratified by race/ethnicity
         5. % SFUSD kindergarteners w caries experience, stratified by zip code
   c. Overweight and Obesity
      → Language that explains overweight/obesity not perfect predictors of health. Language that destigmatizes body size as a measure of health
      i. FitnessGram, 2013-14 → 2013-17
         1. % of SFUSD 5\textsuperscript{th}, 7\textsuperscript{th}, and 9\textsuperscript{th} graders w body composition outside the Healthy Fitness Zone, stratified by race/ethnicity
         2. % of SFUSD 5\textsuperscript{th} graders w body composition outside the Healthy Fitness Zone, stratified by income
      ii. CHIS, 2013-16
         1. % of adults who are overweight, stratified by federal poverty level (<300\% FPL or ≥300\% FPL)
         2. % of adults who are overweight, stratified by race/ethnicity
         3. % of adults who are overweight, stratified by gender
         4. % of adults who are overweight, stratified by age group
      iii. CDC, 2015
         1. Model of obesity prevalence by census tract (map)
      iv. CDPH Birth Master File, 2007-16
         1. % women who gained excess weight during pregnancy, stratified by race/ethnicity
         2. % women who gained excess weight during pregnancy, stratified by type of health insurance
   d. Diabetes
      i. Public Health Advocates, 2016
         1. Estimates of prediabetes prevalence, stratified by age
      ii. CDPH Birth Master File, 2007-12
         1. % births to women with gestational diabetes, stratified by race/ethnicity
         2. % births to women with gestational diabetes, stratified by zip code (map) and health insurance type
      iii. OSHPD, 2005-16
         1. Age adjusted rates of hospitalization for diabetes (per 10,000 residents), stratified by race/ethnicity
2. Age adjusted rates of hospitalization for diabetes (per 10,000 residents), stratified by zip code (map)

iv. CDC, 2015
1. Model of diabetes prevalence by census tract (map)

e. Hypertension
i. OSHPD, 2005-16
1. Age adjusted rates of hospitalization for hypertension (per 10,000 residents), stratified by race/ethnicity
2. Age adjusted rates of hospitalization for hypertension (per 10,000 residents), stratified by zip code (map)

ii. CDC, 2015
1. Model of hypertension prevalence by census tract (map)

f. Cardiovascular Disease
i. OSHPD, 2005-16
1. Age adjusted rates of hospitalization for heart failure (per 10,000 residents), stratified by race/ethnicity
2. Age adjusted rates of hospitalization for heart failure (per 10,000 residents), stratified by zip code (map)

ii. CDC, 2015
1. Model of heart failure prevalence by census tract (map)

Table: Outcomes/Metrics of other major SF HEAL related groups
2. San Francisco Demographics

Population trends and predictions by sex and age, in San Francisco County, 2010-2060

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Population</td>
<td>40K</td>
<td>30K</td>
<td>20K</td>
<td>10K</td>
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<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
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<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Population</td>
<td>50K</td>
<td>40K</td>
<td>30K</td>
<td>20K</td>
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<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Persons by poverty level, by race/ethnicity, 2012-2016

- <200%FPL
- ≥200%FPL

Source: American Community Survey, PUMS USA

*Blank values indicate that data was too statistically unstable to report.*
3. **Beverage Prices** (data not yet available)

4. **Consumer Purchasing Behavior**
Data source: IRi 2015-2017 (will be changed to total ounces per capita)

Differences in sales among zip codes with varying percentages of certain ethnic groups (working on figure)
5. Current State of Food Security, Food Environment, and Nutrition in San Francisco

Figure 3. Disparities in food security

Food insecurity by income level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>2010-2012</th>
<th>2013-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 100% FPL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 200% FPL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 200% FPL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food insecurity by race-ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race-Ethnicity</th>
<th>2010-2012</th>
<th>2013-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian/PI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/AA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/PI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/AA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4. Number of food insecure individuals who were eligible for meal programs or eating vouchers in San Francisco in 2017-2018 by whether or not they were served

- Congregate lunch meals for individuals over 60 and adults with disabilities: 23,177 served, 1,272 not served
- Home delivered meals for homebound seniors and adults with disabilities: 5,394 served, 482 not served
- Home delivered groceries for seniors and adults with disabilities: 4,886 served, 5,144 not served
- Access to food for SRO residents: 1,900 served, 1,700 not served
- Healthy eating vouchers for people receiving SSI in the Tenderloin, SOMA, and Buena Vista and low-income pregnant women participating in the DPW WIC program: 100 served, 3,700 not served


Figure 5. Change in the types of food retail or stores available in San Francisco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Store</th>
<th>2009-2014 (%) Change</th>
<th>2012-2016 (%) Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convenience stores</td>
<td>-3.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast-food</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>-7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-service restaurant</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized food stores</td>
<td>-7.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supercenter</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP-authorized stores</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report was compiled for the October 5, 2018 SDDTAC meeting.
Southeast San Francisco and Treasure Island were designated as low income areas with low food access by the USDA.
Southeast San Francisco and Treasure Island had fewer public access drinking water fountains.
Figure 3. Exclusive breastfeeding at 1 and 3 months by Demographics, 2013-2015
Consumption **below** recommendations

About two thirds of children, teens, and low income pregnant women participating in the WIC program report eating less than 5 servings of fruit and vegetables per day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All children</th>
<th>All teens</th>
<th>WIC participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent reporting &lt;5 servings</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The odds of reporting 5+ servings of fruits/vegetables per day did not differ by race-ethnicity in high school students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black/AA</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Filipino</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent reporting 5+ daily servings</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consumption above recommendations

About half of young adults report eating fast food weekly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 18-24</th>
<th>Ages 25-44</th>
<th>Ages 45-64</th>
<th>Age 65+</th>
<th>All adults 18+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47.3%</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 times greater odds of reporting weekly fast food consumption among Latino adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black/AA</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current State of Physical Activity in San Francisco

This report was compiled for the October 5, 2018 SDDTAC meeting.
SF students meeting 5+ of 6 statewide fitness standards, by grade and race/ethnicity.

- Select School Year:
  - 2012-13
  - 2013-14
  - 2014-15
  - 2015-16
  - 2016-17

- Data source: CDE FitnessGram®

SF Students who meet the aerobic capacity fitness standard, by race/ethnicity, 2012-17

- Data source: CDE FitnessGram®
### Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

#### Life Expectancy at Birth: San Francisco, Ca

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>80.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>83.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino(a)</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>75.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: CDE Fitness/Grants
Youth overweight and obesity:

Data source: FitnessGram 2017
SFUSD students with body composition outside healthy fitness zone

SFUSD students with body composition outside healthy fitness zone, by race/ethnicity

Data source: CDE FitnessGram.