How to reduce tobacco retailer density and why

These policy solutions can be implemented in most communities through local regulation, such as tobacco retailer licensing or changes to zoning restrictions.

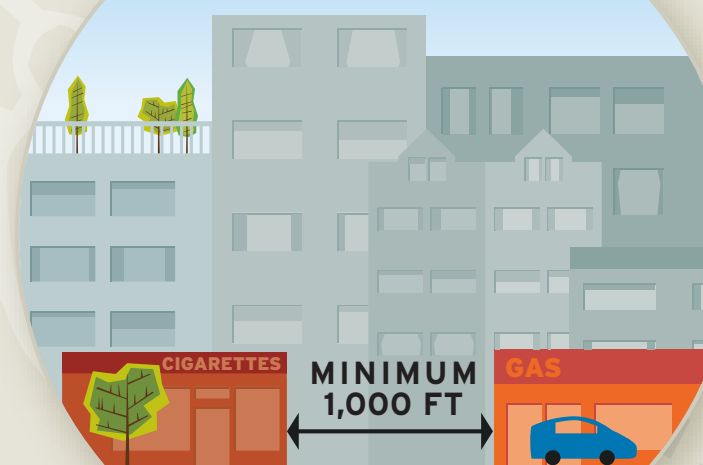## Local Tobacco Retailers

Cap the number of retailers in a geographic area

Example: There can be no more than 15 stores* per district.

Cap the number of retailers relative to population size

Example: There can be no more than 1 store* per 1,000 residents.

TOBACCO MARKET

Require a minimum distance between retailers

Example: Stores cannot locate within 1,000 ft of an existing store.

CIGARETTES   MINIMUM 1,000 FT   GAS

SCHOOL
Cafe
Fresh Fruit Smoothies

Prohibit retailers from locating near schools and other youth-sensitive areas

Example: Stores cannot locate within 1,000 ft of a school or playground.

PHARMACY
WELCOME TO HEALTH
Sparkling Water Sold Here

Prohibit sales of tobacco products at pharmacies or other types of retailers

Example: Pharmacies cannot be licensed to sell tobacco products.

HEALTH: When more tobacco retailers are located in a given area, residents' health suffers. Youth are more likely to start smoking. People who smoke consume more cigarettes per day and have a harder time quitting.

EQUITY: Tobacco retailers cluster in neighborhoods with a high percentage of low-income residents or residents of color. These communities are targeted by tobacco companies, and they disproportionately suffer the health harms caused by tobacco use.

* Numbers will vary by community.

ChangeLab Solutions

COUNTER TOBACCO.ORG

www.changelabsolutions.org/tobacco-retailer-licensing
www.countertobacco.org/policy/licensing-and-zoning