Abstract

Although, Many evident implied relation between tobacco retailers and youth access & available to tobacco but numerous of conflicting findings about the association and magnitude of access to tobacco. To collect the evidence and to identify tobacco retailer factors that associated with youth access to tobacco. Data Sources; English-language publications in The Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group, AMED, BNI, EMBASE, HMIC, PsycINFO, MEDLINE from PubMed, CINAHL, HEALTH BUSINESS ELITE and Science Direct. Reviews from 1997 through 30 June 2011. Study Selection: Studies were included; a quantitative study, presented on the relationship of tobacco retailer factors and youth access to tobacco and concerning to adolescent students in Middle School and High School and data Extraction: Information on study design, outcomes, and quality were extracted by one researcher and verified by another. An overall rating of the studies was considered to the strength of association and the consistent of the results. We did not quantitatively summarize the data because of the marked heterogeneity of the categorical outcomes. Approximately,45% potentially beneficial factors were identified from the evidence on tobacco retailer factors associated with youth access to tobacco including; behavior of clerk that was failure to ask a minor for age or failure to demand a minor for ID and the frequency of clerk being asked their age when trying to buy cigarettes, the day of the week & the time of sales, effect for point of purchase, the density of tobacco outlet, the randomly selected retail outlet inspections, the distance of participant’s home to the nearest retailer the posting a sign at the point of purchase indicating that “sales of tobacco products to minors is illegal”, and many the available evidence was not consistent and the associations were generally not strong but still faces many challenges for the assessment of exposure.

Keywords: Tobacco retailers, youth access to tobacco, A review