



Wyoming's 2008 Synar Tobacco Compliance Report

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Wyoming's 2008 Synar Tobacco Compliance Report

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Wyoming's 2008 Synar Tobacco Compliance Report

1. Executive Summary

The Synar Amendment, enacted in 1992, requires states to have laws prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to persons under 18, and to enforce those laws effectively (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], n.d.). The SAMHSA regulation implementing the Synar Amendment requires states to conduct annual, random, and unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with tobacco sales laws.

Since 2003, the Wyoming Department of Health, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division (MHSASD) has contracted with the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming to conduct the Synar compliance inspections. Minor buyers (15- and 16-year-old youth), are recruited each summer (June through August) to conduct these inspections, under adult supervision, on a stratified random sample of tobacco retail outlets in Wyoming.

The inspections resulted in the following key findings:

- The overall weighted retailer violation rate (RVR) was 9.0%
 - The RVR for small municipalities was 17.6% while the RVR for large municipalities was 5.2%.
- A clerk failing to ask for an ID was the greatest predictor of attempting to sell: clerks who failed to ask for an ID were 239% more likely to attempt to sell than clerks who asked for an ID.
- In addition, clerks were more likely to attempt to sell to older buyers: the odds of selling to an older youth (aged 16 or 17 years) were 4.5 times greater than the odds of selling to a 15-year-old.
- Nonsignificant predictors of attempting to sell included the gender of the youth buyer, the gender and age of the clerk, the accessibility of tobacco products, the clerk asking for the youth's age, and the presence of youth access messages.

2. Introduction

2.1. Background

The Synar Amendment, enacted in 1992, requires states to have laws prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to persons under 18 and to enforce those laws effectively (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], n.d.). Following the passage of the amendment, SAMHSA established requirements for state compliance. States must adopt and enforce laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to youth under the age of 18, conduct annual, random, and unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with the law, and develop a strategy and timeframe for achieving an inspection failure rate of less than 20% (SAMHSA, n.d.).

Since 2003, the Wyoming Department of Health, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division (MHSASD) has contracted with the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming to conduct Wyoming's annual Synar compliance inspections.

2.2. Report Organization

This document contains four additional sections. Section 3 describes the methods WYSAC used to conduct the Synar inspections, and Section 4 presents the key findings from the Synar study. Section 5 provides conclusions and recommendations for continued Synar compliance, and Section 6 contains reference citations. Two appendices appear after the references section. Appendix A provides the buyer script and the results for each question on the Synar Survey data collection form, and Appendix B lists ineligible, inaccurate, and uninspected outlets for the 2008 Synar Survey.

3. Methods

3.1. Sampling Design

Before conducting the inspections, WYSAC drew a sample of tobacco retail outlets from the 2008 list of 576 outlets (MHSASD provided the list which was updated for 2008 by using the results from the 2007 Synar coverage and Synar Survey studies). We categorized each tobacco retail outlet into one of two strata (or groups), based on its location in either in a large municipality or a small municipality. As in previous years, we defined large municipalities as having a population of at least 3,000 and small municipalities as having a population of fewer than 3,000. We then used the Synar Survey Estimation System, Version 3.2 (SSES) to determine the sample size for each stratum.

Tables 1 and 2 provide information on the sample sizes for the two strata, depicting output obtained by using the SSES Sample Size Calculator. WYSAC entered several variables (under "Input Information" in each table). An explanation of each variable follows:

- **One-sided option for 95% Confidence Interval** meets the same precision requirement with a smaller sample size than with the two-sided choice. This is the same option chosen in 2007.
- **Outlet Frame Size** represents the total population of tobacco retail stores on the list frame. Since we conducted the sample size calculations separately for each stratum, the outlet frame size is specific to the stratum (large or small). The original list frame had 187 small municipality outlets and 389 large municipality outlets.

- **Expected Retailer Violation Rate (RVR)** is the weighted RVR from last year's survey. Again, the weighted RVR is specific for each stratum. The small municipality RVR from last year was 13.4% and the large municipality RVR from last year was 5.1%.
- **Design Effect** is estimated from last year's survey. The design effect normally accounts for the loss of effectiveness by using a sampling design other than a simple random sample. However, since we conducted the sample size calculations separately and conducted a simple random sample within each stratum, the design effect for both strata was 1.
- **Expected Accuracy Rate** is the percentage of outlets whose information was completely accurate on last year's list frame. This rate provides an estimate of the proportion of outlets on the list frame that are actually eligible for the Synar survey. This percentage is specific to each stratum.
- **Expected Completion Rate** is the percentage of stores inspected by last year's study participants. The numerator is the percentage of outlets visited; the denominator is the number of outlets drawn for the sample. This percentage is specific to each stratum.
- **Safety Margin Used** is the percentage by which the sample size is inflated to ensure a large enough sample size. A safety margin allows us to account for ineligible outlets (e.g., businesses that had closed, were not accessible to minors, or did not sell cigarettes) on the list frame. As in previous years, we oversampled by 15% for each stratum.

Once we entered this information, SSES provided three outputs: effective sample size, target sample size, and planned original sample size. Definitions for each of these outputs follow.

- **Effective Sample Size** is the sample size needed to meet the SAMHSA precision requirement under simple random sampling.
- **Target (Minimum) Sample Size** is the sample size needed to achieve the desired precision requirement with a complex sampling design. This number is the product of the effective sample size and the design effect. Since our design effect for both strata is 1, our effective sample size is the same as our target sample size (e.g., $122 \times 1 = 122$).
- **Planned Original Sample Size** is the actual sample size we used to draw the sample. To compute, the target sample size is inflated by using the accuracy and completion rates and further adjusted by incorporating a safety margin.

Using SPSS Version 16.0, WYSAC drew a random sample of 177 outlets located in small municipalities and 140 outlets located in large municipalities for a total sample size of 317 outlets. These 317 outlets represent 55% of all outlets on the list frame.

Table 1. SSES Sample Size Output for the *Small* Sampling Frame

Synar Survey	
State	Wyoming
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	2009
Date	6/27/2008 16:26
Input Information	
Option for 95% Confidence Interval	One-Sided
Outlet Frame Size	389
Expected Retailer Violation Rate (RVR)	5.10%
Design Effect	1
Expected Accuracy Rate	90.06%
Expected Completion Rate	96.89%
Safety Margin Used	15%
Sample Size	
Effective Sample Size	106
Target(Minimum) Sample Size	106
Planned Original Sample Size	140

Table 2. SSES Sample Size Output for the *Large* Sampling Frame

Synar Survey	
State	Wyoming
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	2009
Date	6/27/2008 16:24
Input Information	
Option for 95% Confidence Interval	One-Sided
Outlet Frame Size	187
Expected Retailer Violation Rate (RVR)	13.40%
Design Effect	1
Expected Accuracy Rate	92.57%
Expected Completion Rate	85.81%
Safety Margin Used	15%
Sample Size	
Effective Sample Size	122
Target(Minimum) Sample Size	122
Planned Original Sample Size	177

3.2. Synar Inspections

Recruitment of adult supervisors/drivers and youth inspectors began in late May, 2008. Synar inspections began on July 26, 2008 and ended on September 7, 2008.

3.2.1 Inspection Teams

The Synar inspection teams consisted of one adult supervisor/driver and one or two minor buyers. Eight teams total were used to complete the inspections across the state. A plain-clothed law enforcement officer also typically accompanied the team. The primary role of the law enforcement officers was to observe the inspection; they did not issue any citations for noncompliance. WYSAC collaborated with the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP) to find and coordinate with local officers who had jurisdiction over the areas in which the supervisors traveled. Prior to beginning the inspections, WYSAC trained all adult supervisors in Synar protocol. Adult

supervisors trained minors to look for certain elements while in the store (i.e., the location of tobacco products, the approximate age of the clerk, gender of the clerk, and youth-access messages).

3.2.2 Recruitment of Minor Buyers

WYSAC recruited most minor buyers by asking previous buyers to provide referrals. Coworkers and program managers in the Tobacco-Free Wyoming Communities Program also provided contacts. We first contacted potential minor buyers via telephone to describe the project and speak with one of their parents or guardians. Once the minor and the parent/guardian expressed interest, we sent them a written description of the project, a parent permission form, and hire forms. We required completed parent permission forms be returned to us before any youth could participate. Nine 15-year-olds, seven 16-year-olds, and one 17-year-old (2 months past 16) participated in the 2008 Synar Survey. Seven of the eight teams included both a male and female minor buyer.

Every attempt was made to utilize youth aged 15 or 16 in each area. However, after exhausting all known contacts in one area (including minor buyers from previous years and their families, coworkers, Tobacco-Free Wyoming Community program managers, and family and friends of all of the above parties), and reaching the end of our time frame (i.e., the last week in August), the only minor we were able to secure for that area was two months past 16. To complete the inspections on time, the Principal Investigator allowed the youth to complete the inspections for that area. Her inspections represent 6% of the completed inspections (that is, 16 of the 252 completed outlet inspections). All youth resided within the area they inspected, thereby reducing travel time and eliminating the need for overnight stays. To ensure consistency in buying procedure, all youth followed a written script (in Appendix A) and role-played with the adult supervisors until they mastered the buying procedure.

3.2.3 Inspection Protocol

Upon arriving at an outlet, one minor buyer (alternating between male and female buyers when possible) entered the outlet and, following the script, attempted to purchase cigarettes. Law enforcement officers did not accompany the minor buyer into the store. If the buyer knew anyone in the inspection site, s/he left the location without attempting a purchase and returned to the car so that the second buyer could make an attempt. If both minors knew someone in the outlet, the team returned later to attempt the buy. In a few cases, this option was not feasible, and we recorded the site as “eligible but uninspected.”

Survey protocol required minor buyers to leave their identification in the car with the adult supervisor or to leave it at home. This strategy allowed the minor to answer honestly, “I don’t have it on me,” if a clerk asked the minor for identification. Similarly, if asked their age, minors replied honestly. Each buyer carried approximately \$1.00 in cash, so if a sale was attempted, they could produce too little cash to pay for the cigarettes. In accordance with protocol, no purchase attempts were consummated. The inspection was completed either by a refusal to sell or by an attempt to sell. Following the attempted purchase, minor buyers left the store.

Immediately following the inspection, the buyer returned to the vehicle and reported the details of the attempted purchase to the adult supervisor, who then entered this information on a data form. Reported information included store name and address, inspection date and time, completion status of the inspection, minor age and gender, clerk age and gender, type and brand of tobacco product requested, location of tobacco products in the store, outcome of the sales attempt, and the presence

of any visible youth-access messages. WYSAC collected the forms at the conclusion of each inspection period.

3.3. Inspected Outlets

Of the 317 outlets chosen for the sample, WYSAC actually *visited* 314 (99%) outlets. Three outlets could not be visited before the minors had to be returned home. Of the 314 outlets visited, 51 were ineligible (most of these were ineligible because they were out of business, did not sell tobacco, or could not be located). Another 14 outlets were not inspected due to other reasons (primarily because the outlet was closed at the time of visit). Consequently, WYSAC *inspected* 252 outlets or 95% of the eligible outlets in the sample. Of these, 136 outlets were in the small stratum (94% of all eligible small outlets and 14 more outlets than the minimum) and 116 outlets were in the large stratum (95% of all eligible large outlets and 10 more outlets than the minimum). Appendix B includes a full list of uninspected sites and reasons for their omission.

4. Inspection Key Findings

4.1. Retailer Violation Rate (RVR)

Wyoming's unweighted noncompliance or retailer violation rate (RVR) was:

$$\frac{30 \text{ noncompliant outlets}}{252 \text{ outlets inspected}} = 0.119 \text{ or } 11.9\%$$

Since WYSAC used a stratified sampling design, we weighted the overall RVR to account for this sampling method. We estimated the weighted RVR by:

$$(N_{large} / N_{total})(x_{large} / n_{2 large}) + (N_{small} / N_{total})(x_{small} / n_{2 small})$$

where:

N_{large} = the number of large stratum outlets on the list frame

N_{total} = the number of total outlets on the list frame

x_{large} = the number of noncompliant outlets within the large stratum

$n_{2 large}$ = the number of outlets inspected within the large stratum

N_{small} = the number of small stratum outlets on the list frame

x_{small} = the number of noncompliant outlets within the small stratum

$n_{2 small}$ = the number of outlets inspected within the small stratum

Thus, the weighted noncompliance rate for the 2008 Synar Survey was:

$$(390/576)(6/116) + (187/576)(24/136) = 0.092 \text{ or } 9.0\%$$

SSES provided a summary table of Synar survey estimates and sample sizes (see Table 3). The design effect of 0.8 accounts for the analysis of both strata together. A design effect less than one (as in this case) indicates the stratified sampling design *improved* sampling efficiency.

The standard error was $\pm 1.2\%$ which meets the SAMHSA precision requirement of $\pm 1.82\%$. Because we drew a sample of outlets and didn't inspect *all* outlets in Wyoming, SSES calculated a 95% confidence interval. Therefore, we can be 95% confident that the "true" value of the RVR is between 6.6% and 11.4%. When accounting for error, the likely maximum RVR (11.4%) is still well below the 20% noncompliance standard set by SAMHSA.

Table 3. Synar Survey Estimates and Sample Sizes

CSAP-SYNAR REPORT

State	WY
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	2009
Date	9/19/2008 9:51
Data	Synar SSES Office 2003.xls
Analysis Option	Stratified SRS with FPC

Estimates

Unweighted Retailer Violation Rate	11.9%
Weighted Retailer Violation Rate	9.0%
Standard Error	1.2%
Is SAMHSA Precision Requirement met?	YES
Right-sided 95% Confidence Interval	[0.0%, 11.0%]
Two-sided 95% Confidence Interval	[6.6%, 11.4%]
Design Effect	0.8
Accuracy Rate (unweighted)	83.9%
Accuracy Rate (weighted)	85.5%
Completion Rate (unweighted)	94.7%

Sample Size for Current Year

Effective Sample Size	228
Target (Minimum) Sample Size	228
Original Sample Size	317
Eligible Sample Size	266
Final Sample Size	252
Overall Sampling Rate	52.5%

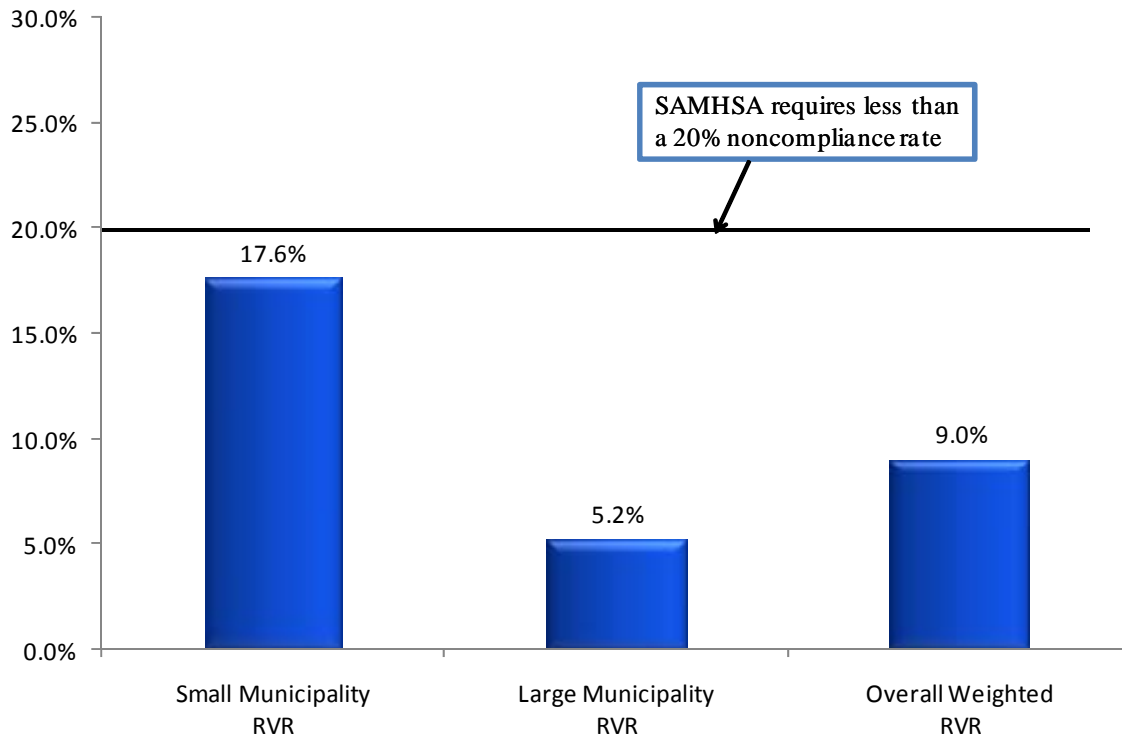
4.2. Significant Relationships between the RVR and Descriptive Variables

This section reports the significant relationships between the retailer violation rate (RVR) and other variables. To test significance, we conducted a chi-square test using SPSS 16.0. We report only significant differences when $p < 0.05$. In other words, suggesting that we can determine with 95% confidence that that the two groups are different.

4.2.1. Municipality Size

Youth buyers inspected 116 sites in large municipalities (6 of which attempted to sell) and 136 sites in small municipalities (24 of which attempted to sell). The chi-square results indicated that a significantly greater proportion of clerks at outlets in small municipalities attempted to sell cigarettes to minors (17.6%) than did clerks in large municipalities (5.2%; $p = 0.02$; see Figure 1). Although significantly larger than the rate for large municipalities, the small municipality rate is still below the SAMHSA noncompliance requirement of 20%.

Figure 1. Retailer Violation Rate (RVR) by Municipality Size



4.2.2. Clerk Request for ID

Overall, 88% of clerks asked for an ID. Clerks who failed to ask for an ID were more likely to attempt to sell. Of the 12% who failed to ask for an ID, 78% attempted to sell while only 2% of the clerks who asked for an ID attempted to sell ($p < 0.000$; Table 4).

Table 4. Relationship between Clerk Asking for ID and RVR

		Did clerk attempt to sell?	Percentage of Clerks
Did clerk ask for an ID?	Yes (88%)	Yes	2%
		No	98%
	No (12%)	Yes	78%
		No	22%

WYSAC calculated odds ratios for the “clerk request ID” variable collectively with the other variables that had a significant relationship with RVR (i.e., municipality size, youth age, and clerk request for ID). The results showed that the clerk failing to ask for an ID was the most sizable and significant predictor of attempting to sell.

4.2.3. Age of Youth Buyer

Clerks attempted to sell to older youth more often than to younger youth ($p < .001$; Table 5). The odds of a clerk selling to an older youth (ages 16 and 17) were 4.5 times greater than the odds of selling to a 15-year-old.

Table 5 Relationship between “No Sales to Minors” Signs and RVR

		Did clerk attempt to sell?	Percentage of Clerks
Age of Minor	15 (77%)	Yes	7%
		No	93%
	16 (23%)	Yes	27%
		No	73%
	17 (6%)	Yes	43%
		No	57%

4.3. Nonsignificant Relationships between the RVR and Descriptive Variables

This section reports the statistically nonsignificant relationships between the retailer violation rate (RVR) and other variables. Nonsignificant results mean that the presence or absence of the characteristic had no statistically significant impact on the likelihood of attempting to sell.

4.3.1. Gender of Youth Buyer

Clerks attempted to sell to female youth as often as to male youth: 12.6% of inspections resulted in males successfully “buying” cigarettes, and similarly, 11.5% of inspections resulted in females “buying” ($p = 0.475$). In addition, female and male clerks were equally likely to sell to female and male buyers.

4.3.2. Clerk Request for Age

Most clerks (94%) did not ask for the minor’s age, and clerks who failed to ask for the minor’s age were no more likely to attempt to sell than clerks who asked for the minor’s age ($p = 0.485$). Only one clerk who asked for a minor’s age attempted to sell.

4.3.3. Accessibility of Tobacco Products

WYSAC defined tobacco products as accessible if they were placed at the check stand, in a display case, or in an aisle. WYSAC defined tobacco as inaccessible if it was placed outside of customer reach (e.g., behind the counter). Overall, 97% of stores had some or all tobacco products accessible to the customer. Clerks in outlets with accessible tobacco products were no more likely to attempt to sell than were clerks in outlets with no accessible tobacco ($p = 0.615$).

4.3.4. Gender of Clerk

WYSAC found no significant difference between the percentage of times sales were attempted by male (19%) versus female (10%) clerks ($p = 0.086$).

4.3.5. Age of Clerk

When reporting data, we asked the minor buyers to approximate the clerk’s age. Clerk’s age was not a significant predictor of whether or not a clerk would sell to a minor buyer ($p = 0.257$).

4.3.6. Presence of Youth Access Messages

Clerks in outlets without “No Sales to Minors” signs were no more likely to sell to minors than clerks in outlets with such signs ($p = 0.903$). Overall, 86% of outlets had at least one of these signs present; in these outlets, 13% of clerks attempted to sell. For the 14% of outlets that didn't have the sign present, 11% of clerks attempted to sell. This relationship holds true for other state-sponsored youth access signs (present in 34% of the outlets inspected): 14% of outlets with other state-sponsored youth access messages had clerks that attempted to sell, compared to 11% of clerks in outlets without such signs present ($p = 0.392$).

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2008 Synar Survey discovered an overall weighted retailer violation rate of 9.0%. This percentage is slightly higher than the 2007 rate of 7.7%. However, we cannot say that the RVR *increased* since 2007 because the 2007 rate (7.7%) is within the 95% confidence interval (6.6% to 11.4%) for the 2008 rate. We, therefore, conclude that the rates for the two years are not significantly different from each other.

Wyoming's RVR has been below the 20% maximum since 2000. (Prior to that, it was as high as 56% in 1999; see Table 6). These low rates suggest that tobacco sales to minors are infrequent and that the compliance of retail clerks is high. The low rates also highlight the success of Wyoming's continued emphasis to educate tobacco merchants on the illegality of selling tobacco to minors.

Table 6. Retailer Violation Rates, 1996–2007*

Synar Survey Year	Retailer Violation Rate (in %)	95% Confidence Interval (in %)
1996	42.0	NA
1997	28.5	NA
1998	45.6	NA
1999	55.8	NA
2000	8.9	6.5–11.3
2001	9.5	7.0–11.8
2002	8.2	5.2–11.2
2003	8.0	2.2–13.8
2004	8.7	5.5–11.9
2005	7.0	6.5–11.3
2006	6.5	4.3–8.7
2007	7.7	5.7–9.7
2008	9.0	6.6 – 11.4

*Confidence intervals not available for 1996–1999.

The strongest predictor of attempting to sell was the clerk failing to ask the minor for an ID. In the 2008 Synar Survey, 12% of clerks failed to ask for an ID and of these, 78% attempted to sell. Attempts to sell were also influenced by the age of the buyer (clerks attempted to sell to older buyers) and by the size of the municipality (more sale attempts occurred in small municipalities). Targeting education efforts at rural areas and increasing the consequences for both clerks and retail outlets who sell tobacco to minors may further reduce the RVR.

6. References & Bibliography

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). *Synar amendment: Protecting the nation's youth from nicotine addiction*. Retrieved September 21, 2008 from <http://prevention.samhsa.gov/tobacco/default.aspx>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2006b). *Synar survey estimation system version 3.2: User manual*. Rockville, MD: Author.
- WYSAC. (2007). *Wyoming's 2007 Synar tobacco compliance report*, by T. C. Cook & L. H. Despain. (WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-721). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

7. Appendices

Appendix A. Synar Survey Script

The adult supervisors trained the youth buyers to follow the protocol below.

Script and Instructions for the Minor Attempting to Purchase:

Please practice this script with your adult driver at least two times before your first purchase attempt.

If the cigarettes are within reach:

Select a hard or soft pack of Marlboro Lights and place on the counter.

If the cigarettes are behind the counter:

Ask: "I'd like a pack of Marlboro Lights."

If the store does not have Marlboros:

Females ask: "How about a pack of Camel Lights?"

Males ask: "How about a pack of Camels?"

If the clerk asks for ID:

Say: "I don't have any ID with me."

If the clerk asks the age of the buyer:

The minor is truthful in telling his/her age.

If the clerk refuses to sell:

The minor leaves the store.

If the clerk offers to sell:

The minor asks the price, fumbles in his/her pocket, and produces only one or two dollars, then says, "I don't have enough money, never mind." Or "I thought this was a \$10 bill."

The minor then leaves the store and reports the following information to the driver: the type of outlet (vending machine or over-the-counter), the clerk's gender and age, the tobacco brand requested, the location(s) of the tobacco products, whether or not the clerk asked for the buyer's ID or age, if the buy attempt was successful, if there were any "No Sale to Minors" signs, and if there were any other posters or signs from the State of Wyoming.

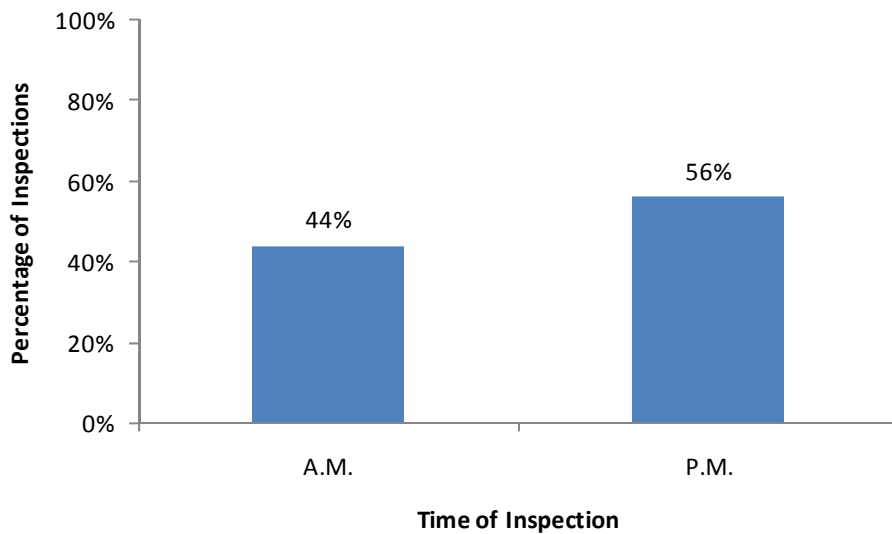
Appendix B. Synar Survey Results

This appendix provides the 2008 Synar script along with the frequencies for every question on the 2008 Synar Survey. In the frequency tables, WYSAC **bolded** the highest percentages and frequencies in each category to help identify them. Because of rounding, not all percentages add to 100%.

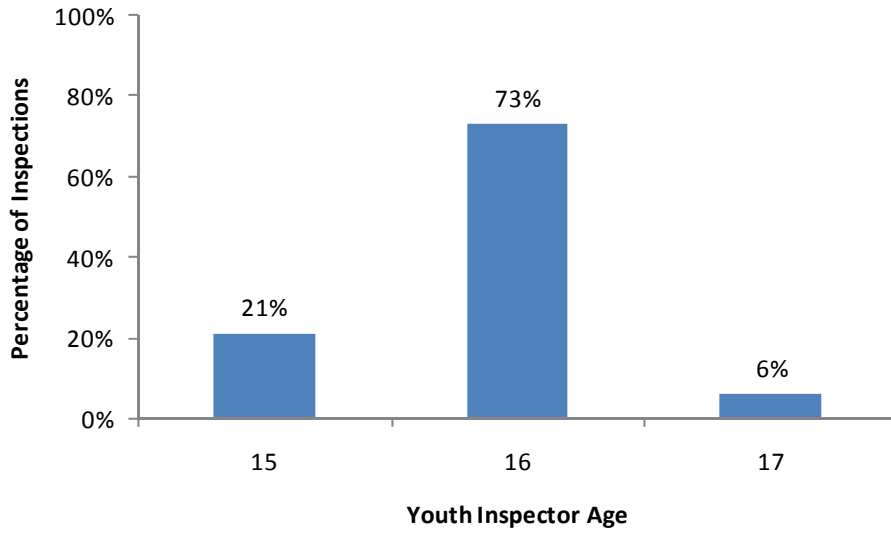
1. Inspection month

	Frequency	Valid Percent
July	88	28%
August	226	72%
Valid Total	314	100%
Stores not visited	3	
Total	317	

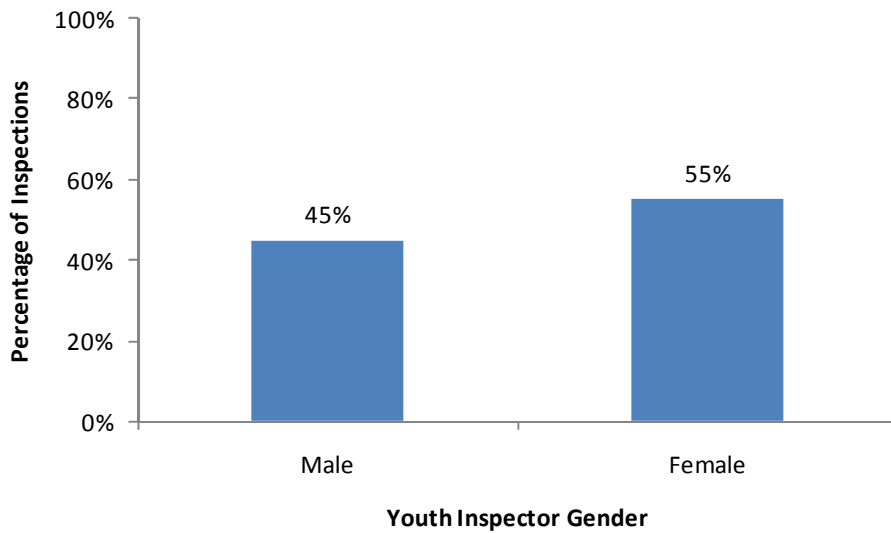
2. Time of visit (A.M. or P.M.)



3. Age of youth buyers



4. Gender of youth buyers



5. Outlet county*

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Natrona	34	11%
Freemont	25	8%
Laramie	20	6%
Lincoln	20	6%
Sweetwater	19	6%
Big Horn	18	6%
Teton	18	6%
Carbon	17	5%
Crook	15	5%
Sheridan	15	5%
Sublette	15	4%
Campbell	14	4%
Albany	13	4%
Park	13	4%
Uinta	13	4%
Johnson	11	4%
Converse	9	3%
Platte	7	2%
Weston	6	2%
Niobrara	5	2%
Goshen	4	1%
Washakie	4	1%
Hot Springs	2	1%
Total	317	100%

*All 23 Wyoming Counties were represented in the sample.

6. Type of outlet

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Over the counter	252	100%
Vending machine	0	0%
Valid Total	252	100%

7. Clerk gender

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Female	198	79%
Male	54	21%
Total	252	100%

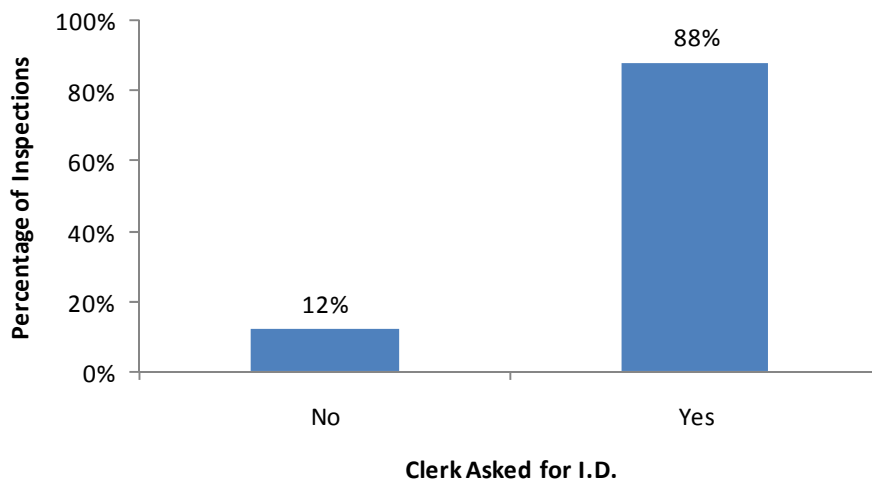
8. Clerk age, by category (based on the youth buyers' estimates)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
16-24	38	14%
25-34	64	24%
35-44	62	23%
45-54	39	15%
55-77 (oldest age was 77)	49	18%
Total	252	100%

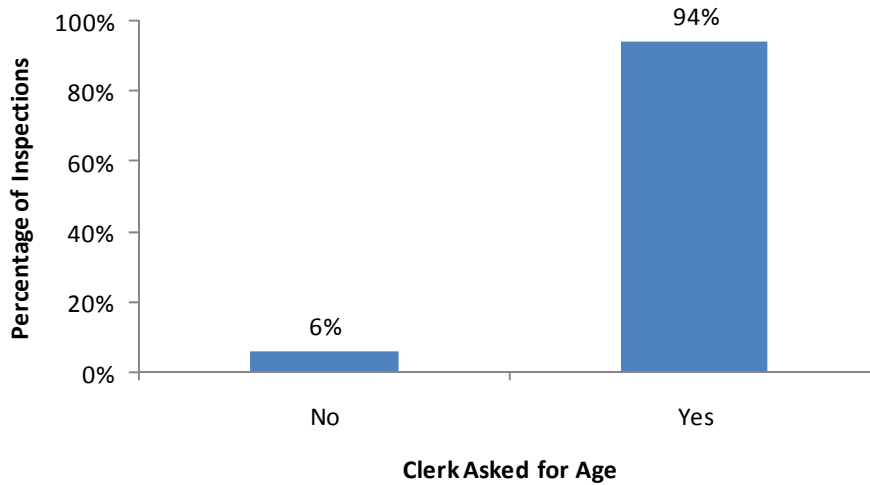
9. Tobacco brand requested by youth buyer

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Marlboro Lights	246	98%
Marlboro	3	1%
Camel	0	0%
Camel Lights	3	1%
Total	252	100%

10. Did clerk ask for ID?



11. Did clerk ask for age?



12a. Location of tobacco products (check all that apply)*

Specific Location	Frequency	Percentage of Stores
Behind counter	242	91%
In an aisle	4	2%
Display case	58	22%
At check stand	4	2%
Total stores	252	

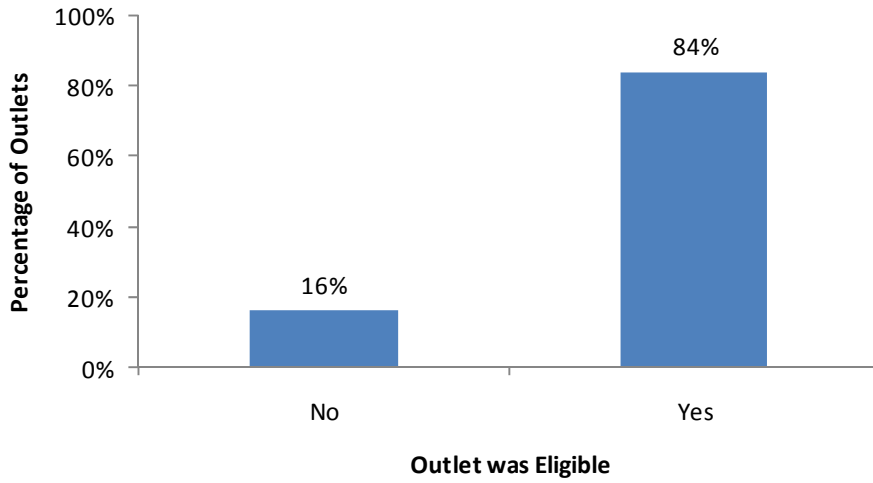
*Percentages sum to more than 100% because a store could have more than one location for tobacco products.

12b. Location of tobacco products by category*

	Frequency	Percentage of Stores with Known Tobacco Locations
Any accessible	248	98%
None accessible	4	2%
Total stores	252	100%

*If tobacco was located at the check stand, in a display case, or in an aisle, then WYSAC considered the tobacco accessible. "All accessible" outlets are included in the "any accessible" category. WYSAC only classified tobacco located behind the counter as inaccessible.

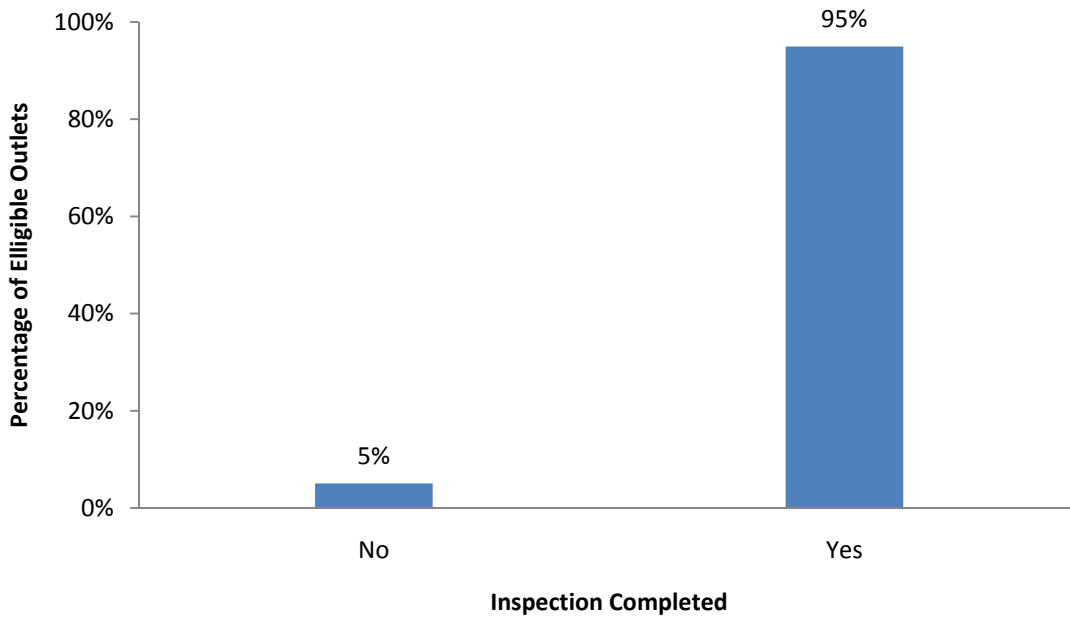
13. Is outlet eligible?



14. If outlet is ineligible, check one of the following reasons:

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Out of business	14	28%
Does not sell tobacco products	13	26%
Unlocatable	13	26%
Duplicate	4	8%
Temporary Closure	3	6%
Inaccessible by youth	2	4%
Private club or private residence	2	4%
Wholesale/Carton sale only	0	0%
Vending machine broken	0	0%
Other ineligibility (see below)	0	0%
Total	51	100%

15. If outlet is eligible, was inspection completed?

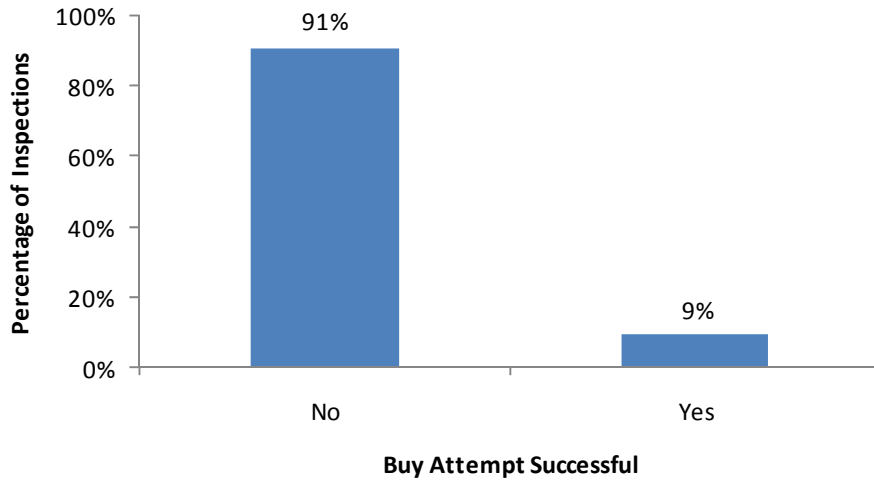


16. If outlet is eligible, but inspection was not completed, check one or more of the following reasons:

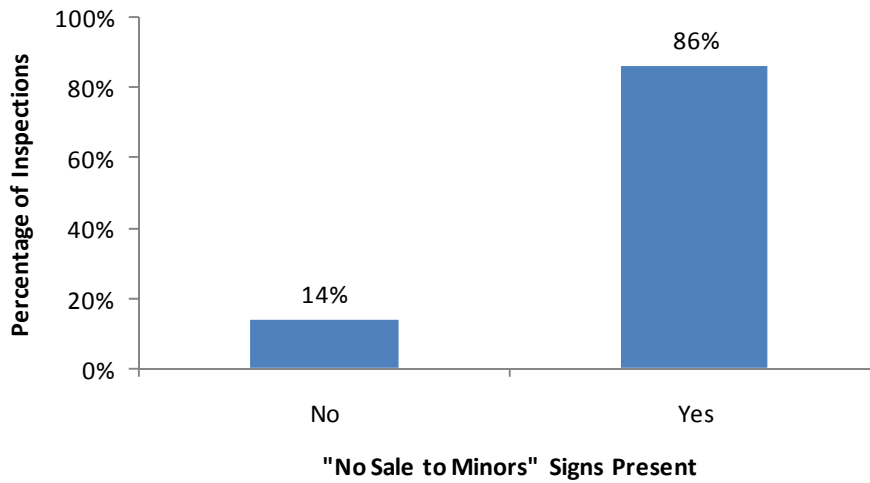
	Frequency	Percentage of Eligible, Uninspected Stores
In operation but closed at time of visit	7	50%
Ran out of time	3	21%
Other noncompletion (see below)	2	14%
Youth buyer knows salesperson	2	14%
Unsafe to access	0	0%
Presence of police	0	0%
Tobacco out of stock	0	0%
Moved to new location but not inspected	0	0%
Drive through only/youth buyer has no driver's license	0	0%
Total	14	100%

Other: No clerk present to sell.

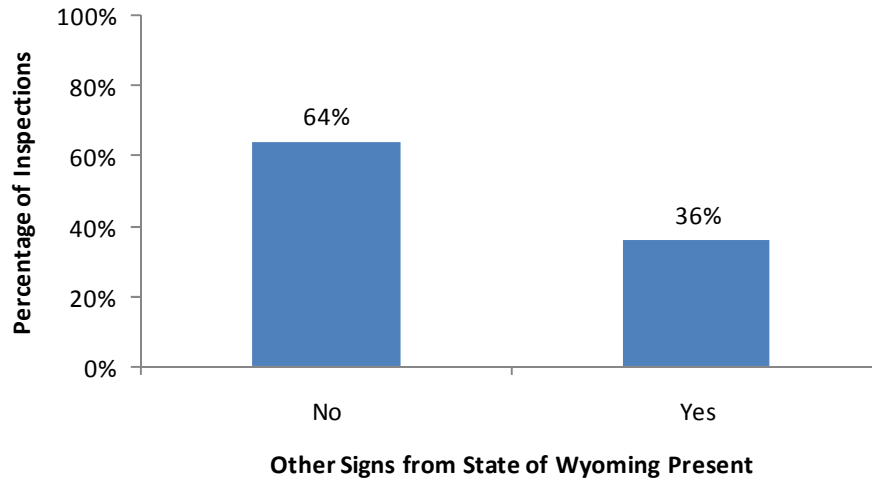
17. If inspection was completed, was buy attempt successful? (weighted percentages)



18. Were there "No Sales to Minors" signs present?



19. Were there any other posters/signs with youth access messaging from the State of Wyoming present?



Appendix C: Ineligible, Inaccurate, and Uninspected Outlets

This appendix includes three tables. **Table C-1** presents the outlets ineligible in 2008; MHSASD should remove all outlets in this table (with three exceptions) from the 2009 Synar list frame. The exceptions include the outlets labeled “temporary closure”, which are highlighted in the table. Although ineligible for the 2008 survey, these three outlets should remain on the list because they may reopen and become eligible tobacco outlets for the 2009 survey.

Table C-2 provides the list frame inaccuracies discovered during the inspections and subsequent corrections. MHSASD should make these changes for the 2008 Synar inspection list frame. Finally, **Table C-3** lists eligible, but uninspected outlets and the reason they were not inspected.

Table C-1. Ineligible Outlets (n=51)

Name	Address	City	Municipality Size	County	Reason for Ineligibility
Albertsons	2625 E 2nd St	Casper	Large	Natrona	Inaccessible to youth
Andy's Conoco	210 E Whalen	Guernsey	Small	Platte	Out of business
Arlington Outpost	I-80 & Hwy 13, exit 272	Rock River	Small	Albany	Could not locate
Bear Company Texaco	1585 Sheridan Ave	Cody	Large	Park	Out of business
Boulder Store	8782 Hwy 191	Boulder	Small	Sublette	Does not sell tobacco products
Chevron	S Main St	Thayne	Small	Lincoln	Temporary long term closure
CJ's Convenience Store	101 N 13th St UW Campus	Laramie	Large	Albany	Does not sell tobacco products
Convenience Plus/Jacksons	328 E Center	Douglas	Large	Converse	Temporary long term closure
Cozzen's Cash Grocery	116 E Main	Byron	Small	Big Horn	Out of business
Deckers Food Center	1100 Richards	Douglas	Large	Converse	Out of business
Devil's Tower Golf Club	75 Tower View Dr	Hulett	Small	Crook	Private club or personal residence
Douglas Grocery	130 S 4th St	Douglas	Large	Converse	Out of business
E.R. Cigar Store	3702 N Salt Creek Hwy	Bar Nunn	Small	Natrona	Out of business
Etna Trading Company	107857 N Hwy 89	Etna	Small	Lincoln	Could not locate

Table C-1 Continued. Ineligible Outlets

Name	Address	City	Municipality Size	County	Reason for Ineligibility
Fontonelle Store	19 Fontonelle S County Rd 316	Kemmerer	Small	Lincoln	Could not locate
Gas Groceries	I-80 Exit 34	Fort Bridger	Small	Uinta	Could not locate
Grand Teton News Stand	17800 N Hwy 287	Moran	Small	Teton	Could not locate
Hitching Post Inn	1700 W Lincolnway	Cheyenne	Large	Laramie	Does not sell tobacco products
Huff & Puff	206 Yellowstone	Douglas	Large	Converse	Out of business
Invasion Bar & Restaurant	343 Nolan	Kaycee	Small	Johnson	Inaccessible to youth
James Mines & Sons	3800 A Hwy 191	Eden	Small	Sweetwater	Could not locate
Jubilee Foods	101 Nichols	Big Piney	Small	Sublette	Duplicate
Kaycee General Store	102 Park	Kaycee	Small	Johnson	Could not locate
Kum & Go	550 S Washington	Afton	Small	Lincoln	Does not sell tobacco products
Kum & Go	E US Hwy 14-16	Gillette	Large	Campbell	Duplicate
Lazy River Cantina	110 E Bridge	Saratoga	Small	Carbon	Does not sell tobacco products
Lysite Store	25 Fremont	Lysite	Small	Fremont	Out of business
Midway Truck Stop	PO Box 4820	Marbleton	Small	Sublette	Duplicate
Miners Plaza		Hanna	Small	Carbon	Could not locate
Murdoch's	3773 E Lincolnway	Cheyenne	Large	Laramie	Does not sell tobacco products
Patio Grill- Teton Pines Hotel	3550 N Clubhouse Dr	Jackson	Large	Teton	Private club or personal residence
Point of Rocks		Wamsutter	Small	Sweetwater	Could not locate
Red Eagle Food Store	3600 W Yellowstone Hwy	Mills	Small	Natrona	Temporary long term closure
Saratoga Inn	601 Pic Pike Rd	Saratoga	Small	Carbon	Does not sell tobacco products
Short Stop	10615 Hwy 189	Marbleton	Small	Sublette	Does not sell tobacco products
Showboat General Store	110 Central Ave	Deaver	Small	Big Horn	Out of business
Sundance Amoco Travel Plaza	2823 E Cleveland	Sundance	Small	Crook	Could not locate

Table C-1 Continued. Ineligible Outlets

Name	Address	City	Municipality Size	County	Reason for Ineligibility
Supply Wagon	35232 W Hwy 20-26	Powder River	Small	Natrona	Out of business
Sweetwater Station	4189 Hwy 789	Lander	Large	Fremont	Out of business
Table Rock		Wamsutter	Small	Sweetwater	Could not locate
Target	1708 Dell Range Blvd	Cheyenne between pinedale and	Large	Laramie	Does not sell tobacco products
The C Store	? Hwy 191	Farson	Small	Sublette	Could not locate
The Irma	1192 Sheridan Ave	Cody	Large	Park	Does not sell tobacco products
The Place	HC 63 Snowy Range Hwy	Saratoga	Small	Carbon	Could not locate
United Pawn Brokers	733 Ford St	Buffalo	Large	Johnson	Out of business
United Pawn Brokers	4101 W Yellowston hwy	Mills	Small	Natrona	Out of business
United Pawn/Smoker's Choice	515 S Railway	Worland	Large	Washakie	Out of business
Up In Smoke	907 Shoshoni	Thermopolis	Large	Hot Springs	Does not sell tobacco products
Valley Foods	1702 S Hwy 130	Saratoga	Small	Carbon	Duplicate
Walton's General Store	Hwy 89	Smoot	Small	Lincoln	Does not sell tobacco products
Wilson Self Service		Baggs	Small	Carbon	Does not sell tobacco products

Table C-2. Inaccurate Information on the 2008 Synar List Frame¹ (n=35)

Name	Address	City	Municipality Size	County	Reason for Correction	Updated Information
<i>Foster's</i>	1561 Snowy Range Rd	Laramie	Large	Albany	Name Change	Sinclair Woodsland Country Store
<i>Woodslanding Steve's Service Center</i>		Woodslanding	Small	Albany	Name Change	
<i>Save Way Gas</i>	206 S 4th St	Basin	Small	Big Horn	Name Change	Sinclair
<i>Wilson Self Service</i>	1801 US Hwy 310	Lovell	Small	Big Horn	Name Addition	also Exxon
<i>Country Venturea</i>		Baggs	Small	Carbon	Name Change	Conoco
<i>Travel Center of America</i>	303 S 1st	Saratoga	Small	Carbon	Name Change	Conoco Country Store Phillips 66 I-80 travel plaza
<i>Mini Mart</i>	Exit 221, I-80	Sinclair	Small	Carbon	Name Change	
<i>Convenience Plus/Jacksons</i>	714 S 4th St	Douglas	Large	Converse	Name Addition	also Loaf N' Jug
<i>Douglas Grocery</i>	328 E Center	Douglas	Large	Converse	Name Addition	also Shell
<i>Deckers Food Center</i>	130 S 4th St	Douglas	Large	Converse	Name Change	Converse County Bank
<i>Eastgate 66</i>	1100 Richards	Douglas	Large	Converse	Name Change	Ace Hardware
<i>Short Supply</i>	373 E Bush	Glenrock	Small	Converse	Name Addition	also Sinclair
<i>Aladdin Store</i>	755 Ranch	Rolling Hills	Small	Converse	Name Addition	also Sinclair
<i>Shoshoni Tribal Service & Food Mart</i>	111 Main St	Aladdin	Small	Crook	Address Change	4001 Hwy 24
<i>T's Kountry Korner</i>	3 N Fork	Ft. Washakie	Small	Fremont	Name Change	Sinclair
<i>One Stop</i>	11519 Hwy 26	Kinnear	Small	Fremont	Name Change	Kinnear General Store
<i>Fast Lane</i>	102 W 2nd	Shoshoni	Small	Fremont	Name Change	Shell Country Corner
<i>Conoco</i>	110 W 2nd St	Shoshoni	Small	Fremont	Name Change	Exxon
<i>Up In Smoke</i>	105 W Merriam	Ft. Laramie	Small	Goshen	Name Change	Ft. Laramie Mart
<i>End of Trail</i>				Hot		
<i>Texas Country Store</i>	907 Shoshoni	Thermopolis	Large	Springs	Address Change	904 Shoshoni
	4850 I-80 Service Rd	Burns	Small	Laramie	Name Change	Antelope Gas Station
	106 S Main St	LaBarge	Small	Lincoln	Name Change	All American

¹ Italicized fields indicate outdated/incorrect information

Table C-2. Continued. Inaccurate Information on the 2008 Synar List Frame²

Name	Address	City	Municipality Size	County	Reason for Correction	Updated Information
<i>Jacksons Food</i>	1968 E Yellowstone Hwy	Casper	Large	Natrona	Name Change	Red Eagle Food Store
<i>Bradley Petroleum</i>	902 E 2nd St	Casper	Large	Natrona	Name Change	Bradley Sinclair
<i>Homax</i>	1001 E 2nd St	Casper	Large	Natrona	Name Change	Conoco Phillips
<i>Homax Oil</i>	400 Salt Creek Hwy	Mills	Small	Natrona	Name Change	Conoco
<i>Quick Stop</i>	733 E Coulter Ave	Powell	Large	Park	Name Addition	also Sinclair
<i>Texaco Food Mart</i>	492 Main St	Ralston	Small	Park	Name Change	Shell
<i>Horton's Corner</i>	503 Kelly	Chugwater	Small	Platte	Name Addition	also Sinclair
<i>Howard's General Store</i>	106 A St E	Glendo	Small	Platte	Name Addition	also Sinclair
<i>Red Eagle</i>	200 W Whalen	Guernsey	Small	Platte	Name Addition	also Sinclair
<i>Wheatland Travel Plaza</i>	81 Swanson	Wheatland	Large	Platte	Name Addition	also Sinclair
<i>Anoco</i>	1650 South St	Wheatland	Large	Platte	Name Change	Maverik
<i>Big Piney Amoco</i>	225 Front St	Big Piney	Small	Sublette	Name Change	All American
<i>Mini Mart</i>	1200 Big Horn Ave	Worland	Large	Washakie	Name Addition	also Loaf N' Jug

² Italicized fields indicate outdated/incorrect information

Table C-3. Eligible, but Uninspected Outlets (n=14)

Name	Address	City	Municipality Size	County	Comment
Safeway	169 Coffeen Ave	Sheridan	Large	Sheridan	No clerk available to sell tobacco products
Huff & Puff	102 W Cedar	Rawlins	Large	Carbon	No clerk available to sell tobacco products
Hi Way Bar and Café	314 S Hwy 20	Manderson	Small	Big Horn	Ran out of time
Longhorn Grocery & Café	Main Street	LaGrange	Small	Goshen	Ran out of time
Fuel Depot		Lance Creek	Small	Niobrara	Ran out of time
Shervin's Sinclair	400 S Hwy 89	Jackson	Large	Teton	Youth inspectors know sales person
Horton's Corner	503 Kelly	Chugwater	Small	Platte	Youth inspectors know sales person
United Pawn Broker & Smoke Shop	705 E 8th Street	Gillette	Large	Campbell	Closed at time of visit
Hoback Village	Hwy 191	Bondurant	Small	Sublette	Closed at time of visit
Rips Grocery	98 County Rd	Evanston	Large	Uinta	Closed at time of visit
Dunoir Station	4619 Hwy 26	Dubois	Small	Fremont	Closed at time of visit
Eagles Arie	850 N Main St	Sheridan	Large	Sheridan	Closed at time of visit
Exxon	102 Nolan Ave	Kaycee	Small	Johnson	Closed at time of visit
Conoco	105 W Merriam	Ft. Laramie	Small	Goshen	Closed at time of visit