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In Collaboration with
The Louisiana Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control

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State Synar Report

FFY 2003

Youth Access To Tobacco In Louisiana

Executive Summary

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States, resulting in more than 440,000 deaths each year, and accounting for \$104 billion dollars in direct and indirect costs to society. 90% of current smokers started smoking before the age of 18. The easy availability of tobacco products, sophisticated marketing methods used by tobacco companies, and relatively minor legal and social consequences of use, combined with nicotine's addictive properties leads to experimentation with tobacco products, and ultimately addiction to tobacco products. Less than 7% of those who try to quit are abstinent 1 year later, highlighting the importance of preventing youth access to tobacco.

The Federal Synar legislation was passed in 1992 to prevent youth access to tobacco through enforcement activities and annual random unannounced inspections of tobacco outlets. States must have non-compliance rates lower than 20% to receive federal block grant funds. At baseline in 1997, Louisiana's non-compliance rate was 72.7%, the highest of all reporting states. The Louisiana Synar Initiative, developed to reduce the non-compliance rate to the federal target of 20%, consists of five major components: (1) Enforcement; (2) Common Theme/Statewide Logo; (3) State Agency Mobilization; (4) Mass Media; and (5) Community Mobilization/Merchant Education. The state initiative achieved the target rate of 20% in FFY 1999, 3 years ahead of schedule, and the FFY 2002 rate was 8.5%, the 7th lowest in the nation.

This research provides the most recent evidence of the impact of the Louisiana Synar Initiative on the state non-compliance rate. A cross-sectional survey of a stratified random sample of tobacco outlets was used to assess non-compliance in summer 2002. A team consisting of one youth operative and two adult agents from the Louisiana Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control measured non-compliance. The youth inspector attempted to purchase tobacco or enter a restricted outlet, and the adult agents recorded information about the attempt event and cited non-compliant outlets and clerks.

A stratified random sample of 920 outlets was drawn from the 9,267 outlets on the State Office Of Alcohol And Tobacco Control Tobacco License List. 13.2% (n=121) of the original sample of 920 outlets were ineligible for inspection. The major reasons why outlets were ineligible for inspection were outlets permanently out of business, outlets that were private facilities or clubs not accessible by the public, including adult clubs, or outlets that did not sell tobacco products. 2.3% (n=21) of the original sample of 920 outlets were eligible for inspection but not completed. The major reasons why eligible outlets were not completed were outlets that were in operation, but closed during the survey period, or outlets judged unsafe to access. 778 outlets of the 799 eligible outlets were inspected, yielding a completion rate of 97.4%.

The majority of compliance checks were done by 15 or 16 year old white or black males. Following CSAP recommendations, 17 year olds were only used in cases where 15 or 16 year olds were not available. The number of female youth inspectors is limited by administrative guidelines stating that female youth inspectors must be supervised by female agents; the small proportion of female agents, thus limits the proportion of female youth inspectors. The predominant types of outlets were convenience stores with gas stations, bars/taverns, small grocery stores, and convenience stores without gas stations. In most of the outlets, tobacco was sold over-the counter, assisted by a salesclerk, and federally-mandated warning signs were posted. Only 2.6% (n=15) of the outlets had vending machines. Inspections were done every day of the week; however, fewer inspections were done on weekends than during the week. Inspections were conducted between 9:00 am and midnight; however, most inspections occurred in the early evening between 6:00 pm and 9:00 pm. Most of the time, the purchase attempt was over the counter, assisted by salesclerk. Most of the purchase attempts involved female salesclerks. Most of the time, the salesclerk requested photo identification to verify the youth's age.

The FFY 2003 survey revealed that Louisiana had a non-compliance rate of 5.66%. This rate is the lowest rate for Louisiana to date, and is likely to be among the lowest in the nation. 9 out of 10 regions had non-compliance rates below 10%, with regional rates varying from 1% in region 4 to 14.7% in region 10. The process of age identification was significantly associated with non-compliance. Salesclerks who did not ask for the youth's photo identification were more likely to sell tobacco to minors than salesclerks who did follow the guidelines for age identification. The association of the age identification

process with non-compliance suggests that the structural aspects of preventing youth access to tobacco, i.e. warning signs, are more easily implemented than the critical process of age identification, highlighting the need for enhanced merchant education about age identification procedures. The effect of race/ethnicity on non-compliance operates through the age identification process, with Asian salesclerks less likely to request photo identification, compared to salesclerks from other racial/ethnic groups, and thus more likely to sell tobacco to a minor. The association of race/ethnicity with the age identification process and non-compliance suggests that response to merchant education may vary by language ability or cultural beliefs, highlighting the need for culturally relevant merchant education efforts and translated training materials for the Asian retail community.

The decreasing rate of non-compliance in response to the Louisiana Synar Initiative highlights the success of the current state policy and the importance of continuing enforcement activities. In reviewing the regional non-compliance rate with regional youth smoking behavior, there appears to be a pattern of regions with lower non-compliance rates also having lower rates of youth smoking, suggesting the need for an expanded research agenda that will investigate whether the Louisiana Synar Initiative's success in reducing non-compliance has fulfilled the policy's intended impacts on youth smoking and its associated health and economic consequences.

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The information about compliance checks was collected and documented by the conscientious professionals at the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control:

Region 1

<i>Supervisor</i>	Joe Doyle
<i>Special Agents</i>	Brette Tingle & Antonya E. Coleman-Crump
<i>Agents 2</i>	Charles Gilmore & Rodney DePriest
<i>Agents 1</i>	Chris Gulotta & Shawn Kelly

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<i>Agents 1</i>	Sabina Miller, Larrey Mouton, & Carolyn Guillotte

Region 3

<i>Supervisor</i>	Tom Taylor
<i>Special Agent</i>	Fred Laing
<i>Agent 1</i>	Michael T. (Trevor) McDonald

Region 4

<i>Supervisor</i>	Larry Hingle
<i>Special Agents</i>	Steve Spalitta & Stanford Williams
<i>Agents 2</i>	Tommy Arcement & Troy Harrison
<i>Agents 1</i>	Monique Fulham & Jerry Jones

Region 5

<i>Supervisor</i>	Butch Chennault
<i>Special Agent</i>	Bradley Bordelon
<i>Agent 2</i>	Robert Johnson
<i>Agents 1</i>	Allotes DeJean and Stacey Roberts

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Lisa Ulmer

BACKGROUND

Youth Tobacco Use

Public health importance of youth tobacco use

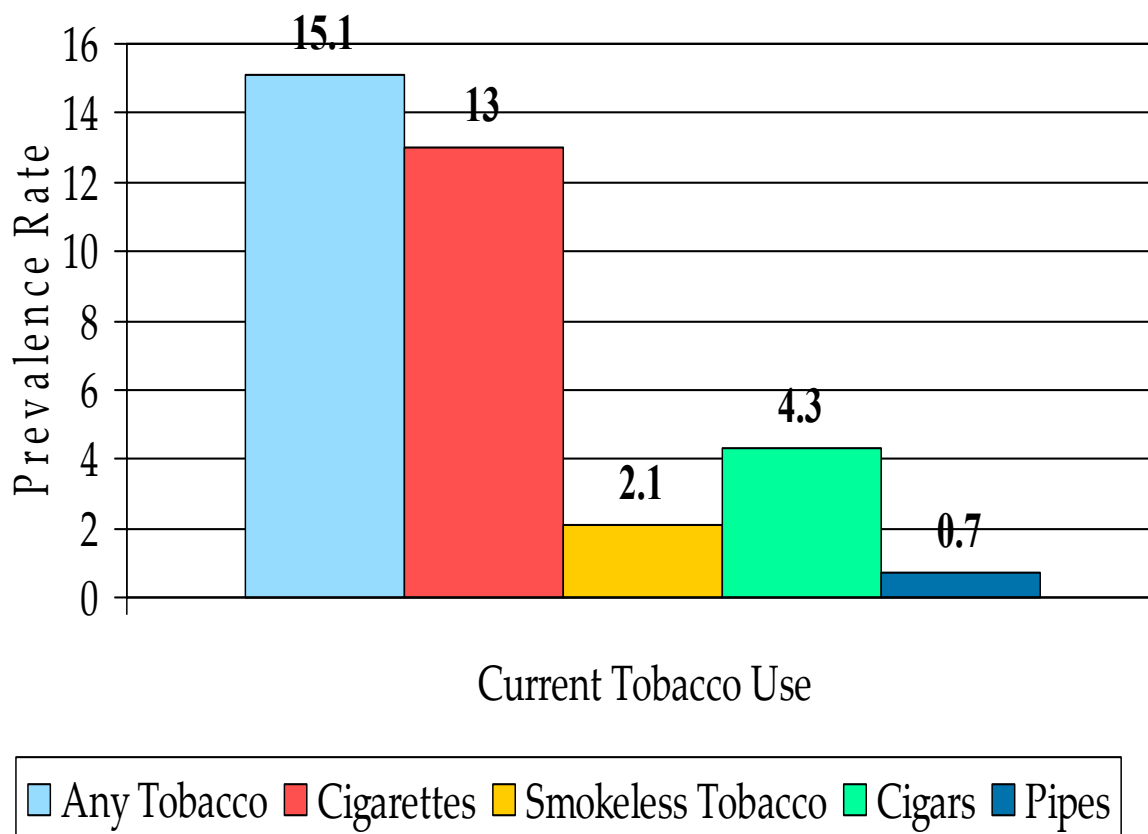
Smoking is the most preventable cause of chronic illness and premature death in the world, resulting in 4 million deaths in developing countries and 440,000 deaths in the United States each year (McGinnis & Foege, 1993; World Health Organization, 1999). It is estimated that tobacco will cause 10 million worldwide deaths/year by 2030, 70% of those deaths in developing nations (World Health Organization, 1999). The economic consequences of tobacco use are more than 100 billion dollars per year. Cigarette smoking is also an important contributor to health inequalities, being more common among the disadvantaged worldwide and in our country (US Department of Health and Human Services, 1998; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001; World Health Organization, 1999).

Currently, 28.2% of Americans under the age of 18 smoke cigarettes (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001). In national surveys, 15.1% have used tobacco products in the 30 days preceding the survey, with cigarettes the most common tobacco product used. Figure 1 shows current youth tobacco use.

There are significant gender and ethnic differences in youth smoking, with whites having higher rates of smoking than blacks or Hispanics (39.7% for whites vs. 22.7% for blacks and 34.0% for Hispanics). This effect is even more marked for females, with white females having significantly higher smoking and frequent smoking rates compared to black females (smoking is 39.9% for white females vs. 20.1% for black females and heavy smoking is 17.4% for white females vs. 4.3% for black females). Figure 2 shows the gender and ethnic variation in youth smoking.

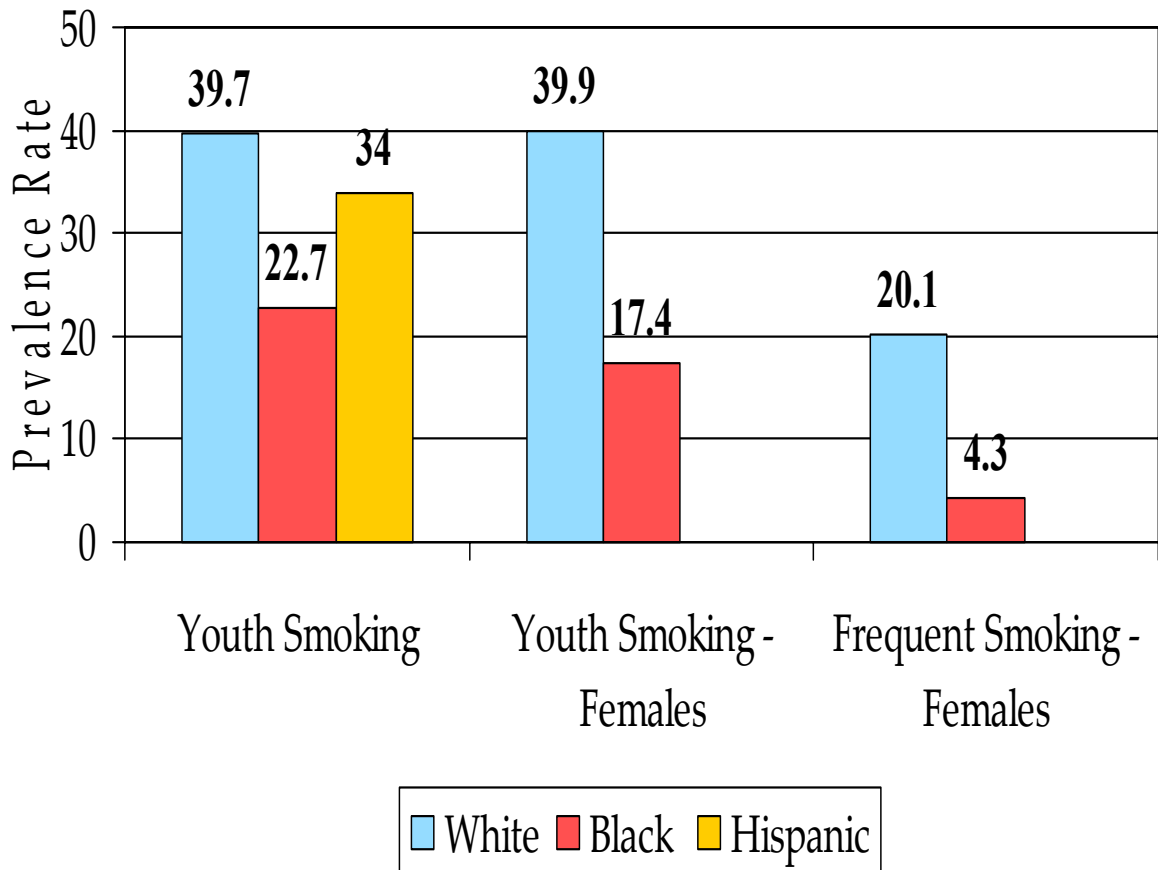
Figure 1

Current Youth Tobacco Use



National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001

Figure 2
Gender & Ethnic Variation in Youth Smoking



Bachman, Wallace, O'Malley, Johnston, Kurth, and Neighbors. 1991

Concurrent with tobacco use, adolescents are substantially more likely to have physiological symptoms of lower levels of lung function, reduced endurance, faster resting heart rates, and shortness of breath, compared to non-users. They are also more likely to see health professionals for psychological complaints, and more likely to engage in a constellation of risky behaviors including fighting, unprotected sex, and alcohol and other drug use (Arday, Giovino, Schulman, Nelson, Mowery, and Samet, 1995; US Department of Health and Human Services, 1994).

Many adolescent smokers continue smoking into adulthood (US Department of Health and Human Services, 1994). Every day, 2000 American adolescents begin smoking on a daily basis and it is estimated that 1/3 of these children will eventually die of tobacco related illness (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 1996; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001). The median cessation age for young smokers is estimated to be 33 years for males and 37 years for females. Therefore, 50% of adolescent males may smoke for at least 16 years, and 50% of adolescent females may smoke for at least 20 years, based on a median age of initiation of 16 years (Pierce & Gilpin, 1996).

Currently, 22.8% of adult Americans smoke, and half of adult smokers will die prematurely of tobacco-related illness. Tobacco use is responsible for more than the combined deaths from AIDS, car accidents, alcohol, homicides, illegal drugs, suicides and fires (Lynch and Bonnie, 1994). Of the 440,000 deaths/yr due to tobacco-related illness, 25% are smokers who die in middle age (22 YPLL), 25% are smokers who die in old age (8 YPLL), 43,000 deaths are due to heart disease and lung cancer in non-smoking adults exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, 1000 deaths are infant deaths due to maternal smoking, and 863 deaths are due to tobacco-related fires (Peto, Lopez, Boreham, Thun, & Heath, 1994; Steenland, 1992; US Environmental Protection Agency, 1992). In addition to the tremendous burden of tobacco-related mortality, there is also heightened morbidity including 300,000 lower respiratory infections in children <18 months each year and 200,000 asthma attacks of increased severity each year.

Current tobacco smokers are more likely to use alcohol and other drugs. Smokers have almost 5 times higher heavy alcohol use compared to non-smokers (14.0% vs. 3.0%) and 3 times higher binge drinking rates (40.2 % vs. 14.0%). Smokers also have 6 times higher rates of illicit drug use compared to

non-smokers (18.2% vs. 3.3%). The relationship between smoking, alcohol, and other drug use is shown in Figure 3. Tobacco has additional social impacts through its association with alcohol and other drug use. Alcohol and drug use contribute to motor vehicle crashes, suicides, homicides, drownings, boating deaths, and crimes. (Grossman, Chaloupka, Saffer, & Laixuthai, 1994; Inciardi & Pottieger, 1991; Perrine, Peck, & Fell, 1988)

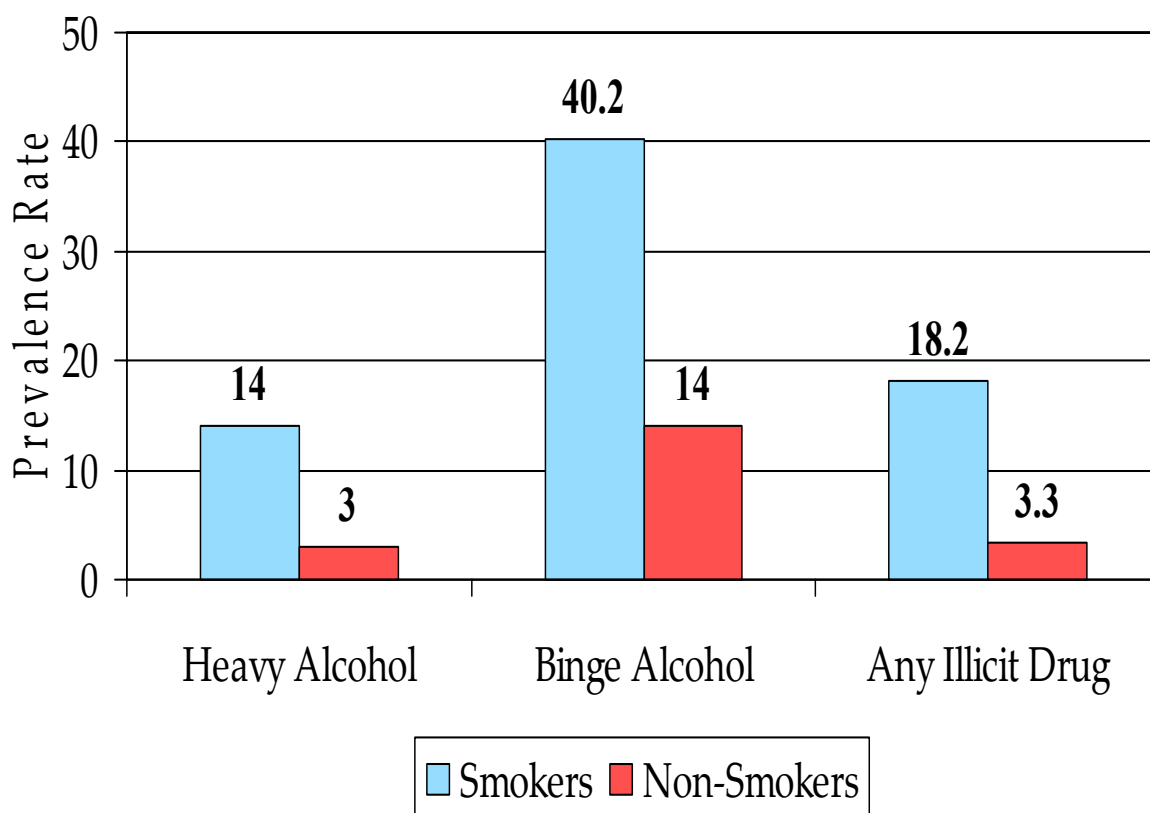
The direct economic costs of tobacco use are estimated at \$54 billion per year, with 43% covered by Medicaid or Medicare (Bartlett, Miller, Rice, & Wax, 1994; Miller, Ernst, & Collin, 1999). An additional \$50 billion per year includes other direct costs from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, tobacco-related fires, and perinatal care of infants whose mothers smoke, and indirect costs from work loss, bed-disability days, and productivity loss.

Current analyses of the costs generated by substance use problems in the U.S. population estimate that the U.S. economy absorbed \$148 billion per year in alcohol costs and \$144 billion per year in substance abuse costs. Most of the costs of substance abuse are due to crime, including the costs associated with police protection, private legal defense, property destruction, and productivity losses for those who engage in drug-related crime or for people incarcerated in prison as a result of a drug-related crime (Harwood, 1998). Additionally, researchers have linked substance use during high school and young adulthood to lower educational attainment and lower earnings. Alcohol is implicated in more than 40 percent of all college academic problems and 28 percent of all college dropouts. At both 2- and 4-year colleges, the heaviest drinkers make the lowest grades. High school students who use alcohol or other substances are five times more likely than other students to drop out of school or to believe that earning good grades is not important (Cook & Moore, 1993; Kenkel & Ribar, 1994; Yamada, Kendix, & Yamada, 1996). Figure 4 illustrates the public health importance of youth tobacco use.

Conceptual model underlying prevention of youth tobacco use

The addictive nature of nicotine underlies the intractability of smoking behavior (Stolerman and Jarvis, 1995; US Department of Health and Human Services, 1988). Nicotine has been shown to have effects on brain dopamine systems

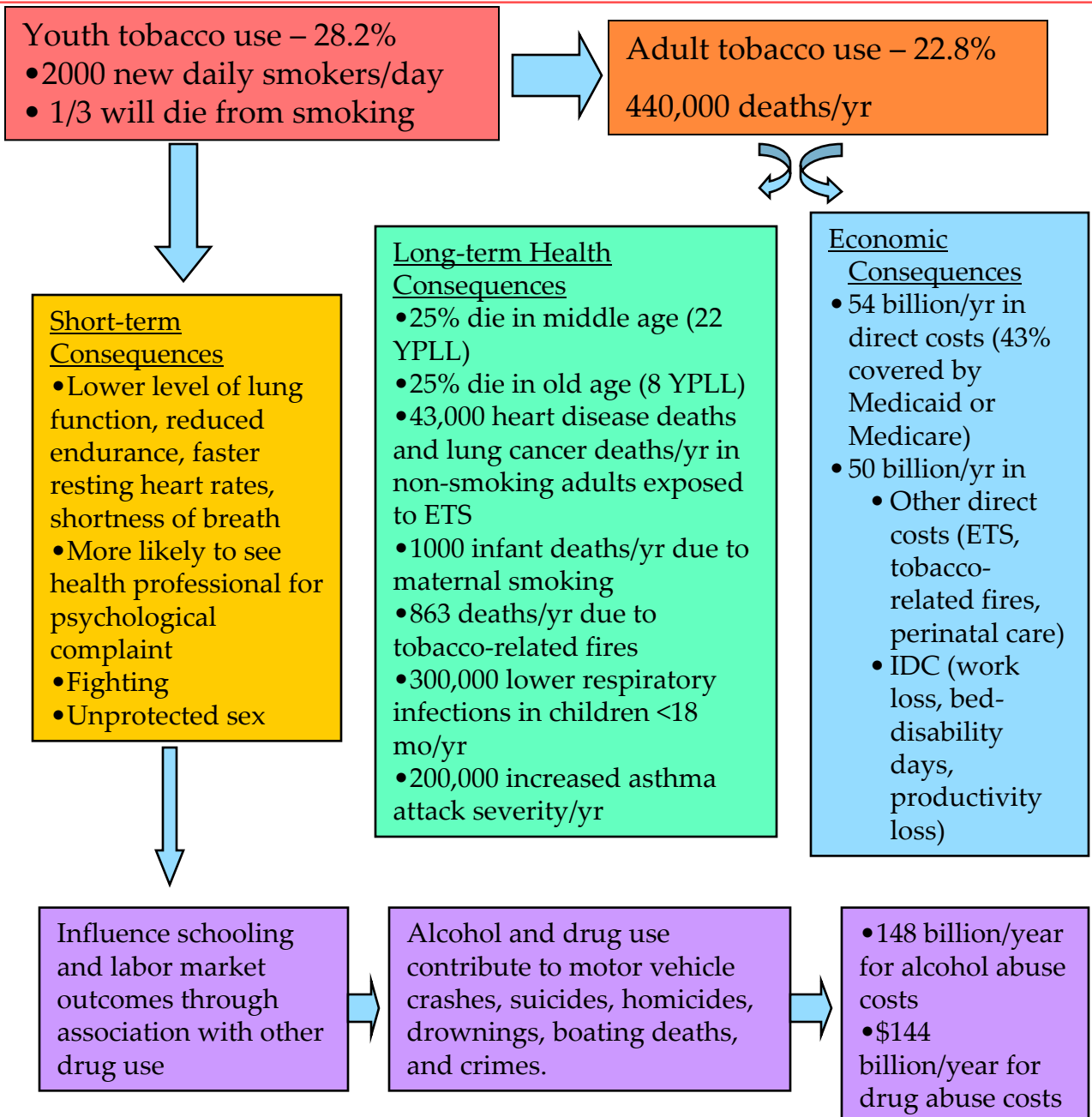
Figure 3
Smoking, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use



National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001

Figure 4

The Public Health Importance of Youth Tobacco Use



similar to drugs such as heroin and cocaine (Pick, Pagliusi, & Tessari, 1997). Over 80% of adult smokers began smoking before age 18, and 35% were daily smokers by age 18 (United States Department of Health and Human Services, 1994). 70% of current smokers are not ready to quit, and of the 30% who attempt to quit, only 0.5% are successful, highlighting the importance of prevention of youth tobacco use. Rates of dependence vary by age. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to becoming nicotine dependent, especially at low levels of cigarette consumption, and when they continue to smoke on a regular daily basis, suggesting the importance of preventing initiation of smoking as well as shortening smoking careers (Kandel and Chen, 2000).

The addictive nature of nicotine combines with the easy availability of tobacco products, minimal social and legal consequences, and advertising and promotion strategies to increase the likelihood of tobacco use. Over the past 3 decades, a wide range of prevention strategies have been directed at reducing the demand for tobacco products by modifying individual characteristics (increasing drug knowledge, changing attitudes about drugs, increasing social skills, and resisting social influence or peer pressure) and the environmental context of individuals (changing school, workplace, and community policies¹). Research indicates that social learning-based drug prevention programs directed at individual risks for tobacco use have positive long-term effects on tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use (Botvin, Griffin, Diaz, Scheier, Williams, Epstein, 2000; Dusenbury & Falco, 1995; Eggert, Thompson, Herting, Nicholas, & Dicker, 1994; O'Donnell, Hawkins, Catalano, Abbott, & Day, 1995; Pentz, 1999). Similarly, price increases, restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion, restrictions on smoking in public places directed at environmental risks for tobacco use, lead to significant reductions in cigarette smoking (Bickel & Madden, 1998; Chaloupka & Grossman, 1996; Chaloupka & Warner; King, Siegel, Celebucki & Connolly, 1998; Pierce, Choi, Gilpin, Farkas, & Berry 1998; Pierce & Gilpin, 1995). Less is known about the effect of reducing youth access to tobacco on subsequent tobacco use (Cummings et al, 1998; Forster et al, 1998; Forster & Wolfson, 1998; and Gemson et al, 1998); however, recent federal

¹ School, workplace, and community policies include laws or policies creating drug-free environments, restricting the sale and distribution of tobacco and alcohol to minors, raising the minimum drinking age, regulating tobacco and alcohol advertising, and raising the price of tobacco and alcohol.

legislation requiring states to reduce the sale of tobacco products to minors (Synar amendment) and Food and Drug Administration regulations establishing 18 as the national minimum age of tobacco sale and requiring vendors to verify purchaser age have stimulated the investigation of supply-side prevention strategies. Figure 5 illustrates the conceptual model underlying youth tobacco prevention strategies.

Federal Synar Legislation

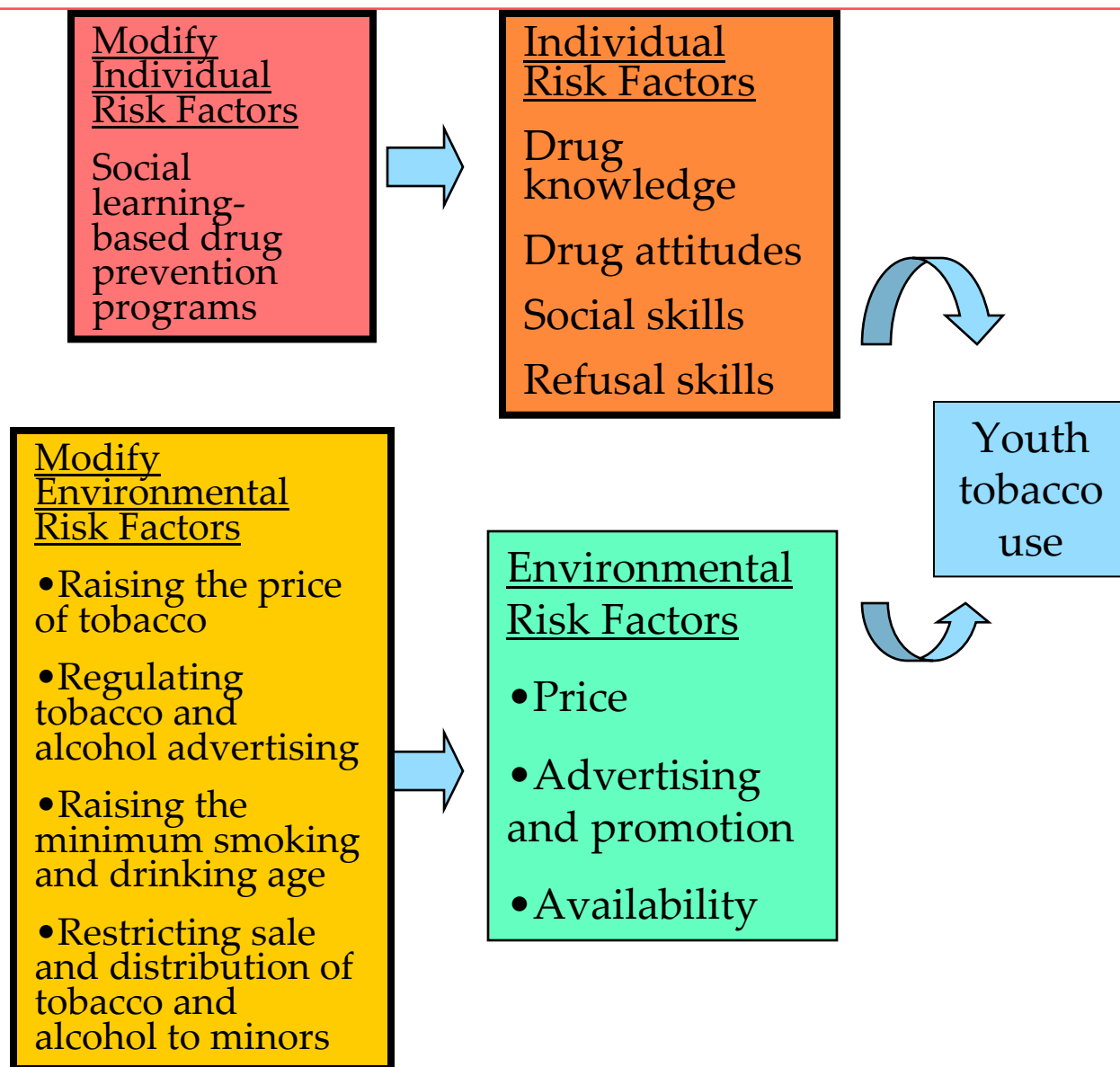
In 1992, Congress passed the Synar Amendment to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act. The Synar Amendment, named after its congressional sponsor Mike Synar, requires States to develop laws reducing the sale and distribution of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18. The law was based upon research evidence that nearly 90% of adult smokers began smoking before the age of 18 and that they regularly purchased their own cigarettes from stores and vending machines (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 1996).

The main requirements of the new law include:

1. **Enforcement:** States pass and enforce law prohibiting selling or distributing tobacco products to any individual under the age of 18 (19 in Utah).
2. **Monitoring Compliance:** Conduct annual random, unannounced inspections to ensure compliance.
3. **Strategic Plan.** Develop a strategy and a time frame for achieving an inspection failure rate of less than 20%.
4. **Communicating Results:** Submit an annual report detailing the activities to enforce their law and overall success in reducing youth access.

The proposed regulations are based on the assumption that enforcement of the minors' access law will lead to a decrease in the number of outlets making illegal sales to minors, thus lowering youth access to tobacco, and ultimately reducing youth tobacco use. Activities include: conducting frequent unannounced retailer compliance checks to identify retailers who sell tobacco to minors, imposing a graduated series of civil penalties on the retailer, including

Figure 5
Conceptual Model Underlying
Youth Tobacco Prevention



license revocation, eliminating tobacco vending machines and self-service displays in stores accessible to young people, providing comprehensive merchant education to deter retailer violation, and sending minors into stores to attempt to purchase cigarettes. Figure 6 illustrates the empirical foundation of the Synar amendment.

In 1997, the baseline violation rate ranged from 7.2% to 72.7%, with an average rate of 40.6%. Figure 7 shows the 1997 Baseline violation rates (i.e., % of illegal tobacco sales to minors) for all states. It is important to note that Louisiana had the highest violation rate in the nation.

Federal actions were taken to move all states to less than 20%. States that failed to comply with the amendment risk losing between 10 and 40% of Federal block grant funds allocated for substance abuse prevention and treatment. Figure 8 shows the decrease in national non-compliance rates between 1997 and 2002.

Louisiana Synar Initiative

The Synar Amendment to the Public Health Service Act (PL 102-321), requires the State of Louisiana to conduct random, unannounced inspections of tobacco outlets to measure the unlawful distribution of tobacco products to individuals under age 18. The Office for Addictive Disorders (OAD) in Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), is the single state agency charged with tobacco policy implementation under federal law. The Louisiana Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control is the regulatory agency for both alcohol and tobacco as stipulated in Louisiana State Law.

In December 1996, the first baseline was conducted on tobacco sales to persons under the age of 18. 72.7% of Louisiana merchants were non-compliant with the law. As a result of the baseline, target non-compliance rates were set by CSAP for the state by Federal Fiscal Year. The target rates are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 6

Empirical Foundation for Synar Amendment

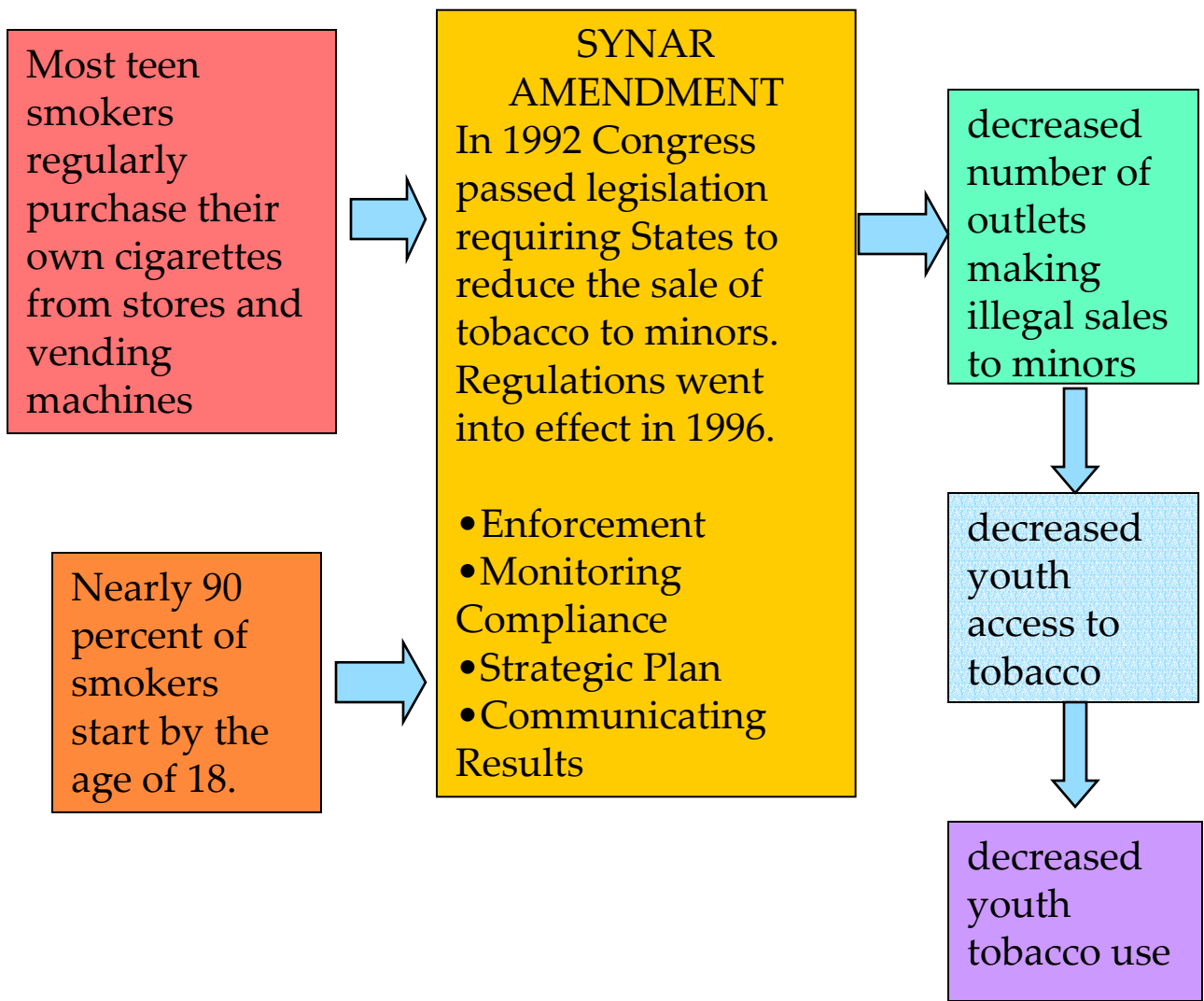
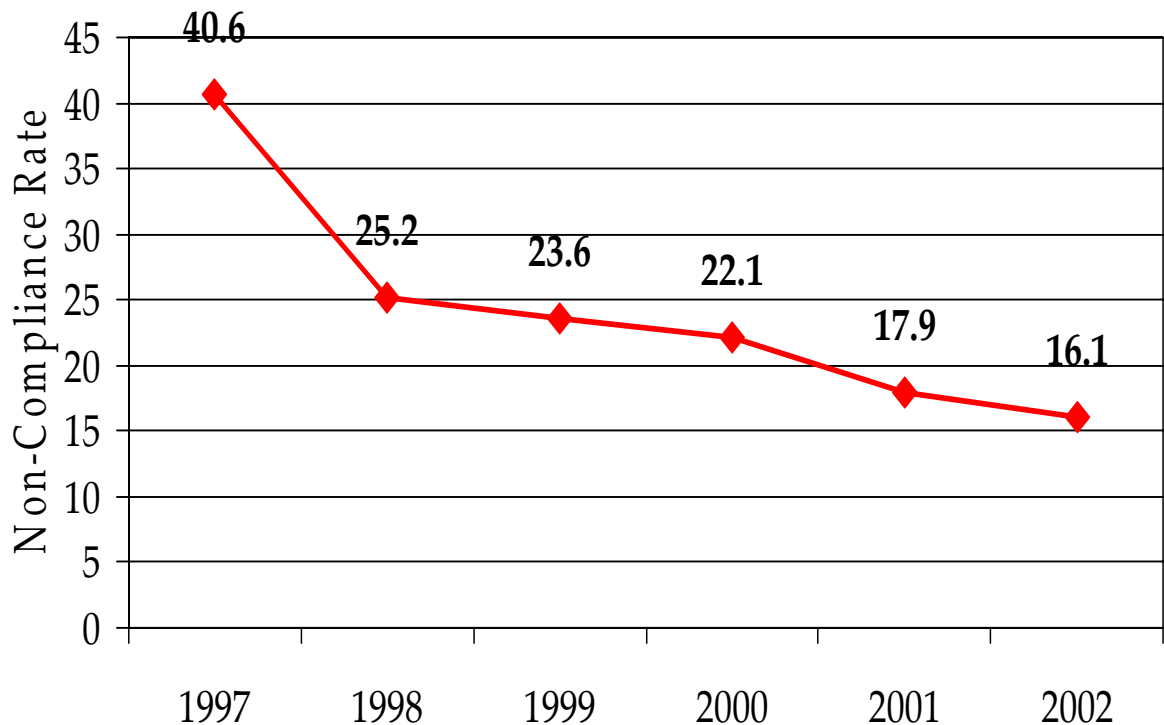


Figure 8

National Non-Compliance Rates

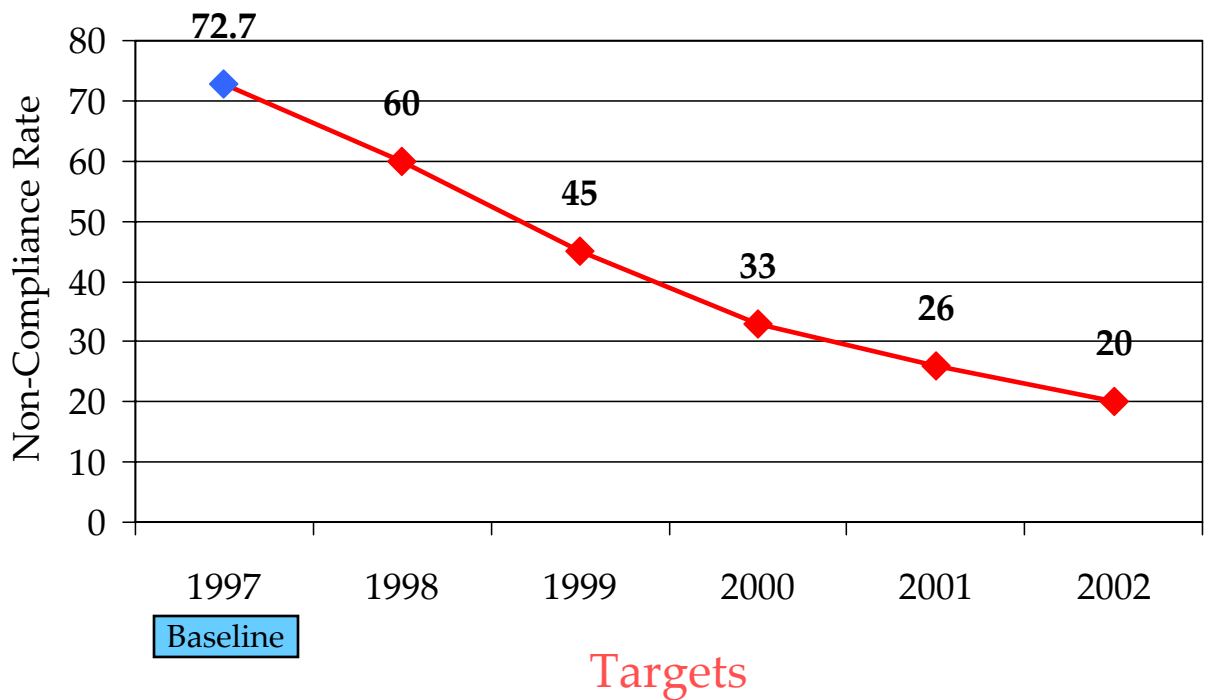


1997 n=44; 7 missing

1998 n=49; 2 missing

1999-2002 n=51

Figure 9
Louisiana Baseline Non-Compliance Rate
and Target Rates



The Louisiana Synar Initiative was created to meet these goals. The initiative includes the following components:

- (1) Enforcement;
- (2) Common Theme/Statewide Logo;
- (3) State Agency Mobilization;
- (4) Mass Media; and
- (5) Community Mobilization/Merchant Education.

Figure 10 illustrates the components of the Louisiana Synar Initiative.

Research Questions and Approach

Louisiana has higher rates of youth smoking compared to the United States, as shown in Figure 11. Louisiana also has higher rates of adult smoking, compared to the United States, particularly rates of heavy smoking (more than one pack/day), as shown in Figure 12. The increased rates of youth smoking and adult smoking place Louisiana's population at increased risk for the health and economic consequences of tobacco use. Figure 13 shows the increased incidence of lung cancer and increased deaths from lung cancer in Louisiana compared to the United States; the differences are particularly strong for males.

This study is a collaborative effort between the State Department of Health, Office of Addictive Disorders, and the State Alcohol and Tobacco Control Commission to determine the status of enforcement of the minor's access law by measuring non-compliance rates for Louisiana tobacco outlets. The non-compliance rate is defined as the proportion of all outlets at which an inspection or compliance check results in a sale, or a willingness to sell, to a youth under 18 years of age.

Figure 10

Louisiana Synar Initiative

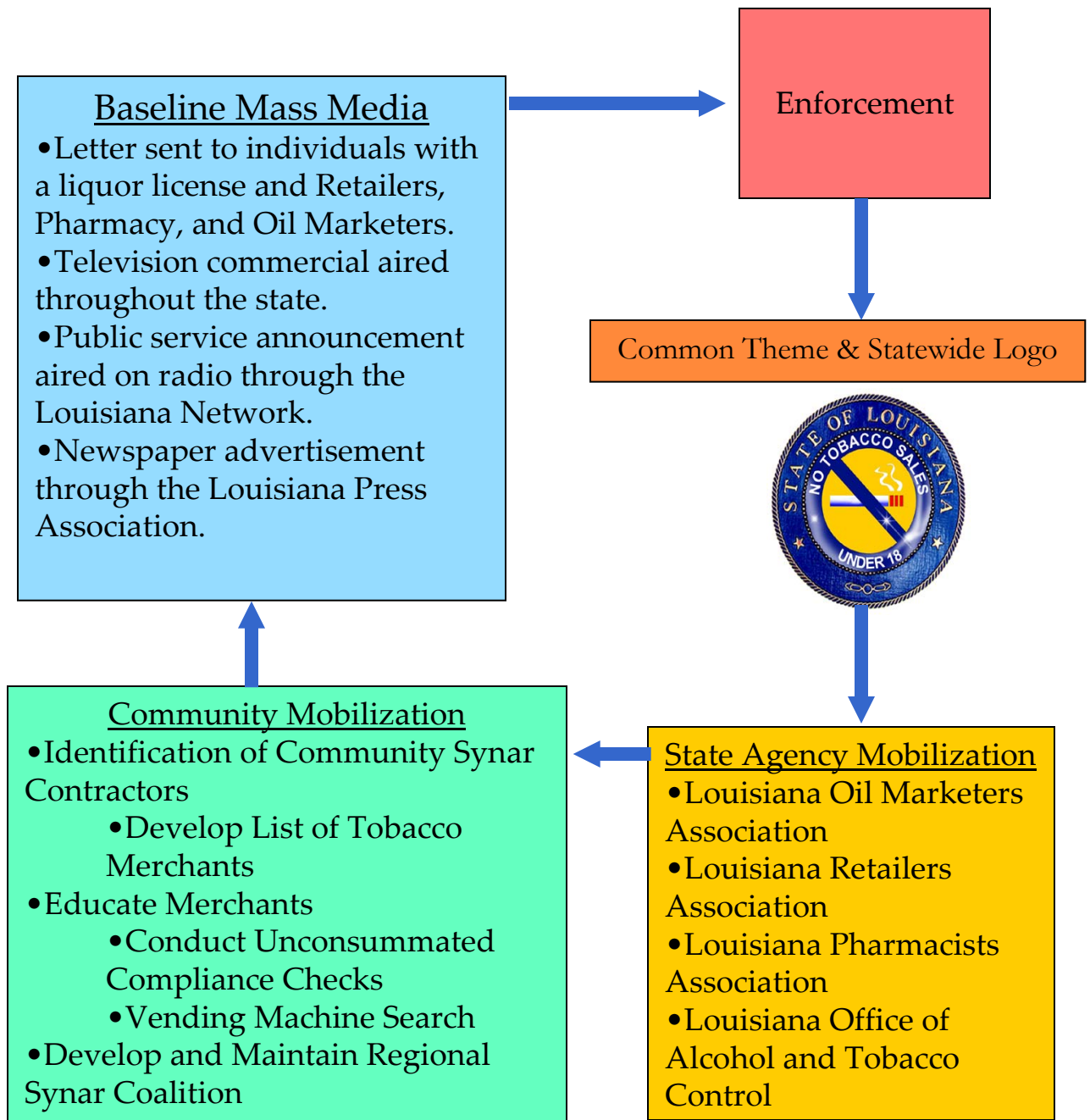
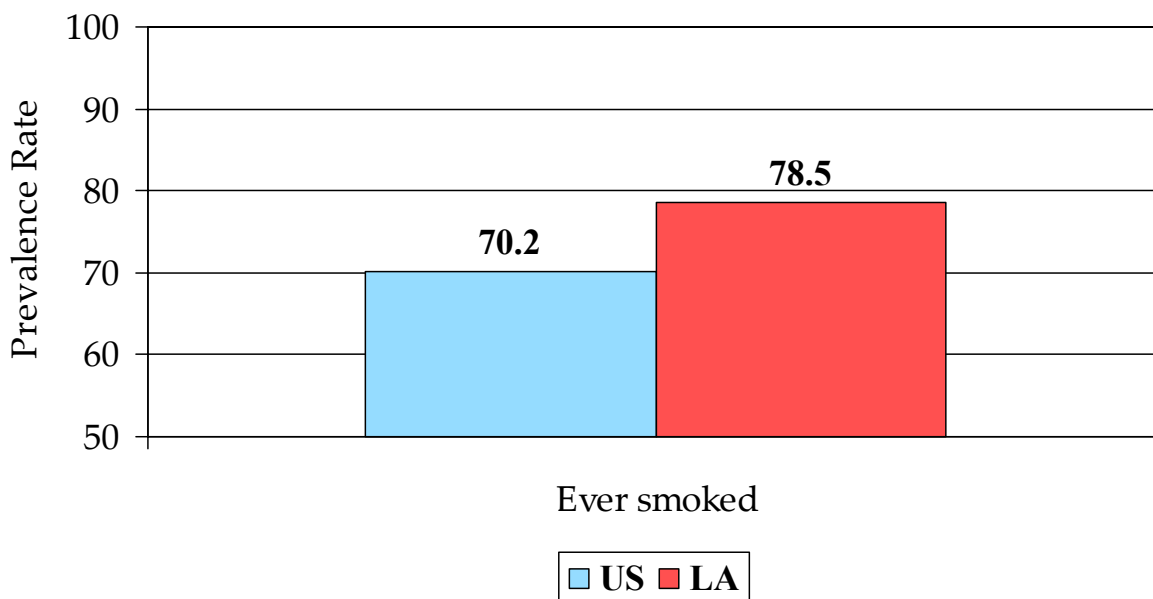


Figure 11

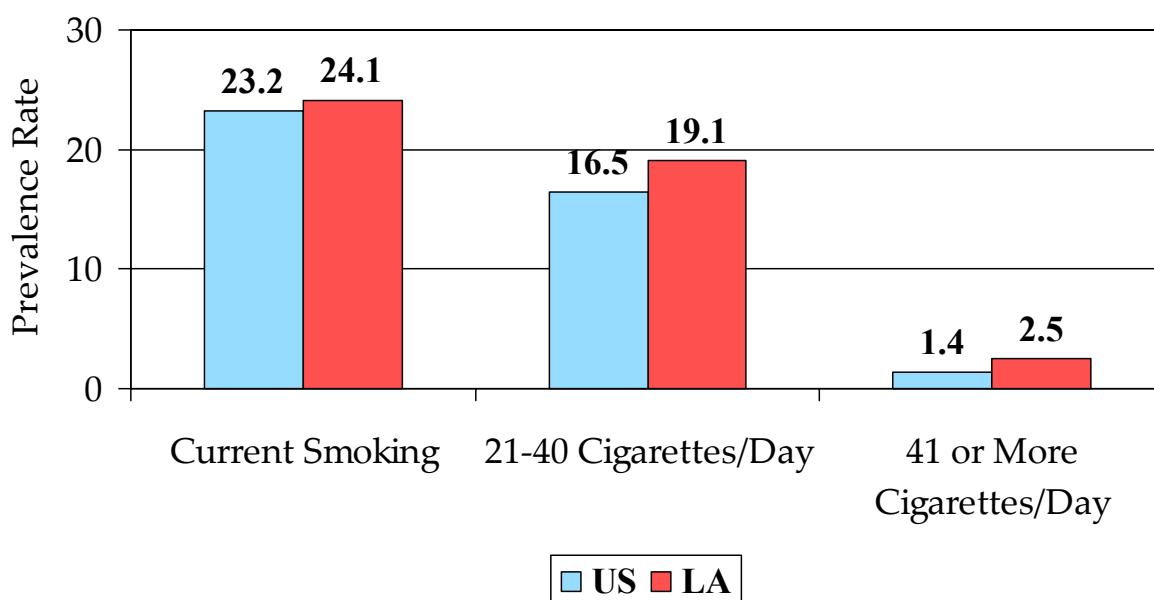
Youth Smoking In US and Louisiana



Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997

Figure 12

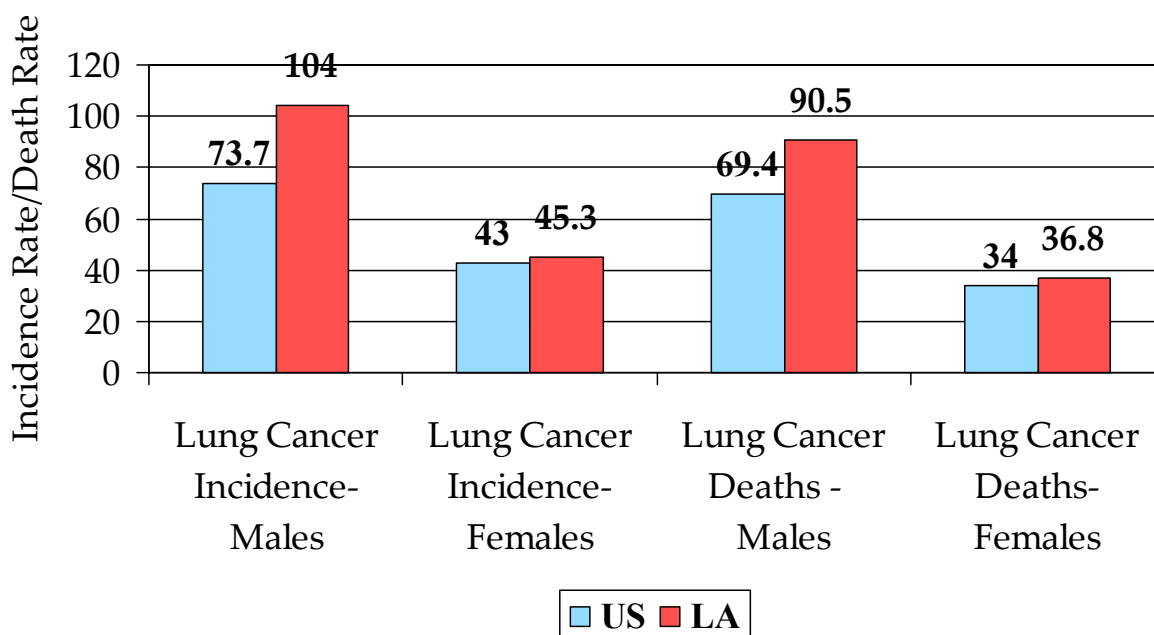
Adult Smoking in US and Louisiana



Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2001

Figure 13

Lung Cancer Incidence and Deaths in US and Louisiana



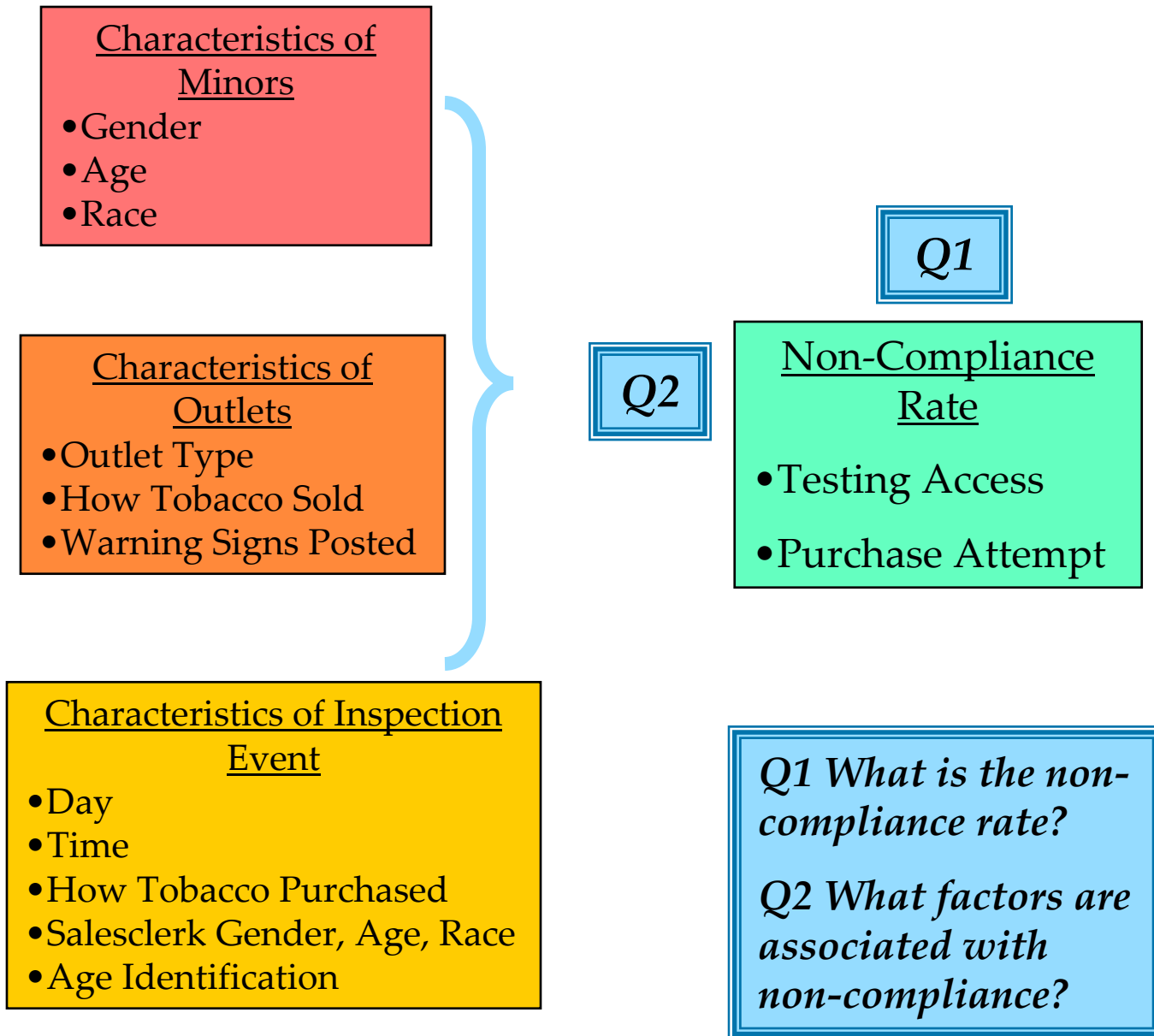
A stratified random sample of tobacco outlets was selected for inspection. A team of a youth operative accompanied by two adult agents conducted a cross-sectional survey of outlets. The youth operative tested the compliance for each outlet. The adult agents recorded information about the outlet and inspection event, and cited violations.

This research will use the survey data to identify the state's non-compliance rate. The non-compliance rate is a critical indicator of the success of the state's efforts to restrict minors' access to tobacco products. This research will also investigate whether characteristics of the minors, characteristics of outlets, and/or characteristics of the inspection event are associated with non-compliance, in order to guide implementation of the Synar Initiative in the coming year, and to contribute to our nation's ability to understand and prevent youth access to tobacco use. Figure 14 illustrates the research questions.

Despite the burden of tobacco use on premature death and disability in the United States and worldwide, a critical gap exists between the scientific basis of the public health importance of tobacco use and the political realities of what federal, state, and local governments have been able to do to reduce the burden of tobacco use. For example, the recent US Supreme Court judgment prevented the Food and Drug Administration from regulating tobacco, and the \$206 billion master settlement agreement between states and the tobacco industry designed to fund a nationwide campaign to control tobacco use has had a minimal effect on cigarette advertising in magazines (King & Siegel, 2001). This study provides an opportunity to contribute how Louisiana is bridging the gap between scientific goals and political reality.

Figure 14

Research Questions



METHODOLOGY

Design

The study design is a cross-sectional survey of compliance. Compliance is defined as the refusal to sell tobacco to minors and the prevention of entry of a minor to outlets restricted to youth. A stratified random sample of outlets are identified and surveyed by a team of one youth operative and two adult agents. The youth operative attempts to purchase tobacco from unrestricted outlets and tests the access of restricted outlets. The adult agents record characteristics of outlets, inspection events, and outcomes. This design is an appropriate method for measuring the rate of non-compliance and factors associated with non-compliance.

Population and Sample

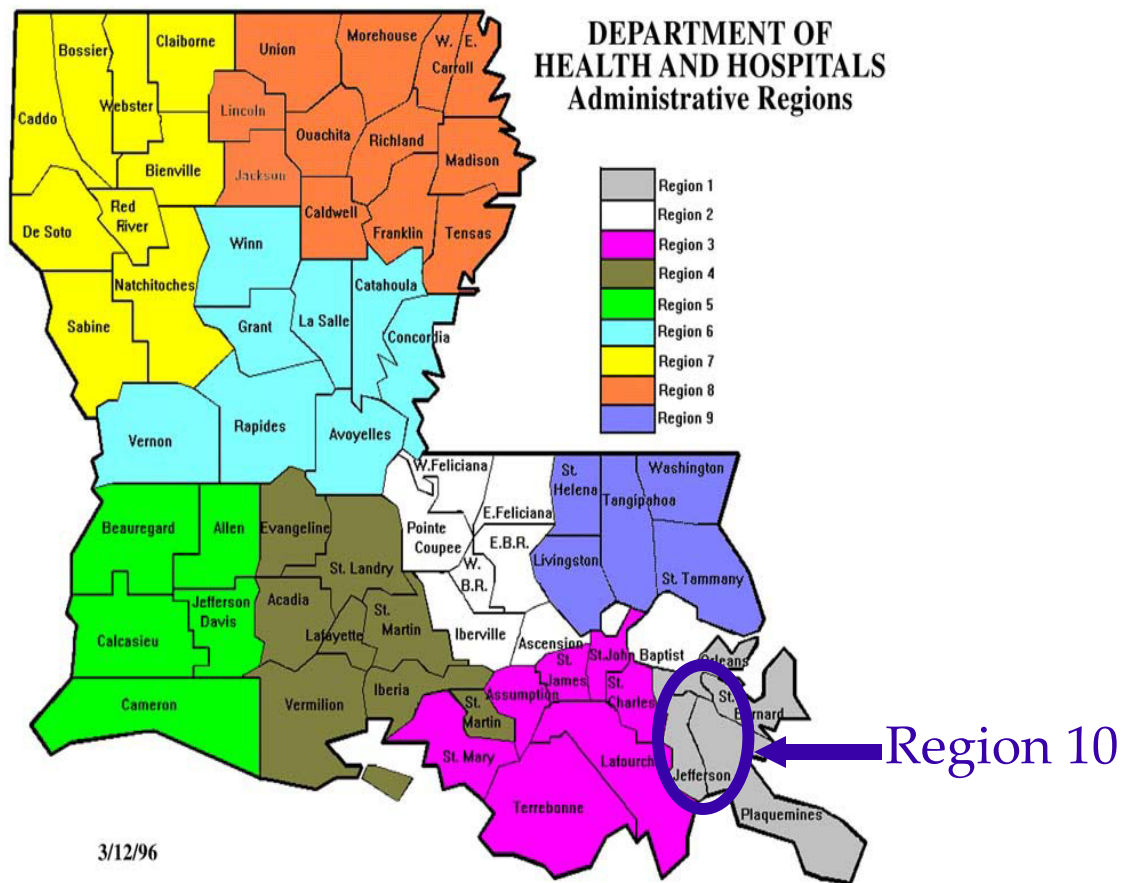
Sampling design and methodology

The study uses a stratified random sampling design (Cochran, 1963; Kish, 1965). Louisiana is divided into ten geographic regions, as shown in Figure 15. These 10 administrative regions comprise the strata. Simple random sampling without replacement was used to select the sample from each stratum.

In prior years, the outlets were randomly selected with probability proportional to size from each of 10 geographic regions. The sample was drawn randomly without replacement. All outlets were assigned and selected with equal

Figure 15

Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions



probability, regardless of tobacco sales volume. An original sample size of $n=1200$ was chosen to provide enough data to estimate weighted noncompliance at the parish level. The changes implemented this year include the following:

Improving Sampling Methodology, 2002

- *Clarify the process of calculating the effective sample size.*

We used the non-compliance rate for 2001, established a 2% margin of error, and used the value of Z for a one-tailed 95% level (1.645)

- *Clarify the process of calculating the original sample size.*

We used a design effect for stratification of 1.33, used the eligibility rate from the most recent coverage study, and a conservative estimate of the completion rate to calculate the original sample size.

These procedures yielded an original sample size of 920, less than the original sample size from the previous year ($n=1200$). The revised sampling methodology was based on the SAMHSA publication "Synar Regulation: Sample Design Guidance, March 2002", and the proposed methodology and sample size were reviewed and approved by CSAP Synar Project Staff in June 2002.

The source of the sampling frame

The study population includes all tobacco outlets in Louisiana that are accessible to youth. A tobacco outlet is any location that sells at retail or otherwise distributes tobacco products to consumers. Louisiana passed a law licensing all tobacco vendors, which took effect 1 July 1998, and the State Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control Tobacco License List was used as the sampling frame to select a statewide representative sample of outlets. The list contained the name of the outlet, license number of outlet, and location of outlet (street

address, town, parish, and zip code). A total of 10,032 outlets were included on the list. The total outlet number is similar to the previous year.

Procedures to update the sampling frame to insure that the addresses of tobacco outlets on the sampling frame are accurate

The State Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control Tobacco License List is regularly updated to add newly licensed outlets and to remove licensed outlets no longer selling tobacco products. At the time a business applies for a license, Alcohol and Tobacco Control verifies the address with the Department of Revenue. The Tobacco License List for selecting this year's sample was extracted 9 May 2002, and represented the most up to date and accurate outlet information available at that time.

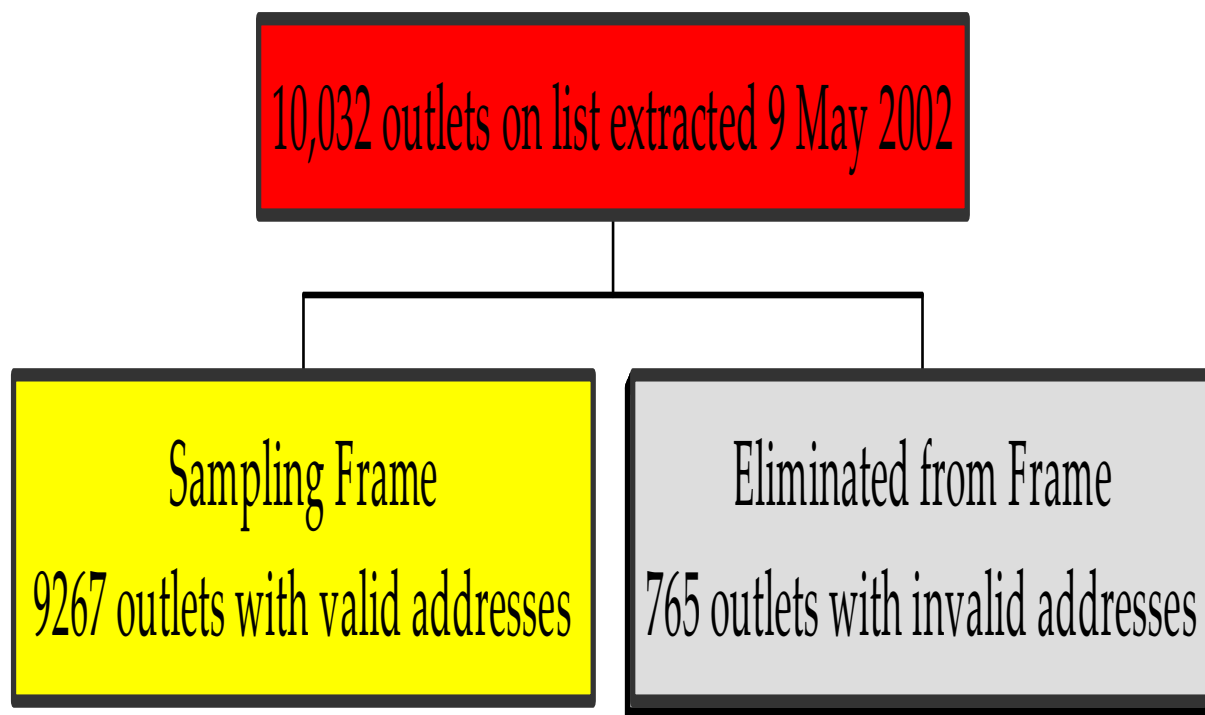
Numbers, names, and addresses of the 10,032 outlets on the License List extracted 9 May 2002 were examined for duplicates and invalid values, after converting 9-digit zipcodes to 5-digit zipcodes. There were no duplicate outlets on the list. 765 outlets with invalid zipcodes were eliminated from the sampling frame to ensure that the addresses of tobacco outlets on the sampling frame were accurate. Figure 16 shows the procedures for ensuring accuracy.

The criteria used to determine accessibility of outlets to youths

Tobacco outlets not accessible to youth include jails, gaming establishments, and bars and lounges. If an outlet is deemed to be inaccessible to youth during the inspection process, the inaccessibility is tested by the youth operative for all outlets except adult clubs. Per guidance from CSAP Synar Project Staff in June 2002, active testing of the inaccessibility of outlets (except for adult clubs) is included in calculating the non-compliance rate.

Figure 16

Procedures to Ensure Accuracy of Addresses on Sampling Frame



The methods used to verify that outlets identified on the sampling frame actually do sell tobacco

Verification that the outlets on the sampling frame actually do sell tobacco is determined at the point of inspection by the agents. Outlets that don't sell tobacco are identified as ineligible and not checked for compliance.

The methods used to locate tobacco outlets that were not on the sampling frame

There are no additional methods used to locate tobacco outlets that were not on the sampling frame, as the working assumption is that only licensed outlets sell tobacco. The most recent coverage study (Harris, 1999b) shows net noncoverage for the license list at 11.64%.

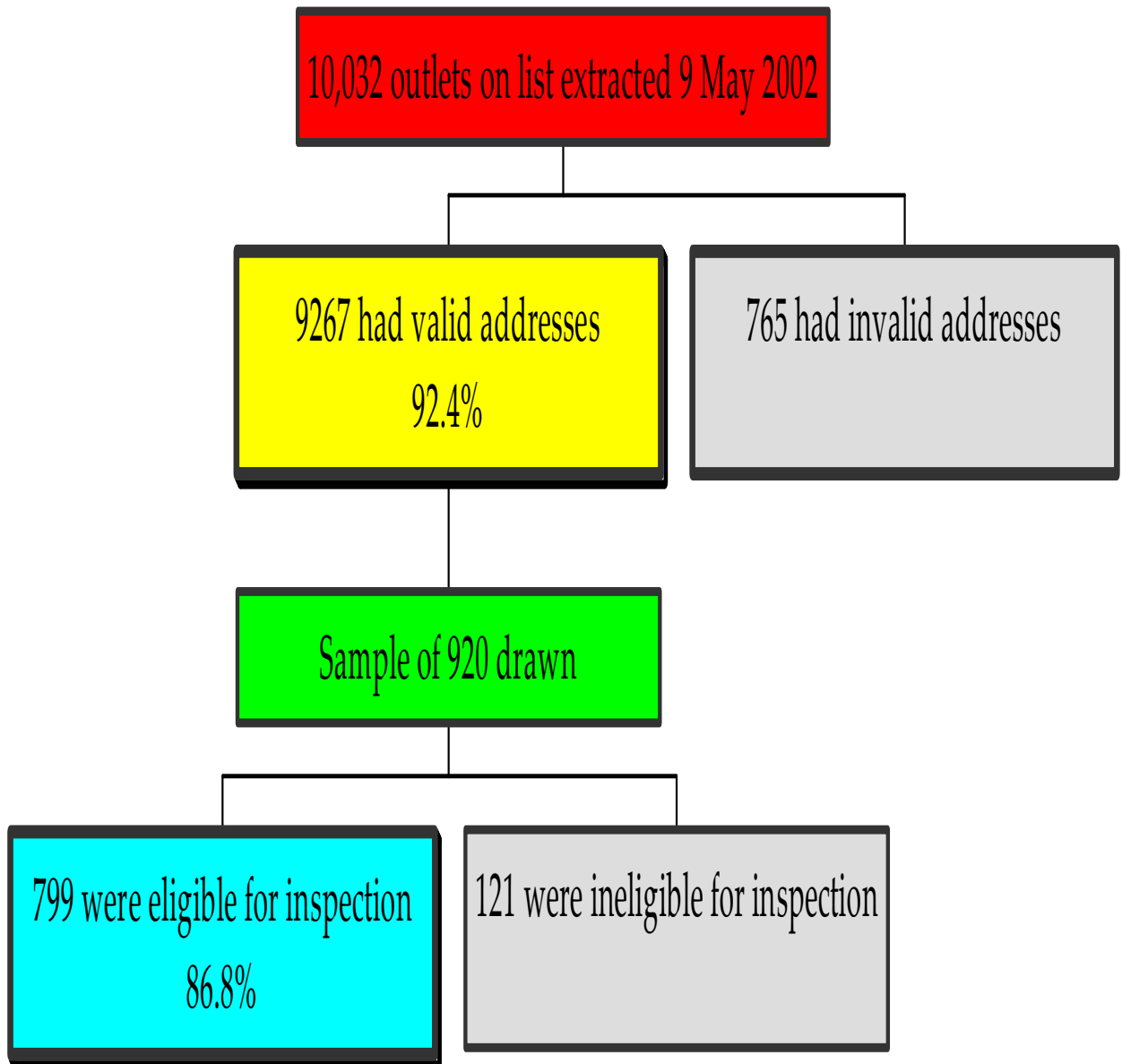
The accuracy of the frame

Figure 17 depicts the accuracy of the frame. Of the 10,032 outlets on the Tobacco License List extracted 9 May 2002, 9,267 had valid addresses, yielding an accuracy rate of 92.4% for the list. Of the sample of 920 outlets, 799 were eligible for inspection, yielding an accuracy rate of 86.8% in the sample.

The coverage of the frame

The coverage of the State Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control Tobacco License List was investigated in 1999, using an urban sample and a rural sample. The results indicated that the list suffers from 14.28% in overcoverage and 25.92% in undercoverage. The gross coverage error is 40.2%, which is the sum of overcoverage plus undercoverage. The net noncoverage is 11.64%, which is the sum of undercoverage minus overcoverage." (Harris, 1999b). This data was used to calculate the original sample size for this year's survey.

Figure 17
The Accuracy of the Frame



Following CSAP recommendations to regularly update information about the accuracy and coverage of the frame, we will be conducting a new study of the State Tobacco List in fall 2002, drawing samples from 5 geographic regions.

The type of random sample design used to conduct the Synar survey

A stratified random sampling procedure was used to estimate the sample size for the compliance check study. There are 10 administrative regions in the state that divide the state into 10 homogeneous geographic locations. The regions comprise 10 strata. Simple random sampling without replacement was used to select the sample from each stratum. Outlets within each stratum were sorted by parish, town, and zipcode, prior to selection.

The original and effective sample size

In calculating the effective sample size, we used the following formula:

$$n_e = \frac{p(1-p)}{(e/Z)^2}$$

where n_e is the minimum effective sample size, p is the prevalence rate, e is the margin of error, and Z is the normal deviant corresponding to the specified precision level.

We used the 8.55% non-compliance rate for 2001, established a 2% margin of error, and used the value of Z for a one-tailed 95% level (1.645). This yielded an effective sample size of 530 (528.963 rounded up to nearest 10).

$$n_e = \frac{.0855(1-.0855)}{(.02/1.645)^2}$$

To account for the design, eligibility rates, and completion rates, we used the following formula:

$$n_o = \frac{d}{r_e * r_c} (n_e)$$

where n_o is the minimum original sample size, d is the design effect, r_e is the eligibility rate, r_c is the completion rate, and n_e is the effective sample size.

We then calculated an original sample size using a design effect for stratification of 1.33, using the eligibility rate from the most recent coverage study of 85.72%, and a conservative estimate of the completion rate at 90% (last year's completion rate was 98.208%). This yielded an original sample size of 920 (913.698 rounded up to nearest 10):

$$n_o = \frac{1.33}{(.857 * .9)} * 530$$

$$n_o = 913.698 \sim 920$$

The final sample was allocated within the 10 different strata using the proportional allocation procedure according to the stratum size of outlets in the population.

$$n_i = n(N_i/N)$$

n_i is the sample size for the i th stratum, n is the total sample size for Louisiana, N_i is the number of outlets in the i th stratum, and N is the total number of outlets in Louisiana.

Simple random sampling without replacement was used to select the sample from each stratum. The allocation of 920 outlets to each stratum is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of Tobacco Outlets By Stratum for the State of Louisiana

STRATA	GEOGRAPHIC SAMPLING UNIT	TOTAL NUMBER OF OUTLETS (N _i)	SAMPLE OUTLETS (N _i)
1	Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard	1430	142
2	Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana	1224	121
3	Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, Terrebonne	944	94
4	Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, Vermilion	1256	125
5	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis	535	53
6	Avoyles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn	579	57
7	Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster	948	94
8	Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll	707	70
9	Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington	801	80
10	Jefferson	843	84
Total		9267	920

Measures

Data Collection Form. The compliance check data collection form was reviewed prior to this year's data collection and was revised in order to capture additional relevant information and to make data collection easier for the agents. Major revisions are listed below:

Data Collection Form Revision

Content Revisions

- Outlet disposition variable added to identify whether a compliance check occurred, and if not, identified reasons for ineligibility and non-completion.
- Outlet type codes increased to take into account recommendations from officers from past year's survey.
- Several aggregated outlet type codes separated to increase the policy relevance of the results (ie, chain supermarkets separated from small family-owned grocery stores because strategies to prevent compliance problems would differ between the two)
- Information about how tobacco sold at outlet added to form
- Variable about the clerk checking the youth's age changed from yes/no variable to details about whether ID was reviewed and the youth identified as underage, whether ID was reviewed and the youth not identified as underage, whether the clerk did not ask for ID but did ask for the youth's age, or whether the clerk did not ask for ID or ask age. This increased level of measurement will inform subsequent merchant education.

Process Revisions

- Outlet identifying information printed out on a label attached to form to reduce respondent burden
- Names of agents changed to agent IDs, to reduce respondent burden
- Youth demographics removed from form, with arrangements made to enter demographic information from the Alcohol and Tobacco Control master list, thus reducing respondent burden
- Instructions added to each section of the form to increase accuracy of information
- All responses changed to numbers for more efficient data entry

The data collection form is included in Appendix A.

Training. A one-hour training program was conducted for agent supervisors. The training included information about the survey and the data collection form, and opportunities to practice completing the form with mock inspection scenarios.

The training materials are included in Appendix B.

Training

- An overview of the purpose of the annual Synar inspections
- Rationale for the data collection form revisions
- Description of the 2002 data collection form and data collection procedures
- Five mock inspection scenarios to practice completing the data collection form

Data Management & Analysis

Data entry management and verification. All data was edited prior to entry. Codes for the “other” category on three variables were identified and added to the forms. Comments were reviewed to edit data as needed. Missing data was added from data entry logs and personal communications with Alcohol and Tobacco Control. Data was double-entered into SPSS, both datasets were compared, and data entry errors corrected. Frequency distributions of all variables were generated to check for out-of-range values. Logical consistencies checks were conducted and discrepancies resolved.

The Synar Regulation sample design guidelines (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention 1996) require two sampling distribution requirements for the design "(1) the sample must reflect the distribution of the population under age 18 throughout the state" and (2) "the sample must reflect the distribution of outlets throughout the state accessible to youth." The suggested solution under Guideline 10 for the problem of distributing the sample to satisfy these requirements is:

“Distribute the initial sample according to the distribution of outlets in the State. Then at the analysis stage, weight the results according to the distribution of youth.”

The final weight is a product of the noncompletion weight and poststratification weight.³ The noncompletion weight corrects the sample for the number of incomplete inspections, while the poststratification weight is the proportion of the target population P divided by the proportion of the weighted sample p (P/p) and fits the sample to the distribution of the target population under age 18.

The analytic dataset consists of the following variables:

Analytic Dataset

- *Characteristics of Minors*
 - Youth operative ID
 - Gender, age, and race of youth operative
- *Characteristics of Outlets*
 - Outlet identifying information
 - Type of outlet
 - How outlet sells tobacco
 - Characteristics of vending machines (for vending machine attempts only)
 - Posting of warning signs
- *Characteristics of Inspection Events*
 - Date and time of inspection
 - Disposition of the outlet surveyed (ie compliance check, ineligible, not completed)
 - Type of purchase attempt
 - Gender, age, and race of sales clerk
 - Whether the minor's identification was requested
 - Whether the minor's age was asked
 - Disposition of the attempt
 - Type of tobacco purchased (for violations only)
 - Citation number (for violations only)
- *Adult agents IDs*

FINDINGS

Eligibility and Completion Rates

Random Unannounced Inspection Procedure.

Inspections were done by youth operatives under the direct supervision of agents from the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco. A trained youth operative, in a team with two adult agents, visited the sampled outlets between 15 July 2002 – 10 August 2002. Figure 18 shows the number of outlets inspected during the survey period.

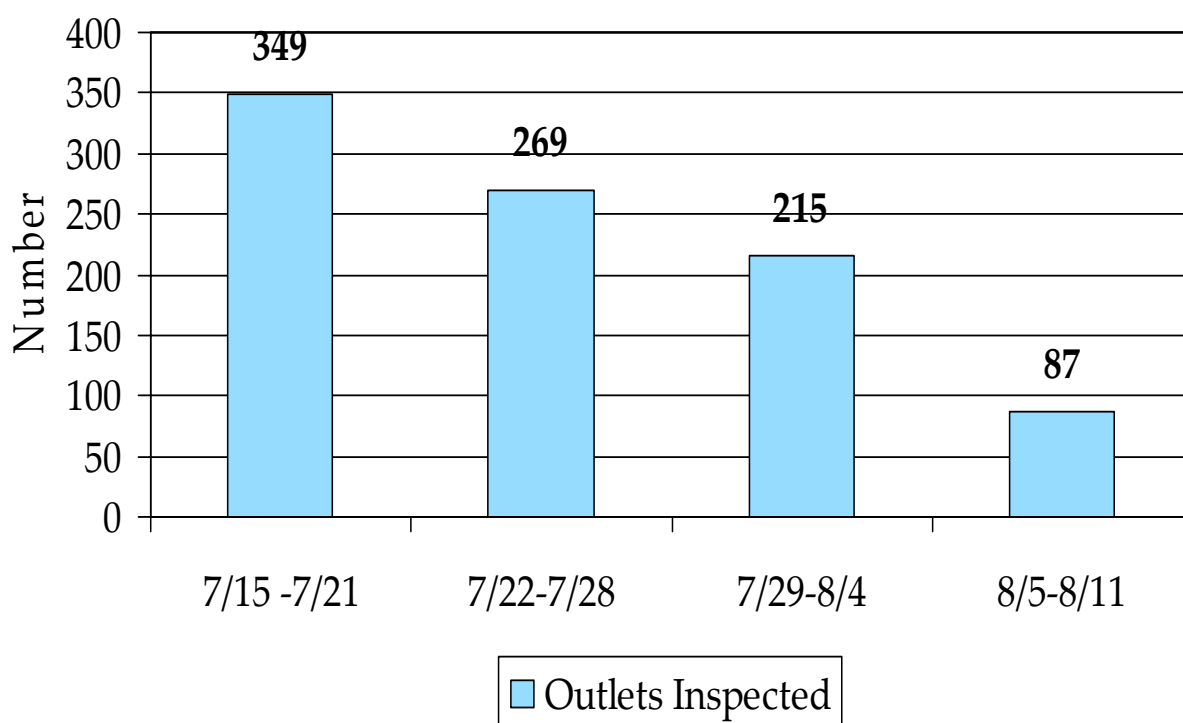
Attempts to purchase tobacco, and attempts to enter outlets restricted to youth (ie, bars, taverns, gaming areas) were observed and the context of the attempt and results were coded by the agents. Figure 19 provides details about the inspection process.

Methods to locate vending machines, how vending machines selected for sample, and the ratio of vending machine inspections to over-the-counter inspections

Vending machines in Louisiana are located in places that are accessible to youth. However, the State's license list does not distinguish between over-the-counter and vending machines for tobacco sellers. Inspection teams entering an outlet would initially determine how tobacco was sold (over-the-counter assisted by a clerk; over-the-counter self-service; and vending machine). If tobacco was sold in vending machines, an attempt would be made to purchase from the vending machine. As part of a vending machine attempt, the youth operative would

Figure 18

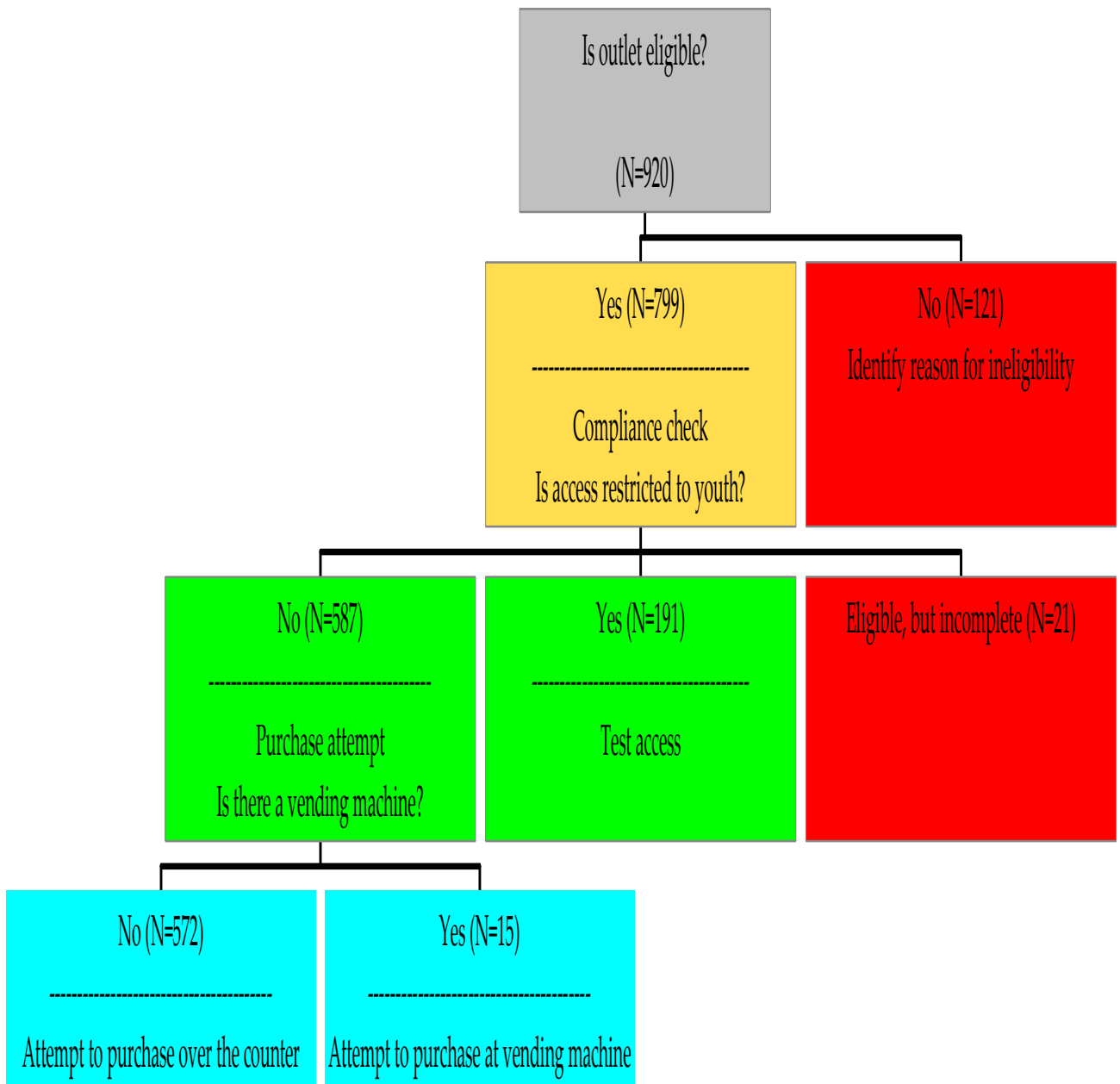
Outlets Inspected During Survey Period



N=920 (original sample)

Figure 19

Inspection Process



approach the clerk to ask for change to use the vending machine. It is important to note that the ratio of vending machine inspections to over-the-counter inspections is small, 15:572 (2.6%). This is likely due to the combined effect of vending machines being harder to manage and monitor, while at the same time, being subject to more frequent compliance checks because of their location in outlets that are inspected for alcohol compliance as well as tobacco compliance

When attempts to purchase tobacco were successful, the agents issued citations and summons in accordance with the State of Louisiana Alcohol and Tobacco Control Law. The compliance check forms were submitted to the supervisor for each region, then forwarded to the Office of Addictive Disorders for data entry, data management, verification, and analysis.

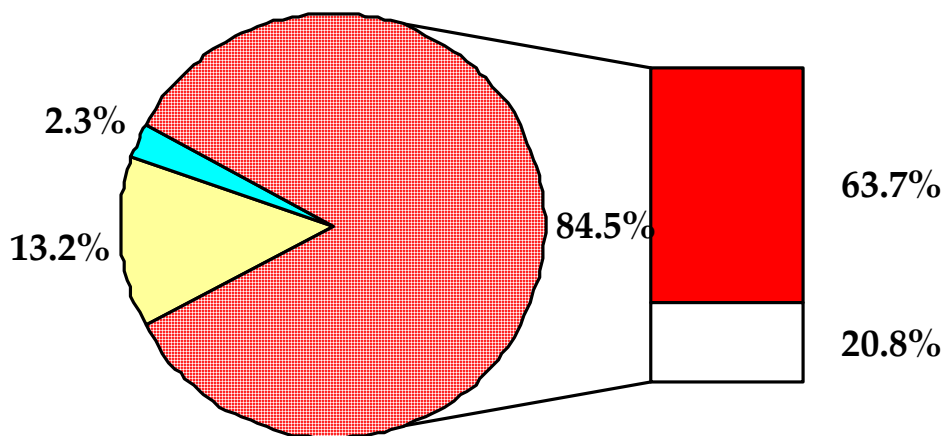
Difference between the original and effective sample size

At the point of inspection, the outlet name and address is verified. If the outlet is out of business, does not sell tobacco products, is a private facility not accessible to the public, is temporarily closed, is not located at the address, or is an adult club, the outlet is coded ineligible and the specific reason for ineligibility identified. If the outlet is in operation but closed at the time of 3 separate visits, is judged unsafe to access, or the youth inspector knows the salesperson, the outlet is coded non-complete and the specific reason for non-completion is identified. Eligible outlets are inspected, including all outlets selling tobacco products not accessible to youth (except for adult clubs).

The distribution of the eligibility and completion status of the original 920 outlets is shown in Figure 20. 84.5% (n=778) of the original sample of 920 outlets were eligible for inspection and were inspected. 13.2% (n=121) of the original sample of 920 outlets were ineligible for inspection. 2.3% (n=21) of the original sample of 920 outlets were eligible for inspection but not completed.

The differences between the original sample size and final sample size for each stratum is shown in Table 2. The number of outlets in the original sample, the number completed, the number ineligible and the number non-completed for each stratum are shown in figure 21. Details about reasons for ineligibility and non-completion are included in the following section.

Figure 20
Eligibility and Completion Status



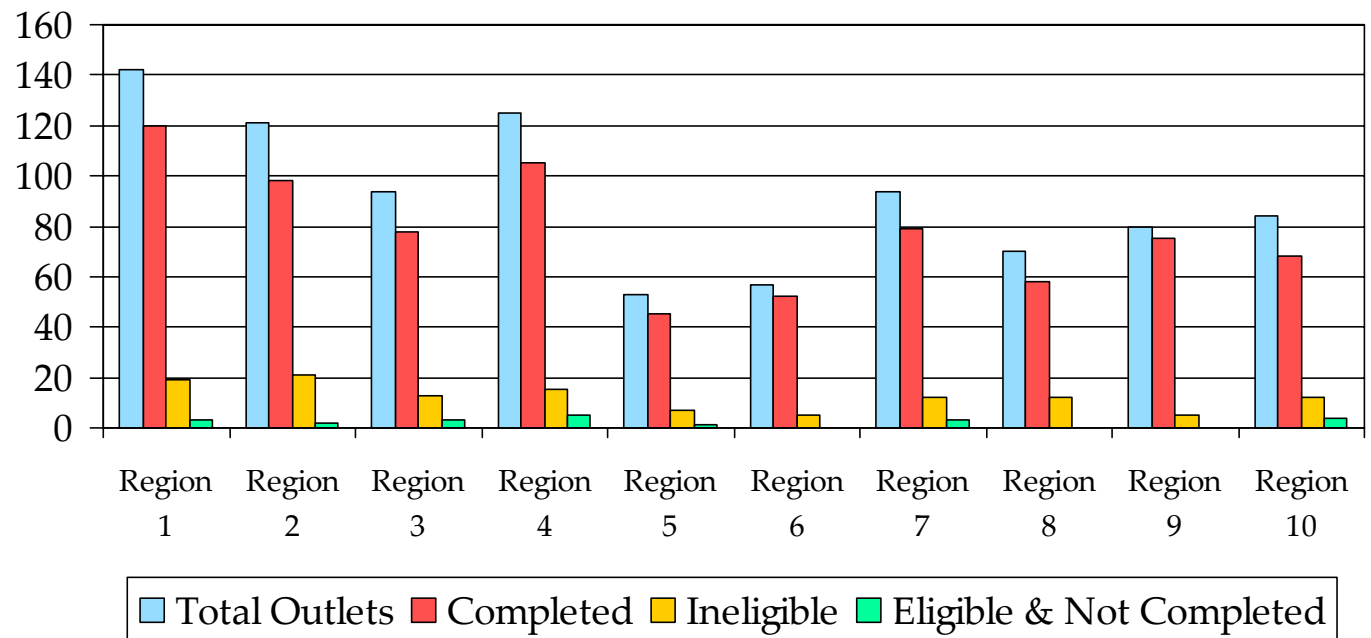
- Ineligible (N=121)
- Eligible Not Completed (N=21)
- Tobacco Purchase Attempt (N=587)
- Youth Access Tested (N=191)

N=920 (original sample)

Table 2: Final Disposition of Sampled Outlets			
STRATA	GEOGRAPHIC SAMPLING UNIT	ORIGINAL SAMPLE	FINAL SAMPLE
1	Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard	142	120
2	Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana	121	98
3	Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, Terrebonne	94	78
4	Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, Vermilion	125	105
5	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis	53	45
6	Avoyles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn	57	52
7	Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster	94	79
8	Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll	70	58
9	Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington	80	75
10	Jefferson	84	68
Total		920	778

Figure 21

Disposition of Outlets For Each Stratum



N=920 (original sample)

The number of inspections that were not completed because the outlets were ineligible and the reasons for ineligibility

121 outlets in the original sample (13.2%) were not inspected because the outlets were ineligible for inspection. The major reasons why outlets were ineligible for inspection were outlets permanently out of business (59.5%), outlets that were private facilities or clubs not accessible by the public, including adult clubs (17.4%), or outlets that did not sell tobacco products (13.2%). Figure 22 displays the reasons for ineligibility.

The number of eligible but not-completed inspections and reasons for non-completion

21 outlets in the original sample (2.3%) were eligible for inspection but were not complete inspections. The major reasons why eligible outlets were not completed were outlets that were in operation, but closed during the survey period (57.1%)² or outlets judged unsafe to access (38.1%). Figure 23 displays the reasons for non-completion.

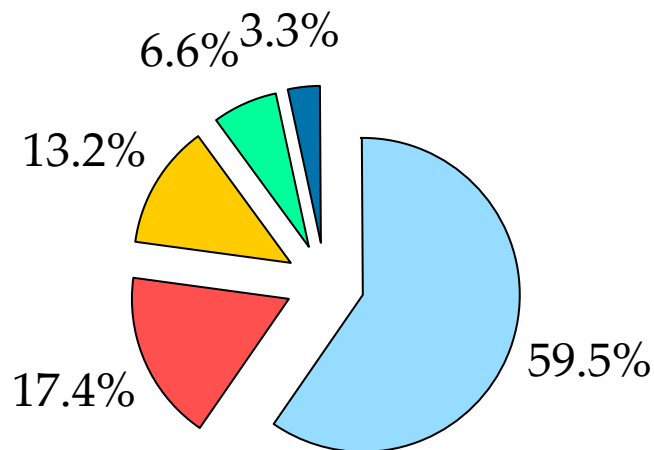
Disposition of original sample

920 outlets were selected by random sampling from 10 strata representing the administrative geographic regions of Louisiana. Figure 24 shows the disposition of the original sample of 920 outlets. 13.2% of the outlets (n=121) were determined to be ineligible at the point of inspection. 778 outlets of the 799 eligible outlets were inspected, yielding a completion rate of 97.4%.

² Outlets were visited on 3 separate occasions before being identified as “eligible but not complete”

Figure 22

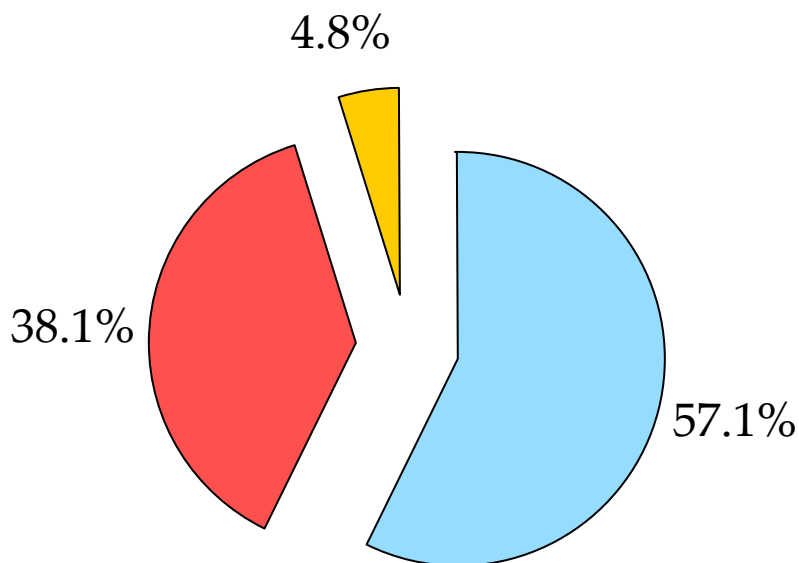
Reasons for Ineligibility



- Permanently out of business (N=72)
- Private facility/adult club (N=21)
- Does not sell tobacco products (N=16)
- Not located at given address (N=8)
- Temporary closure of business (N=4)

N=121 (ineligible outlets)

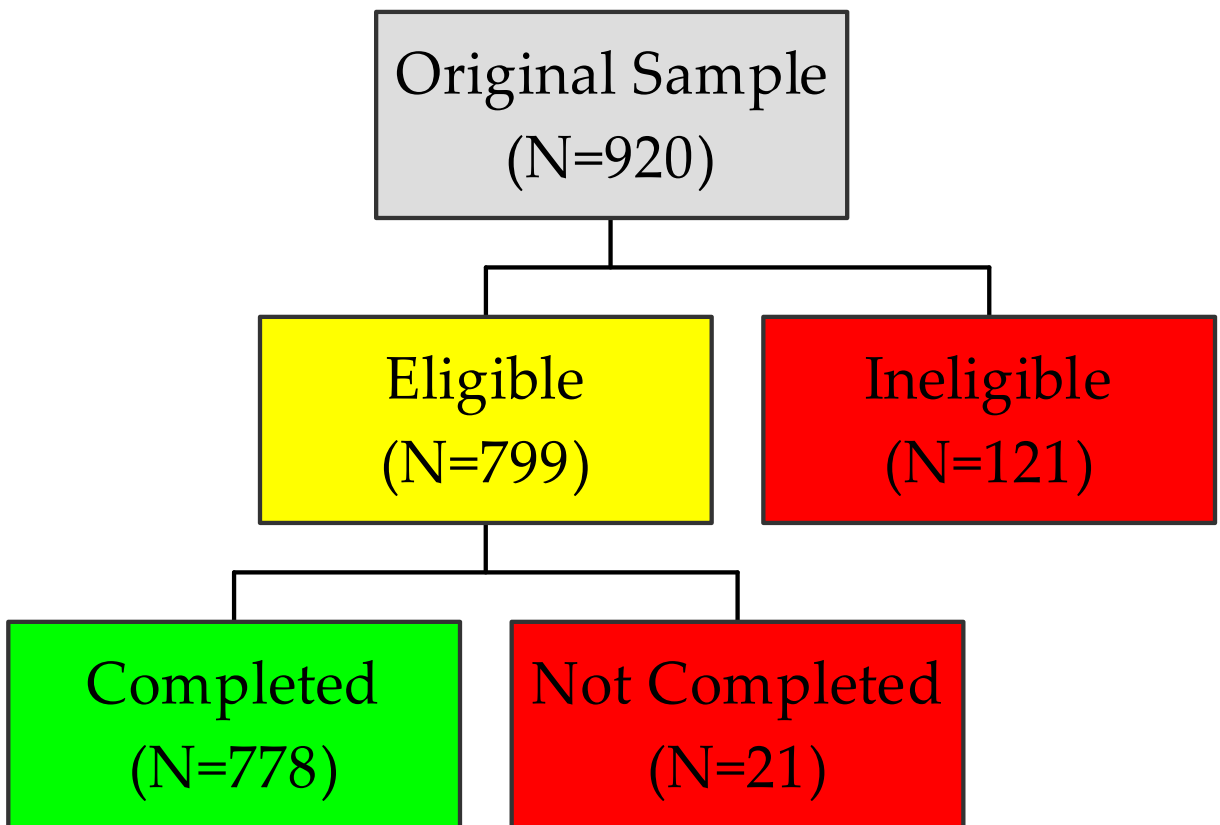
Figure 23
Reasons for Non-Completion



- In operation, but closed during survey period (N=12)
- Judged unsafe to access (N=8)
- Youth inspector knows sales person (N=1)

N=21 (eligible outlets that were not completed)

Figure 24
Sample Disposition



Characteristics of Minors, Outlets, and Inspection Events

Characteristics of minors.

The majority of compliance checks were done by 16 year old white males (43.8%), 15 year old white males (16.6%), 15 year old black males (13.5%), and 16 year old black males (8.5%). Following CSAP recommendations, 17 year olds were only used in cases where 15 or 16 year olds were not available. 4% were completed by 17 year old white males, 2.6% by 17 year old black males, and 2.2% by 17 year old black females. The number of female youth inspectors is limited by administrative guidelines stating that female youth inspectors must be supervised by female agents; the small proportion of female agents, thus limits the proportion of female youth inspectors. 6.7% of inspections were done by 15 year old white females, 1.4% were done by 16 year old white females, and 2.2% by 17 year old black females. Only 0.8% of inspections were done by Hispanic youth inspectors (16 year old Hispanic males). Figure 25 shows the demographic characteristics of the youth inspectors.

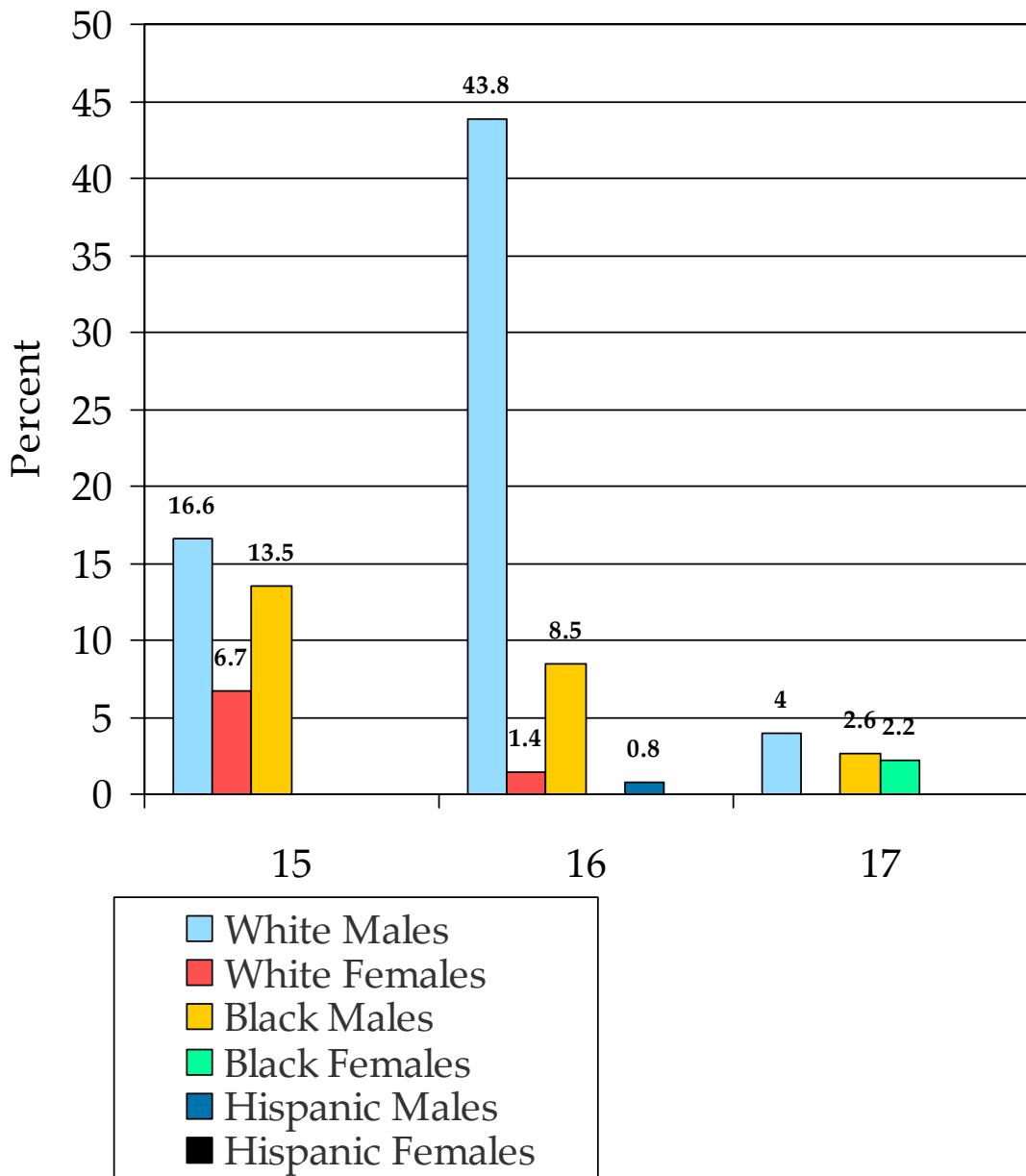
Characteristics of outlets

Outlet type. The predominant types of outlets were convenience stores with gas stations (37.9%), bars/taverns (21.8%), small grocery stores (9.4%), and convenience stores without gas stations (8.8%). The distribution of outlets is shown in Figure 26.

How tobacco sold. Most of the time, tobacco is sold over-the counter, assisted by a salesclerk (91.8%). The distribution of how tobacco is sold is shown in Figure 27.

Warning signs posted. Most of the time, federally-mandated warning signs were posted (98.8%), as shown in Figure 28.

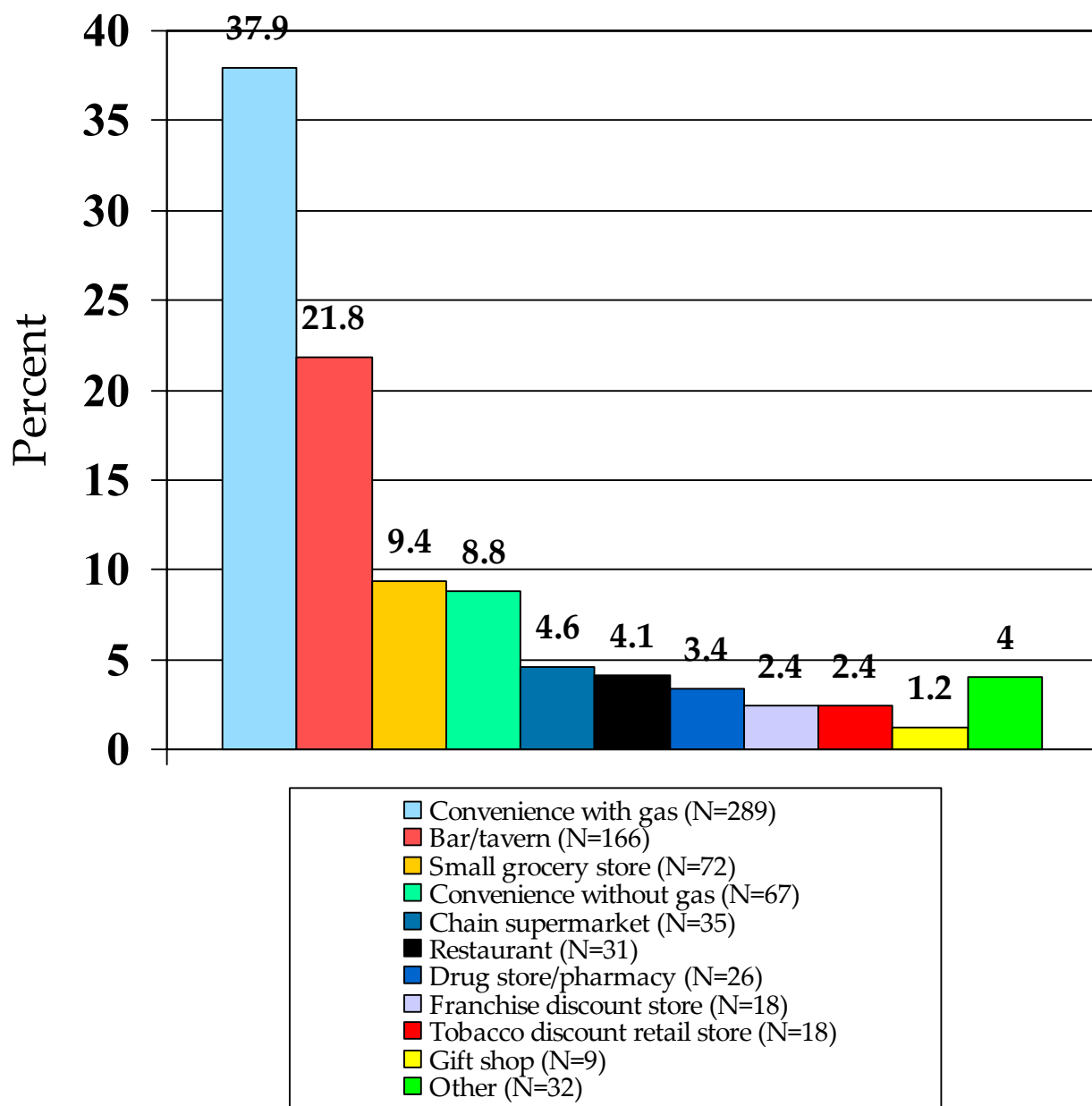
Figure 25
Characteristics of Minors



N=778 (completed compliance checks)

Figure 26

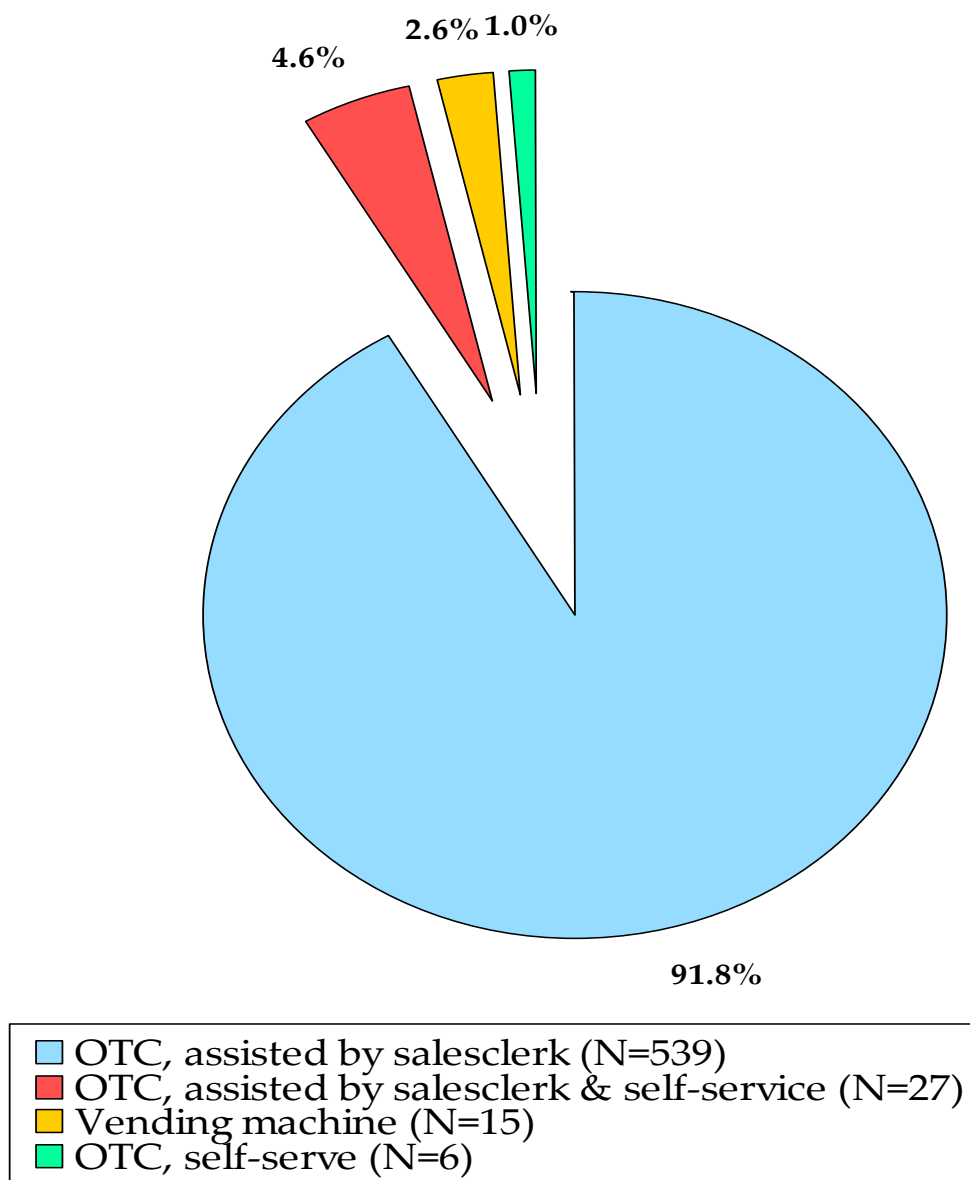
Outlet Type



N=763; 15 missing (778 completed compliance checks)

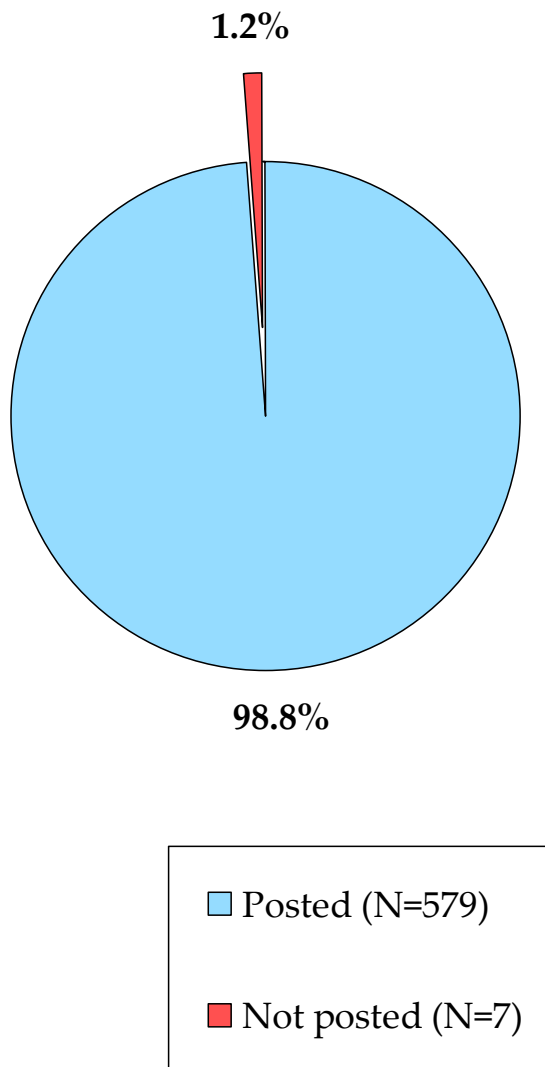
Figure 27

How Tobacco Sold



N=587 purchase attempts

Figure 28
Warning Signs Posted



N=586; 1 missing (587 purchase attempts)

Vending machines. Only 15 of the outlets had vending machines (2.6%). Almost 60% of vending machines had locking devices, none required special tokens, and 70% were in view of an adult employee. Figure 29 shows vending machine characteristics.

Characteristics of the inspection event

Day of inspection. Inspections were done every day of the week; however, fewer inspections were done on weekends than during the week. Approximately two-thirds of the inspections were done on Thursday (25.2%), Wednesday (19.8%), or Friday (19.2%). Less than 10% of all inspections were done on Saturday (8.1%) or Sunday (1.3%). The distribution of inspections by day of the week is shown in Figure 30.

Time of inspection. Inspections were conducted between 9:00 am and midnight; however, most inspections occurred in the early evening between 6:00 pm and 9:00 pm (47.8%). The fewest inspections occurred in the late evening between 9:00 pm and midnight (8.7%). Figure 31 shows the distribution of inspections by time of day.

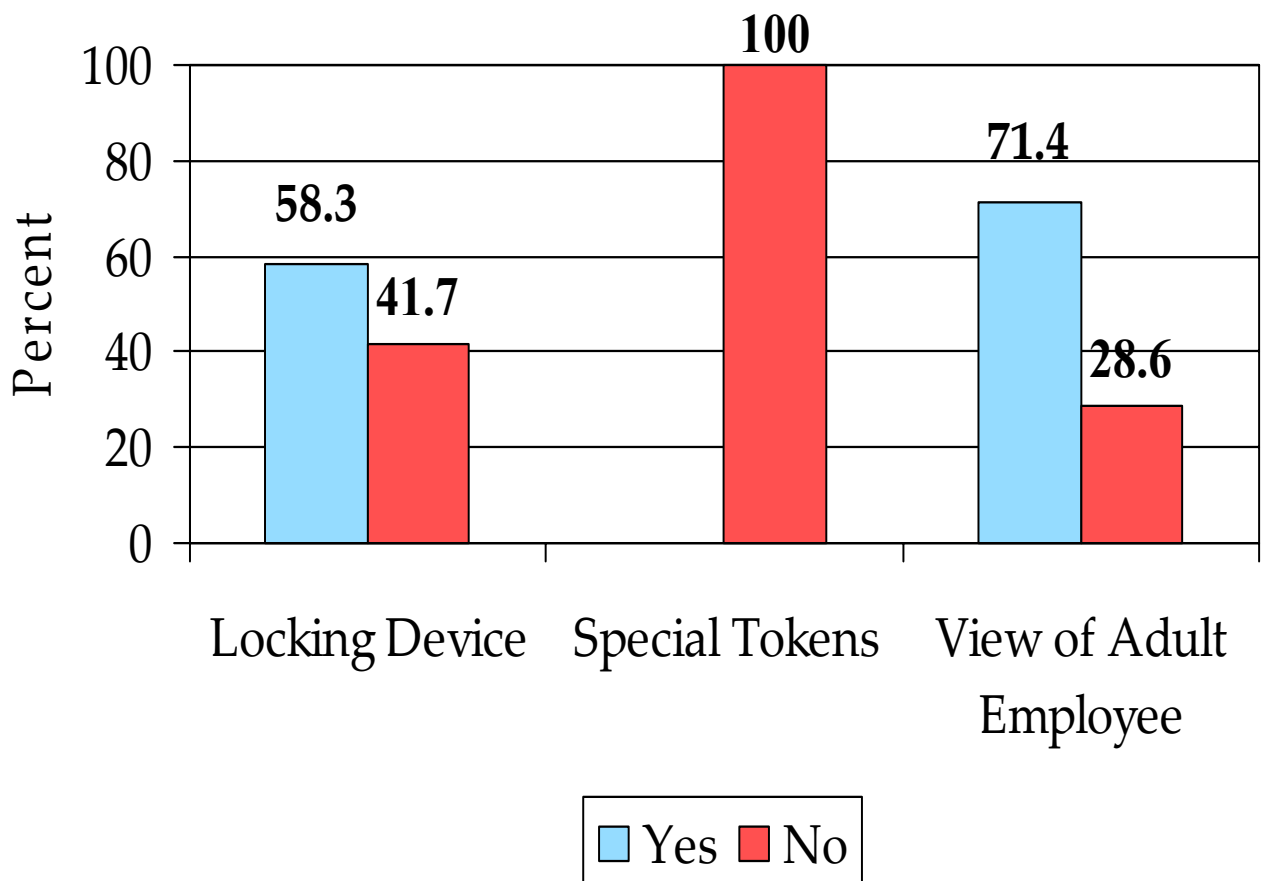
Purchase attempt. Most of the time, the purchase attempt was over the counter, assisted by salesclerk (96.3%), as shown in Figure 32. Only 2.6% of all attempts involved vending machines, reflecting the low rate of vending machines currently in tobacco outlets.

Salesclerk characteristics. Most of the purchase attempts involved white female salesclerks older than 30 (31.0%), white female salesclerks 30 or younger (14.2%), or black female salesclerks older than 30 (13.2%). 72% of all purchase attempts involved female salesclerks, 69.7% of the purchase attempts involved salesclerks older than 30, and 60.2% of the purchase attempts involved white salesclerks. The demographic characteristics of salesclerks is shown in Figure 33.

Age Identification. Most of the time, salesclerk requested photo identification to verify the youth's age (88.1%), as shown in Figure 34.

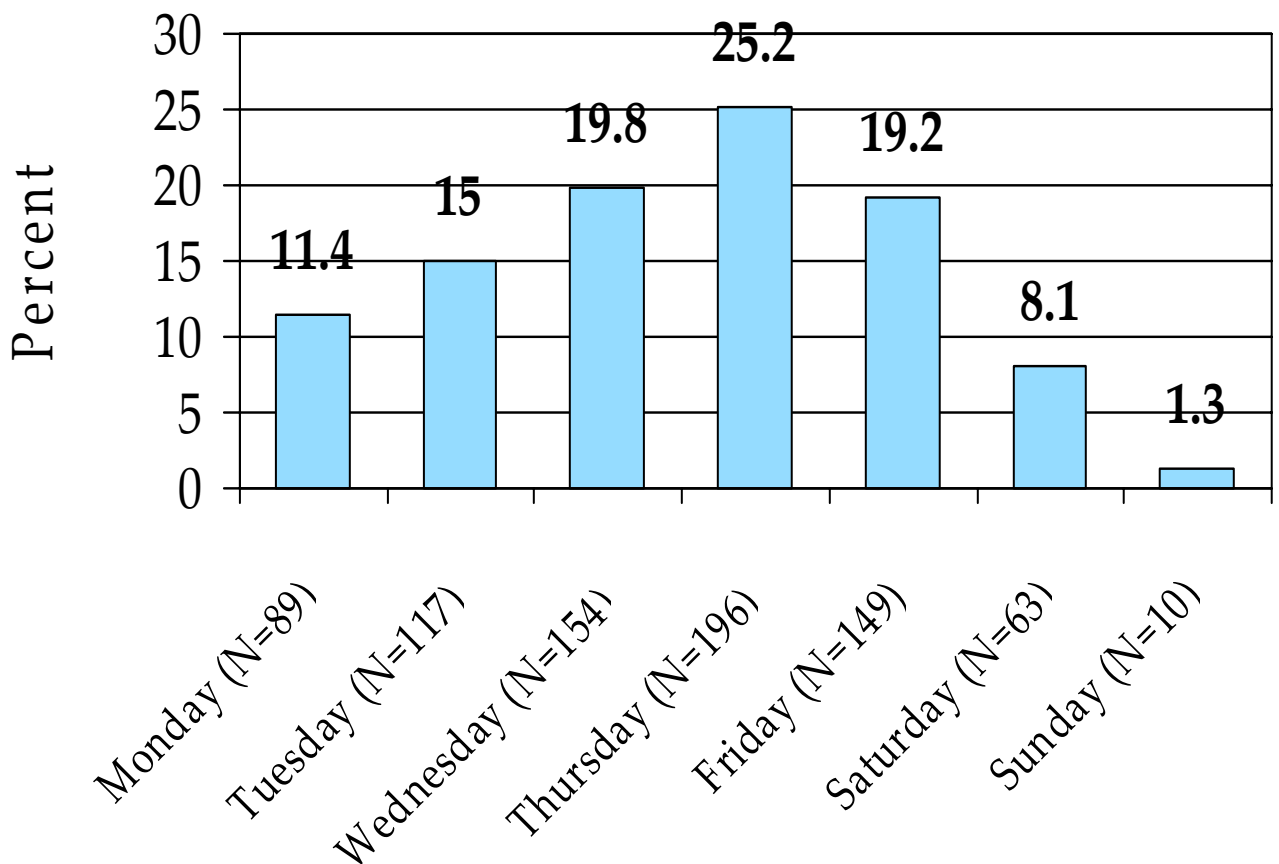
Figure 29

Vending Machine Characteristics



Locking N=12; 3 missing
Tokens N=9: 6 missing
Adult N=14; 1 missing
(15 vending machine attempts)

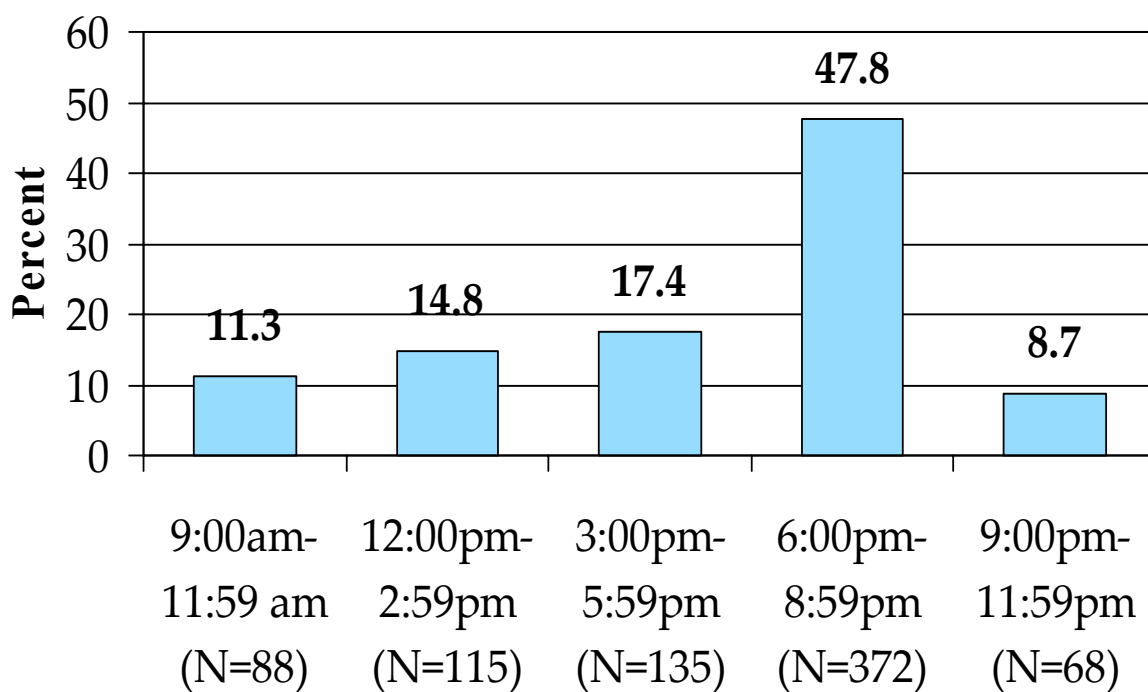
Figure 30
Day of Inspection



N=778 compliance checks

Figure 31

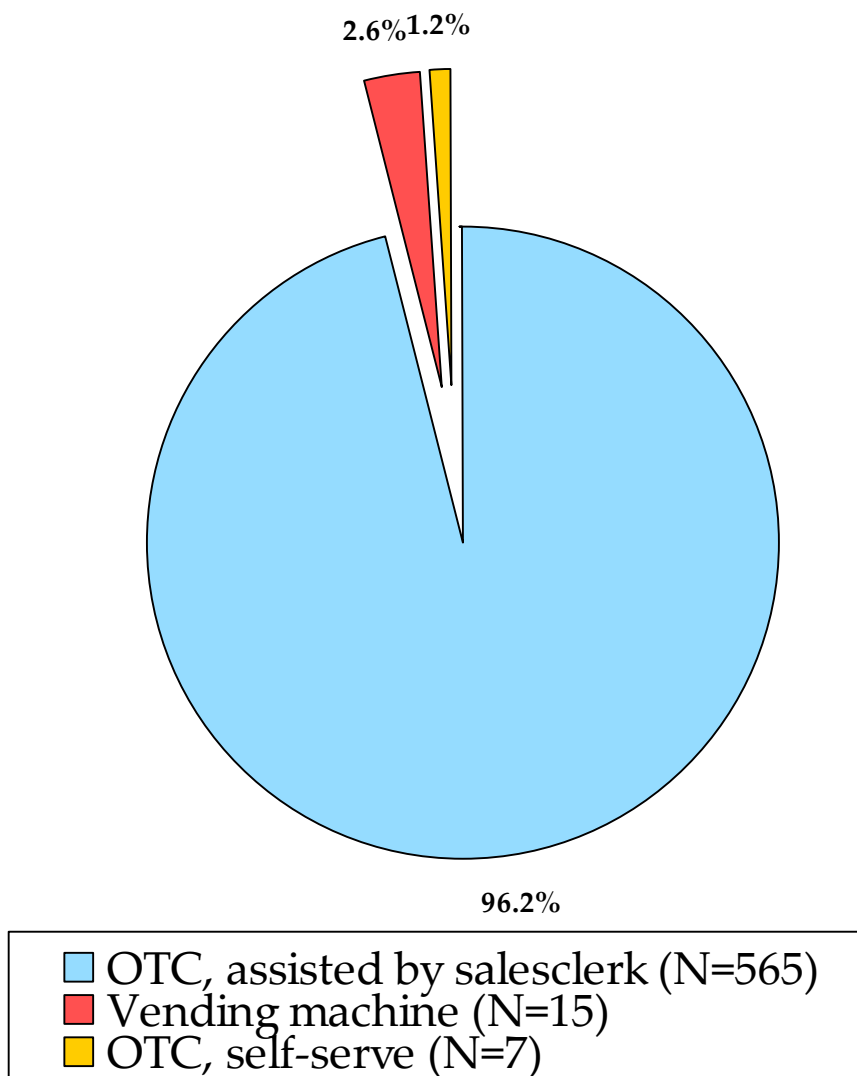
Time of Inspection



N=778 compliance checks

Figure 32

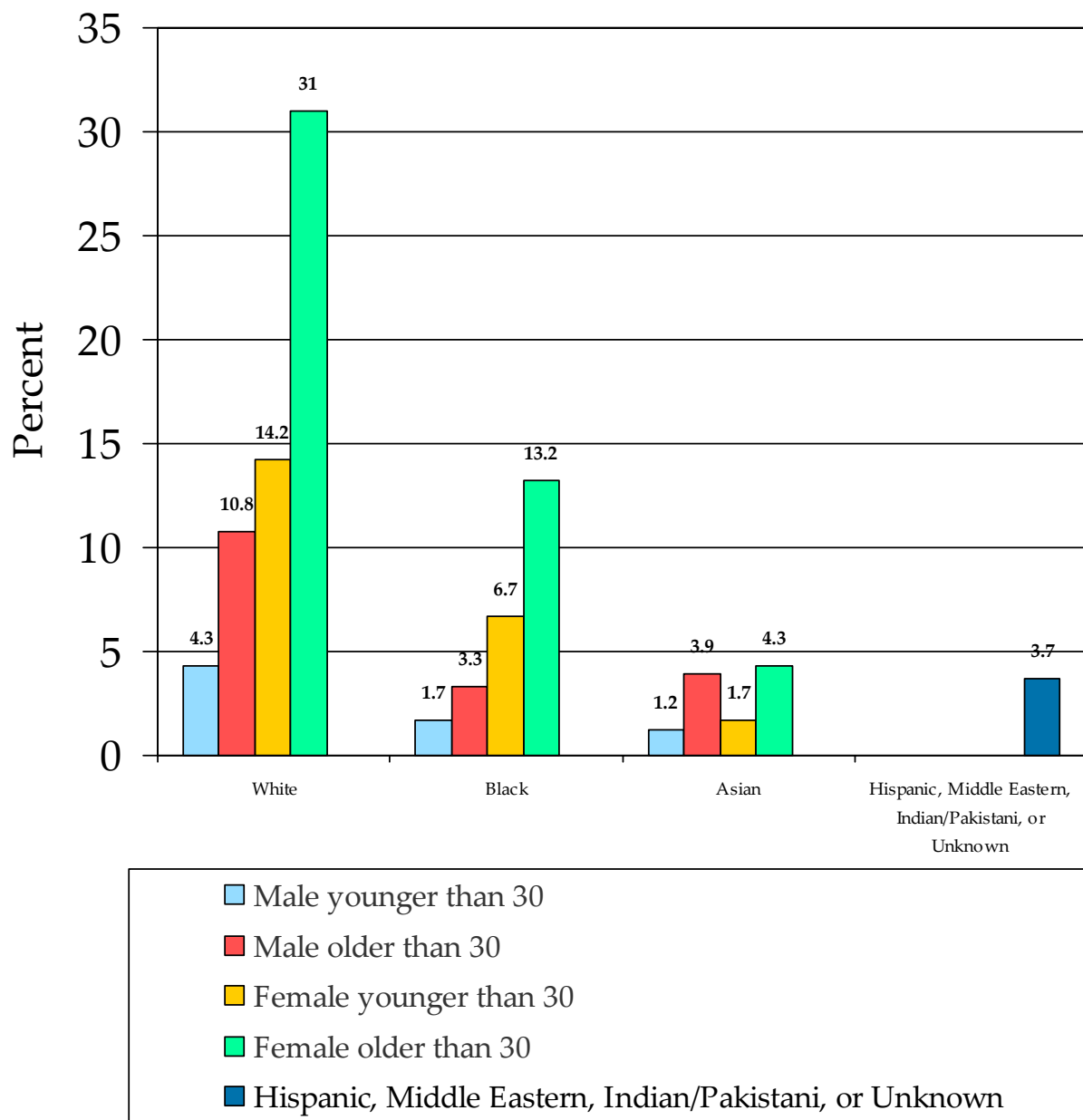
Purchase Attempt



N=587 purchase attempts

Figure 33

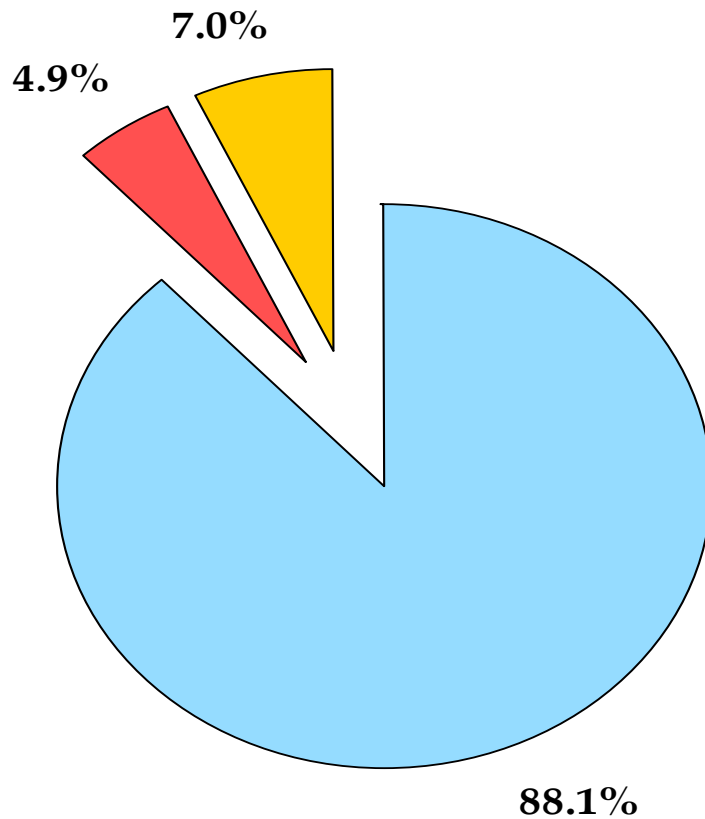
Characteristics of Sales Clerks



N=584; missing 3 (587 purchase attempts)

Figure 34

Age Identification



- Asked for photo ID/identified as underage (N=516)
- Did not ask for ID, but did ask age (N=29)
- Did not ask for ID & did not ask age (N=41)

N=586; missing 1 (587 purchase attempts)

Non-Compliance Rate

The non-compliance rate consists of two components:

- ✓ A successful attempt to purchase tobacco
- ✓ A successful attempt to enter a location selling tobacco that is restricted to youth (i.e., bars, taverns, gaming areas)

If an outlet is deemed to be inaccessible to youth during the inspection process, the inaccessibility is tested by the youth operative for all outlets except adult clubs. Per guidance from CSAP Synar Project Staff in June 2002, active testing of the inaccessibility of outlets (except for adult clubs) is included in calculating the non-compliance rate. The two components of the compliance rate are illustrated in Figure 35.

There were 44 non-compliant outlets. Form 1 presents the results by geographic sampling unit, i.e., the 10 administrative regions for the Department of Health and Hospitals. Figure 36 displays the number of outlets randomly inspected during the survey and number of outlets found in violation, for each region.

Form 2 calculates the weighted violation rate. The formula for the weighted variance of a proportion is:

$$\text{var}(p_w) = \sum W_h^2 (1-f_h) [p_h(1-p_h)/(n_h-1)]$$

where: p =proportion, w =weighted, W =weight, h =stratum, f =sampling fraction, and n =sample size.

The mean proportion is $p=0.056$. The variance is $\text{var}(p_w)=0.000004$. The formula for the standard error is:

$$\text{se}(p_w) = \sqrt{\text{var}(p_w)}$$

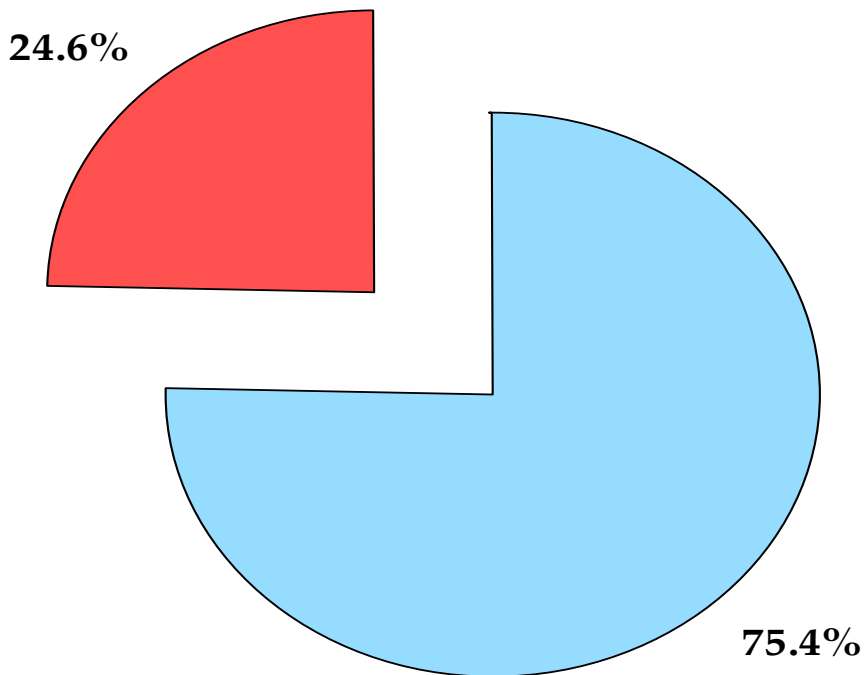
Thus, $\text{se}(p_w)=0.002$. A 95% confidence interval (ci) was calculated, assuming a one-tailed distribution, using the formula:

$$\text{ci} = p \pm z[\text{se}(p)]$$

where: $z=1.645$

The right-sided 95 percent confidence interval is $(0, 0.056 + 1.645 \times 0.002)$ or $(0, .059)$.

Figure 35
Two Components of Non-
Compliance Rate



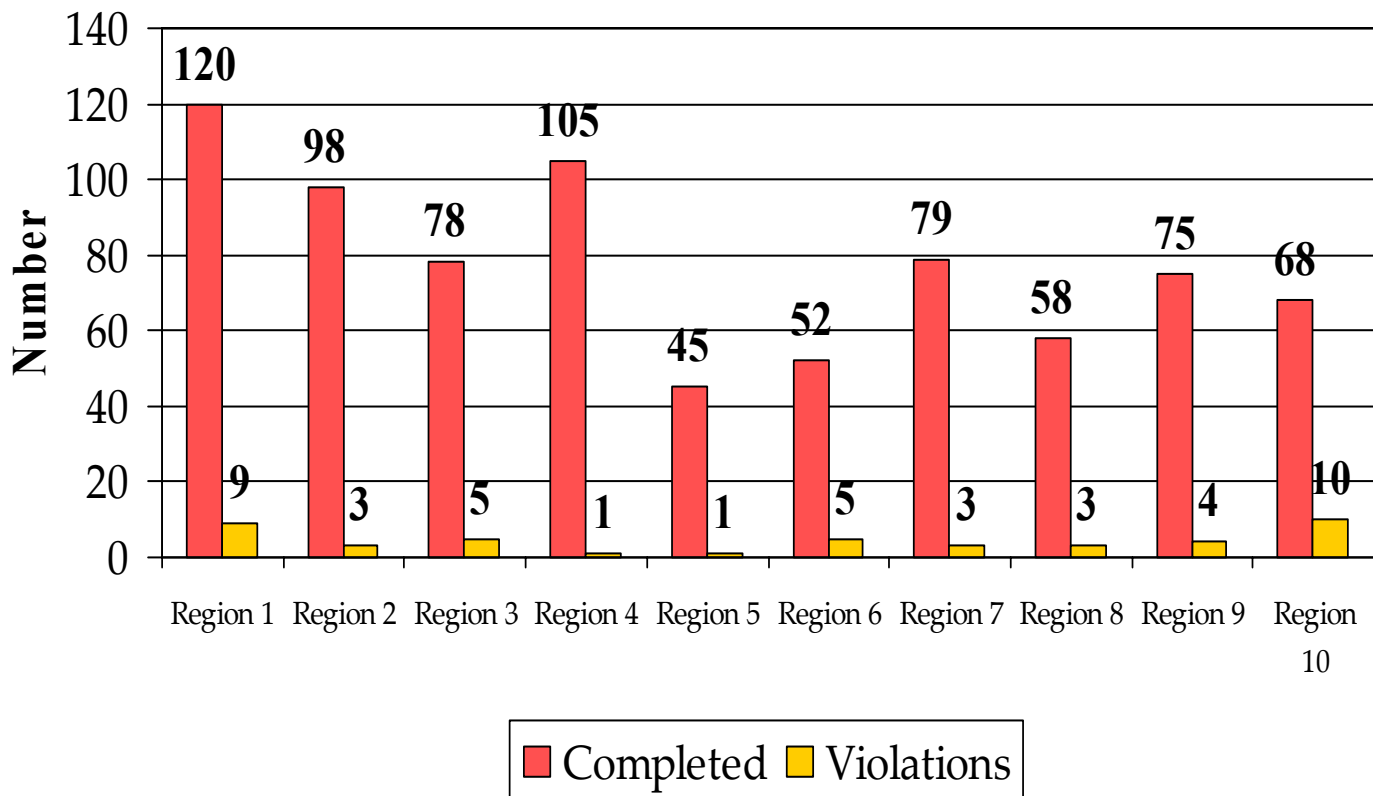
■ Purchase attempt (N=587)
■ Access tested (N=191)

N=778 (completed compliance checks)

Form 1

Summary of Tobacco Inspection Results by Geographic Sampling Unit											
										State:	Louisiana
										FFY:	2003
Column 1			Column 2			Column 3			Column 4		
			Estimate of the Number of Tobacco Outlets in the State			Number of Tobacco Outlets Randomly Inspected during the Synar Survey			Number of Tobacco Outlets Found in Violation during the Synar Survey		
Number	Geographic Sampling Unit	Percentage of Youth Under 18	(a) Over-the-Counter (OTC)	(b) Vending Machines (VM)	(c) Total Tobacco Outlets (2a) + (2b)	(a) Over-the-Counter (OTC)	(b) Vending Machines (VM)	(c) Total Tobacco Outlets (3a) + (3b)	(a) Over-the-Counter (OTC)	(b) Vending Machines (VM)	(c) Total Tobacco Outlets (4a) + (4b)
1	DHH Region 1	12.6	0	0	1,430	0	0	120	0	0	9
2	DHH Region 2	13.2	0	0	1,224	0	0	98	0	0	3
3	DHH Region 3	9.2	0	0	944	0	0	78	0	0	5
4	DHH Region 4	12.9	0	0	1,256	0	0	105	0	0	1
5	DHH Region 5	6.4	0	0	535	0	0	45	0	0	1
6	DHH Region 6	6.4	0	0	579	0	0	52	0	0	5
7	DHH Region 7	11.9	0	0	948	0	0	79	0	0	3
8	DHH Region 8	7.8	0	0	707	0	0	58	0	0	3
9	DHH Region 9	10.2	0	0	801	0	0	75	0	0	4
10	DHH Region 10	9.4	0	0	843	0	0	68	0	0	10
Totals		100.0	0	0	9,267	0	0	778	0	0	44

Figure 36
Number of Outlets Found in Violation In
Each Region



N=778 (completed compliance checks)

Form 2 (Optional)

Calculation of Weighted Retailer Violation Rate									
								State: FFY:	Louisiana 2003
(1)	(2) N	(3) n	(4) n1	(5) n2	(6) x	(7) $p=x/n2$	(8) $N'=N(n1/n)$	(9) $w=N'/\text{Total Column 8}$	(10) pw
Stratum (Geographic Sampling Unit)	Original Estimate of Outlet Population in Stratum	Original Sample Size	Number of Sample Outlets Found Eligible	Number of Outlets Inspected	Number of Outlets Found in Violation	Unweighted Retailer Violation Rate	Adjusted Outlet Population Based on Number in Sample Found Ineligible	Relative Stratum Weight	Weighted Retailer Violation Rate
DHH Region 1	1,430	142	123	120	9	0.08	1239	0.15	0.0115
DHH Region 2	1,224	121	100	98	3	0.03	1012	0.13	0.0038
DHH Region 3	944	94	81	78	5	0.06	813	0.10	0.0065
DHH Region 4	1,256	125	110	105	1	0.01	1105	0.14	0.0013
DHH Region 5	535	53	46	45	1	0.02	464	0.06	0.0013
DHH Region 6	579	57	52	52	5	0.10	528	0.07	0.0063
DHH Region 7	948	94	82	79	3	0.04	827	0.10	0.0039
DHH Region 8	707	70	58	58	3	0.05	586	0.07	0.0038
DHH Region 9	801	80	75	75	4	0.05	751	0.09	0.0050
DHH Region 10	843	84	72	68	10	0.15	723	0.09	0.0132
Totals	9,267	920	799	778	44	0.06	8048	1.00	0.0566

NOTE:

If any answers in column 5 ("n2") are zero (0), then mathematically dividing by zero in column 7 (" $p=x/n2$ ") will result in an error. Therefore, if any of your answers in column 5 ("n2") are zero (0), replace the " $=G10/IF(F10=0,1,F10)$ " manually in column 7 with the number zero (0) to properly display the results.

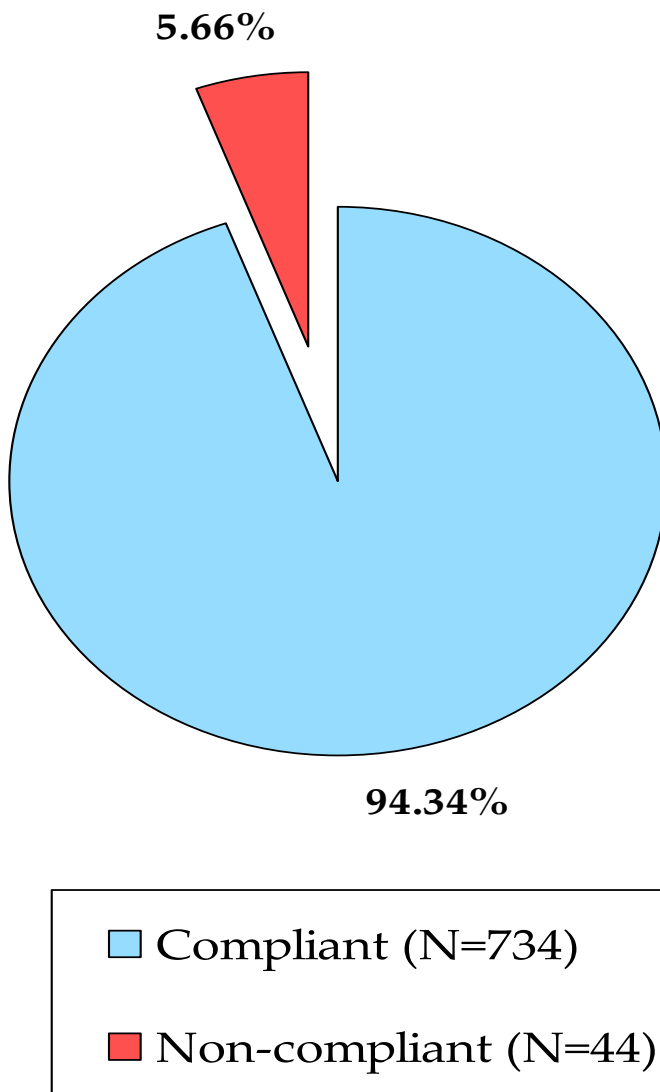
N = population estimate of outlets in stratum (may include ineligible outlets)
n = original sample size (number of outlets in sample)
n1 = number of sample outlets that are found to be "eligible" (i.e., open and selling tobacco) ($n1 \leq n$)
n2 = number of sample eligible outlets that were inspected ($n2 \leq n1$)
x = number of inspected outlets that failed inspection ($x \leq n2$)
p = unweighted retailer violation rate ($p=x/n2$)
N' = adjusted population estimate based on number in sample found ineligible ($N'=N*n1/n$, $N' \leq N$)
w = relative stratum weight ($w=N'/\text{Total Column 8}$)
pw = weighted retailer violation rate

The current violation rate for Louisiana is 5.66% with a 2% margin of error at the one-tailed 95% confidence level. This rate is the lowest non-compliance rate for Louisiana since the baseline survey in 1997, and it is likely to be one of the lowest non-compliance rates in the country. The current non-compliance rate is shown in Figure 37, and the trend in Louisiana non-compliance rates is shown in Figure 38.

9 out of 10 regions had non-compliance rates below 10%, with regional rates varying from 1% in region 4 to 14.7% in region 10. The trend in non-compliance rates since the baseline survey in 1997 show different trends for different regions. Five regions have a fairly consistent pattern of being below the Louisiana average non-compliance rate across the seven year period (Regions 2,4,7,8,and 9). One region has a recent pattern of being below the Louisiana average non-compliance rate, i.e., over the past three years (Region5). Two regions were below the Louisiana average in FFY01, increased to rates above the Louisiana average in FFY02, and then decreased to below the Louisiana average in FFY 03 (Regions 1 and 3). Two regions have a recent pattern of being above the Louisiana average non-compliance rate, Regions 6 and 10, with Region 10 being above the average for the second year in a row. The trend in non-compliance rates for each region are shown in Figures 39-48. The non-compliance rates for each region in tabular form are included in Appendix C.

The sample size is not large enough to make parish comparisons; however, for descriptive purposes, the non-compliance rates for parishes in each region are included in Appendix D.

Figure 37
FFY 2003 Non-Compliance Rate



N=778 (completed compliance checks)

Figure 38
Trend in Louisiana Non-Compliance
Rates

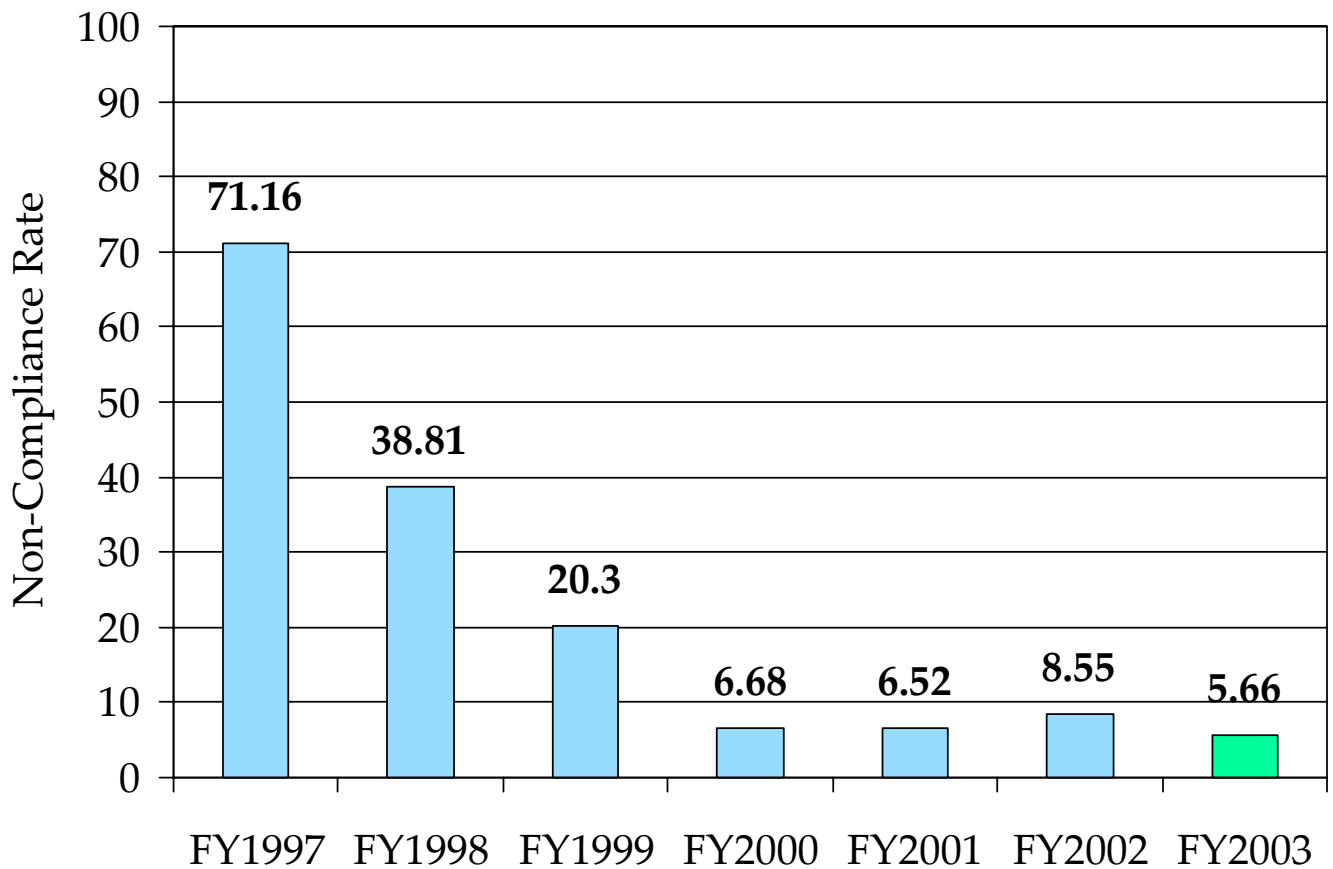


Figure 39

Region 1 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

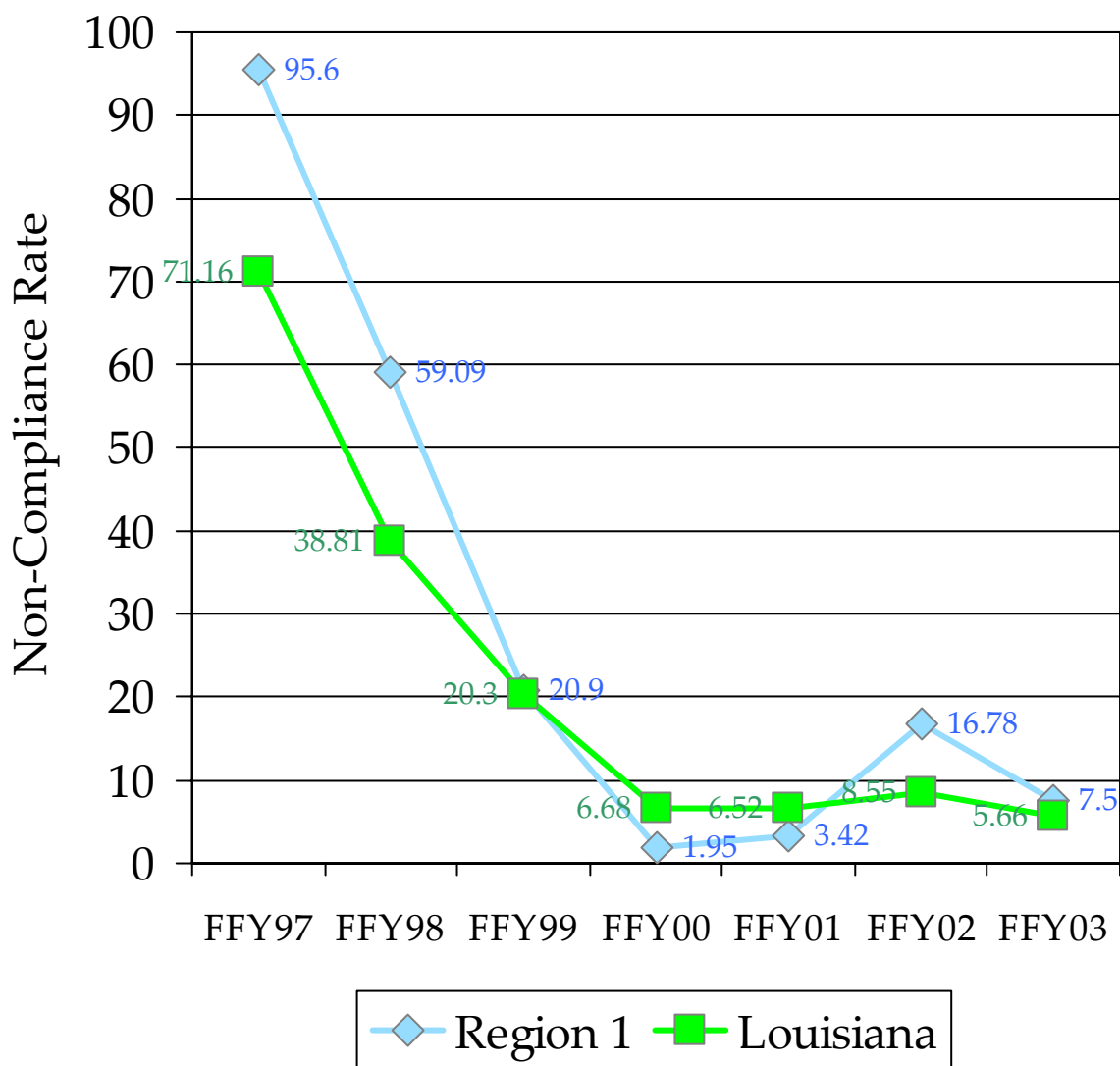


Figure 40

Region 2 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

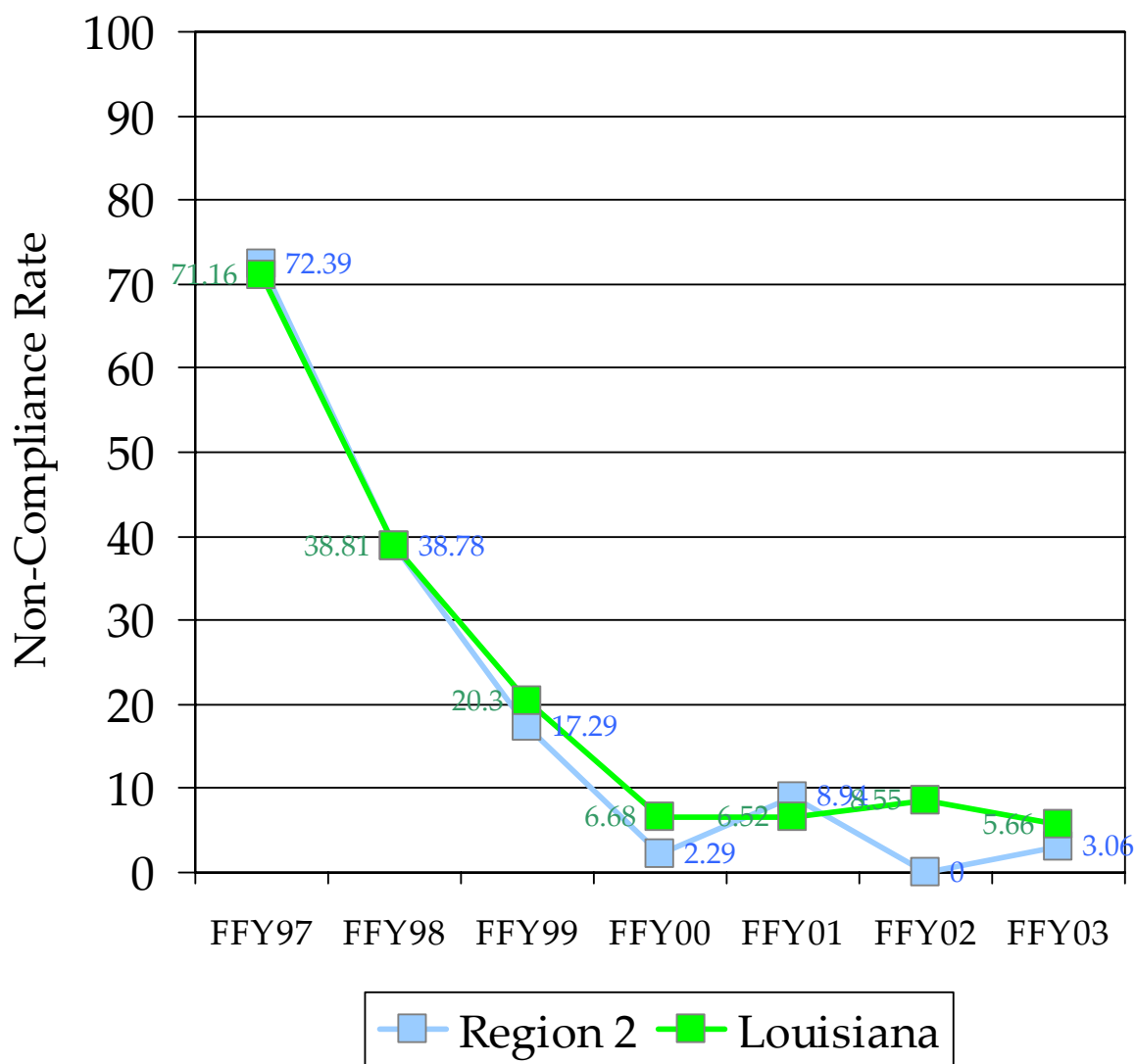


Figure 41
Region 3 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

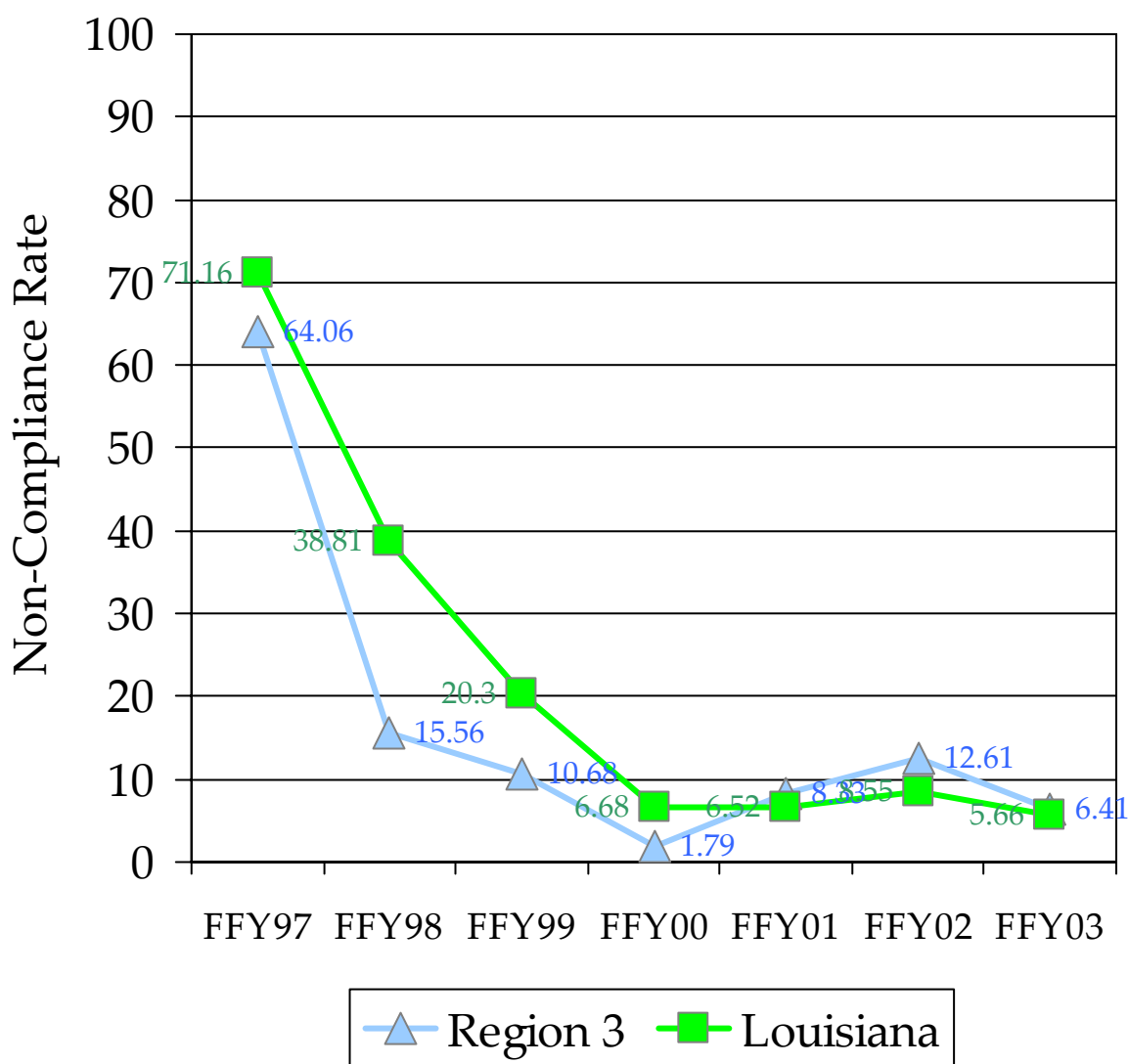


Figure 42

Region 4 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

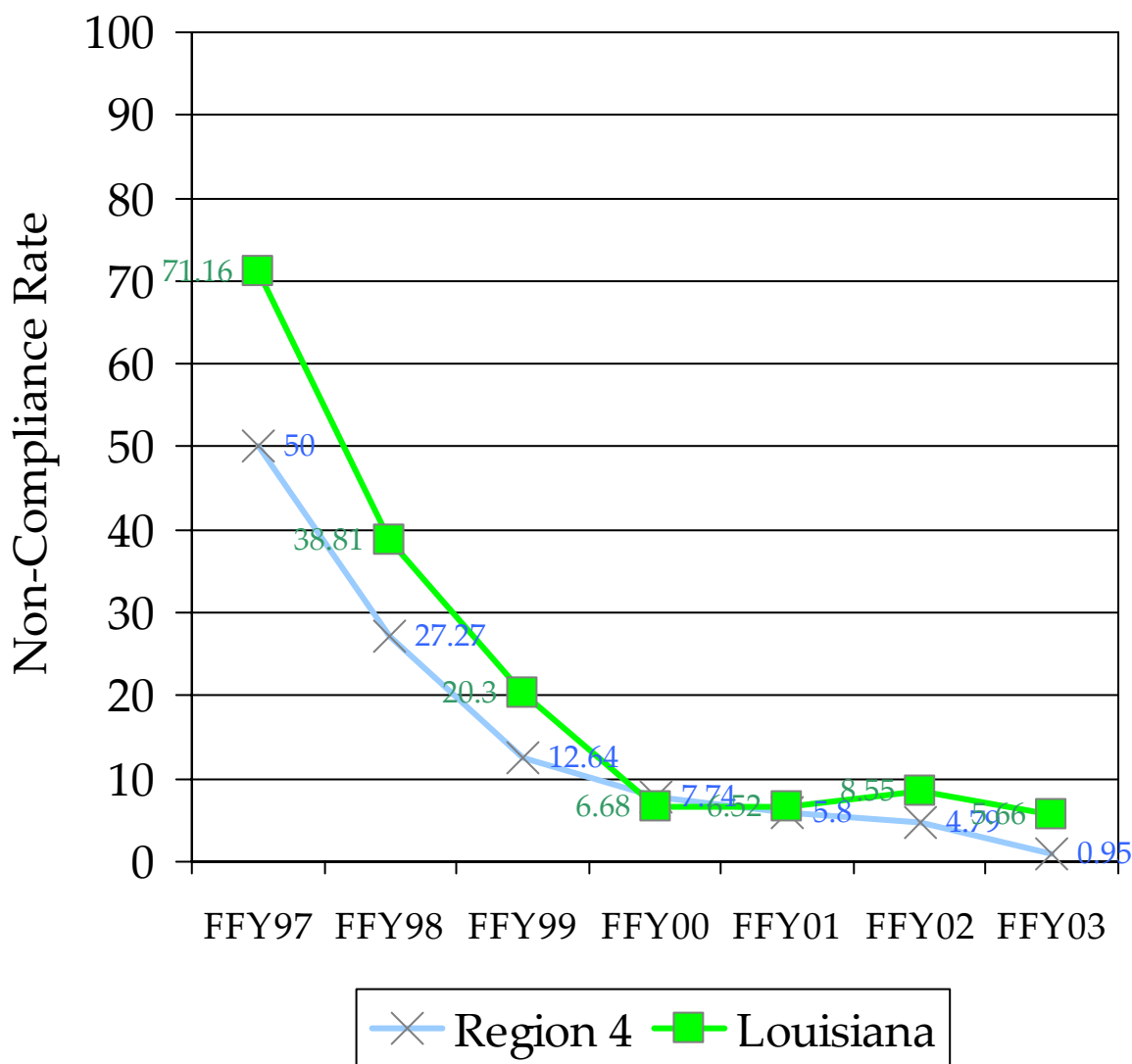


Figure 43
Region 5 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

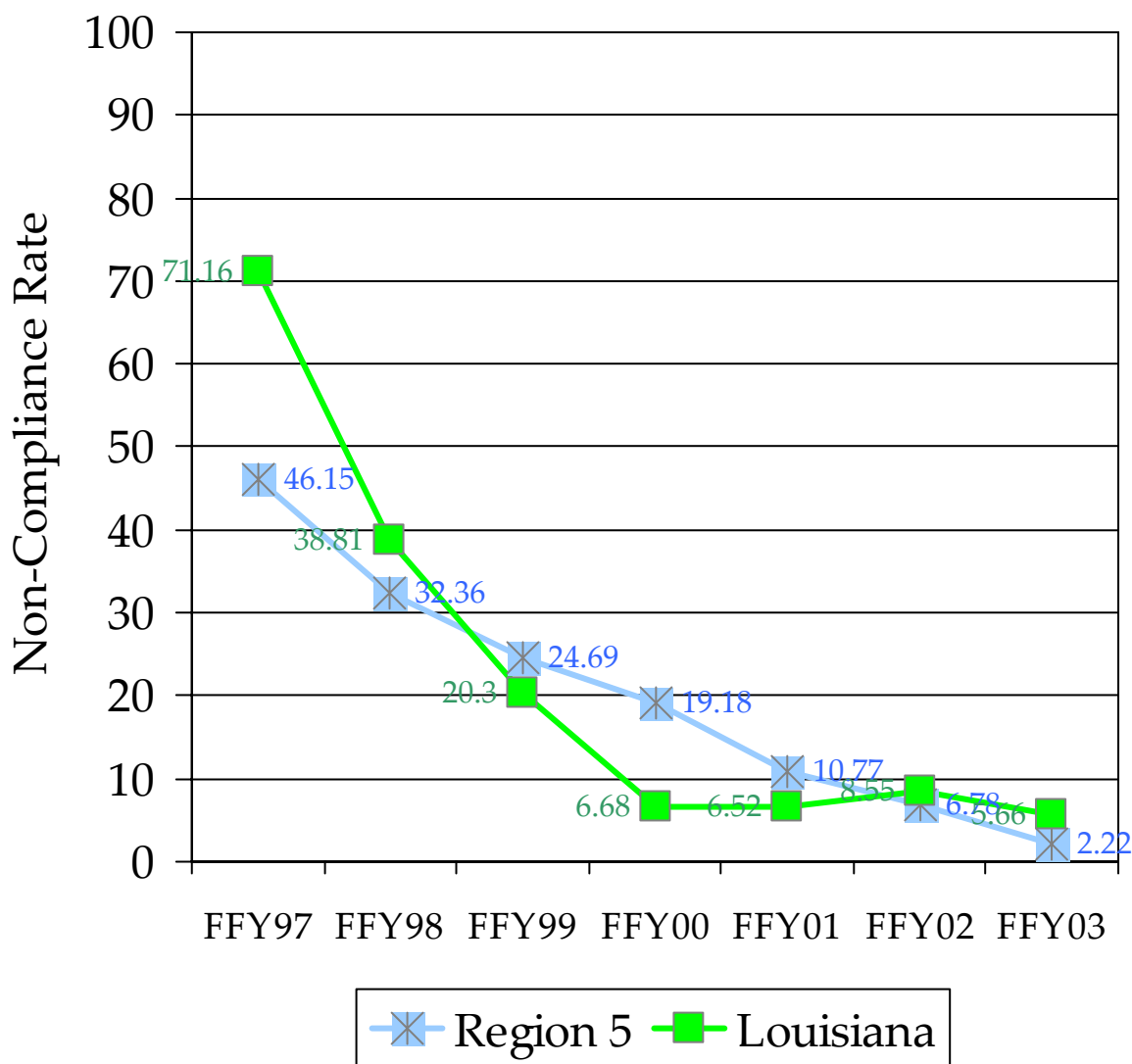


Figure 44

Region 6 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

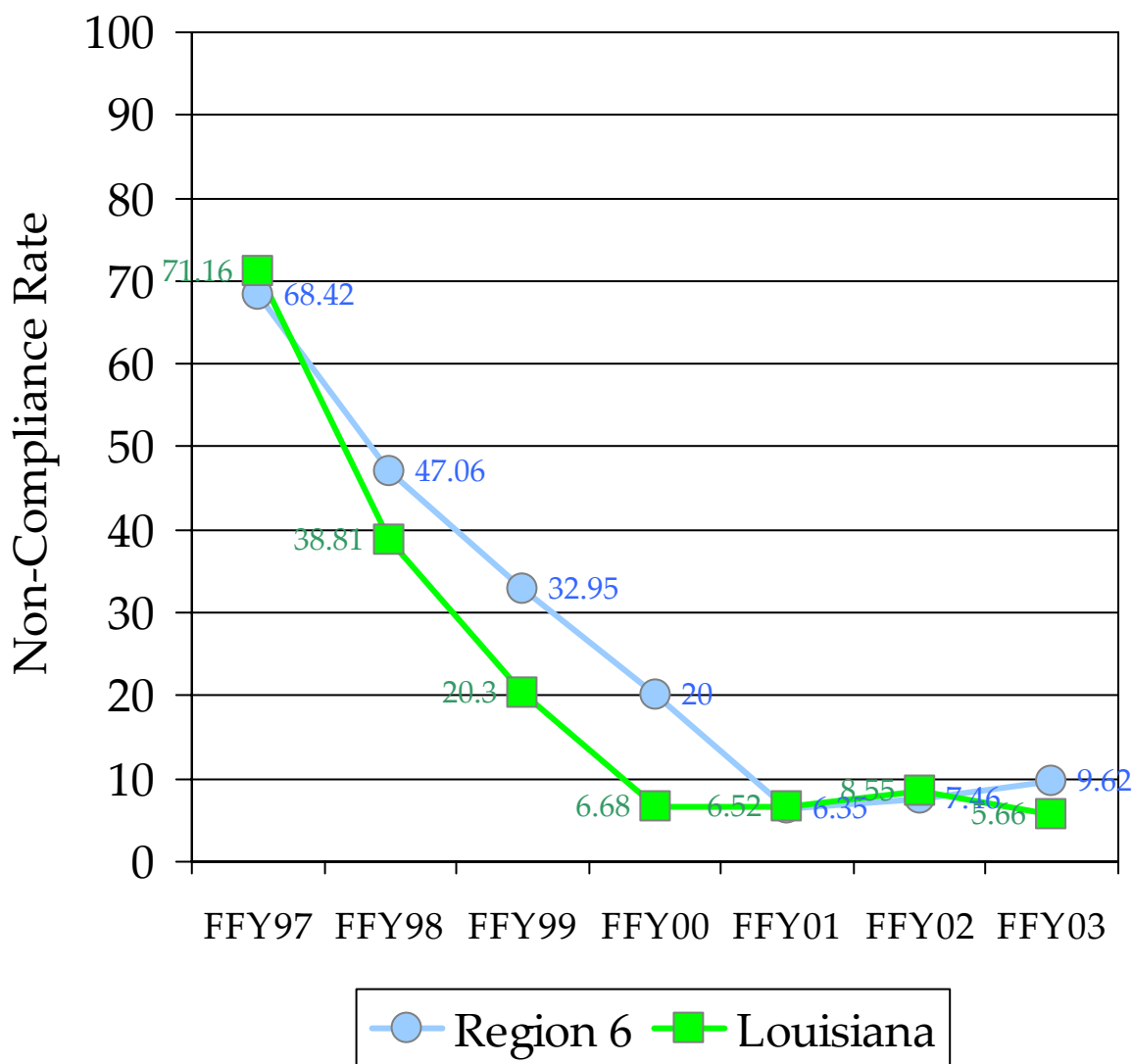


Figure 45
Region 7 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

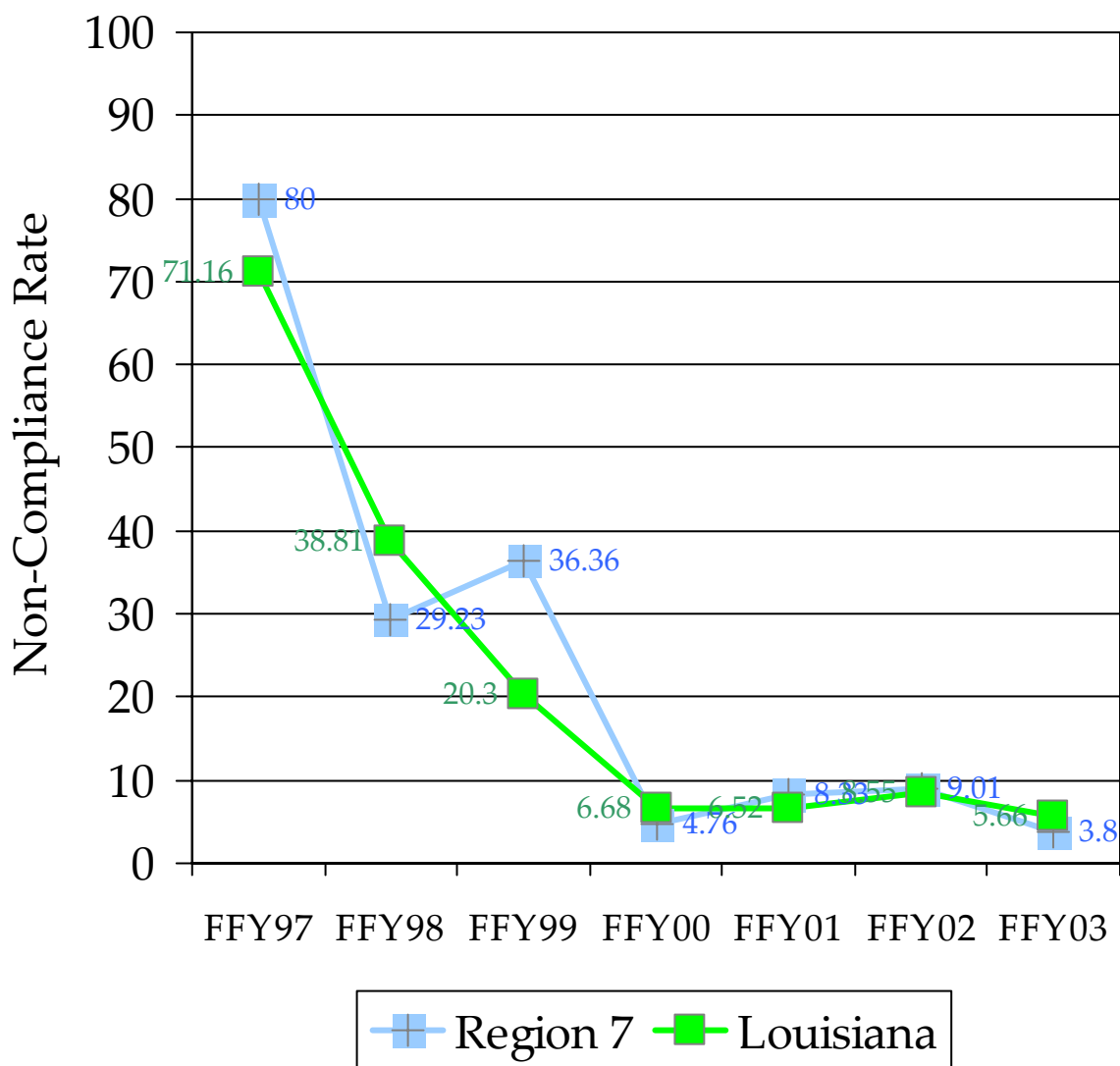


Figure 46

Region 8 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

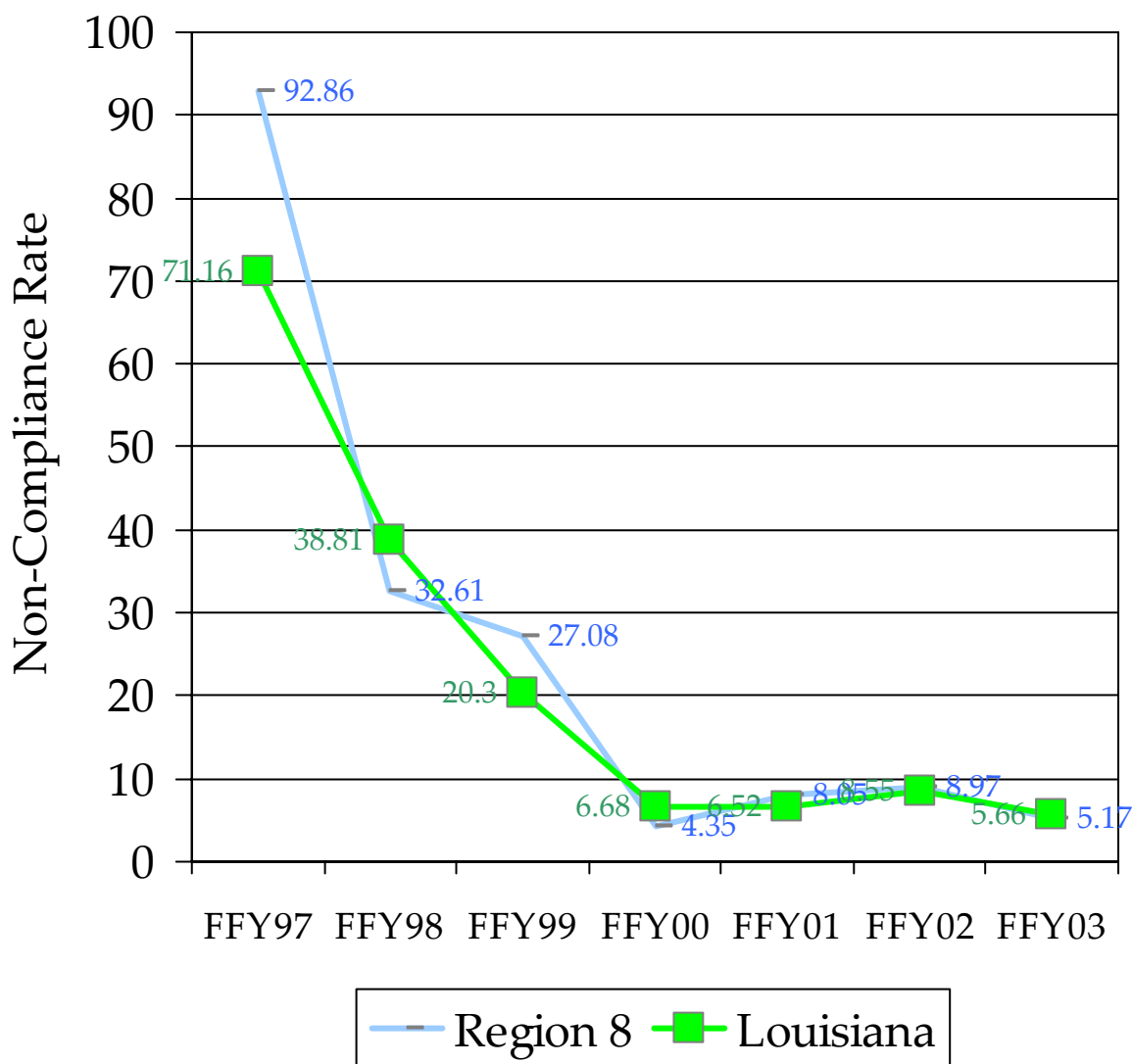


Figure 47
Region 9 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03

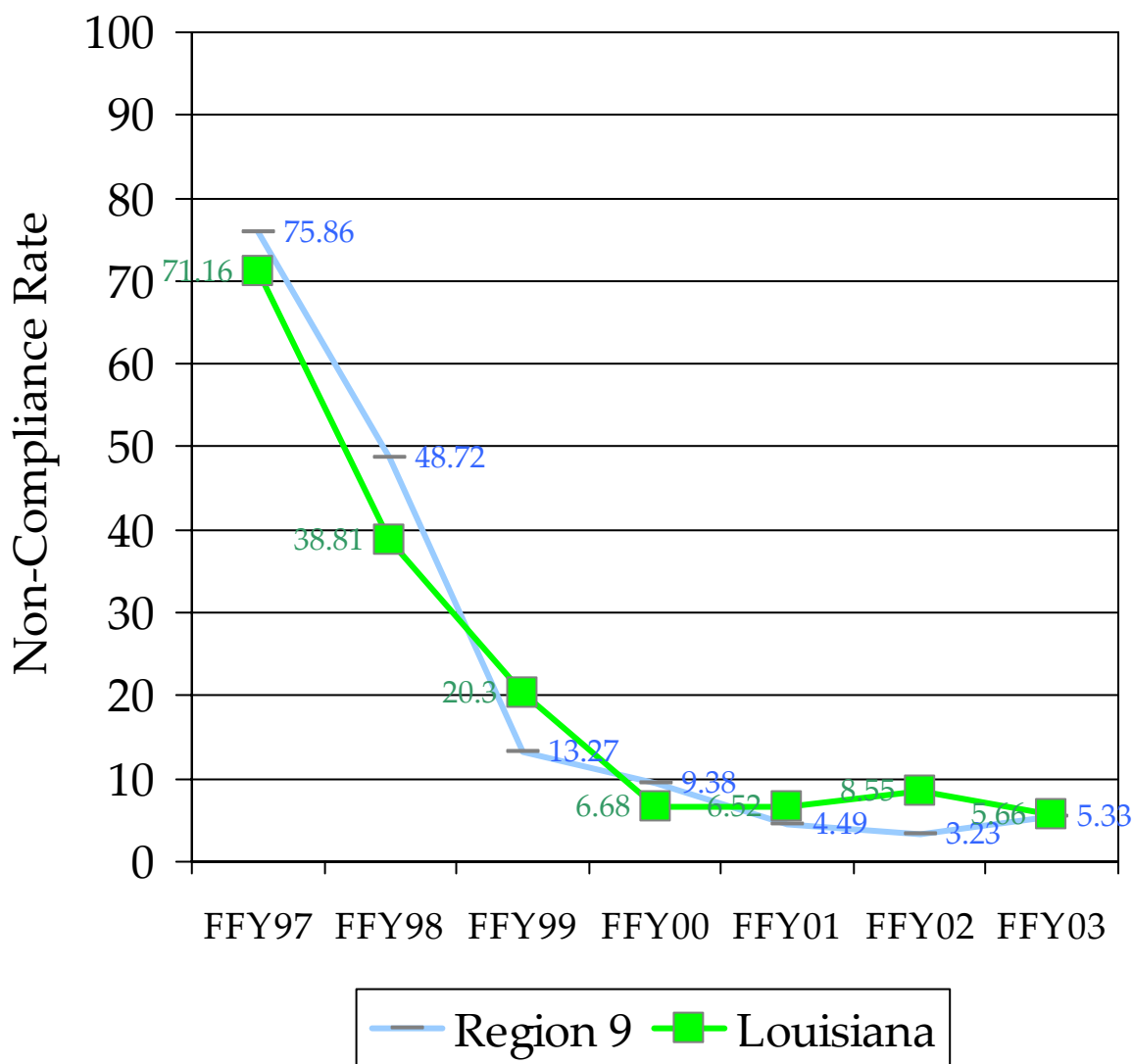
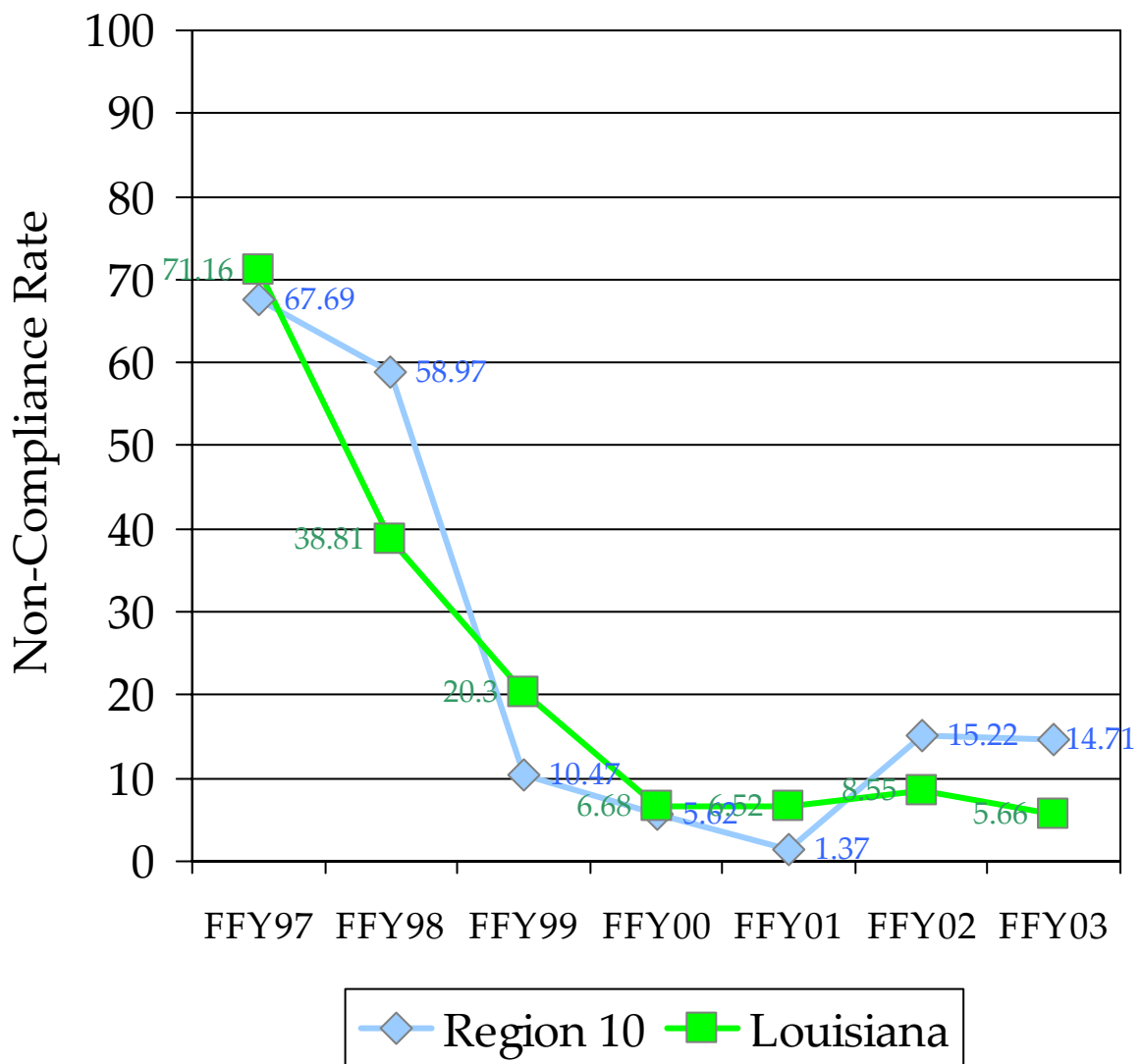


Figure 48
Region 10 Non-Compliance Rates FFY97-03



Form 3 shows the distribution of outlet inspection results of attempted and successful buys by age and gender. Figure 49 displays these results, as well. It is important to note that there is an imbalanced distribution of gender among youth inspectors, due to the policy that only female adult agents may supervise female youth inspectors; because there are only four female agents in Louisiana, the number of female youth operatives is limited.

In reviewing Form 3 and Figure 49, it does not appear that youth gender is associated with non-compliance; however, the relationship between youth demographic characteristics and non-compliance will be tested in the subsequent section.

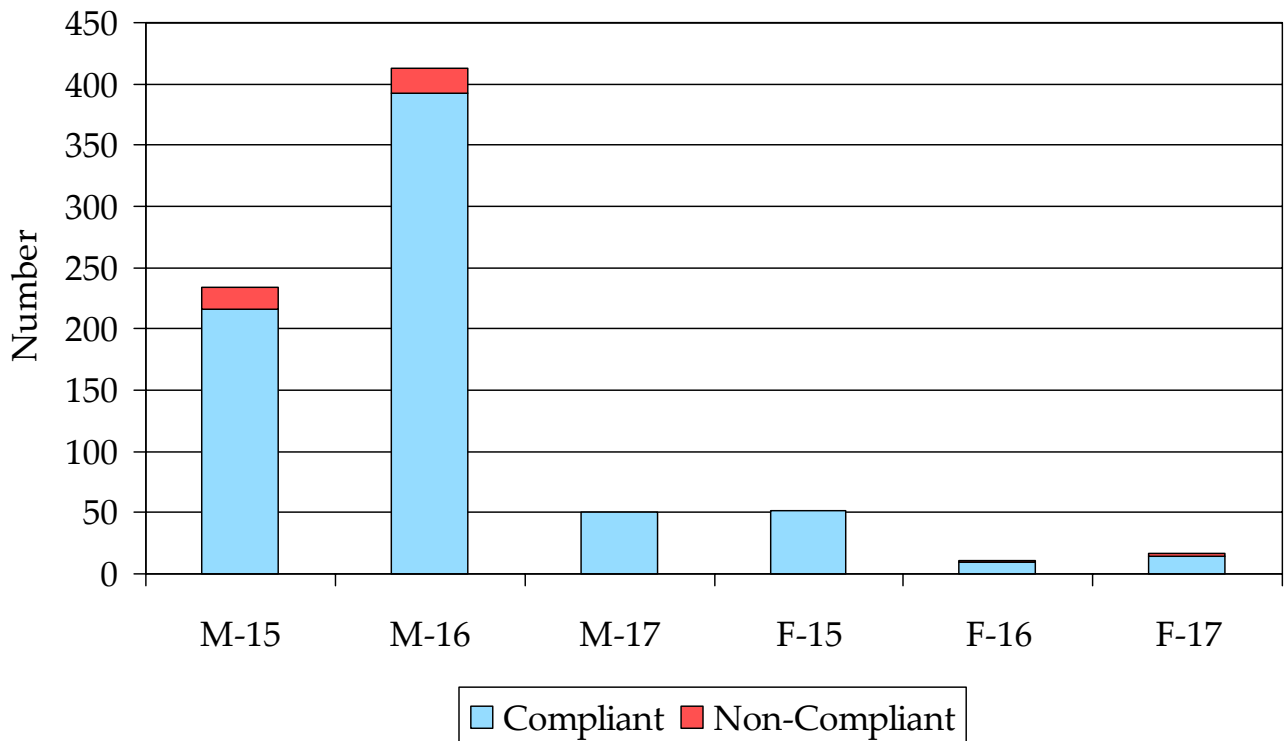
Form 3

Synar Survey Inspections		
		State: <u>Louisiana</u>
		FFY: <u>2003</u>
	(a) Attempted Buys	(b) Successful Buys
Male		
14 years		
15 years	234	18
16 years	413	21
17 years	51	1
18 years		
Subtotal	698	40
Female		
14 years		
15 years	52	0
16 years	11	1
17 years	17	3
18 years		
Subtotal	80	4
Other	0	0
Total	778	44

Form Approved: 7/31/2001

Approval Expires: 7/31/2004

Figure 49
Attempted and Successful Buys by Age
and Gender



N=778 compliance checks

Factors Associated With Non-Compliance

Of the 44 non-compliant outlets, 82.9% of violations involved the successful buy of cigarettes; 17.1% involved the successful buy of a single cigar. All non-compliant outlets were given a citation for Administrative Violation 26:911a1, Louisiana ATC Title 26 Administrative Law, Sales of Tobacco to Underage, and all sellers were given a citation for Criminal Offense 14:91.8, Louisiana Title 14 Criminal Law, Sales of Tobacco to Underage³. The distribution of tobacco products for successful buys is shown in Figure 50.

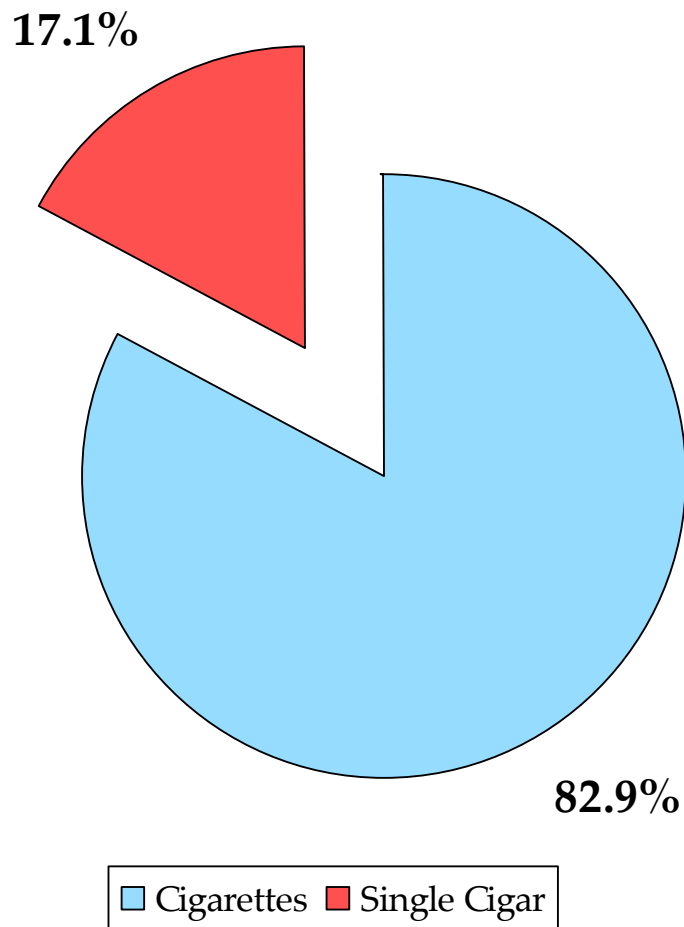
Characteristics of minors, characteristics of outlets, and characteristics of the inspection event were tested for their association with non-compliance using two-way and multiway cross-tabulation. Cross-tabulation compares the observed number of cases in each cell to the expected number of cases if the null hypothesis is true. The null hypothesis for each cross-tabulation is that there is no association between the characteristic and non-compliance. The chi-square statistic is computed and compared to the chi-square distribution. If the statistic is large, it is unlikely to be observed when the null hypothesis is true. It is conventional and conservative to use a 0.05 level of significance for interpreting the statistic. Therefore, if the significance level of the chi-square statistic is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected in favor of the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant association between the characteristic and non-compliance.

In the preliminary bivariate investigation of characteristics of minors, outlets, and the inspection event with non-compliance, characteristics of minors, i.e., gender, age, and race of the youth operative, and characteristics of outlets, i.e., outlet type and how tobacco was sold, were not associated with non-compliance. However, two characteristics of the inspection event were associated with non-compliance: age identification (Chi-Square=487.27, $p=0.00$) and salesclerk race (Chi-Square=7.00, $p=0.03$). The bivariate statistical results are shown in Table 3.

The two significant variables from the bivariate analysis, age identification and salesclerk race, were then further investigated using multiway crosstabulation.

³ The disposition of the Administrative Violations and Criminal Offenses is confidential information; therefore, we have no further information about the civil and criminal consequences of non-compliant outlets.

Figure 50
Type of Tobacco Product in Successful
Buys



N=41; missing=3 (44 violations)

Table 3
The Relationship of Characteristics of Minors, Outlets, and Inspection Events
With Non-Compliance

DOMAIN	VARIABLE ⁴	CHI-SQUARE	P-VALUE ⁵
Characteristics of Minors	Youth Gender ^a	0.07	ns
	Youth Age ^a	0.39	ns
	Youth Race ^a	1.40	ns
Characteristics of Outlets ⁶	Outlet Type ^a	0.35	ns
	How Tobacco Sold ^a	0.76	ns
Characteristics of Inspection Events	Day of Inspection ^a	2.44	ns
	Time of Inspection ^a	4.62	ns
	Type of Purchase Attempt ^a	0.76	ns
	Salesclerk Gender ^b	2.65	ns
	Salesclerk Age ^c	3.73	ns
	Salesclerk Race ^b	7.00	0.03
	Age Identification ^d	487.27	0.00

^a N=587 purchase attempts

^b N=585; missing=2 (587 purchase attempts)

^c N=584; missing=3 (587 purchase attempts)

^d N=586; missing=1 (587 purchase attempts)

⁴ In several cases, values of variables were combined in order to have no more than 20% of the cells with expected values less than 5.

⁵ Fisher's Exact Test used for 2x2 tables.

⁶ Characteristics of vending machines not included in bivariate analysis because there were only 15 purchase attempts involving vending machines. Also, as 98.8% of outlets had warning signs posted, there was not enough variability to include warning signs in the bivariate analysis.

Age identification remains significantly associated with non-compliance when controlling for salesclerk race (White: Chi-Square=277.64, $p=0.00$; Black and other minority: Chi-Square=130.87, $p=0.00$; Asian: Chi-Square=64.00, $p=0.00$). 95.5% of White clerks, 88.9% of Black and other minority clerks, and 100% of Asian clerks who neither requested photo identification nor asked the youth his/her age then attempted to sell tobacco to the youth, in violation of the law. These rates are significantly higher than the rates for salesclerks who did ask for photo identification or asked the youth his/her age (1.2% of White clerks, 0.6% of Black and other minority clerks, and 0.0% of Asian clerks). The multivariate statistical results are shown in Table 4 and the association of age identification with non-compliance, controlling for salesclerk race, is shown in Figure 51.

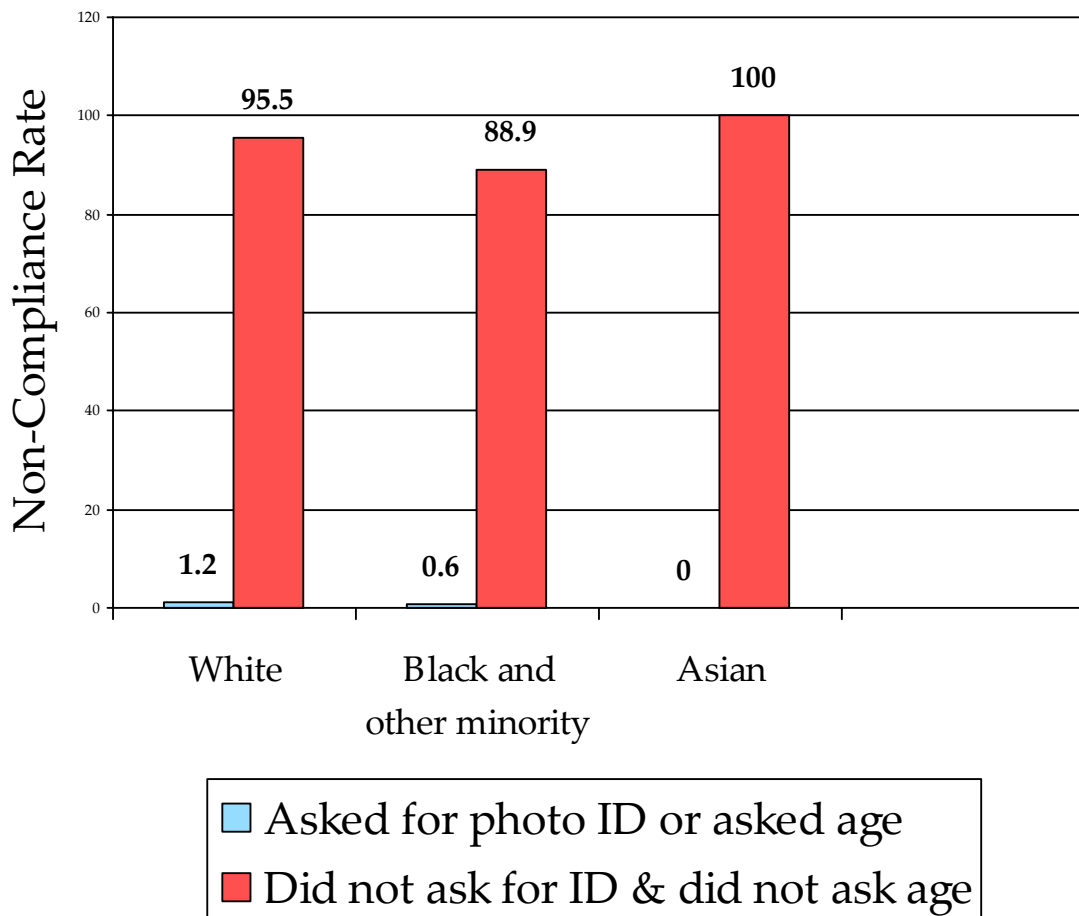
Salesclerk race is not significantly associated with non-compliance after controlling for age identification (Asked for photo identification or asked age: Chi-Square=0.96, $p=ns$; Did not ask for identification and did not ask age: Chi-Square=1.27, $p=ns$). However, salesclerk race is significantly associated with the age identification process (Chi-Square=8.29, $p=0.02$). Asian salesclerks are more likely to not ask for identification or ask age, compared to salesclerks of other racial/ethnic groups (15.6% of Asian salesclerks did not ask for identification and did not ask age, compared to 6.3% of White salesclerks and 5.4% of Black and other minority salesclerks). The multivariate statistical results and the association of salesclerk race with age identification are shown in Table 4 and the association of salesclerk race with age identification is shown in Figure 52.

Table 4
Multivariate Investigation of Age Identification, Salesclerk Race,
and Non-Compliance

VARIABLE	CHI-SQUARE	P-VALUE
Effect of Age Identification on Non-Compliance, Controlling for Salesclerk Race ^a		
White	277.64	0.00
Black and other minority	130.87	0.00
Asian	64.00	0.00
Effect of Salesclerk Race on Non-Compliance, Controlling for Age Identification ^a		
Asked for photo identification or asked age	0.96	ns
Did not ask for identification and did not ask age	1.27	ns
Association of Salesclerk Race With Age Identification ^a	8.29	0.02

^a N=584; missing=3 (587 purchase attempts)

Figure 51
Association of Age Identification with Non-compliance, Controlling for Salesclerk Race



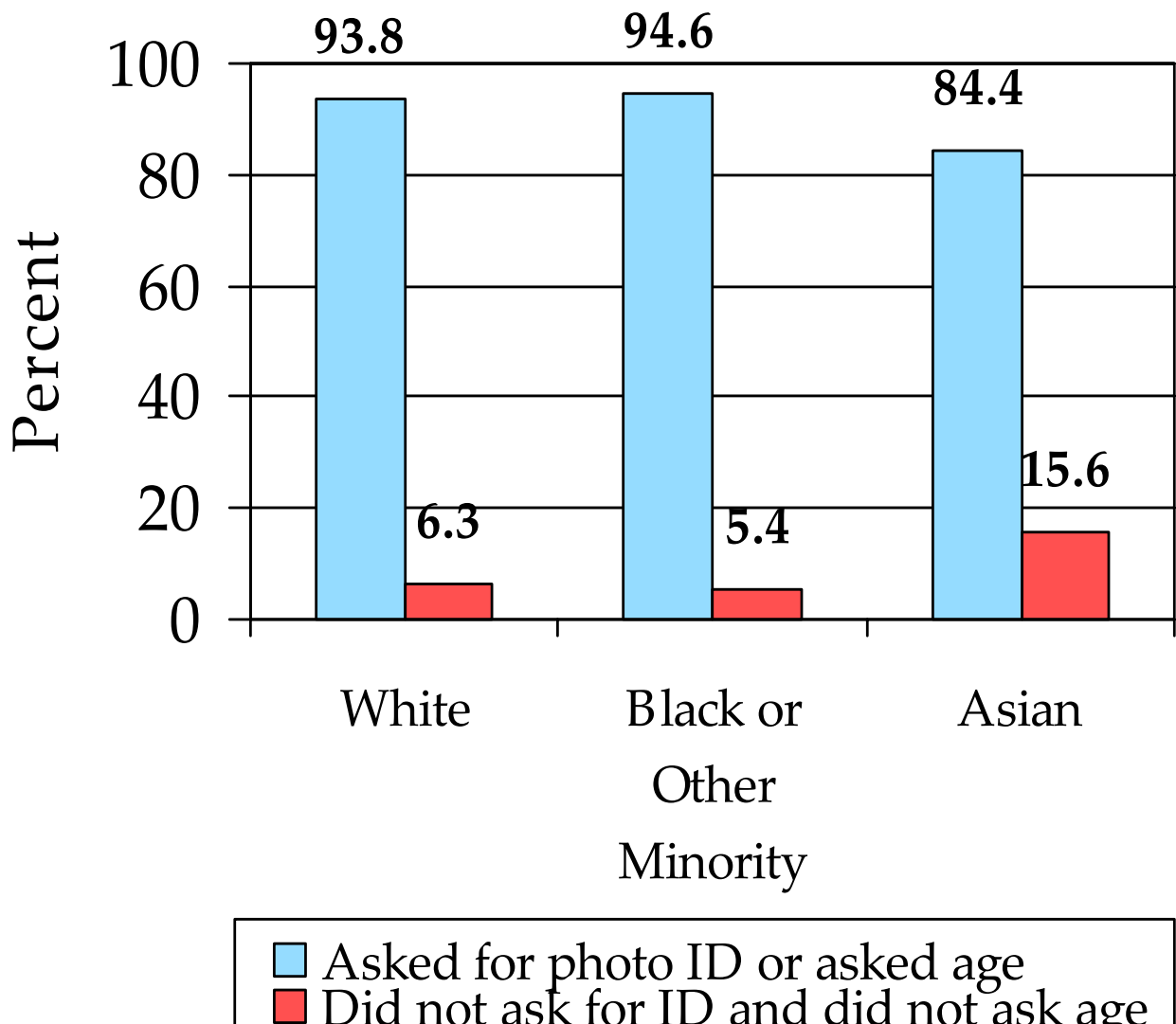
White: Chi-Square=277.64, $p=.00$

Black and other minority: Chi-Square=130.87, $p=.00$

Asian: Chi-Square=64.00, $p=.00$

N=584; missing 3(587 purchase attempts)

Figure 52
Association of Sales Clerk Race with Age
Identification



$\text{Chi-Square}=8.29, p=.02$

N=584; missing 3 (587 purchase attempts)

CONCLUSIONS

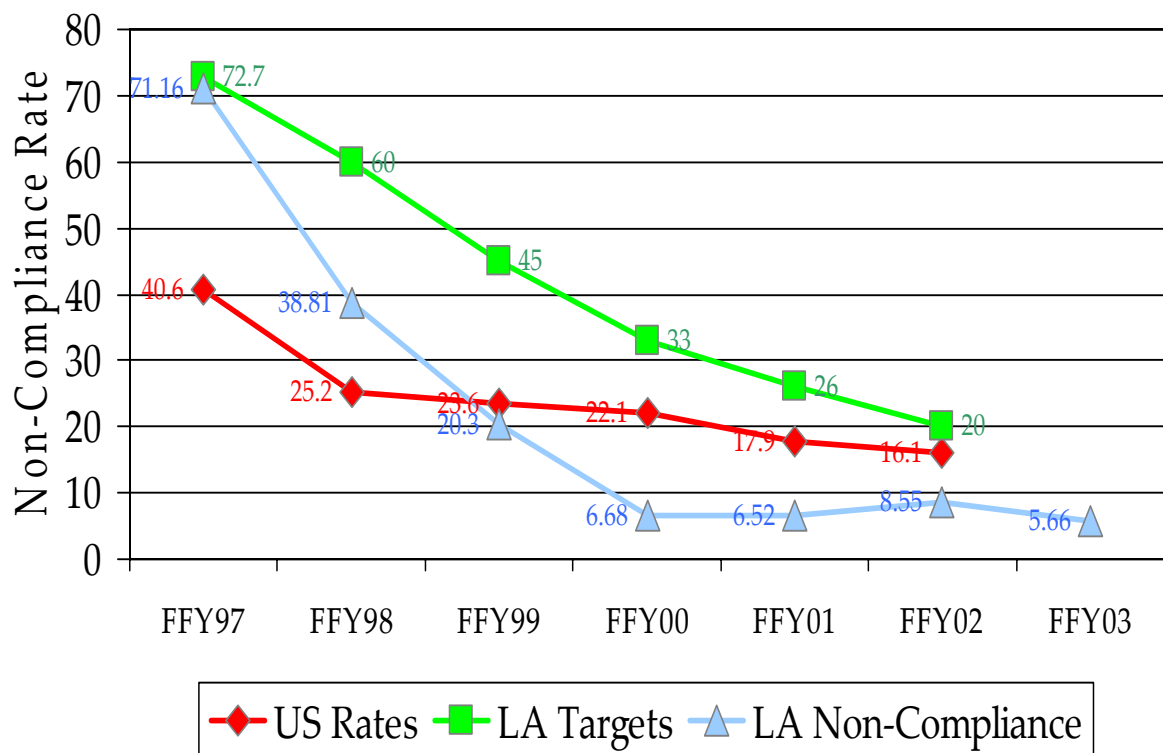
Summary of Results

The objective of this study was to estimate the non-compliance rate for tobacco sales in Louisiana among youth under age 18. This was the seventh consecutive annual study of non-compliance in Louisiana since the implementation of the Synar Amendment in FFY97. A stratified random sample of state tobacco outlets was selected and surveyed by a team consisting of a youth operative and two adult agents from the Louisiana Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control. The youth attempted to purchase tobacco at unrestricted outlets, or to gain entry to restricted outlets selling tobacco; characteristics of the outlet and the inspection event were recorded by the agents, and outlets in violation received administrative citations and criminal citations. Of 799 eligible outlets in the sample, 778 were inspected, yielding a completion rate of 97.4%. 44 of the inspected outlets were non-compliant, i.e., were willing to sell tobacco to the youth operative, or willing to allow the youth access to a restricted outlet. A weighting procedure was applied to estimate a statewide non-compliance rate, yielding a weighted rate of 5.66%. This is the lowest state rate to date, and is likely to be among the lowest non-compliance rates in the nation.

It is important to note that Louisiana had the highest non-compliance rate in the nation at baseline (72.7%). Annual targets were established to decrease the state's non-compliance rate to 20% by FFY 2002. However, Louisiana achieved 20.3% non-compliance in FFY99, only two years after the start of the Louisiana Synar Initiative, and 3 years ahead of the scheduled target date. In addition, since FFY99, Louisiana has been below the national average non-compliance rate. Figure 53 shows the history of non-compliance in Louisiana since the start of Synar Amendment implementation, in relation to national non-compliance rates and the state's target rates.

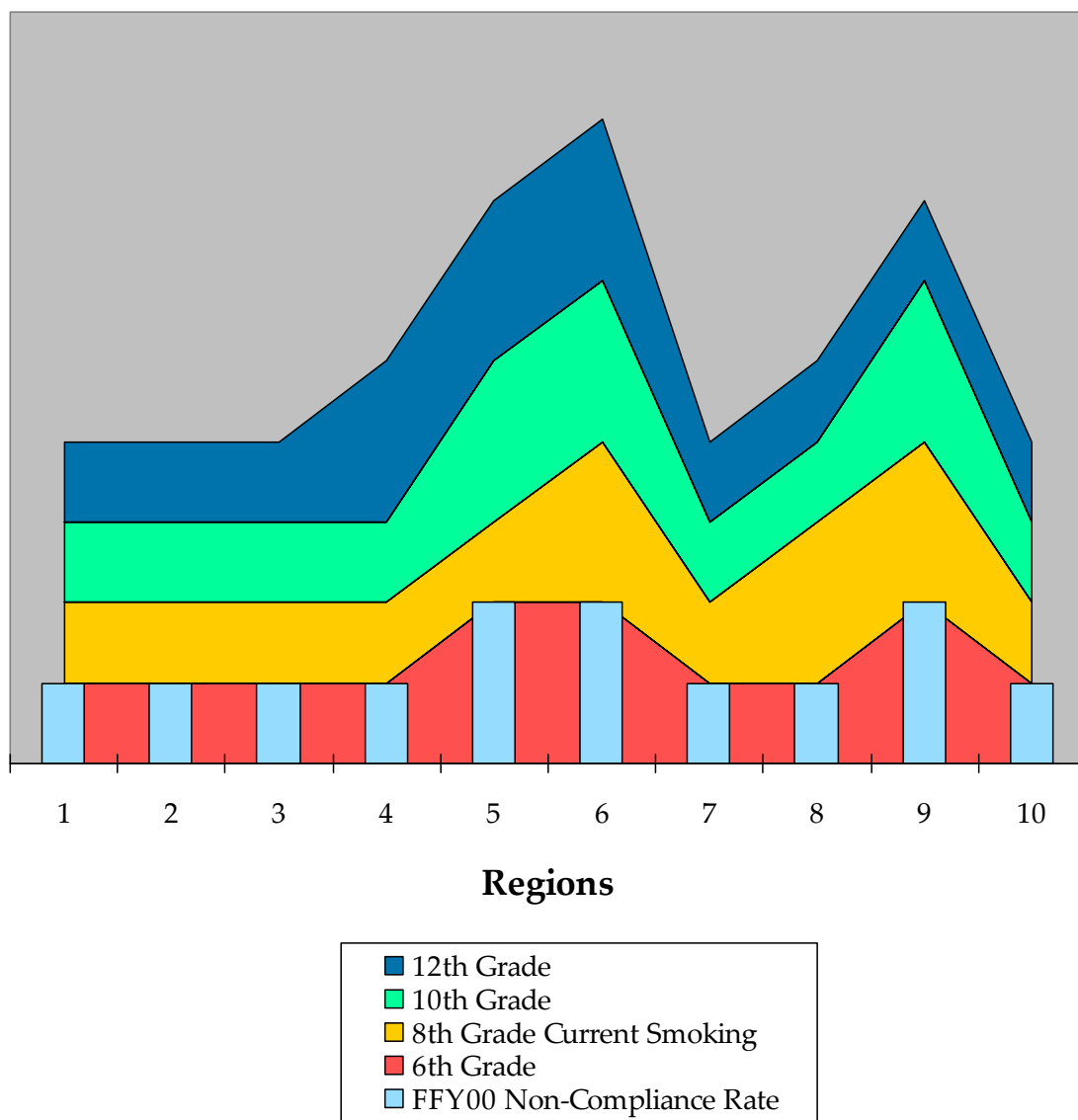
Figure 53

National Non-Compliance Rates, Louisiana Targets, and Louisiana Rates



US Rates 1997 n=44; 7 missing
 1998 n=49; 2 missing
 1999-2002 n=51

Figure 54
Relationship Between Non-Compliance &
Youth Smoking



Policy Implications

The State of Louisiana, through the Office for Addictive Disorders and Alcohol Tobacco Control, has been extremely successful in reducing the illegal sales of tobacco products to minors. This success involves partnership with Louisiana businesses that have responded to State law enforcement efforts. Over the past seven years, the reduction in estimated non-compliance with Louisiana's tobacco laws is marked, decreasing from the highest in the nation in FFY97 to the current rate of 5.66%. This dramatic, sustained decrease in non-compliance, is one of the sharpest declines in the country, and reflects a highly effective education and enforcement program. The relationship of enforcement activities to non-compliance highlights the success of the current state policy and strongly suggests the importance of continuing the current level of enforcement activities.

The investigation of factors associated with non-compliance highlights the critical nature of enhanced training in the age identification process. It appears that the structural aspects of preventing access, i.e. posting warning signs, are easier to implement than the critical process of identifying the age of customers attempting to purchase tobacco. Enhancements to current merchant education policies are warranted to achieve effective implementation and intended youth outcomes.

Similarly, the significantly higher rate of not asking for photo identification from the youth in Asian salesclerks, compared to salesclerks from other racial/ethnic groups, suggests that there is a need to enhance the merchant education program with culturally sensitive education materials, and to use Asian trainers, whenever possible, to model effective implementation behaviors.

Research Implications

Existing research suggests that active enforcement of tobacco sales laws changes merchant behavior; however, information about the impact of changes in merchant behavior on youth access to tobacco, youth tobacco use, and age of smoking initiation is scarce. The Louisiana Office for Addictive Disorders leads an important effort, “Communities That Care,” a bi-annual youth survey of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students. Data is collected on student sociodemographic characteristics, tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use, problem behaviors, and risk and protective factors. Linking youth tobacco use data from this important epidemiologic study with non-compliance rates from the Synar survey creates a unique opportunity to contribute information about the impact of the Synar Amendment on youth tobacco use.

Non-compliance rates for each region from 2001 (FFY00) were compared to prevalence rates of lifetime smoking for 6th graders, 8th graders, 10th graders, and 12th graders for each region. The distribution of non-compliance rates was divided into top-third vs. bottom two-thirds, and the distribution of prevalence rates of current smoking was divided in the same way. Figure 54 shows the relationship between regional non-compliance rate with regional youth smoking behavior. There appears to be a strong pattern of regions with high non-compliance also being high in youth smoking across all age groups (Regions 5, 6, & 9). This pattern suggests the need for an expanded research agenda that will investigate whether the Louisiana Synar Initiative’s success in reducing non-compliance has fulfilled the policy’s intended impacts on youth smoking and its associated health and economic consequences.

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Appendix A

LOUISIANA TOBACCO COMPLIANCE CHECK - SYNAR INSPECTIONS

LABEL Case Number & Name Street Address Town, State, Zip / Region, Parish				<u>CONTACT PERSON</u>				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK DATE</u>					
				Name		Phone		Date		Time		AM / PM	
				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK TEAM</u>									
				Adults IDs		Youth ID							
1. COMPLIANCE CHECK		2. OUTLET TYPE		3. HOW DOES OUTLET SELL TOBACCO? <i>Circle all that apply</i>		4. TYPE OF PURCHASE ATTEMPT <i>You must attempt to purchase at vending machine, if vending machine present</i>		5. WARNING SIGNS					
Compliance check made	1	Gas station only	1	Vending Machine	1	Vending Machine	1	Not posted		1			
<i>If compliance check made, complete remaining columns If compliance check not made, identify reason below & complete outlet type <u>only</u></i>		Convenience with gas	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Posted		2			
		Convenience without gas	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	6. AGE ID					
Permanently out of business	2	Small grocery store (family-owned, etc.)	4	<i>If over the counter or self-serve purchase attempt, identify the characteristics of the sales person below If vending machine purchase attempt, identify the characteristics below</i>				Asked for photo ID/ identified as underage		1			
Does not sell tobacco products	3	Chain Supermarket (Albertson, Winn-Dixie, etc.)	5					Asked for photo ID/ <u>not</u> identified as underage		2			
Sells tobacco, but not accessible by youth (bar or gaming area)	4	Drug store/pharmacy	6	4A. SALES PERSON		4B. VENDING MACHINES		Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID, but did ask age		3			
Private facility or club not accessible to public (clubs, jails)	5	Liquor store	7	<u>Gender</u> Male	1	<u>Have locking device</u> No	1	Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID and did <u>not</u> ask age		4			
Temporary closure of business	6	Franchise discount store (Walmart, etc.)	8	Female	2	Yes	2	7. DISPOSITION					
Not located at the given address	7	Hotel/motel	9	<u>Age</u> 30 or younger	1	<u>Requires special tokens</u> No	1	Compliant (refusal)		1			
Outlet at given address, but different name	8	Restaurant	10	Older than 30	2	Yes	2	In Violation (sale)		2			
In operation, but closed at time of visit (3x)	9	Fast Food Store	11	<u>Race</u> White	1	<u>In view of adult employee</u> No	1	<i>If in violation, type of tobacco purchased</i> Cigarettes		1			
Judged unsafe to access	10	Tobacco Discount Retail Store	12	Black	2	Yes	2	Smokeless Tobacco		2			
Youth inspector knows sales person	11	Bowling alley/ recreational facility	13	Hispanic	3	<u>Comments about vending machines:</u>		Single Cigar		3			
<u>Specify reason:</u> Other	12	Bar/tavern	14	<u>Specify race:</u> Other	4			Cigar Pack		4			
		<u>Specify outlet type:</u> Other	15	Specify: _____ Other				5					
<u>Comments:</u>								<i>If in violation, ATC Administrative &/or Criminal Code(s) and Clerk's name</i>					
								Code:_____					
								Name:_____					

Appendix B

**LOUISIANA TOBACCO
COMPLIANCE CHECK –
SYNAR INSPECTIONS
JULY 2002**

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Label - case number, name of outlet, street address, town, state, zip, region and parish

Contact person – fill in name and phone number

Compliance check date – fill in date and time; circle AM or PM

Compliance check team – fill in adult ID numbers and youth ID number

Note: Youth ID will be matched with youth gender, race, and age for Synar analysis

1. COMPLIANCE CHECK

If compliance check made, circle “1” and complete remaining columns.

If compliance check not made, circle the number for the appropriate reason and complete outlet type only.

Note: If the reason the compliance check is not made is not listed, circle “12” for other, and specify reason.

2. OUTLET TYPE

Circle the number for the outlet type.

Note: If the outlet type is not listed, circle “15” for other, and specify outlet type.

3. HOW DOES OUTLET SELL TOBACCO?

Circle the number(s) for how the outlet sells tobacco.

Note: If the outlet sells tobacco more than one way, circle all numbers for the ways tobacco is sold.

4. TYPE OF PURCHASE ATTEMPT

Circle the number for the type of purchase and complete 4A (for all checks) and 4B for vending machine attempts.

Note: If vending machine present, you must attempt to purchase at vending machine. Complete 4A & 4B

Note: If the purchase attempt is over the counter of self-serve, complete 4A to describe the sales person.

4A. SALES PERSON

Gender - Circle the number for male or female.

Age – Circle the number for 30 or younger, or older than 30.

Race – Circle the number for White, Black, or Hispanic.

Note: If the race is not listed, circle "4" for other, and specify race.

4B. VENDING MACHINES

Have locking device - Circle the number for no or yes.

Requires special tokens – Circle the number for no or yes.

In view of adult employee – Circle the number for no or yes.

Note: If you wish to describe anything about the outlet's vending machines, fill in "comments about vending machines."

5. WARNING SIGNS

Circle the number for whether federally-mandated warnings are not posted or warnings are posted.

6. AGE ID

Circle the number for whether youth was asked for photo ID and identified as underage, asked for photo ID but not correctly identified as underage, youth was not asked for photo ID but was asked age, or there was no attempt to identify the age of the youth.

7. DISPOSITION

Circle the number for compliance (refuse to sell) or in violation (sale).

Note: If the outlet is in violation, circle one number for type of tobacco purchased. Specify the tobacco type purchased if other than 4 options listed. Fill in the ATC Administrative &/or Criminal Code(s) and the clerk's name.

NOTE: If you wish to describe anything about the compliance check, fill in "comments."

ILLUSTRATIONS:

1. A compliance check made at convenience store with gas station. The outlet sells over the counter, assisted by a clerk, and self-serve. The purchase attempt was over the counter, assisted by the sales clerk. The clerk was a Black female younger than 30. Federally-mandated warnings were posted. The clerk asked for photo ID, identified the youth as underage, and did not sell to the youth.
2. A compliance check made at a liquor store. The outlet sells over the counter, assisted by a clerk and self-serve. The purchase attempt was over the counter self-serve. The clerk was a White male, older than 30. Federally-mandated warnings were posted. The clerk did not ask for photo ID, and did not ask the youth's age. The youth attempted to purchase cigarettes and the outlet was cited.
3. A compliance check made at a restaurant. The outlet sells over the counter, assisted by a clerk, and at vending machines. The purchase attempt was at the vending machine because vending machines were present. The clerk was an Asian female, older than 30. The youth operative asked the clerk for change for the vending machine. The vending machine did not have a locking device, did not require a special token, and was in view of an adult employee. Federally-mandated warnings were not posted. The youth was not asked for photo ID, and was not asked his age. The youth attempted to purchase cigarettes and the outlet was cited.
4. A compliance check could not be made at a small grocery store. The store was visited three times, and was found closed each time.
5. A compliance check could not be made at a convenience store without a gas station. A convenience store was at the given address, but it was not the name of the outlet on the label.

LOUISIANA TOBACCO COMPLIANCE CHECK - SYNAR INSPECTIONS

LABEL Case Number & Name Street Address Town, State, Zip / Region, Parish				<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Name LEAD AGENT NAME Phone LEAD AGENT PHONE				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK DATE</u> CIRCLE AM OR PM Date DATE Time TIME AM / PM			
				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK TEAM</u> Adults IDs ADULT ID 1/ADULT ID 2 Youth ID YOUTH ID							
1. COMPLIANCE CHECK		2. OUTLET TYPE		3. HOW DOES OUTLET SELL TOBACCO? <i>Circle all that apply</i>		4. TYPE OF PURCHASE ATTEMPT <i>You must attempt to purchase at vending machine, if vending machine present</i>		5. WARNING SIGNS			
Compliance check made	1	Gas station only	1	Vending Machine	1	Vending Machine	1	Not posted	1		
<i>If compliance check made, complete remaining columns If compliance check not made, identify reason below & complete outlet type <u>only</u>.</i>		Convenience with gas	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Posted	2		
		Convenience without gas	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	6. AGE ID			
Permanently out of business	2	Small grocery store (family-owned, etc.)	4	<i>If over the counter or self-serve purchase attempt, identify the characteristics of the sales person below If vending machine purchase attempt, identify the characteristics below</i>				Asked for photo ID/ identified as underage	1		
Does not sell tobacco products	3	Chain Supermarket (Albertson, Winn-Dixie, etc.)	5					Asked for photo ID/ <u>not</u> identified as underage	2		
Sells tobacco, but not accessible by youth (bar or gaming area)	4	Drug store/pharmacy	6	4A. SALES PERSON		4B. VENDING MACHINES		Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID, but did ask age	3		
Private facility or club not accessible to public (clubs, jails)	5	Liquor store	7	<u>Gender</u> Male	1	<u>Have locking device</u> No	1	Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID and did <u>not</u> ask age	4		
Temporary closure of business	6	Franchise discount store (Walmart, etc.)	8	Female	2	Yes	2	7. DISPOSITION			
Not located at the given address	7	Hotel/motel	9	<u>Age</u> 30 or younger	1	<u>Requires special tokens</u> No	1	Compliant (refusal)	1		
Outlet at given address, but different name	8	Restaurant	10	Older than 30	2	Yes	2	In Violation (sale)	2		
In operation, but closed at time of visit (3x)	9	Fast Food Store	11	<u>Race</u> White	1	<u>In view of adult employee</u> No	1	<i>If in violation, type of tobacco purchased</i> Cigarettes	1		
Judged unsafe to access	10	Tobacco Discount Retail Store	12	Black	2	Yes	2	Smokeless Tobacco	2		
Youth inspector knows sales person	11	Bowling alley/ recreational facility	13	Hispanic	3	<i>Comments about vending machines:</i>		Single Cigar	3		
<u>Specify reason:</u> Other	12	Bar/tavern	14	<u>Specify race:</u> Other	4			Cigar Pack	4		
		<u>Specify outlet type:</u> Other	15	Specify: _____ Other	5						
<u>Comments:</u>								<i>If in violation, ATC Administrative &/or Criminal Code(s) and Clerk's name</i>			
								Code: _____			
								Name: _____			

LOUISIANA TOBACCO COMPLIANCE CHECK - SYNAR INSPECTIONS

LABEL Case Number & Name Street Address Town, State, Zip / Region, Parish				<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Name LEAD AGENT NAME Phone LEAD AGENT PHONE				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK DATE</u> CIRCLE AM OR PM Date DATE Time TIME AM / PM			
				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK TEAM</u> Adults IDs ADULT ID 1/ADULT ID 2 Youth ID YOUTH ID							
1. COMPLIANCE CHECK		2. OUTLET TYPE		3. HOW DOES OUTLET SELL TOBACCO? <i>Circle all that apply</i>		4. TYPE OF PURCHASE ATTEMPT <i>You must attempt to purchase at vending machine, if vending machine present</i>		5. WARNING SIGNS			
Compliance check made	1	Gas station only	1	Vending Machine	1	Vending Machine	1	Not posted	1		
<i>If compliance check made, complete remaining columns If compliance check not made, identify reason below & complete outlet type only</i>		Convenience with gas	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Posted	2		
		Convenience without gas	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	6. AGE ID			
Permanently out of business	2	Small grocery store (family-owned, etc.)	4	<i>If over the counter or self-serve purchase attempt, identify the characteristics of the sales person below If vending machine purchase attempt, identify the characteristics below</i>				Asked for photo ID/ identified as underage	1		
Does not sell tobacco products	3	Chain Supermarket (Albertson, Winn-Dixie, etc.)	5					Asked for photo ID/ <u>not</u> identified as underage	2		
Sells tobacco, but not accessible by youth (bar or gaming area)	4	Drug store/pharmacy	6	4A. SALES PERSON		4B. VENDING MACHINES		Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID, but did ask age	3		
Private facility or club not accessible to public (clubs, jails)	5	Liquor store	7	<u>Gender</u> Male	1	<u>Have locking device</u> No	1	Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID and did <u>not</u> ask age	4		
Temporary closure of business	6	Franchise discount store (Walmart, etc.)	8	Female	2	Yes	2	7. DISPOSITION			
Not located at the given address	7	Hotel/motel	9	<u>Age</u> 30 or younger	1	<u>Requires special tokens</u> No	1	Compliant (refusal)	1		
Outlet at given address, but different name	8	Restaurant	10	Older than 30	2	Yes	2	In Violation (sale)	2		
In operation, but closed at time of visit (3x)	9	Fast Food Store	11	<u>Race</u> White	1	<u>In view of adult employee</u> No	1	<i>If in violation, type of tobacco purchased</i> Cigarettes	1		
Judged unsafe to access	10	Tobacco Discount Retail Store	12	Black	2	Yes	2	Smokeless Tobacco	2		
Youth inspector knows sales person	11	Bowling alley/ recreational facility	13	Hispanic	3	<i>Comments about vending machines:</i>		Single Cigar	3		
<i>Specify reason:</i> Other	12	Bar/tavern	14	<i>Specify race:</i> Other	4			Cigar Pack	4		
		<i>Specify outlet type:</i> Other	15	Specify: _____ Other	5						
<i>Comments:</i>								<i>If in violation, ATC Administrative &/or Criminal Code(s) and Clerk's name</i> Code: _____ Name: _____			

LOUISIANA TOBACCO COMPLIANCE CHECK - SYNAR INSPECTIONS

LABEL Case Number & Name Street Address Town, State, Zip / Region, Parish				<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Name LEAD AGENT NAME Phone LEAD AGENT PHONE				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK DATE</u> CIRCLE AM OR PM Date DATE Time TIME AM / PM			
				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK TEAM</u> Adults IDs ADULT ID 1/ADULT ID 2 Youth ID YOUTH ID							
1. COMPLIANCE CHECK		2. OUTLET TYPE		3. HOW DOES OUTLET SELL TOBACCO? <i>Circle all that apply</i>		4. TYPE OF PURCHASE ATTEMPT <i>You must attempt to purchase at vending machine, if vending machine present</i>		5. WARNING SIGNS			
Compliance check made	1	Gas station only	1	Vending Machine	1	Vending Machine	1	Not posted		1	
<i>If compliance check made, complete remaining columns If compliance check not made, identify reason below & complete outlet type only</i>		Convenience with gas	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Posted		2	
		Convenience without gas	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	6. AGE ID			
Permanently out of business	2	Small grocery store (family-owned, etc.)	4	<i>If over the counter or self-serve purchase attempt, identify the characteristics of the sales person below If vending machine purchase attempt, identify the characteristics below</i>				Asked for photo ID/ identified as underage		1	
Does not sell tobacco products	3	Chain Supermarket (Albertson, Winn-Dixie, etc.)	5					Asked for photo ID/ <u>not</u> identified as underage		2	
Sells tobacco, but not accessible by youth (bar or gaming area)	4	Drug store/pharmacy	6	4A. SALES PERSON		4B. VENDING MACHINES		Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID, but did ask age		3	
Private facility or club not accessible to public (clubs, jails)	5	Liquor store	7	<u>Gender</u> Male 1		<u>Have locking device</u> No 1	Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID and did <u>not</u> ask age		4		
Temporary closure of business	6	Franchise discount store (Walmart, etc.)	8	Female 2		Yes 2	7. DISPOSITION				
Not located at the given address	7	Hotel/motel	9	<u>Age</u> 30 or younger 1		<u>Requires special tokens</u> No 1	Compliant (refusal)		1		
Outlet at given address, but different name	8	Restaurant	10	Older than 30 2		Yes 2	In Violation (sale)		2		
In operation, but closed at time of visit (3x)	9	Fast Food Store	11	<u>Race</u> White 1		<u>In view of adult employee</u> No 1	<i>If in violation, type of tobacco purchased</i> Cigarettes		1		
Judged unsafe to access	10	Tobacco Discount Retail Store	12	Black 2		Yes 2	Smokeless Tobacco		2		
Youth inspector knows sales person	11	Bowling alley/ recreational facility	13	Hispanic 3		<u>Comments about vending machines:</u>	Single Cigar		3		
<u>Specify reason:</u> Other	12	Bar/tavern	14	<u>Specify race:</u> Other 4			Cigar Pack		4		
		<u>Specify outlet type:</u> Other	15	Asian			Specify: _____ Other		5		
<u>Comments:</u>							<i>If in violation, ATC Administrative &/or Criminal Code(s) and Clerk's name</i> Code: _____ Codes Name: _____ Name _____				

LOUISIANA TOBACCO COMPLIANCE CHECK - SYNAR INSPECTIONS

LABEL Case Number & Name Street Address Town, State, Zip / Region, Parish				<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Name LEAD AGENT NAME Phone LEAD AGENT PHONE				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK DATE</u> CIRCLE AM OR PM Date DATE Time TIME AM / PM	
				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK TEAM</u> Adults IDs ADULT ID 1/ADULT ID 2 Youth ID YOUTH ID					
1. COMPLIANCE CHECK		2. OUTLET TYPE		3. HOW DOES OUTLET SELL TOBACCO? <i>Circle all that apply</i>		4. TYPE OF PURCHASE ATTEMPT <i>You must attempt to purchase at vending machine, if vending machine present</i>		5. WARNING SIGNS	
Compliance check made	1	Gas station only	1	Vending Machine	1	Vending Machine	1	Not posted	1
<i>If compliance check made, complete remaining columns If compliance check not made, identify reason below & complete outlet type <u>only</u>.</i>		Convenience with gas	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Posted	2
		Convenience without gas	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	6. AGE ID	
Permanently out of business	2	Small grocery store (family-owned, etc.)	4	<i>If over the counter or self-serve purchase attempt, identify the characteristics of the sales person below If vending machine purchase attempt, identify the characteristics below</i>				Asked for photo ID/ identified as underage	1
Does not sell tobacco products	3	Chain Supermarket (Albertson, Winn-Dixie, etc.)	5					Asked for photo ID/ <u>not</u> identified as underage	2
Sells tobacco, but not accessible by youth (bar or gaming area)	4	Drug store/pharmacy	6	4A. SALES PERSON		4B. VENDING MACHINES		Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID, but did ask age	3
Private facility or club not accessible to public (clubs, jails)	5	Liquor store	7	<u>Gender</u> Male	1	<u>Have locking device</u> No	1	Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID and did <u>not</u> ask age	4
Temporary closure of business	6	Franchise discount store (Walmart, etc.)	8	Female	2	Yes	2	7. DISPOSITION	
Not located at the given address	7	Hotel/motel	9	<u>Age</u> 30 or younger	1	<u>Requires special tokens</u> No	1	Compliant (refusal)	1
Outlet at given address, but different name	8	Restaurant	10	Older than 30	2	Yes	2	In Violation (sale)	2
In operation, but closed at time of visit (3x)	9	Fast Food Store	11	<u>Race</u> White	1	<u>In view of adult employee</u> No	1	<i>If in violation, type of tobacco purchased</i> Cigarettes	1
Judged unsafe to access	10	Tobacco Discount Retail Store	12	Black	2	Yes	2	Smokeless Tobacco	2
Youth inspector knows sales person	11	Bowling alley/ recreational facility	13	Hispanic	3	<u>Comments about vending machines:</u>		Single Cigar	3
<u>Specify reason:</u> Other	12	Bar/tavern	14	<u>Specify race:</u> Other	4			Cigar Pack	4
		<u>Specify outlet type:</u> Other	15	Specify: _____ Other	5				
<u>Comments:</u>								<i>If in violation, ATC Administrative &/or Criminal Code(s) and Clerk's name</i> Code: _____ Name: _____	

LOUISIANA TOBACCO COMPLIANCE CHECK - SYNAR INSPECTIONS

LABEL Case Number & Name Street Address Town, State, Zip / Region, Parish				<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Name LEAD AGENT NAME Phone LEAD AGENT PHONE				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK DATE</u> CIRCLE AM OR PM Date DATE Time TIME AM / PM			
				<u>COMPLIANCE CHECK TEAM</u> Adults IDs ADULT ID 1/ADULT ID 2 Youth ID YOUTH ID							
1. COMPLIANCE CHECK		2. OUTLET TYPE		3. HOW DOES OUTLET SELL TOBACCO? <i>Circle all that apply</i>		4. TYPE OF PURCHASE ATTEMPT <i>You must attempt to purchase at vending machine, if vending machine present</i>		5. WARNING SIGNS			
Compliance check made	1	Gas station only	1	Vending Machine	1	Vending Machine	1	Not posted	1		
<i>If compliance check made, complete remaining columns If compliance check not made, identify reason below & complete outlet type <u>only</u>.</i>		Convenience with gas	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Over the Counter, assisted by sales clerk	2	Posted	2		
		Convenience without gas	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	Over the Counter, self-serve	3	6. AGE ID			
Permanently out of business	2	Small grocery store (family-owned, etc.)	4	<i>If over the counter or self-serve purchase attempt, identify the characteristics of the sales person below If vending machine purchase attempt, identify the characteristics below</i>				Asked for photo ID/ identified as underage	1		
Does not sell tobacco products	3	Chain Supermarket (Albertson, Winn-Dixie, etc.)	5					Asked for photo ID/ <u>not</u> identified as underage	2		
Sells tobacco, but not accessible by youth (bar or gaming area)	4	Drug store/pharmacy	6	4A. SALES PERSON		4B. VENDING MACHINES		Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID, but did ask age	3		
Private facility or club not accessible to public (clubs, jails)	5	Liquor store	7	<u>Gender</u> Male 1	<u>Have locking device</u> No 1			Did <u>not</u> ask for photo ID and did <u>not</u> ask age	4		
Temporary closure of business	6	Franchise discount store (Walmart, etc.)	8	Female 2	Yes 2	7. DISPOSITION					
Not located at the given address	7	Hotel/motel	9	<u>Age</u> 30 or younger 1	<u>Requires special tokens</u> No 1			Compliant (refusal)	1		
Outlet at given address, but different name	8	Restaurant	10	Older than 30 2	Yes 2			In Violation (sale)	2		
In operation, but closed at time of visit (3x)	9	Fast Food Store	11	<u>Race</u> White 1	<u>In view of adult employee</u> No 1			<i>If in violation, type of tobacco purchased</i> Cigarettes	1		
Judged unsafe to access	10	Tobacco Discount Retail Store	12	Black 2	Yes 2			Smokeless Tobacco	2		
Youth inspector knows sales person	11	Bowling alley/ recreational facility	13	Hispanic 3	<i>Comments about vending machines:</i>		Single Cigar		3		
<u>Specify reason:</u> Other	12	Bar/tavern	14	<u>Specify race:</u> Other 4			Cigar Pack		4		
		<u>Specify outlet type:</u> Other	15	Specify: _____ Other			5				
<u>Comments:</u>								<i>If in violation, ATC Administrative &/or Criminal Code(s) and Clerk's name</i>			
								Code: _____			
								Name: _____			

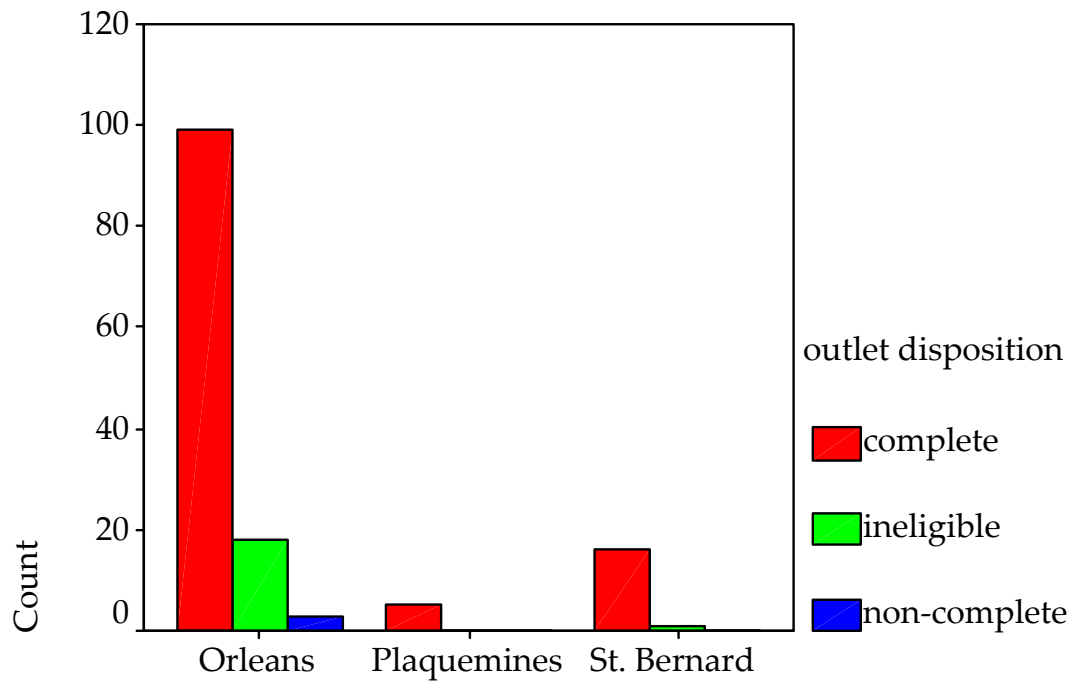
Appendix C

Regional Non-Compliance Rates Over Time							
STRATUM	FFY97	FFY98	FFY99	FFY00	FFY01	FFY02	FFY03
1	95.60	59.09	20.90	1.95	3.42	16.78	7.50
2	72.39	38.78	17.29	2.29	8.94	0.00	3.06
3	64.06	15.56	10.68	1.79	8.33	12.61	6.41
4	50.00	27.27	12.64	7.74	5.80	4.79	0.95
5	46.15	32.36	24.69	19.18	10.77	6.78	2.22
6	68.42	47.06	32.95	20.00	6.35	7.46	9.62
7	80.00	29.23	36.36	4.76	8.33	9.01	3.80
8	92.86	32.61	27.08	4.35	8.05	8.97	5.17
9	75.86	48.72	13.27	9.38	4.49	3.23	5.33
10	67.69	58.97	10.47	5.62	1.37	15.22	14.71
11	71.16	38.81	20.30	6.68	6.52	8.55	5.66

Appendix D

REGION 1

Disposition of Outlets

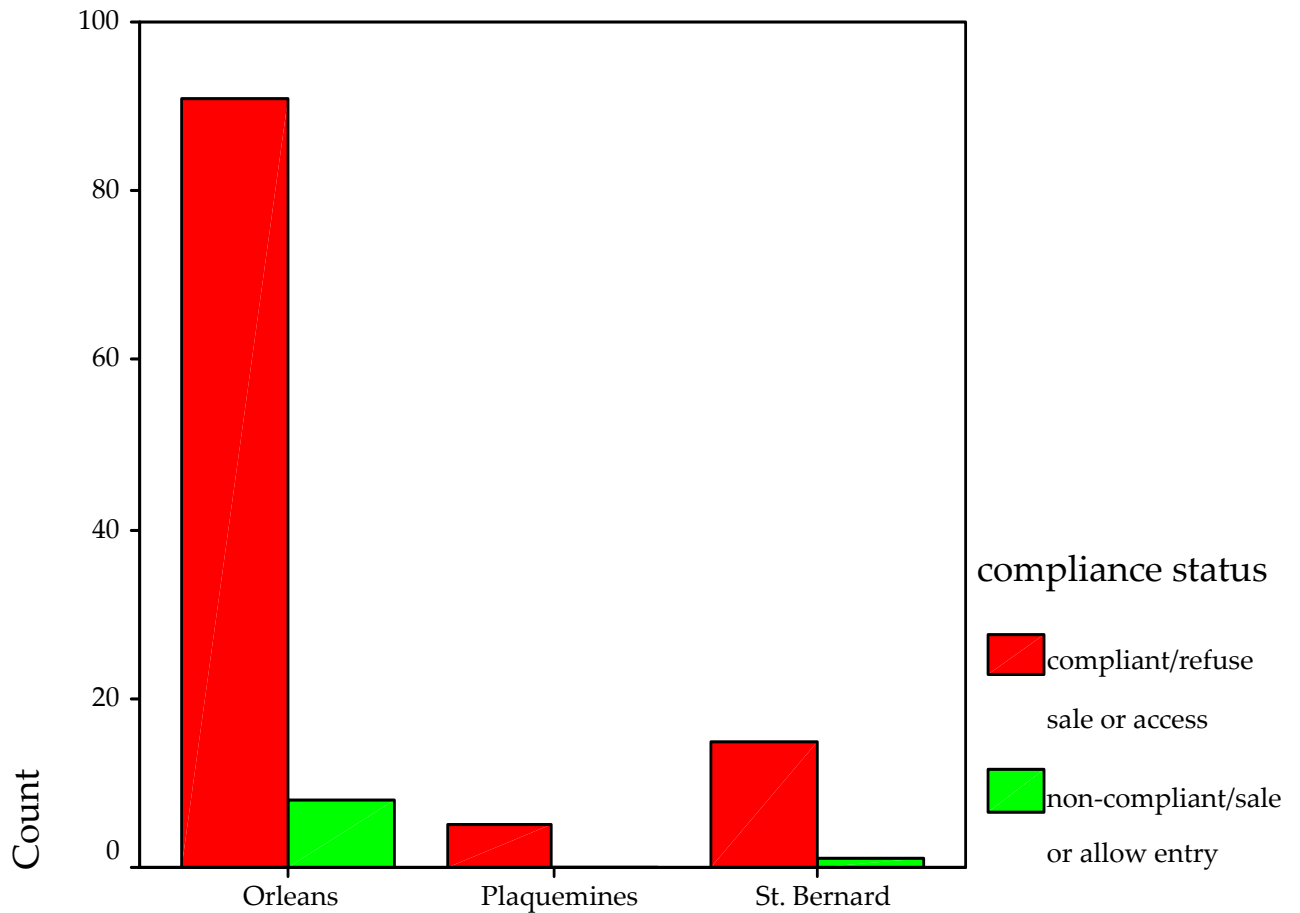


Count

		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete			Total
		complete	ineligible	non-complete	
parish	Orleans	99	18	3	120
	Plaquemines	5			5
	St. Bernard	16	1		17
Total		120	19	3	142

REGION 1

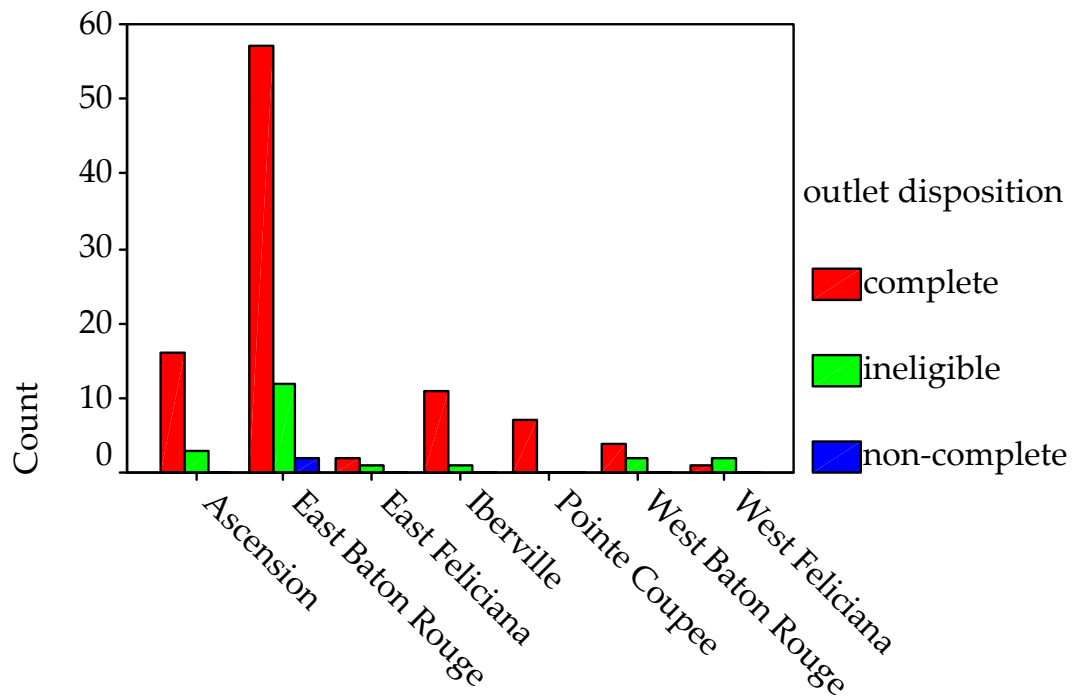
Compliance



Count		disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
		compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
	Orleans	91	8	99
parish	Plaquemines	5		5
	St. Bernard	15	1	16
Total		111	9	120

REGION 2

Disposition of Outlets

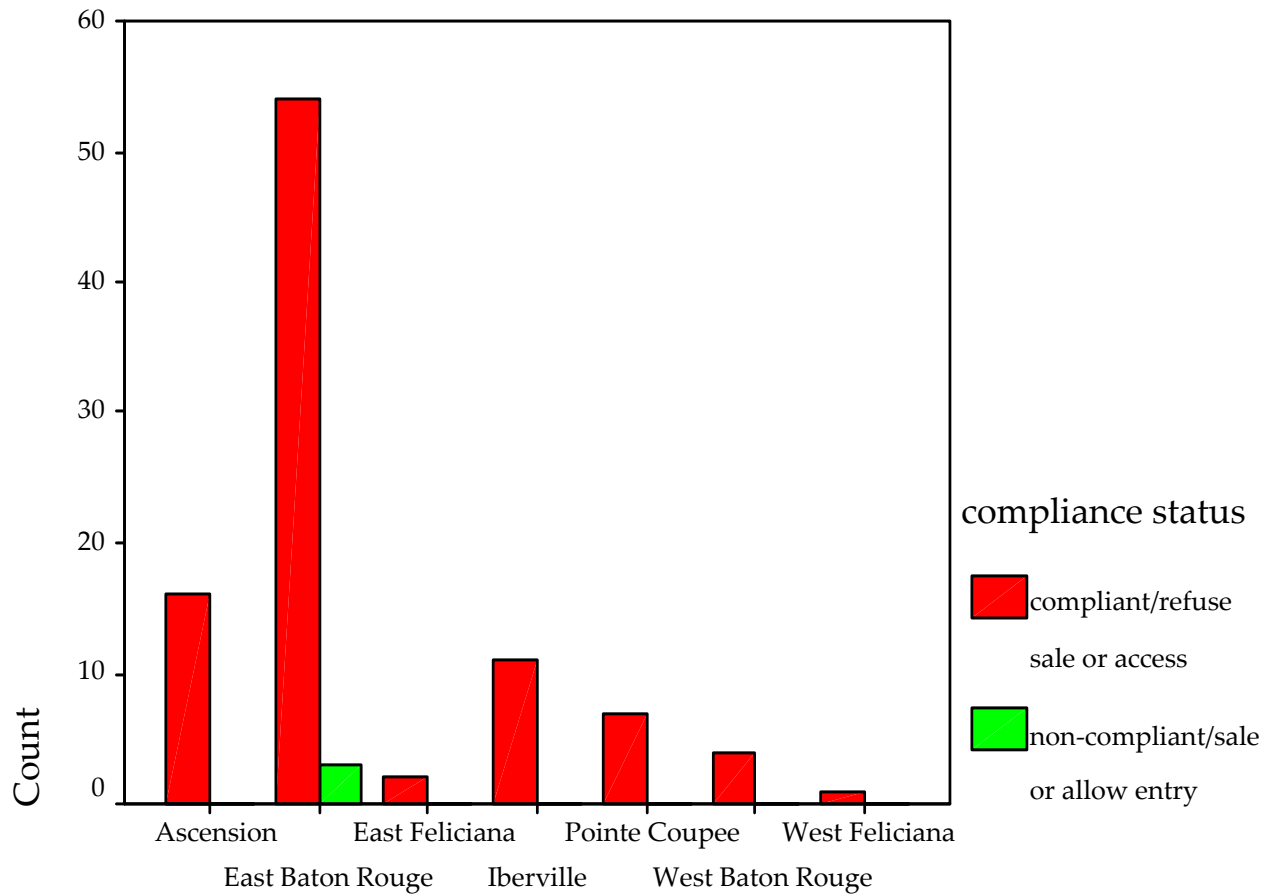


Count

		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete			Total
		complete	ineligible	non-complete	
parish	Ascension	16	3		19
	East Baton Rouge	57	12	2	71
	East Feliciana	2	1		3
	Iberville	11	1		12
	Pointe Coupee	7			7
	West Baton Rouge	4	2		6
	West Feliciana	1	2		3
Total		98	21	2	121

REGION 2

Compliance

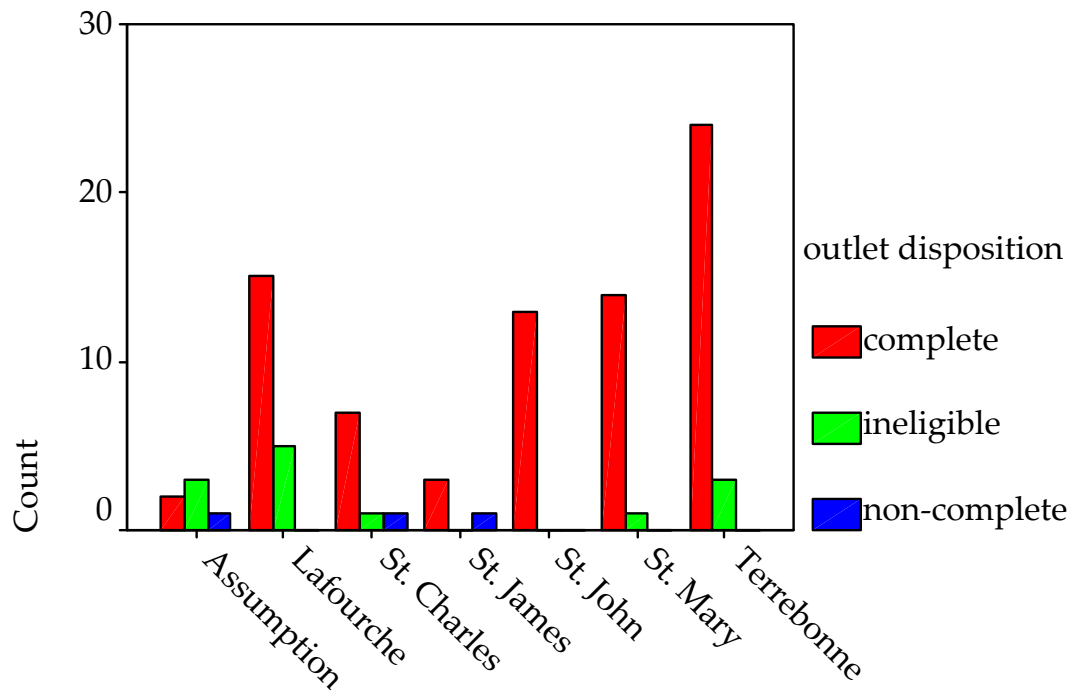


Count

		disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
		compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
parish	Ascension	16		16
	East Baton Rouge	54	3	57
	East Feliciana	2		2
	Iberville	11		11
	Pointe Coupee	7		7
	West Baton Rouge	4		4
	West Feliciana	1		1
Total		95	3	98

REGION 3

Disposition of Outlets

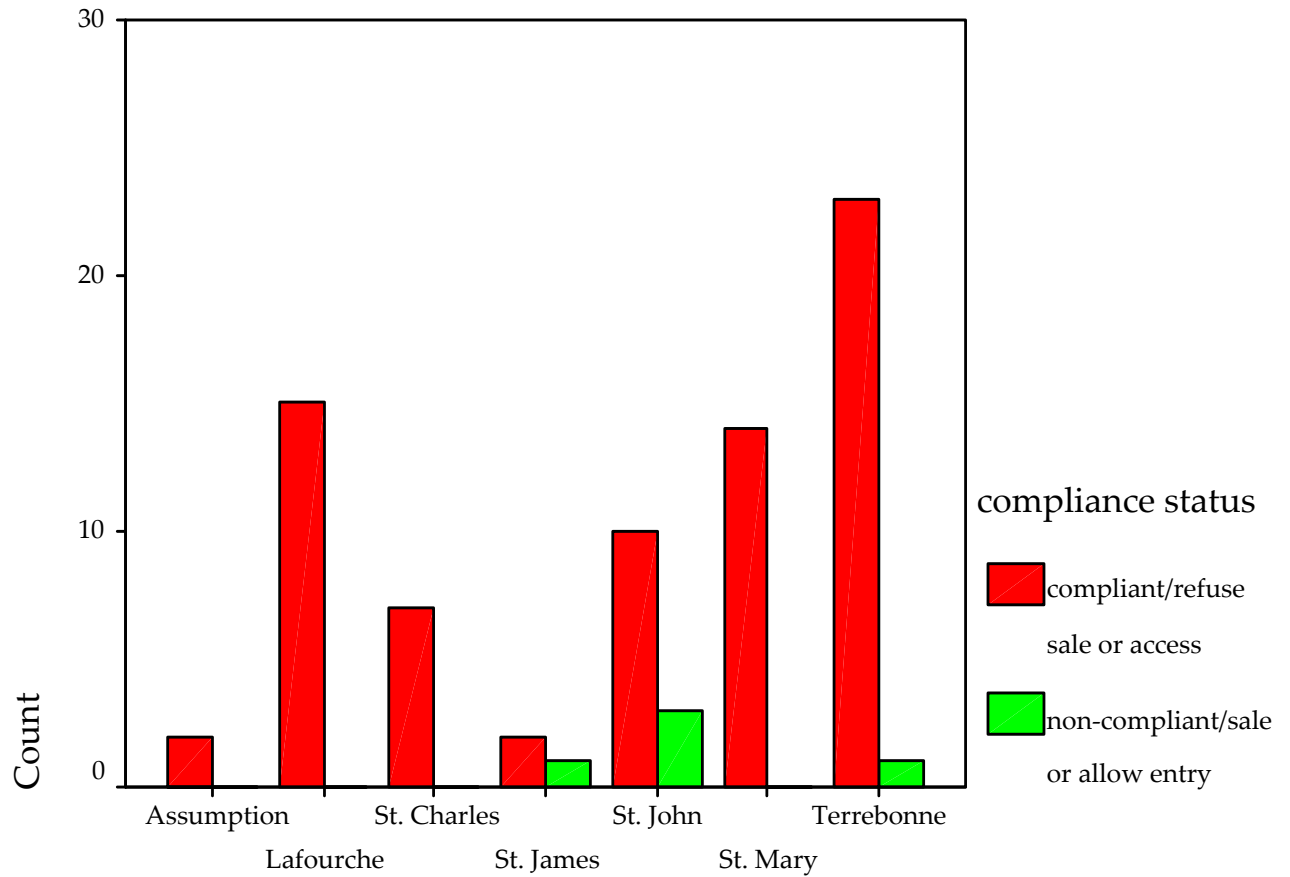


Count

		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete			Total
		complete	ineligible	non-complete	
parish	Assumption	2	3	1	6
	Lafourche	15	5		20
	St. Charles	7	1	1	9
	St. James	3		1	4
	St. John	13			13
	St. Mary	14	1		15
	Terrebonne	24	3		27
Total		78	13	3	94

REGION 3

Compliance

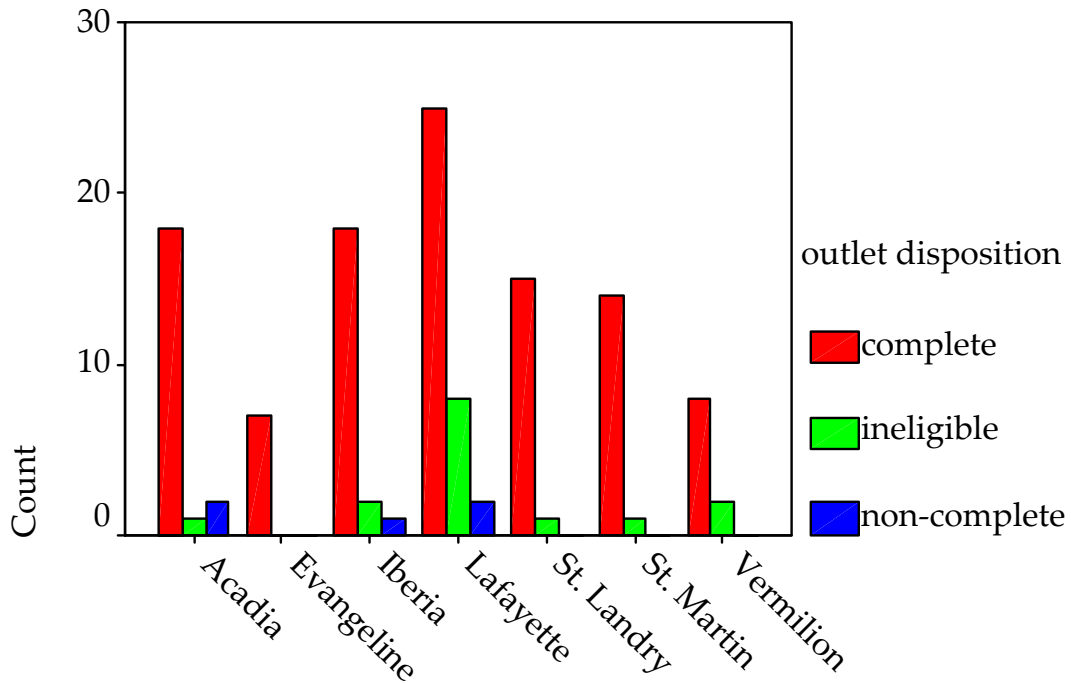


Count

		disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
		compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
parish	Assumption	2		2
	Lafourche	15		15
	St. Charles	7		7
	St. James	2	1	3
	St. John	10	3	13
	St. Mary	14		14
	Terrebonne	23	1	24
Total		73	5	78

REGION 4

Disposition of Outlets

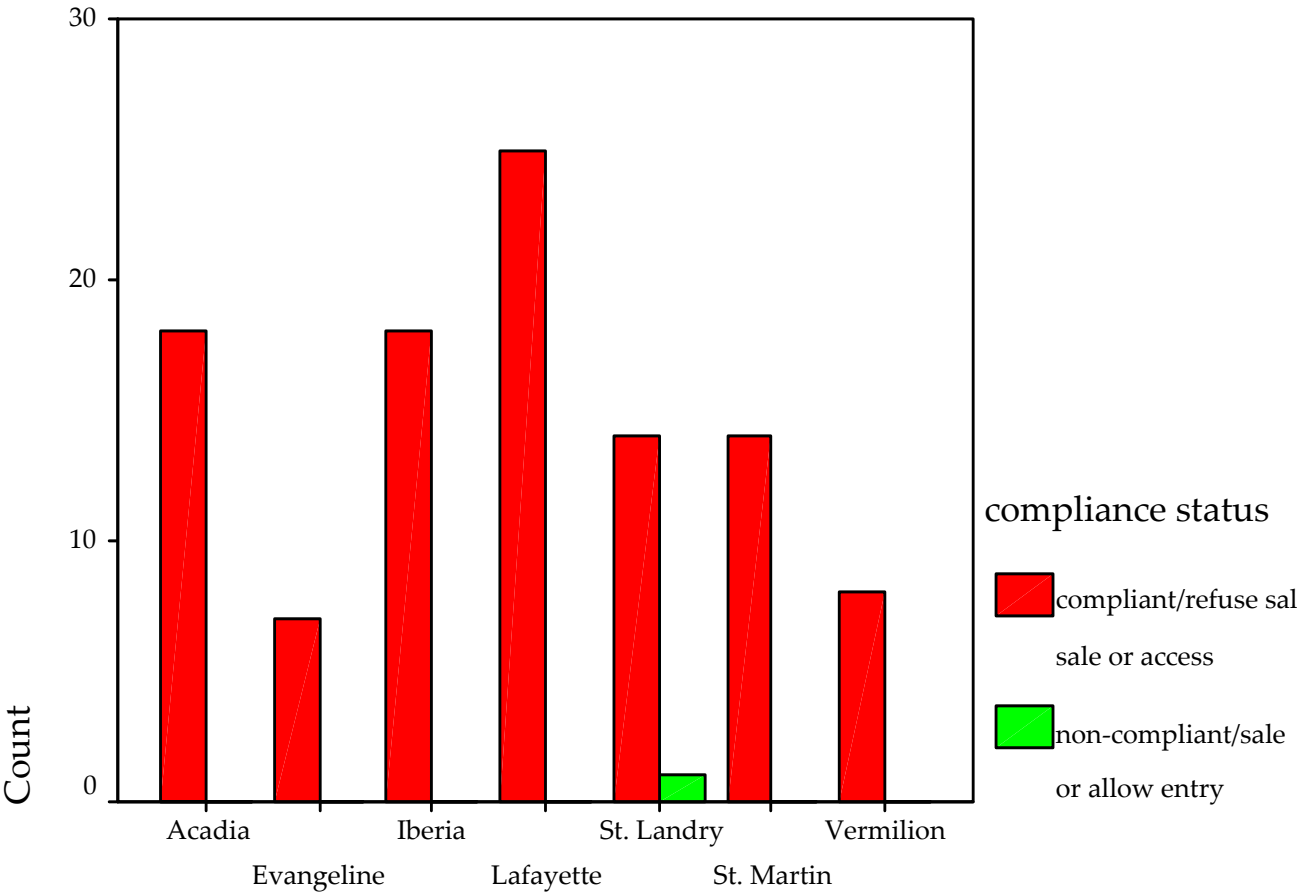


Count

		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete			Total
		complete	ineligible	non-complete	
parish	Acadia	18	1	2	21
	Evangeline	7			7
	Iberia	18	2	1	21
	Lafayette	25	8	2	35
	St. Landry	15	1		16
	St. Martin	14	1		15
	Vermilion	8	2		10
Total		105	15	5	125

REGION 4

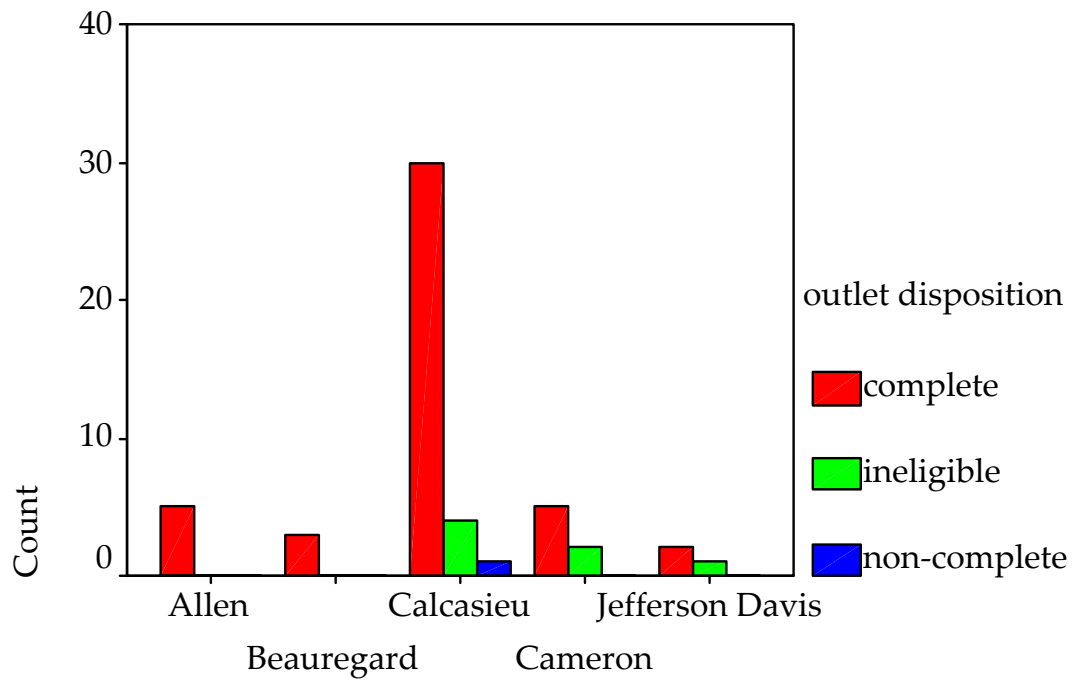
Compliance



		disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
		compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
parish	Acadia	18		18
	Evangeline	7		7
	Iberia	18		18
	Lafayette	25		25
	St. Landry	14	1	15
	St. Martin	14		14
	Vermilion	8		8
Total		104	1	105

REGION 5

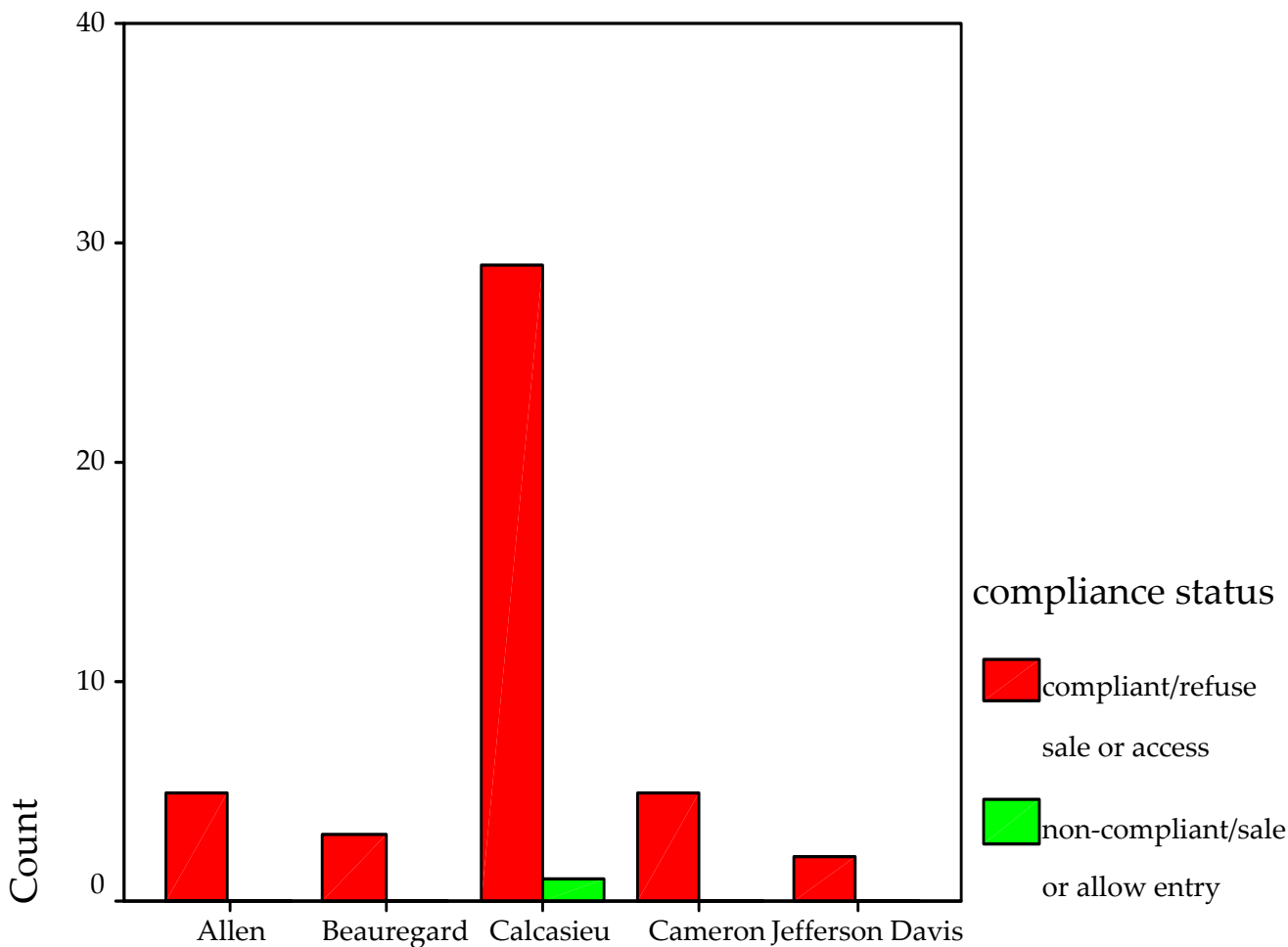
Disposition of Outlets



		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete			Total
		complete	ineligible	non-complete	
parish	Allen	5			5
	Beauregard	3			3
	Calcasieu	30	4	1	35
	Cameron	5	2		7
	Jefferson Davis	2	1		3
Total		45	7	1	53

REGION 5

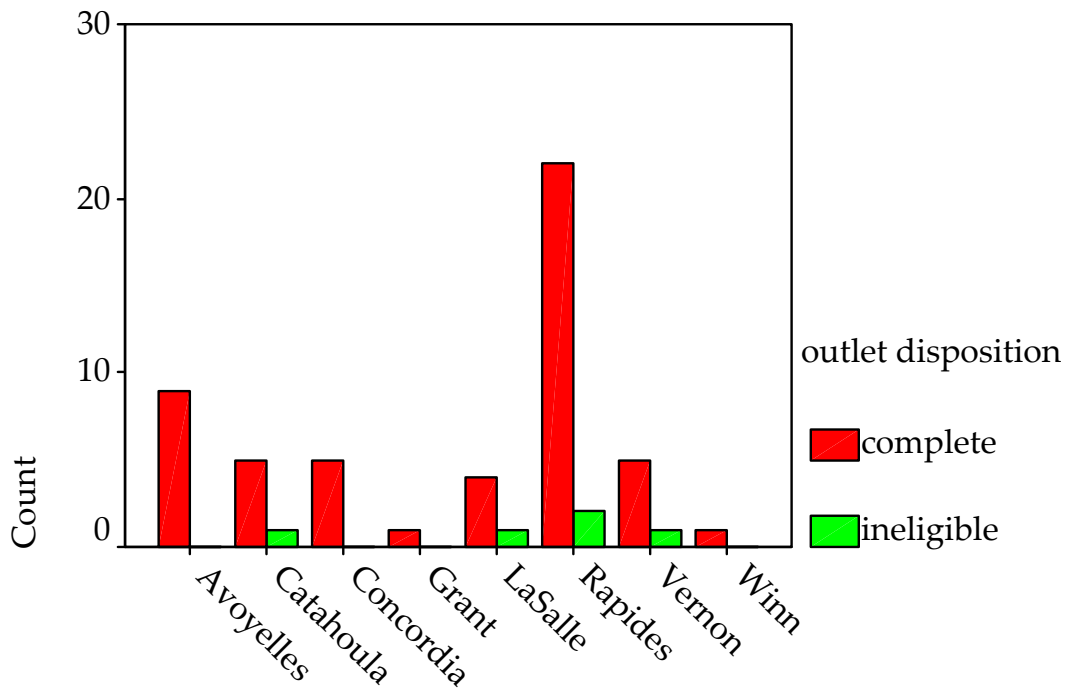
Compliance



Count		disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
		compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
parish	Allen	5		5
	Beauregard	3		3
	Calcasieu	29	1	30
	Cameron	5		5
	Jefferson Davis	2		2
Total		44	1	45

REGION 6

Disposition of Outlets

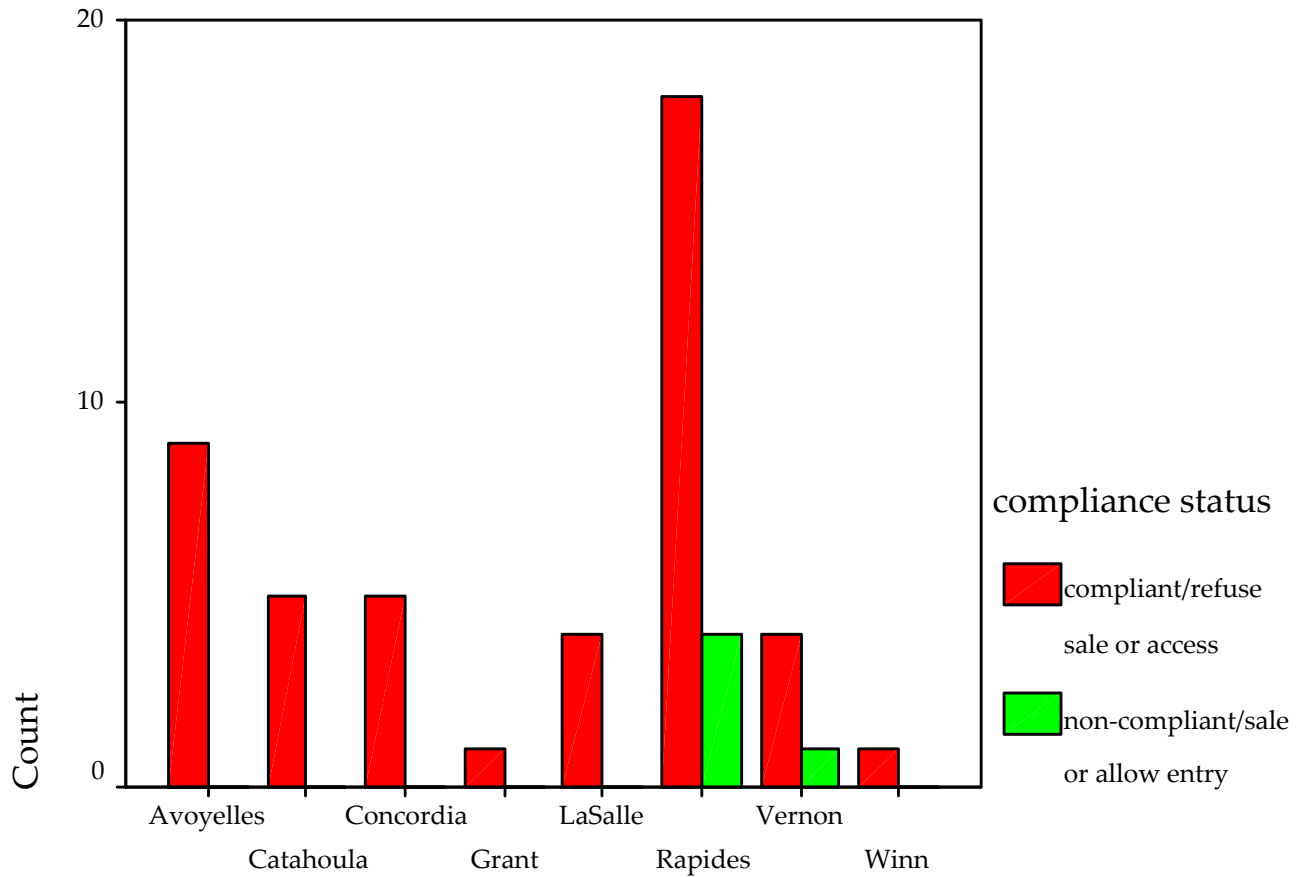


Count

		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete		Total
		complete	ineligible	
parish	Avoyelles	9		9
	Catahoula	5	1	6
	Concordia	5		5
	Grant	1		1
	LaSalle	4	1	5
	Rapides	22	2	24
	Vernon	5	1	6
	Winn	1		1
Total		52	5	57

REGION 6

Compliance

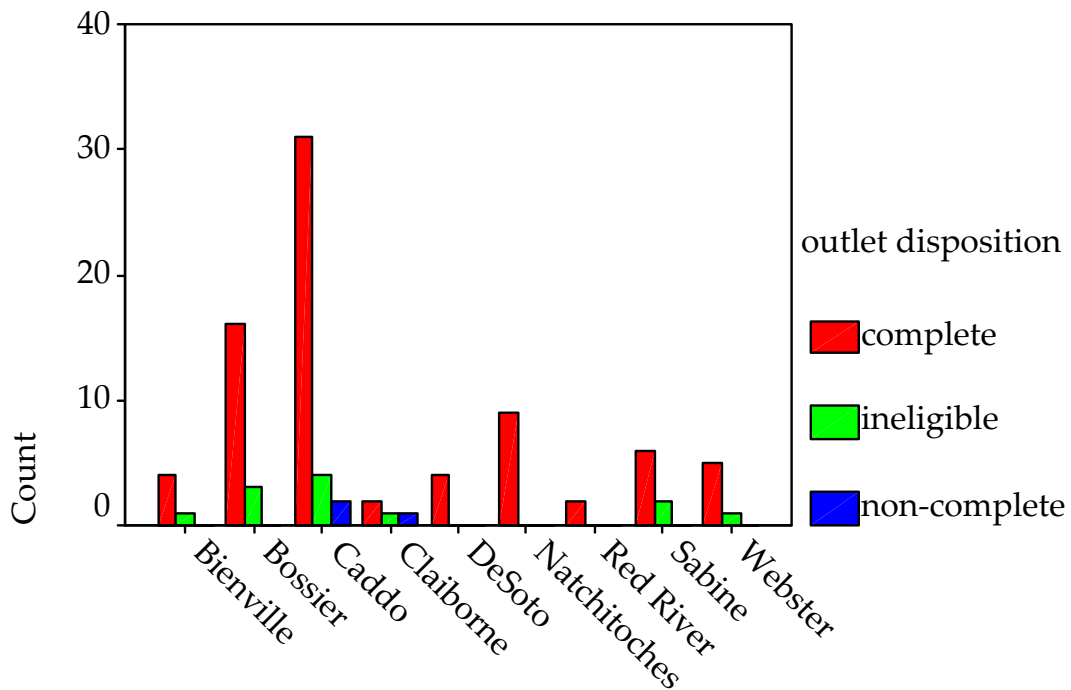


Count

		<i>disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>compliant/refuse sale or access</i>	<i>non-compliant/sale or allow entry</i>	
<i>parish</i>	<i>Avoyelles</i>	9		9
	<i>Catahoula</i>	5		5
	<i>Concordia</i>	5		5
	<i>Grant</i>	1		1
	<i>LaSalle</i>	4		4
	<i>Rapides</i>	18	4	22
	<i>Vernon</i>	4	1	5
	<i>Winn</i>	1		1
<i>Total</i>		47	5	52

REGION 7

Disposition of Outlets

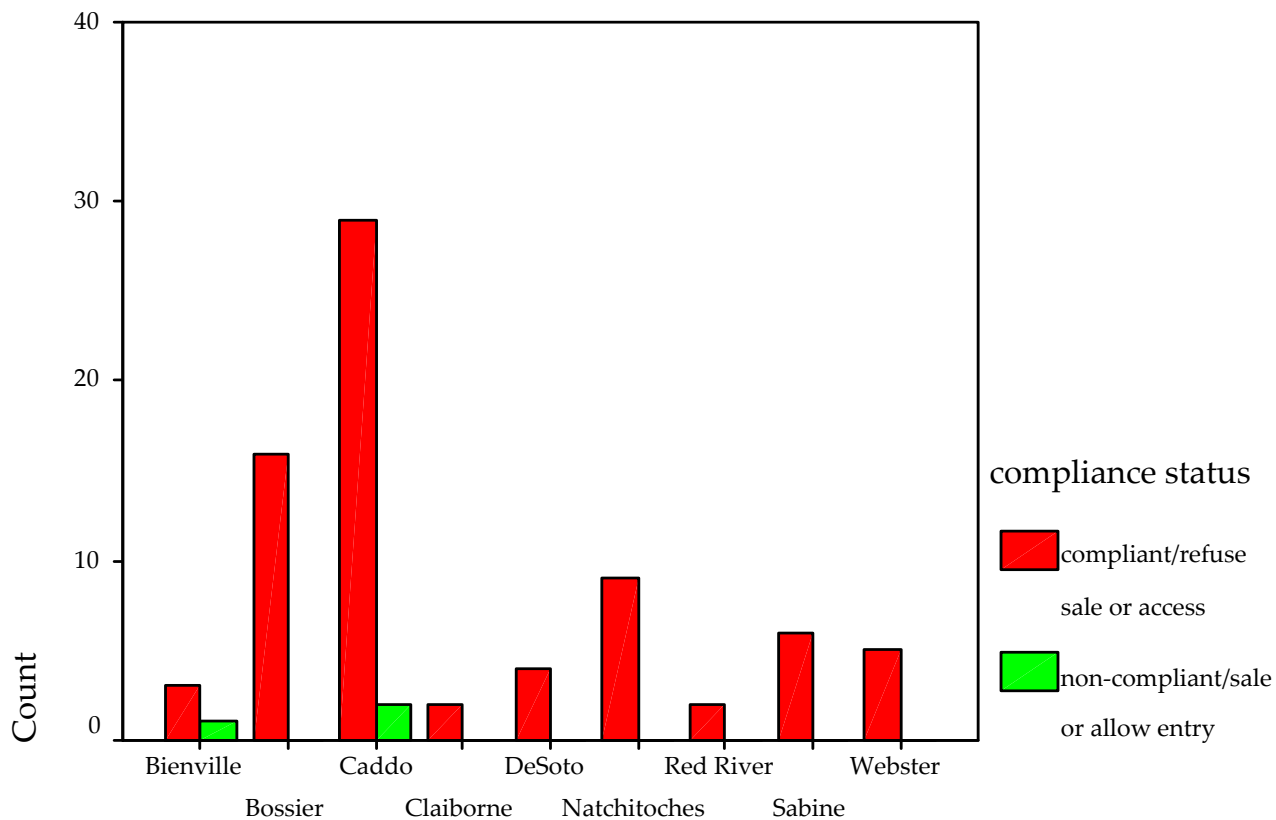


Count

		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete			Total
		complete	ineligible	non-complete	
parish	Bienville	4	1		5
	Bossier	16	3		19
	Caddo	31	4	2	37
	Claiborne	2	1	1	4
	DeSoto	4			4
	Natchitoches	9			9
	Red River	2			2
	Sabine	6	2		8
	Webster	5	1		6
Total		79	12	3	94

REGION 7

Compliance

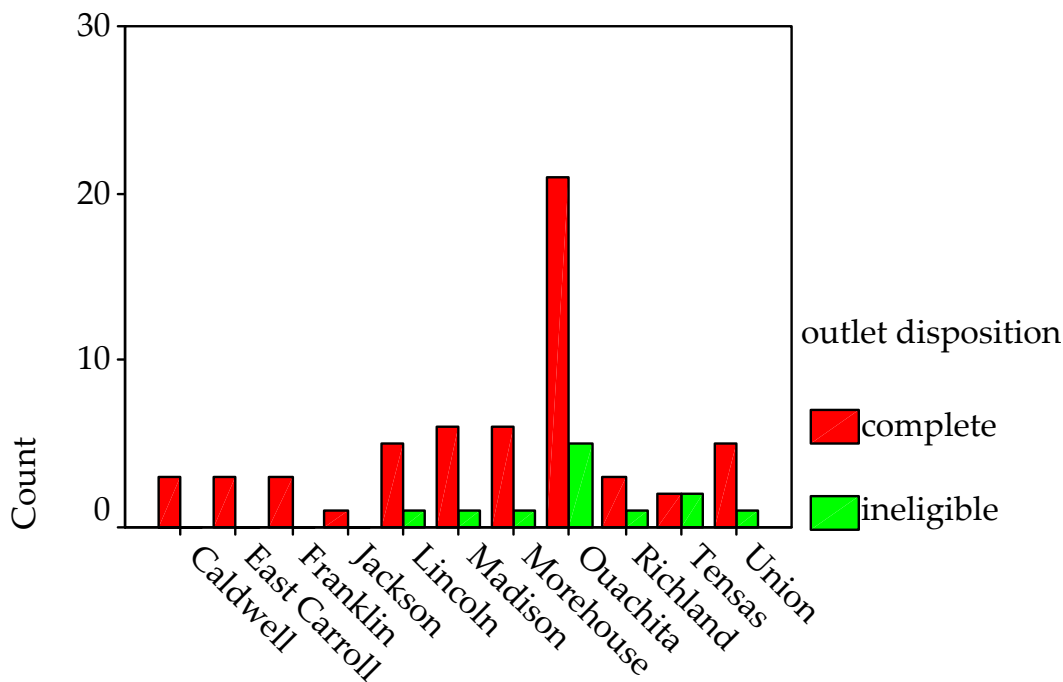


Count

		disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
		compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
parish	Bienville	3	1	4
	Bossier	16		16
	Caddo	29	2	31
	Claiborne	2		2
	DeSoto	4		4
	Natchitoches	9		9
	Red River	2		2
	Sabine	6		6
	Webster	5		5
Total		76	3	79

REGION 8

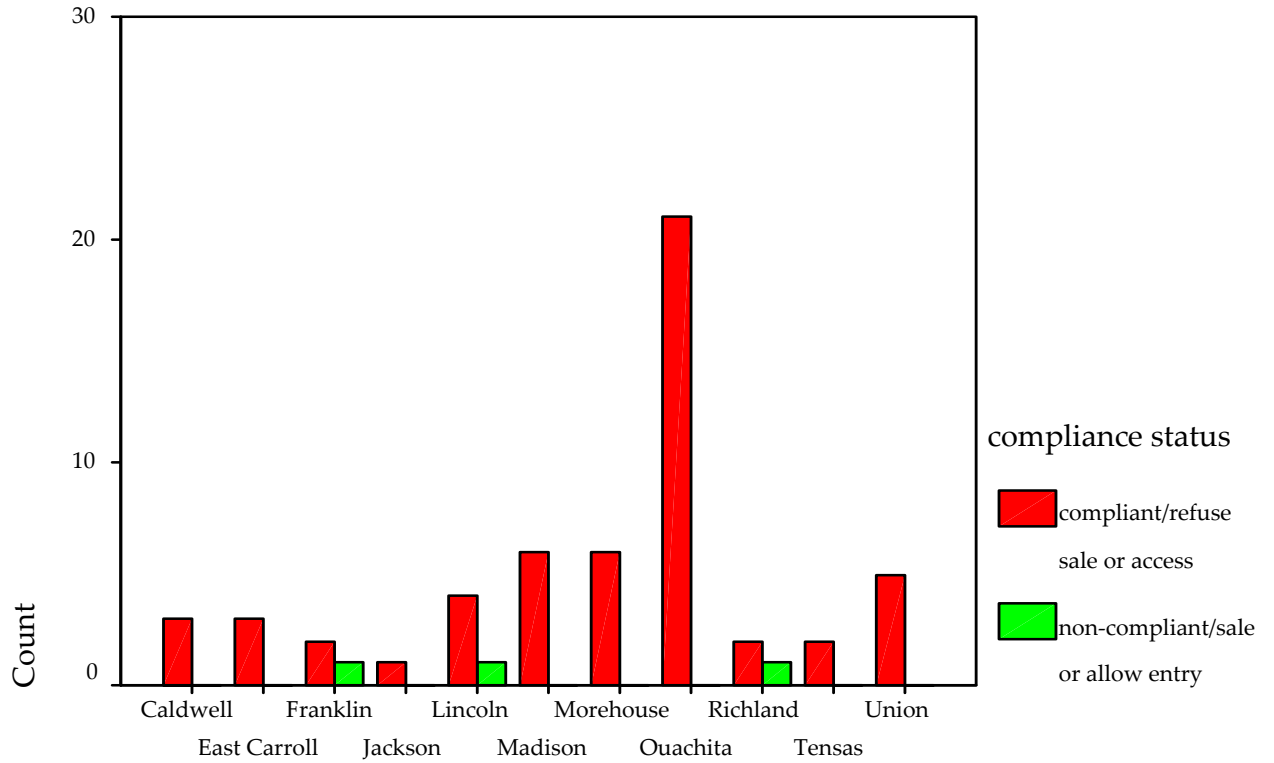
Disposition of Outlets



Count		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete		Total
		complete	ineligible	
parish	Caldwell	3		3
	East Carroll	3		3
	Franklin	3		3
	Jackson	1		1
	Lincoln	5	1	6
	Madison	6	1	7
	Morehouse	6	1	7
	Ouachita	21	5	26
	Richland	3	1	4
	Tensas	2	2	4
	Union	5	1	6
Total		58	12	70

REGION 8

Compliance

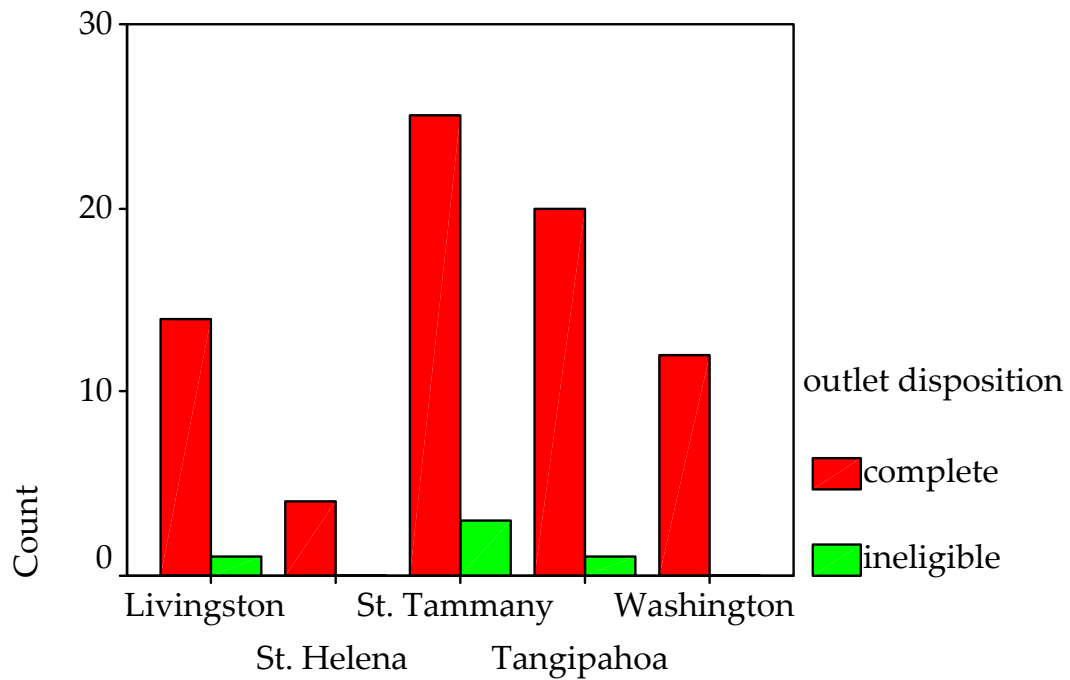


Count

		disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
		compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
parish	Caldwell	3		3
	East Carroll	3		3
	Franklin	2	1	3
	Jackson	1		1
	Lincoln	4	1	5
	Madison	6		6
	Morehouse	6		6
	Ouachita	21		21
	Richland	2	1	3
	Tensas	2		2
	Union	5		5
Total		55	3	58

REGION 9

Disposition of Outlets

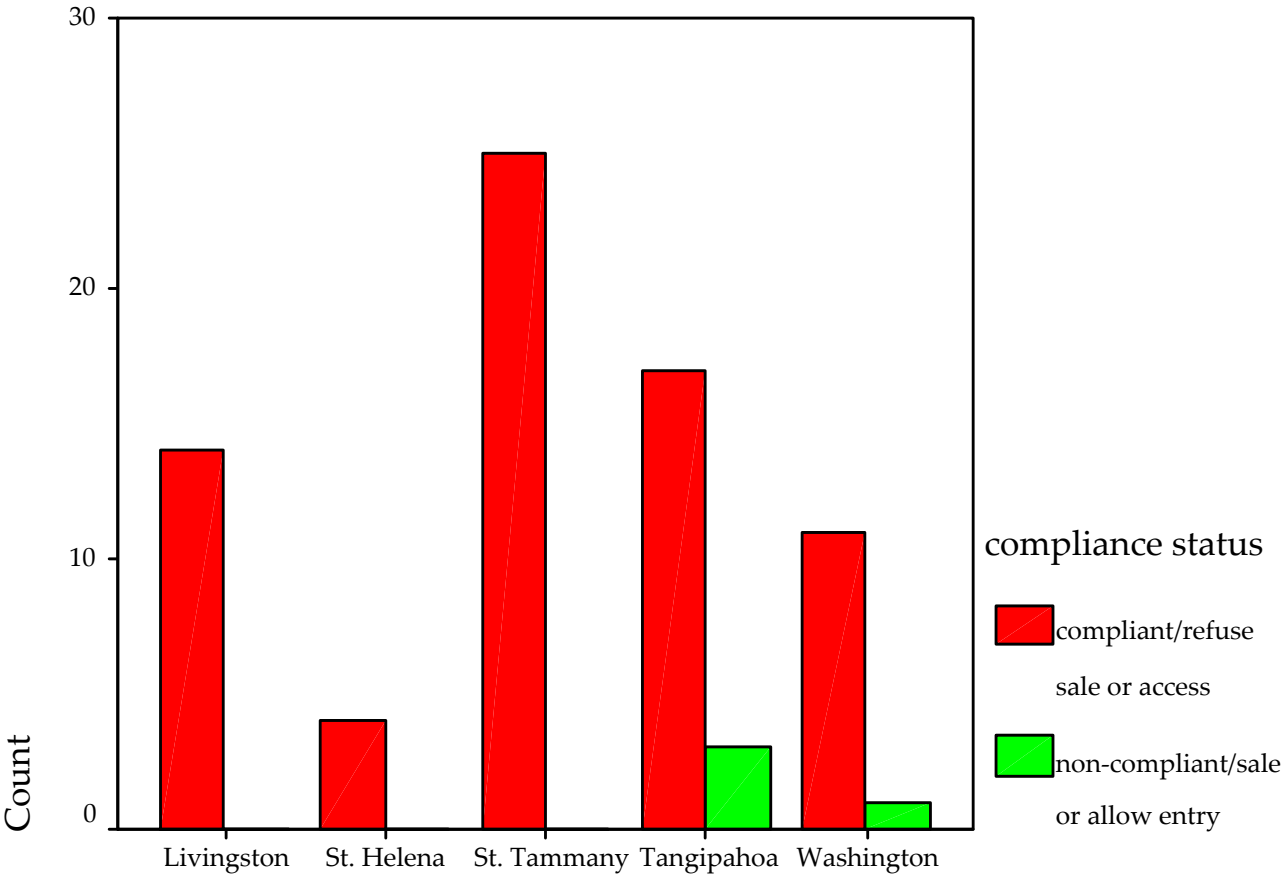


Count

		<i>disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>compliant/refuse sale or access</i>	<i>non-compliant/sale or allow entry</i>	
<i>parish</i>	<i>Livingston</i>	14		14
	<i>St. Helena</i>	4		4
	<i>St. Tammany</i>	25		25
	<i>Tangipahoa</i>	17	3	20
	<i>Washington</i>	11	1	12
<i>Total</i>		71	4	75

REGION 9

Compliance

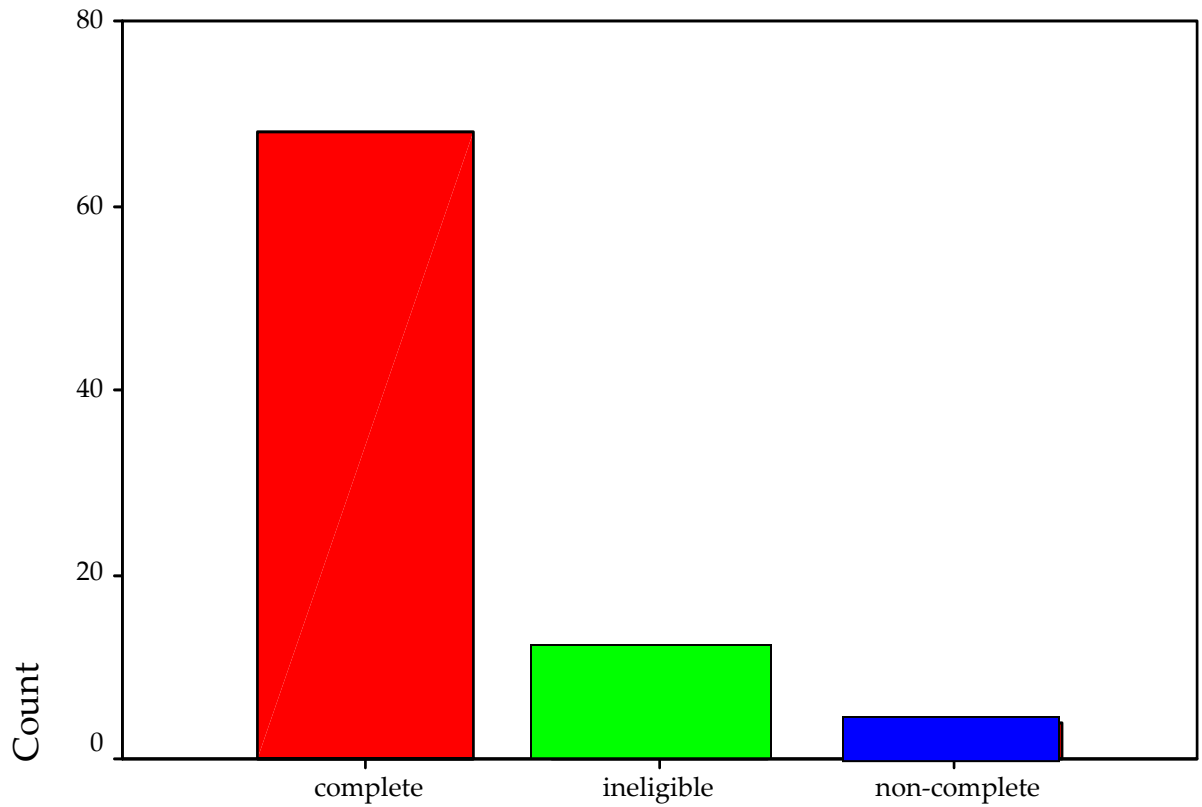


Count

		compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete		Total
		complete	ineligible	
parish	Livingston	14	1	15
	St. Helena	4		4
	St. Tammany	25	3	28
	Tangipahoa	20	1	21
	Washington	12		12
Total		75	5	80

REGION 10

Disposition of Outlets

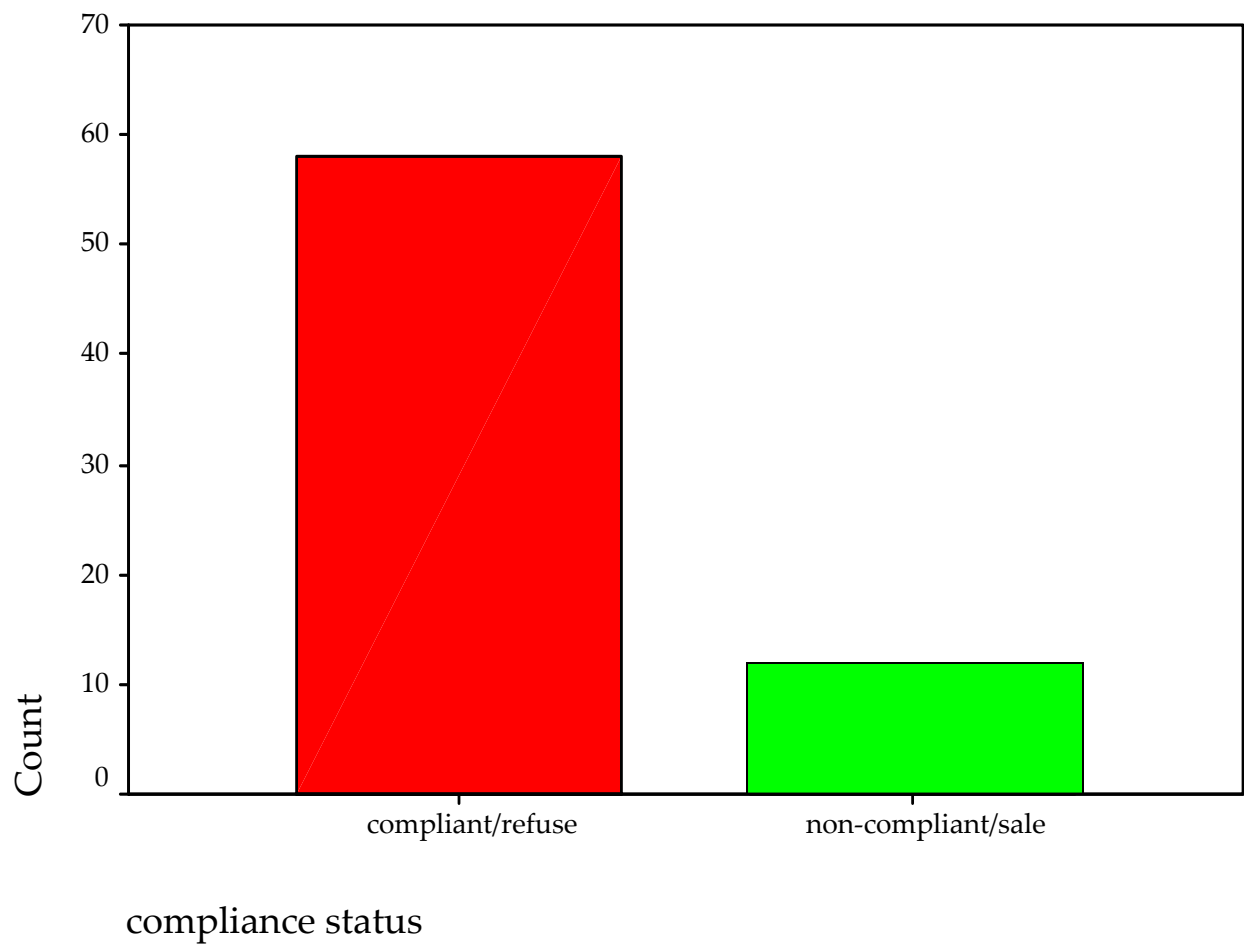


outlet disposition

Count	compliance check complete, ineligible, non-complete			Total
	complete	ineligible	non-complete	
parish Jefferson	68	12	4	84
Total	68	12	4	84

REGION 10

Compliance



Count	disposition of purchase attempts and youth access tested		Total
	compliant/refuse sale or access	non-compliant/sale or allow entry	
parish Jefferson	58	10	68
Total	58	10	68

For Further Information Contact:

Louisiana Office for Addictive Disorders
1201 Capitol Access Road, P.O. Box 2790, Bin 18
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-2790
Phone: (225) 342-6717
Fax: (225) 342-3875
