

ANNUAL SYNAR REPORT

42 U.S.C. 300x-26

OMB No 0930-0222

FFY 2015

State: Kansas

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Public Burden Statement: An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control number for this project is 0930-0222. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 18 hours per respondent, per year, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer, 1 Choke Cherry Road, Room 2-1057, Rockville, Maryland, 20857.

INTRODUCTION

The Annual Synar Report (ASR) format provides the means for states to comply with the reporting provisions of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-26) and the Tobacco Regulation for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) (45 C.F.R. 96.130 (e)).

How the Synar report helps the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

In accordance with the tobacco regulations, states are required to provide detailed information on progress made in enforcing youth tobacco access laws (FFY 2014 Compliance Progress) and future plans to ensure compliance with the Synar requirements to reduce youth tobacco access rates (FFY 2015 Intended Use Plan). These data are required by 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and will be used by the Secretary to evaluate state compliance with the statute. Part of the mission of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) is to assist states¹ by supporting Synar activities and providing technical assistance helpful in determining the type of enforcement measures and control strategies that are most effective. This information is helpful to CSAP in improving technical assistance resources and expertise on enforcement efforts and tobacco control program support activities, including state Synar program support services, through an enhanced technical assistance program involving conferences and workshops, development of training materials and guidance documents, and onsite technical assistance consultation.

How the Synar report can help states

The information gathered for the Synar report can help states describe and analyze substate needs for program enhancements. These data can also be used to report to the state legislature and other state and local organizations on progress made to date in enforcing youth tobacco access laws when aggregated statistical data from state Synar reports can demonstrate to the Secretary the national progress in reducing youth tobacco access problems. This information will also provide Congress with a better understanding of state progress in implementing Synar, including state difficulties and successes in enforcing retailer compliance with youth tobacco access laws.

¹The term "state" is used to refer to all the states and territories required to comply with Synar as part of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program requirements (42 U.S.C. 300x-64 and 45 C.F.R. 96.121).

Getting assistance in completing the Synar report

If you have questions about programmatic issues, you may call CSAP's Division of State Programs at (240) 276-2550 and ask for your respective State Project Officer, or contact your State Project Officer directly by telephone or email. If you have questions about fiscal or grants management issues, you may call the Grants Management Officer, Office of Financial Resources, Division of Grants Management, at (240) 276-1422.

Where and when to submit the Synar report

The ASR must be received by SAMHSA no later than December 31, 2014 and must be submitted in the format specified by these instructions. Use of the approved format will avoid delays in the review and approval process. The chief executive officer (or an authorized designee) of the applicant organization must sign page one of the ASR certifying that the state has complied with all reporting requirements.

The state must upload one copy of the ASR using the online WebBGAS (Block Grant Application System). In addition, the following items must be uploaded to WebBGAS:

- **FFY 2015 Synar Survey Results:** States that use the Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) must upload one copy of SSES Tables 1–5 (in Excel) to WebBGAS. States that do not use SSES must upload one copy of ASR Forms 1, 4, and 5, and Forms 2 and 3, if applicable, (in Excel) to WebBGAS.
- **Synar Inspection Form:** States must upload one blank copy of the inspection form used to record the result of each Synar inspection.
- **Synar Inspection Protocol:** States must upload a copy of the protocol used to train inspection teams on conducting and reporting the results of the Synar inspections.

Each state SSA Director has been emailed a login ID and password to log onto the Synar section of the WebBGAS site.

Additionally, the state must submit one signed original of the report (including the signed Funding Agreements/Certifications), as well as one additional copy of the signed Funding Agreements/Certifications, to the Grants Management Officer at the address below:

Grants Management Officer
Division of Grants Management
Office of Financial Resources
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Regular Mail:

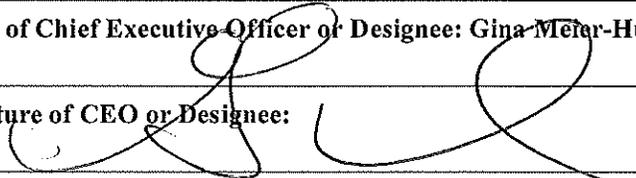
1 Choke Cherry Road, Rm.7-1091
Rockville, Maryland 20857

Overnight Mail:

1 Choke Cherry Road, Rm.7-1091
Rockville, Maryland 20850

FFY 2015: FUNDING AGREEMENTS/CERTIFICATIONS

The following form must be signed by the Chief Executive Officer or an authorized designee and submitted with this application. Documentation authorizing a designee must be attached to the application.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ACT AND SYNAR AMENDMENT	
42 U.S.C. 300x-26 requires each state to submit an annual report of its progress in meeting the requirements of the Synar Amendment and its implementing regulation (45 C.F.R. 96.130) to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. By signing below, the chief executive officer (or an authorized designee) of the applicant organization certifies that the state has complied with these reporting requirements and the certifications as set forth below.	
SYNAR SURVEY SAMPLING METHODOLOGY	
The state certifies that the Synar survey sampling methodology on file with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and submitted with the Annual Synar Report for FFY 2015 is up-to-date and approved by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.	
SYNAR SURVEY INSPECTION PROTOCOL	
The state certifies that the Synar Survey Inspection Protocol on file with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and submitted with the Annual Synar Report for FFY 2015 is up-to-date and approved by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.	
State: Kansas	
Name of Chief Executive Officer or Designee: Gina Meyer-Hummel	
Signature of CEO or Designee: 	
Commissioner, Community Services and Programs, Title: <u>Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services</u>	Date Signed: <u>12/2/14</u>
If signed by a designee, a copy of the designation must be attached.	

SECTION I: FFY 2014 (Compliance Progress)

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS, ACTIVITIES, AND ENFORCEMENT

42 U.S.C. 300x-26 requires the states to report information regarding the sale/distribution of tobacco products to individuals under age 18.

1. Please indicate any changes or additions to the state tobacco statute(s) relating to youth access since the last reporting year. If any changes were made to the state law(s) since the last reporting year, please attach a photocopy of the law to the hard copy of the ASR and also upload a copy of the state law to WebBGAS. (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26).

a. Has there been a change in the minimum sale age for tobacco products?

Yes No

If Yes, current minimum age: 19 20 21

b. Have there been any changes in state law that impact the state's protocol for conducting Synar inspections?

Yes No

If Yes, indicate change. (Check all that apply.)

Changed to require that law enforcement conduct inspections of tobacco outlets

Changed to make it illegal for youth to possess, purchase or receive tobacco

Changed to require ID to purchase tobacco

Other change(s) (Please describe.) _____

c. Have there been any changes in state law that impact the following?

Licensing of tobacco vendors Yes No

Penalties for sales to minors Yes No

Vending machines Yes No

2. Describe how the Annual Synar Report (see 45 C.F.R. 96.130(e)) and the state Plan (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-51) were made public within the state prior to submission of the ASR.

Placed on file for public review

Posted on a state agency Web site (Please provide exact Web address and the date when the FFY 2015 ASR was posted to this Web address.)

http://www.kansasbehavioralhealthservices.org/Bhs1.0/Providers/Providers_Reports.aspx

Posted:

Notice published in a newspaper or newsletter

Public hearing

Announced in a news release, a press conference, or discussed in a media interview

Distributed for review as part of the SABG application process

Distributed through the public library system

Published in an annual register

Other (Please describe.) Distributed for review by Kansas Synar Advisory Group

3. Identify the following agency or agencies (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130).

- a. The state agency (ies) designated by the Governor for oversight of the Synar requirements:

Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS)

Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

Yes No

- b. The state agency(ies) responsible for conducting random, unannounced Synar inspections:

Kansas Department of Revenue – Alcoholic Beverage Control Division

Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

Yes No

- c. The state agency(ies) responsible for enforcing youth tobacco access law(s):

Kansas Department of Revenue and local law enforcement agencies

Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

Yes No

4. Identify the following agencies and describe their relationship with the agency responsible for the oversight of the Synar requirements.

- a. Identify the state agency responsible for tobacco prevention activities (the agency that receives the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Tobacco Control Program funding).

The lead Synar agency (Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) and the Kansas Tobacco Prevention Agency (Kansas Department of Health and Environment) work collaboratively through the Synar Advisory Group established in June, 2005.

- b. Has the responsible agency changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

Yes No

- c. Describe the coordination and collaboration that occur between the agency responsible for tobacco prevention and the agency responsible for oversight of the Synar requirements. (Check all that apply.) The two agencies

Are the same

Have a formal written memorandum of agreement

Have an informal partnership

Conduct joint planning activities

Combine resources

Have other collaborative arrangement(s) (Please describe.) _____

- d. Identify the state agency responsible for enforcing the youth access and advertising restrictions in the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (the agency that is under contract to the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Tobacco Products (FDA/CTP)).

Kansas Department of Revenue - Alcohol Beverage Control Division

- e. Has the responsible agency changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

Yes No

- f. Describe the coordination and collaboration that occur between the agency contracted with the FDA to enforce federal youth tobacco access laws and the agency responsible for oversight of the Synar requirements. (Check all that apply.) The two agencies:

- Are the same
 Have a formal written memorandum of agreement
 Have an informal partnership
 Conduct joint planning activities
 Combine resources
 Have other collaborative arrangement(s) (Please describe.) _____

- g. Does the state use data from the FDA enforcement inspections for Synar survey reporting?

Yes No

5. Please answer the following questions regarding the state's activities to enforce the state's youth access to tobacco law(s) in FFY 2014 (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130(e)).

- a. Which one of the following describes the enforcement of state youth access to tobacco laws carried out in your state? (Check one category only.)

- Enforcement is conducted exclusively by local law enforcement agencies.
 Enforcement is conducted exclusively by state agency (ies).
 Enforcement is conducted by both local *and* state agencies.

- b. The following items concern penalties imposed for all violations of state youth access to tobacco laws by LOCAL AND/OR STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (this does not include enforcement of federal youth tobacco access laws). Please fill in the number requested. If state law does not allow for an item, please mark "NA" (not applicable). If a response for an item is unknown, please mark "UNK." The chart must be filled in completely.

PENALTY	OWNERS	CLERKS	TOTAL
Number of <u>citations issued</u>	147	147	294
Number of <u>fin es assessed</u>	147	UNK	UNK
Number of <u>permits/licenses suspended</u>	0		0
Number of <u>permits/licenses revoked</u>	0		0
Other (Please describe.)	0	N/A	0

- c. Which one of the following best describes the level of enforcement of state youth access to tobacco laws carried out in your state? (Check one category only.)
- Enforcement is conducted only at those outlets randomly selected for the Synar survey.
- Enforcement is conducted only at a subset of outlets not randomly selected for the Synar survey.
- Enforcement is conducted at a combination of outlets randomly selected for the Synar survey and outlets not randomly selected for the Synar survey.
- d. Did every tobacco outlet in the state receive at least one compliance check that included enforcement of the state youth tobacco access law(s) in the last year?
- Yes No
- e. What additional activities are conducted in your state to support enforcement and compliance with state youth tobacco access law(s)? (Check all that apply.)
- Merchant education and/or training
- Incentives for merchants who are in compliance (e.g., nonenforcement compliance checks in which compliant retailers are given positive reinforcement and noncompliant retailers are warned about youth access laws)
- Community education regarding youth access laws
- Media use to publicize compliance inspection results
- Community mobilization to increase support for retailer compliance with youth access laws
- Other activities (Please list.) Additional Enforcement and Inspector Synar protocol and data collection training

Briefly describe all checked activities:

Merchant education and /or training:

The Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services and the Kansas Department of Revenue collaboratively established the Cigarette and Tobacco Enforcement (CATE) Team devoted to tobacco compliance and enforcement. From October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014, the CATE Team completed 2,262 retailer education/inspection visits. The CATE Team performs annual educational/inspection visits to all cigarette-tobacco licensees. Educational visits consist of performing an inspection, including checking for the posting of the State issued license, verifying that the required posting of signage that states that the retail dealer does not sell to persons under 18 years of age. In addition, the following are completed during an educational visit: random check of cigarette packages for the State's tax stamp; confirming that the brands sold are listed on the Kansas Attorney General's directories of approved brands permitted to be sold in the state; asking the retail dealer if they retain three years of invoices on the premises; and address any questions that staff may have.

CATE inspectors discuss the techniques to verify age when a Kansas driver's license is presented. Sample driver's licenses are shown and discussed with available staff, noting the slogan, "vertical and green, not 18," as an age verification identifier of the Kansas driver's license.

For a new licensee, the CATE inspector conducts an educational visit. If the licensee is a retail dealer who received a prior educational visit, the CATE inspector conducts an inspection. The difference is on the initial education visit, licensees may be given a written warning for any violations found, whereas at the actual inspection, licensees may be issued a written citation for the violations. The inspector will have an employee or manager, if available, sign the checklist and leave a business card for the licensee to call for further retailer training or questions they may have at a later date. Inspectors also note that the CATE Team will be periodically performing inspections to curb sales of tobacco to minors by sending an underage youth into the establishment to attempt to purchase cigarettes.

Other: Additional Enforcement

The CATE Team is comprised of ten field inspectors, who provide statewide coverage of all 105 Kansas counties, and a staff attorney and an administrative assistant, who assist with the prosecution of the issued citations, including the administrative hearing process which may result in fines and/or suspension or revocation of the license, collect and track some of the relevant data needed to show compliance, and perform other duties that support the field staff and help carry out the mission of CATE and enforcement of the cigarette and tobacco laws.

CATE conducts a minimum of one controlled buy enforcement visit at all licensed retail locations that are youth accessible and also target enforcement revisits in locations that have failed previous enforcement visits from either Synar or CATE. CATE ensures that random selected Synar licenses are not visited by CATE or FDA on the same day the Synar inspection takes place.

CATE maintains a database with updates from the enforcement activities; provides timely information upon request from KDADS to assist with the monitoring,

evaluating, planning, and data collecting of the Synar effort. County statistics for CATE compliance inspections are included in Appendix E.

Synar protocol and data collection training

The lead CATE Synar inspection coordinator, together with the lead Synar analyst, who is contracted by KDADS, presented a Synar protocol refresher course to all CATE inspectors in the state on May 28, 2014. The purpose of the training was to ensure that all inspectors conducting the Synar inspections were fully informed of proper protocol and procedures.

- f. **Are citations or warnings issued to retailers or clerks who sell tobacco to minors for inspections that are part of the Synar survey?**

Yes **No**

If "Yes" to 5f, please describe the state's procedure for minimizing risk of bias to the survey results from retailers alerting each other to the presence of the survey teams:

Neither CATE Team inspections nor Synar inspections are preceded by a letter of notification of any type of announcement. Because CATE and FDA inspections occur year-round and concurrently with Synar inspection, retailers have no indication or distinction between inspection types.

SYNAR SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The following questions pertain to the survey methodology and results of the Synar survey used by the state to meet the requirements of the Synar Regulation in FFY 2014 (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130).

6. Has the sampling methodology changed from the previous year?

Yes No

The state is required to have an approved up-to-date description of the Synar sampling methodology on file with CSAP. Please submit a copy of your Synar Survey Sampling Methodology (Appendix B). If the sampling methodology changed from the previous reporting year, these changes must be reflected in the methodology submitted.

7. Please answer the following questions regarding the state's annual random, unannounced inspections of tobacco outlets (see 45 C.F.R. 96.130(d)(2)).

a. Did the state use the optional Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) to analyze the Synar survey data?

Yes No

If Yes, attach SSES summary tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 to the hard copy of the ASR and upload a copy of SSES tables 1-5 (in Excel) to WebBGAS. Then go to Question 8. If No, continue to Question 7b.

b. Report the weighted and unweighted Retailer Violation Rate (RVR) estimates, the standard error, accuracy rate (number of eligible outlets divided by the total number of sampled outlets), and completion rate (number of eligible outlets inspected divided by the total number of eligible outlets).

Unweighted RVR _____

Weighted RVR _____

Standard error (s.e.) of the (weighted) RVR _____

Fill in the blanks to calculate the right limit of the right-sided 95% confidence interval.

$$\text{RVR Estimate} + \text{plus } (1.645 \text{ times } \text{Standard Error}) = \text{Right Limit}$$

Accuracy rate _____

Completion rate _____

c. Fill out Form 1 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5). (Required regardless of the sample design.)

d. How were the (weighted) RVR estimate and its standard error obtained?
(Check the one that applies.)

Form 2 (Optional) in Appendix A (Forms 1–5) (Attach completed Form 2.)

Other (Please specify. Provide formulas and calculations or attach and explain the program code and output with description of all variable names.)

e. If stratification was used, did any strata in the sample contain only one outlet or cluster this year?

Yes No No stratification

If Yes, explain how this situation was dealt with in variance estimation.

f. Was a cluster sample design used?

Yes No

If Yes, fill out and attach Form 3 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5), and answer the following question.

If No, go to Question 7g.

Were any certainty primary sampling units selected this year?

Yes No

If Yes, explain how the certainty clusters were dealt with in variance estimation.

g. Report the following outlet sample sizes for the Synar survey.

	Sample Size
Effective sample size (sample size needed to meet the SAMHSA precision requirement assuming simple random sampling)	
Target sample size (the product of the effective sample size and the design effect)	
Original sample size (inflated sample size of the target sample to counter the sample attrition due to ineligibility and noncompletion)	
Eligible sample size (number of outlets found to be eligible in the sample)	
Final sample size (number of eligible outlets in the sample for which an inspection was completed)	

h. Fill out Form 4 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5).

8. Did the state's Synar survey use a list frame?

Yes No

If Yes, answer the following questions about its coverage.

a. The calendar year of the latest frame coverage study: 2012

b. Percent coverage from the latest frame coverage study: 99%

c. Was a new study conducted in this reporting period?

Yes No

If Yes, please complete Appendix D (List Sampling Frame Coverage Study) and submit it with the Annual Synar Report.

d. The calendar year of the next coverage study planned: 2017

9. Has the Synar survey inspection protocol changed from the previous year?

Yes No

The state is required to have an approved up-to-date description of the Synar inspection protocol on file with CSAP. Please submit a copy of your Synar Survey Inspection Protocol (Appendix C). If the inspection protocol changed from the previous year, these changes must be reflected in the protocol submitted.

a. Provide the inspection period: From 07/01/14 to 09/30/14
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

b. Provide the number of youth inspectors used in the current inspection year:

25

NOTE: If the state uses SSES, please ensure that the number reported in 9b matches that reported in SSES Table 4, or explain any difference.

b. Fill out and attach Form 5 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5). (Not required if the state used SSES to analyze the Synar survey data.)

SECTION II: FFY 2015 (Intended Use):

Public law 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 of the Public Health Service Act and 45 C.F.R. 96.130 (e) (4, 5) require that the states provide information on future plans to ensure compliance with the Synar requirements to reduce youth tobacco access.

1. In the upcoming year, does the state anticipate any changes in:

- Synar sampling methodology Yes No
Synar inspection protocol Yes No

If changes are made in either the Synar sampling methodology or the Synar inspection protocol, the state is required to obtain approval from CSAP prior to implementation of the change and file an updated Synar Survey Sampling Methodology (Appendix B) or an updated Synar Survey Inspection Protocol (Appendix C), as appropriate.

2. Please describe the state's plans to maintain and/or reduce the target rate for Synar inspections to be completed in FFY 2015. Include a brief description of plans for law enforcement efforts to enforce youth tobacco access laws, activities that support law enforcement efforts to enforce youth tobacco access laws, and any anticipated changes in youth tobacco access legislation or regulation in the state.

The Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services will work collaboratively with the Kansas Department of Revenue to continue the efforts of the Cigarette and Tobacco Enforcement Team. Activities will encompass year-round checks that include educational visits, enforcement visits and controlled buys. Regional Prevention Centers will continue efforts in their local communities and develop plans with CATE inspectors to continue retailer educational visits to maximize their impact.

The Synar Advisory Group (SAG), composed of agency, retailers and non-profit organizations, will meet biannually to review the Annual Synar report and to review the data from the CATE inspections and make additional educational visits as needed. Members of the SAG will also contribute to a comprehensive State tobacco prevention plan. This effort will be undertaken specifically by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment through the Tobacco Free Kansas Coalition.

3. Describe any challenges the state faces in complying with the Synar regulation. (Check all that apply.)

- Limited resources for law enforcement of youth access laws
- Limited resources for activities to support enforcement and compliance with youth tobacco access laws
- Limitations in the state youth tobacco access laws
- Limited public support for enforcement of youth tobacco access laws
- Limitations on completeness/accuracy of list of tobacco outlets
- Limited expertise in survey methodology
- Laws/regulations limiting the use of minors in tobacco inspections
- Difficulties recruiting youth inspectors
- Issues regarding the age balance of youth inspectors
- Issues regarding the gender balance of youth inspectors

- Geographic, demographic, and logistical considerations in conducting inspections
- Cultural factors (e.g., language barriers, young people purchasing for their elders)
- Issues regarding sources of tobacco under tribal jurisdiction
- Other challenges *(Please list.)*

Briefly describe all checked challenges and propose a plan for each, or indicate the state's need for technical assistance related to each relevant challenge.

Limited resources for law enforcement of youth access laws:

Resources continue to be limited due to local and state level staffing issues particularly for coverage in rural areas. In addition, state revenues continue to decline as a result of the economy and significant budget cuts. The State is preparing a Technical Assistance request to look at additional cost effective ways to address this concern.

Laws/regulation limiting the use of minor in tobacco inspections:

Kansas law prohibits minors from attempting to purchase tobacco. However, there are statutory exceptions provided in the KSA 79-3394. The specific language of this statute is:

No person shall engage or direct a minor to violate any provision of this act for purposes of determining compliance with provisions of this act of the Kansas consumer protection act unless such person has procured the written consent of a parent or guardian of the minor to so engage or direct the minor and such person is:

- (a) An officer having authority to enforce the provisions of this act;
- (b) an authorized representative of the attorney general, a county attorney or a district attorney; or
- (c) an authorized representative of a business acting pursuant to a self-compliance program designed to increase compliance with the provisions of this act.

History: L.1996, ch. 214 17; July 1.

In the past when funding was available the State utilized local coalitions to perform unconsummated visits however due to current budget constraints these types of visits are very limited. The State would consider this approach again if additional funding becomes available.

Difficulties recruiting youth inspectors

Youth are recruited from a variety of groups including SADD, ROTC, churches, Boy Scouts, and local law enforcement and Regional Prevention Center (RPC) referrals. Due the lack of set hours, dates of inspections, and busy or conflicting schedules of youth, recruitment and continued employment of the Underage Cooperating Individuals (UCIs) is challenging. It is hoped the year-round effort of the CATE inspectors will allow for regular employment of UCIs with pre-determined hours and thus, will reduce the challenge involved in UCI recruitment and retention. Continued partnership between Regional Prevention Centers and CATE staff will assist in recruitment as well. A protocol for informing CATE of potential UCI's was a condition added last year to the contract between KDADS and the RPC's.

Geographic, demographic, and logistical considerations in conducting inspections:

Kansas is 400 miles long and 210 miles wide. These 82,823 square miles constitute 105 counties that for purposes of Synar sampling are divided into four strata based on natural population breakpoints from the 6-17 year old population of the 2000 U.S. Census. The majority of counties (69) reside in stratum 4 'sparse rural' areas. CATE visits to all licensed retail locations per year is challenging given the demographic and logistical considerations in Kansas.

Cultural Factors:

Language barriers also exist within ethnic and cultural groups. Due to multiple dialects, the state is challenged to provide resources and materials that are culturally competent.

APPENDIX A: FORMS 1-5

SSES Table 1 (Synar Survey Estimates and Sample Sizes)

CSAP-SYNAR REPORT

State	KS
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	2015
Date	10/15/2014 16:21
Data	SSESv5_DataEntryTemplate_SRS.xlsx
Analysis Option	Stratified SRS with FPC

Estimates

Unweighted Retailer Violation Rate	12.2%
Weighted Retailer Violation Rate	12.1%
Standard Error	1.7%
Is SAMHSA Precision Requirement met?	YES
Right-sided 95% Confidence Interval	[0.0%, 14.8%]
Two-sided 95% Confidence Interval	[8.8%, 15.3%]
Design Effect	1.0
Accuracy Rate (unweighted)	93.7%
Accuracy Rate (weighted)	93.5%
Completion Rate (unweighted)	98.2%

Sample Size for Current Year

Effective Sample Size	202
Target (Minimum) Sample Size	263
Original Sample Size	364
Eligible Sample Size	341
Final Sample Size	335
Overall Sampling Rate	14.2%

SSES Table 2 (Synar Survey Results by Stratum and by OTC/VM)

STATE: KS
FFY: 2015

Samp. Stratum	Var. Stratum	Outlet Frame Size	Estimated Outlet Population Size	Number of PSU Clusters Created	Number of PSU Clusters in Sample	Outlet Sample Size	Number of Eligible Outlets in Sample	Number of Sample Outlets Inspected	Number of Sample Outlets in Violation	Retailer Violation Rate(%)	Standard Error(%)
All Outlets											
1	1	705	619	N/A	N/A	99	87	86	9	10.5%	
2	2	504	475	N/A	N/A	70	66	65	6	9.2%	
3	3	749	726	N/A	N/A	129	125	121	18	14.9%	
4	4	562	537	N/A	N/A	66	63	63	8	12.7%	
Total		2,520	2,357			364	341	335	41	12.1%	1.7%
Over the Counter Outlets											
1	1	705	576	N/A	N/A	89	81	80	9	11.3%	
2	2	504	475	N/A	N/A	69	66	65	6	9.2%	
3	3	749	720	N/A	N/A	127	123	120	17	14.2%	
4	4	562	528	N/A	N/A	65	62	62	8	12.9%	
Total		2,520	2,299			350	332	327	40	12.1%	1.7%
Vending Machines											
1	1	0	43	N/A	N/A	10	6	6	0	0.0%	
2	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0.0%	
3	3	0	6	N/A	N/A	2	2	1	1	100.0%	
4	4	0	9	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	0	0.0%	
Total		0	58			14	9	8	1	10.4%	9.1%

SSES Table 3 (Synar Survey Sample Tally Summary)

STATE: KS
FFY: 2015

Disposition Code	Description	Count	Subtotal
EC	Eligible and inspection complete outlet	335	
Total (Eligible Completes)			335
N1	In operation but closed at time of visit	4	
N2	Unsafe to access	0	
N3	Presence of police	0	
N4	Youth inspector knows salesperson	1	
N5	Moved to new location but not inspected	1	
N6	Drive thru only/youth inspector has no drivers license	0	
N7	Tobacco out of stock	0	
N8	Run out of time	0	
N9	Other noncompletion	0	
Total (Eligible Noncompletes)			6
I1	Out of Business	9	
I2	Does not sell tobacco products	10	
I3	Inaccessible by youth	0	
I4	Private club or private residence	0	
I5	Temporary closure	2	
I6	Unlocatable	0	
I7	Wholesale only/Carton sale only	0	
I8	Vending machine broken	1	
I9	Duplicate	0	
I10	Other ineligibility (see below)	1	
Total (Ineligibles)			23
Grand Total			364

Give reasons and counts for other ineligibility:

Reason	Count
Currently under construction/Just broke ground on new building for license holder	1

STATE:
 KS
 FFY:
 2015

Frequency Distribution

Gender	Age	Number of Inspectors	Attempted Buys	Successful Buys
Male	14	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0
	16	9	123	15
	17	3	48	6
	18	0	0	0
	Subtotal	12	171	21
Female	14	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0
	16	10	115	16
	17	3	49	4
	18	0	0	0
	Subtotal	13	164	20
Other		0	0	0
Grand Total		25	335	41

Buy Rate in Percent by Age and Gender

Age	Male	Female	Total
14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	12.2%	13.9%	13.0%
17	12.5%	8.2%	10.3%
18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other			0.0%
Total	12.3%	12.2%	12.2%

SSES Table 4 (Synar Survey Inspection Results by Youth Inspector Characteristics)

STATE: KS
 FFY: 2015

Frequency Distribution

Gender	Age	Number of Inspectors	Attempted Buys	Successful Buys
Male	14	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0
	16	9	123	15
	17	3	48	6

	18	0	0	0
	Subtotal	12	171	21
Female	14	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0
	16	10	115	16
	17	3	49	4
	18	0	0	0
	Subtotal	13	164	20
Other		0	0	0
Grand Total		25	335	41

Buy Rate in Percent by Age and Gender

Age	Male	Female	Total
14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	12.2%	13.9%	13.0%
17	12.5%	8.2%	10.3%
18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other			0.0%
Total	12.3%	12.2%	12.2%

APPENDIXES B & C: FORMS

Instructions

Appendix B (Sampling Design) and Appendix C (Inspection Protocol) are to reflect the state's CSAP-approved sampling design and inspection protocol. These appendixes, therefore, should generally describe the design and protocol and, with the exception of Question #10 of Appendix B, are not to be modified with year-specific information. Please note that any changes to either appendix must receive CSAP's advance, written approval. To facilitate the state's completion of this section, simply cut and paste the previously approved sampling design (Appendix B) and inspection protocol (Appendix C).

APPENDIX B: SYNAR SURVEY SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

State: Kansas
 FFY: 2015

1. What type of sampling frame is used?

- List frame (*Go to Question 2.*)
- Area frame (*Go to Question 3.*)
- List-assisted area frame (*Go to Question 2.*)

2. List all sources of the list frame. Indicate the type of source from the list below. Provide a brief description of the frame source. Explain how the lists are updated (method), including how new outlets are identified and added to the frame. In addition, explain how often the lists are updated (cycle). (*After completing this question, go to Question 4.*)

Use the corresponding number to indicate Type of Source in the table below.

- 1 – Statewide commercial business list
- 4 – Statewide retail license/permit list
- 2 – Local commercial business list
- 5 – Statewide liquor license/permit list
- 3 – Statewide tobacco license/permit list
- 6 – Other

Name of Frame Source	Type of Source	Description	Updating Method and Cycle
Kansas Department of Revenue (KDOR) /Division of Taxation	3	KDOR/Division of Taxation maintains a database of all tobacco licenses and vending machine permits in Kansas.	Licenses to sell cigarettes in the State of Kansas are valid for a maximum of two years. All licenses expire on December 31 st of odd years and must be renewed by January 1 st of even years, regardless of issue date.

3. If an area frame is used, describe how area sampling units are defined and formed.

a. Is any area left out in the formation of the area frame?

- Yes No

If Yes, what percentage of the state's population is not covered by the area frame?
 _____%

4. Federal regulation requires that vending machines be inspected as part of the Synar survey. Are vending machines included in the Synar survey?

- Yes No

If No, please indicate the reason(s) they are not included in the Synar survey. Please check all that apply.

- State law bans vending machines.
- State law bans vending machines from locations accessible to youth.

- State has a contract with the FDA and is actively enforcing the vending machine requirements of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act.
- Other (Please describe.) _____

5. Which category below best describes the sample design? (Check only one.)

- Census (STOP HERE: Appendix B is complete.)

Unstratified statewide sample:

- Simple random sample (Go to Question 9.)
- Systematic random sample (Go to Question 6.)
- Single-stage cluster sample (Go to Question 8.)
- Multistage cluster sample (Go to Question 8.)

Stratified sample:

- Simple random sample (Go to Question 7.)
- Systematic random sample (Go to Question 6.)
- Single-stage cluster sample (Go to Question 7.)
- Multistage cluster sample (Go to Question 7.)
- Other (Please describe and go to Question 9.) _____

6. Describe the systematic sampling methods. (After completing Question 6, go to Question 7 if stratification is used. Otherwise go to Question 9.)

7. Provide the following information about stratification.

a. Provide a full description of the strata that are created.

Kansas is about 400 miles long and 210 miles wide. These 82,823 square miles constitute 105 counties that for purposes of Synar sampling are divided into four strata based on natural population breakpoints from the 6-17 year-old population of the U.S. Census data to accurately reflect the current demographics in the state. Stratum 1 represents the two most populated counties in the state. The six counties in stratum 2 are considered "quasi-urban." Stratum 3 has 28 counties considered to be "medium-sized rural" and the majority of counties (69) reside in stratum 4, "sparse rural" areas.

b. Is clustering used within the stratified sample?

- Yes (Go to Question 8.)
- No (Go to Question 9.)

8. Provide the following information about clustering.

a. Provide a full description of how clusters are formed. (If multistage clusters are used, give definitions of clusters at each stage.)

- b. Specify the sampling method (simple random, systematic, or probability proportional to size sampling) for each stage of sampling and describe how the method(s) is (are) implemented.

9. Provide the following information about determining the Synar Sample.

- a. Was the Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) used to calculate the sample size?
 Yes (Respond to part b.)
 No (Respond to part c and Question 10c.)
- b. SSES Sample Size Calculator used?
 State Level (Respond to Question 10a.)
 Stratum Level (Respond to Question 10a and 10b.)
- c. Provide the formulas for determining the effective, target, and original outlet sample sizes.

The SSES sample size calculator is used to estimate the sample size. To ensure the study meets SAMHSA's precision requirement, a safety margin of 20% was applied. The formula for calculating the effective sample size, n_e , is based on page 35 (formula S3.4) of the Sample Design Guidance. It is written as:

$$n_e = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{(0.0182)^2}{P(1-P)} + \frac{1}{N} \right)},$$

where P is the expected Retail Violation Rate (RVR) (for which the previous year's RVR can be used), 0.0182 is the standard error of the estimate for 3% margin of error for one-sided 95% confidence interval, and N is the outlet population (frame) size. The target sample size should be derived as the effective sample size multiplied by the design effect ($n_t = dn_e$).

The original sample size is determined by inflating the target sample size by the expected eligibility rate (r_t) and the expected completion rate (r_c). The original sample size can be written as:

$$n_o = \frac{n_t}{r_t r_c}.$$

Where r_t = the eligibility rate from the previous year's survey and r_c = the completion rate from the previous year's survey.

10. Provide the following information about sample size calculations for the current FFY Synar survey.

- a. If the state uses the sample size formulas embedded in the SSES Sample Size Calculator to calculate the state level sample size, please provide the following information:

Inputs for Effective Sample Size:

RVR: 8.5%

Frame Size: 2,520

Input for Target Sample Size:

Design Effect: 1.3

Inputs for Original Sample Size:

Safety Margin: 25%

Accuracy (Eligibility) Rate: 94.2%

Completion Rate: 95.9%

- b. If the state uses the sample size formulas embedded in the SSES Sample Size Calculator to calculate the stratum level sample sizes, please provide the stratum level information:

Using the SSES, Kansas chose to “*Perform both State-level sample size calculation and stratum allocation*” with the “*Optimum allocation*” based on our approved methodology, yielding the following sample sizes per stratum:

Stratum ID	Stratum size	Stratum RVR 2013	Cost weight of inspections	Stratum Sample Size [Optimum]
1	705	2.4	1	99
2	504	2.3	1	70
3	749	16.7	4	129
4	562	11.1	6	66
	2520			364

- c. If the state does not use the sample size formulas embedded in the SSES Sample Size Calculator, please provide all inputs required to calculate the effective, target, and original sample sizes as indicated in Question 9.

APPENDIX C: SYNAR SURVEY INSPECTION PROTOCOL

State: Kansas

FFY: 2015

Note: Upload to WebBGAS a copy of the Synar inspection form under the heading "Synar Inspection Form" and a copy of the protocol used to train inspection teams on conducting and reporting the results of the Synar inspections under the heading "Synar Inspection Protocol."

1. How does the state Synar survey protocol address the following?

a. Consummated buy attempts?

- Required
 Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe:)
 Not permitted

b. Youth inspectors to carry ID?

- Required
 Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe:)
 Not permitted

c. Adult inspectors to enter the outlet?

- Required
 Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe: An adult inspector is allowed to enter an establishment if the underage cooperating individual (UCI) has been in the establishment longer than what should be necessary to complete a transaction. For example, a grocery store or department store when the check-out line may be long.)
 Not permitted

d. Youth inspectors to be compensated?

- Required
 Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe:)
 Not permitted

2. Identify the agency(ies) or entity(ies) that actually conduct the random, unannounced Synar inspections of tobacco outlets. (Check all that apply.)

- Law enforcement agency(ies)
 State or local government agency(ies) other than law enforcement
 Private contractor(s)
 Other

List the agency name(s): Kansas Department of Revenue – Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC).

3. Are Synar inspections combined with law enforcement efforts (i.e., do law enforcement representatives issue warnings or citations to retailers found in violation of the law at the time of the inspection?)?

Always Usually Sometimes Rarely Never

4. Describe the type of tobacco products that are requested during Synar inspections.

- a. What type of tobacco products are requested during the inspection?

Cigarettes
 Small Cigars/Cigarillos
 Smokeless Tobacco
 Other

- b. Describe the protocol for identifying what types of products and what brands of products are requested during an inspection

Protocol is dependent on the Inspector. Types of products and brands requested during an inspection is decided based on the area the inspection is taking place.

5. Describe the methods used to recruit, select, and train youth inspectors and adult supervisors.

Youth are recruited from various sources throughout communities in the state, such as local substance abuse coalitions, health departments, schools, and home schooled youth. They are contacted by KDOR/ABC to schedule a meeting with them and their parents to explain the process, expectations and safeguards for the minors. If the youth are still interested, a background check is conducted to ensure that the youth do not have a criminal record. Community members (law enforcement, teachers, etc.) are interviewed to ensure the youth are of good character. If inspectors are satisfied with the screening, youth are hired. KDOR-ABC inspectors train all youth on inspection protocol and safety issues. All adults working with minors are KDOR commissioned inspectors.

6. Are there specific legal or procedural requirements instituted by the state to address the issue of youth inspectors' immunity when conducting inspections?

- a. Legal

Yes No

(If Yes, please describe.)

Kansas State law provides for the immunity of minors participating in the tobacco compliance checks and alcohol sales.

- b. Procedural

Yes No

(If Yes, please describe.)

7. Are there specific legal or procedural requirements instituted by the state to address the issue of the safety of youth inspectors during all aspects of the Synar inspection process?

a. Legal

Yes No

(If Yes, please describe.)

b. Procedural

Yes No

(If Yes, please describe.)

If either the minor or the inspector feels that the outlet is unsafe to enter at the time of inspection, the inspection is not attempted. Inspectors observe the minor during the transaction from either within or outside the establishment to ensure the safety of the minor and to monitor the transaction. In addition, some inspectors team up with another inspector in order to have an inspector present with the UCI at all times to ensure their safety and protection.

8. Are there any other legal or procedural requirements the state has regarding how inspections are to be conducted (e.g., age of youth inspector, time of inspections, training that must occur)?

a. Legal

Yes No

(If Yes, please describe.)

In accordance with Department of Labor, Child Labor provisions of the FLSA, youth inspectors must be at least 16 years of age. In addition, youth inspectors are not older than 17 years 6 months.

b. Procedural

Yes No

(If Yes, please describe.)

During the course of inspections, youth inspectors are instructed to answer questions honestly; however, youth inspectors are instructed to respond "No" if asked the question "Are you working with law enforcement?"

APPENDIX D: LIST SAMPLING FRAME COVERAGE STUDY

(LIST FRAME ONLY)

State: Kansas
FFY: 2015

1. Calendar year of the coverage study: 2012
2.
 - a. Unweighted percent coverage found: 99%
 - b. Weighted percent coverage found: 98.8%
 - c. Number of outlets found through canvassing: 161
 - d. Number of outlets matched on the list frame: 159
3.
 - a. Describe how areas were defined. (e.g., census tracts, counties, etc.)

Four areas were stratified in accordance with the Synar sampling process. In the most rural stratum, areas were defined as counties. In the remaining stratum, areas were defined as zip codes, clusters of zip codes, or segments of zip codes.

- b. Were any areas of the state excluded from sampling?

Yes No

If Yes, please explain.

4. Please answer the following questions about the selection of canvassing areas.
 - a. Which category below best describes the sample design? (Check only one.)
 - Census (Go to Question 6.)
 - Unstratified statewide sample:
 - Simple random sample (Respond to Part b.)
 - Systematic random sample (Respond to Part b.)
 - Single-stage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b and d.)
 - Multistage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b and d.)
 - Stratified sample:
 - Simple random sample (Respond to Parts b and c.)
 - Systematic random sample (Respond to Parts b and c.)
 - Single-stage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b, c, and d.)
 - Multistage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b, c, and d.)
 - Other (Please describe and respond to Part b.) _____

b. Describe the sampling methods.

The coverage study employed a two-stage design approved by SAMHSA with a target sample size of about 170 outlets across the state. The area sample design for each stratum were as follows:

Stratum 4, sparse rural – Three counties in stratum four were randomly selected for canvassing. There was no second stage sampling in Stratum 4.

Stratum 3, medium-sized rural – three counties were randomly selected for the study. Each selected county was partitioned into smaller segments with approximately equal number of outlets per segment. Using the Kansas tobacco license list as a guide to approximate number of outlets, partitioning involved sorting zip codes in each county. Small zip codes (< 8 outlets) were combined, and large zip codes (>20 outlets) were partitioned into smaller units with a goal being an average segment area size of between 10 to 15 outlets. Large zip codes were segmented by logical geographic boundaries. Two segments per county were then randomly selected for canvassing.

Stratum 2, quasi-urban – Two counties were randomly selected and partitioned as described for stratum 3.

Stratum 1, urban – There are two counties in stratum 1 with large number of outlets. The primary sampling unit in this stratum was zip codes. Using the same clustering and partitioning process described above for counties, small zip codes were combined and large zip codes were partitioned geographically before selection. Two zip code segments were randomly selected for canvassing.

c. Provide a full description of the strata that were created.

The coverage study used the same stratification used in the Synar sample. The 105 counties of Kansas are divided into four strata based on natural population breakpoints from the 6-17 year-old population. Stratum 1 represents the two most populated counties in the state. The six counties in Stratum 2 are considered “quasi-urban”. Stratum 3 has 28 counties considered to be “medium-sized rural” and the majority of counties (69) reside in Stratum 4, “sparse rural” areas.

d. Provide a full description of how clusters were formed.

As described in 4.b., clustering of small zip codes areas (< 8 outlets) and partitioning of large zip codes (> 20 outlets) occurred prior to random selection to try to ensure relatively equal number of outlets per segment using logical geographic boundaries when possible.

5. Were borders of the selected areas clearly identified at the time of canvassing?

Yes No

6. Were all sampled areas visited by canvassing teams?

Yes (Go to Question 7.) No (Respond to Parts a and b.)

a. Was the subset of areas randomly chosen?

Yes No

- b. Describe how the subsample of visited areas was drawn. Include the number of areas sampled and the number of areas canvassed.

7. Were field observers provided with a detailed map of the canvassing areas?

Yes No

If No, describe the canvassing instructions given to the field observers.

8. Were field observers instructed to find all outlets in the assigned area?

Yes No

If No, respond to Question 9.

If Yes, describe any instructions given to the field observers to ensure the entire area was canvassed, then go to Question 10.

Field Canvasser Data Collection Instructions

Please canvass the outlined area on the map provided:

1. Check all stores in the identified area. Write down the name and address of each outlet that sells tobacco products (e.g., Quick Stop, 123 W. Elm Street). Those that do not sell tobacco products do not need to be recorded.
2. In areas with large buildings or other types of complexes it may be necessary to check throughout the entire complex or to speak with the management to identify tobacco outlets operating within. This could apply to malls, recreational areas, campuses, etc.
3. If a location has an age-restriction (bar, liquor store, etc.) please write the name and location and check the box indicating that they are not youth accessible. If a store appears to be unsafe to enter but appears that it might sell cigarettes, record the name and address but indicate that no one entered the store to verify.
4. Information can be collected on any paper and (1) typed into Word or Excel and emailed to nancy.white@greenbush.org or (2) faxed to Nancy White at (620) 724-6284.
All data must be submitted by August 3rd, 2012.
5. If you have any questions please contact Nancy White at nancy.white@greenbush.org or call at (620)724-6281.

Thank you!

9. If a full canvassing was not conducted:

a. How many predetermined outlets were to be observed in each area? _____

b. What were the starting points for each area? _____

c. Were these starting points randomly chosen?

Yes No

d. Describe the selection of the starting points.

e. Please describe the canvassing instructions given to the field observers, including predetermined routes.

10. Describe the process field observers used to determine if an outlet sold tobacco.

Field canvassers checked all stores in their assigned area and wrote down the name and address of each outlet that sold tobacco products. If they could not see tobacco products or were unsure whether the establishment sold tobacco products, they were requested to ask. Because field canvassers included adolescents, if a location has an age-restriction (bar, liquor store, etc.) canvassers were asked to write the name and location and check the box indicating that they are not youth accessible. If a store was unsafe to enter but appeared that it might sell cigarettes, canvassers recorded the name and address of the business but indicated that no one entered the store to verify. These sites could then be checked against the license list and follow-up verification could be done if needed.

11. Please provide the state's definition of "matches" or "mismatches" to the Synar sampling frame? (i.e., address, business name, business license number, etc).

An outlet found during canvassing was considered a match to the list frame when the store name, address and/or geospatial location was the same. Canvassing data collection forms were compared to the current tobacco license list. If discrepancies were found (e.g. name or location provided by canvasser could not be found in the list), information was sent to KDOR for examination/clarification. If KDOR was able to determine that the canvasser had the wrong address or name, and were able to provide the correct information for that location found, it was considered a match.

12. Provide the calculation of the weighted percent coverage (if applicable).

Post-stratification weights were applied as outlined in the table below:

	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D	Weight	Applied weights
	Population N	Proportion of Population $\frac{\text{Col. A}}{2435}$	Sample n	Proportion of sample $\frac{\text{Col. C}}{161}$	$\frac{\text{Col. B}}{\text{Col. D}}$	
Stratum 1	644	.26	50	.31	.83	41.5
Stratum 2	521	.21	33	.20	1.05	34.7
Stratum 3	736	.30	54	.34	.88	47.5
Stratum 4	534	.22	24	.15	1.47	35.3
Total	2435		161			159
$159 / 161 = 98.8\%$						

APPENDIX E: CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO ENFORCMENT (CATE) COMPLIANCE RATES BY COUNTY

Note: Compliance rates are not reported for counties with fewer than five retailers

County	Inspections Completed	No Sale	Percent Compliance
AL - ALLEN	16	16	100
AN - ANDERSON	1	1	100
AT - ATCHISON	20	17	85
BA - BARBER	10	9	90
BB - BOURBON	2	2	100
BR - BROWN	11	9	82
BT - BARTON	29	28	97
BU - BUTLER	100	98	98
CA - CLARK	█	█	<5 retailers
CD - CLOUD	2	2	100
CF - COFFEY	16	14	88
CK - CHEROKEE	24	21	88
CL - COWLEY	32	29	91
CM - COMANCHE	7	7	100
CN - CHEYENNE	4	4	100
CQ - CHAUTAUQUA	7	6	86
CR - CRAWFORD	20	18	90
CS - CHASE	7	6	86
CY - CLAY	10	9	90
DC - DECATUR	1	1	100
DG - DOUGLAS	62	57	92
DK - DICKINSON	24	24	100
DP - DONIPHAN	11	11	100
ED - EDWARDS	6	6	100
EK - ELK	4	4	100
EL - ELLIS	30	28	93
EW - ELLSWORTH	14	12	86
FI - FINNEY	29	26	90
FO - FORD	23	23	100
FR - FRANKLIN	4	4	100
GE - GEARY	37	34	92
GH - GRAHAM	5	4	80
GL - GREELEY	█	█	<5 retailers
GO - GOVE	7	6	86
GT - GRANT	17	16	94
GW - GREENWOOD	12	11	92
GY - GRAY	5	5	100
HG - HODGEMAN	█	█	<5 retailers
HM - HAMILTON	6	6	100
HP - HARPER	12	12	100
HS - HASKELL	5	3	60

HV - HARVEY	31	27	87
JA - JACKSON	7	6	86
JF - JEFFERSON	25	23	92
JO - JOHNSON	201	186	93
JW - JEWELL	1	1	100
KE - KEARNEY	█	█	<5 retailers
KM - KINGMAN	6	5	83
KW - KIOWA	5	5	100
LB - LABETTE	23	22	96
LC - LINCOLN	9	9	100
LE - LANE	█	█	<5 retailers
LG - LOGAN	4	4	100
LN - LINN	3	2	67
LV - LEAVENWORTH	40	39	98
LY - LYON	61	53	87
MC - MITCHELL	0	0	NaN
ME - MEADE	7	6	86
MG - MONTGOMERY	37	35	95
MI - MIAMI	31	27	87
MN - MARION	14	13	93
MP - MCPHERSON	57	53	93
MR - MORRIS	8	8	100
MS - MARSHALL	20	19	95
MT - MORTON	█	█	<5 retailers
NM - NEMAHA	6	5	83
NO - NEOSHO	21	21	100
NS - NESS	9	8	89
NT - NORTON	1	1	100
OB - OSBORNE	11	11	100
OS - OSAGE	35	31	89
OT - OTTAWA	10	8	80
PL - PHILLIPS	9	7	78
PN - PAWNEE	█	█	<5 retailers
PR - PRATT	11	11	100
PT - POTTAWATOMIE	20	20	100
RA - RAWLINS	█	█	<5 retailers
RC - RICE	1	1	100
RH - RUSH	4	4	100
RL - RILEY	39	35	90
RN - RENO	33	33	100
RO - ROOKS	9	8	89
RP - REPUBLIC	7	6	86
RS - RUSSELL	15	15	100
SA - SALINE	42	41	98
SC - SCOTT	1	1	100
SD - SHERIDAN	8	6	75
SF - STAFFORD	7	7	100

SG - SEDGWICK	341	327	96
SH - SHERMAN	9	9	100
SM - SMITH	5	5	100
SN - SHAWNEE	122	113	93
ST - STANTON			<5 retailers
SU - SUMNER	40	37	93
SV - STEVENS	14	12	86
SW - SEWARD	23	17	74
TH - THOMAS	12	12	100
TR - TREGO	5	5	100
WA - WALLACE			<5 retailers
WB - WABAUNSEE	6	6	100
WH - WICHITA			<5 retailers
WL - WILSON	12	12	100
WO - WOODSON	7	7	100
WS - WASHINGTON	5	5	100
WY - WYANDOTTE	90	79	88
STATE TOTALS	2262	2103	93