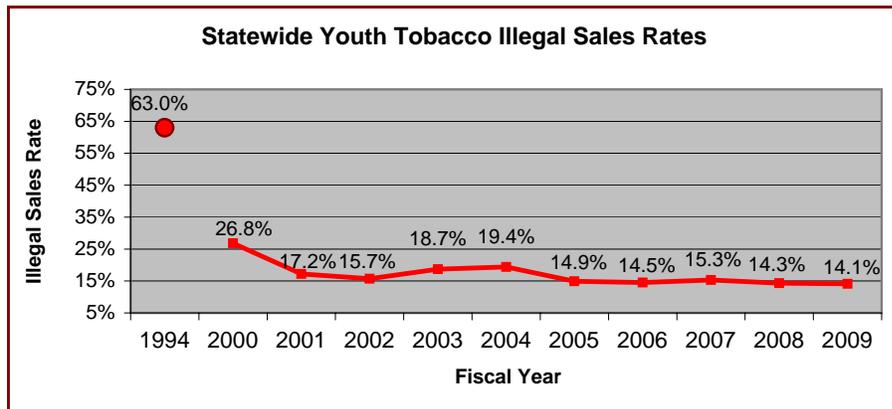


**Michigan Department of Community Health, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Administration  
Bureau of Substance Abuse & Addiction Services  
Report for Fiscal Year 2009**

*Prevention - - Youth Tobacco Sales Rates, Synar*

Agency	Fiscal Year 2009
BABH/Riverhaven	19.2%
Detroit	9.5%
Genesee	21.4%
Kalamazoo	11.8%
Lakeshore	18.5%
Macomb	10.2%
Mid-South	11.9%
network180	18.5%
Northern	11.9%
Oakland	10.0%
Pathways	4.3%
Saginaw	15.4%
SEMCA	16.7%
St. Clair	16.7%
Washtenaw	30.4%
Western UP	15.4%
<b>Statewide Rate</b>	<b>14.1%</b>



**Statewide Sales Rates, by Fiscal Year, 1994 and the last 10 years:**

1994	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
63.0%	26.8%	17.2%	15.7%	18.7%	19.4%	14.9%	14.5%	15.3%	14.3%	14.1%



**Background:** Federal law requires all states that receive substance abuse block grant funds to conduct an annual "survey" of tobacco retailers to determine the percentage of retailers who would sell cigarettes to people under age 18. These surveys involve under-age persons attempting to purchase cigarettes. If a state's illegal sales rate is higher than 20%, the state stands to lose 40% of its block grant funds. This would amount to about \$23,000,000 for Michigan.

Since the mid-1990's, Coordinating Agencies (CAs), in partnership with local law enforcement and community anti-smoking groups, have been implementing strategies aimed at persuading retailers to come into wider compliance with state law prohibiting sales of tobacco products to people under age 18. The initial statewide survey found an illegal sales rate of greater than 60%. The 2000 rate was above the 20% federal target, which resulted in a negotiated agreement that the state would expand its anti-illegal sales efforts by \$2.7 in state funds. Since 2001, the rates have been below 20%, with the 2009 rate of 14.1% being the lowest Synar survey rate for Michigan to date.

The annual survey is based on a statewide sample of approximately 660 tobacco retailers. The number of retailers surveyed in each CA region is not necessarily proportionate to size of region, and the number surveyed per CA is not necessarily consistent from year to year. This is one factor accounting for the variation in rates within CAs over time.

Beginning in 2007, the sample methodology was changed to include additional sites in the sample for smaller agencies and the statewide rate was weighted by the number of tobacco retailers in each agency.

