

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF RESULTS OF THE SAMPLE FRAME SURVEY

3.1. Composition and Structure of Surveyed Households

The main (individual) questionnaire of the labor force survey and consequently the section related to smoking was designed for population of 16 - 75 years of age, as well as for people below or above this age group who worked. In total, 15,146 questionnaires were completed. 5.5% or 1,234 persons in the above age group did not complete the questionnaire for a variety of reasons.

Thus, questions on smoking were answered by 15,146 individuals or 67.4% of the surveyed population of which 44.5% (6,742 persons) were men, and 55.5% (8,404) were women. The sex and age composition of the population group covered by the tobacco consumption survey is presented in annex 1.

The structure of households covered by the survey is presented in the table below.

Table 2. Distribution of Households by number of members

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total households, members</i>						
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7 and more</i>
<i>YEREVAN</i>	100	5.8	7.1	10.8	19.4	20.0	14.2	22.7
<i>GYUMRI</i>	100	7.6	10.0	16.3	22.0	18.5	12.2	13.3
<i>VANADZOR</i>	100	4.9	7.3	12.7	20.0	19.2	18.4	17.6
<i>OTHER CITIES</i>	100	6.0	10.0	12.1	21.7	19.5	14.6	16.2
<i>TOTAL</i>	100	6.0	8.5	11.9	20.5	19.6	14.4	19.1

The average size of the households covered by the survey was 4.8 persons, with the figure higher in Yerevan (5.1 persons), with 4.8 and 4.4 in Gyumri and Vanadzor respectively, and with 4.8 persons in all other cities. Households with 4 or 5 members constituted the majority (20.5 and 19.6% respectively), while households with 7 and more members are also quite common (19.1%). The share of larger households (7 and more members) was particularly high in Yerevan (22.7%).

The survey resulted in acquisition of demographic data on 22,462 persons or 0.88% of the urban residents. 50.4% of the sample frame were concentrated in Yerevan, 8.9% in Gyumri and 5.2% in Vanadzor.

27.2% of the sample frame population were under 14 years of age, 69.4% of 15 - 69 years of age, and 3.4% 70 and above years of age. Women accounted for 52.4% of the group (see annex 1).

The sex and age composition of the sample frame is described by the data presented below.

The survey also enabled acquisition of data on temporarily absent household members in terms of their number, sex and age and education status. 74.3% of temporarily absent household members are of 15 - 39 years of age, of whom 70% or 52% of the total number of temporarily absent household members are men.

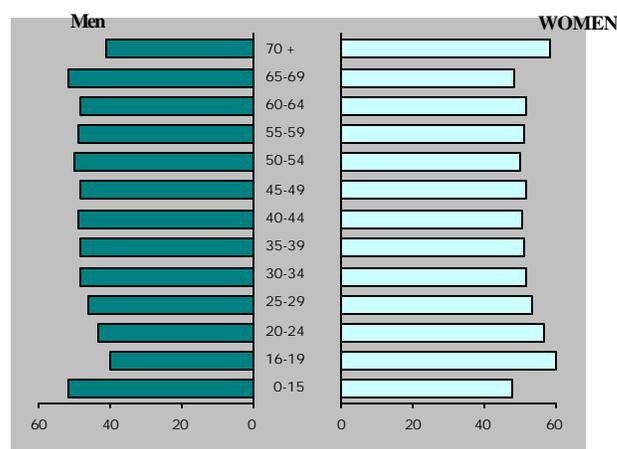
The sex and age composition of the urban population included in the sample frame is presented below.

Table 3. Sex and Age Structure of Urban Population as of December 1997

% of the total/

Age Groups	Number of population			Number of population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
A	1	2	3	4	6	5
0-15	21.7	23.4	20.1	100	52.2	47.8
16-19	4.9	4.0	5.7	100	39.8	60.2
20-24	7.0	6.2	7.7	100	43.2	56.8
25-29	8.0	7.6	8.3	100	46.2	53.8
30-34	8.6	8.6	8.7	100	48.4	51.6
35-39	11.6	11.6	11.5	100	48.7	51.3
40-44	9.5	9.6	9.3	100	49.3	50.7
45-49	7.4	7.4	7.4	100	48.5	51.5
50-54	3.8	4.0	3.7	100	50.1	49.9
55-59	5.5	5.5	5.4	100	48.9	51.1
60-64	4.9	4.8	4.9	100	48.1	51.9
65-69	4.7	5.0	4.4	100	51.5	48.5
70 and more	2.5	2.1	2.8	100	41.1	58.9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	48.4	51.6

Şekil 1. Sex and Age Structure of Urban Population



3 Factors affecting the survey

The results of the tobacco consumption survey were affected by several factors that should be taken into consideration in extrapolation of the sample frame data on the universe. These factors were:

- first, tobacco consumption and labor force sample surveys were conducted at the same time at in the same households. Due to the fact that during the survey several respondents concealed the fact of employment, it is not excluded that in answering other

questions the sample respondents arbitrarily "reduced" their costs including the fact of tobacco consumption and associated costs.

- second, out of 15,146 survey questionnaires, 11,920 or 78.7% were completed by the respondents themselves, and 3,226 (21.3%) were completed on behalf of the respondents by other adult members of the household. This factor also affected the identification of the real number of smokers among women, children, and adolescents. It is quite possible that in many cases, parents completing the questionnaire were not aware of their children smoking, and so were husbands of women smoking secretly,
- third, as it was already mentioned, questions on smoking were answered by respondents of a certain age and occupational status (16 - 75 years of age, below 16 years of age but working). Consequently, the responses received do not include information on tobacco consumption by the population category left out of the survey. At the same time, there is a category of smokers of 12 - 15 years and even below 12 ears of age.

Thus, it may be asserted that the results of tobacco consumption survey cover all explicit smokers, while the real number of smokers (and hence the tobacco consumption scale) in Armenia may be higher than identified by the survey.