

American University of Armenia

College of Health Sciences

**The Sale of Tobacco to Minors in Yerevan:
A Mixed Methods Study**

**Master's Thesis Project
Professional Publication Framework**

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Executive Summary

Armenia accepted the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in 2004, and on December 24 of that year, a law regarding tobacco production and consumption was passed in the country, which banned the sale of tobacco products to minors. A survey conducted among schoolchildren earlier suggested that 5.6% of respondents were current smokers, of which 74.8% had purchased cigarettes in a store and 79.3% of those purchasers were not refused despite their age.

This was the first study of its kind conducted since the law came into effect to determine if minors' access to tobacco in shops had changed since then. It used a mixed methods approach, with a self-administered, anonymous survey instrument (similar to the one used in 2004) conducted in 10 Yerevan schools, with 1084 respondents as well as 10 in-depth interviews with shopkeepers exploring their knowledge of the law and the fines associated with breaking it, their experience, beliefs and practices while selling cigarettes to minors.

The survey found that adults often send children to buy cigarettes for them, with 57.1% of respondents recalling buying tobacco for an adult within the past year. 53.4% of schoolchildren reported attempting to purchase tobacco in a shop within the past 30 days, of whom 87.2% were not refused sale because of their age. Additionally, 66.2% of all respondents said that it was “quite easy” or “very easy” to purchase cigarettes in a shop.

In-depth interviews revealed that shopkeepers were aware that the sale of tobacco to minors was banned, although most thought this law existed long before it actually came into effect. Shopkeepers reported selling tobacco to minors when they were sure that the children were buying them for an adult and not for themselves, which they said happened often in the neighborhoods that they served. None of the interviewees recalled ever using identification or proof of age before selling to someone who looked like they may be under the legal age.

The study suggests that the ban on the sale of tobacco to minors has been ineffective and there are very few barriers, if any, for a child to buy cigarettes in shops in Yerevan.

Introduction

Armenia accepted the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (1) in 2004, and on December 24 of that year, a law regarding tobacco production and consumption was passed in the country, which banned the sale of tobacco products to minors (defined as under 18 years of age). Other articles in this law also prohibited smoking in health facilities, cultural and educational centers (2). A legislative amendment then imposed a fine of 30 minimum wages for those found guilty of selling tobacco products to minors for the first time, followed by a fine of 50 minimum wages and/or losing the business license for repeat offences, but no penalties were outlined for breaking most of the other components of this law (3).

The only large survey to assess youth access to tobacco in Armenia was conducted in 2004 as part of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) initiative (4). It was conducted among schoolchildren in grades 7-9 throughout Armenia. However, the report for this survey was released in the month of October, at which time the above-mentioned law (including the ban on sales of tobacco to minors) had not yet been adopted. The results of the survey suggested that 24.8% (27.6% of Yerevan respondents) of all respondents had “ever smoked”, which included one or two puffs, 46.4% (41.7% in case of Yerevan) of which had done so before 10 years of age. 5.6% of respondents (6.0% in Yerevan) were described as current smokers, based on the number of cigarettes smoked within 30 days previous to the survey. 12.5% of the current smokers were described as “addicted” based on their craving for a cigarette first thing in the morning. The data concerning access were perhaps most striking – 74.8% of the current smokers purchased cigarettes in a store and 79.3% of those purchasers were not refused despite their age (5).

The literature reveals a debate into the question of whether or not laws restricting tobacco sales to minors are indeed effective in restricting access and decreasing the

prevalence of smoking among those underage. Some studies have shown a decline in smoking rates after effective bans in certain communities (6;7), while others argue that such bans involve young people in black market trade for tobacco products and are therefore fraught with unintended consequences (8). A variant of the second approach is the argument that many young people turn to social sources of tobacco (friends, older classmates) and their smoking habits remain unaffected (9;10).

Yet another point of view is that in those areas where there has been no decline in smoking prevalence, the law has existed only on paper and has failed in its implementation. Authors subscribing to this opinion believe that if properly implemented, laws banning the sale of tobacco products to minors are effective in lowering the prevalence of smoking in that age group and also tackle initiation at a young age (11).

Another important factor to consider in Armenia is the sale of single cigarettes (also prohibited by the law mentioned above) (12). Authors have long argued that the availability of single cigarettes makes smoking a much more affordable and accessible habit and also facilitates experimentation in minors (13).

All these factors may also hold true for Armenia, and while a lot of work has been done by getting the government to ratify the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, we are still not completely aware of how much things have changed in reality, if at all. While anecdotal evidence abounds, there had not been any studies since 2004 which seek to measure this change in any scientific way. This was the first study of its kind in Armenia since the law was adapted.

Objective

The following study addressed the following **research questions**:

- Do minors purchase tobacco products in Yerevan?

The **sub-questions** the study addressed are the following –

- Has the 2004 law banning the sale of tobacco to minors created any real obstacles to the purchase of tobacco by minors in Yerevan?
- What are the knowledge and attitudes of store managers and shopkeepers in Yerevan regarding the 2004 law banning the sale of tobacco to minors?

Methods

The study has a **mixed methods** design consisting of two components –

- *Quantitative component* – This is a school-based self-administered survey conducted in Yerevan among the **first study population** - 7-9 graders (an age range of 13-15 year olds). The sample size of 1021 was determined to allow a difference of 5% to be detected in comparison to the 2004 GYTS (where the main variable of interest is the percentage of respondents who bought tobacco products) and such that the results may claim to be representative for Yerevan. The sample size was calculated for an alpha of 0.05 and a power of 0.8, and the final calculation (1021 schoolchildren) also considered a response rate of 85% and a conservative design effect of 2. Sampling was done through a two-stage cluster approach. The sampling frame for the first stage consisted of all Yerevan schools having 7-9 grades, taking into account enrollment sizes. This information was obtained from the Department of Education at Yerevan City Hall. The schools were divided into large schools (defined as having more than 1000 students) and small schools, after which it was decided to randomly select 3 large schools and 7 small schools, proportional to the overall percentage of these schools in Yerevan. Random selection was done using the SPSS random case select function. All the schoolchildren in grades 7-9 of the chosen schools were taken as the study population. Because of this, the number of respondents exceeded the calculated sample size. The questionnaire was based mainly on

the 2004 GYTS instrument, with the main measured domains being smoking behavior, access to tobacco products and attitudes towards smoking (*see appendix 1a and 1b*). Two additional questions were taken from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Monitoring the Future Survey (also targeting schoolchildren), measuring single-cigarette purchasing habits and perceptions regarding ease of purchase. The questions from the GYTS have already been adapted to Armenia, translated to Armenian and used in 2004. However, the final version of the questionnaire for this study was pre-tested among a group of 8 schoolchildren aged 13-15 years. A few changes were made based on their feedback and the questionnaire was only then sent to the field as the quantitative data collection instrument for the study.

- *Qualitative component* – This consisted of a series of in-depth interviews with **the second study population** - store managers and shopkeepers in Yerevan of adult age. A sample of the shops was done based on convenience originally planned to be quota-based to include 5 shops each for kiosks, medium-sized shops and supermarkets. A total of 15 interviews were planned. However, the interviewer was viewed with suspicion (as determined objectively by the interviewer based on reactions shown by potential respondents) and while some shopkeepers refused to participate at the very beginning, others turned down participation when they heard that the topic of study was the sale of cigarettes to minors. This was especially pertinent in the case of people running kiosks or managing supermarkets. Some shopkeepers confided that they had experiences in the past where they had given information about their sales to people posing as students, only to be fined and penalized by what turned out to be undercover tax officers.

This attitude towards the study undermined the original plan for quota sampling and for a comparison of the situation among kiosks, shops and supermarkets. Eventually, 10 in-depth interviews were conducted as opposed to the planned fifteen, and 8 of these were in

shops with 1 each in a kiosk and supermarket. The interviewer approached shopkeepers through mutual acquaintances, i.e. a mediator personally known to the shopkeeper introduced the interviewer and the purpose of the interview, which increased the level of confidence of the interviewee in the process.

The questions in the interviews focused on knowledge of the 2004 law as well as store policies and experiences in dealing with minors attempting to purchase tobacco (*see appendix 2a and 2b*). The qualitative design for the store managers and shopkeepers was intended to be exploratory and provide possible avenues for future studies and interventions involving this population. It was also intended to provide input from the “other side” in case a considerable percentage of respondents report the experience of purchasing tobacco products after the imposed ban.

Ethical concerns

The survey component posed **minimal risk** to the schoolchildren and the only research burden involved was 10-15 minutes of time for filling in the questionnaire. There were no direct benefits to this research population.

The qualitative component might have been perceived as threatening by the store managers and shopkeepers because it would involve discussing an activity considered illegal (the sale of tobacco products to minors). It was therefore considered to pose **greater than minimal risk** for this population. However, no enforcement mechanisms exist for this law and no state bodies or organs have been authorized with penalizing shopkeepers or store managers for violating this law. Anecdotal evidence suggests that nobody in Armenia has ever been penalized for the sale of tobacco products to minors.

Possible benefits to the qualitative research population included more information about the law, which they could receive from the interviewer after the interview.

Informed consent was sought from both study populations prior to involving them in the study. In both cases, this was written consent (*see consent forms attached as Appendix 3a, 3b, 5a and 5b*).

In case of the school-based survey, consent was sought from the children and not their parents. This was done for the following reasons – the issue of tobacco use among children is a sensitive one and parents' instructions to their children might bias the study findings. Additionally, the parent's consent would not add to the level of protection for this component, as the survey posed minimal risk to the children. Finally, a procedure for gaining the parents' consent might have unnecessarily prolonged field work, and may have undermined the reach of the study – the survey was conducted within a period of three days in May 2007, before schools closed for the summer vacation.

Additionally, permission was sought from the Ministry of Education (*see appendix 6a and 6b for the letter in English and Armenian*). The Ministry interceded with the Department of Education at Yerevan City Hall, which then provided a list of schools in the capital. The principal of each school involved was also asked to sign a written consent form (*see appendix 4a and 4b*)

For the qualitative component, informed consent was sought from each interviewee and only adults were interviewed.

No information was recorded on the school-based survey questionnaire which would allow the respondent to be identified. The survey was self-administered. While the data collector was present in the classroom as the students took the survey, one of the children was asked to collect all the completed questionnaires and return them such that the data collector would be unable to link any one child with any one questionnaire.

The in-depth interview notes (in written form only, nothing was tape-recorded) did not register any information which would make it possible to identify the shops visited as

well as shopkeepers or store managers interviewed. There stores where interviews were conducted were not mentioned in a list of any kind.

All the survey questionnaires and interview notes were kept at a secure location (the student investigator's home). After data entry, access to the computer files was restricted to those involved in the study and the staff of the College of Health Sciences. Since the data files are based on the anonymous field material, they are also unable to provide information that will be able to identify the respondents.

All field notes will be destroyed after the study is completed and the findings presented.

Data Entry, Cleaning and Analysis

Data entry was conducted by only one person using SPSS version 11.0. Single entry was conducted due to the large number of cases and limited time. The data were checked by spot checking and range checking and a few corrections were made.

Since the approach used in the 2004 survey was different to the one in the current study, a direct statistical comparison of the data in both datasets was not possible. Therefore, data analysis for this study was limited to descriptive statistics and conducted using both SPSS version 11 and Stata version 7.

The qualitative data were categorized into domains and analyzed manually.

Results

Quantitative Analysis

1094 questionnaires were returned, of which only those with valid responses to more than half the questions were analyzed. This excluded 10 questionnaires and thus the final dataset consisted of 1084 cases, where 39.8% of respondents were boys, 57.7% were girls.

Even though the field work was conducted during the examination period for eighth graders, the distribution of respondents by grades remained quite even with 34.8% being seventh graders, 34.2% eighth graders and 29.0% ninth graders. Most of the respondents were in the 13 to 15 year age group, as expected. A summary of the survey population is presented in table 1.

Of all the respondents, 21.0% said that they had tried smoking at some point in their lives, with 39.1% of these respondents having smoked before the age of 10 years. 4.7% of respondents claimed to have smoked at any time in the 30 days before the survey, where 28% of them (or 1.3% of the whole survey population) admitted to smoking every day.

Two questions were used to measure perceived access to tobacco products. 21.5% of respondents said it would be “probably impossible” for them to get cigarettes for their own use, while 8.9% said it would be very difficult, 12.2% said somewhat difficult, 18.5% said quite easy and 33.9% said very easy. When asked how difficult it would be to buy cigarettes in a shop, the distribution was different with only 4.9% saying very difficult, 1.2% saying quite difficult, 17.6% claiming it would be quite easy, 48.6% saying very easy and 25.8% saying that they did not know. These figures were recoded for comparability and are presented in table 2. Regarding actual access, 52.2% of those respondents who got themselves cigarettes in the preceding 30 days did so by personally buying them in shops. 57% of all respondents claimed to have bought cigarettes for an adult in the preceding 12 months and only 12.8% of those respondents who had tried to buy cigarettes in a shop in the preceding 30 days had been refused sale because of their age. Thus, 87.2% of those respondents who had bought cigarettes in a shop in the thirty days before the survey reported no problems in purchasing cigarettes. Of the valid responses, 6.8% reported having bought single cigarettes in the past year.

A summary of these findings can be seen in table 3. The findings for knowledge and attitudes regarding smoking can be seen in table 4.

No significant differences in the rates of refusal for sale was noted in a comparison of seventh graders, eight graders and ninth graders.

Comparisons between districts

The Nor Nork and Shengavit districts of Yerevan together provided the bulk of respondents for the survey with 34.8% and 33.9% respectively. Respondents from these districts came from three different schools each – while in other districts there were only one or two schools visited - so any comparison to detect possible differences by district have been limited to these sub-groups. The figures for percentage of children buying cigarettes who were not refused sale because of their age are very similar (83.9% in Nor Nork and 84.3% in Shengavit) which are also both close to the overall percentage.

The percentage of respondents considering it “easy” or “very easy” to buy cigarettes in shops is also similar in both districts (50.4% in Nor Nork and 48.5% in Shengavit) which is close to the overall percentage of 48.6%.

Qualitative Analysis

The first finding from the field work for the in-depth interviews of shopkeepers was the unwillingness of most of those approached to participate in the study and the suspicion with which they viewed the interviewer. Although this had been understood to be a sensitive topic for them while this study was being planned, the extent to which they were unwilling to participate had been underestimated and forced changes to be made in the original plan for the qualitative component of the study. The first 7 shopkeepers refused participation, before the following were approached through mutual acquaintances.

In the successful interviews, the shops visited covered a wide range of business history, with 4 functional since Soviet Armenia, 4 opened in the 1990s, 2 in the early 2000s and another 2 within the last 4 years. In half of the shops the persons interviewed were both the owners and the salespeople, while in the other half (including a supermarket where the manager was interviewed) the owner was not approached.

Knowledge

All but one of the shopkeepers were aware that a law existed in Armenia that prohibited the sale of tobacco products to minors. However, none of them knew when this law came in to effect, with all of them saying that it had been in force for at least the last 5 years. None of the respondents could accurately state the fine associated with breaking this law. Half of the respondents claimed that minors became adults legally at the age of 16 years, while the rest correctly identified this age as 18 years.

One of the respondents stated, “The law does not allow the sale of cigarettes to minors, i.e. those who are below 16 years of age.”

Attitude

Most of the shopkeepers interviewed expressed personal aversion to smoking and stated that they would not sell cigarettes at all, if it did not damage their profits.

When asked what fine they would see as effective in upholding the law against the sale of tobacco to minors, answers ranged from only 10,000 Armenian drams (AMD) to several hundred thousand. Salespeople said that if the person directly selling the tobacco is fined, then 10,000 (AMD) is a big fine to pay, while others said that it is the shop owner who should be fined, in which case the fine had to be at least 100,000 AMD. One respondent

suggested that the parents who send their children to buy cigarettes should be fined several hundred thousand drams.

Shopkeepers were also very skeptical about law enforcement in Armenia in general.

One of the respondents stated, "We definitely need a law banning the sale of tobacco to children, I am very much for this idea. Yes, a fine should be imposed on those who break this law. I think a fine of 10,000 AMD is enough."

Experience and Practice

A universal response from respondents, except the supermarket manager, was admitting the sale of tobacco of minors. Respondents at first said that they did not sell to minors because they knew it was against the law, but readily admitted that they complied if the minor was buying the cigarettes for an adult. Most respondents said that they had not mentioned this in the beginning because they felt that they were not selling to children in these cases, but to adults "through children". All respondents, except the supermarket manager, said that they served a small population that they were well acquainted with – mostly the residents of the area surrounding their shop, but also sometimes workers in nearby offices – and even knew who smoked which brand of cigarettes. They said that they knew the children and believed that they were buying for their parents.

Only one respondent admitted selling cigarettes to minors even if they were not buying for their parents, or if they were unknown to the shopkeeper. The same shopkeeper had no knowledge of the law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors.

All respondents said that they did not know of any effective way of using documentation to determine the age of their young customers, with all of them rejecting the idea of using identification (mainly cited by them as passports) as impractical. All of the respondents said that they felt that "face control" was effective enough and expressed confidence that they

could determine whether or not their customer was “an adult” simply by looking at his or her face.

All the respondents denied selling single cigarettes and said that they had not done so for “several years”. However, the respondents said that it was their experience that many other shopkeepers were still selling single cigarettes and also supplying tobacco with minors even when they knew that it was being bought for their personal use.

One of the respondents stated, "If a minor comes in whom we do not know, we refuse to sell them cigarettes. I don't remember ever having asked for identification to establish a customer's age. I don't even think that is a very practical thing to do."

Beliefs

All respondents said that they felt the law as it is currently implemented is doing nothing to keep tobacco out of the reach of minors. Even though they themselves did not sell when they felt the minors were buying for personal use, they knew others who did and felt sure that there was easy access. They believed that the fine had never been imposed and stated that if authorities started doing so, it might bring a steep decline to the sale of tobacco to minors. However, they could not think of an effective mechanism to monitor the sale to minors. One suggestion was to have minors attempt to buy cigarettes in a store under the observation of a representative of the authorities, who would then impose the fine if the sale were completed.

A universal belief was that there had to be “unity” among the small business community in denying sale to minors, because having a few “weak spots” which supply tobacco to minors would mean undermining the law – all minors would start buying there as the news would spread that these shops or kiosks provided cigarettes to minors.

Specific quotations from the in-depth interviews are given in the text box below.

One of the respondents stated, "Well, if there is a time when this penalty is used, then it should be used fairly against everyone. Everyone must unite and not sell to children, rather than having kiosks and shops that take advantage of the fact that others are law-abiding to sell to children and make extra money."

Discussion

Quantitative

A comparison of the survey results to the findings of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey held in Armenia in 2004 reveals that not much has changed. One area where the figures are quite different is the percentage of respondents who attempted to buy cigarettes in the preceding 30 days. The 2004 survey had only 21.3% of respondents claiming to have attempted to buy cigarettes, while the statistic for this survey was 53.4%. Among them, the percentages for those who were not refused sale were similar, at 85.6% in 2004 and 87.2% for this survey. These figures suggest that there is virtually no barrier to minors buying tobacco from stores and that the time that has passed since the law came into effect in January 2005 has not changed anything in this regard.

Also, the high percentage of children who reported having bought tobacco for an adult over the past year, 57.1%, was similar to the percentage of adults who admitted sending minors to buy cigarettes in a 2005 survey by the Center for Health Services Research at the American University of Armenia, 45.4% among smokers (14).

Only 6.8% of respondents claimed to have bought single cigarettes in the past year, which is a relatively low percentage. The 2004 GYTS did not measure this practice, so no comparisons could be made in that regard.

A very interesting aspect of the quantitative component was the difference in perception of access depending on how the question was framed – whether the respondent was asked about getting tobacco products for personal use (where there was no specific mention of purchasing in a shop) as compared to simply buying them in a shop (where there was no specific mention that it was for their own use). As stated in the section dedicated to results and table 2, only about 6.1% of valid responses claimed that it was very difficult or quite difficult to buy tobacco in a store, while 42.6% of valid responses claimed this for accessing tobacco for personal use. This difference lends weight to the argument that an effective ban on tobacco sales to minors in Yerevan would indeed limit access to tobacco products to a significant extent. It would not just be a symbolic gesture which would then send minors to the black market for tobacco products. This is an important factor in its policy implication and strengthens the case for better implementation of the ban.

Qualitative

Perhaps the most interesting finding of the in-depth interviews conducted with shopkeepers is their practice regarding selling tobacco to parents through children. This also had an attitude aspect to it because they spoke of this practice as if it were a normal concept, and had even failed to mention it at first as “selling to minors”. None of the interviewees saw anything wrong with this practice with all of them expressing the utmost confidence that the cigarettes were indeed being sold to adults and that the children were merely a “convenience” which provided delivery of the service to the adults’ home.

A factor supporting this attitude of the shopkeepers is the differences in perception of access to tobacco products as measured by the two different questions in the instrument mentioned earlier.

The high percentage of children who reported no problems in buying cigarettes in stores corresponds to the salespeople readiness to sell tobacco if they believe it is being bought for adults. The fact that there were some refusals suggest that in some cases, shopkeepers do indeed withhold tobacco from children that they do not know, as they reported in the in-depth interviews. The low percentage of children buying single cigarettes also corresponds to the salespeople's claims that they sell cigarettes only in packs.

This study was the first of its kind in documenting the behavior of minors regarding tobacco after the 2004 law was passed. The anecdotal evidence suggested that nothing had changed, but no research had been carried out on this scale to support that claim. The findings of this study can be used to make a few general recommendations. The government of the Republic of Armenia must appoint a state organ with the implementation and enforcement of the law on tobacco realization, consumption and usage limitations. A mechanism must be developed for the monitoring of the sale of tobacco to minors – some of the respondents to the qualitative component found it acceptable to send adults that look like minors or even minors to buy tobacco and then fine the salesmen that allow such a transaction. While there are ethical issues with an approach like this, the issue of finding a viable mechanism for enforcement remains pertinent. Armenia may choose to learn from the experience of other countries in this regard, although the reality of law enforcement and corruption in Armenia may make its situation different from Western countries which have been successful in banning the sale of tobacco to minors.

At the same time, the study has a number of limitations. The quantitative component of the study identified ten different schools where the survey would be conducted. However, after the schools were randomly chosen, there remained many areas in the city which were not represented. Also, the survey limited itself to schoolchildren in grades 7 through 9, thus excluding children of the same age who were not enrolled in school. The inclusion criteria

also meant that only children enrolled in regular schools were chosen and those with physical or mental handicaps who are enrolled in special schools were excluded. For the analysis and comparison of the two questions measuring the perception of access to tobacco, the response categories for the question on access for personal use had to be changed, thus perhaps slightly skewing the results. However, the large difference in the percentages perceiving access as "very difficult" or "quite difficult" in response to the two questions remains noteworthy. Finally, during field work, although there were no refusals from school principals, there were refusals from teachers who did not wish to have their class interrupted. However, it has been assumed that the characteristics of children in these classes did not differ sharply from the others in the survey, and the percentage of refusals overall did not exceed the 15% which was allowed for by the sample size calculation.

The scope of qualitative work done by this study was very limited and intended to be only exploratory in nature. Further research, especially more qualitative work, before any major quantitative studies, would provide more information about how to effectively implement the ban of the sale of tobacco to minors and other aspects of the law regarding the production and consumption of tobacco. However, the suspicion shown by shopkeepers towards the interviewer suggests that better preparations have to be taken for future studies in order to overcome this formidable barrier. This suspicion may also have led to responses by participating shopkeepers that were not entirely true but were rather meant to "please the researcher". One should also bear in mind while using the results of this study that the qualitative findings were as reported by the shopkeepers themselves and no direct observation of these practices was conducted. However, the information provided was consistent with anecdotal evidence about the sale of tobacco to minors in Yerevan.

There are also a number of strengths to the study. The similarity between the different statistics for the districts of Nor Nork and Shengavit, along with the random selection of

schools, reinforces the survey's claim to generalizability for Yerevan. The comparable percentages of seventh, eighth and ninth graders further suggest that a range of ages has been represented in the study.

The results of this study suggest that the ban on the sale of tobacco to minors has remained only on paper. Shops in Armenia are run by individuals according to their own beliefs and approaches to business, with little or no general practices in common. A lot of work remains to be done to effectively ban the sale of tobacco to minors, whether they are buying it for themselves or adults.

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Table 1. Population of Yerevan Schoolchildren involved in Survey, May 2007

	Number (n=1084)	Percentage (%)
<i>Gender</i>		
Males	431	39.8
Females	625	57.7
Missing	28	2.6
<i>Age</i>		
≤11 years	4	.4
12 years	13	1.2
13 years	193	17.8
14 years	329	30.4
15 years	357	32.9
16 years	143	13.2
≥17 years	20	1.8
Missing	25	2.3
<i>Grade attended</i>		
7th	377	34.8
8th	371	34.2
9th	314	29.0
Missing	22	2.0
<i>District</i>		
Nubarashen	83	7.7
Nor Nork	377	34.8
Shengavit	367	33.9
Erebuni	152	14.0
Nork Marash	105	9.7
Total	1084	100.0

Table 2. Perception of Access to Tobacco among Yerevan Schoolchildren, May 2007

	Perception of access to tobacco for personal use		Perception of access to tobacco in shops	
	n	%	n	%
Very difficult	329	30.4	53	4.9
Quite difficult	132	12.2	13	1.2
Quite easy	200	18.5	191	17.6
Very easy	367	33.9	527	48.6
Missing	56	5.2	280	25.8
Don't know	-	-	20	1.8
Total	1084		1084	

Table 3. Smoking Practices and Access Issues among Yerevan Schoolchildren, May 2007

	Number (n=1084)	Percentage (%)
<i>Smoking history</i>		
Ever tried	228	21.0
Never tried	852	78.6
Missing	4	0.4
<i>Age first tried smoking</i>		
≤ 7 years	70	30.7
8 or 9 years	18	7.9
10 or 11 years	27	11.8
12 or 13 years	53	23.2
14 or 15 years	46	20.2
≥ 16 years	7	3.0
Missing	7	3.0
<i>Purchasing tobacco for adults</i>		
Never purchased	410	37.8
Purchased in past 12 months	619	57.1
Purchased, but not in last 12 months	41	3.8
Missing	14	1.3
<i>Tobacco purchase from shop in past 30 days</i>		
Attempted to purchase	579	53.4
Did not attempt to purchase	474	43.7
Missing	31	2.9
<i>Outcome in attempt to purchase tobacco</i>		
Sale refused	74	12.8
Sale not refused	505	87.2
Total	1084	100.0

Table 4. Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Smoking in Yerevan Schoolchildren, May 2007

	Number (n=1084)	Percentage (%)
<i>How does smoking affect boys' attractiveness?</i>		
Makes them more attractive	109	10.1
Makes them less attractive	391	36.1
No difference	158	14.6
Don't know	399	36.8
Missing	27	2.5
<i>How does smoking affect girls' attractiveness?</i>		
Makes them more attractive	47	4.3
Makes them less attractive	678	62.5
No difference	65	6.0
Don't know	274	25.3
Missing	20	1.8
<i>How does smoking affect weight?</i>		
Weight increases	45	4.2
Weight decreases	573	52.9
Weight doesn't change	47	4.3
Don't know	397	36.6
Missing	22	2.0
<i>Is smoking harmful to health?</i>		
Of course not	26	2.4
Probably not	9	0.8
Probably yes	119	11.0
Of course it is	854	78.8
Don't know	60	5.5
Missing	16	1.5
Total	1084	100.0

Text Box

Knowledge

- “The law does not allow the sale of cigarettes to minors, i.e. those who are below 16 years of age.”
- “I know that the sale of cigarettes to minors is prohibited by law; I think this law has existed for about 5 years.”

Attitude

- “I personally wouldn’t mind giving up the profit from cigarettes in my shop if it meant that people were smoking less – I am personally very much against smoking.”
- “We need campaigns that focus on the harms of smoking, not on whether or not the law allows the sale of tobacco. People shouldn’t avoid buying cigarettes because of some law, but rather because they are aware of the harm that it can cause.”

Experience and Practice

- “We cater to the people living around us, so we know every family, we even know who smokes which brand, so we can tell if the child has indeed been sent by his or her parents. If we see a child whom we do not know, we do not sell them cigarettes.”
- “We sell to minors, but only if they are children whose parents we know. We know most of the families living within this area and they are all our clients. We understand that sometimes the father or whoever smokes at home would not want to come down and buy cigarettes themselves so they send the children. We know that the children are not buying the cigarettes for themselves so we see no problem in giving it to them.”
- “Yes, we sell tobacco to minors, but in reality they are buying it for their parents and we know this. We know all the children who come in and whose children they are. Their parents send them in and we know that they are not lying to us.”
- “I don’t remember ever having asked for identification to establish a customer’s age. I don’t even think that is a very practical thing to do.”
- “I can’t recall ever asking an unfamiliar child for identification or proof of age.”
- “You can usually make an accurate guess of someone’s age by the way they look – at least you can usually guess accurately whether they are an adult or a minor. I don’t think any other way is necessary or practical.”

Beliefs

- “It’s not enough to have a law on paper, we need to implement it and I don’t see any of the Armenian laws on paper being implemented, much less this hypothetical law banning the sale of cigarettes to minors.”
- “Everyone must unite and not sell to children, rather than having kiosks and shops that take advantage of the fact that others are law-abiding to sell to children and make extra money.”
- “I don’t think the law has been effective – I think that some shops and kiosks still sell cigarettes to minors. In fact, I know this, and I can say that it’s not difficult at all for children to buy cigarettes in stores. The only this law can work is through a change of government!”

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Appendix 1a

Survey Instrument Questions

Please answer the questions by circling the number corresponding to the option you choose. For example,

The capital of Armenia is

1. Yerevan
2. Gyumri

The first 13 questions are about your attitude and habits regarding smoking personally

1. Have you ever tried or experimented with cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
(Choose only one option)
 1. Yes
 2. No

2. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette? (Choose only one option)
 1. I have never smoked cigarettes
 2. 7 years old or younger
 3. 8 or 9 years old
 4. 10 or 11 years old
 5. 12 or 13 years old
 6. 14 or 15 years old
 7. 16 years old or older

3. During the past 30 days (one month), on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
(Choose only one option)
 1. 0 days
 2. 1 or 2 days
 3. 3 to 5 days
 4. 6 to 9 days
 5. 10 to 19 days
 6. 20 to 29 days
 7. All 30 days

4. During the past 30 days (one month), on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you usually smoke? (Choose only one option)
 1. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)
 2. Less than 1 cigarette per day
 3. 1 cigarette per day
 4. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
 5. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
 6. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
 7. More than 20 cigarettes per day

5. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get cigarettes, if you wanted some?
(Choose only one option)
 1. Probably impossible
 2. Very difficult
 3. Fairly difficult
 4. Fairly easy
 5. Very easy

6. During the past 30 days (one month), how did you usually get your own cigarettes? (*Choose only one option*)
1. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)
 2. I bought them in a store or shop
 3. I bought them from a vending machine
 4. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
 5. I borrowed them from someone else
 6. I stole them
 7. An older person gave them to me
 8. I got them some other way
7. Have you bought just one or a few cigarettes (fewer than a complete pack)? (*Choose only one option*)
1. Never
 2. Yes, in the past 12 months
 3. No, not in the past 12 months
8. Have you bought cigarettes for someone else who is older than 18 years? (*Choose only one option*)
1. Never
 2. Yes, in the past 12 months
 3. No, not in the past 12 months
9. During the past 30 days (one month), did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age? (*Choose only one option*)
1. I did not try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)
 2. Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age
 3. No, my age did not keep me from buying cigarettes
10. How easy or difficult do you think it is to buy cigarettes in a shop? (*Choose only one option*)
1. Very difficult
 2. Quite difficult
 3. Quite easy
 4. Very easy
 5. I don't usually buy cigarettes in a shop
11. Where do you usually smoke? (*Choose all the options that apply*)
1. I have never smoked cigarettes
 2. At home
 3. At school
 4. At work
 5. At friends' houses
 6. At social events
 7. In public spaces (e.g. parks, shopping centres, street corners)
 8. other

12. Do you ever have a cigarette or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning?
(Choose only one option)

1. I have never smoked cigarettes
2. I no longer smoke cigarettes
3. No, I don't have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning
4. Yes, I sometimes have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning
5. Yes, I always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning

13. During the past 30 days (one month) how much do you think you spent on cigarettes?
(Choose only one option)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I don't smoke cigarettes. | 5. 2000-2500 drams |
| 2. I don't buy my cigarettes. | 6. 2500-3000 drams |
| 3. Less than 1500 drams | 7. 3000-4000 drams |
| 4. 1500-2000 drams | 8. more than 4000 drams |

The next 8 questions are about your attitude regarding smoking in others

14. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes boys look more or less attractive? (Choose only one option)

1. More attractive
2. Less attractive
3. No difference from non-smokers

15. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes girls look more or less attractive? (Choose only one option)

1. More attractive
2. Less attractive
3. No difference from non-smokers

16. Do you think that smoking cigarettes makes you gain or lose weight? (Choose only one option)

1. Gain weight
2. Lose weight
3. No difference

17. Do you think cigarette smoking is harmful to your health? (Choose only one option)

1. Definitely not
2. Probably not
3. Probably yes
4. Definitely yes

18. Do any of your closest friends smoke cigarettes? (Choose only one option)

1. None of them
2. Some of them
3. Most of them
4. All of them

19. When you see a man smoking what do you think of him? (Choose all the options that apply)

1. Lacks confidence

2. Stupid
3. Loser
4. Successful
5. Intelligent
6. Macho

20. When you see a woman smoking, what do you think of her? (*Choose all the options that apply*)

1. Lacks confidence
2. Stupid
3. Loser
4. Successful
5. Intelligent
6. Sophisticated

The following questions are your age, gender and education

21. How old are you?

1. 11 years old or younger
2. 12 years old
3. 13 years old
4. 14 years old
5. 15 years old
6. 16 years old
7. 17 years old or older

22. What is your sex?

1. Male
2. Female

23. In what grade/form are you?

1. 7th grade
2. 8th grade
3. 9th grade

5. **ðá í ³ ñíçúáí , çýáú³ ±ý ¹Áí ³ ñ íéçý»ñ ù»½ Ñ³ Û³ ñ íÉ³ Éáí ×³ ñ»É, »Á» áó½»Ý³ Çñ: (AÚí ðÆð ØÆ²ÚÚ Ø°Í ä²í ²êÉ²Ú)**

1. ° ñ·ç ³ ýñý³ ñ íéçý»ñ
2. þ³ í ¹Áí ³ ñ íéçý»ñ
3. àñáß ¹Áí ³ ñáoÁáóÝ íÝ»ñí ³ ó³ ÌÝ»ñ
4. ´³ í ³ í³ Ý Ñ»ßí íéçý»ñ
5. þ³ í Ñ»ßí íéçý»ñ

6. **ðçÚÝ³ í³ ÝáoÚ çÝáá»±é »è ¹áo Ó»éù µ»ñ»É úá è»÷³ í³ Ý íÉ³ Éáí Á í»ñççÝ 30 úñí ³ (Ú»í ³ Úèí ³) ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ (AÚí ðÆð ØÆ²ÚÚ Ø°Í ä²í ²êÉ²Ú):**

1. ° è á»Ú íÉ»É íÉ³ Éáí í »ñççÝ 30 úñí ³ (Ú»í ³ Úèí ³) ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ
2. ° è ³ ÌÝ · Ý»É »Ú É³ ÝáoÁçó í³ Û ÷ áÓáo³ ÌçÝ í³ ×³ éáÓçó
3. ° è ³ ÌÝ · Ý»É »Ú ³ é·í ñ³ ÌçÝ Ú»»Ý³ Ìçó
4. ° è · áóÚ³ ñ »Ú í í »É çÝá-áñ Ú»íçÝ , áñ çÝÓ Ñ³ Û³ ñ íÉ³ íáí · Ýç
5. ° è ³ ÌÝ í »ñóñ»É »Ú çÚ Ñ³ è³ í³ íçóÝ»ñçó
6. ° è ³ ÌÝ í »ñóñ»É »Ú ³ é³ Ýó ÁáoÍÉí í áóÁÚ³ Ý (· ³ Óí Ýç)
7. ² ÌÝ çÝÓ í í »É ç çÝÓÝçó í ³ ñçúáí Ú»í Ûç Û³ ñ¹
8. ° è á³ í ñ³ èí »É »Ú çÝúÝ³ ÷³ Á»Á · É³ Ý³ íÝ»ñ

7. **· áó · Ý»±é »è Ñ³ í çíáí í èç· ³ ñ»í (³ ÌèçÝúÝ Ú»í í áó÷çó á³ í³ è): (AÚí ðÆð ØÆ²ÚÚ Ø°Í ä²í ²êÉ²Ú)**

1. ° ñµ»ú á»Ú · Ý»É
2. ² lá, í »ñççÝ 12 ³ Úèí ³ ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ · Ý»É »Ú
3. àá, í »ñççÝ 12 ³ Úèí ³ ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ á»Ú · Ý»É

8. **· áó · Ý»±é »è èç· ³ ñ»í áóñçß ³ ÝÓç Ñ³ Û³ ñ, áñÁ 18 í ³ ñ»í³ Ýçó Ú»í ç: (AÚí ðÆð ØÆ²ÚÚ Ø°Í ä²í ²êÉ²Ú)**

1. ° ñµ»ú á»Ú · Ý»É
2. ² lá, í »ñççÝ 12 ³ Úèí ³ ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ · Ý»É »Ú
3. àá, í »ñççÝ 12 ³ Úèí ³ ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ á»Ú · Ý»É

9. **í »ñççÝ 30 úñí ³ (Ú»í ³ Úèí ³) ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ »ñµ ¹áo »í»É »è É³ ÝáoÁ , áñá»è½ç · Ý»è íÉ³ Éáí ³ ÌçÝ ³ áñ³ ÝúÝ»ñ, Ññ³ Á³ ñí »± ç ³ ñ¹láú í³ ×³ éáÓÁ íÉ³ Éáí í³ ×³ é»É ù»½ úá í ³ ñçúç á³ í ×³ éáí : (AÚí ðÆð ØÆ²ÚÚ Ø°Í ä²í ²êÉ²Ú)**

1. ° è á»Ú ÷ áñÓ»É É³ ÝáoÁçó · Ý»É íÉ³ Éáí ³ ÌçÝ ³ áñ³ ÝúÝ»ñ í »ñççÝ 30 úñí ³ (Ú»í ³ Úèí ³) ÁÝÁ³ óúáoÚ
2. ² lá
3. àá

10. $\text{Æ} \pm \text{Ý} \tilde{\text{a}}$ »è $\text{Í}^3 \text{ñ} \text{Í} \text{áóÙ}$, $\text{Ñ} \gg \text{Bi}$ ¿ $\text{Á} \gg$ $\text{Í} \text{Á} \text{Í}^3 \text{ñ} \text{É}^3 \text{Ý} \text{áó} \text{Á} \text{Ç} \text{ó} \text{Í} \text{É}^3 \text{É} \text{á} \text{í}$ · $\text{Ý} \gg \text{fÁ}$: ($\text{Á} \text{Ú} \text{Í} \text{Ø} \text{Æ} \text{Ø} \text{Ø} \text{Æ}^2 \text{Ú} \text{Ú} \text{Ø} \text{°} \text{Í} \text{á}^2 \text{Í}^2 \text{é} \text{É}^2 \text{Ú}$)

1. $\text{p}^3 \text{í}$ $\text{Í} \text{Á} \text{Í}^3 \text{ñ}$
2. $\text{Í}^3 \text{í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{Á} \text{Í}^3 \text{ñ}$
3. $\text{Í}^3 \text{í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Ñ} \gg \text{Bi}$
4. $\text{p}^3 \text{í}$ $\text{Ñ} \gg \text{Bi}$
5. $\text{á} \cdot \text{Ç} \text{í} \gg \text{Ú}$

11. àñí »± Ø »è $\text{Í} \text{áó}$ $\text{é} \text{á} \text{í} \text{áñ}^3 \text{p}^3 \text{ñ}$ $\text{Í} \text{É} \text{áóÙ}$: ($\text{Á} \text{Ú} \text{Í} \text{Ø} \text{Æ} \text{Ø} \text{á} \text{f} \text{a} \text{Ø} \text{Ø}^2 \text{Ø}^2 \text{á}^2 \text{Í}^2 \text{É} \text{é}^2 \text{Ú} \text{a} \text{Ø} \text{Í}^2 \text{Ø} \text{°} \text{Ø}^2 \text{Í} \text{Ú} \text{°} \text{Ø} \text{Á}$)

1. $\text{°} \text{é}$ $\text{Í} \text{É}^3 \text{É} \text{á} \text{í}$ $\text{á} \gg \text{Ú}$ $\text{Í} \text{É} \text{áóÙ}$
2. $\text{í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Á}$
3. $\text{Ø}^3 \text{é}^3 \text{ñ}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Ú} \text{Ç} \text{Ç} \text{á} \text{ó}^3 \text{é} \text{áóÙ} \text{Ý} \gg \text{ñ} \text{Ç} \text{Á}^3 \text{Ú}^3 \text{Ý}^3 \text{Í}$
4. $\text{Á} \text{Ý} \text{Í} \gg \text{ñ} \text{Ý} \gg \text{ñ} \text{Ç} \text{é} \text{í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Á}$
5. $\text{à} \text{Ø} \text{é} \text{áóÙ} \text{Ý}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Á}^3 \text{Ú}^3 \text{Ý}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{á} \text{ñ} \text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ç} \text{B} \gg \text{Ý} \text{ú} \text{áóÙ}$
6. $\text{à} \text{Ø} \text{é} \text{áóÙ} \text{Ý}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Á}^3 \text{Ú}^3 \text{Ý}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{á} \text{ñ} \text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ç} \text{ó} \text{Í} \text{á} \text{óñ} \text{é}$
7. $\text{Ø}^3 \text{é}^3 \text{ñ}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{ñ} \gg \text{ñ} \text{áóÙ}$, $\text{ú} \text{ñ} \text{Ç} \text{Ý}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{á} \text{Ø} \text{á} \text{ó} \text{áóÙ}$, $\text{é} \text{ñ} \times^3 \text{ñ}^3 \text{Ý} \text{áóÙ}$, $\text{³} \text{Í} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \gg \text{ñ} \text{áóÙ}$, $\text{³} \text{é} \text{í} \text{í} \text{ñ} \text{Ç} \text{Í} \gg \text{Ý} \text{í} \text{ñ} \text{á} \text{Ý} \gg \text{ñ} \text{áóÙ}$
8. $\text{²} \text{Æ} \text{í} \gg \text{Ø} \gg \text{ñ} \text{áóÙ}$

12. $\text{ä}^3 \text{í}^3 \text{³} \text{Ñ} \gg \text{f}$ ¿ $\text{³} \text{ñ} \text{Í} \text{áóÙ}$, $\text{áñ} \text{Í} \text{áó}^3 \text{é}^3 \text{Í} \text{á} \text{í} \text{Ø}^3 \text{Ý}^3 \text{é}^3 \text{Ç} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Ñ} \gg \text{ñ} \text{Á} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{É}^3 \text{É} \text{á} \text{í}$ »è $\text{Í} \text{É} \gg \text{É} \text{Í}^3 \text{Ú}$ $\text{½}^3 \text{ó} \gg \text{É} \gg \text{Í} \text{É} \gg \text{f} \text{áó} \text{É} \text{Ç} \text{é} \text{í}$ $\text{ó}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{áó} \text{Á} \text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ý}$: ($\text{Á} \text{Ú} \text{Í} \text{Ø} \text{Æ} \text{Ø} \text{Ø} \text{Æ}^2 \text{Ú} \text{Ú} \text{Ø} \text{°} \text{Í} \text{á}^2 \text{Í}^2 \text{é} \text{É}^2 \text{Ú}$)

1. $\text{°} \text{é}$ »ñ μ »ú $\text{á} \gg \text{Ú}$ $\text{Í} \text{É} \gg \text{É} \text{Í} \text{É}^3 \text{É} \text{á} \text{í}$
2. $\text{°} \text{é}^3 \text{Æ} \text{í} \text{é} \text{á} \gg \text{Ú}$ $\text{Í} \text{É} \text{áóÙ} \text{Í} \text{É}^3 \text{É} \text{á} \text{í}$
3. $\text{à} \text{á}$, »è »ñ μ »ú $\text{³} \text{é}^3 \text{Í} \text{á} \text{í} \text{Ø}^3 \text{Ý} \text{á} \gg \text{Ú}$ $\text{Í} \text{É} \gg \text{É} \text{í} \text{ó}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{áó} \text{Á} \text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ý}$ ¿ $\text{á} \gg \text{Ú}$ $\text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ý} \gg \text{ó} \gg \text{É} \text{Í} \text{É} \gg \text{f} \text{áó}$
4. $\text{²} \text{á}$, »è »ñ μ »ú $\text{Ý}^3 \text{é}^3 \text{Í} \text{á} \text{í} \text{Ø}^3 \text{Ý}^3 \text{é}^3 \text{Ç} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Ñ} \gg \text{ñ} \text{Á} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{É}^3 \text{É} \text{á} \text{í}$ »ú $\text{Í} \text{É} \text{áóÙ} \text{Í}^3 \text{Ú}$ ¿ $\text{½}^3 \text{áóÙ}$ $\text{Í} \text{É} \gg \text{f} \text{áó} \text{É} \text{Ç} \text{é} \text{í}$ $\text{ó}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{áó} \text{Á} \text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ý}$
5. $\text{²} \text{á}$, »è $\text{Ú} \text{Ç} \text{B} \text{í}$ $\text{³} \text{é}^3 \text{Í} \text{á} \text{í} \text{Ø}^3 \text{Ý}^3 \text{é}^3 \text{Ç} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Ñ} \gg \text{ñ} \text{Á} \text{Ç} \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{É} \text{áóÙ}$ »ú $\text{Í}^3 \text{Ú}$ ¿ $\text{Í} \text{É} \gg \text{f} \text{áó} \text{É} \text{Ç} \text{é} \text{í}$ $\text{ó}^3 \text{Ý} \text{Í} \text{áó} \text{Á} \text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ý}$ »ú $\text{á} \text{ó} \text{Ý} \gg \text{Ý} \text{áóÙ}$

13. $\text{ÆYã}^3 \text{±Y} \cdot \text{áóU}^3 \text{ñ} (\text{ÐÐ } 1\text{ñ}^3 \text{U}) \gg \text{É}^3 \text{È} \gg \text{É}^3 \text{É} \text{áí} \text{Ç} \text{í} \text{ñ}^3 \text{í} \gg \text{ñÇY}^3 \text{30} \text{úñí}^3 (\text{U} \gg \text{Í}^3 \text{U} \text{èí}^3) \text{ÁYÁ}^3 \text{óúáóU}: (\text{ÀÚÍ} \text{ÐÆÐ} \text{ÐÆ}^2 \text{ÚÚ} \text{Ð}^{\circ} \text{Í} \text{ä}^2 \text{í} \text{²} \text{èÉ}^2 \text{Ú})$

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. ° è ä»U Í ÉáóU Í³ Ú í »ñÇY³ 30
úñí³ ÁYÁ³ óúáóU ä»U Í È»É | 5. 2000-2500 |
| 2. ° è ÇYüè ä»U · YáóU Í È³ Éáí | 6. 2500-3000 |
| 3. ÛÇYã³ 1500 | 7. 3000-3500 |
| 4. 1500-2000 | 8. 3500-4000 |
| | 9. 4000-Çó³ í »É |

Ð»í "Þ³ £ 8 Ñ³ ñó»ñÁ Í³ áí³ Í »Y úá í »ñ³ μ»ñUáóYÜÇ Ñ»í áóñÇBY»ñÇ Í È»Éáó 1»áúáóU
14. $\text{ð} \text{á} \text{Í}^3 \text{ñÍÇ} \text{úáí}, \text{Í È} \gg \text{É} \text{Á}^3 \text{½}^1 \text{á} \text{óU} \text{¿} \gg \text{ñÇí}^3 \text{è}^3 \text{ñ}^1 \text{í} \text{Ö}^3 \text{Y} \gg \text{ñÇ} \text{Ññ}^3 \text{á} \text{áóñÇ} \text{á} \text{ÉÇY} \gg \text{É} \text{áó} \text{í} \text{ñ}^3 : (\text{ÀÚÍ} \text{ÐÆÐ} \text{ÐÆ}^2 \text{ÚÚ} \text{Ð}^{\circ} \text{Í} \text{ä}^2 \text{í} \text{²} \text{èÉ}^2 \text{Ú})$

1. ¿³ ñÓYáóU ¿ Yñ³ Yó³ é³ í »É Ññ³ á áóñÇá
2. ¿³ ñÓYáóU ¿ Yñ³ Yó³ YÑñ³ á áóññ
3. àá ÛÇ í³ ñμ»ñáóÁláóY áí ÈáÖY»ñÇó
4. â· Çí »U

15. $\text{ð} \text{á} \text{Í}^3 \text{ñÍÇ} \text{úáí}, \text{Í È} \gg \text{É} \text{Á}^3 \text{½}^1 \text{á} \text{óU} \text{¿}^3 \text{ÖÇÇÍY} \gg \text{ñÇ} \text{Ññ}^3 \text{á} \text{áóñÇ} \text{á} \text{ÉÇY} \gg \text{É} \text{áó} \text{í} \text{ñ}^3 : (\text{ÀÚÍ} \text{ÐÆÐ} \text{ÐÆ}^2 \text{ÚÚ} \text{Ð}^{\circ} \text{Í} \text{ä}^2 \text{í} \text{²} \text{èÉ}^2 \text{Ú})$

1. ¿³ ñÓYáóU ¿ Yñ³ Yó³ é³ í »É Ññ³ á áóñÇá
2. ¿³ ñÓYáóU ¿ Yñ³ Yó³ YÑñ³ á áóññ
3. àá ÛÇ í³ ñμ»ñáóÁláóY áí ÈáÖY»ñÇó
4. â· Çí »U

16. $\text{Æ} \text{±Y} \text{ã} \gg \text{è} \text{Í}^3 \text{ñÍ} \text{áóU}, \text{ÇY} \text{á} \gg \text{±è} \text{¿}^3 \text{½}^1 \text{á} \text{óU} \text{Í È}^3 \text{É} \text{áí} \text{Í È} \gg \text{É} \text{Á} \text{U}^3 \text{ñU} \text{YÇ} \text{Í} \text{BeÇ} \text{í} \text{ñ}^3 : (\text{ÀÚÍ} \text{ÐÆÐ} \text{ÐÆ}^2 \text{ÚÚ} \text{Ð}^{\circ} \text{Í} \text{ä}^2 \text{í} \text{²} \text{èÉ}^2 \text{Ú})$

1. Í BÇéY³ í »É³ YáóU ¿
2. Í BÇéÁ Yí³ ½áóU ¿
3. Í BÇéÁ áÇ ÷ áÉí áóU
4. â· Çí »U

17. $\text{Æ} \text{±Y} \text{ã} \gg \text{è} \text{Í}^3 \text{ñÍ} \text{áóU}, \text{Í È}^3 \text{É} \text{áí} \text{Í È} \gg \text{É} \text{Á} \text{íY}^3 \text{è}^3 \text{Í}^3 \text{ñ} \text{¿} \text{úá}^3 \text{é} \text{áÖÇ} \text{áóÁ} \text{U}^3 \text{YÁ}: (\text{ÀÚÍ} \text{ÐÆÐ} \text{ÐÆ}^2 \text{ÚÚ} \text{Ð}^{\circ} \text{Í} \text{ä}^2 \text{í} \text{²} \text{èÉ}^2 \text{Ú})$

1. ²YBáóBí , áá
2. ²í »ÉÇ Báóí , áá
3. ²í »ÉÇ Báóí , ³ lá
4. ²YBáóBí , ³ lá
5. â· Çí »U

18. Í ĒáóÙ ĺ ³ ħ¹laù Í Ē³ Ēáí ùá Ùí »ñÇÙ ÁÝÍ »ñÝ»ñÇó (Í³ Ù ÁÝÍ »ñáóñÇÝ»ñÇó) áñ¹ ĺ Ù»ÍA: (AÚT ØÆØ ØÆ²ÚÚ Ø°Í ä²Í ²ēĒ²Ú)

1. Ùñ³ ÝóÇó áá áù áÇ Í ĒáóÙ
2. Ùñ³ ÝóÇó ÙÇ ù³ ÝÇēÁ (1-3 Ñá· Ç) Í ĒáóÙ »Ý
3. Ùñ³ Ýó Ù»Í³ Ù³ ēÝáóÁlláóÝÁ (Í »ēÇó ³ Í »ĒÇÝ) Í ĒáóÙ ĺ
4. ´ áfáñÁ Í ĒáóÙ »Ý

19. ° ħµ Í Ēáó Ĩ Ø³ Ù³ ħ¹ »ē Ĩ »ēÝáóÙ, Ç±Ýá »ē Ùí ³ Í áóÙ Ýñ³ Ù³ ēÇÝ: (AÚT ØÆØ áfaō Ø²Ø²ä²Í ²Ēē²ÚàØÍ ²ō´ō²Í Ú°ōÁ)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ù³ Í ēī ³ Ñ āĺ Çñ Í ħ³ | 5. Ù³ · áñÍÝ³ Í³ Ý Ĩ Ø³ Ù³ ħ¹ ĺ |
| 2. Ù³ ÑÇÙ³ ħ ĺ | 6. Ù³ Ē»Ē³ óÇ ĺ |
| 3. Ù³ ³ ÝÑ³ çáō³ Í ĺ | 7. Ù³ ÇēĨ³ Í³ Ý Ĩ Ø³ Ù³ ħ¹ ĺ |
| 4. Ù³ ¹ÁÍ ³ ñáóÁlláóÝÝ»ñ áóÝÇ | 8. á· Çī »Ù |

20. ° ħµ Í Ēáó ÍÇÝ »ē Ĩ »ēÝáóÙ, Ç±Ýá »ē Ùí ³ Í áóÙ Ýñ³ Ù³ ēÇÝ: (AÚT ØÆØ áfaō Ø²Ø²ä²Í ²Ēē²ÚàØÍ ²ō´ō²Í Ú°ōÁ)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ù³ Í ēī ³ Ñ āĺ Çñ Í ħ³ | 5. Ù³ · áñÍÝ³ Í³ Ý ÍÇÝ ĺ |
| 2. Ù³ ÑÇÙ³ ħ ĺ | 6. Ù³ Ē»Ē³ óÇ ĺ |
| 3. Ù³ ³ ÝÑ³ çáō³ Í ĺ | 7. Ù³ ÍØ³ ÝùÇ ÷ áñóáí ÍÇÝ ĺ |
| 4. Ù³ ¹ÁÍ ³ ñáóÁlláóÝÝ»ñ áóÝÇ | 8. á· Çī »Ù |

Đ»í ´Ø³ Ē³ Ñ³ ħó»ñÁ ùá Ĩ ³ ħÇùÇ, ē»ēÇ ´´ ¹³ ē³ ħ³ ÝÇ Ù³ ēÇÝ »Ý

21. Ø³ ÝÇ± Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý »ē: (AÚT ØÆØ ØÆ²ÚÚ Ø°Í ä²Í ²ēĒ²Ú)

1. 11 Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý Í³ Ù³ Í »ĒÇ ÷ áùñ
2. 12 Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý
3. 13 Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý
4. 14 Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý
5. 15 Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý
6. 16 Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý
7. 17 Ĩ ³ ħ»Í³ Ý ´´ ³ Í »ĒÇ

22. «áí ð̄³ ± »ë, Ā»³ ð̄çĬ: (ĀŪĭ ð̄Æð ð̄Æ²ŪŪ ð̄°ĭ ä²ĭ ²eĒ²Ū)

1. ĭ ð̄³

2. ²ð̄çĬ

23. àĭñ¹ ¹³ ë³ ñ³ ÝáòŪ »ë eáí áñáòŪ: (ĀŪĭ ð̄Æð ð̄Æ²ŪŪ ð̄°ĭ ä²ĭ ²eĒ²Ū)

1. 7-ñ¹ ¹³ ë³ ñ³ ÝáòŪ

2. 8-ñ¹ ¹³ ë³ ñ³ ÝáòŪ

3. 9-ñ¹ ¹³ ë³ ñ³ ÝáòŪ

Appendix 2a

In-Depth Interview Guide

The following questions will be posed to shopkeepers in kiosks and medium-sized stores as well as store managers in large stores during the qualitative phase of the Youth Tobacco Access Study. In-depth interviews will be conducted with 15 respondents – 5 each for kiosks, medium stores and large stores. Each in-depth interview is expected to last around 25-30 minutes.

The following questions are introductory and gather information about the kiosk/store–

1. Approximately how long has this kiosk/store been open for business?
2. Approximately how long have you been working here?
3. In general, what age groups are represented among your clientele?
4. Do you often see minors purchase items at your kiosk/store unaccompanied? How often?

The following questions are about knowledge and attitudes regarding the December 2004 law -

5. Can you name any items the sale of which is banned by law in Armenia?
6. Can you name any items the sale of which, in your opinion, *should* be banned by law in Armenia?
7. Has your kiosk/store sold tobacco products to minors after December 2004? Please reply honestly and remember that it will not be possible to identify you based on the information noted from this interview.
8. Would you say that minors purchase tobacco products at your kiosk/store often? How often would you say it occurs?
9. Please describe what a typical exchange between you (or the salesperson, if you are the manager) and a minor may be, if an attempt is made to purchase tobacco by them.
10. Do you sell single cigarettes? If yes, do you find that minors purchase single cigarettes more often?
11. How do you think salespeople can determine the age of their customer?
12. Do you know the penalty outlined by law for selling tobacco products to minors? If not, how much do you think it should be?
13. Do you think this law has been effective in keeping tobacco products out of reach for minors? If not, what can be done to improve it?

Appendix 2b

խորացված հարցազրույցի ուղեցույց

Հետևյալ հարցերը ներկայացվելու են Անչափահասներին Ծխախոտի Մատչելիության Ուսումնասիրության խորացված հարցազրույցի ժամանակ: Հարցազրույցները կազմակերպվելու են 15 անձանց հետ՝ կրպակներում, միջին չափի և մեծ խանութներում նախատեսվում է հինգական հարցազրույց: Յուրաքանչյուր հարցազրույց տեղավելու է 25-30 րոպե:

Հետևյալ հարցերը ներածական են և վերաբերվում են կրպակին/խանութին –

1. Այս կրպակը/խանութը մոտավորապես ինչքա՞ն ժամանակ է աշխատում:
2. Դու՞ք մոտավորապես ինչքա՞ն ժամանակ եք աշխատել այս կրպակում/խանութում:
3. Առ հասարակ, ո՞ր տարիքային խմբերից են լինում Ձեր հաճախորդները:
4. Հաճա՞խ է լինում, որ անչափահասներ Ձեզ մոտ գնում կատարեն առանց չափահասի ուղեկցությանը: Ինչքա՞ն հաճախ:

Հետևյալ հարցերը 2004 թ-ի դեկտեմբերին ընդունված օրենքի նկատմամբ Ձեր գիտելիքների և վերաբերմունքի մասին են:

5. Կարո՞ղ եք թվարկել այն ապրանքատեսակները որոնց վաճառքը Հայաստանում օրենքող արգելվում է:
6. Թվարկեք այն ապրանքատեսակները որոնց վաճառքը Հայաստանում ըստ Ձեզ պետք է օրենքող արգելվի:
7. 2004 թ-ի դեկտեմբերից հետո Ձեր կրպակից/խանութից երբևէ վաճառվել է ծխախոտ: Խնդրում են պատասխանել անկեղծ՝ հիշելով, որ այս հարցազրույցի նշումներից հետագայում Ձեզ ճանաչել հնարավոր չի լինելու:
8. Ձեր կարծիքով, անչափահասները հաճա՞խ են գնում ծխախոտ Փեր կրպակից/խանութից: Ինչքա՞ն հաճախ:
9. Խնդրում են մոտավորապես նկարագրել այն խոսակցությունը, որը տեղի է ունենում Ձեր կրպակում/խանութում անչափահաս հաճախորդի հետ, երբ նա փորձում է ծխախոտ գնել:
10. Դուք հատիկ սիգարետ վաճառու՞մ եք: Եթե այո, ապա գտնու՞մ եք արդյոք որ անչափահասները ավելի հաճախ են Ձեր մոտից հատիկով ծխախոտ գնում:
11. Ձեր կարծիքով, վաճառողները ինչպե՞ս կարող են պարզել հաճախորդի տարիքը:
12. Դուք տեղյա՞կ եք տուգանքից, որը սահմանվում է անչափահասներին ծխախոտ վաճառողների համար: Ինչքա՞ն է այն, ըստ Ձեզ:
13. Ձեր կարծիքով, այս օրենքը ինչքանով է կարողացել ծխախոտի մատչելիության վրա ազդի անչափահասների համար: Եթե այն ունի թերություններ, ի՞նչպես կարելի է այս օրենքը կատարելագործել:

Appendix 3a

Consent Form for Respondents

Hello, the name of the researcher visiting your school today is _____ and he/she has come from the American University of Armenia (AUA) to conduct a survey.

This survey is part of a larger study into the smoking habits of 13-15 year olds and how they access tobacco products. The study is being conducted by a graduate student and faculty from the AUA, and has been approved by the Institutional Review Board which addresses ethical concerns in research.

If you choose to participate in this survey, you will be one of approximately 1000 schoolchildren aged 13-15 years chosen in Yerevan. The schoolchildren were chosen randomly in the city, proportional to the enrollment size of schools having 7, 8 and 9 grades. Your input will be very valuable to help the researchers understand the smoking habits of young schoolchildren in Yerevan. Please understand that you have been given free choice in whether or not to participate in this study. If you agree to participate, you will only be asked to fill in the following questionnaire, which will require 5-10 minutes of your time. You are free to avoid answering any questions you wish.

The information you provide in the questionnaire will not be disclosed to anyone except the researchers. The information requested in the questionnaire is to be provided anonymously – you will not be asked your name or contact information at any point.

Participating in the study does not involve any risk for you and only requires 5-10 minutes of your time in filling out the questionnaire. There are no direct benefits for you, but the information you provide will help the researchers in better understanding the smoking habits of your peers.

If you would like more information about this study or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Edward Bunker at the College of Health Sciences, American University of Armenia, tel: 512592. If you feel you have been treated unfairly or have any other complaints, please do not hesitate to contact Yelena Amirkhanyan at the College of Health Sciences, American University of Armenia, tel: 512568.

I understand the conditions mentioned above and have freely chosen to participate in this study. As a participants, I understand that I will be asked to fill in only one questionnaire, and may avoid any questions if I so choose.

Signature: _____

Student Investigator: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 3b

Հարցման մասնակցելու համաձայնագիր

Բարև Ձեզ: Ձեր դպրոց այցելած հետազոտողի անունը _____ է և նա եկել է Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարանից այստեղ հարցում անցկացնելու: Այս հարցումը մաս է կազմում անչափահասների մոտ ծխախոտի օգտագործման և մատչելիության վերաբերյալ ուսումնասիրության: Ուսումնասիրությունն անցկացվում է Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարանի դասախոսակազմի և ավարտական կուրսի ուսանողի կողմից: Այն հաստատվել է համալսարանի Ինստիտուցիոնալ վերահսկման խորհրդի կողմից, որը պատասխանատու է ուսումնասիրությունների էթիկական հարցերի ապահովման համար:

Եթե Դուք համաձայնվեք մասնակցել այս հարցմանը, Դուք կմիանաք ուսումնասիրության մեջ ընդգրկված Երևանի ևս 1000 7-9րդ դասարանցի աշակերտներին: Դպրոցականներն ընտրվել են պատահականորեն, կախված քաղաքում դպրոցների աշակերտների քանակից: Ձեր մասնակցությունը շատ կարևոր է, որպեսզի ուսումնասիրողները հասկանան Երևանի դպրոցականների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ: Ձեզ տրվում է այս հարցմանը մասնակցելու կամ չմասնակցելու ազատ ընտրություն: Եթե համաձայնվեք մասնակցել, Ձեզնից խնդրվելու է լրացնել միայն մեկ հարցաշար, որը կպահանջի ընդամենը 5-10 րոպե: Ցանկության դեպքում այդ հարցերից որոշներին կարող եք չպատասխանել:

Հարցաշարում Ձեր նշած պատասխանները ուսումնասիրող խմբից դուրս ոչ մեկին չեն փոխանցվելու: Հարցաշարը լրացնելու եք անանուն. Ձեզնից ոչ մի դեպքում Ձեր անձնական տվյալները չեն պահանջվելու:

Մասնակցության դեպքում Ձեզ ոչ մի վտանգ չի սպառնում. ընդամենը պահանջվելու է 5-10 րոպե հարցաշարը լրացնելու: Ձեզ ոչ մի ուղղակի օգուտ չի հասնի, բայց Ձեր ներդրման շնորհիվ ուսումնասիրողները ավելի լավ կհասկանան Ձեր հասակակիցների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ:

Եթե Դուք ունենաք հարցեր ուսումնասիրության մասին կամ ցանկանաք ստանալ հավելյալ տեղեկություններ, կարող եք զանգահարել Էդվարդ Բանկերին, Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարան, հեռ:512592 :

Եթե Դուք կարծեք որ Ձեր նկատմամբ անարդար վերաբերմունք է եղել կամ ունենաք այլ բողոքներ, զանգահարեք Ելենա Ամիրխանյանին, Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարան, հեռ:512568 :

Ես հասկանում եմ վերոհիշյալ պայմանները և ինքս որոշել եմ մասնակցել այս ուսումնասիրությանը: Ես հասկանում եմ, որ ինձնից խնդրվելու է լրացրել միայն մեկ հարցաշար և ցանկության դեպքում կարող եմ որոշ հարցերին չպատասխանել:

Ստորագրություն _____ Ուս. հետազոտող
Ամսաթիվ _____

Appendix 4a
Consent form for School Principals

Hello, my name is _____ and I've come from the American University of Armenia (AUA) to conduct a survey. This survey is part of a larger study into the smoking habits of 13-15 year olds and how they access tobacco products. The study is being conducted by a graduate student and faculty from the AUA, and has been approved by the Institutional Review Board which addresses ethical concerns in research.

If you choose to allow your school to participate in this survey, the students enrolled here will be among approximately 1000 schoolchildren in grades 7-9 chosen in Yerevan. The schoolchildren were chosen randomly in the city, proportional to the enrollment size of schools having 7, 8 and 9 grades. Input from your school will be very valuable to help the researchers understand the smoking habits of young schoolchildren in Yerevan. Please understand that you have been given free choice in whether or not to allow your school to participate in this study. If you agree, students will only be asked to fill in a questionnaire, which will require 5-10 minutes of their time. They will be free to avoid answering any questions they wish.

The information they provide in the questionnaire will not be disclosed to anyone except the researchers. The information requested in the questionnaire is to be provided anonymously – they will not be asked their name or contact information at any point.

Participating in the study does not involve any risk for you or your students and only requires 5-10 minutes of students' time in filling out the questionnaire. There are no direct benefits for you or the students, but the information provided will help the researchers in better understanding the smoking habits of minors.

If you would like more information about this study or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Edward Bunker at the College of Health Sciences, American University of Armenia, tel: 512592.

If you feel you have been treated unfairly or have any other complaints, please do not hesitate to contact Yelena Amirkhanyan at the College of Health Sciences, American University of Armenia, tel: 512568.

I understand the conditions mentioned above and have freely chosen to participate in this study. As a participating school, I understand that students will be asked to fill in only one questionnaire, and may avoid any questions if they so choose.

Signature: _____

Student Investigator: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 4b

Չարցման մասնակցելու համաձայնագիր տնօրենների համար

Բարև Ձեզ: Իմ անունը _____ է և ես եկել եմ Չայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարանից այստեղ հարցում անցկացնելու: Այս հարցումը մաս է կազմում անչափահասների մոտ ծխախոտի օգտագործման և մատչելիության վերաբերյալ ուսումնասիրության: Ուսումնասիրությունն անցկացվում է Չայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարանի դասախոսակազմի և ավարտական կուրսի ուսանողի կողմից: Այն հաստատվել է համալսարանի Ինստիտուցիոնալ վերահսկման խորհրդի կողմից, որը պատասխանատու է ուսումնասիրությունների էթիկական հարցերի ապահովման համար:

Եթե Դուք համաձայնվեք, որ Ձեր դպրոցը մասնակցի այս հարցմանը, Ձեր աշակերտները կմիանան ուսումնասիրության մեջ ընդգրկված Երևանի ևս 1000 7-9րդ դասարանցիներին: Դպրոցներն ընտրվել են պատահականորեն, կախված քաղաքում դպրոցների աշակերտների քանակից: Ձեր դպրոցի մասնակցությունը շատ կարևոր է, որպեսզի ուսումնասիրողները հասկանան Երևանի դպրոցականների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ: Ձեր դպրոցին տրվում է այս հարցմանը մասնակցելու կամ չմասնակցելու ազատ ընտրություն: Եթե համաձայնվեք մասնակցել, Ձեր աշակերտներից խնդրվելու է լրացնել միայն մեկ հարցաշար, որը կպահանջի ընդամենը 5-10 րոպե: Ցանկության դեպքում այդ հարցերից որոշներին կարող են չպատասխանել:

Չարցաշարում նշված պատասխանները ուսումնասիրող խմբից դուրս ոչ մեկին չեն փոխանցվելու: Չարցաշարը լրացվելու է անանուն. ոչ մի դեպքում Ձեր աշակերտների անձնական տվյալները չեն պահանջվելու:

Մասնակցության դեպքում Ձեզ կամ Ձեր աշակերտներին ոչ մի վտանգ չի սպառնում. ընդամենը պահանջվելու է 5-10 րոպե հարցաշարը լրացնելու: Ձեզ կամ Ձեր աշակերտներին ոչ մի ուղղակի օգուտ չի հասնի, բայց Ձեր ներդրման շնորհիվ ուսումնասիրողները ավելի լավ կհասկանան անչափահասների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ:

Եթե Դուք ունենաք հարցեր ուսումնասիրության մասին կամ ցանականաք ստանալ հավելյալ տեղեկություններ, կարող եք զանգահարել Էդվարդ Բանկերին, Չայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարան, հեռ:512592 : Եթե Դուք կարծեք որ Ձեր նկատմամբ անարդար վերաբերմունք է եղել կամ ունենաք այլ բողոքներ, զանգահարեք Ելենա Ամիրխանյանին, Չայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարան, հեռ:512568 :

Ես հասկանում եմ վերոհիշյալ պայմանները և համաձայն եմ որ իմ դպրոցը մասնակցի այս ուսումնասիրությանը: Ես հասկանում եմ, որ աշակերտներից խնդրվելու է լրացրել միայն մեկ հարցաշար և ցանկության դեպքում կարող են որոշ հարցերին չպատասխանել:

Ստորագրություն _____

Ամսաթիվ _____

Ուս. հետազոտող _____

Appendix 5a
Interview Consent Form

Hello, my name is _____ and I've come from the American University of Armenia to conduct an interview. This interview is part of a larger study into the smoking habits of minors and how they access tobacco products. The study is being conducted by a graduate student and faculty from the American University of Armenia, and has been approved by the Institutional Review Board which addresses ethical concerns in research.

If you choose to participate in this interview, you will be one of 15 store managers and shopkeepers chosen in Yerevan. Your input will be very valuable to help the researchers understand the access to tobacco products by minors in Yerevan. Please understand that you have been given free choice in whether or not to participate in this study. If you agree to participate, you will only be asked a few questions, which will require 25-30 minutes of your time. You are free to avoid answering any questions you wish.

The information you provide in the interview will not be provided to anyone other than the researchers. This includes the notes that the interviewer will be taking during the interview. The notes will be recorded without any identifying information. At no point will the location of this interview be recorded. These notes will be destroyed after the study is completed.

Participating in the study only requires 25-30 minutes of your time. There are no direct benefits for you, but the information you provide will help the researchers in better understanding access to tobacco products by minors.

If you would like more information about this study or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Edward Bunker at the College of Health Sciences, American University of Armenia, tel: 512592.

If you feel you have been treated unfairly or have any other complaints, please do not hesitate to contact Yelena Amirkhanyan at the College of Health Sciences, American University of Armenia, tel: 512568.

I understand the conditions mentioned above and have freely chosen to participate in this study. As a participants, I understand that I will be asked questions during the interview and that notes will be taken. I realize that I may avoid any questions if I so choose.

Signature: _____

Student Investigator: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 5b

Հարցազրույցի մասնակցելու համաձայնագիր

Բարև Ձեզ: Իմ անունը _____ է և ես եկել եմ Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարանից այստեղ հարցազրույց անցկացնելու: Այս հարցազրույցը մաս է կազմում անչափահասների մոտ ծխախոտի օգտագործման և մատչելիության վերաբերյալ ուսումնասիրության: Ուսումնասիրությունն անցկացվում է Հայաստանի Ամերիկյան Համալսարանի դասախոսակազմի և ավարտական կուրսի ուսանողի կողմից: Այն ընդունվել է համալսարանի Ինստիտուցիոնալ վերահսկման խորհրդի կողմից, որը պատասխանատու է ուսումնասիրությունների էթիկական հարցերի ապահովման համար:

Եթե Դուք համաձայնվեք մասնակցել այս հարցազրույցին, Դուք կմիանաք ուսումնասիրության մեջ ընդգրկված Երևանի ևս 15 խանութպաններին և առևտրային կետի ղեկավարներին: Ձեր մասնակցությունը շատ կարևոր է, որպեսզի ուսումնասիրողները հասկանան Երևանի դպրոցականների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ: Ձեզ տրվում է այս հարցազրույցին մասնակցելու կամ չմասնակցելու ազատ ընտրություն: Եթե համաձայնվեք մասնակցել, Ձեզնից խնդրվելու է պատասխանել մի քանի հարցերին, որը կպահանջի ընդամենը 25-30 րոպե: Ցանկության դեպքում այդ հարցերից որոշներին կարող եք չպատասխանել:

Հարցազրույցում Ձեր նշած պատասխանները ուսումնասիրող խմբից դուրս ոչ մեկին չեն փոխանցվելու՝ բացառությամբ ծայրահեղ իրավական իրավիճակից: Սա նաև վերաբերվում է այն նշումներին որը կարվեն հարցազրույցի վարողի կողմից: Նշումները լինելու են միայն Ձեր խոսքի հիման վրա. ոչ մի դեպքում չեն նշվելու Ձեր կամ Ձեր խանութի տվյալները: Այս նշումների հիման վրա Ձեզ կամ Ձեր խանութը ճանաչել հնարավոր չի լինելու: Ուսումնասիրությունից հետո բոլոր նշումները ոչնչացվելու են:

Մասնակցության դեպքում Ձեզ անմիջական վտանգ չի սպառնում. ընդամենը պահանջվելու է 25-30 րոպե հարցերին պատասխանելու համար: Ձեզ ոչ մի ուղղակի օգուտ չի հասնի, բայց Ձեր ներդրման շնորհիվ ուսումնասիրողները ավելի լավ կհասկանան Երևանում անչափահասների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ:

Եթե Դուք ունենաք հարցեր ուսումնասիրության մասին կամ ցանականաք ստանալ հավելյալ տեղեկություններ, կարող եք զանգահարել Էդվարդ Բանկերին, Հայաստանի Ամերիկյան Համալսարան, հեռ: 512592 : Եթե Դուք կարծեք որ Ձեր նկատմամբ անարդար վերաբերմունք է եղել կամ ունենաք այլ բողոքներ, զանգահարեք Ելենա Ամիրխանյանին, Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարան, հեռ:512568 :

Ես հասկանում եմ վերոհիշյալ պայմանները և ինքս որոշել եմ մասնակցել այս ուսումնասիրությանը: Ես հասկանում եմ, որ ինձնից խնդրվելու է պատասխանել մի քանի հարցերին և ցանկության դեպքում կարող եմ որոշ հարցերին չպատասխանել:

Ստորագրություն _____ Ու.ս. հետազոտող
Ամսաթիվ _____

Appendix 6a

Text of Letter to Ministry

for Youth Tobacco Access Study

To: Ms. Narine Hovhannisyan
Head, Department of School Education
Ministry of Science and Education
Republic of Armenia

Dear Ms. Hovhannisyan,

As part of the thesis project for students graduating from the Master of Public Health program at the American University of Armenia, we are conducting a survey among schoolchildren in grades 7-9 in Yerevan. The main objective of this survey is to determine how this population accesses tobacco products and their smoking habits, and whether or not a ban on the sale of tobacco products to minors, introduced in Armenia in December 2004, has affected these indicators.

We have determined that for our results to be presentable and generalizable to the whole population of schoolchildren in this age range in the capital we would require the involvement of approximately 1000 schoolchildren in the survey. We will choose the schools to be included in the study through random sampling of schools which have students of these ages, for which we need the complete list of all such schools in Yerevan, with the number of students in these classes in each case.

We would like to request your permission for conducting this survey and, if granted, a letter from the Ministry claiming that you are aware of this study and approve of it. We also request your assistance in obtaining the list of all Yerevan schools with 7-9 grades in them, and, if possible, the total number of students in these classes enrolled at these schools.

Best regards,

Varduhi Petrosyan, PhD
Associate Dean
College of Health Sciences

Appendix 6b

ՀՀ Կրթության և գիտության նախարարության
Հանրակրթական բաժնի վարիչ
Տկն. Նարինե Հովհաննիսյանին

Հարգարժան տկն. Հովհաննիսյան,

Հասայատնի Ամերիկյան Համալսարանը (ՀԱՀ) պատրաստվում էրևանում 7-9 դասարանցի երեխաների շրջանակում անցկացնել հարցում, որը հանդիսանում է ՀԱՀ հանրային առողջության ֆակուլտետի երկրորդ տարվա ուսանողի դիպլոմային աշխատանքի մաս: Հարցման հիմնական նպատակն է պարզել այս տարիքի երեխաների մոտ ծխախոտի նկատմամբ վերաբերմունքը և որոշել թե ինչպես են նրանք ձեռք բերում ծխախոտ, եթե ծխում են: Արդյունքներն համեմատվելու են 2004 թ-ին ստացած տվյալների հետ պարզելու համար թե արդյոք 2004 թ-ի դեկտեմբերին ընդունված օրենքը, ըստ որի անչափահասներին ծխախոտի վաճառքն արգելվում է, ունեցել է որոշակի ազդեցություն նշված ցուցանիշների վրա:

Որպեսզի մեր ստացած արդյունքը լինի նշանակալից և հնարավորություն տա մեզ անել հետևություններ ամբողջ Երևանի համար, մենք որոշել ենք որ պետք է հարցմանը մասնակցեն մոտավորապես 1000 երեխաներ: Մենք պատահականության սկզբունքով կընտրենք այն դպրոցներից, որտեղ կան այս դասարանցիները: Այս պատահական ընտրությունը կատարելու համար մեզ անհրաժեշտ է ցուցակը Երևանի բոլոր այն դպրոցների, որտեղ կան 7-9 դասարանցիներ, և այն դասարաններում սովորող երեխաների ընդհանուր քանակը յուրաքանչյուր դպրոցի համար:

Խնդրում ենք Ձեր թույլտվությունը և աջակցությունը այս հետազոտությունն անցկացնելու համար և համաձայնության դեպքում Ձեր նախարարությունից նամակ, որտեղ նշում եք, որ տեղյակ եք ուսումնասիրությունից և տվել եք Ձեր համաձայնությունը: Նաև խնդրում ենք տրամադրեք անհրաժեշտ ցուցակը Երևանի բոլոր այն դպրոցներին որտեղ կան 7-9 դասարանցիներ և, հնարավորության դեպքում, յուրաքանչյուր դպրոցի համար այն աշակերտների քանակը:

Կանխավ շնորհակալություն,

Վարդուհի Պետրոսյան

Փոխ-դեկան

Հանրային առողջության ֆակուլտետ

Appendix 7a
Letter to School Principals

Dear Principal,

The College of Health Sciences at the American University of Armenia (AUA) is conducting a study in 10 Yerevan schools. The objective of the study is to determine the behavior of 7-9 graders regarding tobacco; more specifically, it aims at determining how representatives of this age group access tobacco products. The investigating team includes final year students of the master's course in public health. This study is part of a graduating student's thesis project.

This study has been approved by the Institutional Review Board of the university, which handles issues of ethics and human subject protection. Narine Hovhannisyanyan, the Head of the School Education Department at the Ministry of Education and Science, Onik Vatyanyan, Head of the Education Department at Yerevan City Hall and his deputy Armine Vardanyanyan have all approved of this study and given it their support.

The participation of your school is very important and would contribute to a better understanding of Yerevan schoolchildren's relationship with tobacco products. The schools included in the study were chosen randomly and the survey will be conducted in all the 7-9 grades in each of the selected schools. Each student will be given freedom in deciding whether or not to participate and the data obtained will be used on a general level, with no information given about each school separately.

We request you to support this study by allowing the survey to be conducted in your school as well. If you have any questions, please feel free to call us at 512564.

Thanking you in advance for your support,

Dr. Varduhi Petrosyan
Vice-Dean, College of Health Sciences
American University of Armenia

Appendix 7b

Հարգարժան տնօրեն,

Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարանի (ՀԱՀ) հանրային առողջապահության ֆակուլտետը կատարում է ուսումնասիրություն Երևանի 10 դպրոցներում: Ուսումնասիրության նպատակն է պարզել 7-9-րդ դասարանցիների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ, մասնավորապես թե ինչպես են այս տարիքային խմբի ներկայացուցիչները ձեռք բերում ծխախոտ: Հետազոտողների թվում են հանրային առողջապահության մագիստրոսի ավարտական կուրսի ուսանողներ, և ուսումնասիրությունը ավարտական դիպլոմային աշխատանքի մաս է կազմում:

Այս ուսումնասիրությունը հաստատվել է համալսարանի Ինստիտուցիոնալ վերահսկման խորհրդի կողմից, որը պատասխանատու է էթիկական հարցերի ապահովման համար: ՀՀ կրթության և գիտության նախարարության հանրակրթական բաժնի վարիչ Նարինե Հովհաննիսյանը, ինչպես նաև Երևանի քաղաքապետարանի կրթության վարչության պետ Օնիկ Վաթյանը և նրա տեղակալ Արմինե Վարդանյանը տեղյակ են այս ուսումնասիրության մասին և աջակցում են նախագծին:

Ձեր դպրոցի մասնակցությունը շատ կարևոր է, որպեսզի ուսումնասիրողները հասկանան Երևանի դպրոցականների վերաբերմունքը ծխախոտի նկատմամբ: Դպրոցները ընտրվել են պատահականորեն և յուրաքանչյուր ընտրված դպրոցում հարցումն անցկացվելու է բոլոր 7-9-րդ դասարանցիների շրջանում: Աշակերտներին մասնակցելու ազատ ընտրություն է տրվելու, և ստացված տեղեկությունները օգտագործվելու են միայն ընդհանրական տեսքով՝ առանց որևէ ընտրված դպրոցի մասին տեղեկությունների:

Խնդրում ենք աջակցեք ուսումնասիրությանը՝ թույլ տալով հարցումն անցկացնել նաև Ձեր դպրոցում: Հարցերի դեպքում կարող եք զանգահարել 512564 համարով:

Կանխավ շնորհակալ ենք Ձեր աջակցության համար՝

դ-ր Վարդուհի Պետրոսյան

Հանրային առողջության ֆակուլտետի փոխ-դեկան

Հայաստանի ամերիկյան համալսարան