Report

on the Results of the National Survey on the Drug, Alcohol and Smoking Prevalence among the General Population of Armenia

2005

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The report based on the survey results had been prepared by **G. Gyurjyan** and **Dr. A. Bazarchyan**.

Introduction

The "DRUG PREVELANCE SURVEY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION" was conducted in the Republic of Armenia from April 1, 2005 to November 1, 2005. The survey, which covered about 4000 people in all Marzes (provinces) of Armenia, was designed to reveal the present situation regarding the prevalence of the use of illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals, drinking alcohol and smoking, the attitude of the people towards smoking, alcohol drinking, taking pharmaceuticals and using drugs, as well as their perception of drug users, which is a first-of-its-kind undertaking for Armenia. The results of the survey, which was realized with support of the Southern Caucasus Anti-Drug Program,[1] exposed a great amount of valuable information on the prevalence of alcohol drinking, illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals use, and tobacco smoking, which will serve as a basis for further research and practical activity of health professionals and decision-makers.

It should be mentioned that the drug problem in Armenia had been the focus of special attention of the law enforcement agencies, which tried to take control of drug-related issues and problems with legislation; and the health care system, which was occupied with treatment of drug and alcohol users. However, over the past three to four years, various professional organizations – governmental and non-governmental alike – have started to pay more attention to the mentioned problems and their negative impact on public health and society. Because of the contemporary nature of this problem, this survey has proven to be very timely. As the Armenian health care system is becoming more integrated into the European health structures, this survey was completed with the help of the "Handbook for Survey on Drug Use Among the General

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[1] Southern Caucasus Anti-Drug Program - The EU funded and UNDP implemented SCAD program is an umbrella program benefiting the three southern Caucasus countries: Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, and has been implementing its activities in the region since 2001. The aim of the program is to prevent drug trafficking from Caucasus states towards EU member states. The program adopts a balanced approach as it addresses interdiction aspects, as well as demand reduction and regional co-operation aspects. The rationale behind this approach is the recognition that several factors are fuelling drug trafficking: (1) the lack of interdiction capacities, as it reduces the risk for drug traffickers; (2) drug abuse, as it intensifies drug trafficking through the increased demand for illicit drugs and the reinforcement of informal human networks involved in drug trafficking; and (3) the lack of regional co-operation among law enforcement agencies as it greatly reduce the effectiveness of interdiction measures.

Population"[2].

The survey finds its place in the present Armenian legislative environment since the issues mentioned in the questionnaire are also related to the legal aspects of health care. The legal environment related to drugs begins here.

Legislation...

Armenia acceded to the 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances on September 13, 1993.

On February 10, 2003, the President of the Republic of Armenia signed the "Law on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" which was passed by the Armenian National Assembly in December 2002. The law governs the various relationships in the traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It also established the legal bases of the national policy for interdiction in their illicit traffic, the main measures in combating drug addiction for protecting the health of the citizens, and the security of the state and the general public.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia was adopted on April 18, 2003 and entered into force in June 2003. Unlike the previous code, the current Criminal Code prescribes much stricter punishments for drug trafficking and abuse. The attitude toward drug users in the Armenian legislation takes the following shape: using drugs is treated as a crime if they are taken without a doctor's prescription (the previous code prescribed only administrative penalties). Keeping small amounts of drugs is also considered a crime. The Armenian legislation has also toughened punishment for drug-related crimes.

A task force on improvement of drug-related legislation was created within the framework of the South Caucasus Anti-Drug Program (SCAD), which developed a package of legislative amendments to the "Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances."

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[2] "Handbook for survey on drug use among the general population" August 2002, EMCDDA www.emcdda.org

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Methodology

The survey was carried out on the basis of the model questionnaire proposed by the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). Since 1996 the EMCDDA has been developing and testing a number of epidemiological indicators to assess the extent and patterns of drug use, and its determinants and consequences. Some indicators have been more thoroughly developed and adopted as Key Indicators[3], which have been approved by Eurostat and applied in the EU member states.

The survey is based on a multistage proportional sampling of general population (universe). Primary sampling units were established on the basis of the administrative and territorial structure of Armenia by means of a stratification algorithm.

Below is the methodology of the basic stratification sampling, in general representative for the entire country, providing values of concrete indicators at all sampling stages, which rules out reviewing of received data. The value of their standard error, with a probability of 0.954, will not exceed the value, calculated by the formula

$$\Delta = \sqrt{(N - n)/Nn},$$

(where "N" is the volume of the universe sampling and "n" is the sample size).

The selection of primary sampling units in the Marzes was carried out in the following way:

- for Yerevan it was twelve, based on the number of municipal communities;
- for those towns of each Marz where the population exceeds 20,000, primary sampling units were signled out;
- small towns of each Marz were combined into one primary sampling units titled "urban area"; and
- all villages in each Marz were combined into one sampling unit titled "rural area."

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[3] EMCDDA Management Board, 22nd Meeting, September 5-7, 2001. Five key epidemiological indicators: Recommended draft technical tools and guidelines. The indicators are: 1) extent and pattern of drug use in the general population, 2) prevalence of problem drug use, 3) demand for treatment by drug users, 4) drug-related deaths and mortality of drug users and 5) drug-related infectious diseases (e.g. HIV, hepatitis).

Thus, the total number of primary sampling units was forty-eight.

At the first stage of sampling, the total volume of the sample was subdivided into primary units with the probability of the square root of the number of those households, which were in the given primary sampling units. The mentioned proportions were calculated on the basis of the results of the 2001 Armenian census. The choice of the square root proportions methodology is explained by the fact that the latter, unlike the "population proportion" algorithm, on the one hand, allows the receipt of precise assessments, bringing. insignificant changes inside the primary sampling units of dispersions, and on the other hand, the mentioned approach increases the probability of sampling areas with few households to be chosen.

At the second stage of sampling, the primary sampling units, corresponding to the city of Yerevan, were selected with "1" probability. Meanwhile, sampling of the rest of the units was randomly selected by probability proportional to size (pps) of the households in the given populated area.

At the third stage of the sampling clusters were selected that were appropriate to the "urban areas"; thereafter their sampling was conducted proportional to the population quantity.

At the second and third stages, the proportion of households included in the primary sampling units were obtained by using the above-mentioned method.

Addresses of the households were selected via systematic sampling, and the total number of the surveyed households was 1,500.

Data Collection...

The whole working process with data collection from households was carried out by 60 interviewers via questioning. Prior to that, during the preparatory period, the interviewers were properly instructed and provided with questionnaires and lists of housholds.

During the instruction period, interviewers were provided with clarifications on the structure and contents of the questionnaire, as well as specific details related to the registration of the data. Detailed clarifications were given for cases of discrepancies with addresses, refusals to participate in the survey and other cases, as well as problems with filling in the questionnaires.

In addition to the lists of households to be covered by the survey, there was an additional list of households who refused to participate in the survey, or who had discrepancies with the addresses, for their possible rotation.

Data collection was carried out on a Marz-based approach. The questionnaires, filled in by the interviewers after their mathematical and logical checking by the Armenian National Statistical Service (NSS) provincial personnel, were submitted to the Armenian NSS after already being checked and coded for registration (registration and input was performed by appropriate software program).

Survey Results

Description of the Sampling ....

Within the framework of the "Survey of the Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Prevalence and Usage Among the Population of Armenia", 4,269 people in total were questioned, 3,892 of whom answered the questions of the survey, 343 of whom were absent at the moment of the survey, and 34 of whom refused to take part in it due to various reasons. The breakdown of the sample by the results of the interview is given below in Diagram 1.

Diagram 1. Breakdown of the sample by the results of the interview
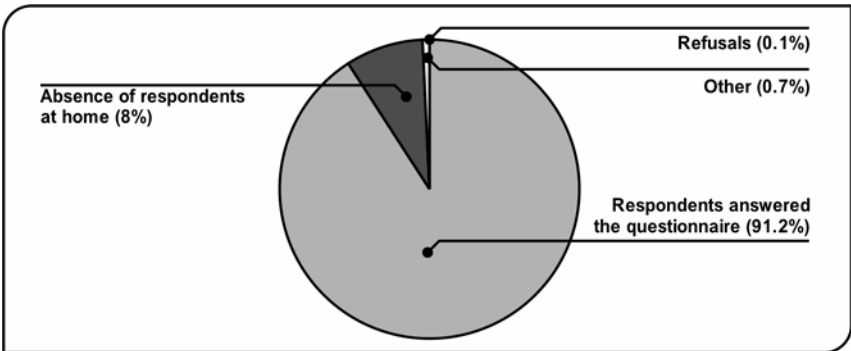
In the case of Marzes, 3,892 respondents were geographically distributed in the following way: 30.1% in Yerevan and 69.9% in the Marzes. The same proportion was also preserved in viewing age groups and varied in the following manner: Yerevan – 26.6% to 32.1%, and the Marzes - 67.9% to 73.4%. The gender breakdown gave the following proportion: females made up 54.4% and males made up 45.6% (Annex 1, Tables 1 and 2).

Grouping by educational level had 38.3% of the total number of respondents with secondary (complete) education, 22.8% had secondary professional education, and 22.5% had higher education. The percentage of those who had other education, as well as those who had no education, varied from 0.3% to 8.6%. Meanwhile, the highest percentage among the respondents in Yerevan showed 39.2% of the people with higher education, in the Marzes the highest percentage was 42% of the people with secondary (complete) education (Annex 1, Tables 3 and 4).

Based on employment status, the picture is as follows: 43.2% were employed (including self-employed), 23.7% were unemployed, and 19% were pensioners. The same trend was typical for Yerevan and the Marzes (Annex 1, Tables 5 and 6).

Tobacco ....

According to the results of the survey, at the moment of questioning, 28.4% of respondents smoked. A review of the age groups gave the following results: the proportion of smokers in the 25 to 64 year-old range was almost the same and varied between 31.4% and 34.1%. As for the "16 to 24" and "65 and above" age groups, the proportions of smokers in those age groups were, respectively, 19.3% and 21.4%. The breakdown of the respondents by smoking (with age groups) is given below in Diagram 2.

Diagram 2. Breakdown of the respondents by smoking (with age groups)
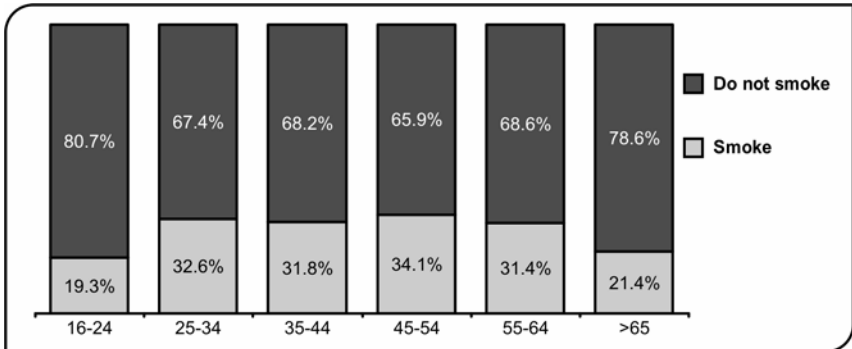
Gender/age groups breakdown gave the following pattern: at the moment of questioning smokers were 2.1% of the female respondents and 59.6% of the men. It is necessary to point out that the highest proportion among female smokers was in the "55 to 64" age group, at 4.9%. As for the tobacco prevalence among men, only in the age groups of "16 to 24" and "65 and above" did the proportion of smokers have lower percentages, as compared to the average values of 39.2% and 48.9%, respectively. Meanwhile, in the other age groups, the proportions of smokers varied between 64.2% and 69.4%.

The review of the **Marzes** category gave the following picture: the proportion of smokers in Yerevan was less than the average by 2.4%, but in the Marzes it was 1% higher. It should be noted that in the "16 to 34" age group the

proportions of smokers both in Yerevan and the Marzes was almost the same (Annex 2, Tables 1 and 2):

The picture will be different, however, if we review the breakdowns **by Marzes and gender/age groups**. In Yerevan the percentage of women smoking was 4.3%, or four times higher than the values related to the Marzes. As for males, just the opposite, relevant percentage in Yerevan (54.75%) was lower than the proportion of smokers in the Marzes by approximately 7% (Annex 2, Tables 3 and 4).

Alcohol...

The questionnaire for the survey allowed for the receipt of information on drinking alcohol and the frequency of drinking among respondents. Before discussing the data it is necessary to take into account that the questionnaire lacked a definition of "alcohol", and therefore the respondents decided on their own how to define and consider the term.

According to the results, during the previous year, 51.2% of all respondents used alcohol, with 28.5% of women and 78.3% of men drinking.

When reviewing the gender/age groups breakdown, it should be noted that among the alcohol drinkers, the lowest percentages were in the "16 to 24" age group. At the same time it is worth noting that the highest proportions of female alcohol users were registered among women who were between 35 and 54 years old; while among men the highest proportions were among those aged 45 to 64.

If we review the Marzes, the proportions of alcohol drinkers in Yerevan and the Marzes were almost equal: 53.5% and 50.2%, respectively. Meanwhile, in individual age groups the proportions were substantially diverse: in Yerevan the proportions of alcohol drinkers exceeded similar proportions in the Marzes with the exception of the "45 to 54" and "65 and above" age groups, where during the last year the proportions of alcohol drinkers were lower compared with the Marzes. (Annex 2, Table 5, 6, 7, and 8).

82.6% of the respondents drank alcohol with a frequency of two to four times or less per month, which probably allows for the assumption that alcohol drinking is related to holidays and days off. However, in the case of the above mentioned percentage, it is necessary to take into account that drinking on days off is mainly typical to men at 76.3%. Meanwhile, among women last year, the percentage of women who used alcohol once or less per month was 88.1%. In connection with the above-mentioned substantial difference in proportions of alcohol drinkers in Yerevan and in the Marzes last year, it should be noted that

in the Marzes, as compared to Yerevan, the alcohol drinkers who drank alcohol "four times or more per week", "two to three times per week" and "two to four times per week" prevailed. Most probably the above explains the logic of high figures in the "Yerevan" category as well (Appendix 2, Tables 9 and 10). The breakdown of the number of alcohol drinkers last year by the frequency of alcohol drinking is given below in Diagram 3.

Diagram 3. Breakdown of alcohol drinkers during the year before questioning, by frequency of alcohol drinking
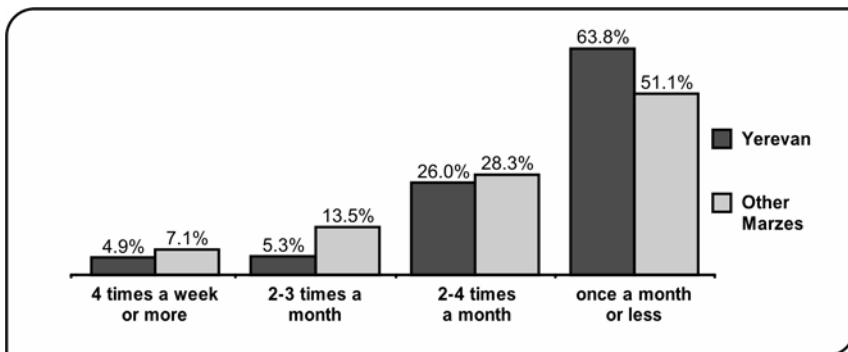
According to the survey results, 65.2% of respondents have never drank more than six glasses of alcohol at one time, including 95.9% of women and 51.9% of men. Among men, the highest proportion belonged to the drinkers of six glasses or more with a frequency of "less than once per month", at 35.2%. Conversely, among women, there were no registered cases of drinking more than six glasses of alcohol every day or almost every day. The proportions of those who drank six glasses of alcohol at one time were highest in the Marzes, while in Yerevan the cases of drinking six glasses of alcohol once per day or almost every day were not registered in the "16 to 24" and "55 to 64" age groups (Appendix 2, Tables 11 and 12).

The results of the survey show that during the month before questioning, alcohol was drunk by 69.4% of respondents, including 45.8% of women and 79.6% of men, and according to the breakdown of Marzes, the same indicator was quite high for the Marzes at 71.2% (Annex 2, Tables 13, 14, 15, and 16). It should be noted that 45.6% drank alcohol one to three days, and 23.6% four to nine days during the month before questioning. It is more typical for alcohol drinkers to drink up to nine days per month, which probably corresponds with the fact that alcohol drinking is mainly related to holidays and days off. In this context it is necessary to note that drinking alcohol with a frequency of four times or more is quite typical for the Marzes, the proportion of which prevailed over that of Yerevan (Annex 2, Tables 17, 18, 19, and 20). The breakdown of

alcohol drinkers one year before questioning, by the frequency of drinking, is given in Diagram 4.

Diagram 4. Breakdown of alcohol drinkers one month before questioning, by frequency
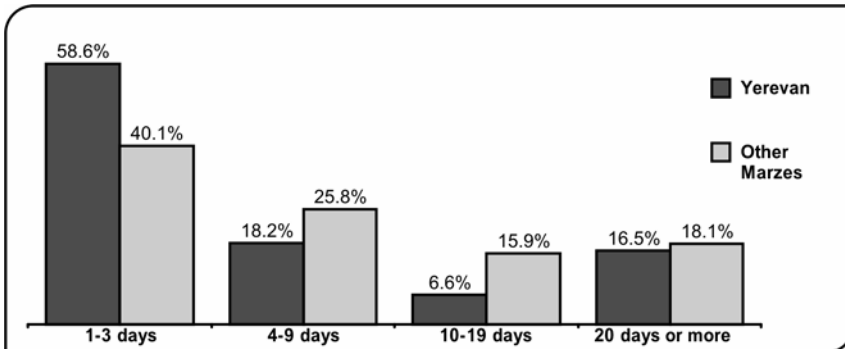
Pharmaceuticals (Sedatives and/or Tranquilizers) ....

According to the results, during the year preceding the questioning, 9.7% of the respondents took sedatives or tranquilizers. The breakdown by gender/age groups showed that taking sedatives or tranquilizers was more common for women – 12.3% (men's percentage was 6.5%). As the age groups increased, so did the trend in the proportion of their alcohol use. The low proportion of users of sedatives or tranquilizers was low in the Marzes – 9.2% (in Yerevan it was 10.7%) (Annex 2, Tables 21, 22, 23, and 24).

45.7% of the respondents took sedatives or tranquilizers once or more per month. Both men's and women's sample proportions were almost the same at 45.6% and 46.1%, respectively. The difference between proportions was also insignificant among those who took them four times or more per week (15.7% and 13%, respectively). The breakdown of the lowest proportions of people taking sedatives or tranquilizers were "two to three times per week" and were registered in Yerevan at 8.7%. Meanwhile, in the Marzes, the lowest percentage of people taking sedatives and tranquilizers was four times or more per week at 12.8% (Annex 2, Tables 25 and 26). The breakdown of those taking sedatives or tranquilizers during the one year before questioning, by the frequency of taking, is given below in Diagram 5.

Diagram 5. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives and tranquilizers for the one year preceding the questioning, by frequency of taking
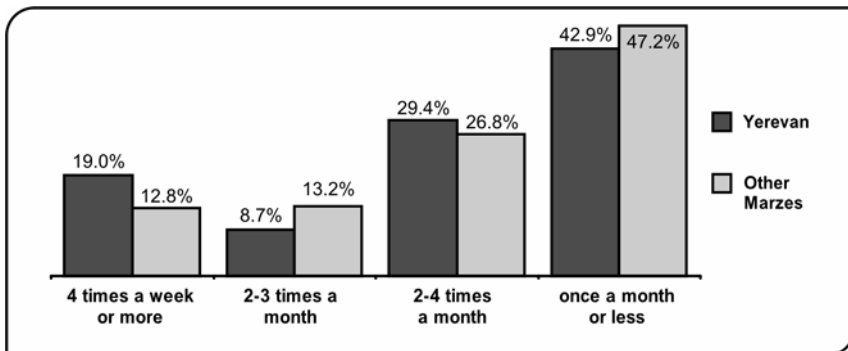
The percentage of persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers during the month before questioning, among the respondents, was 72.3%, including 73.9% of women and 68.7% of men. According to the Marz breakdown, the highest percentage was in Yerevan at 81.7%. Meanwhile, in the Marzes it was 67.6%. It should be noted that such substantial differences were found in almost all age groups, with the only exception being the "16 to 24" age group. The review of Yerevan and the Marzes samples, by gender, separately shows that among respondents in Yerevan the proportion of persons who took sedatives and tranquilizers during the previous month exceeded the appropriate percentages in the Marzes by almost 30% (Annex 2, Tables 27, 28, 29, and 30).

By frequency, the highest proportions showed persons taking sedatives and tranquilizers with a frequency of "up to nine days" - 65.1% of the total; and according to the Marzes breakdown there were no differences between "Yerevan" and "other Marzes" proportions. However, it is interesting to note in reviewing "Yerevan" and "other Marzes", separately by the "gender" category, that if there were no differences in frequencies of taking sedatives or tranquilizers, then the most frequent taking of sedatives or tranquilizers in Yerevan was among men (Annex 2, Tables 31, 32, 33, and 34). The breakdown of persons who took sedatives and tranquilizers during the month preceding the questioning, by frequency of taking, is given in Diagram 6.

According to the results of the survey, the majority of persons taking sedatives and tranquilizers (71%) obtain them from drugstores without a prescription. Meanwhile, the percentage of persons obtaining sedatives or tranquilizers with prescriptions is only 24.6%. Thus, the two ways of getting sedatives or tranquilizers are the main (axis) ways. As far as the other ways mentioned in the questionnaire - "from a friend" and "other", combined they totaled only 4.4% (Annex 2, Tables 35 and 36):

Diagram 6. Breakdown of the persons who took sedatives and tranquilizers during the month preceding the questioning, by frequency of taking
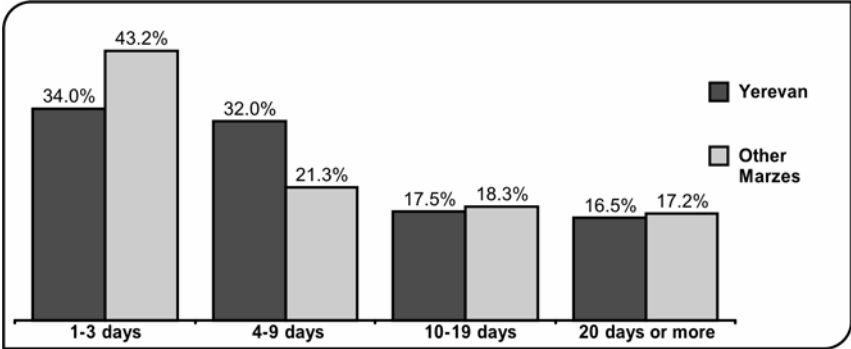
Illicit Drugs ....

As it has already been noted, the survey questionnaire also contained questions on the usage and prevalence of illicit drugs. It is necessary to take the results of the survey with the caveat that due to the sensitive nature of illicit drug use, the respondents may fail to give a complete and accurate response. It is probably for this reason that each subsection of that part of the questionnaire contained two different conceptual questions: "Do you personally know drug users (by the types of the drugs)?" and "Have you taken drugs?" In particular, the results of these two questions gave quite interesting answers, which are expressed in Diagram 7, in proportion to the total number of respondents (3,892).

Diagram 6. Breakdown of the number of respondents by the people knowing drug users (by % of the total)
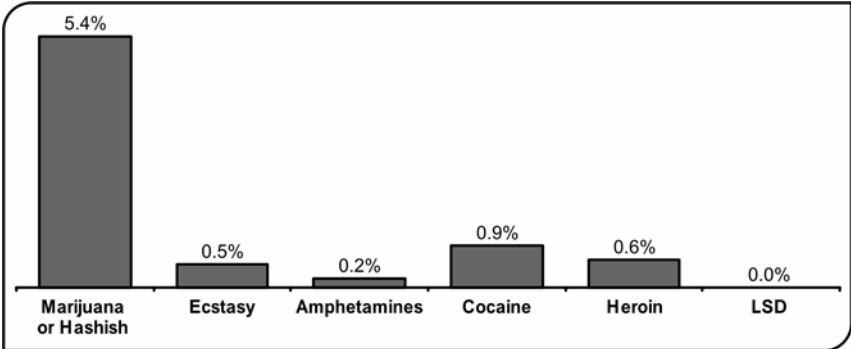
As can be seen from Diagram 7, the percentage of people who knew people taking hashish or marijuana was relatively high (5.4%), then there are the percentages of people who knew others taking cocaine (0.9%) and heroin (0.6%). It should be noted that the breakdown by age groups and types of drugs showed that relatively high percentages had some specific features. The proportions of people knowing others taking hashish or marijuana were high in the "45 to 54" age group (29.5% of the respondents of this group) and in the "35 to 44" age group (22.4% of its respondents). The corresponding proportions for users of cocaine and heroin were high in the age groups "45 to 54" (25,7% and 33,3% respectively) and "25 to 34" (22.9 and 29.2%, respectively), for amphetamines – in "25 to 34" and "45 to 54" age groups (37.5% and 25.0% respectively) and ecstasy - in "16 to 24" and "25-34" age groups (30.0% and 25.0%, respectively). In the total number of respondents the answers of men prevailed. According to the breakdown of Marzes, the percentages of people knowing others taking hashish or marijuana were higher in the Marzes (82.9% and 74.3% of the total in the given group), and the people knowing persons taking ecstasy and amphetamines in Yerevan (55.0% and 62.5%, respectively) (Annex 2, Tables 37, 38, 39, and 40).

Contrary to the above, there were twenty-five respondents who answered positive to the question on taking drugs, nineteen of whom took hashish or marijuana, four who took cocaine and two persons who took heroin. Taking into account the insignificant values of the two last variants, it is not reasonable to analyze them in this survey. As for the number of persons taking hashish or marijuana, eighteen of them were men and one was a woman. In particular, 36.8% of the persons taking hashish or marijuana belonged to the "25 to 34" age group, and in the case of "other Marzes" the percentage was 78.9% (Annex 2, Tables 41 and 42).

It should be noted that according to the results, none of the respondents took drugs last year, and as for the age when drugs were taken for the first time, all the respondents who took hashish or marijuana tried them between the ages of 16 to 24 (Annex 2, Table 43).

Opinions ....

The survey questionnaires also allowed for getting acquainted with the opinions, attitudes and considerations of the respondents on the effects of tobacco, alcohol and drugs, as well as to assess the opinions of the respondents on the risks of tobacco smoking, drinking alcohol, and taking drugs. It is noteworthy that the answers and opinions, expressed by the respondents on some points, showed different trends, characterized by the answers to the following question: "Do you regard a drug addict more as

criminal, or one afflicted with a diseased?"; the answers can be seen by proportions given in Diagram 8.

Diagram 7. Breakdown of the answers of the respondents to the question "Do you regard a drug addict more as a criminal or as one afflicted with a disease?"

no definite decision (14.5%)

both as criminal, and as diseased (29.8%)

more as criminal (12.4%)

more as diseased (38.3%)

neither as criminal, nor as diseased (5%)
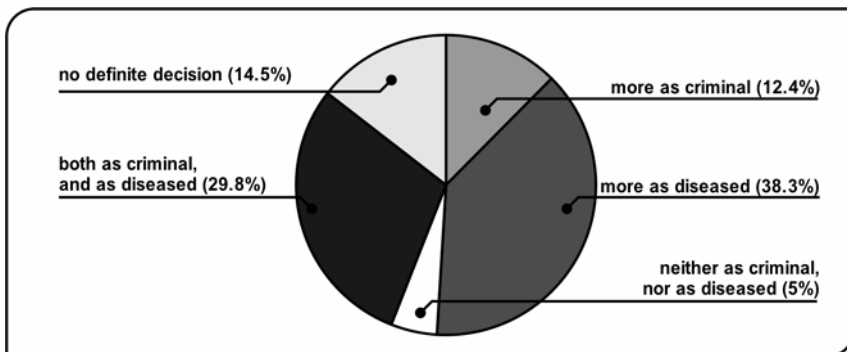
As can be seen from the above diagram 8, 38.3% of the respondents regarded a drug addict "more as diseased" and 29.8% both as "criminal" and as "diseased." It is also necessary to note that the response "neither criminal, nor diseased" was chosen by 5% of the respondents, while 14.5% were unable to give a definite answer (Annex 2, Tables 44 and 45).

As distinct to the above-mentioned question, a large majority largely or fully rejects the statement "People should be allowed to take hashish and marijuana" (67.1% do not agree fully, and 25.3% do not agree largely). The statement is rejected by both women and men. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that according to the Marzes breakdown, the proportion of respondents in "other Marzes" who answered that they "do not agree fully" is less than the corresponding proportion in Yerevan by 9.5%, and this difference was "distributed" among the other answers, exceeding relevant proportions in Yerevan. The answers also correspond to the answers to another question, according to which 89.3% of the respondents considered taking hashish and marijuana as a high risk, and 0.8% considered it as "no risk" (Annex 2, Tables 46, 47, 64, and 65).

It is worth noting that as distinct from a relatively high percentage of the answers "do not disapprove" to the below opinions on taking ecstasy or heroin once or twice, the percentage of people not disapproving of hashish or marijuana use from time to time was insignificant at 1.4% (including 0.8% of women and 2.3% of men), and in the Marzes the breakdown of the proportions of people not disapproving was almost the same: in Yerevan it was 1.25% and

in the Marzes it was 1.2%. The breakdown of opinions on the statement "People should be allowed to take hashish or marijuana" is given in Diagram 9.

Diagram 8. Breakdown of the answers by the opinions on the statement "People should be allowed to use hashish or marijuana"
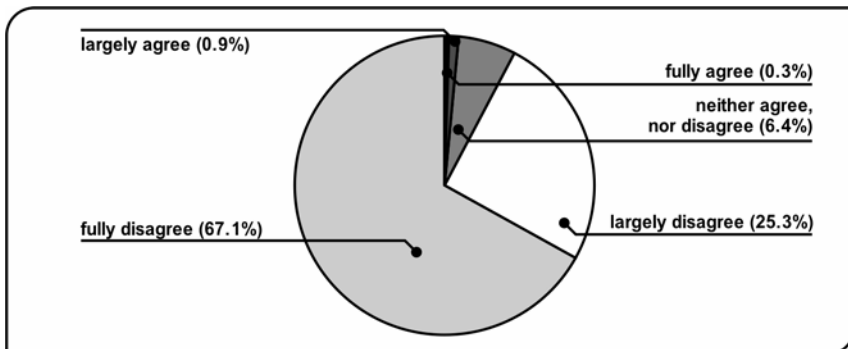
A similar picture was found with the opinions on "People should be allowed to take heroin". Such a statement was rejected largely or fully by 93.3% of the respondents (23.4% and 69.9%, respectively). It is worth noting that the breakdown of the opinions "do not agree fully" and "do not agree largely" had some specific distinctions: the percentage of answers given by women who "do not agree fully" prevailed over the answers of men with that opinion by 10.3%, and as for the percentage of answers by the women who "do not agree largely," they are less than the men's answers by 6.4%. Similar differences are also typical for Yerevan and the Marzes: the percentage of answers "do not agree fully" was higher in Yerevan than in the Marzes by 11.0%, while the percentage of the other answer "do not agree largely" was the opposite: in Yerevan it was less than in the Marzes by 7.3%. It is also necessary to note that in Yerevan there were no answers "fully agree" (Annex 2, Tables 48, 49, 52, and 53).

The same picture is in the breakdown of the opinions on "Trying of heroin or marijuana once or twice". It is disapproved of by 80.2% of the respondents, and 3.1% do not disapprove. The answers of respondents to the statement "Trying heroin once or twice" are given in Diagram10.

According to the answers, the percentage of the respondents not disapproving of trying heroin once or twice were relatively high among men (higher than the women's percentage by 2.7%), and for the Marzes category, the percentage of such answers given in Yerevan was higher than that in "other Marzes" by 4%.

Diagram 9. Breakdown of the answers by the opinions on the statement "Trying heroin once or twice"

do not know (16.8%)

do not disapprove (3.1%)

disapprove (29.7%)

strongly disapprove (50.5%)
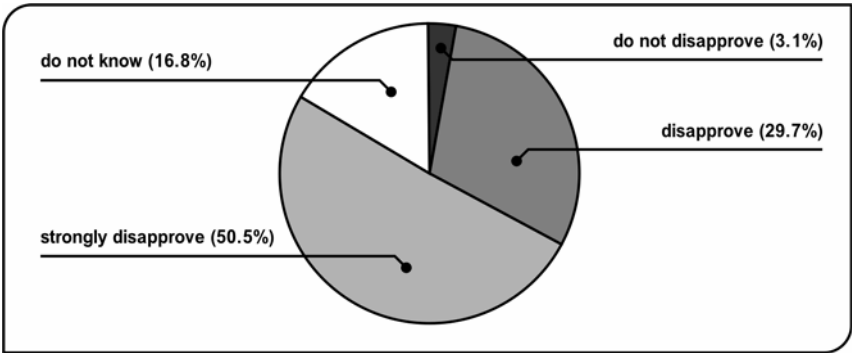
The analysis of the answers related to trying ecstasy once or twice shows that it was not disapproved of by 4.3% of the respondents, while 71.6% disapproved of it. The mentioned difference of the answer also corresponds to another question, according to which 79.2% of the respondents (including 81.1% of women and 77% of men) considered it risky, while 2% considered it not risky (including 1.4% of women and 2.7% of men). The review of the "Yerevan" and "other Marzes" breakdowns shows that in Yerevan 7.8% considered trying ecstasy once or twice as a "risk" and in the Marzes it was 2.4%, while as "no risk" it was, respectively, 3.2% and 1.5% (Annex 2, Tables 50, 51, 66, and 67). The answers of respondents to the statement "Trying ecstasy once or twice" are broken down in Diagram 11.

Diagram 10. Breakdown of the opinions on "Trying ecstasy once or twice"

do not know (16.8%)

do not disapprove (4.3%)

disapprove (28.4%)

strongly disapprove (24.0%)
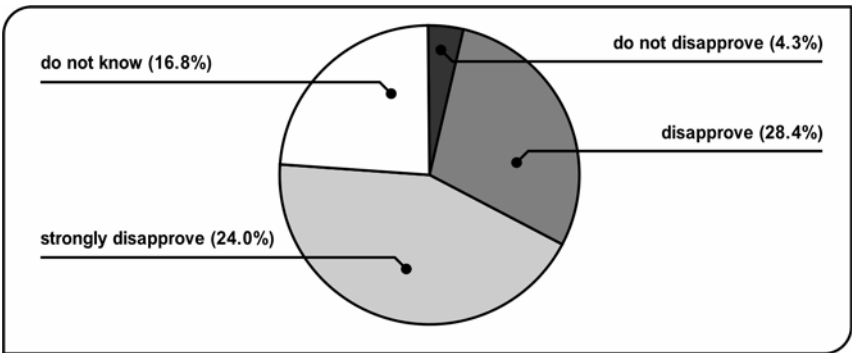
Regardless of this breakdown, according to the results, the proportions of those who do not disapprove of it were high among men (3.3% more than among

women), and in the case of the Marzes, the percentages of opinions expressed among the Yerevan respondents was higher by 6.5% than in "other Marzes".

It is necessary to note that unlike the above, the answers related to tobacco smoking and alcohol drinking were absolutely different: here the opinion "do not disapprove" prevailed. "Smoking ten or more cigarettes per day" was not disapproved of by 44.5% of the respondents (including 32.2% of women and 59% of men). As the analysis of the results shows, this is mostly disapproved of by women (the "Disapprove" and "Strongly disapprove" answers together received 57.6% of the total), meanwhile the men's answer "do not disapprove" exceeds the women's by 1.4%. By the Marzes breakdown the proportions of "not disapproving" answers were relatively higher in Yerevan at 48.3% (in "other Marzes" it was 42.8%). These differences in the values perhaps may be explained by the analysis of the answers to another question on the risk of "smoking more than one pack of cigarettes per day," which was considered as risky by 45.3% of women; meanwhile the men's opinions on the "risk" (slight, moderate, high) had almost equal proportions: 26.2% to 28%. By the Marzes breakdown, smoking more than a pack of cigarettes per day was pointed out as risk by 8.6% in Yerevan, and by 15.7% in the Marzes (Annex 2, Tables 54, 55, 60, and 61). The breakdown of the attitude towards "Smoking ten cigarettes or more per day" is given in Diagram 12.

Diagram 11. Breakdown by the opinions on "Smoking ten cigarettes or more per day"

do not know (8.2%)

strongly disapprove (12.5%)

do not disapprove (44.5%)
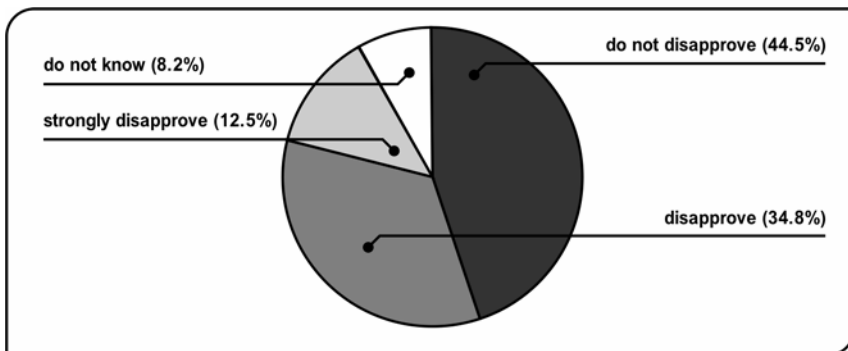
disapprove (34.8%)

The same picture can be seen regarding drinking alcohol. 66.2% of the total respondents did not disapprove of drinking alcohol once or twice per week, including 56.8% of women and 77.4% of men. It should be noted that the percentage of people not disapproving drinking alcohol once or twice per week in Yerevan was more than the percentage in the Marzes by 8.3% and reached 72%. Comparing these opinions with the answers on the risk of the statement "Drinking five times on holidays", perhaps it is possible to suppose that the

respondents drink alcohol very little, since only 11.6% considered alcohol drinking on holidays as not a risk (including 8.9% of women and 14.7% of men); as for the Marzes breakdown, the difference in the answers was not so substantial. (Annex 2, Tables 56, 57, 62, and 63).

Discussion

This is the first time that such a survey has been carried out in Armenia. It is for this reason that it is difficult to compare the given data with the past (with the exception of the tobacco, however, there are some reservations). It is necessary to note that because of the sensitive nature of some questions (especially related to drugs), the answers of respondents to such questions might not allow for a comprehensive pattern on the gravity of the phenomenon. However, the survey allows for an analysis of the present situation.

Tobacco ....

According to the results of the survey, at the time of questioning, 28.4% of the respondents smoked tobacco. The Survey on Tobacco Consumption, earlier carried out by the Armenian NSS, had information on tobacco prevalence. The comparison of the results with the aforementioned survey (conducted in 1999) is also very interesting and important.

Taking into account that during the Survey of Tobacco Consumption the age group of 16 to 75 year-old people was included with the aim of getting compatibility of the data, it is reasonable to review the same age group. According to the results of the Survey of Tobacco Consumption, tobacco was smoked by 29% of the population of 16 to 75 year-olds, including 63.7% of men and 1.24% of women, while according to this present survey the respective percentages are 29% (60.5% and 2.2%). It is necessary to note that while the total proportion of tobacco smokers, in comparisons of both surveys, remained the same at 29.0%, substantial changes are noted in the structure of tobacco smoking for the men's and women's proportions: the men's proportion has decreased and the women's has increased.

Alcohol...

The questionnaire for the survey allows for the receipt of information on the usage of alcohol and frequency of its drinking by respondents. According to the results, a substantial part of the population drinks alcohol from time to time. Unfortunately, such surveys have not been carried out before in Armenia, and that is why it impossible to compare any data. However, analysis of the survey does show some negative trends.

Although, as can be seen from the gender/age groups breakdown, the proportions of alcohol users was the lowest among the respondents of the 16 to 24 age group, overall it was quite high (by drinking alcohol last year it was 36.4%, and the breakdown of the alcohol drinkers by the frequencies of: four times or more – 1.2%, two or three times per week – 3.2%, two to four times per month – 18.5%, once per month or less – 77.1%).

According to the results, seven out of every ten respondents drank alcohol, including every second woman and eight out of ten men, in the one month preceding the questioning. Also noteworthy is the breakdown of alcohol drinkers by drinking more than six glasses at the same time/occasion. One-third of alcohol users pointed out that they drink more than six glasses of alcohol at the same time, and the higher proportion of them was in the Marzes. And in this case it is necessary to point out that for the 16 to 24 age group, in Yerevan, there were no cases of drinking more than six glasses, while among the respondents of the Marzes the percentage was 1.7% (men).

Pharmaceuticals ....

According to the results of the survey, during the year preceding the questioning, every tenth respondent took tranquilizers or sedatives. The gender/age groups breakdown showed that taking sedatives or tranquilizers was more typical for women. Almost half of the respondents took sedatives or tranquilizers once per month or less.

During the one month preceding the questioning, sedatives or tranquilizers were taken by every seventh respondent. The sex/age groups breakdown showed that the proportion was higher in Yerevan (eight out of ten), and lower among the respondents in the Marzes. If we compare the samples of Yerevan and the Marzes separately by the gender category, it should be apparent that in Yerevan the proportions of men who took sedatives or tranquilizers during the previous month was 30% greater than percentage in the Marzes; it is an alarming phenomenon. Also noteworthy is the fact that the number of people in the 16 to 24 age group who took sedative or tranquilizers during the month preceding the questioning was very high. The proportion of users with a frequency of up to nine times per month was also very high (65%).

According to the results of the survey, only one-fourth of the users of sedatives or tranquilizers obtained them with a doctor's prescription. It is necessary to note that the majority of the users, seven out of ten, obtained them from a drugstore without a prescription, and for the remaining part of population the pharmaceuticals become accessible "from a friend" and "etc."

Illicit Drugs ....

The results of the questions in this part of the survey must be viewed while taking into account certain sensitive circumstances, the result of which is that the full gravity of the problem might not be adequately reflected. It is possible that this point explains the reason why each subsection of that part of the survey had two different questions: "Do you personally know drug (by the types of drugs) users?" and "Have ever taken drugs (by types)?" Direct questions on taking drugs received answers with very insignificant values, while the results related to the questions on knowing drug users were substantially different.

The breakdown of the number of respondents knowing drug users shows that the proportion of the people knowing persons taking hashish or marijuana was relatively high (5.4%), and was followed by persons knowing cocaine (0.9%) and heroin (0.6%) users. It is necessary to note that if we compare that picture with the data of European countries, it can be seen that structurally there is some similarity. However, comparing the percentages, it can be seen that the difference is obvious (hashish or marijuana 10% to 25%, cocaine – 0.5% to 3%, heroin – less than 1%). According to the survey, the majority of the respondents who took drugs mostly took hashish or marijuana. However, it should be noted that there were other answers as well. Another important point is that all persons taking hashish or marijuana tried it for the first time in the 16 to 25 year-old range. No less important is the fact that among the persons who gave positive answers to the question on taking drugs, there were also women, which is also not typical, but alarming enough.

Opinions ....

The questionnaire also allowed for the determination of the respondents' knowledge on the effects of tobacco, alcohol and drugs, as well as to assess the views of the respondents on the risks of smoking tobacco, drinking or taking drugs. It also allows for a clearing up, in general, of the degree of awareness on the issues mentioned in the questionnaire. It is necessary to note that when referring to certain questions, the respondents' answers were quite diverse.

The attitude toward the question "Do you regard a drug addict more as criminal, than as afflicted with a diseased?" was as follows: the majority of the respondent (68.1%) were inclined to regard a drug addict as afflicted with a diseased. A part of those people (29.8%) regard a drug addict both as a criminal and diseased, and every tenth person regards such person more as a criminal. It should also be noted that 14% failed to give any definite answer.

The overwhelming majority of all respondents fully reject the statement "People should be allowed to take heroin or marijuana", and this is a very important point. The same picture in the opinions was seen regarding the statement "People should be permitted to take heroin" and other similar statements.

The opinions on the statement "Trying ecstasy once or twice" are quite different, which brings about some concern: nearly a quarter of the respondents failed to define their attitude on the matter. Also alarming is that the percentage of 16 to 24 year-old persons who gave positive answers was quite high.

The attitude of the respondents toward alcohol and tobacco is much more "liberal". Perhaps the danger seems far removed. For example, almost half of the respondents did not disapprove "smoking ten cigarettes or more per day". 86.5% of the respondents see high risk in "smoking more than one pack of cigarettes per day", while the rest of the respondents did not see any risk in it. The same situation is found with drinking alcohol.

Conclusion and Recommendations

"Drug Prevalence Survey Among Adults" is the first survey to cover such broad fields of interest in one undertaking. During the present transitory period of Armenian society, the problems of tobacco, alcohol, pharmaceuticals and illicit drugs prevalence among adults, the population's attitudes, accessibility (of pharmaceuticals), and awareness of them are of special interest not only for the health professionals, but also for decision makers, public health advocates and other parties concerned. As this survey is the first experience with such issues, the task of analysis was both simple and complicated: Simple, because with the exception of the tobacco section of the survey, it is impossible to compare the data with any previous period (even during the Soviet era), so the comparative analysis was not conducted here. On the other hand, the survey provided us with comprehensive statistical material, broken down by various categories (sex, age, etc.) and their combinations, so such a unique effort needs special attention – for discussion and elaboration of recommendations for decision-makers, and systematization as initial analytical material for further surveys and studies.

The survey results are presented on the following web sites:

- http://www.ichd.org,
- http://www.tobaccocontrol.ichd.org
- http://www.armenia.globalink.org,
- http://www.armstat.am.

As for the tobacco section, it is necessary to point out that the problem of tobacco prevalence is under review by public health officials and activists, and some information and studies on the matter have already been accumulated and analyzed.

Alcohol has not been a big problem so far in Armenia since the Soviet era, although the country has always been one of the chief producers of wines and brandy. However, the survey allowed for the discovery of some trends which should be regarded by Armenian public health and policy makers with special attention. One such trend is that drinking has become popular among the youngest age group (16 to 24 year-olds) in the survey.

The survey showed that pharmaceuticals (sedatives and tranquilizers) are accessible enough for the population - most of the respondents taking such items obtained them without a doctor's prescription. There are also other trends requiring special attention, but this one is the most urgent.

Turning to illicit drugs, it is necessary to point out that Armenia has very tough drug-related legislation, which made the questioning in this part of the survey

sensitive for the respondents. In addition, the attitude of the population, as a whole, traditionally has shown a negative attitude toward drug addicts, so we are confident that this issue should be examined in a more targeted manner, which will reveal additional information and statistical data. At the same time it is necessary to note with satisfaction that such a problem was actually raised in the survey.

On the basis of the survey, the following recommendations are given:

– As the survey showed very high percentages of smokers among male respondents (though decreasing in comparison with previous periods) and the trend of increasing prevalence among the female population, it is recommended to pursue concerted efforts aimed at a noticeable and long-lasting reduction in smoking prevalence.

– Elaboration of policies aimed at reducing accessibility of alcohol for young people, and introducing certain age restrictions for selling alcohol.

– Elaboration of health education programs aimed at raising awareness among the population on the dangers and negative effects of alcohol.

– Taking measures for reducing accessibility of sedatives and tranquilizers without a doctor's prescription.

– Further improvement of drug-related legislation aimed at the prevention of trafficking and domestic drug-related activity.

– Introduction of educational programs for various target sections of the population (especially young people) to prevent a growing demand for illicit drugs.

– Conduct surveys among younger people (e.g. 13 to 15 year-olds) to determine the lower (lowest) level of the usage or experimentation with drugs/alcohol.

– Conduct more specific surveys on drug prevalence among concrete target (risk) groups of the population.

– Introduction of a monitoring system (within the Ministry of Health and law-enforcement bodies) to control the situation with regard to drug prevalence, and publish regular reports or briefings on the results of such monitoring.

– Improvement of the structural and scientific divisions of the health system to address the problems discussed in the survey (epidemiology, treatment, etc.).

– Analysis of international experience in the field of alcohol/drug control; establishment of partnerships with international professional organizations and experts.

– Promote participation of NGOs, professional medical organizations and, in general, professional health care workers in working with the population.

In conclusion, we recommend holding regular surveys to monitor the situation in appropriate areas in the future.

ANNEX 1

Table 1. Age groups: by marzes

Age groups	Yerevan	Other marzes	Total
Total, including	**1173** 30.1% 100.0%	**2719** 69.9% 100.0%	**3892** 100.0% 100.0%
16-24	**205** 30.0% 17.5%	**479** 70.0% 17.6%	**684** 100.0% 17.6%
25-34	**198** 32.1% 16.9%	**418** 67.9% 15.4%	**616** 100.0% 15.8%
35-44	**197** 26.6% 16.8%	**543** 73.4% 20.0%	**740** 100.0% 19.0%
45-54	**256** 31.8% 21.8%	**550** 68.2% 20.2%	**806** 100.0% 20.7%
55-64	**112** 30.3% 9.5%	**258** 69.7% 9.5%	**370** 100.0% 9.5%
65 and above	**205** 30.3% 17.5%	**471** 69.7% 17.3%	**676** 100.0% 17.4%

Table 2. Sex and age groups: by marzes

Sex and age groups	Yerevan	Other marzes	TOTAL
Female total, including	**667**	**1449**	**2116**
	31.5%	68.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16-24	**114**	**246**	**360**
	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%
	17.1%	17.0%	17.0%
25-34	**106**	**229**	**335**
	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%
	15.9%	15.8%	15.8%
35-44	**110**	**294**	**404**
	27.2%	72.8%	100.0%
	16.5%	20.3%	19.1%
45-54	**138**	**281**	**419**
	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%
	20.7%	19.4%	19.8%
55-64	**69**	**136**	**205**
	33.7%	66.3%	100.0%
	10.3%	9.4%	9.7%
65 and above	**130**	**263**	**393**
	33.1%	66.9%	100.0%
	19.5%	18.2%	18.6%
Male, total, including	**506**	**1270**	**1776**
	28.5%	71.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16-24	**91**	**233**	**324**
	28.1%	71.9%	100.0%
	18.0%	18.3%	18.2%
25-34	**92**	**189**	**281**
	32.7%	67.3%	100.0%
	18.2%	14.9%	15.8%
35-44	**87**	**249**	**336**
	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
	17.2%	19.6%	18.9%
45-54	**118**	**269**	**387**
	30.5%	69.5%	100.0%
	23.3%	21.2%	21.8%
55-64	**43**	**122**	**165**
	26.1%	73.9%	100.0%
	8.5%	9.6%	9.3%
65 and above	**75**	**208**	**283**
	26.5%	73.5%	100.0%
	14.8%	16.4%	15.9%

Table 3. Breakdown by education: by marzes

Education	Yerevan	Other marzes	TOTAL
TOTAL, including	**1173** 30.1% 100.0%	**2719** 69.9% 100.0%	**3892** 100.0% 100.0%
illiterate	**1** 5.6% 0.1%	**17** 94.4% 0.6%	**18** 100.0% 0.5%
no elementary	**2** 16.7% 0.2%	**10** 83.3% 0.4%	**12** 100.0% 0.3%
elementary	**16** 11.0% 1.4%	**130** 89.0% 4.8%	**146** 100.0% 3.8%
basic general	**58** 17.4% 4.9%	**276** 82.6% 10.2%	**334** 100.0% 8.6%
secondary (complete) general	**348** 23.4% 29.7%	**1141** 76.6% 42.0%	**1489** 100.0% 38.3%
primary vocational	**26** 20.0% 2.2%	**104** 80.0% 3.8%	**130** 100.0% 3.3%
secondary vocational	**262** 29.5% 22.3%	**627** 70.5% 23.1%	**889** 100.0% 22.8%
higher	**460** 52.6% 39.2%	**414** 47.4% 15.2%	**874** 100.0% 22.5%

Table 4. Breakdown by sex and education: by marzes

Sex and education	Yerevan	Other marzes	TOTAL
Female, total, including	**667** 31.5% 100.0%	**1449** 68.5% 100.0%	**2116** 100.0% 100.0%
illiterate		**10** 100.0% 0.7%	**10** 100.0% 0.5%
no elementary	**1** 14.3% 0.1%	**6** 85.7% 0.4%	**7** 100.0% 0.3%
elementary	**10** 12.0% 1.5%	**73** 88.0% 5.0%	**83** 100.0% 3.9%
basic general	**38** 21.2% 5.7%	**141** 78.8% 9.7%	**179** 100.0% 8.5%
secondary (complete) general	**200** 24.2% 30.0%	**627** 75.8% 43.3%	**827** 100.0% 39.1%
primary vocational	**10** 19.2% 1.5%	**42** 80.8% 2.9%	**52** 100.0% 2.5%
secondary vocational	**147** 29.1% 22.0%	**358** 70.9% 24.7%	**505** 100.0% 23.9%
higher	**261** 57.6% 39.1%	**192** 42.4% 13.3%	**453** 100.0% 21.4%

Male, total,	**506**	**1270**	**1776**
including	28.5%	71.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
illiterate	**1**	**7**	**8**
	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
no elementary	**1**	**4**	**5**
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
elementary	**6**	**57**	**63**
	9.5%	90.5%	100.0%
	1.2%	4.5%	3.5%
basic general	**20**	**135**	**155**
	12.9%	87.1%	100.0%
	4.0%	10.6%	8.7%
secondary (complete) general	**148**	**514**	**662**
	22.4%	77.6%	100.0%
	29.2%	40.5%	37.3%
primary vocational	**16**	**62**	**78**
	20.5%	79.5%	100.0%
	3.2%	4.9%	4.4%
secondary vocational	**115**	**269**	**384**
	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%
	22.7%	21.2%	21.6%
higher	**199**	**222**	**421**
	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
	39.3%	17.5%	23.7%

Table 5. Breakdown by the status of employment: by marzes

Sex and the status of employment	Yerevan	Other marzes	TOTAL
TOTAL, including	**1173**	**2719**	**3892**
	30.1%	69.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
employed, including self-employed	**506**	**1177**	**1683**
	30.1%	69.9%	100.0%
	43.1%	43.3%	43.2%
unemployed	**294**	**627**	**921**
	31.9%	68.1%	100.0%
	25.1%	23.1%	23.7%
student	**81**	**150**	**231**
	35.1%	64.9%	100.0%
	6.9%	5.5%	5.9%
pensioner	**215**	**526**	**741**
	29.0%	71.0%	100.0%
	18.3%	19.3%	19.0%
none of the above-mentioned	**77**	**239**	**316**
	24.4%	75.6%	100.0%
	6.6%	8.8%	8.1%

Table 6. Breakdown by sex and the status of employment: by marzes

Sex and the status of employment	Yerevan	Other marzes	TOTAL
Female, total, including	**667**	**1449**	**2116**
	31.5%	68.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
employed, including self-employed	**205**	**486**	**691**
	29.7%	70.3%	100.0%
	30.7%	33.5%	32.7%
unemployed	**208**	**425**	**633**
	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%
	31.2%	29.3%	29.9%
student	**48**	**79**	**127**
	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
	7.2%	5.5%	6.0%
pensioner	**148**	**304**	**452**
	32.7%	67.3%	100.0%
	22.2%	21.0%	21.4%
none of the listed	**58**	**155**	**213**
	27.2%	72.8%	100.0%
	8.7%	10.7%	10.1%
Male, total, including	**506**	**1270**	**1776**
	28.5%	71.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%
employed, including self-employed	**301**	**692**	**992**
	30.3%	69.8%	100.1%
	59.5%	54.5%	55.9%
unemployed	**86**	**202**	**288**
	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%
	17.0%	15.9%	16.2%
student	**33**	**71**	**104**
	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%
	6.5%	5.6%	5.9%
pensioner	**67**	**222**	**289**
	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%
	13.2%	17.5%	16.3%
none of the listed	**19**	**84**	**103**
	18.4%	81.6%	100.0%
	3.8%	6.6%	5.8%

ANNEX 2

TOBACCO

Table 1. Breakdown of the respondens by smoking (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Smoke	Don't smoke	TOTAL
TOTAL, including	**28.4%**	**71.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24	19.3%	80.7%	100.0%
25-34	32.6%	67.4%	100.0%
35-44	31.8%	68.2%	100.0%
45-54	34.1%	65.9%	100.0%
55-64	31.4%	68.6%	100.0%
65 and above	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
Female: total including	**2.1%**	**97.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.4%	98.6%	100.0%
25-34	1.8%	98.2%	100.0%
35-44	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
45-54	1.9%	98.1%	100.0%
55-64	4.9%	95.1%	100.0%
65 and above	1.5%	98.5%	100.0%
Male: total including	**59.6%**	**40.4%**	**100.0%**
16-24	39.2%	60.8%	100.0%
25-34	69.4%	30.6%	100.0%
35-44	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%
45-54	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%
55-64	64.2%	35.8%	100.0%
65 and above	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%

Table 2. Breakdown of the respondents by smoking (by Marzes and age groups)

Marz and age groups	Smoke	Don't smoke	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**26.0%**	**74.0%**	**100.0%**
16-24	19.5%	80.5%	100.0%
25-34	32.8%	67.2%	100.0%
35-44	29.1%	70.9%	100.0%
45-54	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%
55-64	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
65 and above	16.1%	83.9%	100.0%
Marzes: total, including	**29.4%**	**70.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
25-34	32.5%	67.5%	100.0%
35-44	32.8%	67.2%	100.0%
45-54	35.3%	64.7%	100.0%
55-64	33.7%	66.3%	100.0%
65 and above	23.7%	76.3%	100.0%

Table 3. Breakdown of the respondents by smoking: Yerevan (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Smoke	Don't smoke	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**4.3%**	**95.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.8%	98.2%	100.0%
25-34	4.7%	95.3%	100.0%
35-44	5.5%	94.5%	100.0%
45-54	4.3%	95.7%	100.0%
55-64	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
65 and above	3.1%	96.9%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**54.7%**	**45.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	41.8%	58.2%	100.0%
25-34	65.2%	34.8%	100.0%
35-44	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%
45-54	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%
55-64	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%
65 and above	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%

Table 4. Breakdown of the respondents by smoking: other Marzes (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Smoke	Don't smoke	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**1.1%**	**98.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.2%	98.8%	100.0%
25-34	0.4%	99.6%	100.0%
35-44	1.4%	98.6%	100.0%
45-54	0.7%	99.3%	100.0%
55-64	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
65 and above	0.8%	99.2%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**61.6%**	**38.4%**	**100.0%**
16-24	38.2%	61.8%	100.0%
25-34	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
35-44	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%
45-54	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
55-64	68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
65 and above	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%

ALCOHOL

Table 5. Breakdown of the respondents by drinking alcohol during last year (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Did not use	TOTAL
Total, including	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%
16-24	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
25-34	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
35-44	57.2%	42.8%	100.0%
45-54	58.8%	41.2%	100.0%
55-64	54.3%	45.7%	100.0%
65 and above	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
Female: total, including	28.5%	71.5%	100.0%
16-24	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
25-34	27.8%	72.2%	100.0%
35-44	34.9%	65.1%	100.0%
45-54	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%
55-64	28.3%	71.7%	100.0%
65 and above	25.2%	74.8%	100.0%
Male: total, including	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
16-24	54.0%	46.0%	100.0%
25-34	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%
35-44	83.9%	16.1%	100.0%
45-54	86.8%	13.2%	100.0%
55-64	86.7%	13.3%	100.0%
65 and above	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%

Table 6. Breakdown of the respondents by drinking alcohol last year (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%
16-24	43.4%	56.6%	100.0%
25-34	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%
35-44	62.9%	37.1%	100.0%
45-54	55.9%	44.1%	100.0%
55-64	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
65 and above	45.9%	54.1%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	50.2%	49.8%	100.0%
16-24	33.4%	66.6%	100.0%
25-34	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%
35-44	55.1%	44.9%	100.0%
45-54	60.2%	39.8%	100.0%
55-64	52.3%	47.7%	100.0%
65 and above	48.6%	51.4%	100.0%

Table 7. Breakdown of the respondents by drinking alcohol last year: Yerevan (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Did not use	Total
Female: total, including	37.2%	62.8%	100.0%
16-24	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%
25-34	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%
35-44	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
45-54	38.4%	61.6%	100.0%
55-64	37.7%	62.3%	100.0%
65 and above	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
Male: total, including	74.9%	25.1%	100.0%
16-24	58.2%	41.8%	100.0%
25-34	76.1%	23.9%	100.0%
35-44	81.6%	18.4%	100.0%
45-54	76.3%	23.7%	100.0%
55-64	93.0%	7.0%	100.0%
65 and above	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%

Table 8. Breakdown of the respondents by drinking alcohol last year: other Marzes (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Female: total, including	24.5%	75.5%	100.0%
16-24	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%
25-34	22.7%	77.3%	100.0%
35-44	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%
45-54	30.2%	69.8%	100.0%
55-64	23.5%	76.5%	100.0%
65 and above	22.8%	77.2%	100.0%
Male: total, including	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%
16-24	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
25-34	84.7%	15.3%	100.0%
35-44	84.7%	15.3%	100.0%
45-54	91.4%	8.6%	100.0%
55-64	84.4%	15.6%	100.0%
65 and above	81.3%	18.8%	100.0%

Table 9. Breakdown of the alcohol users by frequency of drinking (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	4 times or more a week 4	2-3 times a week	2-4 times a month	Once a month or less frequently	TOTAL
Total, including	6.4%	10.9%	27.6%	55.0%	100.0%
16-24	1.2%	3.2%	18.5%	77.1%	100.0%
25-34	2.2%	7.4%	32.8%	57.6%	100.0%
35-44	4.3%	13.2%	28.6%	53.9%	100.0%
45-54	7.6%	12.7%	31.0%	48.7%	100.0%
55-64	9.5%	12.9%	29.9%	47.8%	100.0%
65 and above	13.9%	13.6%	21.7%	50.8%	100.0%
Female: total, including	1.2%	1.7%	9.1%	88.1%	100.0%
16-24				100.0%	100.0%

Gender and age groups	4 times or more a week 4	2-3 times a week	2-4 times a month	Once a month or less frequently	TOTAL
25-34	1.1%	1.1%	7.5%	90.3%	100.0%
35-44		1.4%	12.8%	85.8%	100.0%
45-54		2.9%	9.4%	87.7%	100.0%
55-64	3.4%	1.7%	8.6%	86.2%	100.0%
65 and above	4.0%	2.0%	12.1%	81.8%	100.0%
Male: total, including	8.7%	15.0%	35.6%	40.7%	100.0%
16-24	1.7%	4.6%	26.3%	67.4%	100.0%
25-34	2.6%	10.0%	43.0%	44.3%	100.0%
35-44	6.4%	19.1%	36.5%	37.9%	100.0%
45-54	10.7%	16.7%	39.9%	32.7%	100.0%
55-64	11.9%	17.5%	38.5%	32.2%	100.0%
65 and above	18.3%	18.8%	25.9%	37.1%	100.0%

Table 10. Breakdown of the alcohol users by frequency of drinking (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	4 times or more a week	2-3 times a week	2-4 times a month	Once a month or less frequently	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	4.9%	5.3%	26.0%	63.8%	100.0%
16-24			20.2%	79.8%	100.0%
25-34	0.9%	3.6%	27.9%	67.6%	100.0%
35-44	5.6%	4.8%	25.0%	64.5%	100.0%
45-54	5.6%	7.0%	28.0%	59.4%	100.0%
55-64	6.1%	4.5%	28.8%	60.6%	100.0%
65 and above	11.7%	10.6%	25.5%	52.1%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	7.1%	13.5%	28.3%	51.0%	100.0%
16-24	1.9%	5.0%	17.5%	75.6%	100.0%
25-34	2.8%	9.4%	35.4%	52.4%	100.0%
35-44	3.7%	16.7%	30.1%	49.5%	100.0%
45-54	8.5%	15.1%	32.3%	44.1%	100.0%
55-64	11.1%	17.0%	30.4%	41.5%	100.0%
65 and above	14.8%	14.8%	20.1%	50.2%	100.0%

Table 11. Breakdown of the alcohol users by drinking more than 6 glasses of alcohol at the same time/ occasion (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	every day or almost every day	every week	every month	less than once a month	never	Total
Total, including	1.0%	3.2%	5.2%	25.5%	65.2%	100.0%
16-24	1.2%	2.0%	2.8%	19.7%	74.3%	100.0%
25-34	0.3%	2.8%	6.8%	25.1%	65.0%	100.0%
35-44	0.7%	3.1%	6.1%	28.8%	61.2%	100.0%
45-54	1.1%	4.6%	5.5%	28.1%	60.8%	100.0%
55-64	1.5%	4.0%	7.5%	27.9%	59.2%	100.0%
65 and above	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	20.7%	73.7%	100.0%
Female: total, including		0.3%	0.7%	3.2%	95.9%	100.0%

Gender and age groups	every day or almost every day	every week	every month	less than once a month	never	Total
16-24			1.4%	2.7%	95.9%	100.0%
25-34			1.1%	4.3%	94.6%	100.0%
35-44		0.7%		5.0%	94.3%	100.0%
45-54				2.2%	97.8%	100.0%
55-64			1.7%	3.4%	94.8%	100.0%
65 and above		1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	97.0%	100.0%
Male: total, including	1.4%	4.4%	7.2%	35.2%	51.9%	100.0%
16-24	1.7%	2.9%	3.4%	26.9%	65.1%	100.0%
25-34	0.4%	3.9%	9.1%	33.5%	53.0%	100.0%
35-44	1.1%	4.3%	9.2%	40.8%	44.7%	100.0%
45-54	1.5%	6.5%	7.7%	38.7%	45.5%	100.0%
55-64	2.1%	5.6%	9.8%	37.8%	44.8%	100.0%
65 and above	1.8%	2.2%	3.1%	29.5%	63.4%	100.0%

Table 12. Breakdown of the number of alcohol users by drinking more than 6 glasses at the same time / occasion (by Marzes and age groups)

Gender and age groups	every day or almost every day	every week	every month	less than once a month	never	Total
Yerevan: total, including	0.6%	1.8%	4.5%	29.0%	64.1%	100.0%
16-24		1.1%	4.5%	24.7%	69.7%	100.0%
25-34		0.9%	7.2%	29.7%	62.2%	100.0%
35-44		1.6%	4.0%	32.3%	62.1%	100.0%
45-54	2.1%	2.8%	4.2%	30.8%	60.1%	100.0%
55-64			4.5%	33.3%	62.1%	100.0%
65 and above	1.1%	3.2%	2.1%	22.3%	71.3%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	1.1%	3.8%	5.6%	23.9%	65.7%	100.0%
16-24	1.9%	2.5%	1.9%	16.9%	76.9%	100.0%
25-34	0.5%	3.8%	6.6%	22.6%	66.5%	100.0%
35-44	1.0%	3.7%	7.0%	27.4%	60.9%	100.0%
45-54	0.6%	5.4%	6.0%	26.9%	61.0%	100.0%
55-64	2.2%	5.9%	8.9%	25.2%	57.8%	100.0%
65 and above	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	20.1%	74.7%	100.0%

Table 13. Breakdown of the alcohol users by drinking alcohol last 30 days (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	Total
Total, including	69.4%	30.6%	100.0%
16-24	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
25-34	72.1%	27.9%	100.0%
35-44	65.7%	34.3%	100.0%
45-54	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
55-64	73.6%	26.4%	100.0%
65 and above	72.1%	27.9%	100.0%
Female: total, including	45.8%	54.2%	100.0%
16-24	28.4%	71.6%	100.0%
25-34	50.5%	49.5%	100.0%
35-44	44.0%	56.0%	100.0%

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	Total
45-54	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
55-64	41.4%	58.6%	100.0%
65 and above	49.5%	50.5%	100.0%
Male: total, including	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%
16-24	63.4%	36.6%	100.0%
25-34	80.9%	19.1%	100.0%
35-44	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%
45-54	85.1%	14.9%	100.0%
55-64	86.7%	13.3%	100.0%
65 and above	82.1%	17.9%	100.0%

Table 14. Breakdown of the alcohol users by drinking alcohol last 30 days (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	65.6%	34.4%	100.0%
16-24	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
25-34	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
35-44	56.5%	43.5%	100.0%
45-54	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%
55-64	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
65 and above	75.5%	24.5%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
16-24	53.8%	46.3%	100.0%
25-34	72.6%	27.4%	100.0%
35-44	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
45-54	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
55-64	76.3%	23.7%	100.0%
65 and above	70.7%	29.3%	100.0%

Table 15. Breakdown of the alcohol users by drinking alcohol last 30 days: Yerevan (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not Used	Total
Female: total, including	48.4%	51.6%	100.0%
16-24	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%
25-34	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%
35-44	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%
45-54	54.7%	45.3%	100.0%
55-64	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
65 and above	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
Male: total, including	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%
16-24	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%
25-34	82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
35-44	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%
45-54	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
55-64	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
65 and above	85.5%	14.5%	100.0%

Table 16. Breakdown of the alcohol users by drinking last 30 days: other Marzes (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Female: total, including	43.9%	56.1%	100.0%
16-24	26.3%	73.7%	100.0%
25-34	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
35-44	46.6%	53.4%	100.0%
45-54	51.8%	48.2%	100.0%
55-64	31.3%	68.8%	100.0%
65 and above	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
Male: total, including	80.7%	19.3%	100.0%
16-24	62.3%	37.7%	100.0%
25-34	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
35-44	79.1%	20.9%	100.0%
45-54	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%
55-64	90.3%	9.7%	100.0%
65 and above	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%

Table 17. Breakdown of the number of alcohol users by the frequency of last 30 days (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
Total, including	45.6%	23.6%	13.2%	17.6%	100.0%
16-24	56.8%	16.7%	10.6%	15.9%	100.0%
25-34	45.9%	24.9%	9.9%	19.3%	100.0%
35-44	38.8%	27.3%	14.7%	19.1%	100.0%
45-54	48.7%	24.2%	13.4%	13.6%	100.0%
55-64	41.9%	26.4%	14.9%	16.9%	100.0%
and above	44.6%	18.9%	14.6%	21.9%	100.0%
Female: total, including	65.9%	10.1%	5.4%	18.5%	100.0%
16-24	90.5%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	100.0%
25-34	74.5%	6.4%	4.3%	14.9%	100.0%
35-44	54.8%	9.7%	8.1%	27.4%	100.0%
45-54	71.2%	13.7%	6.8%	8.2%	100.0%
55-64	66.7%	8.3%	4.2%	20.8%	100.0%
65 and above	53.1%	12.2%	4.1%	30.6%	100.0%
Male: total, including	40.6%	26.9%	15.1%	17.4%	100.0%
16-24	50.5%	18.9%	12.6%	18.0%	100.0%
25-34	38.7%	29.6%	11.3%	20.4%	100.0%
35-44	34.3%	32.4%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
45-54	43.0%	26.9%	15.0%	15.0%	100.0%
55-64	37.1%	29.8%	16.9%	16.1%	100.0%
65 and above	42.4%	20.7%	17.4%	19.6%	100.0%

Table 18. Breakdown of the number of alcohol users by the frequency of drinking last 30 days (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	Total
Yerevan: total, including	**58.6%**	**18.2%**	**6.6%**	**16.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	67.4%	15.2%	6.5%	10.9%	100.0%
25-34	58.2%	21.5%	1.3%	19.0%	100.0%
35-44	60.0%	21.4%	10.0%	8.6%	100.0%
45-54	60.0%	19.0%	7.0%	14.0%	100.0%
55-64	62.2%	11.1%	8.9%	17.8%	100.0%
65 and above	47.9%	16.9%	7.0%	28.2%	100.0%
Other marzes: including	**40.1%**	**25.8%**	**15.9%**	**18.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	51.2%	17.4%	12.8%	18.6%	100.0%
25-34	39.6%	26.6%	14.3%	19.5%	100.0%
35-44	31.7%	29.3%	16.3%	22.6%	100.0%
45-54	44.4%	26.3%	15.8%	13.5%	100.0%
55-64	33.0%	33.0%	17.5%	16.5%	100.0%
65 and above	43.2%	19.8%	17.9%	19.1%	100.0%

Table 19. Breakdown of alcohol users by the frequency of drinking last 30 days: Yerevan (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**72.5%**	**7.5%**	**4.2%**	**15.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	90.9%	9.1%			100.0%
25-34	90.5%	4.8%		4.8%	100.0%
35-44	71.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	100.0%
45-54	72.4%	10.3%	3.4%	13.8%	100.0%
55-64	71.4%		7.1%	21.4%	100.0%
65 and above	50.0%	8.3%	4.2%	37.5%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**52.9%**	**22.7%**	**7.6%**	**16.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	60.0%	17.1%	8.6%	14.3%	100.0%
25-34	46.6%	27.6%	1.7%	24.1%	100.0%
35-44	55.1%	26.5%	10.2%	8.2%	100.0%
45-54	54.9%	22.5%	8.5%	14.1%	100.0%
55-64	58.1%	16.1%	9.7%	16.1%	100.0%
65 and above	46.8%	21.3%	8.5%	23.4%	100.0%

Table 20. Breakdown of the number of alcohol users by the frequency of drinking last 30 days: other Marzes (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**60.9%**	**12.2%**	**6.4%**	**20.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	90.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
25-34	61.5%	7.7%	7.7%	23.1%	100.0%
35-44	46.3%	9.8%	7.3%	36.6%	100.0%
45-54	70.5%	15.9%	9.1%	4.5%	100.0%
55-64	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
65 and above	56.0%	16.0%	4.0%	24.0%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**36.2%**	**28.4%**	**17.7%**	**17.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24	46.1%	19.7%	14.5%	19.7%	100.0%

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
25-34	35.7%	30.2%	15.5%	18.6%	100.0%
35-44	28.1%	34.1%	18.6%	19.2%	100.0%
45-54	39.1%	28.4%	17.2%	15.3%	100.0%
55-64	30.1%	34.4%	19.4%	16.1%	100.0%
65 and above	40.9%	20.4%	20.4%	18.2%	100.0%

PHARMACEUTICALS

Table 21. Breakdown of the respondents by taking sedatives or tranquilizers last year (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not ised	TOTAL
Total, including	**9.7%**	**90.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
25-34	6.0%	94.0%	100.0%
35-44	7.3%	92.7%	100.0%
45-54	11.3%	88.7%	100.0%
55-64	15.1%	84.9%	100.0%
65 and above	16.6%	83.4%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**12.3%**	**87.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	4.4%	95.6%	100.0%
25-34	6.6%	93.4%	100.0%
35-44	9.7%	90.3%	100.0%
45-54	15.5%	84.5%	100.0%
55-64	18.5%	81.5%	100.0%
65 and above	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**6.5%**	**93.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.1%	96.9%	100.0%
25-34	5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
35-44	4.5%	95.5%	100.0%
45-54	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
55-64	10.9%	89.1%	100.0%
65 and above	11.0%	89.0%	100.0%

Table 22. Breakdown of the respondents by taking sedatives or tranquilizers last year (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**10.7%**	**89.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	4.9%	95.1%	100.0%
25-34	5.1%	94.9%	100.0%
35-44	4.1%	95.9%	100.0%
45-54	14.1%	85.9%	100.0%
55-64	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
65 and above	22.4%	77.6%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**9.2%**	**90.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
25-34	6.5%	93.5%	100.0%
35-44	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%
45-54	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
55-64	15.5%	84.5%	100.0%
65 and above	14.0%	86.0%	100.0%

Table 23. Breakdown of the number of respondents by taking sedatives or tranquilizers last year: Yerevan (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**13.5%**	**86.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	6.1%	93.9%	100.0%
25-34	1.9%	98.1%	100.0%
35-44	6.4%	93.6%	100.0%
45-54	20.3%	79.7%	100.0%
55-64	14.5%	85.5%	100.0%
65 and above	27.7%	72.3%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**7.1%**	**92.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
25-34	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
35-44	1.1%	98.9%	100.0%
45-54	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
55-64	14.0%	86.0%	100.0%
65 and above	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%

Table 24. Breakdown of the respondents by taking sedatives or tranquilizers last year: other marzes (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not Used	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**11.8%**	**88.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.7%	96.3%	100.0%
25-34	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
35-44	10.9%	89.1%	100.0%
45-54	13.2%	86.8%	100.0%
55-64	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
65 and above	17.1%	82.9%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**6.2%**	**93.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.0%	97.0%	100.0%
25-34	3.7%	96.3%	100.0%
35-44	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%
45-54	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
55-64	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
65 and above	10.1%	89.9%	100.0%

Table 25. Breakdown by the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by the frequency of taking (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	4 times a week or more frequently	2-3 times a week	2-4 times a month	once a month or less frequently	TOTAL
Total: including	**14.9%**	**11.7%**	**27.7%**	**45.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.8%	3.8%	11.5%	80.8%	100.0%
25-34	16.2%	10.8%	21.6%	51.4%	100.0%
35-44	11.1%	14.8%	18.5%	55.6%	100.0%
45-54	11.0%	12.1%	25.3%	51.6%	100.0%
55-64	21.4%	5.4%	30.4%	42.9%	100.0%
65 and above	18.8%	15.2%	38.4%	27.7%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**15.7%**	**13.4%**	**25.3%**	**45.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24			12.5%	87.5%	100.0%

Gender and age groups	4 times a week or more frequently	2-3 times a week	2-4 times a month	once a month or less frequently	TOTAL
25-34	13.6%	9.1%	13.6%	63.6%	100.0%
35-44	15.4%	17.9%	12.8%	53.8%	100.0%
45-54	13.8%	13.8%	21.5%	50.8%	100.0%
55-64	18.4%	5.3%	36.8%	39.5%	100.0%
65 and above	19.8%	18.5%	34.6%	27.2%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**13.0%**	**7.8%**	**33.0%**	**46.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	70.0%	100.0%
25-34	20.0%	13.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
35-44		6.7%	33.3%	60.0%	100.0%
45-54	3.8%	7.7%	34.6%	53.8%	100.0%
55-64	27.8%	5.6%	16.7%	50.0%	100.0%
65 and above	16.1%	6.5%	48.4%	29.0%	100.0%

Table 26. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by the frequency of taking (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	4 times a week or more frequently	2-3 times a week	2-4 times a month	once a month or less frequently	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**19.0%**	**8.7%**	**29.4%**	**42.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	10.0%	10.0%		80.0%	100.0%
25-34	40.0%		20.0%	40.0%	100.0%
35-44		12.5%	25.0%	62.5%	100.0%
45-54	11.1%	13.9%	27.8%	47.2%	100.0%
55-64	18.8%	6.3%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
65 and above	26.1%	6.5%	41.3%	26.1%	100.0%
Other marzes : total, including	**12.8%**	**13.2%**	**26.8%**	**47.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24			18.8%	81.3%	100.0%
25-34	7.4%	14.8%	22.2%	55.6%	100.0%
35-44	13.0%	15.2%	17.4%	54.3%	100.0%
45-54	10.9%	10.9%	23.6%	54.5%	100.0%
55-64	22.5%	5.0%	32.5%	40.0%	100.0%
65 and above	13.6%	21.2%	36.4%	28.8%	100.0%

Table 27. Breakdown of the number of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by taking last 30 days (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Total, including	**72.3%**	**27.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
25-34	56.8%	43.2%	100.0%
35-44	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
45-54	69.2%	30.8%	100.0%
55-64	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%
65 and above	83.0%	17.0%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**73.9%**	**26.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	56.3%	43.8%	100.0%
25-34	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
35-44	71.8%	28.2%	100.0%
45-54	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
55-64	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
65 and above	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**68.7%**	**31.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
25-34	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
35-44	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
45-54	65.4%	34.6%	100.0%
55-64	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
65 and above	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%

Table 28. Breakdown of the number of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by taking sedatives and tranquilizers last 30 days (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**81.7%**	**18.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
25-34	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
35-44	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
45-54	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
55-64	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
65 and above	93.5%	6.5%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**67.6%**	**32.4%**	**100.0%**
16-24	56.3%	43.8%	100.0%
25-34	48.1%	51.9%	100.0%
35-44	65.2%	34.8%	100.0%
45-54	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%
55-64	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
65 and above	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%

Table 29. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by taking last 30 days: in Yerevan (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**78.9%**	**21.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
25-34	100.0%		100.0%
35-44	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
45-54	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%
55-64	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
65 and above	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**88.9%**	**11.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
25-34	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
35-44		100.0%	100.0%
45-54	100.0%		100.0%
55-64	100.0%		100.0%
65 and above	100.0%		100.0%

Table 30. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by taking sedatives and tranquilizers last 30 days: other marzes (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Used	Not used	TOTAL
Female: total, including	**71.3%**	**28.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
25-34	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
35-44	68.8%	31.3%	100.0%
45-54	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
55-64	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
65 and above	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**59.5%**	**40.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
25-34	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
35-44	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
45-54	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
55-64	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
65 and above	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%

Table 31. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by the frequency of taking during last 30 days (in days): (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
Total, including	**39.7%**	**25.4%**	**18.0%**	**16.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	28.6%	14.3%	28.6%	28.6%	100.0%
25-34	52.4%	19.0%	19.0%	9.5%	100.0%
35-44	44.4%	25.0%	11.1%	19.4%	100.0%
45-54	41.3%	22.2%	17.5%	19.0%	100.0%
55-64	33.3%	26.7%	13.3%	26.7%	100.0%
65 and above	38.7%	30.1%	21.5%	9.7%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**40.4%**	**26.4%**	**16.1%**	**17.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	22.2%	11.1%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
25-34	66.7%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	100.0%
35-44	53.6%	17.9%	3.6%	25.0%	100.0%
45-54	41.3%	21.7%	15.2%	21.7%	100.0%
55-64	36.7%	36.7%	10.0%	16.7%	100.0%
65 and above	33.8%	32.4%	23.5%	10.3%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**38.0%**	**22.8%**	**22.8%**	**16.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
25-34	33.3%	22.2%	33.3%	11.1%	100.0%
35-44	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
45-54	41.2%	23.5%	23.5%	11.8%	100.0%
55-64	26.7%	6.7%	20.0%	46.7%	100.0%
65 and above	52.0%	24.0%	16.0%	8.0%	100.0%

Table 32. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by frequency of taking during last 30 days (in days): other Marzes (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	34.0%	32.0%	17.5%	16.5%	100.0%
16-24	40.0%		20.0%	40.0%	100.0%
25-34	37.5%	25.0%	25.0%	12.5%	100.0%
35-44	66.7%	33.3%			100.0%
45-54	25.9%	29.6%	22.2%	22.2%	100.0%
55-64	35.7%	21.4%	14.3%	28.6%	100.0%
65 and above	32.6%	41.9%	16.3%	9.3%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	43.2%	21.3%	18.3%	17.2%	100.0%
16-24	22.2%	22.2%	33.3%	22.2%	100.0%
25-34	61.5%	15.4%	15.4%	7.7%	100.0%
35-44	40.0%	23.3%	13.3%	23.3%	100.0%
45-54	52.8%	16.7%	13.9%	16.7%	100.0%
55-64	32.3%	29.0%	12.9%	25.8%	100.0%
65 and above	44.0%	20.0%	26.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Table 33. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by the frequency of taking during the last 30 days (in days): the town of Yerevan (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
Female: total, including	40.8%	32.4%	12.7%	14.1%	100.0%
16-24	66.7%			33.3%	100.0%
25-34	50.0%		50.0%		100.0%
35-44	66.7%	33.3%			100.0%
45-54	36.8%	26.3%	10.5%	26.3%	100.0%
55-64	50.0%	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
65 and above	33.3%	42.4%	15.2%	9.1%	100.0%
Male: total, including	18.8%	31.3%	28.1%	21.9%	100.0%
16-24			50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
25-34	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
35-44					
45-54		37.5%	50.0%	12.5%	100.0%
55-64	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	100.0%
65 and above	30.0%	40.0%	20.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Table 34. Breakdown of the number of persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by the frequency of taking during the last 30 days (in days): other Marzes (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
Female: total, including	40.2%	23.0%	18.0%	18.9%	100.0%
16-24		16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%
25-34	70.0%	20.0%		10.0%	100.0%
35-44	50.0%	13.6%	4.5%	31.8%	100.0%
45-54	44.4%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%	100.0%
55-64	31.8%	40.9%	9.1%	18.2%	100.0%

Gender and age groups	1-3 days	4-9 days	10-19 days	20 days or more	TOTAL
65 and above	34.3%	22.9%	31.4%	11.4%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**51.1%**	**17.0%**	**19.1%**	**12.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	66.7%	33.3%			100.0%
25-34	33.3%		66.7%		100.0%
35-44	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%		100.0%
45-54	77.8%	11.1%		11.1%	100.0%
55-64	33.3%		22.2%	44.4%	100.0%
65 and above	66.7%	13.3%	13.3%	6.7%	100.0%

Table 35 Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by the ways of obtaining sedatives or tranquilizers (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	With prescription of the doctor	from a friend	from the drug-store, without prescription	other	TOTAL
Total, including	**24.6%**	**2.9%**	**71.0%**	**1.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	21.4%		78.6%		100.0%
25-34	19.0%		81.0%		100.0%
35-44	27.8%		72.2%		100.0%
45-54	14.3%	1.6%	79.4%	4.8%	100.0%
55-64	40.0%	6.7%	53.3%		100.0%
65 and above	24.7%	4.3%	69.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**23.3%**	**3.6%**	**72.0%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**
16-24			100.0%		100.0%
25-34	16.7%		83.3%		100.0%
35-44	28.6%		71.4%		100.0%
45-54	13.0%	2.2%	82.6%	2.2%	100.0%
55-64	40.0%	10.0%	50.0%		100.0%
65 and above	25.0%	4.4%	69.1%	1.5%	100.0%
Male: total, including	27.8%	1.3%	68.4%	2.5%	100.0%
16-24	60.0%		40.0%		100.0%
25-34	22.2%		77.8%		100.0%
35-44	25.0%		75.0%		100.0%
45-54	17.6%		70.6%	11.8%	100.0%
55-64	40.0%		60.0%		100.0%
65 and above	24.0%	4.0%	72.0%		100.0%

Table 36. Breakdown of the persons taking sedatives or tranquilizers by the ways of obtaining sedatives or tranquilizers (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	With prescription of the doctor	From a friend	From a drugstore without prescription	other	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**29.1%**	**1.0%**	**68.9%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**
16-24	40.0%		60.0%		100.0%
25-34	37.5%		62.5%		100.0%
35-44	16.7%		83.3%		100.0%
45-54	18.5%		77.8%	3.7%	100.0%

Marzes and age groups	With prescription of the doctor	From a friend	From a drugstore without prescription	other	TOTAL
55-64	57.1%		42.9%		100.0%
65 and above	25.6%	2.3%	72.1%		100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**21.9%**	**4.1%**	**72.2%**	**1.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	11.1%		88.9%		100.0%
25-34	7.7%		92.3%		100.0%
35-44	30.0%		70.0%		100.0%
45-54	11.1%	2.8%	80.6%	5.6%	100.0%
55-64	32.3%	9.7%	58.1%		100.0%
65 and above	24.0%	6.0%	68.0%	2.0%	100.0%

Table 37. Breakdown of the respondents by knowing drug users (by the types of drugs)

Age groups	Hashish or Marijuana			Ecstasy			Amphetamines			Cocaine			Heroin			LSD		
	Yerevan	other marzes	Total	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL
Total, including	36	174	210	11	9	20	5	3	8	9	26	35	4	20	24		1	1
16-24	7	21	28	3	3	6	1		1	1	5	6	1	1	2		1	1
25-34	8	32	40	2	3	5	1	2	3	2	6	8	1	6	7			
35-44	4	43	47		1	1		1	1		4	4		5	5			
45-54	10	52	62	3	1	4	2		2	3	6	9	1	7	8			
55-64	4	16	20	3		3				2	1	3	1	1	2			
65 and above	3	10	13		1	1	1		1	1	4	5						

Table 38. Breakdown of the respondents by taking drugs (by %)

Age groups	Hashish or marijuana			Ecstasy			Amphetamines			Cocaine			Heroin		
	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL
TOTAL, including	17.1%	82.9%	100.0%	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%	25.7%	74.3%	100.0%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
16-24	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
25-34	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
35-44	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%
45-54	16.1%	83.9%	100.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
55-64	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%				66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
65 and above	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%			

Table 39. Breakdown of the respondents by knowing drug users (by the types of drugs)

Age groups	Hashish or marijuana			Ecstasy			Amphetamines			Cocaine			Heroin			LSD		
	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL
TOTAL, including	56	154	210	8	12	20	4	4	8	12	23	35	7	17	24	1		1
16-24	8	20	28	3	3	6		1	1	2	4	6	1	1	2	1		1
25-34	8	32	40	1	4	5	3		3	3	5	8	1	6	7			
35-44	10	37	47	1		1		1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5			
45-54	22	40	62	2	2	4		2	2	4	5	9	4	4	8			
55-64	5	15	20	1	2	3				1	2	3		2	2			
65 and above	3	10	13		1	1	1		1	1	4	5						

Table 40. Breakdown of the respondents by knowing drug users (by the types of drugs)

Age groups	Hashish or marijuana			Ecstasy			Amphetamines			Cocaine			Heroin		
	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL
TOTAL, including	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	34.3%	65.7%	100.0%	29.2%	70.8%	100.0%
16-24	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
25-34	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
35-44	21.3%	78.7%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
45-54	35.5%	64.5%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
55-64	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%				33.3%	66.7%	100.0%			
65 and above	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%

Table 41. Breakdown of the respondents by the usage of drugs (by gender and types of drugs)

Types of drugs	16-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65+			TOTAL		
	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL	female	male	TOTAL
Hashish or marijuana		2	2	1	6	7		3	3		4	4		1	1		2	2	1	18	19
Ecstasy					1	1														1	1
Amphetamines																					
Cocaine											2	2		1	1		1	1		4	4
Heroin								1	1		1	1								2	2
LSD																					

Table 42. Breakdown of the respondents by taking drugs (by Marzes and types of drugs)

Types of drugs	16-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65+			TOTAL		
	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL	Yerevan	other marzes	TOTAL
Hashish or marijuana		2	2	4	3	7		3	3		4	4		1	1		2	2	4	15	19
Ecstasy																					
Amphetamines																					
Cocaine					1	1					2	2					1	1		4	4
Heroin								1	1		1	1								2	2
LSD																					

Table 43. Breakdown of the number of drug users by the age of taking drugs for the first time

Age	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and above	TOTAL
16		1					1
		14.3%					5.3%
17		1					1
		14.3%					5.3%
18	1	2				1	4
	100.0%	28.6%				50.0%	21.1%
19			1				1
			33.3%				5.3%
20		1			1		2
		14.3%			50.0%		10.5%
21		1		2			3
		14.3%		50.0%			15.8%
22				2			2
				50.0%			10.5%
24		1	1			1	3
		14.3%	33.3%			50.0%	15.8%
25			1				1
			33.3%				5.3%
"Difficult to answer"					1		1
					50.0%		5.3%
TOTAL	1	7	3	4	2	2	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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Table 44. Breakdown of the respondents by the answers to the question 'Do you regard a drug addict more as criminal or diseased?' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	More as criminal	More as diseased	Neither as criminal, nor diseased	Both as criminal and as diseased	No definite answer	Total
Total, including	**12.4%**	**38.3%**	**5.0%**	**29.8%**	**14.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	10.2%	40.2%	4.4%	26.6%	18.6%	100.0%
25-34	11.2%	45.8%	5.8%	25.2%	12.0%	100.0%
35-44	11.8%	40.9%	4.7%	30.9%	11.6%	100.0%
45-54	10.5%	40.3%	5.5%	32.9%	10.8%	100.0%
55-64	14.1%	34.1%	5.9%	32.2%	13.8%	100.0%
65 and above	17.6%	26.8%	4.1%	30.8%	20.7%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**12.7%**	**35.7%**	**3.3%**	**32.3%**	**16.0%**	**100.0%**
16-24	10.6%	37.5%	3.1%	30.3%	18.6%	100.0%
25-34	14.3%	42.4%	1.5%	29.3%	12.5%	100.0%
35-44	13.1%	37.1%	3.7%	33.2%	12.9%	100.0%
45-54	11.9%	38.7%	3.3%	35.1%	11.0%	100.0%
55-64	12.2%	33.7%	4.9%	32.7%	16.6%	100.0%
65 and above	14.0%	24.9%	3.6%	32.6%	24.9%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**12.0%**	**41.4%**	**7.1%**	**26.7%**	**12.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	9.9%	43.2%	5.9%	22.5%	18.5%	100.0%
25-34	7.5%	49.8%	11.0%	20.3%	11.4%	100.0%
35-44	10.1%	45.5%	6.0%	28.3%	10.1%	100.0%
45-54	9.0%	42.1%	7.8%	30.5%	10.6%	100.0%
55-64	16.4%	34.5%	7.3%	31.5%	10.3%	100.0%
65 and above	22.6%	29.3%	4.9%	28.3%	14.8%	100.0%

Table 45. Breakdown of the respondents by the answers to the question 'Do you regard a drug addict more as criminal, than as diseased?' (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	More as criminal	More as diseased	Neither as criminal, nor diseased	Both as criminal and as diseased	No definite answer	Total
Yerevan: total, including	10.5%	42.1%	6.1%	30.1%	11.2%	100.0%
16-24	9.3%	44.4%	5.4%	27.8%	13.2%	100.0%
25-34	8.6%	48.0%	8.6%	27.3%	7.6%	100.0%
35-44	12.2%	43.1%	6.6%	31.5%	6.6%	100.0%
45-54	6.3%	46.1%	7.0%	30.1%	10.5%	100.0%
55-64	11.6%	42.0%	2.7%	33.9%	9.8%	100.0%
65 and above	16.6%	28.3%	4.9%	31.7%	18.5%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	13.2%	36.7%	4.5%	29.6%	16.0%	100.0%
16-24	10.6%	38.4%	4.0%	26.1%	20.9%	100.0%
25-34	12.4%	44.7%	4.5%	24.2%	14.1%	100.0%
35-44	11.6%	40.1%	4.1%	30.8%	13.4%	100.0%
45-54	12.5%	37.6%	4.7%	34.2%	10.9%	100.0%
55-64	15.1%	30.6%	7.4%	31.4%	15.5%	100.0%
65 and above	18.0%	26.1%	3.8%	30.4%	21.7%	100.0%

Table 46. Breakdown of the respondents by attitude on 'People should be permitted to use hashish or marijuana' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Fully agree	Largely agree	Neither agree, nor disagree	Largely disagree	Fully disagree	TOTAL
Total, including	0.3%	0.9%	6.4%	25.3%	67.1%	100.0%
16-24	0.1%	1.2%	5.8%	26.5%	66.4%	100.0%
25-34	0.2%	0.8%	7.5%	29.7%	61.9%	100.0%
35-44	0.4%	1.2%	6.1%	23.5%	68.8%	100.0%
45-54	0.2%	1.1%	5.1%	25.6%	68.0%	100.0%
55-64	0.5%	0.8%	8.6%	24.1%	65.9%	100.0%
65 and above	0.3%	0.1%	6.8%	22.5%	70.3%	100.0%
Female: total, including	0.2%	0.7%	4.6%	22.6%	72.0%	100.0%
16-24		0.6%	4.2%	23.3%	71.9%	100.0%
25-34	0.3%	0.3%	4.8%	27.2%	67.5%	100.0%
35-44		1.5%	3.0%	21.3%	74.3%	100.0%
45-54	0.2%	0.5%	2.9%	23.6%	72.8%	100.0%
55-64	0.5%	1.5%	7.3%	21.5%	69.3%	100.0%
65 and above	0.3%		6.9%	18.8%	74.0%	100.0%
Male: total, including	0.4%	1.2%	8.6%	28.5%	61.3%	100.0%
16-24	0.3%	1.9%	7.7%	29.9%	60.2%	100.0%
25-34		1.4%	10.7%	32.7%	55.2%	100.0%
35-44	0.9%	0.9%	9.8%	26.2%	62.2%	100.0%
45-54	0.3%	1.8%	7.5%	27.6%	62.8%	100.0%
55-64	0.6%		10.3%	27.3%	61.8%	100.0%
65 and above	0.4%	0.4%	6.7%	27.6%	65.0%	100.0%

Table 47. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'People should be allowed to take hashish or marijuana' (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Fully agree	Largely agree	Neither agree, nor disagree	Largely disagree	Fully disagree	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**0.2%**	**0.7%**	**4.8%**	**20.6%**	**73.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24		0.5%	8.3%	20.0%	71.2%	100.0%
25-34		1.0%	6.6%	24.7%	67.7%	100.0%
35-44		0.5%	3.6%	19.3%	76.6%	100.0%
45-54		1.2%	1.6%	21.9%	75.4%	100.0%
55-64		0.9%	4.5%	26.8%	67.9%	100.0%
65 and above	1.0%		4.9%	13.7%	80.5%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**0.3%**	**1.0%**	**7.1%**	**27.3%**	**64.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24	0.2%	1.5%	4.8%	29.2%	64.3%	100.0%
25-34	0.2%	0.7%	7.9%	32.1%	59.1%	100.0%
35-44	0.6%	1.5%	7.0%	25.0%	65.9%	100.0%
45-54	0.4%	1.1%	6.7%	27.3%	64.5%	100.0%
55-64	0.8%	0.8%	10.5%	22.9%	65.1%	100.0%
65 and above		0.2%	7.6%	26.3%	65.8%	100.0%

Table 48. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'People should be permitted to take heroin' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Fully agree	Largely agree	Neither agree, nor disagree	largely disagree	Fully disagree	TOTAL
Total, including	**0.3%**	**0.6%**	**5.8%**	**23.4%**	**69.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	0.1%	0.9%	5.4%	24.4%	69.2%	100.0%
25-34	0.2%	0.6%	6.7%	28.2%	64.3%	100.0%
35-44	0.4%	0.7%	5.9%	21.4%	71.6%	100.0%
45-54	0.4%	1.0%	4.7%	24.7%	69.2%	100.0%
55-64	0.5%	0.3%	7.3%	23.0%	68.9%	100.0%
65 and above	0.1%		5.6%	19.1%	75.1%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**0.2%**	**0.5%**	**4.2%**	**20.5%**	**74.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24		0.6%	3.9%	21.4%	74.2%	100.0%
25-34	0.3%	1.2%	4.5%	24.8%	69.3%	100.0%
35-44		0.5%	3.0%	18.6%	78.0%	100.0%
45-54	0.5%	0.5%	2.6%	22.0%	74.5%	100.0%
55-64	1.0%	0.5%	5.9%	20.0%	72.7%	100.0%
65 and above			6.1%	16.8%	77.1%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**0.3%**	**0.7%**	**7.7%**	**26.9%**	**64.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	0.3%	1.2%	7.1%	27.8%	63.6%	100.0%
25-34			9.3%	32.4%	58.4%	100.0%
35-44	0.9%	0.9%	9.5%	24.7%	64.0%	100.0%
45-54	0.3%	1.6%	7.0%	27.6%	63.6%	100.0%
55-64			9.1%	26.7%	64.2%	100.0%
65 and above	0.4%		4.9%	22.3%	72.4%	100.0%

Table 49. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'People should be permitted to take heroin' (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Fully agree	Largely gree	Neither agree, nor disagree	Largely disagree	Fully disagree	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including		0.4%	3.7%	18.3%	77.6%	100.0%
16-24		0.5%	7.3%	17.6%	74.6%	100.0%
25-34		1.0%	4.0%	23.7%	71.2%	100.0%
35-44			3.0%	16.2%	80.7%	100.0%
45-54		0.8%	1.2%	19.5%	78.5%	100.0%
55-64			1.8%	25.9%	72.3%	100.0%
65 and above			4.4%	10.2%	85.4%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	0.4%	0.7%	6.7%	25.6%	66.6%	100.0%
16-24	0.2%	1.0%	4.6%	27.3%	66.8%	100.0%
25-34	0.2%	0.5%	7.9%	30.4%	61.0%	100.0%
35-44	0.6%	0.9%	7.0%	23.2%	68.3%	100.0%
45-54	0.5%	1.1%	6.4%	27.1%	64.9%	100.0%
55-64	0.8%	0.4%	9.7%	21.7%	67.4%	100.0%
65 and above	0.2%	0.0%	6.2%	22.9%	70.7%	100.0%

Table 50. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on "Trying ecstasy once or twice' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know	TOTAL
Total, including	4.3%	28.4%	43.2%	24.0%	100.0%
16-24	5.1%	27.6%	40.2%	27.0%	100.0%
25-34	6.7%	31.2%	43.0%	19.2%	100.0%
35-44	4.5%	29.9%	45.8%	19.9%	100.0%
45-54	4.0%	31.3%	45.2%	19.6%	100.0%
55-64	3.5%	25.7%	47.0%	23.8%	100.0%
65 and above	2.1%	23.4%	39.1%	35.5%	100.0%
Female: total, including	2.8%	25.8%	44.7%	26.7%	100.0%
16-24	3.6%	24.4%	41.7%	30.3%	100.0%
25-34	3.9%	24.5%	49.3%	22.4%	100.0%
35-44	1.5%	30.0%	46.3%	22.3%	100.0%
45-54	3.1%	29.6%	47.0%	20.3%	100.0%
55-64	4.4%	24.9%	45.4%	25.4%	100.0%
65 and above	1.3%	20.4%	38.9%	39.4%	100.0%
Male: total, including	6.1%	31.6%	41.4%	20.8%	100.0%
16-24	6.8%	31.2%	38.6%	23.5%	100.0%
25-34	10.0%	39.1%	35.6%	15.3%	100.0%
35-44	8.0%	29.8%	45.2%	17.0%	100.0%
45-54	4.9%	33.1%	43.2%	18.9%	100.0%
55-64	2.4%	26.7%	49.1%	21.8%	100.0%
65 and above	3.2%	27.6%	39.2%	30.0%	100.0%

Table 51. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on "Trying ecstasy once or twice' (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**8.9%**	**27.5%**	**47.9%**	**15.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	11.2%	29.8%	44.9%	14.1%	100.0%
25-34	12.6%	30.3%	45.5%	11.6%	100.0%
35-44	11.2%	28.9%	50.8%	9.1%	100.0%
45-54	5.9%	30.5%	52.0%	11.7%	100.0%
55-64	8.9%	27.7%	45.5%	17.9%	100.0%
65 and above	4.4%	17.1%	46.8%	31.7%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**2.4%**	**28.9%**	**41.2%**	**27.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.5%	26.7%	38.2%	32.6%	100.0%
25-34	3.8%	31.6%	41.9%	22.7%	100.0%
35-44	2.0%	30.2%	44.0%	23.8%	100.0%
45-54	3.1%	31.6%	42.0%	23.3%	100.0%
55-64	1.2%	24.8%	47.7%	26.4%	100.0%
65 and above	1.1%	26.1%	35.7%	37.2%	100.0%

Table 52. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on "Trying heroin once or twice' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Do not know	TOTAL
Total, including	**3.1%**	**29.7%**	**50.5%**	**16.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.7%	27.8%	48.5%	20.0%	100.0%
25-34	4.4%	33.3%	47.7%	14.6%	100.0%
35-44	3.4%	31.4%	51.8%	13.5%	100.0%
45-54	3.2%	32.8%	52.0%	12.0%	100.0%
55-64	2.2%	28.1%	54.1%	15.7%	100.0%
65 and above	1.5%	23.7%	49.7%	25.1%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**1.9%**	**26.1%**	**52.6%**	**19.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.8%	23.3%	52.2%	21.7%	100.0%
25-34	2.1%	26.9%	53.4%	17.6%	100.0%
35-44	1.0%	29.5%	53.7%	15.8%	100.0%
45-54	2.6%	30.1%	55.1%	12.2%	100.0%
55-64	2.9%	25.9%	53.2%	18.0%	100.0%
65 and above	0.5%	20.6%	48.3%	30.5%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**4.6%**	**33.9%**	**47.9%**	**13.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	4.6%	32.7%	44.4%	18.2%	100.0%
25-34	7.1%	40.9%	40.9%	11.0%	100.0%
35-44	6.3%	33.6%	49.4%	10.7%	100.0%
45-54	3.9%	35.7%	48.6%	11.9%	100.0%
55-64	1.2%	30.9%	55.2%	12.7%	100.0%
65 and above	2.8%	27.9%	51.6%	17.7%	100.0%

Table 53. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on 'Trying heroin once or twice' (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Do not know	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**5.9%**	**27.8%**	**54.7%**	**11.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24	6.8%	27.8%	52.7%	12.7%	100.0%
25-34	9.1%	31.8%	50.5%	8.6%	100.0%
35-44	7.1%	29.4%	56.9%	6.6%	100.0%
45-54	4.7%	30.1%	58.2%	7.0%	100.0%
55-64	5.4%	30.4%	53.6%	10.7%	100.0%
65 and above	2.4%	18.0%	55.1%	24.4%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**1.9%**	**30.5%**	**48.6%**	**19.0%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.3%	27.8%	46.8%	23.2%	100.0%
25-34	2.2%	34.0%	46.4%	17.5%	100.0%
35-44	2.0%	32.0%	49.9%	16.0%	100.0%
45-54	2.5%	34.0%	49.1%	14.4%	100.0%
55-64	0.8%	27.1%	54.3%	17.8%	100.0%
65 and above	1.1%	26.1%	47.3%	25.5%	100.0%

Table 54. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'Smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Do not know	TOTAL
Total, including	**44.5%**	**34.8%**	**12.5%**	**8.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24	43.7%	32.3%	13.2%	10.8%	100.0%
25-34	48.5%	32.0%	12.5%	7.0%	100.0%
35-44	45.1%	35.5%	12.2%	7.2%	100.0%
45-54	48.0%	35.1%	10.7%	6.2%	100.0%
55-64	46.5%	36.5%	11.4%	5.7%	100.0%
65 and above	35.4%	37.9%	14.9%	11.8%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**32.2%**	**41.4%**	**16.2%**	**10.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24	35.3%	35.3%	17.2%	12.2%	100.0%
25-34	34.6%	39.4%	17.0%	9.0%	100.0%
35-44	32.9%	42.3%	16.3%	8.4%	100.0%
45-54	31.7%	45.1%	14.3%	8.8%	100.0%
55-64	34.6%	45.4%	13.7%	6.3%	100.0%
65 and above	26.0%	41.5%	17.8%	14.8%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**59.0%**	**27.0%**	**8.1%**	**5.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	53.1%	29.0%	8.6%	9.3%	100.0%
25-34	65.1%	23.1%	7.1%	4.6%	100.0%
35-44	59.8%	27.4%	7.1%	5.7%	100.0%
45-54	65.6%	24.3%	6.7%	3.4%	100.0%
55-64	61.2%	25.5%	8.5%	4.8%	100.0%
65 and above	48.4%	32.9%	11.0%	7.8%	100.0%

Table 55. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'Smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day' (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Do not know	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**48.3%**	**36.6%**	**9.7%**	**5.4%**	**100.0%**
16-24	44.9%	32.2%	14.1%	8.8%	100.0%
25-34	57.6%	31.3%	7.1%	4.0%	100.0%
35-44	49.2%	42.1%	6.6%	2.0%	100.0%
45-54	52.3%	35.5%	8.6%	3.5%	100.0%
55-64	50.0%	33.0%	11.6%	5.4%	100.0%
65 and above	36.1%	43.9%	11.2%	8.8%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**42.8%**	**34.1%**	**13.7%**	**9.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	43.2%	32.4%	12.7%	11.7%	100.0%
25-34	44.3%	32.3%	15.1%	8.4%	100.0%
35-44	43.6%	33.1%	14.2%	9.0%	100.0%
45-54	46.0%	34.9%	11.6%	7.5%	100.0%
55-64	45.0%	38.0%	11.2%	5.8%	100.0%
65 and above	35.0%	35.2%	16.6%	13.2%	100.0%

Table 56. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'Drinking alcohol drinks once or twice a week' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Do not know	TOTAL
Total, including	**66.2%**	**19.9%**	**7.0%**	**6.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	61.4%	22.4%	7.0%	9.2%	100.0%
25-34	69.2%	19.6%	6.5%	4.7%	100.0%
35-44	68.4%	20.0%	6.2%	5.4%	100.0%
45-54	68.5%	18.9%	6.6%	6.1%	100.0%
55-64	66.2%	19.2%	7.0%	7.6%	100.0%
65 and above	63.2%	19.4%	9.0%	8.4%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**56.8%**	**25.8%**	**9.0%**	**8.4%**	**100.0%**
16-24	55.3%	25.6%	8.3%	10.8%	100.0%
25-34	58.8%	26.3%	9.3%	5.7%	100.0%
35-44	62.1%	25.2%	6.7%	5.9%	100.0%
45-54	57.8%	26.3%	8.6%	7.4%	100.0%
55-64	55.6%	26.3%	9.3%	8.8%	100.0%
65 and above	50.6%	25.4%	12.0%	12.0%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**77.4%**	**13.0%**	**4.7%**	**5.0%**	**100.0%**
16-24	68.2%	18.8%	5.6%	7.4%	100.0%
25-34	81.5%	11.7%	3.2%	3.6%	100.0%
35-44	75.9%	13.7%	5.7%	4.8%	100.0%
45-54	80.1%	10.9%	4.4%	4.7%	100.0%
55-64	79.4%	10.3%	4.2%	6.1%	100.0%
65 and above	80.6%	11.0%	4.9%	3.5%	100.0%

Table 57. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'Drinking alcohol once or twice a week' (by narzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Do not know	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**72.0%**	**19.3%**	**4.5%**	**4.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	67.3%	18.0%	8.3%	6.3%	100.0%
25-34	74.2%	21.7%	2.5%	1.5%	100.0%
35-44	76.6%	19.8%	2.0%	1.5%	100.0%
45-54	75.4%	17.6%	3.5%	3.5%	100.0%
55-64	74.1%	18.8%	1.8%	5.4%	100.0%
65 and above	64.4%	20.0%	7.8%	7.8%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**63.7%**	**20.2%**	**8.1%**	**7.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	58.9%	24.2%	6.5%	10.4%	100.0%
25-34	66.7%	18.7%	8.4%	6.2%	100.0%
35-44	65.4%	20.1%	7.7%	6.8%	100.0%
45-54	65.3%	19.5%	8.0%	7.3%	100.0%
55-64	62.8%	19.4%	9.3%	8.5%	100.0%
65 and above	62.6%	19.1%	9.6%	8.7%	100.0%

Table 58. Breakdown of the respondents by the attitude to 'Taking marijuana or hashish from time to time' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Do not know	TOTAL
Total, including	**1.4%**	**27.6%**	**58.8%**	**12.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.5%	24.6%	59.4%	13.6%	100.0%
25-34	1.6%	29.9%	57.6%	10.9%	100.0%
35-44	1.8%	28.1%	60.7%	9.5%	100.0%
45-54	1.4%	32.9%	58.1%	7.7%	100.0%
55-64	0.5%	24.3%	62.2%	13.0%	100.0%
65 and above	0.4%	23.5%	56.4%	19.7%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**0.8%**	**23.6%**	**61.1%**	**14.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.1%	21.4%	61.1%	16.4%	100.0%
25-34	0.9%	24.2%	61.8%	13.1%	100.0%
35-44	0.5%	22.3%	66.1%	11.1%	100.0%
45-54	1.2%	28.9%	62.1%	7.9%	100.0%
55-64	0.5%	23.4%	61.0%	15.1%	100.0%
65 and above	0.3%	21.1%	54.2%	24.4%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**2.3%**	**32.3%**	**56.1%**	**9.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	4.0%	28.1%	57.4%	10.5%	100.0%
25-34	2.5%	36.7%	52.7%	8.2%	100.0%
35-44	3.3%	35.1%	54.2%	7.4%	100.0%
45-54	1.6%	37.2%	53.7%	7.5%	100.0%
55-64	0.6%	25.5%	63.6%	10.3%	100.0%
65 and above	0.7%	26.9%	59.4%	13.1%	100.0%

Table 59. Breakdown of the respondents by their attitude to 'Taking of marijuana or hashish from time to time' (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	Do not disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know	TOTAL
Yerevan: total, including	**1.2%**	**26.3%**	**64.4%**	**8.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.4%	25.4%	60.0%	12.2%	100.0%
25-34	2.5%	28.3%	65.2%	4.0%	100.0%
35-44	0.5%	23.4%	74.1%	2.0%	100.0%
45-54	1.2%	31.3%	62.1%	5.5%	100.0%
55-64		25.9%	64.3%	9.8%	100.0%
65 and above		22.4%	61.5%	16.1%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**1.5%**	**28.1%**	**56.4%**	**13.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.5%	24.2%	59.1%	14.2%	100.0%
25-34	1.2%	30.6%	54.1%	14.1%	100.0%
35-44	2.2%	29.8%	55.8%	12.2%	100.0%
45-54	1.5%	33.6%	56.2%	8.7%	100.0%
55-64	0.8%	23.6%	61.2%	14.3%	100.0%
65 and above	0.6%	24.0%	54.1%	21.2%	100.0%

Table 60. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on 'Smoking more than a pack of cigarettes a day" (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	TOTAL
Total, including	**13.5%**	**24.7%**	**24.9%**	**36.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	12.7%	24.7%	24.7%	37.9%	100.0%
25-34	14.1%	26.6%	25.5%	33.8%	100.0%
35-44	14.1%	23.9%	27.3%	34.7%	100.0%
45-54	13.5%	27.8%	25.2%	33.5%	100.0%
55-64	15.1%	22.2%	26.8%	35.9%	100.0%
65 and above	12.4%	21.6%	20.9%	45.1%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**8.9%**	**21.9%**	**23.9%**	**45.3%**	**100.0%**
16-24	8.9%	21.4%	22.5%	47.2%	100.0%
25-34	9.6%	22.4%	23.0%	45.1%	100.0%
35-44	9.7%	22.0%	26.0%	42.3%	100.0%
45-54	7.4%	24.6%	28.2%	39.9%	100.0%
55-64	11.2%	15.1%	28.3%	45.4%	100.0%
65 and above	8.1%	22.6%	16.8%	52.4%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**19.0%**	**28.0%**	**26.2%**	**26.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	17.0%	28.4%	27.2%	27.5%	100.0%
25-34	19.6%	31.7%	28.5%	20.3%	100.0%
35-44	19.3%	26.2%	28.9%	25.6%	100.0%
45-54	20.2%	31.3%	22.0%	26.6%	100.0%
55-64	20.0%	30.9%	24.8%	24.2%	100.0%
65 and above	18.4%	20.1%	26.5%	35.0%	100.0%

Table 61. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on 'Smoking more than a pack of cigarettes a day' (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	Total
Yerevan: total, including	**8.6%**	**24.5%**	**23.0%**	**43.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	7.8%	22.0%	22.0%	48.3%	100.0%
25-34	10.6%	26.8%	26.8%	35.9%	100.0%
35-44	8.6%	19.8%	26.9%	44.7%	100.0%
45-54	7.4%	25.8%	23.8%	43.0%	100.0%
55-64	9.8%	27.7%	24.1%	38.4%	100.0%
65 and above	8.3%	25.9%	15.1%	50.7%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**15.7%**	**24.8%**	**25.8%**	**33.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	14.8%	25.9%	25.9%	33.4%	100.0%
25-34	15.8%	26.6%	24.9%	32.8%	100.0%
35-44	16.0%	25.4%	27.4%	31.1%	100.0%
45-54	16.4%	28.7%	25.8%	29.1%	100.0%
55-64	17.4%	19.8%	27.9%	34.9%	100.0%
65 and above	14.2%	19.7%	23.4%	42.7%	100.0%

Table 62. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinion on 'Drinking five times or more on holidays' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	Total
Total, including	**11.6%**	**22.0%**	**28.5%**	**37.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	10.2%	20.2%	31.0%	38.6%	100.0%
25-34	10.6%	24.4%	26.5%	38.6%	100.0%
35-44	12.0%	21.6%	30.8%	35.5%	100.0%
45-54	10.8%	23.9%	28.9%	36.4%	100.0%
55-64	12.2%	20.8%	31.1%	35.9%	100.0%
65 and above	13.9%	20.4%	23.7%	42.0%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**8.9%**	**18.3%**	**27.3%**	**45.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	10.0%	17.8%	27.2%	45.0%	100.0%
25-34	7.5%	19.7%	23.9%	49.0%	100.0%
35-44	9.4%	16.6%	32.2%	41.8%	100.0%
45-54	7.2%	19.3%	28.6%	44.9%	100.0%
55-64	8.3%	17.1%	31.7%	42.9%	100.0%
65 and above	10.9%	19.1%	21.4%	48.6%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**14.7%**	**26.4%**	**30.1%**	**28.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	10.5%	22.8%	35.2%	31.5%	100.0%
25-34	14.2%	29.9%	29.5%	26.3%	100.0%
35-44	15.2%	27.7%	29.2%	28.0%	100.0%
45-54	14.7%	28.9%	29.2%	27.1%	100.0%
55-64	17.0%	25.5%	30.3%	27.3%	100.0%
65 and above	18.0%	22.3%	26.9%	32.9%	100.0%

Table 63. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on 'Drinking five times or more on holidays' (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	No risk	Sligt risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	total
Yerevan: total, including	**10.5%**	**22.9%**	**26.5%**	**40.1%**	**100.0%**
16-24	5.4%	22.9%	27.8%	43.9%	100.0%
25-34	11.6%	25.3%	28.8%	34.3%	100.0%
35-44	13.2%	17.8%	30.5%	38.6%	100.0%
45-54	9.8%	21.1%	29.7%	39.5%	100.0%
55-64	8.9%	27.7%	28.6%	34.8%	100.0%
65 and above	13.7%	25.4%	14.1%	46.8%	100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**12.0%**	**21.6%**	**29.4%**	**37.0%**	**100.0%**
16-24	12.3%	19.0%	32.4%	36.3%	100.0%
25-34	10.0%	23.9%	25.4%	40.7%	100.0%
35-44	11.6%	23.0%	30.9%	34.4%	100.0%
45-54	11.3%	25.3%	28.5%	34.9%	100.0%
55-64	13.6%	17.8%	32.2%	36.4%	100.0%
65 and above	14.0%	18.3%	27.8%	39.9%	100.0%

Table 64. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions of 'Periodically taking marijuana and hashish' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and age groups	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	"Difficult to answer"	Total
Total, including	**0.8%**	**2.1%**	**7.3%**	**89.3%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.2%	2.0%	8.5%	87.3%	1.0%	100.0%
25-34	1.3%	1.6%	8.1%	88.8%	0.2%	100.0%
35-44	0.5%	2.7%	6.2%	89.9%	0.7%	100.0%
45-54	0.4%	1.7%	7.6%	89.6%	0.7%	100.0%
55-64	0.5%	2.4%	6.8%	90.3%	0.0%	100.0%
65 and above	0.9%	2.1%	6.7%	90.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**0.7%**	**1.3%**	**6.3%**	**91.2%**	**0.6%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.1%	1.9%	8.1%	87.8%	1.1%	100.0%
25-34	0.9%	1.5%	4.5%	93.1%	0.0%	100.0%
35-44	0.5%	0.7%	6.2%	91.8%	0.7%	100.0%
45-54	0.5%	1.0%	6.2%	91.4%	1.0%	100.0%
55-64	0.5%	2.4%	5.9%	91.2%	0.0%	100.0%
65 and above	0.8%	0.8%	6.6%	91.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**0.9%**	**3.0%**	**8.6%**	**87.0%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.2%	2.2%	9.0%	86.7%	0.9%	100.0%
25-34	1.8%	1.8%	12.5%	83.6%	0.4%	100.0%
35-44	0.6%	5.1%	6.3%	87.5%	0.6%	100.0%
45-54	0.3%	2.6%	9.0%	87.6%	0.5%	100.0%
55-64	0.6%	2.4%	7.9%	89.1%	0.0%	100.0%
65 and above	1.1%	3.9%	6.7%	88.3%	0.0%	100.0%

Table 65. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on 'Periodically taking marijuana or hashish' (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	No risk	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk	"Difficult to answer"	Total
Yerevan: total, including	**0.1%**	**2.7%**	**7.0%**	**90.2%**		**100.0%**
16-24		2.0%	8.3%	89.8%		100.0%
25-34		3.0%	6.6%	90.4%		100.0%
35-44		4.1%	5.6%	90.4%		100.0%
45-54	0.4%	2.0%	6.3%	91.4%		100.0%
55-64		2.7%	5.4%	92.0%		100.0%
65 and above		2.9%	9.3%	87.8%		100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**1.1%**	**1.8%**	**7.5%**	**88.9%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.7%	2.1%	8.6%	86.2%	1.5%	100.0%
25-34	1.9%	1.0%	8.9%	88.0%	0.2%	100.0%
35-44	0.7%	2.2%	6.4%	89.7%	0.9%	100.0%
45-54	0.4%	1.6%	8.2%	88.7%	1.1%	100.0%
55-64	0.8%	2.3%	7.4%	89.5%	0.0%	100.0%
65 and above	1.3%	1.7%	5.5%	91.3%	0.2%	100.0%

Table 66. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on 'Trying ecstasy once or twice' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and the age groups	No risk	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk	"Difficult to answer"	Total
Total, including	**2.0%**	**4.0%**	**9.9%**	**79.2%**	**4.8%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.3%	4.1%	9.2%	77.5%	6.9%	100.0%
25-34	2.9%	3.6%	11.4%	78.6%	3.6%	100.0%
35-44	1.9%	5.0%	8.9%	79.3%	4.9%	100.0%
45-54	1.5%	3.3%	11.4%	77.9%	5.8%	100.0%
55-64	1.6%	4.3%	10.0%	81.1%	3.0%	100.0%
65 and above	1.8%	4.0%	8.4%	82.1%	3.7%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**1.4%**	**3.2%**	**9.1%**	**81.1%**	**5.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.7%	3.3%	8.9%	77.8%	8.3%	100.0%
25-34	1.5%	2.7%	8.7%	83.0%	4.2%	100.0%
35-44	1.2%	3.0%	9.2%	81.4%	5.2%	100.0%
45-54	1.4%	2.4%	11.0%	79.5%	5.7%	100.0%
55-64	1.5%	3.9%	8.8%	83.4%	2.4%	100.0%
65 and above	1.3%	4.1%	7.9%	83.0%	3.8%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**2.7%**	**5.1%**	**10.8%**	**77.0%**	**4.4%**	**100.0%**
16-24	3.1%	4.9%	9.6%	77.2%	5.2%	100.0%
25-34	4.6%	4.6%	14.6%	73.3%	2.8%	100.0%
35-44	2.7%	7.4%	8.6%	76.8%	4.5%	100.0%
45-54	1.6%	4.4%	11.9%	76.2%	5.9%	100.0%
55-64	1.8%	4.8%	11.5%	78.2%	3.6%	100.0%
65 and above	2.5%	3.9%	9.2%	80.9%	3.5%	100.0%

Table 67. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions 'Trying ecstasy once or twice' (by Marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	No risk	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk	"Difficult to answer"	Total
Yerevan: total, including	**3.2%**	**7.8%**	**11.1%**	**77.9%**		**100.0%**
16-24	3.4%	6.3%	10.7%	79.5%		100.0%
25-34	4.5%	6.1%	11.1%	78.3%		100.0%
35-44	3.0%	12.7%	10.7%	73.6%		100.0%
45-54	3.1%	6.3%	12.5%	78.1%		100.0%
55-64	1.8%	9.8%	8.9%	79.5%		100.0%
65 and above	2.4%	7.3%	11.2%	79.0%		100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	**1.5%**	**2.4%**	**9.4%**	**79.8%**	**6.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.9%	3.1%	8.6%	76.6%	9.8%	100.0%
25-34	2.2%	2.4%	11.5%	78.7%	5.3%	100.0%
35-44	1.5%	2.2%	8.3%	81.4%	6.6%	100.0%
45-54	0.7%	2.0%	10.9%	77.8%	8.5%	100.0%
55-64	1.6%	1.9%	10.5%	81.8%	4.3%	100.0%
65 and above	1.5%	2.5%	7.2%	83.4%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 68. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinions on 'Trying cocaine or crack once or twice' (by gender and age groups)

Gender and the age groups	No risk	Low risk	Medium risk	High Risk	"Difficult to answer"	Total
Total: including	**1.7%**	**3.0%**	**8.1%**	**85.4%**	**1.9%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.9%	2.9%	7.7%	84.4%	3.1%	100.0%
25-34	2.8%	2.1%	9.7%	83.9%	1.5%	100.0%
35-44	1.5%	4.5%	7.0%	85.0%	2.0%	100.0%
45-54	1.0%	2.5%	9.1%	85.0%	2.5%	100.0%
55-64	1.4%	2.7%	7.0%	88.4%	0.5%	100.0%
65 and above	1.6%	3.0%	7.7%	86.8%	0.9%	100.0%
Female: total, including	**1.1%**	**2.5%**	**7.9%**	**86.3%**	**2.2%**	**100.0%**
16-24	1.1%	2.5%	8.3%	84.4%	3.6%	100.0%
25-34	1.2%	2.7%	7.2%	87.2%	1.8%	100.0%
35-44	1.0%	2.2%	8.2%	86.1%	2.5%	100.0%
45-54	1.0%	1.9%	8.8%	85.4%	2.9%	100.0%
55-64	1.5%	2.9%	7.3%	87.8%	0.5%	100.0%
65 and above	1.3%	2.8%	7.4%	87.5%	1.0%	100.0%
Male: total, including	**2.3%**	**3.6%**	**8.3%**	**84.2%**	**1.5%**	**100.0%**
16-24	2.8%	3.4%	7.1%	84.3%	2.5%	100.0%
25-34	4.6%	1.4%	12.8%	80.1%	1.1%	100.0%
35-44	2.1%	7.1%	5.7%	83.6%	1.5%	100.0%
45-54	1.0%	3.1%	9.3%	84.5%	2.1%	100.0%
55-64	1.2%	2.4%	6.7%	89.1%	0.6%	100.0%
65 and above	2.1%	3.2%	8.1%	85.9%	0.7%	100.0%

Table 69. Breakdown of the respondents by their opinion on 'Trying cocaine or crack once or twice' (by marzes and age groups)

Marzes and age groups	No risk	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk	"Difficult to answer"	Total
Yerevan: total, including	2.7%	5.5%	9.9%	81.8%		100.0%
16-24	2.9%	3.9%	9.3%	83.9%		100.0%
25-34	4.0%	4.5%	9.6%	81.8%		100.0%
35-44	3.0%	9.6%	9.6%	77.7%		100.0%
45-54	2.0%	4.7%	10.5%	82.8%		100.0%
55-64	1.8%	4.5%	7.1%	86.6%		100.0%
65 and above	2.4%	5.9%	11.7%	80.0%		100.0%
Other marzes: total, including	1.2%	1.9%	7.4%	86.9%	2.7%	100.0%
16-24	1.5%	2.5%	7.1%	84.6%	4.4%	100.0%
25-34	2.2%	1.0%	9.8%	84.9%	2.2%	100.0%
35-44	0.9%	2.6%	6.1%	87.7%	2.8%	100.0%
45-54	0.5%	1.5%	8.4%	86.0%	3.6%	100.0%
55-64	1.2%	1.9%	7.0%	89.1%	0.8%	100.0%
65 and above	1.3%	1.7%	5.9%	89.8%	1.3%	100.0%

ANNEX 3

Mean values of the data, received in the survey, and the reliability lower and upper values (in case of the 95% probability), by other Marzes category

Category	Yerevan				Other Marzes			
	Mean	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Std. Error	Mean	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Std. Error
Tobacco users	**26.0**	23.6	28.6	1.3	**29.4**	27.7	31.1	0.9
Formerly tobacco users	**11.1**	9.0	13.2	1.1	**8.3**	7.1	9.6	0.6
Alcohol users during last year	**53.5**	50.6	56.3	1.5	**50.2**	48.2	52.0	1.0
Alcohol users during last month	**65.6**	61.8	69.3	1.9	**71.2**	68.8	73.6	1.2
Sedatives or tranquilizers users during last year	**10.7**	9.0	12.5	0.9	**9.2**	8.1	10.3	0.6
Sedatives or tranquilizers users during last month	**81.7**	74.9	88.6	3.5	**67.6**	61.8	73.4	3.0
Persons knowing hashish or marijuana users	**3.1**	2.1	4.1	0.5	**6.4**	5.5	7.3	0.5
Persons knowing ecstasy users	**0.9**	0.4	1.5	0.3	**0.3**	0.1	0.5	0.1
Persons knowing amphetamine users	**0.4**	0.1	0.8	0.2	**0.1**	0.0	0.2	0.1
Persons knowing cocaine users	**0.8**	0.3	1.3	0.3	**1.0**	0.6	1.3	0.2
persosn jnowing heroin users	**0.3**	0.0	0.7	0.2	**0.7**	0.4	1.1	0.2

Mean values of the data, received in the survey, and the reliability lower and upper values (in case of the 95% probability), by sex category

Indicator	Female				Male			
	Mean	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Std. Error	Mean	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Std. Error
Tobacco users	**2.1**	1.5	2.7	0.3	**59.6**	57.4	62.0	1.2
Formerly tobacco users	**1.4**	0.9	1.8	0.3	**31.8**	28.4	35.2	1.7
Alcohol users during last year	**28.5**	26.6	30.4	1.0	**78.3**	76.4	80.2	1.0
Alcohol users during last month	**45.8**	41.8	49.8	2.0	**79.6**	77.5	81.8	1.1
Sedatives or tranquilizers users during last year	**12.3**	10.9	13.7	0.7	**6.5**	5.3	7.6	0.6
Sedatives or tranquilizers users during one month	**73.9**	68.6	79.3	2.7	**68.7**	60.1	77.3	4.3
Persons knowing hashish or marijuana users	**2.6**	2.0	3.3	0.3	**8.7**	7.4	10.0	0.7
Persons knowing ecstasy users	**0.4**	0.1	0.6	0.1	**0.7**	0.3	1.1	0.2
Persons knowing amphetamine users	**0.2**	0.0	0.4	0.1	**0.2**	0.0	0.4	0.1
Persons knowing cocaine users	**0.6**	0.2	0.9	0.2	**1.3**	0.8	1.8	0.3
Persons knowing heroin users	**0.3**	0.1	0.6	0.1	**1.0**	0.5	1.4	0.2

Notice. Standard error values for the figures presented in the grey cells are explained by small proportions in the samples of the given questions

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