

Country fact sheets

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, developed the Global School Personnel Survey to track tobacco use among school personnel across countries using a common methodology and core questionnaire. Information from the Survey is compiled within the participating country by a Research Coordinator nominated by the Ministry of Health, and technically reviewed by WHO and CDC. The content has not otherwise been edited by WHO or CDC.

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Iraq – Baghdad Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS)

FACT SHEET

The Iraq - Baghdad GSPS includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use as well as information on attitudes on school policy toward tobacco use, access to teaching materials and training, and attitudes toward tobacco use. These factors are components Iraq - Baghdad could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Iraq - Baghdad GSPS was a school-based survey of school personnel from the schools that participated in the 2008 Iraq - Baghdad GYTS. The GYTS was conducted in schools

having students in Middle 1, Middle 2, Middle 3, and Preparatory 4. For the GYTS, a two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for all of Iraq - Baghdad. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 100.0%. For the GSPS, 94.8% of the school personnel completed the survey, for a total of 756 teachers & administrators.

Prevalence of Tobacco Use among School Personnel

31.3% ever smoked cigarettes (Admin = 50.5%, Teachers = 30.0%)

13.1% ever smoked shisha (Admin = 41.0%, Teachers = 11.5%)

26.6% currently use any tobacco product (Admin = 45.9%, Teachers = 25.3%)

23.1% currently smoke cigarettes (Admin = 43.8%, Teachers = 21.7%)

7.9% currently use other tobacco products (Admin = 29.2%, Teachers = 6.7%)

14.6% smoked on school property in the past year (Admin = 41.0%, Teachers = 13.0%)

School Policies Prohibiting Tobacco Use

92.0% agree schools should have policy prohibiting tobacco use among students

68.4% report school has policy prohibiting tobacco use among students

81.9% agree schools should have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among personnel

40.0% report school has a policy prohibiting tobacco use among personnel

94.3% report school enforces policies on tobacco use for students and personnel

Access to Teaching Materials and Training

54.0% schools include to bacco use prevention in school curriculum

75.9% think teachers need specific training to help students avoid tobacco use

69.1% teachers have access to teaching materials on tobacco use

26.1% teachers had ever received training on youth tobacco use prevention

15.6% schools use non-classroom programs to teach youth tobacco use prevention

Attitudes

84.8% think smoking should be banned from public places

92.8% think smoke from others is harmful to them

86.6% think teacher tobacco use influences youth tobacco use

79.8% think tobacco product advertising should be completely banned

71.5% think the price of tobacco products should be increased

82.0% think the tobacco industry deliberately encourages youth to use tobacco

Highlights

- One-quarter of the school personnel currently use any tobacco product; 23.1% currently smoke cigarettes and 13.1% have ever smoked shisha.
- Seven in 10 schools have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among students; two in five have a policy for personnel; over nine in 10 schools enforce their polices.
- More than half the schools include tobacco use prevention in school curriculum.
- Seven in 10 teachers have access to teaching materials on tobacco use.
- One-quarter of the teachers have ever received training on youth tobacco use prevention.
- 15.6% of schools use nonclassroom programs to teach youth tobacco use prevention.
- Four in five think smoking should be banned from public places.
- Nearly 9 in 10 think teacher tobacco use influences youth tobacco use.