

Drugs in Yemen

(Results Summary)

Prepared and designed by:

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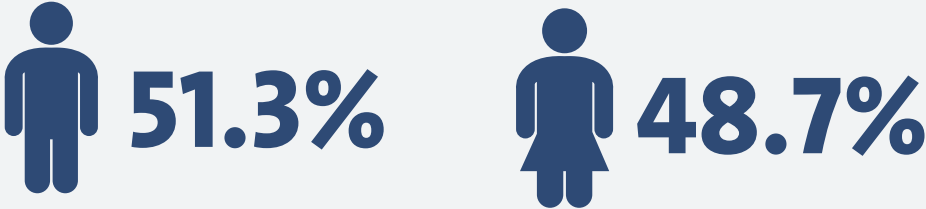
Drugs, being a dangerous and unhealthy social issue, have permeated societies, affecting people across all age and social groups. They have negative impacts on both the body and mind, leading to comprehensive destruction of individual, family, and social life.

The causes of drug abuse range from social and psychological factors to environmental and economic factors. Some individuals turn to drugs as a means to escape harsh realities or alleviate psychological and emotional pressures. Curiosity and experimentation, particularly among the younger age group, can also contribute to drug initiation. Additionally, exposure to polluted environments and social and economic challenges further increase the prevalence of drug abuse in certain communities.

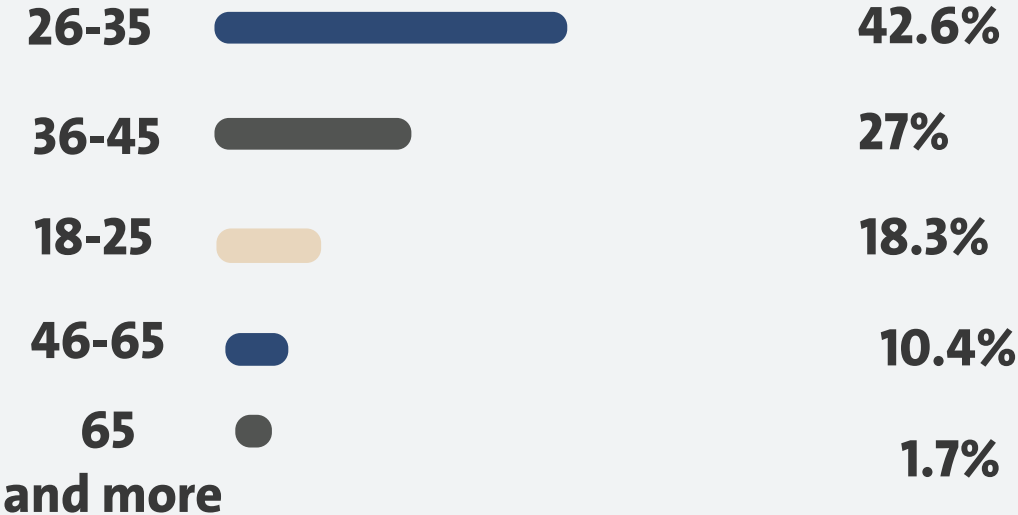
In countries experiencing conflicts, the vulnerability to factors that contribute to drug spread is particularly high. The consequences are catastrophic, causing individuals and societies to suffer from crumbling values and morals, the erosion of social fabric, and elevated rates of crime and violence. The impact of drug addiction extends to economic performance, leading to a decline in education and health levels. Consequently, the social fabric of affected countries suffers, resulting in societal division, widening gaps between the strong and weak, and young people being trapped in the cycle of addiction, losing opportunities for a normal life and education. Social inequality increases, further exacerbating violence and crime, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and oppression.

Given the aforementioned context, the Information and Opinion Survey Unit at Yemen Information Center conducted a survey to assess the extent of the drug phenomenon's harm in Yemen and its implications within the current situation the country is facing.

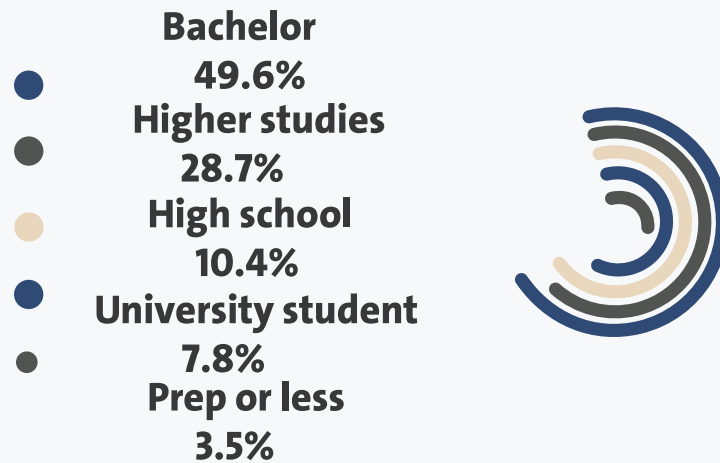
The survey was conducted on a sample of (205 individuals, predominantly males (51.3%) compared to females (48.7%).



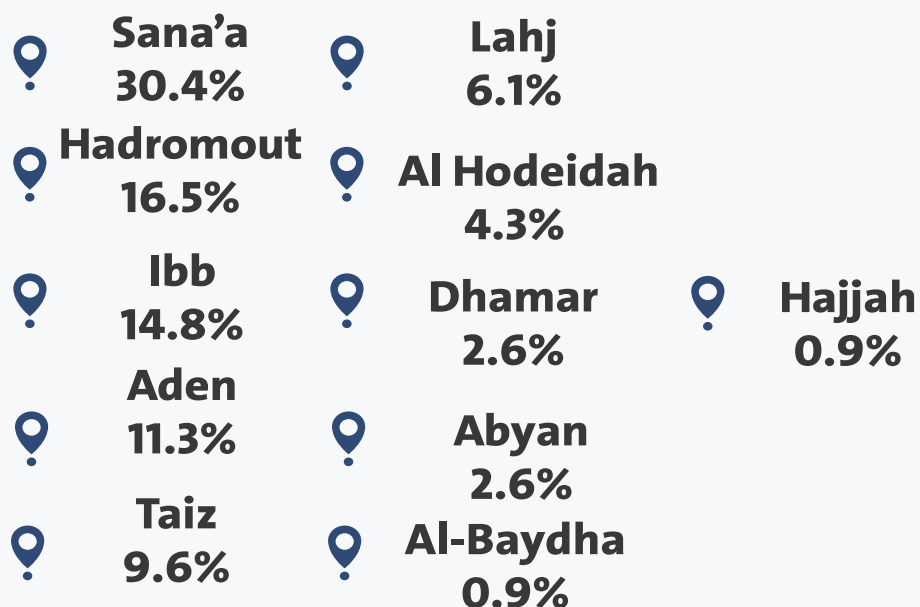
Respondents' age groups were diverse, with 42.6% between 26-35 years, 27% between 36-45 years, 18.3% between 18-25 years, 10.4% between 46-65 years, and only 1.7% over the age of 65.



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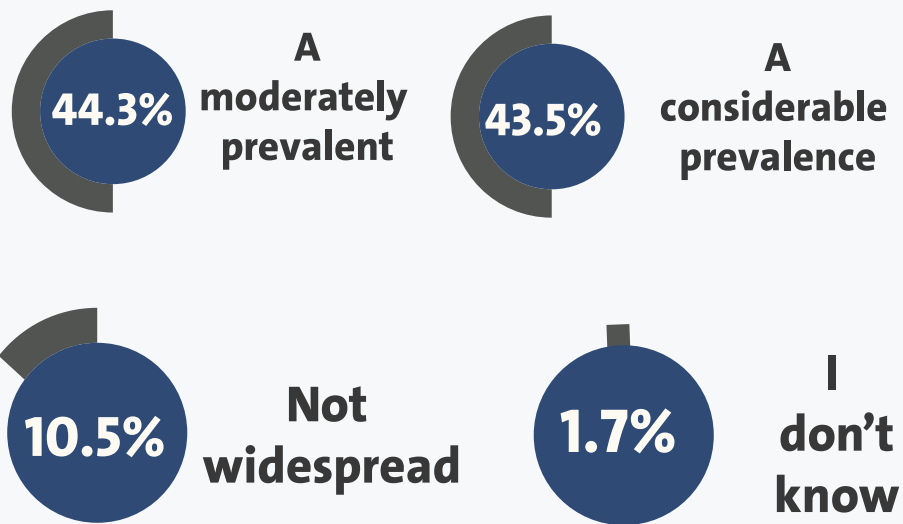


The survey encompassed eleven out of the twenty-one Yemeni governorates, providing a representative geographical scope. The distribution of participants from each governorate was as follows: Sana'a accounted for 30.4%, Hadhramout for 16.5%, Ibb for 14.8%, Aden for 11.3%, Taiz for 9.6%, Lahj for 6.1%, Hodeidah for 4.3%, and Dhamar and Abyan governorates each represented 2.6% of the sample. Al Bayda and Hajjah had the lowest representation, with only 0.9% each.

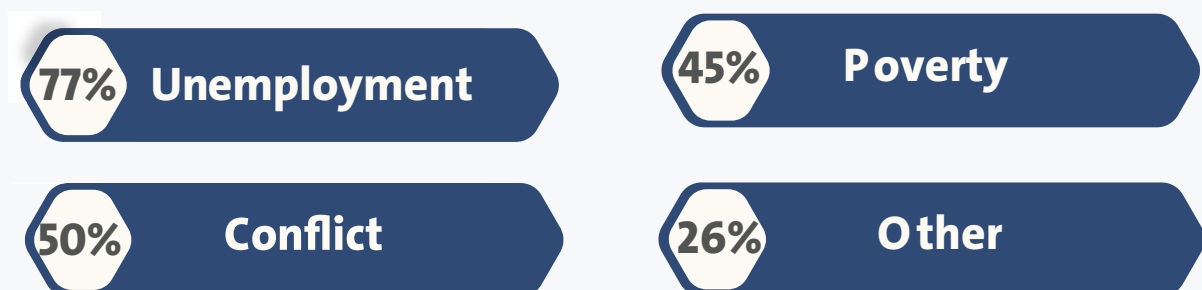


Main Results

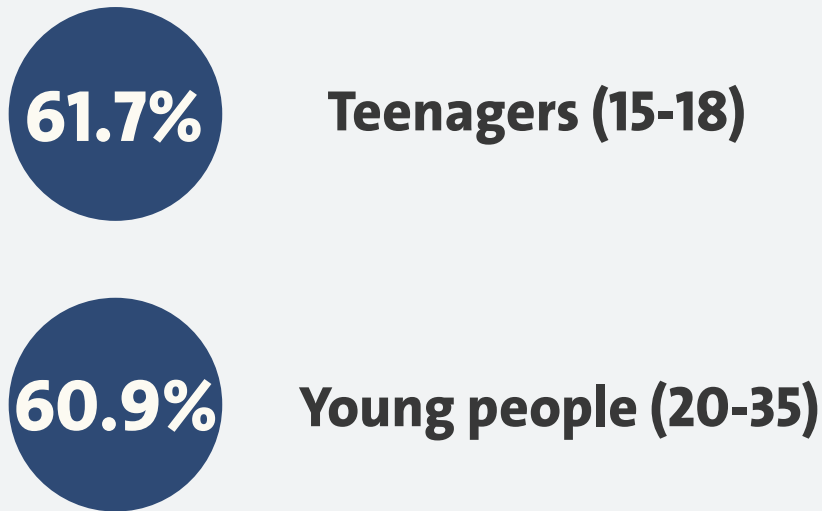
When it comes to the perception of the drug phenomenon in Yemen, 44.3% of participants believed that its spread was moderate, while 43.5% believed it to be prevalent among Yemeni society. Meanwhile, 10.5% admitted to having no idea about the subject, and only 1.7% denied its existence or prevalence.



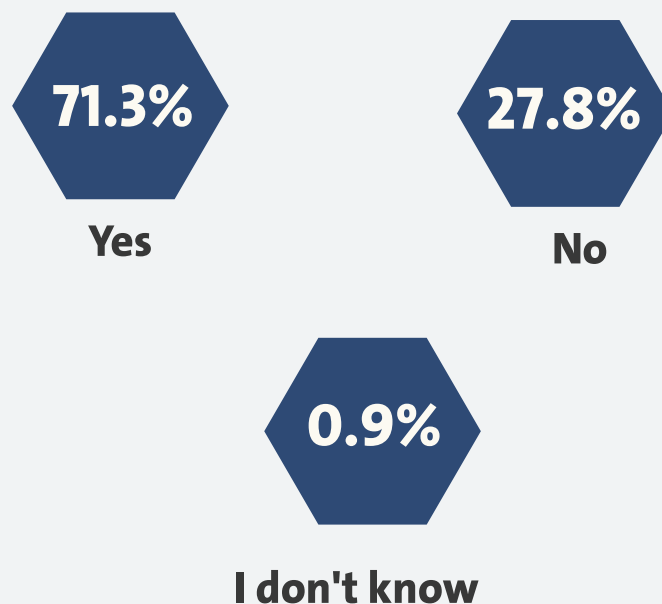
Regarding the reasons for the spread of this phenomenon, the participants provided the following responses (each answer analyzed separately at 100%):



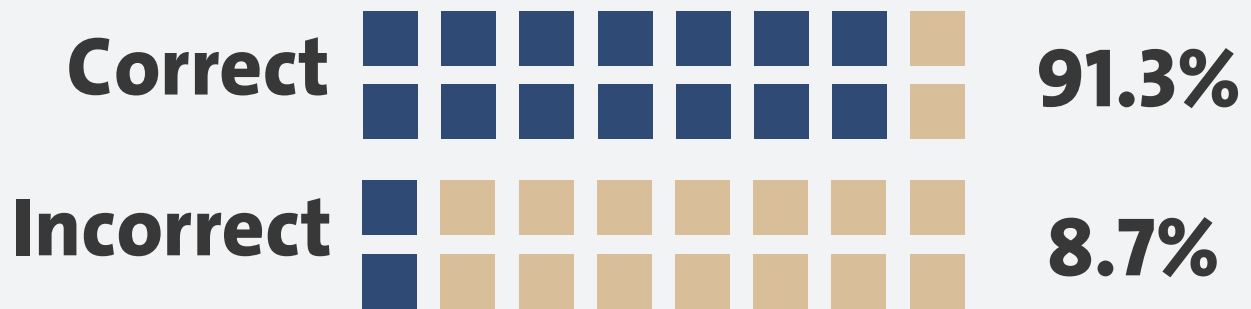
When asked about the age groups most vulnerable to drug addiction, the participants' answers were as follows (each answer analyzed separately at 100%):



Of course, there is a relationship between the spread of drug abuse and the high crime rate. A significant majority of the survey participants, 71.3%, believe that drug abuse is a major contributing factor to the high crime rate, especially in countries affected by conflicts. On the other hand, 27.8% of respondents stated that it is not necessary to link the spread of drug abuse to the high crime rate. A very small percentage, only 0.9%, claimed that there is no relationship between the two.



When discussing the potential psychological disorders that may lead to suicide in advanced stages, the survey revealed that 91.3% of participants believe that drug users are more susceptible to these disorders. Contrarily, 8.7% disagreed with this belief, considering it to be incorrect.



In conclusion, the survey participants unanimously agree that the spread of drug abuse is a complex and devastating phenomenon that demands serious attention and ongoing efforts to combat it. They emphasize that all members of society must actively work towards reducing its prevalence, raising awareness about its dangers, and providing support and assistance to those affected. The participants also concur that individuals impacted by this phenomenon are victims who require support and assistance to overcome their struggles.