

Spatial Analysis of Drug Crimes in the Governorate of Anbar

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Abstract

Objectives: Based on the recent spread of drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, the research topic was chosen to determine the reasons and the factors that led to the province's recent entry into the map of drug crimes, as a region situated between supply and demand areas.

Methods: The descriptive and statistical approach was adopted in analyzing data related to the research problem, which was obtained by official authorities and security centers in order to identify the level of crime, its geographical distribution and the demographic characteristics of offenders.

Results: Through this, the research came out with a number of results, the most important of which is the number of registered drug crimes for the past three years (2020-2021-2022) with (1,288 crimes) distributed among eleven districts, where the distribution of crimes varied spatially, the Rutba district leads in the number of crimes registered with (243) at a rate of 18.8% of the total crimes in the province.

Conclusions: The geographical orientation is the basic pillar of this study because it is not possible to isolate geography from societal issues, so this study came as a geographical treatment of the reality of drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, which has recently witnessed a noticeable spread of this type of crime, which requires research, analysis, and the development of treatments.

Keywords: Drugs, crimes, Anbar, geography.

التحليل المكاني لجرائم المخدرات في محافظة الأنبار

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ملخص

الأهداف: انطلاقاً من انتشار جرائم المخدرات في محافظة الأنبار بصورة ملحوظة جرى اختيار موضوع البحث لتحديد الأسباب والعوامل التي أدت إلى دخول المحافظة مؤخراً إلى خارطة جرائم المخدرات بعدد مناطق تتوسط مناطق العرض والطلب. **المنهجية:** جرى اعتماد المنهج الوصفي والإحصائي في تحليل البيانات المتعلقة بمشكلة البحث والتي جرى الحصول عليها من قبل الجهات الرسمية والمراكز الأمنية من أجل تعرّف مستوى الجريمة وتوزيعها الجغرافي وخصائص المجرمين الديموغرافية. **النتائج:** من خلال ذلك خرج البحث بجملة من النتائج ومن أهمها بلغ عدد جرائم المخدرات المسجلة (اتجار وتعاطي) للسنوات الثلاث الماضية (2020-2021-2022) ب (1,288 جريمة) موزعة على أحد عشر قضاء حيث تبين توزيع الجرائم مكانياً، تصدر قضاء الرطبة بأعداد الجرائم المسجلة بواقع (243) وبنسبة 18.8% من مجموع الجرائم في المحافظة. **الخلاصة:** أنّ التوجه الجغرافي هو الركن الأساسي لهذه الدراسة؛ لأنه من غير الممكن عزل الجغرافيا عن القضايا المجتمعية، لذلك جاءت هذه الدراسة بمثابة معالجة جغرافية لواقع جرائم المخدرات في محافظة الأنبار والتي شهدت مؤخراً إنشازاً ملحوظاً لهذا النوع من الجرائم الأمر الذي يستدعي البحث والتحليل ووضع المعالجات. **الكلمات الدالة:** المخدرات، الجرائم، الأنبار، الجغرافية.



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The Introduction:

Drug crimes are among the dangerous human phenomena that work to destroy human capacities and disrupt the development process in any region because of their negative economic, social and political effects. It is certain that the phenomenon of drugs has recently spread in Anbar Governorate, after the security and political conditions that appeared in the region, especially after the control of groups terrorist attacks on the province in 2014.

Where this phenomenon began to spread among all age groups, especially the youth group, as this dangerous phenomenon began to expand in most societies without regard to the economic and social level, as it is considered a silent war method used by some countries to destroy countries that are trying to control them and thus deplete their wealth by destroying the basic building block of society that is the family. Therefore, it can be considered a serious pest that threatens the society and its structure in particular and the state in general, so it was necessary to shed light on the size of the problem in Anbar Governorate by standing on the factors that helped the spread of the phenomenon and putting forward scientific proposals to help confront this phenomenon that threatens the individual and society.

Research Problem:

- Is there a spatial variation of drug crimes in Anbar province?
- What are the factors that led to the growth of these crimes within the study area and the reasons for their significant increase over a short period of time?
- What are the demographic characteristics of drug offenders?
- Is there a trace of drug crimes in Anbar province?

Research Hypothesis:

- Drug crimes in Anbar province vary spatially from one administrative unit to another, and there are natural and human geographical factors affecting this discrepancy.
- The reason for the spread of drug crimes in Anbar Province is largely due to the geographical location that the province has in a large way, and the high unemployment rate among young people, which resulted from the lack of job opportunities that embrace young energies, as well as the political and security conditions that the province went through recently.
- There are many social, security and health effects resulting from drug crimes in the governorate, and the most important of these effects is family disintegration.

Research Aims:

The study works to achieve the following objectives:

- Detection of areas where trafficking and abuse crimes are widespread in Anbar Governorate, according to administrative units.
- Identify the geographical factors affecting the spread of drug crimes in the province.
- Highlighting the role of the geographic in the study of crime and how to analyze and employ data in a way that helps reduce the current and future effects of crime.

Research Significance:

The importance of the study can be summarized as follows:

- The spatial distribution of drug crimes in Anbar province is a matter that deserves study and documentation, as this type of analytical study is less compared to legal, social and health treatments, and thus it contributes to the enrichment of scientific knowledge.
- Drug crimes are a global and local problem, and confronting them can only be done through a real study of the phenomenon according to scientific methods and showing the facts related to the patterns of drug crimes within the province.
- This study may be an indispensable database for researchers, as a starting point for new studies in this field.
- Emphasis on the applied side of geography and its connection with applied sciences that deal with the spatial distribution of phenomena.

Research Methodology:

In light of the problem of the study, its objectives, and its importance, several approaches and methods were used to help in producing research of good quality. The descriptive approach and the analytical approach were followed by collecting information and data related to the research problem from official decentred agencies to express the problem realistically and truly. They conduct an objective analysis of data and statistics and try to discover the relationship between the variables that are closely related to the phenomenon.

- The cartographic method by using GIS technology and creating maps showing the growth of crime and the distribution of drug crimes within the districts and representing them using the Arc Map 10.8 program.

Data sources:

The study was prepared based on several sources that can be listed as follows:

1. Crime Data: In order to obtain data and then direct to:

- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Institutions, Department of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs.

2. Maps and population data:

- Ministry of Water Resources, General Directorate of Survey, Administrative Map of Iraq, 2022.
- Ministry of Water Resources, Anbar Governorate Administrative Map 2022.
- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning - Central Statistical Organization, Anbar Statistics Directorate, population data for the year.

Previous Studies:

The study of (Al-Khaqani H and Al-Kaabi M , 2019) indicated that the city of Nasiriyah suffers from judicial confusion, especially the facilitation of deterrent penalties for drug criminals and the weakness of the security apparatus, which led to the spread of these crimes within the region.

The number of drug dealers and drug users reached (144). The study also found many ways to treat the security system and the protection of border crossings, including the amendment of the Penal Code of 2017 AD in accordance with Law 68 of 1965, strengthening religious faith and activating the role of the media and oversight agencies in combating crimes.

(Al-Qahtani's study 2002) showed the social and demographic characteristics of drug abusers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, especially young people, and estimated the realistic size of the problem, touching realistic methods, and predicting the harms that result from youth abuse of narcotic substances. In the study, the researcher relied on a sample of drug users from one of the addiction treatment hospitals in the Kingdom. The sample consisted of 400 individuals, and then, through the analysis, it reached results, the most important of which is that the age of most of the members of the sample is less than 30 years old and did not exceed secondary education, and that 52% use cannabis and heroin. The study also presented scientific means that help control security and reduce the phenomenon of drug abuse. The study recommended the need to eradicate poverty and unemployment and spread religious awareness by activating the role of the media.

The study of Gorsuch and Buter (1976) explained the social and psychological factors predisposing to addiction and abuse in individuals, as it showed the most important influencing factor is the families and their role in the imitation of children, such as if one of the parents abuses and thus the children begin to imitate their parents, and showed the extent of the association between peers and bad companions and its role in encouraging each one to another to abuse drugs. The study also recommended the need for psychological and cultural awareness of individuals, especially the youth group, through advertising and psychological counseling in schools and universities.

The first axis: the geographical factors affecting drug crimes in Anbar Province.

First: Location and area: The geographical location has great importance in geographical research in general (Satam et al, 2022, p. 040005), because of its pioneering role in drawing an image of natural spatial characteristics and drawing the character of any geographical region, and it also helped in highlighting the natural characteristics and their impact on the occurrence of crime in Anbar Governorate and highlighting its paths and directions (Al-Sammak et al., 2010, p. 129). Al-

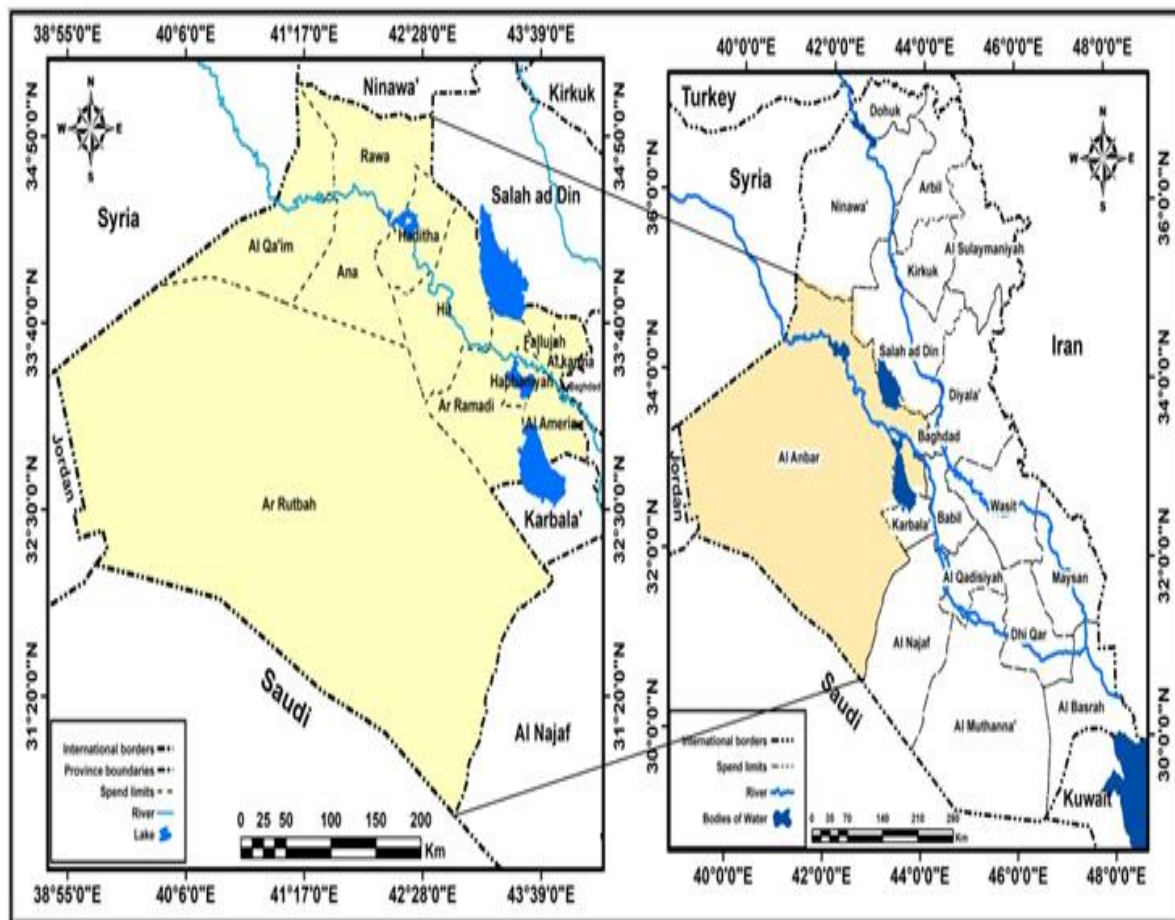
Anbar Province is astronomically located between latitudes (30° 33 - 35° 15) north, and longitudes (38° 45 - 44° 10) east. It is bordered by Nineveh Governorate from the north, Salah Al-Deen Governorate from the northeast, and from the northwest the Syrian Arab Republic, and from the west the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and from the east the province of Baghdad and part of the provinces of Babylon, Karbala and Najaf, while it is bordered from the south and southwest by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and it consists of eleven administrative districts which are (Ramadi, Fallujah, Hit, Haditha, Anah, Rawa, Al-Qaim, Rutba, Al-Amriyah, Habbaniyah and Al-Karmah) and Al-Anbar Governorate is the largest governorate in Iraq in terms of area according to the administrative law in Iraq (AL-Adwan.A, 2022,P147) , see map (1), and its area is (138288), which represents the percentage of (32% of the area of Iraq amounting to (435052 km²) and its population is 2,090,587 people (Ministry of Planning, Directorate of Statistics of Anbar).

Anbar province plays an important strategic role for Iraq as it is located in the western part of it, and it is considered a border gate with three Arab countries, and therefore the geographical location made the study area a strategic target for the drug mafia and organized crime gangs, especially after the fall of the province in the hands of terrorist organizations in 2014 AD, which helped the trafficking gangs of Narcotics take from the geographical location roads and corridors for drug smuggling and trafficking between the markets of supply and illegal demand.

Likewise, the large area occupied by the province constitutes a third of the area of Iraq, which is predominantly desert and uninhabited, which in turn made it more difficult to impose security and control over all parts of it, and thus the ease of penetrating these areas and smuggling drugs to and from Iraq and the possibility of hiding them from the sight of the security forces.

Also, the study area is the only Iraqi province that has the largest international border line connecting it with three different countries. There is one watchtower for every 8 km, and this is a large distance that is difficult to control. Therefore, the large extension of the borders increased the difficulty of imposing control over them, which encouraged drug dealers to exploit the security gaps in the border to smuggle prohibited materials and promote them within the province or trade in them in the rest of the provinces and other countries, and the security chaos in Syria as well and the control of terrorist groups on border areas uninhabited by the population on the Syrian side helped the activity of drug trade across it.

Since the province's important location is a land link between (countries of supply and demand), making it a transit point for illegal global trade, especially since the drug trade line between Afghanistan and Iran to Syria is one of the most important drug trade lines in the world, which raised the rates of trafficking, distribution and abuse within and into the province and Iraq in general.



Map (1) The geographical location of Anbar Governorate

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, Directorate of Public Area, Map of Iraq and Anbar, 2022, Scale (1000000:1), Output of Arc Map 10.4.1

Second: Population size and drug crimes in Anbar Governorate: Population comes at the forefront of the human factors that have an impact, and in the forefront are the population size, population density, and the total and residential area of the provinces that lead to drug crimes, as the greater the size of the population and its overcrowding, the greater the desire and tendency of people to commit a crime. The growth of the population in some countries may lead to a difference in the quality of crime and its high rates, in contrast to its decrease, which results in a decrease in crime rates. An exception to this rule may be the presence of criminals in sparsely populated areas, in which a high crime rate appears within a small community (Blumstein, 1991, p3).

By analyzing Table (1), it is clear that there is a direct relationship between population size and drug crimes, so the higher the size, the higher the crime rate, and administrative units with a large population size recorded the highest rate of drug crimes for the years (2020-2021-2022), and this is shown by comparing the rates of the population of the administrative units with the percentage of drug crimes for the same administrative units, and excludes from this classification the district of Al-Rutba in the governorate, where the percentage of drug crimes is high despite the low percentage of the population. We can attribute the reason for this percentage to the role of the security services in imposing security and controlling the border crossings, and accordingly, the administrative units can be divided into four categories of equal length, map (2), as follows:

- **The first category (less than 5% crime):** Three administrative units fall under this level, which are the districts of Anah, Rawa and Al-Karmah, as the percentage of population crimes in them reached (1.7_2_2.1) respectively, and we can attribute the reason for the low percentage of drug crimes to the low percentage of the population. The

percentage of the population in these districts was (1.7_1.3_7.8), respectively.

- **The second category of (5_10% crime):** Under this classification, the districts of Haditha, Al-Qaim, Al-Amriyah and Al-Habbaniyah are included, as the percentage of crimes in them reached (5.9_9.8_7.9_6.2%), respectively, corresponding to a percentage of the population (5.8_10.1_6_7.9%). The low rate of drug crimes in Al-Qaim district compared to the rest of the districts despite being a border area could be due to the security instability in this area due to the security chaos that the Syrian and Iraqi sides suffer from, as well as the ruggedness of the area and the widening of uninhabited areas. These factors made it difficult to impose security control and thwart drug smuggling operations in it. The drug crimes recorded in this district are close to the size of the population which means that there is a balance between the population size and the drug crimes recorded in this district.
- **The third category (from 10.1_15% crime):** Under this classification, there is one district, which is the district of Hit, with a rate of (10.7% crime), corresponding to a population rate of (9.6%) of the total population of Anbar Governorate.
- **The fourth category (more than 15% of crimes):** Under this classification, the districts that most commit drug crimes according to the data issued by the official authorities, are Ramadi, Fallujah and Rutba, with a crime rate of (17.4_17.1_18.8%), which is matched by a population rate of (25.1_21.6_2.6%) , and it is noted from the foregoing that the districts of Ramadi and Fallujah are the highest proportion of the population, matched by a high rate of drug crimes. The high number of crimes in them is due to the concentration of the population by a large proportion within the two districts and with the double of the population numbers of other districts and the economic development and cultural openness witnessed by the province recently.

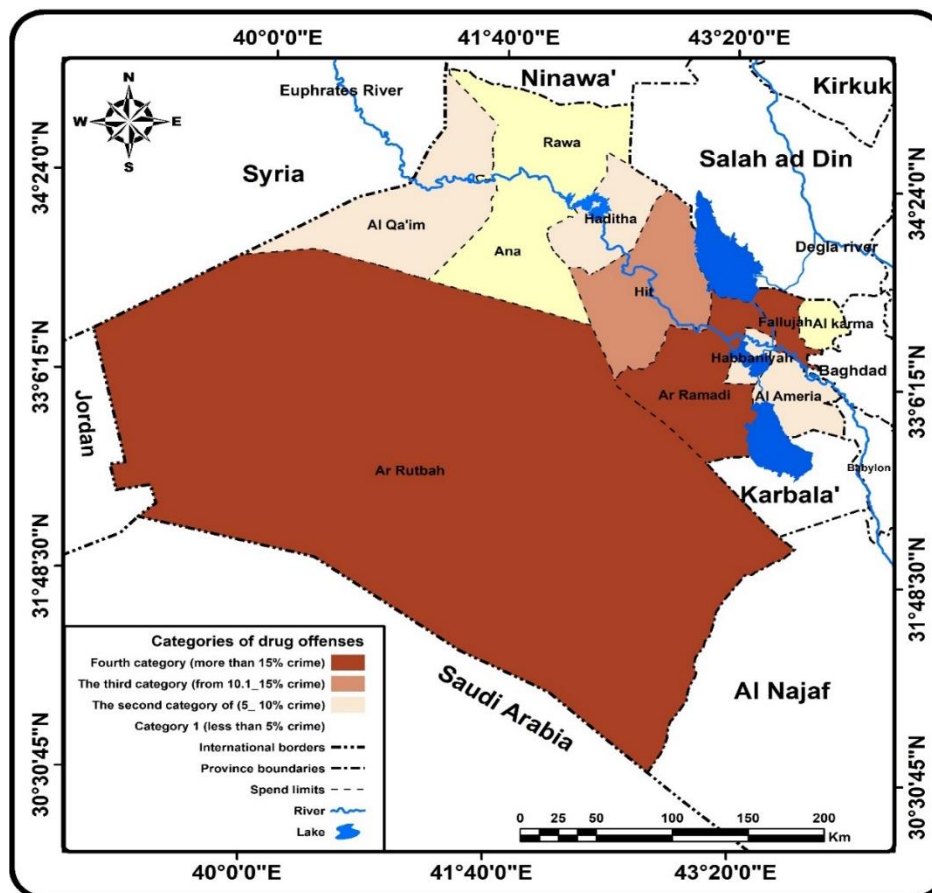
However, Al-Rutba district, despite the low percentage of the population, is the highest district in committing drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, due to its strategic location of Al-Rutba district, which is considered an essential and important factor that makes the district comes in the first ;ustep of the ladder in committing drug crimes, as well as the role of the Iraqi and Jordanian security forces, which are characterized by their control of borders more from other borders, therefore, operations to seize narcotic substances and arrest dealers and drug users are active.

Table (1): Numerical and relative distribution of population size and drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, according to administrative units for the years (2020-2021-2022)

Districts	Number of Population	Population Percentage%	Number of Crimes	Crime Percentage%
Ramadi	526,493	%25.1	225	%17.4
Fallujah	452,347	%21.6	219	%17
Hit	200,883	%9.6	139	%10.7
Haditha	122,923	%5.8	77	%5.9
Anah	36,871	%1.7	22	%1.7
Rawa	27,815	%1.3	26	%2
Al-Qaim	211,610	%10.1	127	%9.8
Al-Rutba	54,965	%2.6	243	%18.8
Al-Amriyah	126,426	%6	102	%7.9
Al-Habbaniyah	166,483	%7.9	80	%6.2
Al-Karmah	163,764	%7.8	28	%2.1
Total	2,090,587	%100	1,288	%100

Source: 1- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning - Central Statistical Organization, Anbar Statistics Directorate, population data for the year 2022, unpublished data.

2- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.



Map (2) Population size and drug crimes in Anbar Governorate

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the data of Table (2) and using the Arc Mab 10.4.1 program.

Third: The political and security situation: The turmoil that some countries of the world are going through has led to the deterioration of their social, economic and political system. Therefore, periods of wars, conflicts and political chaos and the resulting injustice, oppression and tyranny lead to an increase in crime rates as confirmed by some studies (Greenshaw , 1996, p143), As for Iraq, it is considered one of the most countries that faced conflicts and wars over many years, especially after the American occupation in 2003 AD and the openness that accompanied it was the main reason for the transformation of Iraqi society into an open society that differs from what it was before the occupation and the change of many laws and lawlessness making Iraq a turbulent region and a scene for various crimes, including drug crimes (Faleh and Zabin, 2018, p. 17).

It is worth noting that Anbar province during the American occupation period was one of the least provinces to commit drug crimes, whether trafficking or abuse because of the tribal character, customs, traditions and moral values that the Anbari society possesses, as it was considered one of the provinces that fall outside the scope of drug coverage, but it entered the scope of smuggling and substance abuse after the security chaos that the province experienced. It recently became one of the most Iraqi provinces in committing drug crimes after Basra and Maysan (Al-Mahna, Al-Ghad Press, <https://alghadpress.com>).

The political and security chaos that accompanied the fall of some Iraqi provinces in the hands of the terrorist organization (ISIS) from 2014 AD until the declaration of victory in 2017 AD, the lack of control over the commission of crimes, the breach of borders, the migration of citizens to other provinces and neighboring countries, and their return as well, are all factors that led to a defect in the security system. As a result of the complicity of some influential parties with drug dealers and the deterioration of social and economic conditions, the rate of drug crimes increased significantly during

the post-liberation period, as drug crimes in Anbar Governorate in 2018 amounted to (346 crimes). The terrorist organization (ISIS) was helping drug dealers from smugglers to enter Drugs from Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and obtaining a percentage of the profits to finance the organization.

Fourth: Unemployment: The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines unemployment as “that individual who is above a certain age without work and is able to work and has the desire for it and searches for it at a prevailing wage but does not find it” (Hussein, 2012, p. 83).

Also, most studies indicate that crime in general and drug crimes in particular spread among the youth group more than any other category as it is the main engine of the forces of society, and that any imbalance or deficiency in this category affects, in turn the society in general and thus the occurrence of a disturbance in the social system as a whole. It can be said that unemployment is considered one of the problems that society suffers from as a result of the collapse of economic and social systems due to poor planning and application. Unemployment may have a direct impact on the commission of crimes because it provides the appropriate climate for the deviation of youth behavior, and this hypothesis is not considered a prerequisite for the existence of criminal behavior among all unemployed youths (Al-Ziyady, 2015, pp. 99-100).

The unemployment rate in the study area reached (37.5%) in the study area in 2020-2021, with a number of (784,107) unemployed within the age group (15-65), which is the active group that is able to work out of the total population of the governorate, whose number is (2,090,587) (Ministry of Planning, Anbar Statistics Directorate). The reason for the high unemployment rate in the study area is due to the displacement that Anbar Governorate was subjected to as a result of the occupation of terrorist gangs in 2014, which led to the disruption of the governorate's economy for a period of time as a result of the fear of capital owners to invest in it to create job opportunities for young people, especially in the first years after edited by these gangs (Jassm. Z & Ali. B, 2022, P 90-91)

Fifth: Weakness of the Religious Discipline: The issue of the religious disposition overlaps with many issues related to the prohibition of drugs and ignorance of their prohibition, as well as what is related to the role of the religious disposition in controlling the behaviors of the individual and society.

The second axis: spatial analysis of drug crimes in Anbar province Great in refining and correcting the soul and directing individuals and urging them to do good and avoid harm and self-destruction, and we see this in the Almighty's saying "And spend in the way of God, and do not throw yourself into destruction, and do good, for God loves the doers of good" verse (195) Surah Al-Baqarah, and from this standpoint we see The role of religion in consolidating the pillars of society and urging to preserve oneself from perils, the more the individual is committed to the orders of his religion, he becomes more righteous and more refined, and this is what all divine religions aim at. Delinquency and deviation. It is clear from Table (2) and Figure (1) that the weakness of religious faith has a major role in committing drug crimes in the governorate, They committed the crime by (58%) of the total sample, and some of them answered that the weakness of the religious motive may sometimes affect the commission of the crime, and by the percentage of (29.5%) of the total sample, and some of them answered (No), there is no effect of the weak religious motive in committing crime, at a rate of (11%) of the total respondents, while a rate of (1.5%) refused to answer.

Table (2): Numerical and relative distribution of the impact of religious faith on drug offenders in a governorate

The effect religious faith	Number	Percentage%
Yes	116	58
No	22	11
Sometimes	59	29.5
Refused to answer	3	1.5
total	200	100%

Source: The researchers' work based on the questionnaire

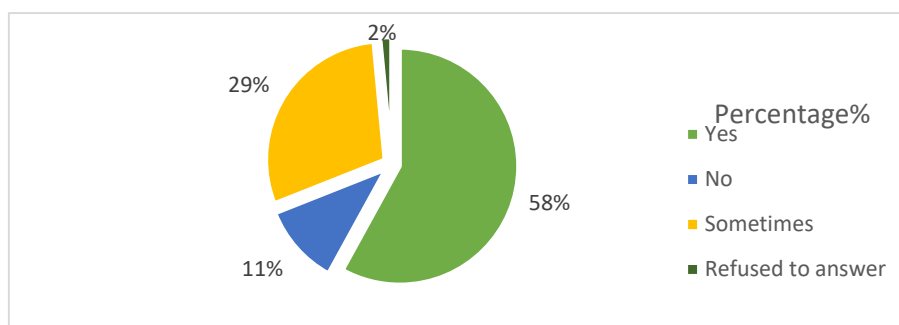


Figure (1) The numerical and relative distribution of the impact of religious faith on drug offenders in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Source: the data of Table(2)

First: Spatial analysis of drug crimes in Anbar province according to administrative units:

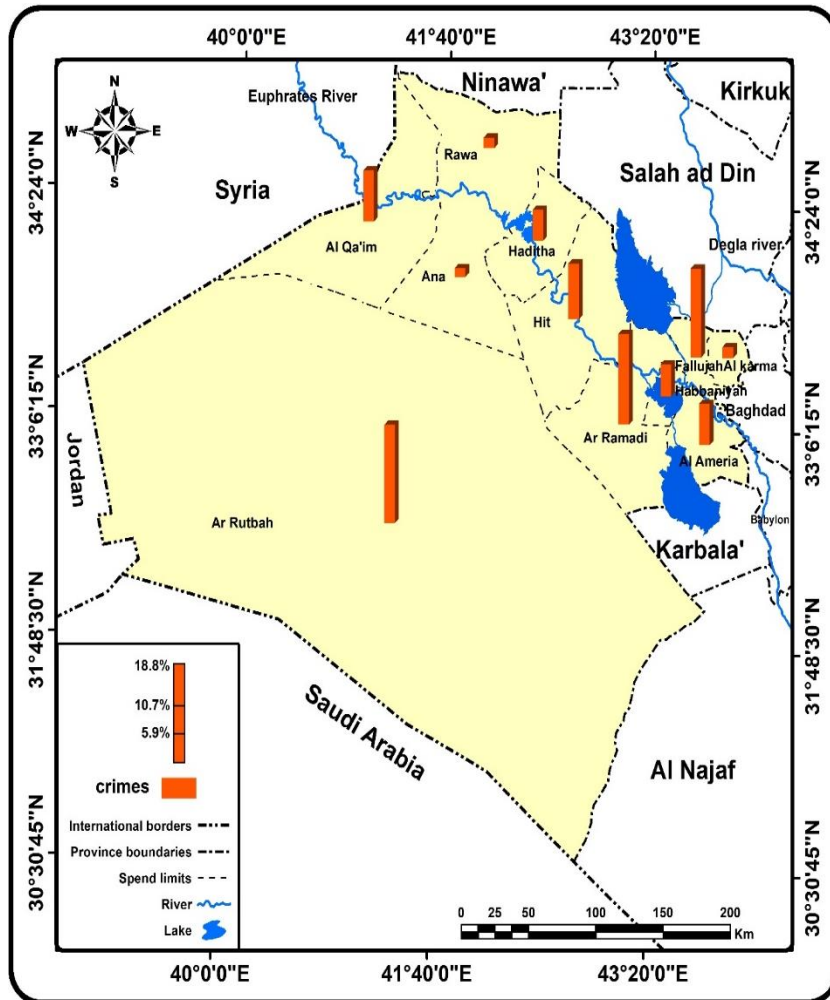
The spatial analysis is intended to be the distribution of crimes in absolute numbers among the administrative units in Anbar Governorate, as the volume of drug crime among the different districts of the study area is shown through the data of Table (3), Figure (2) and Map (3). The drug crimes are not equally distributed among the administrative units of the study area, where the total number of drug crimes in the governorate for the years (2020-2021-2022) reached (1288) crimes, distributed among the units and in varying proportions.

Al-Rutba district occupied the first place in drug crimes with (243 crimes) and a rate of 18.8% of drug crimes within the governorate, followed by the district of Ramadi, the center of Anbar governorate, with a rate of (225 crimes) and a rate of 17.4% of the total drug crimes. It is followed by the Fallujah district, as it recorded (219 crimes) and a rate of 17%. In the fourth place, the city of Hit recorded (139 crimes), with a rate of (10.7%) of the total crimes in the governorate. The lowest number of crimes recorded was the share of the two districts Anah and Rawa , with a number of crimes (22 and 26 crimes), respectively, with a rate of (2% and 1.7%). The reason for the low crime rate is due to the low population.

Table (3): Drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, according to administrative units

Districts	Number of Crimes	Crimes Percentage %
Ramadi	225	%17.4
Fallujah	219	%17
Hit	139	%10.7
Haditha	77	%5.9
Anah	22	%1.7
Rawa	26	%2
Al-Qaim	127	%9.8
Al-Rutba	243	%18.8
Al-Amriyah	102	%7.9
Al-Habbaniyah	80	%6.2
Al-Karmah	28	%2.1
Total	1,288	%100

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.



Map (3) Drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, according to administrative units

Source: From the work of the two researchers based on the data of Table (3).

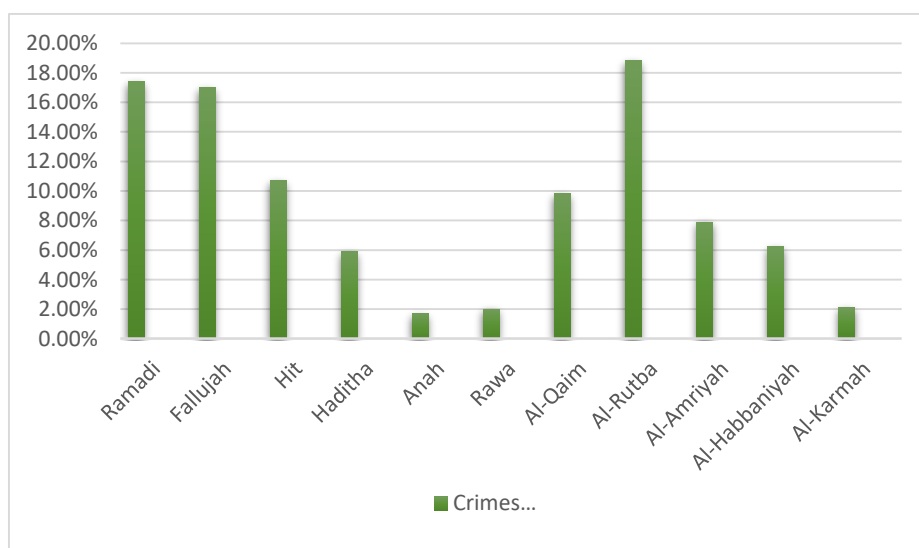


Figure (2): Drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, according to administrative units

Source: Data from Table (3)

Second: Spatial analysis of drug crimes by type (trafficking, abuse): Through this distribution, the type of crime prevalent in each district will be identified as shown in Table (4) and Map (4), as drug trafficking crimes for the time period of the study included (219 crimes) out of a total of (1288 crimes), and Al-Rutba district ranked first among drug trafficking crimes with (58 crimes, or (26.4%) of the total crimes of drug trafficking in the governorate.

In the second place, the district of Al-Qaim came with (42 crimes) and a rate of (19.1%).

The reason for the leadership of the two districts in drug trafficking is attributed to the fact that they are border areas located through the routes of trafficking and smuggling between the areas of supply and demand. As for the third place, it was occupied by the Ramadi district with (36 crimes) and a rate of (16.4%) and the Fallujah district with a number of trafficking crimes (30 crimes) with a rate of (13.6%), while the districts that recorded the lowest percentage of trafficking crimes in the governorate are (Rawa, Anah and Al-Karmah) with a number of crimes (1-3-3 crimes) with a rate of (0.4, 1.3, 1.3 %) respectively.

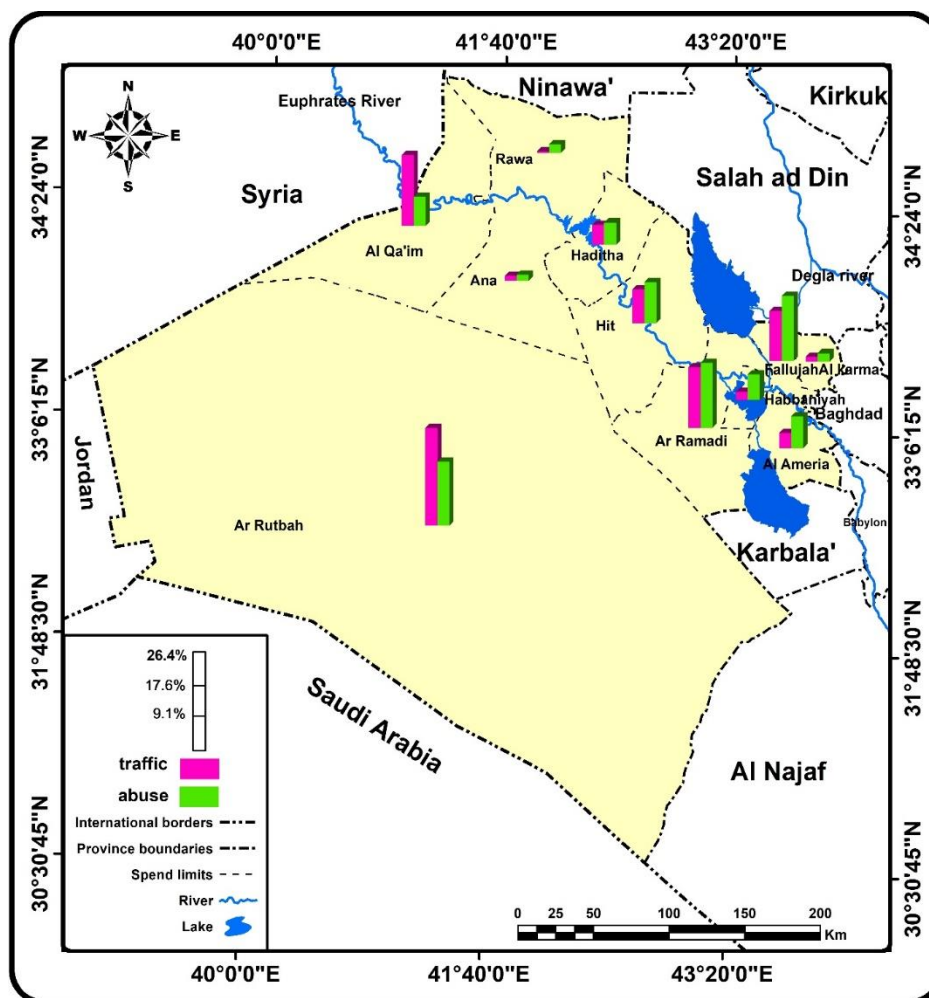
As for drug abuse crimes, Anbar Governorate recorded (1096 drug abuse crimes) out of the total drug crimes registered in the province for the years (2020-2021-2022). The districts of Ramadi and Fallujah topped the list of districts with the most drug abuse, with (189 crimes) for both districts, with a rate of (17.6%). We can attribute the reason for the high rate of drug abuse to the high percentage of the population within them, as well as the improvement of economic conditions in the center of the province, which led to the promotion of narcotic substances there and the possibility of purchasing them by drug addicts.

As for the district of Al-Rutba, it ranked third with the number of crimes (185 crimes) and a percentage of (17.3%) of the total crimes recorded in the governorate. The districts that are least abused in the study area, are (Anna, Rawa and Al-Karmah) with a number of crimes (19, 25, 25 crimes) and a percentage of (1.7., 2.3, and 2.3 %), respectively. It is noted that these districts are the least recorded for drug crimes in general, whether they are trafficking or abuse. The main reason is the low population in these districts as well as their small area.

Table (4) Drug crimes in Anbar Governorate by type (trafficking and abuse) for the years (2020-2021-2022)

Districts	Trafficking	Percentage	Abuse	Percentage	Total
Ramadi	36	%16.4	189	%17.6	225
Fallujah	30	%13.6	189	%17.6	219
Hit	20	%9.1	119	%11.1	139
Haditha	12	%5.4	65	%6	77
Anah	3	%1.3	19	%1.7	22
Rawa	1	%0.4	25	%2.3	26
Al-Qaim	42	%19.1	85	%7.9	127
Al-Rutba	58	%26.4	185	%17.3	243
Al-Amriyah	9	% 4.1	93	%8.6	102
Al-Habbaniyah	5	%2.2	75	%7	80
Al-Karmah	3	%1.3	25	%2.3	28
Total	219	%100	1069	%100	1288

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022



Map (4) Drug crimes by type (trafficking and abuse) for the years (2020-2021-2022)

Source: The work of the two researchers based on the data of Table (4).

Third: The spatial distribution of security institutions to combat drug crimes in Anbar Governorate:

The security services represented by the security units within the Anbar governorate aim to meet the needs of the residents living there in the provision of comprehensive and different security services.

The role of the security apparatus, represented by the police, is considered part of maintaining security and order in society. With regard to drug crimes, which require a great effort to combat them, and for the purpose of achieving the lowest number of crimes within the governorate, the matter requires the development of comprehensive security plans as well as the establishment of divisions affiliated to the Directorate of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs in all districts for the purpose of following up drug crimes and maintaining security within them, which reduces the chances of drug abuse and trafficking.

It is clear from Table (5) and Map (5) that the number of security divisions inside Anbar Governorate has reached (3 divisions) distributed among the districts in which the rate of drug crimes is high. It follows the main headquarters of the Directorate of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs in the center of the province of Ramadi, which corresponds to a population of 526,493., and among the divisions of the Directorate of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs in Anbar Governorate is the Department of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances \ Fallujah district, and it has a population of (452,347 people), and the Department of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances \ Rutba District, with a population of (54,965 people), as well as the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department \ Al-Qaim District, with a population of (211,610 people).

It is clear from the foregoing that the anti-drug security services in Anbar province are not commensurate with the size of the population and the large area occupied by the governorate, as there are 11 districts in the study area with the presence of 3 security divisions belonging to the main center in the governorate. This explains a deficit in the security coverage of the governorate. It is also noted that these divisions were opened in the most popular districts in drug and psychotropic substances crimes.

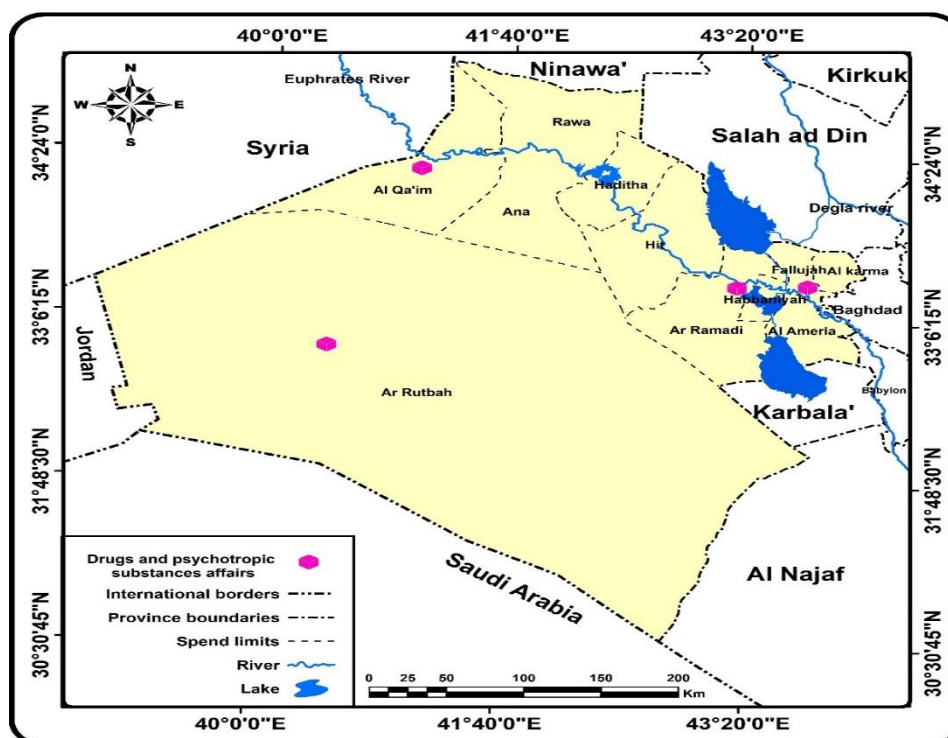
Table (5): The spatial distribution of security centers specialized in combating drug crimes in Anbar Governorate

Districts	Number of Populatio	Number of Division	Population /Security Institution
Ramadi	526,493	1	526,493
Fallujah	452,347	1	452,347
Hit	200,883	0	200,883
Haditha	122,923	0	122,923
Anah	36,871	0	36,871
Rawa	27,815	0	27,815
Al-Qaim	211,610	1	211,610
Al-Rutba	54,965	1	54,965
Al-Amriyah	126,426	0	126,426
Al-Habbaniyah	166,483	0	166,483
Al-Karmah	163,764	0	163,764
Total	2,090,587	4	522,646,75

Source:

1- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning - Central Statistical Organization, Anbar Statistics Directorate, population data for the year 2022, unpublished data.

2- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.



Map (5): The spatial distribution of security centers specialized in combating drug crimes in Anbar Governorate.

Source: From the work of the two researchers based on the data of Table (5).

Fourth: Narcotic substances and their prices in Anbar Governorate:

The increase in the proportion of narcotic substances within the province is due to the merchants' search for new areas to expand the scope of promotion and smuggling, given that the province is an area in which security has not yet settled, as well as the province's border location, which brings the distance between countries that produce narcotic substances and countries that consume them, or what enters from neighboring provinces that rise in which the proportion of drug trade, which led to the expansion of the scope of drugs to the province of Anbar, as drug cases in the study area recorded the seizure of different quantities and types of drugs, and the most common types of drugs in the study area are (crystal, captagon and hashish) see picture (1)



Photo (1) One of the seizures of Captagon and crystal drugs in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.

The following is a table (6) showing the quantities and types of narcotic substances that were seized in Anbar Governorate for the past three years (2020-2021-2022). The quantity of Captagon seized amounted to (5,434,585 pills), as it was recorded only in 2022 (3,446,386 pills) as for crystal, the number of materials seized during the past three years amounted to (23 kilos, 555 grams, and 97 mg), while hashish amounted to (134 kilos, 256 grams, and 171 mg).

(110,433 thousand pills with a psychotropic substance capsule) were seized, as it is clear from the analysis of the table that during the year (2020) that the popular type of drug in the governorate is hashish and some hallucinogenic and sedative varieties, and then the promotion market shifted from these substances to narcotic substances (crystal And Captagon) during the year (2022) in a significant way. The reason for promoting Captagon and crystal during the recent period is the high demand for these materials and the existence of a market for these types inside and outside the governorate.

Table (6) Type and quantity of narcotic drugs seized in Anbar Governorate for the years (2020-2021-2022)

Years	Captagon\ bill	Crystal kg/gm/mg	hashish kg/gm/mg	Other sedatives and hallucinogens/pills and capsules
2020	952.275	1.692.715	72.845.171	41.956
2021	1.035.924	1.966.794	60.611	64,506
2022	3.446.386	19.884.570	800	3.917
Total	5.434.585	23.544.079	134.256.171	110.433

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.

As for the price or the price of narcotic substances is related to their type, the lower the price of narcotic substances, the higher their prevalence in the region and the easier it is to obtain them. The home-made narcotic substances are of low price compared to the narcotic substances that are smuggled and imported from other countries. See table (7) showing the prices of popular narcotic substances in the governorate according to the local currency (Iraqi dinar).

Table (7) Prices of drugs according to their types in Anbar Governorate for the year (2022)

Type of Drugs	Quantity	Price (Iraqi dinar).
Captagon	1 bill	3000-1500
Crystal	1gm	74.000
Hashish	1kg	100.000
Other sedatives and hallucinogens	1 bill	2500-1000

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Directorate of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs, unpublished data, 2022.

It is clear from the previous table that drug prices in the governorate vary according to the quantity and type. One gram of crystal has a price of (74,000 ID), and a kilogram of hashish reaches (100,000 ID). As for the Captagon pills, the price of one pill ranges between (1500-3000 ID), and the prices of other hallucinogenic substances reach the prices of one pill between (1000-2500 ID). It is worth noting that these prices are not fixed and depend on the availability and popularity of the materials. The less the material and the less its smuggling, the higher the prices and vice versa. Also, the prices of smuggled materials from the main factory countries are often high and sold at the price of the US dollar.

The third axis: the demographic characteristics of drug offenders in Anbar province:

The study of demographic characteristics has an important role in geographical studies, especially the geography of crime, because it reflects the link between geographical factors and the phenomenon of deviation in the behavior of individuals that lead to the commission of crime, as well as distinguishing perpetrators of crimes according to their demographic characteristics and classifying them to facilitate the development of solutions and addressing the causes leading to their commission of crimes.

First: The qualitative structure of drug offenders: The study of the qualitative structure aims to know the extent of the participation of both males and females in the commission of drug crimes in Anbar Governorate, and through the data of Table (8) and Figure (3) it was shown that the total number of individuals who committed drug crimes are from males at a rate of 99.8% with (1492 crimes) and 0.2% females with (3 crimes). It can also be said that drug crimes in Anbar Governorate are purely male, and the reason is due to the cultural controls that determine the movement of women in Iraqi society based on the values of honor traditional, looking at society we see that males are freer and more open.

Table (8) The qualitative composition of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate

Qualitative Composition	The Number of drug offenders	Percentage
Males	1492	%99,7
Females	3	%0,2
Total	1495	%100

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.

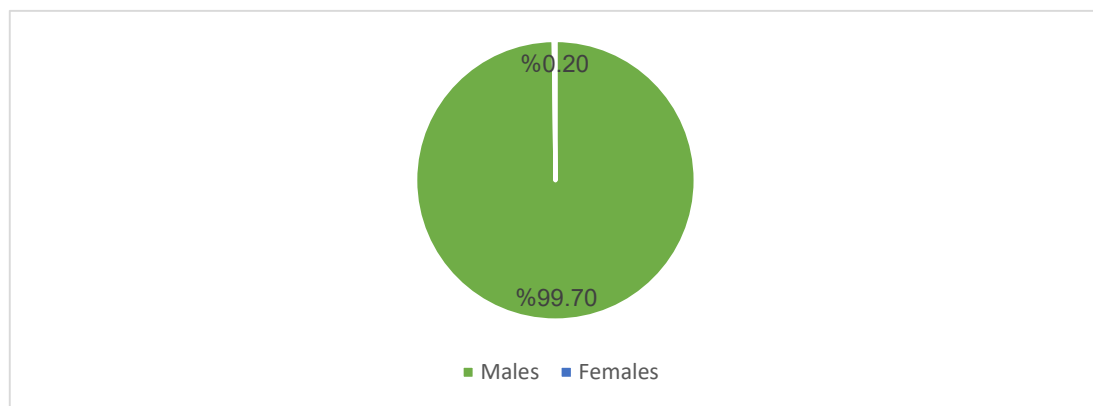


Figure (3) The qualitative structure of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate

Source: Data from Table (8)

Second: The age structure of drug offenders: It is important to identify the age structure of offenders in order to know which age groups are more criminal within the governorate, because each age group has a pattern of crimes that differs from one group to another. Therefore, the age groups in the study area were divided into four age groups, namely: Juveniles and under the age of 18, the middle age group 18-30 years and 30-50 years, and the elderly group over 50 years.

This division of age groups was relied upon as the division adopted by the security services in the governorate, and according to Table (9) and Figure (4) it is clear that the age group that most commits drug crimes in the study area is the age group whose ages ranged between (18-30 years), with a percentage of A crime in this category amounted to (39.3%) and the number of crimes (588 crimes), followed by the age group whose ages ranged from (30-50 years) with a crime rate of (29.1%) of the total crimes committed in the governorate.

We can attribute the reason for this to poor supervision by families as well as bad companions and the tendency of individuals during this age to imitate the peer group and try to belong to them by imitating their negative behaviors, including drug abuse and trafficking. The age group of more than 50 years, the elderly category, ranked third, with a crime rate of (4.6%), with a number of crimes (70 crimes), and the last rank came the juvenile category for less than 18 years, with a crime rate of (4.6%) and a number of (26 crimes). Their committing drug crimes is that child labor and school dropout led to their committing these crimes in the province. It is also necessary to point out that the high rate of drug crimes among the youth category warns of danger within the province as they are the breadwinner group that bears the responsibility of society and the family, and it is necessary that this category be the most awareness in society to advance the economic, social and cultural reality in it.

Table (9): The age structure of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate

Age Structure	The Number of Crime Offenders	Percentage%
Less than 18	26	%1.7
From 18 to 30 year	588	%39.3
From 30 to fifty year	436	%29.1
Older than 50	70	%4.6
Total	1495	%100

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.

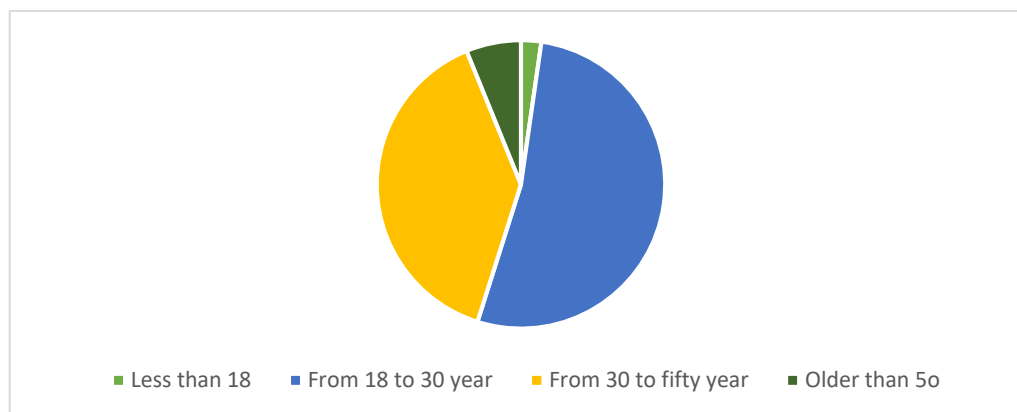


Figure (4) The age structure of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate

Source: Table data (9)

Third: The environmental composition of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate: The environmental milieu plays an important role in explaining the criminal phenomenon, because the motives for crime in urban society differ from the motives for committing crime in rural society (Al-Mashhadani, 2009, p. 110), and the rapid change in values and traditions in the countryside as a result of the transformations that occurred in the rural community in Iraq in general and the study area in particular, and the deterioration of agriculture and migration from the countryside to the city led to a deviation in the behavior of individuals and the tendency towards dealing with drugs and trading, and this applies to the study area.

It is clear from the results shown by the data of Table (10) and Figure (5) that the environmental composition of the perpetrators of drug crimes in Anbar Governorate for the years (2020-2021-2022), as drug crimes among the urban population constituted (51.1%) with (824 crimes) out of the total (1495 crimes), while the perpetrators of drug crimes were recorded from the rural population at a rate of (44.9%), with a rate of (671crimes).

It is noted that the high rate of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate is between urban areas compared to rural areas by a small percentage. We can attribute the reason to the fact that rural society in Anbar Governorate is more open to urban areas, as well as internal migration between the countryside and the city in Anbar Governorate, which has emerged significantly during the last three years to search a job opportunities and better living life.

Table (10) The environmental composition of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate

Environmental Composition	The Number of Crime Offenders	Percentage%
Urban	824	%55.1
Rural	671	%44.9
Total	1495	%100

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Interior, Anbar Governorate Police Directorate and Facilities, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Affairs Department, unpublished data, 2022.

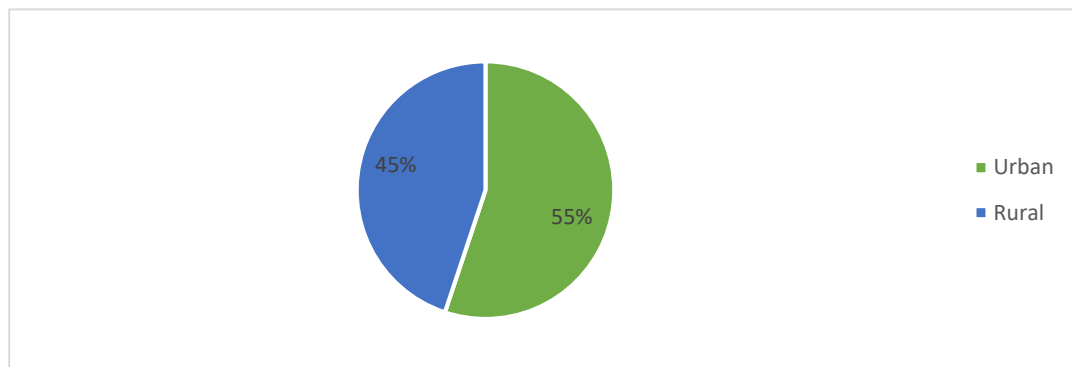


Figure (5) The environmental structure of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate

Source: Data from Table (10)

The fourth axis: the effects of drug crimes and ways to combat them:

Drug crimes constitute a global problem that has direct and indirect effects on human societies in general, as it costs the countries of the world huge sums of money to combat this scourge that threatens societies, and according to global statistics, drug addiction treatment and awareness campaigns about drugs and their dangers cost \$ 120 billion annually (Abdul-Motaal, 1987, p. 72).

Drug crimes have become one of the main outlets for corruption in the world, as its effects have expanded, as it has gone beyond the borders of one country, but has become affecting the international community. Among its most important effects is the catastrophic damage that affects the development process and the economy of any country, as well as the destruction of internal security. It also has future effects that appear on the individuals who commit these crimes and violate Sharia and civil laws, as well as the resulting violent crimes associated with and resulting from drug abuse and trafficking and threatening the safety of democracy for any country (Razzaq Abed, 2016, p. 155).

First: The impact of drug crimes on the family: The main reason for the individual's drug abuse and trafficking is due to the family, as it is the basic nucleus of society. Whenever the family is disjointed, it suffers from problems that lead to the tendency of individuals' behavior to deviate (Hassoun, 1993, p. 45), and the abuser loses interest in his family because most of his attention is focused on drugs and how to obtain them, and this is confirmed by the questionnaire form by which a sample of criminals was studied in the Al-Anbar Tasfirat Prison by (200 criminals) to know the effects that resulted from their drug crimes

Table (11) and Figure (6) show a rate of (72.5%) who reported that their drug use affected their families, while the rest reported that their drug offenses did not negatively affect their lives at a rate of (27.5%) of the total study sample. The reason for their answer may be that they are ignorant of the impact of their drug use and trafficking on their families, and the amount of psychological and material harm that has been inflicted on them. They are also ignorant of society's regard for the families of criminals and their lack of acceptance of these families in society, Drugs and their abuse also affect the increase in divorce rates in the governorate, as they affect the mental integrity of the individual, according to a study conducted for the reasons for divorce in the governorate in 2021 AD. Divorce cases in the governorate due to the husband's abuse of intoxicants and drugs amounted to about 79 divorce cases, at a rate of (3.3%), and thus ranked ninth among Among the social reasons affecting the occurrence of divorce (Saleh and Al Hayani, 2021, p. 158).

Table (11) The impact of drug crimes on the family in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

The Impact of Drugs	Number	Percentage
Affect negatively	145	%72.5
Without effect	55	%27.5
Total	200	%100

Source: The two researchers prepared it, based on the results of the field study in Tasfirat Prison, Anbar Governorate, the questionnaire form.

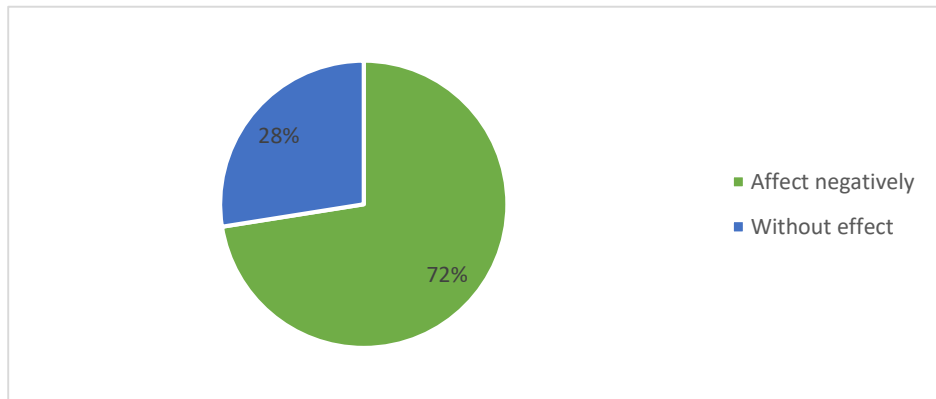


Figure (6) The impact of drug crimes on the family in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Source: table data (11)

Second: Security effects: There is a relationship between drug crimes and the spread of crimes of different types, as some researchers believe that drug crimes are a gateway to committing crimes, including violent crimes, terrorism, fraud, and murder, and among these effects are:

- **Entering prison:** Many studies indicated that drug abuse leads to committing a crime again, in particular the crimes of abuse, trafficking and theft (Razzaq Abd, 2019, p. 161), and it is clear from Table (12) and Figures (7) and (8) that (36%) of the total sample had previously been to prison, and (64%) had never been to prison. Also, most of the individuals who had previously entered prison were due to a quarrel at a rate of (32%), and (40.2%) were imprisoned because of their drug use. And (22.2%) were arrested for theft and (5.5%) for other crimes that may be domestic violence or harassment, while one criminal refused to answer for unknown reasons.

Table (12) Previously convicted drug offenders in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

drug offender	Number	Per	abuse	Per	quarrel	Per	theft	Per	others	Per
Previously imprisoned	72	%36	29	%40.2	23	%32	16	%22.2	4	%5.5
Not Imprisoned	128	%64								
	200	%100								

Source: The researchers' work based on the questionnaire

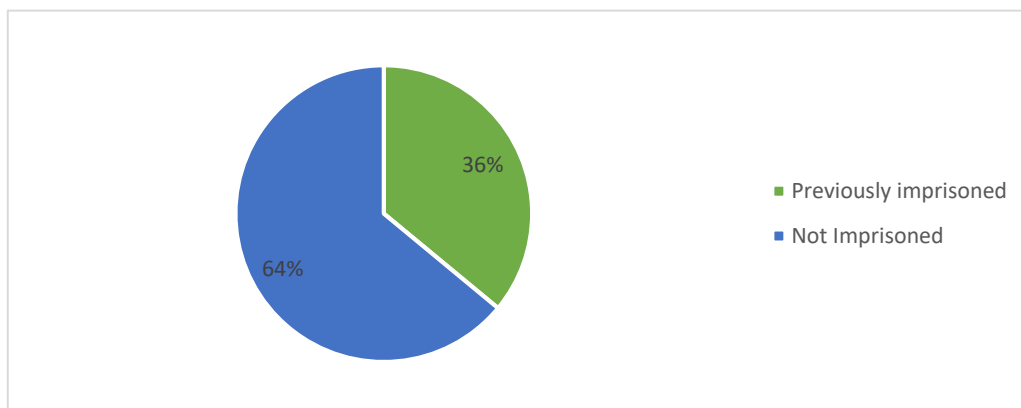


Figure (7) Previously convicted drug offenders or not in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Source: Table (12)

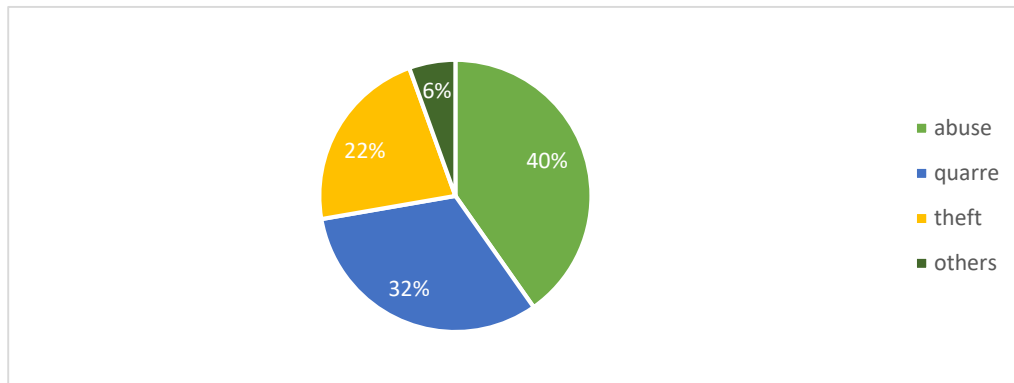


Figure 8: Type of crime for previously imprisoned drug offenders in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Source: Table (12)

The effect of drugs in committing crimes: Committing drug crimes often pushes the individual to commit other crimes such as murder, theft, domestic violence and suicide as a result of the effect of narcotic substances on the minds of drug users and allows them to commit crimes without awareness of them and drug trafficking for the purpose of obtaining a financial resource helps them to buy narcotic substances, and it is clear from the table (13) and figure (9) that drug abuse sometimes leads to committing a crime, as their percentage reached (45.5%).

While (20%) of the respondents reported that drug crimes always lead to the commission of crimes, the rest of the sample (34%) reported that drug offenses do not lead to the commission of other crimes as well. This result is that the controlled class is not aware of the seriousness of narcotic substances and the gravity of their crimes.

Table (13) The impact of drug crimes on the commission of other crimes in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

The Commission of Crimes because of Drugs	Number	Percentage%
Always	40	%20
Sometimes	91	%45.5
Rare	68	%34
No Answer	1	%0.5
Total	200	%100

Source: The researchers' work based on the questionnaire

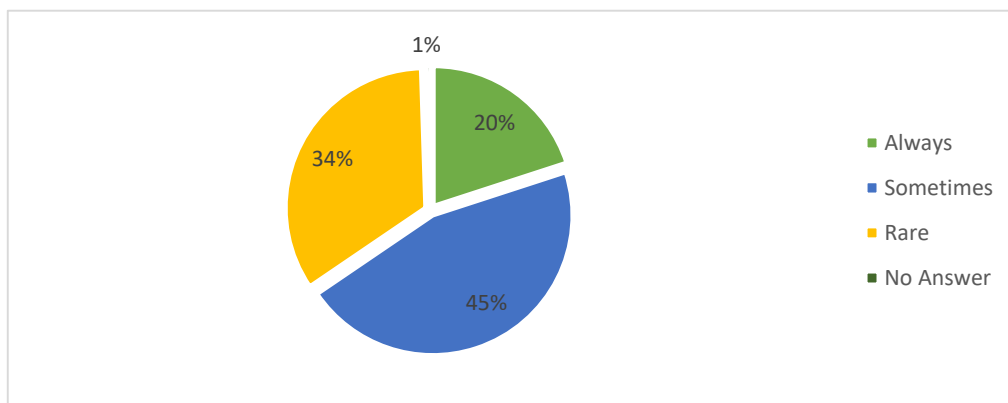


Figure (9) The impact of drug crimes on the commission of other crimes in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Source: Table (13)

Third: The impact of drug crimes on work: The impact of drug crimes on work, especially abuse crimes, appears in a large way, regardless of the different types of narcotic substances, and the appearance of the effects may be long-term and inevitable.

This was confirmed by the study of the National Center for Social Research in Cairo and emphasized the many negative effects that result from drug abuse (National Research Center, 2000, p. 91).

The data of the field study through Table (14) and Figure (10) indicate that most of the respondents answered that there is an effect of drug abuse on work by (62.5%), and (36.5%) of the respondents reported that drug abuse does not affect work. We can attribute the reason for their answer to the fact that these effects were not visible on them yet, or that they used narcotic substances with a long-term effect. As for a percentage (1%), they refused to answer.

Table (14) The impact of drug crimes on work in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

The Impact of Drugs on Work	Number	Percentage%
Have Effect	125	%62.5
No Effect	73	%36.5
No Answer	2	%1
Total	200	%100

Source: The researchers' work based on the questionnaire

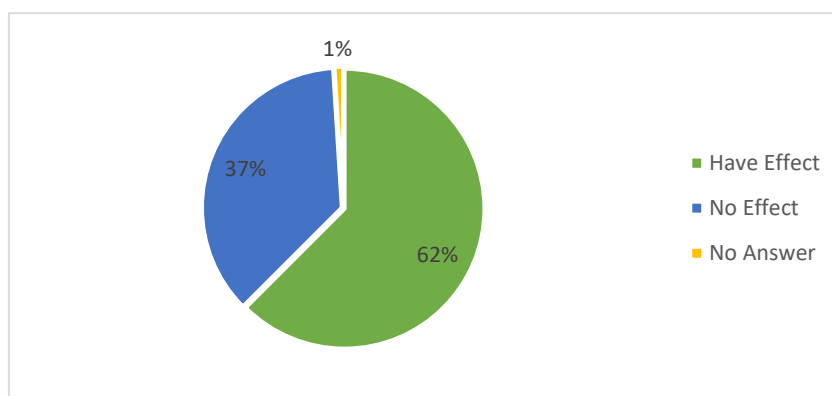


Figure (10) The impact of drug crimes on work in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Source: Table (14)

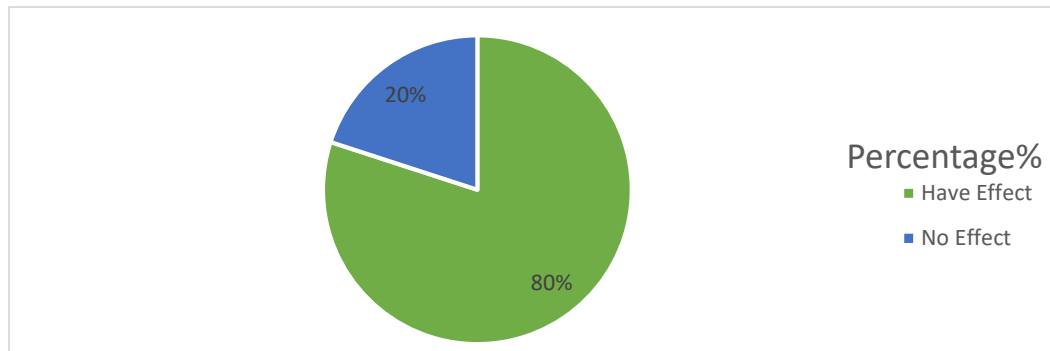
Fourth: The impact of drug crimes on health: Drugs have a great impact on health and may sometimes cause death. There are also many health damages that affect the respiratory system, the heart and the digestive system, as well as many physical damages that result from drug abuse, including nerve atrophy, decreased activity, and weakness of functions of the body, as well as damage to the skin, teeth, aneurysms, mental illnesses such as hallucinations, mental disorders, loss of consciousness and appetite, and many of the damages announced by the World Health Organization.

It is clear from the data of Table (15) and Figure (11) that narcotics have health and psychological effects on the users. The answers of the sample were yes, that they affect health by (80%), and (20%) said it does not. As for the type of effect it leaves on health, they answered, (53.8%) cause addiction and (14.3%) cause hallucinations. As for appetite, the percentage of individuals suffering from lack of appetite was (18.3%), thinking disorder was (5.3%), and hearing and visual disturbances were (8%). The answers are larger than the sample size, and the reason is that some of the sample members suffer more than harm to health, see Table (16) .

Table (15) The impact of drugs on the health of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

The Impact of Drugs on Health	Number	Percentage%
Have Effect	160	%80
No Effect	40	%20
Total	200	%100

Source: The researchers' work based on the questionnaire

**Figure (11) The impact of drugs on the health of drug offenders in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022**

Source: Table (15)

Table (16) health effects of narcotics for sample members in Anbar Governorate for the year 2022

Type of the Health Impact	Number	Percentage%
Addiction	120	53.8%
Hallucinations	32	14.3%
Impaired Thinking	12	5.3%
Loss of appetite	41	18.3%
Hearing and Vision disorder	18	8%
Total	223	%100

Source: The researchers' work based on the questionnaire

Fifth: The impact of drug crimes on future politics: Drug trafficking and drug abuse were not the result of current circumstances, but rather an extension of many circumstances that Iraq went through. But the government before 2003 was trying to put an end to it through legal legislation that was considered the harshest compared to neighboring countries. But now, the drug trade has been linked to the growth of drug gangs, as organized gangs affiliated with it have made Iraq and Anbar Governorate a land corridor for transporting narcotic drugs. These gangs contribute greatly to destabilizing security within the governorate, in addition to destroying political and economic relations and obstructing the movement of people and goods with countries neighboring the governorate through the growth of the activity of these organizations at the international level. The expansion of the activity of these mafias and their control over a specific region leads to the infiltration of drug traffickers into political institutions. In the case of Iraq and the province, the drug mafia, if not combated, can buy political positions and power Voters' votes, thus expanding their influence within the state and spreading corruption in it. The fifth axis: ways to reduce drug crimes in Anbar Governorate:

The fifth axis: ways to reduce drug crimes in Anbar Governorate:

Through the study, it was found that drug crimes are a serious problem whose effects have emerged on the members of the Anbarian community. Therefore, cooperation was required between all concerned parties, such as security and health institutions, as well as scientific institutions concerned with searching for the most important problems that harm society, including drug crimes, to find solutions and treatments that contribute to reducing the spread of the phenomenon and

combating it. Through the foregoing, the research found some treatments that are in line with the rapid spread of drug crimes in the governorate and contribute to preventing abuse and trafficking in narcotic substances within the study area, including:

First: The need to control the border areas and control the international outlets between the governorate and neighboring countries to prevent the smuggling of narcotic substances between Iraq and neighboring countries, by deploying effective monitoring towers along the border strip between the governorate and each of the neighboring countries (Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia), especially with Syria Because of the instability of security in it, and reducing the distance between the watch towers to a distance of 500 meters between each tower and another instead of 8 km between each tower and another to reduce the breeze gaps that facilitate the passage of drug smugglers through them.

There is also the need for coordination between neighboring countries and joint cooperation between the Iraqi border guard forces and the border guards in these countries, and the exchange of information regarding the escape of merchants and their movement between the two countries, allocating sums of money to provide equipment, sonar devices, and thermal cameras that help monitor any movement of merchants over long distances.

Second: The role of the oversight agencies in combating drugs by building an administrative structure that has extensive and specialized experience in combating crime and monitoring the movement of dealers, promoters and drug users, arresting them and handing them over to the competent authorities, by means of an integrated intelligence apparatus equipped with the latest technologies in all districts, as well as periodic inspection by a security apparatus for areas where drug abuse and promotion is high, such as (slum areas, cafes, gyms, etc.).

Third: Establishing departments affiliated with narcotics and psychotropic substances in the rest of the districts of Anbar Governorate to control the smuggling and promotion of drugs therein, because Anbar Governorate has 11 districts corresponding to only 4 departments affiliated with narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Fourth: The role of the family in supervising and following up on their children, reinforcing principles, values and morals in them, teaching them self-reliance, educating them about the dangers of drugs, and alerting them to bad companions. It is also necessary to monitor the actions and behaviors of their children, knowing the groups of friends to which their children belong, and knowing their children's behavioral tendencies, because the family is the basic building block in Society, which is the primary environment that embraces the individual. The more the family is educated and conscious, the more likely its members are to be normal and conscious.

Fifth: The role of the Ministry of Health in monitoring private pharmacies and not allowing prescriptions to be given without the permission of the specialist doctor, because some medicines contain sedatives and narcotics that addicts use in the event that it is not possible to obtain the drug from the promoters.

Sixth: Establishing an addiction treatment and rehabilitation center in Anbar Governorate to care for addicted individuals, rehabilitate them, and save them from the scourge of drugs and addiction.

Seventh: The need for cooperation between educational institutions in following up and monitoring students' behavior and carrying out campaigns to raise awareness of the harmful effects of drugs, as well as conducting scientific research that helps in developing solutions to the problem and addressing it according to studied scientific methods.

Eighth: Activating the role of media institutions through targeted media and local stations, educating citizens about the harms of drugs and the extent of their spread in society, and being aware of them, as well as spreading legal penalties for drug crimes in all government departments and announcing them in audio-visual media and on social media platforms.

Ninth: The need for joint cooperation between the Iraqi security forces and security forces in neighboring countries in order to exchange information related to the drug trade for the purpose of securing the international borders between the two parties, which helps reduce the passage of narcotic substances through the province.

Tenth: Attempting to coordinate between the security and academic authorities by providing researchers with the necessary data for the purposes of scientific research to obtain the best results that help in developing solutions to address the problem.

Results:

From the reality of what has been discussed in terms of data related to the subject of the research, the following results have been reached:

1- The study concluded that the main factor for the emergence of drug crimes in Anbar province is the geographical location that the province possesses, making it the middle of the areas of supply and demand for the drug market.

2- The results showed that in Anbar Governorate drug crimes are not distributed evenly among the administrative units. Some districts have almost no drug crimes, such as the districts of Anah and Rawa, as the percentage of drug crimes in them, respectively, reached (1.7% and 2%) of the total drug crimes in the governorate, while it was recorded Al-Rutba, Al-Ramadi and Fallujah districts have the highest percentage of drug crimes in the province, with rates (18.8%, 17.4% and 17%), respectively, of the total drug crimes in Al-Anbar Governorate.

3- The results showed that the most prevalent type of drug crime is abuse (1069 crimes) out of a total of (1288 crimes), while trafficking was (219 crimes). It should be noted that Anbar Governorate did not record any cultivation of internationally prohibited plants used in the production of narcotics.

4- The study revealed that there is a deficit in the distribution of security divisions related to narcotics and psychotropic substances, which are only four divisions throughout the province, while the province has 11 districts.

5- The study sheds light on the types of drugs prevalent in the study area, which are Captagon, crystal, and hashish, which are the most widely used among other types of drugs.

6- The study revealed that the perpetrators of drug crimes are males with a rate of (99.7%) and the number of (1492 crimes), while females were only (3 crimes) out of the total number of drug crimes committed in Anbar Governorate.

7- The study also showed that the age structure of drug offenders is young people whose ages ranged between (18-30 years) with a rate of (39.3%) and a number of crimes (588 crimes), followed by the age group (30-50 years) with a rate of (29.1%) and a number of (436 crimes) out of the total crimes committed in the study area.

8- The environmental composition of drug offenders in the study area varied between urban and rural areas, as the percentage of drug offenders in the countryside reached (44.9%) and in urban areas (55.1%) of the total crimes committed in the province.

9- The results of the study showed that drug abuse affects the family, as respondents answered that drugs negatively affect (72.5%).

10- The study showed that there is a relationship between drug abuse and health and psychological problems such as hearing and vision disorders, hallucinations, addiction and loss of appetite, with a rate of (80%).

11- The study showed that's more than half of the respondents had not been imprisoned previously, at a rate of (64%) out of the total sample (200 individuals).

12- The study proved that there is an effect of drug abuse and trafficking on work, and the percentage of respondents' answers that drugs have an effect on work was (62.5%).

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