



## Distribution Patterns of Methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This research examined the distribution patterns of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State, Nigeria. The study adopted two research objectives which guided the study. The first objective was to identify the lower distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine while the second objective looked at the higher distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA. Two theories were reviewed in the study which are the rational choice theory and the transgressive behavioral theory. The rational choice theory was the most suitable for the research and was therefore adopted as the theoretical framework. Mixed methods research design was used in the study. A sample size of 390 respondents was chosen for the study using the multi-stage sampling technique. Questionnaire schedule and in-depth interview guide were the quantitative and qualitative instruments respectively used to collect data in the study. The quantitative data were processed using statistical package for social science software (SPSS) and were analysed using frequency distribution tables, percentage & charts. Findings from the study show that hand-to-hand is the most common lower distribution pattern while airports were identified as the most common higher distribution pattern of crystal meth in Anaocha LGA. The study recommends among others that cutting off the supply chains from the various entry and manufacturing points within and outside the country is the most effective measure to prevent distribution of crystal meth in Anaocha LGA.

**Keywords:** crystal methamphetamine, lower distribution channels, higher distribution channels,

### Introduction

Crystal methamphetamine has a complex network globally. It is primarily distributed in large quantities in countries such as Mexico, China, and Myanmar, with Mexico being one of the major global distributors (UNODC, 2013, p. 19). From these distribution hubs, crystal methamphetamine is trafficked to various regions across the world, including North America, Europe, Asia, Oceania, and Africa. Crystal methamphetamine distribution has been expanding

in Africa, particularly in regions known for drug trafficking routes. South Africa is considered a major transit and distribution hub for illicit drugs, including crystal methamphetamine (UNODC, 2020). Other countries in Africa, such as Tanzania, Kenya, and Nigeria, have also reported increasing availability and distribution of crystal methamphetamine (Anglin et al, 2000).

Nigeria, being a populous country in West Africa, serves as a transit point for drug trafficking, including crystal methamphetamine. The country is not only a destination but also a distribution hub for illicit drugs (UNODC, 2020). Nigeria's porous borders, extensive road networks, and international airports contribute to the distribution of crystal methamphetamine within the country and to neighboring regions. Crystal methamphetamine distribution in Africa and Nigeria often involves multiple trafficking routes. These routes can include maritime routes along the coastlines, air transport through international airports, and land routes across borders (UNODC, 2021). Criminal networks and organized crime groups play a crucial role in coordinating the distribution networks, utilizing various methods to transport and conceal the drug. The distribution of crystal methamphetamine across the globe, Africa, and Nigeria has significant implications for public health, security, and social stability. It poses challenges for law enforcement agencies, governments, and communities in combating drug trafficking and preventing the spread of drug abuse. International cooperation, intelligence sharing, and law enforcement efforts are essential to disrupt and dismantle the distribution networks (UNODC, 2020). Crystal methamphetamine can be distributed both legally and illegally. The legal distribution of crystal methamphetamine involves the sale, manufacture, exchange and transfer of crystal methamphetamine legally for medical purposes as its users will be kept under the close watch of a medical personnel. Illegal distribution of crystal methamphetamine is the transfer of crystal methamphetamine from one place to another for illegal purposes involving a situation whereby its users misuse crystal methamphetamine as they use on their own terms (Egbuonu, 2021). While the illegal distribution of drugs is done by drug barons who move crystal methamphetamine to other locations for illegal sales, legal distribution of crystal methamphetamine is done by licensed medical practitioners who administer such drugs to patients for a good course of controlling medical abnormalities. Crystal methamphetamine can be distributed through various chains

in Nigeria, including through local herbs sellers, alcohol sellers too. They can also be distributed legally through the pharmacists, chemists or doctors who administer to their patients with strict instructions on how it is to be used so as to achieve the desired result. However, the most common distribution channels in Nigeria remain largely unknown. This research examines and identifies the most common lower and higher distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State.

## **Literature Review**

Akannam (2022) noted that Crystal methamphetamine is a colorless, odorless, powerful and highly addictive stimulant made by man. Crystal methamphetamine typically resembles small fragments of glass or shiny-blue-white rocks of various sizes containing highly addictive contents (Oshodi et al, (2015). Because of its highly addictive nature, it is considered illegal in all parts of the world. According to the 2019 World Drug Report, crystal methamphetamine is an illegal, highly addictive, synthetic nervous stimulant used for variety of recreational purposes, including euphoria, enhanced sexual performance, increased alertness, vigilance and coping purposes. Crystal methamphetamine is attributed to morbidity and mortality rate, including fatal overdose, profound weight loss, psychosis, neurotoxicity, cognitive impairment, cardiovascular pathology and an increased risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections through unprotected sexual contact and syringe sharing (National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, 2019).

Crystal methamphetamine is one of the illicit drugs that are being distributed to all parts of the world. In Western Europe, crystal methamphetamine is distributed through a network of known persons (Rodriguez et al, 2005). This means that crystal methamphetamine is sold across Western Europe through a group of persons who know themselves. In New York City, a recent report showed that crystal methamphetamine distribution is done by those identified as Tijuana Mexican Drug Trafficking Cartels who transport drugs overland by private and commercial vehicles.

Davis, (2017) stated that crystal methamphetamine was introduced in Africa by Asian syndicates in the early 2000s at the time, there was an organized crime group prevalent in South Africa who began to deal in crystal methamphetamine shortly after the commercial link

was established. Before long, South Africa became the leading distributor of crystal methamphetamine in Africa (South African Police Service, 2015). Reports showed that approximately 10% of methamphetamine air couriers who were arrested in the primary destination countries of Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Thailand in 2010 were West Africans. Furthermore, Goodman, (2002) noted that crystal methamphetamine traffickers in Africa make use of the couriers of other nationalities and transit countries to distribute crystal methamphetamine to all parts of the continent and the world at large.

According to reports from the Royal Malaysian Police (2019), crystal methamphetamine distribution done by Nigerians in Malaysia between 2008 and 2011 has increased from 18-159. In 2011, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) reported the high rate of crystal methamphetamine production and distribution in Lagos, Nigeria where 5 Nigerians and 4 Mexicans were arrested. In 2019, the NDLEA reported the distribution of crystal methamphetamine among members of a criminal network in Trans Ekulu Estate in Enugu state and Festac town in Lagos. Furthermore, Silas et al, (2018) opined that crystal methamphetamine distribution was done by individuals who engage in hawking of small businesses like water, and snacks, among others. They hide crystal methamphetamine in what they hawk and smartly deliver to their customers in a way that they cannot be suspected. According to a 2017 report by the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, Nigeria criminal networks import crystal methamphetamine from West Africa, of which most of these drug traffickers reside in rural areas.

A descriptive study conducted by Lindenberg in 2021 in Ukraine on drug use among citizens in selected places suggested that crystal methamphetamine distribution has increased from 40% to 60% between 2010 and 2019. This means that drug distribution has continually stayed on the increase in the European part of the country. This study however did not capture if males distribute drugs illegally more than their female counterparts. This current study therefore seeks to identify what gender distributes crystal methamphetamine the more across countries.

In Botswana, Lucas (2018) conducted qualitative research on the use and trafficking of drugs in selected areas of the country. Research showed that the distribution pattern of cocaine has

increased significantly, even greater than initially imagined, marking it among the largest cocaine consumers and distributors in the world. However, this study did not show the distribution pattern of crystal methamphetamine in the area. This study therefore seeks to fill this gap.

Rhodes (2006) noted in a descriptive study conducted in Ghana, on the distribution pattern of crystal methamphetamine, that crystal methamphetamine is being distributed in every eastern and southern country of Africa for consumption through couriers. The study showed that distribution rate arose from 40% in 2001 to 65% in 2004. This then implies that the distribution of crystal methamphetamine continues to be on the rise. This study did not base its concentration in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State. This study therefore intends to fill this gap by identifying the distribution patterns of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State.

A Qualitative study conducted in Spain by Global Initiative Against Transactional Organized Crime, (2003) on roles of criminals on drug distribution showed that 70% of individuals who distribute crystal methamphetamine are organized criminals who come together to plan and swiftly traffic crystal methamphetamine to their other counterparts across the globe. The study revealed that crystal methamphetamine distribution is done through a cargo shipment that is availed for international trafficking of crystal methamphetamine from Spain to Taiwan. The study however, did not identify other means by which drugs crystal methamphetamine can be distributed. This present study therefore will examine other distribution patterns of crystal methamphetamine.

Quantitative research done by National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (2020) in Anambra state on the rapid situation assessment of drug abuse in Nigeria showed that 65.7% of those who distribute drugs illegally are older people. This study centered its focus on crystal methamphetamine distribution by non-youths. This present study therefore seeks to channel its focus on the distribution of crystal methamphetamine by young people.

### **Theoretical Orientation**

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Rational choice theory was propounded by Gary Becker (1976). According to Becker, this theory holds that all considerations pertinent to choice can be incorporated into agent's preference rankings over all possible end states. To him, aggregate social behaviour results from the behavior of individual actors who make their individual choices after all considerations. The rational choice theory is a set of guidelines that help understand economic and social behavior. An individual rationalizes his choices before taking an action. In this context, crystal methamphetamine becomes the choice of its misusers after considering the accessibility and affordability it brings as opposed to other illegal substances. Individuals seek the most cost-effective means to achieve specific goals without reflecting on the worthiness of that goal. Becker therefore, noted that rational choice theory explains that individuals choose a course of action that is most in line with their personal preferences. Rational choice theory suggests that cost-benefit analyses drive drug misusers. In addition to the cost-benefit analyses, the decision to misuse drugs might be influenced by peers who come together to compete on who would be able to use a particular illicit drug, aimed at gaining praises at the end. The effect of factors that give rise to cost-benefit analyses might be restricted (Paternoster, & Simpson, 1996). Some youths may refrain from having access to crystal methamphetamine because they believe it is wrong to misuse drugs. Therefore, under strong personal norms, the cost-benefit analyses will have minimal impact on misuse of crystal methamphetamine among youths

The most appropriate and relevant theory adopted as a theoretical framework for this study is the Rational Choice Theory by Gary Becker (1992). This is because, it best explains the topic under study. In line with this theory, the misuse and distribution of crystal examines how individuals make decisions based on their perceived costs and benefits. The theory suggests that youths weigh the potential costs and risks associated with crystal methamphetamine misuse. These costs may include the physical and mental health consequences, the potential, legal repercussions, and the strain it can put on personal relationships and socioeconomic well-being. After they have rationalized their choices, they go ahead to misuse crystal methamphetamine no matter what the consequences of their choices

## Methodology

This study adopted a mixed method research design. Mixed method research design is the collection, analyzing and combination of both the qualitative and quantitative research methods. Mixed method research design is an approach to inquiry that combines both qualitative and quantitative forms (Nnabugwu, 2019). This method was considered appropriate because it enables the researcher to gather information from selected sample size through the use of questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The area of study is Anaocha Local Government Area of Anambra State which is located in the South-east Geo-political zone of Nigeria, at coordinates 6°12'25 N and 7°04'04 E. It has a total population of 17,711 inhabitants according to the 2019 National Population Census report, with a landmass of 20.000/km<sup>2</sup>. Anaocha LGA was chosen for this study because it was observed that the use of crystal methamphetamine is on the increase in that area.

The sample size of the study is 400. Taro Yamene's formula (1967) was used to select 400 respondents from the entire population.

For determining sample size,  $n = N / 1 + N(e)^2$

Where n=sample size sought

N=Population size

e=Level of significance (0.05)

Therefore, the sample size is calculated thus:

$$n = 17,711 / 1 + 17,711 (e)^2$$

$$n = 17,711 / 17,712 (e)^2$$

$$17,711 / 17,712 \times 0.025$$

$$17,711 / 44.3$$

$$n = 399.79684$$

Approximately 400

This study adopted the multi-stage sampling technique, which include systematic sampling technique and random sampling technique in selecting the participants. First, Anaocha LGA was

numbered into ten communities, namely: Adazi-ani, Adazi-enu, Adazi-nnukwu, Agulu, Aguluzigbo, Akwaeze, Ichida, Neni, Nri, Obeledu, and using the balloting method of simple random sampling technique, six communities were selected, namely; Neni, Akwaeze, Ichida, Obeledu, Adazi-ani and Adazi-enu. Furthermore, communities in Neni, Akwaeze, Ichida, Obeledu, Adazi-ani and Adazi-enu were numbered, and through the use of Simple Random Sampling Technique, one village was drawn from Neni known as Eziaja, the second village was drawn from Akwaeze known as Umuezeani, the third village from Ichida known as Umuebo, the fourth village from Obeledu called Agbaja, the fifth and sixth villages each were then drawn from Adazi-ani and Adazi-enu respectively, namely Asano and Umuogu. Each of the selected villages have a total number of 66 respondents, except for Umuogu village which has a total number of 70 respondents. Finally, youths in these villages between the ages of 18 and above were selected as respondents for the topic under study. The sequence continued until a total of 400 respondents were drawn from the six villages. Households without young people within the age category required for the study were skipped.

The participants for the in-depth interview were made up of ten participants who were purposively selected for the study. These are those who misuse crystal methamphetamine. They were selected through the snowballing approach. This involves getting one person that is involved in the misuse of methamphetamine and using the person to get to others. The questionnaire schedule and the in-depth interview (IDI) guide were the major instruments for data collection for the study. The researcher adopted a face-to-face administration, and was aided by two research assistants (male and female) who are three hundred level students of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. They are to be trained by the researcher for two days so as to know and understand what to do in line with the objectives of the study. The questionnaire that was administered contained close and open-ended questions, that way, respondents will be able to express themselves on issues that may not be fully captured by the questionnaire. The questionnaire collected information on respondents' socio-demographic characteristics and their knowledge on misuse, distribution of crystal methamphetamine and the advent of flogging-therapy.

The In-Depth Interview (IDI) was conducted with the help of the two research assistants, one for tape recording, and the other took notes. The researcher personally moderated the interviews, while the research assistants took notes and records of respondents' responses to ensure that no



information was lost during the interview. The Quantitative data that collected from the field was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Specifically, frequency tables and simple percentage tables were used for the presentation, analyzing and interpretation of the data for easier understanding and clarity. Hypotheses formulated were tested using chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) inferential statistics. This helped to determine and bring out clearly the relationships between variables.

The qualitative data was transcribed and analyzed using a thematic method where the information collected are organized in different themes after thorough editing in line with the study objectives.

## Findings

There are two objectives in the study. The first objective seeks to identify the lower distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine. Table 1 shows the lower distribution channels in Anaocha LGA.

Objective One: lower distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA.

**Table 1: Respondents views on the lower level distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine in Aniocha L.G.A**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Hawkers	18	4.0
Chemist shops	28	7.5
Pharmacies	26	7.0
Club houses	77	20.6
Hand-To-Hand	224	60.1
Total	373	100

**Field Survey, 2025**

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Table 1 shows that majority of the respondents (60.1%) indicated that the major method of crystal meth distribution in Anaocha L.G.A is hand to hand. 20.6% were of the view that club houses is the method by which crystal meth is distributed, 7.5% of the respondents are of the view that crystal meth is distributed through chemist shops, 7.0% are of the opinion that crystal meth is distributed through pharmacies while a small chunk of 4.8% opine hat meth is distributed through hawkers. The above-stated analysis shows that the major way through which meth is distributed is hand-to-hand. Users of this substance go to these drug peddlers personally and an exchange is made. The use of hand-to-hand makes it very easy to have access to it and also very convenient, users do not have to go far or pay huge amounts for clearance as their suppliers are just a stone throw making it very difficult to do away with the habit or curb this menace.

Corroborating this data, the interviewees had similar views to share. The predominant theme here is that of informal distribution channels existing at the lower level distribution phase. A couple of informal distribution channels that exist within the study area were identified in the study, providing an understanding of how locals are able to easily access these substances. The most common informal distribution channel being hand-to hand shows that crystal methamphetamine is best distributed on a hand-to-hand basis, cutting off third parties that could delay delivery of the product for willing buyers. This method of distribution provides an insight into how personalized access is fuelling the increasing rate of misuse in Anaocha LGA.

For instance, one of the interviewees believes that:

Most people who buy this substance know their suppliers personally and get it from them hand to hand. This makes it very easy and less stressful. Also, it prevents the drug enforcement agencies from keeping tabs on them as they walk casually on the street without much attention drawn to them ' (Male,20 years, Single, ADAZI-ANI)

In essence, personalized hand-to-hand distribution makes for easy access and escape from drug enforcement agencies. This explains why it is the most preferred informal method of distribution within Anaocha LGA.

Another interviewee stated:

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I make use of this substance and my supplier lives very close to me. At times I go to his house to buy it from him or he comes out to give it to me. It is very stress-free and convenient. I also see users like me come to buy from him on the streets of Akwaeze (Male, 23 years, Single, AKWAEZE).

The importance of easy access is further amplified by this respondent. Easy access is key especially for those who have become addicted to crystal methamphetamine. The hand-to-hand distribution enables them to pick up in no time in order to satisfy their cravings.

Similarly, one of the female interviewees stated:

When I began started taking meth, I was single and my then boyfriend was a user too. He buys from a man who sells through a vehicle. The substance is carefully kept underneath the car seat by the peddler and distributed to his teaming customers. When I got married, I still use it, I take small amount before going to work. I buy from the same peddlers my ex-boyfriend introduced me to (Female, 35 years, Married, ADAZI-ENU).

The sustained addiction to this substance is a testament to its accessibility within rural areas. The distribution channels evidently exists and are very conveniently accessible for those who desire the substances. There is also the reality of maintaining customer anonymity by the peddlers, further increasing the usage of the substance.

**Objective Two:** To identify the higher distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA. Tables 2 and 3

**Table 2: Respondents' views on the higher level distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine in Aniocha L.G.A**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Containers	128	34.3
Seaports/ships/yatch	57	15.3

Airports	188	50.4
Total	373	100.0

### Field Survey, 2025

Table 2 shows that majority (50.4%) of the respondents are of the opinion that the most common high level channel of distribution of crystal methamphetamine is through the airports. 34.3% opined that it is through containers. while 15.3% indicated that this is distributed via seaports/ships/yatch. This shows that the seaports/ships/yatches are the most common higher channels of distribution of crystal methamphetamine. This could be as a result of easy concealment and ability to transport larger contents of the product without the fear of being apprehended by drug law enforcement officers.

From the interviews conducted, there is an obvious observation that concealment is the major theme driving the existing higher level distribution channels of crystal methamphetamine. Evidently, crystal methamphetamine is prohibited for distribution and by extension, importation into Nigeria. However, its sale offers significant financial returns to those involved in its distribution. This provides the motivation to engage in the business with the associated risks. Every effort is made to ensure that the products are concealed from drug law enforcement officials at the seaports, driving the theme of concealment at this level of distribution.

Data gotten from interview underscores this point. One of the interviewees stated that:

Oh at this level the major concern is not to be caught. So while shipping the commodities, effort is made to ensure that nobody is caught and the goods are not seized. So concealment is taken very seriously. The seaports are usually well secured, make no mistake about it so it is a very difficult job to do but it has to be done anyway, there is a lot of profit you know (Male, 43 years, Married, ADAZE-ENU).

Impliedly, the need to stay in illegal businesses like this results to devising coping mechanisms like extreme concealment to avoid being caught. This distribution channel operates at larger scale, making crystal methamphetamine available within the country.

Another interviewee opined that:

Crystal meth is sold in almost every place but I get mine from large distributors who import through ships and containers. They usually ensure they disguise the containers when they are sending them to ensure they are not seen by the law enforcement people. They are the biggest enemies of this business. (Male, 28 years, Single, OBELEDU).

While there is the presence of law enforcement officials in the various entry points of the country, the ingenuity of crystal methamphetamine distributors at the higher level continues to manifest in the endless availability of this product in the country and Anaocha.

**Table 3: Respondents' views on where Crystal Meth is often distributed in Anaocha L.G.A**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Parks	127	34.0
Schools	47	12.6
Bushes	136	36.5
Clubs/parties	63	16.9
Total	373	100.0

**Field Survey, 2025**

Table 3 shows that majority of the respondents 36.5% are of the opinion that that crystal meth is distributed in bushes and pathways , 34.0% indicate that this is done in parks, 12.6% believe that it is distributed at clubs/parties while 16.9% indicated that it is distributed in schools. This analysis indicates that bushes within Anaocha LGA have become the most common channels of distribution within the rural communities. This implies that the bushes are considered unpoliced and safe for illicit transactions like selling of crystal meth.

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The bushes and pathways represent unconventional distribution points for illegitimate goods and products including drugs. The theme of unconventional distribution channels is very clear from the findings of this research. Those that sell crystal meth to residents of Anaocha LGA appear to be very comfortable with the usage of unconventional distribution channels as it prevents the prying eyes of the law and members of the public from easily getting a hold of them. The view of the interviewees corroborates the findings.

An interviewee stated:

Contrary to popular opinion I reside in the rural part of Ichida but I know quite a handful of people who have constant access to this substance. We have many bushes and pathways around that they go to meet up with their clients. You know it is difficult to have shops and open spaces where such drugs are marketed. So the bushes and pathways have become the most common meeting points for the buyers and the sellers. They want to ensure that they are not seen by their family and friends and also by the law enforcement officers. It has been working perfectly, I have to say because nobody has time to go to the bushes looking for who is selling crystal meth (Male, 40 years, Married, Ichida).

The implication of this is that so long as the bushes parts remain unchecked, they remain very safe distribution routes in rural communities. Sellers and buyers of crystal meth will continue to find these channels very comfortable and convenient.

Another interviewee agreed with the above point of view when he said:

The issue of this mkuru nmiri is a problem, the way youth misuse this substance makes me wonder how they get access to it. But from what I now know, the bushes are the convenient distribution channels. I have encountered the sellers and buyers a couple of times in the bushes while going to my farm (Female, 33 years, Married, AKWAEZE).

## **Discussion**

The study looked at how crystal meth is distributed in Anaocha L.G.A of Anambra State. Two major distribution patterns were discovered from the study namely; the higher and the lower

distribution patterns. Within these two distribution patterns, the study identified specific distribution patterns from them for higher distribution patterns, the study found that the airports, seaports, ships and yachts constituted the distribution channels for this pattern. On lower distribution patterns, hand-to-hand, hawkers, chemists, pharmacies and motor parks were identified. It was found that the lower distribution channels are most common in Anaocha LGA. This is because these channels are more likely to reach the end consumers faster than the higher distribution channels. This finding corroborates that of Rhodes (2006) who noted in a descriptive study conducted in Ghana, on the distribution pattern of crystal methamphetamine, that crystal methamphetamine is being distributed in every eastern and southern country of Africa for consumption through couriers. The study showed that the distribution rate rose from 40% in 2001 to 65% in 2004. This then implies that the distribution of crystal methamphetamine continues to be on the rise. The study also sheds light on how misusers have access to this substance. The majority of the respondents posited that they get crystal methamphetamine from dealers most especially through hand-to-hand. This implies that a huge chunk of the substance is locally made and distributed while some are brought in through shipment from other countries. This finding is corroborated by the Qualitative study conducted in Spain by the Global Initiative Against Transactional Organized Crime, (2003) on the roles of criminals in drug distribution showed that 70% of individuals who distribute crystal methamphetamine are organized criminals who come together to plan and swiftly traffic crystal methamphetamine to their other counterparts across the globe. The study revealed that crystal methamphetamine distribution is done through a cargo shipment that is availed for international trafficking of crystal methamphetamine from Spain to Taiwan.

## **Conclusion**

Crystal methamphetamine misuse rate is on the rise in Anaocha LGA as found in this study. The consumption of crystal meth by youths within rural communities in the LGA is of significant concern due to the existing distribution patterns that have sustained the availability of this illicit product. This study established that there are two major distribution patterns. The first one is the higher distribution patterns which is made up of channels like airports, seaports and yachts. The second is the lower distribution pattern. This pattern consists of channels like hand-to-hand, pharmacies, chemist shops and even through hawkers.

This lower distribution pattern was found to be the most common and most popular in Anaocha LGA. It is important to tackle these two major distribution channels if the problem of Crystal methamphetamine is to be curbed.

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