

Distribution Patterns of Crystal Methamphetamine (*Mkpuru Mmiri*) in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State

Chelsea Chinasa Adogu

Chelseachinasa7@gmail.com

Department of Sociology, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

&

Blessing Nonye Onyima

Nonyelin2005@yahoo.com

Department of Sociology, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Abstract

The study examined the distribution patterns of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State, Nigeria. Two research objectives were adopted and they include; identifying the distribution patterns of crystal methamphetamine misuse and ascertaining the most effective measure to control the distribution of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA. Rational choice theory was used as the theoretical framework for the study. A sample size of 390 was chosen for the quantitative segment of the research while 6 interviewees were selected for the qualitative segment of the research. A mixed methods research design was used in the study. The multi-stage sampling technique was adopted in selecting the respondents. A questionnaire schedule and in-depth interview guide (IDI) were the quantitative and qualitative instruments respectively used to collect data in the study. The quantitative data were processed using the statistical package for social science software (SPSS) and were analysed using frequency distribution tables, percentages & charts. Findings from the study show that there are two broad distribution patterns for crystal methamphetamine. They were identified as the higher and lower distribution patterns. These distribution patterns are made up of several distribution channels. The study found that cutting off the supply chains from the various entry and manufacturing points within and outside the country is the most effective way to tackle the distribution of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA. The study recommends that those involved in the distribution of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA should be arrested and prosecuted by the government to serve as a deterrence to others interested in engaging in similar ventures.

Keywords: Crystal methamphetamine, *mkpuru mmiri*, distribution channels, higher distribution pattern, lower distribution patterns.

1 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 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 it 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, the 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 herb sellers and alcohol sellers too. They can also be distributed legally through pharmacists, chemists or doctors who administer them to their patients with strict instructions on how it is to be used so as to achieve the desired result.

1.1 Distribution patterns of crystal methamphetamine (*mkpuru mmiri*)

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. 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. 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.

1.2 Measures to control the distribution of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA

One of the effective measures that could be helpful in controlling the misuse and distribution of crystal methamphetamine among individuals, particularly the youths is the Arrest strategy. Arrest can become very effective when police officers and private citizens work together to reduce crime and disorder, which may come from the misuse of drugs like crystal methamphetamine, hence, restoring community cohesion (Von et al, 2002). Frisher et al, (2017) noted that the determination to arrest drug misusers have to a great extent, reduced the extent to which youths misuse drugs. Despite the fact that arresting those who use crystal methamphetamine illegally has not completely stopped its misuse and distribution, it has however made people become aware of the implications/consequences that might come with being caught with drugs like crystal methamphetamine (Al, 2009). Furthermore, NAFDAC is mandated to regulate and control the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, advertisement, sale and use of drugs like crystal methamphetamine which has so far posed harmful threat to individuals in society, particularly the youths (Simon et al, 2017). The Federal Ministry of Health is there to treat patients who have come under the influence of drugs such as crystal methamphetamine, to help them get nursed back to normalcy (Fareo, 2012). This is known as rehabilitation. Also, the NDLEA have been vested with the responsibility of apprehending drug users and distributors in Nigeria (WHO, 2017). This, to an extent, has

curbed the use of crystal methamphetamine and of course, other illicit drugs that has posed hazards and threats to the lives of individuals, particularly the youths.

In a cross-sectional survey conducted in the United States of America by Johnston (2019) to study the control of crystal methamphetamine in selected areas with a total of 376,000 respondents, showed that 78% of the entire population believed that enlightening people on the dangers of using crystal methamphetamine was of great essence as knowledge of crystal methamphetamine's harmful effects would help the them to find better means of handling the problems that must have driven them into illicit drug use. This then implies that enlightenment helps a great deal in controlling the use of illicit drugs like crystal methamphetamine. However, the study did not show the impact of enlightenment on the youths who misuse crystal methamphetamine. This study will show how the youths are impacted. It is therefore recommended that youths be provided with factual information about the risks and consequences of misuse of drugs like crystal methamphetamine. These studies failed to look at how distribution patterns could affect the use of crystal methamphetamine. However, this research took care of this gap in knowledge.

2. Methodology

The study adopted the quantitative and qualitative research approaches involving probability and purposive sampling using structured and unstructured instruments which enabled the distribution of questionnaire to 390 respondents and the conduct of ten in-depth interviews (IDI). Using the rational choice theory, this paper explores the prevalence of crystal methamphetamine misuse and effective measure to control the misuse and distribution of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA. The study participants who were aged 18-40 were identified using the snowballing technique. The rational choice theory stresses that that cost-benefit analyses drive drug misusers. The interviews lasted between 30 and 45 min and continued until we got to the point of saturation (Guest et al., 2006; Baker and Edwards, 2012). The target population for this study are mainly young people in informal settings in selected urban centres in Southeastern Nigeria which have recently begun to attract scholarly attention due to the increased consumption of psychoactive substances and stimulants like crystal methamphetamine locally known as *mkpuru mmiri* (Dumbili and Ebuenyi, 2022).

Data received from the field for this study were collected in local languages and pidgin English as the case may be. It was recorded in electronic gadgets, transcribed and stored in computers and later compared with those recorded in field notes to ensure no data is lost. This was done first to ensure detailed and accurate perspectives from the source language (local language/pidgin) to the target language (English) with the aid of a translator or an interpreter where necessary. This was followed by thematic analysis. Thematic analysis refers to a process of "identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within data. It minimally organizes and describes your data set in (rich) detail (Onyima, 2023). Next, the raw data was imported into the latest version of NVivo to process the data-cleaning process, editing and analysing the emerging codes and themes from the reiterative reading of the manuscripts. This was complemented with the use of manual thematic analysis.

3. Findings

3.1 Distribution patterns of crystal methamphetamine (*mkpuru mmiri*) in Anaocha LGA, Anambra State

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, 2023

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:

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 exist 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.

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, 2023

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/yathes 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.

3.2 Measures to control the distribution of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha LGA

Table 3: Respondents' views on some of the measures that can be used to curb the misuse and distribution of crystal meth in Anaocha L.G.A

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Cut off the supply chains from the various entry and manufacturing points within and outside the country	90	24.1
Federal Government should stipulate specific punishment for the producers/importers of crystal meth	32	8.6
NAFDAC should work hand in hand with NDLEA	62	16.6
Awareness should be created in the community on the danger of crystal meth misuse	69	18.5
There should be clearly defined punishment for the misuse of crystal meth	73	19.6
The communities should adopt the NAME and SHAME strategy for the drug distributors	47	12.6
Total	373	100.0

Table 3 shows that a larger percentage of the respondent 24.1% indicated that Cutting off the supply chains from the various entry and manufacturing points within and outside the country is the best measure for curtailing crystal meth misuse, 18.5% indicated that awareness should be created as to the dangers of crystal meth misuse, 19.6% opine that there should be clearly defined punishment for crystal meth misusers, 16.6% posit that the only way of this mayhem is for NAFDAC to work hand in hand with NDLEA in combatting crystal meth trafficking and usage while the remaining 12.6% are of the opinion that the only way out is for communities to adopt the NAME and SHAME strategy for the drug distributors. Taking a critical look at the analysis it is obvious that curbing crystal meth misuse requires concerted effort, once the supply chains are being cut people would not have access to crystal meth. Also most misusers are not aware of the psychological and medical harm crystal meth does to its abusers thus creating awareness on the harmful nature of this drug would go a long way in curbing it

There is need to cut off the supply chain of crystal meth. This study identified vertical and horizontal cutting of strategies as important themes. On horizontal cutting off of supply chains, the study found that the local dealers and distributors must be apprehended and made to face the law. On vertical cutting off of supply chains, the study found that large scale distributors from the seaports and airports must be prevented from further operations. This implies that the borders must be more effectively secured and monitored.

One of the respondents had this to say:

Most of these misusers are not aware of how bad crystal meth is to the body. They take it probably due to the fact that their friends do or to forget about the frustration of life. I want those involved in bring these things into the county to be apprehended and made to ace the law. They should be stopped at the borders. I know the government can improve on border security in order to effectively monitor what is being brought into the country (Male, 25, ADAZI-ANI).

The respondents agree that border control is very important at this point because it has become the major source of entry for these illicit substances. Providing a very robust monitoring system at the borders can be an effective vertical approach for control.

Table 4: Respondents' views on what is the most common measure that can be used to curb the misuse and distribution of crystal meth in Anaocha L.G.A

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Enlightenment	188	50.4
Parental care	86	23.1
Flogging	52	13.9
Arrest	47	12.6
Total	373	100.0

Field Survey, 2023

Table 4 shows that most of the respondents 50.4% posited that enlightenment of the public of the harmful nature of crystal meth misuse is the best measure to help curb this menace, 23.1% posits that parental care and supervision is also a remedial measures as most of the victim tend to come from broken homes with little or no supervision, 13.9% still go for the unconventional method of flogging culprit as it would instill fear in them as well pain and bring their family members shame and disgrace, 12.6% indicated that these individuals should be arrested and meant to face the long hand of the law as they are unfit to stay in the society.

Findings from the qualitative data also lend credence to data in Table 20. The interviewees came up with measures that can be used to curb this ugly trend

The themes of enforcement and enlightenment were identified from the IDI responses. On enforcement, the respondents believe that there are abundant laws in the country targeted at prevent illicit substances from either being brought in or sold in the country. There has to be increased enforcement of these existing laws. On the other hand, members of the public should be properly enlightened on why they should avoid crystal meth. The negative effects associated with the substance should be amplified so that members of the public can be well aware.

The views of one of the interviewees is captured thus:

Public enlightenment on the harmful nature of crystal meth misuse is the best buy for me. Most of the villages do not even know what it is, they see it as a quick escape from the travails of life failing to take into cognizance how bad it is to the health of individuals. Thus the government and other agencies should help to enlighten the masses on how evil crystal meth misuse is. (Female, 21, ICHIDA)

People must be made aware of the negative effects of crystal meth in order to enable them avid it at all cost. This is very important especially in the rural areas.

4 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 yachtes 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) 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. The study also sheds light on how misusers have access to this substance. Majority of the respondents posited that they get crystal methamphetamine from dealers most especially through hand to hand. This implies that the 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 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 looked at the measures that could be put in place to help curb crystal methamphetamine misuse and distribution by youths in Anaocha LGA. It was found that there are measures that could be put in place to achieve this purpose. Among these measures, cutting off the supply chain from the various entry and manufacturing points within and outside the country was identified as the most effective. Other measures that were identified in the study include, the federal government should stipulate specific punishments for the manufacturers and producers/importers of crystal methamphetamine, The National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC) should work hand in hand with the Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) too fish out and hand over the manufacturers and distributors of crystal methamphetamine within Nigerian communities to the police for prosecution, Awareness should be created in the community level about the dangers associated with the usage of crystal methamphetamine, There should be clearly defined punishment for the users of crystal methamphetamine to deter people from consuming the drug and Communities should adopt the name and shame strategy for distributors and consumers of crystal methamphetamine in their various localities. This is supported by data from the literature reviewed in the study particularly that of a cross-sectional survey conducted in the United States of America carried out by Johnston (2019) to study the control of crystal methamphetamine in selected areas with a total of 376,000 respondents, showed that 78% of the entire population believed that enlightening people on the dangers of using crystal methamphetamine was of great essence as knowledge of crystal methamphetamine's harmful effects would help them to find better means of handling the problems that must have driven them into illicit drug use. This then implies that enlightenment helps a great deal in controlling the use of illicit drugs like crystal methamphetamine. Further findings from the study showed that flogging is also a viable measure that can be taken to curb crystal methamphetamine misuse as some of the respondents indicated that it is quite effective in the fight to get rid of crystal methamphetamine misuse. Underscoring these findings is a cross-sectional survey conducted by Simon (2020) in Anambra State Nigeria, on the control of crystal methamphetamine use, an estimated number of 87,000 respondents were used for the study. Results from the study showed that 75% of the respondents showed positive attitudes towards public flogging as a means of controlling the use of crystal methamphetamine use. 25% of the respondents showed negative attitude towards the adoption of public flogging. They instead, suggested the idea of enlightenment, both on the part of parents, as well as on the part of young people. The implication of this study is that flogging crystal methamphetamine misusers publicly is an acceptable means of drug use control among individuals, particularly the young ones.

Three hypotheses were tested in the study. It was found that there is a significant relationship between consumption rate and distribution pattern of crystal methamphetamine in Anaocha L.G.A It was also found that there is a significant relationship between usage of crystal meth and consideration of the flogging control measure as effective in Anaocha LGA. The third hypothesis found that there is a significant relationship between usage of crystal meth and respondents' view on the rate of its consumption in Anaocha L.G.A.

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