## Introduction:

What Is Drug Trafficking?

- The crime of selling, transporting, or illegally importing unlawful controlled substances, such as heroin, cocaine, marijuana, or other illegal drugs.
- It is also known as drug distribution.
   Why Is Drug Trafficking An Issue In The United States?
- Undermines border security.
- Inflicts harm in communities.
- Threatens the stability of our allies around the world.
- The drugs that are being smuggled into the United States are the reason for the national epidemic regarding drug problems.
- Deaths throughout the country can be related to the illicit substances that are coming into the United States.

## Presentation of Data:

From The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

- Cocaine is one of the most heavily trafficked drugs that enters the United States.
- Since 1984, cocaine has been trafficked into the United States by Mexico and other South American countries.
- Types of cocaine: crack cocaine, coca paste/refined cocaine base, cocaine hydrochloride, smokeable forms of cocaine, coca leaf, other coca/cocaine type drugs, and non-specified cocaine.

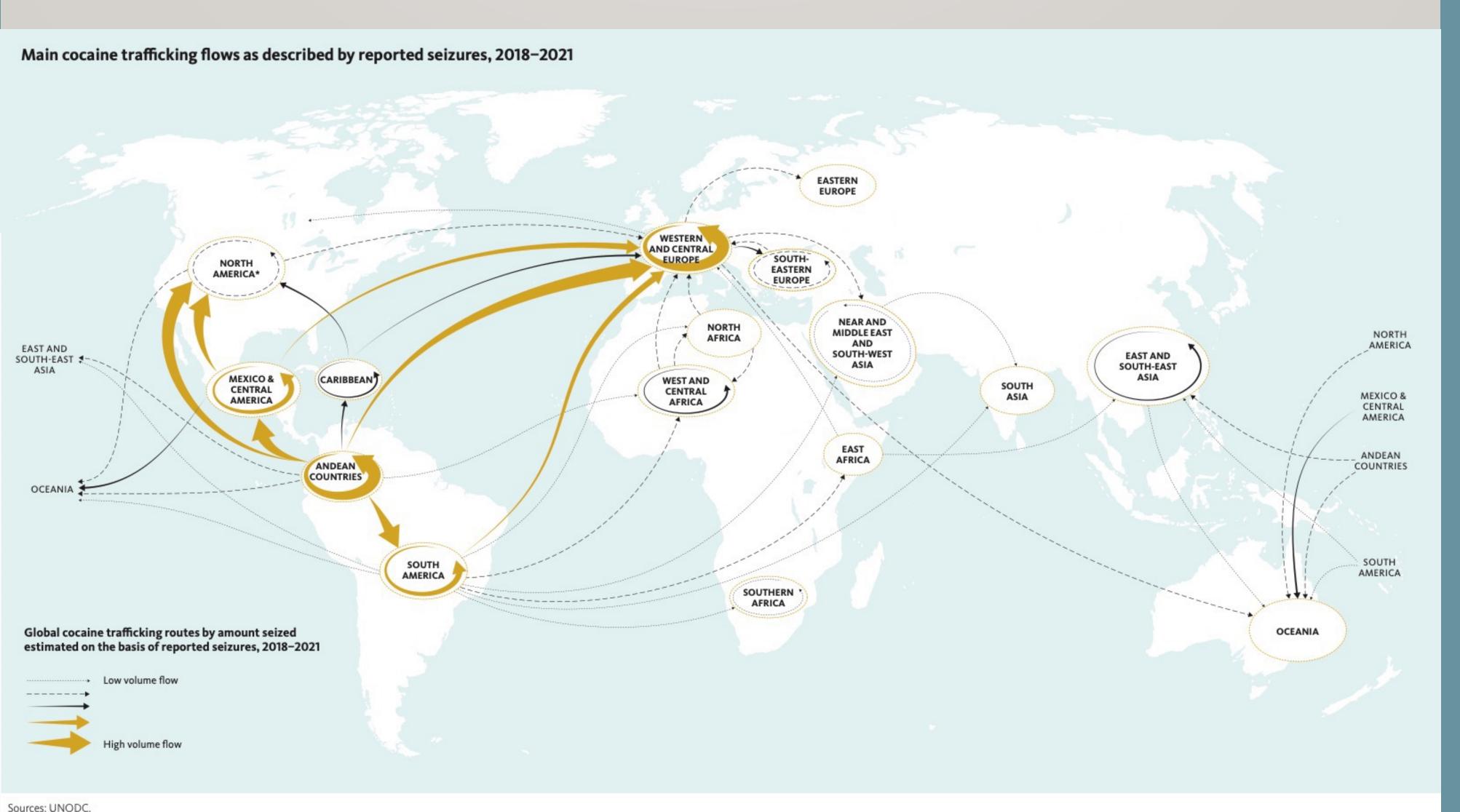
Cocaine Seizures in the United States Drug Name Year Quantity in Kg 'Crack" cocaine Coca paste/refined cocaine bas Coca paste/refined cocaine bas 963.24209 Cocaine hydrochloride 149231 1025.12037 Other smokable forms of cocaine (consumer products such as basuco, merla, paco, pasta base, 1799.7142 Other coca/cocaine-type drug 247.90733 39.8492 Other coca/cocaine-type drug Other coca/cocaine-type drug 237.80612 'Crack" cocaine Non-specified cocaine 'Crack" cocaine 'Crack" cocaine Coca paste/refined cocaine bas Coca paste/refined cocaine bas Coca paste/refined cocaine bas Coca leaf Non-specified cocaine Coca leaf Non-specified cocaine

## MESSIAH MUNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIOLOGY

# Drug Trafficking in the United States: What Drugs Are Smuggled and Where Do They Come From?

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The size of the route is based on the total amount seized on that route, according to the information on trafficking routes provided by Member States in the annual report questionnaire, individual drug seizures and other official documents, over the 2018–2021 period. The routes are determined on the basis of reported country of departure/transit and destination in these sources. As such, they need to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary routes may not be reflected. Route arrows indicate either the area of departure or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking. Therefore, the trafficking origin may not reflect the country in which the substance was produced. Please see the Methodology section of this document.

\* North America excluding Mexico.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Anderson, T. L., & Kavanaugh, P. R. (2017). Women's evolving roles in drug trafficking in the United States. Contemporary drug problems, 44(4), 339-355. https://doi.org.ezproxy.messiah.edu/10.1177/0091450917735111 Bonner, R. C. (2010). The new occaine cowboys: How to defeat Mexico's drug cartels. Foreign Affairs, 89(4), 35-47. http://www.jstor.org/stable/25680978 da Cunha Rocha, C. (2019). Blessed are you among bandits: The cross-border cult of Jesús Malverde (19th-21st centuries). Frontera Norte, 31(1), 1-20. https://doi.org.ezproxy.messiah.edu/10.33679/rin.vli1.2029 Dolliver, D. S., Ericson, S. P., & Love, K. L. (2018). Agographic analysis of drug trafficking patterns to TOR Network. Geographical Review. J. (801, 54-68. https://doi.org.exproxy.messiah.edu/10.1111/jeere 12241 Johnson, N. J., Roman, C. G., Mendlein, A. K., Harding, C., Francis, M., & Hendrick, L. (2020). Exploring the influence of drug trafficking gangs on overdose deaths in the largest narcotics market in the eastern United States. Social Sciences (2076-0760), 9(11), 202. https://doi.org.exproxy.messiah.edu/10.3390/socsci9110202 Keck, M., & Cornea-Cabrera, G. (2015). U.S. drug policy and supply-side strategies: Assessing effectiveness and results. Norteumerica: Revista Academia Del CISAN\_UNAM, 10(2), 47-67. Lupsha, P.A. (1981). Drug trafficking: Put stratic supplies: Assessing effectiveness and results. Norteumerica: Revista Academia Del CISAN\_UNAM, 10(2), 47-67. Lupsha, P.A. (1981). Drug trafficking train the results of America's opiate epidemic. Bloomsbury Press. Ramhanack, B. (1997). Cooperation in narco-trafficking: The United States and the English-speaking Caribbean. Social and Economic Studies, 46(4), 83-122. http://www.justro.org/stable/27866153 Sampo, C., & Troncoso, V. (2023). Cocaine trafficking from non-traditional ports: Examining the cases of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. Trends in Organized Crime, 26(3), 235-257. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-021-09441-v Taylor, J. S., Jasparro, C., & Mattson, K. (2013). Geographers a

### Literature Review:

- This topic is prevalent in the United States, currently, because drug trafficking happens every day and it is an issue that needs to be controlled.
- Scholars have found that drug seizures happening by the U.S. Border Patrol were having little to no impact on the drug problem in the United States.
- Parts of the literature discuss the main source countries of illicit substances.
- The other section of the literature considers how drugs are smuggled and trafficked throughout the United States.
- As stated in the scholarly literature, drugs can now be sold online which is different from selling in person.
- The scholarly literature is robust in where the illegal substances come from but is limited in how to prevent smuggling overall.
- This study would extend a line of research, and this is important because the information about where the trafficked drugs come from, where they go, what drugs are most prevalent in drug smuggling, how they are smuggled into the United States, and the common or uncommon routes of drug trafficking would all be complied together.

## Analysis:

Production Countries and Their Drugs

- Bolivia, Columbia, Peru
  - Cocaine
- Mexico and China
  - Illicit Opioids, Heroin, Fentanyl
- Mexico
  - Methamphetamines
- Mexico, United States, Canada, Jamaica
  - Marijuana
- China, Asian countries, European countries
  - New Psychoactive Substances
- Online Drug Sites

How Are Drugs Smuggled Into The United States?

- Across the borders of Mexico and Canada
- Commercial trucks
- Private vehicles
- Rental vehicles
- ATVs
- Aircrafts
- Maritime vessels commercial and noncommercial
- Couriers on foot
- Container ships
- Cruise ships
- Commercial fishing vessels
- Recreational vessels
- Go-fast boats
- Self-propelled semisubmersibles
- Postal services
- Trafficking organizations distribute illicit drugs from stash locations to traffickers.
- Traffickers purchase the drugs and then transport the shipments to distribution areas.
- Transporters/sellers are hired for moving drug shipments and they operate in cells throughout the United States.