

Border Crossing

MEX
USA
CANADA



This project aims to analyze border crossing trends between Mexico and the United States, evaluating their evolution over time. The goal is to identify the states where these crossings are concentrated.

Through interactive visualizations, users will gain a clear understanding of these crossing dynamics, aiding decision-making in public policy and border operations management.

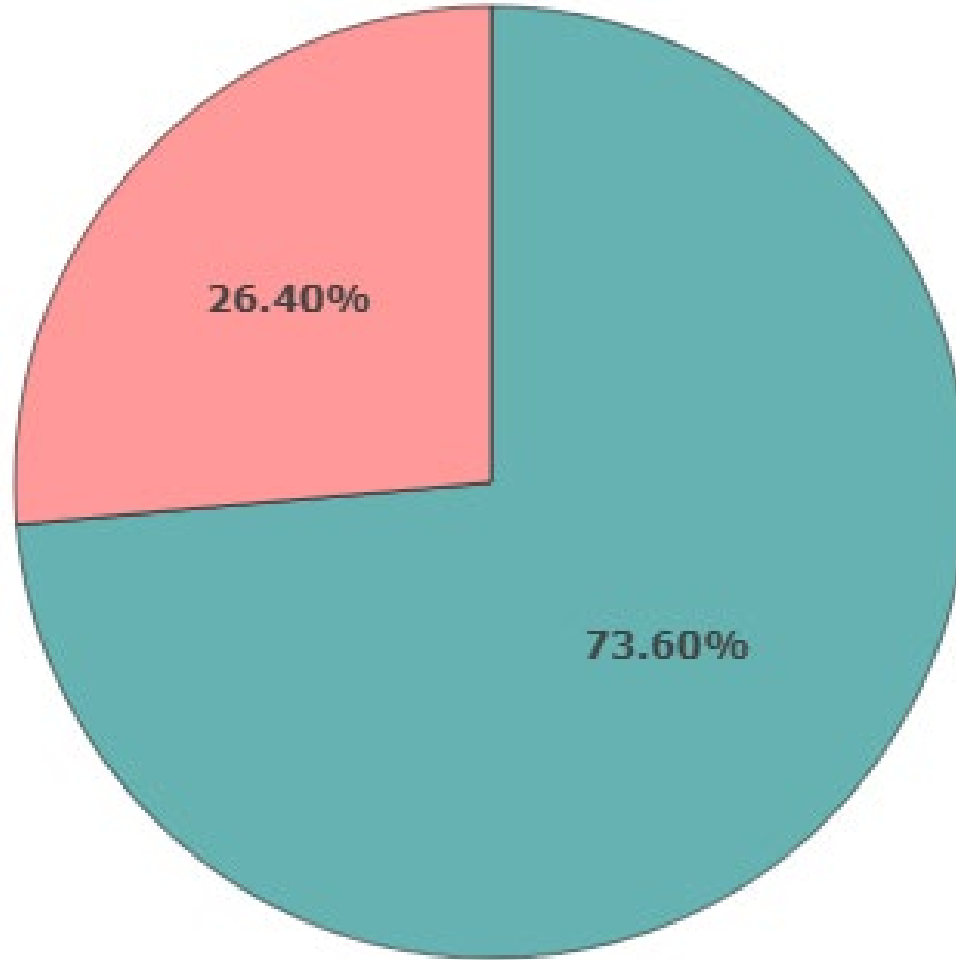
DATA SOURCE

<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/border-crossing-entry-data-683ae>

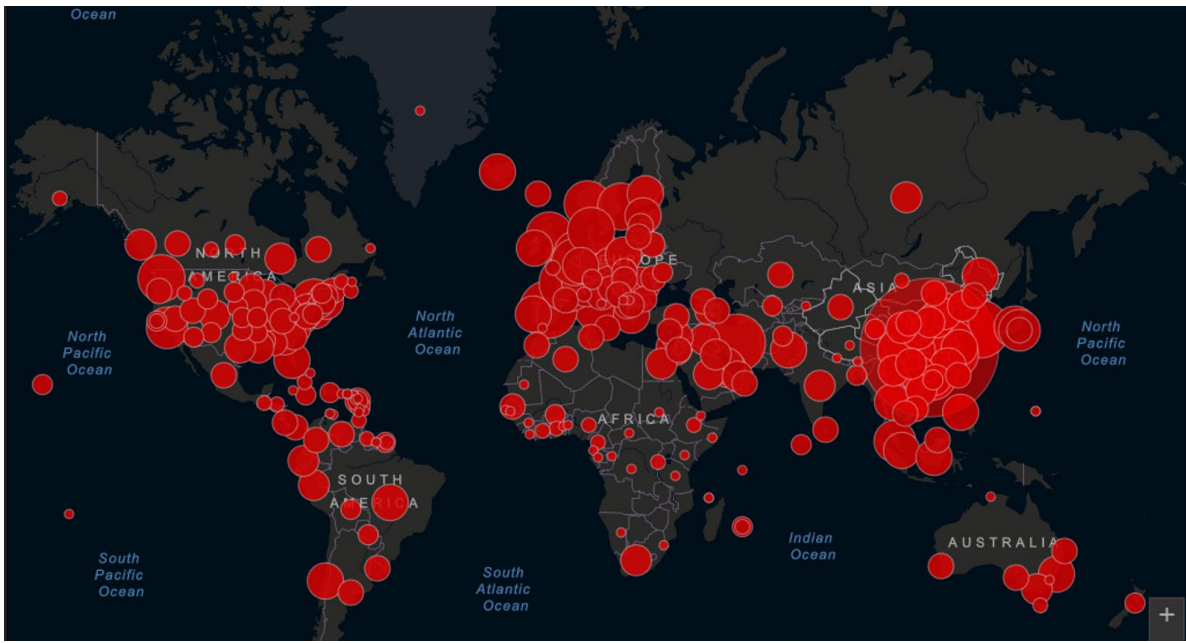




- Over 100 border ports
- 5,525 miles of border



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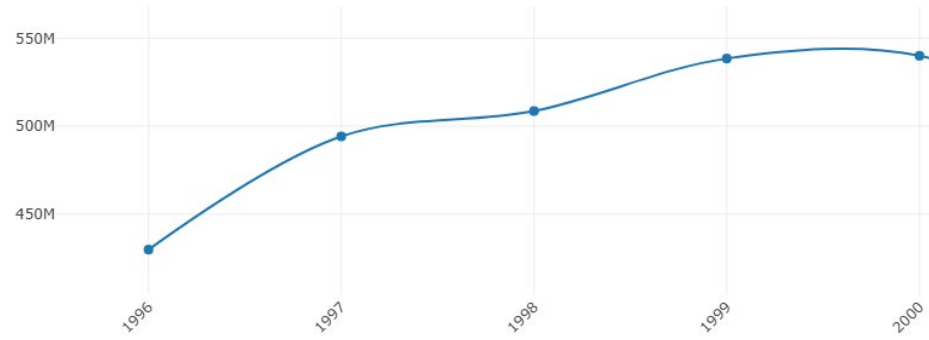
- **1994** - The **Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA)**

- **2020** - **Coronavirus disease**

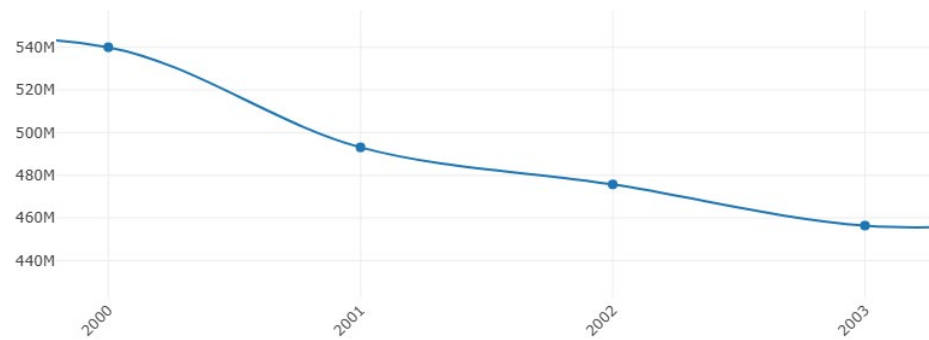
In January 2020, the disease spread worldwide, resulting in the [COVID-19 pandemic](#).



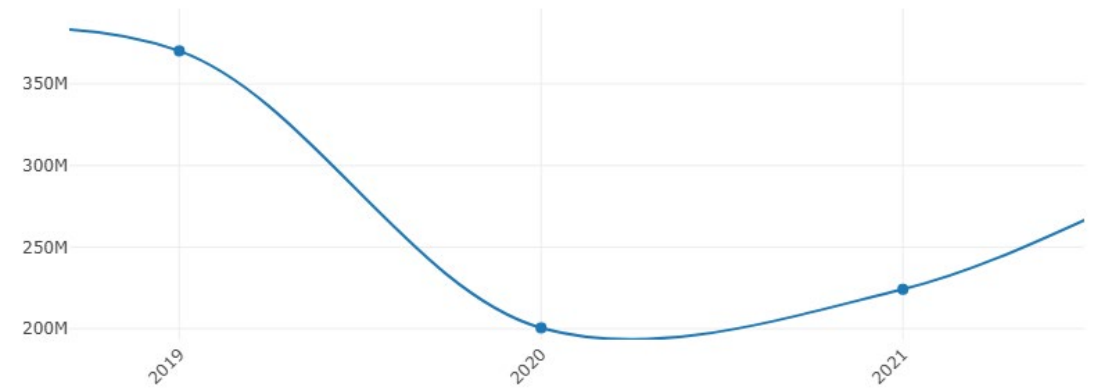
Post USMCA



Post 9/11

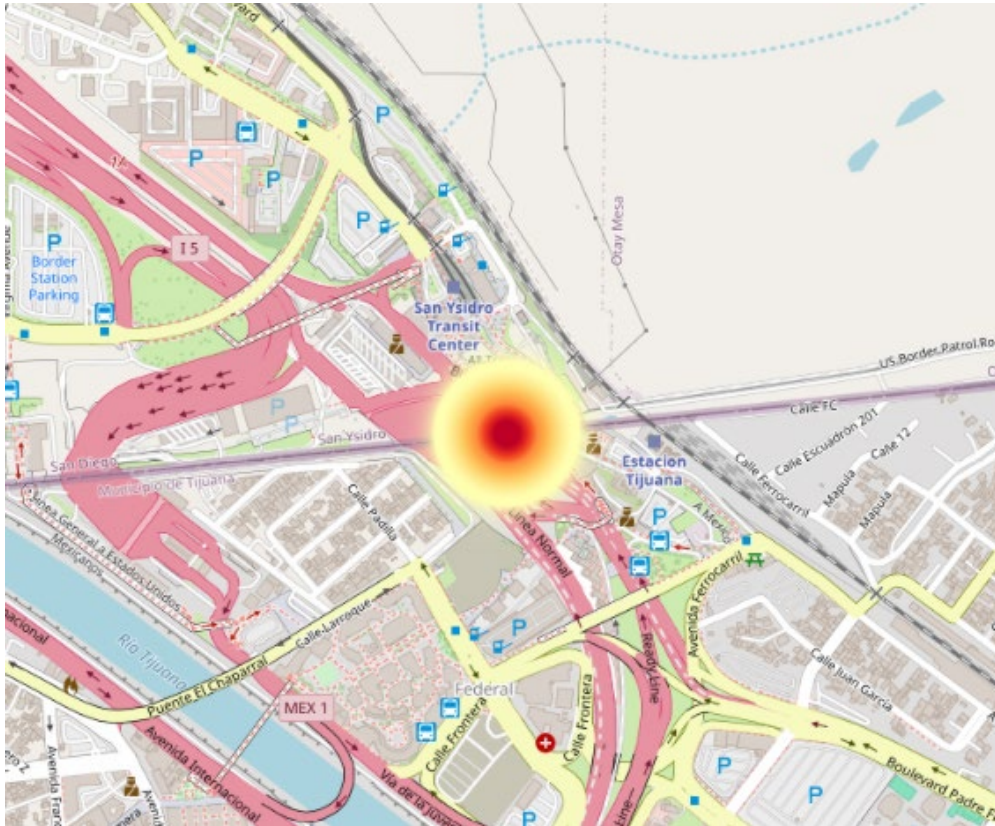


Pandemic (covid -19)

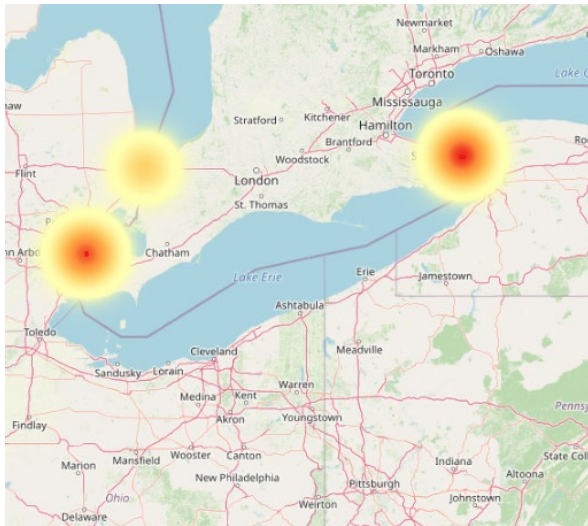


1. San Ysidro
2. El Paso
3. Brownsville
4. Nogales
5. Otay Mesa

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1,393,843,475 Crossing



TOP 4 PORT OF ENTRY US/CAN

1. Buffalo Niagara Falls
2. Detroit
3. Point Roberts
4. Blaine

Buffalo Niagara Falls Port of Entry

608,531,093 Crossing



Conclusion

•**US-Mexico Border:** The US-Mexico border is significantly longer (5,525 miles) and has more crossings than the US-Canada border. San Ysidro is the busiest port of entry, with over 1.3 billion crossings between 1996 and 2024.

•**US-Canada Border:** The US-Canada border has over 100 ports of entry, but fewer crossings overall compared to the US-Mexico border. Buffalo Niagara Falls is the busiest port of entry, recording over 608 million crossings.

For Improved Border

- Resource Allocation: Allocate resources (personnel, technology, infrastructure) proportionally to the volume of crossings at each port of entry. High-traffic ports like San Ysidro and Buffalo Niagara Falls require greater investment in efficient processing systems to reduce wait times and congestion.
- Predictive Modeling: Develop predictive models based on historical data and external factors to anticipate fluctuations in crossing volume. This allows for proactive resource allocation and staffing adjustments.
- Trade Facilitation: Data on trade-related crossings can identify bottlenecks and inefficiencies in the flow of goods

