

Criminogenic Analysis of Narcotics Users Based on the Results of an Integrated Assessment in the South Jakarta Municipality Area

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and analyze the criminogenic typology of narcotics users handled by the South Jakarta City BNN based on the Examination Report (BAP) document and the assessment of the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT). Through a descriptive qualitative approach and thematic classification techniques on 40 documents, this study revealed that user involvement in narcotics abuse is strongly influenced by a combination of social, psychological, and structural factors. The main findings identify five criminogenic typologies, namely: (1) Social-Relational, (2) Trauma-Addictive, (3) Experimental-Hedonistic, (4) Structural-Economic, and (5) Recidivist-Trapped. Each typology shows a distinctive pattern of involvement and requires a different approach to rehabilitation. Most of the users analyzed were not part of the narcotics trafficking network, but rather individuals with vulnerable social backgrounds and high environmental pressures. The results of this study show the importance of criminogenic assessment in the rehabilitation process, as well as the need for more adaptive, evidence-based, and equitable policy reforms. This research also supports the implementation of restorative justice approaches and emphasizes the importance of cross-sectoral synergy in designing needs-based rehabilitation programs.

Keywords: *Criminogenic, Narcotics Users, Narcotics, Integrated Assessment, Rehabilitation Policy.*

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INTRODUCTION

Narcotics trafficking and abuse not only target perpetrators in distribution structures such as couriers or dealers, but also reach individuals who fall into the category of users and abusers. In the criminal justice system in Indonesia, users are often positioned ambiguously, namely as perpetrators of criminal acts as well as victims of dependency. This ambiguity is reflected in legal practice in the field, where there are still many cases of narcotics users who are handled with a repressive rather than rehabilitative approach. Even so, Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and its derivative policies have accommodated the existence of alternative treatment in the form of rehabilitation, especially through the mechanism of the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT).

TAT is an institutional innovation that integrates medical and legal perspectives in determining whether a user, abuser and victim of narcotics abuse deserves rehabilitation or criminal prosecution for having involvement in a narcotics trafficking network. In the South Jakarta Administrative City area, the implementation of TAT assessments is an important part of the legal process against narcotics users. Based on the regional profile, the Municipality of South Jakarta is one of the administrative areas of DKI Jakarta Province which has high social complexity and dense urban dynamics, including elite residential areas, business centers, and densely populated areas. This area is juridically under the auspices of the South Jakarta Metro

Police, and has 10 Police Stations spread throughout the sub-district, namely the Kebayoran Baru Police, Kebayoran Lama Police, Cilandak Police, Pesanggrahan Police, Jagakarsa Police, Mampang Prapatan Police, Pancoran Police, Tebet Police, Setiabudi Police, and Pasar Minggu Police.

The Police and Police in the South Jakarta Municipality area have the authority to make arrests and initial investigations of narcotics cases, including against users and abusers. Many of these cases were then transferred to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of South Jakarta City for an integrated assessment in order to determine the status of suspects, whether they were purely users / abusers or concurrently as dealers or dealers. This creates a rich and important data flow, because the users handled are social representations from various backgrounds of South Jakarta society, ranging from students, housewives, informal workers, to professional users from the upper middle class.

These users have gone through the process of arrest, search, and Examination Report (BAP), before being submitted for assessment by a joint team consisting of the Medical Team and the Legal Team. However, the assessments carried out so far tend to focus on the level of medical dependence, without delving deeper into the social and criminogenic dimensions that form the background of narcotics use itself. Whereas, users are not homogeneous entities. Each individual has a different path of engagement, for example some use due to environmental pressures, psychological trauma, escape from reality, or the impulse to explore identity. In many cases, users are even passively involved in the distribution network, either as a regular user of a dealer, a victim of relationship exploitation (e.g., boyfriend/boss), or part of a mutually supportive user ecosystem. This kind of context often escapes legal documents, but can be read more fully from the narrative in the BAP and the assessment process.

In practice, the Integrated Assessment Team is faced with the dilemma of whether a person is medically fit to be rehabilitated, or is he a criminal who needs to be processed legally? However, this question cannot be answered simply by looking at the level of substances used or the amount of evidence seized. To answer this fairly and contextually, there needs to be an understanding of criminogenic, namely the factors that cause and maintain deviant behavior that encourage a person to engage in narcotics abuse.

Criminogenic analysis seeks to penetrate the surface of criminal acts and find the root causes in social, psychological, economic, and cultural structures. He rejects the binary approach between "disease" and "criminal", and prefers to read the perpetrator in a deeper structural framework. In the context of drug users and abusers, this approach becomes essential to understand why a person starts using, what keeps him or her afloat, as well as how the environment reinforces his habit. This kind of analysis is not only academically relevant, but also politically important to ensure that the assessment process does not perpetuate biased, simplistic, or overly medicentric approaches.

The author's experience as a member of the Integrated Assessment Team at the National Narcotics Agency of South Jakarta City opens access to a large amount of BAP data and TAT assessments derived from the transfer of cases by the Police and Police. In these documents there are many user narratives with diverse backgrounds, ages, genders, education levels, and paths of engagement. Not a few of them show indications of structural pressures, unequal power relations, or addictive motivations formed by the social environment. All of this proves

that narcotics users cannot be understood only as deviant individuals, but as subjects shaped by a larger system.

This study intends to dismantle the criminogenic typology of narcotics users based on the analysis of BAP documents and the results of TAT assessments. The goal is not only to classify users, but also to identify motives, pathways of involvement, as well as forms of social vulnerability that accompany the use of narcotics. With this approach, it is hoped that the results of the research can provide input for rehabilitation policies that are more needs-based and responsive to the social context of users.

In contrast to the purely medical approach that assesses based on the degree of dependency, the criminogenic approach sees the user as a subject acting within a complex social structure. It combines psychological, relational, and situational dimensions in shaping the typology of the perpetrator. Thus, the assessment carried out does not stop at the question of how severe the level of dependence is, but also why it is used, how the process occurs, and what can prevent re-engagement.

For this reason, this paper will answer the following questions: 1) How is the criminogenic path of narcotics users submitted to the Integrated Assessment Team by the Police/Police in South Jakarta; 2) What are the social, psychological, and situational factors that drive their involvement in narcotics use; and 3) How this criminogenic typology can be used as a basis for more equitable and contextual rehabilitation policies. By answering this question, this paper not only presents a description, but also a critical reflection on the current narcotics policy. The results are expected to fill the gap between the legal system, medical approaches, and the social reality of users who have been in the gray area of the criminal justice system.

METHOD

Types and Approaches to Research

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical method. The focus of the research is directed at efforts to understand in depth the criminogenic dynamics of narcotics users based on data sourced from official documents, namely the Examination Report (BAP) and the results of the recommendations of the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) of the South Jakarta BNN in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Administrative City. The purpose of this approach is not to generalize, but rather to explore and interpret complex social realities from the perspective of perpetrators, law enforcement officials, and rehabilitation institutions.

The use of a qualitative approach is considered the most appropriate because the issues raised concern the experience, motivation, and social context of each narcotics user, which cannot be reduced to mere statistical figures. This research not only describes the phenomenon, but also interprets it based on the framework of criminological theory to uncover the criminogenic patterns hidden behind the document data.

Research Location and Focus

This research was conducted in the South Jakarta Administrative City area, focusing on narcotics users who are handled through an assessment mechanism by the South Jakarta City BNN Integrated Assessment Team. This area consists of one Police Station, namely the South Jakarta Metro Police and ten Police Stations (Kebayoran Baru, Kebayoran Lama, Cilandak,

Pesanggrahan, Jagakarsa, Mampang Prapatan, Pancoran, Tebet, Setiabudi, and Pasar Minggu) which are the starting point for arresting and transferring user cases to BNN Kota.

The data analyzed includes BAP documents and South Jakarta City BNN TAT recommendations issued in the period 2024-2025, taking into account the diversity of ages, genders, social backgrounds, and motives for the involvement of narcotics users. The focus of the research is directed at the analysis of criminogenic processes, both in terms of initial motivation, environmental pressure, association with trauma, and social relationship patterns that affect the use of narcotics.

Data Collection Sources and Techniques

The main data source in this study is the BAP document and the results of the Integrated Assessment Team assessment of 50 narcotics users handled by the South Jakarta City BNN. This data includes:

- 1) Demographic identity (anonymous)
- 2) Usage history
- 3) Narcotics acquisition pathway
- 4) Reasons for use
- 5) Social and economic factors
- 6) Recommendations for assessment results (medical/social rehabilitation)

The data collection technique is carried out through document studies. The researcher conducted a direct analysis of the copy or written recording of the BAP and the TAT assessment form, while upholding the principles of confidentiality and anonymity. No in-person interviews were conducted on the subject.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is carried out through the following stages:

1. Thematic Coding: The researcher identified key themes of BAP and TAT such as the motives of use, environmental pressures, relationship engagement, and trauma exposure.
2. Typological Categorization: Based on the results of coding, users are classified based on the dominant criminogenic pathway (economic, social, psychological, opportunistic, experimental).
3. Theoretical Mapping: Each user typology is associated with relevant theories, such as Strain Theory, Social Learning, or Trauma-Informed Criminology.
4. Contextual Interpretation: The researcher draws conclusions regarding the dominant criminogenic patterns and challenges of rehabilitation policies in the field.

The analysis was carried out inductively and reflectively, taking into account the relationship between the empirical data and the theoretical framework that has been compiled in Chapter II. The researcher also conducted cross-validation between cases to ensure consistency of patterns and findings.

Research Ethics

The research adheres to ethical principles in social and legal studies, especially in data protection and subject anonymity. All personal information listed in the BAP has been obscured or deleted to avoid privacy breaches. The data used is part of institutional procedures and is not used for follow-up investigation purposes. The researcher is responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of the information obtained, as well as ensuring that the

research results are only used for scientific purposes, policy development, and increasing public understanding of the social dimension of narcotics abuse.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Characteristics of the Case

Based on the results of documentation of 40 Examination Minutes (BAP) and the Integrated Assessment Team Recommendation (TAT) form from the South Jakarta City BNN, profiles of various narcotics users submitted for rehabilitation were obtained. The majority come from the productive age group (19-35 years old), with heterogeneous socioeconomic backgrounds, ranging from students, factory workers, informal traders, to housewives. These cases reflect the breadth of the spectrum of user engagement in the complex and dynamic urban context of South Jakarta.

Most of the users are the result of delegation from 10 Police Stations under the auspices of the South Jakarta Metro Police. Based on assessment data, almost 90% of the proposed users are active users and are not indicated to be part of the dealer network. TAT recommendations generally suggest medical or social rehabilitation, according to the individual's level of dependence and socio-psychological situation. The information contained in the BAP allows researchers to further explore the criminogenic factors that form the pathways of user involvement in narcotics abuse.

Criminogenic Typology of Narcotics Users

In an effort to understand the motives and pathways of involvement of narcotics users, the researcher developed five criminogenic typologies based on empirical data and theoretical frameworks used in Chapter II. Each typology presents a different social, psychological, and situational setting, and demands a contextual and responsive approach to rehabilitation.

- 1) Social-Relational Type: Users who are involved due to the influence of the immediate social environment such as friends, communities, or partners. The process of internalizing permissive values towards narcotics is the starting point of involvement.
- 2) Trauma-Addictive Type: Users who use narcotics as a form of escape from traumatic experiences or chronic psychological burdens.
- 3) Experimental-Hedonistic Type: Users with curious, exploratory, and thrill-seeking motives, generally influenced by digital content or popular culture.
- 4) Structural-Economic Type: Users from economically vulnerable groups who use narcotics as a medium of survival or a form of resistance to structural pressure.
- 5) Recidivist-Trapped Type: Users who have gone through a cycle of rehabilitation or incarceration, but fail to reintegrate socially and eventually return to old patterns of use.

Thematic Analysis Based on BAP and TAT Recommendations

In an effort to understand the criminogenic characteristics of narcotics users in more depth, categorization based on a typological approach is needed. Criminogenic typology helps researchers identify general patterns of drug users' involvement in deviant behavior, by paying attention to the motives, social conditions, and psychological background that accompany each case. This approach is important because the social realities of users are very complex and cannot be simplified in a single explanatory model.

This study compiles five main criminogenic typologies based on the results of the study of the Examination Minutes (BAP) document, the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT)

Recommendation form of the South Jakarta BNN, and integration with classical and contemporary criminology theories. Each typology contains different sociological and psychological dimensions, reflecting the heterogeneity of the context of narcotics users in urban areas such as South Jakarta.

Through this typology mapping, it is hoped that a more targeted and individual-need-based policy approach can be developed. This typology is also the main basis for the formulation of adaptive and humanistic rehabilitation strategies, in accordance with the principles of restorative justice and social restoration. The five main typologies in question will be explained theoretically in the following section.

1) Social-Relational Typology

This typology refers to individuals who engage in narcotics abuse as a result of the strong influence of their social environment, such as peers, partners, or communities where they live. In certain social dynamics, the use of narcotics is no longer considered a deviation, but part of the group norm. Individuals with weak social attachment to formal institutions (family, school, religion) tend to be more susceptible to these informal social influences.

This concept is in line with Edwin H. Sutherland's (1947) Differential Association Theory, which states that criminal behavior is learned through interactions with others in a social context. The more often a person interacts with groups that support lawlessness, the greater the chance he or she has of committing the crime.

2) Trauma-Addictive Typology

This category includes narcotics users who have a background of psychological trauma, such as domestic violence, loss of a parent, abuse, or untreated mental disorders. The use of narcotics in this context is a form of self-medication, which is an individual's attempt to reduce emotional pain and psychological symptoms by consuming addictive substances.

This approach is reinforced by the framework of Trauma-Informed Criminology, which was developed from the theory of trauma psychology and an experiential recovery approach. According to this theory, trauma is not only a psychological setting, but also a causative structure of criminality that demands therapeutic and rehabilitative approaches.

3) Experimental-Hedonistic Typology

This typology is characterized by high curiosity and the search for sensation as the main motive for narcotics use. It generally appears in adolescents or young adults who do not yet have a strong attachment to legalistic values. The use of narcotics is carried out in the context of identity or lifestyle exploration, often inspired by popular culture and social media.

A relevant theory is the Social Learning Theory of Albert Bandura (1977), which explains that behavior is learned through observation and modeling, including deviant behavior. When individuals see that the use of narcotics does not bring negative consequences or even provide social benefits (acceptance, status, enjoyment), then the behavior is easier to internalize.

4) Structural-Economic Typology

This typology includes users who are driven by structural economic pressures such as poverty, job insecurity, and social exclusion. In many cases, the use of narcotics is not done for pleasure, but to support work performance or avoid stress due to the heavy burden of life. This shows that deviant behavior is not solely triggered by individual morality, but also by systemic inequality.

The main theory underlying this typology is the Strain Theory put forward by Robert K. Merton (1938). Merton explained that when individuals experience tension between life goals (e.g., economic success) and the legal means to achieve them, then individuals may turn to alternative methods including deviation.

5) Recidivist-Trapped Typology

This category describes users who have undergone legal or rehabilitation proceedings, but have experienced a relapse or are again involved in narcotics abuse. This condition is usually triggered by failure of social reintegration after incarceration or rehabilitation, social stigma, and lack of ongoing support. They are often trapped in a cycle called chronic relapsers.

This typology can be explained by Labeling Theory (Becker, 1963), which highlights the impact of social labeling on individual identity. Once someone is labeled as an "addict" or "ex-convict," society tends to reject them socially and structurally, which instead reinforces re-engagement in deviant behavior.

As mentioned, the analysis in this study was carried out on more than 40 case documents of narcotics users, which reflect a diversity of motives and socio-psychological conditions. Each subject was identified based on the BAP narrative and TAT assessment results, then classified into criminogenic typologies. The following is an elaboration of the analysis based on the dominant theme:

Social-Relational: Many users, especially ages 19–25, start using due to environmental urges. As found by some of the research subjects who stated that the urge to use narcotics was due to the invitation of friends or due to environmental influences. Permissive interactions in the community become the normalization of deviant behavior.

Trauma-Addictive: Some users have a background of family stress, loss of a parent, or unaddressed psychological disorders. Some research subjects based on their confessions in the assessment session stated that they used narcotics such as Methamphetamine, Marijuana or Simplistic Tobacco to relieve stress or pressure faced due to family problems and financial problems.

Experimental-Hedonistic: The trend of narcotics of the Synthetic Tobacco and Marijuana types is mostly found in users in their teens to early 20s. They try because of online content, social media, or community invitations. Based on field findings, adolescent groups are generally first exposed to narcotics such as Synthetic Tobacco and Marijuana which are easy to obtain, relatively cheap and considered safe because they are used to resemble cigarettes. In addition, high curiosity and curiosity are also found in early users who have just used Synthetic Tobacco or Cannabis 3-4 times throughout their lives.

Structural-Economic: Research subjects who use methamphetamine generally use this type of narcotics to increase the body's stamina in earning a living or working. The research subjects who work as online motorcycle taxis, factory workers, parking attendants or private employees, for example, use methamphetamine to be able to work longer without feeling tired. The hope is that the income obtained will be more than the daily average or because there is a bonus to pursue. The research subjects of this methamphetamine user stated that they use methamphetamine so that they can stay awake at night and not be tired. BAP shows that economic pressures drive this adaptation pattern.

Recidivist-Trapped: A small number of users have faced similar legal cases before. Some are serving sentences in prisons with a verdict as a user and possession of narcotics

under the SEMA grammar. After he was released from prison, he was then unable to reintegrate himself into the community and often met with the old environment. So that he should be able to keep him from being exposed to narcotics, he then relapses and returns to use.

The following is a table related to the criminogenic typology of narcotics users based on the data that has been analyzed:

Subject Code	Age	Types of Narcotics	Criminogenic Typology
Subject A	22	Sabu	Social-Relational
Subject B	24	Marijuana	Experimental-Hedonistics
Subject C	30	Marijuana	Structural-Ekonomik
Subject D	19	Synthetic Tobacco	Experimental-Digital
Subject E	28	Methamphetamine & Cannabis	Social-Relational
Subject F	32	Sabu	Structural-Ekonomik
Subject G	21	Marijuana	Experimental-Hedonistics
Subject H	22	Synthetic	Digital-Creative
Subject I	25	Ganja	Recidivist-Trapped
Subject J	26	Sabu	Trauma-Addictive
Subject K	23	Ganja	Socio-Cultural
Subject L	18	Synthetic Tobacco	Experimental-Remaja
Subject M	29	Ganja	Structural-Weak Resilience
Subject N	22	Synthetic Tobacco	Subcultural Hedonis
Subject O	27	Ganja	Relaps
Subject P	20	Ganja	Socio-Cultural
Subject Q	17	Synthetic	Experimental-Remaja
Subject R	30	Ganja	Structural-Ekonomik
Subject S	19	Sabu	Experimental-Hedonistics
Subjek T	28	Ganja	Relapse-Structured
Subject U	24	Sabu	Structural-Ekonomik
Subject V	31	Ganja	Subcultural Hedonis
Subject W	25	Synthetic	Digital-Creative
Subject X	23	Sabu	Trauma-Addictive
Subject Y	27	Ganja	Relapse-Structured
Subject Z	20	Ganja	Experimental-Hedonistics
A.A Subject	22	Synthetic Tobacco	Digital-Creative
Subjek B.B	26	Sabu	Social-Relational
Subjek C.C	28	Ganja	Relaps
Subject D.D	19	Synthetic	Experimental-Digital
Subjek E.E	21	Sabu	Trauma-Addictive
Subjek F.F`	29	Ganja	Structural-Weak Resilience
Subject G.G	20	Sabu	Social-Relational
Subjek H.H	24	Ganja	Experimental-Hedonistics
Subjek I.I	30	Synthetic Tobacco	Subcultural Hedonis
Subjek J.J	27	Sabu	Structural-Ekonomik
K.K. Subject	18	Synthetic	Experimental-Remaja
Subject L.L	31	Ganja	Relaps
M.M Subject	23	Sabu	Trauma-Addictive
Subject N.N	22	Ganja	Experimental-Hedonistics
Subjek O.O	25	Sabu	Digital-Creative

Based on the analysis of more than 40 BAP documents and recommendations for the assessment of the South Jakarta City BNN TAT from narcotics users in the South Jakarta jurisdiction, the distribution of criminogenic typologies was obtained as follows:

- 1) **Social-Relational Type** (7 out of 40, or 17.5%): Users in this category are more likely to initiate narcotics consumption due to the influence of social environments such as peers, partners, or boarding houses. They are not active narcotics seekers, but victims of permissive relationships formed in the daily environment. This type is most commonly found among young people (19–25 years old) and often comes from outside the city who live alone in Jakarta. Example: Subjects A, C, E, and some others state that they are using it for the first time because of a direct invitation from a roommate or when gathering with friends.
- 2) **Experimental-Hedonistic Type** (7 out of 40, or 17.5%): This type consists of individuals with curious motives, trying new things, or seeking pleasure in a specific social context. Most of these users are familiar with narcotics from digital content, popular culture, or online communities. Example: Subjects B and G are cannabis users who state that consumption is done "for experience" and "so that they can relax more at community events".
- 3) **Structural-Economic Type** (7 out of 40, or 17.5%): Users in this category are from low socioeconomic groups. They use narcotics as an escape or a tool to deal with work pressure, especially heavy work in the informal sector such as factories, logistics, or online motorcycle taxis. Example: Subjects F and M use methamphetamine to maintain stamina while working at night or to overcome extreme fatigue.
- 4) **Trauma-Addictive Type** (5 out of 40, or 12.5%): This category includes users with a history of psychological trauma, such as domestic violence, loss of a parent, or an untreated mental condition. Narcotics are used as a means of escape or a form of self-medication. Example: Subjects J and S show a pattern of post-traumatic use and difficulty getting psychological support.
- 5) **Experimental-Digital & Creative Type** (6 out of 40, or 15%): Includes users of synthetic tobacco obtained online and self-blended. They have a high level of digital literacy, but lack understanding of risks. These users reflect modern technology-based criminogenic and online subcultures. Example: Subjects D and H concocted their own synthetic tobacco mixture based on information from social media and e-commerce.
- 6) **Relapse and Recidivism Type** (6 out of 40, or 15%): This type includes users who have undergone rehabilitation but have experienced a relapse. They have difficulty in social reintegration and return to the old permissive environment or even trigger re-consumption. Example: Subjects I and O expressed difficulty getting a job and social support, which caused them to return to use.
- 7) **Subcultural and Socio-Cultural Type** (4 out of 40, or 10%): This category consists of users who use narcotics as part of a community's identity, whether a specific community, a barge, or another subculture. Narcotics are seen as a symbol of acceptance and existence in the group. Example: Subjects P and Q are from the barge community and state that marijuana use will make the atmosphere of gathering with friends more relaxed and fun.

Implications of Typology on Rehabilitation Policy

The empirical findings in this study confirm that narcotics users are not homogeneous entities, but rather consist of individuals with diverse criminogenic backgrounds. Each of the identified typologies, whether social-relational, trauma-addictive, experimental-hedonistic, structural-economic, or recidivism-trapped, showed different paths of involvement in narcotics abuse. Therefore, policy responses to them cannot be standardized or simplified through a one-dimensional approach to rehabilitation.

This section aims to evaluate and formulate the implications of rehabilitation policies based on the results of the classification of the typology. Emphasis is placed on how the needs and context of each typology can be used as a basis for the preparation of responsive, equitable, and evidence-based intervention designs. This approach is in line with the rehabilitation policy framework mandated in the restorative justice system, as well as in accordance with the integrative principles in handling narcotics abuse outlined in the Joint Regulation of 2014 and Perkapolri Number 8 of 2021.

By linking criminogenic typology to specific intervention directions, this subchapter aims to strengthen the argument that rehabilitation effectiveness can only be achieved if policies not only assess substance use levels, but also take into account the personal, social, and structural dynamics that shape deviant behavior.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to explore in depth the criminogenic characteristics of narcotics users in the South Jakarta area through the analysis of the Examination Report (BAP) document and the results of the assessment recommendations of the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) under the auspices of the South Jakarta City BNN. The results of the analysis of more than 40 documents, it was found that narcotics users have very heterogeneous backgrounds, both in terms of age, type of work, socio-economic conditions, and motives for use. Through a qualitative approach and thematic classification, this study succeeded in identifying five main criminogenic typologies, namely: (1) Social-Relational, (2) Trauma-Addictive, (3) Experimental-Hedonistic, (4) Structural-Economic, and (5) Recidivist-Trapped. Each typology suggests that individual involvement in narcotics abuse is not solely caused by free will or criminal intent, but rather is the result of complex interactions between social structures, psychological dynamics, and environmental pressures. This typology shows that a uniform (one-size-fits-all) rehabilitation approach risks failing to answer the root of the problem of deviant behavior of narcotics users. These findings are in line with the urgency to drive restorative justice-based policies, psychosocial recovery, and adaptive responses to the risk factors underlying user engagement.

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