

Analyzing 10 Years of Drug Use Trends and Transforming Addiction Care Beyond Rehabilitation

Bali, September 17th, 2025

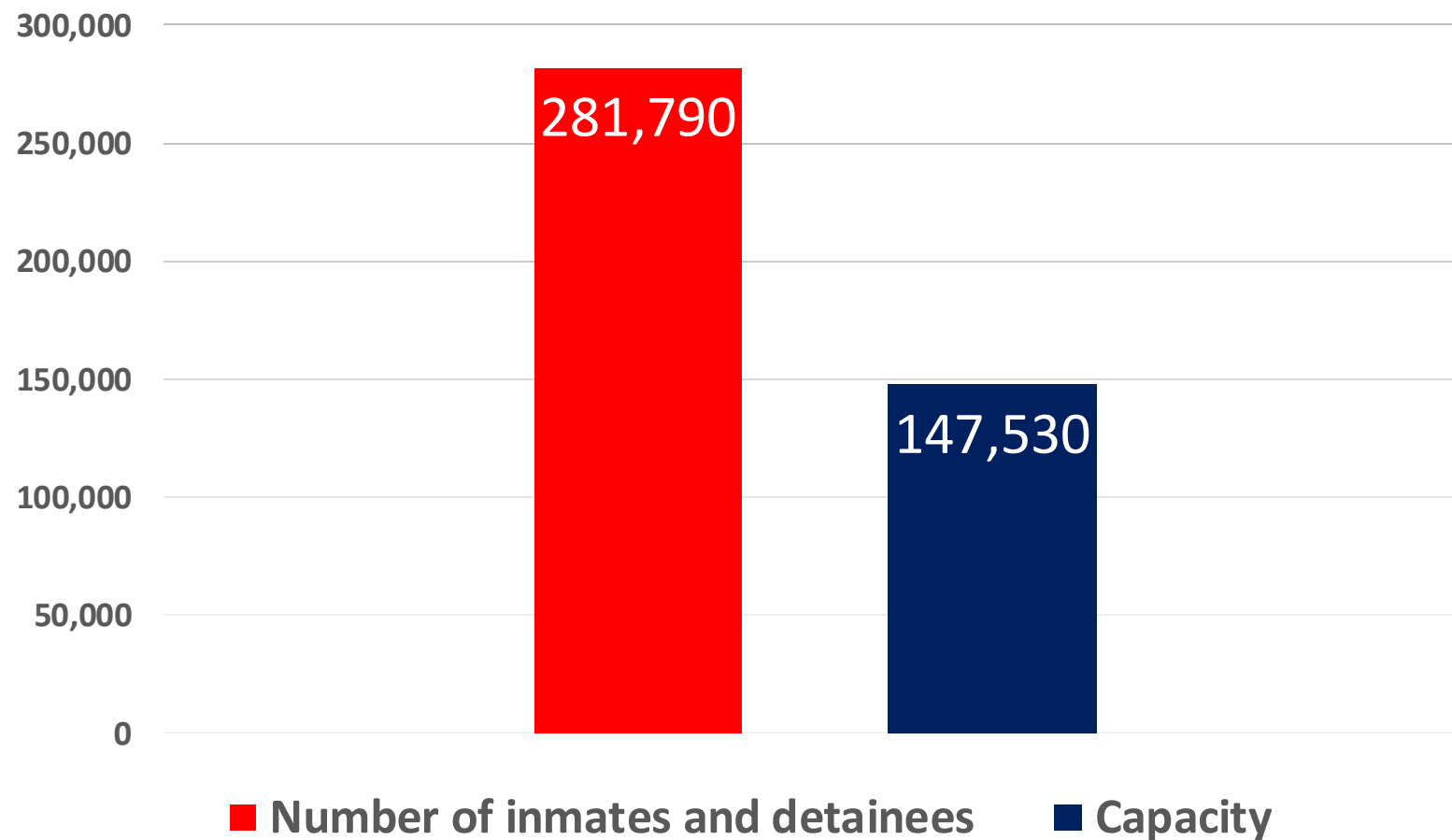
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Indonesia's prisons are at a breaking point



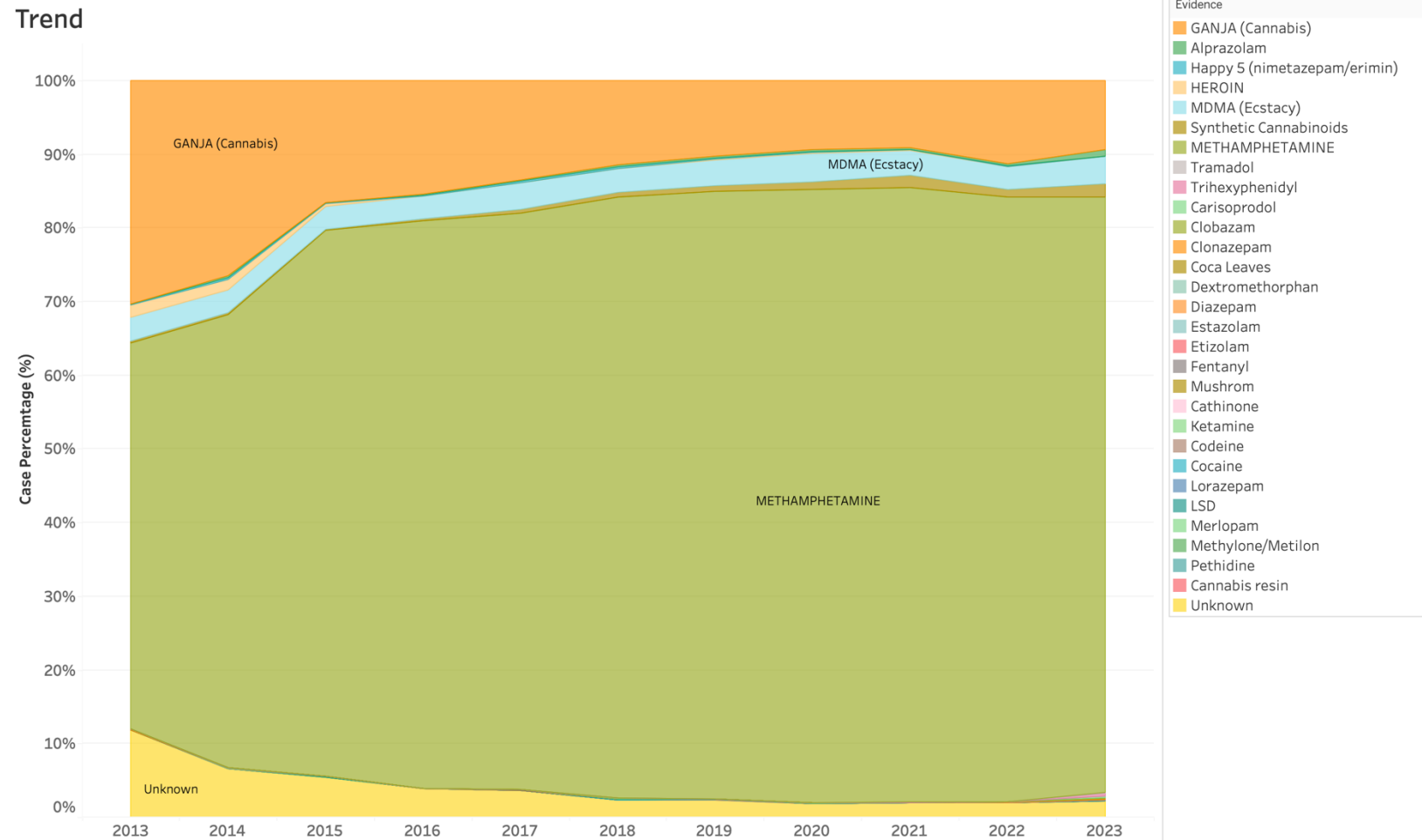
With national overcrowding at 108% and some facilities exceeding 200% capacity, we must ask:

Is our war on drugs narrative targeting the right people?

The Shifting Landscape of Drug Use

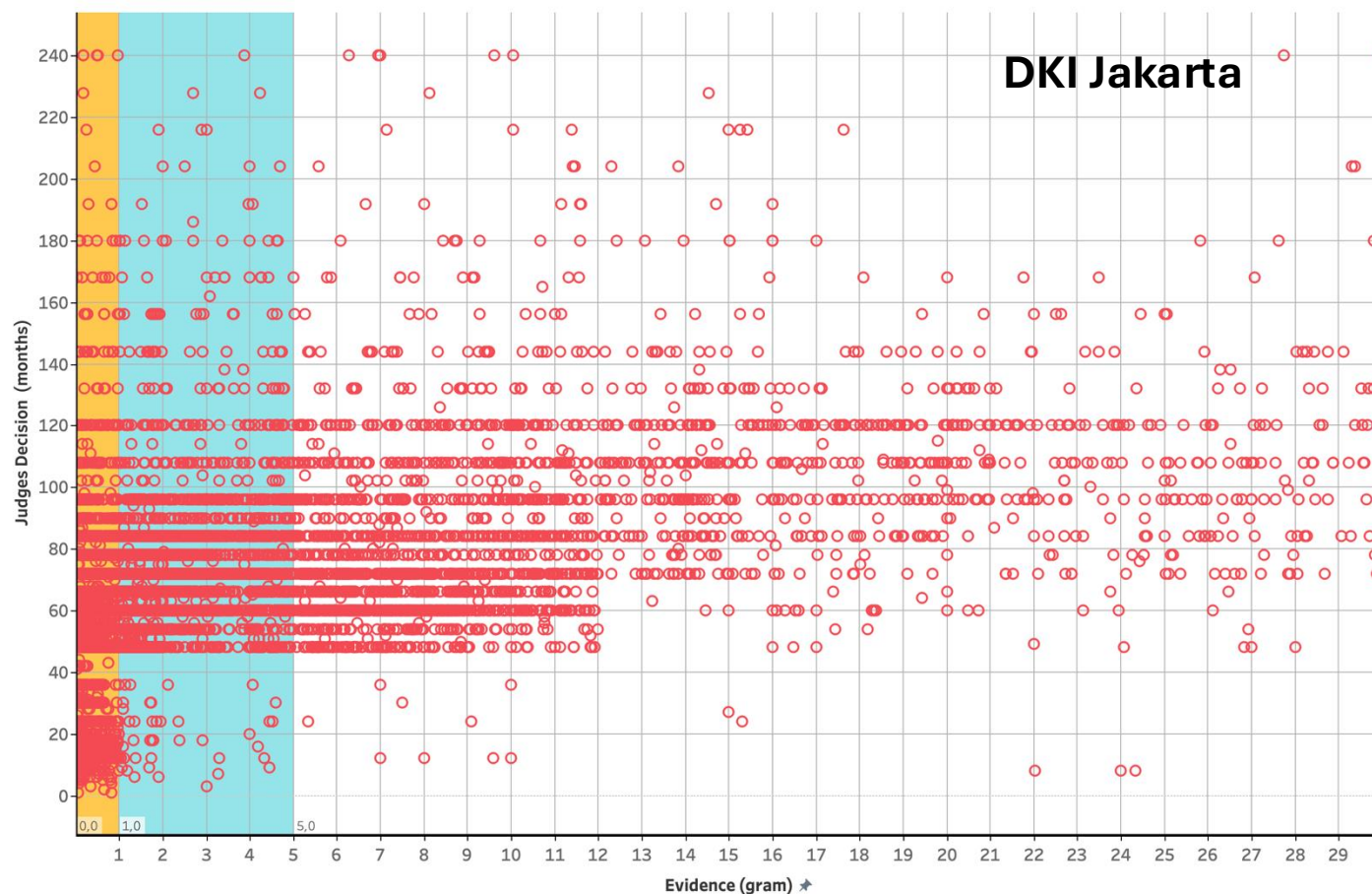
The 2000s: The era was dominated by **Heroin (Opioids)**.

Today: A dramatic shift to **Methamphetamine (Stimulants)** and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS).



Narcotics cases involving Methamphetamine

Court Decision METHAMPHETAMINE



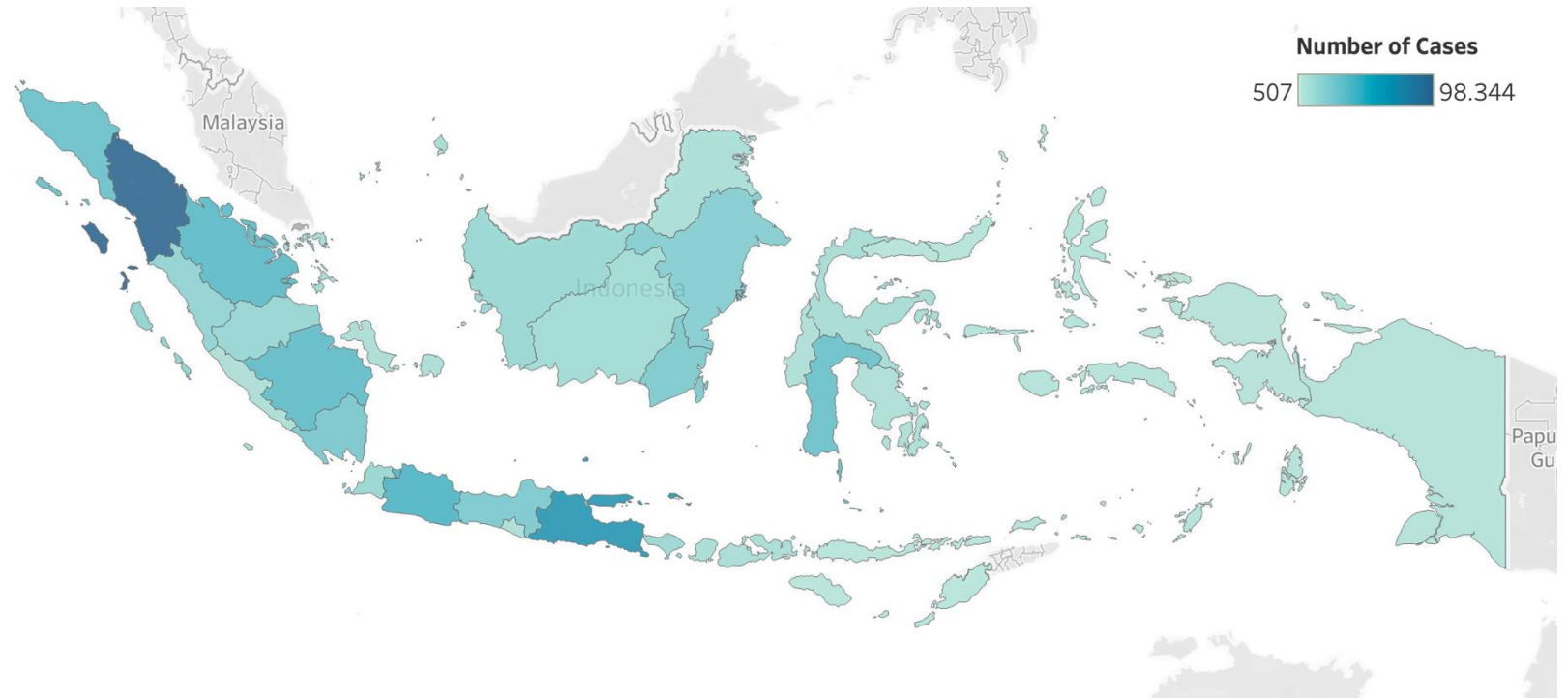
This chart displays the distribution of prison sentences (Y-axis) in relation to the weight of the seized evidence (X-axis) for individuals convicted of narcotics-related offences involving crystal methamphetamine.

For cases with less than 1 grams, the proportion is 45.86% and for cases with less than 5 grams rises to 63.84%, respectively.

Only 8.47% of cases involving less than 1 gram of evidence resulted in prison sentences of under 48 months.

Number of Narcotics Cases (2014-2013)

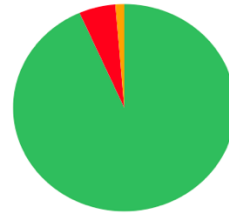
Court Level	Number of Court	Number of Cases	Percentage of Appeal
District Court	377	315,180	
High Court	34	42,162	13.38%
Supreme Court	1	18,476	43.82%
Grand Total		375,818	



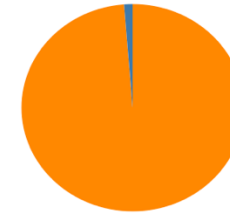
Indonesia court cases that include vulnerable group, life sentences, and death penalty

In general, from the 203.583 cases monitored through Indonesian District Courts, 93.44% consist of men, followed by 5.30% for women and 1.22% comprised of children who were involved in drug cases (mostly small possession). Meanwhile, 1.26% indicates the non-mention of certain gender/sex of defendants involved

Gender



Children Case



Gender



Age



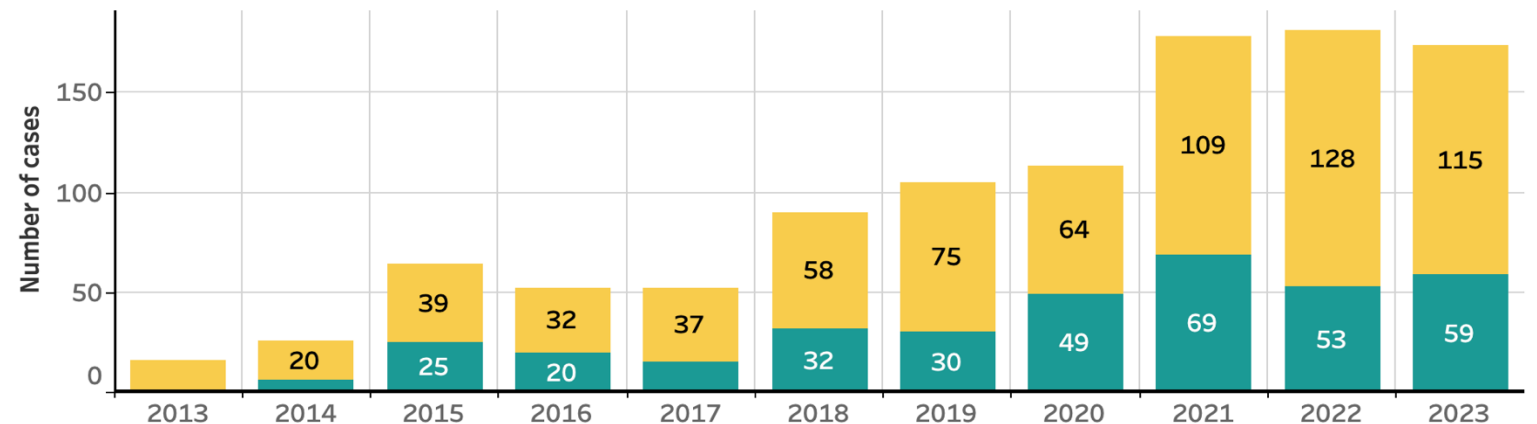
Sentences



Total cases (2013-2023)



Life Sentence and Death Penalty



Why This Shift Challenges Our Health System?

- **Opioid Addiction (Heroin):**
 - **Nature:** Primarily **physiological dependence**.
 - **Treatment:** Requires medication-assisted therapies (e.g., methadone).
- **Stimulant Addiction (Methamphetamine):**
 - **Nature:** Driven by intense **psychological compulsivity**.
 - **Treatment:** Requires behavioral therapies (e.g., CBT, counseling).
- **The Mismatch:** A "one-size-fits-all" rehabilitation model designed for the opioid era is ineffective against the current stimulant crisis.

Findings:

only 1 in 9 PWUD are
problematic drug
users[UNODC: 2019]

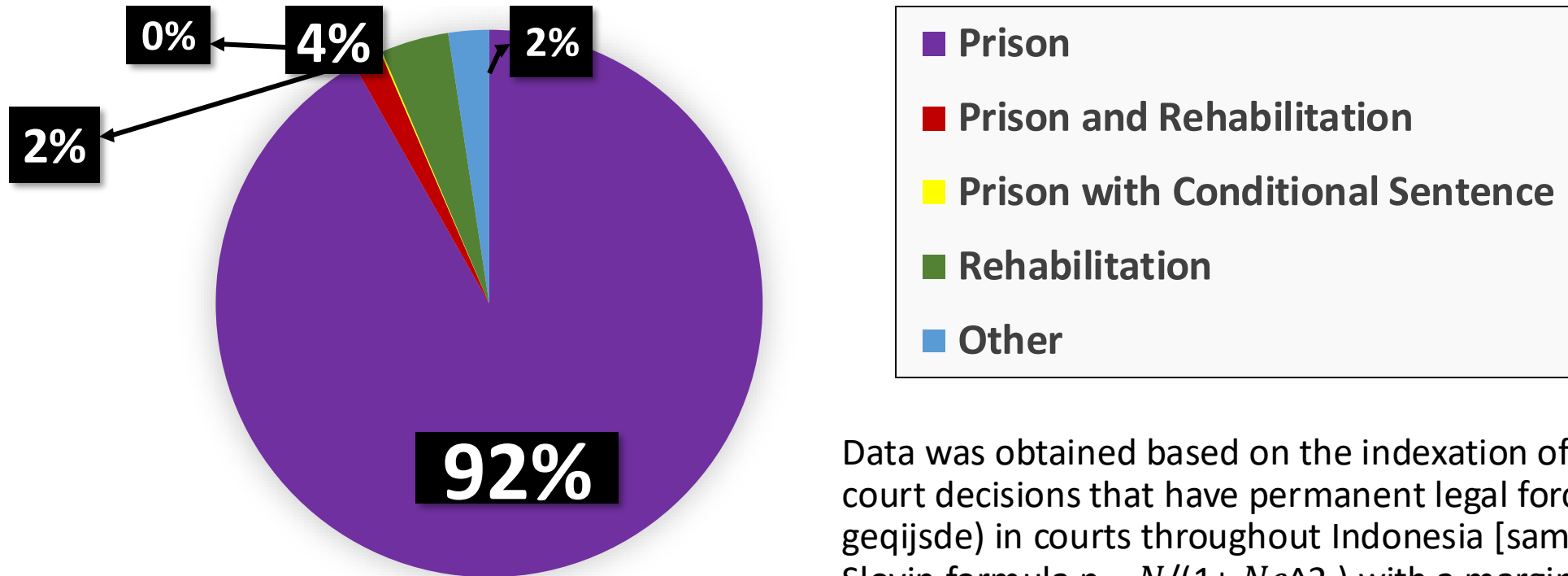
only 13% of PWUD
experience
disorders[UNODC: 2020]

**87% or almost 9 out of 10
PWUD are still functional
and competent to
contribute to social and
national development**

Rehabilitation is definitely
not the only alternative and
absolutely not as a
punishment (Example:
Australia: Fines, social
intervention (counselling))

WHO, UNAIDS have said that
mandatory rehabilitation
obligations do not have a
positive health impact

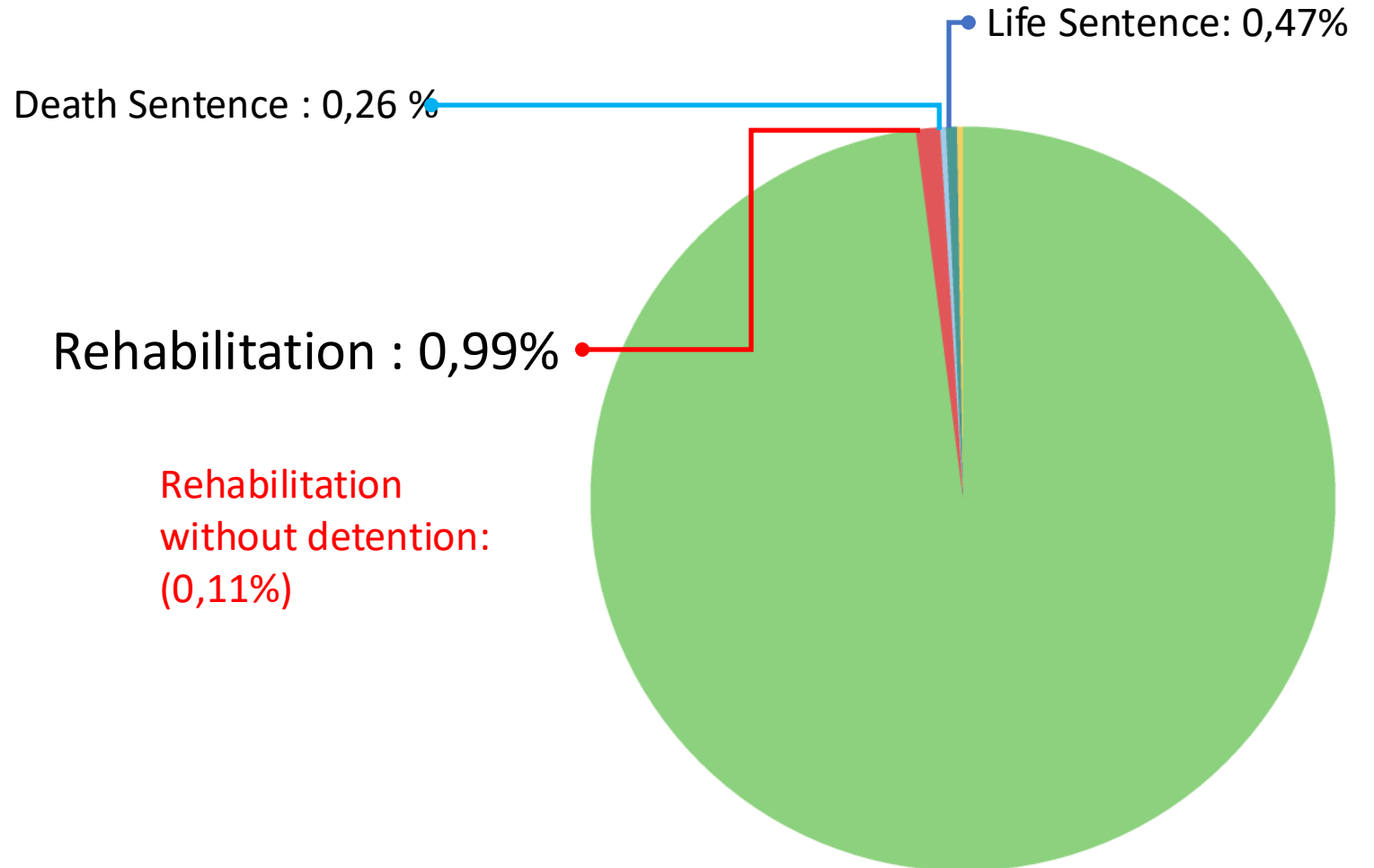
Rehabilitation



Data was obtained based on the indexation of 745 cases of court decisions that have permanent legal force (inkracht van geqijdsde) in courts throughout Indonesia [sampling with the Slovin formula $n = N/(1 + Ne^2)$ with a margin of error: 5%] which were found guilty of Article 127 of the 2009 Narcotics Law in 2016-2020.

Rehabilitation: One tool does not fit for ALL

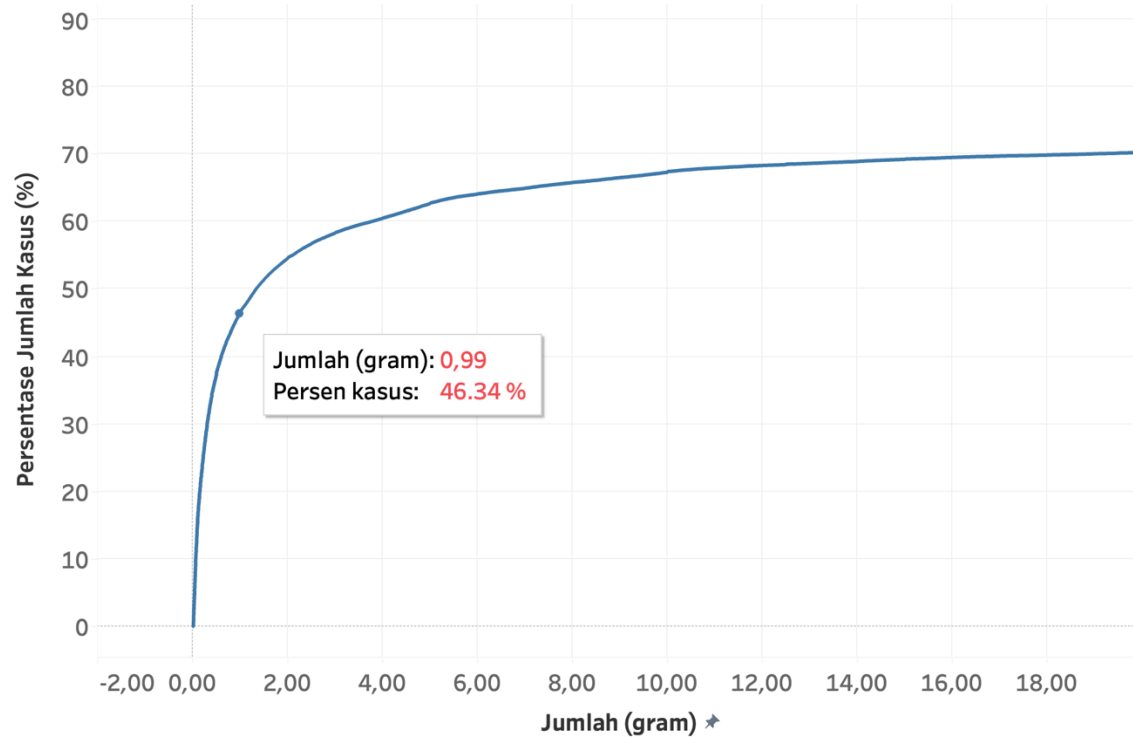
- Only 0.99% of cases were recommended to undergo rehabilitation
- In fact, only 0.11% received rehab without confinement (compared to 46.34% of Sabu "users" and 28.88% of Marijuana)
- More are sentenced to death and life imprisonment compared to rehab without confinement.



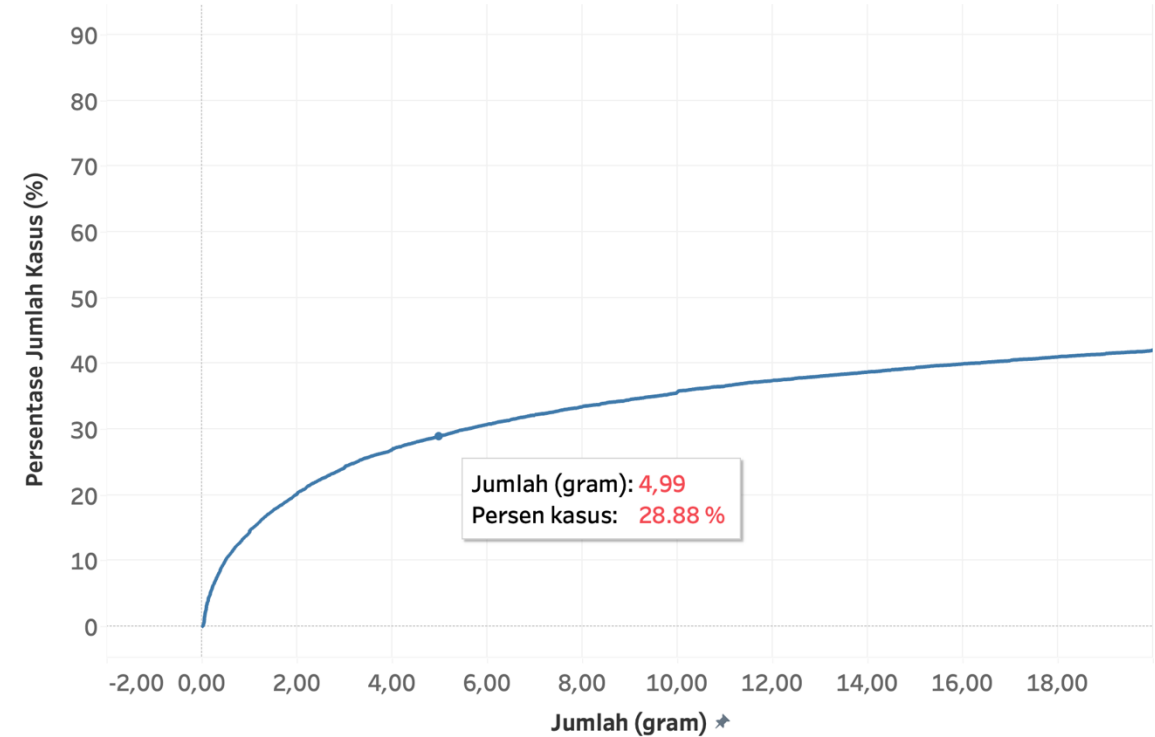
Add More the best interest of the PWUD?

- Drug threshold is a best practice and it makes sense to differentiate between users and distributors
- For "users" of Methamphetamine 46.34% and Marijuana 28.88% of the total cases

Persentase Kasus METHAMPHETAMINE (Sabu)



Persentase Kasus GANJA (Marijuana)



If the Evidence Based on Drug TQs applied

1. The financial cost of people in incarceration in 2022 [Kemenkumham, CDS, *Dampak Overcrowding Lapas dan Rutan, Analisis Monetary & Non-Monetary*, 2022, hlm. 25]:
 - a. Male → Rp**24.000,00** / day (US\$2)
 - b. Female → Rp**30.500,00** / day (US\$2)
2. The assumption of Male : Female in incarceration = **20 : 1** [sdppublik.ditjenpas.go.id per 10 Mei 2023, Male: 253.751 and Female: 12.465]
3. Total of financial cost on services for people in incarceration (food) in 2022 $\{[(24.000 \times 19) + (30.500 \times 1)] : 20\} = \text{Rp}24.325 / \text{person} / \text{day (US\$ 1.6)}$
4. Per year assumption ($\pm$) **50.000** drug cases with Methamphetamine drug use **<1 gr = 40% out of total drug cases in Indonesia** [IIRS, *Penelitian Disparitas Pemidanaa Perkara Narkotika*, 28]

The Path Forward: A People-Centered Approach

Call to Action:

We must critically **assess the effectiveness and human rights implications** of our current policy especially in treatment.

Reform the problematic Indonesian Drug Law.

The Evidence based approach for creating the Scientific with health approach and Social Context towards Indonesian Drug Threshold (Quantity and Quality)

Recommendations:

- **Shift from criminalization to a public health framework.**
- **Invest in diversified, evidence-based treatment** that addresses the psychological needs of stimulant users.
- **Decentralize care** to make it more accessible. **Personalized Rehabilitation:** Tailoring Treatment to the Individual.
- **Focus law enforcement resources** on disrupting high-level trafficking networks.

Thank You



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