

Original Research Article

**The Effectiveness of The Anti - Drug Program To Drug Reformists
Of Barangay Bato And Its Effect To Their Human Well - Being**

Formatted: Right

ABSTRACT

This study aims to comprehensively investigate the effectiveness of an anti-drug program and its impact on the human well-being of 35 Drug Reformists residing in Barangay Bato, Toril, Davao City. The research focuses on three key components of the anti-drug program, namely the livelihood program, spiritual program, and educational program, serving as indicators for evaluating their effectiveness in contributing to the well-being of drug reformists. The research considers variables such as the financial, educational, and spiritual aspects to discern their influence on the overall well-being of the participants.

The comprehensive research method employed in this study involves the collection of quantitative data through structured questionnaires. Descriptive statistics are utilized to present a detailed analysis of the data, providing insights into the demographic characteristics and initial conditions of the participants. Furthermore, regression analysis, specifically the stepwise regression technique, is applied to identify the relationships between the variables and to determine the significant predictors of human well-being among drug reformists.

The results of the analysis revealed a high correlation between the variables, highlighting the intricate interplay between the effectiveness of the anti-drug program and the human well-being of the participants. Notably, the stepwise regression analysis excluded the educational program indicator, suggesting that it does not significantly influence the human well-being of drug reformists in this context. This finding contributes valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners involved in anti-drug initiatives, emphasizing the need for a nuanced approach that prioritizes certain program components over others based on their impact on human well-being.

Keywords: Livelihood program, Educational program, Spiritual program, Educational aspect, Livelihood aspect, Spiritual aspect

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the Philippines, drug-related concerns have traditionally been approached through law enforcement and punitive measures. However, global health organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) emphasize a comprehensive rehabilitation approach that considers biological, psychological, and social aspects. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) underscores the importance of tailored interventions recognizing diverse pathways to addiction and recovery, leading to the development of individualized approaches.

The United Nations Offices on Drugs and Crimes advocate for drug use prevention and youth empowerment globally, supporting projects in various countries. In the Philippines, more than 8,000 barangays are affected by drug issues, with methamphetamine hydrochloride (shabu) and marijuana being the most abused drugs. The government has implemented the Anti-Drug Program to address the increasing number of drug abusers, conducting seminars and preventive education programs.

In Barangay Bato, Toril District, 92 individuals have undergone the drug reform process, with 35 actively engaged in the Anti-Drug Program. The community ranks 6th in population size within the district, demonstrating committed advocates for drug reform. The study aims to explore the impact of these programs on individuals' overall well-being across various dimensions of human life, considering the unique context of Barangay Bato and its experiences with effective anti-drug initiatives.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study seeks to find the effectiveness of the Anti-Drug Program to the reformists in the enhancement of their human well-being. Specifically, the study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of the effectiveness of Anti-Drug Programs in terms of:
 - 1.1 Livelihood program,

- 1.2 Spiritual program, and
- 1.3 Educational program?
2. What is the level of rehabilitation to the enhancement of human well-being of drug reformists in terms of:
 - 2.1 Financial aspect,
 - 2.2 Educational aspect, and
 - 2.3 Spiritual aspect?
3. Is there any significant influence of the Anti-Drug Program and Rehabilitation on the human well-being of drug reformists?

1.3 The Null Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant influence of the Anti-Drug Program on the human well-being of drug reformists.

—This section provides a comprehensive overview of the pertinent literature and studies that have been incorporated into this research, illuminating the foundational knowledge upon which this study is built.

2.1 Livelihood Program

—Despite efforts to curb drug use through legal prohibition, West African countries witness a rising drug issue. The UN General Assembly Special Session [1](2018) offers flexibility in policy interpretation, allowing governments to prioritize national needs in drug policy. The World Bank (2018) financially supports various government programs, including drug-related initiatives focused on poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods.

The City Social Welfare and Development Office (2018) notes the allocation of a budget for a livelihood program, emphasizing the importance of capability building for drug reformists. The program encourages them to manage businesses after completing rehabilitation, skills training, and obtaining a medical certificate. This holistic intervention includes one-day courses in various skills such as balloon decor-making, candy-making, soap-making, meat processing, and home bread-making.

Cited by Smith et al. (2019), the Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP) or "Kabuhayan Program," executed by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), stands out as a best practice in rehabilitation and reintegration. Drug surrenderees benefit from employment opportunities, including starting businesses like sari-sari stores, salted egg production, and habal habal transportation. The latter involves improvised motorcycles used for public transportation, accommodating up to six passengers. Additionally, the "gulayan sa barangay" (GDB) initiative aims to promote community gardening among drug reformists, ensuring food security and offering opportunities for selling produce in their

Commented [NA1]: The sources used in the text are indicated as follows: "UN General Assembly Special Session (2018)..." etc.
Must be: UN General Assembly Special Session (2018) [1],....

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Font color: Red, Highlight

communities. These livelihood programs collectively strive to provide economic stability and opportunities for those recovering from drug addiction.

2.2 Spiritual Program

The integration of spiritual programs in drug reduction efforts recognizes the profound impact of spirituality on well-being and purpose. Faith-based programs (FBS) provide a supportive space for individuals in recovery to embrace newfound spirituality or practice their religious views without judgment. Often known as "intentional religion," FBS programs serve specific purposes through exposure to religion.

The Dangerous Drugs Board (2019) emphasizes a Spiritual Approach in rehabilitation, using the Bible for inspiration. It views drug addiction as a sin, encouraging patients to turn away from it and renew their relationships with a higher power. Spiritual Rehabilitation, involving restoration and renewal, helps individuals find fulfillment and strength to overcome addiction-related challenges. The scientific nature of rehabilitation centers incorporates psychological tactics, involving family members in the recovery process.

The Archdiocese of Manila launched "Sanlakbay Para Sa Pagbabagong Buhay," a drug rehabilitation program emphasizing spiritual formation. Cardinal Luis Antonio Tagle celebrated Mass for surrendering addicts, aiming for healing, rehabilitation, and restoration through the church. Spiritual programs include meditation, with Rehab Spot (2018) highlighting its benefits in reducing depression and enhancing well-being.

Research in Colombia and South Africa (National Catholic, 2018) involving meditation demonstrated increased religiosity after completion, fostering motivation for identity change, perception of meaning and purpose in life, and virtues like forgiveness and self-control. These improvements correlated with decreased negative emotions and interpersonal aggression. The study acknowledges implications and limitations, highlighting the potential of spiritual programs in fostering holistic recovery.

2.3 Educational Program

The educational program plays a pivotal role in facilitating a fresh start for drug reformists, especially minors and those of school age. Government agencies, including the Department of Education, offer non-formal and informal Alternative Learning Systems (ALS) to educate and equip drug reformists with new skills and knowledge.

Mellejor (2018) reveals that the Enhanced ALS incorporates modules on scientific literacy, covering medicinal drugs, physical, economic, and social symptoms of drug addiction, preventive measures, rehabilitation, and the

effects of prohibited drugs. The curriculum, consisting of five strands, is integrated into ALS and formal education. Rivera (2018) emphasizes that the Enhanced ALS is an initiative by the city government of Davao, aiming to educate not only drug reformists but the entire population about illegal drugs and addiction.

DepEd Secretary Leonor Briones approved the Enhanced ALS following the city government's request, aligning it with the city's TARA NA program. Rivera (2018) notes that the initiative involves 20 pioneering drug reformists who took part in the curriculum offered by the University of the Immaculate Conception. Incentives, such as meals, are provided to encourage students to continue their education for five months.

Aligned with the TARA NA program, the Enhanced ALS contributes to Davao City's Community-Based Rehabilitation Aftercare Program (CBRAP). In Camarines Sur, Macatangay (2021) reports that TESDA, along with partners, conducted community-based training for persons who used drugs (PWUDs) and persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) during the pandemic. The training focused on urban container gardening and fermented juice production to enhance skills and support reintegration into mainstream society.

TESDA, beyond providing various training and services, promotes agriculture-related programs to achieve food sustainability. The after-care program of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Ragay, along with partners like the Philippine National Police and the Department of the Interior and Local Government, actively engages in such activities.

Contrastingly, the Chinese correctional system combines discipline, punishment, and rehabilitation promotion. However, evidence suggests that the state's emphasis on monitoring and risk management has impacted the reformation concept. A critical issue involves balancing risk reduction and control in punitive sanctions for future reform initiatives.

In the context of America, reform advocates emphasize two key points. Firstly, ending abusive prison labor is seen as crucial to lowering recidivism rates and treating prisoners with compassion. Secondly, there is a growing focus on health-based addiction treatment rather than incarceration. The connection between unpaid labor and treatment centers is underexamined in many communities despite various programs designed to address financial, educational, and spiritual aspects of reformists.

2.4 Financial Aspect

Financial management, encompassing saving, investing, and financial planning, is crucial for individuals, including drug reformists, particularly when establishing businesses. Gaerlan (2022) highlights the significance of finance for drug reformists, emphasizing its role in preventing relapses when individuals achieve success in their businesses.

In Rosario, La Union, 24 drug reformists received a Kabuhayan Starter Kit (KSK) assistance worth P400 thousand from the Department of Labor and Employment-Regional Office I. These beneficiaries are former drug dependents who underwent the LGU's Community-Based Rehabilitation Program in collaboration with the Philippine National Police.

The comprehensive program involves counseling sessions, spiritual nourishment, community service, skills training, and livelihood opportunities. The goal is to gradually transition beneficiaries away from drug dependence, integrating them into mainstream society. The Kabuhayan Starter Kit (KSK) specifically aims to empower beneficiaries in planning and operating livelihood undertakings. It provides a quick roll-out self-employment package, including short gestation training, start-up kits, business counseling, and technical marketing assistance services.

Through these training and support programs, drug reformists experience improved comfort in running their businesses smoothly. The emphasis on financial empowerment ensures that they are less concerned about generating income, contributing to a more stable and drug-free lifestyle.

2.5 Educational Aspect

Education plays a pivotal role in providing stability and opening up opportunities for individuals, including drug reformists. The pursuit of a college degree significantly enhances employment possibilities and widens career options, serving as a powerful tool for achieving personal goals. Despite certain exceptions, education holds the potential to propel individuals as far as their determination allows.

In the US, a compelling example is Schmidt's (2021) account of Burton, who overcame drug addiction and graduated from the University of Washington with a degree in political science. Burton's journey from struggling with addiction since childhood to achieving academic success underscores the transformative power of education.

Similarly, in the Philippines, 64 drug reformists completed TESDA-accredited training courses, offering them skills applicable for both employment and entrepreneurship. Felicito Payumo, president of the University of Nueva Caceres (UNC)-Bataan, praised the graduates,

highlighting the practical applicability of their learned skills in various aspects of life.

Qualitative research by Brown and Williams (2020) explored the impact of education on the holistic development of drug reformists. The study revealed that educational engagement led to improved critical thinking skills, enhanced communication abilities, and greater empathy among participants.

While educational engagement has overwhelmingly positive effects on drug reformists, challenges exist. Balancing personal recovery with educational commitments can be demanding, necessitating further research to understand the long-term effects on well-being. Nevertheless, studies indicate that educational empowerment acts as a catalyst for personal development and effective advocacy within the context of drug reform efforts.

Smith and Johnson's (2019) study showed that educational programs significantly enhance self-efficacy and a sense of accomplishment among drug reformists involved in drug policy and advocacy. The positive effects extend beyond advocacy, positively impacting mental well-being and fostering personal growth.

Educational engagement within drug reform efforts contributes to holistic personal development, leading to improved critical thinking, greater empathy, and enhanced communication abilities. These attributes not only bolster advocacy effectiveness but also positively impact overall well-being, fostering personal growth.

In summary, while challenges exist, the educational dimension of rehabilitation for drug reformists presents a promising avenue for fostering advocacy effectiveness and personal growth. Empowerment through education equips reformists with the knowledge and skills needed for impactful advocacy efforts, contributing to their overall well-being.

2.6 Spiritual Aspect

— Spirituality emerges as a transformative force in addiction recovery, offering numerous benefits for individuals undergoing the challenging process. As outlined by Bella Monte (2022), addiction recovery serves as a leap of faith, challenging harmful thoughts, and spirituality becomes a catalyst for replacing negative thoughts with uplifting and motivating ones. By providing guidance for holistic living, spirituality aids in addressing the weakened sense of power associated with addiction, redirecting attention to the outside world and fostering courage to persevere through the healing journey.

Drug reformists worldwide find solace in spirituality as it facilitates recovery from past mistakes, promotes forgiveness, re-establishes connections with others, and instills a sense of belonging. This, in turn, empowers individuals to regain strength perceived as lost, enabling them to navigate the challenging phases of recovery.

The strong relationship drug reformists build with their spiritual beliefs, often centered around a connection with the divine, plays a pivotal role in their transformation. Many attribute their life changes to the Lord, enabling them to distinguish right from wrong and share their uplifting stories of transformation with others. Brookshire's (2021) account in Leyte exemplifies this, where inmates involved in drugs undergo the Moral Recovery Program, conducted collaboratively by the police, regional government, and a local church. Pastor Nestor Jaropojop's involvement in the program led to remarkable transformations, such as Samuel breaking free from addiction through accepting Jesus as his Savior. Samuel, in turn, became a carrier of the Gospel, sharing his life-changing testimony and contributing to the positive changes in others.

In essence, spirituality acts as a guiding force, offering strength, courage, and a renewed sense of purpose to individuals in addiction recovery. The transformative power of spirituality extends beyond personal recovery, creating a ripple effect as individuals share their stories of change and inspire others to embark on their journeys to healing and transformation.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This theory is anchored on Social Learning Theory. This theory suggests that people learn behaviors and attitudes by observing and imitating others (Bandura, 1997). In the context of drug reformists, it can explain how exposure to anti-drug programs and their outcomes might shape their understanding of the efficacy of rehabilitation efforts. Reformists may learn from the experiences of individuals who have successfully overcome addiction through rehabilitation, potentially strengthening their advocacy for policies that support rehabilitation as an effective solution.

Zimmerman's Empowerment Theory emphasizes how individuals gain knowledge, skills, and confidence to take control of their lives (Zimmerman, 1995). Applied to drug reformists, engagement in anti-drug programs may enhance their sense of empowerment by equipping them with insights into addiction recovery challenges, empowering them to advocate for improved rehabilitation options.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

—The study consists of two variables the Independent Variable and the Dependent Variable. Independent variable is the effectiveness of the Barangay Bato anti-drug programs in terms of livelihood programs, spiritual program, educational program and the dependent variable denotes the level of rehabilitation to the human well-being of drug

reformist in terms of financial aspect, educational aspect and spiritual aspect. Thus, the effectiveness of the Barangay Bato anti-drug program will determine the level of enhancement of the human well-being of the reformist. The relationship between the two variables shows a cause and effect.

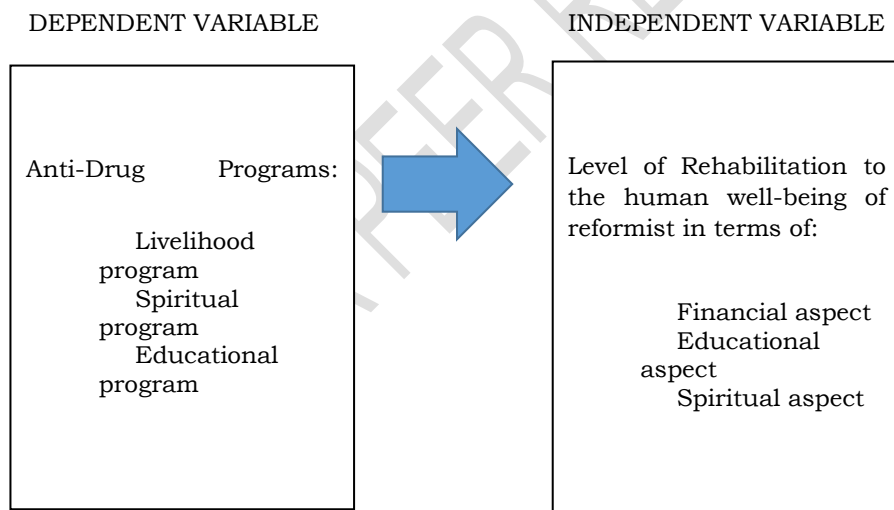


Figure Fig. 1. Schematic Diagram of the conceptual framework of the study.

2.9 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study aims to assess the effectiveness of the Anti-Drug Program in Barangay Bato concerning its impact on the human well-being of drug reformists. The respondents for this research are individuals who have successfully completed the Anti-Drug Programs administered by Barangay

Bato Officials. These officials have been responsible for conducting assessment and intervention initiatives for the benefit of drug reformists. It is important to note that this study does not encompass other barangay officials who are not directly involved in the rehabilitation programs.

2.10 Definition of Terms

—For a better understanding of the study, the following terms are defined herein:

Effectiveness. It refers to the effect of the programs implemented by Barangay Bato officials on drug reformists. This includes livelihood, education, and spiritual programs.

Barangay Bato officials. It pertains to the leaders who persons help people in particular areas who have personal problems or drug addiction.

Drug reformist. It pertains to drug offenders who completed Anti-Drug interventions.

2.11 Significance of the Study

—The study is conducted to determine the effectiveness of the Anti-Drug Program of Barangay Bato in drug reformist effects of their human well-being. The study is significant and beneficial to the following:

The Barangay Bato Officials. The barangay leaders can assess the strengths and weaknesses of the programs implemented. From there, they can modify enhance, or eliminate if the outcomes yielded positive or negative effects.

Drug Reformist. This study can motivate them to pursue their goals. They can even influence those who have a negative outlook regarding projects implemented, thus gaining multiple effects on many.

Household Members. They will exhaust all moral support to redeem the confidence and load self-esteem of the respondents.

Government Officials. They can propose a budget to finance programs that they think can alleviate the life of reformists.

Community Member. They are individuals residing in Barangay Bato. Community members often serve as the most effective advocates and messengers within their own neighborhoods. Their support for anti-drug programs can enhance program visibility, acceptance, and engagement. By investigating the relationship between community member advocacy and program success, this study can inform strategies to leverage local influencers and grassroots efforts for broader program reach and impact.

Future Researcher. The study on the anti-drug program of the barangay Bato into the drug reformist in their human well-being will give future researchers a background and overview of the study. Future researchers may use as crossed reference or to test the validity of related finding.

3. METHODOLOGYS

This chapter presents the outline of the research design, data collection methods, and data analysis techniques utilized in the study. By employing a rigorous research methodology, the study aims to provide reliable and valid findings regarding the effectiveness of the anti-drug program and its impact on the well-being of drug reformists.

3.1 Research Design

This study adopts a descriptive research design to comprehensively assess the effectiveness of anti-drug programs among drug reformists in Barangay Bato. Through a quantitative descriptive methodology, the study prioritizes objectivity by employing data, statistics, structured analysis, and stringent control measures. This approach offers a rigorous foundation for investigating the impact and outcomes of anti-drug initiatives within the context of the drug reformist perspective.

3.2 Research Locale

This study was conducted in Barangay Bato, Toril, Davao City, Philippines. Barangay Bato is known to have a significant problem with drug abuse and related issues. Barangay Bato was selected as the research locale due to its significant drug problem and the implementation of an anti-drug program in the community. The prevalence of drug abuse and addiction in the barangay has been a pressing issue that has affected the well-being and overall development of its residents.

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

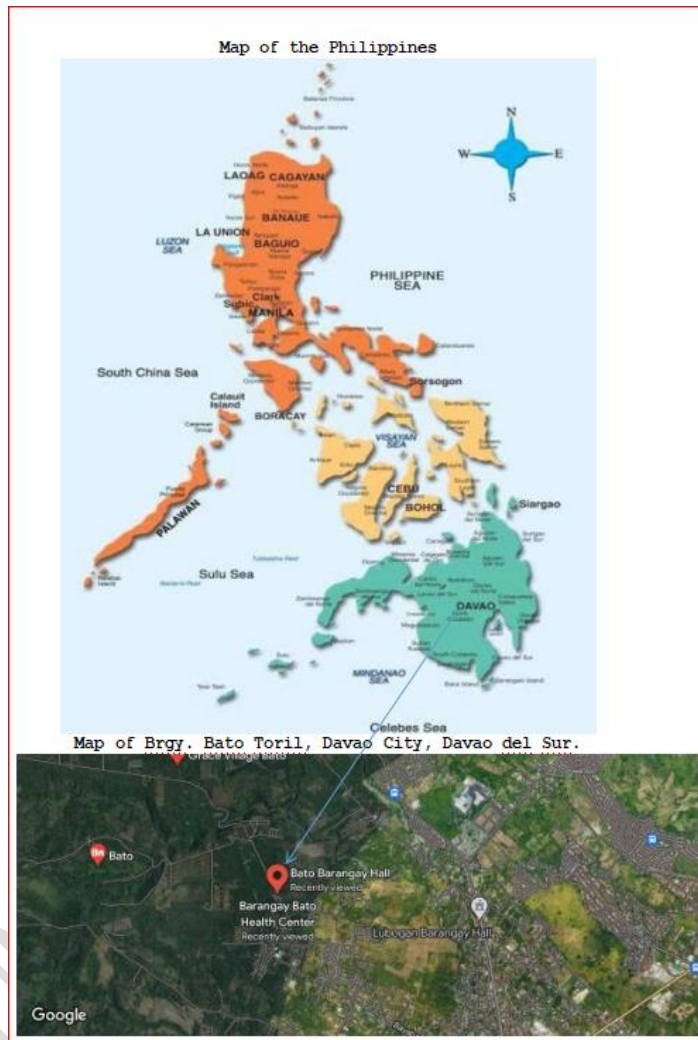


Figure- Fig. 2. Map of the Study

3.3 Research and Sampling Techniques

The respondents of the study are the 35 drug reformists from Barangay Bato, Toril, Davao City who underwent the process of the Anti-Drug Program. Purposive sampling was used as a sampling technique. According to Creswell, (2018), this sampling design is preferred when researchers intentionally select individuals, cases, or elements from a

larger population based on specific criteria, expertise, or judgment to fulfill the research objectives.

3.4 Research Instrument

The study used a survey questionnaire to collect, measure and analyze data. The questionnaire is made and designed with closed-ended questions to properly measure and analyze the data on the anti-drug program on drug reformists of Barangay Bato and its effect on their human well-being. Moreover, the survey questionnaire consists of three (3) parts. Part 1 dealt with their demographic profile. Part II on the effectiveness of the Anti-Drug Program and Part III on the program to the human well-being.

To determine the effects and influence, a 5-point Likert scale was derived wholly. 5 points as strongly agree 4 agree 3 as moderate 2 disagree and 1 strongly disagree. These are interpreted from very high to low as their descriptive equivalent.

Range	Descriptive	Interpretation
4.50-5.00	Very high	The perception of criminology students in fire safety precautions is very highly perceived.
3.50-4.49	High	The perception of criminology students in fire safety precautions is highly perceived.
2.50-3.49	Moderate	The perception of criminology students in fire safety precautions is moderately perceived.
1.50-2.49	Low	The perception of criminology students in fire safety precautions is less perceived.
1.00-1.49	Very low	The perception of criminology students in fire safety precautions is very less perceived.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The survey questionnaire was used to collect data. The respondents were surveyed to obtain data. The survey questionnaire was developed and sought approval from the adviser and panel of validators. Communication through letter were drafted to obtain permission from concerned authorities. The participants will be surveyed through one-on-one interviews.

Prior to the survey, complete consent from the respondents was solicited. The study's purpose will be sufficiently explained to the respondents, and researchers will guarantee that they won't put any pressure on them or otherwise compel them to participate in the study.

The participants in the study won't be in any way harmed. The researchers promise to maintain the individuals' identities' privacy. When

creating the questionnaire, the researchers will refrain from using offensive, discriminatory, or other improper wording.

3.6 Data Analysis

The following tools were used to process the information obtained from the questionnaire:

Mean. This was done to determine the effectiveness of Anti-Drug Programs for Drug Reformists of Barangay Bato.

Frequency. This was used to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Regression Analysis. This was used to determine the relationship between the target and the independent variable.

Standard Deviation. This was utilized to see how widespread, far from the, or close the citizens responses were in comparison to the mean.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical guidelines will be followed throughout the research process to ensure the protection and well-being of every drug reformist. Informed consent will be obtained from each drug reformists, ensuring their voluntary participation, confidentiality of their responses, and anonymity of any personal information. Drug reformists will be informed about their right to withdraw from the study at any time without any consequences. Furthermore, the researchers will provide a waiver given to every drug reformist indicating a confidentiality agreement wherein every researcher agrees to keep the information shared confidential. This waiver guarantees every drug reformist's dignity and human rights without worrying about being judged.

4. RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the findings of the study, which include: the level of effectiveness of the anti-drug program, and the influence of human beings on respondents.

Program Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Description Level
Livelihood Program	3.78	0.48	High
Spiritual Program	4.00	0.51	High
Educational Program	3.77	0.52	High
Overall	3.85	0.43	High

Shown in Table 1 is the overall respondent's perceived level of effectiveness of the anti-drug program. Overall results revealed that the respondent's level of effectiveness is high as reflected by the overall obtained mean score of 3.85 with std dev = 0.43. This overall high level was brought about by the high scores generated by the three indicators of the study namely: livelihood program, spiritual program, and educational program with obtained mean scores of 3.78, 4.00, and 3.77 respectively.

The first indicator of level of effectiveness is livelihood program which was described to be high and can be attributed generally to the high mean score obtained by the five (5) item questionnaire which include: I learned on how to start a business like gulayan sa barangay because of various trainings given by the government; I am earning good in my sari-sari store/mini mart; I made use of the vegetables we planted in the gulayan sa barangay to earn money; I am earning good in fetching and dropping off passengers in riding my habal-habal; and I can live comfortably running my businesses smoothly and not worrying about how to get money with obtained mean scores of 4.03, 3.54, 3.89, 3.69, and 3.74 respectively.

Moreover, the second indicator of level of effectiveness is spiritual program which was also described to be high as a result of the high mean scores generated by the five (5) item statements which include; I undergone FBS (faith-based programs) where we read the bible and have a sharing time with other drug reformists; Through meditation I have renewed my spiritual life; FBS have helped me realize how the Lord transformed and reshape my life into a better one; I embrace a newly discovered spirituality through religion or to practice their religious views without worrying about being judged; and By the help of meditation, I have found the courage to pick myself up after falling apart with obtained mean scores of 4.14, 3.97, 4.02, 4.04, and 3.71 respectively.

Finally, the last indicator of level of effectiveness is educational program which was also described to be high as a result of the high mean scores generated by the five (5) item statements which include; I completed training on courses accredited by the TESDA; I am enrolled in a school where I undergone ALS (Alternative Learning System); I enrolled in technical-vocational education/agriculture-related programs accredited by TESDA; As I started schooling, I acknowledge possibilities and widen my career options by being well-educated and starting to obtain a degree; and I realize that drugs are barriers to learning with obtained mean scores of 3.69, 3.49, 3.71, 3.43, and 4.51 respectively.

4.1 Level of Effect on Human Well-Being

Table 2

Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Description Level
Financial Aspect	3.87	0.57	High
Educational Aspect	3.92	0.53	High
Spiritual Aspect	4.19	0.55	High
Overall	3.99	0.44	High

Shown in Table 2 is the respondent's overall level of perception on effect to human well-being. Overall results revealed that the respondent's perceived level of effect on human well-being is high as reflected by the overall obtained mean score of 3.99 and std dev= 0.44. The high level of description was due to the high mean scores generated by the three (3) indicators namely: financial aspect, educational aspect, and spiritual aspect with obtained mean scores of 3.87, 3.92, and 4.19 respectively.

The first indicator of effect on human well-being is financial aspect which was described to be high as a result of the high mean scores generated by the five (5) item statements which include; I can manage my finances well; I can save money because of the business I have; I am starting to invest my money; I can buy now not only my needs but also my wants; and I can travel wherever I want because of the money I earned with obtained mean scores of 4.23, 3.89, 3.71, 4.09, and 3.43 respectively.

Moreover, the second indicator of effect on human well-being is educational aspect which was described to be high as a result of the high mean scores generated by the five (5) item statements which include; I am starting to achieve my goals because of the degree I have; I realize that drugs can take my goals away from me; I understand that quitting from school because of drugs is a huge downfall of life; I believe that I can go back to school even after my addiction; and I am thinking of looking for a job related to my degree and making it as my source of income with obtained mean scores of 3.57, 4.02, 4.28, 4.26, and 3.29 respectively.

Finally, the last indicator of effect on human well-being is spiritual aspect which was also described to be high as a result of the high mean scores generated by the five (5) item statements which include; I always find time going to church with my family; I spend more time reading the bible; I share to others how the Lord helped me in the most difficult times of my life; I can now determine right from wrong; and I have build a strong relationship with Lord by praying everyday and always thank Him for His goodness with obtained mean scores of 4.14, 4.06, 4.06, 4.37, and 4.34 respectively.

4.2 Influence of Effectiveness of Anti-Drug Program on Human Well-Being

Table 3
Drug Program on Human Well-Being

Effectiveness of Anti-Drug Program	B	t-value	p-value
Constant	0.948	2.220	0.034
Spiritual Program	0.481	3.977	0.000
Livelihood Program	0.298	2.344	0.025
F Value	26.158		
p-value	0.000		
df	34		
R	0.788		
R ²	0.620		

Presented in table 3 is the statistical results using regression analysis (stepwise). Results revealed a high relationship between the variables (effectiveness of anti-drug program and human well-being) in the study as indicated by the R value of 0.788. The obtained r² value from the model summary is 0.620 which signifies that 62.00 percent of the variation in y (human well-being) is explained by the obtained regression model. The r² of the regression which is the coefficient of determination is the fraction of the variation in the human well-being (dependent variable) that is accounted for (or predicted by) effectiveness of the anti-drug program (independent variable). It is the proportion of variability in a data set that is accounted for by the statistical model. It provides a measure of how well future outcomes are likely to be predicted by the model.

Statistical result for the value of F statistics in the study model is 26.158 with df 34 and is significant at 0.05 level of significance. This means that the derived model is statistically significant. F statistics test the null hypothesis that the regression coefficients are equal to zero.

Shown also in the table is the result that a regression model $y = 0.948 \text{ constant} + 0.481 \text{ spiritual program} + 0.298 \text{ livelihood program}$ was derived to show the relationship of the variables using stepwise regression. The model specifically revealed that indicator spiritual program and livelihood program significantly influences human well-being leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. The model suggests that a one (1) unit increase in spiritual program will lead to 0.481 increase in human well-being. Similarly, a one unit increase in the livelihood program will also lead to a 0.298 increase in human well-being. It can be noted that the indicator educational program was not included after stepwise regression which

implies that this indicator does not significantly influence human well-being.

4.3 Scussion

This chapter delves into the study's results, organized by examining the perceived effectiveness of anti-drug programs, their impact on human well-being, and the interplay between program effectiveness and well-being.

4.3.1 Perception of the Level of Effectiveness of Anti-Drug Program

The study reveals a high perceived effectiveness of anti-drug programs in Barangay Bato. The livelihood program, focusing on skills development, particularly in "gulayan sa barangay" (backyard vegetable farming), showed the highest effectiveness scores. However, establishing "sari-sari" stores received lower scores, possibly due to market saturation. Spiritual programs, emphasizing faith-building activities, and educational programs, promoting skill enhancement and career opportunities, also demonstrated high effectiveness.

These findings align with existing research indicating that livelihood programs contribute to economic well-being, while spiritual engagement positively impacts overall well-being (Bandura, 2019; Koenig et al., 2022).

4.3.2 Perception of the Level of Rehabilitation to Human Well-Being

The study indicates a positive shift in human well-being, particularly in financial management, educational pursuits, and spiritual growth. Participants reported improved financial stability, employment opportunities, and educational prospects, emphasizing the effectiveness of anti-drug efforts.

These positive changes align with research findings that successful drug rehabilitation leads to improved financial management, increased employment opportunities, and enhanced educational pursuits (Magura et al., 2022; Petersilia, 2020).

4.3.3 Influence of Program and Rehabilitation on the Well-Being of Drug Reformists

The study reveals a significant relationship between the effectiveness of anti-drug programs and human well-being. Spiritual and livelihood programs were found to significantly influence well-being, while the educational program did not exhibit a significant impact based on stepwise regression analysis.

Research supports the positive impact of spiritual and livelihood programs on psychological and economic well-being, respectively (Koenig et al., 2022; World Bank, 2018).

The absence of a significant impact from the educational program suggests nuanced factors influencing its effectiveness. Possible explanations include high existing education levels or access to external education resources. The mention of stepwise regression underscores the statistical approach taken, emphasizing the need for context-specific interpretations.

In conclusion, this study underscores the crucial role of spiritual and livelihood programs in influencing human well-being among drug reformists. Further exploration and research are recommended to understand the specific mechanisms contributing to program effectiveness and to inform tailored interventions.

5. CONCLUSION

—In general, it can be concluded that anti-drug program activities and expected outcomes were evidently manifested. The same goes true also to the effects on human well-being which were also evidently manifested by the reformists. Indicators Spiritual programs and livelihood programs are the indicators that were found to have a significant influence on reformists' human well-being. However, the education program is not included because it does not have a high influence on the drug reformist's human well-being.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

—The following recommendations are highly recommended for consideration:

1. To develop a sustainable Anti-Drug Program, the government and other concerned agencies should prioritize educational programs, as this indicator has been found to be insignificant. They can offer training and seminars on pest control, considering that "gulayan sa barangay" (community gardening) is a viable livelihood option. The success of these three programs relies on their interconnection and cooperation.
2. Further research should be conducted to explore the potential impact of other variables not included in this study on the well-being of reformists. Factors such as social support, mental health services, and community engagement could be investigated to gain a comprehensive understanding of the determinants of well-being among individuals.

3. To assess the long-term effectiveness and sustainability of the anti-drug program, it is advisable to conduct follow-up studies. Monitoring the progress and well-being of reformists over an extended period can yield valuable insights into the program's lasting impact and help identify areas that may require improvement or adjustment.
4. To ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to anti-drug programs, it is essential to encourage collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community-based groups. By working together, these entities can pool their resources, expertise, and networks, maximizing the effectiveness and reach of interventions aimed at supporting individuals in recovery.

REFERENCES

Abadie, R., Gelpi-Acosta, C., Davila, C., Rivera, A., Welch-Lazoritz, M. L., & Dombrowski, K. (2018). "It Ruined My Life": The effects of the War on Drugs on people who inject drugs (PWID) in rural Puerto Rico. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 51, 121-127.

Amri, S., Salaeh, A., Amin, M. Z. M., Adawiyah, R., & Yahya, M. (2019). The Role of Former Drug Abuser in the Management of Drug Treatment Center Using Psycho Spiritual Therapy in Malaysia and South Thailand: A Comparative Study. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 9(1), 106-113.

Bandura. (2019). *Livelihood Programs [Review of Livelihood Programs]*.

Cabangan, S. D. (2019). The Operation of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in Cabagan, Isabela. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 8(10), 206-233.

Castro, E. (2021). The effects of AD voluntary substitution programs in the livelihoods of coca-growing communities in Colombia: an analysis based on participatory approaches to development.

Chandler, C. K., Holden, J. M., & Kolander, C. A. (2018). Counseling for spiritual wellness: Theory and practice. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 71(2), 168-175.

Cudis, C. (2022, August 3). Nearly 80% of Davao Region villages cleared of illegal drugs. *Philippine News Agency*.

Commented [NA2]: The sources used in the text are indicated as follows: "UN General Assembly Special Session (2018)..." etc.
 Must be: UN General Assembly Special Session [1],....
 All works cited in the text must be listed in the References.
 to elaborate the bibliographic citation and references format according to the needs of AJESS

Formatted: Left

Ethnographies of Development and Globalization in the Philippines (pp. 71-97). Routledge.

Johnson, J. H., Pizzicato, L. N., Johnson, C. H., & Viner, K. (2021). Increasing presence of xylazine in heroin and/or fentanyl deaths, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2010–2019. *Injury Prevention*, injuryprev-043968.

Harris. (2018). Drug Addiction [Review of Drug Addiction].

Hawkins. (2018). Education Studies [Review of Education Studies].

Hser. (2018). Employment Opportunities [Review of Employment].

Krist, A. H., Davidson, K. W., Mangione, C. M., Barry, M. J., Cabana, M. D., Caughey, A. B., Curry, S. J., Donahue, K. E., Fireman, B., Epling, J. W., Kubik, M. Y., Ogedegbe, G., Pbert, L., Silverstein, M., Simon, M. A., Tseng, C., & Wong, J. B. (2020). Screening for Unhealthy Drug Use. *JAMA*, 323(22), 2301.

Koenig. (2022). Religious Activities [Review of Religious Activities].

Krentzman. (2022). Spiritual Growth [Review of Spiritual Growth].

Kusaka, W. (2020). Disaster, discipline, drugs, and Duterte: Emergence of new moral subjectivities in post-Yolanda Leyte.

Magura. (2022). Financial Education [Review of Financial Education].

Miller, & Baca. (2021). Recovery Programs [Review of Recovery Programs].

Mutiarin, D., Tomaro, Q. P. V., & Almarez, D. N. (2019). The War on Drugs of Philippines and Indonesia: A Literature Review. *Southeast Asia*, 9(1), 41-59.

Narag, R. E. (2021). [OPINION] How truly prevalent is drug use in the Philippines.

Owczarzak, J., Weicker, N. P., Urquhart, G., Morris, M., Park, J. H., & Sherman, S. G. (2020). "We know the streets:" race, place

Petersilla. (2020). Anti-Drug Programs [Review of Anti-Drug Programs].

Rappler. (2018). Fear of robbery, unsafe streets, drug addicts up in Mindanao – SWS. RAPPLER.

Schreiber, L. M. (2021). Sentencing to Drug Court: Tailoring the Program to the Participant Through Judicial Education and Oversight. *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, 34(1), 63-70.

Simbulan, N., Estacio, L., Dioquino-Maligaso, C., Herbosa, T., & Withers, M. (2019). The Manila declaration on the drug problem in the Philippines. *Annals of Global Health*, 85(1).

[The World Bank \(2018\)](#)

Treatment, C. F. S. A. (2019). Chapter 5—Specialized Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care Clinicians – NCBI Bookshelf.

Vaisman-Mentesh, A., Gutierrez-Gonzalez, M., DeKosky, B. J., & Wine, Y. (2020). The molecular mechanisms that underlie the immune biology of anti-drug antibody formation.

Wikipedia contributors. (2023). Drug rehabilitation. Wikipedia.

World Bank (2018). [Review of World Bank].