

The Effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs in Noveleta Cavite

Carl Joshua E. Solis¹, Rein Cheska A. Araracap², Princes Joy C. Lasala³, Aldrin Jhon G. Rojas⁴, Wilbert Jhon B. Solis⁵, Cedric R. Calumpong⁶, Jessy Mae G. Hamdag⁷

San Sebastian College-Recoletos de Cavite, Philippines

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2026.100700199>

Received: 11 July 2026; Accepted: 16 July 2026; Published: 29 July 2026

ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs in Noveleta, Cavite, focusing on Education and Health, Psychosocial and Physical Activities, and Livelihood or Employment Education. Using a quantitative descriptive-comparative research design, data were collected through a survey administered to 85 Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs) participating in the program during the Academic Year 2024–2025. Results indicate that the programs were perceived by participants as very effective, particularly in Education and Health. Statistical analysis revealed significant differences in perceived effectiveness according to age and educational attainment, while gender showed no significant difference. However, the findings are based on self-reported perceptions of program participants and may not fully represent objective evidence of program effectiveness. In addition, the study was conducted in only one Balay Silangan Center in Noveleta, Cavite, which limits the generalizability of the results to other municipalities and rehabilitation settings with different program conditions. The study recommends strengthening psychosocial support, expanding livelihood opportunities, enhancing community involvement, and conducting broader multi-site evaluations using mixed methods and long-term follow-up assessments to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of program outcomes.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Balay Silangan, Reformation Program

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Within the year of 2020, the drug-related cases in the Philippines declined by over half, from four (4) million of every 2016 to 1.67 million out of 2019, three a long time after President Rodrigo Duterte's crackdown on illegal drug use. According to the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), there is an assessed 2.05% predominance rate as of 2020, altogether lower than in 2018, with respects to the worldwide evaluated 5.3% as the World Sedate Report of 2020 distributed (Xinhua, 2020). According to the Dangerous Drugs Board (2022), in the year 2022, there are a total of seventy (70) treatment and rehabilitation facilities. These reporting facilities recorded three thousand eight hundred sixty-five (3,865) admissions. Out of this total, 3,343 fresh admissions, 79 cases of readmission or relapse, and 443 current. An approximately forty-three percent (42.73%) rise in admissions was observed compared to the previous year, even though some facilities did not report any admissions. The increase in admissions is due to rehab centers reopening and PWUDs showing a willingness to seek treatment, with 40.78% voluntarily entering and 29.00% pleading for treatment. 41.32% of individuals start using drugs for the first time between the ages of 15 and 19. Around thirty-nine percent (38.73%) confessed to using drugs between two (2) and five (5) times a week, while approximately twenty-five percent (24.68%) used drugs monthly and about twenty-one percent (20.62%) did the same. every seven days.

Pescador (2020) stated that community-based recovery may be an advantageous treatment of enslavement because it gives openings to memorize how compulsion settles into a solid intellect and body and how it can be ambushed, the program contributed best to the peace and arrange, solid family relationship and to the well-being

and security of the surrenders. Palaoag (2020) said that endeavors of the Philippine Government intending to drug-related issues within the society, issues like need of healthcare benefit suppliers and restorative offices to offer recovery programs.

Drug use disorders continue to be a social and political issue in the Philippines despite the introduction of a policy on drug treatment and rehabilitation in 1972. The research examined the Philippines' drug treatment and rehabilitation policy by comparing official documents from 2002 to 2019 with aspects identified by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Local policy can cover both primary and secondary areas in drug treatment and rehabilitation. The domains that were most well-explained and detailed included strategic definitions and principles, legal and regulatory background, and the development and execution of a successful treatment plan. There were only a couple of general provisions addressing the rights and responsibilities of those receiving treatment. The findings of this study, which is becoming a key focus for professionals and scholars in the local and regional areas, could be the initial step towards a comprehensive evaluation of the Philippine drug rehabilitation and treatment policy for policy review and updates.

Balay Silangan is a reformation initiative focused on implementing a family-centered approach to rehabilitation within a residential environment. This program emphasizes the importance of involving family members in the reformation process, recognizing that strong familial support can significantly enhance the effectiveness of reformation efforts. By fostering a nurturing environment, Balay Silangan aims to address the root causes of substance abuse while encouraging individuals to reconnect with their families, which is crucial for long-term recovery (De la Torre, 2019).

The program offers a comprehensive range of services designed to support individuals who have been involved in drug offenses. These services include targeted interventions, professional counseling, and skills training for livelihood development. By providing participants with the necessary tools and emotional guidance, Balay Silangan empowers them to make constructive life choices. This holistic approach not only helps to meet immediate needs but also prepares individuals for reintegration into society, promoting self-sufficiency and reducing the likelihood of relapse (Tan, 2020).

Ultimately, Balay Silangan aims to facilitate the successful reintegration of drug offenders as responsible and law-abiding citizens. Through its multifaceted support system, the program seeks to minimize recidivism and promote community safety. By instilling a sense of accountability and encouraging positive family and community connections, Balay Silangan plays a critical role in transforming lives and contributing to the overall well-being of society (Lazaro, 2021).

The Balay Silangan Reformation Program is an essential initiative targeting the rehabilitation and reintegration of drug offenders in the Philippines, aiming to restore their dignity while providing necessary support to mitigate recidivism and enhance social stability (Barlow & Lavoie, 2021; Marcellus & Gunter, 2022; Petrosino, Turpin-Petrosino & Buehler 2020). Moreover, the program underscores the critical role of social support systems, such as family, community and peer networks, in facilitating recovery, as demonstrated by Becker and Wiggins (2021), Lanza and Rhoades (2022), and Nolen-Hoeksema and Harrell (2023). Additionally, a comprehensive understanding of psychosocial factors influencing drug offenders, including mental health challenges and coping strategies, is vital to the program's efficacy, as highlighted by Khantzian (2022), Miller and Rollnick (2021), and Zanis and Saum (2023).

Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs) participate in livelihood programs designed to improve their socioeconomic status by acquiring assets and developing new skills. Examples include vocational skills training, and job placement service. Psychosocial interventions for individuals for PWUDs focus on addressing both psychological and social aspects that impact their journey to recovery. Examples include group therapy, support groups, and family counselling, which improve coping abilities and social relationships. Physical activities for PWUDs are defined as organized workouts or leisure activities that can reduce boredom and prevent relapse are participating in team sports and contributing to community service projects like tree planting. Education and Health needs to provide access to literacy programs and educational workshops for those who need to complete

their basic education and in health it needs programs focusing on nutrition, substance abuse prevention, and mental health awareness. PWUDs need to complete their basic education that provides resources for continued learning.

Now, researchers have looked for the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs in Noveleta, Cavite. There is a limited study regarding the Balay Silangan and the programs that come with it. In addition, the alarming proliferation of drug cases in the Philippines and the rising number of people who need to undergo reformation are the factors that were considered as to the reason why the researchers conducted this study.

Objective

Generally, this study determined the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs. It also determined the effectiveness of the Balay Silangan Reformation Program in terms of education and health, psychosocial and physical activities, and livelihood or employment education. The significant difference on the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs when taken collectively and grouped according to gender, age, educational attainment was also looked into.

FRAMEWORK

The following theoretical vantage points were incorporated into the theoretical framework for evaluating the effectiveness of the Balay Silangan Reformation Programs in Noveleta, Cavite:

The Social Learning Theory is centered on how people pick up knowledge by watching other people in social situations. This theory will be used to explain how participants in reformation programs pick up new behaviors and abilities through modeling, reinforcement, and observation in the Balay Silangan setting. Social Support idea: According to this idea, connections, support systems, and social networks all play a part in fostering favorable results. The degree of social support that participants receive from peers, counselors, and community members in the context of Balay Silangan can have an impact on how successful the reformation programs are. The theory of ecological systems considers the various levels of influence (microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem) that impact the growth and conduct of individuals. It is possible to examine the effectiveness of Balay Silangan initiatives in a more comprehensive ecological framework by considering elements such as cultural norms, government policies, family dynamics, and community resources that could affect the experiences and results of participants.

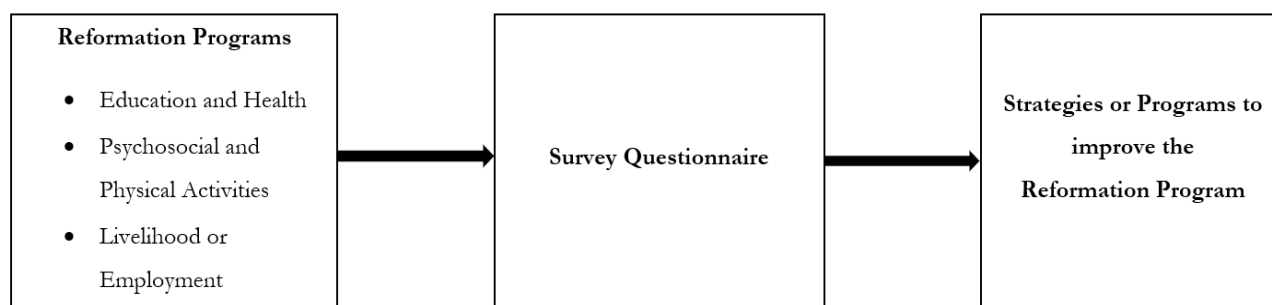
Cognitive-Behavioral Theory emphasizes how ideas, feelings, and behaviors interact and contends that altering unhelpful beliefs and actions can result in beneficial effects. Cognitive-behavioral methods used in counseling and therapy sessions in the Balay Silangan environment may aid in participants' recovery and reintegration into society. Empowerment Theory places a strong emphasis on giving people the tools they need to take charge of their life and make good adjustments. Through the lens of empowerment theory, Balay Silangan programs that offer participants chances for learning, skill development, and personal growth will be evaluated for their success in promoting autonomy and self-efficacy. In the reformatory theory of punishment, the main objective of the country's punishment system is to change the offender instead of just punishing them. The concept of punishment serves not only to provide justice for the victim, but also to maintain safety and security in the community. Punishing an offender involves more than just inflicting pain or shame upon them; the ultimate goal is to foster a peaceful community.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The research focused on the Effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Program in Noveleta, Cavite. The variables of the study include the effectiveness of the Balay Silangan Reformation Programs and was measured using the questionnaire made by researchers. The diagram showed that the primary step in conducting the research is identifying the respondents and the variables needed. Then, the demographic profiles of the respondents such as their age, gender, and educational attainment. The result of the survey served as the basis

for institution or agency in charge of the reformation program on planning and developing strategies or program to improve the Balay Silangan Reformation Program.

Figure 1 Schematic Diagram



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The researchers applied the quantitative method of research particularly descriptive. The research design was used to determine the significant difference of the effectiveness of Balay Silangan reformation program when grouped according to the respondent's profile. Survey questionnaires were distributed to gather the data needed in the study.

Respondents

This study was conducted in a Balay Silangan Reformation Center in the Province of Cavite. Specifically in the municipality Noveleta that is located in Brgy. Poblacion, Noveleta, Cavite.

The respondents of the study were the PWUDs under the care of Balay Silangan Reformation Center located in Noveleta, Cavite. The researchers utilized purposive sampling that intentionally chose participants who have specific characteristics or experiences relevant to the study's objectives. This method targets a specific group to gather detailed and relevant data.

The respondents of the study were the PWUDs under the aftercare of Balay Silangan Reformation Center in Noveleta, Cavite from the 1st quarter to December of 2023. The researchers gathered 85 target respondents and all of them managed to participate in the study.

The following were the qualifications of the respondents who had been part of the research study based on Section 11, Eligibility to the Program, DDB Board Regulation No. 2 Series of 2018:

- Drug personalities who voluntarily surrendered and do not belong to the PDEA and PNP Target List, Wanted List and Watch List or have any other criminal case/s pending.
- Drug personalities who availed of the plea-bargaining agreement and/or convicted under Section 15 (Use of Dangerous Drugs) of the Act are required to undergo Drug Reformation Program which shall serve as alternate intervention.
- Drug personalities who served jail terms for violation of the Act are eligible to undergo the Program.

Instrumentation

The instrument utilized a survey questionnaire that is divided into two parts. The first part of the instrument contains the demographic profile of the respondents such as age, gender, and educational attainment.

The second part of the instrument were the items pertaining to the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs which was based on the Dangerous Drugs Board, Board Resolution No. 3 Series of 2022, RA 9165. This included a 4-item scale made by the researchers.

The instrument for the effectiveness of Balay Silangan reformation program was composed of three (3) aspects namely: Education and Health, Psychosocial and Physical Activities, and Livelihood or Employment Education. First is the Education and Health with a total of 3-item questionnaires. Then, Psychosocial and Physical Activities include a 6-item questionnaire. Lastly, the Livelihood or Employment Education that includes a 7-item questionnaire. Overall, it includes a 16-item questionnaire which used a 4-point Likert-type scale.

Validity & Reliability

The adapted-modified questionnaires that were used in this study undergone content validity ratio by Lawshe. It involved five (5) validators who rated the items as either essential or not essential. All items had a content validity ratio that is higher than the critical value of 0.600. The computed validity index for the questionnaires is 0.8604.

The validated survey questionnaire was pilot tested to determine the internal consistency of the instrument using Cronbach's Alpha, with 30 respondents who were not included in the actual respondents. The pilot testing yielded an alpha coefficient 0.93.

Statistical Treatment

Data were analyzed using the mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The statistical facts pertaining to the issues raised were presented in this chapter. This section of the study incorporates the related data analysis and interpretation.

Table 1 The Effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs in Noveleta, Cavite in terms of Education and Health, Psychosocial and Physical Activities, and Livelihood or Employment Education.

Aspect	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
Educational and Health	3.65	Very Effective
Psychosocial and Physical Activities	3.29	Very Effective
Livelihood or Employment Education	3.41	Very Effective

Programs for education are essential to rehabilitation from addiction. They provide the basis for psychoeducation, which enables individuals to comprehend the root reasons of addiction and how it impacts their lives. With this information, people may adopt healthier lives and make well-informed decisions. In addition to teaching coping mechanisms that are essential for avoiding relapses, programs also stress the value of emotional support. Engaging techniques like interactive seminars and workshops are used in these programs. They include family dynamics, rehabilitation choices, and the emotional and physical processes of addiction. By doing this, educational programs encourage motivation for long-term treatment adherence in addition to improving self-efficacy. (Carroll, Onken, & Rounsaville, 2021). Drake, Goldman, & Mueser (2021) stated that one of various reasons contributing to the low efficacy of psychosocial and physical activity programs is the lack of resources and access to high-quality psychosocial rehabilitation programs. This includes inadequate funding, shortage of employees, and restricted services in accessibility in some areas. The effectiveness and accessibility of these services for those in need may be severely impacted by these restrictions. According to Nishant Mehra et. al (2021), investing in the Balay Silangan is valuable as it leads to higher educational achievement and improved success rates in examinations for the participants.

The development of life situation skills and knowledge through reformation is the main objective of these programs. According to the results, PWUDs who took part in Balay Silangan Reformation Programs have improved life skills, knowledge, and community engagement. It also helps them deal with problems better and have better social life connections, which strengthens their family and community relationships. According to Teng-Caleja et al. (2020); Hechanova et al. (2020), there is evidence on these programs with studies results in improvements in the psychological well-being, recovery skills, life skills, and quality of family relationships of the participants.

Table 2 The significant difference on the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs when taken collectively and grouped according to Gender

Gender		Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Interpretation
Educational and Health	Between Groups	0.1803	1	0.1803	21.5459	0.009721	Significant
	Within Groups	0.03347	4	0.008367			
	Total	0.2137	5	0.04275			
Psychosocial and Physical Activities	Between Groups	0.0075	1	0.0075	0.8712	0.4672	Not Significant
	Within Groups	0.131	10	0.01313			
	Total	0.1388	11	0.01262			
Livelihood or Employment Education	Between Groups	0.004464	1	0.004464	0.3984	0.5397	Not Significant
	Within Groups	0.1345	12	0.0112			
	Total	0.1389	13	0.01069			

According to Drake, Goldman, & Mueser (2021), individualized treatment strategies are essential because each person has unique needs, experiences, and difficulties that cannot be adequately met by general approaches regardless of gender. Understanding each person's unique strengths, shortcomings, objectives, and preferences is a top priority for effective programs in order to develop customized methods that optimize their chances of success. Strictly depending on gender-based presumptions may ignore important aspects of an individual's particular circumstance, producing less beneficial or even harmful results. Treatment approaches that prioritize the person are more likely to promote involvement, trust, and long-term success. Table 2 showed that the gender of the respondents has no significant impact on how they participate in various programs provided by the Balay Silangan Reformation Center. It reveals that gender does not affect the respondents' way of absorbing the values and knowledge based on the programs. According to Summit & Noel (2023), the gender did not significantly influence participants' views of nonmedical prescription stimulants use or NMUPS. However, academic use was perceived less negatively than recreational use emphasizing the importance of educating students about the risks of NMUPS, even for academic purposes.

Table 3 The significant difference on the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs when taken collectively and grouped according to Age.

Age		Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Interpretation
Educational and Health	Between Groups	0.7597	3	0.2532	13.7309	0.001605	Significant
	Within Groups	0.1475	8	0.01844			
	Total	0.9072	11	0.08247			

Psychosocial and Physical Activities	Between Groups	0.2411	3	0.08036	2.7885	0.06712	Not Significant
	Within Groups	0.5764	20	0.02882			
	Total	0.8174	23	0.03554			
Livelihood Employment or Education	Between Groups	0.751	3	0.2503	6.1234	0.003034	Significant
	Within Groups	0.9812	24	0.04088			
	Total	1.7322	27	0.06416			

These results show that the age of PWUDs contributes to significant differences in the effectiveness of the programs under the Balay Silangan Reformation Programs. It is visible that for the programs of Education and Health, and Livelihood or Employment Education, the age of the respondents has a significant impact on how such programs can be effective for the respondents. Among other things, the demographic profile of the offenders or PWUDs is essential, such as age. Kluve and Lehmann (2020) discovered that age significantly influences program success. Age-appropriate approaches may be essential when creating reintegration programs for individuals recovering from substance abuse. According to the previous study, majority of interviewees (71%) were male ranged from 25 to 52 years of age. Recovering PWUDs reported using methamphetamine and shabu from 4 to 23 years (average of 14.5 years) Nine of the PWUDs shared their first use of drugs was influenced by their friends while two mentioned that they first accessed drugs from relatives who sell this in their communities (Gupte, 2021). Hill (2021) says that individuals from 26-34 years of age need more treatment. Those 35 to 49 years of age have 12% lower percentage and lastly those aged 65 and older had the lowest percentage that need drug treatment. This research shows that older people had the lowest percentage of treatment than younger people need more.

Table 4 The significant difference on the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs when taken collectively and grouped according to Educational Attainment.

Educational Attainment		Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Interpretation
Educational and Health	Between Groups	1.3027	2	0.6513	14.807	0.004782	Significant
	Within Groups	0.2639	6	0.04399			
	Total	1.5666	8	0.1958			
Psychosocial and Physical Activities	Between Groups	1.1665	2	0.5832	14.9596	0.0002676	Significant
	Within Groups	0.5848	15	0.03899			
	Total	1.7513	17	0.103			
Livelihood or Employment Education	Between Groups	3.2089	2	1.6044	64.4884	0.0000	Significant
	Within Groups	0.4478	18	0.02488			
	Total	3.6567	20	0.1828			

Highly educated individuals are probably equipped to benefit and rebuild their lives after reformation programs. The results provide that the educational attainment of the respondents has a significant implication for the programs under the Balay Silangan Reformation Programs. It shows how the level of education affects the respondents on how they deal with the knowledge given to them through the programs. Educational Attainment plays a crucial role in developing recovery capital for individuals in recovery, emphasizes that academic education significantly influences the rehabilitation process. It highlights that education fosters personal development, enhances self-efficacy, and facilitates social reintegration, ultimately supporting sustained

recovery. Furthermore, the study identifies education as a vital resource that contributes to various dimensions of recovery capital, including social and human capital, which are essential for long-term success in overcoming addiction. (Keane, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Given the aforementioned findings, the following conclusions are hereby drawn:

This study relied primarily on survey responses from program participants, which may reflect personal perceptions and experiences rather than objective measures of program effectiveness. Although participant feedback is valuable in evaluating rehabilitation initiatives, self-reported data may be influenced by social desirability bias and individual interpretations. The study included 85 participants from the Balay Silangan Reformation Center in Noveleta, Cavite. While all identified participants successfully responded to the survey, the sample size remains limited, which may affect the reliability and representativeness of the findings. Furthermore, the study was conducted in only one municipality in Cavite, and the unique characteristics, resources, and implementation practices of the local Balay Silangan program may differ from those in other areas. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted with caution and may not be fully generalizable to other Balay Silangan centers or communities with different program conditions.

Based on the findings, this study revealed that the Balay Silangan Reformation Programs in Noveleta, Cavite have positive aspects as well as areas that require improvement. The respondents generally perceived the programs as very effective, particularly in Education and Health and Livelihood or Employment Education, while Psychosocial and Physical Activities showed comparatively lower ratings, indicating opportunities for enhancement.

The study also found that gender did not produce significant differences in the perceived effectiveness of the programs, whereas age and educational attainment were associated with significant differences in participants' evaluations.

Despite these positive findings, the results should be interpreted within the limitations of the study. The evaluation relied primarily on self-reported survey responses from program participants, which may reflect personal perceptions and experiences rather than objective evidence of program effectiveness. Moreover, the study involved only 85 respondents from a single Balay Silangan center in Noveleta, Cavite, limiting the applicability of the findings to other municipalities and rehabilitation settings with different program structures, resources, and community contexts.

Additionally, the study highlights the importance of strengthening psychosocial support, promoting community and family involvement, and expanding livelihood opportunities to further improve the effectiveness of Balay Silangan Reformation Programs.

Lastly, future studies should include a larger number of participants from multiple Balay Silangan centers across different municipalities and provinces to improve the generalizability and applicability of the findings. Researchers are also encouraged to adopt a mixed-methods approach by combining survey data with interviews, direct observations, focus group discussions, and program records to provide a more comprehensive and objective evaluation of program effectiveness. In addition, longitudinal or long-term follow-up assessments should be conducted to determine whether participants sustain the positive behavioral, psychosocial, and livelihood-related changes gained through the program. Such follow-up evaluations would provide stronger evidence regarding the long-term impact of Balay Silangan in promoting recovery, reintegration, and relapse prevention among Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs).

REFERENCES

1. Antonio, (2021). Treatment and Rehabilitation for illicit drug users in the Philippines: a review of policy and service arrangements.
2. Ayre, C., Scally A.J. (2014). Critical Values for Lawshe's Content Validity Ratio, Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development, 47:1, 79-86, DOI: 10.1177/0748175613513808
3. Bandura, A. (1977). Social learning theory. Prentice Hall. [Social Learning Theory by Bandura on Internet Archive] <https://archive.org/details/sociallearningth0000band>
4. Beck, A. T. (1976). Cognitive therapy and the emotional disorders. International Universities Press. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1976-28303-000>
5. Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). The ecology of human development: Experiments by nature and design. Harvard University Press. https://khoerulanwarbk.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/urie_bronfenbrenner_the_ecology_of_human_developbokos-z1.pdf
6. Cohen, S., & Wills, T. A. (1985). Stress, social support, and the buffering hypothesis. Psychological Bulletin, 98(2), 310–357. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1986-01119-001>
7. Pescador, E. (2018). Community-Based Rehabilitation Program of Drug Surrenderers in the Municipality of Lingayen. Southeast Asian Journal of Science and Technology, 3(1), 138-143. Retrieved from <https://www.sajst.org/online/index.php/sajst/article/view/156>
8. Rappaport, J. (1981). In praise of paradox: A social policy of empowerment over prevention. American Journal of Community Psychology, 9(1), 1–25. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1982-01824-001>
9. Xinhua, (2020). Number of Illegal Drugs users in Philippines declines by more than 50 percent survey. Retrieved from: <https://www.xinhuanet.com>
10. De La Torre, M. A. (2019). The role of family in rehabilitation: A case study of Balay Silangan. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 15(3), 245-257
11. Lazaro, R. J. (2021). Rehabilitation and reintegration: Evaluating the effectiveness of family-based programs. Philippine Journal of Criminology, 12(2), 89-104.
12. Tan, C. H. (2020). Empowering communities through rehabilitation: A review of Balay Silangan's approach. International Journal of Drug Policy, 45, 134-142.
13. Drug Dependency Board. (2023). 2023 statistical analysis. <https://ddb.gov.ph/2023-statistical-analysis/>
14. Carroll, K. M., Onken, L. S., Rounsaville, B. J., (2021). Psychosocial interventions for substance use disorder: Evidence-based practices. Guilford Press.
15. Drake, R. E., Goldman, H. H., Mueser, K. T. (2021). Psychosocial rehabilitation for
16. serious mental illness: Evidence-based practices. Oxford University Press.
17. Kluve, J., & Lehmann R. (2020). Active labor market policies: What works best?. IZA World of Labor
18. National Institute on Drug Abuse (2020). *Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A research-based Guide (3rd ed.)* National Institute of Health.