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Applying CIPP model to evaluate aftercare services for drug addicts in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

Recent problems to confront the problem of drug addiction have urged the researcher to evaluate the aftercare services. To achieve a better evaluation, this study seeks to fulfill the first objective of examining the nature of relationship between “Context, Input, and Process” with “Product” as the main parts of the aftercare program’s services. Also, it aims discover which one of context, input and process is regarded to be more effective on the product in achieving the. Applying mentioned methods of study, the obtained results showed a decline in the number of individual back to drugs after curing.

Keywords: Evaluation, Aftercare Program’s Services, Drug Addicts, Social Work in Addiction Field.

Aplicación del modelo CIPP para evaluar los servicios de postratamiento para drogadictos en Arabia Saudita

Resumen

Los problemas recientes para enfrentar el problema de la adicción a las drogas han instado al investigador a evaluar los servicios de postratamiento. Para lograr una mejor evaluación, este estudio busca cumplir el primer objetivo de examinar la naturaleza de la relación entre "Contexto, entrada y proceso" con "Producto" como las partes principales de los servicios del programa de cuidados posteriores. Además, tiene como objetivo descubrir cuál de contexto, aportación y proceso se considera más eficaz en el producto para lograr la eficacia desde el punto de vista de los trabajadores sociales y los drogadictos.

Palabras clave: evaluación, servicios Del programa de cuidados posteriores, drogadictos, trabajo social en el campo de la adicción.

1. INTRODUCTION

The significance of drug addiction problem is that it affects personally the life and personality of the drug addicts. Socially, it also affects his image of himself or between himself and other members of his family. The importance of the problem to society is that it is surrounded by some aspects of security and stability of the society where the prevalence of addiction leads to increase in crimes and violence such as armed robbery, theft, rape, murder and other crimes that occur mostly under the influence of drug addiction. The World Drug Reports showed the impact of drug use or misuse in terms of its consequences on health continues to be devastating. With an estimate of 207,400 drug-related deaths in 2014, which corresponds to 43.5 deaths per million people aged 15-64 years old, the number of drug-related deaths worldwide has remained surprisingly

stable, although this is unacceptable and preventable. Drug-overdose deaths contributes to roughly between a third and a half of all drug-related deaths, which are attributable, in most cases, to opioids, which are substances used to treat severe pain that may not respond well to other pain medication (United Nation, 2016).

As the other countries, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has faced the same situation. Among the most prominent types of drugs circulating in the KSA include captagon tablets, cocaine, and heroin. The Ministry of Interior reported that about 33% of the amount of captagon tablets in the world has been confiscated in the KSA. The Kingdom has also confiscated about 60 tons of hashish annually, and between 50 to 60 kilograms of heroin, worth about €1.2 billion (Hilal, 2016).

In 1995 Saudi's Government faced this problem and has established many strategies such as "Self-Support Program" at "AlAmal Complex" in Dammam City. The program allows follow-ups and care of penitents from drug addiction with the purpose of trying to help them return to their communities unharmed as members who are still useful to themselves and their communities. After a period of time, this program named "Aftercare Program", which it takes several commitments, including devoted medical, psychological and social programs to take care of the drug addicts after their treatments (Alsultan, 2005).

The AlAmal complexes in Saudi Arabia for example in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam cities and other cities received more than 1200 cases per week. The proportion of drug abuse differ from one city to another, and get higher up to 1.7 to 1.8% of the population in the big cities such as,

Riyadh, Jeddah, Mecca and the Eastern region of Saudi Arabia (Ezzedine, 2015).

Abdulelah al-Sharif, Assistant Director of the Anti-Drugs Preventive Affairs Center, at the United Nations, and chairman of the committee reviewing cases of addiction in Saudi Arabia, reported that the drug addicts are aged from 12 to 20 years old who represent about 70% of the total of drug addicts in Saudi Arabia. He emphasized that the AlAmal complexes in the all regions in Saudi Arabia received about 300 drug addicts every day and providing the treatment for them and this is equal to about 2100 drug addicts weekly (Al-Zahrani, 2016). International statistics and data show a growing demand for drug use, and this requires concerted efforts to reduce or eliminate the problem in a scientific manner following a national plan. The problems have direct impact on human resources in terms of country's development and development of society. Developing strategies and programs is the best path to treat this problem and help addicts to prevent their relapse or return to drug. It also helps the disabled to stop dealing and confronting the desire to return to drugs. The care provides psychological support for the beneficiaries of these programs in the form that contributes to protect him from returning to addiction. "Aftercare Services" are the follow-up for the drug addicts' treatment in his natural environment to ensure that he does not return to addiction again. (Ali, 2000).

Therefore, the Aftercare Programs is considered as a way of activating social role in dealing with the psychological and social difficulties and challenges that may face the drug abusers after leaving the

treatment centers to ensure that they do not return to addiction or reduce the rates of returns (Yaqob 2012).

Although all programs and services have been implemented by Saudi government in AlAmal Complexes, there is still the problem about high proportion of addicts who are receiving treatment. The proportion of addicts were received at the AlAmal Complexes between 2013 and 2016 increased to almost twice from 1200 to 2100 cases weekly. (AlAmal Complex for Mental Health, 2016).

From the above highlights, despite all efforts and services in Aftercare Program delivered to the drug addicts by the social workers, there still high rate of addicts still frequently receive treatment in the AlAmal Complexes. Beside the limitation of researches on the aftercare services and their effectiveness, that led the researcher to undertake this study in order to identify the reality of aftercare services' efficiency in reducing the rate of relapse by using CIPP Model. The study seeks to fulfill the following objectives:

To determine the nature of relationship between context, input and process with the product from the point of view of social workers and drug addicts.

To determine which one of context, input and process is more effective on the product regarding achieving the desired goals of the Aftercare Program and its effectiveness from the point of view of social workers and drug addicts.

The findings of the study can be beneficial and useful to assist the social workers to provide an efficient aftercare program's services to the drug addicts. Also, the study can add significant information to the therapeutic process in order to meet drug addicts' needs and aspirations through aftercare services.

2. BACKGROUND

Drug abuse is considered as the one of the most complex issue that is impacting the entire world. It is a dangerous problem which is impossible all countries around the world can get rid of it. The importance of this problem appears in its effects personally on the life and personality of drug addict. In addition, it socially reflects on his perspective of himself or the perspective about him between other members of his family. Moreover, the problem impacts the society that is surrounded by high level of security and stability through the spread of drug abuse, which causes an increase in the rate of violence and crimes that are mostly refer to the impact of drug abuse (United Nation, 2016).

According to official estimates of the Saudi Ministry of Interior, the number of people living with addiction in the kingdom has reached 200 thousand addicts of 28 million population. Women constitutes 25% of addicts and perhaps the real numbers are much more than that. In addition, according to the United Nations drug report, one-third of the number of tablets (Captagon) in the world has been seized in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi government gives a priority to the field of treatment of addiction and in this regard Saudi Ministry of Health spends more than 300 million euros

per year to support the effects of addiction and drug abuse in the treatment centers and the range of treating cost for a single addict is between 100,000 and 200,000 euros in dedicated centers for Saudis only. The Kingdom is considered one of the leaders in the field of addiction treatment in Gulf states and it seeks to create 10 new centers for the treatment of addiction besides AlAmal Complex in Jeddah city, which accommodates 220 addicts, including 200 beds for men and 11 beds reserved for women and 9 juveniles' families and adolescents between 15 and 18 years (Khalifa, 2014).

The AlAmal complexes in some big cities such as Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam and other cities received more than 1200 addicts weekly. The proportion of drug addiction differ from one city to another, and get higher up to 1.7 to 1.8% of the population in the big cities such as, Riyadh, Jeddah, Mecca and the Eastern region of Saudi Arabia (Ezzedine, 2015).

In general, the aftercare program provides the important and necessary care for the addicts to get recovery from addiction. It is as a real test to the addict in recovery addiction journey after joining the therapeutic program. It is basically the most significant phase of the therapeutic process because it is considered as the bridge that addict crosses to the safety (Ghaithi, 2009).

The Aftercare Unit's Services in AlAmal Complex in Riyadh city contains some necessary programs such as medical and psychological programs, social programs, self-support program, religious program, life skills program and prevention relapse program (AlAmal Complex for Mental Health, 2016).

The aftercare program in the AlAmal Complexes has been designed to be as the last procedure to ensure that the addict can gradually move in to his life and to society. The program includes “Halfway House” with 9 months duration and it is based on an accommodation provided by the complex. It is mainly depending on the idea that the addict should have a psychological and social rehabilitation in order to overcome the obstacles in adaptation into the society. However, in the last process of the therapeutic process, the addict should not be like a resident into the complex. He must join the program in particular times through some visits to the complex (Al-Ghamdi, 2011).

Dr. Moustafa Shadid “A Consultant Psychiatrist in AlAmal Complex in Riyadh and The Director of Halfway House” mentioned that the phase of Halfway House contains various services and sessions as the following: Guidance and Identification the relapse prevention program, Dynamics of recovery, Self-support sessions, Skills development to face with psychological stresses, Methods of behavior modification, Social sessions for exploring the social factors that cause the addiction, Skills of finding a job, and Religious sessions (Al-Madinah Newspaper, 2012).

The World Health Organization in 2013 defined Evaluation as follows:

Evaluation policy is based on the UNEG definition of evaluation (UNEG, 2012b), which is: “An evaluation is an assessment, as systematic and impartial as possible, of an activity, project, program, strategy, policy, topic, theme, sector, operational area, institutional performance”.

It is focused on expected and achieved accomplishments, examining the results chain, processes, contextual factors and causality, in order to understand achievements or the lack thereof.

It is aimed at determining the relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the interventions and contributions of the Organization.

It provides evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful, enabling the timely incorporation of findings, recommendations and lessons learned into the decision-making and management processes of the Organization.

It is an integral part of each stage of the strategic planning and programming cycle and not only an end-of-program activity (World Health Organization 2013).

According to Ayman Ya'akoub, the importance of the evaluating treatment programs for drug addicts is presented through the following:

Economic importance

Planning programs aims to coordinate the investment of resources in order to achieve the public benefit in the best possible way. Therefore, evaluation is the scientific means to reach the definition of the judgment and the priorities of spending on addiction cases and to indicate the extent of economic and social return.

Practical importance

This includes taking advantage of the feedback processes that result from different assessments.

Theoretical Importance

The importance of the evaluation does not only include the economic and practical aspects, but it may extend to the theoretical side. However, there is no contradiction between these two aspects, but rather complement each other. Some specialists may be interested in the evaluation process, for example identifying any more effective means in some project or program, Others may be interested in the problem from an economic point of view, including finding the means that could maximize the saving of cost of the program, while others may be interested in proving or testing a particular theory. Therefore, the theoretical aspect of the assessment process is as important as its practical application (Ya'akoub 2009).

There are many classifications of evaluation models which can be used when evaluating a program or project. We can show some of these classifications as follows:

First Category: It includes four categories for the evaluation as follows:

Target Achievement Model

It is considered to be the most widespread and common classification among the evaluators. This includes an advanced identification of the objectives of the project, whether material or moral, and dealing with them by issuing judgments on the extent to which these objectives are achieved, their efficiency and efficiency.

Judgment models focusing on internal scales

They are mainly related to the criteria for special transfers of any program, which is related to the efforts being made to achieve such as employee performance and associated internal indicators such as attendance and absence, roles, skills, official and informal circulars.

Judgment models focusing on external scales

This is the results-oriented type or outputs of the program. These outputs may be in material form, or may be in the form of material or may be in the form of information.

The decision facilitation model

The model is linked to a judgment focused on judgments that will facilitate decision-making for the program's decision source.

Second Category: It includes several forms:

Classic model. Which is linked to achieving the goals.

Approved model. Which is primarily based on program's operations (efforts to achieve).

Model Systems. This model is concerned with all system parameters (including the program) including inputs and outputs (Abu Al-Maati 2002).

The profession in social work is one of the basic professions that concerns human being in general. It aims at making desired changes in individuals, groups and societies in order to create mutual adaptation between individuals and their social environments to solve and prevent social problems. It also aims at helping individuals, groups and communities to invest their maximum to achieve decent social levels. In order to achieve these goals, they work in many areas within the field of family care and drug addiction. The concerns of the profession in this domain indicate that one of the most important reasons and factors that lead to drug abuse and addiction is due to the presence of dysfunction or lack of individual pattern (addict) or interactive formats, whether family, friend, work, school, the institution in which the individual, neighborhood, community or large community format or negative or erroneous interaction exists between the individual and other interactive sub-formats (Alrshood, 2012).

Social work practices in many filed such as medical field, which is considered as a type of practice related to health filed and to the health care services (Abdullatif, 2003). Social medical service in the addiction filed is specified applying of the values, principles and skills of the

specialty of social work in the care of drug addicts and their families (Abu Al-Maati, 2002).

The following three key roles are the starting points for social workers in relation to drug abuse:

To engage with the topic of drug abuse as part of their duty of care to support their service users, their families and dependents.

To motivate people to consider changing their problematic drug using behavior and support them (and their families and careers) in their efforts to do so.

To support people in their efforts to make and maintain changes in their drug abuse.

How these are applied to each area of specialization area of social work practice vary. The roles will also vary depending on the social worker's level of experience and seniority as well as on their roles, service environment, and service model. As social workers become more experienced and move into management and mentoring roles, their knowledge and skills would be expected to develop and inform their support and supervision of less experienced staff. Advanced and principal social workers and managers would also be expected to take a strategic leadership role ensuring that responses to drug use are embedded in the organization (Galvani 2015).

The social medical service is a scientific work of the social worker to explore the responses and trends of the addict about his problems in order to provide help in social and psychological problems that could influence the therapeutic process for him to obtain the desired benefits of therapeutic intervention, hence to enable him to adapt with the community (Jibril, 2003).

The CIPP model occurred in the late 1960s, and in the beginning, was used at the U.S. inner-city school district to address the limitations of traditional evaluation ways for reforming project. The Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) evaluation model “is configured specially to enable and guide comprehensive, systematic examination of social and educational projects that occur in the dynamic, septic conditions of the real world . . .” (Stufflebeam & Shinkfield 2007).

The CIPP model has a powerful model to evaluate the principles and the service of a liberated society. The thrust of CIPP evaluation is to give the information that regularly would assist the providers to enhance and develop the services and take advantages of the effective resources, technology and time in order to meet the purposed needs of actual beneficiaries equally and properly (Guili et al, 2011).

The CIPP is a comprehensive model that considers the evaluation as a continuing process, which is based on the given Information for the management in order to decision making. It is a three-step process:

Delineating the information important for collection.

Getting the information.

Providing the information to interested parties.

Context evaluation contains looking for the environment of the program for the objective of specifying the related information, concentrating on unmet needs and determine the causes of unmet needs. It is in fact a way to give information and explore how to use resources to achieve the goals behind the establishment of the program. It evaluates special parts of the program. Process of evaluation is implementation the decisions and steps of program that control and manage this program. Product evaluation is the collection of information to identifying the possibility of achieving the program's goals. Eventually, it gives the evaluators that information could help them to make decision to keep going with the program, terminate it or modify it (Mitra et al, 2014).

Therefore, the CIPP Model aims to identify the effectiveness of the aftercare services and others whether the drug addicts or the social workers on achieving the goal behind providing these services by identifying relationship between the context, input, process and product as the essential elements of aftercare program's services. This could determine the reality of this program and its influence in the therapeutic process through evaluating the program's services and scope jobs for the social workers and the drug addicts' performance and their families' contributions. Figuring out the difficulties, the social worker and addicts have to face with the aftercare services and attempting to overcome all them for reaching the goals by providing some recommendations to

improve the effectiveness of the program's services and the participants' performance.

3. METHODOLOGY

In this study, Quantitative Research Method was applied to answer the research questions and achieve objectives. This method assisted the questions and objectives of this research to be fully specified. A descriptive survey method was chosen to the design of the selected study. This method was chosen because it included data collection to answer research questions that are related to the subject matter. It was also applied to evaluate the aftercare services and perspective of the individuals are involved and the providers followed in implementing of the program's services. Nevertheless, the social workers and drug addicts in AlAmal Complexes who involved aftercare program, they represent the population of the study in Saudi Arabia in Jeddah and Riyadh cities. The purposive sample was selected about 87 social workers as the first part of population sample and about 149 drug addicts as the second part of population sample. All of those social workers and the drug abusers were joining aftercare program as the last phase of the treatment process to obtain the responses about the reality of aftercare program's services and their effectiveness.

Closed Ended Questionnaires were managed to the social workers about the aftercare services they providing through aftercare program and how those services could be met the drug addicts' needs as well as the point of view of social workers about the program and the drug addicts'

performance in this program who were receiving these services. Moreover, it included their perspectives about the relationship between aftercare program's parts in the therapeutic process. A questionnaire was divided into two parts: First Part Profile of respondents' data such as the age, gender, nationality, education ...etc. Second Part: Questions on the point of view of the social workers and drug addicts belong to the aftercare services and that could meet the drug addicts' needs and aspirations. In addition, the relationship between the all parts of the aftercare program "Context, Input and Process" with the Product "outputs" and which one of them was more effective to the Product and achieving the program's goals. The analysis of the research variables will be focused on measuring all of them through some indicators as the following to determine the relationship between them and which one of them is more effective on product "outputs" of the aftercare program.

The independent variables of the study are:

Context, which includes: The existing objectives, contents and environment of program. Each indicator has 6 items to cover most aspects of the variable as the following: Aftercare program's success in rehabilitation addicts, effective participation between addicts and program providers, the activities contained in the aftercare program are adequate and appropriate for addicts, means and tools used in the program facilitate its implementation and achievement of its objectives, the program provides an appropriate health environment for addicts, the program environment helps addicts learn positive behaviors to cope with the problem of addiction.

Inputs, includes: Drug abuser's physical and psychological aspects, Skills and Needs. Each indicator has 6 items to cover most aspects of the variable such as: The program works to change the addictive behaviors of addicts, the tasks and roles assigned to the addicts meet the acceptance and motivate them to do, the program helps addict to learn the skill of searching and getting a job, the program helps the addict improve communication skills with other people, the program assists the addict to prove himself and accept it, and the program achieves adequate satisfaction for the needs of addicts.

Process, includes: the authority support, drug abuser's motivations and performance and implementation of program. Each indicator has 6 items to cover most aspects of the variable for example: Authority's efforts are insufficient to support the program and implement all its phases and activities, the Department supervises and evaluates the program from its inception to the end, the program has a strong appetite for addicts to enroll and participate in its activities, a reduction in the level of the tender of addicts in the program is often observed, the program takes into consideration the individual differences between addicts during program implementation, and the program contributes to identify all the needs of addicts and work to satisfy them.

The dependent variable:

Product of the program: Identifying the satisfaction, achieving the objectives and ambitions and aftercare program's contributions into the therapeutic process. Each indicator has 6 items to cover most aspects of the variable such as: The aftercare program provides very satisfactory

results for addicts and program providers, at the end of the program, all the needs and wishes of all addicts participating in the program are met, the program ultimately achieves all the desired objectives which were created for it, it achieves positive lives for addicts inside and outside the complex, the program is an important step in the rehabilitation process of addicts that cannot be irreplaceable, and the program contributes significantly and effectively to reducing the risk of relapse for many addicts.

3.1 Analysis

In the following, the responses of the study members of the social workers sample and drug addicts sample to evaluate of the aftercare program's services in AlAmal complexes by applying CIPP model.

3.2 From Social Workers' Perspective

It is clear in Table 4.45, there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis, the outcomes of the aftercare program, and the first axis "Context of the aftercare program" of (.414*). There is also a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of the aftercare program", and the second axis "Aftercare program's inputs of (.252*). As well as there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of the aftercare program" and the third axis "Implementation of the aftercare program" of

(.519*). This result can be attributed to the fact that social workers believe that the implementation, context and inputs of the aftercare program are linked to the fourth axis "The outcomes of the aftercare program". Therefore, the more effective the social workers' assessments, implementation and the activities they put into the aftercare program, the more they are satisfied with the program and its effect on the addicts.

Table 4.45 Pearson Correlation Coefficients to clarify the nature of the relationship between Context, Input and Process with the Product from the perspective of social workers

| | The first axis: context of the aftercare program | The second axis: Aftercare Program Inputs | The third axis: Implementation of the aftercare program |
|---|---|---|---|
| The fourth axis: Outcomes of aftercare program | .414* | .252* | .519* |

3.3 From Addicts' Perspective

Table 4.46 shows that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of the aftercare program" and the all the axes. Also, there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of the aftercare program" and the first axis "Context of the aftercare program" of (.406*). There is too a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of the aftercare program" and the second axis "Aftercare Program Inputs" of (.531*). Moreover, there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of the aftercare

program" and the third axis "Implementation of the aftercare program" of (.795*). This result illustrated that from the perspective of addicts believe that all the axes of the study were related to the outcomes of the aftercare program. These axes had significant impact on achieving the objectives of the program and providing care and treatment to the addicts. Which led to the satisfaction of addicts who felt that it meets their special needs, the effectiveness of the implementation increased the benefit for the addicts and their satisfaction.

Table 4.46 Pearson Correlation Coefficients to clarify the nature of relationship between Context, Input and Process with the Product from the perspective of drug abusers

| | The first axis: context of the aftercare program | The second axis: Aftercare Program Inputs | The third axis: Implementation of the aftercare program |
|---|---|---|---|
| The fourth axis: Outcomes of aftercare program | .406* | .531* | .795* |

3.4 From Social Workers' Perspective

In next Table 4.47, Multiple Regression Analysis Test used to determine which one of Context, Input and Process is more effective on the Product in achieving the desired goals of the aftercare program and its effectiveness from the perspective of social workers. The first axis "Context of the aftercare program" explains (17.2%) of the effectiveness on Product in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare

program. The second axis "Aftercare program inputs" indicates (6.4%) of the effectiveness on Product in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare program. The third axis "Implementation of the aftercare program" clarifies (27.0%) of the effectiveness on Product in achieving the objectives in the aftercare program. This result can be explained the fact that the social workers believe that the procedural steps "process" they take in the aftercare program play more an active role in transforming the theoretical studies they have carried out into reality by changing the behavior of the addicts and providing them with many social skills that help them to get rid of the addiction now and in the future.

Table 4.47 Multiple Regression Analysis Test to determine which one of Context, Input and Process is regarded to be more effective on the Product in achieving the desired goals of the aftercare program and its effectiveness from the perspective of social workers

| Variable | R | R² | F | Sig |
|---|----------|----------------------|----------|------------|
| The first axis: context of the aftercare program | .414 | .172 | 17.620 | .000 |
| The second axis: Aftercare Program Inputs | .252 | .064 | 5.778 | .018 |
| The third axis: Implementation of the aftercare program | .519 | .270 | 31.410 | .000 |

3.5 From Addicts' Perspective

Multiple Regression Analysis Test illustrates which one of Context, Input and Process is regarded to be more effective on the Product in achieving the desired goals of the aftercare program and its effectiveness from the perspective of drug abusers. Table 4.48 indicates the first axis "Context of the aftercare program" explains (16.5%) of the effectiveness on Product in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare program. The second axis "Aftercare program inputs" clarifies (28.1%) of the effectiveness on Product in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare program. The third axis "Implementation of the aftercare program" shows (63.2%) of the effectiveness on Product in achieving the objectives in the aftercare program. This result clarified the addicts believe that the implementation of the aftercare program is the most axis that has led to achieving the objectives of the program as the practical steps taken by the program's implementers on the ground contribute the drug abusers to overcoming their problems and meeting their needs in a concrete manner.

Table 4.48 Multiple Regression Analysis Test to determine which one of Context, Input and Process is regarded to be more effective on the Product in achieving the desired goals of the aftercare program and its effectiveness from the perspective of drug abusers

| Variable | R | R ² | F | Sig |
|---|------|----------------|---------|------|
| The first axis: context of the aftercare program | .406 | .165 | 28.675 | .000 |
| The second axis: Aftercare Program Inputs | .531 | .281 | 56.795 | .000 |
| The third axis: Implementation of the aftercare program | .795 | .632 | 248.665 | .000 |

4. DISCUSSION

This part indicates the answer of the second research question in this study – What is the nature of relationship between context, input and process with the product from the perspective of social workers and drug abusers?

The second research question in the current study was about the nature of relationship between the first three main elements of aftercare program (context, input and process) with the fourth main element (product). They measured by Pearson correlation coefficient to clarify the nature of relationship between these main parts with significant positive or negative correlation.

From social workers perspective, there was a significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of aftercare program" and the first axis "context of the aftercare program". Also, there was a significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of aftercare program" and the second axis " Aftercare Program Inputs". Furthermore, there was a significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of aftercare program" and the third axis "Implementation of the aftercare program".

This result can be attributed to the fact that social workers believe that the context, implementation and inputs of the aftercare program are linked to the fourth axis "The outcomes of the aftercare program". Therefore, the more effective the social workers' assessments, implementation and the activities they applied professionally into the

aftercare program, the more they are satisfied with the program and its effect on the addicts. However, the lack of professional service involvement was identified as one of the gaps in aftercare service delivery and its implementation, which was supported by the study of Naobes (2016). That reflected the importance of aftercare program with all its stages to recovering the addicts from addiction through it and the importance of their participations about their experiences with other addicts and this supported by Doumas (2010), aftercare services are not a pre-motivational stage for primary rehabilitation. Aftercare renders service to recovering drug abusers after primary rehabilitation focusing on active support to recovering drug abusers with the association of successful ex-addicts' role models progressing in recovery and that what was happened in the aftercare program in AlAmal Complexes.

While from the perspective of the addicts, there was a significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of aftercare program" and all axes, as follow: There was a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis: "outcomes of the aftercare program" and the first axis: "the context of the aftercare program. In addition, there was a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "outcomes of the aftercare program" and the second axis "Aftercare Program Inputs". Moreover, there was a statistically significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "outcomes of the aftercare program" and the third axis "Implementation of the aftercare program"

This result illustrated that from the perspective of addicts believe that all the axes of the study were related to the outcomes of the aftercare program. The three axes had a significant impact on achieving the

objectives of the program and providing care and treatment to the addicts. Which led to the satisfaction of addicts who felt that it meets their special needs, the effectiveness of the program's implementation, activities and social workers' involvement in every single part of this program, that increased the benefit for the addicts and their satisfaction and fulfilling their needs. When social workers are involved in aftercare services it increases the likelihood that recovering drug abusers will continue improving (Robertson 2002). Furthermore, this result revealed the significance of aftercare program and its parts to protect the addicts from temptation and relapse and Nelson (2012) supports this finding, that drug abusers in rehabilitation centres are protected from temptation. Moving back into real world, they will be once again faced with temptations. He suggested that treatment centres should take responsibility preparing the drug abusers to aftercare program and its services.

Second Research Question: Context, Input and Process is regarded to be more effective on the Product in achieving the desired goals of the Aftercare Program and its effectiveness (Indriastuti, 2019).

In this part, the results were measured and found by Multiple Regression to illustrate the effectiveness of each axis on the product from the perspective of the social workers. The first axis "Context of the aftercare program" explained its impact on the product's effectiveness in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare program and it came in the second order. The second axis "Aftercare program inputs" indicated that it had influence on the product's effectiveness in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare program and it got the last order. The third axis "implementation of the aftercare program" illustrated

the effective on the product's effectiveness in achieving the objectives in the aftercare program and it obtained the first order in the effectiveness in the aftercare program's outcomes between the other axes.

This result can be indicated that the social workers believe that the procedural steps "process" they take in the aftercare program play the most active role in transforming the theoretical studies they have carried out into reality by changing the behavior of the addicts and providing them with many social skills that help them to get rid of the addiction now and in the future. This is Aftercare programs are designed and implemented to be considered as residential or inpatient treatment to be the initial part of their recovery program with the possibility that recovery would continue for the rest of the addict's life (Doweiko 2006). Continuing care can enhance recovery outcomes post-discharge (White, Kurtz & Sanders 2006). Moreover, Soyez and Broekaert (2003) supported that by their study's result that was the participation in aftercare programs could assist addicts abstain from drugs and have better treatment outcomes.

However, from the perspective of the addicts the responses measured by Multiple Regression too. The first axis "Context of the aftercare program" revealed that it came in the last rank and had influence on the product's effectiveness in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare program. The second axis "Aftercare program inputs" showed that it got the second rank and affected the product's effectiveness in achieving the objectives of the outputs of the aftercare program. The third axis "implementation of the aftercare program" clarified that it was in the first rank of impacting on the product's effectiveness in achieving the objectives in the aftercare program.

This result showed the fact that addicts believe that the implementation of the aftercare program is the most axis that has led to achieving the objectives of the program as the practical steps taken by the program's implementers on the ground contribute the drug abusers to overcoming their problems and meeting their needs in a concrete manner. With regard to the significance of the implementation a practical and beneficial aftercare program, according to study Sonto (2016) supported this result and mentioned that the addicts emphasised that if the government can implement an adequate aftercare programme, relapse after treatment could be prevented. Furthermore, Ekendahl (2007) stated that the aftercare is considered to be less of a transitory stage of low-intensity help for recovering addicts and more as a permanent process where interventions of aftercare improve the living conditions of addicts who are believed unable to quit drug abuse.

5. CONCLUSION

In the current study, the results revealed the nature of relationship between the fourth axes of aftercare program that was specifically indicated the relationship between the first three axes separately (Context, Input and Process) with the fourth axis (Product). So, that would help to illustrate the relationship's type and if it was positive or negative among these axes. Lately, the study's results showed that which one of the axes (Context, Input and Process) was more effective on the fourth axis (Product) in achieving the desired goals of the aftercare program and its effectiveness.

Moreover, the current study's result about the first research question was about the nature of relationship between the first three main elements of aftercare program (context, input and process) with the fourth main element (product). They measured by Pearson correlation coefficient to clarify the nature of relationship between these main parts with significant positive or negative correlation. From the both perspectives of social workers and addicts, there was a significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of aftercare program" and the first axis "context of the aftercare program". Also, there was a significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of aftercare program" and the second axis " Aftercare Program Inputs". Furthermore, there was a significant positive correlation between the fourth axis "Outcomes of aftercare program" and the third axis "Implementation of the aftercare program". Hence, that reflected the importance of aftercare program with all its stages to recovering the addicts from addiction through it and the importance of their participations about their experiences with other addicts, which was supported by Doumas (2010)

Further, the results about the second research question were measured and found by Multiple Regression to illustrate the effectiveness of each axis on the product from the perspectives of the social workers and addicts. The third axis "implementation of the aftercare program" illustrated the most effective on the product's effectiveness in achieving the objectives in the aftercare program and it obtained the first order in the effectiveness in the aftercare program's outcomes between the other axes. Thus, Soyez and Broekaert (2003) supported that by their study's result that was the participation in aftercare program and its implementation

could assist addicts abstain from drugs and have better treatment outcomes.

Although the limited studies of the evaluation of aftercare services for drug addicts was as a major limitation of the current research, this has got the researcher suffer from gaining a lot of data in this subject, particularly with the previous researches focused on evaluation of aftercare services. If these data were available, it might assist the researcher to get more theoretical concepts and literature to support this study as well as contribute to design the study's instrument and additional support for the study's results.

Furthermore, the results of this research would add important and advanced knowledge to the scientific researches and to the studies are interested in the area of drug addicts specifically. It also adds a clear understanding of aftercare services and enhance the efficacy of the program's context, inputs, process and outputs for anyone who is interested in this field. Finally, there were some implications of this study for the Ministry of Health, AlAmal Complexes, drug addicts and social workers who were belonging to the addiction field.

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