



Conceptual Framework on Social Integration.

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Recovery

Exclusion



Social Integration

RECOVERY

- **Recovery** is a process of change through which an individual achieves abstinence or a change in the pattern of consumption, improve their health, well-being and quality of life (SAMHSA). It implies that the achievements are sustained over time.
- Voluntary maintenance of a lifestyle that, in addition to considering the withdrawal, or a change in the pattern of consumption, and health, incorporating the **exercise of citizenship** (Betty Ford Institute).



Capital Recovery



- Breadth and depth of external and internal resources that can provide the basis for initiating and sustaining the recovery of serious problems with alcohol or other drugs "(Cloud and White, 2008).
- It is, therefore, **capital forms / resources that increase recovery capacity**, which have been categorized in (Cloud and Cranfield, 2009) :


Physical Capital

Human Capital

Social Capital

Cultural Capital

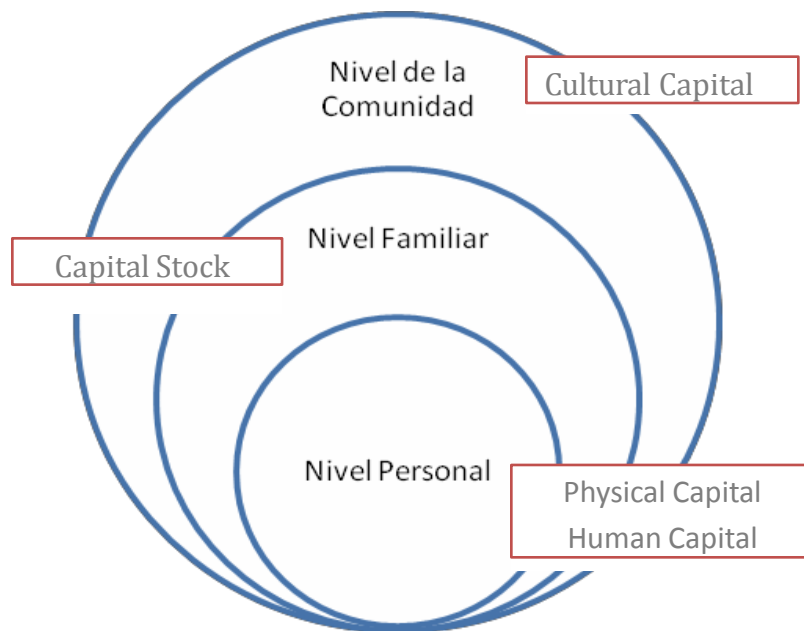


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- These capitals are presented **differentially** (and White Cloud, 2008), being the result of "trajectories and transitions ... defined by the social context and social relations" (Cloud and Cranfield, 2004).
 - Therefore it is necessary to consider the **individual, resources, environment and personal context**.
 - The development of capital recovery by itself is not enough. The key is to consider the peculiarities of the individual to assess and plan the types of capital needed for recovery therefore is necessary to design treatments that can cope with the differences and peculiarities of its members.



Personalized itineraries of Social Integration

Figure 1: Levels of capital recovery facility ¹



- Recovery involves the activation of capital recovery composed of internal and external resources that are located on 3 levels: personal, formed by the physical and human capital; family, composed of the capital stock; community, made up of the cultural capital. (SENDA-UDP, 2011).

¹**Source:** Elaboration SENDA/UDP since the work of White, W. & Cloud, W. (2008). Recovery Capital: A primer for addictions professionals.



Physical Capital

- Economic and financial aspects such as material goods, infrastructure and financial resources: access to pensions and social benefits, income, property, savings, money or other tangible assets and housing (PATH-UDP, 2011).
- Having a safe place to live and the resources necessary to survive and to get **greater freedom of choice**.



Human Capital

- Personal characteristics, knowledge, capacities, competencies and skills. Referring to the training, education, training and lessons learned, as well as aspects of physical and mental health, employability skills and ability to develop career paths and perception about their quality of life.
- Significant achievements to maintain abstinence, and under control of concomitant health problems and also to use as a resource these personal capabilities such as the ability to negotiate, resolve conflicts and achieve goals. Finally, this capital includes knowledge of self, self-esteem and self-confidence in managing high-risk situations (PATH-UDP, 2011).
- This capital is directly linked to **empowerment**.



Capital Stock

- Regarding standards, institutions, organizations, social networks and values that promote trust and cooperation.
- Social relationships, family relationships, social support networks, family bonding and community that provide support and resources and generate obligations and commitments of belonging to a social group.
- Essential to have the support of family and community, with a network of relationships and the ability to develop social skills.
- Social capital can provide **resources, information and support options** available for seeking solutions to the problems and overcoming obstacles (PATH-UDP, 2011).

Cultural Capital

- Values, beliefs, dispositions, perceptions and attitudes that come from the belonging to a particular cultural group.
- The individual must achieve the ability to act in self-interest within the dominant cultural norms, in order to meet their basic needs and maximize their opportunities.
- It seeks to promote **citizen participation**, community involvement in public spaces, leisure areas, incorporating a gender perspective and promoting involvement in the near space (PATH-UDP, 2011).

EXCLUSION

A person is socially excluded if “he/she is prevented from participating fully in economic, social and civil life and/or their income and other resources (personal, family and cultural) are so small that they keep them from enjoying a standard of living considered acceptable by the society in which they live” (Gallie and Paugam, 2002).



Combination formed by the lack of economic resources, social isolation and limited access to social rights and public access.



EXCLUSION:

Prejudice, stigma, discrimination

- The development, construction and reproduction of stigmatizing arguments are characteristic of all societies.
- It is a cultural construction of societies, an elaboration based on beliefs that deal with groups in development.
- Building a **stigma** usually done to put in contrast the existence of a foreign group considered true, then the stigma refers to a deeply discrediting attribute.
- For his part **prejudice** is understood as affection or negative evaluation of a group. Stigma is the expression and rationalization of prejudice.
- Finally, **discrimination** is directly related to the behavior, the behavior would be a lack of equality in the treatment accorded to people by virtue of their membership in the group or category in question.





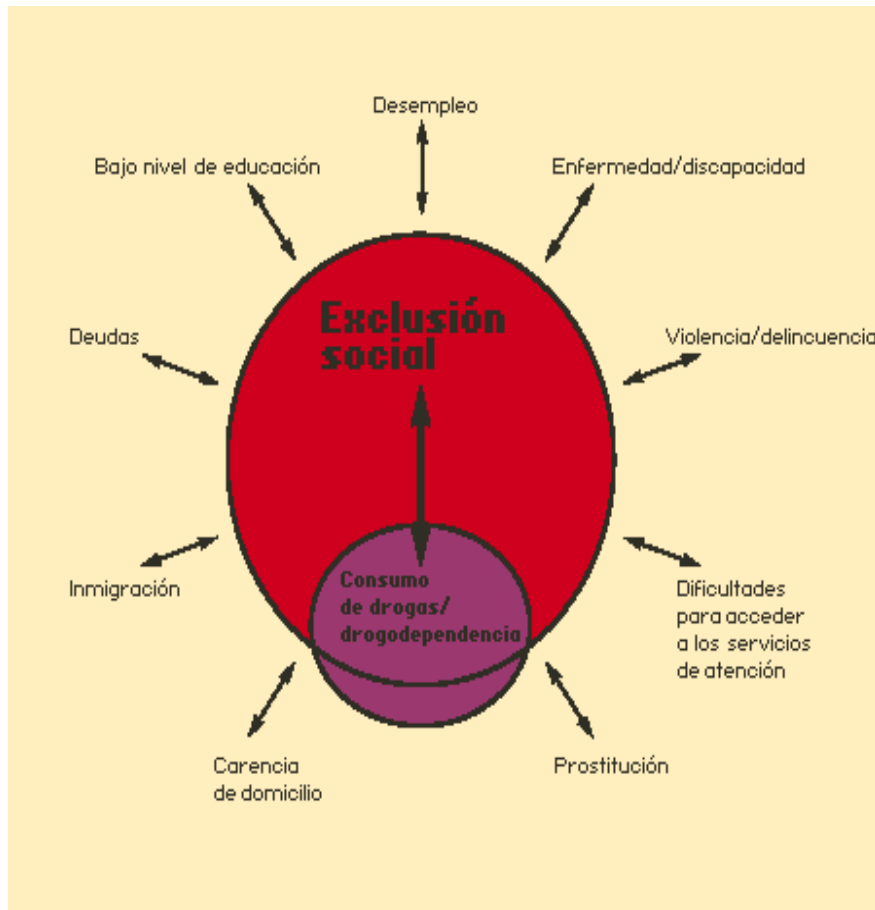
Throughout Latin America schemes reproduce severe social exclusion, in which elements are present as:

- Extreme poverty,
- Low educational level,
- Lack of employment and access to credit precarious forms of self sustenance (occasional work, poorly paid, regardless of the law, including participation in the drug industry)
- Crime,
- Exposure to severe physical and psychological violence (intra-family and gender) the street life and street,
- Drug consumption,
- Displacement and forced migration;

And all this combined with the difficulty or impossibility of access or coverage for basic health services, education, security and social protection



Drug use could be considered either a consequence or a cause of social exclusion, since drug use can cause a deterioration of living conditions, but, on the other hand, processes of social marginalization can be a decisive factor for the consumption of drugs.



A person with problematic substance use tends to "social disabled, immature deviant" deviation that is usually associated with crime and danger in the social imaginary, becoming a threat to the rest of the group.

Thus, it is excluded from the everyday spaces, socio-affective spaces, spaces for social integration and, on many occasions, will be even excluded from these treatment programs.

SOCIAL INEGRATION

It is an interactive concept:

Mutual changes both by the subject and society. It involves the contribution of those affected and the community to achieve equal opportunities, allowing equal and full participation of people with drug addiction problems in life and social development.



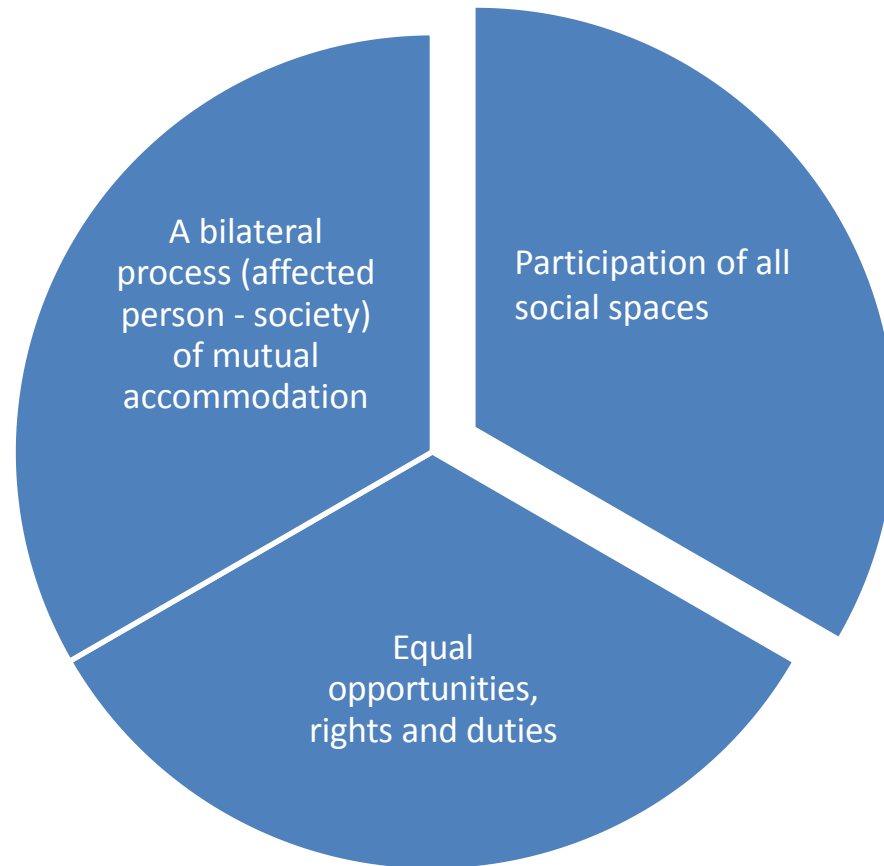


- Therefore, IS not only refers to the person who needs or requires to be integrated, it is also an interactive concept that involves mutual changes by both the person, and society.
- It involves the contribution of those affected and the community to achieve **equal opportunities**, allowing the equality and full participation of people with problematic substance in life and social development.
- For equalization of opportunities it means the process through which the various systems of society are made available to all people, especially those with social disadvantage, as are those who have experienced a problem of substance.





In summary, talk about social integration is talking about:






- The IS is understood as the result of the recovery itinerary of a person; as a process of adjustment and awareness among society and people affected by consumption.
- Personal itinerary, with different levels of intensity, that will depend on capital recovery of each person, so that it develops and fully participates in social and cultural context, being accepted and considered as a citizen subject of rights and duties.





1.- Sustainability of achievements:


- Ensure the sustainability of the changes means that treatment systems must be comprehensive, flexible and results driven individually, and should include a fully coordinated range of services and support to maximize the choice at each point of the recovery process.
- Responsibility is not only of those who suffers drug problems, but there is also accountability from the state and the community in general, who must build a framework that supports and accompanies the achievements during treatment or interventions generated.
- Then services must exist beyond the mere treatment of drug and must comply with the following key features:
 - They are focused on the individual systems; that include the participation of the family and/or significant person;
 - Deliver individualized, comprehensive services **throughout life**;
 - They are **nested in the community** in order to improve the capacity and availability to provide support to families and individuals in recovery;

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- Deliver continuity of care;
 - They are based on partnerships, collaborative and non-hierarchical, so that individuals are able to lead their own recovery;
 - They are based on strengths;
 - They are sensitive to the culture of each individual service; They possess the ability to respond to personal belief systems;
 - They recognize the contribution they can make to those individuals with experience in recovery processes;
 - They include the voices and experiences of people in recovery and their families;
 - They are integrated services, seeking to coordinate the different care systems involved in the recovery process.

-So not only is coordinating medical devices, but also to create or bring the available supply in each context on issues concerning participation, social protection, education, housing, recreation and leisure, among others

2. Exercising Citizenship:

- This broadens and enriches the classical socio-legal perspective of the exercise of rights and responsibilities. It is now recognized that there are profound inequalities in access to resources that allow a proper exercise of those rights and responsibilities.
- It implies that interventions should be made by taking into account that the active participation of this group should be enhanced in three major areas: the economy, through an active presence in the production of social value within or out of the market; politics, through the active exercise of full citizenship; social networks and family as an expression of identity and community belonging and as factors of prevention and protection against exclusion.



It is then to recognize that people with substance consumption are subject of rights, it recognizes that the basis of the recovery is the safeguard that everyone can actively exercise basic human rights.

Social Integration Concept and Comprehensive Model

