



**SOCIALIZATION OF PERSONALISED
CARE IN THE PROCESSES OF
DEINSTITUTIONALISATION**

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THE CRITIQUE OF TOTAL INSTITUTIONS

- Goffman analysis of total institutions
- Places of isolation
- Deprivation
- Division between the staff and the patients
- Activities that serve the declared goals of the institution



THE CRITIQUE OF TOTAL INSTITUTIONS

- Civil rights perspective
- Violating civil rights
- Declaration of human rights, children's rights and other declarations
- National and European political programs on mental health
- Choices and options



THE CRITIQUE OF TOTAL INSTITUTIONS

- Foucault's historical analysis of total institutions and psychiatry
- 19th century development of machinery and tools for healing
- 20th century modern methods of healing



TOTAL INSTITUTIONS AS INSTITUTIONS OF VIOLENCE

- Basaglia – total institutions as crimes in peace times
- The gap between ideology and practice
- Protecting and defending the norm
- Differentiate and deviate the others



TOTAL INSTITUTIONS AS INSTITUTIONS OF VIOLENCE

- Criminalization of needs
- In order to justify the enclosures we have to criminalize the need for care of people with mental health problems
- Their sin is the risk of danger



- Total institutions do not perform their purpose
- We know different ways of working that respect human rights



DEINSTITUTIONALISATION

- Therapeutic communities (Jones)
- The machine of closing institutions, creating community based services, changing the relationships, ways of thinking and social structures



THE NEED FOR NEW METHODS

- Users movements, social theory of disability
- The person in the centre of care
- Standardized responses cannot answer to complex situations
- Comprehensive, continued, coordinated, and personalized care
- Setting goals instead of assessment of needs



DIRECT PAYMENTS

- Inadequacy of directly provided services
- Users movements
- Pilot experiences
- Pillar of independent living
- Better quality of life, control and power



OVERCOMING INDIVIDUALISATION AND ISOLATION

- Neoliberals and the reducing public costs
- Disempowering if we appear on the market as isolated individuals
- The secret of social care is in the long term relationships, informal care
- Membership and belonging instead of consumerism



OVERCOMING INDIVIDUALISATION AND ISOLATION

- How to create and develop collective services in personalised care and in the processes of deinstitutionalisation?
- Do the present services develop them? How to transform them?
- How to implement the collective services in the long term care system?



METHODOLOGY - AIMS

- Develop collective responses together with the users and the professionals.
- Establish collaboration with the professionals that will allow the development and experimentation of new services
- Promotion of direct payments, personalisation, deinstitutionalization and integration
- Verify the estimations of the first analysis
- Conceptualize the foundations for the development and experimentation of collective services in personalised care and processes of deinstitutionalization.

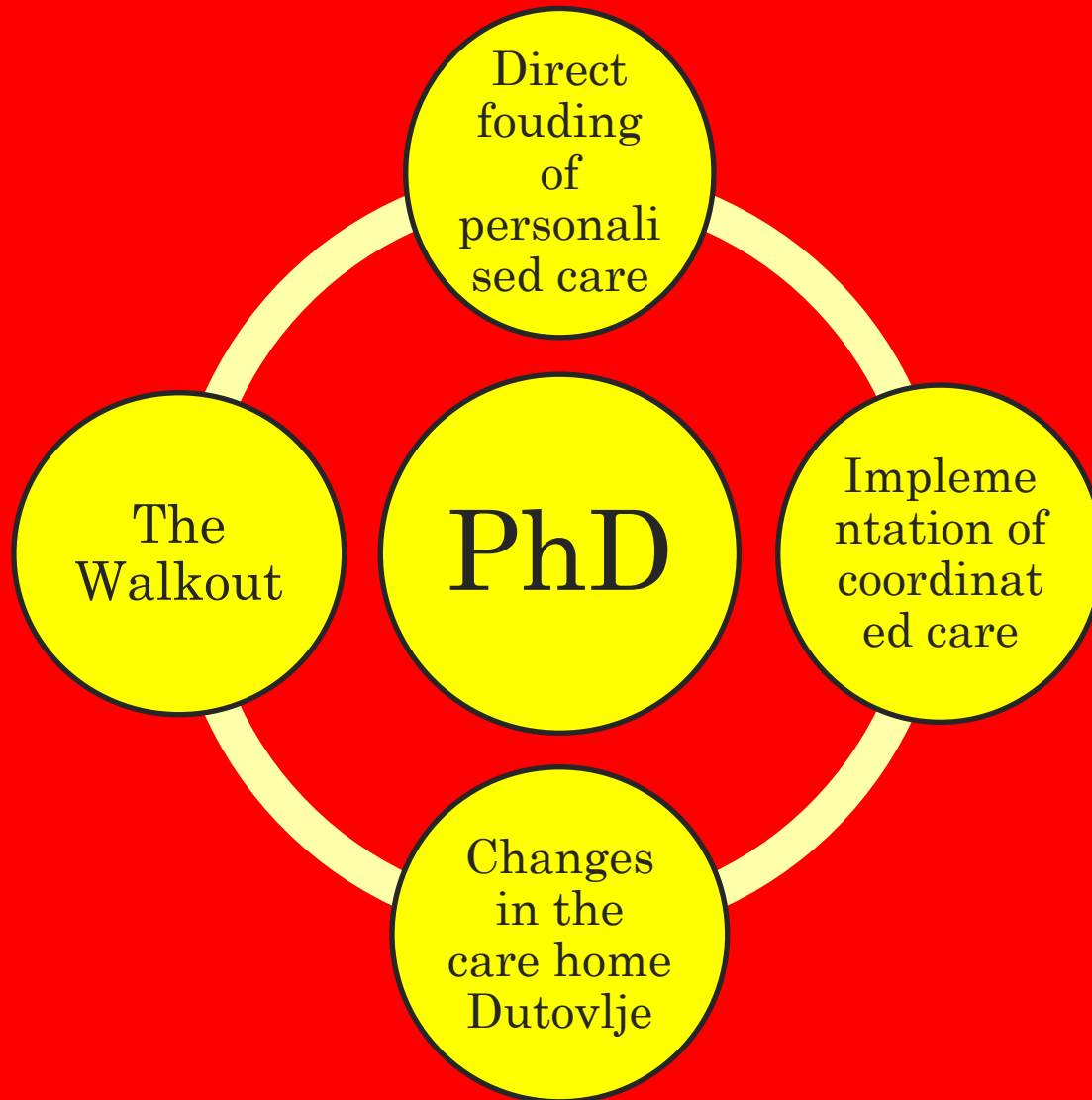


METHODOLOGY

- Action research
- Working together with other professionals
- Being part of the research but also of the providers/performers
- Participation in the project that we observe



FOUR PROJECTS



METHODOLOGY

- Rapid development of responses
- Focus on the estimations
- Grounded theory



METHODOLOGY – SENSITIVIZING CONCEPTS

- Index of long term care needs
- 8 basic needs
- Capture only the subcategories that tell us about integration, inclusion and collectivism



RESEARCH PLAN

- Presentation of the disposition and of the research plan
- Analyzing the data
- Workshops with the users and the professionals
- Field work, participation in the projects
- Researching, planning and creating responses during the whole process
- Carrying out community projects

