San Patrignano Recovery and its impact on people and society

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Background

Drug markets are expanding and diversifying as never before, pushed by an aggressive drug marketing.

Non-medical use of prescription drugs and NPS are expanding globally, coexisting with cannabis, heroin and cocaine in not traditional areas of the world (production and transit countries).

NPS are produced in home laboratories and are easily available at low prices (also online in the deep web, or in the so called smart shops masked with the label "not for human consumption).

The range of drugs and their possible combinations available has never been wider: poly-drug use is the norm.

A complex challenge that requires a complex approach that goes beyond the emergency, to identify long term effective solutions (UNGASS Outcome Document)



Our data in 2018*

The most used drugs (including alcohol): Cocaine 88.5% Cannabis 84% Heroin 47% Alcohol 35.9% Ecstasy 34,5% Ketamine 26% Hallocinogens 20.9% Amphetamine 17.7% NPS: not detected

Drug delivery methods:

inhaled cocaine intake 97% injecting cocaine intake 27%

inhaled or smoked heroin intake 87% injecting heroin intake 61%

Using syringes: 28,9% Only-cannabis use disorder: 5.1% Polydrug users 85%

Worrying trend: increasing number of very young girls, injecting heroin without any risk awareness

*San Patrignano observatory - 429 people (both of our pre-admission centre and those actually admitted in the program in 2018)



MAT and Recovery: goals, limitations and strengths

MAT (medication assisted treatment) and similar interventions: reducing the complications of drug use and mainly overdoses.
Based on the assumption that drug addiction can be controlled but not definitively overcome.
Chronicization of DUD with consequences on people's health.
It is applicable only in patients with opioid dependence.
Many people in OST do not reduce, but sometime increase, the use of other substances, alcohol, cocaine and prescription medications.

Recovery oriented interventions: not only abstinence, but integral recovery of the autonomy of the individual, and of his active role in society. DUD is not considered a chronic disease. Effective in any kind of dependence (NPS or Behavioral addictions included) Programs are considered costy, and too long



The "revolutionary vision" of Vincenzo and the co-founders in 1978: focus on people and their needs

CARE

FREE OF CHARGE

LONG TERM, DRUG FREE and RESIDENTIAL

PROVIDE LIFE AND JOB SKILLS

TAILOR MADE AND ADDRESSING SPECIAL NEEDS)

SOCIAL REINTEGRATION





Recovery is mainly an act of starting

- Drugs damage the reward system
- Unable to experience gratification
- Brain neuroplasticity : this damage can be repaired
- Recovery process, provided it is long and complex enough: three years plus one dedicated to finalizing reintegration
- Based on interpersonal relationships rebuilding life skills: individual and social accountability
- Quality vocational training opportunities to increase self esteem and favor social reintegration
- Meaningful activities (free time): sport as well as different cultural and volunteering activities are part of the program





Addressing special needs

Women and mothers with kids: 4000 women, 1300 mothers with their kids

Adolescents: 550 minors since 1979, currently 40 minors (22 male and 18 female) with ad hoc programs

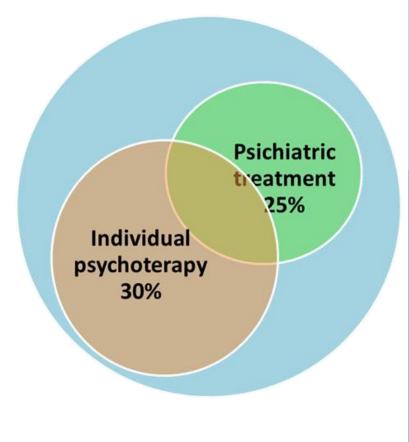
People in conflict with law: 3950 people in conflict with law, 4000 years of jail converted into rehabilitation programs

People with health issues: 3.000 people with HIV/AIDS and more than 15.000 people with Hepatitis C welcomed without any discrimination

Affected families: 40 volunteer associations: counseling and referral for drug addicts and assisting more than 3,500 families. Facilitating social reintegration of recovered addicts upon completion of the program



Addressing mental issues



30% of people need individual psychotherapy:

Sexual abuse. Eating behavior disorders Identity disorders, etc.

25% of people need psychopharmacological care:

Major depression Panic attacks Drug-induced psychosis OCD, Personality disorders PTSD, ADHD, etc.



Empowerment: a key word

• Empowerment is a multidimensional social process that helps people achieve greater control over their lives. (Rappaport - 1981)

Empowerment is an intentional, ongoing process centered in the local community, involving mutual respect, critical reflection, caring and group participation, through which people lacking an equal share of valued resources gain greater access to and control over those resources (Cornell University Empowerment Group 1989)

Pillars of the process:

- Motivation
- Hope
- Focus on strength not on weakness



From individuals to organizations

Individual empowerment is necessarily connected with strengthening the social dimension and its experience in everyday life contexts. Most empowered individuals are basic pieces for the group, organization and society. (Zimmermann 2000)



Regularly employed 7.6%

Unregulated job 4.5%

Enrolled students 2.8%

Unemployed 85.1%

Work situation at the time of the admission at San Patrignano *Sample of 1320 residents, from 14 to 56 years old, 18% women, 82% men in 2017



Some key figures of San Patrignano

26,000 people helped since its foundation in 1978

300 hectares, with vineyards, housing facilities, laboratories and farm houses

40 activities and vocational training opportunities

350/400 new admissions every year

300 residents leaves the community at the end of the program every year

72 % the success rate evaluated by independent studies

0 euros payed by residents and their families





The study centre: resuming studies which were interrupted due to DUD: 1,800 students since 1989



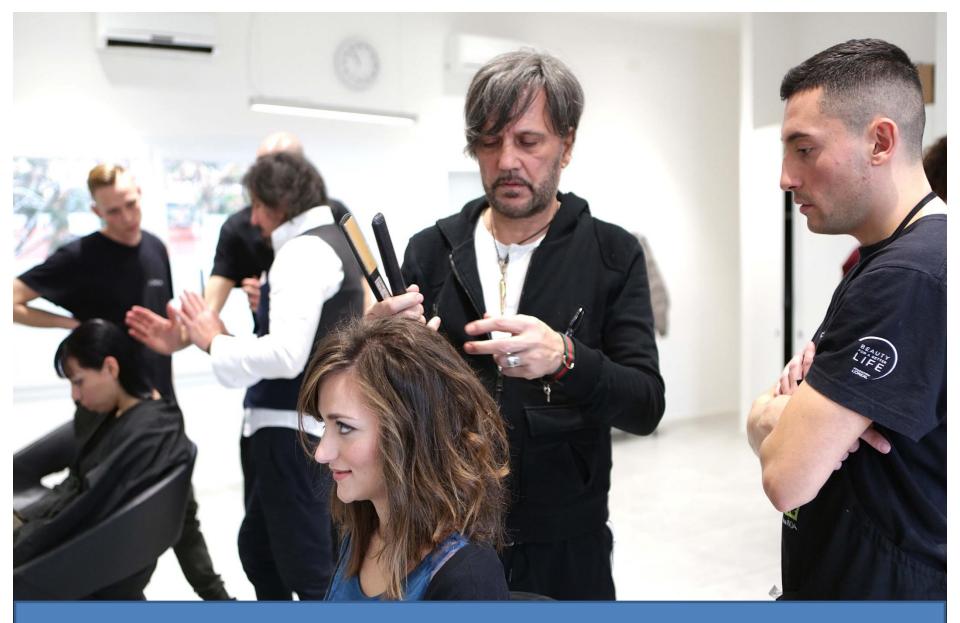
Vocational trainings in 2018

They are funded by Emilia Romagna Region, EU funds, National Funds for Youth, Private Foundations and companies

Number of people involved in different courses: 354 Total amount of class hours: 4,088 Total amount of practical training hours: 1,772

Number of different courses: 16

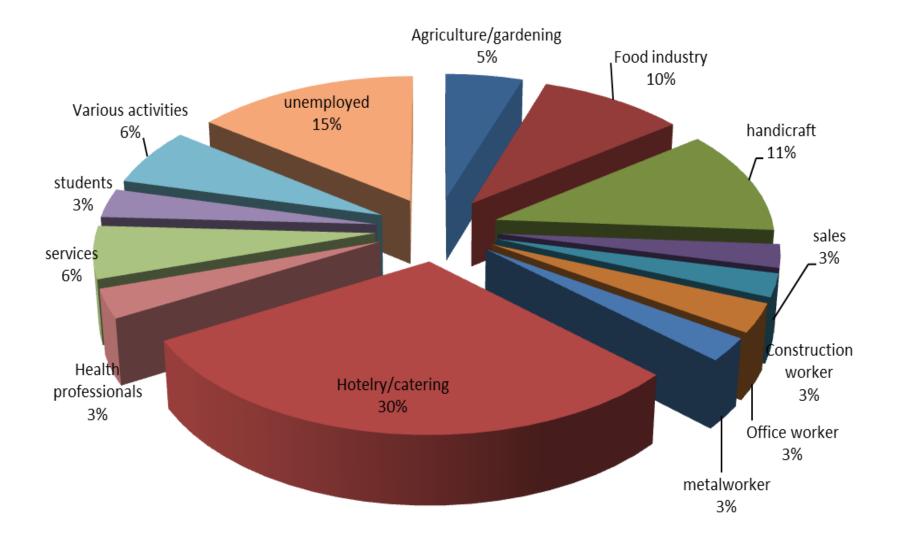




Hair stylist course in collaboration with L'Oreal



Social reintegration in 2018





How much does San Patrignano cost and how does it self-sustain? What is its social impact? Is it possible to measure its Social Return of Investment? (SROI)



Sustainability

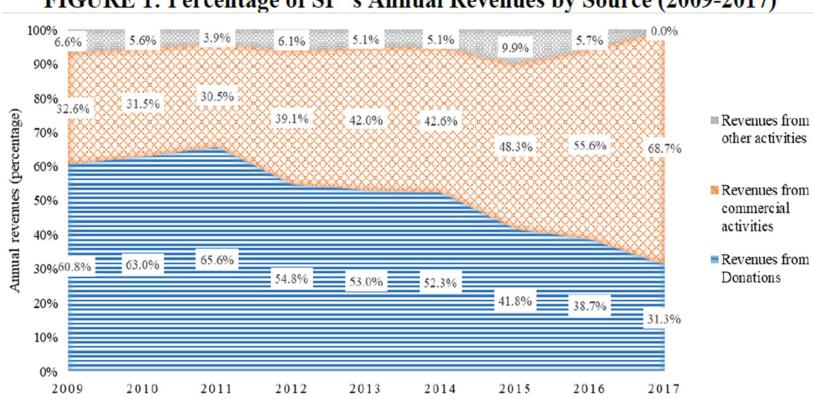


FIGURE 1: Percentage of SP's Annual Revenues by Source (2009-2017)

Revenue from donations

5,350,000€



SROI 2017

considering only three proxys

Vocational training generates values:

260 people reintegrated into society, 85% with a job , average monthly salary 1,100 €

3,170,232 €

Reduction of drug addiction costs:

1, 676 beneficiaries, 395,722 total of rehabilitative activities days, average cost per day 62,56 €

22,999,438 € (Total saving created by SP)

Reduction of crime costs:
163 beneficiaries in alternative to jail, average cost per day 150 €
2,667,431 € (Total saving for the State)

*Ethics Responsibility and Sustainability Hub - Luiss Business School, Guido Carli University and Católica Lisbon School of Business and Economics



Total social impact 2017



28,837,102 €



Calculation of SROI*

Social Return of Investments

INPUTUSED IN 2017



SROI 2017 (relationship between actualized social impact and input)

We give back to society 5.21 euros per each euro we receive

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5,350,000€



Recovery is a life changing experience not only for individuals with drug use disorders, but also for their families and their communities, as they can return back to society as positive and contributing members of it.

Thank you!

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