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ADDICTIONS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TREATMENT MODEL

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL MODEL OF TREATMENT OF ADDICTIONS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Residential Units
- Outpatient and Prevention

Psych. Carmen Fernández
General Operations Director



International Instruments

- 1975. First World Conference on Women (Mexico). The International Women's Year.
- 1981. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- 1994. Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará - OAS). Ratified by Mexico in 1998.

Families in Mexico

There are currently 25 million families

- 16.9 million nuclear homes.
- 5.8 million extensive homes.
- 5.7 million with women as head of households.
- 4.8 million single parent.
- 2.5 million homes integrated by roommates, people living alone and gay partners.

Source: ENIGI. Homes of head of households, kind and type by genre 2005.

Domestic violence

- Domestic violence exists in 50% of homes (ENDIREH, INEGI, INMUJERES, UNIFEM).
- 67% of women have been affected by some kind of violence during the last 12 months.
- 1 out of 3 children, 6-9 year old reported been treated violently at home. (Consulta Infantil y Juvenil, INEGI 2000).
- Boys suffer more from physical violence from their parents and severe physical mistreatment than girls (20.1% and 11.3%) and girls suffer more from sexual abuse (4.3% and 2.1%) (INMUJERES, INP, 2006).

Research of several countries on women's health and violence

- Women that have been victims of violence by their partners have more physical and mental health problems: depression, anxiety and suicidal tendencies.
- Advices: support causes, consequences and costs researches. Develop programs for the prevention and assistance of victims and offenders (WHO 2005).

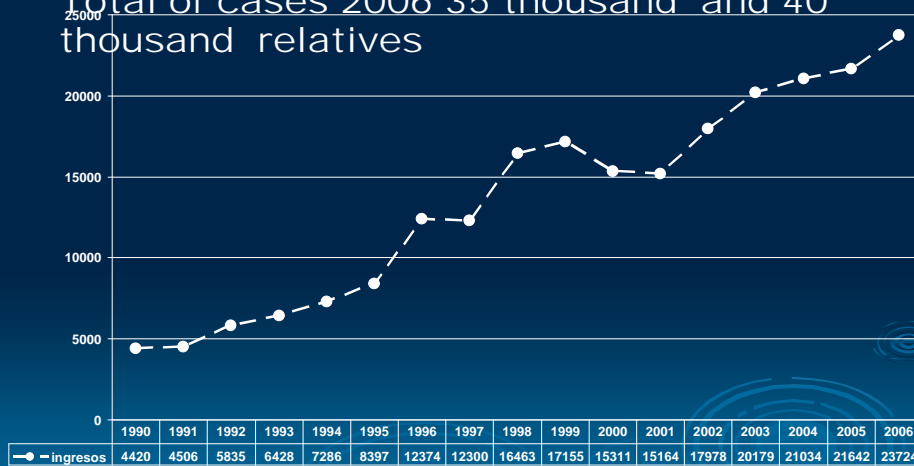
Main causes of AVISA loss by gender

Num	Women	%	Num.	Men	%
1.	Major Unipolar Depression	6.5	1.	Perinatal affections	5.9
2.	Diabetes Mellitus	6.3	2.	Cyrrosis and other liver diseases	5.1
3.	Perinatal affections	5.3	3.	<u>Alcohol abuse</u>	4.8
4.	Congenital defects	4.3	4.	Agressions (homicides)	4.6
5.	Heart diseases	2.8	5.	Automobile accidents	4.6
6.	Osteoarthritis	2.3	6.	Diabetes Mellitus	4.5
7.	Cataracts	2.2	7.	Congenital defects	4.0
8.	Cerebral vascular diseases	2.2	8.	Heart diseases	3.5
9.	Dementia & Alzheimer diseases	2.1	9.	Major Unipolar Depression	2.6
10.	Asthma	2.0	10.	Injured pedestrian	2.2
Total (Millions)			Total (Millions)		

Source: Salud: México (2006) DGIS/SS. Cuadro 21

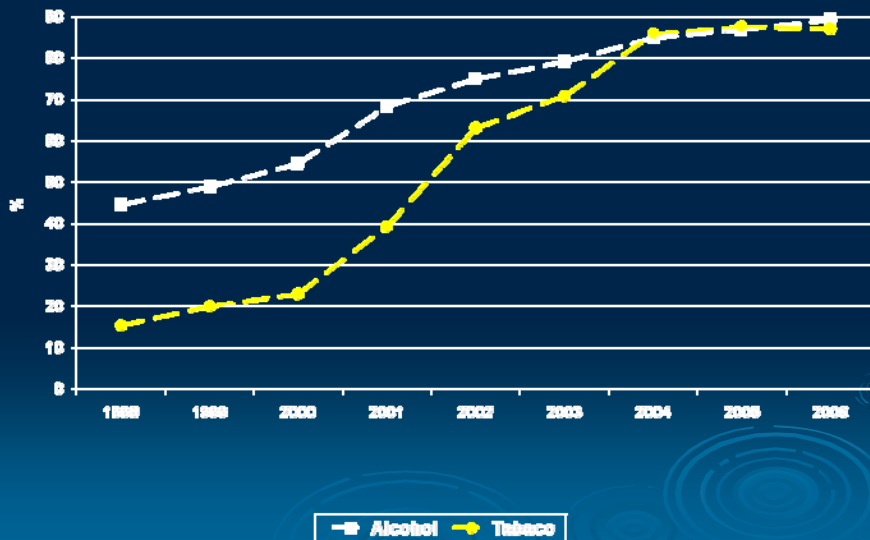
Drugs Users first time on treatment in CIJ, 1990-2006

Total of cases 2006 35 thousand and 40 thousand relatives



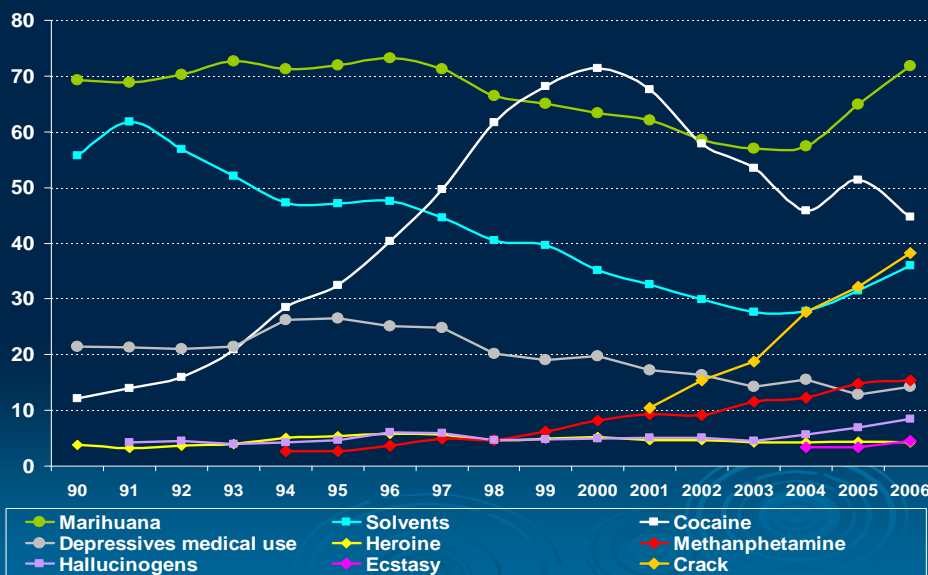
Fuente: SIIECD. CIJ 2006

Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco by patients assisted at CIJ, 1996-2006



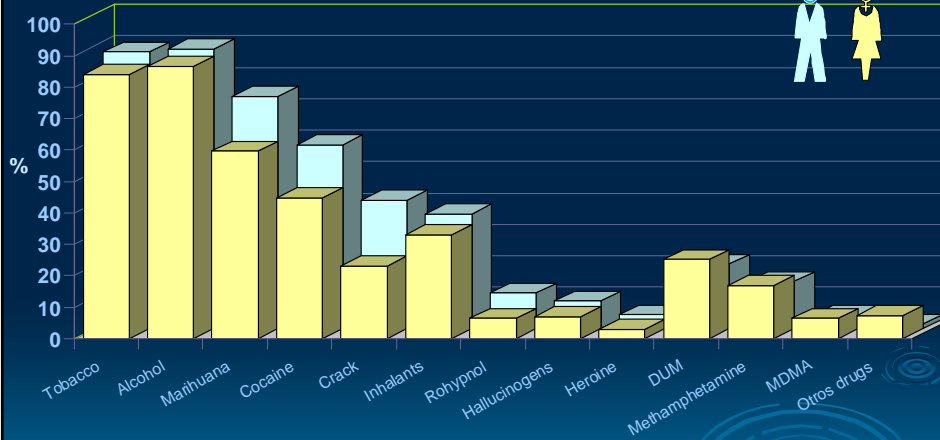
Source: SIIECD, 2006, CIJ

Drug abuse in patients at CIJ, (1990-2006)



Source: SIIECD 1990-2006/1, CIJ

Drug abuse at CIJ, 2006



Source: CIJ. *Sistema Institucional de Información Epidemiológica del Consumo de Drogas*. México, 2006

States with higher than national average rates on crack abuse during their lives (39.5%) Patients under treatment at CIJ, second semester 2006



Source: Centros de Integración Juvenil, Dirección de Investigación y Enseñanza, Subdirección de Investigación, *Sistema Institucional de Información Epidemiológica del Consumo de Drogas*. México, 2006.

States with higher than national average rates on Methamphetamine abuse during their lives (15.3%)
Patients under treatment at CIJ, second semester 2006



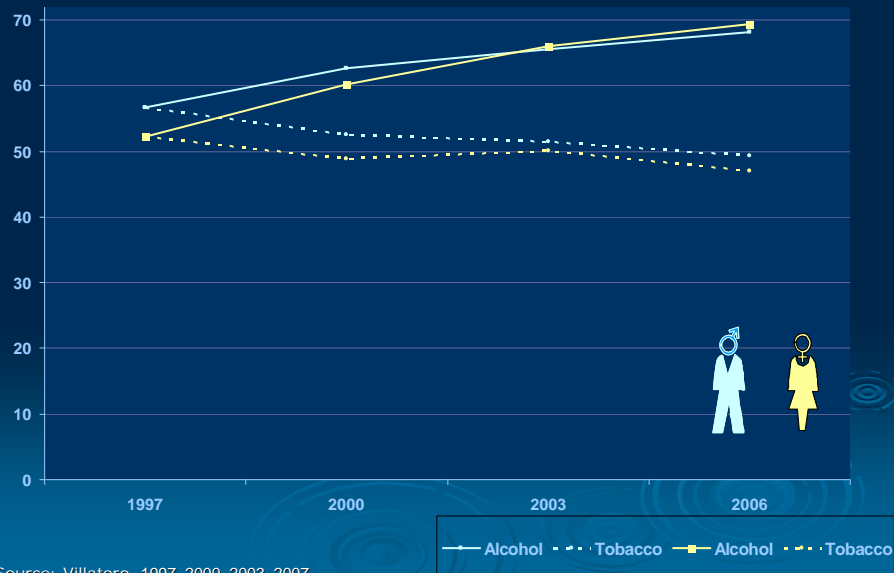
Source: Centros de Integración Juvenil, Dirección de Investigación y Enseñanza, Subdirección de Investigación, Sistema Institucional de Información Epidemiológica del Consumo de Drogas. México, 2006.

States with higher than national average rates on Heroin abuse during their lives (4.3%)
Patients under treatment at CIJ, second semester 2006



Source: Centros de Integración Juvenil, Dirección de Investigación y Enseñanza, Subdirección de Investigación, Sistema Institucional de Información Epidemiológica del Consumo de Drogas. México, 2006.

Alcohol and tobacco abuse among students with mid to higher education in DF



Drug abuse and domestic violence

- Harmful alcohol abuse is a risk factor for all types of interpersonal violence (OMS, 2000).
- 55% of parents of mistreated children showed signs of alcohol and drug abuse. 45% referred to been mistreated during their childhood (UNICEF, 2003).
- 23% of mistreated children are attributed to their alcohol and drug abuse parents (IFE, 2003)
- Violence and drugs are the major problems faced by women in Latin America. Drug abuse increases violence against women (CICAD, 2007)

Violence and addictions

Problems articulated with serious social costs:

- 63% of delinquent acts are committed by young people under the influence of alcohol and other drugs (SISVEA, 2002).
- 41% of crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs (II National Safety Survey, 2002).
- Main cause of death among young people: accidents associated with alcohol abuse (SSA, 2006).
- Increment in adolescent pregnancies between 12 and 19 years old (600,000 pregnancies in 2006).

Familiar factors associated with drug abuse

CIJ, Research Department, 2001, 2005

- Illegal drug abuse among high school students associated with substance abuse of one or both parents, domestic violence and tolerance (n=6,200).
- It is commonly recorded among young women patients that have been sexually abused during their childhood, between 5 and 9 years old.
- Paternal alcohol abuse, maternal depression and violent couple relationships. Children involved in parental conflicts. Transgender repetition. Poor nutritional affection.

GOLDBERG, AUDIT Y DUSI

	Patient		Mother		Father	
	Average	D. S.	Average	D. S.	Average	D. S.
Anxiety	3.6	3.1	6.1	2.4	3.2	2.0
Depression	2.7	2.9	4.4	2.2	1.3	1.7
Alcohol abuse	4.8	3.6	3	2.8	5.0	3.8
Alcohol dependency	1.8	2.2	.1	.4	1.8	2.3
Harmful alcohol consumption	2.6	3.0	1	1.6	2.6	2.9
Severity CD.	4.3	2.4	.7	.8	2.2	1.9

CIJ, Research Department, 2005

Factors associated with consumption

- Consumption in women is associated with depression, loneliness, stress and weight control. Men report it as a stimulant.
- Adult women start consuming alcohol and prescription drugs when associated with depressive episodes.
- Alcohol abuse in men is associated with a process of masculine identity, job loss and low income.
- Depression in women is associated with submission, work stress and lack of affection, and depression in men associated with job failure.

Research on drug abuse and domestic violence among families (CIJ-ILEF, 2005)

Group 1: Cases of domestic violence CAVIDA-ILEF

Group 2: Cases of addictions at CIJ

All cases presented both problems

Group 1 didn't recognize alcohol and/or drug abuse

Group 2 didn't identify domestic violence

Violence in couples against women assisted at CIJ

Group 1: None user partners

Group 2: User partner

Ages: 34-38 years old

	Group 1 (%)	Group 2 (%)
Married/partnered	82.3	82.7
Homemaker	41.9	43.0
Work	56.4	56.7
Violence sometime	68.4	87.4
Violence from present partner	35.5	73.3
Used alcohol	10.6	21.7
Used DUM or illegals	13.2	22.7

Treatment Program at CIJ

Multidimensional Familiar Therapy Model with a Genre Perspective



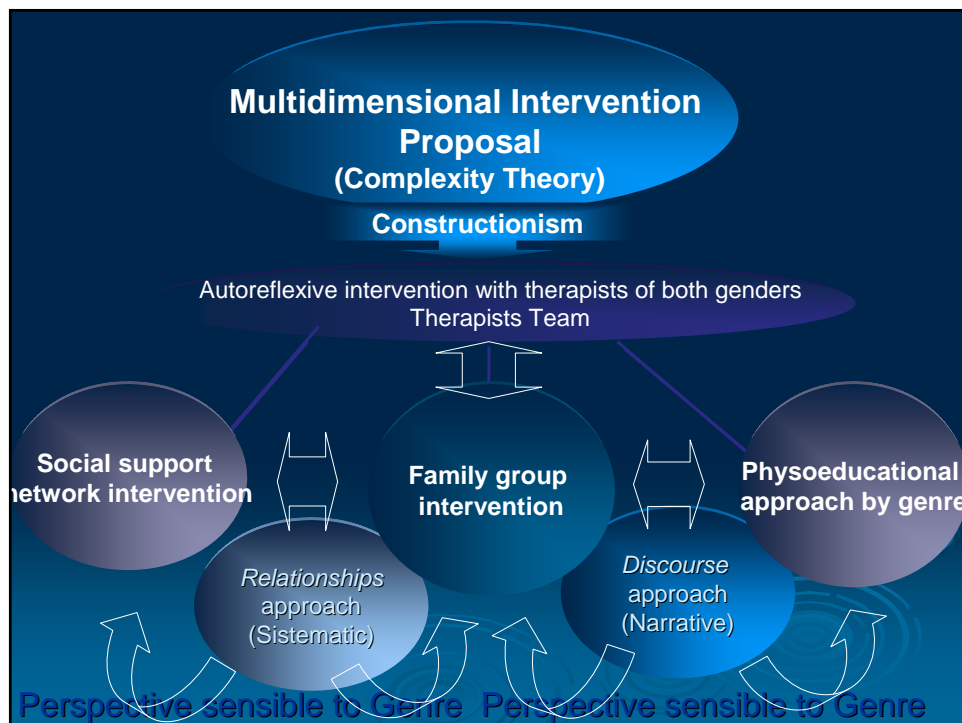
- Complexity theory
- *Social constructionism*
- Genre theory
- Systematic TF theory
- Narrative
- Psychoeducational approach
- *Ecological approach*

Objectives

- Promote a **holistic** change in the family.
- **Suppress** or reduce drug abuse and modify the guidelines related to violence.
- **Restructure** domestic guidelines to generate new forms of organization and create more flexible rules.
- **Co-construir** alternative speeches of gender on the family tales.
- Assure the **affective nutrition** between the members.
- Extend the social networks for family **support**.

Constructionism

- The truths are consensuses in human groups.
- The reality is a construction agreed through language.
- The consensus builds the dominant speech.



Social Support Networks

- Extend the subject's identity practices different from the group of dysfunctional pairs.
- Support healthy lifestyles.

⇒ Daytime Center



Results and Effectiveness

- Initial research in six cities (n=12). Nowadays in all the nation (n=40).
- All the families finished their treatments.
- In all the cases there were a total remission of drug abuse.
- Deconstructed family discourses that supported the stereotyped constructions of gender.
- The violent relation patterns disappeared.
- The follow up 12 months after. All changes stayed in place.

Domestic violence and addictions: Preventive Advice



- Human Rights of women and children
- Conflicts negotiation and solution
- Life skills
- Construction of new masculinities and femininities
- Parenting without violence
- Strengthening of social networks

Conclusions and Advices

- Both problems belong to public health and human rights.
- It is necessary to enlist the rights and to request them.
- The problem is not resolve with only a denunciation .
- Prevention and Treatment are priorities.
- Research and human resources specialized training.