

5TH MEETING “SOCIAL INCLUSION AND AUTONOMY”

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



LECTURE 1:

Social Inclusion And Rehabilitation





- **WHAT DOES SOCIAL INCLUSION MEAN?**
- **WHAT IS REHABILITATION?**
- **10´ Q&A**

OUTLINE

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **Understand the importance and significance of social inclusion of individuals with autism**
- **Understand the importance of rehabilitation**



1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REHABILITATION



What is social inclusion?



Social inclusion represents the condition in which all individuals live in a state of equity and equal opportunity.

Social inclusion pushes for **change** in the cultural and social system to promote the active and full participation of all individuals.



Several aspects must be taken into account



INCLUSION	CHARACTERISTICS
PHYSICAL	People with disability attends the same physical environments that are used by other people;
FUNCTIONAL	people uses the physical environment
RELATIONAL	the person with disabilities establishes positive relationships within the family and with other people
TEMPORAL	the person with a disability lives the normal life cycle following the various stages of development;
CIVIC	the disabled person has rights and duties;
SERVICES	the person with a disability uses the services available to all citizens.

(Lepri,2021)



1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REHABILITATION



WHAT IS REHABILITATION?



Rehabilitation is a process in which a person with a disability is brought to achieve the best possible level of autonomy in physical, health, educational, social and relational terms.

Rehabilitation is the third pillar of the health care system, alongside prevention and treatment, for the completion of activities aimed at protecting the health of citizens.



**Rehabilitation
intervention is based
on six categories of
well-being**

(Felce, 2020)



Physical well-being
Material well-being
Social well-being
Productive well-being
Emotional well-being
Civic well-being



1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REHABILITATION

1. Physical well-being:

Relates to health, nutrition, physical fitness, mobility, and personal safety.

2. Material well-being:

Refers to aspects of the environment, of living where the person resides (transportation and housing), property and income.



1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REHABILITATION

3. Social well-being:
relates to the quality of family and friendship relationships, community involvement and social inclusion.

4. Productive well-being:
includes personal development, self-determination, and constructive activities.



1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REHABILITATION

5. Emotional well-being:

Reference to the ability to achieve positive mental states and self-esteem, profess a religious belief, and express one's sexuality.

6. Civic well-being: includes the ability to protect one's privacy, to be protected by the law, to vote.



1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REHABILITATION

**Autism
and
rehabilitation**



When we talk about rehabilitation with regard to autism spectrum disorder, we talk about behavioural interventions.

Such interventions are aimed at improving children's social skills and development of independence in daily life (especially if started at an early age).



1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REHABILITATION

Parents and rehabilitation



In the rehabilitation process, parents play a basic role.

Parents provide the child with critical support. In fact, the parent contributes to the child's upbringing, education and provides a stimulating environment for the child.



Social inclusion in the Italian context

In the Italian experience the Law 504/1997 and Law 104/1992 bring references to disability and integration. Of great importance, in the Italian legislative panorama, is the law of the Legislative Decree 14 September 2015, n. 151 (in SO n.53, related to G.U 23/09/2015 n. 221) concerning the rules for the right to work of disabled people.



Social inclusion in the Italian context

It is applied to:

- those suffering from physical, psychic, sensory and intellectual minorities (with a reduction in working capacity of 45 per cent)
- those who are labour invalids with a degree of disability higher than 33 per cent
- people who are blind or deaf and dumb
- war invalids.

The law also establishes the duty of employers to maintain the jobs of those who, not being disabled at the time of employment, have suffered an accident at work or an occupational disease that has caused them to become disabled.





Questions

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lepri, C (2011). Viaggiatori inattesi. Appunti sull'integrazione sociale delle persone disabili. Milano: Franco Angeli

Stiker H.J. (2000), A History of disability, Ann Arbor, Mi, University of Michigan Press

Medeghini R., Valtellina E. (2006), Quale disabilità? Culture, modelli e processi di inclusione. Milano: Franco Angeli

Felce D. (2000). Quality of life for people with learning disabilities in supported housing in the community: A review of research, Exeter, University of Exeter



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



THANK YOU!

