



**Inclusion Ireland**

The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability.

Assisted Decision Making (Capacity) Act 2015

# **Train the Trainer**

[InclusionIreland.ie](http://InclusionIreland.ie)



# Contents

Click on the page title or page number to go to that page.

<b>An introduction to the Assisted Decision Making (Capacity) Act 2015 and Decision Support Service</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Training Materials</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Training Sessions</b>	
Decision Making 1	09
Decision Making 2	17
Decision Making 3	23
<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Intended Results</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Resources</b>	
Decision Making Worksheet	33
Easy to Read on the Nine Main Beliefs - Guiding Principles	35
Decision Cards	37
Decision Support Service Poster of each Champion	39
United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) Easy to Read Chart	41
Decision Making Poster	43
Supplementary Material	45
Videos	47



This icon indicates a clickable link to a page or website throughout the report





# An introduction to the Assisted Decision Making (Capacity) Act 2015 and Decision Support Service

## Purpose

To guide and to facilitate an understanding of the Assisted Decision Making (Capacity) Act 2015 (ADM 2015) and the Decision Support Service (DSS) for people with an intellectual disability. These are introductory materials. There are three hour long sessions designed in this training module.

## Aim

For people with an intellectual disability to access information on the Assisted Decision-Making Act 2015 and the Decision Support Service in an in person interactive group. Use of experience within the group of decision making will inform this process and provide examples to the participants of the processes of decision making.

## Training needs

People with an intellectual disability often need information to be broken down into small amounts with use of visuals, interactive processes (scenarios or role play), and repetition to support learning. Utilising the experience of participants is key to the success of this training.

## Trainer

The Trainer is a person or persons interested in providing information on the ADM 2015 and DSS for people with an intellectual disability. A supplementary material list will be provided in this guide for the trainer(s) to become familiar with the ADM 2015 and the DSS. It is important that the trainer(s) have a basic knowledge/understanding of the ADM 2015 and the DSS and have the ability to signpost people to further information.

## Training Materials

All training materials have been co-designed with people with an intellectual disability. Through an interactive, reflective, and critical process, the group members gave insight to the materials. Questions were asked throughout and materials were changed to meet the learning needs of the group members.

# Training Materials

## Three powerpoint training sessions

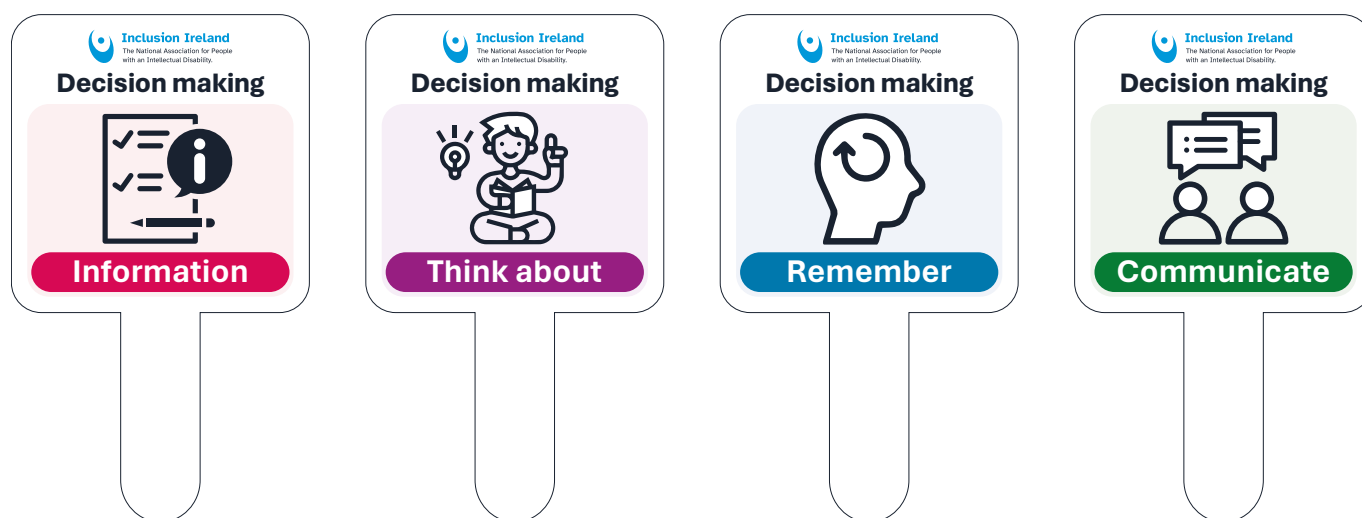
1. **Introduction of decision making:** Decision or Choice, Decision Making Steps/ Paddles
2. **Nine guiding principles:** review decision making steps, introduce Decision Support Service Champions, review the nine guiding principles
3. **Decision Support Service and decision supporter roles:** review decision supporter steps, decisions supported in the DSS, decision supporter roles

## Worksheets and other materials:

- Decision Making Paddles (Set of 2 per person)
- Decision Making Template (Matching the Paddles)
- Decision Making Cards
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) Easy to Read Chart
- Nine Guiding Principles (For work with a supporter)
- Decision Making Worksheet (For the individual to work through a decision)
- Decision Support Service Champions (laminated cards)
- Easy to Read on the ADM 2015 and DSS

## Decision making steps (functional test) paddles

Designed double sided and printed on 10mm Foamex with handles attached  
Two paddles for one set (Information, Think about, Remember, Communicate).



We recommend that you have the paddles printed by a local printer or we can suggest contacting Brian Conroy of Stella press who will print the materials and send to you by post or delivery. See below for Stella press contact details:

### Stella Press - Brian Conroy

Contact	Brian Conroy
Email	brian@stellapress.ie
Office	(057)93 51971
Mobile	087 695 2025
Website	www.stellapress.ie
Address	Kilbride Street, Tullamore, Co. Offaly, R35 X611



## Setup

- Identify two people that may participate in a role play. Depending on comfort in speaking in the group, prepare the individuals (use decision cards to decide on a role play).
- Provide a room with tables set up in a boardroom style.
- Set up a projector for a PowerPoint slide presentation to one side.
- Set up a flipchart with paper/markers.

**At each chair distribute the following materials for each session:**

- Easy to Read Chart of United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD).
- Decision Making Template with four steps of decision making.
- Decision Making Paddles matching the template (set of two paddles).
- Begin with an icebreaker to bring the group together, for example a simple hand up if you like etc.

## Preparation

Introduce or review the topic of decision making at the start of each session. Invite people who attended the previous session to share the materials before them and how they were used in the last session.

Emphasise that each person has the right, the ability, the capacity to make a decision. Also, emphasise that each person has the right to ask for support, when needed, to make a decision.

Prepare to deliver the information at a slow pace. Utilise the experience of decision making of individuals in the room when appropriate. For example, if a person is making a decision about where to bank, ask them if that example may be used during the session. Use opportunities frequently throughout the sessions to share a prepared "Decision Card" to the group to encourage conversation and engagement.



# Decision making

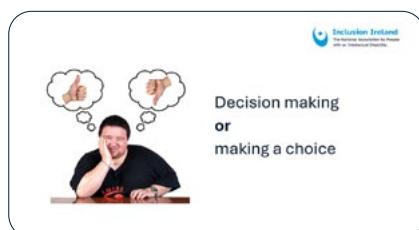


First of three training sessions on the  
Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015



The emphasis of the first session is on an exploration of “decision making” and introduces the functional steps of decision making in easy to understand language.

- Set up the projector with the PowerPoint.
- Set up a flipchart with “choices” on one side of a page and “decisions” on the other side.
- Have a template of the UN Convention at each place. Have the Paddles of Information, Remember, Think About and Communicate at hand. Have the decision cards at hand and use throughout the training to encourage conversation and interaction.
- Begin with an icebreaker for the group to get to know one another.

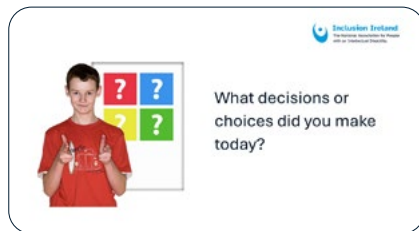


- Begin to explore how we use language around decision making.
- Start with a conversation around the language. What is a decision? What is a choice?
- Let us begin with making a choice. It is when you have one or more things before you and the process then is to choose, or to make a choice.

For example, today I could have had toast or cereal for breakfast. My choice was toast. It did not take too much time and I went with my preference.

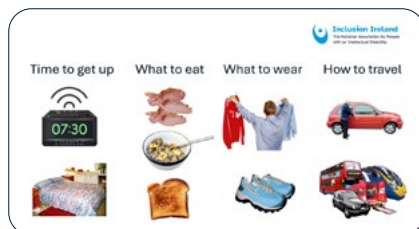
A decision is when I have more to consider. As an adult I have to give time to and be informed to made a decision. Making a decision can make more of a difference in my life.

For example, when leaving school I had to decide what to do next. There were many paths for me to take. I had to look up information. I had to speak with others. I had to look at all of the possibilities. I had to decide what it meant to me if I chose one thing or another thing for my life.

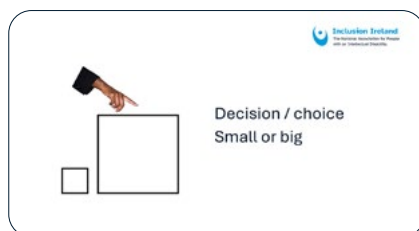


Let us look at some choices that you may have made today.

Use a flipchart to list any choices or decisions that people may make/may have made/can make. Use the following slide to contribute to the discussion.



- Invite four people to talk about choices they made this morning, one for each area.
- Invite each person to speak to their choices under each title.
- Explore the process of their choice in the words they use to give voice to the language of choice. Emphasise will and preference.
- Assess in the conversation if the people feel empowered (or not) to make their daily choices. Emphasise the use of "choice" and the use of "decision" as we tell our story.



Choice connects us to our desires, values, our beliefs, or reasons to do something one way or another.

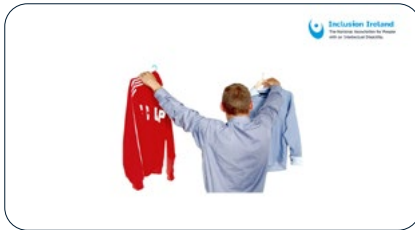
Decisions are connected time put into informing ourselves, looking at what happens if we choose one way or another, and thinking through what is possible. Making a choice is easier than making a decision.

What takes more time a choice or a decision? Create a flipchart to start to populate a visual list of choices and decisions. Get the participants to suggest choices (choices on one side and decisions on the other side to populate in a few slides). Use two different colour markers to circle if it is a small decision or a choice or a big decision.



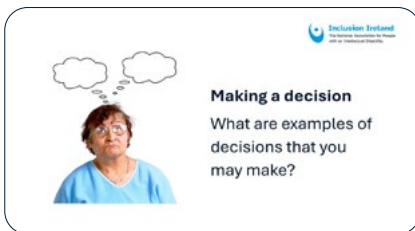
What would you choose? Go slowly and get the participants to chat about their choice.

Is this a big or small choice/decision?



What would you choose? Go slowly and get the participants to chat about their choice.

Is this a big or small choice/decision?



**Making a decision**  
What are examples of decisions that you may make?

Let us move from making a choice to making a decision. Is there a difference? In this section move from the understanding of a decision as needing more time/support.

Populate examples given on the flipchart.

One or two examples is fine. The list does not have to be exhaustive.

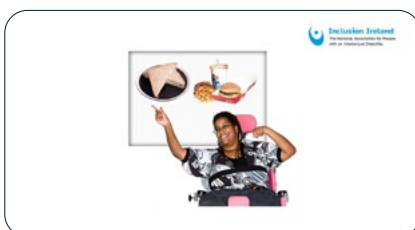


What decision is being discussed in this photo?

What information might you want to know about deciding on a place to live?

Who might inform you?

Who might you talk to?

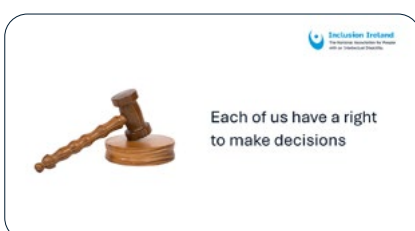


What decision is being discussed in this photo?

What information would you want to know about deciding on a place to live?

Who would inform you?

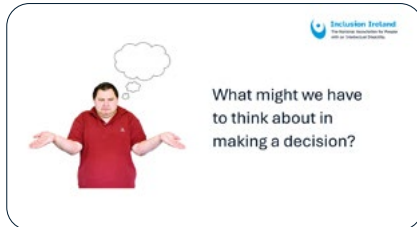
Who would you talk to?



Each of us have a right to make decisions

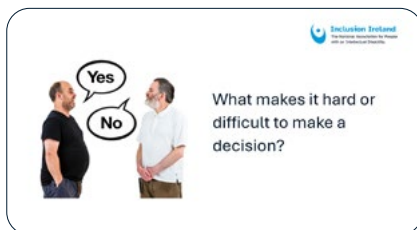
The place to begin is with each individual. Each person has the right to make a decision. This is called having the capacity or the ability to make a decision. Other persons have to begin with this way of thinking. This is the law.



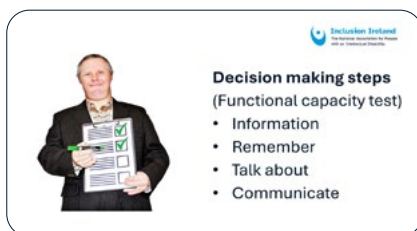


Use the flip chart to record in the language of the participants what they find is necessary in making a decision, for example:

- It takes more time.
- It can be difficult/hard.
- Other people get in my way.
- Who do we have in our lives to help?
- What information may I need?
- What money or resources I have to make it possible.
- When does the decision need to be made?



- Use the flip chart for examples of decisions.
- Discuss what makes it hard or difficult to make a decision: not enough information, pressure by friends/family/supporters, not enough time, not enough money, not having supports, difficulty understanding the outcomes or consequences of a decision, etc.




Introduce the four paddles - each with a photo and a word on the four aspects of parts of decision making.

- Information
- Talk About
- Remember
- Communicate

In the Assisted Decision-Making Act all people have the right to the “presumption of capacity” or the ability to make a decision as the place to begin in any decision-making process. There is also a right to support to have your will and preference understood. Other people, often people in your life will provide this support. This is called natural supports and is known in law as the “lowest level” of support.


Also in the Assisted Decision Making Act, if a person needs more formal support, such as in a big decision with a banker, a lawyer or with a doctor, these supports may require a “functional capacity test.” It is important to know this language. This is a process completed with you around decision making. These four parts of decision making are involved in this process.

What does this mean? It is the words used to describe or to talk about decision making steps or your own process of how you make decisions.




**Information**  
In a way that you can understand  
In a way that you can explore the question

Where do you go for information? What helps? Who helps? Do you like information in writing? Do you like information written down for you or recorded? How do you keep or store information?




**Remember**  
What helps you to remember?

In making a decision it is important that you remember the process or parts of the decision long enough to communicate the decision. You may remember by recording information on a phone, writing information down, putting information into story form or picture form. Finding out what works to help you to remember is very important.



**Think about**  
Look at all parts of the decision

This step may take time. It is important to think about all the parts of the decision. In thinking about the decision you think about how a decision may make a difference in your life and in the lives of people around you. Sometimes this is called "weighing up" a decision by looking at all of the parts.



**Communicate**  
Share your decision  
Using words, drawing, audio, video, tablets, cards, body language, or other ways

People in your life, your family members and friends, also known as your natural supports, will continue to support you. There is no need to make a change in how you make decisions because of this law. Yet it is important to know that support exists if you may need support at some point in your life.

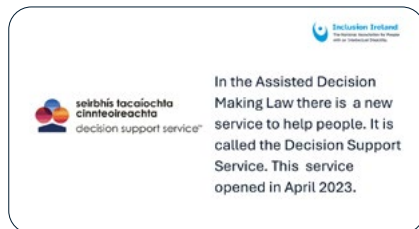


**Decision making**

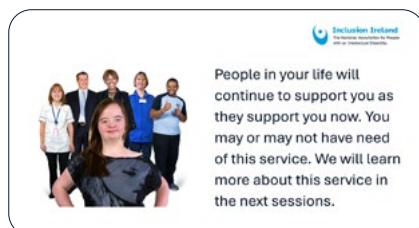
Template on decision making, pull together all of the aspects of decision making and explain the process of the arrows in a circular motion as describing a process.



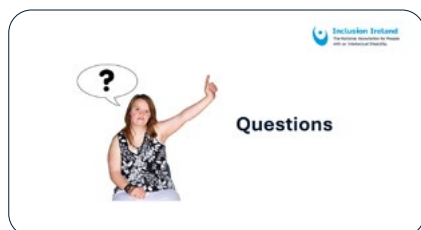
This law is to protect your rights. It is the Assisted Decision-Making Act of 2015. The law goes by other names such as the ADM 2015, the Act of 2015, or the Capacity Act. It replaces the old law which was called the Lunacy Act from 1871. It is a law that respects the will and preference of the individual. It creates levels of support that respect that each person has the right to make decisions.



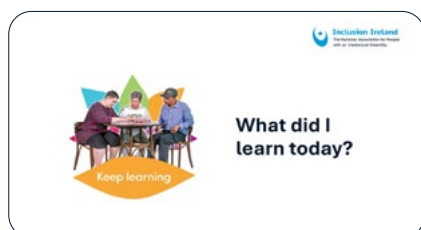
The starting place, remember, in making any decision is that a person has capacity. If you have a big decision to make and would like support or if others have concern over your ability to make decisions, you may ask someone you trust or get formal support through the Decision Support Service. The place to begin in making a decision is with your current supports. We will learn more about the Decision Support Service and what are called “formal support arrangements” in another training session.



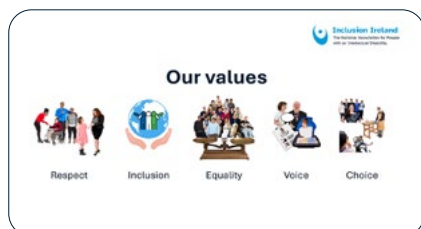
People in your life, your family members, friends, and supporters are called your natural supports. These people will continue to support you as you wish along the lines of your will and your preference. The new law will not change these natural supports unless you have a need for more support. If you do, the new law gives you this right and the Decision Support Service is there to help you.



Make sure to give ample time for questions.



Look back at the flip chart, look back on slides, and use the paddles for a quick review.



Inclusion Ireland values at a glance.



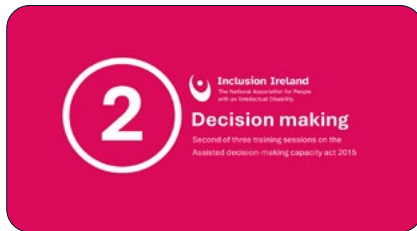
Inclusion Ireland goals at a glance.



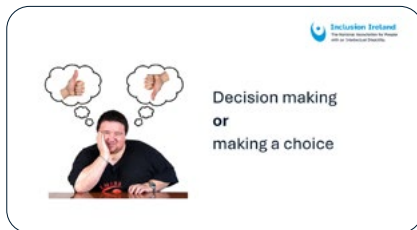
# Decision making



Second of three training sessions on the  
Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015



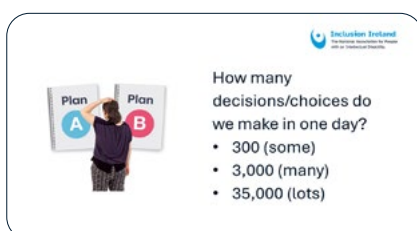
- Set up the projector with the PowerPoint.
- Set up the room in circular or rectangular seating around tables.
- Put up the flipchart with the decision-making information gathered at the last session.
- Distribute the materials as in the last session with each participant having a set of decision-making paddles, a decision-making chart, and a UNCRPD chart.



- Begin with the flipchart from the last session on decisions.
- Listen closely to what people remember from the previous session.
- Circulate the decision cards and invite one or two people, if appropriate, to use the paddles to go through the steps of decision making.
- Move to next slide.



Take one or more of the decision cards shared and go through the steps of decision making. Ask the participants to use the paddles to indicate if it is information, remembering, weigh up, or communication.

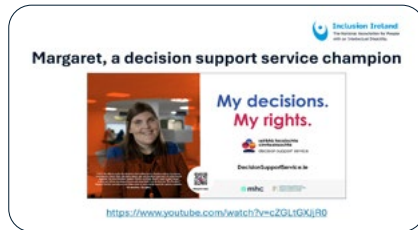


- How many decisions/choices do we make in one day?
- 300 (some)
  - 3,000 (many)
  - 35,000 (lots)

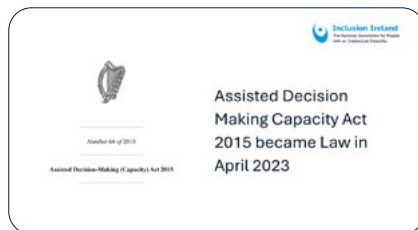
The purpose of this slide is to point out how we are constantly making choices and decisions in our lives. Use hands in a horizontal movement to visualise some, many, and hands wide apart as lots. Between choices and decisions, we make 35,000 in one day.

Looking at decision making is important. We do not need support for all 35,000! Imagine!

Yet, for some we may need support. Knowing when to ask for support is important. Knowing that there is a law that has given this some thought can be helpful.



Before we learn more about the Assisted Decision-Making Law and the Decision Support Service, I would like to introduce you to some of the Decision Support Service Champions. There are nine individuals who are Champions. The people who feature in these two-minute videos have an intellectual disability. They share why the Decision Support Service is important in their lives. Let us look at the story of Margaret.



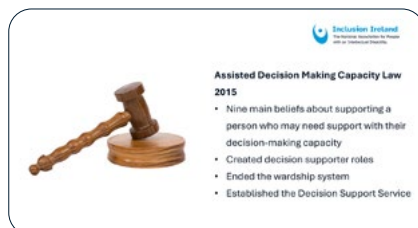
What is law? A law is a set of rules created by government to guide behaviour.

Why is law important? The law is created to protect and to support people.

The Act became a law in April 2023.

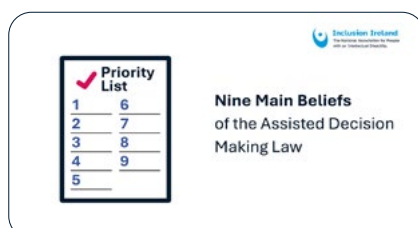
This law has many names:

- The ADM
- 2015 Act
- Assisted Decision Making Act
- Capacity Act



What does the Assisted Decision-Making Capacity Law 2015 do for people?

- It created nine guiding principles or nine main beliefs that provide the foundation or building blocks for the Assisted Decision-Making Capacity Law.
- It created decision supporter roles.
- It ended the wardship system.
- It established the Decision Support Service.

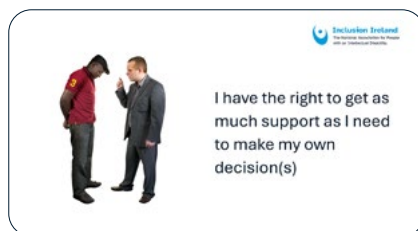


What are the nine beliefs, also called the guiding principles, that help us to understand the Assisted Decision-Making Act?

These beliefs remind us of the importance of the law to help to protect rights and to support the rights of all people.



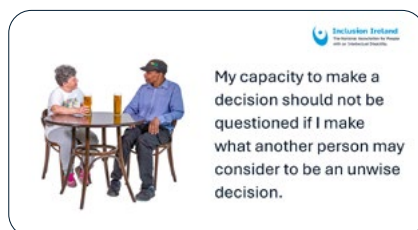
Each person has a right to make his/her own decisions. What is capacity? Capacity is that a person has the ability to use and to understand information. Capacity means that a person can make and communicate a decision. Capacity means that a person can follow the steps of decision making. If a person has others in their lives that support them in decision making this can be part of his/her capacity.



A person has the right to get as much support as needed to make a decision. Most often this will be people close to you or your natural supports. You may have someone in your life that helps you with day-to-day decisions. You may have someone else who supports you with bigger decisions. This can be many people or a group. It may be family or friends. These supports do not need to change.

You may wish to register these supports with the Decision Support Service, but there is no need if the supports are working for you at present.

For people without supports they can register through the Decision Support Service to make an arrangement. A person who works for a disability service cannot be a registered support person.



A person, like any other, has the right to make what others may consider to be an unwise decision. Everyone makes decisions that others may not agree with. This does not mean that an individual does not have the ability to make decisions or that a person does not have capacity. If I have made a decision that may hurt myself or others it would be natural that people support me to look at my decision.



Everyone has a right to make a decision. Even if a person cannot make a decision about one thing it does not mean that they cannot make a decision about another thing. It is the right of the individual to seek support when they are ready.






**Inclusion Ireland**  
The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability

If I need support it should be just the amount I need and the support should not limit or control my rights and freedoms


Others may think that I do not have the capacity or ability to make a decision. I have the right to seek the amount of support that I need. This support should give me freedom to think through my decision. This support should respect my will and preference.



**Inclusion Ireland**  
The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability

It is my will and preference that is important in the decision making


A person's will is about what they value, what they think is important. It may be connected to what one believes and what goals a person may have. A person's preferences mean a greater liking for one choice over another. Preference is about the things that interest you the most.



**Inclusion Ireland**  
The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability

If needed, I will have you speak to others who know me well to help with the decision making


As the person making the decision you are in the driving seat. You may direct people to people in your life to support decision making.



**Inclusion Ireland**  
The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability

I will consider how quickly the decision needs to be made and what action is needed

The decision maker is the one to map out the timing of the decision to be made. Keeping a record online or in writing can be useful.



**Inclusion Ireland**  
The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability

I will use information in the right way, with respect for the law, keeping private what needs to be, and in a way that harms no one

In adult decision making there is a right and a wrong way to use information. There is a need for keeping information private. There is a need to share information if needed, too.



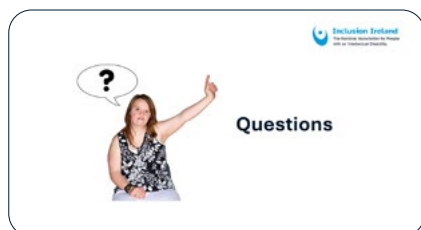
**Inclusion Ireland**  
The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability

Fionn, a decision support service champion

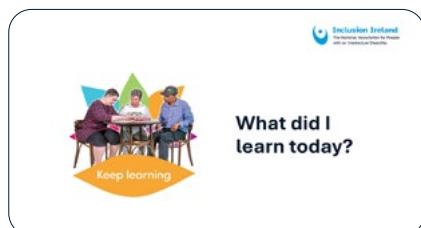
My decisions. My rights.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aG5XQFE8tys>

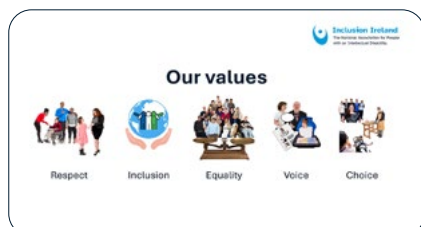
Let us hear from our next Decision Support Champion, Fionn.



Make sure to give ample time for questions.



Review the Nine Main Beliefs.



Inclusion Ireland values at a glance.



Inclusion Ireland goals at a glance.

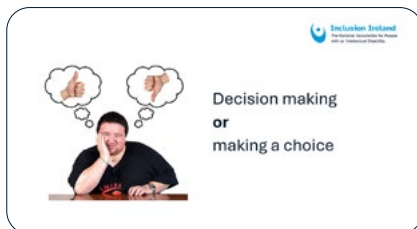
# Decision making



Third of three training sessions on the  
Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015



- Set up the projector with the PowerPoint.
- Set up the room in circular or rectangular seating around tables.
- Put up the flipchart with the decision-making information gathered at the last session.
- Distribute the materials as in the last session with each participant having a set of decision-making paddles, a decision-making chart, and a UNCRPD chart.



- Begin with the flipchart from the last session on decisions.
- Listen closely to what people remember from the previous session.
- Circulate the decision cards and invite one or two people, if appropriate, to use the paddles to go through the steps of decision making. Move to next slide.



Take one or more of the decisions shared and go through the steps of decision making. Ask the participants to use the paddles to indicate if it is information, remembering, weigh up, or communication.



Use the flipchart to record the decisions that people see themselves making in the future. Use this exercise to get a brief reading on the understanding people have of making decisions.

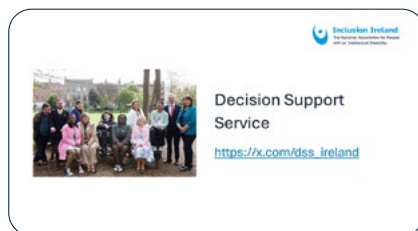




Let us listen to the story of Paul, a Decision Support Service Champion.



As part of the Assisted Decision-Making Law of 2015 a new service was created called the Decision Support Service or DSS. It is based in Dublin. When a person feels that they would like decision making support the first step is to apply to the Decision Support Service.



The Assisted Decision-Making Act was signed into law in 2015. It replaced very old legislation called the Lunacy Act of 1871. This new law and the Decision Support Service are formed on the belief that the place to begin in decision making is that each person has the ability to make decisions or has capacity.



Some decisions are supported, and some are not. The Decision Cards that we have been using are in these areas.


(Use the flip chart to put the decision cards into the categories.)



**Health or well being**

- My housing
- My role in who supports me
- My healthcare
- My social life
- My use of social services
- My day service

Review the decisions around Health and Well Being.



**Money or banking**

- My money
- My bills
- My taxes
- My bank account


Review the decisions around Money or Banking.



**Housing or property**

- How I buy, sell, or rent a house
- How the law is connected with my life
- How I receive social benefits
- How I am supported if I am part of a business

Review the decisions around Housing or Property.



The Decision Support Service does not support some decisions.

These decisions are covered by other laws.

The Decision Support Service does not support some decisions. Other laws cover these decisions.

**The decisions **NOT** supported**



Making a will      Marriage, divorce, or separation      Adoption

These decisions are covered by other laws.

**The decisions **NOT** covered**



Sexual relationships      Being a member of a jury      Guardianship of children

These decisions are covered by other laws.

**Lydia, a decision support service champion**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=92Q3ziGmY>

Hear why decision support is important to Lydia, a Decision Support Champion.


**Decision supporters**




The next few slides review the roles in the Decision Support Service of people who may support others to make decisions.

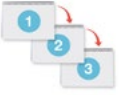
**Decision support arrangements**

Depends on the support needed at the moment.  
People who help are called decision supporters.  
You may have a number of decision supporters.



The role of the decision supporter is to work with you, the individual, to create what is called an "arrangement." The arrangement is an agreement you have with one or more individuals to support you in making a decision.

 **Three types of decision support arrangements**



1. Decision making assistant
2. Co-decision maker
3. Decision making representative

There are three Decision Support Arrangements.

 **Decision-making assistant (DMA)**



The role of the decision-making is to help you to make decisions for yourself.

The first arrangement is called the Decision-Making Assistant. This is the smallest or lowest form of support within the Decision Support Service. The person that you select as a decision supporter will likely be someone who knows you well. It may be someone in your family or a friend. This person cannot be a professional in a disability service.

The person you choose will help you to make decisions for yourself. You may have one person that helps you with money decisions and another who helps you with health decisions. When this person or persons registers with the Decision Support Service they are listed on a register.

If professionals are involved in a decision they may get in touch with the Decision Support Service to confirm that you have registered with the Decision Support Service.

 **Co-decision maker (CDM)**




The role of the co-decision-maker is to make certain decisions **together with you**.

The next level of support is higher support than a Decision-Making Assistant. It is a Co-Decision Maker. This person, like with the Decision-Making Assistant role is a person you select. You are involved in the selection of a person who knows you well. This person cannot be a professional in a disability service.

The role of the Co-Decision Maker is to make certain decisions together with you. This person provides more support to assist a person through the steps of decision making.

This person will help to support a person as needed. This person will keep a record of how he or she supports the person in decision making.



**Decision-making representative (DMR)**

The role of the decision-making representative is to make certain decisions on the person's behalf.

The court will appoint someone the person knows and trusts. This will most often be a family member.

The highest form of support is the Decision-Making Representative. People who have the highest need of support, people who cannot take part in the steps of decision making, may apply for this support.

This level of support involves an application to the Court. It is most likely that it would be a family member who applies to the Court. It may also be the HSE or another agency supporting the person who may apply.

If the individual does not have a person they trust to apply for this role the court will select someone from a panel of qualified people. This list is held by the Decision Support Service and the person from panel is allocated in the court.

**Florin, a decision support service champion**




**My decisions. My rights.**

Decision Support Service

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Y2ny7E8XTM>


My Decisions. My Rights. Let us hear from Florin.

**Decision Support Service - One Year on 2024**



<https://t.co/Kgnxmwu9Vv>

Review the Decision Support Service one year on in 2024.



**Questions**

Make sure to give ample time for questions.

**Support**

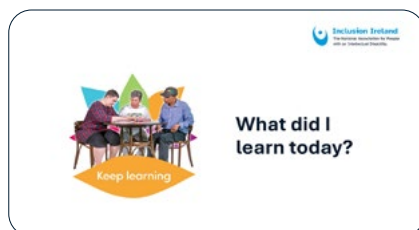
DSS Collaboration: Inclusion Ireland Potential Service Users



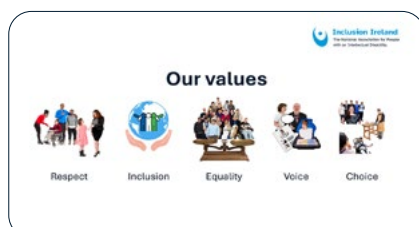
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCFDSUeJL4>

Review the Decision Support Roles.





Encourage participants to review what was heard today and name one thing that they learned.



Inclusion Ireland values at a glance.



Inclusion Ireland goals at a glance.

# Evaluation

It is important to get feedback from the participants on their experience to evaluate the delivery of this training programme. Devising an evaluation that suits your participant group will best serve the next steps in learning more about the Assisted Decision-Making Act.

This module has been co-designed with people with an intellectual disability. The information and pace were developed based on their feedback. They also asked for worksheets to support their learning. Thus, additional resources were created to offer an accessible and ongoing learning experience.

Inclusion Ireland recognise that not all learning styles or supports have been addressed in the design of these training modules and we encourage trainers to adapt the pace and teaching style to the needs of participants.

Inclusion Ireland greatly encourage and welcome feedback from those who use these training materials so we can evaluate and improve this resource.

# Intended Results

Inclusion Ireland believe in valuing the life of every person with an intellectual disability. There are many ways to approach delivery of this information. This material has been designed to respect a certain learning style. It was found that the training worked better when the learner group was kept small to lead to more opportunity for interaction. Also, some people may have interest in attending this training on more than one occasion to support their learning style.

When individuals have completed these three modules, it is hoped that they will be empowered to have greater understanding of the laws and services which have been established in Ireland. With this understanding it is hoped that individuals will continue to realise the protection of equal rights and support people to live a life of their choosing.

# Resources

**Decision Making  
Worksheet (A resource or  
tool for an individual to  
work through a decision)**



## Decision Making Worksheet

(A resource or tool for an individual to work through a decision)

<b>Relevant Person</b>	Person supported to make the decision or the person making the decision with someone else or the person who has an appointed decision-making representative.
<b>Decision to be made</b>	One decision only.
<b>Date</b>	Time specific to the day or to a time period.
<b>Who is involved</b>	Roles of others involved in a decision.

Photosymbol	Considerations	Date(s)	Notes
	<b>Information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In accessible or easy to read format</li> <li>Discuss at the best time of day</li> <li>Consider who and how it is delivered</li> <li>Consider the detail of the information</li> <li>Consider the relevance to the decision</li> <li>Prioritise questions to be asked and to be considered</li> </ul>		
	<b>Remember</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time or in the moment?</li> <li>Hours or days later?</li> <li>How it is remembered?</li> <li>Time given for the process?</li> </ul>		
	<b>Think About</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process the information</li> <li>Name the pros and cons</li> <li>Are visual supports helpful</li> <li>How the detail of information is understood</li> </ul>		
	<b>Communicate</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through speaking, sign, devices, or art</li> <li>Is there need to practice the story?</li> <li>Evidence needed? (audio, video, written)</li> <li>May be with assistance</li> </ul>		



# Resources

**Easy to Read on the  
Nine Main Beliefs  
- Guiding Principles**



## Easy to Read on the Nine Main Beliefs - Guiding Principles

	Photosymbol	Principle	What I did
1		I can make decisions about my own life.	
2		I have the right to get as much support as I need to make my own decision(s).	
3		No one has the right to say that I can not make a decision because the decision I made or might make is what another person may consider to be a bad or unwise decision.	
4		I only need support or someone to take action when it is really necessary.	
5		If I need support it should be just the amount and for the time I need it. The support should not limit or control my rights and freedoms.	
6		When a decision is made about me, my will and preference have to be given time and considered.	
7		If needed, you should speak to others who know me well to help with making a decision about me.	
8		People supporting me to make a decision should consider how quickly the decision needs to be made and how long I will need support.	
9		I will use information in the right way, with respect for the law, keeping private what needs to be, and in a way that harms no one.	

# Resources

## Decision Cards

- 1



**Personal welfare**  
Where to live


- 2



**Personal welfare**  
Who to live with


- 3



**Personal welfare**  
I would like to go to school


- 4



**Personal welfare**  
I would like to find employment


- 5



**Personal welfare**  
What social welfare can I get?


- 6



**Personal welfare**  
Support for taking medication


- 7



**Personal welfare**  
To have an operation


- 8



**Personal welfare**  
Having a medical condition


- 9



**Personal welfare**  
Needing work on your teeth


- 10



**Personal welfare**  
Planning a holiday


- 11



**Personal welfare**  
Using social services (day service)


- 12



**Property and money**  
Where to keep my money


- 13



**Property and money**  
How to get a loan


- 14



**Property and money**  
Buying something large, like a car or a house


- 15



**Property and money**  
Managing debt and taxes


- 16



**Property and money**  
Paying bills


- 17



**Property and money**  
Keeping a budget to pay for daily living


- 18



**Property and money**  
Giving money to others


- 19



**Property and money**  
Putting money into investments


- 20



**Property and money**  
Legal situations



# Resources

Decision Support  
Service Poster of each  
Champion





# Resources

## United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) Easy to Read Chart



CONVENTION  
ON THE RIGHTS  
OF PERSONS  
WITH DISABILITIES



**Inclusion Ireland**

The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability.

**Article 5**



Being equal

**Article 6 and 7**



Equal rights for  
women and children

**Article 8**



Community  
awareness

**Article 9**



Access

**Article 10**



Right to life

**Article 11**



Safe in  
emergencies

**Article 12**



Equality in law

**Article 13**



Equal justice

**Article 14**



To be free and safe

**Article 15**



Not to be tortured  
or treated cruelly

**Article 16**



Protection from  
violence and abuse

**Article 17**



Respected for  
person first

**Article 18**



Move to different  
areas and countries

**Article 19**



Live independently  
in the community

**Article 20**



Help and support  
to get about

**Article 21**



Freedom of speech

**Article 22**



Privacy

**Article 23**



Right to family and  
relationships

**Article 24**



Education

**Article 25**



Equal health  
services

**Article 26**



Improve abilities  
for daily life

**Article 27**



Right to work

**Article 28**



Equal quality of  
standard of living

**Article 29**



Be part of political  
and public life

**Article 30**

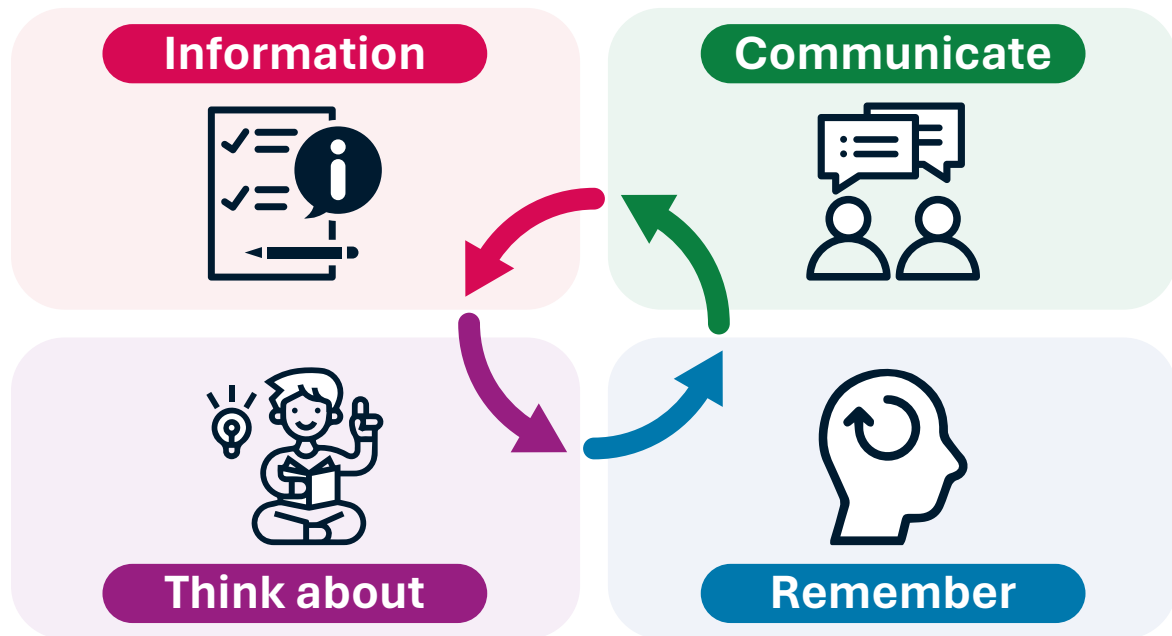


Be involved in sports,  
art and leisure

# Resources

## Decision Making Poster

# Decision Making



# **Resources**

## **Supplementary Material**



**Decision Support Service**  
Information

**Decision Support Service**  
Useful Resources

**Decision Support Service**  
My Choices, getting support to  
make decisions

**HSE National Office for Human  
Rights and Equality Policy**  
Latest news and upcoming events

**Decision Support Service**  
Information

**Assisted Decision-Making  
(Capacity) Act 2015**  
An easy-to-read guide



Click on the image above to go to the web page

# Resources

## Videos

**Blessing Dada**

**Fionn Crombie Angus**

**Florin Nolan**

**Helen Rochford-Brennan**

**Justyna Maslanka**

**Lydia Fisher**

**Margaret Turley**

**Pádraig Schaler**

**Paul Alford**



Click on the image above to play the video



## **Inclusion Ireland**

The National Association for People  
with an Intellectual Disability.

Unit C2, The Steelworks, Foley Street, Dublin 1, DO1 HV25

+353 1 855 9891

[info@inclusionireland.ie](mailto:info@inclusionireland.ie)

**[InclusionIreland.ie](http://InclusionIreland.ie)**



## **checked**

Clear | Concise | Communication