

Advocates Inc.

Principle Guided Decision Making, also known as the 5 Factors training was developed by Dr. Patricia Deegan and her organization Advocates Inc. It was created as Intentional Care Performance Standards for practitioners.

Dr. Deegan is a clinical psychologist, an influential pioneer in the mental health civil rights movement, an advocate and a consumer of mental health services.

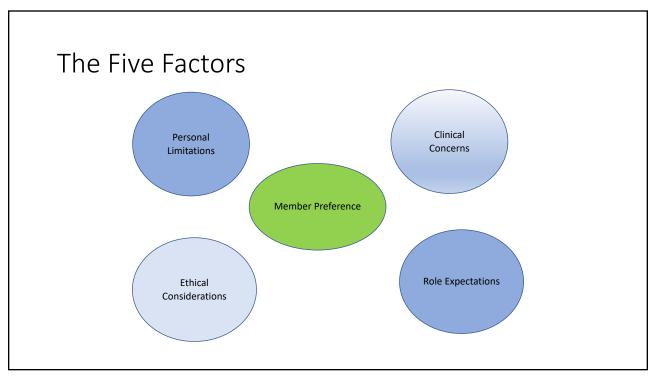
Dr. Deegan was not treated well when she was a consumer & decided to dedicate her career toward improving services for those utilizing the mental health system.



There are two main goals of this training:

- To identify 5 key factors of ethical decision making and apply them to real support plans and situations.
- To develop an awareness of our own values and its impact on our decisionmaking process.

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Factor #1: Member Expressed Preferences Members may have preferences about several different situations and interactions. These preferences may also change regularly.

What might be some member preferences?

- As practitioners, we have to recognize member preference, even if we are unable to meet that preference.
 - Using the respectful no
 - Explaining versus shutting down

When is a member's preferences purposefully limited or denied??

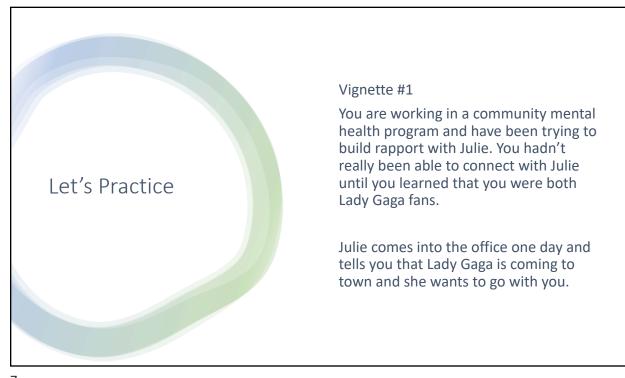
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Factor #2: Personal Limitations

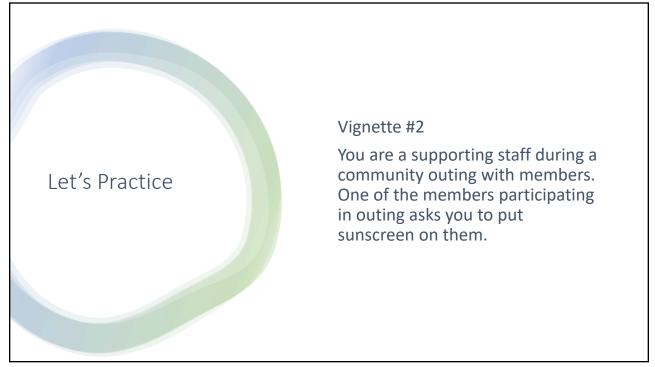
- The level of comfort that an individual worker experiences in acting or behaving in a certain way or sharing information.
- People's personal preference can and will vary and this is absolutely okay!!!
- The key with personal limitations is to be authentic and genuine about them. We should take ownership of our personal limitations.
- We need to learn to express them in a respective manner.
- We should acknowledge that a personal preference may also be a limitation in the services we can provide.

What might be some personal limitations we have when working with our members?





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Factor #3: Clinical Concerns

- When engaging in ethical shared-decision making with our members, we should be aware of clinical concerns that may impact their recovery and goals.
- These clinical concerns will direct some of the decision-making.
- Some things that are considered clinical concerns are:
 - Members' current presentation
 - Member's history
 - Member's recovery or treatment plan
 - Behaviors you are working with member to increase/decrease

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Factor 4: Ethical Considerations

- When we think about ethics, think about NOT doing harm to the members.
- Ethics should constantly be examined to ensure that they are reasonable and well founded.
- Use your team and supervisor when ethical concerns come up.
- Remember that ethics does not always = individual feelings or values

Factor 5: Role Expectations

- Also know as "Rehab Value"
- All interventions we engage in with a member should be intentional and purposeful.
- When identifying if an interaction is intentional and purposeful, ask yourself:
 - Does this conversation, behavior or decision support the helping relationship with this member?
 - What's the rehab value of this interaction?
 - What is the goal of working with our members?
 - What is your role in helping members reach that goals?

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Let's Practice

Vignette #1

You are working in a community mental health program and have been trying to build rapport with Julie. You hadn't really been able to connect with Julie until you learned that you were both Lady Gaga fans.

Julie comes into the office one day and tells you that Lady Gaga is coming to town and she wants to go with you.







