The National Autistic Society

Preparing for adulthood

Mel Carr – Transition Coordinator

Accept difference. Not indifference.

National Context

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- **Preparing for Adulthood programme**
- **Autism Act**
- **Personalisation agenda**
- **Transition Teams some supporting 14-25 year olds**

Preparing for Adulthood programme

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- **Build on the learning from past initiatives**
- **Support peer to peer learning at a local level to improve outcomes**
- **Share knowledge of what works, the challenges and solutions with Government, local agencies, families and young people.**

Autism Act 2009

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There are five things in the autism strategy which the Government has decided are the most important:

- **making sure that more people understand about autism**
- **making it easier for adults to get a diagnosis of autism - a diagnosis is when a doctor tells someone that they have autism**
- **making it easier for adults with autism to choose how they live and get the help that they need to do this**
- **helping adults with autism to find jobs**
- **helping local councils and health services to write plans so that the adults with autism who live in their area get the help that they need.**

What is Personalisation?

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- Means starting with the individual as a person with strengths and preferences
- May have own funding sources or be eligible for state funding
- Reinforces that each person is best placed to know what they need and how those needs can be best met
- People can be responsible for themselves and can make their own decisions, but should have the information and support to enable them to do so
- Personalisation is about giving people CHOICE and CONTROL over their lives.

How is personalisation being implemented?

Self Directed Support

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- Puts the person who needs support in control. In the old system people had little say about the support they received
- Enables the person and those who love them to plan support creatively to meet assessed needs
- Takes into account the person's (and those who love them) view on what support they require – Self Assessment
- Should ensure that people who require support (and meet the local authorities eligibility criteria) are enabled to get a life not just a service.

How is personalisation being implemented?

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- **Personal Budgets**
- **Individual Budgets**
- **Direct Payments**

Who can manage the Money?

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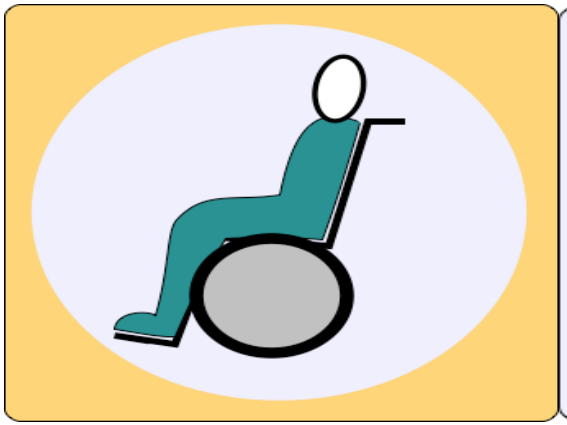

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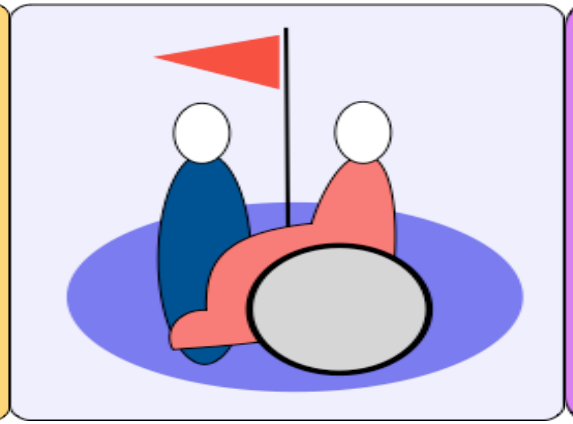

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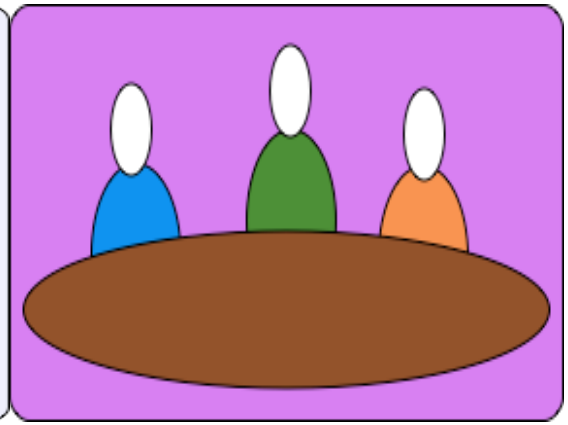
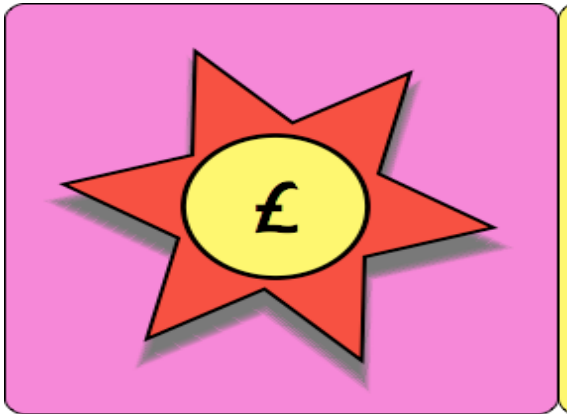
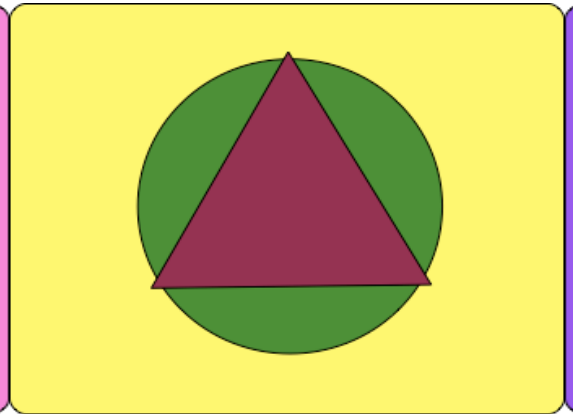


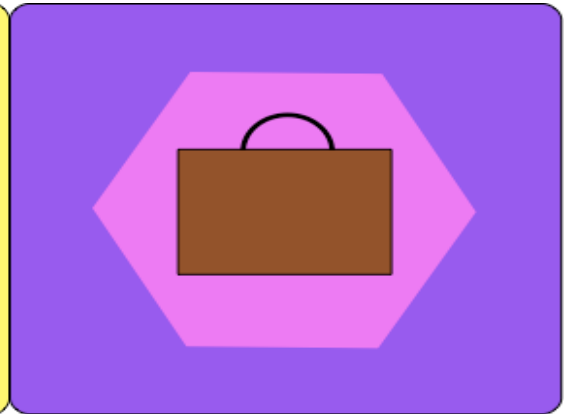
Trust



Broker



Provider



Local Authority

Personal Budget (PB)

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This is money for assessed social care needs and is made up of <u>social services money only</u>

Individual Budget (IB)

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An Individual Budget is money that comes from more than one place, Social Services and another funding source such as:

1) Independent Living Fund (ILF) **{no longer open to new applicants but will continue to provide funding to those already in receipt of ILF until April 2013}**
2) Supporting People grants **{still available in some areas although no longer ring fenced funding}**
3) Disabled facilities grants
4) Access to work

Direct Payment of a Personal Budget or Individual Budget

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- **This is where all or part of the budget is paid directly into the person's bank account for them to spend on activities, services or anything else <u>agreed in the support plan</u>.**
- **The money is paid into a separate bank account that the person will have set up especially for this purpose.**
- **Receipts and invoices for all purchases must be retained for audit purposes**

Traditional Direct Payments

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- **Traditional direct Payment tend to work on an hourly rate for a person to buy support hours – this hourly rate does not take into account the cost of specialist providers such as the NAS.**

- **The difference between a traditional direct payment that is worked out on support hours and a direct payment of a personal budget is about creative support and not just support hours e.g. use of assistive technology, community solutions, more than one support provider e.g. specialist provider during the day and generic at night.**

Rights to Assessment and Care Services - Adults

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The NHS and Community Care Act 1990

Key duty under 1990 Act to:

- **Assess an individuals need for community care services**
- **Consider community care services to match assessed needs**

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970

Key duty under 1970 Act to:

- **Local authority to make arrangements for services that are necessary to meet the needs of the person.**

Fair Access to Care Services (FACS)

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- **Guidance on Eligibility Criteria for Adult Social Care, England 2010 - *Prioritising need in the context of Putting People First: A whole system approach to eligibility for social care***
- **All aspects of care assessed – health, mobility, psychological health, independence, risks etc.**
- **Criteria bands – moderate, substantial and critical**
- **Care needs must match eligible criteria band to access services. Most boroughs – substantial and critical.**
- **Local Authorities are allowed to decide what bands they meet.**

Community Care Assessment

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The assessment happens by adult social care when a Person turns 18 years old.

This should be comprehensive and should include consideration of the following needs:

- **Personal / social care**
- **health**
- **accommodation**
- **finance**
- **Education / employment/leisure**
- **Transport / access**
- **any communication, psychological or other needs associated with the ASD**

Transition Reviews & Annual Reviews

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- **Balanced approach to not just celebrating success but the necessary support for the young person to continue to achieve**
- **Meaningful conversations and proactive work to enable the young person and the family to understand what their choices are before review meetings, pulling in the right agencies**
- **Start early through the curriculum and ensure adult social care teams are aware of the young persons needs**
- **Understand the advice agencies that can navigate the system to support the family**

What is in a Support Plan

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- What's Important to the person-history included
- What does the person want to achieve?-Dreams, what's working/not working, Good Day/Bad Day, A perfect week
- How will the person be supported?
- How will the person spend their Individual budget?
- How will the person support be managed?
- How will they stay in control of their life?
- What needs to be done to put the plan into Action?

Outcome focussed reviews

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- Community Life-Leisure , Learning and Work
- Managing Money
- Family Relationships
- Choices and Change
- Living Safely and Taking Risks
- Health and Wellbeing
- Every day Tasks

Transition Teams

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- **Some Local Authorities supporting 14 – 25 year olds through their transition team**

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DVD – Jenny's story

http://www.thinklocalactpersonal.org.uk/Latest/Resource/?cid=7705

Some Useful Websites

The National Autistic Society

- www.preparingforadulthood.org.uk
- www.autism.org.uk (information sheets)
- www.in-control.org.uk
- www.shop4support.com
- www.scie.org.uk
- www.puttingpeoplefirst.co.uk
- www.helensandersonassociates.co.uk
- www.supportplanning.org
- www.nationalbrokeragenetwork.org.uk
- www.progressforproviders.org
- www.transitioninfonetwork.org.uk
- www.transitionsupportprogramme.org.uk
- https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/RSG/AllPublications/Page1/DFE-RR145