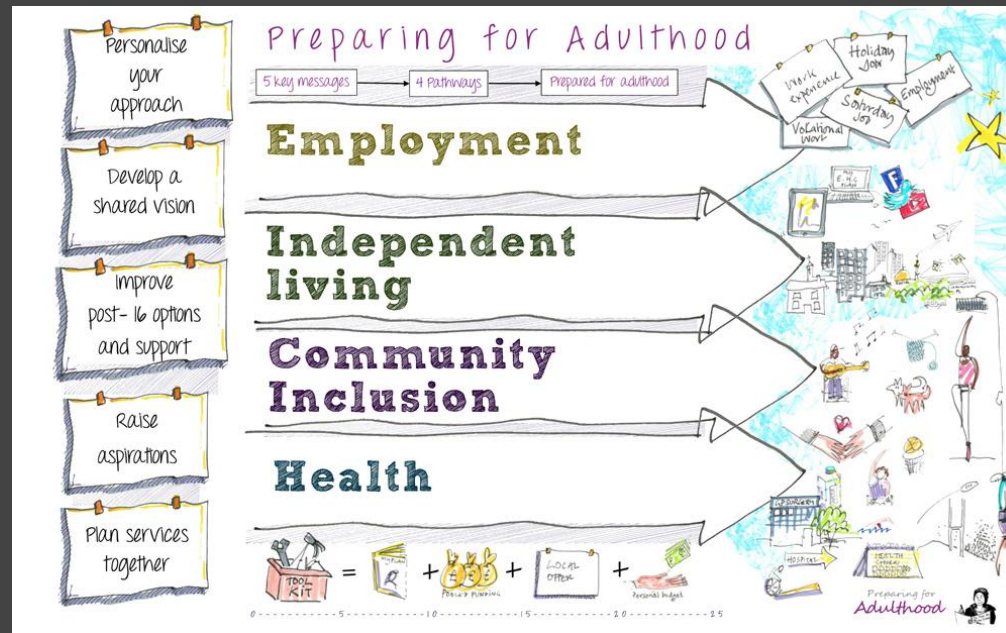


Developing Kingston's Transition Pathway and Protocol



for young people with learning disabilities, difficulties, additional needs or mental health issues who may need adult services

Today's summit: What we are trying to achieve

- To keep you all safe, so there are a few ground rules
- To keep you all nourished, so there will be coffee and tea break, lunch and more coffee, tea and cake
- To keep you informed, so there will be a few words by Stephen Taylor followed by a brief presentation by myself on the NICE guidance and why we are having the event.
- Then it is over to you to:



IDEA

CONNECT



SOLVE

PRESENT



Transition: What do we mean?

Transition is a planned and purposeful process that address the psychosocial and medical needs of adolescents and young adults with chronic physical and medical conditions as they move from child oriented to adult oriented health-care services (Department of Health, 2006)

*“the **point** at which young people move from children’s to adult services”* (‘Don’t let me down’ 2012)

Moving on from being a child to becoming an adult

*“the **planned, purposeful** movement of adolescents and young adults from child-centred to adult-orientated health care systems as distinct from a single chronological even”* (RCN 2014)

can be a time of celebration, change and also challenge for all young people.

From pond into the sea (CQC 2014)

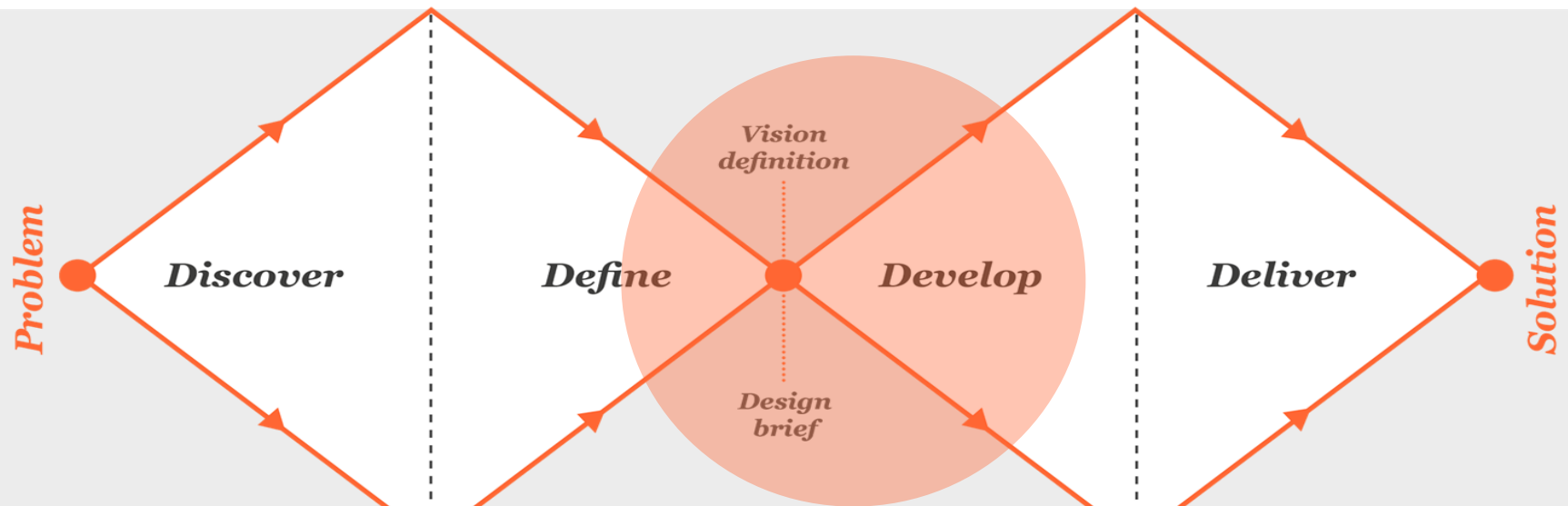
*the **transfer** to an adult environment where they [young people] may need to consult several different health teams, therapy teams, and adult social care services”* (CQC 2014)

Transition is an essential part of human life and experience (SCIE 2014)

A cliff edge (Family Carer)

We have put the interests of a system that is no longer fit for purpose above the interests of the people it is supposed to serve” (CQC 2014).

Background: why are we focussing on the transition pathway?



Parents, people and staff identified issues in transition
 Some Silo working
 Some people come to adults through duty system
 Current protocol is out of date
 Lack of focus on maximising independence
 Financial challenges

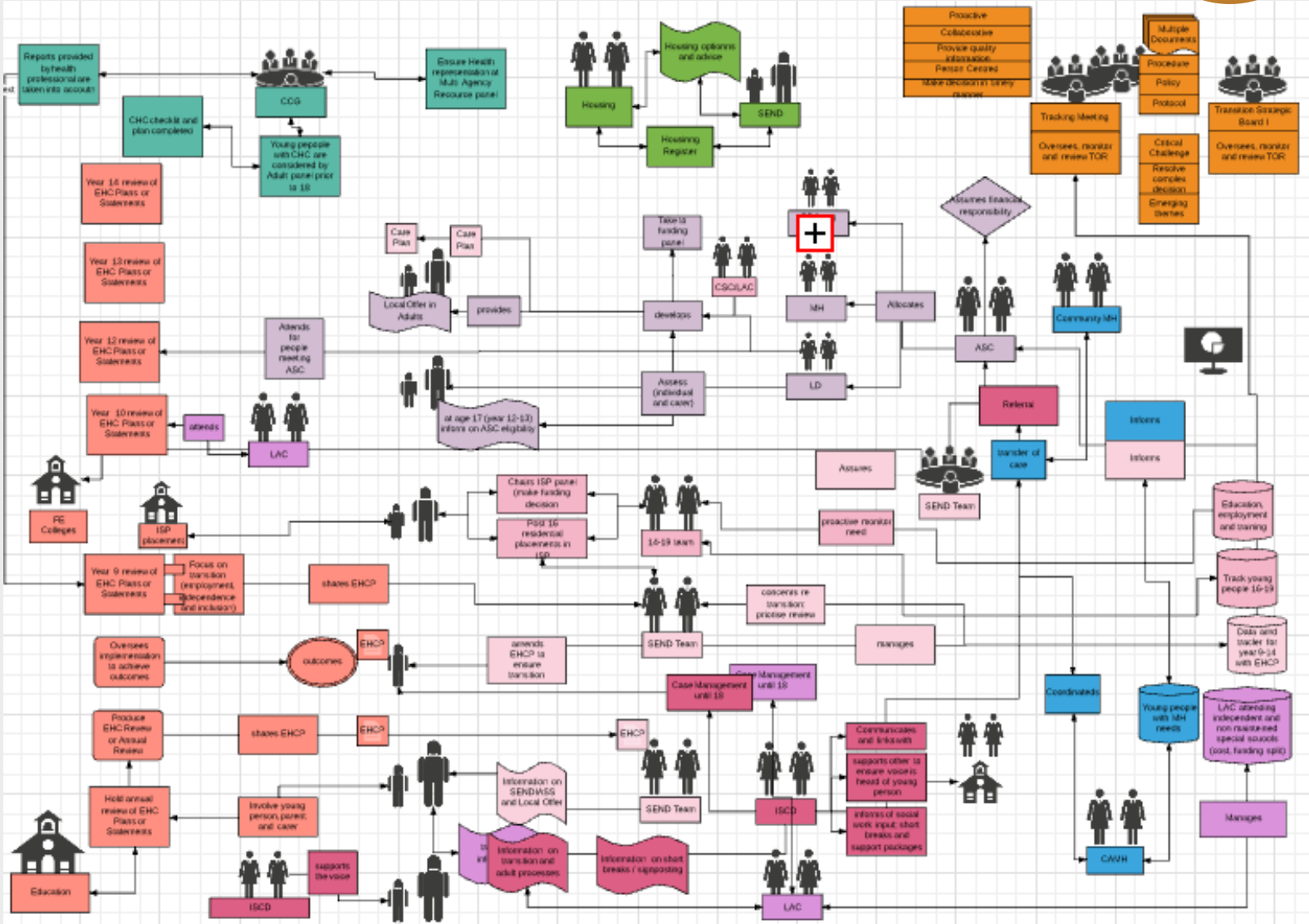
No Stone Unturned, RBK led demand management required us to focus on transition to maximise independence
 Reconfirm organisational commitment to transition

Bringing together organisation to develop pathways
 Develop and agree protocol
 Develop assurance and governance structure
 Develop underpinning data and tracking system

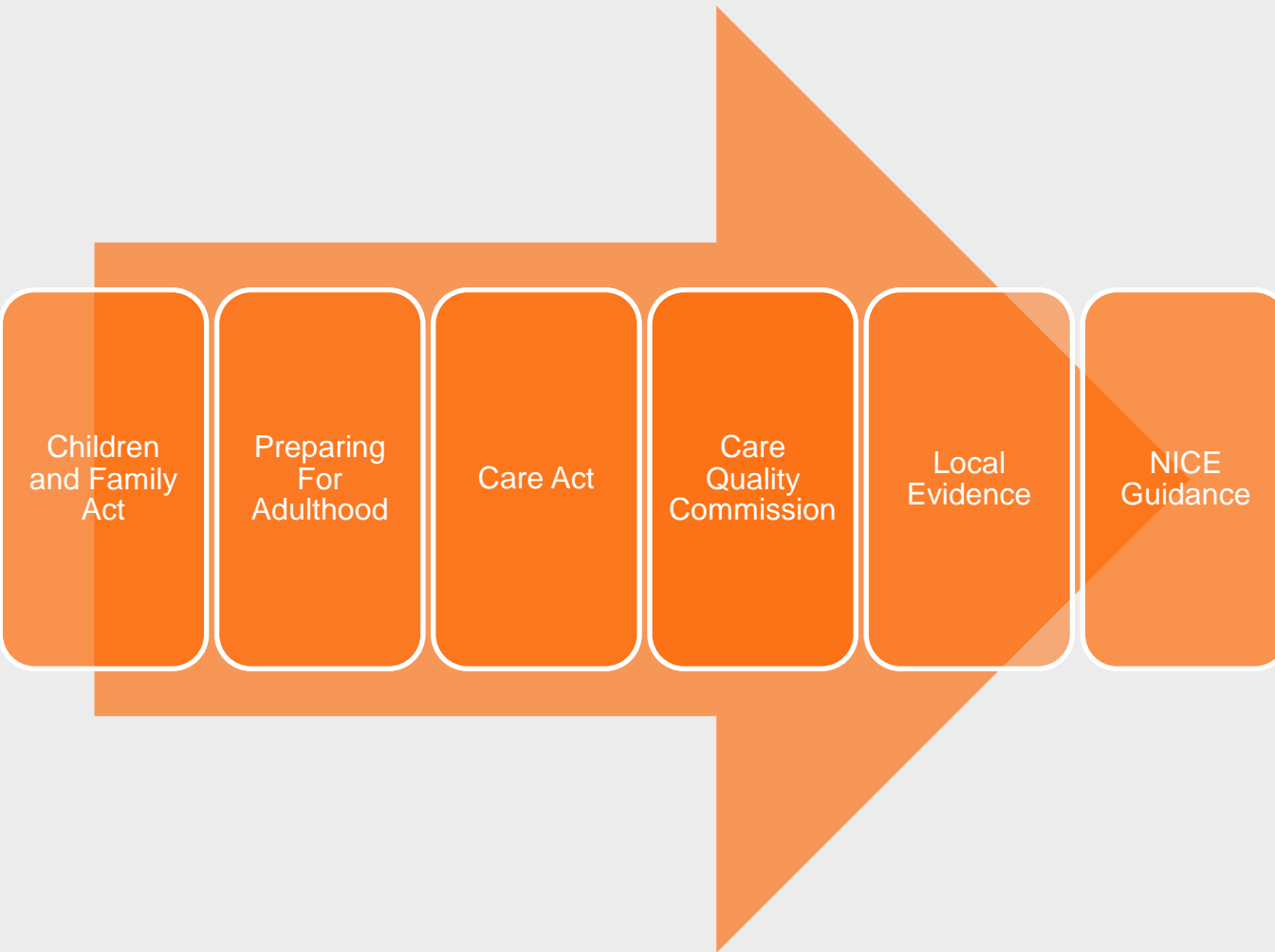
Editorial Group to write the protocol and pathways
 Embed and confirm with organisations.
 Assurance via the SEND Partnership Board

The current pathway: This is why people are confused

Comment by a parent: But there isn't a start or end point



Transition Pathway and Protocol : Some Considerations



Research shows that we can set young people up for the rest of their lives and make a huge difference to their life chance outcomes if we share with them a range of choices, good information and support around housing, employment, health, and making friends and social relationships, while they are still at school. (Getting a Life, 2011).

Transition Pathway and Protocol : Some Considerations

Children and Family Act

- A comprehensive birth to 25 special educational needs and disability (SEND) system, giving new rights and protection to 16-25 year olds in further education and training: SEND Code of Practice
- Ensuring children and young people are at the heart of decision making
- From 16 the 'right to make decisions and requests' applies to young people aged 16 people and over
- New education, health and care plans (EHC) must be person-centred, outcome focused and from aged 14 + must focus on Preparing for Adulthood outcomes
- New rights to assessment and support for young carers and parent carers
- The Children and Families Act applies to children and young people aged 0 – 25 which means this also includes integration of children's and adults'services.

Preparing For Adulthood

Preparing for Adulthood has five key messages:

- develop a shared vision of improving life chances with young people, families and all key partners
- raise aspirations for a fulfilling adult life by sharing clear information about what has already worked for others
- a personalised approach to all aspects of support using person-centred practices, personal (health) budgets and building strong communities
- develop post 16 options and support that lead to employment, independent living, good health, friends, relationships and community inclusion

Transition Pathway and Protocol : Some Considerations

Care Act

- Duty to carry out a transition assessment for a young person or carer in order to help them plan if they are likely to have needs once they turn 18
- Three groups who have a right to transition assessment: Young people with care and support needs who are approaching transition; Young Carers and adult carer of a young person who is preparing for adulthood

Care Quality Commission

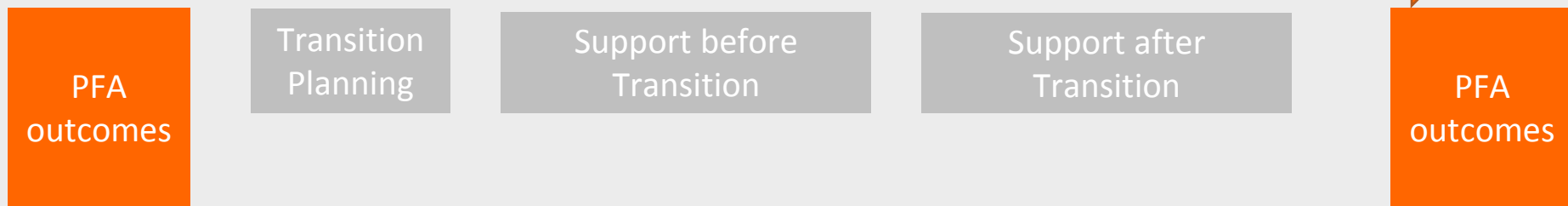
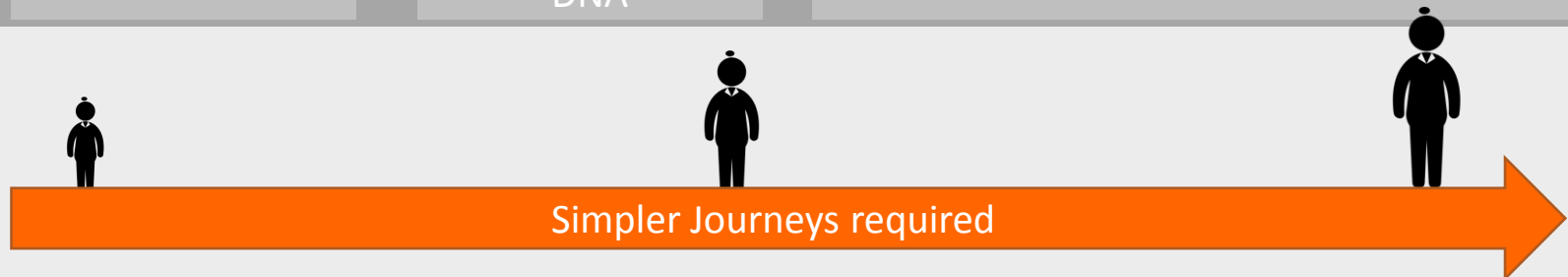
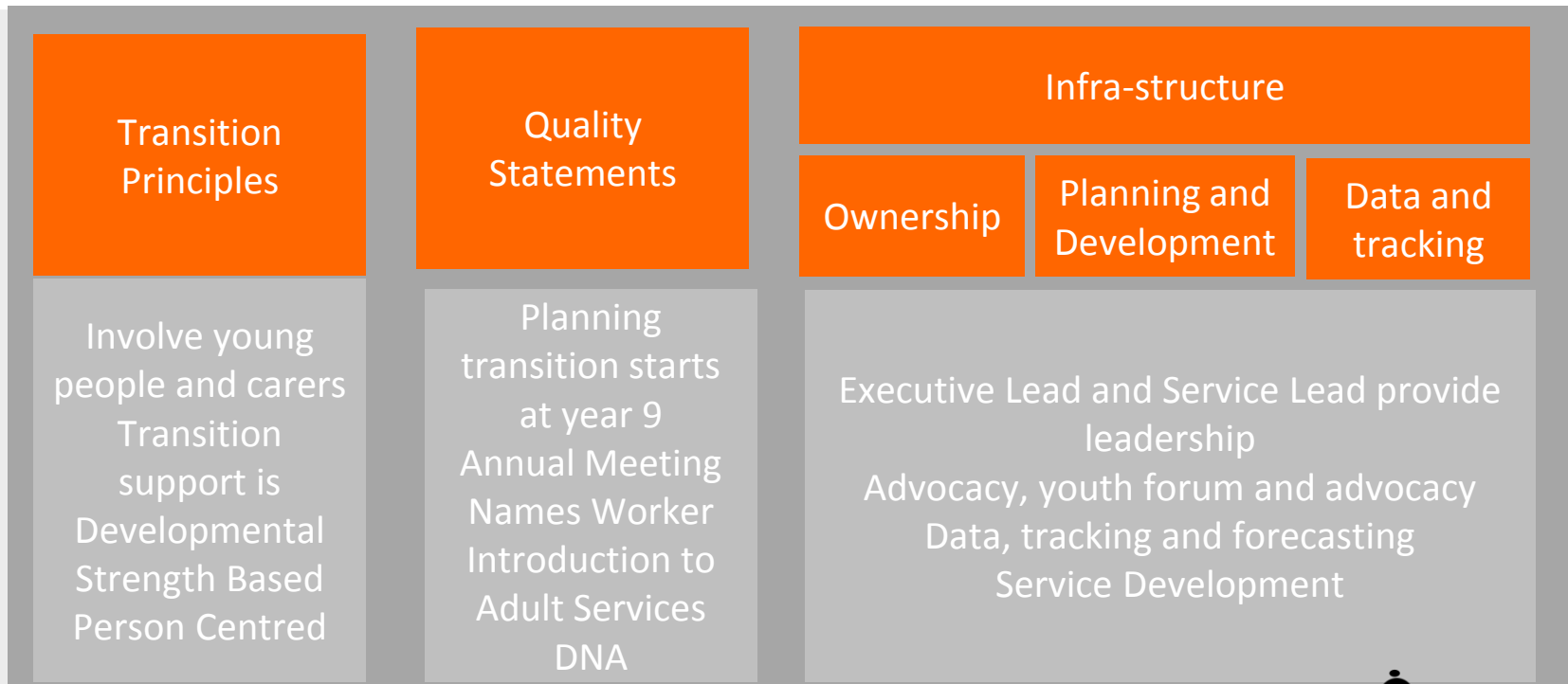
- Commissioners must listen to and learn from young people and their families.
- Existing good practice guidance must be followed to ensure young people are properly supported through transition
- GPs should be more involved, at an earlier stage, in planning for transition.
- Adolescence/young adulthood should be recognised across the health service as an important developmental phase

Transition Pathway and Protocol : Some Considerations

Local
Evidence:
JSNAs

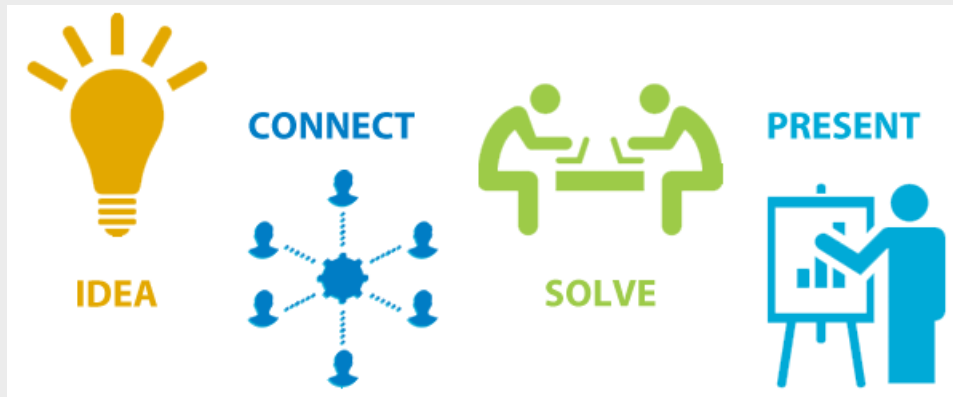
- To strengthen the local transition arrangements from children's to adult support services through the All Age Learning Disability Collaboration.
- Work towards a joint operational model, in line with the joint commissioning model, which will give families a smoother pathway through services ('tell once'). Services should be joined up from the early help stage and seamless pathways should include the EHC plan process and social care assessment.
- AfC should ensure that statutory provisions are in place for children and young people with SEND, in particular those with additional medical needs, pupil and parent voices, transition needs, and clear funding.
- AfC should continue to work with adult services to ensure a seamless transition for those aged 19–25 to ensure statutory duties right up to the age of 25 are being met. This will become even more crucial as more young people keep their EHC plans past the age of 18, when previously their statement would have ceased.
- RBK should ensure a seamless system of pathways between children's and adult health, social care and education services (including early years, schools, SEN, health - including mental health, and social care)
- Ensure the LSCB is working with the Safeguarding Adults' Boards to consider the transition needs of young people over 18, who have been identified as at risk of CSE.
- To identify issues that occur at transition (from children's to adults age).

Pathway and protocol development : The key building blocks



Pathway and protocol development :

Today



There are three strands we want to address, using the approach to the left

- Develop the pathway for transition from children to adult services.
- Getting to grips with the data and tracker so that we know that we are making improvements
- Innovation and being creative