

Draft 1: 2014 SAF

| Q no | Response | Comment | Proposed Rag rating |
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| 1. Introduction How many Clinical Commissioning Groups do you need to work with to implement the Adult Autism Strategy in your local authority area? | 3 | Leeds North CCG Leeds South & East CCG Leeds West CCG | |
| 2. Are you working with other local authorities to implement part or all of the priorities of the strategy? | No | | |
| 3.Planning Do you have a named joint commissioner/senior manager of responsible for services for adults with autism? | Yes | Janet Wright Head of service, Commissioning, Adult Social Care | |
| 4 Is Autism included in the local JSNA | | Steps are in place to include autism in the next JSNA. | Red: No Amber: Steps are in place to include in the next JSNA. Green: Yes |
| 6.01 Does your local JSNA specifically consider the needs of children and young people? | | There is a small amount of information which can be found here: http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/resource/view?resourceId=1439 | |

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| <p>7. Have you now started to collect data on those people referred to and/or accessing social care and/or health care and does your information system report data on people with a diagnosis of autism, including as a secondary condition, in line with the requirements of the social care framework?</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>We have started to collect data on autism as an additional health condition in line with the requirements of the social care framework. Data quality will be improved when we move to a new electronic recording system in June 2015.</p> | <p>Red: Data recorded on adults with autism is sparse and collected in an ad hoc way</p> <p>Amber: Current data recorded annually but there are gaps identified in statutory health and/or social care services data. Some data sharing exists between services</p> <p>Green: An established data collection and sharing policy inclusive of primary care, health provision, adult social care, schools or local education authority and voluntary sector care providers is in place and used regularly</p> |
| <p>8. Do you collect data on the number of people currently known to adult social care with a diagnosis of autism meeting eligibility criteria for social care (irrespective of whether they receive any)?</p> <p>8.02 The total number of people?</p> <p>8.03 The number who are also identified as having a learning disability?</p> <p>8.04 The number who are identified as also having mental health problems?</p> <p>8.05 The numbers assessed as having autism but not meeting eligibility criteria</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>77</p> <p>67</p> <p>6</p> <p>unknown</p> | <p>Systems have been developed to collect data, however, the LA is in the process of moving to a new client record system and the quality of data will start to improve on the new system</p> <p>(Note: Some people may be counted in both groups 2 and 3)</p> | |

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| <p>9. Does your local joint strategic commissioning plan reflect local data and needs of people with autism?</p> | | <p>As stated in q 4 autism will be included in the next stage of the JSNA. We don't have a city wide joint strategic commissioning plan, and we are not aware that this is a requirement, but we do have various other relevant strategies. These include the Health and Wellbeing strategy,- this doesn't reference any specific client groups. http://www.leeds.gov.uk/council/Pages/Best-City-for-Health-and-Wellbeing.aspx</p> <p>The Adult social care market position statement which has a section on autism http://www.leeds.gov.uk/council/Pages/Best-City-for-Health-and-Wellbeing.aspx</p> <p>and the Leeds Mental health framework (2014-17) which mentions autism . http://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/s122921/2%20Leeds%20Mental%20Health%20Framework.pdf</p> | <p>Red: No work underway</p> <p>Amber: Have made a start in collecting data and plan to progress</p> <p>Green: Information from GPs, Schools or Local Education Authority, voluntary sector, providers, assessments and diagnosis are all collected and compared against the local population prevalence rate</p> <p>Supplementary: Provide a web link to a local published summary of numbers or say where this can be obtained.</p> |
| <p>9.01. What data collection sources do you use?</p> | | <p>We have, and use, information from children's services, further education and higher education, provider services, social care (Mental health,</p> | |

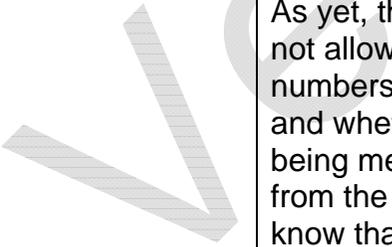
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| | | learning disabilities and generic) and health (diagnostic service and GP audit) in order to broaden our understanding of demand. This information is compared against the local demographic prevalence rate. We will continue to collect and refine this data. As yet it is incomplete and will remain incomplete until diagnosis and recording rates have improved. |  |
| 10. Is your local Clinical Commissioning Group or Clinical Commissioning Groups (including the Support Service) engaged in the planning and implementation of the strategy in your local area? | | A representative of the CCG sits on the autism partnership board and is in regular liaison with the autism lead about planning and implementation. | <p>Red: None or minimal engagement with the LA in planning and implementation.</p> <p>Amber: Representative from CCG and / or the support service sits on autism partnership board or alternative and is in regular liaison with the LA about planning and implementation.</p> <p>Green: CCG are fully engaged and work collaboratively to implement the NHS responsibilities of the strategy and are equal partners in the implementation of the strategy at a local level.</p> |
| 11. How have you and your partners engaged people with autism and their carers in planning? | | There are reference groups for carers and people with autism. The meetings are timed to fit in with the quarterly autism partnership boards (APB) –the APB agenda is discussed at the meetings and feedback is taken. Each reference group selects three delegates for the partnership board. Input from the reference groups heads the agenda for the APB - the groups raise the three issues | <p>Red: Minimal autism engagement work has taken place.</p> <p>Amber: Some autism specific consultation work has taken place. Autism Partnership Group is regularly attended by one person with autism and one parent/carers who are meaningfully involved.</p> <p>Green: A variety of mechanisms are being used so a cross section of people on the autistic spectrum is meaningfully engaged in the planning and</p> |

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| | | <p>which they think are currently of most importance. The advocacy service provides support to the reference group for people on the spectrum in order to make it more accessible.</p> <p>In addition to this the autism lead visits groups of people on the spectrum and carers to update on progress and take feedback – either on invitation or approximately annually. Providers of services for people with autism are encouraged to speak to their service users and to invite the autism lead to speak to them.</p> <p>We intend to develop a new strategy in 2015 – we will use this opportunity to review our engagement practices.</p> <p>We have rated ourselves as amber, we aspire to green but feel that although we feel that we meet a number of the green criteria true meaningful engagement is an ongoing task.</p> | <p>implementation of the Adult Autism Strategy. People with autism are thoroughly involved in the Autism Partnership Group.</p> <p>Supplementary: Specify what you did to demonstrate your score.</p> |
| <p>12. Have reasonable adjustments been made to general council services to improve access and support for people with autism?</p> | | <p>As yet we do not have an agreed whole council policy.</p> <p>We have several examples of individual actions from different areas</p> | <p>Red: Only anecdotal examples.</p> <p>Amber: There is a clear council policy covering reasonable adjustments to statutory and other wider public services which make specific reference to autism</p> |

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| | | <p>of the council including:</p> <p>CAB contract extension –this was an existing contract with the CAB to provide specialist welfare benefit support to people with learning disabilities. It has now been expanded to allow the same support to people across the autistic spectrum.</p> <p>Our Safe places scheme – to offer community support for people with learning disabilities from trained staff – has now been extended to people across the autistic spectrum. (if they wish to sign up to the scheme). People on the spectrum mentioned: Leeds museums offering appropriate volunteering places.</p> <p>We are training social workers .</p> <p>Elected members have had and Health and wellbeing board members are due to have autism awareness training.</p> <p>The facility to take a carer to showings at the Leeds Arena</p> | <p>Green: Clear council policy as in Amber and evidence of widespread implementation in relation to needs of people with autism.</p> <p>Supplementary: Please give an example.</p> |
| <p>13. In your area have reasonable adjustments been promoted to enable people with autism to access public</p> | | <p>There are some examples (from people on the spectrum) :</p> <p>Bus driver training</p> | <p>Red: There is little evidence of reasonable adjustments in wider public services, to improve access for people with autism.</p> |

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| services. | | <p>Leeds teaching hospitals trust is developing “quiet rooms” in A&E for both children and adults. Particular pubs with quiet spaces. Films with autism friendly showings.</p> <p>Our grant aided training enterprise (run by Autism plus) is able to offer subsidised training to a wide range of bodies.</p> <p>.</p> | <p>Amber: There are some examples of reasonable adjustments being made to public services to improve access for people with autism, across a small range of services.</p> <p>Green: There is evidence of implementation of reasonable adjustments for people with autism in a wide range of publicly provided and commercial public services</p> |
| 14. How do your Transition processes from Children's social services to Adult social Services take into account the particular needs of young people with autism? | Yes | <p>The transitions team work with young people on Education, health and care (EHC) plans, those without EHC plans and who do not have a children's social worker do not get a service from the transitions team. Learning disabilities commissioning is projecting the needs of young people with autism and Learning disabilities at age 14 and projecting future accommodation need post 18.</p> <p>Strategically young people on (common assessment framework) CAFs who may have needs post 18 for a service need to be accounted for in service delivery strategic planning. It may be necessary to look at the interface between the Care Act and Children and Families Act for this. This has been raised at the complex</p> | <p>Red: No consideration of the needs of young people with autism: no data collection; no analysis of need; no training in young people's services.</p> <p>Amber: Transition process triggered by parental request. Training in some but not all services designed for use by young people, and data collection on young people with autism and/education health and care (EHC) plans.</p> <p>Green: Transition process automatic. Training inclusive of young people's services. Analysis of the needs of population of young people, including those without education health and care (EHC) plans and specialist commissioning where necessary and the appropriate reasonable adjustments made.</p> |

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| | | <p>needs partnership board, and Children and Family Act implementation steering group, and Bi monthly meetings with heads of service.</p> <p>Data collection looks at numbers within schools .</p> | |
| <p>14.01 How many children with autism are currently identified and receiving assistance in the transition ages (14 to 17) in the year to the end of March 2014?</p> <p>14.02 How many children with autism have been through the transition process in the year to the end of March 2014?</p> | | <p>36 young people born between 1997 and 2000 (will give age 14 to 17 in the year to the end of March 2014) have autism.</p> <p>15 young people born in 1996 (who were 18 in March 2014) have autism,</p> | |
| <p>15. How Does your planning take into account the particular needs of older people with Autism?</p> | | <p>As yet, the information we have does not allow us to be specific about the needs of older people. There are relatively few known diagnoses of older adults who do not have an additional diagnosis of learning disabilities. Those older adults should ideally receive a person</p> | <p>Red: No consideration of the needs of older people with autism: no data collection; no analysis of need; no training in older people's services.</p> <p>Amber: Training in some but not all services designed for use by older people, and data collection on people over-65 with autism.</p> |

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| | | <p>centred service which will cater for their autistic needs as well as their other needs. Another group of older adults is those who may be living at home with older parent carers not yet in receipt of services.</p> <p>We work on the assumption that there will be a hidden population of older adults on the autistic spectrum and we make our awareness training available to provider services for older people who will, it is probable, be supporting people on the spectrum.</p> <p>The training for social workers is being offered to (and taken up by) workers who operate mostly in older people's services.</p> <p>We have marked this as red because we have not actively sold this training to older peoples services but it is available and we have (as mall amount) of data.</p> | <p>Green: Training inclusive of older people's services. Analysis of the needs of population of older people inclusive of autism and specialist commissioning where necessary and the appropriate reasonable adjustments made.</p> |
| <p>16. How do your planning and implementation of the strategy take into account the particular needs of women with autism?</p> |  | <p>As yet, the information we have does not allow us to be specific about the numbers of women on the spectrum and whether or not their needs are being met well... We know the figures from the diagnostic service and we know that the majority, but by no means all, of service users are male.</p> <p>There was a considerable amount of</p> | |

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| | | interest in a talk on the needs of women on the spectrum at a public event in April 2014 and in response to demand our new autism Hub has recently opened a women's support group. | |
| 17 How do your planning and implementation of the strategy take into account the particular needs of people who have autism in BME communities? | | As yet, the information we have does not allow us to be specific about the numbers of people with autism in BME communities. We suspect (based on some school figures) that there might be an under recognition of need in some south Asian communities. There is now a wider range of different BME communities in Leeds. | |
| Training 18. Have you got a multi-agency autism training plan? | Yes | We had a multi-agency workforce development plan which needs revision. It covered health and social care staff of different professional groupings. | Type of question: Yes/No Supplementary: What staff groups and agencies are included? Provide a link if necessary |
| 19. Is autism awareness training being/been made available to all staff working in health and social care? | | We have a range of awareness training on offer from various organisations. Adult social care has a regular programme of awareness training available to its own staff and provider organisations. In addition there is a shorter session incorporated in induction and equality and diversity training. Health agencies are in general less far forward in this process. | Red: Historical workforce training data available from statutory organisations on request. Not yet devised an autism training plan/strategy. Amber: Client facing staff identified as a priority. Good range of local autism training that meets NICE guidelines - and some data on take up. Workforce training data available from statutory organisations on request. Autism training plan/strategy near completion. Green: Focus on all staff. Staff in children's services |

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| | | <p>As none of the local training providers actively engaged people on the spectrum or carers in their training we grant aided a social enterprise to engage self advocates and carers in the process in a variety of ways appropriate to their needs and wishes. This approach is receiving very positive feedback.</p> <p>Self advocates with autism are actively involved in face to face delivery of training, and in developing the training.. This is available via our grant aided social enterprise. (Autism Plus)</p> | <p>specifically included. Comprehensive range of local autism training that meets NICE guidelines and data on take up. Workforce training data collected from all statutory organisations and collated annually, gaps identified and plans developed to address. Autism training plan/strategy published.</p> <p>Supplementary: Specify whether Self-Advocates with autism are included in the design of training and/or whether they have a role as trainers. If the latter specify whether face-to-face or on video/other recorded media.</p> |
| <p>20. Is specific training being/been provided to staff that carry out statutory assessments on how to make adjustments in their approach and communication?</p> | | <p>Adult social care is in the process for rolling out a day's training for a high proportion of its social workers. This has been well received. The roll out will be completed later this year In addition some care managers have received training from the diagnostic team.</p> <p>We have agreed a three phase training protocol for social workers.</p> | <p>Red: No specific training is being offered</p> <p>Amber: At least 50% of assessors have attended specialist autism training.</p> <p>Green: More than 75% of assessors have attended specialist autism training specifically aimed at applying the knowledge in their undertaking of a statutory assessment, i.e. applying FACs, NHS Community Care Act.</p> |
| <p>21 Do Clinical Commissioning Group(s) ensure that all primary and secondary healthcare providers include autism training as part of their ongoing workforce</p> | <p>Yes </p> | <p>Autism training for mental health nurses employed by the mental health and learning disability trust is part of performance monitoring; Key Performance Indicators (KPI) to ensure that there is improved</p> | |

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| <p>development?</p> <p>Please comment further on any developments and challenges.</p> | | <p>capability in primary and secondary mental health services.</p> <p>In addition additional investment in the LADS team for 2015 - 2016 will improve the training capacity of the service, for both mental health services and GP practices.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Both this team and the carers reference group have been involved in the training of medical students.</p> | |
| <p>22 Criminal Justice services: Do staff in the local police service engage in autism awareness training?</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>Whilst the answer is Yes, this comes with the caveat that training tends to be more in the form of written intranet operational guidance, whether local or national, rather than training in person. West Yorkshire Police have developed a one-page 'Working with members of the public with Autism' with some key signs that a victim, witness or suspect may be on the autistic spectrum, with some links to other sources of information. The guidance is available electronically on new mobile devices for frontline officers as well as on the intranet. The intranet also has the ACPO guidance for criminal justice professionals on engaging with</p> | |

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| | | <p>members of the public with autism, and Autism West Midlands' guidance on dealing with suspects in custody. There is also a Force policy on 'Disabilities and Disorders' (currently being reviewed due to length) which encompasses information on autism and Asperger's, as well as ADHD, dyslexia, dyspraxia and Tourette's.</p> <p>Face-to-face training has yet to be fully-developed within Force. Certainly, there are few trainers internally who have the necessary level of expertise to devise a bespoke course on the subject. However, enquiries have been made with Autism Plus (this formed part of an unsuccessful application for the Safer Communities Fund), the National Autistic Society, and an academic connected with a joint project between the British Psychological Society and ACPO to discuss possible training opportunities. There is also the possibility of utilising Police volunteers to deliver informal training. Autism training may be incorporated into broader mental health and learning disability awareness.</p> <p>In addition, the member of West Yorkshire Police who sits on the</p> | |
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| | | Autism Partnership Board has conducted two interviews with members of the Carers Support Group to provide opportunities to share experiences of the criminal justice system. The vision is that this will be supplemented with one-to-one interviews with carers and those who are on the spectrum, with an edited version will be utilised as a training resource. | |
| 23 Criminal Justice services: Do staff in the local court services engage in autism awareness training? | | Not known as yet Anecdotal feedback was that the support at the Crown court for an autistic witness was very good. | |
| 24 Criminal Justice services: Do staff in the local probation service engage in autism awareness training? | | Not known as yet | |
| Diagnosis 25. Have you got an established local diagnostic pathway? | | We have a local diagnostic service which has been awarded additional funding to enable it to expand to meet existing demand. There is a recognised pathway in that the referral route is clear but not all GPs are aware of this. NICE guidelines are considered within the pathway. The needs of people with autism, | Red: No local diagnosis service planned or established. No clear transparent pathway to obtaining a diagnosis for Adults identified and only ad-hoc spot purchasing of out of area services. NICE guidelines are not being followed. Amber: Local diagnosis pathway established or in process of implementation / sign off but unclear referral route. A transparent but out of locality diagnostic pathway is in place. Some NICE guidelines |

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| | | irrespective of LD are met within the pathway. | are being applied. Green: A local diagnostic pathway is in place and accessible, GPs are aware and involved in the process. Wait for referral to diagnostic service is within three months. NICE guidelines are implemented within the model Supplementary: Does the pathway meet people with autism's needs regardless of whether or not the person meets LD criteria? |
| 26. If you have got an established local diagnostic pathway, when was the pathway put in place? | September 2011 | The diagnostic service started in September 2011. | |
| 27. In the year to the end of March 2014, how many people were referred out of area for diagnosis, despite a local diagnostic pathway being in place? | | 0 | |
| 28. In weeks, how long is the average wait between referral and assessment? (Note, this should include all people referred irrespective of prioritisation streams) | | The average number of weeks from referrals to assessment is currently 14 weeks. It had gone down to 10-12 weeks but due to staff sickness this has gone up. | |
| 29. How many people have been referred for an assessment but have yet to | | 6 people requiring a full developmental assessment 50 people waiting for their first clinical | |

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| receive a diagnosis | | decision- for some of these awaiting further information 7 people are waiting for a second clinical decision as there is not enough developmental information to make a decision at this time | |
| 30. In the year to the end of March 2014 how many people have received a diagnosis of an autistic spectrum condition? | | 113 | |
| 31 How many of the people receiving a diagnosis in the year to end March 2014 had moved on to appropriate services by end September 2014? | | WE were unclear what "appropriate" meant in this context | |
| 32: How would you describe the local diagnostic pathway, i.e. ie Integrated with mainstream statutory services with a specialist awareness of autism for diagnosis or a specialist autism specific service? | | Specialist autism specific service | |
| 33 In your local diagnostic pathway does a diagnosis of autism automatically trigger an offer of a Community Care Assessment (or re-assessment if the person has already had a current community care | | We had developed a system to automatically trigger a CCA but we have now in the process of modifying our arrangements as, after a pilot, we felt they could be more straightforward. All diagnosed people are offered the option to ask | |

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| <p>assessment)? Please comment, i.e. if not who receives notification from diagnosticians when someone has received a diagnosis? How is this handled with people unlikely to be FACS eligible?</p> | | <p>for a CCA as it is not appropriate for the diagnostic team to make the decision about eligibility.</p> |  |
| <p>34 Can people diagnosed with autism access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted psychology assessments?</p> | | <p>No</p> | <p>Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.</p> <p>Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.</p> <p>Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.</p> |
| <p>35 Can people diagnosed with autism access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted speech and language therapy assessments?</p> | | <p>A speech and language therapist post is within the establishment of the Leeds Autism Diagnostic Service, Post diagnosis there is access to reasonably adjusted speech and language therapy assessments however this tends to be only for people with learning disabilities at present.</p> | <p>Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.</p> <p>Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.</p> <p>Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.</p> |

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| <p>36 Can people diagnosed with autism access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted occupational therapy assessments?</p> | | <p>People with autism can access post diagnostic reasonably adjusted occupational therapy assessments through the CMHT and CLDT.</p> | <p>Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.</p> <p>Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.</p> <p>Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.</p> |
| <p>37 Is post-diagnostic adjustment support available with local clinical psychology or other services?</p> | | <p>The diagnostic team offers one session of post diagnostic adjustment support to all patients. Some post diagnostic reasonably adjusted support is available within the Community Learning Disability service.</p> | |
| <p>Care and support 38. Of those adults who were assessed as being eligible for adult social care services and are in receipt of a personal care budget, how many people have a diagnosis of Autism both with a co-occurring learning disability and without?</p> |  | <p>45 people are in receipt of a personal budget, 38 have autism and learning disabilities and 4 have autism with mental health problems and 3 have autism without either (ie supported by a generic team)</p> <p>13 of these people are receiving their personal budget as a direct payment (i.e. getting a cash payment) 17 are receiving a local authority managed budget.</p> | |

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| 38.01 | Number of adults assessed as being eligible for adult social care services and in receipt of a personal budget | 45 | |
| 38.02 | Number of those reported in 1 who have a diagnosis of Autism but not learning disability | 7 | |
| 38.03 | Number of those reported in 1 who have both a diagnosis of Autism AND Learning Disability | 38 | |
| 39. Do you have a single identifiable contact point where people with autism whether or not in receipt of statutory services can get information signposting autism-friendly entry points for a wide | No | <p>We now have an autism website and staff at the autism Hub can offer signposting advice.</p> <p>Some information and signposting from the specialist autism information website.</p> | |

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| <p>range of local services? Yes No</p> | | <p>We do not aspire at the moment to one single contact point – people often approach from different directions. We intend to make sure that there are clear “link throughs” from all client group specialist websites to each other.</p> | |
| <p>40. Do you have a recognised pathway for people with autism but without a learning disability to access a community care assessment and other support?</p> | <p>No</p> | <p>We are in the process of developing one. (See question 33). The pathway is the same for people with a learning disability and without but once within the social care system, people receive their support from different teams.</p> | |
| <p>41. Do you have a programme in place to ensure that all advocates working with people with autism have training in their specific requirements?</p> | | <p>There is an autism lead and training is available to all advocacy groups in the local advocacy consortium but the programme is not consistent. Most advocates are covered but there are some gaps (BME etc) This should be addressed as autism is included in a more defined role in the new local advocacy consortium merger in April.</p> | <p>Red: No programme in place. Amber: Programme in place, not all advocates is covered. Green: Programme in place, all advocates is covered.</p> |
| <p>42. Do adults with autism who could not otherwise meaningfully participate in needs assessments, care and support planning, appeals, reviews, or safeguarding processes have</p> | | <p>All advocates working with autistic clients have access to specialist training and there is an advocacy autism lead who can provide information and advice across the wider advocacy consortium teams. However, there is presently a gap in</p> | <p>Red: No autism specific advocacy service available Amber: Yes. Local advocacy services are working at becoming autism-aware. Green: Yes. There are mechanisms in place to ensure that all advocates working with adults with</p> |

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| <p>access to an advocate?</p> | | <p>access to paid advocacy provision for people with autism who have no additional mental health or learning disability diagnosis. This will change with Care Act requirements and as the new advocacy consortium incorporates autism provision as a more defined role in April. Scored as green as this will be in place as this SAF is processed.</p> | <p>autism have received specialist autism training.</p> |
| <p>43. Can people with autism access support if they are non-FACs eligible or not eligible for statutory services? Yes No Provide an example of the type of support that is available in your area.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>We have an Autism hub (developed by the local advocacy organisation, in partnership with the council) which is open for one day a week. This is a very new service and still developing but to date it is providing information, workshops and peer support aimed at people that are non FACS eligible. The advocacy service has also developed a mentoring service using trained volunteers providing low level support for this group. However, continuation funding has not yet been agreed. The Mentoring service has clear assessments and outcome measures and the Hub uses feedback sheets and registration forms to measure success of support and people using the service.</p> <p>In addition Leeds has a few voluntary</p> | |

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| | | <p>or self run support groups for people with Asperger's.</p> | |
| <p>44. How would you assess the level of information about local support in your area being accessible to people with autism?</p> | | <p>We now have a specific information directory for autistic adults developed by the local advocacy organisation with local authority support, as well as phone and email support and a drop in service. We have taken account of accessibility needs in developing this service. This is funded by Leeds Advocacy though grants for another 2 years.</p> <p>http://www.autismleeds.org.uk/ . this links in with other information sites in the city.</p> <p>As well as service information this site includes information about a wide range of resources such as universities and colleges.</p> <p>In addition we have developed an information map for all the relevant employment resources in the city.</p> | <p>Red: Information about support services for people with autism is either seriously incomplete or not easily accessible.</p> <p>Amber: There is a moderate level of information available about support services for people with autism which is either incomplete or not readily accessible to people with autism.</p> <p>Green: There is readily accessible information available on all relevant support services available for people with autism.</p> |
| <p>45. Where appropriate are carers of people assessed as having autism and eligible for social care support offered assessments.</p> | | <p>Leeds offers carers assessments of a Speak to Adam</p> <p>As yet we are unable to break these down to see if carers of people with autism are being assessed in the same proportions as people without autism.</p> | <p>Red: Carers assessments are not consistently routinely offered</p> <p>Amber: Where carers are identified in the course of assessments of people with autism, they are routinely offered carers assessments</p> <p>Green: Upon assessment of people with autism carers are routinely identified and offered a carers assessment. Carers can also self-identify and</p> |

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| | | | request a carer's assessment. Information about how to obtain carers assessment is clearly available. |
| Housing & Accommodation 46. Does your local housing strategy specifically identify Autism? | | As yet the Housing Strategy does not mention autism specifically. The new version will have a theme on independent living, one page which covers young people and one which covers vulnerable adults. Autism will be mentioned in these themes. An action plan will then be produced which supplements the Strategy and further details can be included in that. | Supplementary: Please provide a web link and page references to support your answer. Red: Needs of people with Autism (as distinct from needs of people with other disabilities) not specifically mentioned in housing strategy] Amber: Suggest: Housing requirements of people with autism receive explicit consideration but not to level described in Green rating] Green: Comprehensive range of types of housing need for people with autism considered including estimates of numbers of placements required in each category] |
| 47 Do you have a policy of ensuring that local housing offices all have at least one staff member who has training in autism to help people make applications and fill in necessary forms? | | No There is an intention to organise training and development across Housing Options and Housing Management will be We will be liaising with ASC to determine exactly what is needed. | |
| Employment 48. How have you promoted in your area the employment of people on the Autistic | | Having established an employment sub group from the Autism Strategy Group within the city, we have worked jointly between Local | Red: No work in this area has been provided or minimal information not applied to the local area specific to Autism. Local employment support services are not trained in autism or consider the |

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| Spectrum? | | <p>Authority, DWP, IGEN, training partners & service users to both understand the employment needs & to effect solutions. Utilising the DWP'S Grant Funding initiative we have developed & implemented two "Work Club" style provisions, delivered by specialist providers to support relevant customers to find suitable employment. Utilising Autism Awareness training delivered by Autism Plus, DWP have trained 150 front line staff to be more aware of & recognise the issues faced by relevant claimants in respect of employment & to then use this knowledge when approaching relevant employers. All claimants also have direct access to Disability Employment Consultants within each Job Centre to provide individual tailored employment support, which would include in depth knowledge of the Access To Work support available both to employers & individual claimants to assist them to find & support when finding suitable employment. We have arranged a specific employment event in March for all disabled customers, where appropriate providers, employers & partners will be invited to attend to offer services & employment related opportunities to those in receipt of</p> | <p>support needs of the individual taking into account their autism. Local job centres are not engaged.</p> <p>Amber: Autism awareness is delivered to employers on an individual basis. Local employment support services include Autism. Some contact made with local job centres.</p> <p>Green: Autism is included within the Employment or worklessness Strategy for the Council / or included In a disability employment strategy. Focused Autism trained Employment support. Proactive engagement with local employers specifically about employment people with autism including retaining work. Engagement of the local job centre in supporting reasonable adjustments in the workplace via Access to work.</p> |
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| | | benefit. We have also linked with Leeds Mind to arrange access to their Mindful Employer Network” to potential increase the number of employment opportunities to relevant customers and have done joint training with the mindful employer network. | |
| 49. Do transition processes to adult services have an employment focus? | | See answer to q.14. These transitions processes include employment. Younger people with autism not eligible for formal transitions support are entitled to use the services outlines above and there are some examples of local services for young people with autism with a specific employment focus. | <p>Red: Transition plans do not include specific reference to employment or continued learning.</p> <p>Amber: Transition plans include reference to employment/activity opportunities.</p> <p>Green: Transition plans include detailed reference to employment, access to further development in relation to individual’s future aspirations, choice and opportunities available.</p> |
| <p>Criminal justice system</p> <p>50. Are the Criminal Justice Services (police, probation and, if relevant, court services) engaged with you as key partners in planning for adults with autism?</p> | | There is active engagement with the police service in planning for adults with autism. There are plans to convene a Criminal Justice Sub-Group of the Board at some point once contacts from other CJS services are identified. | <p>Red: Minimal or no engagement with the criminal justice services</p> <p>Amber:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussions between local authority adult social care services and criminal justice service agencies are continuing; • representatives from criminal justice service agencies sit on autism partnership board or alternative <p>Green: As amber, but in addition,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people with autism are included in the development |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> of local criminal justice diversion schemes representative from criminal justice services agencies regularly attend meetings of the autism partnership board or alternative There is evidence of joint working such as alert cards or similar schemes in operation. |
| 51 Is access to an appropriate adult service available for people on the Autistic Spectrum in custody suites and nominated 'places of safety'? | | West Yorkshire Police provide access to an appropriate adult in custody suites, and in some cases this may be someone who is specifically requested due to being familiar with the individual in custody and/or autism. Volunteers support both children and adults – they have had mental health and learning disabilities training and will be having autism training next year. | <p>Red: There is not reliable access to an appropriate Adult service</p> <p>Amber: Yes, but appropriate adults do not necessarily have autism awareness training</p> <p>Green: Yes and these have all had autism awareness training</p> |
| Local good practice 52 What are you doing different because of Think Autism – the update to the 2010 Adult Autism Strategy? | | We are awaiting the agreed statutory guidance before consulting on and rewriting an autism strategy for Leeds. Carers and autistic people are very clear that they wish to sustain the current partnership board arrangements to enable continued progress. Think Autism has not had a substantial impact on our work as it is very much in line with the way we are developing. | |
| 53 If you wish , Describe briefly (up to 1500 characters) ONE initiative of your Council, relating to the provision of care | | One of the outstanding gaps in Leeds to meet the needs of people on the autistic spectrum was in information, guidance and social resource for | |

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| <p>for people with Autism, which you think has been successful.</p> | | <p>people on the autistic spectrum who are on the edge of being eligible for social care.</p> <p>Over time we tried various ways of filling this gap but now the council has brokered a partnership between its own mental health services and Leeds advocacy to work together to provide an Autism Hub. (Some details of this work are found at question 43). Some funding from the national innovation fund has also supported this.</p> <p>From the council's perspective we feel that our direct contribution into this and our more strategic involvement in the co-production and planning has been crucial.</p> | |
| <p>54 Describe briefly (up to 1500 characters) the initiative of your Council, relating to the provision of care for people with Autism, which people with Autism in your area think has been most successful and helpful.</p> | | <p>One initiative which has been much appreciated is the extension of the Learning Disabilities contract with Leeds CAB to cover people at the other end of the autistic spectrum.</p> <p>There will of course be other autistic people in the city who appreciate other things.</p> | |
| <p>55 How is your council planning to spend your Section 31 capital grant of £18,500?</p> | | <p>We will distribute the money, in a process overseen by the partnership board, to projects which facilitate the wider engagement of people with</p> | |

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| | | autism. So far we have promised to grant the Autism Hub and Leeds Asperger's Adults. We have a list of other requests to consider. | |
| 56 Optional Self-advocate accounts of experience | | | |
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