



Autism SAF Questionnaire 2018

NOTE:

This word version of the 2018 autism self-assessment framework is not to be used for submission. It is supplied for you to populate locally prior to submission so that you can (if desired) cut and paste your responses into the survey once these have been signed off. It also allows you to share your responses with partnership groups prior to submission.

Only submissions made online using the online survey tool at <https://surveys.phe.org.uk/TakeSurvey.aspx?SurveyID=m4KHlp76L> by Monday 10th December 2018 will be accepted.

Section 1 - Contact details

1. Name*

(100 characters)

Mairead O'Donnell

2. Email address*

This must be a valid email address

mairead.odonnell@bradford.gov.uk

3. Local Authority (Upper Tier)

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Section 2 - Introduction

4. How many Clinical Commissioning Groups do you need to work with to implement the Adult Autism Strategy in your local authority area?

Insert number in digits

3

4C. Please indicate which ones these are.

Bradford City CCG, Bradford Districts CCG , Airedale Wharfedale & Craven CCG

5. Are you working with other local authorities to implement part or all of the priorities of the strategy?

Yes

5C. If yes, name these local authorities and identify which priorities, including how you are doing this.

Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven CCG work with North Yorkshire County Council as part of implementing Bradford's neuro-diversity strategy in the Craven area. This is to ensure North Yorkshire Local Authority are making information available and accessible for people with autism and their families. And ensuring their commissioned services are providing autism training for staff supporting families and people with autism in the Craven area.

Section 3 - Planning

6. Does your area have a designated strategic lead for autistic adult services e.g. an Autism Lead Role?

(Please distinguish from operational lead – see next question)

Yes

7. If yes, what is the name of your autism lead?

(200 characters)

Beverley Maybury

8. If yes, what is the job title of your autism lead?

(200 characters)

Strategic Director – Health & Wellbeing

9. If yes, what is the email address of your autism lead?

(200 characters, enter a valid email address)

Bev.maybury@bradford.gov.uk

10. If yes, is this your strategic joint commissioner?

No

11. If yes, how much time is allocated to this autism role in this person's work plan?

Number of half days per week (out of 10)

N/A

12. What are the responsibilities of the joint commissioner/senior manager responsible for services for autistic adults?

The joint commissioner post is responsible for commissioning services for people who have learning disabilities and autism. The term 'learning disabilities' covers those who may also have autism. Responsibilities relating to this client group are:

- Delivering joint commissioning and policy plans to implement strategic priorities within budget.
- Determining through research, intelligence and information any changes required

to commissioning priorities that lead to the development of future service requirements.

- Work with health colleagues, other Council Directorates, independent and voluntary sectors to ensure a "whole systems" approach to service development.
- Lead on the development of service level agreements and/or service specifications for contracts with suppliers across health and social care.
- Co-ordinate effective arrangements for service user, carer and voluntary sector consultation and their participation in service planning and review.
- Lead on the management and development of the market of suppliers of services for people with learning disabilities.
- Keep abreast of policies, procedures, evidence of effectiveness, government guidance and legislation related to adult commissioning and to ensure implementation of national guidance across the Department's areas of responsibility.

In addition to the above, this post currently leads the 'all age' Transforming Care Programme (TCP) that ends in March 2019. This programme has expanded to include people with autism with and without a learning disability and mental health needs.

13. How much time is allocated to this autism role in this person's work plan?

Number of half days per week (out of 10)

2

14. Does your area have a separate operational lead for services for autistic adults? (A different individual from the person named in question 6, section 3).

Yes

15. If yes, what is the name of your operational autism lead?

(200 characters)

Mairead O'Donnell

16. If yes, what is the job title of operational autism lead?

(200 characters)

Joint Commissioning Manager – Learning Disabilities

17. If yes, what is the email address of operational autism lead?

(200 characters, enter a valid email address)

mairead.odonnell@bradford.gov.uk

18. Is autism included and explicitly considered in the local JSNA?

Red: No.

Amber: Steps are in place to include in the next JSNA.

Green: Yes.

Green

18C. Please provide weblink.

<https://jsna.bradford.gov.uk/documents/JSNA%20-%205.%20Adults%20of%20Working%20Age%20and%20Over/5.2%20Disabilities%20and%20Sensory%20Impairments/5.2.01%20Learning%20Disability%20and%20Autism%20in%20Adults.pdf>

<https://jsna.bradford.gov.uk/Health%20Needs%20Assessments.asp>.

19. Does your local JSNA specifically consider the needs of autistic children and young autistic people?

Yes

19C. Please provide weblink and page references.

<https://jsna.bradford.gov.uk/Health%20Needs%20Assessments.asp>

The children's health needs assessment as part of the JSNA considers the needs of children and young people with autism. Please refer to page 7,10, 21-22, 50 and 63

20. Do you 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?

Red: Data recorded on autistic adults is sparse and collected in an ad hoc way.

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.

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.

Amber

20C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

21. Do you collect data on the total number of people currently known to adult social services with a diagnosis of autism (whether new or long-standing), who meet eligibility criteria for social care (irrespective of whether they receive any)?

Yes

21C. Comment briefly if you wish on how you collect these numbers locally.

The data submitted in this self-assessment has been extracted from System One. The quality of this data needs to be understood in the context of the following:
Reporting of health conditions around Asperger and Autism is mandated by NHS Digital. However, reporting is only in relation to when a person has a social care need. We have around 5,800 people in total in receipt of long term social care support provided/commissioned by Adult Social Care in Bradford across all client groups. Only a very small proportion of people in receipt of long term support, receive this support due to their needs around autism/asperger.

There is potential for people to have autism/asperges and be in receipt of long term support, but the condition is not recorded on SystemOne either due to the person not declaring or knowing they have autism. It is difficult quantify at this stage the amount of under reporting on the needs of people with autism.

22. How many people assessed as having autism meet social care eligibility criteria?

Insert number in digits

256

23. How many people assessed as having autism and learning disabilities meet social care eligibility criteria?

Insert number in digits

69

24. How many people assessed as having autism, who are also in receipt of treatment for mental health problems, meet social care eligibility criteria?

Insert number in digits

8

25. Does your Local Joint Strategic Commissioning Plan (or other statement of joint commissioning intentions such as Health & Wellbeing Strategy, Autism Strategy or Market Position Statement etc., reflect local data and needs of autistic people? (Statutory Guidance, section 4.9)

Yes

25C. If yes, please supply a web link to the relevant document.

<https://www.bradford.gov.uk/media/3578/mental-wellbeing-strategy-in-bradford-district-craven.pdf>

P30, P57, P58 & P 71.

Draft Neuro diversity / Autism strategy has been developed and requires review and implementation – (copy link to your web browser)

<https://bradford.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s17986/HLTCHI28NovDocBapp1.pdf>

Bradford district's strategy for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities is out for consultation.(copy link to your web browser)

<https://bradford.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s21592/SEND%20Strategy%202018-22%20draft%20for%20consultation.pdf>

26. Do you publish any data other than that collected in the JSNA?

Yes

26C. If yes, please provide a web link.

Public Health are completing a Needs Assessment for people with Learning disabilities and Autism – this will be published in January 2019.

27. Taking together any data in the JSNA and any other sources referenced here, how adequately do current collections of data sources service the requirements of planning and commissioning?

Red: No work underway.

Red/Amber: Collection of limited data sources.

Amber: Have made a start in collecting data and have plans to progress.

Amber/Green: Have started to collect data and whilst not comprehensive, consider this is an accurate reflection.

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.

Red/Amber

28. Are your Local Authority and local Clinical Commissioning Group(s) (including the support service) both engaged in the planning and implementation of the strategy in your local area?

Red: None or minimal engagement between the LA and CCG(s) in planning and implementation.

Amber: Representative (s) from CCG(s) and / or the support service sits on autism partnership board or alternative and are in regular liaison with the LA about planning and implementation.

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.

Green

29. Do you have a local autism partnership board (as described in section 4 of the Statutory Guidance) or equivalent in place which meets at least once a year and includes representatives of at least Adult Social Care and the Clinical Commissioning Group(s)?

Yes

29C. Please comment further.

The 'Transforming Lives' Board has provided the opportunity to redevelop the local autism partnership Board bringing together different local organisations, services and stakeholders, including CCGs. The Autism SAF will allow us to understand current gaps in service provision and provide an opportunity to set a clear agenda aiming for an improvement to Autism services.

30. If the answer to Question 29 was 'Yes', does this board have an autistic chair or co-chair?

NO

31. How have you and your partners engaged autistic people and their families and carers in planning?

Red: Minimal autism engagement work has taken place.

Amber: Some autism specific consultation work has taken place. Autism partnership board is regularly attended by one autistic person and one parent/carer of an autistic person who are meaningfully involved.

Green: A variety of mechanisms are being used so a cross section of autistic people are meaningfully engaged in the planning and implementation of the Adult Autism Strategy. Autistic people are thoroughly involved in the autism partnership board.

Amber

31C. specify what you did to demonstrate your score.

In 2016- 2017 Bradford developed a Neurodiversity Strategy in consultation with key stake holders including; a cross section of autistic people, support groups, CCGs, and the Autism Partnership board with key recommendations for implementation. We are working to adopt the draft strategy in stages and are currently progressing with reducing assessment times and waiting lists.

32. Have reasonable adjustments been made to general council services to improve access and support for autistic people?

Red: Only anecdotal examples.

Amber: There is a clear council policy covering reasonable adjustments to statutory and other wider public services which make specific reference to autism.

Green: Clear council policy as in Amber and evidence of widespread implementation in relation to needs of autistic people.

Amber

32C. Please give an example.

Bradford Council has a policy to support people with Autism into employment and have offered internships for people with Autism. In addition Bradford's Local Offer provides information to support people with Autism within schools and LA services. Local businesses such as theatre's and cinemas hold regular autism friendly performances and film showings and leisure facilities provide autism friendly sessions. (see 35c for links)

33. In your area have reasonable adjustments been promoted to enable autistic people to access NHS services including primary care or GP services, mental health and acute services?

Red: There is little evidence of reasonable adjustments in NHS services, to improve access for autistic people.

Amber: There are some examples of reasonable adjustments being made to NHS services to improve access for autistic people, across a small range of services.

Green: There is evidence of implementation of reasonable adjustments for autistic people in a wide range of NHS services.

Amber

33C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Therapists at Bradford District Care Trust (BDCT) have received training sessions from BANDS (Bradford and Airedale Neurodevelopment Service) on making reasonable

adjustments to sessions to enable better access to therapy. Bradford District Care Trust have a process of reviewing and adjusting all of our written literature to ensure that they are 'easy read'.

Currently BDCT are developing a 'My-Wellbeing College' to ensure that the versions appropriate to people with ASD and LD.

Work has commenced to develop the GP patient records to include a flagging system in the clinical record which, as it is rolled out across primary and community care, hospitals and the local authority, will mean that when a person with an additional need presents for an appointment or makes contact it is immediately apparent what kind of additional help may be required to help them access appropriate support and treatment.

34. In your area have reasonable adjustments been promoted to enable autistic people to access health and social care information, support and advice?

Red: There is little evidence of reasonable adjustments to health and social care information, support and advice services, to improve access for autistic people.

Amber: There are some examples of reasonable adjustments being made to health and social care information, support and advice services, across a small range of services.

Green: There is evidence of implementation of reasonable adjustments for autistic people in a wide range of health and social care information, support and advice services.

Amber

34C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

The 'Local Offer' provides information on services available across the Bradford, district. There are plans to develop an information and guidance virtual space linked to the Local Authority website that will be access for all citizens.

Connect to Support (Bradford District) has been developed by Bradford Council and stakeholders to provide information for adults with care and support needs. The focus is to empower people to live happy, healthy lives, where they are in control. This information is accessible for people with learning disabilities and autism.

The voluntary sector organisations provide support and information for families and people with autism: some examples are below - (Copy links to your web browser)

<https://aware-uk.org/useful-links>

<http://www.specialistautismservices.org/bradford>

<https://www.autismlinks.co.uk/support-groups/group-support-yorkshire-and-humberside/bradford-district-autistic-support-group-bdasg?region>

35. (Part 1) In your area have reasonable adjustments been promoted to enable autistic people to access other public services including colleges and universities, libraries and all forms of public transport?

Red: There is little evidence of reasonable adjustments in other public services, to improve access for autistic people.

Amber: There are some examples of reasonable adjustments being made to public services to improve access for autistic people, across a small range of public services.

Green: There is evidence of implementation of reasonable adjustments for autistic people in a wide range of publicly provided and commercial public services.

Amber

35C. (Part 1) Add any further comments you want (optional).

Please see the links below for further information on Bradford Libraries activities for people with Autism and universities and colleges: (copy link to your web browser)

<https://librariestaskforce.blog.gov.uk/2018/02/23/immersive-age-appropriate-sensory-story-times/>

<https://www.bradfordcollege.ac.uk/student-services/student-support/learning-support>
<https://www.bradford.ac.uk/disability/>

35. (Part 2) Is the local authority or its partners encouraging autistic people to take part in culture and leisure activities, or physical fitness programmes and private sector services such as shopping?

Red: The local authority and/or its partners cannot identify substantial actions to encourage autistic people to take part in culture or leisure activities, or physical fitness programmes and private sector services such as shopping.

Amber: There are a few examples of the local authority and/or its partners encouraging autistic people to take part in culture or leisure activities, or physical fitness programmes and private sector services such as shopping.

Green: The local authority and/or its partners have a substantial programme of work to encourage autistic people to take part in culture or leisure activities, or physical fitness programmes and private sector services such as shopping.

Amber

35C. (Part 2) Add any further comments you want (optional).

There are positive examples of culture and leisure services working to provide better experiences for people with autism. For example there are autism friendly film screenings and the National Media Museum delivers an early bird programme allowing families with children who have an ASC, anxiety disorder or a special needs to access quieter opening schedules to meet their sensory needs.

Similarly local shopping centres are providing quieter hours for people who would benefit from a calmer shopping experience. (copy links to your web browser)

<https://bradford.lightcinemas.co.uk/autism-friendly>

<https://www.autismlinks.co.uk/support-groups/group-support-yorkshire-and-humberside/bradford-district-autistic-support-group-bdasg?region=>

<http://www.specialistautismservices.org/>

<https://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/business/retail/bradford-based-supermarket-chain-morrisons-introduces-the-quieter-hour-1-9257146>

36. How do your transition processes from children/young people's services to local adult services take into account the particular needs of young autistic people?

Red: No consideration of the needs of young autistic people: no data collection; no analysis of need; no training in young people's services.

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 autistic people and/education health and care (EHC) plans for young people with autism identified as a primary or secondary need.

Green: Transition process automatic. Training inclusive of young people's services. Analysis of the needs of young autistic people, including those without education health and care (EHC) plans identifying autism as a primary or secondary need, and specialist commissioning where necessary, and the appropriate reasonable adjustments made.

Amber

36C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

In Bradford and Airedale support is available for those transitioning from children's to adult social care services, leaving school to go on to further education and accessing apprenticeships. The LA transitions team supports young adults with ASC to work towards maximising their independence in preparation for adult hood. Bradford Council, Education, CCG and business community, jointly support 'Project Search' - an employment enterprise to support people with learning disabilities and autism into employment:

<http://projectsearchbradford.org.uk/>

The CCG's commission BDCFT to raise awareness within primary care of the importance of annual health checks for people learning disabilities and autism.

The LA are developing different housing options for young people in transitions to ensure people have a choice of appropriate housing in accordance with Bradford's Home First Strategy. See below

<https://www.bradford.gov.uk/adult-social-care/policies-and-reports/home-first-vision>

37. How many autistic children/young people were in Year 10 in the school year 2017 to 2018?

The numbers below relate only to pupils with an EHCP who have a primary need of Autism. There are a few pupils where ASD is not the primary need but the data cannot be manipulated to include them. Please refer to question 21C for context of data collection.

Insert number in digits

59

38. How many autistic children/young people were in Year 11 in the school year 2017 to 2018?

Insert number in digits

47

39. How many autistic children/young people were in Year 12 in the school year 2017 to 2018?

Insert number in digits

37

40. How many autistic children/young people were in Year 13 in the school year 2017 to 2018?

Insert number in digits

40

41. How many autistic children/young people have completed the transition process in the school year 2017 to 2018?

Insert number in digits

14

42. How does your planning take into account the particular needs of autistic adults age 65 and older.

Red: No consideration of the needs of autistic people aged 65 and older: no data collection.

Amber: There is some work in needs assessment, data collection and/or service planning for autistic people aged 65 and older.

Green: Analysis of the needs of the population of people aged 65 and older inclusive of autism and specialist commissioning where necessary and the appropriate reasonable adjustments made.

Amber

42C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

43. How do your planning and implementation of the strategy take into account the particular needs of autistic women?

The strategy states that the needs of autistic adults, women and people in BME communities can be addressed through awareness raising and their engagement in the autism partnership board and partnership working.

44. How do your planning and implementation of the strategy take into account the particular needs of autistic adults in BME communities?

The strategy states that the needs of autistic adults, women and people in BME communities can be addressed through awareness raising and their engagement in the autism partnership board and partnership working.

45. Do your local hate crime statistics specifically identify autistic people?

No

45C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Section 4 - Training

46. Have you got a multi-agency autism training plan?

YES

46C. What staff groups and agencies are included?

Provide a link if necessary.

The training plan is Bradford District wide and is for all staff working in health, services to children and young people, education, police, CAFCASS- Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service, probation services, adult services, voluntary and independent sector and foster carers.

This link below is for Bradford Council workforce development service. The multi-agency autism course can be found by clicking the link 'learn and develop in Bradford' and searching 'autism'

<https://www.bradford.gov.uk/education-and-skills/training-and-development/workforce-development-service/>

47. What training is included in the multi-agency training plan and at which levels for which staff groups?

Please comment further and provide link if necessary.

Bradford Council online training platform 'Evolve' offer the following Autism Awareness Events targeted at all staff across Bradford District .These are free training available to all sectors:

The following courses are available:

1. **Autistic Spectrum Condition – working with children and young people – Level 1 & Level 2**
2. **Autistic Spectrum Condition – 16 +level 1**

The course promotes an understanding of Autism, how to support children/ young people and families at a universal level of need and when to escalate for more help and/or risk support

This is a Bradford district wide multi-agency course for anyone working in health, services to children and young people, education, police, CAFCAS, probation services, adult services, voluntary and independent sector and foster carers.

Other training is delivered locally are

<https://www.barnardos.org.uk/cygnnet.htm>

<http://www.skills4bradford.co.uk/events/event/43-classroom-strategies-for-provision-for-children-with-autism-at-range-3-and-4-teachers-senco-s>

48. Is autism awareness training being/been made available to all staff working in health and social care as directed in Chapter 1 of the Statutory Guidance?

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. 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 them. Autism training plan/strategy published.

Amber

49. Do you record uptake levels of autism awareness training for Local Authority and/or NHS staff working in health and social care?

YES

50. Please outline scope of staff considered eligible for autism awareness training and the agreed frequency for training.

Autism training is available for all staff who require this as part of their work or who self-identify a need or interest. This is not mandatory. As part of implementing the recommendations of the Neuro-diversity strategy we will develop an eligibility criteria of staff required to undertake autism awareness and specialist training for specific staff - particularly client facing staff including those staff undertaking an assessment of an adults care/support needs.

The CCG will engage with GPs and other primary care practitioners in accessing autism training.

51. If yes, what is the number of staff who are eligible for awareness training?

Insert number in digits

163

52. If yes, what is the number of eligible staff who are up to date with training?

Insert number in digits

163 – this training is currently not a mandatory requirement.

53. Specify whether autistic self-advocates and/or family carers of autistic people 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.

Yes

53C. Please comment further.

Self-advocates and/or family carers of autistic people have a role in the design and delivery of training via various methods. The course designed by Cygnet and delivered by Barnardos Bradford is delivered at targeted events; through e-learning, face to face, webinars and supported with access to resources. See question 47

54. Is specific training provided to staff that carry out statutory assessments on how to make adjustments in their approach and communication?

Red: Specific training is either not being offered or uptake by staff has not yet reached 50% of those for whom it is intended.

Amber: At least 50% of assessors have attended specialist autism training.

Green: More than 75% of assessors have attended specialist autism training specifically aimed at applying the knowledge in their undertaking of a statutory assessment, e.g. applying the Care Act.

Red

54C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Whilst training is provided we have not yet reached 50% of those for whom it is intended. As part of our implementation of the Neuro-diversity strategy we will discuss how we make autism training mandatory.

55. Do you have specific training that focusses on autistic adults over the age of 65?

NO

55C. Please comment further and give examples of the types of training.

The training on Autism Spectrum Condition awareness for people over 65 is part of the dementia training, assessment and support planning, Mental Capacity Act and people with Learning Disabilities training.

56. Do Clinical Commissioning Group(s) ensure that all primary and secondary healthcare providers include autism training (at levels outlined in the statutory guidance) as part of their on-going workforce development?

No

56C. Please comment further on any developments and challenges, commenting specifically about GPs and secondary care medical staff.

As part of our implementation of the neuro-diversity strategy we will ensure that the training plans must not only focus on autism awareness but on different levels of specialist training for specific staff such as GP and other primary care practitioners. Bradford District Care Foundation Trust are commissioned to support primary and secondary care with making reasonable adjustments for people with learning disabilities who may or may not have autism – this includes ensuring all staff are signposted to relevant training required to support this client group effectively.

57. Criminal Justice services: Do staff in the local police service engage in autism awareness training?

Yes

57C. Please provide specific examples.

In November 2018, autism awareness sessions were delivered as part of the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) week attended by professionals from all service areas including the police. Information leaflets are available to support officers and staff when working with people with autism who are in the criminal justice system.

58. Criminal Justice services: Do staff in the local court services engage in autism awareness training?

Yes / No

58C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

No information available

59. Criminal Justice services: Do staff in the local probation service engage in autism awareness training?

Yes / No

59C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

No information available

Section 5 - Diagnosis led by the local NHS Commissioner

60. Have you got an established local autism diagnostic pathway?

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 are being applied.

Green: A local diagnostic pathway is in place and accessible, GPs are aware and involved in the process. Wait from referral for a diagnosis and initial assessment is less than three months NICE guidelines are implemented within the model.

Amber

60C. Does the pathway meet autistic people's needs regardless of whether or not the person meets learning disability criteria?

Bradford's local diagnostic pathway for adults seeking a diagnosis for Autism is in place via BANDS (Bradford and Airedale Neurodevelopment Service). The referrals for assessment mainly come via primary care and mental health services. The service is currently closed for new referrals due to demand outstripping the commissioned capacity. Plans are in place to address the waiting list for this service.

61. If you have got an established local autism diagnostic pathway, when was the pathway put in place?

The pathway was put in place in April 2015.

61C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Due to demand outstripping the commissioned capacity of this service, the CCG have approved non-recurrent funding to address the waiting list for the adult Autism Spectrum Condition assessment and diagnosis. The CCG is working in partnership with providers to fast track the triage, assessment & diagnosis with the first MDT meeting taking place in December 2018.

62. In the year to the end of March 2018, how many people were referred out of area for diagnosis, despite a local diagnostic pathway being in place?

Insert number in digits

1

62C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

One person was referred out of area in year 2017-2018 through the Individual Funding request process due to high clinical risk.

63. In weeks, how long is the average wait between referral and assessment?

Notes:

1. This should include all people referred irrespective of prioritisation streams.
2. The waiting time starts when the first referral about an individual is received by the diagnostic service. It finishes either when the person is first seen in clinic or when the person withdraws from the list by notifying the service that they do not want an assessment.
3. In this question you should report the average waiting time for people assessed in the twelve months to March 2018.

Insert number in digits

The average waiting time for people assessed up to March 2018 was 104 weeks. This accounts for the service being closed for two year prior to March 2018.

63C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

64. When will your area be able to meet NICE recommended [QS51] waiting time and expect to be able to keep within them?

Red: We do not anticipate being able to reach NICE recommended waiting times sustainably by March 2019.

Amber: We anticipate meeting NICE recommended waiting times by March 2019 and to be able to sustain this thereafter.

Green: Our area already meets NICE recommended waiting times.

Red

64C. briefly note any contingency arrangements you have in place to manage short term increases in rate of referral to diagnostic services.

Work is on-going with commissioners who are actively seeking solutions to mitigate against the current situation on waiting list for diagnostic services. This includes working in partnership with providers across west Yorkshire. The CCGs have identified non recurrent funding to implement a new process to triage the adult referrals which aims to clear the list of those waiting for assessment.

65. How many people have been referred for an assessment but have yet to receive a diagnosis?

Note: In this question you should report the number who have started but not finished a referral waiting time at a single point in time. The best point to choose for consistency with question 66 would be 31st March 2018 but another specific date within three months would be satisfactory.)

Insert number in digits

185 – reporting period April 2017 – July 2018.

80 on the current waiting list for referrals.

107 requests for assessment were made to the IFR group whilst referrals to BANDS were closed. 40 of these have been made into a formal referral.

65C. Add any further comments you want including the date period selected (optional).

The CCG put in place an Individual Funding request (IFR) process to manage any significant clinical risk whilst the service was closed to new referrals. Those referred to the CCG IFR process, who were not deemed exceptional, have now been offered an 'opt in' to an assessment process.

66. In the year to the end of March 2018 how many people have received a diagnosis of an autistic spectrum condition?

Insert number in digits

13 adult diagnoses with autism.

66C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Questions 67-71. Of the people who received a diagnosis in the year to end March 2018, how many:

67. Have completed all relevant assessments and are now receiving any support identified as relevant?

Insert number in digits

Data not collected

67C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

68. Have completed all relevant assessments but are awaiting some or all of the support identified as relevant?

Insert number in digits

Data not collected

68C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Post –diagnosis data is not collected.

69. Have completed all relevant post diagnostic and care assessments and are not considered to need specific support at the present time?

Insert number in digits

Data not collected

69C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

70. Have not yet completed all relevant assessments of their support needs?

Insert number in digits

Data not collected

70C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

71. Do not meet Care Act eligibility criteria?

Insert number in digits

Data not collected

71C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

72. How would you describe the local diagnostic pathway, i.e. Integrated with mainstream statutory services with a specialist awareness of autism for diagnosis or a specialist autism specific service?

Specialist autism specific service

72C. Please comment further.

We have a specialist neurodevelopmental services (BANDS) which also offers assessment, diagnosis and support for ADHD.

73. In your local diagnostic pathway does a diagnosis of autism automatically trigger an offer of a care assessment (or re-assessment if the person has already had a current Care Act assessment)?

No

73C. Please comment on who receives notification from diagnosticians when someone has received a diagnosis? How is this handled with people unlikely to be eligible for care and support under the Care Act?

A person's GP would have access to the outcome of the diagnostic service. This would also apply if a person were to access Mental Health services

74. Can people diagnosed with autism and a learning disability access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted psychology assessments?

Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.

Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.

Green: All services are reasonably adjusted (in accordance with NICE Guidance) to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.

Amber

74C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

75. Can people diagnosed with autism and without a learning disability access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted psychology assessments?

Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.

Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.

Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.

Red

75C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

CCG commissioners are working with providers to make sure that people diagnosed with autism without a learning disability can access services like Improving Access to Psychology Therapies (IAPT).

76. Can people diagnosed with autism and a learning disability access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted speech and language therapy assessments?

Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.

Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.

Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.

Amber

76C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

People with a learning disability and autism can access the local Speech and Language Team (SALT). The SALT ensures assessments are accessible.

77. Can people diagnosed with autism and without a learning disability access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted speech and language therapy assessments?

Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.

Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.

Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.

Amber

77C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

CCG commissioners are working with our providers to make sure that people diagnosed with autism without a learning disability can access Speech And Language Therapy (SALT) services at Bradford District Care Trust. The SALT service take referrals from GPs, health visitors, hospital consultants, social services and education services

78. Can people diagnose with autism and a learning disability access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted occupational therapy assessments?

Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.

Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.

Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.

Amber

78C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

People with a Learning Disability and autism can access the learning disabilities Occupational Therapy (OT) team. OT's ensure assessments are accessible.

79. Can people diagnosed with autism and without a learning disability access post diagnostic specific or reasonably adjusted occupational therapy assessments?

Red: Availability patchy or mainly generic services, with a small number of reasonably adjusted services.

Amber: Available everywhere. Mainly reasonably adjusted services, with some access to autism specific services (when necessary) and some generic services.

Green: All services are reasonably adjusted to provide access to post diagnostic specialist assessments. Access to autism specific services is also available when necessary.

Red

79C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Through the implementation of the neuro-diversity strategy CCG commissioners will work with providers to make sure that people diagnosed with autism without a learning disability can access OT therapy assessments. The will also be part of the training plan for health staff around autism awareness and the need to make reasonable adjustments.

80. Is post-diagnostic adjustment support available with local clinical psychology or other services for those people diagnosed with autism and a learning disability?

Yes

80C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

This is offered as part of the community clinical team offer to people with learning disabilities and autism.

81. Is post-diagnostic adjustment support available with local clinical psychology or other services for those people diagnosed with autism and without a learning disability?

Yes

81C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Support can be requested via their generic primary care services.

82. Do mental health crisis services in your area routinely anticipate and provide for the mental health crisis needs of autistic people but without a learning disability?

Red: Mental health crisis services do not provide for people with crises that relate to autism in the absence of acute mental illness.

Amber: Mental health crisis services will and do respond to mental health crises in autistic people whether or not these involve an acute mental illness.

Green: Mental health crisis services will and do respond to mental health crises in autistic people whether or not these involve an acute mental illness. In addition staff have specific training about the needs of autistic people and specialised mental health support has been commissioned for this group and is easily available within timescales relevant for crisis work.

Amber

82C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

The Mental Health First Response team offer initial discussion and sign posting for people who have Autism and mental health needs.

Section 6 - Care and support

Questions 83-85: Of those adults who were assessed as being eligible for adult social care services and who are in receipt of a personal budget, how many have a diagnosis of autism both with a co-occurring learning disability and without?

83. What is the number of adults assessed as being eligible for adult social care services who have a diagnosis of autism and in receipt of a personal budget?

Insert number in digits

256

84. What is the number of those reported in question 83 above who have a diagnosis of autism but not learning disability?

Insert number in digits

187

85. What is the number of those reported in question 83 above who have both a diagnosis of autism AND learning disability?

Insert number in digits

69

86. Do you have a single identifiable contact point where autistic people whether or not in receipt of statutory services can get information signposting autism-friendly entry points for a wide range of local services?

General entry point

Single point of access with autism specific reasonable adjustments at entry point

Autism specific access point

86C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Currently a number of general access points are available within the local authority and at health provider settings. We currently do not have an integrated single point of access.

87. Do you have a recognised pathway for autistic people who do not have a learning disability to access a care assessment and other support?

No

87C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

88. Do you have a programme in place to ensure that all advocates working with autistic people have training in their specific requirements?

Red: No programme in place.

Amber: Programme in place, not all advocates are covered.

Green: Programme in place, all advocates are covered.

Amber

88C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

The LA has commissioned Voice-Ability to support advocacy in Bradford across all client groups including people with autism.
The support group for 'Autistic Peers' in West Yorkshire facilitated two Autism Awareness Training sessions for staff and management during Autism week 2017.

89. Do autistic adults who could not otherwise meaningfully participate in needs assessments, care and support planning, appeals, reviews, or safeguarding processes have access to an appropriately trained advocate?

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 autistic adults have received specialist autism training.

Green

89C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

90. Are low level interpersonal/preventative support opportunities available in your area? See *Think Autism* (2014), para 3.2 and *Progress Report on Think Autism* (2016), Section 4.

Yes

90C. Provide example(s) of the type of support that is available in your area and how you measure if it is successful.

We have three providers offering support for adults with a learning disability and autism within the district. This includes offering people advice and signposting, support in accessing employment services, leisure and day opportunity activities. The success of this is determined via contract monitoring and feedback from people accessing that provision.

91. Can autistic people access other types of support if they are not eligible under the Care Act or not eligible for statutory services?

Yes

91C. Provide an example of the type of support that is available in your area and how you measure if it is successful.

There are voluntary organisations specialising in autism who offer advice and information for people who are not eligible for statutory services. This includes signposting people voluntary groups.

92. How would you assess the level of information about local support across the area being accessible to autistic people?

Red: Information about support services for autistic people is either seriously incomplete or not easily accessible.

Amber: There is a moderate level of information available about support services for autistic people which is either incomplete or not readily accessible to autistic people.

Green: There is readily accessible information (as required in the statutory guidance and the Accessible Information Standard) available on all relevant support services available for autistic people.

Amber

92C. Add any further comments you want (optional)

93. Where appropriate are carers of people assessed as having autism and eligible for social care support offered carers assessments?

Red: Carers assessments are not consistently routinely offered.

Amber: Where carers are identified in the course of assessments of autistic people, they are routinely offered carers assessments.

Green: Upon assessment of autistic people carers are routinely identified and offered a carers assessment. Carers can also self-identify and request a carer's assessment. Information about how to obtain a carers assessment is clearly available.

Amber

93C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

94. Access to adult mental health services: Do autistic people or carers report difficulty in accessing local mental health services after their diagnosis has been made?

Yes

94C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Section 7 - Housing and Accommodation

95. Does the local housing strategy and/or market position statement specifically identify autism?

Red: Needs of autistic people (as distinct from needs of people with other disabilities) not specifically mentioned in housing strategy and/or market position statement (for two tier authorities in any district council areas).

Amber: Housing requirements of autistic people are specifically mentioned but not to level described in Green rating (for two tier authorities not in all district council areas).

Green: Comprehensive range of types of housing need for autistic people considered including estimates of numbers of placements required in each category (for two tier authorities and in all district council areas).

Amber

95C. Please provide a web link and page references to support your answer.

Local offer living independently https://localoffer.bradford.gov.uk/Content.aspx?mid_p58 – makes specific reference to people with autism who require supported living or individual tenancies.

Bradford Learning Disabilities Transformation Plan <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/adult-social-care/disabilities/bradford-learning-disabilities-transformation-plan>
P 12, 36 - makes specific reference to increasing the range and availability of housing for people with LD and/or autism.

Wider housing strategies however such as housing and homelessness and the Bradford council plan refer only to Learning Disabilities. The needs of people with autism are mentioned quite often as part of the umbrella term of Learning Disabilities or vulnerable adults.

96. Do you have a policy of ensuring that the frontline service of social housing providers all have at least one staff member who has training in autism to help people make applications and fill in necessary forms?

No

96C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Section 8 - Employment

97. How have you promoted in your area the employment of autistic people?

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 do not routinely consider the support needs of the individual taking into account their autism. Local job centres are not engaged.

Amber: Autism awareness is delivered to employers on an individual basis. Local employment support services include autism. Some contact made with local job centres.

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 of autistic people including retaining work. Engagement of the local job centre in supporting reasonable adjustments in the workplace via Access to work.

Amber

97C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Bradford Council has Disability Confident status. Autism Awareness training is delivered to employers on an individual basis on request through workforce development.

See Q102 C

98. Do transition processes for autistic young people to adult services have an employment focus?

Red: Transition plans do not include specific reference to employment or continued learning.

Amber: Transition plans include reference to employment/activity opportunities.

Green: Transition plans include detailed reference to employment, access to further development in relation to individual's future aspirations, choice and opportunities available.

Amber

98C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

All people supported by the Transitions team are supported to work towards maximising their independence and preparing for adulthood, this includes looking at employment (there is a job coach based with the LA transitions team). See Q36C

99. Does the local authority offer tailored support or programmes to help autistic people enter employment or self-employment, including those with SEND and those with EHC plans?

Red: No tailored support programmes currently provide support specifically for young autistic people.

Amber: Local commissioning of these schemes specifies for at least some they should specifically address the needs of young autistic people.

Green: Local commissioning of these schemes specifies for at least some they should specifically address the needs of young autistic people.

Amber

100. Does the local authority monitor the employment outcomes of autistic people who have received support or participated in programmes?

Note: Local commissioning of these schemes specifies for at least some they should specifically address the needs of young autistic people.

No

100C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

Section 9 - Criminal Justice System

101. Are the Criminal Justice Services (police, probation and, if relevant, court services) engaged with you as key partners in planning for autistic adults?

Red: Minimal or no engagement with the criminal justice services.

Amber:

- 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

Green: As amber, but in addition:

- autistic people are included in the development 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
- there is evidence of joint/shared training
- Red / Amber / Green

Amber

101C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

102. Is access to an appropriate adult service available for autistic people in custody suites and nominated 'places of safety'?

Red: There is not reliable access to an appropriate Adult service.

Amber: Yes, but appropriate adults do not necessarily have autism awareness training.

Green: Yes and these have all had autism awareness training.

Amber

102C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

The use of appropriate adults in custody is decided on a case by case basis. The decision is made between custody staff and the nurses.

If a person with autism is in need of an appropriate adult this would be provided however it is not dependent on a diagnosis of autism specifically.

Liaison & Diversion do offer support to anyone who is vulnerable, this would include someone with autism. It is for the detainee to decide whether they accept the service.

Section 10 - Local innovations

103. Please outline any innovations you have put in place as part of the Transforming Care Programme which are helping provide homes in the community for autistic people who until recently were long stay residents in psychiatric in-patient units.

1500 characters

1. Bradford Transforming Care Partnership is working with neighbouring TCP's to develop a West Yorkshire response for an Assessment and Treatment service.
2. Bradford is part of work underway across Yorkshire and Humber to develop a regional response to providing housing and support for people with complex behavioural presentations linked to either their learning disabilities or autism.
3. Bradford is part of developing a regional Forensic Outreach Liaison Service to support people leaving secure service to live successful within a community setting.
4. The West Yorkshire Integrated Care System is developing a joint response to the needs of people with autism. Children and young people have been identified as a priority within the mental health programme.
5. Bradford is developing a number of new housing options for people with learning disabilities with or without autism. This is to support the planned reduction of admission to Assessment and Treatment Units.
6. We have an integrated workforce plan that is supporting providers in our area to meet the needs of all people with a learning disability and/or autism in our area.
7. Care and Treatment Reviews and Care Education and Treatment Reviews embedded into health and social care practice to support people to leave inpatient services in a timely way and to avoid admissions to inpatient services.

104. (Part 1) If you wish, describe briefly (up to 1500 characters) one initiative of your council, relating to the provision of care, support or development of independence for autistic people, which you think has been successful.

1500 characters

A lived at home with his mum, brothers and sisters until he was 21. At various times, when A was growing up, his mother contacted professionals for support.

At 18, he was finding it more difficult to tolerate other people in his space and started to isolate himself from others. This was difficult at home as A lived in a busy household. There were similar difficulties at school and at respite. Age 19, A found transition from school to adult services difficult.

A was admitted to hospital for a period of assessment in 2013. He was 21 – after 7 months he was then discharged home but very quickly re admitted as continued to present as aggressive to mum.

He then had a long period in hospital of approx. a year whilst the whole MDT and his family worked together to get a formulation and plan to support him in place. This included looking at what sort of environment would be required when he left hospital. The LA purchased two properties close to each other. One of which had space to build a separate flat for A

It is 3 years now since A left hospital. He now has his own flat and his own car. This approach shows that good multi agency work with family involvement can enable people to find the right solution to help them live a healthy and happy life. Learning from this particular case study suggests that early planning may have prevented him from being admitted to hospital.

104. (Part 2) What initiatives have been taken in your area to encourage private sector organisations to improve accessibility, employment opportunities or address other important issues for autistic people.

1500 characters

From May 2017, the DWP introduced Community Partners into Jobcentre Plus districts across the UK. In West Yorkshire, a member of staff from Specialist Autism Services was seconded to undertake this role, along with another local person with a diagnosis of Autism.

Community Partners working in the area were tasked with the following:

- improving Jobcentre Plus staff's understanding of disabilities including Autism.
- ensuring service delivery was more person centred and sensitive to the needs of people with autism.
- working with local employers to attain Disability Confident status and increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities and autism.

Locally, these Community Partners have worked directly with a number of local employers across the private and public sector; providing awareness training and support, promoting the use of Access to Work for Autistic employees, and supporting changes to recruitment processes and communications so that new opportunities are more accessible and fair for those with barriers associated to Autism.

Section 11 - Completion details

Questions 105-121. Which of the following types of partner were involved in the completion of this self-assessment?

105. Local Authority Adult Social Services.

Yes

106. Local Authority Department of Children's Services.

Yes

107. Local Education Authority.

Yes

108. Health and Wellbeing Board.

Yes

109. Local Authority Public Health Department.

Yes

110. Clinical Commissioning Group.

Yes

111. Primary Healthcare providers

Yes

112. Secondary Healthcare providers.

Yes

113. Employment Service.

Yes

114. Business sector.

No

115. Police.

Yes

116. Probation Service.

No

117. Court Service.

No

118. Prisons location in the area.

N/A

119. Local charitable/voluntary/self-advocacy/interest groups.

Yes

120. Autistic adults.

Yes

121. Informal carers, family, friends of autistic people.

Yes

122. Has your local areas response been discussed at a meeting of your local autism partnership board with representatives of both autistic people and family carers present?

No

122C. Add any further comments you want (optional).

This will be presented to the Transforming Lives programme Board in the New Year.

Questions 123-129. Who signed off this self-assessment?

123. Director of Adult Social Services.

Yes

124. Name of Director of Adult Social Services.

(100 characters)

Beverley Maybury

125. Director of Public Health

Yes

126. Name of Director of Public Health.

(100 characters)

Sarah Muckle

127. CCG Chief Operating Officer.

Yes

128. Name of CCG Chief Operating Officer.

(100 characters)

Helen Hirst, Accountable Officer for three CCGs

129. Was this self-assessment signed off by the Local Autism Programme Board referred to in question 29.

No

For administrative purposes only

Do not use.

Section 12 - Final submission details

Do not complete this Section until you have received all your sign offs, proof read your entry ensuring there are no personal identifiers and are ready to submit.

Once you have completed this section, any further changes you make will not be included in the analysis and final report.

We confirm that this is now our final submission and all data may be analysed and no further updates will be entered.

Submitted by:*

(100 characters)

Date:*

We confirm that this submission has been signed off by those named in questions 123-129.*

Yes / No

This is the end of the survey.

If you are ready to submit, please click the **SUBMIT** button. Once you have submitted this form, it cannot be amended.