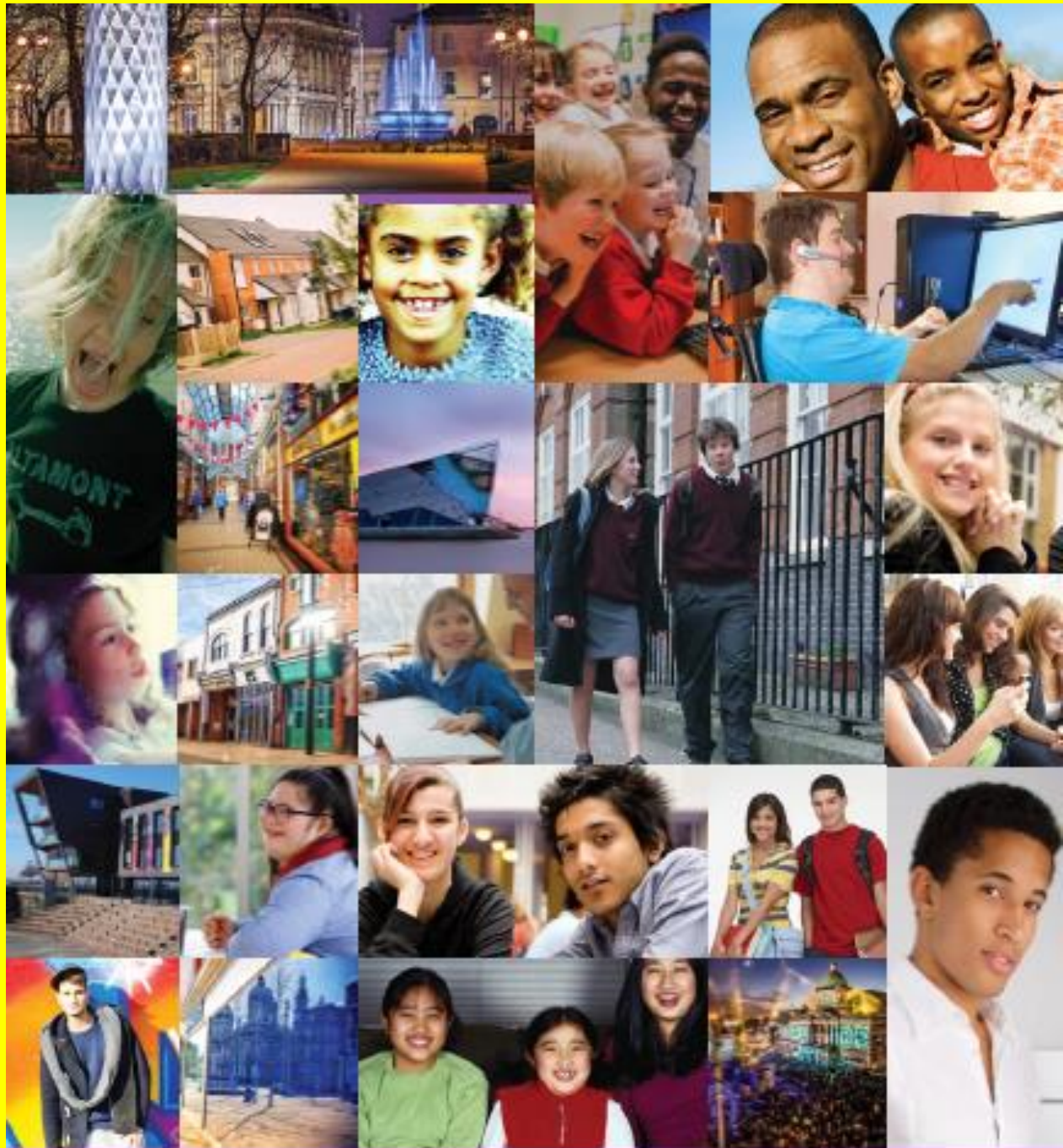




**Hull**  
City Council

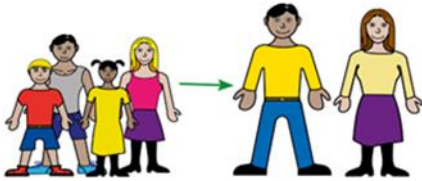


## Preparing for Adulthood “A life not a service”



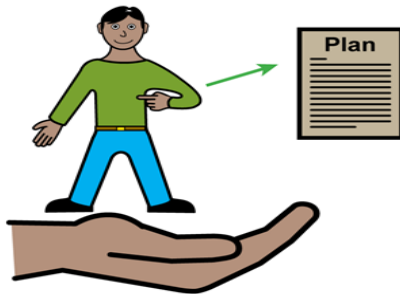
## What is 'transition' and preparing for adulthood?

### **transition**



Transition is when you go from a child to being an adult age 17 – 18.

### **support plan**



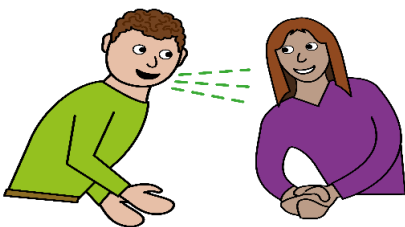
A Plan will be put in place to make the transition easy.

### **planning**



You will be supported to make plans for your future that work best for you.

### **listen to me**

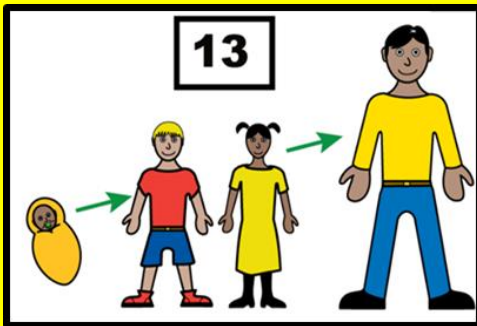


It is important that people listen to what you want to happen in your future.

## The Transition Protocol



In Hull a Transition Protocol has been put together. This will help the change to adulthood run smoothly.



The Transition Protocol applies to young people from the age of 13 upwards with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

## The Transition Process



### **Named Worker**

Each young person will have a named worker, who will act as a single point of contact for everyone supporting them.



This will usually be a Connexions Adviser, from the local authority but for young people with more complex needs it may be another worker from Children, Young People and Families Services (CYPFS).

**Key Points in the process**



**Year 9 (age 13/14)**

Reviews take place every year to see how the young person is getting on in their education.

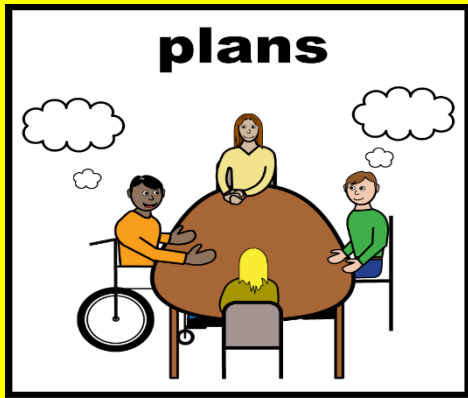


Health and care needs will be checked so all support is in place.

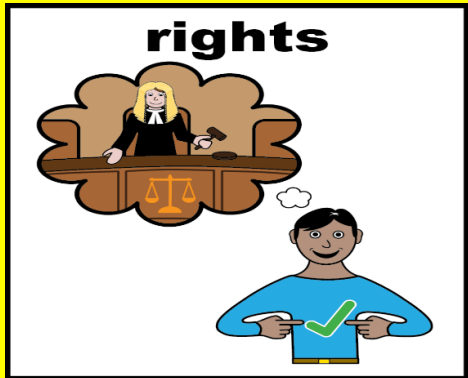


In year 9 the review will look at support needed to prepare for adulthood and will focus on:

- Employment
- Independent Living
- Community Inclusion
- Good Health



Options about what you will do after education will be discussed.



The review will talk about anything legal that will apply to you as an adult.



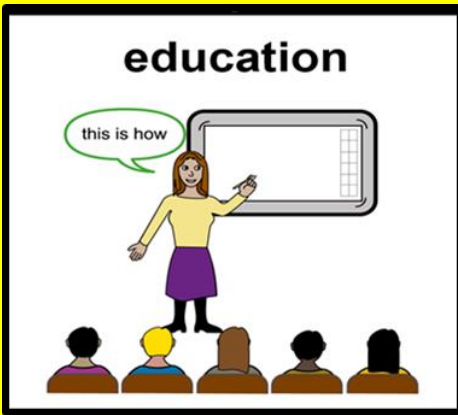
You and the people who support you will look at putting a care plan together if you need to become more independent.



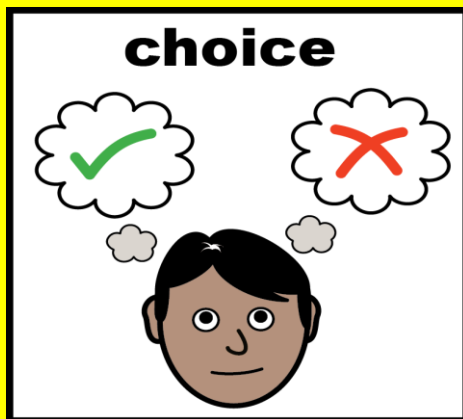
### **Year 10 (age 14/15)**

At the Year 10 annual review, firmer plans for what is needed after the young person turns 16 will be made.





This will include what support will best meet the young persons need like education, health and care.



The people at the review will make sure you have a choice who helps with your support.



**Year 11 (age 15/16)**

By the time this review happens post 16 support should have been agreed.



Plans can be made to prepare for the move to receiving this support.

## agreed



People from Adult Health and Social Care will attend this review if the young person is likely to need support from them as an adult so that a transition plan can be agreed.

## training



### Year 12 and beyond

Annual reviews will continue and will focus on future plans like

- College
- Training
- More support from Adult Social Care

## adult social care



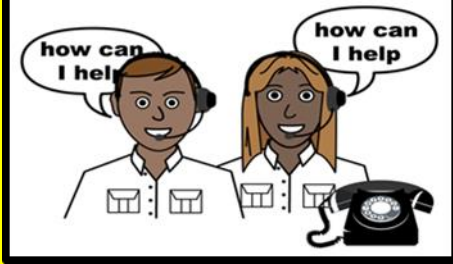
You will transfer to Adult Social Care when you reach 18.

## supported living



If you reach 18 and your needs cannot be met, we can look at accommodation that will support your needs.

## agencies



There are agencies that can support you and your family through each stage of the process.

## Who should I speak to about transition if I have questions?

### choosing who can help



There are lots of people to help such as:

- The young person's named worker
- Parents
- Teachers
- Carers
- Social Workers
- Health Professionals
- KIDS.

## phone



You can also contact Adult Social Care (ASC) if you have any questions.  
Telephone 01482 300 300 and ask for the 'See and Solve' team.



## What do parents, families and carers need to know?



Parents/carers/families need to be aware of changes in the way care and support is provided, even for the most vulnerable young people with complex needs and severe disabilities.

They need to support the young person in areas such as:



- Work
- Transportation
- Goal Setting
- Emotion Regulation
- To be able to deal with an emergency
- Basic Household Management
- Financial



The 24/7 grid when appropriate to identify what care and support is in place and needs for the future

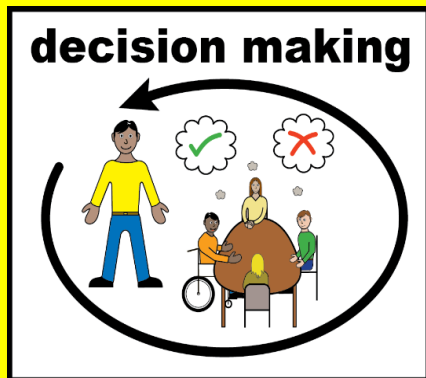
## Dealing with different legal frameworks



As a child grows older, the role of a parent changes.

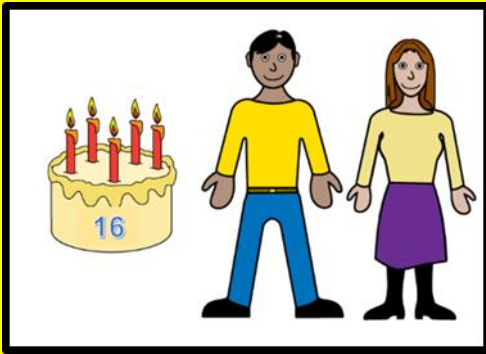


They may need to provide extra help to support their child develop the skills and abilities of an adult as far as possible.



From age 16 a different framework for consent and decision making is applied.

## After you reach 16 – giving consent and decision making



At the age of 16 the Mental Capacity Act starts to take effect.



There are 5 main points in the Act that are called key principles.

People who make decisions for you need to follow these principles.

Principle 1: Assume a person has capacity unless proved otherwise.

Principle 2: Do not treat people as incapable of making a decision unless all steps have been tried to help them.

Principle 3: A person should not be treated as incapable of making a decision because their decision may seem unwise.

Principle 4: Always do things or take decisions for people without capacity in their best interests.

Principle 5: Before doing something to someone or making a decision on their behalf, consider whether the outcome could be achieved in a less restrictive way.

## The Mental Capacity Act Assessment



There is a test which is used to decide if someone has capacity to make a particular decision.

This test is called the Mental Capacity Act Assessment.

## Best interest Decision Making



What is 'Best Interests'?

Someone making a decision on your behalf need to show it is the best decision for you.

## What about funding for care and support needs?



Access to services for people under 18 is through the Children, Young People and Family Services (CYPFS).

## free of charge



## Health Care needs

Health care needs are met free through the NHS until you are 18. Depending on what your needs are, you may be eligible for Continuing Care.

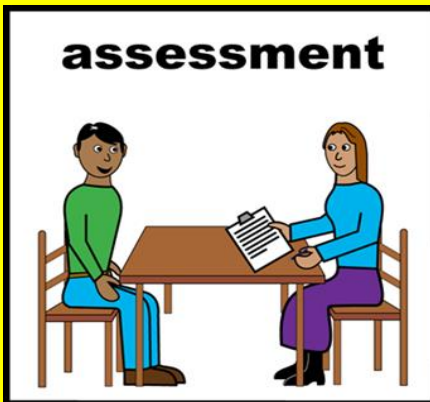
## funding



## When does Continuing Care funding end?

When a young person becomes an adult at 18, Continuing Care funding ends and Continuing Health Care Funding applies.

## assessment



People receiving Continuing Care funding will be referred for a Continuing Health Care assessment before they turn 18.

## support



## Adult Social Care

The support you were entitled to as a child may not continue as an adult.

Your needs will be assessed at age 16 to see which services will help you in adulthood.

## What is statutory funding?

If someone needs public funding, it is available in 3 ways:



- Support that is arranged for you
- A direct payment means you have more choice and control. We will tell you about options and choices to manage your support.
- Individual Service Fund – this is where a care provider helps you with your money and what you choose to spend it on

Thanks to



for the use of their image bank

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