



PREPARING FOR ADULTHOOD

Transitions -Adult Social Care

My Child is about to turn 16. What will change?

What do I need to know?

Our Role

- ❑ We are a dedicated team in Thurrock adult social care, we work with young people with learning disabilities, autism, physical disabilities including other complex health needs from the age 18 to 25.
- ❑ We offer carers assessment and adult social care needs assessment.
- ❑ Provide long term Social Work intervention to support those with needs and eligible for support under the Care Act 2004.
- ❑ We regularly review needs and care packages as significant changes occur until they reach 25yrs old and then transferred to the complex care team for continues support.

Our Role

- ❑ Attend Education Health Care Plan review meetings (EHCP), beginning from Year 9.
- ❑ Promote independence choice and control
- ❑ Empower adults to be in control over day to day life, care and support
- ❑ We enable young people to gain independent skills live as independently as possible to meet the outcomes they want to achieve.
- ❑ We refer for financial assessment to ensure young adults are receiving the correct benefits and entitlements. As well as contribute towards their care if eligible as stipulated in the Care Act 2014.

Our role

- ❑ We work closely with Clinical commissioning Group (CCG) -Complete NHS Continuing healthcare checklist
- ❑ Safeguarding team
- ❑ Cooperate appointee team
- ❑ Undertake Mental Capacity Assessments to assess capacity and make best interest decisions when required.
- ❑ Finance/ Direct payment
- ❑ ASC Placement
- ❑ Service providers

Referral Process

- ❑ We have a dedicated referral form and email where referrals are received and screened for eligibility
Transitionspfa@thurrock.gov.uk
- ❑ We receive referrals from schools
- ❑ Children services
- ❑ Self referrals
- ❑ Health professionals
- ❑ Other professionals

Who we support

- ❑ Multiple Diagnosis
- ❑ Learning Disability and physical Disabilities with Social Care Needs
- ❑ Autism Spectrum Disorder
- ❑ Asperger's Syndrome
- ❑ Prader Willi Syndrome
- ❑ ADHD
- ❑ Epilepsy
- ❑ Cerebral Palsy
- ❑ Global Development Delay
- ❑ Down Syndrome

Types of intervention

Includes

- ❑ Signposting to other agencies
- ❑ Community support
- ❑ EHCP
- ❑ Independent Living skills
- ❑ Social inclusion
- ❑ Supported living
- ❑ Shared lives
- ❑ Independent living
- ❑ Respite services
- ❑ Residential placements
- ❑ Travel Training
- ❑ Education
- ❑ Employment
- ❑ Finance and Benefits
- ❑ Health and Medical Needs

My child is about to turn 16 what will change?

- ❑ Responsibilities over making decisions for the young person
- ❑ An advocate may be required
- ❑ Under the Mental Capacity Act in England, young people aged 16 and over are presumed to have mental capacity to make decisions for themselves. Where a disabled young person lacks capacity, any decisions made in relation to them must be made in their best interests.
- ❑ The young person's, views, wishes and feelings, as well as the views of anyone caring for the young person or interested in their welfare, must be taken into account when deciding what is in the person's best interests.
- ❑ Benefits and tax credits to help pay for their needs might cease or recalculated due to change of circumstance.

What will change?

- ❑ Once your child reaches 16 they will have to claim Personal Independence Payment (PIP) formerly known as Disability Living Allowance (DLA)
- ❑ If your young person's disability means that they cannot work or would have difficulty working, they may be able to claim Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- ❑ May contribute or pay for services as an adult
- ❑ There are also capital limits. If the young adult has capital (e.g. savings, or certain other financial assets) between £14,250 and £23,350 they will be treated as having extra income for charging purposes.
- ❑ If their capital is above £23,350, they are likely to be expected to meet the full costs of their care charges.

What do I need to know?

- ❑ By age 17 years a referral should be made to adult social care
- ❑ At 18 years they will be deemed as adults irrespective of their needs or cognitive abilities
- ❑ Disabled people over 18 years old have their needs met by adult social care.
- ❑ This means that a disabled child receiving support from children's services will be transitioned to adult social care and supported when they turn 18.
- ❑ Prevent gaps in services when a young person makes this transition.
- ❑ Right to request an adult assessment and a carers assessment

What do I need to know?

- ❑ The assessment should focus on what is important to/for the young person
- ❑ What are the young person's aspirations for the future
- ❑ What is working and not working, from their perspective
- ❑ What good support looks like
- ❑ The outcome of the assessments will give you an idea of the help that you and your child can expect when they move into adult social care.

What do I need to know?

- ❑ After the assessment, a care and support plan will be agreed and this may include a commission service, personal budget or direct payments to meet some of their needs.
- ❑ Carers can still be appointee
- ❑ Need for a bank account before 18years if young person lack capacity
- ❑ Court of protection welfare / health - There are some options that a family member can consider if they want to seek legal power to make certain decisions on behalf of their young adult, including applying to become a Deputy through the Court of Protection. - This can be in relation to things like financial or welfare matters.

What do I need to know?

- ❑ Lasting power of attorney - A lasting power of attorney (LPA) is a legal document that lets you (the 'donor') appoint one or more people (known as 'attorneys') to help you make decisions or to make decisions on your behalf.
- ❑ This gives you more control over what happens to you if you have an accident or an illness and cannot make your own decisions (you 'lack mental capacity').
- ❑ You must be 18 or over and have mental capacity (the ability to make your own decisions) .

Thank you

