



TRANSITIONS

Principles of Good Transition

What are transitions?

transition

tran 'zi:f(ə)n, tra:n-, -'si:f-/

noun

plural noun: transitions

1. the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another. "students in transition from one programme to another"

synonyms: Change, move, passage, transformation, conversion, adaption, adjustment, alteration, changeover.

The concept of transition in relation to young people (14-25) can be viewed from three (or more) distinct perspectives.

Firstly, from a **developmental perspective**, adolescence is a crucial stage of emotional, psychosocial, personal and physiological developments as young people embark on adult roles through tasks such as separating from family, deciding on a career path and defining self in a social context.*

Secondly, from a **health, social care and criminal justice perspective**, young people have to move from one service to another upon reaching certain age milestones.

Thirdly, from a **situational perspective**, individuals experience changes as they move from one institutional environment to another.

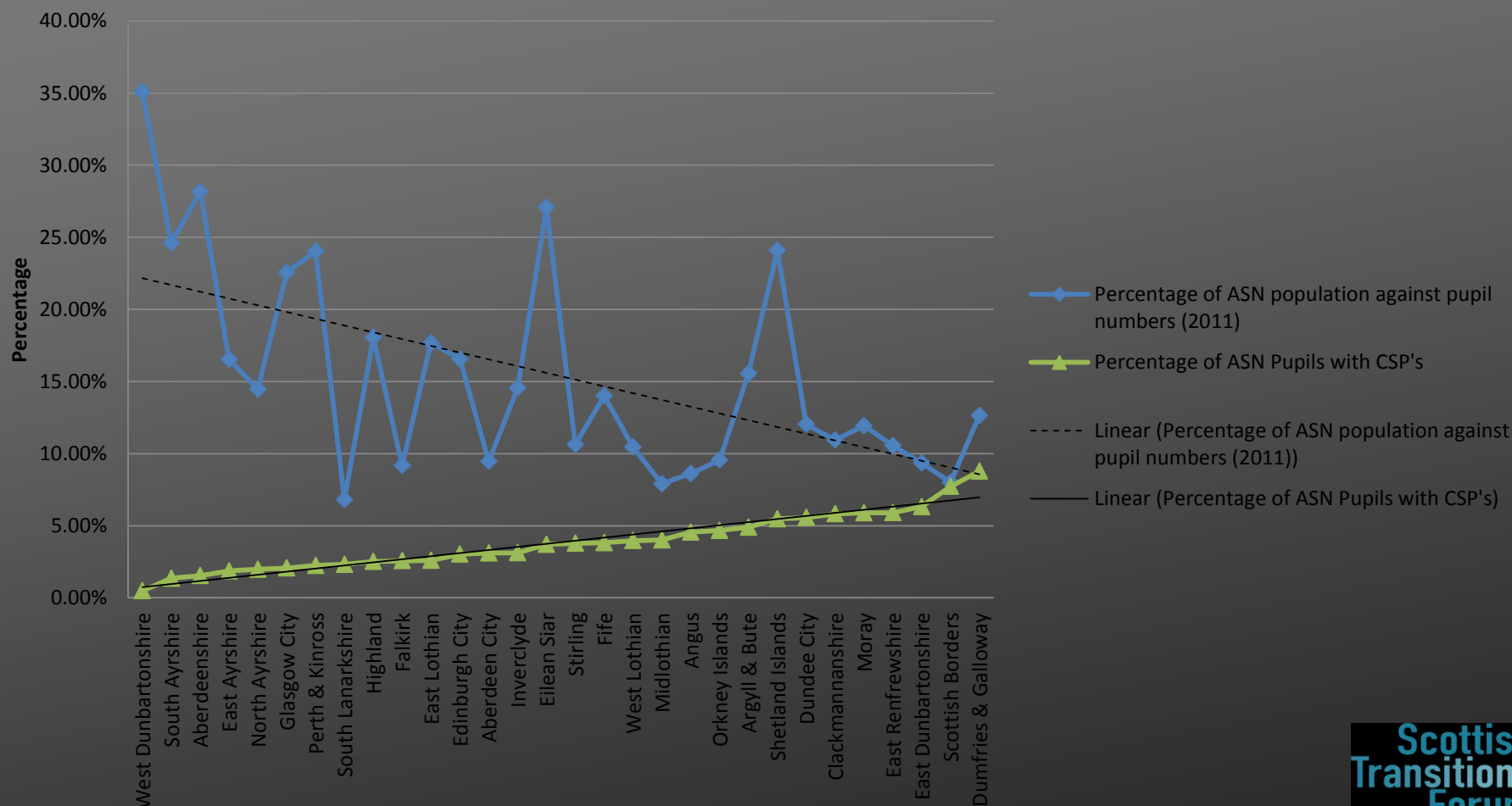


Some transitions stats

- Currently 100 000 approx. children with ASN in Scotland in the school system.
- The Chief Medical Officer in England suggested that getting transitions right could provide a saving of 10% to medical services.
- Longitudinal outcomes need to be explored*.
- The barriers and opportunities presented by health processes need to be more fully explored**.
- SROI needs to be undertaken in this area to provide evidence of effectiveness to Local Authorities***.

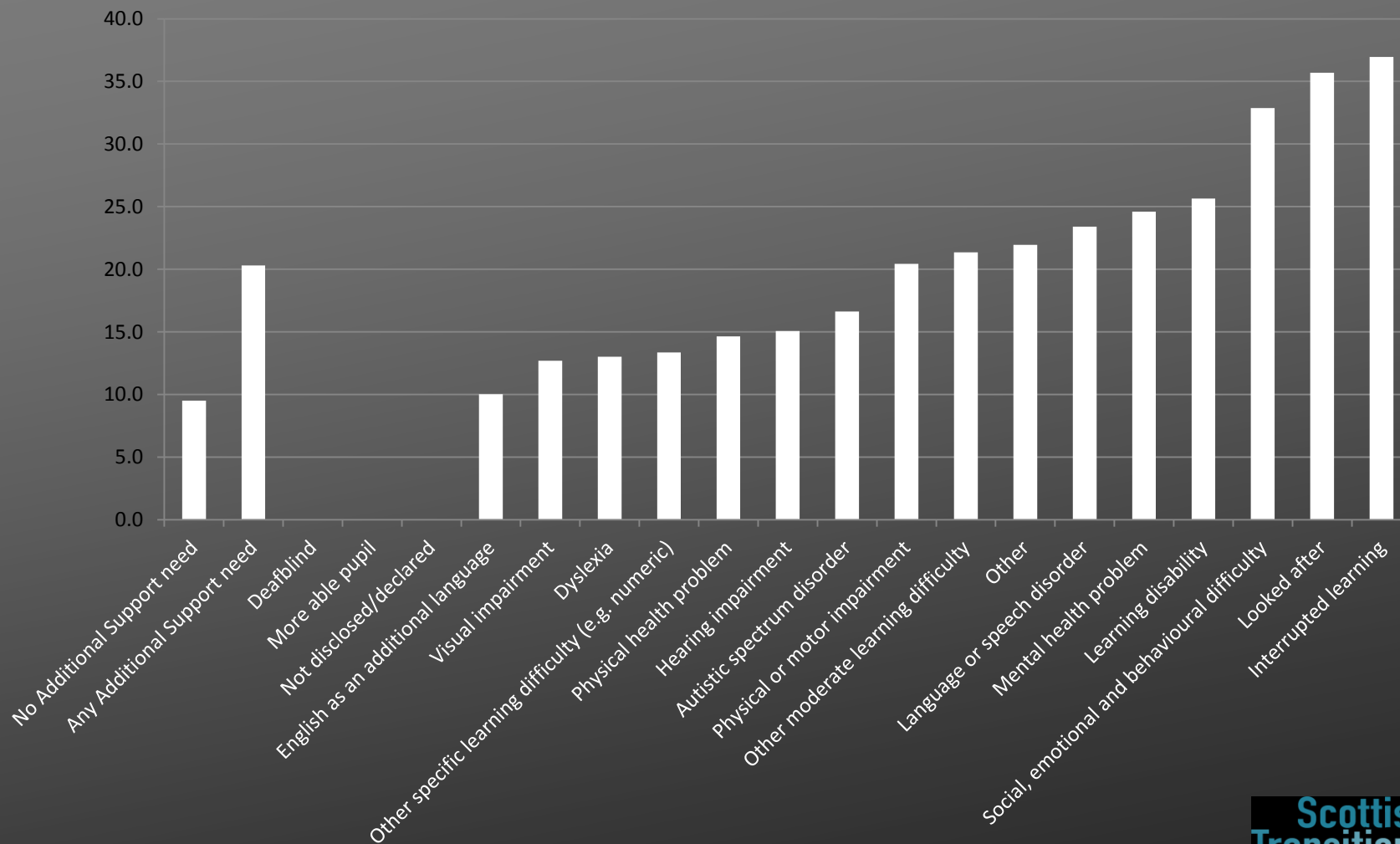
Graph showing positive destinations

Percentage of ASN pupils by percentage pupil population against number with CSP's in school



Graph showing lack of positive destinations

% not currently in work or Education



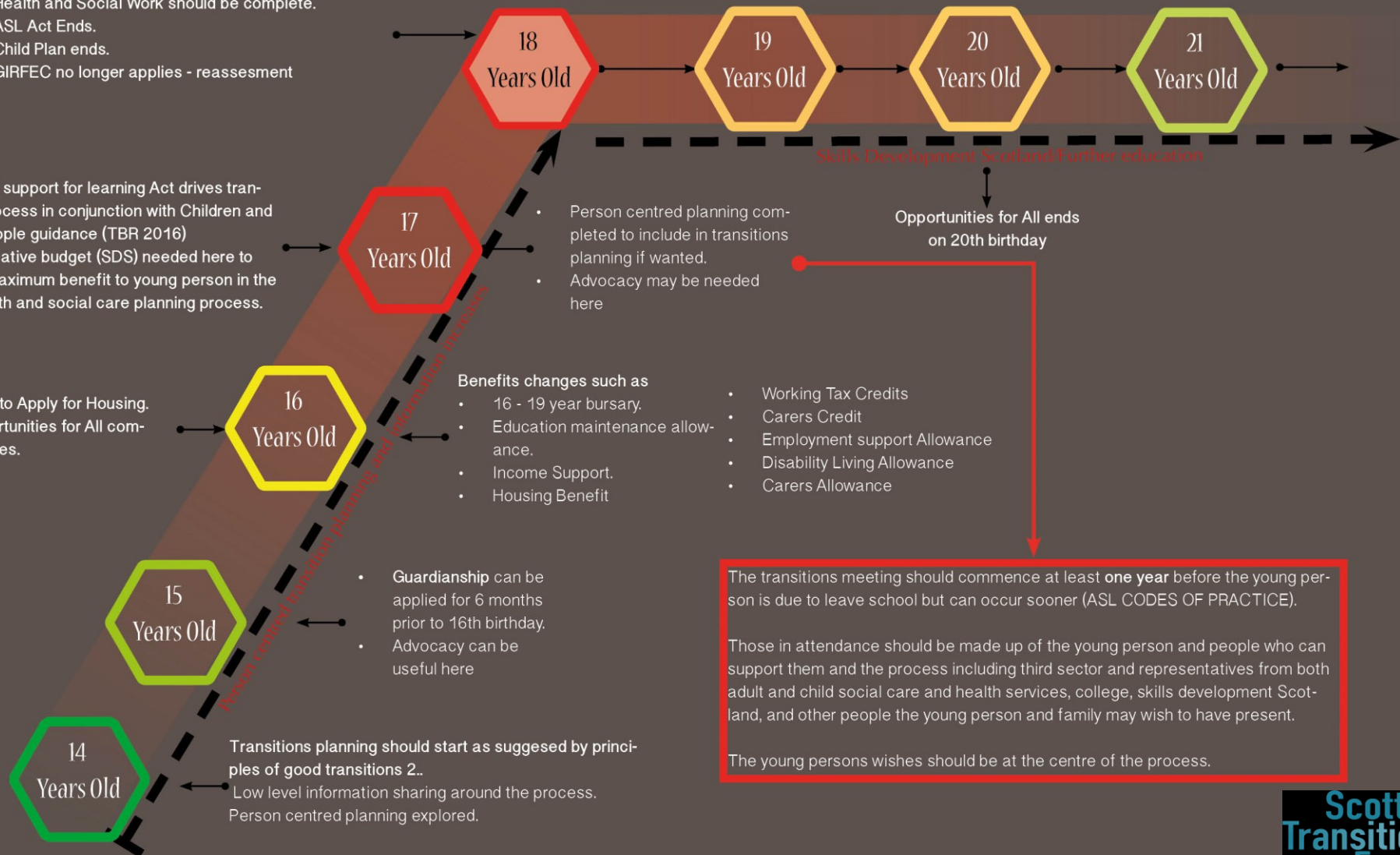
Draft Transitions pathway highlighting events for a young person leaving school at 18

Scottish Transitions Forum - 2014.

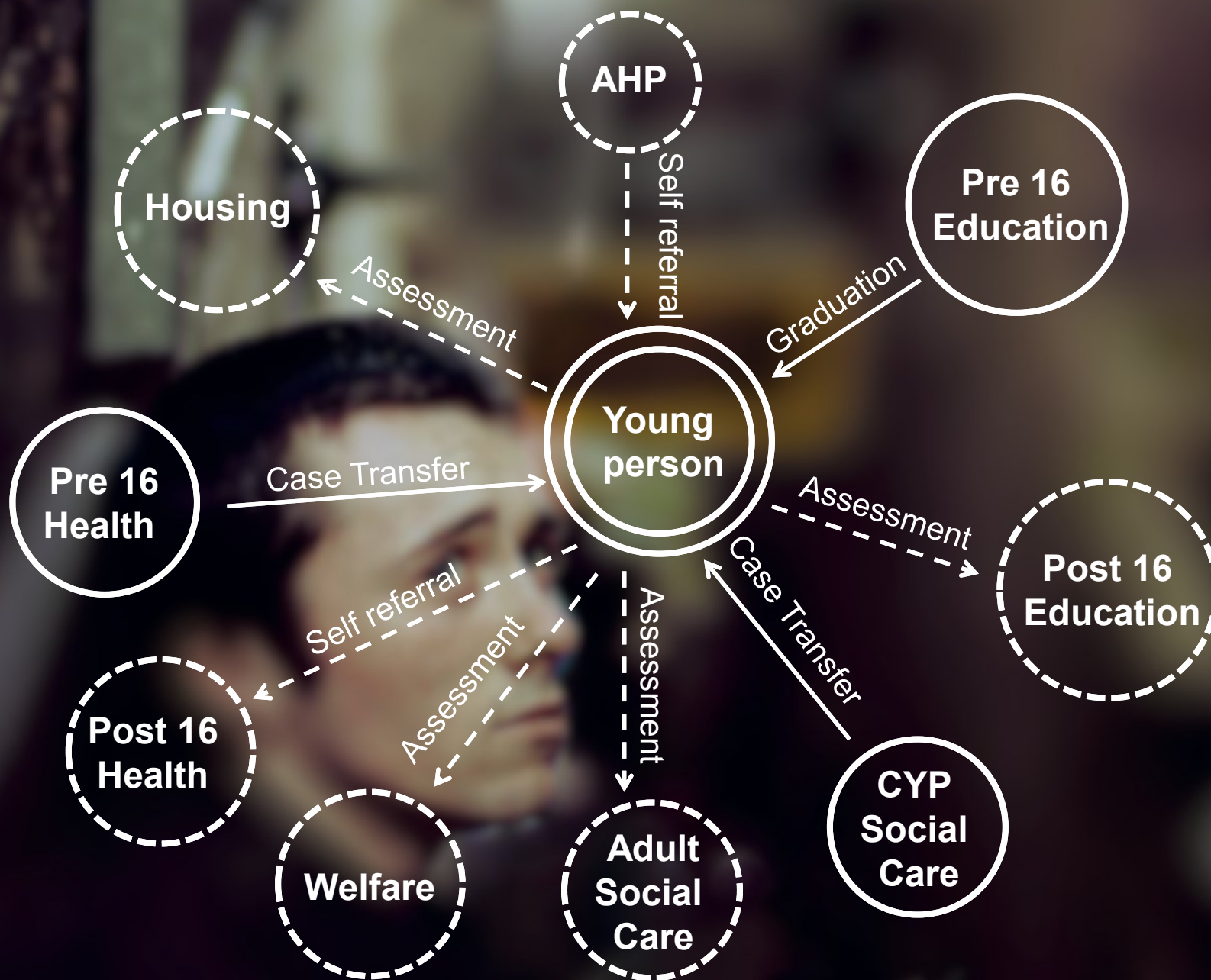
- Transfer between Child and Adult services from Health and Social Work should be complete.
- ASL Act Ends.
- Child Plan ends.
- GIRFEC no longer applies - reassessment

Additional support for learning Act drives transitions process in conjunction with Children and Young people guidance (TBR 2016)
Early indicative budget (SDS) needed here to provide maximum benefit to young person in the adult health and social care planning process.

- Right to Apply for Housing.
- Opportunities for All commences.



What transitions look like





What can we do about it?

- It is by working together as a collective, imbedding mutual principles, focussed in the well being of the young person that we can achieve better transitions for all involved.
- The principles within the Principles of Good Transitions 2 ensure we can align the young peoples wishes with those of service provider duties and best practice and provide overall better transitions experiences in Scotland.

What are the principles?

- The principles have been developed from
 - Extensive cross sector policy,
 - research,
 - practice and
 - views of young people and others who use services.
- The Principles have been widely endorsed across Scotland's multi professional sectors, including the Children's Commissioner and the Autism Strategy.



Principles of Good Transition

- **Principle 1 – Plans and assessments should be made in a person centred way**
 - All young people must be at the centre of their transition planning.
 - All young people should have access to a personal outcomes approach and person centred planning in its fullest sense.
 - There should be a shared understanding and commitment to person centred approaches across all services.
 - All young people should have a single plan.
 - Advocacy should be available from the start of the transitions process.

Principles of Good Transition

- **Principle 2 - Support needs to be Coordinated Between all Services.**
 - Education must take the lead in coordinating transition services.
 - There should be a coordinate approach to transitions in each local authority area.
 - There should be a Transitions Coordinator available to all young people who need them over the transitions period.
 - Staff training should include an understanding of all aspects of transition.
 - Transitions processes should be evaluated.

Principles of Good Transition

- **Principle 3 – Planning needs to start early and continue up to age 25.**
 - Planning must be available from Age 14 and proportionate to need.
 - Children's Plans and assessments should be adopted by adult services.
 - Plans should be flexible and accommodate change.
 - Transition planning and support should be legislated to continue to age 25.

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- **Principle 4 – Young people should get the support they need.**
 - Eligibility criteria should not be the only measure of entitlement to support.
 - Services should be allocated to support outcomes not needs.
 - More services should be made available for those who don't meet eligibility criteria.
 - Further Education should not be a substitute for lack of services.
 - Planning and commissioning services should be done in partnership with young people.

Principles of Good Transition

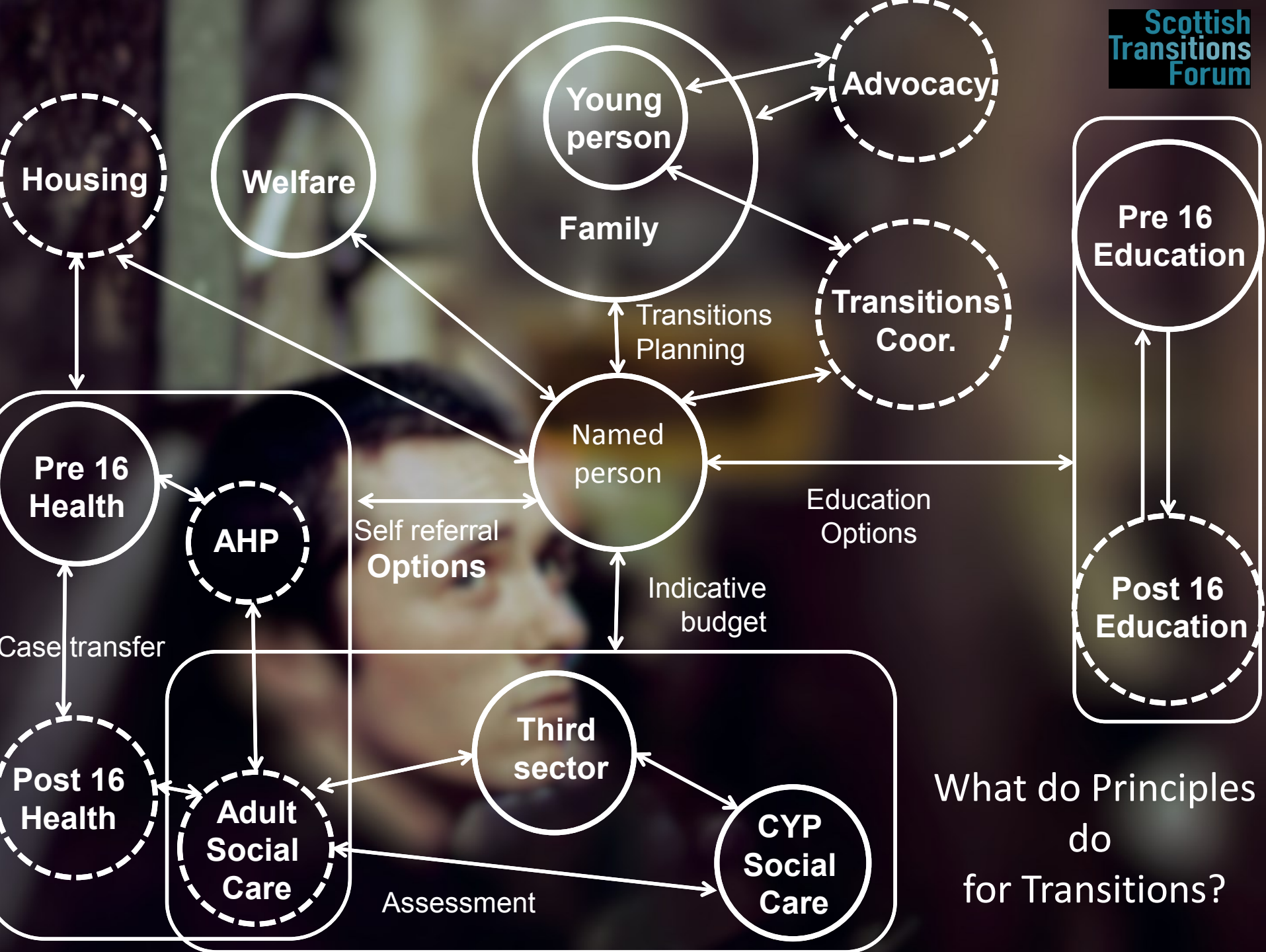
- **Principle 5 – Young People, parents and carers must have access to the information they need.**
 - Information should clearly state what they are entitled to during the transitions process.
 - Information should show what support is available.
 - Information should be inclusive of different communication needs.
 - Information needs to conjoin all areas of education, health, and social care.
 - There should be common and agreed language used within the transitions process

Principles of Good Transition

- **Principle 6 – Families and carers need support.**
 - Family wellbeing needs to be supported.

Principles of Good Transition

- **Principle 7 – Legislation and policy should be coordinated and simplified.**
 - There should to be a dedicated team at a national level to review how current policy and legislation interlink.
 - The Scottish Government should provide briefings that clearly indicate links between the policy and legislative environment surrounding transitions.





Take home messages

- Transitions is a complicated area.
- Joined up working is the key, which can be helped by having “good collective conversations”.
- Local Authorities should develop transition forums that bridge professional silos and barriers across health, social care, education, third sector and employment areas.
- Personalisation, choice independence and control are very important to achieve the best outcomes for young people. As are building on skills such as resilience and self efficacy amongst others.
- Transitions coordinators/dedicated cross professional teams can be a great tool to help solve the transitions puzzle.