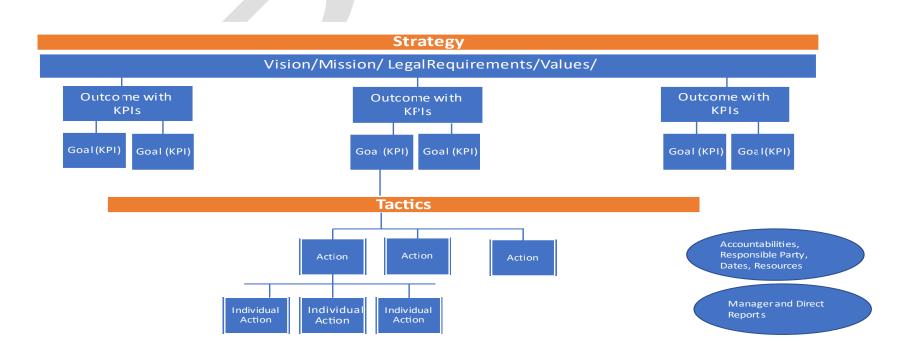
Draft Action Plan



Need to add timeline and responsibilities when agreed.

Outcome 1			
	Planning a	and Governance that delivers Improved outcomes.	
Goal		Actions	Measures of success
Multi-Agency	Establish/Identify a multi-agency		
Strategy Group	strategy group to lead the service		
Leadership	organisation and delivery of care,		
	fostering effective governance		
	arrangements that oversee the		
	implementation of the strategy and		
	ensure comprehensive partnerships are		
	in place to deliver high-quality local		
	services and support, in line with NICE		
Characterist	and Statutory Guidance.		
Strengthened	Enhance communication between		
Partnerships and	departments on commissioning and		
Communication:	funding, fostering effective partnerships		
	with service providers to ensure		
	outcome-based commissioning and best		
	value for all partners, promoting a collaborative and transparent approach		
	to financial management and resource		
	allocation.		
Co-Design and		1.Develop a Participation, Engagement Strategy utilising the	
Co-Production:	individuals with disabilities and their		
	families, ensuring their central	definitions below.	
	participation in decision-making		
	processes at both individual and	Engagement: An active and participative process	
	strategic levels, fostering a culture of co-	enabling individuals to shape and influence policies	
	design and co-production that values	and services, involving diverse methods and	
	the insights and experiences of the	techniques to foster inclusive participation.	
	autistic community.		

 Consultation: A formal process that solicits the views and input of interested groups and individuals, facilitating open communication between policy makers and service providers. Participation: Active involvement of individuals in collaboration with policy makers and service planners at the early stages of policy and service development and review, fostering a sense of ownership and inclusion. Co-production: A collaborative relationship where professionals and citizens share decision-making power in planning and delivering support, recognising the vtal contributions of all stakeholders in enhancing the quality of life for communities. This approach emphasising the value of inclusive design, delivery, and evaluation. Facilitating Support Networks: Establishing support networks and forums where caregivers, professionals, and individuals on the autism spectrum can come together to share experiences, exchange knowledge, and contribute to the development of a more inclusive and responsive support system. Gollaborative Solutions: Facilitate collaborative solutions among different service providers, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration and a
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Continuous	Foster a culture of continuous learning,	1.	Establishment of Learning Communities:	
Learning and	innovation, and positive risk-taking,	•	Create learning communities comprising professionals,	
Innovation	actively seeking opportunities for		caregivers, and individuals with autism to facilitate	
	improvement and transformation within		knowledge sharing and collaborative problem-solving.	
	the support system, learning from best	•	Encourage open dialogue and the exchange of ideas to	
	practices and experiences of other		foster a culture of continuous learning and mutual	
	authorities, and actively involving the	I.	support within the community.	
	community in building on existing assets			
	and successful initiatives.	2.	Research and Development Initiatives:	
		•	Allocate resources for research and development	
			initiatives focused on exploring innovative approaches	
			and best practices in autism support and intervention.	
		•	Foster partnerships with research institutions and	
			universities to stay updated on the latest advancements	
			in the field of autism research and incorporate evidence-	
			based practices into the support system.	
		1		
		3.	Regular Training and Professional Development	
			Programs:	
		•	Organise regular training programs and workshops for	
			professionals and support staff to enhance their skills and	
			knowledge in the field of autism support and	
			intervention.	
		•	Encourage participation in conferences, seminars, and	
			webinars to facilitate the exchange of new ideas and	
			approaches among professionals in the field.	
		4.	Pilot Programs for Innovative Interventions:	
		•	Launch pilot programs to test innovative interventions	
			and support strategies aimed at improving the overall	
			well-being and quality of life for individuals with autism.	
		•	Collaborate with local authorities and community	
			organisations to assess the feasibility and effectiveness of	

 these initiatives and gather feedback for further refinement and expansion. 5. Integration of Technology and Digital Solutions: Explore the integration of technology and digital solutions, such as virtual therapy platforms and assistive communication tools, to enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of support services for individuals with autism. Foster partnerships with technology companies and startups to leverage cutting-edge innovations in the development of user-friendly and inclusive tools for the autism community. 	
 6. Community Engagement and Co-Creation: Involve the community in the co-creation of support programs and initiatives, fostering a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for the well-being of individuals with autism. Organise community forums and focus groups to gather input and feedback on existing support services and to identify areas for improvement and innovation. 7. Monitoring and Evaluation of Innovations: Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the impact and effectiveness of innovative interventions and initiatives within the support system. Utilise data-driven insights and feedback from stakeholders to refine and scale successful innovations, while discontinuing practices that prove to be less effective or sustainable. 	

		1		
Financial	Implement a comprehensive financial	1.	Outcome-Based Commissioning:	
management	management strategy that prioritises outcome-based commissioning, fosters	•	Establish clear and measurable outcomes for individuals	
	strategic partnerships with service		within the autism support system, ensuring that	
	providers, and encourages innovation and positive risk-taking. Navigate the		commissioned services align with these defined goals and	
	challenges posed by limited resources		contribute to the overall well-being and development of	
	and evolving demographics, fostering sustainable and impactful support		individuals on the autism spectrum.	
	services for individuals on the autism	•	Emphasise the importance of delivering tangible and	
	spectrum.		impactful outcomes that reflect the needs and priorities	
			of the community.	
		2.	Strategic Partnerships and Value Optimisation:	
		•	Foster strong partnerships with service providers and	
			stakeholders, emphasising the delivery of best value for	
			all partners involved. Encourage collaborative initiatives	
			that prioritise cost-effective solutions, resource	
		1	optimisation, and the efficient allocation of financial	
			resources to maximise the impact of support services and	
			ensure sustainable outcomes for individuals with autism.	
		3.	Innovation and Change Management:	
		•	Embrace a culture of innovation, continuous	
			improvement, and transformation within the support	
			system, acknowledging the evolving financial pressures	
			and demographic challenges faced by Northamptonshire.	

	• Encourage the exploration of new approaches, technologies, and service models, drawing inspiration from successful practices implemented by other authorities and embracing principles of positive risk- taking to drive meaningful and sustainable change within the autism support system.	
Data and intelligence	 Further research should use secondary and/or local datasets to understand the most common causes of hospitalisation, criminalisation, employment and other adverse health or service utilisation outcomes. – JSNA recommendation Where possible, appropriate and legal consider recording data relating to autism for service users, customers and patients. For example, whether an individual is autistic and what the outcomes were for that individual. – JSNA recommendation Alongside quantitative data, ensure lived experience knowledge, participation and engagement is embedded into reports and reviews to provide qualitative information. – JSNA recommendation 	

	Outcome 2					
	Involvem	ent, information, and access that delivers results.				
Goal		Actions	Measures of success			
More joined up advice and information	Establishing Clear Communication Channels: Implementing clear and accessible communication channels that allow for effective dialogue and information sharing between autistic people caregivers, professionals, and service providers.	 Ensure people and families are fully involved at all levels in both individual planning and planning for wider service developments. Better access to information about services and support networks (relating to social and health care, education, low level support/advisory services and autism friendly facilities in the community e.g. autism shopping events etc More effective use of social media to keep people informed. Ensuring all public bodies to consider how people with autism may better access their service. 				
Information and accessibility Children and Young People	That Local Authorities publish a Local Offer, setting out in one place information about provision they expect to be available across education, health and social care for children and young	 Improved/better signposting and information for families and young people in children's services who will not meet eligibility criteria for adult social care Clearer pathways and advice for young people moving into post 16 provision and education. 				

	 people in their area who have SEN [Special Educational Needs] or have a disability, including those who do not have an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan (Special Educational Needs and Disability and Childrens and Families Act 	
Reasonable Adjustments	2014) Make reasonable adjustments to ac- commodate autistic people when ac- cessing information, services, locations or employment. – JSNA Recommenda- tion	
Equality Impact Assessments	Embed and monitor Autism into Equal- ity Impact Assessments – JSNA Recom- mendation	

Outcome 3.

Increase Service training, development and collaboration between which improves services understanding and acceptance of autism within society

Goal	Recommendation	Action	5	Measures of success
A skilled,	Enhancing Professional Training for	1.	Comprehensive Training Programme: Develop	Improved access to specialised support
competent, and	professionals to enhance their		comprehensive and standardised training	and resources, emphasing the
compassionate	communication and interpersonal		programmes that provide in-depth knowledge	importance of continuous professional
workforce that is	skills, ensuring they can effectively		about autism, its diverse presentations, and	development and access to specialist
equipped to provide	engage with and validate the insights		effective intervention strategies, ensuring all	training programs to enhance their
consistent and	shared by caregivers and individuals on		professionals and service providers have access to	understanding and competence in
effective support	the autism spectrum.		consistent and quality training.	addressing the diverse and evolving
for individuals on		2.	Professional Mentoring and Support: Establish	needs of individuals on the autism
the autism			mentoring programs and peer support networks	spectrum.
spectrum, fostering			that enable professionals to learn from experienced	- Oliver McGowan Mandatory
a more inclusive,			practitioners and specialists, fostering a culture of	Training
responsive, and			continuous learning and knowledge sharing within	-Learning Disability and autism
person-centered			the workforce.	awareness training will be mandatory
approach.		3.	Specialised Workshops and Seminars: Organise	for all NHS staff (NHS 10 Year plan
			specialised workshops, seminars, and training	-Ensuring awareness training is available
			sessions led by experts in the field of autism,	to staff across the public sector
			providing professionals with opportunities to	
			enhance their skills, deepen their understanding,	-Ensuring education staff have
			and stay updated on the latest research and best	appropriate autism awareness training
			practices.	-

4. Collaborative Learning Initiatives: Encourage
collaborative learning initiatives that promote
interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge
exchange among healthcare professionals,
educators, and social service providers, fostering a
shared understanding and a holistic approach to
supporting individuals on the autism spectrum.

Outcome 4.

Improving autistic children and young people's access to education, and supporting positive transitions into adulthood through assessment, early intervention and planned support for key transition stages.

Goal	Recommendation	Actions	Measures of success
Access to	• A stronger focus on high aspirations	1. SEND Self-Assessment:	To increase the number of Children and
Education	and on improving outcomes for	 Implement a robust system for self-assessment of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) within 	YP who have school placements and an increase in the use of reasonable
	children and young people. (Special	educational settings.	adjustments.
	Educational Needs and Disability	 Regularly review and assess the effectiveness of existing support structures. 	
	and Childrens and Families Act	2. SEND Improvement Plans:	
	2014)	 Develop and implement targeted improvement plans based on the outcomes of the SEND self-assessment. 	
	 Improving educational 	 Ensure that improvement plans are dynamic and 	
	professionals' -understanding of	responsive to the evolving needs of children and young people with autism.	
	autism and inclusive cultures within	3. Reasonable Adjustments:	
	schools (The national strategy for	 Advocate for and enforce the provision of reasonable adjustments in educational settings to accommodate the diverse needs of children and young people with autism. 	

 autistic children, young people and Alse awareness among educators and staff about the importance of implementing and respecting reasonable adjustments. Improving how the SEND system supports autistic children and young people (The national strategy for autistic children, young people and adults: 2021 to 2026) Evelop strategies to ensure that children and young people without a school placement due to establishments' inability to meet their needs still have access to quality education. Evelop for autistic children, young people and adults: 2021 to 2026) Solar alternative dearning Options: Consider and promote alternative learning methods, including online education provide flexibility and adaptability for fuller and young people with autism. For those educated at home consider the development of support groups and activities together to support their socialisation. Collaborate with online education platforms to ensure that their resources are accessible and inclusive for individuals with diverse learning needs. Increasing School Placements: Collaborate with sEN who have suitable school placements: Collaborate with schools and educational institutions to enhance their capacity to accommodate students with a range of special education al needs: Promoting Reasonable Adjustments: Encourage and incentives the adoption of reasonable adjustments in education al settings to create an inclusive 	I		
 adults: 2021 to 2026) adjustments. Access to Education for Those Without School Placements: Develop strategies to ensure that children and young people (The national strategy for autistic children, young people and adults: 2021 to 2026) Explore alternative education options, such as online learning, to facilitate access for those who may not thrive in traditional school settings. Alternative Learning Options: Consider and promote alternative learning methods, including online education, to provide flexibility and adptability for indivense and adultis to get a those who may not thrive in traditional school settings. Alternative Learning Options: Collaborate with online education, to provide flexibility and adptability for individuals with diverse learning needs. Increasing School Placements: Work towards increasing the number of children and young people with autism. Collaborate with schools and educational institutions to enhance their capacity to accommodate students with a range of special educational needs. Promoting Reasonable Adjustments: Encourage and incentivise the adoption of reasonable 		autistic children, young people and	
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 Encourage and incentivise the adoption of reasonable 			range of special educational needs.
			7. Promoting Reasonable Adjustments:
adjustments in educational settings to create an inclusive			Encourage and incentivise the adoption of reasonable
			adjustments in educational settings to create an inclusive
learning environment.			learning environment.

		 Provide training and resources to educators and school staff to effectively implement and monitor reasonable adjustments.
Fransitions	Supporting key transitions from preschool to employment and future life plans and make a successful transition to adulthood (Special Educational Needs and Disability and Childrens and Families Act 2014)	 Better Planning and Transitions Support: Enhance planning processes for individuals with autism, starting from preschool years and continuing through their educational journey. Allocate resources to transition workers to 0 Improved Pathways for Social Care Eligibility: Review and refine the eligibility criteria for social care services to better accommodate the needs of young people with autism. Ensure that individuals who meet social care eligibility criteria receive the necessary support and services during their transition to adulthood. Collaboration and Multi-Agency Approach: Facilitate collaboration among relevant agencies, including education, healthcare, social services, and employment support, to create a holistic and coordinated approach to transitions. Encourage joint planning meetings to address the diverse needs of individuals during key transition points. Individualised Transition Plans: Develop individualised transition plans for each young person with autism, considering their unique strengths, challenges, and aspirations. Involve individuals and their families in the development of transition plans to ensure they align with the individual's goals. Employment Preparation and Support:

		 Integrate vocational training and employment preparation programs into the transition process for young people with autism. Foster partnerships with local businesses and organisations to create inclusive employment opportunities for individuals with diverse abilities. Mental Health and Well-being Support: Prioritise mental health and well-being support during transitions, providing access to counselling services, peer support, and community resources. Ensure that mental health needs are addressed within the context of the overall transition plan. 	
Local	Create a more inclusive and supportive employment environment for autistic individuals, addressing specific challenges in the interview process, fostering educational and workplace inclusivity, and promoting equal opportunities for career development.	 Improved Pathways and Support: EHCPs with Employment Focus: 	

 Collaborate with local businesses, chambers of commerce, and industry associations to foster inclusive hiring practices. Supported Internships: Increase the number of supported internships available for individuals with autism. Collaborate with educational institutions and businesses to create internship opportunities tailored to the needs of autistic individuals. Improving Interview Processes: Work with partner Human Resources (HR) departments in organisations to improve interview processes, making them more inclusive and accommodating. Provide training and resources for HR professionals to better understand and support autistic job candidates. Mentorship Programs: Develop mentorship programs to provide employment support for individuals with autism. Encourage businesses to establish mentorship initiatives that facilitate the integration and success of autistic employees in the workplace.
Outcome 5

	Outcome 5.					
	Supporting more autistic people into employment and to retain employment.					
Goal	Recommendation	Actions	Measures of success			
National Strategies	To improve employment support for autistic individuals, consider the following strategies aligned with the goals outlined in The National Strategy	 Awareness and Knowledge for Employers: Collaborate with national initiatives to raise awareness and promote knowledge about autism among employers. Develop campaigns and resources to educate employers on creating inclusive work environments. 				

for Autistic Children, Young People, ar	d 2. Fit-for-Purpose Job Interviews:	
Adults (2021 to 2026):	Work with national initiatives to advocate for job	
	interviews that are fit for purpose when interviewing	
	individuals with autism.	
	 Provide guidelines and resources for employers to 	
	conduct inclusive and supportive interviews.	
	3. Educating the Workforce:	
	Collaborate with national initiatives to design and	
	implement educational programs for the workforce on	
	supporting autistic individuals and their families.	
	 Include training modules that cover understanding 	
	autism, communication strategies, and creating inclusive	
	workplaces.	
	4. Training for Employers:	
	 Develop and deliver training programs for employers on 	
	how to conduct interviews specifically tailored to autistic	
	individuals.	
	 Include practical tips and insights to enhance the 	
	interviewing process.	
	5. Individualised Work Positions:	
	Encourage employers to create individualised work	
	positions for autistic employees, taking into account their	
	strengths, preferences, and support needs.	
	 Advocate for flexible job roles that accommodate the 	
	diverse skills of individuals with autism.	
	6. Communication Considerations:	
	 Promote awareness about communication preferences 	
	among autistic individuals, emphasising the importance	
	of putting questions in the correct order and recognising	
	challenges with small talk.	
	Develop resources for employers to enhance	
	communication in the workplace.	
	7. Measuring Success:	

 Work with national initiatives to explore and establish
meaningful ways for employers to measure success in
employing autistic individuals.
 Develop metrics that go beyond traditional performance
indicators to capture the unique contributions of
neurodiverse employees.
8. Suitable Employment Content:
 Advocate for employment content that is suitable for
individuals with autism, considering accessibility and
clarity in job descriptions and expectations.
9. Addressing Unemployment Disparities:
 Collaborate with national initiatives to address the
disparities in employment rates for individuals with
autism, particularly those with third-level qualifications.
 Advocate for policies and initiatives that promote equal
opportunities and reduce barriers to employment.

	Outcome 6.					
	Reduce health and care inequalities for autistic people.					
Goal	Recommendation	Actions	Measures of success			
Improved support for Parent/ Carers	Support for parents and carers of autistic individuals is crucial for the well-being of both the caregivers and the individuals with autism.	 Here are some ways in which support can be improved: Education and Information: Provide comprehensive and accessible information about autism spectrum disorders (ASD) to parents and carers. This includes information about the characteristics of autism, available therapies, and strategies for managing challenging behaviors. Offer workshops, webinars, and training sessions to educate parents and carers about the latest research, therapies, and interventions in the field of autism. Peer Support Groups: 				

 Establish and promote support groups for parents and carers of autistic individuals. Connecting with others who
share similar experiences can provide a sense of
community and understanding.
 Encourage the formation of both in-person and online
support groups to cater to different preferences and
circumstances.
3. Counselling and Mental Health Support:
Offer counselling services specifically tailored for parents
and carers to address the emotional and psychological
challenges they may face.
Provide access to mental health professionals who have
expertise in working with families affected by autism.
4. Respite Care Services:
 Implement respite care programs to give parents and
carers a break from their caregiving responsibilities. This
can help prevent burnout and ensure the well-being of
both the caregivers and the individual with autism.
5. Advocacy and Legal Support:
 Assist parents and carers in navigating legal and
educational systems to ensure that their child receives
appropriate support and accommodations.
Advocate for policies that promote inclusivity,
understanding, and support for individuals with autism
and their families.
6. Flexible Work Arrangements:
Encourage employers to provide flexible work
arrangements for parents and carers of autistic
individuals. This may include flexible working hours,
remote work options, or other accommodations to better
balance work and caregiving responsibilities.
7. Financial Support:

		 Explore financial assistance programs or grants specifically designed for families with autistic individuals. Financial support can help cover the costs associated with therapies, interventions, and other necessary resources. Accessibility and Inclusivity: Ensure that public spaces and services are accessible and inclusive for individuals with autism and their families. This includes sensory-friendly environments, autismfriendly events, and trained staff who understand the needs of individuals with autism. Continuous Communication: Establish open lines of communication between schools, healthcare providers, and parents. Regular updates on a child's progress, challenges, and strategies can help parents stay informed and involved in their child's development. Research and Innovation: Support and invest in research that focuses on improving the quality of life for individuals with autism and their families. This includes research on effective interventions, assistive technologies, and innovative support services. Carers assessments Ensure all Parents and carers have access to Carers assessments which take into account the areas above. 	
Improved diagnostic pathways. Move away from	Key areas to address. 1. Identifying Weaknesses and Strengths: Understand the strengths	 Identifying Weaknesses and Strengths: Conduct an in-depth analysis of the current diagnostic process to identify specific areas of strengths and 	
reliance on medical models.	and weaknesses within the diagnostic pathway and pinpoint areas that require	weaknesses.	

– JSNA recom-	improvement and recognising	 Gather data and feedback from various stakeholders,
mendation	successful aspects that can be replicated or built upon. 2. Stakeholder Engagement: Meaningful engagement with various stakeholders can provide valuable insights into the challenges faced within the diagnostic pathway and help in developing a more comprehensive	including individuals on the autism spectrum, families,
		and healthcare professionals.
		2. Stakeholder Engagement:
		 Organise regular focus groups and forums to facilitate
		meaningful engagement with stakeholders.
		Create links with the Autism Enabler Group to provide
	understanding of the lived experiences of those involved.	ongoing insights and recommendations.
	3. Streamlined Processes: The goal of implementing efficient diagnostic procedures is essential for reducing waiting times and ensuring equitable access to services. By promoting a coordinated and timely approach to assessment and support, the aim is to minimise the burden on individuals and their families and to improving the overall experience for those involved.	3. Streamlined Processes:
		Review the current diagnostic procedures that reduce
		waiting times and identify opportunities for streamlining
		the process. ensure equitable access to services and
		promote a coordinated and timely approach to
		assessment and support, minimising the burden on
		individuals and their families.
		 Implement digital solutions for appointment scheduling,
	4. Early Intervention Framework:	information dissemination, and data management to
	Creating a comprehensive early intervention framework is crucial for providing families with the necessary support and guidance from the early stages of the diagnostic process.	reduce waiting times and ensure equitable access.
		Implement a centralised intake system for initial
		assessments, ensuring a swift and efficient entry into the
		diagnostic pathway.
	5. Empathy and Understanding: Is crucial for creating an inclusive and	

supportive environment. The emphasis on. Active listening, compassionate care, and personalised support reflects a commitment to providing holistic care that considers the emotional and 4. psychological well-being of individuals and their families. 6. Consistency in Skills: Consistent and standardised training among professionals to ensure they possess the required knowledge and skills for effective engagement and support. This emphasis on professional development is vital for maintaining a high standard of care and ensuring that individuals on 5. the autism spectrum receive the best possible support from knowledgeable and skilled professionals. 7. Continuous Improvement: The establishment of a framework for continuous evaluation and improvement is crucial for monitoring progress, identifying areas for further development, and ensuring ongoing enhancements to the diagnostic pathway. This focus on data analysis, regular feedback mechanisms, and stakeholder consultations enables adaptability and the ability to respond to evolving needs and challenges.

Establish clear protocols for information sharing and communication among different healthcare providers and professionals involved in the diagnostic process.

Early Intervention Framework:

Develop a comprehensive early intervention framework that provides families with immediate access to support services upon receiving a preliminary diagnosis.

Collaborate with community organisations and support groups to offer tailored assistance and guidance for families during the early stages of the diagnostic journey. **Empathy and Understanding:**

- Develop a comprehensive training program focused on cultivating empathy and understanding among healthcare professionals and service providers.
- Implement communication workshops and seminars to emphasise the importance of active listening and compassionate care.

6. Consistency in Skills:

Establish a standardised training curriculum for healthcare professionals and service providers involved in the diagnostic process.

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		•	Collaborate with educational institutions and	
			professional organisations to ensure the delivery of	
			consistent and up-to-date training programmes.	
	7	7.	Continuous Improvement:	
		•	Implement a feedback mechanism to regularly gather	
			input from stakeholders and evaluate the effectiveness	
			of the changes made.	
		•	Establish a review committee to monitor progress,	
			identify areas for improvement, and implement	
			necessary adjustments to the diagnostic pathway.	
		•	Establish development and continuous evaluation and	
			improvement, incorporating regular feedback	
			mechanisms, data analysis, and stakeholder	
			consultations to monitor progress, identify areas for	
			further development, and ensure ongoing enhancements	
			to the diagnosis pathway.	
	Care, assessment and support should	1.	Specialised Autism Teams:	A more effective, person-centred, and
	be delivered by specialised children and young people and adult autism teams,	•	Form specialised children and young people, as well as	holistic approach to the care, assessment, and support of individuals
v	which consist of professionals from a		adult autism teams, comprising professionals from	with autism. With an emphasis on the
	range of disciplines; (National Institute Of Health & Care Excellence (NICE)		various disciplines to ensure comprehensive care and	importance of collaboration, timely intervention, and addressing the diverse
	Guidelines)		support.	needs of individuals with autism
				throughout their lives.

2.	Timely Diagnostic Assessments:	
•	Initiate diagnostic assessments within three months of	
	receiving a referral to expedite the process and provide	
	timely support.	
3.	Assessment for Coexisting Health Problems:	
•	Conduct assessments for coexisting physical health and	
	mental health problems in addition to the diagnostic	
	assessment to address the individual's overall well-being.	
4.	Collaborative personalised Plans:	
•	Develop and implement personalised plans in	
	collaboration with individuals with autism, their families,	
	and the autism team, ensuring a person-centred	
	approach.	
5.	Named Key Worker:	
•	Assign a named key worker to individuals with autism to	
	coordinate and facilitate the care and support outlined in	
	their personalised plan.	
6.	Psychosocial Interventions:	
•	Discuss opportunities for age-appropriate psychosocial	
	interventions with individuals to address the core	
	features of autism.	
7.	Assessment of Challenging Behaviours:	

 Assess individuals with autism who exhibit challenging
behaviours for possible triggers, considering physical
health conditions, mental health problems, and
environmental factors.
8. Needs-Based Support:
Provide support based on individual needs rather than
solely focusing on the diagnosis, recognising the unique
requirements of each person with autism.
9. Lifelong Planning:
Adopt a whole-life approach in future planning, ensuring
that considerations for lifelong needs are integrated into
care plans.
10. Interdepartmental Collaboration:
Enhance collaboration between different departments
involved in the care and support of individuals with
autism to ensure a cohesive and integrated approach.
Personality disorder
• EUPD
Diagnostic overshadowing

		 i-mprove understanding of autism and all its profiles, including recently identified forms such as pathological demand avoidance (PDA)
Mental Health	Improving systems of autism identification and diagnosis for older children, adolescents and adults, including appropriate post-diagnostic mental health assessment and treatment	 Specialised Training for Mental Health Professionals: Provide specialised training for mental health professionals to enhance their knowledge and skills in recognising and diagnosing autism in older children, adolescents, and adults. Raise Awareness:

Risk of suicide	Collaboration botwoon recoarchers	Alengeide NIHS England work	Poduco the number of cuicide by
Risk of suicide	Collaboration between researchers,	Alongside NHS England work 1. Identify Barriers to Help-Seeking:	Reduce the number of suicide by improving prevention, intervention, an
	clinicians, autistic individuals, and advocacy groups is essential to ensure	 Conduct research to identify specific barriers that autistic 	
	that these strategies are informed by a	individuals face when seeking help for mental health	population.
	deep understanding of the unique	concerns.	
	challenges faced by autistic individuals		
	in relation to suicide risk.	 Develop targeted interventions and support systems to address these barriers, such as sensory sensitivities, 	
	In relation to suicide risk.	communication challenges, or social anxiety.	
	Adopt the recommendations from	2. Risk and Protective Factors:	
	Autistca's 'Suicide and Autism: A	 Investigate the unique risk and protective factors for 	
	National Crisis' and their action brief-	suicide in autistic individuals across different stages of	
	ing on health checks. – JSNA rec-	life.	
	ommendation	 Tailor prevention strategies to address these factors, 	
	chinichadach	taking into account the diversity of experiences within	
		the autistic population.	
		3. Believability of Distress Reports:	
		 Examine and raise awareness about the phenomenon 	
		where autistic individuals may not be believed when	
		reporting the severity of their distress.	
		 Develop training programs for healthcare professionals to 	
		enhance understanding and empathy toward the	
		subjective experiences of autistic individuals.	
		4. Development of Suicidality:	
		 Investigate the development of suicidality that is not 	
		associated with other mental health symptoms across the	
		lifespan in autistic individuals.	
		• Develop early intervention strategies that specifically	
		target the unique pathways to suicidality in this	
		population.	
		5. Assessment of Suicidal Thoughts:	

•	Research and identify the most effective ways of	
	assessing suicidal thoughts and behaviours in autistic	
	individuals in both clinical practice and research settings.	
•	Develop assessment tools that are sensitive to the	
	communication styles and preferences of autistic	
	individuals.	
6.	Adapted Interventions:	
•	Explore how existing interventions for suicide prevention	
	can be adapted to better meet the needs of autistic	
	individuals.	
•	Involve autistic individuals and their families in the	
	development and evaluation of suicide prevention	
	interventions.	
7.	Understanding Suicidality Experience:	
•	Conduct qualitative research to understand the unique	
	experiences of suicidality in autistic individuals compared	
	to the general population.	
•	Use this understanding to inform targeted intervention	
	strategies.	
8.	Help-Seeking Behaviour:	
•	Examine how autistic individuals seek help when they are	
	in crisis, considering potential communication challenges	
	and preferences.	
•	Develop communication tools and support networks that	
	align with the needs and preferences of autistic	
	individuals.	
9.	Applicability of Existing Models:	
•	Evaluate how well existing models for understanding	
	suicide apply to autistic individuals.	
•	Adapt or develop new models that better capture the	
	complexity of suicide risk in the autistic population.	
10	. Impact of Poor Sleep:	

	•	Study the impact of poor sleep on suicide risk in autistic individuals. Develop and implement interventions that target sleep disturbances as a potential risk factor for suicide.	

		Outcome 7.		
Have the right support in the community and in inpatient care				
Goal	Recommendation	Actions	Measures of success	
Strengthening collaboration, supporting individuals with autism and learning disabilities, and improving the quality of care,	Create Inclusive Services	 Strengthen Collaboration Between Child and Adult Services: Facilitate regular collaboration and communication between child and adult services to ensure a seamless transition for individuals with autism as they age. Develop joint protocols and transition plans to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance continuity of care. Promote Joint Work Between Health and Education: Foster collaboration between health and education professionals to create a holistic support system for individuals with autism. Develop joint training programs for health and education staff to enhance their understanding of neurodiversity and improve the quality of support. Utilise the National Toolkit for Neurodiversity: Implement the National Toolkit for frontline staff on neurodiversity developed by the government to ensure that services are informed by best practices and tailored to the needs of individuals with autism. Equip Health and Social Care Professionals: 		

	 Provide training for health and social care professionals to enhance their knowledge and skills in supporting individuals with autism and learning disabilities. Emphasise the importance of providing support regardless of an official diagnosis.
Support Services Based on Presenting	1. Meeting Presenting Needs:
Need	 Ensure that support services are available based on the presenting needs of families and individuals at a particular point in time. Conduct regular assessments to identify evolving needs and adjust support services accordingly. Reasonable Adjustments in Public Services: Advocate for the consideration of reasonable adjustments in public services to accommodate the diverse needs of individuals with autism. Collaborate with service providers to create an inclusive environment that supports neurodiversity. Awareness in Benefits Agencies: Raise awareness among benefits agencies about autism and the need for understanding when assessing autistic individuals. Provide training to agency staff to ensure a more informed and supportive assessment process. Access to Support and Information: Establish accessible ways for individuals to access support and information if they suspect they might be neurodiverse. Develop awareness campaigns to reach out to the community and reduce stigma around seeking support.

	 Provide a comprehensive range of support services for the whole family, acknowledging that individuals with autism may have additional disabilities. Ensure that families are aware of available support options and resources. Post-Diagnostic Support and Signposting: Offer post-diagnostic support for individuals and their families, including signposting to relevant services and resources. Consider the needs of those who may not meet eligibility under the Care Act 2014 but still require support.
Improve Inpatient Care and Crisis Prevention	 Enhance Quality of Inpatient Care: Implement measures to improve the quality of inpatient care for autistic individuals. Ensure that inpatient settings are equipped to provide individualised and neurodiverse-friendly care. Facilitate Timely Discharges: Develop protocols to facilitate timely discharges from inpatient care, considering the specific needs and preferences of individuals with autism. Provide community-based support to prevent unnecessary and prolonged stays in inpatient settings. Crisis Prevention Strategies: Invest in crisis prevention strategies to reduce avoidable admissions into inpatient settings. Develop community-based crisis intervention teams and resources to support individuals during times of crisis.
Pre and Post-Diagnostic Support:	 Comprehensive Pre-Diagnostic Support: Provide pre-diagnostic support to individuals and families, including information, counselling, and resources.

		 Ensure that the diagnostic process is accompanied by adequate support services. Post-Diagnostic Support Programs: Establish post-diagnostic support programs that cater to the diverse needs of individuals with autism. Include peer support, counselling, and skill-building programs in post-diagnostic support services. 	
Reduce homelessness.	To ensure consistency in support, plan, and address housing challenges for autistic individuals	 Consistency in Support: Develop and implement standardised guidelines or protocols to ensure consistency in the level of support offered to autism communities. This can involve creating clear service standards and training programs for professionals working with autistic individuals. Early Planning: Encourage early planning for the future needs of autistic individuals, especially in terms of housing and support services. This can involve collaboration between education, healthcare, and social services to create transition plans that address housing considerations. Connecting Strategy to Operational Realities: Align the next strategy with operational realities, acknowledging challenges such as the demand for housing outstripping supply. Develop strategies that are practical, taking into account the current state of housing resources and identifying potential areas for improvement. Define Supported Housing/Living: Clearly define what is meant by supported housing or living, ensuring a common understanding among stakeholders. This definition should encompass the necessary accommodations and support services that cater to the unique needs of autistic individuals. 	

5.	Innovative Housing Solutions:	
•	Explore and develop meaningful and innovative housing	
	solutions that go beyond traditional models. This may	
	involve partnerships with housing developers,	
	community organisations, and local government to create	
	inclusive and accessible housing options.	
6.	Person-Centred Approach:	
•	Understand and adopt a genuine person-centred	
	approach by involving autistic individuals and their	
	families in decision-making processes. Recognise and	
	respect individual preferences, needs, and aspirations	
	when developing housing and support plans.	
7.	Preventing Homelessness:	
•	Collaborate with homelessness services, local authorities,	
	and housing agencies to develop and implement	
	strategies aimed at preventing homelessness among	
	autistic individuals.	
•	Address the specific risk factors associated with autism	
	that may contribute to homelessness, such as difficulties	
	in interpersonal interactions, isolation, and susceptibility	
	to mate crime.	
•	Conduct research or collaborate with existing research	
	initiatives to gather accurate and comprehensive data on	
	the representation of autistic individuals in homeless	
	populations, as well as the specific challenges they face.	
8.	Access to Housing and Housing Advice:	
•	Ensure that housing agencies provide accessible housing	
	advice and support services for autistic individuals,	
	recognising their unique needs and challenges.	
•	Implement autism awareness training for staff in housing	
	agencies to enhance their understanding of autism and	
	improve interactions with autistic individuals seeking	
	housing assistance.	

• Develop and promote supported housing strategies that cater to the diverse needs of autistic individuals, providing an environment that supports their independence and well-being.	
• Ensure that staff in specialist provision, including supported housing, are suitably trained in Positive Behaviour Support (PBS) techniques to create a positive and enabling living environment.	
• Encourage collaboration between housing agencies and autism support organisations to facilitate a coordinated and informed approach to housing support.	
9. Enabling Department for Housing:	
 Advocate for the Department for Infrastructure to function as an enabling department, improving equality 	
of access to housing for independent living with	
reasonable adjustments. This can involve policy changes,	
awareness campaigns, and training initiatives. 10. Inclusive Housing and Planning:	
 Incorporate housing and planning: Incorporate housing and planning considerations for 	
autism at the earliest stage of development. Work with	
architects, urban planners, and developers to ensure that	
housing designs are inclusive and accessible, considering	
the sensory and support needs of autistic individuals.	
11. Data Collection and Research:	
 Work with relevant authorities, such as the homeless team in the council, to collect accurate figures on the 	
representation of autistic individuals in homeless	
populations. Use this data to inform targeted	
interventions and support services.	
12. Training and Development:	

		 Ensure that staff in housing agencies, specialist provision, and other relevant services receive autism awareness training. Additionally, provide training on Positive Behaviour Support (PBS) techniques to create supportive environments. 					
Outcome 8							
Improving support within the criminal and youth justice systems.							
Goal	Recommendation	Actions	Measures of success				
To improve support within the criminal and youth justice systems for autistic people, it's crucial to focus on several key areas as outlined in The National Strategy for Autistic Children, Young People, and Adults (2021 to 2026)	Community Safety, Anti-Bullying, and Life Skills:	 Life Skills Programs: Develop and implement life skills programs within the community to empower autistic individuals with tools to avoid intimidation and coercion. Collaborate with local organisations and educational institutions to integrate life skills education into curricula. Anti-Bullying Initiatives: Launch anti-bullying campaigns that specifically address the needs of autistic individuals. Provide resources and training for educators, community leaders, and law enforcement personnel on recognising and preventing bullying involving autistic individuals. Community Safety Education: Implement community safety programs that educate autistic individuals on personal safety and how to navigate potential threats. Collaborate with local law enforcement agencies to facilitate community safety workshops. 					
	Identifying and Referring for Support	 1.Health and Justice Partnerships: Establish close collaborations between health and justice partners to streamline access to assessments and 					

	 referrals for support for autistic individuals in contact with the criminal and youth justice systems. Develop joint protocols for timely and appropriate interventions based on assessment outcomes. Training for Justice Personnel: Provide training for justice personnel to enhance their ability to identify signs of autism and understand the unique needs of autistic individuals. Collaborate with mental health professionals to ensure that assessments are conducted in a sensitive and informed manner.
Improving Understanding of Autism:	 Training for Criminal and Youth Justice Professionals: Implement mandatory training programs for criminal and youth justice professionals to improve their understanding of autism. Include training modules that cover communication strategies, sensory needs, and de-escalation techniques when interacting with autistic individuals. Awareness Campaigns: Launch awareness campaigns within the criminal and youth justice systems to promote understanding and acceptance of autism. Utilise various communication channels, including online platforms, workshops, and informational materials, to reach a wide audience.
Improving Access to Services:	 Tailored Support Services: Work with service providers to tailor support services that specifically address the needs of autistic individuals within the criminal and youth justice systems. Ensure that interventions are individualised and consider the unique characteristics of autism.

2	. Community Outreach:	
•	Implement community outreach programs to inform	
	autistic individuals and their families about available	
	services and support within the criminal and youth	
	justice systems.	
•	Collaborate with advocacy organisations to amplify	
	outreach efforts.	
з	Advocacy for Legal Protections:	
•	Advocate for legal protections that safeguard the rights of	
	autistic individuals within the criminal and youth justice	
	systems.	
	Collaborate with legal experts and advocacy groups to	
	address systemic issues and promote inclusivity.	



