

Trail Project Survey 2 Report

Introduction

This survey is part of a cross-country European project to improve support for teenagers on the autism spectrum; TRAIL - Teenagers: the Road with Autism to Independent Living. It has been designed to understand how support is currently provided for teenagers and young people with autism by local, regional and national organisations across partner countries (Greece, France, Sweden, Spain and the UK).

The survey was designed by partners, and distributed from December 2016 – March 2017. It was translated with minor modifications for France, Spain and Sweden, to increase the response rate and best reflect national structures.

Total number of respondents from partner countries: 310	
France	74
Greece	84
Spain	62
Sweden	0
UK	90

As no responses were gathered from Sweden, Sweden will not appear in the subsequent discussion and analysis.

Limitations

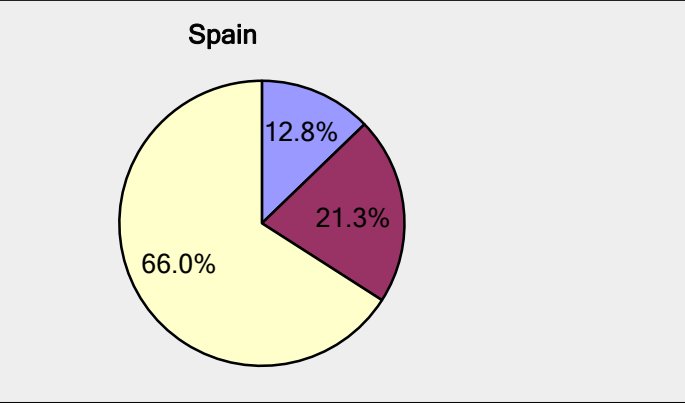
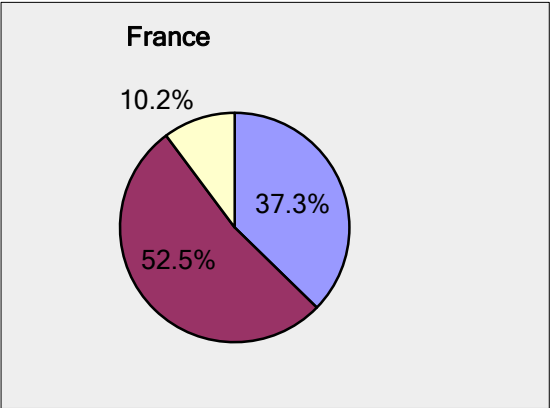
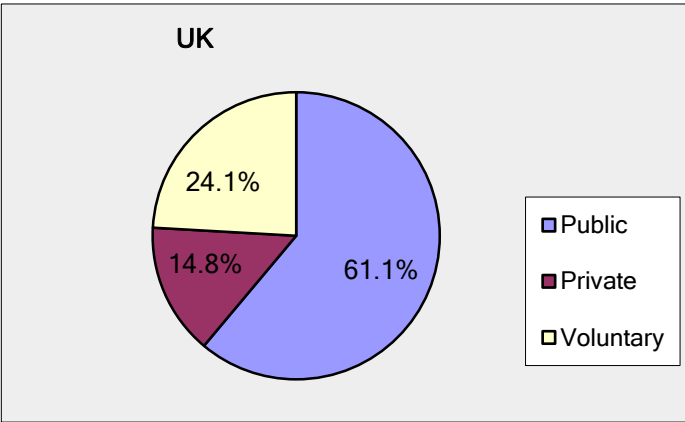
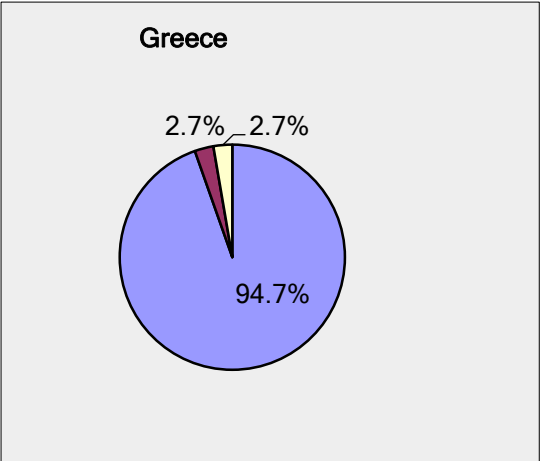
There are some limitations to the data collected:

- The overall response rate was enough to make measured assumptions, however more data would be needed in future to draw any firm conclusions.
- There are no responses from Sweden therefore no data is available to analyse or compare, this is despite efforts made to distribute survey across organisations.
- Not all respondents completed all questions – this leaves some gaps in the data.
- The data may be skewed by higher responses from some sectors over others, such as education.
- It's hard to know whether this a reflection of the number of professionals in each sector working with autistic teenagers, or whether this is due to problems reaching professionals in other sectors.
- Accommodation was made for differing language and terminology across countries, however the same interpretation by individual respondents cannot be guaranteed.

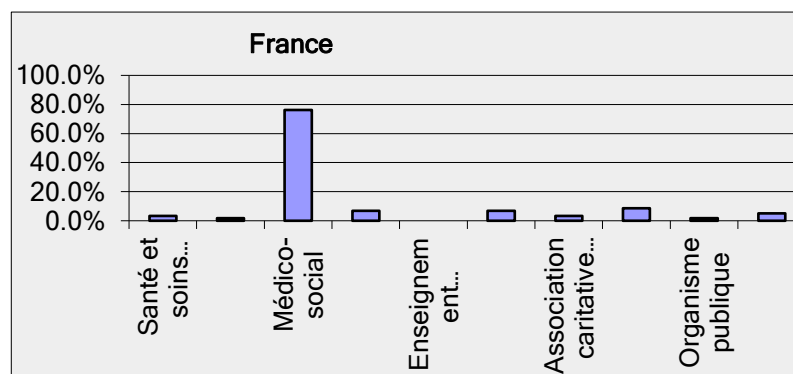
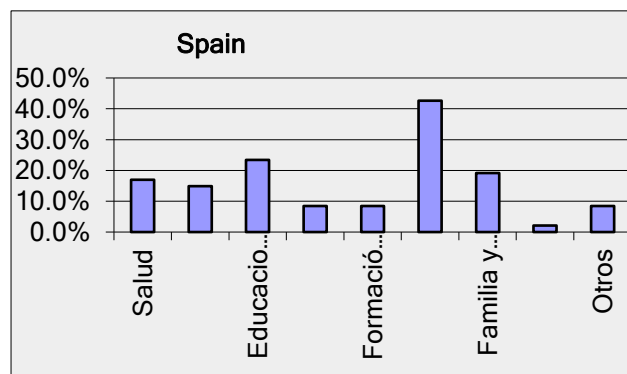
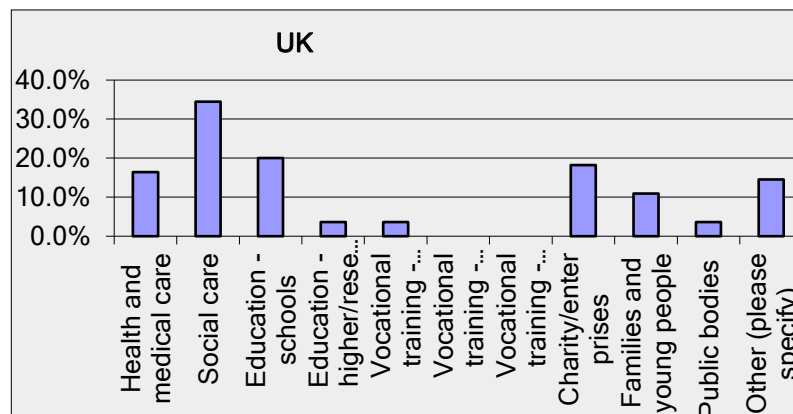
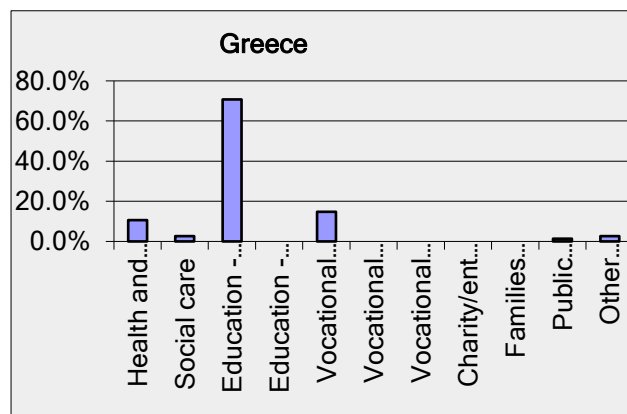
Survey response

From the data gathered, there appears to be key differences between countries regarding the sectors involved in supporting autistic teenagers.

In Greece an overwhelming number of respondents work in the public sector – 95%. This is likely due to the majority working in education. In contrast in France it was the private sector that dominated (52%). In the UK there was a more balanced response (still with higher responses from the public sector) and in Spain respondents came mostly from the voluntary sector (66%). It is difficult to conclude from the data whether this is true reflection of the spread of professionals working with autistic teenagers across sectors. It could be that the data reflects the difficulties reaching professional in some sectors over others.



The survey also collected data on the type of organisation worked in by professionals responding to the survey. The varied types of organisation represented across countries demonstrates the culturally differing set up of service delivery, responsibilities and funding. The three sectors with greatest representation are education (Spain and Greece), social care (UK) and health (France); this demonstrates the three areas most likely to be engaged with young people at this stage of their lives. Based on the current data, it also shows key differences between each partner country in terms of which sectors appear to dominate services for autistic teenagers. The education sector had the greatest response overall. There was low/no response from employment and vocational training sectors apart from in Greece.



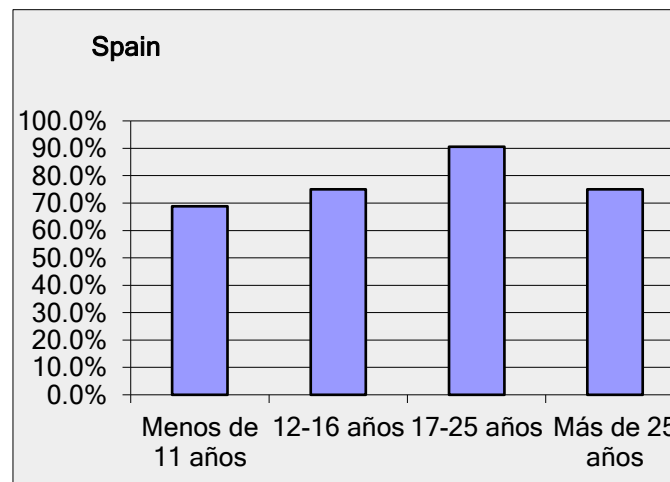
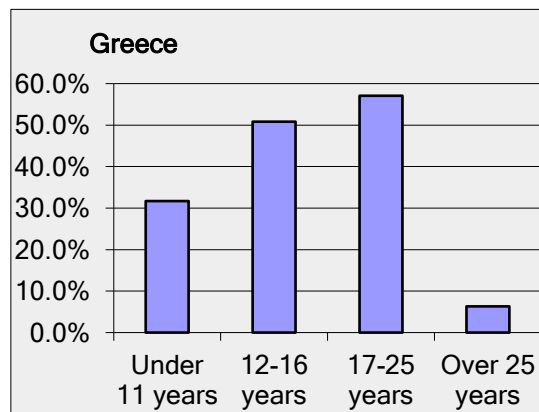
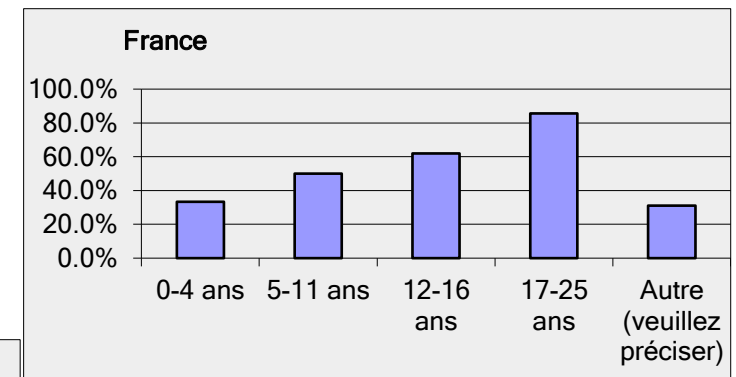
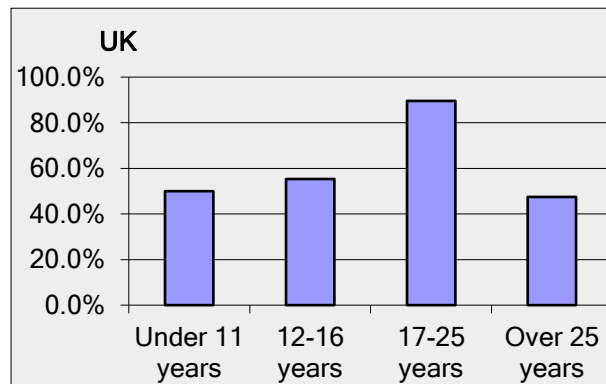
Respondents to the survey were from a wide range of organisations and professional backgrounds and the majority of provide direct support to young people with autism. Respondents from all partner countries included the following roles:

- teacher
- social worker
- carer
- manager/director/president of service
- psychologist

This suggests these roles are key to supporting young people with autism across countries.

Young People

All age groups (0-25 years+) were covered by all countries in the survey responses. This demonstrates that respondents have insight to young people at different child and adult stages.



The majority of organisations provide direct support to young people (average 83.3%); this shows similarity in the way services are set up for young people (see Appendix).

Young people age 17-25 are the group greatest represented by respondents. In France, 'other' responses include several where organisations are supporting people 18-60 years, and some that indicate services continue to deliver support beyond the age they are commissioned to provide for.

Across countries the most common age for young people to move to adult services is 18 years. However in Greece young people seem to move into adult services at a younger age and there is also a more diverse spread of ages at point of movement than other countries.

	Most common age of movement to adult services	Second most common age of movement to adult services	Other ages represented
UK	18 = 55%	16 = 21%	14, 17, 25
Greece	13 = 22%	18 = 19%	14. 15. 16. 17. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25
France	20 = 63%	18 = 22%	16, 21, 22
Spain	18 = 26%	21 = 23%	13, 14, 16, 17, 20

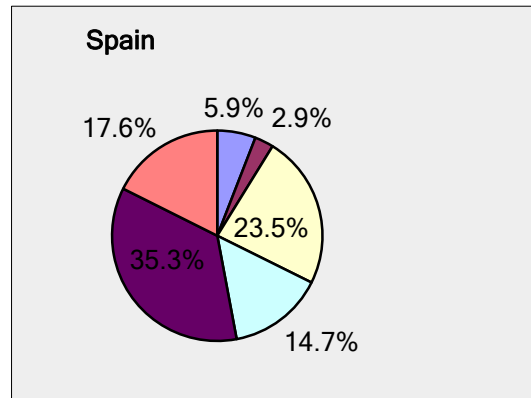
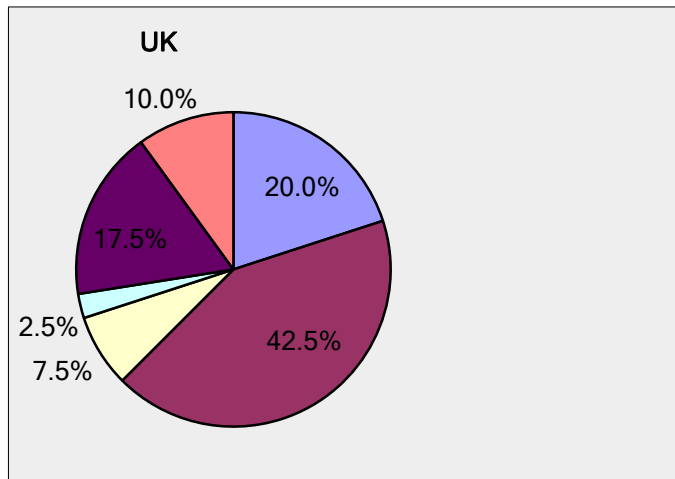
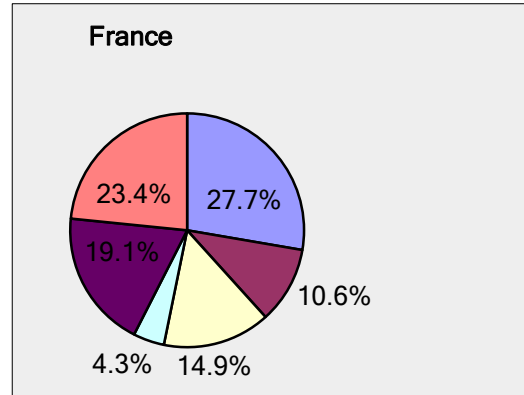
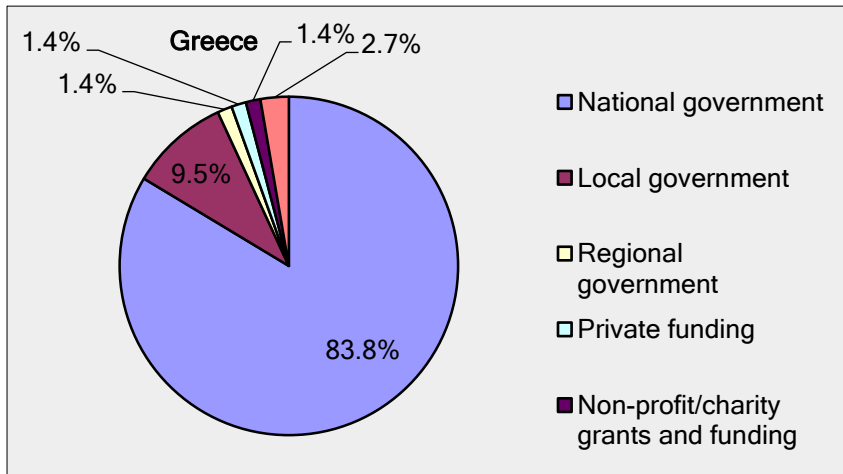
Organisational funding

Respondents were asked how their organisation is funded:

- national government
- local government
- regional government
- private funding
- charity grants
- other

Responses show that all funding sources are represented across all countries. Represented organisations from Greece are predominantly funded by national government, whereas other countries have a more varied funding pattern; this may be because the majority of Greek respondents were from the education sector, thus skewing the available data.

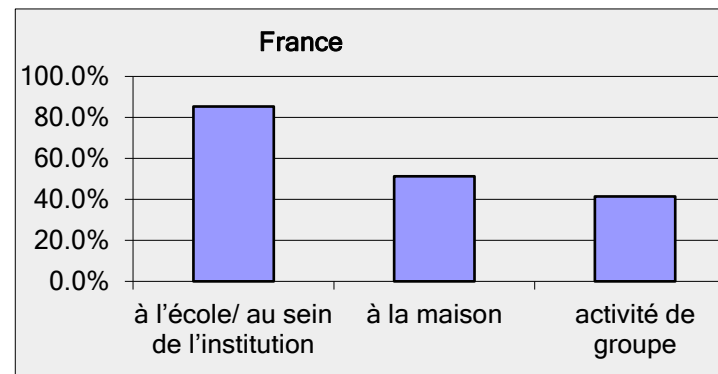
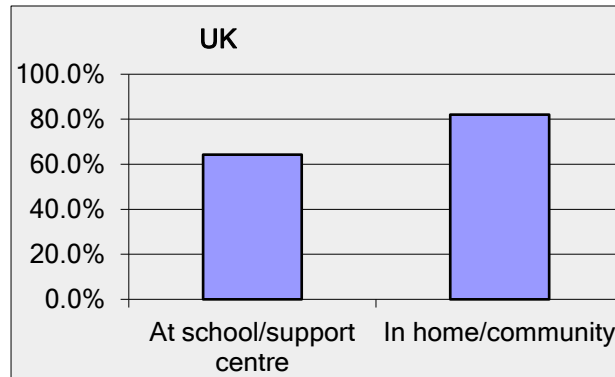
National/regional/local government funding combined covers at least 50% of funding across organisations, and private funding is the least accessed source



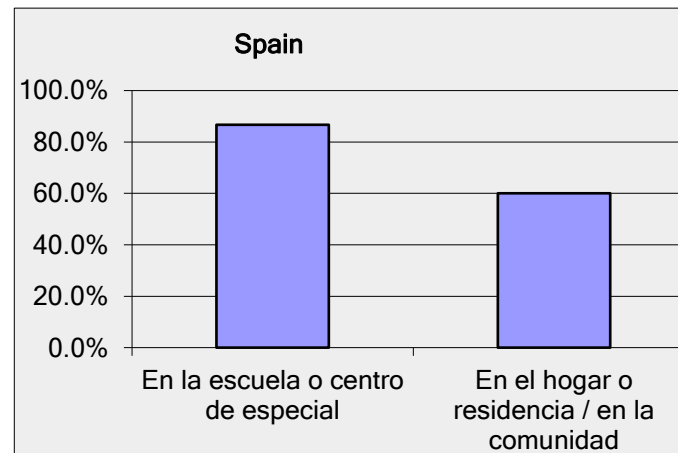
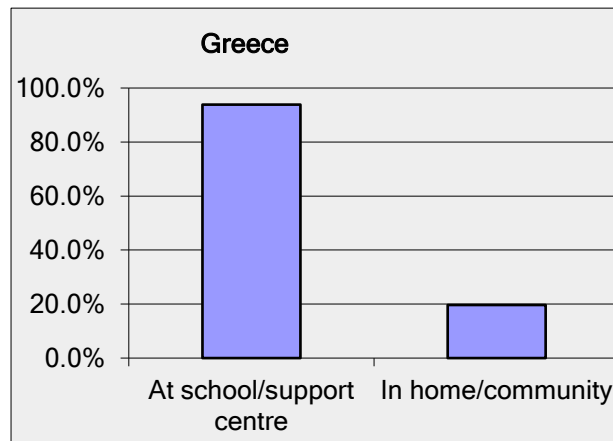
Types of support for young people

The remaining survey questions focused on the different types of support available to autistic teenagers. Professionals were asked to indicate the range of support available from their perspective and asked to indicate whether their organisation provided services through a school/support centre or at home/in community.

The current data demonstrates that in the UK and France provide slightly more support in the home/community.



In contrast both Greece and Spain show a preference for more school/centre-based support. However, once again this may be because of the increased number of education respondents for both of these countries, who are centre-based and reporting their own circumstances, rather than the overall picture for that country.



Support for young people with autism to move to adult services

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services to support young people on the autism spectrum moving into adult services:

- planning meetings with professionals/young people/families
- formal written plans
- resources
- digital tools
- face to face named workers for young person
- referral to other organisations, support group/activity

Responses reveal variation in the support for teenagers and their families across all countries, however all services are available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change and expand.

The most common services offered across all countries are referrals to other organisations and planning meetings; this is a positive demonstration of the active engagement with young people and knowledge about further sources of support

The least common services offered are resources and online tools and services organisations are also unlikely to offer are named worker and written plans.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Support for parent/carers and families

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services in supporting parent carers and families of autistic teenagers:

- involvement in planning meetings
- carers support services
- guidance on future caring
- digital tools
- resources
- face-to-face named workers
- referrals to other organisations

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change and expand.

The most common services offered across all countries are referrals and involvement in planning meetings; this is a positive demonstration of the active engagement with families and knowledge about further sources of support.

The least common services indicated are digital tools and guidance; this is perhaps indicative of the limited funds available to spend on anything but the most essential of delivery elements, reflected in the fact that these services are also those that organisations would most like to offer in future.

Services organisations are least likely to offer are guidance on caring and carer support services.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Advocacy/autonomy support for young people

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services to promote advocacy and autonomy of teenagers on the autism spectrum:

- involvement in planning meetings
- person-centred planning
- action plans
- referrals to local organisations
- digital resources
- support in skills training

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change.

Greece has a greater percentage of services offered in general, and considerably more people answered this question than in other countries (nearly 80% of respondents rather than 50-60%); this may be related to the prevalence of education respondents.

The most common services provided are referral and person centred planning; this is a positive demonstration of the focus on individual needs and knowledge about further sources of support.

The least common service offered is digital resources. There was a similar response for Greece, Spain and the UK, with France offering digital resources the least (only 10%). Involvement in meetings was also low, which seems a contradiction to the person-centred focus many services show, however it may be that organisational structures have not historically been flexible to offer this.

There is a divide around this service (involvement in meetings), with respondents split between saying they would most like to offer this in future *and* are least likely to offer it; this may reflect the complexity of actually delivering a service, whilst recognising it as being very important.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Daily living support

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (through digital technology, 1:1 support, resources and group activities) the following to support autistic teenagers with daily living:

- self/personal care
- home organisation
- shopping, budgeting
- travel training
- social skills
- accessing leisure activities
- citizenship

The results revealed varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available through all formats across partner countries.

There is similarity in the delivery of services across the countries represented, although Greece has a smaller number offered through digital technology; these resources are typically expensive to initially invest in, and the majority of Greek respondents are in government-funded organisations which may have an impact on the availability of funding.

Services are most likely to be provided through 1:1 workers and group activities, positively indicating the active engagement with young people.

The most common types of daily living support offered across all countries are social communication and self-care; these may be valued as being of greater importance to increase young people's autonomy and independence.

The least common types of daily living support offered are budgeting and travel training; these may be services seen as 'nice to have' rather than essential living skills.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Community support

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following community support services:

- activities and groups
- personal safety awareness
- community awareness
- social care
- social media

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change.

Social media and online communities were particularly low in the responses, however there were slightly more offered in the UK and Spain. Potentially Greece and France could look to the UK and Spain for ideas on increasing this medium of support.

The most common services offered for community support are activities and social care support; this positively indicates active engagement with young people.

The least common services offered are social media and community awareness; these are relatively new initiatives, the impact and benefits of which are harder to evaluate to assess potential outcomes. This can be an issue for publicly-funded organisations (which is the majority funder of respondents). It is clear that organisations would like to offer these in future though.

The responses show that the service least likely to be offered in future is personal safety awareness; there are fewer innovations around this subject, and it may be that organisations feel ill-equipped to provide this service within their core-offer.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Employment

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services:

- career guidance
- employer awareness
- job preparation
- job searching
- apprenticeships
- supported internships
- traineeships
- workplace support
- supported employment
- referral to other organisations
- accredited training programmes
- vocational training

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change and expand.

Employment support is varied with mixed provision across partner countries. Greece has a very high percentage of career services available (48% respondents said they provide), but only 10% provide supported employment services. In contrast, Spain has a more consistent pattern of services (average 26% provided) apart from professionally accredited training and vocational training, which are also much smaller across all countries. This suggests the potential for considerable learning about different schemes and initiatives across countries to expand national provision.

The most common services are referral and job searching; from a practical perspective, these are the most simple/least time-intensive services to provide.

Spain and France have a greater percentage of traineeship/apprenticeship schemes (provided by 25-30% respondents). In Spain, this may be linked to the national quota for employing disabled people (set at 2% of the company workforce) and/or government grants available for employers. This could be useful guidance for other countries.

The services countries are most likely to offer in future are traineeships and employer awareness. Those least likely to be offered in future are supported employment and vocational training; these services are time-intensive and rely on good employer and workplace engagement.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Education

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services:

- further education
- higher education
- vocational training
- information and guidance
- education support
- financial guidance
- referral
- supported education

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change and expand.

Education support availability is mixed, and in general further and higher education opportunities are offered by fewer respondents. The most common services provided are information/guidance and referral. This is likely to be because other sector organisations (social care, health etc.) may provide some education guidance and support services in addition to their core service offer.

Across countries, there was a greater percentage of respondents (averaging 25-50%) unlikely to provide selected services in future. France is noticeably highest, going up to 76%. This may link back to respondents who do not provide an education-specific service, and/or it may be because education services are commonly specific in delivery (e.g. school-age provision) and additional services are deemed unnecessary for that age group.

The least common services provided are higher education and financial guidance.

The services respondents are most likely to offer in future are further education and financial guidance. In the UK, young people are required to stay in some form of education or training until 18 years, which has seen a recent development in further education opportunities. This may offer learning opportunities to share with partners about different initiatives.

Providing information about financial funding for young people is seen as important to respondents across countries, perhaps reflecting the increased financial pressures around education funding throughout Europe

The services respondents are least likely to offer in future are higher education and supported education.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Housing

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services:

- accommodation planning
- supported living
- assisted living
- group home
- co-operative
- foster home
- communities
- independent living support and outreach
- financial support

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change and expand.

Housing support availability is mixed across countries, with supported and independent living services the most common. There are very few cooperative housing options (average 4% respondents provide this). While Greece has a smaller percentage of housing services available than the other countries, its co-operative provision is highest at 6%.

The reason the most common services provided are supported living and independent living may be because they have lower running costs and/or greatest demand (demonstrating the balance between support and independence).

The least common services are co-operative living and foster homes; these are quite 'niche' and reasonably new ideas. Historically, services tend to stick to what they know or what enables them to demonstrate clear outcomes in order to secure more funding – this may be why few organisations say they are likely to offer them in future.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Health support

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services through inpatient or outpatient delivery:

- psychology
- psychiatry
- physical health
- family doctor
- general health
- dental services
- occupational therapy
- speech and language therapy
- counselling
- specialist services

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries.

Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change and expand.

Outpatient services are predominantly offered across countries; these generally have higher demand and are less costly to deliver.

Health support is greatest through mental health (both psychology and psychiatry) and occupational therapy services; psychology (through diagnosis) and occupational therapy (regarding sensory needs) are actively linked to the support of many people with autism.

There is minimal GP or general health provision within organisations but this is probably to be expected due to universal access to these services at a local level. There is no health service that stands out as being most likely to be offered in future.

Respondents were least likely to offer in future the services of a family doctor or dentistry; the latter is also least commonly offered probably due to dominance of universal and/or private delivery of services.

See Appendix for full survey results.

Financial support

Respondents were asked about whether they offer (or plan to offer) the following services:

- managing money
- benefits advice
- financial planning
- advice on trusts
- signposting

There is varied support for teenagers and their families, with all services available across partner countries. Where services are not available, there is a desire to offer these in future, indicating a drive to change and expand.

Financial guidance support is mixed. Spain has a lower number of respondents to this question, but the percentage of services available in general is very similar (with 25-50 of respondents offering various services).

The most common services provided are signposting and benefits advice; this may be due to lower running costs and ease of quick delivery.

The least common services are financial planning and advice on trusts; both services require knowledge of complex legal and benefits systems, which is likely to require specialist expertise. This is also reflected in the fact that advice on trusts is least likely to be offered in future.

The service most likely to be offered in future is managing money; this has the potential to directly impact and improve the life skills of young people with autism. It is noticeable that in the section on daily living support, countries also wanted to offer increased budgetary guidance for young people. Greece has a high percentage of respondents already offering this and the UK has a various practical resources. Both may be a source of valuable information to support partners to develop national services.

See Appendix for full survey results.

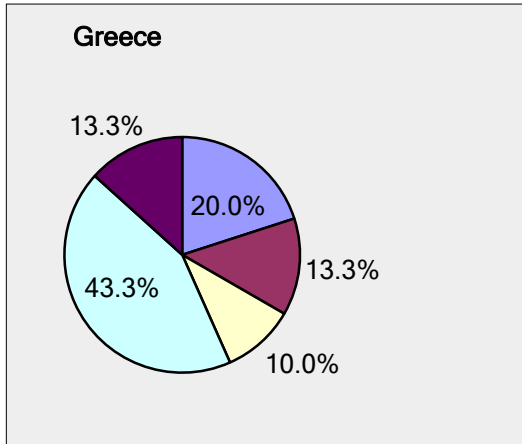
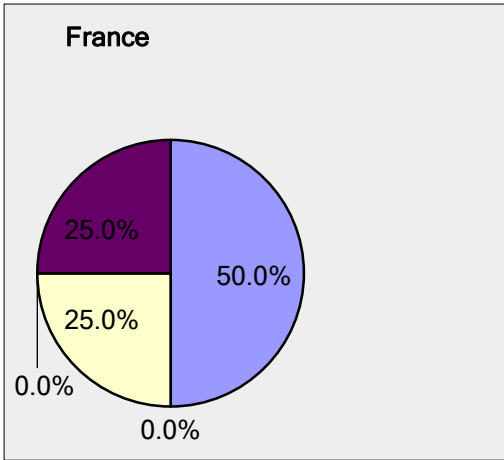
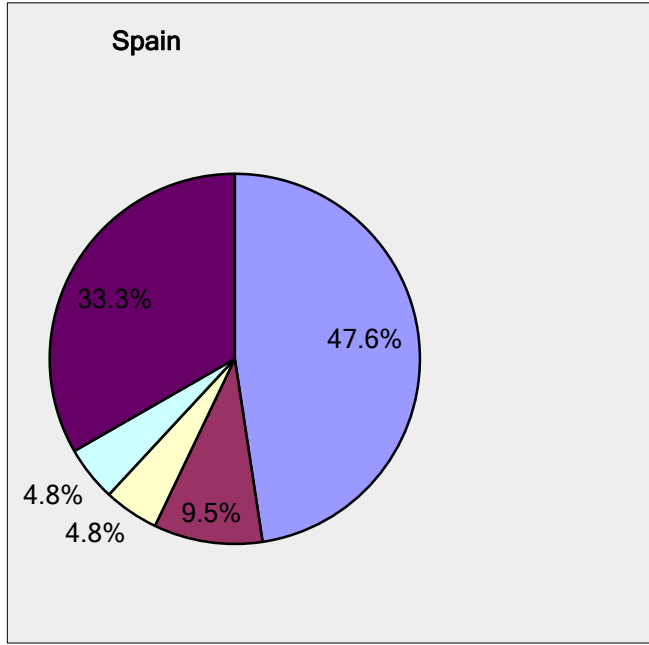
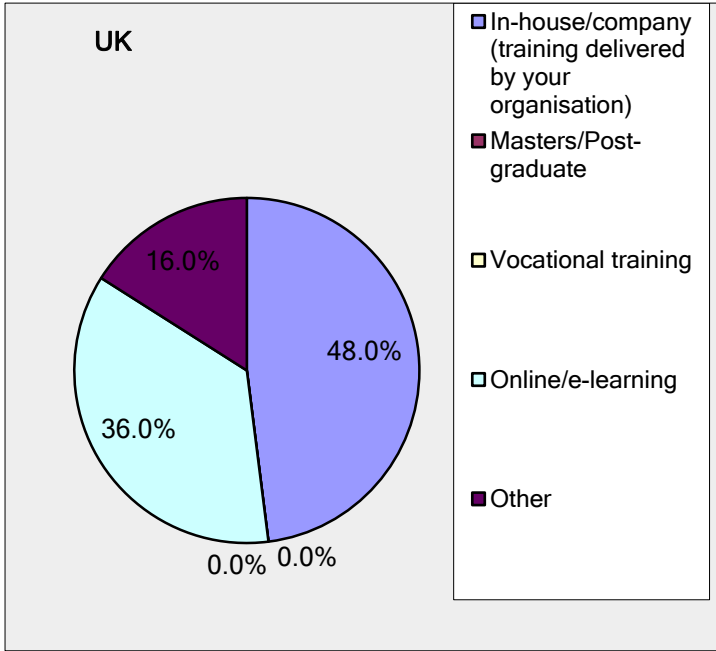
Training

All training methods are offered across all countries. These are:

- online
- face to face – internal
- face to face – external
- information resources
- online resources
- team meetings
- multi-disciplinary meetings
- conferences and events

The most common training accessed by respondents are in-house workshops (average 51.6% respondents had accessed) and online training (average 21% had accessed). France, Spain and UK have more people accessing in-house training while Greece has the highest percentage of people accessing online training.

France has highest percentage (with 25% of respondents) accessing vocational training; this is significantly greater than any other country. This may provide valuable learning for partners to develop similar opportunities.



Respondents accessed a wide range of training across varied formats however individual feedback indicates an inconsistency of approach by organisations and lack of access to training for some professionals.

There are several training programmes commonly accessed across countries (minimum of two countries must have had a respondent specifically mention), indicating some consistency of methodology and approach. This includes:

- PECS
- TEACCH
- Person Centred Planning (PCP)
- ABA
- Social skills
- Understanding autism

Specific training topics attended and referenced by respondents from at least one country include:

- Employment
- Music therapy
- Behaviour
- Social skills
- Sensory
- Sexuality
- Women and girls
- 'Experts by experience' – delivered by people with autism

The most commonly accessed training are conferences and information resources; these are widely available and accessible at a range of costs.

The least commonly accessed training are face to face workshops; this may be because organisations can struggle to release staff from their day jobs to attend training, and may prioritise resources on critical service delivery.

Safeguarding

While autism-specific safeguarding policies are available, these are considerably fewer than universal and disability safeguarding policies, this may be because the specific-nature of autism is still not fully understood by society.

Autism-specific policies are available across all levels (service, organisation, local/regional government and national government) across all countries. The national autism plans for France and UK were specifically referenced by respondents, but no others were mentioned by name. This could suggest the scope of the national policies has impacted services more widely in their delivery and understanding. See TRAIL Survey 1 for further details of the social policy content across each partner country.

Conclusions

While we can draw some broad conclusions, we acknowledge that the data may have been skewed by the respondents that each partner country had access to. For example, Greece may have had a greater number of responses from education professionals because our partners have strong education links. More data would be needed confirm the survey results, but they are robust enough to draw some meaningful analysis from.

It is demonstrable that young people with autism have a considerable range of services and support structures available to them across partner countries, to support them to move into adult life. This is significant, because it displays the increased understanding about the specific needs of young people with autism, and the desire to structure services appropriately. However, what is also clear, is that these services are not universally available. Geographical data for respondents is sparse, but indicates that organisations represented in this survey are from a broad area. For example, respondents from the UK included those in Wales, Scotland, London and Cornwall - across the breadth of the land.

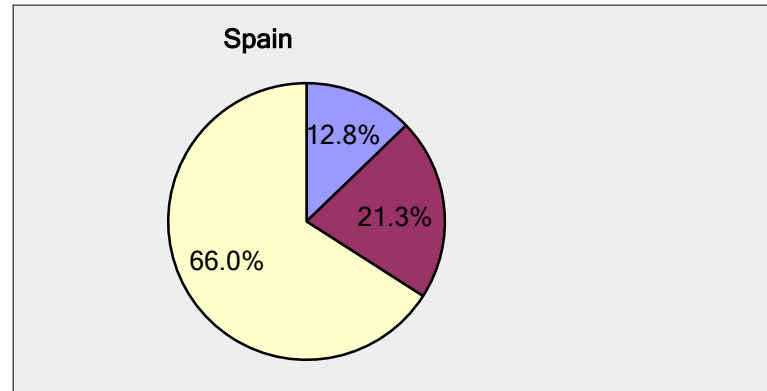
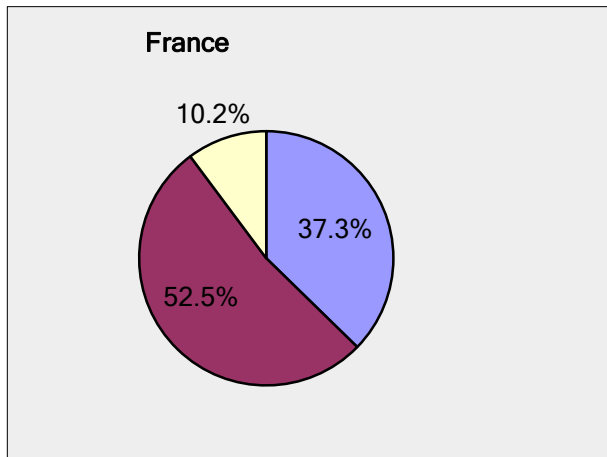
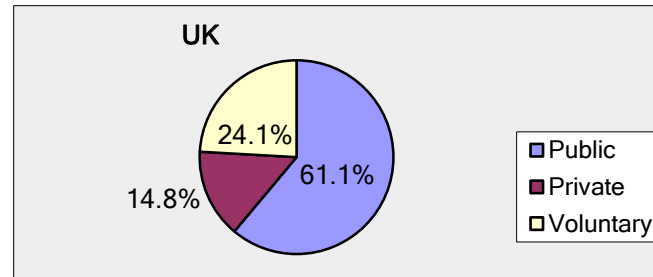
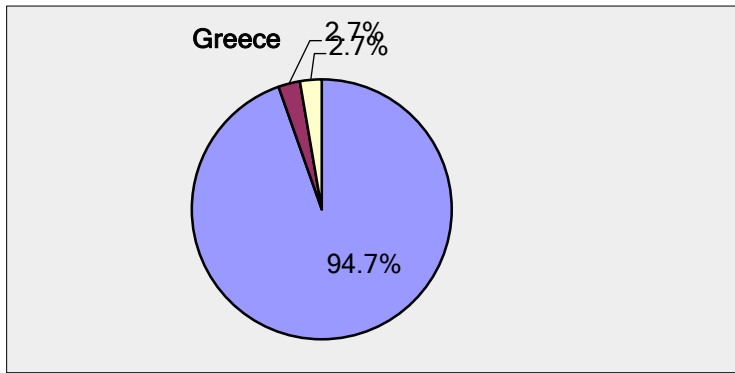
In addition, as this report defines, there are some variations between countries in the services provided. This suggests that young people with autism are likely to have inconsistent or 'patchy' access to supportive services that are local to them; there is not a common picture of provision across all areas.

There is considerable learning that can be taken from these findings; partners now have a greater understanding of their country's provision. Where there are gaps, there is another partner country who may be able to guide and advise based on their increased service availability and/or expertise.

This can also assist partners to identify their country's areas of good practice, which can inspire and promote increased delivery at a national level. Combined, this can inform and support innovation internationally, spreading individual learning to a wider audience.

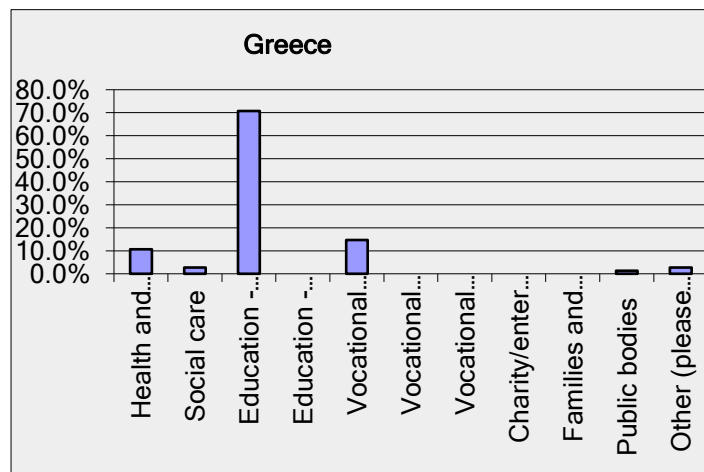
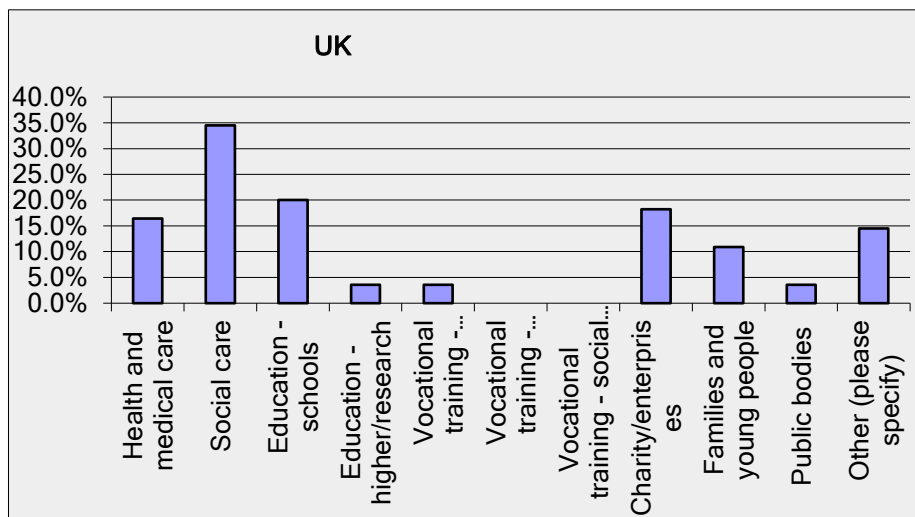
Appendix 1

Type of organisation worked for

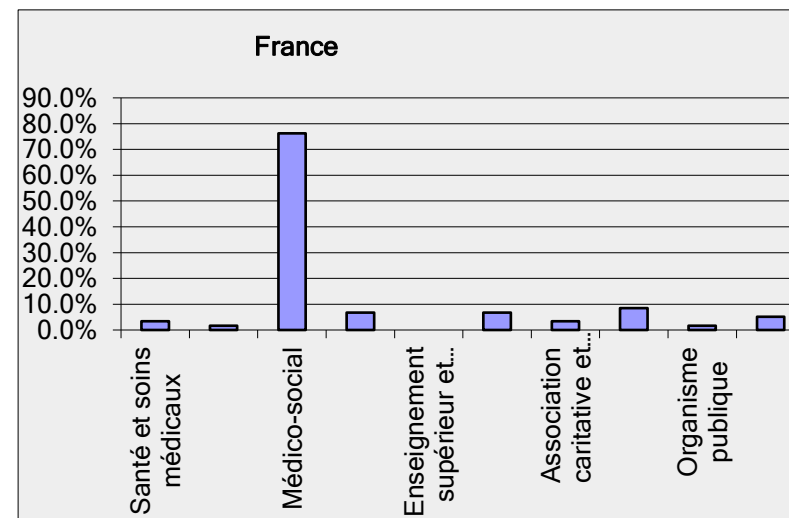
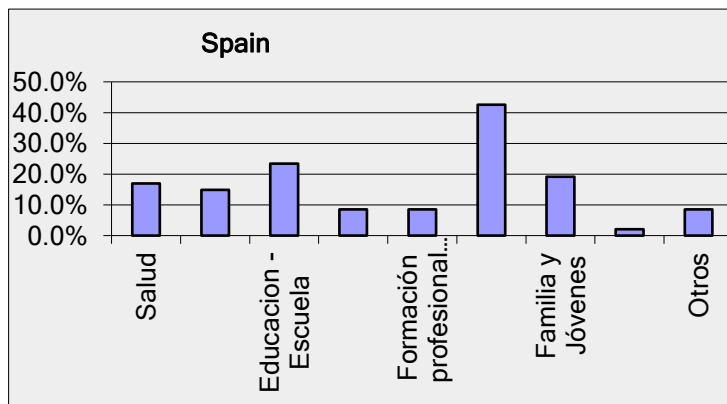


Sector worked in

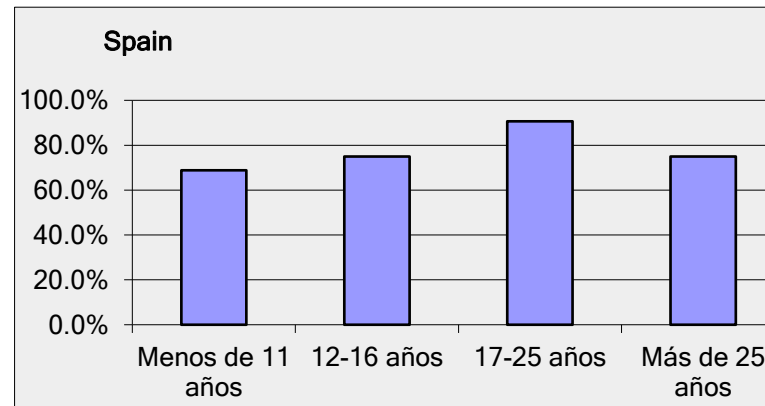
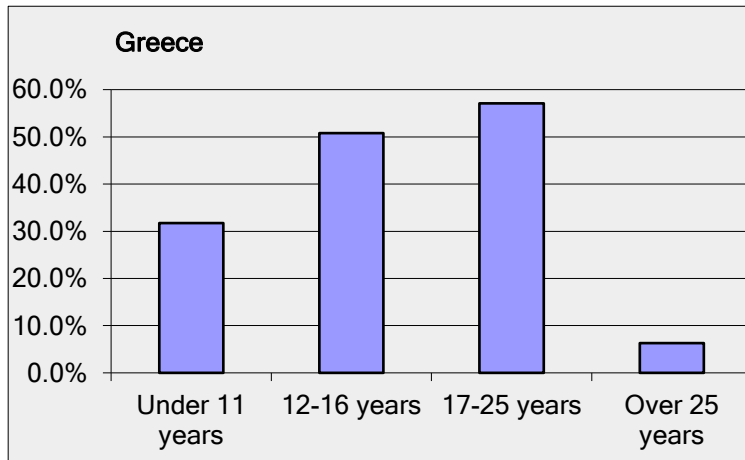
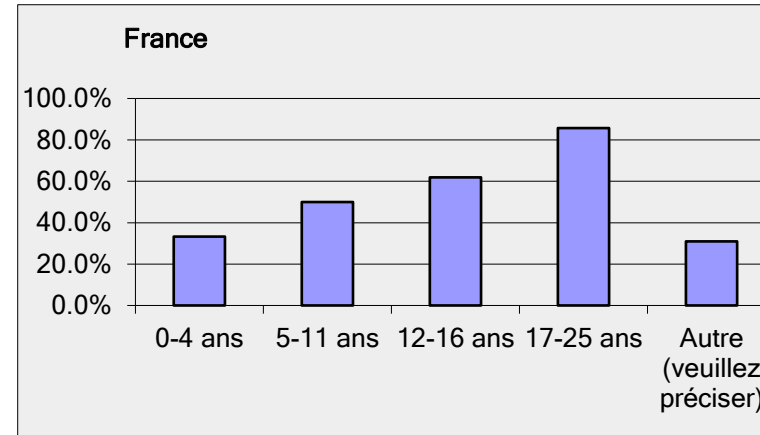
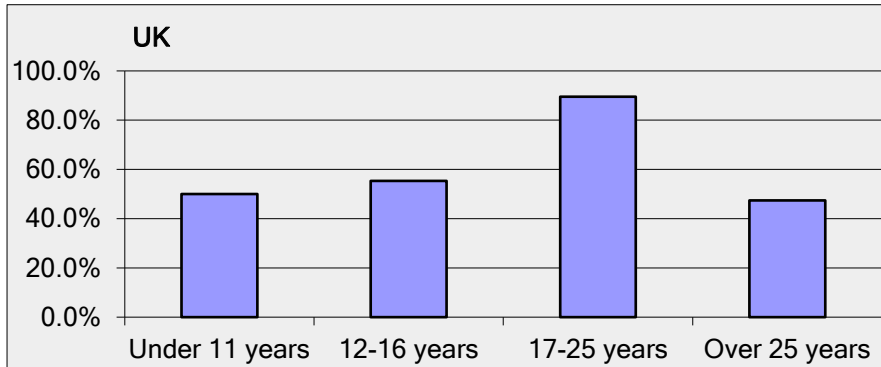
- Health and medical care
- Social care
- Education - schools
- Education - higher/research
- Vocational training - education
- Vocational training - health/medical
- Vocational training - social care
- Charity/enterprises
- Families and young people
- Public bodies
- Other (please specify)



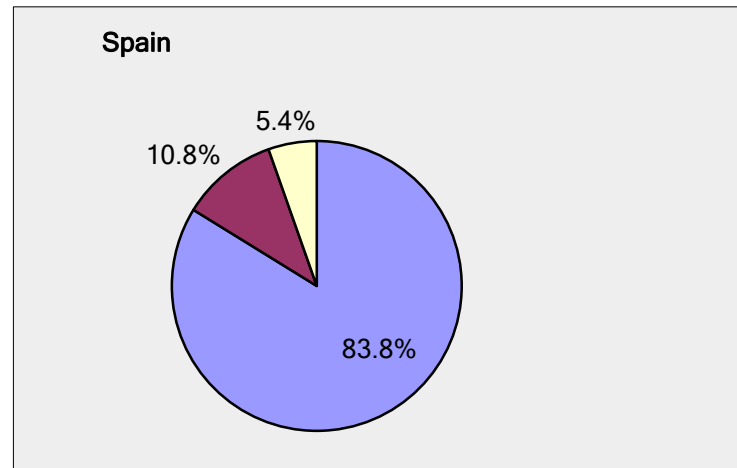
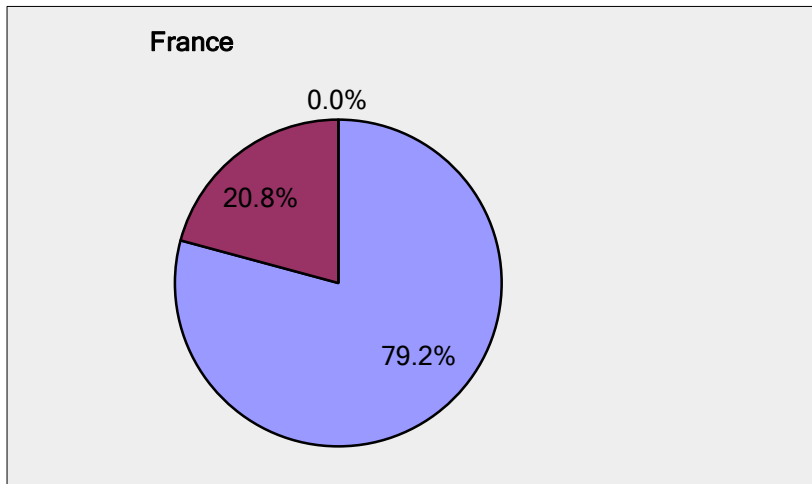
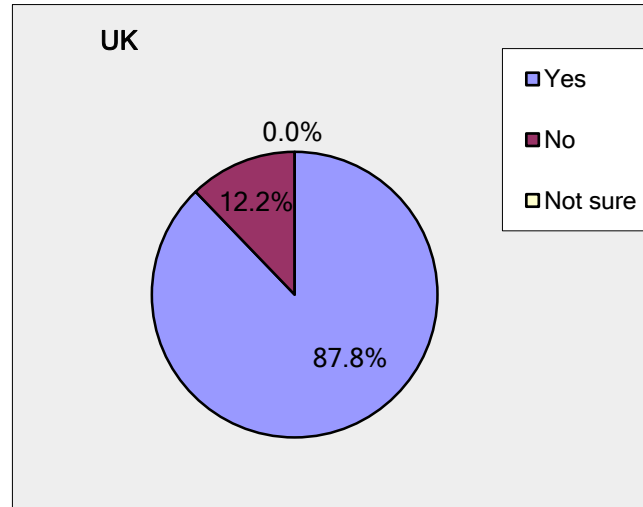
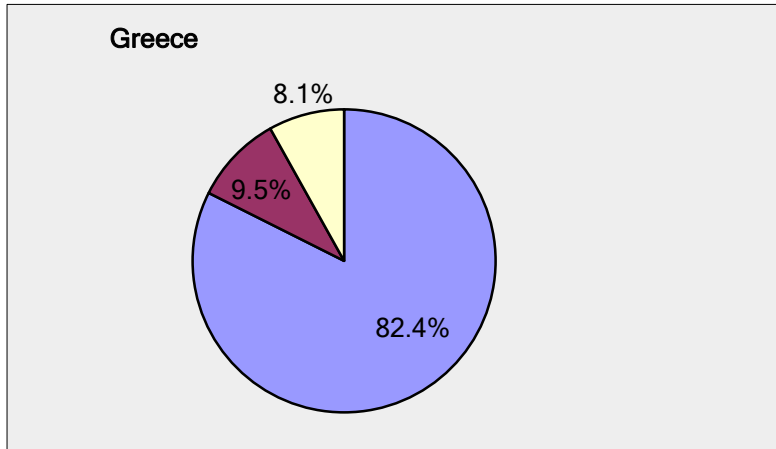
- Santé et soins médicaux
- Service social
- Médico-social
- Enseignement primaire et secondaire
- Enseignement supérieur et recherche
- Formation
- Association caritative et entreprise
- Famille aidant-jeune
- Organisme publique
- Other (please specify)



Age of young people supported



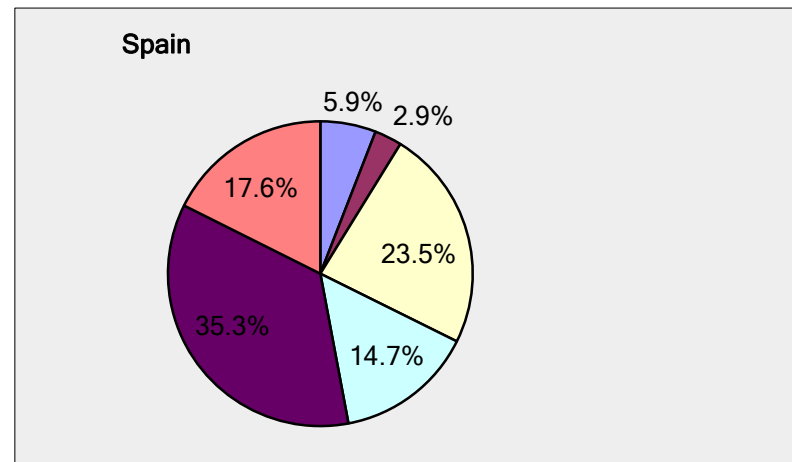
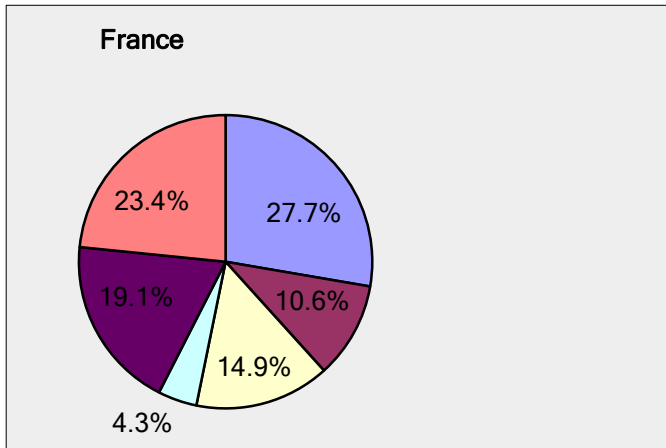
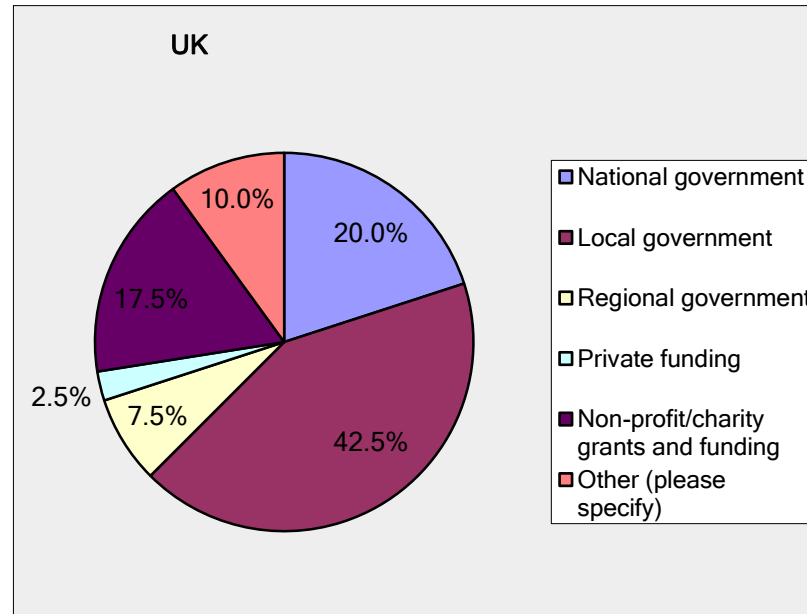
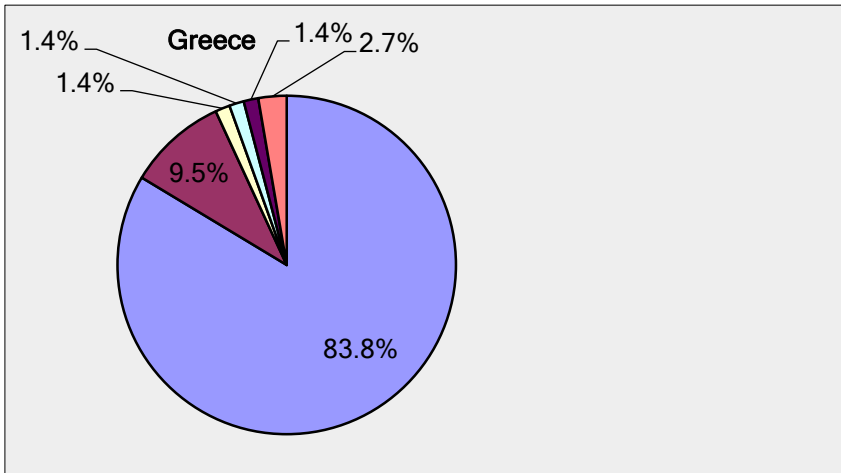
Direct support to young people



Age young people move into adult services

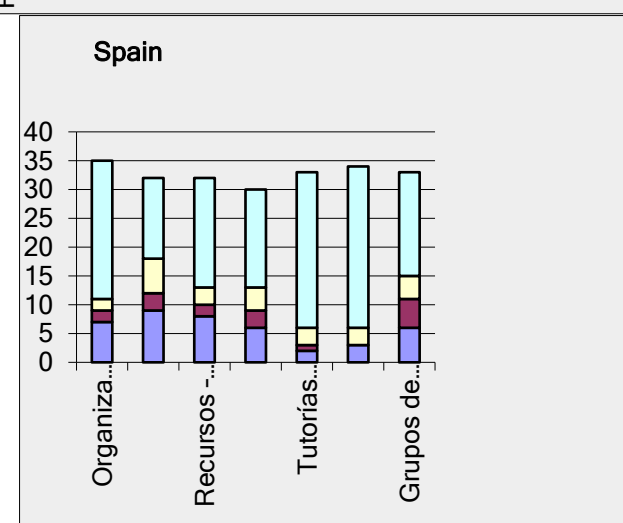
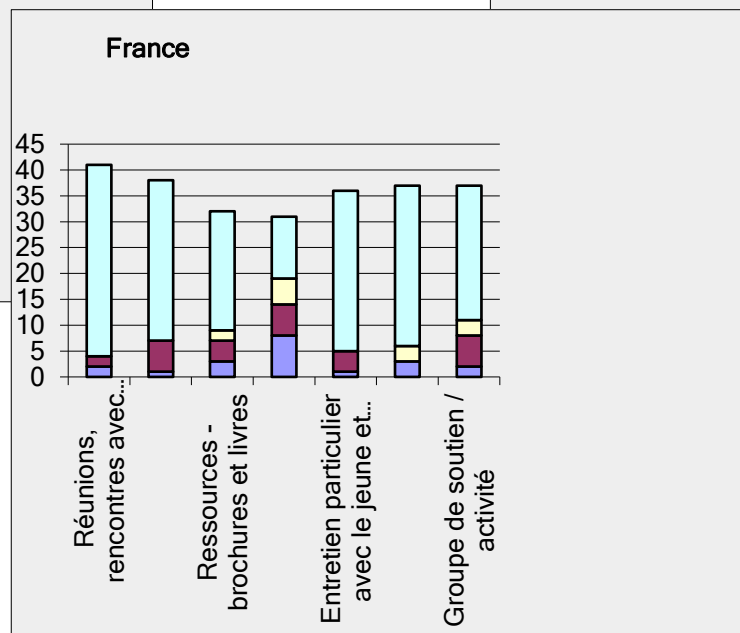
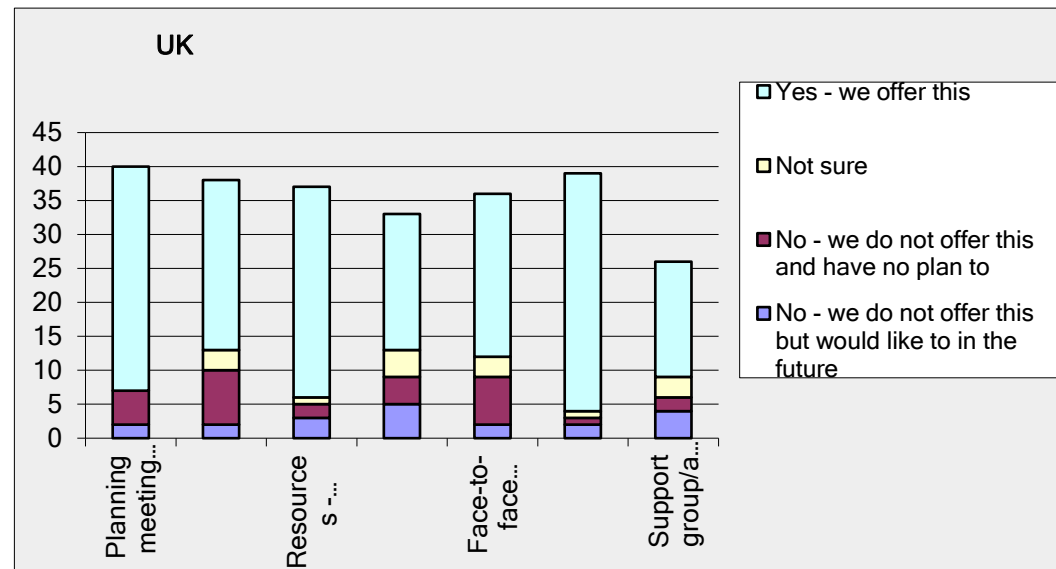
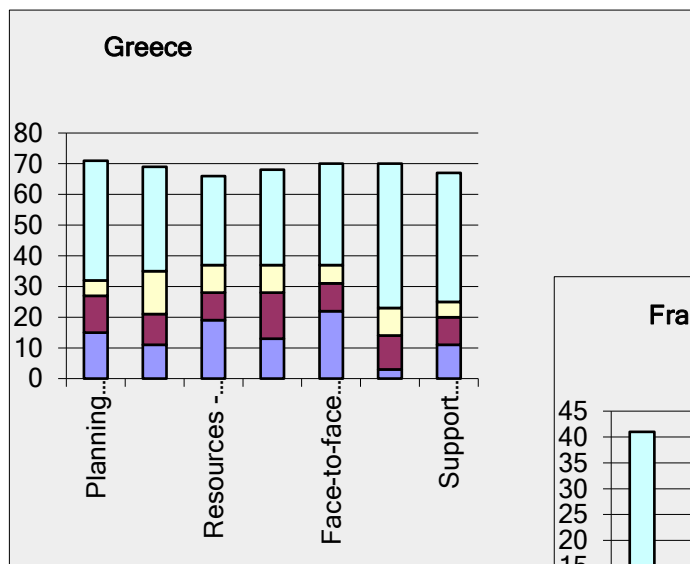
	Most common	Second most common	Other ages represented
UK	18 = 55%	16 = 21%	14, 17, 25
Greece	13 = 22%	18 = 19%	14. 15. 16. 17. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25
France	20 = 63%	18 = 22%	16, 21, 22
Spain	18 = 26%	21 = 23%	13, 14, 16, 17, 20

Organisation funding source

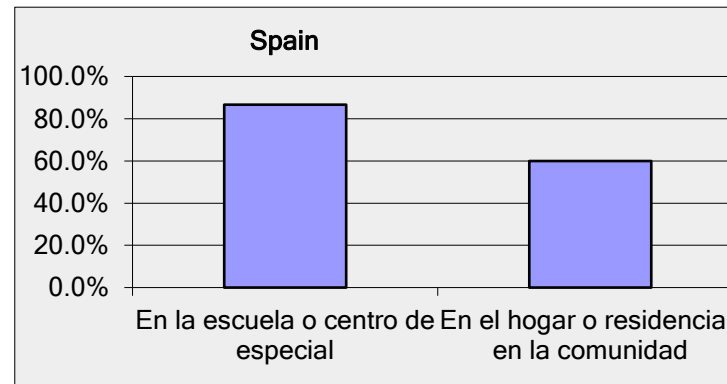
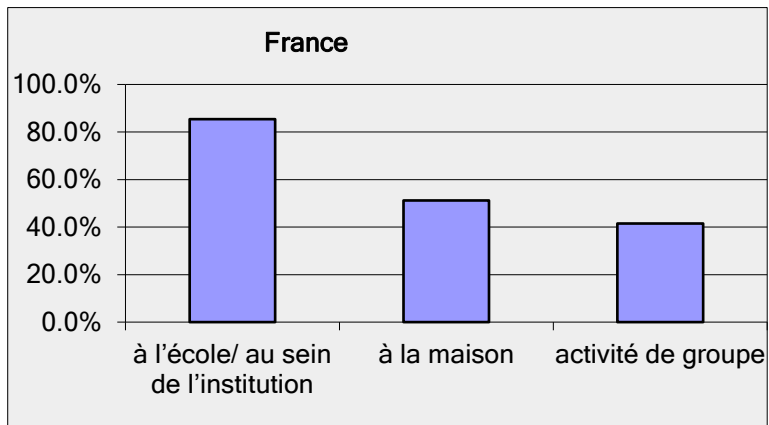
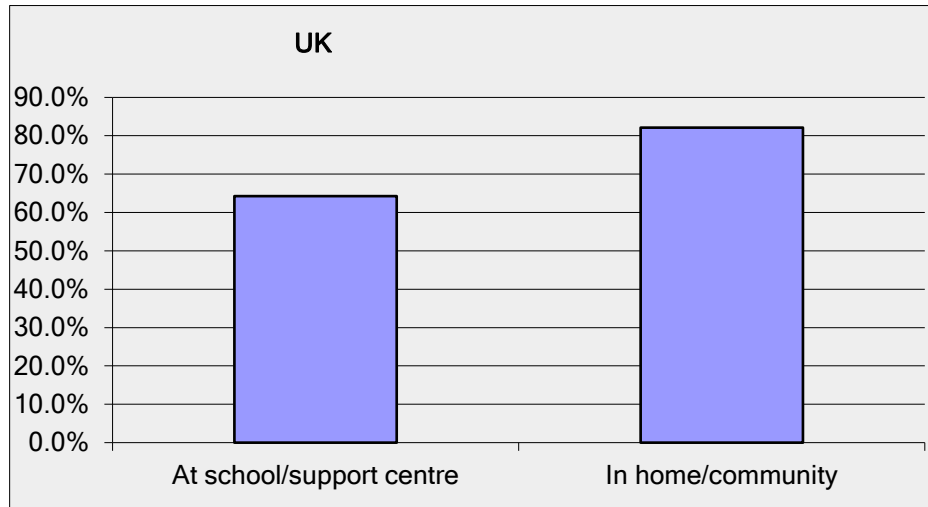
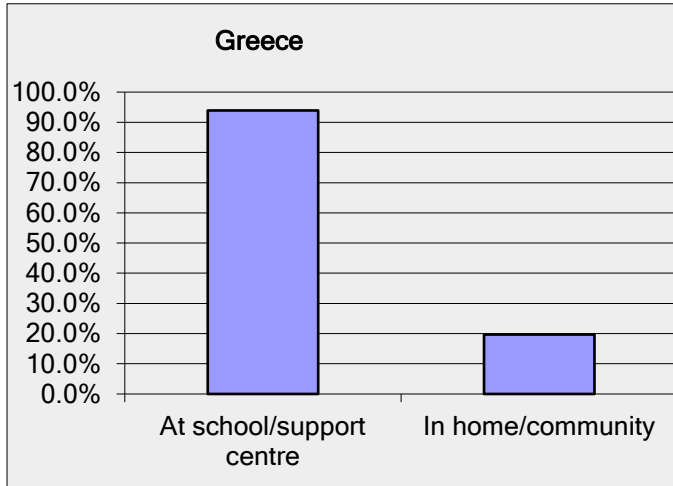


What specific support does your organisation provide to help teenagers and young people with autism move from child to adult services:

- Planning meetings with professionals, parent/carers and young people
- A formal written plan
- Resources - leaflets and books
- Digital and online tools
- Face-to-face named worker for young person
- Referral to other organisations
- Support group/activity

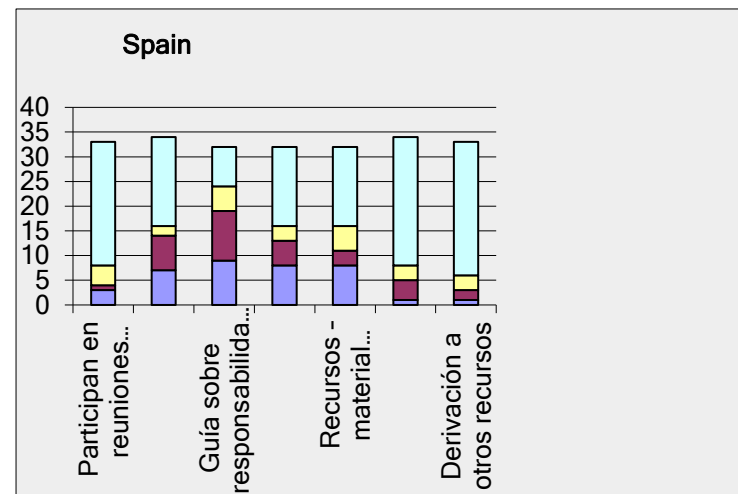
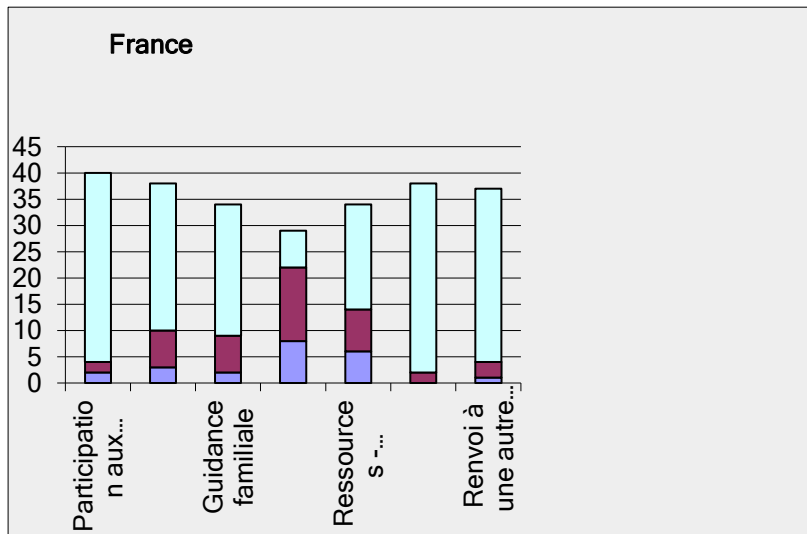
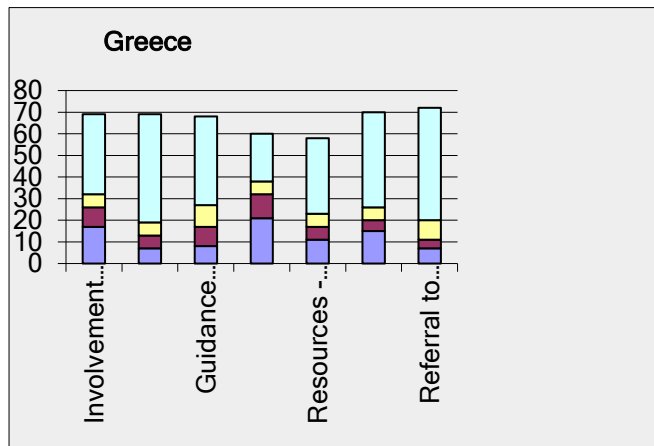
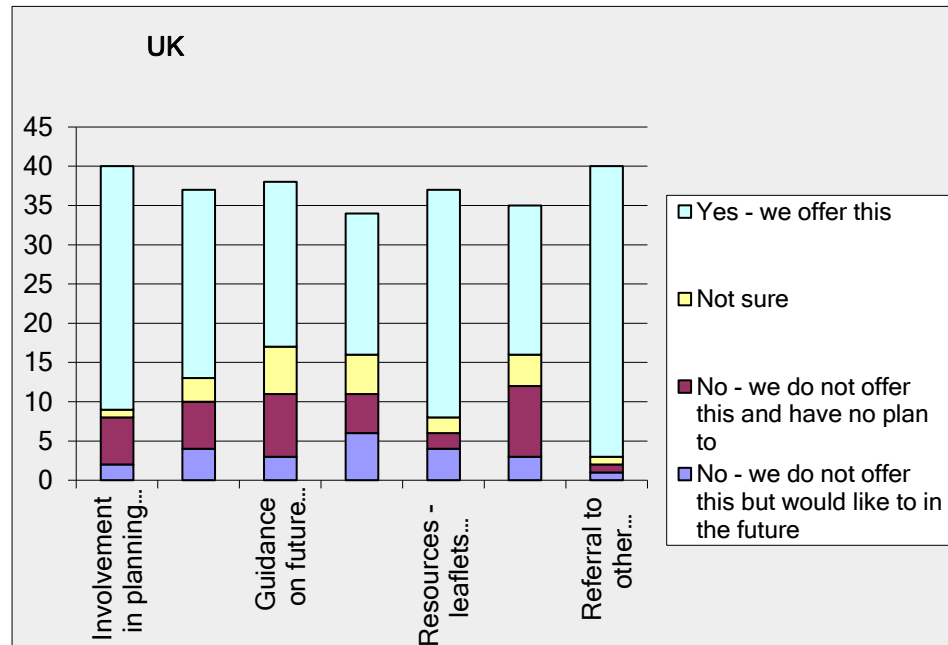


Where support occurs



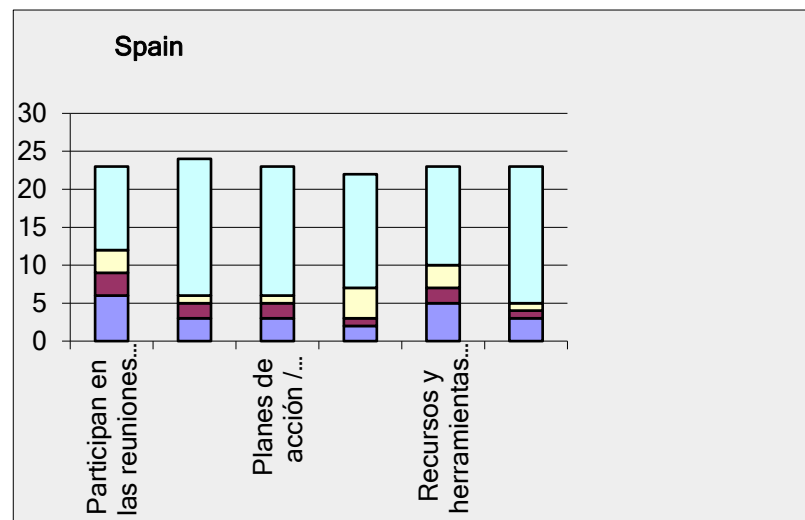
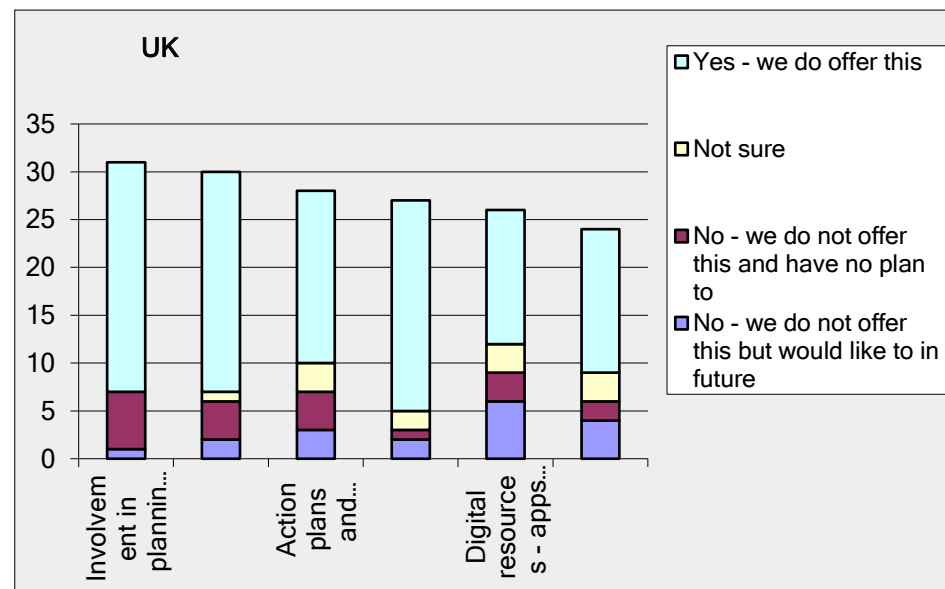
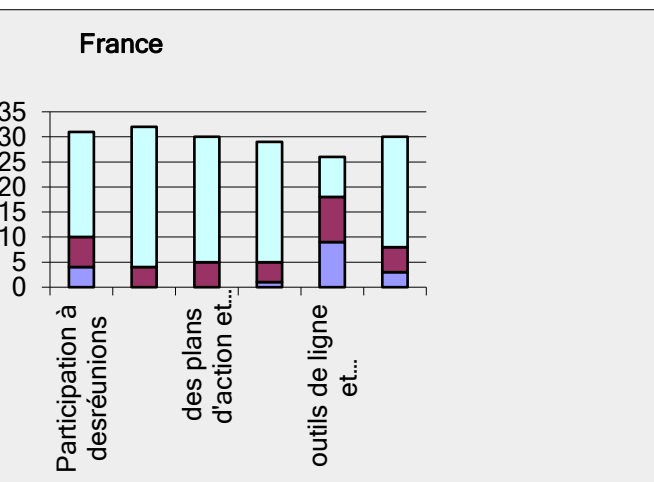
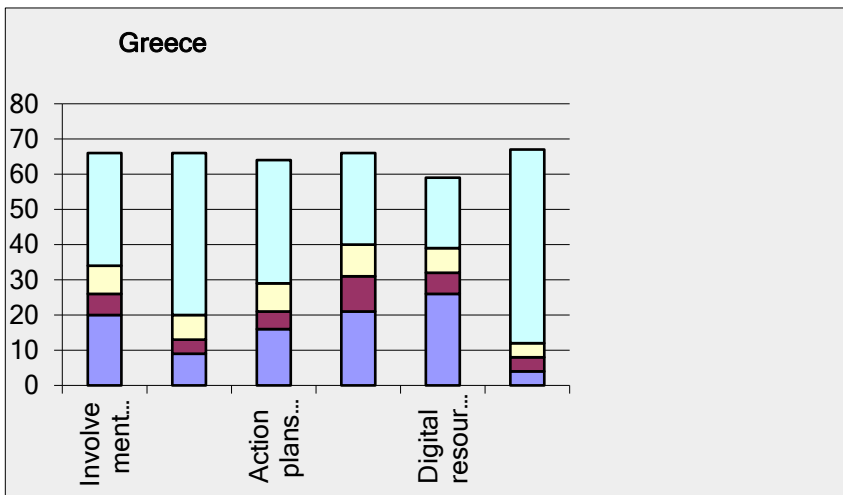
What support does your organisation provide parent/carers and families for the teenager or young person they care for?

- Involvement in planning meetings
- Carer support services - social groups, counselling, telephone support etc
- Guidance on future caring responsibilities
- Digital and online tools
- Resources - leaflets and books
- Face-to-face named worker
- Referral to other organisations



What support does your organisation provide teenagers or young people with autism to increase autonomy/advocacy?

- Involvement in planning meetings
- Person centred planning
- Action plans and mapping tools
- Referral to local advocacy services
- Digital resources - apps and online tools
- Support in skills training e.g. social skills, practical skills



Describe the daily living support your organisation provides for teenagers and young people with autism:

Self care/personal care (washing, dressing, diet etc)

Home organisation (routines, cleaning etc)

Shopping

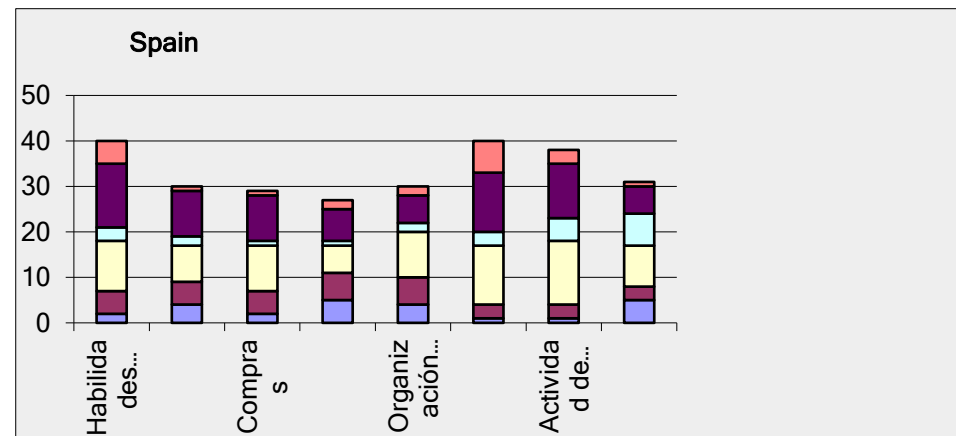
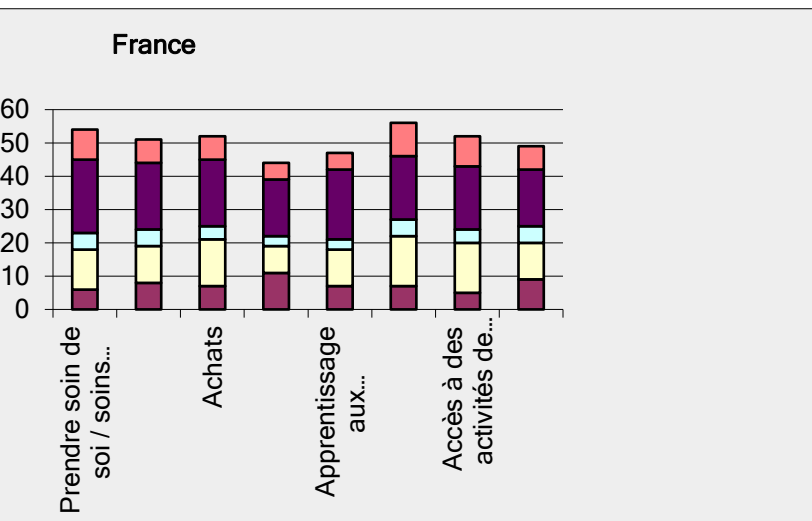
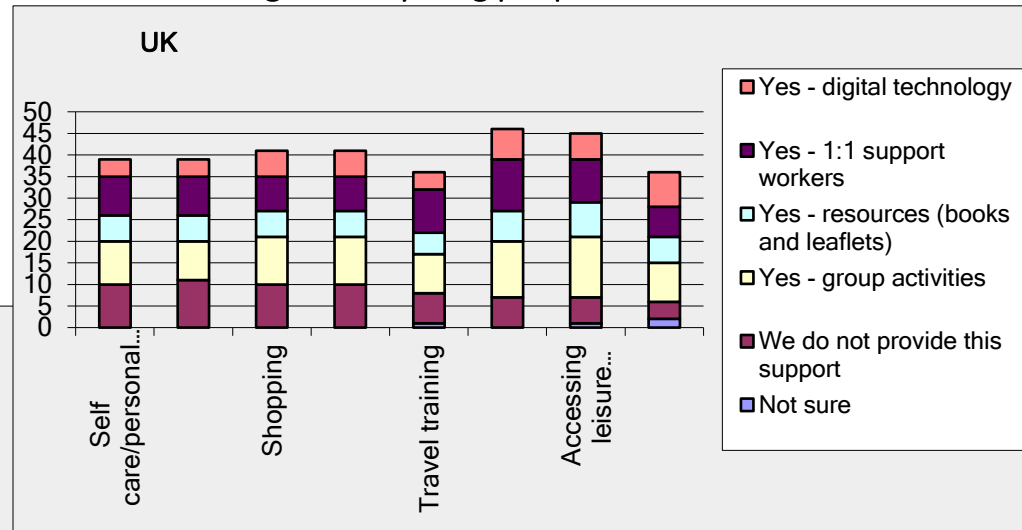
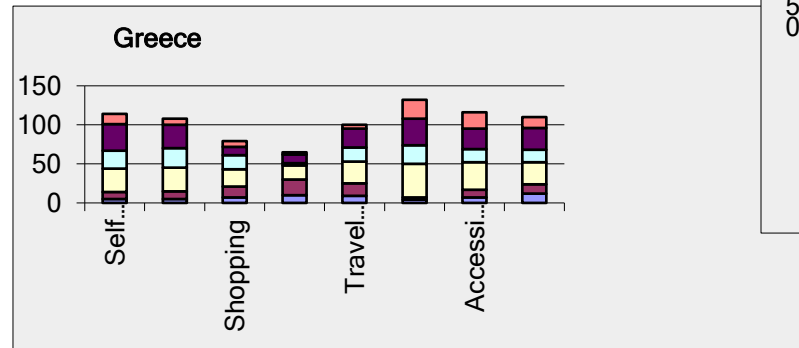
Budgeting

Travel training

Social communication/social skills

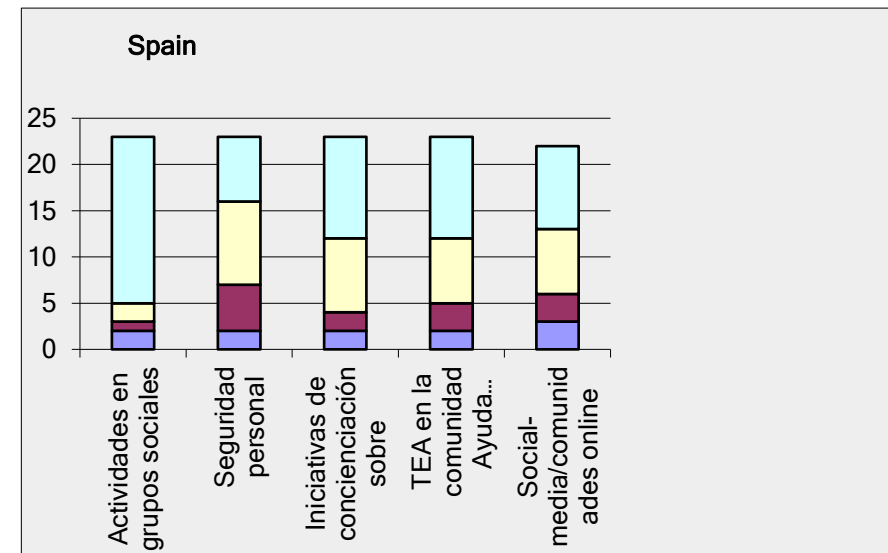
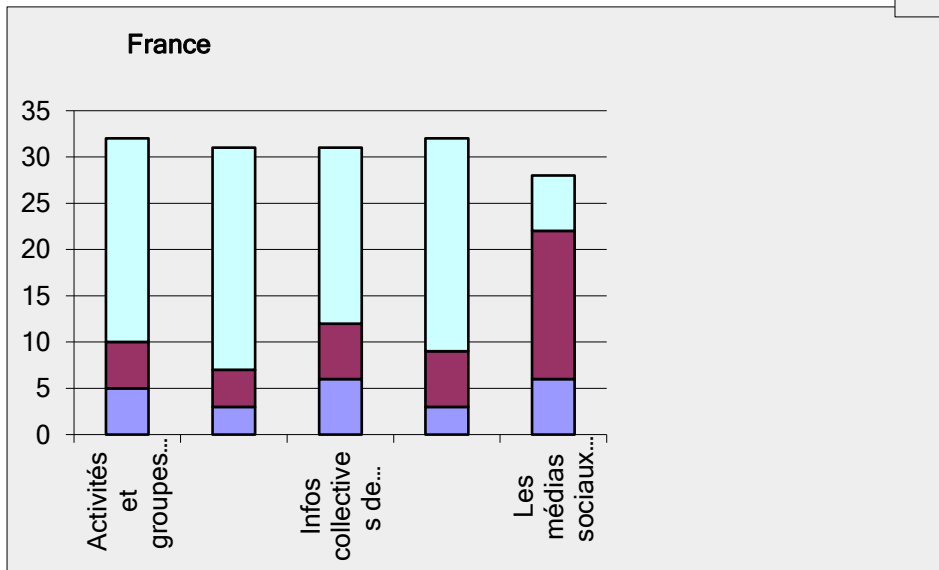
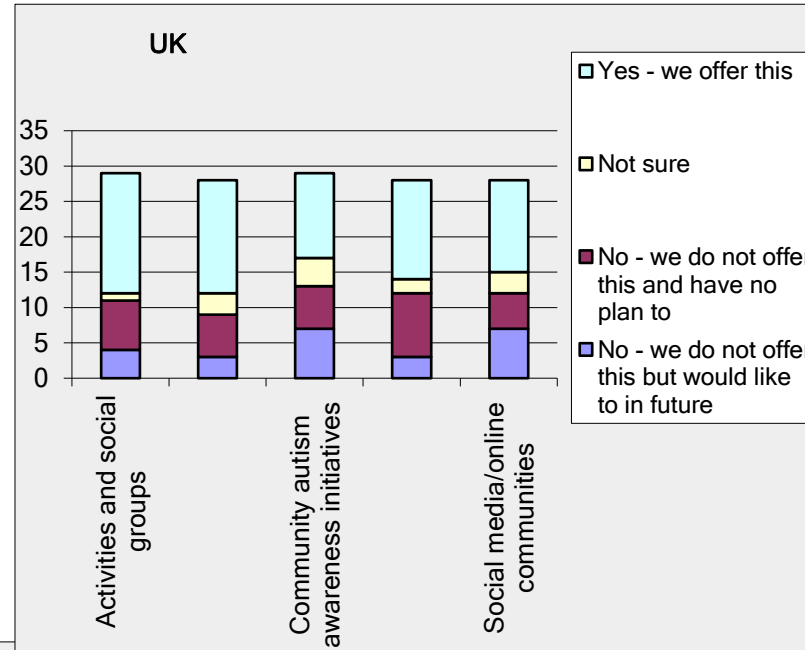
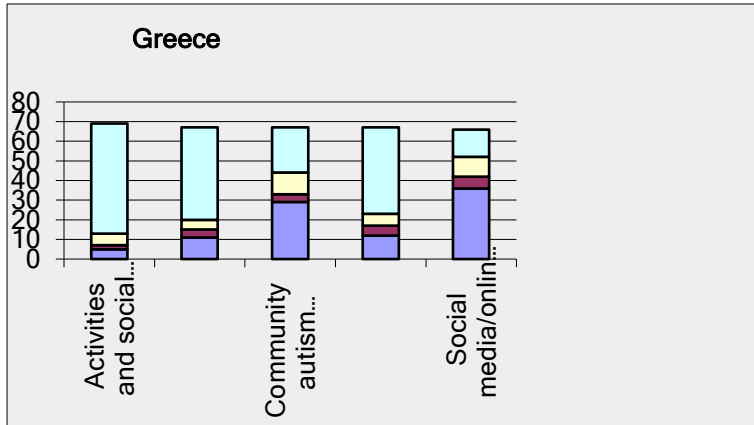
Accessing leisure activities

Citizenship/social rights



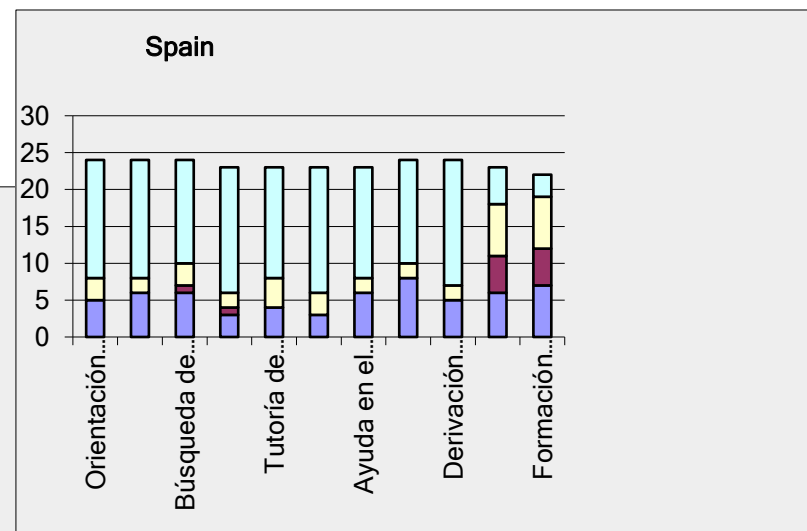
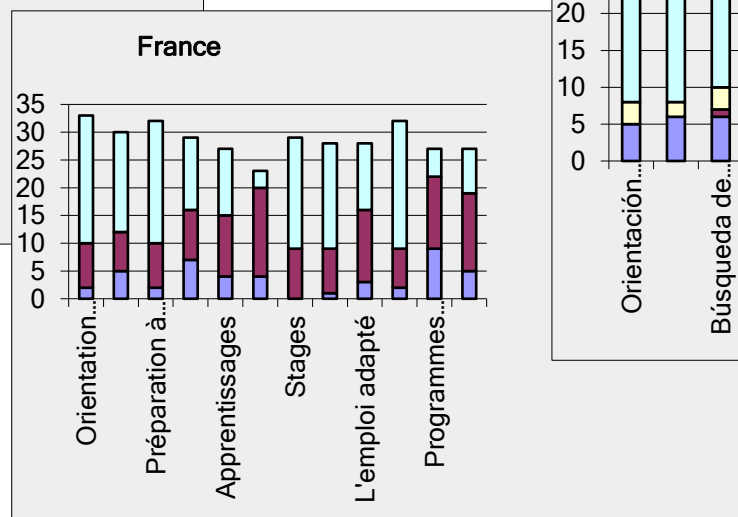
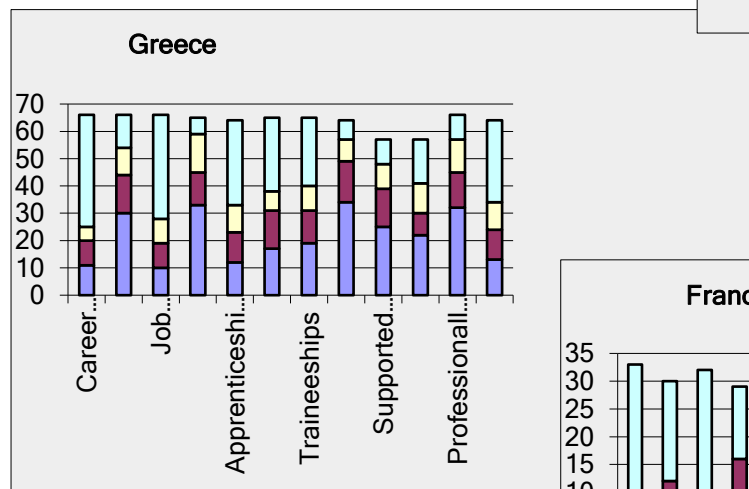
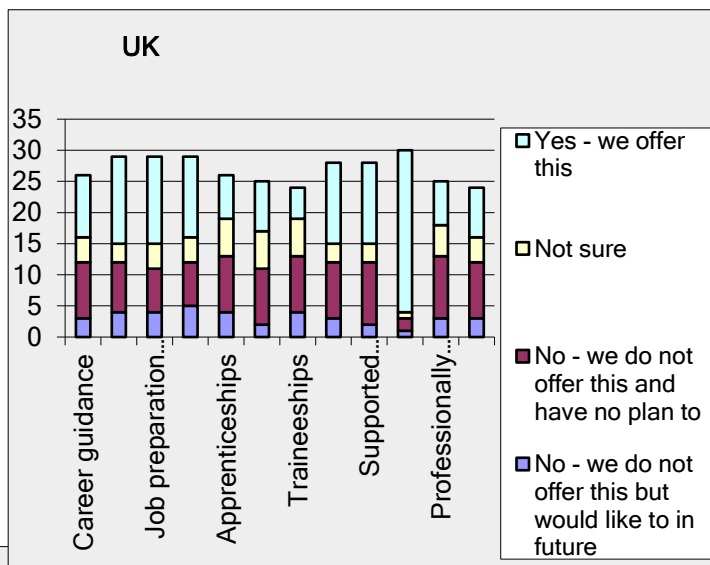
What community support does your organisation provide for teenagers and young people with autism?

- Activities and social groups
- Personal safety awareness
- Community autism awareness initiatives
- Social care support
- Social media/online communities



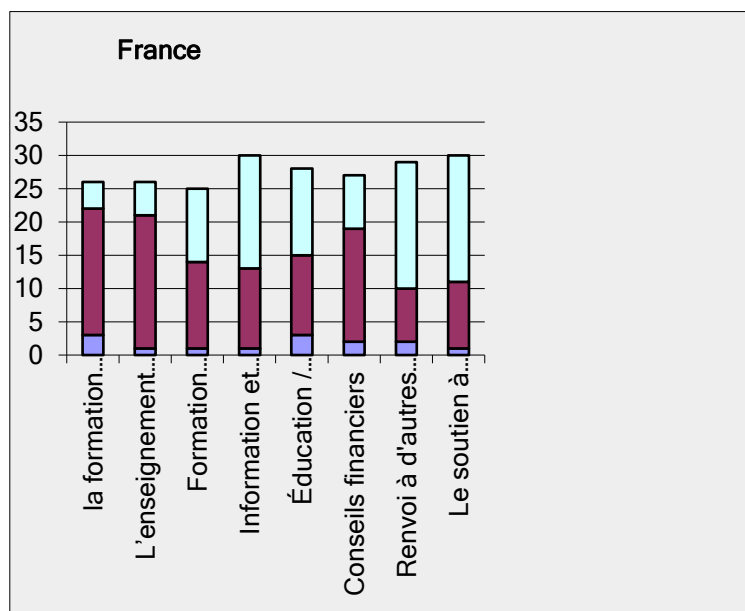
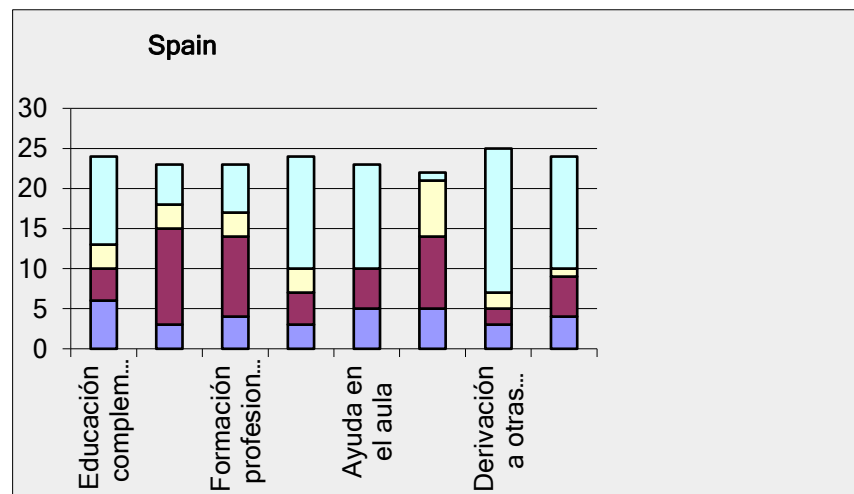
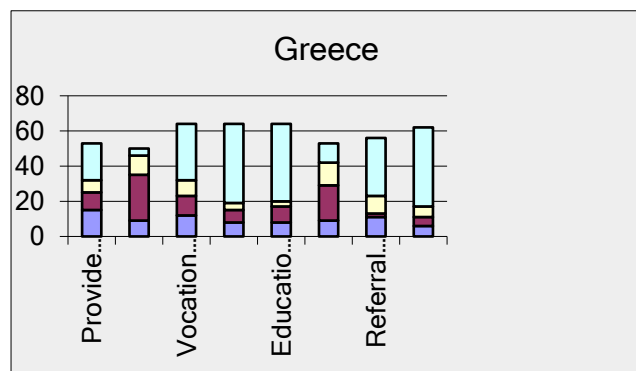
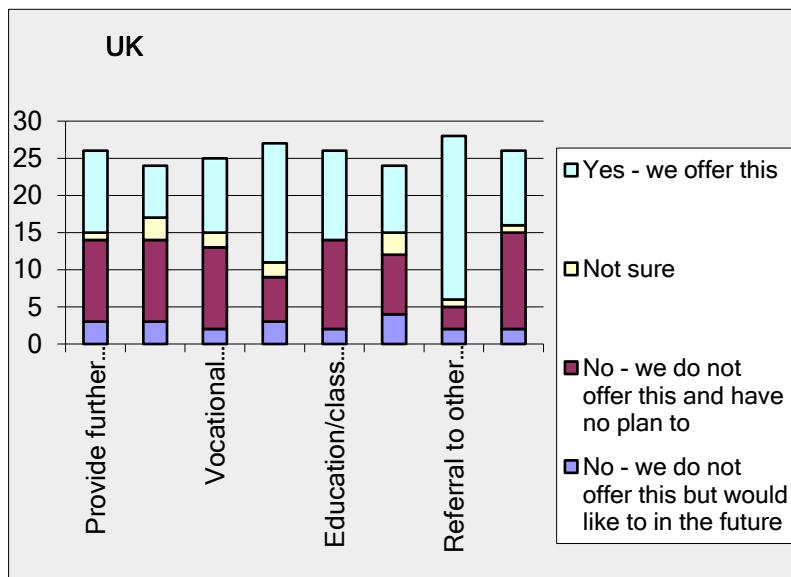
What employment support does your organisation provide for teenagers and young people with autism:

- Career guidance
- Employer awareness
- Job preparation (work experience etc)
- Job searching
- Apprenticeships
- Supported internships
- Traineeships
- Workplace support
- Supported employment
- Referral to other organisations
- Professionally accredited training programmes
- Vocational training



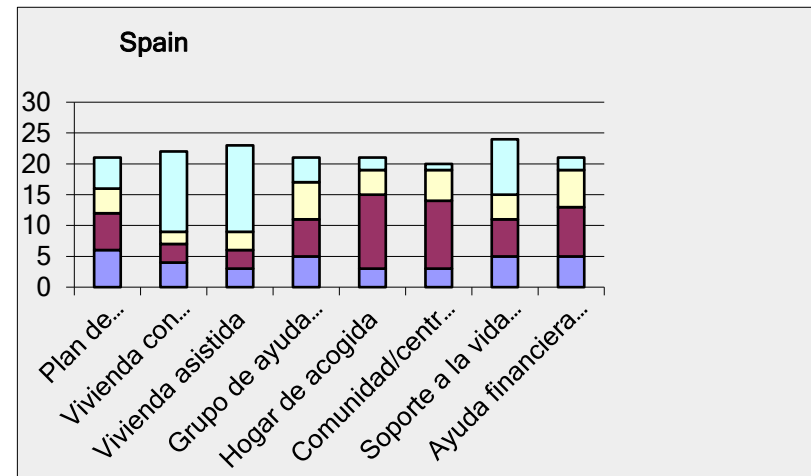
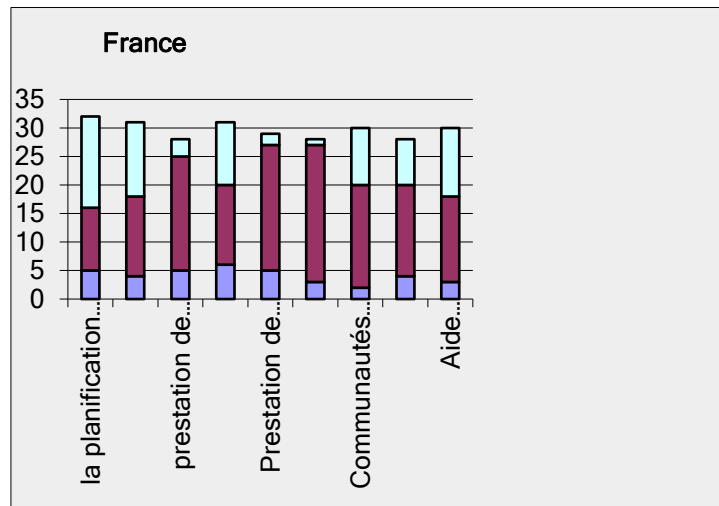
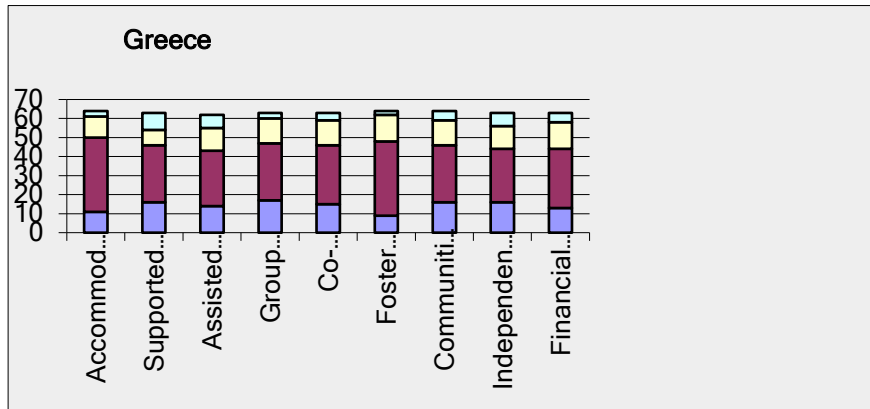
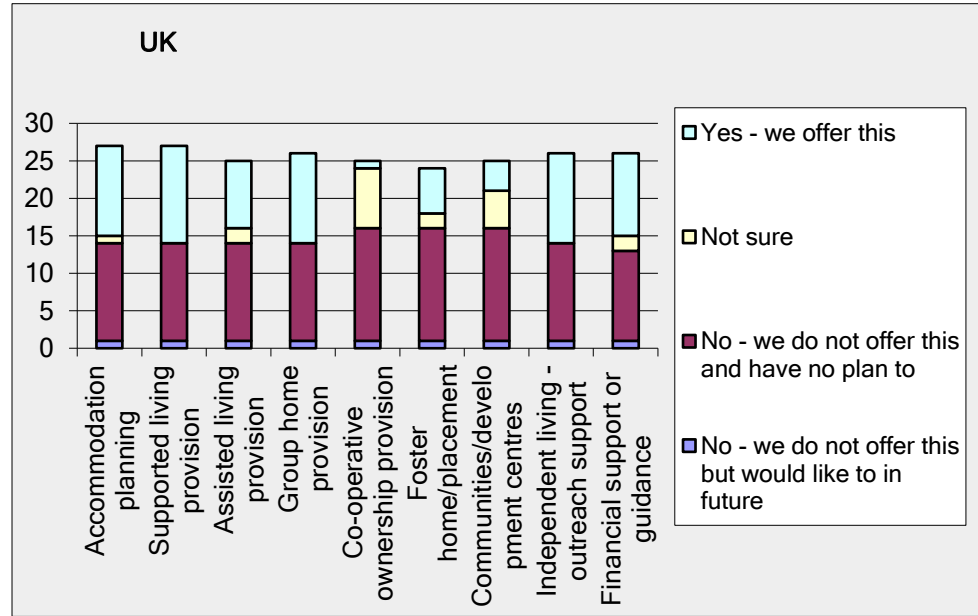
What education services or support does your organisation provide for teenagers and young people with autism?

- Provide further education
- Provide higher education
- Vocational training
- Information and guidance on education options
- Education/classroom support
- Financial guidance
- Referral to other organisations
- Supported education



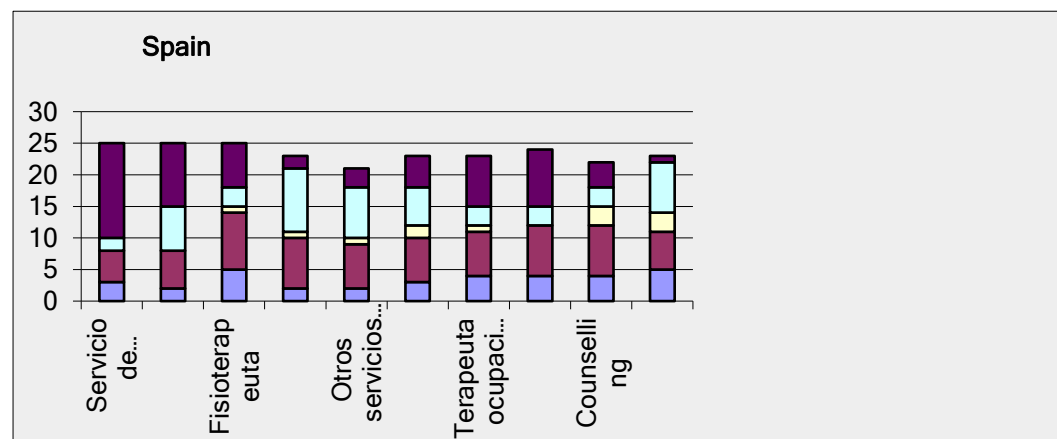
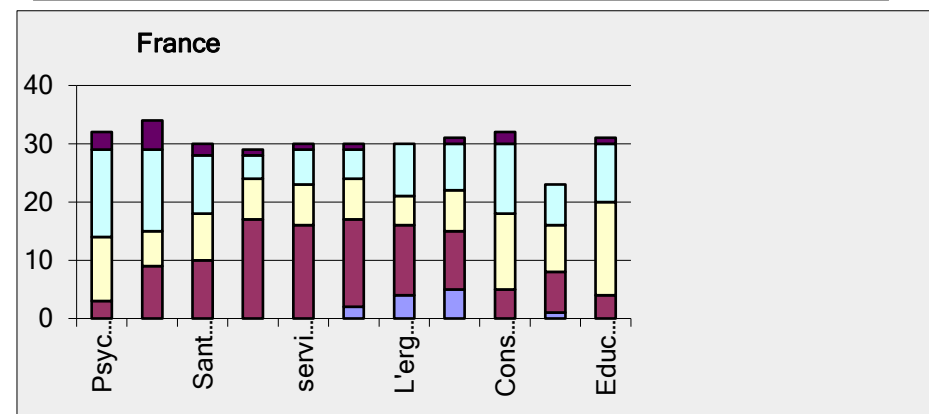
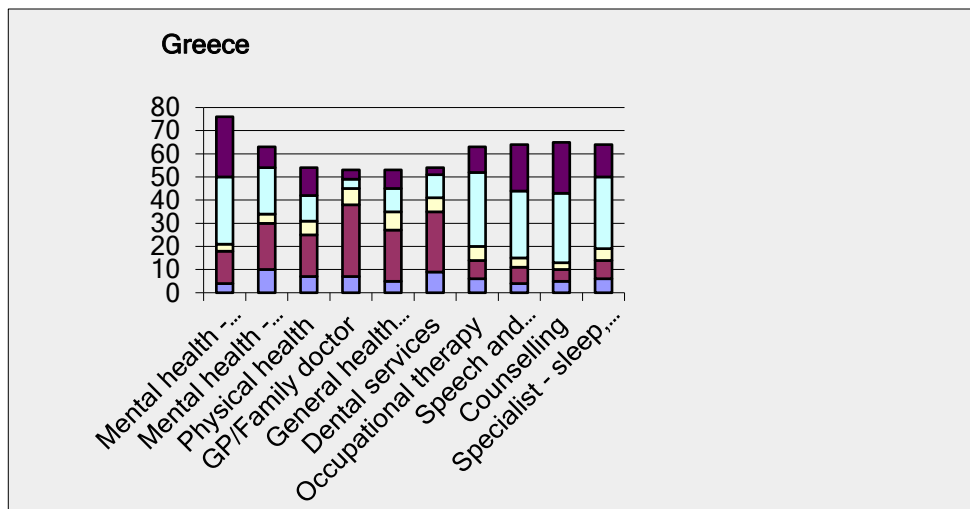
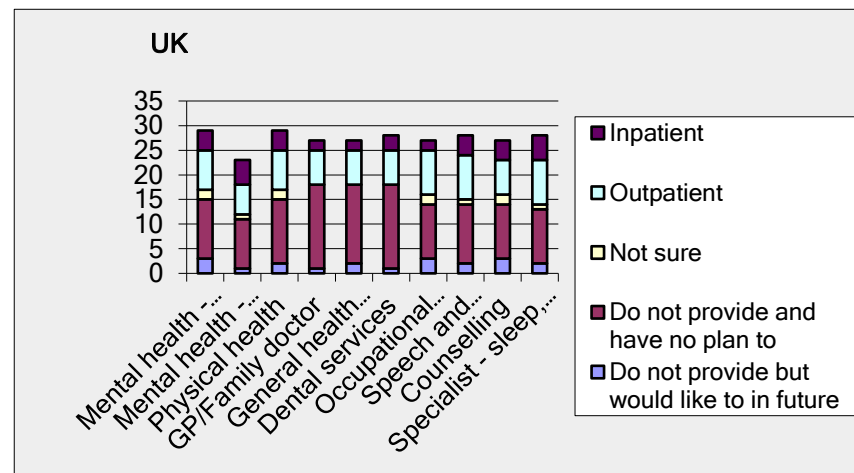
What housing services or support does your organisation provide for teenagers and young people with autism?

- Accommodation planning
- Supported living provision
- Assisted living provision
- Group home provision
- Co-operative ownership provision
- Foster home/placement
- Communities/development centres
- Independent living - outreach support
- Financial support or guidance



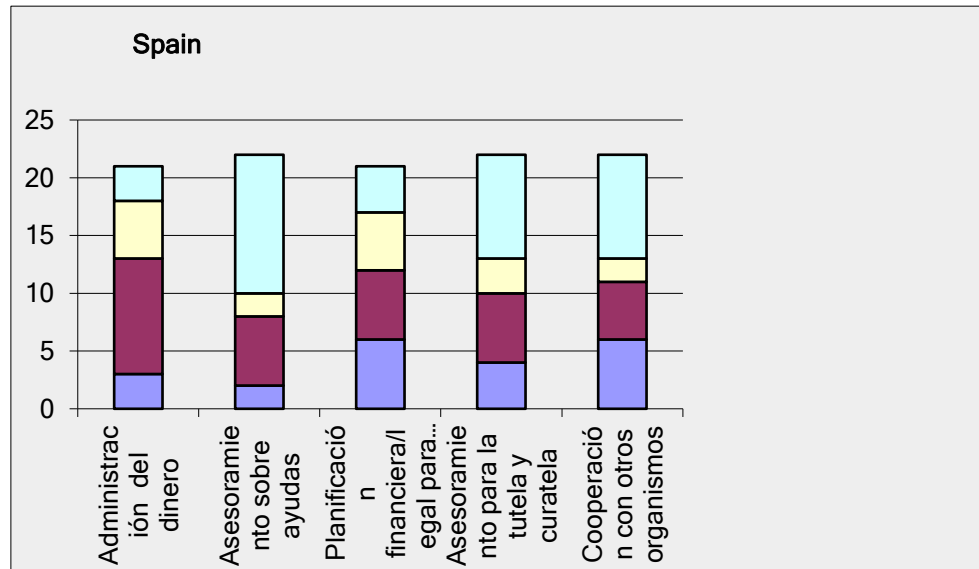
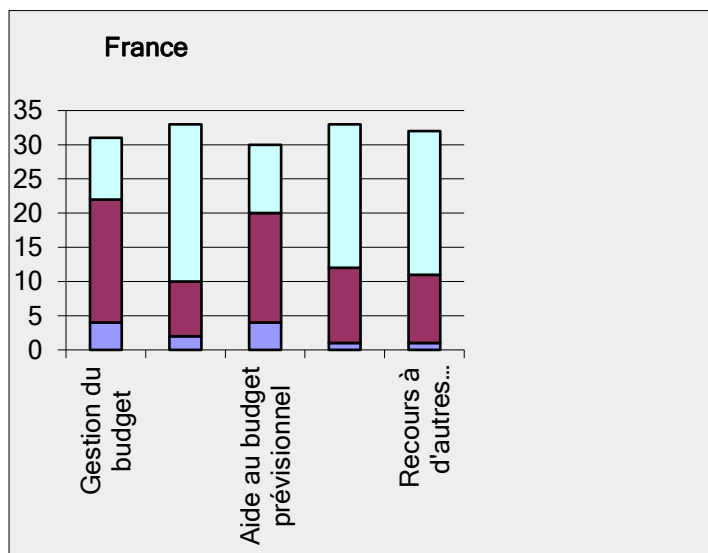
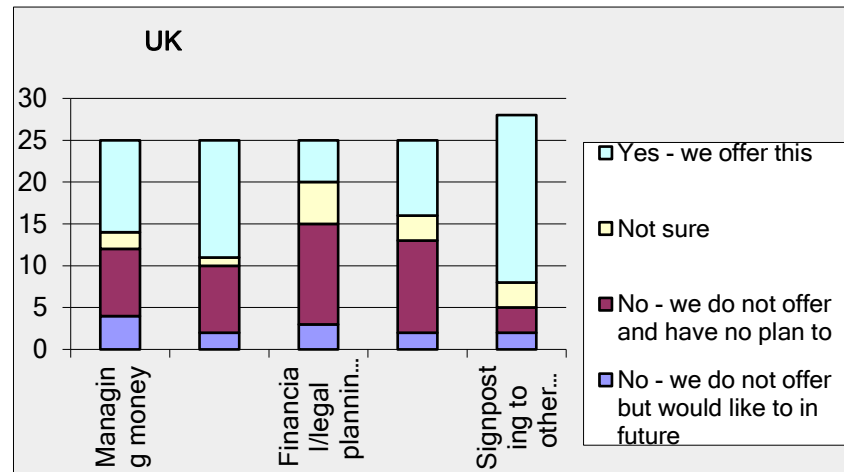
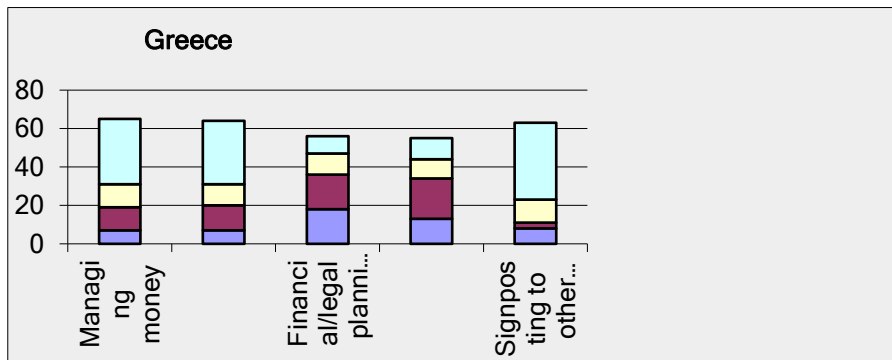
What health/medical services or support does your organisation provide for teenagers and young people with autism?

- Mental health - psychology
- Mental health - psychiatry
- Physical health
- GP/Family doctor
- General health services
- Dental services
- Occupational therapy
- Speech and language therapy
- Counselling
- Specialist - sleep, toileting, diet etc



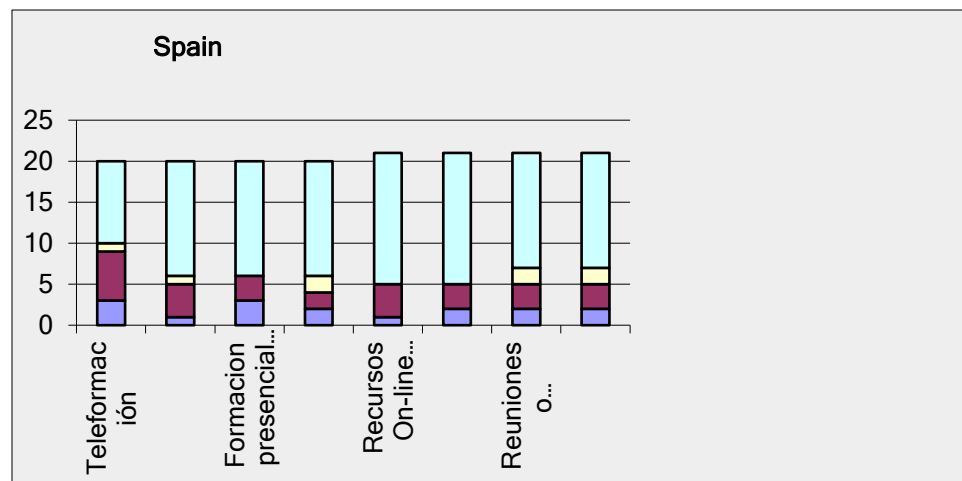
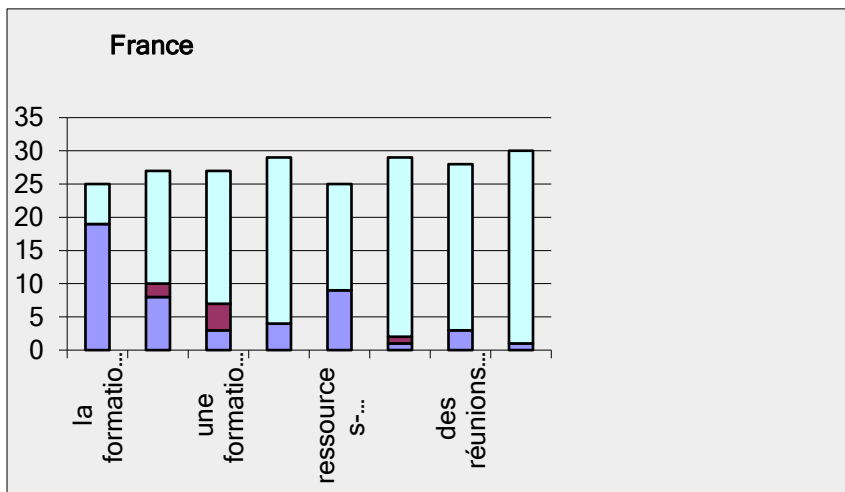
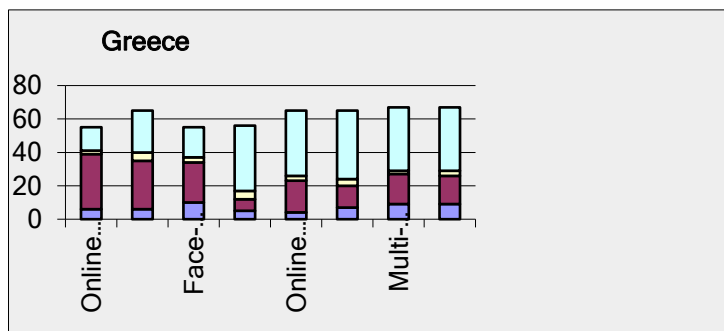
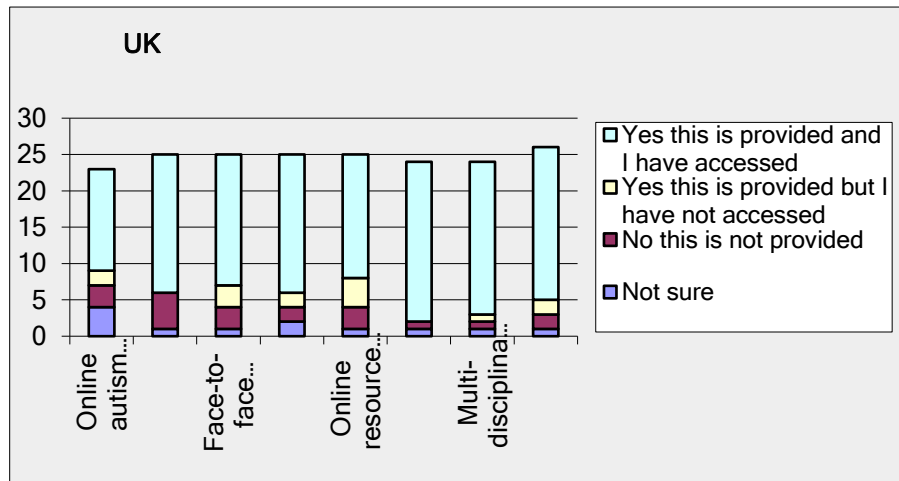
What financial/legal guidance support does your organisation provide for teenagers and young people with autism?

- Managing money
- Benefits advice
- Financial/legal planning for future needs
- Advice on trusts, legal guardianship and/or mental capacity
- Signposting to other organisations

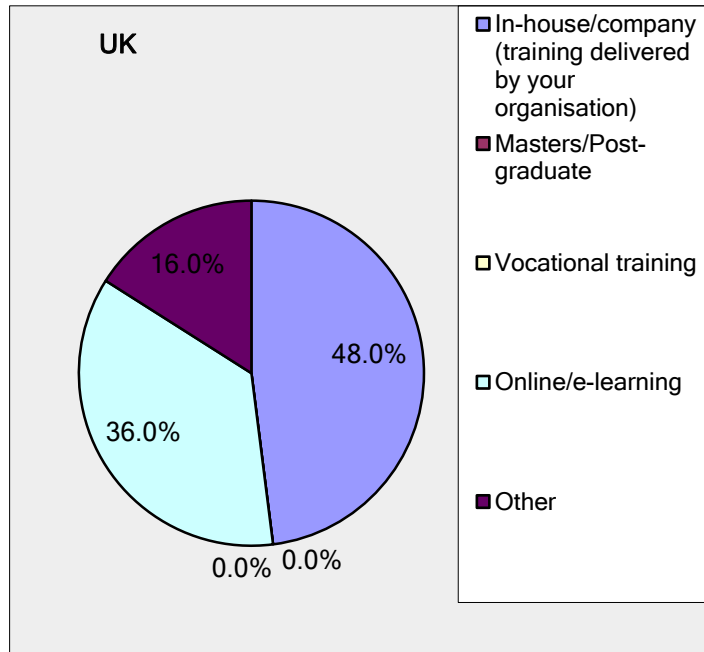
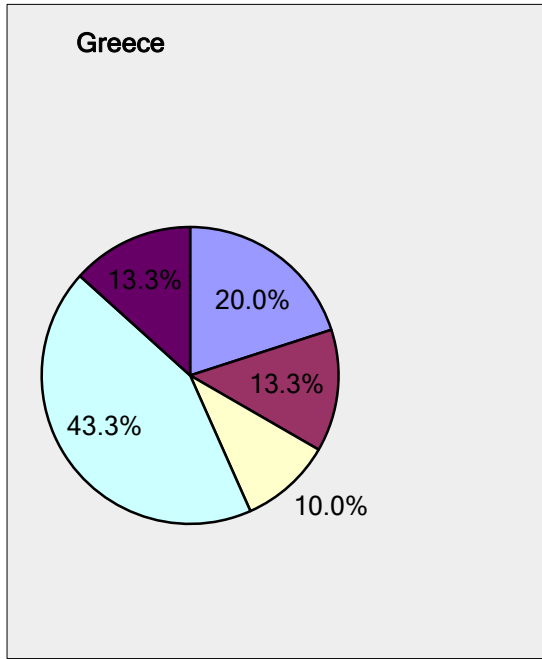


In your organisation, what training/support do you have to increase your autism knowledge and understanding?

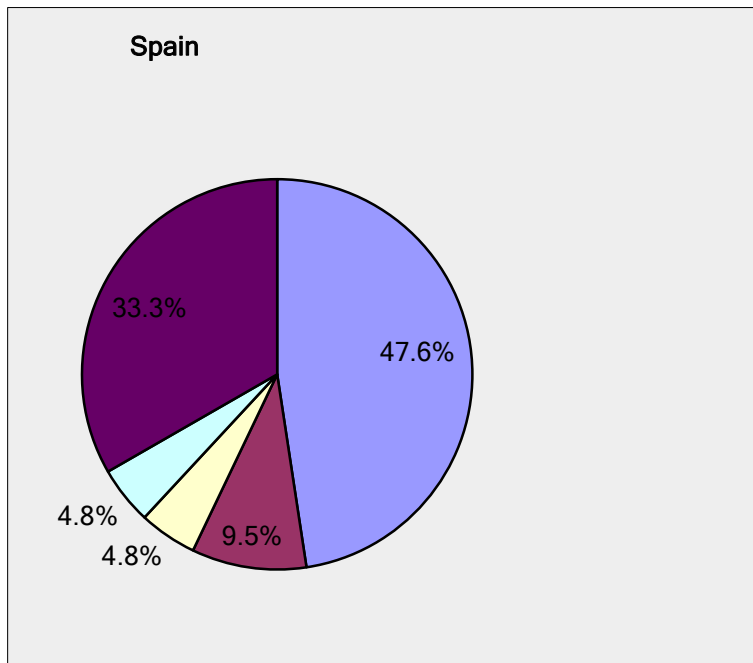
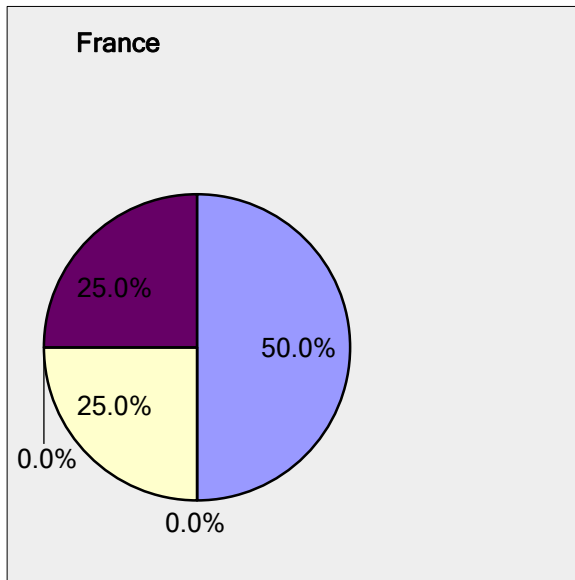
- Online autism training
- Face-to-face autism training provided by organisation
- Face-to-face training provided by an external organisation
- Information resources - books, leaflets
- Online resources - websites, apps and tools
- Team meetings
- Multi-disciplinary meetings and forums
- Conferences and events



Specific autism training accessed in last two years



- In-house/company (training delivered by your organisation)
- Masters/Post-graduate
- Vocational training
- Online/e-learning
- Other



Safeguarding policies within organisation

