

# Right to Control consultation toolkit Handouts 1-7



Office for Disability Issues

HM Government

# Handout 1

(From page 20 of the toolkit)

## Some funding streams accessed by disabled people include:

<b>Access to Work</b>	<b>Support with getting to work and support in work</b>
<b>The specialist employment programmes (currently WORKSTEP and Work Preparation)</b>	<b>Support with gaining skills and experience of work</b>
<b>The Independent Living Fund</b>	<b>Support with living independently, at home</b>
<b>Disabled Facilities Grant</b>	<b>Support with carrying out adaptations to the home</b>
<b>Non-statutory housing related support (Supporting People)</b>	<b>Support with housing related needs</b>
<b>Disabled Students' Allowances</b>	<b>Support with travelling college/university and support in education</b>
<b>Community Care</b>	<b>Support with personal care and social needs</b>

## Handout 2 (From page 25 of the toolkit)

**The Disability Discrimination Act definition:** the Disability Discrimination Act defines a disabled person as someone who “has a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”.

**The community care definition:** in community care legislation a disabled person is defined as someone who is “blind, deaf or dumb, or who suffers from mental disorder of any description and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity”.

**The ‘Improving the Life Chances of Disabled People’ report** defined disabled people as those who “experience disadvantage resulting from the barriers to independent living or education, employment or other opportunities that impact on people with impairments or ill health”.

**Or, something else?** In other words, should we develop a definition just for the Right to Control?

# Handout 3 (From page 28 of the toolkit)

## Case study - Marius

Marius is 37 and uses a wheelchair. Marius pays a personal assistant called Peter to live in his bungalow so he can help Marius at any time of the day.

He pays Peter out of the support money from his council and from the Independent Living Fund. When he is working, he will get Access to Work.

From time to time the public bodies must check to make sure Marius can still get their support. These checks are done:

- **every year for Access to Work money**
- **every year for money from his council**
- **every two years for money from the Independent Living Fund.**

Marius gets the money at different times from these public bodies:

- **12 times a year from Access to Work and from his council**
- **13 times a year from the Independent Living Fund.**

To make it even harder to understand:

- **Access to Work checks a form he fills in every week.**
- **his council checks his bank statement every month.**
- **the Independent Living Fund checks his bank statement every two years.**

Marius needs help to keep on top of things:

- **He pays someone to look after Peter's tax and National Insurance.**
- **A local voluntary group helps Marius keep all his papers in order.**

## Handout 4 (From page 43 of the toolkit)

### Case study - Azmina

Azmina works for a telecommunications company in Lancashire. She has been a Team Leader for six years. She has been offered a promotion as Head of Customer Service, based in Head Office, in London.

Azmina receives funding from social services to pay for personal care at home. She also has Access to Work funding to pay for personal support during the working day, additional equipment for her computer and taxi fares.

- **What problems do you think Azmina might face, if she wants to accept the new job?**
- **What types of problems would you face if you wanted to move to another part of the UK or take up a new job for example? How would you go about making sure you continued to get the support you need? Will new assessments be needed for Access to Work and support from social services?**

# Handout 5 (From page 44 of the toolkit)

## Case study - Joel

Joel has a learning disability and he uses his budget to pay a support worker to help him access social activities.

Joel has been unemployed for six months and decides to retrain as a florist. He chooses a course that lasts ten weeks. It's for three days every week. Joel thinks he will need support during the course. He wants help learning how to get to college on the bus and someone to take notes.

When the course is finished he wants to get a job as a florist. Joel wants support when he gets a new job, but he thinks he'll settle quickly and won't need support after a few weeks.

- **What sorts of problems do you face if, like Joel, your support needs to change for a short period of time and then change again?**
- **Are there any funding streams which you might qualify for but which would then mean you lost other sources of support?**
- **How do you think Joel could use the Right to Control to arrange his support?**

# Handout 6 (From page 52 of the toolkit)

## Case study – Disability Local

You are a trustee for Disability Local, a small organisation of disabled people. Your organisation has set up some services for local disabled people, including:

- **social groups for people with learning disabilities and older disabled people**
- **a support group for mental health service users**
- **workshops on being assertive when using health services.**

Now that the Right to Control is coming into law, you think there is an opportunity to provide advice and advocacy services to disabled people.

Imagine you are Disability Local's Board of Trustees and want to set up this new advice service. What help would you need to do this?

