

Inform Network Support



Understanding Chromosome & Gene Disorders

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Join Unique for family links, information and support.

Unique is a charity without government funding, existing entirely on donations and grants. If you can, please make a donation via our website at www.rarechromo.org
Please help us to help you!

Our thanks to all of the parents that contributed towards this guide.

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Version 2 (MM)

Rare Chromosome Disorder Support Group Charity Number 1110661
Registered in England and Wales Company Number 5460413



Understanding Chromosome & Gene Disorders

Further education, training and work



rarechromo.org

Further education, training and work

It is everyone's right to have further education if they want it. This may be a course at your local college, which may help you to learn more and help you into work through vocational courses. Or specialist learning programmes like **RARPA** (Recognising and Recording Progress and Achievement), this is the process to measure the progress and achievement of learners on non-accredited learning programmes.

When you leave school, you have the option of

- ◆ going to University or College
- ◆ entering the world of work
- ◆ attending a day care centre
- ◆ a combination of these.

Which option, or combination, is best for you will depend on your own circumstances and aspirations.

You should work with your school in the Transition years to visit different settings: colleges, sheltered employment hubs, day care centres, so that you can decide which might be the best option for you. Talk to your parents, carers and other people too as they might have ideas or suggestions that you hadn't thought of, or knew about. The options vary in different local authority areas, so you do need to do your homework on what's available to you locally.

Be aware though, that no matter how much planning you do, you may not get the details of College places confirmed until the end of the school year, so the last few weeks of school and the summer holidays can be quite stressful, as you try to put plans in place for the new academic year in September.

We have a separate guide on Transition from children's to adult services, which you can download from the family information section of our website.

<https://www.rarechromo.org/practical-guides-for-families>

There may be some overlap of information between that guide and this one.

“ Who can help steer you through all this? In theory it should be the young person's social worker. My experience is that I've needed to work it out myself with the support of school. The Social Worker has no experience of post 18 transition (only children's services), she is supposed to be learning (but has been apologising for her lack of knowledge for 12 months +). ”

Notes

Books

- ◆ **How to Succeed with Specific Learning Difficulties at College and University:** A Guide for Students, Educators and Parents by Dr. Amanda Kirby. Available from Amazon and other book sellers.

How To Succeed
in College and
University with:



A Guide for Students,
Educators & Parents

Amanda Kirby

- ◆ **Beyond Words**

<https://booksbeyondwords.co.uk/bookshop?tag=SEMH>

Telephone: 020 7492 2559

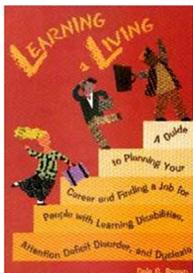
Email: admin@booksbeyondwords.co.uk

Four stories to raise aspirations around work and volunteering



Adults with learning disabilities have the lowest rate of employment of any group, with just 6% in paid work. One reason is the low expectations of employers, families and supporters, as well as their own low expectations. In response to this, Beyond Words have published a set of books that will help to raise the aspirations of people with learning disabilities, as well as those around them. The four new titles are Choosing My First Job, Glory Wants a Job, A Family at Work and A Good Day's Work. The stories include finding the right job later in life as well as at transition from education, the benefits and responsibilities of a good job, solving problems and getting the right support to stay in work, as well as self-employment and social action.

- ◆ **Learning a Living:** A Guide to Planning Your Career and Finding a Job for People with Learning Disabilities, Attention Deficit Disorder and Dyslexia by Dale S. Brown. Available from Amazon and other book sellers.



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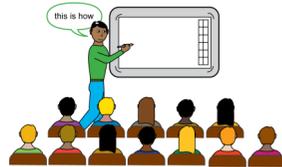
Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP)

A young person with Special Educational Needs (SEN) age 16-25 who wants to go to college, might already have an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). These plans cover health and social care as well as education. They will be prepared by the Local Authority in which you live, following an EHCP needs assessment. This is an opportunity for you to say what you want to happen; you have probably been involved in annual EHCP reviews whilst you were at school.

Going to College

Specialist residential College

You might decide that a specialist residential college would be a good option for you; which could mean that you live on site, away from home. A list of day/residential colleges can be found here: <https://natspec.org.uk/> Natspec is the membership association for organisations which offer specialist further education and training for students with learning Disabilities.



Other college courses

Local authority colleges run life skills courses and vocational training courses. Which is best for you will depend on your circumstances and ability.

What is a 'Full time' course?

Unlike school, which you attend 5 days a week for x number of hours a 'full time' college course may be for as few as 12 hours contact teaching time a week, over two or three days or 20 hours over three or four days. This means that you may have up to three days a week to do something else e.g. additional/private study to support your course, part time paid work or voluntary work, recreation or sporting activities. You will need to think this through with your school, parents/carers and college.

Life skills courses

These are courses that help build all aspects of independence e.g. personal care, cooking, travel training, English and maths, computers. They can be general or more vocational e.g. *Catering and Retail* or *Plant and Animal Husbandry*. They tend to be for one or two years, and lead on to more vocational courses, the world of work, or day care. The education being provided in college can be reinforced in a day care setting.

Child Benefit when you turn 16

Your parents will stop receiving Child Benefit on 31 August on or after your 16th birthday if you leave education or training. It continues if you stay in approved education or training, but your parents must tell the Child Benefit Office. Your parents will be sent a letter in your last year at school asking you to confirm your plans.

diagnosis or condition. If your needs change then your eligibility for NHS continuing healthcare may change. If you aren't eligible for NHS continuing healthcare, you can be referred to your local council who can discuss with you whether you may be eligible for support from them. If you still have some health needs then the NHS may pay for part of the package of support. This is sometimes known as a "joint package" of care....

Information and advice

The process involved in NHS continuing healthcare assessments can be complex. An organisation called Beacon gives free independent advice on NHS continuing healthcare. Visit the Beacon website

<https://www.beaconhc.co.uk/>

or call the free helpline on 0345 548 0300.

Advocacy

What is advocacy?

People with a disability such as a chromosome or gene disorder sometimes need more support to get their views and wishes heard. It can be particularly difficult to understand what someone is trying to tell us if they are unable to use words to communicate. The role of an advocate is to offer independent support to people who feel they are not being listened to and to ensure they are taken seriously and that their rights are respected. An advocate can also assist people to understand information and services. With the help of an advocate people with a chromosome or gene disorder can gain more control over their lives, helping them to make their own choices about what happens to them and to be as independent as possible.



For more information about advocacy:

◆ Mencap

<https://www.mencap.org.uk/advice-and-support/services-you-can-count/advocacy>

◆ British Institute for Learning Disabilities

<https://www.bild.org.uk/about-bild/advocacy/>

◆ Disability Rights UK

<https://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/advocacy-get-your-voice-heard>

Day Care Centres

For many *Unique* members with a rare chromosome or gene disorder some or all of the above options might not be possible at all. Those members are probably more likely to go to a day care centre local to them. There is a huge variety of day care centres (although sadly not enough) that offer very different services. A day care centre is usually a base for all things, but with options to access outside activities.

There are some day care services which can provide an employment and skills training work programme within, for example, they might run a café, which opens to the public and the service users would be the staff, or they make things out of wood or do crafts. For details of day care services near you, please contact your local council. You will need Social Services to carry out an assessment on your eligibility for funding, if you receive funding this will be called a personal budget. A personal budget is an agreed amount of money that is allocated to you personally by your local council (and other funding streams) following an assessment of your care and support needs.



NHS Continuing Health Care

Some people with long-term complex health needs qualify for free social care arranged and funded solely by the NHS. This is known as NHS continuing healthcare. NHS continuing healthcare can be provided in a variety of settings outside hospital, such as in your own home or in a care home. NHS continuing healthcare is for adults. Children and young people may receive a "continuing care package" if they have needs arising from disability, accident or illness that can't be met by existing universal or specialist services alone. To be eligible for NHS continuing healthcare, you must be assessed by a team of healthcare professionals

(a multidisciplinary team). The team will look at all your care needs and relate them to:

- ◆ what help you need
- ◆ how complex your needs are
- ◆ how intense your needs can be
- ◆ how unpredictable they are, including any risks to your health if the right care isn't provided at the right time.

Your eligibility for NHS continuing healthcare depends on your assessed needs, and not on any particular



Approved Education

Education must be full-time (more than an average of 12 hours a week supervised study or course-related work experience) and can include:

- ◆ A levels or similar, for example Pre-U, International Baccalaureate
- ◆ Scottish Highers
- ◆ NVQs and other vocational qualifications up to level 3
- ◆ home education - if started before you turned 16
- ◆ traineeships in England.

Courses are not approved if paid for by an employer or 'advanced', for example: a university degree or BTEC Higher National Certificate.

Approved training

Approved training should be unpaid and can include:

- ◆ foundation Apprenticeships or Traineeships in Wales
- ◆ employability Fund programmes in Scotland
- ◆ united Youth Pilot (if started before 1 June 2017), PEACE IV Children and Young People 2.1 or Training for Success in Northern Ireland

Courses that are part of a job contract are not approved. You must be accepted onto the training before you turn 19.

For more information: <https://www.gov.uk/child-benefit-16-19>

Going to University

Some *Unique* members with a rare chromosome or gene disorder have been to university. Like special needs provision (SEN) there will be a disability advisor at the university (like a SENCO in school). Some universities also have a section specifically for the deaf and hard of hearing. Not every university will have specialist staff dedicated to supporting students with disabilities but should know how to arrange for note-takers, interpreters and support workers. The best way to start is to do your research; look at the websites of the universities you are interested in, to find out what support they can provide and visit them to see how accessible they might be to you. While you are visiting the campus, try to visit the staff who are responsible for making sure that all disabled students are supported properly. Mentoring schemes in universities are also becoming more popular. This type of scheme usually involves having a mentor who is also a student; who may be able to provide tips on university life that you may not get from a member of staff.



A Unique member with an 18q deletion who went to university tells us.....

“ There was a High School teacher that kept telling me that I'd never get into University. I only got to do 2 Highers, Biology and Geography (the last one I argued that I had gotten a 3 in KU in Standard Grade). I didn't want to fill my timetable up with subjects, hence once I got an interview for the NC in Biosciences at College, I decided to immediately leave high school. I went to College for Further and Higher Education, staying at home, commuting daily. I nearly failed my first course due to alienating my classmates. Thankfully, a chemistry lecturer approached the Deaf Unit, in the Learning Support department. This resulted in me getting an interpreter who was really a behavioural monitor, telling me when not to say something. This was my first experience of BSL in education. I had gone through the mainstream system with hardly any noticeable support. The behavioural monitor continued right through until I finished my HND in Biomedical Sciences, so college was 3yrs. I ate lunch with the deaf students and had English with them. I tried to integrate myself into the deaf community but failed as I couldn't follow the body language due to being on the Autistic Spectrum. During my last year, I attended a UCAS session in College. I remember somehow getting a hold of the prospectus to find Genetic courses, so I applied and got in. I toured several Universities. It was ultimately the distance needed to travel that put me off. I wisely decided, once accepted into my nearest University, to start in first yr. This was the best decision as the biological part of the course was a refresher, so allowing me to figure out what I really needed from the Disability Services. At first, I thought I needed an interpreter and lab assistant. The Disability person, was more versed in Dyslexia than hearing impairment, so she didn't know what I needed. Thankfully, my eventual advisor of Studies, suggested the lab assistant. This worked out quite well. I did my JAMA comparison of services available to deaf students with additional needs in the summer of my 2nd year, I realised I'd get much more help from a note-taker. So I added a note-taker in 2nd year, which didn't really pan out. Thankfully, this changed as classes got smaller in my 3rd year and I got a note-taker, she's still a friend of mine. So ever since, I had note-takers in the remaining 2 years of my undergraduate and both of my Masters (BSc in Genetics 2:2, MSc in Medical Genetics and a MRes in Bioinformatics). I had tried to organise an interpreter for group work in 2nd year chemistry, but the times kept changing and it wasn't possible. So I approached the person running the group sessions and we rearranged the seating to maximise lip reading and using his whiteboard. ”

⇒ Invest [Northern Ireland](#)
Telephone: 0800 181 4422 (Monday to Friday, 8:30am to 5pm)

◆ **Disabled Entrepreneurs**

<https://www.disabledentrepreneurs.co.uk/>

A UK organisation run by disabled entrepreneurs for disabled entrepreneurs. You can download a free PDF document "A Guide for Disabled Entrepreneurs". Support for those that have a disability and looking for self-employment, they can support you from making strategic decisions to developing your capabilities.

◆ **The Oli Bennett Charitable Trust** www.olibennett.org.uk

Provides financial support to young entrepreneurs aged between 18 and 30 years. It supports new or very young businesses, preferring to purchase equipment rather than general running costs. Grants are usually in the region of £1,000 to £1,500 but no more than £2,000. All applicants will be required to submit a business plan. They do not give grants for any training courses.

◆ **Mentors Me** <http://www.mentorsme.co.uk/>

Mentors Me is an online gateway for businesses looking for mentoring. It is designed to help you find a business mentor in a fast and easy way.

◆ **The New Enterprise Allowance (NEA)**

Provides help to individuals start their own business or develop an existing business if they are self-employed. Applicants must be over 18 years and either:

- ◆ you or your partner receive Universal Credit, Jobseeker's Allowance or Employment and Support Allowance.
- ◆ receive Income Support if a lone parent, sick or disabled.

On completion of a business plan you may get a weekly allowance worth up to £1,274 over 26 weeks. You can also apply for a loan to help with start-up costs. NEA is managed by Job Centre Plus who will also be able to assist with benefit calculations to help you decide if the scheme is financially viable for your own situation. Disabled applicants for the New Enterprise Allowance are also eligible for Access to Work funding (see page 10).



Starting your own business

Some *Unique* members with a rare chromosome or gene disorder and other people with a disability have started their own businesses because of their struggle to find work. Many of them run successfully. Their businesses include:

- ♦ running a café with family support
- ♦ dog walking
- ♦ grass cutting/gardening

If this is something that would interest you, you can find out more about how to start your own business via the following links:



- ♦ **The Prince's Trust** <https://www.princes-trust.org.uk/>

Telephone: 0800 842 842

The Prince's Trust helps to develop key skills while boosting confidence and motivation so that you can continue to dream big. The Prince's Trust have business plan templates, ideas for business funding and marketing your business on their website.

Business Grants for the Disabled

It's important to discuss your business ideas with employment experts. A local enterprise agency could help with this, you can find your nearest one here: <https://www.nationalenterprisenetwork.org/directory/> They can advise on the viability of your idea for a business, and can help with practical support such as drawing up a business plan. Your local Job Centre Plus or Citizens Advice will be able to tell you about "in work" benefits such as the Disabled Person's Tax Credit and Access to Work (see page 10). Personal Independence Payment (PIP) isn't affected by self-employment, so you will still be able to receive that, even when working full time. Check with your local council to see if they have any funding for small business start up's.

- ♦ **Business Support – Government**

There is a section on Business and Self Employment on the Gov.UK website <https://www.gov.uk/business-support-helpline> that provides links to other services and advice. It has information on obtaining finance and links to local business support and helplines.

Specific business information for other parts of the UK:

⇒ Business Support Helpline **England** www.greatbusiness.gov.uk

Telephone: 0300 456 3565 (Monday to Friday, 9am to 6pm)

Email: enquiries@businesssupporthelpline.org

⇒ Business Helpline **Wales**

Telephone: 0300 060 3000 (Monday to Friday, 8:30am to 5:30pm)

⇒ Business Gateway **Scotland**

Telephone: 0300 013 4753 (Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm)

Disabled Students' Allowance (DSA)

In addition to your student finance loans and grants to cover any extra study-related costs you incur due to an impairment, mental health condition, or learning difficulty; you can apply for a Disabled Students' Allowance (DSA) to cover some of the extra costs you have. You will not need to repay DSAs. If you're a part-time student your 'course intensity' can affect how much you get. How much you get depends on your individual needs - not your household income. The Disabled Students Allowance (DSA) is the funding which pays for all of the specialist equipment and support staff. The allowance provides funding for equipment such as specialist software and human support, such as dyslexia tutors. It is vital to apply for this funding as soon as possible. Although some universities will provide support if the funding has been delayed, unfortunately, not all universities will do this. Again, this is something you can check with the disability advisory staff when you visit. To find out more about how much you can get:

<https://www.gov.uk/disabled-students-allowances-dsas>

- ♦ **The Educational funding and skills agency**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/education-and-skills-funding-agency>

The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) is accountable for funding education and skills for children, young people and adults. The ESFA is an executive agency of the Department for Education.



Vocational Training and Apprenticeships

Vocational training is a type of education that allows students to prepare for a particular trade or craft through hands-on, practical experience. Apprenticeships are an example of vocational training, mixing a minimum of 30 hours' paid work a week with study towards a vocational qualification.

TRAINEESHIPS

Traineeships are designed to prepare you for paid employment by helping you to become 'work ready'. They include work preparation training, and work experience to help you move into a job or apprenticeship. The advantages of traineeships is that they give you real work experience, knowledge, confidence and skills to succeed at work. Employers should give you an 'exit interview' when you finish, or a job interview if a role becomes available. You also get a reference at the end of the placement. You won't usually get paid on a traineeship, but employers are encouraged to cover expenses such as transport and meals. Traineeships are available in England for young people aged 16 to 24, or up to the age of 25 with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan. Traineeships run for between six weeks and six months

You can find out more about traineeships from local colleges and training providers, by visiting GOV.UK and searching for `traineeships` or by calling the Apprenticeship Helpline on 08000 150 400.

You can search and apply for traineeships through the 'Find a traineeship' service:

<https://www.findapprenticeship.service.gov.uk/apprenticeshipsearch>

APPRENTICESHIPS

Apprenticeships allow those aged 16 and over to receive practical training by working in a real job at the same time as studying. As an apprentice you will:

- ◆ gain the skills necessary for work
- ◆ study for a particular qualification
- ◆ work alongside experienced staff
- ◆ earn a wage

Usually apprenticeships involve working four days a week and spending one day a week studying. <https://www.apprenticeships.gov.uk/apprentice/what-is-an-apprenticeship>

Almost all jobs have apprenticeship programmes. Types of apprenticeships include jobs in:

- ◆ agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care
- ◆ arts, Media and Publishing
- ◆ business, Administration and Law
- ◆ construction, Planning and the Built Environment

Work placement Links

◆ **Aurora** <https://www.the-aurora-group.com/adultservices/>
Telephone: 020 3617 0170

Enquire about a placement via this link:

<https://www.the-aurora-group.com/placements/>

Aurora has a number of opportunities that can meet your needs. Their adult services include specialist colleges, long term living and employment related services including Foxes Academy....

◆ **Foxes Academy** <https://foxesacademy.ac.uk/>

Admissions telephone: 01643 708529

Email: admin@foxesacademy.ac.uk

A specialist catering college and training hotel for young adults with learning disabilities. The courses offered at Foxes Academy enable learners not only to achieve nationally recognised qualifications that will help you gain employment but most importantly promote independent living skills that will help you to lead a rich, fulfilling life. They develop a personalised holistic programme for each individual with a clear roadmap of progression.

◆ **THRIVE Social and therapeutic horticulture**

<https://www.thrive.org.uk/>

Email: info@thrive.org.uk

Thrive use gardening to bring about positive changes in the lives of people living with disabilities or ill health, or who are isolated, disadvantaged or vulnerable. Gardening can bring profound positive change, from improvements in physical and mental well-being to gaining skills, knowledge and abilities.



◆ **Advance** <https://www.advanceuk.org/>

Telephone: 0333 012 4307

An employment service provider, supporting people with disabilities, learning disabilities and mental health conditions to find and stay in work.

◆ **United response** <https://www.unitedresponse.org.uk/>

United Response provides a range of support services for adults and young people with learning disabilities, autism, mental health needs or physical disabilities. They can work with you to help get you into work.

◆ **BASE** <https://www.base-uk.org/learning-disabilities>

Telephone: 01204 880733 Email: admin@base-uk.org

The British Association for Supported Employment (BASE) has lots of information to help you in your search for the right job, whatever your disability. Supported Employment is a way of providing assistance to people with a disability who need extra support to move towards and into work. BASE member organisations have the specialist knowledge to give you this support. BASE member organisations can give you advice and help all through the process of looking for and gaining a job. You can search for an organisation or service close to you here. They can advise you on all stages of job hunting, from the start of your search up to getting an interview and beyond. Some of the services members provide are:

- ◆ help to build your confidence and self esteem
- ◆ training, from basic skills to vocational and professional qualifications
- ◆ help to match you with the right job for your experience and skills
- ◆ work trials so you can try a job and gain experience
- ◆ help through the interview process, sometimes even attending interviews with you for support
- ◆ 'on the job' help to guide and support you through the early stages
- ◆ advising potential employers on reasonable adjustments
- ◆ help to keep your job if you become disabled or are finding work difficult with your existing disability.

Supported Internships

If you are under 25 years old and have an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) then you may be able to access a place on a Supported Internship programme. You can find out more about Supported Internships on the Base website. You should contact your local college to find out whether they run an internships programme.



Apprenticeships

There are plans in place to change the entry requirements for apprenticeships. There are now more flexible requirements for Maths and English so that more people with learning disabilities can access an apprenticeship programme.

- ◆ education and training
- ◆ engineering and manufacturing technologies
- ◆ health, public services and care
- ◆ information and communication technology
- ◆ leisure, travel and tourism
- ◆ retail and commercial enterprise
- ◆ science and mathematics

WHAT HAPPENS TO MY BENEFITS?

During your apprenticeship you should still receive your Disability Living Allowance (DLA) or Personal Independence Payment (PIP). The amount of any means-tested benefits will be affected by your earnings as an apprentice. However, you may still be eligible for support such as Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction if you're on a low income. This is likely to be the case if you're only earning the apprenticeship minimum wage. If you're getting DLA or PIP and your apprenticeship is at least 16 hours per week, you may also be able to receive Working Tax Credit. The rules on benefits are quite complicated and some parts of the system are changing in the next couple of years. It can be tricky to work out what you're entitled to.

More information for apprentices:

Into apprenticeships - Disability Rights UK

<https://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/sites/default/files/pdf/IntoApprenticeships2017.pdf>

Disability Rights UK's 'Into Apprenticeships' is a guide for disabled people, parents and key advisers about applying for apprenticeships in England. It deals with common questions such as how to find an apprenticeship and whether the training will be accessible and what support is available in the workplace.

Support for apprentices experiencing depression, anxiety or stress

Apprentices experiencing any kind of mental health condition, including depression, anxiety or stress, can get support from Remploy through a partnership scheme with Access to Work (see page 10).

Remploy www.remploy.co.uk/supportingapprentices

Telephone: 0300 456 8210 Email: apprentices@remploy.co.uk

You can contact Remploy directly or go through the regular Access to Work process.

Bright Knowledge <https://brightknowledge.org/>

The Bright Knowledge resource library has information about apprenticeships, health, money and careers.

Not Going to Uni. <https://www.notgoingtouni.co.uk/>

Online guide that offers advice on how to become an apprentice, as well as gap years' programmes and distance learning.

WORK - information to help you find work

Looking for a job - When you're looking for work, look on adverts and application forms for the 'disability confident' symbol. It looks like this:



This symbol means that the employer is committed to employing disabled people. You'll be guaranteed an interview if you meet the basic conditions for the job. You can read more on the UK Government information page about looking for a job. <https://www.gov.uk/looking-for-work-if-disabled>

Getting help

Your local Job Centre plus can help you find a job or gain new skills and tell you about disability-friendly employers in your area. Talk to your employer about changes they must make in your workplace. Your employer must make certain changes (known as 'reasonable adjustments') to make sure you're not substantially disadvantaged when doing your job. These could include changing your working hours or providing equipment to help you do your job. You should talk to your employer about reasonable adjustments before you apply for Access to Work.

◆ **Access to Work** <https://www.gov.uk/access-to-work>

Telephone: 0800 121 7479 Textphone: 0800 121 7579

NGT text relay (if you cannot hear or speak on the phone): Telephone 18001 then 0800 121 7479 (Monday to Friday, 8am to 7.30pm)

Access to Work is a government scheme run by Jobcentre Plus. It can help in a number of ways, for example by paying towards:

- ◆ communication support at interviews
- ◆ special equipment to suit your needs
- ◆ a support worker or job coach to help you in your workplace
- ◆ additional costs of taxi fares if you can't use public transport
- ◆ disability awareness training for your work colleagues.

◆ **National Careers Service**

Careers England: <https://nationalcareersservice.direct.gov.uk/>

0800 100 900 Lines are open from 8am to 10pm, 7 days a week. Calls are free from landlines and most mobile numbers. The National Careers Service offers advice about careers in England. If you're looking for information about training or careers in other parts of the UK, visit:

◆ **skills development Scotland**

<https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/>

◆ **careers Wales** <https://beta.careerswales.gov.wales/>

◆ **careers service Northern Ireland**

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/campaigns/careers>

◆ **Disability jobsite** <https://www.disabilityjobsite.co.uk/>

Disability Jobsite assists people with a disability to participate actively in employment and plays a critical role in supporting people with a disability on the pathway to work.

◆ **Employ-ability** <https://www.employ-ability.org.uk/>

Telephone: 07852 764 684

Email: info@employ-ability.org.uk

Employ-ability is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to assisting people with all disabilities into employment. Working with anyone with a disability seeking employment and employers, they have strong links with universities, other disability charities and many other key stakeholders.

◆ **Mencap Employment services**

<https://www.mencap.org.uk/advice-and-support/services-you-can-count/employment-services>

For more information about education and employment services

Telephone: 0808 808 1111

Email: helpline@mencap.org.uk

Mencap's employment services support people with a learning disability to develop the skills and confidence needed to get a job. They offer three programmes which help to achieve this goal:

- ◆ supported internships
- ◆ traineeships
- ◆ apprenticeships



◆ **The Shaw Trust** <https://www.shaw-trust.org.uk/>

Work Choice Direct: 0300 30 33 111

Email: support@shaw-trust.org.uk

Shaw Trust is a charity helping to transform the lives of young people and adults across the UK and internationally. Their specialist services help people gain an education, enter work, develop their career, improve their wellbeing or rebuild their lives.

◆ **Evenbreak** <https://www.evenbreak.co.uk/en>

Telephone: 0845 658 5717

Email: info@evenbreak.co.uk

Evenbreak is a website for disabled job seekers and inclusive employers. The website aims to attract inclusive employers advertising jobs on the site who can be confident of attracting more disabled candidates. Job seekers can use the website confident that employers who choose to advertise on the site are more likely to take their application seriously; looking beyond their disabilities at the skills and talents they have to offer. Candidates can register on the site, upload their CVs and search for jobs free of charge.