

BECOMING A PERSONAL ASSISTANT



**A guide for people
who want to or are
already working as
a personal assistant**

Contents

- 3** What is a personal assistant?
- 3** What makes being a personal assistant a rewarding job?
- 4** What do personal assistants do?
- 5** What do personal assistants do?
- 6** Things to be aware of
- 6** The recruitment process
- 9** Starting work
- 11** Working together
- 14** Sorting out problems
- 15** Learning and development
- 16** Further career options
- 17** Frequently asked questions
- 22** Useful information, websites and contacts
- 26** How the personal assistant role fits into the world of social care and health
- 26** Direct payments
- 27** About Skills for Care

What is a personal assistant?

Personal assistants (PAs) are employed to support people who need social care or health care support, to live their life in a way they choose that enables them to live as independently as possible in their home.

As a PA you are likely to be involved in many aspects of your employer's life and may be asked to provide support in the home, at leisure or at work. The opportunity to focus directly on the needs of an individual and the diversity of the role and tasks is what often attracts many people to this type of work.

What makes being a personal assistant a rewarding job?

Working as a PA can be rewarding, challenging and varied as well as offering flexible working patterns to suit your other commitments. It has a number of advantages:

FLEXIBLE You can work around your other commitments as required. That means you can find a job with the hours to suit when you are able to work. You can also work for more than one person if you want to.

VARIED There are opportunities to provide a wide range of support for different people who want or need different things. You could also work with someone who has the same interests as yourself.

INCOME As a personal assistant you can often be better paid than working through an agency.

JOB SATISFACTION There are opportunities to provide a wide range of support for different people who want or need different things. You could also work with someone who has the same interests as yourself.

What do personal assistants do?

The role of a PA is extremely varied and no two jobs will ever be the same; this is because the individual, employing a PA can choose exactly how they are supported to ensure their needs are met.

PAs can provide support for the things people need day to day; to maintain their health and wellbeing, things that they are aiming to do and things they want to learn to do again.

As a PA you may be supporting an employer:

- at their place of work or education;
- to maintain relationships with family and friends including supporting the person with childcare;
- to meet new people and develop new friendships;
- to get about in the community by providing transport driving their car or using public transport;
- to maintain hobbies and interests like going to the cinema gigs swimming or going on holiday;
- by providing personal care including support to dress wash and bathe;
- to communicate their wants and needs;
- by carrying out household tasks like cooking cleaning meal preparation shopping organising paperwork moving home and in some cases pet care;
- by going with them to their hospital and other appointments;
- to recover their mental health by helping to manage their anxiety about going out;
- to become healthier after a physical illness for example through a better diet or more exercise;
- to develop a new skill or get a job.

Some PAs may carry out with adequate training certain healthcare-related tasks.

Not all PAs will be employed to carry out all of these tasks; it maybe that your employer wants support with just one of these. Quite often the role can be about companionship; and having a shared interest in things like music, politics or sport.

When employing a PA people look for someone who is a good personal fit; so it's not always about previous experience, but ensuring the person they employ has the right values and skills to do the job.

The majority of PAs on the noticeboard will be DBS checked.

Anyone can be a PA as long as they:

- enjoy helping people to live their life in the way that they choose;
- would like to enable others to make a real change to their life;
- are comfortable working on their own or with other PAs as part of a team;
- have the ability to develop a strong, trusting relationship with their employer;
- understand that they are an employee and not a friend;
- understand that they do not direct the work, but that their employer does.

As a PA you should:

VALUES

- **be responsible;**
- **be reliable;**
- **be respectful;**
- **be encouraging and enabling;**
- **be understanding and empathetic;**
- **be flexible;**
- **be committed to equality and diversity;**
- **be understand the challenges faced by disabled people;**
- **be willing to learn;**

SKILLS

- **have the ability to listen;**
- **have good interpersonal skills;**
- **have the ability to be personal yet professional;**
- **have good written and verbal communication skills;**
- **have literacy and numeracy skills;**
- **have advocacy skills (if required);**
- **have strong local knowledge;**
- **have the ability to treat people with dignity.**

Things to be aware of

As a PA you will have a unique relationship with your employer; you are supporting your employer to be independent, although this can feel like a personal relationship it is not. It is important to remember you are the employee, and it is best to remain independent and professional.

It is important to understand the impact certain circumstances may have on your employer for example, if you do not or cannot turn up to work.

There are times when being a PA could be personally difficult or emotional, particularly if it involves working with a person at the end of their life. It may feel like you are supporting your employer's family as well.

As such, there may, from time to time, be problems with the relationship between you and your employer.

Any problems should be addressed properly and as laid out within the terms of your employment contract (or terms of employment).

You should discuss how issues can be addressed early on in your relationship with your employer.

The recruitment process



Where to find a job

There are lots of ways to find a job as a PA. Here are a few examples of where to look. You may also be able to find a job through friends or family.

The PA Noticeboard is a free service that lists PAs looking for work and individual employers looking for PAs. As part of the registration process you will have a conversation with a member of the PA market development team and will be asked to provide some information. If you are unable to do that, the member of staff will be able to provide you with information and advice on who to contact to be able to help you.

The best way of finding a job or to register as a PA is on the Isle of Wight Council's personal assistant jobs noticeboard at **isleofwight.panoticeboard.org.uk** or email: pa.market@iow.gov.uk

The council holds a PA register which is a list of people who have shown an interest in being a PA and have been accredited.

If you do not have internet access, contact the PA market development team on 01983 821000. They will send you an accreditation form to complete in the post.

Understanding the role

As a PA, the job can involve different tasks. The person requiring a PA will have an idea of the type of person they are looking for and an outline of what they want them to do. This will usually be set out in a job description.

Before applying for a job, read the advert and job description carefully so that you are clear about the tasks you are going to be asked to do. It is important to make sure you can do them all.

People often employ different PAs to do different tasks; For example, one may be employed to help them bathe, while another will support them to go out and socialise with their friends.

Your employer's needs could change over time or even day to day, so it is vital to review the job description regularly to make sure everything works well between you and your employer.

More helpful information can be found in [FAQ](#) and [useful information sections](#) towards the end of this guide.

It is up to your employer to define the role and the tasks you will be asked to carry out. As a PA it is important to be flexible, however if you feel you are asked to do anything outside of what you expect, it is vital to have a conversation with your employer to clear up any issues and continue a good working relationship.

Getting the job

When applying for the job, you may be asked to provide a CV (curriculum vitae - a written overview of your skills, experience and qualifications) or fill in an application form, so that the person requiring a PA can find out more about you and your experience. If all goes well you should be invited to an interview, so that the person can meet and get to know you better.

The interview may be very informal and could be held at a different location to where you will be actually working. During the interview remember to be yourself, talk about relevant experience and qualities and be prepared to ask questions. The National Careers Service has interview hints and tips – **nationalcareersservice.direct.gov.uk**

After interview you should be contacted to let you know if you were successful or not. If you have not heard anything, contact the person who interviewed you. If you were not successful, you may want to ask for feedback to help you with future interviews.

If you are successful, you should then agree a start date, and you may be provided with an employment contract, so that you can be sure of what the job involves.

Checks and references

It is strongly recommended that employers carry out recruitment checks on potential PAs before offering a contract. So if you are offered the job, your future employer will likely want to carry out some checks.

These may include references, Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) (formerly known as CRB) and right to work checks.

You should bear this in mind when applying for jobs and be prepared to give names of former employers and/or character references. You may also need to provide forms of identification as specified by the Disclosure and Barring Service.

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service

or the Home Office **www.gov.uk/government/publications/right-to-work-checklist**

Starting work

Getting off to a good start with your employer is very important. A way to do this is through a probationary period and induction.

Probationary period

This is a two-way trial period that gives both you and your new employer a chance to get to know each other and to make sure you are suited to the job without committing yourself completely. Your new employer should set the probationary period, for example three months, and may want to meet with you during that time so you can both talk about what is working well or not going so well. They may also use this an opportunity to talk about any training that you may need.

Induction – what is it and when should it take place?

Induction is an introduction to everything related to the job you will be doing and the environment in which you will be working. It will usually be carried out by your employer and could be as simple as turning up on your first day and being guided through what to do and what is expected of you. It is about getting to know each other and developing your working relationship.

An induction will help you settle into your role quickly and can also be the start of your continuing learning and development.

An induction should take place within the first few days and weeks of you starting your new job. If your employer does not do an induction, you should ask for one – Skills for Care’s employing PAs toolkit provides information about induction for the employer www.skillsforcare.org.uk/employingpas

Depending on the tasks that are required in your new job, this will determine what the induction will be like. Use this list as a guide of what should be included:

- Your employer explaining the different tasks they want you to do for them and show you around their home.

- Your employer explaining what assistance they require and how they prefer to be supported.
- Key aspects of your employment contract, such as working hours, probation period, holidays, sick pay, maternity and parental leave and responsibilities.
- A discussion about professional and personal boundaries.
- If you are working as part of a team, an introduction to the other PAs.
- The house rules for example, please do not accept personal calls whilst working for me, please do not use my telephone, please do not smoke in my house, do not leave the back door open as my dog will run out, you are welcome to use my tea and coffee during your agreed breaks.
- Identify any specific areas for training for example, administering medication using specialist equipment.
- Other information that could be valuable for example, whether there is a back-up plan should you be delayed or are unable to come in. What are the arrangements to implement the back-up plan and how you report incidents or accidents?

An induction may also involve the opportunity to shadow more experienced personal assistants.

Care Certificate

The Care Certificate is designed for staff new to care as their first on the career ladder. It is an identified set of standards that social care and health workers adhere to in their daily working lives.

Although the Care Certificate www.skillsforcare.org.uk/carecertificate is not compulsory for PAs, your employer may use the standards to structure your induction. If you successfully complete all the standards, you may be awarded The Care Certificate.

Working together

Performance appraisal or supervision

Your employer may want to meet with you regularly (for example, once a month) to talk about how you are doing in your job.

It is a two way discussion and gives your employer a chance to assess whether you are working in a way they want, to give constructive feedback and it gives you both time to address any problems and find solutions. It may also include discussions around your learning and development.

Your employer should keep a record of your discussions.

Keeping safe

Being a PA may mean you work alone with your employer, this is often referred to as 'lone working'. Therefore, it is important to be aware of your safety and that of your employer.

Good and speedy communication is the key to avoiding any problems; if this does not sort out the issues then speak to others, for example the employer's family friends or professionals working with them.

It is good to keep an accident/incident book, so that anything out of the ordinary can be noted down.

Health and safety

Because your employer's home will be your place of work, it is their responsibility to ensure you have a safe place to work and may carry out a risk assessment. You should speak with your employer about any risks or hazards you have noticed.

It is also your responsibility to make your employer aware of anything that may impact on your health and safety, for example, pregnancy in a job that requires heavy lifting.

Your employer should keep a record of your discussion especially in relation to risks and hazards.

Lone working

It is advisable for the employer (or someone supporting them) to carry out a lone working risk assessment to ensure that any risks are identified and that actions are put in place to minimise/mitigate these risks. You should make sure somebody knows when and where you are working and any emergency contact details.

Safeguarding

You may need to attend safeguarding training so that you are able to identify when your employer may be at risk or suffering any type of abuse. If you think that your employer is being abused, you have a duty to contact your local council's safeguarding board.

More helpful information can be found in [FAQ](#) and [Useful information sections](#) towards the end of this guide.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality is important for both you and your employer. Your employer will hold confidential information about you and you will have access to personal information about your employer in order to meet their needs and wishes.

You should discuss with your employer who you can share information with, for example, their doctor, and under what circumstances.

No information should be shared with anyone against your employer's wishes. This includes sharing personal information about your employer on social media (Facebook, Twitter and so on).

However, in extreme circumstances, for example a medical emergency, or if you feel there is a safeguarding issue, then you may have to share personal information without the consent of your employer.

Confidential information should always be kept securely so that other people are not able to access it..

Getting support

Your working environment is a unique one. You might often work alone with your employer and have very few colleagues that you see regularly to share issues/concerns with or get support from.

Sometimes this can feel very isolating, however, there are ways to overcome this. You might value talking about what you do. Here are some ways you can do this.

Peer support

Peer support is when people provide knowledge, experience, emotional, social or practical help to each other. It can be beneficial and useful and may take different forms, for example, a PA network, support group or forum. These may be virtual or online, or groups that meet regularly. It's a great way to share experiences and speak with other PAs who understand the unique nature of the role. If you can't find a network in your area, you may want to consider starting one.

Support organisations

There are a number of organisations that support individual employers and PAs. There may be one in your area that may be able to offer advice and guidance.

Enrol on a training course

Apart from learning about something new, training courses may be an excellent way of meeting people who do a similar job to yourself. It is also an opportunity to seek advice from the person carrying out the training.

**For more information about
support or training, visit:
www.skillsforcare.org.uk/iepahub**

Sorting out problems

Be clear from the start

At the start of your employment, your employer and you should establish boundaries about how you will relate to each other. Discuss how you will deal with any problems that may arise, for example, if boundaries have become blurred or if either of you are unhappy with something.

Talk to your employer

Just as your employer will expect you to fulfil your employment duties, you have a right to expect your employer will not do anything which puts you in danger or ask you to break the law.

If you feel your employer is asking you to do something that is risky or goes against what you have been trained to do, you should speak with your employer.

Communication is vital to sorting out any problems with your employer. The quicker it is talked about the faster it can be sorted and stops small things becoming larger problems.

Getting help and advice

In all cases, it is recommended that you raise any concerns with your employer sooner rather than later, so that any issues/concerns can be sorted out amicably.

However, if you are unable to resolve the issue directly and need employment advice you can contact **www.acas.org.uk**, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

You can also get advice from your union (if you are a member) or local support organisations, for example peer groups.

More helpful information can be found in [FAQ](#) and [Useful information](#) sections towards the end of this guide.

Learning and development

Learning and development is essential in any job. It will mean you do your job better, safer and you will have the knowledge and skills to help with future roles.

There are lots of different ways in which you can learn. This may be shadowing a more experienced colleague, being trained by your employer, doing an apprenticeship, gaining knowledge through reading or more formal training where you gain a recognised qualification.

Speak to your employer about your learning and development and how it can help to meet their needs. More information about learning and development can be found in the guide for PAs in the training and funding section of www.skillsforcare.org.uk/iepahub

Money for training

Completing a training course does take time and usually costs money.

Your employer can apply for funding from Skills for Care to cover the full cost (including travel and PA cover expenses) of care related training. The funding can be used for short courses and full qualifications.

As a PA you could highlight this funding to your employer; and if necessary support them to complete an application form, for more information about funding visit: www.skillsforcare.org.uk/individualemployerfunding

If your employer is receiving funding from the Isle of Wight council or from the NHS (usually a direct payment), the council or NHS organisation may pay for training to be undertaken, or offer free training.

However, if your employer pays for your training, they may ask you to sign an agreement that states you will pay the employer the cost of the training if you leave their employment before the training is completed or within a certain time period after you have completed the training.

Further career options

This is a growing sector which offers a range of rewarding careers, with many different job roles and lots of opportunities for progression. For more information about health and social care careers visit www.skillsforcare.org.uk/carecareers or www.nhscareers.nhs.uk

Please note: the term 'employer' used in this guide refers to the person who employs you as their PA. But it could also be someone who acts as your employer's advocate, representative, parent or guardian. For someone with a degenerative condition, it may also include a nurse or healthcare professional who is best placed to say what skills and knowledge may be required as a condition progresses. For the purposes of this guide, we use the generic term 'employer' for all of those definitions.



Frequently asked questions

What kind of relationship should/ can I have with my employer?

As a PA you have a unique relationship with your employer and at times it can feel like a friendship. However, the relationship with your employer should always be professional.

Are there any standards or codes of practices for PAs?

There are no standards or codes of practice for PAs, but it may be relevant for your role to follow Dignity in Care (www.dignityincare.org.uk) and the code of practice for social care workers (www.skillsforcare.org.uk/Documents/Standards-legislation/Code-of-Conduct/Code-of-Conduct.pdf)

You should discuss this with your employer.

Can a personal assistant be self-employed rather than being an employee?

There are two options available for becoming a PA, this can be on a self-employed basis or employed basis .

Do I have to have my own insurance?

It is the responsibility of your employer to have insurance. The types of insurance they are likely to have are public and employer's liability insurance. However, if you are using your car in relation to your employment you will need to ensure your car is insured for business use.

What happens if I am ill?

As an employee you are entitled to statutory sick pay, the details of which should be included in your employment contract. Your employer should have something in place if you are unable to work and for planned holidays. You should speak to your employer if you are not sure about this. More information can be found here:

www.gov.uk/statutory-sick-pay/overview

Do I get help with childcare?

It is unlikely that individual employers will run a child care voucher scheme but you may be entitled to tax credits and free pre-school child care. For more information visit: **www.gov.uk**

A previous employer told me that health and safety issues were his responsibility and if he decided it was safe to do something then I had to do it. Is this correct?

This may not always be the case. All workers are entitled to work in environments where risks to their health and safety are properly controlled. Under health and safety law, the primary responsibility for this is down to employers. You also have a duty to take care of your own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by your actions at work. You must co-operate with employers and co-workers to help everyone meet their legal requirements. If you have specific queries or concerns relating to health and safety in your workplace, talk to your employer.

If you think your employer is exposing you to risks or is not carrying out their legal duties in regards to health and safety and this has been pointed this out to them and no satisfactory response has been received, you can make a complaint to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

Will I get travel to work costs?

No, you would not normally get travel to work costs.

Can I work with more than one person? If so, do I have to tell my current employer?

Yes you can be employed by more than one person. You could choose one employer where you pay your tax and national insurance contributions. However, it would be best to tell your current employer so they can make sure they follow any regulations, like The Working Time Directive.

My employer finds it difficult to give me holidays, can I find cover for them?

That depends on what your employer wants to do. Sometimes employers could ask you to find cover but it is not your responsibility. You can and should say no if you are not able to do this. If you did know of someone who would cover holidays it remains your employer's responsibility to ensure this person is interviewed, suitable for the work and has a contract.

What hours can I expect to work?

Your working hours will be decided by your employer and will be set out in your contract of employment. This can range from a few hours a week to a full working week. Quite often employers are looking for some flexibility within an agreed number of hours, so for example, working Monday and Tuesday one week, Thursday and Friday the next, but this should be explained at interview. If you also work for someone else and your hours clash you may be able to negotiate with a new employer. However, it is your employer who ultimately decides your working week.

Can I do my own shopping at the same time as doing the employer's shopping?

It wouldn't be usual for most employment situations to allow employees to do their shopping at work. However, in practice because of the nature of this work, if you are going shopping with the person you are employed by it might be ok with them if you pick up a few bits. It's up to them, never assume this is ok.

Do personal assistants maintain contact with social care or health services?

An individual employing a PA may or may not have on-going support from social services or health services. Either way you, as a PA, should not be expected to have direct contact with social services or health service staff unless your employer has asked you to do this on their behalf or you are supporting your employer at appointments.

What do I do if I think someone is being mistreated?

If you suspect someone is in immediate risk, harm or danger, please telephone the Police on 999.

If you are concerned that an adult is, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, please call the safeguarding team on 01983 814980 (outside office hours call 01983 821105) or email abusereporting@iow.gov.uk

More safeguarding information can be located at:

www.iwight.com/Residents/Care-Support-and-Housing/Adults-Services/Keeping-Adults-Safe/Adult-Safeguarding

Will I have to sort out my own tax and national insurance?

No. You will be employed directly by your employer who will sort out your pay, tax, national insurance and pension contributions. Some employers use a wages/ payroll agency/bureau to sort out your pay every month.

How easy is it to find work?

You can find opportunities through the website:

isleofwight.panoticeboard.org.uk

Who is my employer?

The employer is the person that recruits you to support them. All employment responsibility lies with the individual and not with the Isle of Wight Council, health service or any introductory services.

What do I get paid?

Your employer will agree with you the rate of pay and how often you will be paid (for example, monthly or weekly). However, the employer will be made aware of minimum wage requirements by the Isle of Wight Council, health service or direct payment support organisation.

Who pays me?

Your employer will be responsible for paying you, however they can choose to do that through a payroll service.

Will I get a payslip?

Yes, by law you must receive a payslip.

How much holiday pay am I eligible to?

The amount of holiday pay you are entitled to depends on the number of hours you work. Use the holiday calculator to work out what you should expect: www.gov.uk/calculate-your-holiday-entitlement

Useful information, websites and contacts

www.skillsforcare.org.uk/iepahub

The information hub for individual employers and PAs brings together essential information into one place. It includes information about being a PA and links to organisations that run PA registers (or banks), job vacancies and networks.

Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS)

ACAS aim to improve organisations and working life through better employment relations. They help with employment relations by supplying up-to-date information, independent advice and high quality training, and work with employers and employees to solve problems and improve performance.

Free advice is available from **www.acas.org.uk**

Telephone: 0300 123 1100

Text relay service: 18001 0300 123 1100

Crimestoppers

This independent charity helps to find criminals and help solve crimes. They believe that people and their communities have the right to live without crime and without the fear of crime. They run an anonymous phone line that you can call to pass on information about crime.

www.crimestoppers-uk.org

Telephone: 0800 555111

Government

This website is the best place to find government services and information. It has been designed to make it simpler, clearer, and faster for you to get to what you need from government.

www.gov.uk

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)

They collect and administer direct and indirect taxes and pay and administer things like child benefit, child trust fund and tax credits. They also protect you by enforcing and administering border and frontier protection, environmental taxes, national minimum wage enforcement and recovery of student loans.

www.gov.uk

Telephone: 0300 200 3300

Textphone: 0300 200 3319

Opening times:

8am to 8pm, Monday to Friday

8am to 4pm, Saturday

Closed Sundays and bank holidays

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

HSE's job is to prevent people being killed, injured or made ill by work.

www.hse.gov.uk

Low incomes tax reform group (LITRG)

An initiative of the Chartered Institute of Taxation (CIOT). Their mission is to target, for help and information, those least able in the community to afford to pay for advice. To make a real difference to their understanding of the systems of taxation and related benefits whilst working to make them more equitable and accessible for their needs.

www.litrg.org.uk

LITRG, 1st Floor, Artillery House, 11-19 Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RT

Mencap whistleblowing helpline

Free (although call charges may apply) service for people working in health and social care who witness wrongdoing and are unsure whether or how to raise their concern.

www.wbhelpline.org.uk

Helpline: 08000 724 725

Email: enquiries@wbhelpline.org.uk

National Minimum Wage Helpline

Help and advice for employees and employers on the rules of the national minimum wage, they also deal with complaints from workers who are being paid below the threshold.

www.acas.org.uk

Telephone: 0300 123 1100

Text relay service: 18001 0300 123 1100

The pensions regulator

This organisation has information for employers about work-based pension schemes for employees as well as information about automatic enrolment.

www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk

Telephone: 0845 600 1011

Email: customersupport@autoenrol.tpr.gov.uk

The Pensions Regulator, PO Box 16314, Birmingham B23 3JP

Stop Hate UK

A charity that provides independent and confidential support to people affected by hate crime.

www.stophateuk.org

Telephone: 0113 293 5100

Text relay service: 18001 0113 293 5100

Email: info@stophateuk.org

Stop Hate UK, PO Box 484, Leeds LS7 9BZ

Telephone: 0800 138 1625

Text relay service: 18001 0800 138 1625

Text: 07717 989 025

Email: talk@stophateuk.org

Web chat: www.stophateuk.org/talk

Online form: www.stophateuk.org/tell

How the personal assistant role fits into the world of social care and health

The social model of disability and person-centred practice

The social model is a way of understanding disability. It says that disability is created by barriers in society which generally falls into three categories:

- The environment – including inaccessible buildings and services.
- People's attitudes – stereotyping, discrimination and prejudice.
- Organisations – inflexible policies, practices and procedures.

Using the social model helps identify solutions to the barriers disabled people experience. It encourages the removal of these barriers within society, or the reduction of their effects, rather than trying to fix an individual's impairment or health condition.

The social model is the preferred model for disabled people and encourages society to be more inclusive.

Personalisation and person-centred care is about individuals being in control of building a system of care and support that is designed with their full involvement and tailored to meet their own unique needs.

Direct payments

Individuals choose to employ PAs rather than having care and support arranged for them because it gives them more control of where and when they have support as well as control over deciding who will provide this support.

Most individuals who employ a PA have something called a direct payment. They receive this direct payment after having an assessment of their needs, by either a social services department or the local health

service. This money is for individuals to buy their own care and support from care organisations, specialist equipment and/or employ their own PA's. Not everyone who employs a PA will have a personal budget, people who are able to can fund their own care and support needs are called self-funders.

Direct payments have been in existence for many years but in recent years social services and health services, have been encouraged to support more people to have the choice of organising their own care and support. If you would like to know more about this, please visit: **www.thinklocalactpersonal.org.uk/Browse/SDSandpersonalbudgets**

About Skills for Care

Skills for Care are the employer-led workforce development body for adult social care in England. they work with employers across England to make sure their people have the right skills and values to deliver high quality care.

Home of the National Skills Academy for Social Care, they offer workforce learning and development support and practical resources from entry level right through to those in leadership and management roles.

By working with employers and sharing best practice, they help raise quality and standards across the whole sector and ensure dignity and respect are at the heart of service delivery.

For more detailed information about what they do and how they can help please visit: **www.skillsforcare.org.uk** or telephone: 0113 245 1716 9am-5pm, Monday to Friday.

For more information for personal assistants on the Isle of Wight please contact the Isle of Wight Council.

Telephone: 01983 823340, between 9am and 5pm, Monday to Thursday, and 9am and 4.30pm, Friday

Email: pamarket@iow.gov.uk

isleofwight.panoticeboard.org.uk

If you have difficulty understanding this document, please contact us on 01983 823340 and we will do our best to help you.

