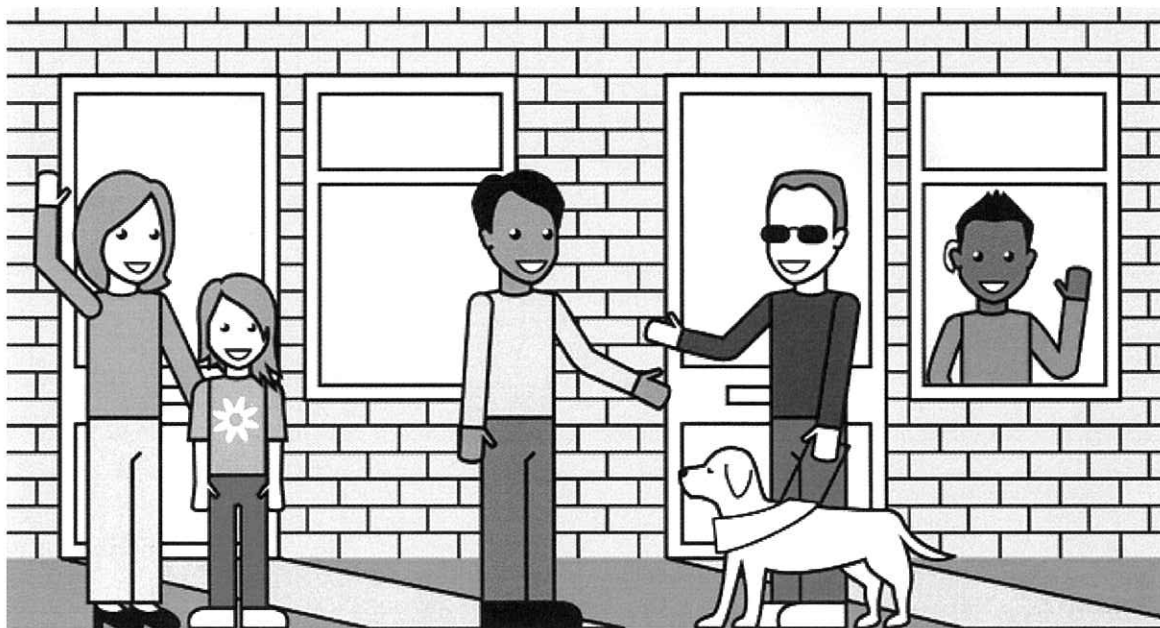


Rec'd
11/2/11



Consultation about changing Disability Living Allowance to a new benefit

Tell us what you think

December 2010



Easy Read

DWP Department for
Work and Pensions

Questions

Question 1

What things stop disabled people joining in with other people and living full, active and independent lives?

LACK OF REASONABLE MOVEMENT

INCONTINENCE

INABILITY TO COMMUNICATE

HAVING TO RELY ON CARERS 45 MINS DAILY

Question 2

What parts of Disability Living Allowance do you think we should keep?

THE RATE THAT HELPS A SEVERELY DISABLED PERSON

THE MOST.

Question 3

What extra things do disabled people need to spend money on?

BATH OR SHOWER EQUIPMENT

STAIR LIFT IF LIVING IN A HOUSE

SEVERELY DISABLED STROKE SURVIVORS LIVING ALONE

LEAD AN EXISTANCE NOT A LIFE

Question 4

The new benefit will have 2 amounts for each of the 2 parts of the benefit. Do you think this will make the benefit easier to understand and also easier for us to run?

Do you think just having the 2 amounts for each part will cause any problems?

DO THE GOVERNMENT NOT CONSIDER THE COST TO REVAMP

THE DLA

EXPERIENCED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS SHOULD ASSESS

INDIVIDUALS AS TO THEIR NEEDS BEFORE THE GOVERNMENTS TAKE ACTION TO REVAMP

Question 5

Do you think some health conditions or disabilities should allow people to get an amount of the benefit automatically?

Or do you think that all claims should be based on the needs of the person asking for the benefit?

EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO BE ACCESSED AS THEIR NEEDS

Question 6

How can we make sure that disabled people who most need the new benefit can get it?

What activities or actions are the most important to live an independent life?

PHYSIOTHERAPY TO TEACH STROKE SURVIVORS TO LEAD A

NEAR NORMAL LIFE AS POSSIBLE

MY HUSBAND WAS DISMISSED FROM HOSPITAL ON 24-4-08

I WAITED ALMOST 12 MONTHS BEFORE GETTING A MINIMAL
AMOUNT OF PHYSIO -

Question 7

How can we make sure that the new benefit takes into account the way a person's health condition can change?

Question 8

When a person makes a claim to the new benefit, should we take account of any aids or adaptations that they use?

What aids and adaptations should we take into account?

Should we only take aids and adaptations into account if the person already uses them? Or should we take aids and adaptations into account that a person could use and get hold of easily?

Question 9

How could we make the way a person asks for benefit better.
For example

- How could we make the claim form easier to fill in?
- How could we tell people about the new benefit so that they know what the benefit is for and who is likely to get the benefit?

A/ TO PRINT IT IN LAYMANS TERMS.

B/ ARRANGE LOCAL SEMINARS TO EXPLAIN BENEFITS ON A
ONE TO ONE BASIS.

Question 10

Who are the best people to tell us about the needs of the person asking for benefit?

What information will we need to make it clear what the person can and cannot do?

A/ A FAMILY MEMBER OR REGULAR CARER.

B/ THE STROKE SURVIVORS COMPLETE MEDICAL HISTORY FROM
THE START OF THE PARTICULAR PROBLEM

Question 11

An important part of the new benefit may be talking face to face with an independent person about how well you can do the things you need to do to take part in everyday life.

What good things and bad things may this bring?

Is there any time when it would not be right to say that a person had to meet an independent person face to face, either in the person's own home or somewhere else?

A/ EVERY SURVIVOR SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED

INDIVIDUALLY.

Question 12

What should we use to decide how often we should look at a claim again and check it?

Should the way we look at a claim again depend on the needs of the person and their health condition or disability?

A/ YEARLY

B/ YES -

Question 13

The new benefit will be easier for people to understand, so we will expect people to tell us when things change in their lives.

How can we get people to tell us about the changes in their lives?

GENUINE PEOPLE WILL NOTIFY THE AUTHORITIES OF THEIR
CHARGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES, UNFORTUNATELY THERE ^{ARE} MORE
HANGERS ON THAN GENUINE INDIVIDUALS.

Question 14

What types of help and advice are people who will ask for the new benefit likely to need?

Would it help if we told people to get help and advice and where to get it from?

R/ HELP WITH BATHING ETC. MEALS & MEDICATION AT LEAST.

R/ YES

Question 15

How do disabled people pay for their aids and adaptations at the moment?

Should disabled people be allowed to use the new benefit to pay for a one-off cost?

IF THEY LIVE IN RENTED ACCOMMODATION - EVERYTHING IS AVAILABLE

IF ONE OWNS THEIR OWN PROPERTY, I CAN ASSURE YOU

NO HELP WE HAVE PERSONAL PROOF OF THIS

Question 16

What are the main differences we should think about when we are dealing with claims for children instead of adults?

I WOULDN'T LIKE TO COMMENT ON THE ABOVE

SUBJECT HAVING NEVER BEEN IN THIS SITUATION

Question 17

How important or useful has **Disability Living Allowance** been in getting people to use other services or to get other benefits?

What can we do to make things better?

At the moment people who get **Disability Living Allowance** automatically get help from other benefits and services, like the Blue Badge scheme and the Warm Front scheme.

What would it mean to disabled people if they did not automatically get help from these other benefits or services?

A/ VERY IMPORTANT

B/ REGULARLY REVIEW CLAIMANTS OF DLA.

C/ A LOT OF WORRY + CONFINEMENT TO FOUR WALLS

Question 18

What information about the disabled person could we share with other services or government departments to stop the disabled person having to tell lots of people the same thing?

SHARING OF INFORMATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

& NEEDING CARE & SUPPORT

Question 19

How would our ideas for the new benefit affect different equality groups? For example, the equality groups looking at disability, age, race, gender, **sexual orientation** and religion and belief.

Sexual orientation

This is about whether a person is

- heterosexual – sexually attracted to people of the other sex.
- lesbian – a woman who is sexually attracted to women.
- gay – a man who is sexually attracted to men.
- bisexual – sexually attracted to men and women.
- asexual – not sexually attracted to men or women

SORRY I CANT ANSWER THIS QUESTION

Question 20

Is there anything else you would like to tell us about our plans?

PLEASE TAKE HEED OF WHAT PEOPLE SAY. DONT JUST READ
THESE FORMS. ~~IN~~ DEPTH TAKE ACTION.
