

Proposed Bill to abolish charges for non-residential social care

Page 2: About you

Please provide your name and other contact details. Please provide at least one means of contacting you (address, e-mail or telephone) - e-mail is our preferred option. (NB: you will be given the option shortly to specify whether it is your name or your organisation's name that is to be used, and you may also request anonymity or confidentiality for your response.)

Your name (mandatory)

James Hannah

Name of your organisation (if applicable - otherwise leave blank)

██████████

Your Job Title (if applicable - otherwise leave blank)

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Contact details (please provide at least one of: email, telephone number, postal address) (mandatory)

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Please indicate below whether you are content for your response to be attributed to you by name (either your name or that of your organisation)

I am content for my response to be attributed to me (as an individual)

Page 4: Your comments on the proposal

Q1: Do you support the principle that non-residential social care services should be available free at the point of delivery to those who have been assessed by a relevant professional as requiring them (as is the case within health care)?

Yes

Please explain your answer

Its not the service user's fault they need care. Its' impossible for them to earn a decent living due to the stigma and discrimination towards people with disabilities. As for my own position being in the mental health system I made sufficient recovery to complete a degree at university but I was still unable to find a job. Therefore, I conclude people , in a caring society, should be exempt from paying towards there care needs at point of delivery. Moreover, it diminishes their quality of life due to lack of resources.

Q2. Do you agree that legislation is a necessary and appropriate means of addressing the issues identified?

Yes

Please explain the reasons for your response

People need guarantees in the level of support needed and this should be protected by law

Q3. The current system has resulted in varying charges in different areas for the same level and quality of service. Do you agree that there should be consistency across Scotland?

Yes

What do you think the advantages and disadvantages would be?

People with disabilities are in a very difficult position requiring different levels of care needs. With reference to human rights legislation consistency should be managed across Scotland.

Q4. Should all social care related services be free at the point of delivery?

Yes

If you answered Yes, please explain your reasons. If you answered No, please explain which services should be excluded, and why. (Please refer to the services set out on page 7 of the consultation document).

It is not the service user who is at fault. They may be in a situation requiring care as a result of actions attributed to other members in society. Therefore, it stands to reason that they should have all social care related services free at point of delivery.

Q5. What are the likely financial implications (if any) of the proposed Bill to you or your organisation? What (if any) other significant financial implications are likely to arise?

If the bill is successful my quality of life will improve immensely as I will have more money to supplement my caring needs personally.

Q6. What do you think the implications of the proposed Bill are for equality? If it is likely to have a substantial negative implication, how might this be minimised or avoided?

Positive

Please explain your answer. If you answered Negative, please suggest any ways this impact could be minimised or avoided.

If the proposed bill was successful equality of life would improve and negative impact of financial constraints would be minimised.

Q7. Are there any other comments you would wish to make that are relevant to this proposal?

Everyone has a right including those people with disabilities to benefit from the best possible quality of life available to them in society according to their strengths and the impact of the negatives should be minimised by legislation to protect their human rights