# Disability and Carers Service

# Disability Living Allowance for a child under 16

Department for Work and Pensions

W	<b>Ie received the request for this clain</b> Ie will treat the claim as made on this Iturn it by the date in the next box.	
	ease send the claim form back by: llow a few days for the form to reach	us by post.
	If you want help filling in any part of bhone the Benefit Enquiry Line (BEL) Monday to Friday 8.30am to 6.30pm	
	If you have speech or hearing difficulon <b>0800 24 33 55</b> .	ties, you can contact BEL by textphone
\	We can provide an interpreter if you	phone or visit us.
	This form is available in larg Please phone <b>0800 88 22 0</b>	•
	About the child	
1	Surname or family name	
	All other names in full	
2	Child reference number (if you know it) You can find this at the top of any letters we have sent you.	
3	Date of birth (day/month/year)	
4	Sex	Male Female
5	Address where the child lives	
		Postcode
6	What is the child's nationality? For example, British, Spanish, Turkish	

**DLA Child Dated February 2011** 

7	Does the child normally live in Great Britain?  Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales.					
	Yes No					
8	Has the child been abroad for more than a total of 13 weeks in the last 52 weeks? Abroad means out of Great Britain.					
	Yes We may contact you for more details.					
9	Is the child in a hospital or hospice now, or have they been admitted in the past 12 months?					
	Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 10.					
	If the child is in hospital when you claim we will not usually pay Disability Living Allowance (DLA) until they leave, unless you are paying for their accommodation.					
	We may pay DLA if you are claiming for the child under the special rules (see question 21) and they are in a hospice.					
	Please tell us when they went in and when they came out.					
	In / / Out / /					
	In / / Out / /					
	Name and address of the hospital or hospice					
	Postcode					
	Phone number Include the dialling code.					
	Why did they go in?					
	Does or did the NHS fund Yes No					

-	Is the child in a residential college or similar place now, or have they been in the past 12 months?					
For example, a residential care home, boarding school or similar place.						
If the child is in a residential college or similar place when you claim we will not usually pay DLA care unless you are paying all the costs of their accommodation, board and personal care without help from a local or public authority.						
١	Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 11.					
F	Please tell us when they went in and when they came out.					
J	In / / Out / /					
I	In / / Out / /					
Name and address of where they are or were staying						
	Postcode					
-	Phone number Include the dialling code.					
	Does or did the local authority or a government department pay any costs for them to live there?					
١	Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 11.					

We ask about people involved in make a decision.	We ask about people involved in the child's care and may contact them before we make a decision.					
They don't decide if the child can get DLA.						
In the last 12 months, has the chi illnesses or disabilities?	In the last 12 months, has the child seen anyone apart from their GP about their illnesses or disabilities?					
For example, a hospital doctor, consultant, nurse, occupational therapist, physiotherapist, educational psychologist, social worker or support worker.						
Yes Tell us below who they have seen.	No Go to question 12.					
If they see or have recently seen a professionals' details at question	more than one professional, tell us the other 63 Extra information.					
<b>Name</b> For example, Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms, Dr						
Profession or specialist area						
Address For example, health centre, hospital, office or their place of work.	Postcode					
Phone number Include the dialling code.						
The child's hospital record number You can find this on their appointment card or letter.						
Which illness or disability do they see the child about?						
When did they last see the child about their illness or disability?						

12	Name of the child's GP If you don't know the GP's name, tell us the name of the surgery or health centre.						
	Address	Postcode					
	Phone number Include the dialling code.						
	When did they last see the chabout their illness or disabilit	y?					
13	illnesses or disabilities?	waiting for tests to help diagnose, treat or monitor their					
	For example, audiogram, MRI s	scan, cognitive development or IQ test, or something else.					
	Yes Tell us about it in table below.	the <b>No</b> Go to question 14.					
	Date and type of test	What did the test show?					
	Example June 2010 Eyesight test	They needed to see a hospital doctor					
14	Do you have any reports, lette disabilities?	ers or assessments about the child's illnesses or					
	These may be from the people who treat or help them with their illnesses or disabilities. For example, doctors, health visitors or occupational therapists.						
	Yes Please continue b	elow. <b>No</b> Go to question 15.					
	<b>Tell us what reports you have</b> Certificate of Vision Impairmen	. For example, educational psychologist's report or nt (CVI).					

Send us a copy, if you can, as it may help us deal with your claim. Tell us if you want us to return it.

15	Name of the child's school or nursery										
	Address		Postco	de		<u> </u>					
			1 03100	<u> </u>	<u> </u>						
	<b>Phone number</b> Include the dialling code.										
	Person we can contact For example, a teacher										
Does the child have or are they waiting to hear about an Individual Educations (IEP), Individual Behaviour Plan (IBP) or statement of Special Educations (statement)? In Scotland the statement is called a Co-ordinated Support If the child needs help under School Action or School Action Plus, a teacher IEP or IBP which sets out the help they need. If more help is needed, the lowest may complete an assessment and issue a letter, a Note in Lieu, or a statement of Special Education of School Action Plus, a teacher IEP or IBP which sets out the help they need. If more help is needed, the lowest may complete an assessment and issue a letter, a Note in Lieu, or a statement of Special Education of School Action Plus, a teacher IEP or IBP which sets out the help they need. If more help is needed, the lowest may complete an assessment and issue a letter, a Note in Lieu, or a statement of Special Education of School Action Plus, a teacher IEP or IBP which sets out the help they need. If more help is needed, the lowest may complete an assessment and issue a letter, a Note in Lieu, or a statement of Special Education of Special Education of School Action Plus, a teacher IEP or IBP which sets out the help they need. If more help is needed, the lowest may complete an assessment and issue a letter, a Note in Lieu, or a statement of Special Education of School Action Plus, a teacher IEP or IBP which sets out the help they need. If more help is needed, the lowest may complete an assessment and issue a letter, a Note in Lieu, or a statement of Special Education of School Action Plus, a teacher IEP or IBP which sets out the help they need. If more help is needed, the lowest may complete an assessment and issue a letter, a Note in Lieu, or a statement of Special Education of School Action Plus, and a statement of School Action Plus, and a st					onal ort P her p loca eme	Nee Plan orepo al au nt.	ds (CSP ares thori	the ity			
	<b>Send us a copy, if you can, as it ma</b> us to return it.	y netp	us ueut w	itii yot	ii Clu		ien c	. וו כג	you	wan	•
	They have an IEP or IBP.  They have a statement, Note  I am waiting to hear.	in Lieu,	letter or	CSP.							

## Transfer of the statement from someone who knows the child

**This part does not have to be filled in.** But if it is filled in, this may help us deal with your claim. It could be filled in by someone who treats or helps the child, or someone else involved in their care.

Statement to be filled in by the person who knows the child.						
Use the space below to tell us:  • the child's illnesses or disabilities and how they affect the child, and  • how you help the child.						
Signature	Date					
Name (please use block capitals)						
Address						
	Postcode					
<b>Phone number</b> Include the dialling code.						
Job or profession						
When did you last see the child?						

#### **Consent** 18

We may want to contact the child's GP, or the people or organisations involved with the child, for information about the child's claim. This may include medical information. You do not have to agree to us contacting these people or organisations, but if you don't agree, we may be unable to make sure the child is entitled to the benefit you are claiming on their behalf.

We, or any health care professional working for an organisation approved by the Secretary of State, may ask any person or organisation to give them or us any information, including medical information, which we need to deal with:

- this claim for benefit, or
- any appeal or other request to reconsider a decision about this claim.

Signature	Date					
I do not agree to you contacting the people or c in the statement above.	organisations described					
I agree to you contacting the people or organisations described in the statement above.						
Please tick one of the consent options below.						

Please make sure you also sign and date the declaration question 64.

## The questions we ask and why we ask them

DLA is a benefit to help with extra costs because:

- the child has difficulties walking, or
- the child needs extra looking after, because of their illness or disability.

By 'extra looking after' we mean much more than another child of the same age.

We ask about the child's illnesses or disabilities, the treatment they have, the difficulties they have walking outdoors and the extra looking after they need.

We understand it may be upsetting for you to think about what the child can't do, but we need this information to make the right decision.

Tell us about the help they need most of the time. You can use the box at the end of each question to tell us:

- about your tick-box answers
- · how their needs vary, and
- anything else you think we should know about the help they need.

### If you need help to fill in the rest of the form

In the information booklet we:

- explain the questions we ask
- tell you how to answer the questions, and
- give you examples of other things you can tell us.

When you see



you can use the **information booklet** to help you understand and answer the questions.

#### About the child's illnesses or disabilities

- 19 List the child's illnesses or disabilities in the table below.
  - Illness or disability may be a physical, sight, hearing, speech, learning or developmental difficulty, or a mental-health problem. If they don't have a diagnosis, tell us their difficulty. For example, if they have problems learning new things and you don't know why, put 'Learning problem'.
  - **How long** may be from birth or the date the problem started. It is **not** the date of diagnosis.
  - **Treatment** may be medicines such as tablets, creams or injections and things like speech, occupational or play therapy, physiotherapy or counselling.
  - **How often** they have each treatment and for how long. The label on the child's medicine has the name, dose and how often to take it.

If you have a spare **up-to-date prescription list** send it to us with this form.

Illness or disability	How long have they had it?	What treatment do they have for it?	How often do they have treatment?
<b>Examples</b> ADHD	Problems started aged 4	Cognitive behaviour therapy Ritalin 30 milligrams (mg)	One hourly session a week One a day
Eczema	About one year	Promethazine 5 mg 1% Hydrocortisone cream E45 Emollient bath oil	One before bed 3 times a day Daily
Visually impaired	From birth	Play therapy	Every day

If you need more space to tell us about their illnesses or disabilities, please continue at question 63 **Extra information.** 

Does the child use or have they been assessed for any aids or adaptations?						
Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 21.						
Tell us in the table below about any:						
<ul> <li>aids used at home, at school or anywhere else</li> </ul>						
<ul> <li>aids or adaptations they have been assessed for or are waiting for</li> </ul>						
• help they need to use it. This could be encouragement, prompting or physical help.						
Put a tick next to the aid or adaptation if it was prescribed by a health care professional.						

Put a tick next to the aid or adaptation if it was prescribed by a health care professional For example an occupational therapist.

*i* Use page 8 of the information booklet.

Aids and adaptations	<b>✓</b>	What help do they need to use the aid or adaptation?
<b>Example of aid</b> Picture Exchange Cards	<b>✓</b>	Encouragement to use cards to communicate
<b>Example of adaptation</b> Bed rails		No help needed

If you need more space to tell us about their aids or equipment, please continue at question 63 Extra information.

#### **Special rules**

21	Are	you	claim
/	/\iC	you	ctaiiii

Are you claiming for the child under the special rules?

The special rules apply to children who have a progressive disease and are not expected to live longer than another 6 months.

Yes	Diagon continue below	Ma	Co to supertion 22
162	Please continue below.	NO	Go to question 22

#### Make sure you:

- answer all the questions on the form that apply to you, or the child you are claiming for, **apart from questions 35 to 53**
- answer questions 23 to 34 if the child has any walking difficulties.

To deal with the claim as quickly as possible it is important you send a DS1500 report about the child's medical condition with the claim. You can get the report from the child's doctor or specialist. You won't have to pay for it and the child doesn't have to see the doctor. The doctor's receptionist, a nurse or a social worker can arrange it for you.

If you have not got a DS1500 report by the time you have filled in the claim form, send the form straight away. If you wait the child could lose money. Send the DS1500 report as soon as you can.

#### Getting DLA under the special rules means:

- the child gets the care part of DLA at the highest rate
- they get paid straight away unless they are in a hospital, residential care home, boarding school or similar place
- we deal with the claim more quickly.

You must still tell us about any changes that may affect how much money the child gets.

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#### When the child needs help

We understand the help a child needs can vary from day to day or week to week.

To make the right decision, we need to know if the help the child needs is the same most of the time or varies.

Tick the box below that applies to them.

The help they need:	
is the same most of the time	
varies	
Tell us in the box below how their needs vary.	
For example:	
<ul> <li>every 3 to 4 weeks they have a couple of good days</li> </ul>	
• they need more looking after when their condition gets worse, 2 to 3 times a year,	, or
• they have treatment 3 times a week and need more looking after the day after.	

### **Mobility questions**

**Mobility** – these questions are about the difficulty that the child has walking outdoors because of their illnesses or disabilities.

Questions 23 to 29 are about the physical difficulties a child has walking. This is for children **age 3 and over**.

Questions 30 to 32 are about the guidance and supervision they need when walking outdoors most of the time. This is for children **age 5 and over.** 

The following questions ask about 'they'. This means the child you are claiming DLA for.

## **Mobility**

These questions are about being unable to walk or having physical difficulties walking. If their problems are not physical, do not answer questions 23 to 29. Tell us about any behavioural difficulties with walking at questions 30 to 32.



$\overline{}$		
23	Can they physically walk?	
	Tick <b>No</b> if they cannot walk at all.	
	Yes Go to question 24.  No Go to question 34 to tell us how to they have been unable to walk.	ong
24	Do they have physical difficulties walking?	
	This means problems with how far they can walk, how long it takes, their walking spetthe way they walk, or the effort of walking and how this may affect their health.	ed,
	Yes Go to question 25. No Go to question 30.	
25	Please tick the boxes that best describe how far they can walk without severe discomfort and how long it takes them.	
	This means the total distance they can walk before they stop and can't go on because of severe discomfort. This may include short stops to catch their breath or ease pain.	
	We understand this can be difficult to work out.	
	It may help to do the following things when you are out walking with the child:	
	• Count the steps you take to see how far they have walked. If they walk 100 of your steps, they have walked about 90 metres (100 yards).	
	<ul> <li>Check the time when you start and stop to see how long it takes.</li> </ul>	
	<i>i</i> Use page 8 of the information booklet.	
	They can walk:	
	over 200 metres (218 yards)	
	51 to 200 metres (56 to 218 yards)	
	50 metres (55 yards) or less	
	a few steps	
	It takes them:	
	more than 5 minutes	
	3 to 4 minutes	
	1 to 2 minutes	
	less than a minute	

26	Please tick the box that best describes their walking speed.	
	<b>Normal</b> This means they can easily keep up with friends.	
	<b>Slow</b> This means they can only keep up with friends with a lot of effort.	
	<b>Very Slow</b> This means they can't keep up with friends.	
27	Please tick the box that best describes the way they walk.	
	They:	
	walk normally	
	walk with a limp	
	shuffle	
	drag their leg	
	walk with one or both feet turned inwards	
	walk on their toes	
	have poor balance	
	If they have other difficulties with the way they walk, tell us below what they are.	

28 D	oes the e	Does the effort of walking seriously affect their health?										
Fc	For example, walking can cause bleeding into the knee and ankle joints.											
Ye	es 📗		us below I th is affec	how their cted.	No		Go	to que	estion 2	29.		
29 ) If	If you want to tell us why you have ticked the boxes, how their needs vary or anything else you think we should know, use the box below.											
								how	heir n	eeds v	ary or	anything
el	lse you tl	nink w	e should		the bo	x belov	w.					
el	lse you tl	nink w	e should	know, use	the bo	x belov	w.					
el	lse you tl	nink w	e should	know, use	the bo	x belov	w.					
el	lse you tl	nink w	e should	know, use	the bo	x belov	w.					
el	lse you tl	nink w	e should	know, use	the bo	x belov	w.					
el	lse you tl	nink w	e should	know, use	the bo	x belov	w.					

Do they need guidance or supervision most of the time when they walk outdoors?		
<i>i</i> Use page 9 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 33	1.	
Can they:	Yes	No
find their way around places they know?		
ask for and follow directions?		
walk safely next to a busy road?		
cross a road safely?		
understand common dangers outdoors?		
Do they regularly:	Yes	No
become anxious, confused or disorientated?		
display unpredictable behaviour?		
need physical restraint?		
refuse to walk?		
Do they fall due to their disability?		
Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 32	2.	
Tell us the number of falls each month		
They:	Yes	No
can get up without help		
have had injuries needing hospital treatment		

For example	, they are frightened by loud noises and behave without thinking
about dange	
Evtra inf	formation about mobility
Extra IIII	formation about mobility
If you want t	to tell us anything else about their mobility, use the box below.
When did th	e child's mobility needs you have told us about start?
normally, the more than 3	e child can only get the mobility part of DLA if they have needed help fo months.
Please tel	l us the date the mobility needs you have told us about started.

## If you are claiming under the special rules, go straight to question 54.

#### **Care questions**

**Care** – these questions are about the extra looking after that the child needs because of their illnesses or disabilities. These questions are for children of **all ages.** 

Questions 35 to 50 are about the help they need during the day.

For example, if a child gets up at **7am** and goes to bed at **8pm** and the parents get up at **7am** and go to bed at **11pm**, day time would be **7am** to **11pm**. Any help needed after **11pm** would count as help during the night.

Question 51 is about the help needed during the night.

For example, if a child goes to bed at **8pm** and the parents go to bed at **11pm**, night would start at **11pm**. Any help needed before **11pm** would count as help during the day.

The following questions ask about 'they'. This means the child you are claiming DLA for.

### Care

$($ $\boldsymbol{i}$ $)$ Use page 10 of the information	on booklet.	
Yes Please continue below.	No Go to questio	n 36.
Tell us how often they need help each	n day and how long it takes	each time.
They need encouragement, prompti		How long
or physical help to:	each day	each time
wake up		min
get out of bed		min
get into bed		min
		min
settle in bed		111111

36	
	/

## Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to go to or use the toilet during the day?

This means going to the toilet, managing their clothes, getting on and off the toilet, using the toilet, cleaning themselves and coping with continence care.



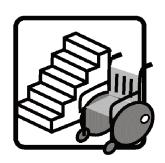
<i>i</i> Use page 11 of the information booklet.	
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 37.	
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	
go to the toilet	
manage clothes	
get on and off the toilet	
wipe themselves	
wash and dry their hands	
manage a catheter, ostomy or stoma	
manage nappies or pads	
If you want to tell us why you have ticked the boxes, how their needs vary or anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	
For example, they have pain and become distressed.	

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Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to move around indoors, use stairs or get into or out of a chair during the day?

A chair is any type of chair including a wheelchair.

This means moving from one place to another, using stairs, getting into, sitting in, and getting out of a chair. Indoors is in their home, a friend's home, school, college, or anywhere else inside.



Use page 12 of the information booklet.	
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 38.	
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	
go up and down one step	
go upstairs	
go downstairs	
move around safely	
get into or out of a chair	
sit in a chair	
If you want to tell us why you have ticked the boxes, how their needs vary or anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	
For example, they bump into furniture and doors.	

3	8	\
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Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to wash, bath, shower and check their appearance during the day?

This means getting in and out of a bath or shower, washing their hair, drying themselves, using soap, using a toothbrush and checking their appearance.

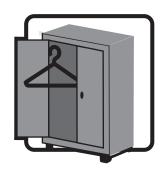


<i>i</i> Use page 13 of the <b>information book</b>	det.	
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to question	ı 39.
Tell us how often they need help each day an	d how long it takes o	each time.
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	How often each day	How long each time
have a wash		minutes
clean their teeth		minutes
wash their hair		minutes
get in or out of the bath		minutes
get in or out of the shower		minutes
clean themselves in the bath or shower		minutes
dry themselves after a bath or shower		minutes
check their appearance		minutes
If you want to tell us why they need help, he think we should know, use the box below.	ow their needs vary	or anything else you
For example, when they are in the bath they to do it.	need telling repeated	dly what to do and how

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## Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to dress and undress during the day?

This means choosing the right clothes for the weather or activity, choosing clean clothes, putting clothes on in the correct order, moving their arms or legs to put clothes on or take them off. This is any dressing or undressing except when using the toilet.



<b>i</b> Use page 14 of the <b>information bookle</b>	t.	
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to question	า 40.
Tell us how often they need help each day and I	now long it takes	each time.
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	How often each day	How long each time
dress		minutes
undress		minutes
manage zips, buttons or other fastenings		minutes
choose appropriate clothes		minutes
If you want to tell us why they need help, how think we should know, use the box below.	their needs vary	or anything else you
For example, they follow a set routine that take	s a long time.	

## Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to eat and drink during the day?

This means getting food into their mouth, chewing, swallowing, using cutlery, cutting up food, holding a cup, getting it to their mouth and drinking.



Use page 15 of the information booklet.		
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to question	41.
Tell us how often they need help each day and h	ow long it takes e	ach time.
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	How often each day	How long each time
eat		minutes
use a spoon		minutes
cut up food on their plate		minutes
drink using a cup		minutes
be tube or pump fed		minutes
If you want to tell us why they need help, how think we should know, use the box below.	-	or anything else you
For example, they can't see what food is on the p	olate.	

## Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to take medicine or have therapy during the day?

Taking medicine includes tablets, injections, eye drops, knowing what to take, how much to take and when to take it.



Having therapy includes blood sugar testing, peak flow checks, physio, oxygen, speech, play and behaviour therapy, knowing what to do, how much to do and when to do it.

<i>i</i> Use page 16 of the <b>information bookle</b>	t.	
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to question	า 42.
Tell us how often they need help each day and	how long it takes	each time.
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	How often each day	How long each time
take the correct medicine		minutes
know when to take their medicine		minutes
do their therapy		minutes
know when to do their therapy		minutes
If you want to tell us why they need help, how think we should know, use the box below.  For example, they become angry with their con	-	

contact lenses.					
Use page 17 of the information	n booklet.				
<b>Yes</b> Please continue below.	No	Go to	question 4	3.	
Are they certified sight impaired or se	verely sig	ht impa	ired?		
If they are certified they will have been	examined	l at a ho	spital or ey	e clinic.	
A Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI) department. You will have been given a		been se	nt to the lo	ocal social sei	vices
If they are certified, please send us a co	opy of the	CVI. Tell	us here if	you want us t	to ret
Certified severely sight impaired		Go to	question 4	3.	
Certified sight impaired		Tick th	ne boxes th	at apply.	
They can see:				Yes	
computer keyboard keys or large pri	<b>nt</b> in a bo	ok			(
a TV and follow the actions to a story					
the shape of furniture in a room					(
They can recognise:				Yes	
someone's face across a room					(
someone across a street					
If you want to tell us more about the langthing else you think we should kno	-		•	their needs v	ary c
For example, they have difficulty seeing	g in poorly	lit place	s like a cin	ema.	

This means hearing sound or someone speaking when using their hearing aid.		111
inen nearing dia.		
Use page 18 of the information booklet.		1,
Tick the boxes No Go to question that apply.	44.	
	Yes	N
Have they had an audiology test in the last 6 months?		
f you send us a copy of the report it may help us deal with the chilwant us to return it.	d's claim. Tell	us if yo
They can hear:	Yes	N
a whisper in a quiet room		
a normal voice in a quiet room		
a loud voice in a quiet room		
a TV, radio or CD but only at a very loud volume		
a school bell or car horn		
If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	their needs v	ary or
	noise.	

Do they have difficulty speaking? This means the ability to say words out loud and talk clearly.	((8	
<i>i</i> Use page 19 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 45	5.	
They can:	Yes	No
speak clearly in sentences		
put words together to make simple sentences		
speak single words		
They can communicate using speech:	Yes	No
with someone they know		
with someone they don't know		
If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how tanything else you think we should know, use the box below.	heir needs vo	ary or
For example, they get embarrassed about the way they talk and will they know.	only speak to	people

Do they have difficulty and need help communicating?		
This means passing on information, asking and answering questions, telling people how they feel, giving and following instructions.	5	3
<i>i</i> Use page 20 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 46.		
To communicate they use:	Yes	1
writing		
BSL (British Sign Language)		
lip-reading		
using hand movements, facial expressions and body language		
Makaton		
If they use another form of communication, tell us below what it is. The Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.		Sign
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Ex		
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Ex		Jigiii
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.	xchange	
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.  They can communicate:	xchange	
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.  They can communicate:  with someone they know  with someone they don't know  If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how the	Yes	(
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.  They can communicate:  with someone they know  with someone they don't know	Yes Oneir needs vo	(
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.  They can communicate:  with someone they know  with someone they don't know  If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how the anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	Yes Oneir needs vo	(
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.  They can communicate:  with someone they know  with someone they don't know  If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how the anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	Yes Oneir needs vo	(
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.  They can communicate:  with someone they know  with someone they don't know  If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how the anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	Yes Oneir needs vo	(
Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling, Picture Excommunication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.  They can communicate:  with someone they know  with someone they don't know  If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how the anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	Yes Oneir needs vo	(

Use page 2	1 of the <b>informat</b>		/		
<b>Yes</b> Please	continue below.	No Go to qu	estion 47.		
Tell us what type th have and what hap	_				
They:				Yes	No
can recognise a wa	rning and tell an	adult			
can recognise a wa	rning and take ap	opropriate action			
have no warning					
have had a serious blackout or seizure	injury in the last	6 months because of a	fit,		
display dangerous l	behaviour after a	fit, blackout or seizure			
Tell us:					
the number of days	s affected each m	nonth			day
how many fits they	have on these do	ays			
the number of nigh	its affected each	month			night
how many fits they	have on these ni	ights			
This is where there	is persistent epile	s epilepticus in the past eptic activity for more the conscious between each	nan 30 minu		ey hav
Yes		No			
		he boxes you have ticke		r <b>needs v</b>	ary
		ld know, use the box be d and need reassurance			
		u una neca reassarance	·•		

 $\overline{46}$  Do they have fits, blackouts, seizures, or something similar?

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#### Do they need to be supervised during the day to keep safe?

This means they need someone to keep an eye on them because of how they feel or behave, or how they react to people, changing situations and things around them.



Use page 22 of the information booklet.	Ш	
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 48.		
Can they:	Yes	No
recognise and react to common dangers?		
cope with planned changes to daily routine?		
cope with unplanned changes to daily routine?		
Do they regularly:	Yes	No
feel anxious or panic?		
become upset or frustrated?		
harm themselves or others?		
feel someone may harm them?		
become verbally or physically aggressive or destructive?		
act impulsively?		
have tantrums?		
If you want to tell us why you have ticked the boxes, how their needs anything else you think we should know, use the box below.	vary or	
For example, they behave without thinking about dangers or how it will affect others.		

Use page 23 of the information booklet.		
Tick the boxes that apply.	49.	
ney need help to:	Yes	N
nderstand the world around them		
cognise their surroundings		
llow instructions		
ay with others		
ay on their own		
in in activities with others		
ehave appropriately		
nderstand other people's behaviour		
you want to tell us why you have ticked the boxes, how their n nything else you think we should know, use the box below.	eeds vary or	
or example, they may have difficulty making friends.		

48 Do they need extra help with their development?

Use page 2/ of the information beaklet		
Use page 24 of the information booklet.	[min	
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 50.		
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	Yes	No
go to and use the toilet		
safely move between lessons		
change into different clothes for PE and other school activities		
eat meals		
take medicine or do their therapy		
communicate		
What extra help do they need with learning?		
That extra neip as they need with tearning.		
What is their behaviour like at school or nursery?		
How do they usually get to and from school or nursery?		
If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, how the	ir needs	
vary or anything else you think we should know, use the box below. For example, they have one-to-one help from a teaching assistant.		

Do they need encouragement, prompting or physical interests, social or religious activities?	help to take part in hobbies,
<i>i</i> Use page 25 of the <b>information booklet</b> .	

Yes	Please continue below.	No	Go to question 51.

#### Tell us:

- what they do or would do if they had help
- what help they need or would need to do this
- how often they do it or would do it if they had the help, and
- how long they need or would need help each time.

#### At home

Activity	Help needed	How often?	How long each time?
<b>Example</b> Art	Encouragement to get paints, brushes and paper. Motivate to keep interested. Help to wash hands afterwards.	2 times a week	One hour

#### When they go out

Activity	Help needed	How often?	How long each time?
<b>Example</b> Swimming	To get changed, to get in and out of the pool, to dry themselves.	Once a week	45 minutes

Night is when everyone in the house is in bed		
		( to .
Use page 26 of the information book	let.	
Yes Please continue below. No (	Go to question 5	52.
Tell us how often each night they need help a	nd how long it takes e	each time.
They need encouragement, prompting or physical help to:	How often each night	How long each time
get into, get out of or turn in bed		min
get to and use the toilet, manage nappies or pads		min
have treatment		min
settle		min
They need watching over because they:	How often each night	How long each time
are unaware of danger and may harm themselves or others		min
may wander about		min
		min

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l				

## Extra information about care

<u> </u>	
/hen did the c	hild's care needs you have told us about start?
ormally, the cl	hild can only get the care part of DLA if they have needed help for onths.
iore triuli 3 mil	
	s the date the care needs you have told us about started.
	s the date the care needs you have told us about started.

## **About you**

Use this page to tell us about yourself, not the child.

54	Your surname or family name					
	All other names in full					
	<b>Title</b> For example, Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms					
55	Your date of birth					
56	Your National Insurance number	Letters Numbers Letter				
57	Address if different to the child's					
		Postcode				
58	If you live in Wales and would like u	is to contact you in Welsh, tick this box.				
59	Your daytime phone number where	we can contact you or leave a message.				
	<b>Phone number</b> Include the dialling code.					
	If you have speech or hearing difficulties and want us to contact you by textphone, please tick this box.					
	Textphone number					
60	What is your relationship to the child?					
61	What is your nationality?					

## How we pay you

62 Please tell us your account details below.

booklet before you fill in the account	de tans.
It is very important you fill in all the boxes roll or reference number, if there is one. If y payment may be delayed or the child may l	you tell us the wrong account details the
Name of the account holder	
Please write the name of the account holder or statement.	exactly as it is shown on the chequebook
Full name of bank or building society	
Sort code Please tell us all 6 numbers, for example: 12-34-56.	
Account number	
Most account numbers are 8 numbers long. In 10 numbers, please fill in the numbers from the second s	-
Building society roll or reference number	
If you are using a building society account you number. This may be made up of letters and long. If you are not sure if the account has a building society.	numbers, and may be up to 18 characters

### **Extra information**

If you need more space continue on a separate piece of paper. Please put the child's name and date of birth on any extra pieces of paper you send us.

#### What to do now

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Check you have filled in all the questions that apply to you or the child you are claiming for.

Read pages 5 to 7 of the **information booklet** about how we collect and use information and for help and advice about other benefits.

Make sure you have signed the consent question 18.

List below all the documents you are sending with the want us to return them. For example, a prescription list	
Special Educational Needs.	
Now read and sign the declaration below.	
Declaration	
We cannot pay any benefit until you have signed the do to us. Please return the signed form straight away.	eclaration and returned the form
<b>I declare</b> the information I have given on this form is c know and believe.	orrect and complete as far as I
<b>I understand</b> that if I knowingly give false information other action.	, I may be liable to prosecution or
<b>I understand</b> that I must promptly tell the office that p Allowance of anything that may affect my entitlement	
<b>I understand</b> that the Department for Work and Pensic which it has now or may get in the future to decide wh	
• the benefit I am claiming for the child	
any other benefit I have claimed	
<ul> <li>any other benefit I may claim in the future.</li> </ul>	
This is my claim for Disability Living Allowance.	
Signature	Date
Print your name here	

Send the claim form and the documents listed above back to us straight away in

the envelope we have sent you. It doesn't need a stamp. You can send more

information to us at any time.

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