# Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

## Introduction

If you have sight loss, or provide care for someone who does, there are a number of welfare benefits you may be entitled to. Some of these benefits can help provide you with an income if you are not able to work, while others can help towards the extra costs that often make life more expensive if you have a disability.

We have produced factsheets to help you learn more about the benefits that you are most likely to be entitled to if your life is affected by sight loss.

This factsheet is about Personal Independence Payment (PIP), a **non-means tested** benefit for people of **working age** with a disability. Because it is non-means tested it doesn’t matter if you are working or how much you earn. PIP has replaced Disability Living Allowance (DLA) except for children aged under 16 years old. It is administered by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and by the Department for Communities (DfC) in Northern Ireland.

PIP has been replaced by Adult Disability Payment for new claimants living in Scotland and is administered by Social Security Scotland.

In this factsheet we will explain:

* Who can apply for PIP
* How much you can expect to receive
* How to claim PIP, and what steps are involved in making an application
* How the introduction of PIP affects you if you receive DLA
* What to do if you are not happy with the outcome of your claim.

If you are reading this factsheet before completing your first PIP2 application form (the health questionnaire), or a renewal application form, you will find it helpful to also read our PIP Toolkit. This has more detailed advice and tips about how to fill in the form. Please contact our Helpline for a copy.

## Changes in Scotland

PIP has been replaced by a benefit called Adult Disability Payment (ADP) in Scotland. Transfers to the new benefit have been ongoing since March 2022 and are planned to be completed by the summer of 2024. Eligibility rules for ADP are very similar to those for PIP. If you already receive DLA or PIP your award will be transferred automatically to ADP and you will receive a letter from Social Security Scotland with details of the transfer. Your award will not be reassessed or reviewed during the move, but if you were due a review by the DWP then Social Security Scotland will review your award once you have moved to ADP. Please see our “ADP transfer (Scotland)” factsheet.

## Who can make a claim for PIP?

* You must be aged 16 or over and under state pension age when you first make a claim. You can check your state pension age at **gov.uk/state-pension-age**. Please also see the section “If you already receive DLA: transferring to PIP”
* You must need help with daily living activities or getting out and around, or both.
* You must have had your sight loss (and any other disabilities if applicable) for **three months** before you make a claim for PIP.
* For your claim to be successful, it must also be expected that your disability will last for the next **nine months**.

**To make a claim for PIP you must also:**

* Be habitually resident in the UK – this is decided by looking at factors including reasons for coming to the UK, the length of your stay, future intentions, and previous links with the country; and
* Satisfy the past presence test – you must have been present in the UK for 104 out of the previous 156 weeks (two out of the last three years). But you do not have to satisfy the past presence test if you have a terminal illness.

These rules are complicated and there are some exceptions, for example if you are living in a European Economic Area country. Please contact our Helpline if you think you may have difficulty passing these tests.

## PIP Components

PIP consists of two components:

* a **daily living** component
* and a **mobility** component

You may be awarded one or both components. Bothcomponents have a **standard rate** and an **enhanced rate**. You will get an award of the:

* **standard** rate if your ability to carry out daily living or mobility activities is **limited** as a result of your physical and/or mental condition
* **enhanced** rate if your ability to carry out daily living or mobility activities is **severely limited** as a result of your physical and/or mental condition

## How much is PIP worth

* £72.65 a week for the **standard** rate for the **daily living** component (the same as the middle rate care component of DLA)
* £108.55 a week for the **enhanced** rate for the **daily living** component (the same as the highest rate of the care component of DLA)
* £28.70 a week for the **standard** rate for the **mobility** component (the same as the lower rate of the mobility component of DLA)
* £75.75 a week for the **enhanced** rate for the **mobility** component (the same as the current higher rate of the mobility component of DLA)

## Making a claim for PIP

To make a new claim for PIP, if you live in Great Britain call the DWP for free on **0800 917 2222** (textphone **0800 917 7777**). If you live in Northern Ireland, call **0800 012 1573** (textphone **0800 587 0937**).

When making your claim for PIP, the DWP or DfC will take initial details while you are on the phone. The telephone operator should also ask you about your preferred format during this call. If they don’t, remember to say if you would like information sent to you in large print, braille, email, or audio. Usually, you will then be sent the claim form, called **PIP2**, by post along with an information booklet and a freepost envelope in which to return your completed claim form.

However, during the initial call you can request that you are sent (and can return) the PIP2 form electronically. Currently this option is not available if you request an alternative format such as large print, braille or audio. You will need to provide an email address to the DWP who will send you a message containing information and guidance on accessing the PIP2 PDF document and links to download a blank version. You then complete the PIP2 PDF and upload the completed version, along with any supporting evidence you wish to submit. Please note that a third party, such as a friend or advice agency, can help you with completing the PIP2, but you must submit the completed form via the email address that you gave to DWP. This is the address which is used by the DWP to verify that the application is genuine.

**Please note**, the DWP are currently rolling out a process by which the whole claim can be carried out electronically, including the initial phone call application (known as the PIP1). This method of claiming is currently only available in certain parts of the UK, though the aim is to make the online process available everywhere over the coming year. To check whether it is currently possible for you to make an online claim in your area, visit **apply-for-pip.dwp.gov.uk/eligibility/what-is-your-postcode**.

The paper PIP2 form includes a barcode (to uniquely identify your form) and some parts of it will already be completed for you such as your name, address and date of birth. You then complete the rest of the form and send it back to the DWP/DfC in the freepost envelope, or via email if applicable. You must normally return the form within 4 weeks, although if its return is delayed you can request a 2 week extension. You can make this request more than once if required.

The PIP2 claim form looks at different day-to-day activities, with some “tick-box” questions and spaces for you to explain your need for help with each activity.

If you are a hospital in-patient, and are aged 18 or above, and are claiming PIP for the first time, you will need to wait until you are discharged before your PIP payments can start.

### Other evidence that you can send with your claim form to support your PIP claim

As the decision about your entitlement will be based on the claim form and the report from the health professional (see “PIP assessments” below), we recommend that you supply as much supporting evidence as possible. For example, you could include:

* A pre-printed prescription for medication you are taking or you could write out a list of the medication you take.
* A supporting letter from a health care professional or other professional who is helping you, such as a social worker or rehab worker.
* A care diary, this can provide a compelling picture of your needs.

#### Writing a care diary

We suggest you create a diary of all the times over a week you need help or when you have difficulty doing a task because of your sight loss, other health conditions and disabilities.

You could record your diary on audio format if that is easier than making written notes, or you could ask your carer, a relative or friend to help you write the diary.

Remember to make a note every time you need help or need an aid or appliance during the day, both indoors and outdoors. It does not matter what you are doing – you might be out shopping and need help to read street names, visiting friends or family and need help to check bus timetables, or preparing a meal. If you need help to do any of these things due to your sight loss or other disability, or the examples listed below, it **can** count for PIP, even if you do not always get the help you require.

The example below shows the sorts of things you might include in your diary.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 7.30am | Wake up. Struggle to find my slippers. My brother helps me pick out my morning medication as the bottles are very similar to the pills I have to take at night. |
| 7.35am | My brother puts the kettle on but has forgotten to leave out my liquid level indicator. I can’t remember where it is, so instead of calling for him to help I try to pour the water into the cup myself, scald myself in the process and spill the water on to the counter. |
| 7.45am | Get washed and dressed. I need my brother to check that I haven’t missed any stubble. Turns out I’ve nicked myself and didn’t realise. My brother tells me I have put on odd-coloured socks. He has to act as a mirror to check that I look presentable before going out. |
| 8.35am | Cereal for breakfast. My brother pours the cereal and milk into the bowl as I can’t see to do this. I tend to spill it when I do this myself. |
| 9.45am | I have a hospital appointment. My brother takes me as I can’t see the numbers or destinations of the buses. When we get there, he has to show me where I need to go for my appointment with the eye consultant. |
| 12.15pm | Go to the pub for lunch. My brother has to buy the drinks and carry them to the table. He also has to read out what is on the menu. He needs to take me to the toilet as I cannot see where it is. He has to wait outside for me to finish and check that my clothes are OK. I find this very embarrassing and don’t like to go out often because of this. |
| 2.30pm | Stop off at the local shop on the way home. My brother tells me what’s on special offer, and which fruits and vegetables look ripe. I use the cash machine but need my brother to help as I can’t read the on-screen instructions. |
| 3pm | Back home and my brother reads out the mail. I turn on the computer to try and buy a product I want. My JAWS software is playing up. I have to call my brother to come and tell me what the faulty message is that comes up on the screen as I cannot see it. |
| 5pm | Listen to the TV as I can’t see what’s happening due to my sight loss. |
| 6pm | Talk through my banking and weekly budget with my brother. My bank statements come in a format I can read, but I can’t see the print on receipts from shops, so my brother helps me out. |
| 7.15pm | My brother cooks dinner. I try to help but I’m more of a hindrance, so I go back in the living room. He tells me where everything is on the plate. When I have finished, he tells me I have spilt ketchup on my shirt and helps me to find clean clothes. |
| 8.30pm | I ask my brother to look in the paper to check what’s on TV tonight. Listen to the TV. |
| 10.30pm | Wash and get ready for bed. Check with my brother which clothes are dirty and should go into the laundry basket. My brother helps me to pick out my night-time medication.  |

## Completing the PIP2 Form: How your disability affects you

The PIP2 form asks questions about all the PIP activities of daily living and mobility. You should complete the form by answering all the questions about the activities that you think may be relevant to your sight loss and any other disabilities or health conditions that you have. For each activity there are some ‘tick-box’ questions and further information text boxes in which you should explain your difficulties with carrying out the activity.

## The daily living activities

For each activity, there are different ‘descriptors’ that describe a person’s ability to do something. Each of these descriptors has a score associated with it, and you will score points based on the descriptors that apply to you. We provide a complete list of these descriptors and their points in Appendix One at the end of this factsheet.

There are different activities in which you should be able to score points if you have significant sight loss that can’t be rectified through the wearing of lenses or glasses. In the activity of ‘Reading’, your ability to read and understand signs, symbols and words in a printed form is considered. If, for example, you use any low vision aids such as a hand-held magnifier or must rely on someone to read your print correspondence, you should score points. In the activity ‘Preparing food’, if you cannot safely prepare and cook foods, or need to use an aid when preparing food, points should be awarded.

Another activity, ‘Engaging with other people face-to-face’, considers the difficulties that you may have when mixing with other people, including knowing who is talking to you and being able to understand body language. In ‘Dressing and undressing' you may score points if you need help to find appropriate clothing or to check if clothes are clean and not stained before you put them on, for example. If you need assistance or supervision to manage a medical condition, for example, recording your blood sugar levels if you have diabetes, you can score points in the activity of ‘Managing therapy or monitoring a health condition’.

There are other activities where you may also score points such as ‘Taking nutrition’ and ‘Washing and bathing’. You will need to explain what impact your sight loss has on your ability to complete these tasks, or if you need to use an aid to carry them out. There are other activities in which you may score points only if you have a disability other than sight loss. These are ‘Managing toileting needs or incontinence’, ‘Communicating verbally’, and ‘Managing budgeting decisions.’

## The mobility activities

There are two mobility activities. ‘Planning and following journeys’ looks at your ability to plan and follow a route and if you need assistance to do this. Assistance can be from someone else, a guide dog or a specialist aid such as a long cane. The other mobility activity, ‘Moving around’, looks at your ability to physically move around and how far you can walk. If you don’t have any physical difficulties with walking outdoors this question will not be relevant to you.

Please see our PIP Toolkit for more information about the daily living and the mobility activities.

### Points for the activities

You can score points in one or more activities. You will score points for the highest scoring descriptor within an activity that the decision maker believes applies in your case. To get an award of the **standard rate** for the daily living component or the mobility component you must score at least **8 points** in total. To receive the **enhanced rate** of either you must score at least **12 points** in total.

#### Aids and appliances

The activities include an acknowledgement of the need for some people to use aids and appliances. If you need an aid to complete certain activities this may lead to you scoring points. Aids are devices that help you in the performance of a function, such as a handheld magnifier, or something to help you carry out a task, such as a liquid level indicator or braille on shower controls.

The decision maker should assess your ability to carry out an activity while using or wearing any aid or appliance that you would normally use or could reasonably be expected to use.

#### Completing an activity reliably

When assessing your application, the decision maker must consider if you can carry out a descriptor within an activity “reliably”.

“Reliably” means whether you can carry out an activity described:

* safely
* to an acceptable standard
* repeatedly
* in a reasonable time period.

If you are not able to meet **all** these factors in completing a descriptor, you should be deemed as unable to complete it. Please see our PIP Toolkit for further information about what reliably means.

## PIP assessment

When you claim PIP, it is likely that you will be asked to attend a medical assessment, also known as ‘the consultation’ which is part of the overall assessment process.

Assessments are carried out by telephone, video link or at a face-to-face appointment. If you are offered one type of assessment but would prefer a different one, you can contact the assessment provider and request the type of assessment be changed.

Capita and the Independent Assessment Services, who carry out the assessments on behalf of the DWP and DfC, can reimburse you for the cost of travel to and from your appointment, if you have a face-to-face assessment. Your appointment letter should contain details on how to claim back your travel costs, you can also contact your assessment provider for further information about claiming expenses. Please note they are not able to pay your expenses in advance.

You can ask in advance for your assessment to be recorded or you can carry out your own recording, but you must tell the assessor that you are doing this.

During the assessment, a health professional will consider your individual circumstances across the **twelve activities for daily living, and the two mobility activities, as discussed above**.

## If you already receive DLA – transferring to PIP

PIP has replaced DLA as the benefit for people of working age who need help with the extra costs caused by illness or disability. If you are an existing recipient of DLA, and aged 16 or over, you may have to claim PIP to replace your DLA award.

### People aged 65 or over who already get DLA

* If on 8 April 2013 (or 20 June 2016 in Northern Ireland) you were aged **65 or over** you will **not** be reassessed for and can’t claim PIP; your DLA will continue and can be renewed as required.
* If on 8 April 2013 (or 20 June 2016 in Northern Ireland) you were aged **under 65** you will be reassessed for PIP under the process outlined below.

### DLA claimants aged between 16 and state pension age

There is **no automatic transfer from DLA to** **PIP**, so you will have to make a claim for PIP if you wish to continue receiving a disability benefit. If they have not already, the DWP will, at some point, send you a letter as an existing DLA claimant inviting you to make a claim for PIP.

#### If you have an indefinite or long-term award of DLA

As part of the “natural reassessment” process, the DWP will send you a letter explaining that your DLA is due to end and will invite you to claim PIP. You will have four weeks to claim, and you must normally start this process by phone. This is the initial claim which asks for your personal information, such as name, address and preferred format to receive communication.

The process is then as follows:

1. If you do not claim within four weeks, the DWP will suspend your DLA and send you a letter explaining that the suspension will be lifted if you make a claim for PIP within the next four weeks. If you still do not start a claim for PIP within that time the DWP will stop your DLA
2. If you make the initial claim (as above), the DWP will send you the PIP2 form asking about your disability. If you do not return this form the DWP will reject your claim
3. Once the DWP receive your completed form they will send it to an independent assessor who will determine whether further evidence is needed and if you will be asked to attend an assessment. It is likely that the independent assessor willask you to attend an assessment
4. If you are asked to take part in an assessment it is **important that you do so**. Failure to take part without a good reason could result in your claim being rejected. For more information about what to expect at your assessment, please see our “PIP Assessment Top Tips” factsheet.
5. The final decision on your entitlement is made by a decision maker at the DWP, using the evidence from the assessor, including any face-to-face assessment. If your claim for PIP is successful, your previous award of DLA will cease four weeks after the decision is made, and your award of PIP will begin the following day.

**Children** will continue to receive DLA until they turn 16. The DWP will then invite them to make a claim for PIP which they will have to claim to continue getting a disability benefit. Providing the claim for PIP is made by their 16th birthday, their DLA payments will continue in payment until a decision is made on their PIP claim.

## Successful claims - how often will I be paid and how long will my award of PIP be for?

If your claim is successful, the DWP will usually pay you **every four weeks**. They will put the money straight into your bank, building society or credit union account. If none of these options are appropriate for you, you can request use of the ‘Payment Exception Service’, although this is only available in exceptional circumstances.

An award of PIP is usually made for a fixed number of years, anything from one to ten years. Before the end of this award period the DWP will invite you to renew your claim and you will need to complete a new claim form and potentially attend a new assessment.

## If you are unhappy with the decision do not give up

Sometimes the DWP/DfC makes the wrong decision, even if you have completed your claim pack well. They may give you no award, or only award you one of the components, or give you the standard rate where you believe you meet the criteria for the enhanced rate.

You can ask the DWP/DfC to look at their decision again if you are unhappy with it and wish to dispute it. This is called a “**mandatory reconsideration**”. This must normally be requested by you within **one month** of the initial decision (although a late reconsideration may be accepted – seek advice if required). You should send the DWP/DfC any additional evidence you have to help your case, such as a supporting letter from a medical professional or a support worker.

After the DWP/DfC has reconsidered their original decision, you will be notified. If you are still unhappy with the outcome and wish to dispute it, you can lodge an appeal with HM Courts and Tribunals Service. Normally appeals must be lodged within one month of the decision following the mandatory reconsideration. For further information on the appeals process, please see our “Benefits appeals” factsheet.

**Please** **note** that if a decision is made to award you PIP, but you wish to challenge an aspect of the decision (e.g. the mobility component is awarded but not the daily living component), then the award you have been given may be removed or reduced, either at the reconsideration or appeal stage. Please seek advice if this applies to you.

## Passporting to other benefits

Being able to receive one type of benefit often means that it will be easier for you to receive other benefits or concessions. This is called “passporting”. For PIP, the following passporting may apply.

An award of PIP may lead to the inclusion of certain disability ‘premiums’ in the calculation of means-tested benefits, including income-related Employment Support Allowance, income-based Jobseekers’ Allowance, Pension Credit and Housing Benefit. If you do not already get one of these benefits you may wish to seek advice to check if your award of PIP means you are now entitled. **Please note** that these are ‘legacy benefits’ and available to new claimants in limited circumstances only, with the exception of Pension Credit which is still the means-tested benefit available to those over state pension age.

If you receive either rate of the daily living component, this will allow someone to claim Carer’s Allowance or the Carer Element of Universal Credit for looking after you. **Please note** this may affect your entitlement to the severe disability premium in means-tested benefits, so seek advice if you are unsure about your situation. Equally, you may be able to claim Carer’s Allowance or Carer Element of Universal Credit for caring for someone else who gets the PIP daily living component, but advice should be sought on whether this will affect their other benefits.

If you receive the enhanced rate for the mobility component, you can access the “Motability scheme” (you can nominate up to two other people as drivers).

**Please note** that unfortunately the premiums payable in the means-tested benefits mentioned above are not available within Universal Credit. However, if you have to claim Universal Credit you may be entitled to ‘**transitional protection**’. This means you may get extra money if you are worse off due to the loss of certain disability premiums.

### The Benefits Cap

There is a cap on the overall amount of benefit that people of working age can receive. However, if you, your partner or a dependent child receives PIP, DLA or Attendance Allowance, you are **not** affected by this cap.

## Contacting the PIP enquiry line

If you have any questions about your PIP claim, you can call the DWP’s Disability Service Centre on **0800 121 4433** (textphone **0800 121 4493**). If you live in Northern Ireland, you can call the Disability and Carer’s Service on **0800 587 0912** (textphone **0800 012 1574**).

**Please note** that these opening times have been amended during the Covid-19 crisis and are expected to revert to longer opening hours in the future.

## How we can help

If you would like more information about PIP, you can speak to our Advice service by calling our Helpline. Our advisors can also carry out a full benefit check with you and give you advice about applying for other benefits you may be missing out on.

Our Welfare Benefit Sight Loss Advisers are available to offer help if you would like to challenge a benefit decision or think you should be awarded more than you have been. Our advisers can help you with the mandatory reconsideration and First Tier Tribunal (appeals) process.

RNIB’s Legal Rights service is available to offer you help with more complex benefit queries and appeals, such as those to the Upper Tribunal, once the initial appeals process to the First Tier Tribunal has been completed.

### RNIB Helpline

If you need someone who understands sight loss, call our Helpline on **0303 123 9999**, say **“Alexa, call RNIB Helpline”** to an Alexa-enabled device, or email **helpline@rnib.org.uk**. Our opening hours are weekdays from 8am – 8pm and Saturdays from 9am – 1pm.

### The Sight Advice FAQ

The Sight Advice FAQ answers questions about living with sight loss, eye health or being newly diagnosed with a sight condition. It is produced by RNIB in partnership with other sight loss organisations. **sightadvicefaq.org.uk**

### Connect with others

Meet or connect with others who are blind or partially sighted online, by phone or in your community to share interests, experiences and support for each other. From book clubs and social groups to sport and volunteering, our friendly, helpful and knowledgeable team can link you up with opportunities to suit you. Visit **rnib.org.uk/connect** or call **0303 123 9999**.

The factsheet gives general guidance only and is not an authoritative statement of the law.



**RNIB Legal Rights Service**

**April 2024**

## Appendix – descriptors, definitions and points for activities

For each activity there is a list of descriptors, each with its own definition and how many points you would score if you meet the definition. If you meet more than one descriptor within an activity you will be awarded the points for the highest scoring descriptor that applies.

For the **standard rate** of the daily living or the mobility component you must score at least **8 points** for the relevant activities. To receive the **enhanced rate** of either component you must score at least **12 points**.

### The ten activities for the daily living component

#### Activity 1 – Preparing food

1. Can prepare and cook a simple meal unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to either prepare or cook a simple meal. 2 points
3. Cannot cook a simple meal using a conventional cooker but is able to do so using a microwave. 2 points
4. Needs prompting to be able to either prepare or cook a simple meal. 2 points
5. Needs supervision or assistance to either prepare or cook a simple meal. 4 points
6. Cannot prepare and cook food. 8 points

#### Activity 2 – Taking nutrition (eating and drinking)

1. Can take nutrition unaided. 0 points
2. Needs (i) to use an aid or appliance to be able to take nutrition; or (ii) supervision to be able to take nutrition; or (iii) assistance to be able to cut up food. 2 points
3. Needs a therapeutic source to be able to take nutrition. 2 points
4. Needs prompting to be able to take nutrition. 4 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to manage a therapeutic source to take nutrition. 6 points
6. Cannot convey food and drink to their mouth and needs another person to do so. 10 points

#### Activity 3 – Managing therapy or monitoring health condition

1. Either (i) does not receive medication or therapy or need to monitor a health condition; or(ii) can manage medication or therapy or monitor a health condition unaided. 0 points
2. Needs any one or more of the following: (i) to use an aid or appliance to be able to manage medication; (ii) supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage medication; (iii) supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to monitor a health condition. 1 point
3. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes no more than 3.5 hours a week. 2 points
4. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 3.5 but no more than 7 hours a week. 4 points
5. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 7 but no more than 14 hours a week. 6 points
6. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 14 hours a week. 8 points

#### Activity 4 – Washing and bathing

1. Can wash and bathe unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to wash or bathe. 2 points
3. Needs supervision or prompting to be able to wash or bathe. 2 points
4. Needs assistance to be able to wash either their hair or body below the waist. 2 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to get in or out of a bath or shower. 3 points
6. Needs assistance to be able to wash their body between the shoulders and waist. 4 points
7. Cannot wash and bathe at all and needs another person to wash their entire body. 8 points

#### Activity 5 – Managing toilet needs or incontinence

1. Can manage toilet needs or incontinence unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to manage toilet needs or incontinence. 2 points
3. Needs supervision or prompting to be able to manage toilet needs. 2 points
4. Needs assistance to be able to manage toilet needs. 4 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to manage incontinence of either bladder or bowel. 6 points
6. Needs assistance to be able to manage incontinence of both bladder and bowel. 8 points

#### Activity 6 – Dressing and undressing

1. Can dress and undress unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to dress or undress. 2 points
3. Needs either (i) prompting to be able to dress, undress or determine appropriate circumstances for remaining clothed; or (ii) prompting or assistance to be able to select appropriate clothing. 2 points
4. Needs assistance to be able to dress or undress their lower body. 2 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to dress or undress their upper body. 4 points
6. Cannot dress or undress at all. 8 points

#### Activity 7 – Communicating verbally

1. Can express and understand verbal information unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to speak or hear. 2 points
3. Needs communication support to be able to express or understand complex verbal information. 4 points
4. Needs communication support to be able to express or understand basic verbal information. 8 points
5. Cannot express or understand verbal information at all even with communication support. 12 points

#### Activity 8 – Reading and understanding signs, symbols and words

1. Can read and understand basic and complex written information either unaided or using spectacles or contact lenses. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance, other than spectacles or contact lenses, to be able to read or understand either basic or complex written information. 2 points
3. Needs prompting to be able to read or understand complex written information. 2 points
4. Needs prompting to be able to read or understand basic written communication. 4 points
5. Cannot read or understand signs, symbols or words at all. 8 points

#### Activity 9 – Engaging with other people face-to-face

1. Can engage with other people unaided. 0 points
2. Needs prompting to be able to engage with other people. 2 points
3. Needs social support to be able to engage with other people. 4 points
4. Cannot engage with other people due to such engagement causing either (i) overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant; or(ii) the claimant to exhibit behaviour which would result in a substantial risk of harm to the claimant or another person. 8 points

#### Activity 10 – Making budgeting decisions

1. Can manage complex budgeting decisions unaided. 0 points
2. Needs prompting or assistance to be able to make complex budgeting decisions. 2 points
3. Needs prompting or assistance to be able to make simple budgeting decisions. 4 points
4. Cannot make any budgeting decisions at all. 6 points

### The two activities for the mobility component

#### Activity 1 – Planning and following a journey

1. Can plan and follow the route of a journey unaided. 0 points
2. Needs prompting to be able to undertake any journey to avoid overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant. 4 points
3. For reasons other than psychological distress, cannot plan the route of a journey. 8 points
4. For reasons other than psychological distress, cannot follow the route of an unfamiliar journey without another person, assistance dog, or orientation aid. 10 points
5. Cannot undertake any journey because it would cause overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant. 10 points
6. For reasons other than psychological distress, cannot follow the route of a familiar journey without another person, an assistance dog or an orientation aid. 12 points

#### Activity 2 – Moving around

1. Can stand and then move more than 200 metres, either aided or unaided. 0 points
2. Can stand and then move more than 50 metres but no more than 200 metres, either aided or unaided. 4 points
3. Can stand and then move unaided more than 20 metres but no more than 50 metres. 8 points
4. Can stand and then move using an aid or appliance more than 20 metres but no more than 50 metres. 10 points
5. Can stand and then move more than 1 metre but no more than 20 metres, either aided or unaided. 12 points
6. Cannot, either aided or unaided (i) stand; or (ii) move more than 1 metre. 12 points

End of document.