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# We need some more information for Disability Living Allowance

This publication is available in Welsh.

## About the child

1 S	urname or family name	
	ny other surnames he child has had	
Α	ll other names in full	
/ Y	hild reference number ou can find this on letters we ave sent you.	
l /	ate of birth day/month/year)	
4 F	ull address where the child lives	
		Postcode
<b>A</b>	About you	
	aytime phone number lease include the dialling code.	
	<b>lobile phone number,</b> different	
	f you have speech or hearing diffice extphone, please tick this box.	ulties and want us to contact you by
T	extphone number	

### Special rules

<b>6</b>	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 Please continue below. No Go to question 7.
	Make sure you:  • complete all the questions on the form that apply to you, or the child you are claiming for apart from questions 26 to 43

- answer questions 16 to 25 if there has been a change in the child's 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.

make a decision.					
They don't decide if the child can	get DLA.				
In the last 12 months, has the child illnesses or disabilities?	d seen anyone apart from their GP about their				
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 8.				
If they see or have recently seen n professionals' details at question 4	nore than one professional, tell us the other 44 Extra information.				
Name For example, Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms, Dr.					
Profession or specialist area					
Full address For example, health centre, hospital, office or their place of work.	Postcode				
Dhana mushau					
<b>Phone number</b> 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?					

8	When did the child last see their GP about their illness or disability?  / /						
	Has the child's GP changed since the last claim?						
	Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 9.						
	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.						
	Full address						
	Ро	stcode					
	Phone number Include the dialling code.						
9	Has the child had or are they waiting for tests to help diagnose, treat or monitor their illnesses or disabilities?  For example, audiogram, MRI scan, cognitive development or IQ test, or something else.  Yes  Tell us about it in the table below.  No Go to question 10.						
	Date and type of test What did the test show?						
	<b>Example</b> June 2013 Eyesight test	They needed to see a hospital doctor					
10	told us about?  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 below. No Go to question 11.  Tell us what reports you have. For example, educational psychologist's report or						
	Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI).						

**Send us a copy, if you can, as it may help us deal with your claim.** Please send us the most up-to-date copies of your reports. Try not to send original copies as they cannot be returned.

11 Has the child's school or nursery of	changed since the last claim?
Yes Please continue below	v. <b>No</b> Go to question 12.
Name of the school or nursery	
Full address	
	Postcode
<b>Phone number</b> Include the dialling code.	
<b>Person we can contact</b> For example, a teacher	
(IEP), Individual Behaviour Plan (I	vaiting to hear about, an Individual Education Plan (BP) or statement of Special Educational Needs ement is called a Co-ordinated Support Plan (CSP).
	ion or School Action Plus, a teacher prepares the IEP or re help is needed, the local authority may complete an e in Lieu or statement.
Yes Please tick the boxes that apply.	<b>No</b> Go to question 13.
Send us a copy, if you can, as it me Tell us if you want us to return it t	ay help us deal with the child's claim. to you.
They have an IEP or IBP.	
They have a statement, Note	e in Lieu, letter or CSP.
I am waiting to hear.	

# 13 Consent

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.

Please tick one of the consent options then sign and date below.

I agree to you contacting the people or organisations described in the statement above.			
Yes No			
Signature	Date		

Please make sure you also sign and date the declaration at question 50.

### About the child's illnesses or disabilities

- 14
- 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 44 **Extra information**.

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### angle 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:

- every 3 to 4 weeks they have a couple of good days
- 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.

### What help the child needs

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

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
- about aids or adaptations
- anything else you think we should know about the help they need.

When you see



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

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

16	Mobility					
	Has the help the child needs to physically walk changed? This is for children aged 3 and over. This means problems with how far they can walk, how long it takes, their walking speed the way they walk, or the effort of walking and how this may affect their health.	i,				
	Use page 2 of the information booklet.					
	Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 23.					
17	Can they physically walk?					
	Tick <b>No</b> if they cannot walk at all.					
	Yes Please continue below. No Go to question 26.					
18	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 a severe discomfort. This may include short stops to catch their breath or ease pain.	of				
	We understand this can be difficult to work out.					
	<ul> <li>It may help to do the following when you are out walking with the child:</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Check the time when you start and stop to see how long it takes.</li> </ul>					
	Use page 2 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	J				

less than a minute

19	Please tick	the box that best describes their walking speed.	
	Normal	This means they can easily keep up with friends.	
	Slow	This means they can only keep up with friends with a lot of effort.	
	Very slow	This means they can't keep up with friends.	
20	Please tick	the box that best describes the way they walk.	
	They:		
	walk norma	lly	
	walk with a	limp	
	shuffle		
	drag their le	eg	
	walk with or	ne or both feet turned inwards	
	walk on thei	ir toes	
	have poor b	alance	
	If they have	other difficulties with the way they walk, tell us below what they are.	
21		fort of walking seriously affect their health?	
	For example	e, walking can cause bleeding into the knee and ankle joints.	
	Yes	Tell us below how their health is affected.	

If you want to tell us why you have ticked the boxes, how they use or anything else you think we should know, use t	<b>9</b> ·	aids
For example, they have more pain or tiredness if they walk		
Has the help the child needs with guidance or supervision outdoors changed?	when they walk	
This is for children <b>aged 5 and over.</b>		
This means extra help from someone to guide or supervise around outdoors in places they don't know well.	them to get	
Use page 3 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply. No Go to	o question 24.	
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 t	o question 25.
Tell us the number of falls each month	
They:	Yes No
can get up without help	
have had injuries needing hospital treatment	
25 If you want to tell us why you have ticked the boxes, how or anything else you think we should know, use the box be For example, they are frightened by loud noises and behave about danger.	elow.
about danger.	
If you are claiming under the special to question 6.	rules, go straight

# Care

	time would start at 7an	. The parents also get n and end at <b>11pm</b> .
Has the help the child needs with care d	uring the day changed	
Use page 4 of the <b>information bo</b>	oklet.	
Yes Please continue below.	No Go to que	stion 43.
settle in bed during the day?		
	oklet.	
Yes Please continue below.	No Go to que	stion 28.
Tell us how often they need help each da	y and how long it takes	each time.
They need encouragement,	How often	How long
prompting or physical help to:	each day?	each time?
prompting or physical help to: wake up	each day?	each time?  minutes
	each day?	
wake up	each day?	minutes
wake up get out of bed	each day?	minutes minutes
wake up get out of bed get into bed	p, how their needs vary	minutes minutes minutes minutes
wake up get out of bed get into bed settle in bed  If you want to tell us why they need hel	p, how their needs vary, use the box below.	minutes minutes minutes minutes minutes minutes
	Has the help the child needs with care deprivately by 'care' we mean 'looking after' the child use page 4 of the information by Please continue below.  Please continue below.  Do they need encouragement, promptinesettle in bed during the day?  This means waking up, lifting their legs in settling in bed ready to go to sleep.  Use page 5 of the information both Please continue below.  Tell us how often they need help each day.  They need encouragement,	Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to go settle in bed during the day?  This means waking up, lifting their legs into or out of bed, sitting settling in bed ready to go to sleep.  Use page 5 of the information booklet.  Yes Please continue below. No Go to que Tell us how often they need help each day and how long it takes They need encouragement,  How often

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# 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.

Use page 6 of the <b>information booklet</b> .
Yes Tick the boxes that apply. No Go to question 29.
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, the aids they use or anything else you think we should know, use the box below.
For example, they experience pain and become distressed.

29	Do they need encouragement, prompting, or physical help to move around indoors,
	use stairs or get in 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.

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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.

Use page 8 of the information booklet.		
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to question	on 31.
Tell us how often they need help each day and	how long it takes ea	ch 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, how their needs vary, the aids they use or anything else you think we should know, use the box below.		
For example, when they are in the bath they ne how to do it.		what to do and

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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.

Use page 9 of the <b>information bookle</b>	et.	
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to questi	on 32.
Tell us how often they need help each day an	d how long it takes ea	ch 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 their needs vary, the aids they use or anything else you think we should know, use the box below.		
For example, they follow a set routine that ta	kes 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 10 of the information bookles	t.	
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to question	n 33.
Tell us how often they need help each day and	how long it takes each	n 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 or anything else you think we should know, us	<b>.</b> .	e aids they use
For example, they can't see what food is on the	plate.	

33	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.

pray and behaviour energy, who wing what to		o ana when to ao it.
Use page 11 of the information book	let.	
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to que	stion 34.
Tell us how often they need help each day an	d 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, he or anything else you think we should know,		, the aids they use
For example, they become angry with their co	ondition and refuse	to take their medicine.

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# 34 Do they have difficulty seeing?

This means when using their aids like glasses or contact lenses.

Use page 12 of the <b>information booklet</b> .	
Yes Please continue below. No Go to a	juestion 35.
Are they certified severely sight impaired or sight impaired?	
If they are certified they will have been examined at a hospita	l or eye clinic.
A Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI) will have been sent to department. You will have been given a copy.	the local social services
If they are certified, please send us a copy of the CVI. Tell us if	you want us to return it.
Certified severely sight impaired	Go to question 35.
Certified sight impaired	Tick the boxes that apply.
They can see:	Yes No
computer keyboard keys or large print in a book	
a TV and follow the actions to a story	
the shape of furniture in a room	
They can recognise:	Yes No
someone's face across a room	
someone across a street	
If you want to tell us more about the boxes you have ticked, the aids they use or anything else you think we should know	
For example, they have difficulty seeing in poorly lit places like	e a cinema.

This means hearing sound or someone speaking when using their hea	ring aid.	
Use page 13 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question	36.	
	Yes	No
Have they had an audiology test in the last 6 months?		
If you send us a copy of the report it may help us deal with the child's Tell us if you want us to return it.	claim.	
They can hear:	Yes	No
	_	
a whisper in a quiet room		
a whisper in a quiet room a normal voice in a quiet room		
a normal voice in a quiet room		
a normal voice in a quiet room a loud voice 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		

# 36 Do they have difficulty speaking?

This means the ability to say words out loud and talk clearly.

Use page 14 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to question 3	<b>7.</b>	
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 the the aids they use or anything else you think we should know, use the	•	',
For example, they get embarrassed about the way they talk and will on people they know.	ly speak to	
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### 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.

Use page 15 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply.  No Go to que	estion 38.	
To communicate they use:	Yes	No
writing		
BSL (British Sign Language)		
lip-reading		
hand movements, facial expressions and body language		
Makaton		
If they use another form of communication, tell us below what is Sign Supported English (SSE), Signed English (SE), Finger Spelling Communication System (PECS), Tadoma or something else.		
They can communicate:	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, he the aids they use or anything else you think we should know, u		
For example, they may be at risk as they don't understand a war	rning.	

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### Do they have fits, blackouts, seizures, or something similar?

This means epileptic, non-epileptic or febrile fits, faints, absences, loss of consciousness and 'hypos' (hypoglycaemic attacks).

Use page 16 of the <b>information bo</b>	ooklet						
Yes Please continue below.	No		(	Go to que	stion 3	9.	
Tell us what type they have and what happens							
They:						Yes	No
can recognise a warning and tell an adult							
can recognise a warning and take appropr	riate a	ction					
have no warning							
have had a serious injury in the last 6 mor blackout or seizure	nths be	ecause	e c	of a fit,			
display dangerous behaviour after a fit, bl	lackout	t or se	eiz	ure			
Tell us:							
the number of days affected each month							days
how many fits they have on these days							
the number of nights affected each montl	h						nights
how many fits they have on these nights							
Have they had an episode of status epile This is where there is persistent epileptic of several seizures without becoming conscio	activity	for m	no	re than 3	0 minu		iey have
Yes	No						
If you want to tell us more about the box aids they use or anything else you think	-			-			vary, the
For example, they become distressed and	l need	reassu	uro	ance.			

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3:	"

### 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 17 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply. No Go to question 4	0.	
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 other	s.

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### 40 Do they need extra help with their development?

This means any extra help they need to improve their understanding of how to behave and react to people, situations and things around them.

Use page 18 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply. No Go to question 4	·1.	
They need help to:	Yes	No
understand the world around them		
recognise their surroundings		
follow instructions		
play with others		
play on their own		
join in activities with others		
behave appropriately		
understand other people's behaviour		
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 may have difficulty making friends.		

Do they need encouragement, prompting or physical help at scho	-	
Use page 19 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes Tick the boxes that apply. No Go to quest	ion 42.	
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?  What is their behaviour like at school or nursery?		
What extra help do they need with learning?		
What extra help do they need with learning?  What is their behaviour like at school or nursery?  How do they usually get to and from school or nursery?	their needs v	/arv.
What extra help do they need with learning?  What is their behaviour like at school or nursery?	the box belo	

Use p	age 20 of the <b>information booklet</b> .		
Yes	Please continue below. <b>No</b> Go	o to question 43	R
	riedse continue below.	o to question 45	· ·
Tell us:			
<ul> <li>what they of</li> </ul>	lo or would do if they had help		
• what help t	hey need or would need to do this		
<ul> <li>how often t</li> </ul>	hey do it or would do it if they had the help,	and	
• now long tr  At home	ney need or would need help each time.		
Activity	Help needed	How often?	How lone
Activity	Tietp needed	Tiow orten.	each tim
<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 hou
When they go	o out Help needed	How often?	How long

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43	

### Night is when everyone in the house is in bed.

Example. A child goes to bed at **8pm** and the parents go to bed at **11pm**. Night starts at **11pm**. Any help needed before **11pm** would count as help during the day.

Has the help the child needs during the nigh	t changed?		
Yes Please continue below. No	Go to quest	ion 44.	
Use page 21 of the information bookl	et.		
Do they wake and need help at night, or need to watch over them at night?	d someone to be awa	ıke	
<b>Yes</b> Please continue below. <b>No</b> Go to question 44.			
Tell us how often each night they need help and how long it takes 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		minutes	
get to and use the toilet, manage nappies or pads		minutes	
have treatment		minutes	
settle		minutes	
They need watching over because they:	How often each night?	How long each time?	
are unaware of danger and may harm themselves or others		minutes	
may wander about		minutes	
have behavioural problems		minutes	
If you want to tell us why they need help or the aids they use or anything else you think	•	•	
For example, they don't sleep regular hours ea	ach night.		

# **Extra information**

			t the child's
	-		bout?
Tremember the exact ac	te, tell us roughly	wnen this was.	
e is more than 4 months:	<b>ago,</b> tell us why yo	ou didn't let us know ————	v sooner.
d d	their needs start the child start to need the	their needs started the child start to need the amount of help n't remember the exact date, tell us roughly	ed more space, continue on a separate piece of paper. Please pure of reference number on any extra pieces of paper you use.  their needs started  the child start to need the amount of help you have told us all n't remember the exact date, tell us roughly when this was.

About tax credits	
46 Is anyone within your household gett	ing or waiting to hear about Child Tax Credit?
No Yes	Please tell us their name:
	Their National Insurance number:
	Their relationship to you:
47 Is anyone within your household gett	ing or waiting to hear about Working Tax Credit?
No Yes	Please tell us their name:
	Their National Insurance number:
	Their relationship to you:
	Their relationship to you.
<b>About Income Support</b>	
48 Are you getting or waiting to hear abo	out Income Support?
No Yes	
49 Is anyone within your household gett	ing or waiting to hear about Income Support?
No Yes	Please tell us their name:
	Their National Insurance number:
	Their relationship to you:

#### What to do now

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

Read pages 22 to 24 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 13.

List below all the documents you are sending with this form. For example, a prescription list, medical report or a statement of Special Educational Needs. Try to send copies rather than the original documents, because we cannot return them.

Now read and sign the declaration below.

### 50 Declaration

Please return the signed form straight away. If we do not receive the form by the date requested in the covering letter, we will make a decision on the information available. This could result in any benefit being suspended or stopped.

**I declare** the information I have given on this form is correct and complete as far as I know and believe.

**I understand** that if I knowingly give false information, my benefit may be stopped and I may be liable to prosecution or other action.

Signature	Date
Print your name here	

**Send the 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.