

3. Benefits

3.1 Employment and Support Allowance



Employment and Support Allowance is normally called **ESA**



ESA is money paid to people who cannot work because they have a health problem or disability.



You need to ask to get paid **ESA**. This is called **making a claim**.



The amount of money you get paid depends on several things, like how old you are.



How can you make a new claim?
You can call up for free on:
0800 055 6688



It can be difficult to apply for ESA.
It is important that someone helps you.



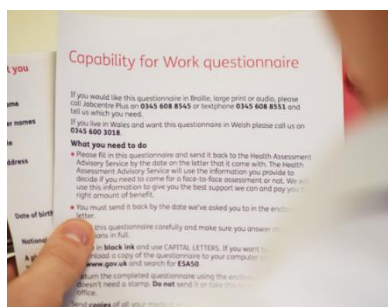
You might have to go to a meeting called
a **health and work conversation**
This meeting is about helping you get into
work in the future.



Your ESA money might get stopped if you
don't go to your **health and work**
conversation. When your payments are
stopped we call this a **sanction**.



To get paid ESA you will have a **Work**
Capability Assessment.
There are 2 parts



Part 1

You will have to fill in a **Capability for Work Questionnaire (ESA50)**

This is a form about what you can do and what you find hard to do.



Part 2

You will normally have to go to an appointment to speak to someone about what you wrote on your form.



You can take someone with you to support you during your appointment



There are two groups you can get put in depending on your how much you can do



Work related activity group (WRAG)

You will be put in this group if you might be able to work in the future.



If you are in the **WRAG** group you will be asked to go to activities which are like going to work



Support Group

You will be put in this group if you won't be able to work for a long time.



If you get put in the **support** group you will get paid extra money to help you

You will get paid this amount no matter what age you are



The amount you get normally goes up by a little bit each year



If you do not agree with the decision not to pay you ESA
Or with the group you have been placed in

You can ask us to tell you why and you can also ask us to think again about the decision



It is important to say if things in your life change in the future. This is to make sure you get paid the right amount.

3. Benefits

3.2 Jobseeker's Allowance



What does **JSA** stand for?

Jobseeker's Allowance



If you are working age

And

You are looking for work

You can claim **JSA**



You need to ask to get paid JSA. This is called **making a claim**.



The amount of money you get paid depends on several things, like how old you are.



How can you make a claim for JSA?

You can call up for free on:

0800 055 6688



You can also go online to make a new claim

www.gov.uk



You will have to attend appointments at the Jobcentre



You will have to apply for work



If you are single and you are over 25
you will get paid £73.10 a week



If you are single and you are under 25
you will get paid £57.90 a week



You will get paid every 2 weeks



If you do not go to appointments at
the job centre.

Or you do not look for work, your JSA
money might be stopped. This is
called a sanction.

3. Benefits

3.3 Personal Independence Payment



Personal Independence Payment is a new benefit for people who have a health problem or disability.

It is called **PIP** for short



PIP is for people aged between 16 and 64

You are given PIP to help pay the extra costs of having a disability.



The amount of **PIP** you get paid depends on how much support you need.



You need to ask to get paid PIP. This is called **making a claim**.

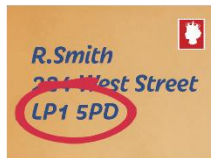
You can call up for free on:

0800 917 2222



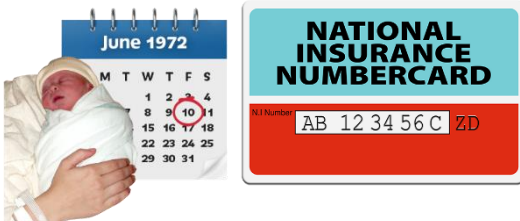
You can also go online to make a new claim

www.gov.uk



When you make a claim, you will need to give some information

- your name
- your address
- your date of birth
- your national insurance number
- the name of your doctor



05-41

This area for automatic personalisation for customer's name and post

 Department for Work & Pensions

Personal Independence Payment

Claim form

This is the first stage of the Personal Independence Payment claim process.

This form has been issued for the person named on it only. This form **cannot** be used to claim Personal Independence Payment for anyone else. If it is used by another person, it will not be accepted as a claim for Personal Independence Payment by that person.

How to fill in the form

Please use a pen. If you make a mistake, cross it out. Don't use correction fluid.

Answer all the questions that apply to you.

About you

If you're filling in this form for someone else, tell us about **them**, not you.

Surname or family name

Other names

Title
For example, Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms

Please tell us the name you want us to use when we write to you, if it's different from above.
For example, if you have a different title, or letters after your name, such as Sir John Smith BSc.

Previous surname
Tell us any other surname you have been known by. If you've had more than one previous surname, tell us the surname you

You will be sent a form to fill out.

The form will have questions about how well you can do different things.

It is a good idea to ask someone to help you fill the form out.

You can also send a letter from your social worker, support worker or another professional who knows you.



When you have filled in the form you need to post it back.

Most people will be asked to go to a meeting to talk about what they put on the form.

This meeting is called an assessment.



The assessment meeting will be with a health worker.



You will be asked lots of questions about what you can do and what you find hard to do



It is important that you explain how your condition affects you.

You need to tell the health worker about the things you need support with.

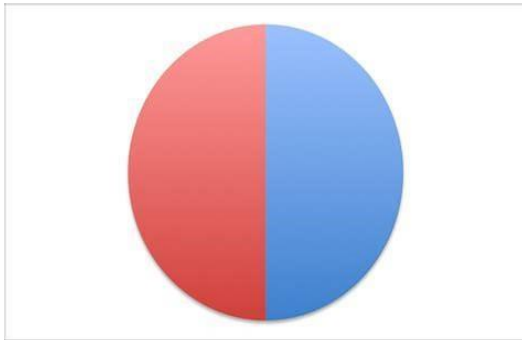


You can take someone with you to support you during your assessment



You will be sent a letter a few weeks after your assessment. The letter will tell you:

- If you will get paid PIP
- How much you'll get paid



Personal Independence Payment is made up of 2 parts called **components**.

The 2 **components** are:

- Daily living
- Mobility



For each **component**, you can get paid a **standard rate**

or an **enhanced rate**



If you need some support you will be given the **standard rate**.

If you need lots of support you will be given the **enhanced rate**.



Daily living is about the things you do every day

- Washing and going to the toilet
- Getting dressed
- Making food
- Eating and drinking
- Taking medicine at the right time
- Communicating

- Reading and understanding signs, symbols and words;
- Making decisions about money
- Meeting other people



You will be given the **standard rate** if you need some support with your daily activities

The standard rate for the daily living component is £57.30 a week



You will be given the **enhanced rate** if you need a lot of support to do daily activities



The enhanced rate for the daily living component is £85.60 per week



The **Mobility component** looks at the support you need to move about.

It also looks at whether you can plan and follow a journey.

You will be given the **standard rate** if you need some support to get out and move around



The standard rate for the mobility component is £22.65 per week



You will be given the **enhanced rate** if you need a lot of support get out and move around

The enhanced rate for the mobility component is £59.75 per week

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You might not get PIP even if you have a disability and you make a claim.

Or



You might be given the standard rate for your daily living or mobility when you need the enhanced rate.

If you do not agree with the decision not to pay you PIP



Or

with rate you have been given for your daily living or mobility activities

You can appeal. This means you are asking them to look at the decision again to check it is right.



When you appeal, you might need to send more information about what support you need.



You can ask your doctor or an organisation who knows you to write a letter.



There are places who can help you to appeal.

You might find this website helpful



<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/pip/appeals/mandatory-reconsideration/>