

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

1. What PIP is for

Personal Independence Payment (PIP) can help with extra living costs if you have both:

- a long-term physical or mental health condition or disability
- difficulty doing certain everyday tasks or getting around because of your condition

You can get PIP even if you're working, have savings or are getting most other benefits.

You can also read about [PIP in Welsh \(Cymraeg\) \(/taliad-annibyniaeth-personol-pip\)](#).

How PIP works

There are 2 parts to PIP:

- a daily living part - if you need help with everyday tasks
- a mobility part - if you need help with getting around

Whether you get one or both parts and [how much you get \(/pip/how-much-youll-get\)](#) depends on how difficult you find everyday tasks and getting around.

If you're nearing the end of life (for example, due to a life-limiting illness), you'll automatically get the daily living part. Whether you get the mobility part depends on your needs. Find out [how to claim and how much you'll get if you're nearing the end of life \(/pip/claiming-end-of-life\)](#).

Daily living part

You might get the daily living part of PIP if you need help with:

- preparing food
- eating and drinking
- managing your medicines or treatments
- washing and bathing
- using the toilet
- dressing and undressing
- reading
- managing your money
- socialising and being around other people
- talking, listening and understanding

Mobility part

You might get the mobility part of PIP if you need help with:

- working out a route and following it
- physically moving around
- leaving your home

You do not have to have a physical disability to get the mobility part. You might also be eligible if you have difficulty getting around because of a cognitive or mental health condition, like anxiety.

How difficulty with tasks is assessed

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) will assess how difficult you find daily living and mobility tasks. For each task they'll look at:

- whether you can do it safely
- how long it takes you
- how often your condition affects this activity
- whether you need help to do it, from a person or using extra equipment

Your carer could get [Carer's Allowance \(https://www.gov.uk/carers-allowance\)](https://www.gov.uk/carers-allowance) if you have substantial caring needs.

Help with PIP

If you need help understanding or applying for PIP you can:

- [get help from Citizens Advice \(https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/pip/\)](https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/pip/)
- watch [PIP video guides with British Sign Language \(https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLC0aQWFFHARy_IYZbrnJfuXzhKWotacfM\)](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLC0aQWFFHARy_IYZbrnJfuXzhKWotacfM)
- use [easy read guides which explain PIP \(/government/publications/about-pip-what-it-is-and-how-to-claim-it-easy-read-guide\)](/government/publications/about-pip-what-it-is-and-how-to-claim-it-easy-read-guide)

If you live in Scotland

You need to [apply for Adult Disability Payment \(ADP\) \(https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment\)](https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment) instead of PIP.

If you currently get PIP, you'll be automatically moved to ADP by spring 2025.

When the move begins, you'll get letters from DWP and Social Security Scotland. [Read more about the moving process \(https://www.mygov.scot/personal-independence-payment-is-moving\)](https://www.mygov.scot/personal-independence-payment-is-moving).

If you move from Scotland to England or Wales

If you get ADP and move from Scotland to England or Wales, you must make a new claim for PIP instead.

Your ADP will stop 13 weeks after you move – apply for PIP as soon as possible after moving or your payments could be affected.

If you get Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

[Disability Living Allowance \(DLA\) \(/dla-disability-living-allowance-benefit\)](/dla-disability-living-allowance-benefit) is being replaced by PIP for most adults. You'll keep getting DLA if:

- you're under 16
- you were born on or before 8 April 1948

If you were born after 8 April 1948, DWP will invite you to apply for PIP. You do not need to do anything until DWP writes to you about your DLA unless your circumstances change.

2. Eligibility

You can get Personal Independence Payment (PIP) if all of the following apply to you:

- you're 16 or over
- you have a long-term physical or mental health condition or disability
- you have [difficulty doing certain everyday tasks or getting around \(/PIP\)](#)
- you expect the difficulties to last for at least 12 months from when they started

You must also be under [State Pension age \(/state-pension-age\)](#) if you've not received PIP before.

If you live in Scotland, you need to [apply for Adult Disability Payment \(ADP\) \(https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment\)](#) instead.

If you're over State Pension age, you can apply for [Attendance Allowance \(/attendance-allowance\)](#) instead. Or if you've received PIP before, you can still make a new claim if you were eligible for it in the year before you reached State Pension age.

There are different eligibility rules [if you're nearing the end of life \(/pip/claiming-end-of-life\)](#) (for example, due to a life-limiting illness). You might be able to get PIP more quickly and at a higher rate.

If you get other benefits or income

You can get PIP at the same time as all other benefits, except [Armed Forces Independence Payment \(/claim-for-injury-received-while-serving/armed-forces-independence-payment-afip\)](#).

If you get [Constant Attendance Allowance \(/constant-attendance-allowance\)](#) you'll get less of the daily living part of PIP.

If you get [War Pensioners' Mobility Supplement \(/guidance/war-pension-scheme-mobility-supplement-wpms\)](#) you will not get the mobility part of PIP.

You can get PIP if you're working or have savings.

If you've recently returned from living abroad

To apply for PIP, you usually need to:

- have lived in England, Scotland or Wales for at least 2 of the last 3 years
- be living in one of these countries when you apply

If you've recently returned from living in the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein, you might be able to get PIP sooner.

[Find out about PIP if you live in Northern Ireland \(https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/personal-independence-payment\).](https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/personal-independence-payment)

If you live abroad

You might still be able to get PIP if you either:

- live in the [EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein \(/claim-benefits-abroad/disability-benefits\)](#) - you can only get help with daily living tasks
- work in the Armed Forces, or are a family member of someone who does

If you're not a British citizen

You must:

- normally live in or show that you intend to settle in the UK, Ireland, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands
- not be subject to [immigration control \(https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/immigration/non-eea-nationals-and-the-habitual-residence-test/are-you-subject-to-immigration-control/\)](https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/immigration/non-eea-nationals-and-the-habitual-residence-test/are-you-subject-to-immigration-control/) (unless you're a sponsored immigrant)

If you're from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein, you and your family usually also need settled or pre-settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme to get PIP. The deadline to apply to the scheme was 30 June 2021 for most people, but you might still be able to apply. [Check if you can still apply to the EU Settlement Scheme \(/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/who-can-apply\)](#).

You might still be able to get PIP if you're a refugee or have humanitarian protection status.

3. How much you'll get

How much Personal Independence Payment (PIP) you get depends on how difficult you find:

- everyday activities ('daily living' tasks)
- getting around ('mobility' tasks)

Find out [what tasks count as daily living and mobility tasks \(/PIP\)](#).

PIP amounts

	Lower weekly rate	Higher weekly rate
Daily living part	£72.65	£108.55
Mobility part	£28.70	£75.75

PIP is tax free. The amount you get is not affected by your income or savings.

Tell the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) straight away if there's a [change in your personal circumstances \(/pip/change-of-circumstances\)](/pip/change-of-circumstances) or how your condition affects you.

How you're paid

PIP is usually paid every 4 weeks.

Your decision letter tells you:

- the date of your first payment
- what day of the week you'll usually be paid
- how long you'll get PIP for
- when and if your claim will be reviewed

If your payment date is on a bank holiday, you'll usually be paid before the bank holiday. After that you'll continue to get paid as normal.

All benefits, pensions and allowances are paid into your [bank, building society or credit union account \(/how-to-have-your-benefits-paid\)](/how-to-have-your-benefits-paid).

Other help you can get

If you get the mobility part of PIP, you might be eligible for a:

- [Blue Badge \(/apply-blue-badge\)](/apply-blue-badge)
- [vehicle tax discount or exemption \(/financial-help-disabled/vehicles-and-transport\)](/financial-help-disabled/vehicles-and-transport)
- [Motability Scheme vehicle \(https://www.motability.co.uk/\)](https://www.motability.co.uk/), if you get the higher mobility rate of PIP

If you get either the daily living or mobility part of PIP you're eligible for a [Disabled Persons Railcard](https://www.disabledpersons-railcard.co.uk/) (<https://www.disabledpersons-railcard.co.uk/>).

You may be able to get a discount on Council Tax and local bus travel. [Contact your local council](#) ([/find-local-council](#)) to check.

If someone helps to care for you, they may be able to get [Carer's Allowance](#) ([/carers-allowance](#)) or [Carer's Credit](#) ([/carers-credit](#)).

Find out about [other financial support for people with disabilities or health conditions](#) ([/financial-help-disabled](#)).

If you get other benefits and PIP

You may get a top-up (called a [disability premium](#) ([/disability-premiums](#))) if you get:

- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Housing Benefit

You might get the disability element of [Working Tax Credit](#) ([/working-tax-credit](#)) if you're eligible.

If you get [Constant Attendance Allowance](#) ([/constant-attendance-allowance](#)) you'll get less of the daily living part of PIP.

If you get [War Pensioners' Mobility Supplement](#) ([/guidance/war-pension-scheme-mobility-supplement-wpms](#)) you will not get the mobility part of PIP.

4. How to claim

Before you apply for Personal Independence Payment (PIP), [check if you're eligible](#) ([/pip/eligibility](#)).

If you live in:

- Northern Ireland - find out [how to claim if you live in Northern Ireland](#) (<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/personal-independence-payment>)
- Scotland - you need to [apply for Adult Disability Payment \(ADP\)](#) (<https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment>) instead

There's a [different way to claim if you're nearing the end of life](#) ([/pip/claiming-end-of-life](#)) (for example, due to a life-limiting illness).

Start your claim by phone

You need to:

- 1 Call the 'PIP new claims' phone line. You'll then be sent a form that asks about your condition.
- 2 Complete and return the form. The address is on the form.
- 3 You might need to have an assessment, if more information is needed.

If you need someone to help you

You can:

- ask for them to be added to your call - you cannot do this if you use textphone
- ask someone else to call on your behalf - you'll need to be with them when they call

Before you start

You'll need:

- your contact details, for example telephone number
- your date of birth
- your National Insurance number, if you have one (you can find this on letters about tax, pensions and benefits)
- your bank or building society account number and sort code
- your doctor or health worker's name, address and telephone number
- dates and addresses for any time you've spent in a care home or hospital
- dates for any time you spent abroad for more than 4 weeks at a time, and the countries you visited

PIP new claims phone line

Telephone: 0800 917 2222

Textphone: 0800 917 7777

[Relay UK \(https://www.relayuk.bt.com/\)](https://www.relayuk.bt.com/) (if you cannot hear or speak on the phone): 18001 then 0800 917 2222

British Sign Language (BSL) [video relay service](#)

[\(https://connect.interpreterslive.co.uk/vrs?ilc=DWP\)](https://connect.interpreterslive.co.uk/vrs?ilc=DWP) if you're on a computer -

find out how to [use the service on mobile or tablet](#)

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oELNMfAvDxw>)

Calling from abroad: +44 191 218 7766

Monday to Friday, 8am to 5pm

[Find out about call charges \(/call-charges\)](#)

Start your claim by post

You can start a claim by post instead, but it takes longer to get a decision.

Send a letter to this freepost address:

Freepost DWP PIP 1

Do not write anything except the freepost address on the envelope. You do not need a postcode or a stamp.

You'll be sent a form asking for your personal information, such as your address and your age. Fill in and return the form.

You'll then be sent a form which asks about your disability or condition.

Completing and returning the form about your condition

If you apply by phone or post, you'll usually get a form called 'How your disability affects you' within 2 weeks.

Fill in the form using the guidance that comes with it, and return it to the address on the form.

Include supporting documents if you have them - for example, prescription lists, care plans, or information from your doctor or others involved in your care.

You have 1 month to return it. [Contact the PIP enquiry line \(/disability-benefits-helpline\)](#) if you need more time or have questions.

You can read Citizens Advice's [help on filling in the form](#) (<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/pip/help-with-your-claim/fill-in-form/>).

Check if you can apply online

You can only apply for PIP online in some areas. You'll need to check your postcode when you start your application.

To start your claim online you'll need your:

- National Insurance number
- email address
- mobile phone

Check if you can apply for PIP online

If you've already registered, you can [sign in to your PIP account \(https://www.apply-for-pip.dwp.gov.uk/verify\)](https://www.apply-for-pip.dwp.gov.uk/verify).

5. After you've applied

You might be invited to an assessment with a health professional if more information is needed. They'll ask about:

- how your condition affects your [daily living and mobility tasks \(/pip/what-pip-is-for\)](/pip/what-pip-is-for)
- any treatments you've had or will have

They might ask you to do some simple movements to show how you manage some activities.

The assessment can be in person, over the phone or by video call. It usually takes 1 hour.

You can read [Citizens Advice's help on preparing for an assessment \(https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/pip/help-with-your-claim/your-assessment/\)](https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/pip/help-with-your-claim/your-assessment/).

Getting a decision

You'll get a letter that tells you whether you'll get PIP and the date of your first payment.

If you disagree with a decision

You can [challenge a decision \(/mandatory-reconsideration\)](/mandatory-reconsideration) about your claim. This is called asking for 'mandatory reconsideration'.

6. If your PIP claim is reviewed

The letter you got when your Personal Independence Payment (PIP) was approved will tell you when your claim will end and if it will be reviewed.

How PIP reviews work

You will continue to get PIP while your claim is being reviewed.

- 1 You'll get a letter asking you to fill in a form called 'Award review - how your disability affects you'.
- 2 Fill in the form using the notes that come with it.
- 3 Send the form and any supporting information you have not shared with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) before - the form explains what to include and where to send it. You'll need to return it within 1 month. [Contact the PIP enquiry line \(/disability-benefits-helpline\)](#) if you need more time.
- 4 DWP will review your form. If they need more information, an independent health professional might phone you to ask some questions or send a letter inviting you to an assessment. Assessments can be in person, over the phone or by video call.
- 5 You'll get a letter that tells you what will happen with your PIP. If your needs have changed, your PIP might be increased, reduced or stopped.

If you disagree with a decision

You can [challenge a decision \(/mandatory-reconsideration\)](#) about your claim. This is called asking for mandatory reconsideration.

7. Report a change to your needs or circumstances

You must contact the Personal Independence Payment (PIP) enquiry line straight away if:

- you need more or less help with daily living and mobility tasks
- your health professional tells you that your condition will last for a longer or shorter time than you reported before
- a medical professional has said [you might have 12 months or less to live \(/pip/claiming-end-of-life\)](#) (you could get PIP at a higher rate under 'special rules for end of life')

- you go into a hospital, a hospice, a nursing home or a care home
- you go into a residential school or college
- you go into foster care or into the care of a local authority or health and social care trust
- you're imprisoned or held in detention
- you plan to go abroad for more than 4 weeks
- your immigration status changes and you're not a British or Irish citizen
- you start or stop getting pensions or benefits from an EU country, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein
- your husband, wife, civil partner or a parent you depend on starts or stops getting benefits from an EU country, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein

These changes can affect your PIP award. Depending on the change, your PIP could go up, go down, stay the same or stop.

You could be taken to court or have to pay a penalty if you give wrong information or do not report a change straight away.

You must also contact the PIP enquiry line straight away if:

- your personal details change, for example your name, address, phone numbers, bank account or doctor
- someone is acting on your behalf and that person changes

How to report a change

Call the 'PIP enquiry line'.

If you need someone to help you, you can:

- ask for them to be added to your call - you cannot do this if you use textphone
- ask someone else to call on your behalf - you'll need to be with them when they call

PIP enquiry line

Telephone: 0800 121 4433

Textphone: 0800 121 4493

[Relay UK \(https://www.relayuk.bt.com/\)](https://www.relayuk.bt.com/) (if you cannot hear or speak on the phone): 18001 then 0800 121 4433

British Sign Language (BSL) [video relay service](#)

<https://connect.interpreterslive.co.uk/vrs?ilc=DWP> if you're on a computer - find out how to [use the service on mobile or tablet](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oELNMfAvDxw>

Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm
[Find out about call charges \(/call-charges\)](/call-charges)

If you've been paid too much

You may have to repay the money if you:

- did not report a change straight away
- gave wrong information
- were overpaid by mistake

Find out how to [repay the money you owe from benefit overpayment \(/benefit-overpayments\)](/benefit-overpayments).

8. Claiming PIP if you're nearing the end of life

If you're nearing the end of life (for example, due to a life-limiting illness) you might be able to get Personal Independence Payment (PIP) more quickly and at a higher rate.

This is sometimes called 'special rules for end of life'.

Eligibility

You're eligible to claim PIP under the special rules for end of life if:

- your doctor or medical professional has said that you might have 12 months or less to live
- you're aged 16 or over

You must also be under [State Pension age \(/state-pension-age\)](/state-pension-age) if you've not received PIP before.

It can be difficult to predict how long someone might live for. If a medical professional has not talked to you about this, you can still ask them to support your claim under the special rules for end of life.

If you live in Scotland, you may need to [apply for Adult Disability Payment \(ADP\) \(https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment\)](https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment) instead. [Check if you are eligible for ADP \(https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment/applicants\)](https://www.mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment/applicants).

What you'll get

You'll get the higher daily living part of £108.55 per week.

Whether you get the mobility part and how much you'll get depends on your needs. The lower weekly rate is £28.70 and the higher weekly rate is £75.75.

How to claim

You can claim for yourself or someone else can do it for you.

- 1 Call the PIP claims line to start your claim.
- 2 Ask a medical professional for form SR1. They'll either fill it in and give the form to you or send it directly to the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).
- 3 If you also claim Universal Credit, [sign in to your online account \(/sign-in-universal-credit\)](#) and use your journal to say that you have sent an SR1 to DWP.

You will not need to go to a face-to-face assessment.

If you need someone to help you, you can:

- ask for them to be added to your call - you cannot do this if you use textphone
- ask someone else to call on your behalf - you'll need to be with them when they call

PIP claims

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You may also be able to get other [benefits if you're nearing the end of](#)

[life \(/benefits-end-of-life\)](#).

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