Department for Work & Pensions



The Timms Review of PIP benefit: Final report

Booklet 3: Ideas for a new reformed PIP benefit





November 2026

About Easy Read



Easy Read uses easy words and pictures.



This Easy Read booklet tells you some new ideas for big changes to the PIP benefit.



This Easy Read is long.
The information in it is important.



You could ask someone to help you read it, if you need to.

What is in this booklet



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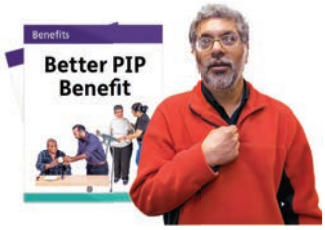
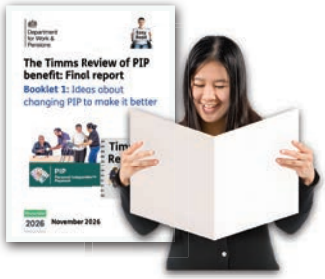


Page 34 Idea: Who can get the new benefit

About this booklet



There are 3 Easy Read booklets that tell you about ideas for changes to PIP.



It is important you that you read Booklet 1 before you read this booklet.



You can find all of the booklets on the Government's website: www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-timms-review-final-report



This booklet tells you about ideas for a new **reformed** PIP benefit.



Reformed means there might be big changes to how PIP looks and works. But it will still be PIP.

What the word condition means



In this booklet, when we say **condition**, we mean a disability or **health condition**.



A **health condition** is a problem that affects your body.

Things like having a bad back, pain or problems with your heart or breathing.



Or it could be to do with your **mental health**.

Mental health is things like your thoughts, feelings and how you cope in everyday life.

Important things to know about the new benefit



The new benefit will help to pay for things people need to help them because of their condition.



It does not matter how much money people already have.



People will be able to get the new benefit if they work.

And they will be able to get it if they don't work.

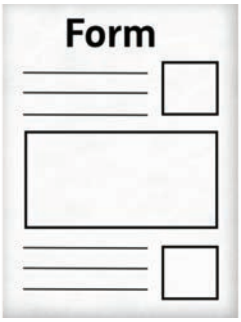


The new benefit will be given as money.

Idea: Initial PIP gateway check



When a person asks for the new benefit, they will first have an **initial PIP gateway check**.

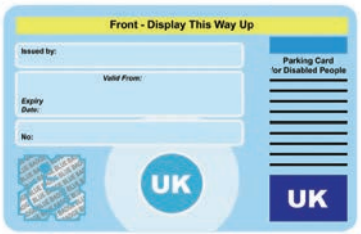


This will be a short form for people to fill in.

It will ask some questions about the person and their life.



This will help the DWP understand what help the person needs.
And what should happen next.



The gateway check will also find out what other support people need.
Things like a Blue Badge.

Idea: Collecting information



When a person asks for the new benefit, the DWP will get some information about them.



Things like their name and information about their condition.

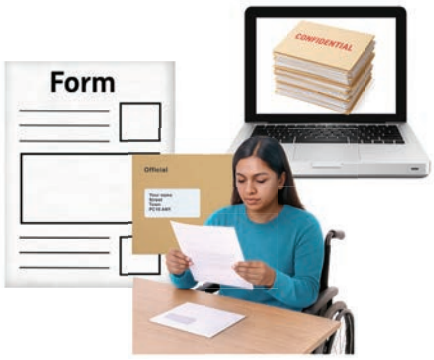


The DWP will keep this information in something called a **digital profile**.

A **digital profile** is like a folder on a computer.



People will be able to see what is in their own digital profile.



They could keep other information in it too.

Things like extra information about their condition.

And any decision letters.



If the person agrees, the information could be shared with other services.

Things like health and care services.



It means people will only need to share their information once.



People should still be able to ask for the new benefit without a digital profile.

Idea: Quick decisions



Some people might get a quick decision about the new benefit.
This is called a **fast-track decision**.



It would be for people who need lots of support for their condition.
And who have **evidence** that clearly shows how their condition affects them.



Evidence is extra information about the person's condition.



It might be things like a letter from the doctor or test results.



People who are at the end of their life could also get a fast-track decision.

Idea: The impact assessment



People who are not offered a fast track decision will have an **impact assessment**.



This is a check to look at how the person's condition affects their day to day life.



The impact assessment will help the DWP to decide if the person can get the new benefit.

And how much money they should get.



The impact assessment should look at different things.

Day to day life



The impact assessment should look at what day to day life is like for the person.



Things like what the person can do and what they need help with.

This might be cooking and washing.



And it could be telling people what you want or how you feel.



The assessment should look at what the person wants to do in their life.



And it should look at what makes these things harder.

Extra costs



The impact assessment should also look at the person's **extra costs**.

Extra costs are the extra money people may need because of their condition.



It helps to pay for things like a stair lift to help them get upstairs.



Or paying to have the heating on more in their homes.



The assessment should look at what help people need.



This includes things they need but cannot afford.



People will not need to work out their extra costs.



They will not have to show how much their extra costs are.

Conditions that can change



The impact assessment should think about people who have a condition that changes day to day.



They might be able to do things some days like getting dressed or chopping food.



But they cannot do it on other days.



The assessment will look at how the person feels over time.



Not just on the day of the assessment.



This will help to make sure the assessment looks at what life is really like for people.



Getting help and information

People who ask for the new benefit will get information about help they can get from other places.
This is called **signposting**.



This might be help from local places like **Centres for Independent Living**.



The centres can tell people about help they can get from services in their local area.



People can choose if they want this help or not.

Things that should not affect the persons benefit decision



People should not lose out on the new benefit because they do things like:

- Take part in family life.



- Take part in their local area.



- Learning or work.



- **Volunteering**.
  A **volunteer** is someone who does something for free to help a person or a place.

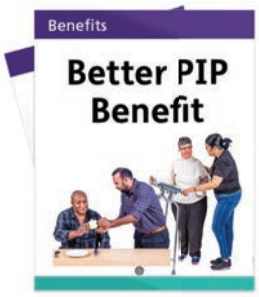


A volunteer might help to run a club or group.



Or they might look after animals.

Idea: The award



The **award** is what people will get for the new benefit.



People should get money to help with their extra costs.

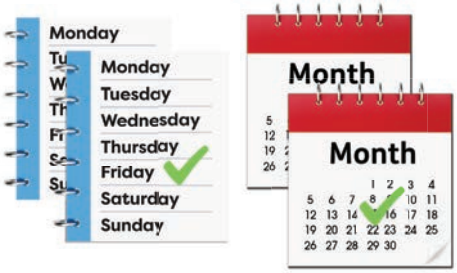


There are different ways the money could be paid.



People could get **regular** payments.

Regular means you get the same amount of money each time.



This might be every week or every month.



There could be different amounts of money that people could get.



The amount of money people will get will depend on what their needs are.

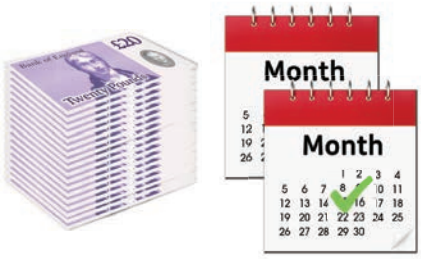


People could also get a **one-off** payment to help with a bigger cost.

One-off means they will get some money once.



This might be to buy something like an electric wheelchair or a mobility scooter.



Some people might get a regular payment and a one-off payment.



More work needs to be done to decide how payments should work.

Idea: Support



People will get money for the award.



And they could get some support too.



People can choose if they want support or not.



Saying no to support should not affect the money they get.

Getting information



People could get information about places they can go for more help.

This might be things like help to find places to learn or help with jobs.



And they can get help to ask for and use the services.



The information should be helpful for the person.



It should not just be a list of services.

Swapping some of your award money



Some of the person's award money could be swapped to pay for a service.

This will be a bit like the **Motability Scheme**.



In this scheme people swap some of their PIP money for things like a car.



Or for things like an electric wheelchair or a scooter.



The money should not pay for support that people should get from other services.



People should understand what service they would get.

And how much money they would give up.



People should be able to choose if they want to swap some money for a service.



They should be able to change their mind too.



If they change their mind, they should get the award money again.



They should not have to wait a long time for it.

Being referred



The DWP could ask another service like health and care services to help the person.

This is called being **referred**.



The other service would decide if the person can get support.



The person may still need to wait to get help.

The other service may still have a waiting list.

Idea: Supportive conversation



A **supportive conversation** is a like meeting for people who need it.

It is a time to talk to someone about their needs.



The meeting should be done by local services and not the DWP.



It should happen after the fast-track decision or impact assessment.



The person could get information about support that is right for them.



Get support close to where they live.



Find out about how to contact different services.



And they can get help to contact the services, if they need it.

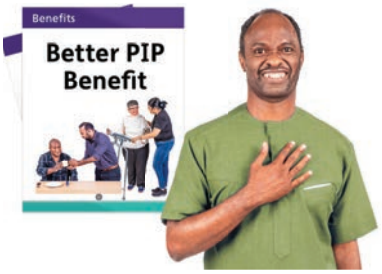


People can choose if they want a conversation or not.



It should not affect the award decision.

Idea: Putting people first



The new benefit will put people first at each stage.



People will be listened to and have their needs heard.



They will get the right help and support for them.



And they should have more choice and control about how they take part in day to day life.

Idea: Help to ask for the new benefit



Information about the new benefit should be clear, kind and easy for everyone to understand.



People who ask for the new benefit will be able to get **reasonable adjustments**, if they need them.



Reasonable adjustments are changes that can help people use a service.



Things like having longer appointments.



Or having information in a way that is easy for them to understand.



People should be able to get reasonable adjustments at any time when they ask for the new benefit.



They should get help when they first ask for it.



And they should keep getting the help they need.



People will be able to have an **advocate**, if they need one.

An **advocate** is someone you can talk to.



They can help you to understand information.

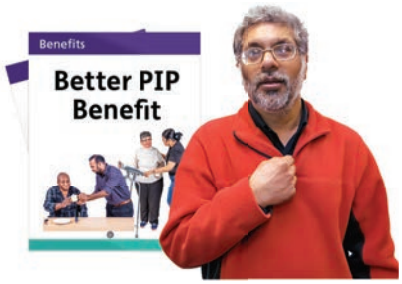


They can help you to speak up for what you want.
Or they can speak up for you.

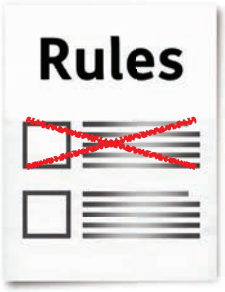


The advocate will not work for the DWP.

Idea: Who can get the new benefit



People who need it can get the reformed benefit.



This might mean the rules about who can get PIP might need to change.



Before the DWP makes any changes, they should test the rules carefully first.



This should help to make sure the new benefit gives the right support to people who need it.



The DWP should work closely with disabled people and people with health conditions to test the rules.

This easy read was made by Easy Read UK
The pictures in it are from Photosymbols, Ing Image and Base Six.





