

Free NI Child DLA Guide

Northern Ireland

A calm, start-to-finish orientation for parents and carers
claiming Disability Living Allowance for a child in Northern
Ireland

FROM NI BENEFITS NAVIGATOR 

Educational guidance for Northern Ireland, where benefits are administered by the
Department for Communities. Plain-English information about an administrative process
— not legal or welfare-rights advice.



What this guide is — and what it is not

THIS GUIDE IS

- A plain-English walk-through of the Child DLA journey in Northern Ireland, from first phone call to decision and beyond
- Administrative navigation and education — how the system works, what each stage is for, and how to keep yourself organised
- Based on official Northern Ireland sources (nidirect / Department for Communities), current at August 2026

THIS GUIDE IS NOT

- Advice about your child's individual entitlement, or a prediction of any outcome
- Legal advice, welfare rights advice, or a substitute for a qualified independent adviser
- A guarantee of any award. No guide can promise a result, and you should be cautious of anyone who does

Where a decision genuinely matters, this guide will always point you towards qualified, independent, free help in Northern Ireland — because that is where personalised advice belongs.



Before we start: a word to the parent reading this

If you are here, you are probably somewhere in a familiar place: a kitchen table, an evening after bedtime, a form or a phone number in front of you, and a low hum of worry about getting it wrong.

Take a breath. Here is what is true.

The Child DLA claim process in Northern Ireland is long, and the form is demanding — but it is not a trick, and it is not a test of you as a parent. It is an administrative process with knowable stages, run by real people, with rules that are published in public. Thousands of Northern Ireland families go through it every year. You do not need to be an expert to do this well. You need a clear map, an honest picture of your child's day-to-day needs, and a folder to keep your paperwork in.

This guide is the map. It walks the whole journey in order, so that at every stage you know where you are, what the system is doing, and what your next step is. Read it once end to end if you can; then come back to the section you need.



SECTION 01

What Child DLA is (in Northern Ireland)

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for children is a benefit for children under 16 who have a disability or health condition and who, because of it, need more looking after — or have more difficulty getting around — than other children of the same age.

Some things that are useful to know at the very beginning:

- **It is administered in Northern Ireland by the Disability and Carers Service, part of the Department for Communities (DfC).** This matters. Northern Ireland's social security system is run separately from Great Britain's. If you have been reading guidance that talks about the DWP, or about "DLA being replaced for children," you may be reading material written for a different part of the UK. For a Northern Ireland claim, the Northern Ireland sources — [nidirect.gov.uk](https://www.nidirect.gov.uk) and the Department for Communities — are the ones that apply to you.
- **It is tax-free**, and it is not based on your income or savings. It is about the child's needs, not the family's finances.
- **It is not means-tested and it is not about diagnosis alone.** A diagnosis helps explain the picture, but the benefit looks at what the child needs day to day — the care, supervision and mobility help they require compared with a child of the same age without that condition.
- **It is paid at different rates depending on the level of help the child needs.** More on the rates below.



The two components

DLA for children is made up of two parts, and a child can qualify for one or both:

- 1. The care component** — for children who need extra help with personal care (things like washing, dressing, eating, medication, communication) or extra supervision to stay safe, compared with a child of the same age.
- 2. The mobility component** — for children who have difficulty walking, or who need much more guidance or supervision when getting around outdoors than a child of the same age would.

The rates (current at August 2026)

According to nidirect, "The DLA rate is between £30.30 and £194.60 a week and depends on the level of help the child needs."

COMPONENT	RATE	WEEKLY AMOUNT
Care	Lowest	£30.30
Care	Middle	£76.70
Care	Highest	£114.60
Mobility	Lower	£30.30
Mobility	Higher	£80.00

Source: nidirect.gov.uk, "Disability Living Allowance for children" — figures current at August 2026. Rates are reviewed by government from time to time, so always check the live nidirect page for the current figures.



Which rate applies — if any — is decided by the Disability and Carers Service based on the whole claim: the form, any reports, and anything else they gather. This guide will not try to predict what your child "should" get, because no honest guide can. What it can do is help you present a clear, accurate picture, which is the one thing within your control.

SECTION 02

Who Child DLA is for

The basic conditions, as set out on nidirect, are that the child must:

- **Be under 16.** (At 16, a different benefit — Personal Independence Payment — takes over. There is a short, honest note about that near the end of this guide.)
- **Need extra looking after or have walking difficulties** because of a disability or health condition — physical, sensory, learning, developmental, behavioural or mental health. There is no fixed list of "qualifying conditions."
- **Have had these difficulties for at least three months and expect them to last at least six months.** This is sometimes called the "qualifying period." There is an exception: if a medical professional has said the child might have 12 months or less to live, the three-month backwards condition does not apply and the claim is handled under special rules, with faster processing.
- **Meet residence and presence conditions** — broadly, rules about living in Northern Ireland / the UK. If your family's situation is unusual (recent arrival, cross-border living or working arrangements, and so on), this is exactly the kind of question to bring to a qualified adviser rather than guess at.



"But my child doesn't look disabled"

Many parents hesitate at the door because their child's needs are invisible — autism, ADHD, epilepsy, anxiety, a fluctuating condition, a learning disability. It is worth saying plainly: **DLA is about needs, not appearances.** A child who needs constant prompting, supervision, reassurance, or watchfulness to stay safe may need far more looking after than a child of the same age, even if a stranger in a supermarket would never know. The claim form exists precisely to capture what cannot be seen at a glance.

Whether any individual child qualifies is a decision for the Disability and Carers Service, not for this guide. But hesitating to *apply* because a condition is invisible is not a reason recognised anywhere in the rules.

SECTION 03

How the claim starts in Northern Ireland

This is the part of the journey where being in Northern Ireland matters most, so let's be precise.

Who you contact

Child DLA in Northern Ireland is managed by the **Disability and Carers Service**, which is part of the **Department for Communities**. You can start a claim by:

- **Phone:** calling the Disability and Carers Service on **0800 587 0912** and asking to be sent a claim pack
- **Email:** contacting **dcs.forms@dfcni.gov.uk** to request a claim form



- **Download:** getting the child DLA claim form (DLA1) from nidirect.gov.uk

(Contact details current at August 2026 — check the live nidirect "Disability Living Allowance for children" page before you call, in case anything has changed.)

The date-protection rule — small detail, real money

Here is a piece of administrative knowledge that quietly matters. nidirect states:

"The date of your email or phone request will be treated as your date of claim from which Disability Living Allowance can be paid, as long as you send your form back within six weeks of that date."

In plain terms: **if you request the pack by phone or email, the clock for payment can start from the day you asked — not the day you finally post the completed form — provided the form goes back within six weeks.**

Two practical consequences:

1. **Requesting the pack by phone or email, rather than simply downloading and sitting with a blank form, protects your claim date** while you take the time to complete the form properly.
2. **The six weeks is a real deadline.** If the form goes back later than that, you can lose the protected date. When your pack arrives, note the date of your original request and count six weeks forward. Write that date somewhere you will see it.



This is a good example of what this guide means by "administrative navigation": no opinion, no tactics — just knowing how the machinery works so it works for you.

A note on timing your request

The form is long and asks for a detailed picture of your child's needs. Some families find it useful to spend a week keeping brief daily notes about the help their child actually needs (more on this in section 5) *before or while* the pack is on its way. Because the date-protection rule starts from your request, requesting the pack early and then preparing carefully within the six-week window is an approach the rules themselves make room for.

SECTION 04

What the form is actually trying to understand

The DLA1 child claim form can feel overwhelming at first sight — many pages, many questions, many boxes. It becomes far more manageable when you understand the single question underneath all of it:

Compared with a child of the same age who does not have this condition, what extra care, supervision or mobility help does this child need?

Every section of the form is an angle on that one comparison. Keep it in front of you like a compass and the form stops being a maze.



The comparison is with a child of the same age

All young children need help — a two-year-old needs supervision, a five-year-old needs help dressing, a nine-year-old needs reminding. The form is not asking whether your child needs care (all children do). It is asking what your child needs **over and above** what is typical for their age. So a useful private question before answering any section is:

"Would a parent of a typical child this age be doing this? This often? At this time of night? With this level of vigilance?"

The three broad areas the form explores

1 Extra care needs

help with the ordinary business of the body and the day: washing, bathing, dressing, toileting, eating and drinking, medication and treatment, communication, settling at night, emotional reassurance. The form is interested in what help is needed, how often, how long it takes, and what happens without it.

2 Extra supervision needs

the watching, anticipating and intervening that keeps a child safe: a child with no sense of danger, a child who absconds, a child whose seizures can arrive without warning, a child whose distress escalates quickly. Supervision is often the most under-described need, because to the parent providing it, constant vigilance has become invisible — it is just "how we live."



3 **Mobility needs**

difficulty physically walking, or needing much more guidance and supervision when out of doors than a child of the same age: a child who cannot safely cross a road at an age when peers can, who bolts, who cannot manage unfamiliar routes, who becomes overwhelmed and stops.

Day and night are both part of the picture

The form asks separately about daytime and night-time needs, because they are considered separately. If your evenings and nights involve resettling, supervision, medication, changing, or simply being awake and alert because of your child's condition, that belongs on the form just as much as the daytime picture. Parents chronically undersell the night because they are exhausted and it has become normal. It is not the form's job to guess; it is the form's job to be told.

Good days and bad days

Many conditions fluctuate. The form's picture should be honest about the range: what a manageable day looks like, what a hard day looks like, and roughly how often each occurs. A claim written only about the best days understates the truth; one written only about the worst days overstates it. The accurate picture — the whole spread — is both the honest one and the most useful one to a decision maker.



SECTION 05

Describing your child's needs clearly

This section is about wording — not "magic words" (there are none), but the ordinary principles of clear description that help a stranger understand a life they have never seen. The person reading your form has never met your child. Your job is to put them in the room.

Principle 1: Specific beats general

Vague summary language is the most common weakness in claim forms — not because parents are careless, but because summarising is what we do when something is our everyday reality.

- General: *"He needs help getting dressed."*
- Specific: *"Every morning I lay out his clothes in order, hand him each item one at a time, and prompt him at each step; left alone he will still be in pyjamas an hour later, or will wear the same clothes as yesterday over his pyjamas. Dressing takes about 25 minutes with me beside him."*

The second version tells the reader what actually happens, how often, how long it takes, and what happens without help. Those four ingredients — **what, how often, how long, and what happens without the help** — are worth checking for in every substantial answer.



Principle 2: Describe the help, not just the condition

A diagnosis is context; the form's real currency is the help. "She has autism" tells the reader little on its own. "Because of her autism she cannot tolerate tooth-brushing without a fixed routine, a specific toothbrush, and me physically guiding her hand, twice a day, every day" tells them what the condition means in your bathroom at 7.45 each morning.

Principle 3: Write the invisible labour down

Prompting, supervising, anticipating, de-escalating, checking, listening at doors, cutting food, standing outside the bathroom, sleeping with a monitor on — parents routinely leave these out because they do not feel like "help" in the way lifting or carrying does. They are help. If you do it because of your child's condition, and a parent of a typical same-age child would not be doing it, it belongs on the form.

Principle 4: Honest about the range, precise about frequency

"Sometimes" and "often" mean different things to different readers. Where you can, count: "four or five nights a week," "on roughly half of school mornings," "every time we leave the house." If you genuinely do not know, a week of brief daily notes (three lines each evening: what help was needed, when, for how long) will tell you — and those notes become supporting material in their own right.





Principle 5: Do not shrink the picture out of stoicism — and do not inflate it out of fear

The form deserves the truth at full size: not the brave-face version you give relatives, and not a catastrophised version either. Exaggeration is both wrong and counterproductive — inconsistencies between the form and the professional evidence undermine a claim. The accurate picture is the strong picture. Write it plainly, at its real size, and let it stand.

A quiet word about how this feels

Many parents find completing this form genuinely upsetting, because it asks you to spend hours cataloguing everything that is hard — with none of the space you normally give to everything that is wonderful about your child. That reaction is normal and widely shared. It can help to remember that the form is a snapshot taken for one administrative purpose. It is not your child, and it is not your family. Some parents finish a session on the form and then deliberately write, somewhere private, three things their child did that week that made them smile. The form does not need that page. You might.



SECTION 06

Evidence: what kind of material can support a claim

You do not need a mountain of paperwork to start a claim, and you should not delay a claim indefinitely while hunting for perfect evidence — remember the six-week window. But supporting material that shows the same picture the form describes can genuinely help a decision maker understand the claim. Useful **categories** include:

- **Medical and clinical:** letters or reports from a GP, paediatrician, psychiatrist or hospital clinic; diagnosis letters; clinic appointment summaries; prescription lists or repeat-prescription printouts showing current medication.
- **Therapies and allied professionals:** reports from speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, CAMHS, or community nursing.
- **Education:** a statement of special educational needs, school reports that describe support in place, letters from a SENCO or classroom assistant arrangements, individual education or behaviour plans.
- **Social care and community:** social worker reports, early-intervention or family-support service letters, short-break/respite arrangements.
- **Your own records:** a diary of a typical week (see the checklist below) — what help was needed, when, and for how long. Do not underestimate this. Nobody observes your child's needs more completely than you do, and a dated, factual diary is evidence.



- **Other people who know the child:** in some families, a short factual statement from another adult who regularly sees the child's needs — a grandparent who does school runs, a childminder, a club leader — can add a second angle on the same picture.

Three practical notes:

1 **Send copies, never originals**

wherever possible.

2 **Evidence that describes needs is more useful than evidence that only names a diagnosis.**

A one-line letter confirming a condition adds little; a report describing what the child needs help with adds a lot. If a professional offers to write something, it is reasonable to ask them to describe the day-to-day needs they have observed.

3 **Consistency matters.**

The form and the evidence should be describing the same child. Read your completed form against your documents before sending; if something conflicts, understand why (conditions change; reports go out of date) and, where relevant, explain the difference on the form rather than leaving the reader to puzzle over it.





SECTION 07

Keeping copies, dates and records — your claim file

The single most useful administrative habit in any benefits journey is embarrassingly simple: **keep a copy of everything, and write the date on it.** Months from now — at decision stage, at a renewal, or if you ever need to question a decision — the family with a folder is in a completely different position from the family reconstructing events from memory.

Printable checklist: the Child DLA claim file

Set up one folder (paper, digital, or both) before you send anything. Then work down this list.

STARTING OUT

- ☐ Date I requested the claim pack (phone/email): _____
- ☐ Six weeks from that date (form-return deadline for date protection): _____
- ☐ Who I spoke to / email confirmation saved
- ☐ Claim pack received on: _____

BEFORE SENDING THE FORM

- ☐ Photocopy or photograph of **every page** of the completed form
- ☐ Copy of every piece of supporting evidence sent (originals kept at home)
- ☐ A list of exactly what was in the envelope, dated
- ☐ Considered proof of postage (free at the Post Office counter) or a note of how and when it was sent



☐ Date the form was sent: _____

WHILE YOU WAIT

☐ A note of every phone call about the claim: date, time, who I spoke to, what was said

☐ Copies of any letters received, kept in date order

☐ Any new medical/school evidence that arrives, filed and dated

AT DECISION STAGE

☐ The decision letter, kept safe (you will need it if you ever question the decision)

☐ Date on the decision letter: _____

☐ A dated note of anything I did in response, and when

ONGOING

☐ A simple diary of my child's needs — even three lines a day — kept somewhere I will actually maintain it

☐ Diary of changes: anything that gets significantly better or worse, with dates

That folder is not bureaucratic fussiness. It is the difference between asserting what happened and being able to show it.



SECTION 08

After you send the form: what happens next

Once the Disability and Carers Service receives your form, the claim moves into their hands for a while. According to nidirect:

"It normally takes 30 working days to process a Disability Living Allowance claim for a child, from the day the Disability and Carers Service receives your claim form."

Some things worth knowing about this stage:

- **30 working days is roughly six weeks, and "normally" means it can be longer.** A wait beyond that is not automatically a sign that something is wrong.
- **During processing, the Disability and Carers Service may contact people you named on the form** — such as your GP or your child's school — or may write to you for more information. Respond promptly and keep copies, as ever.
- **Claims under the special rules** (where a medical professional has said the child might have 12 months or less to live) are processed faster.
- **If your contact details or your child's circumstances change while you wait, tell the Disability and Carers Service.** Do not assume the system will find out by itself.

This waiting stage is often when the anxiety returns, because there is nothing to *do*. Two things genuinely worth doing: keep the needs diary going (it will be useful whatever the outcome), and log any contact in your claim file. Otherwise — the claim is in process. Let it be.



SECTION 09

The decision

When the decision arrives, it will come as a letter setting out whether DLA has been awarded, and if so, which component(s), at what rate, and for what period. Take your time with it, and file it — the decision letter is an important document whatever it says.

Awards for children are commonly made for a fixed period rather than indefinitely, because children's needs change as they grow. If your child receives an award, note the award period in your claim file and diary the end date well in advance — that is when renewal (section 11) comes into play.

An award of DLA can also act as a gateway that affects other support a family may be entitled to — for example, an award of the middle or highest rate of the care component is one of the routes by which a parent or carer may become able to claim Carer's Allowance, and a DLA award can affect the amounts within some other benefits. What applies in any particular family's case depends on that family's circumstances, and working it through is a genuinely personal calculation — which makes it ideal territory for the free, independent help in section 12 (a benefits check through Make the Call, or an independent advice service, can look at your household as a whole).



SECTION 10

If the decision isn't what you expected

First: pause. An unexpected decision — a refusal, a lower rate than the picture seemed to warrant, a shorter award than before — lands hard, especially after months of effort. You are allowed to be disappointed. You are also, in administrative terms, simply at another stage of the process, and this stage has a clear structure in Northern Ireland.

What this guide will and won't do here: it will explain the options that exist and how they work. It will not tell you whether to use them — whether challenging a particular decision is worthwhile in your case is exactly the kind of judgement that belongs with a qualified independent adviser who can look at your actual decision letter (section 12).

Step one: understand the decision

You can contact the Disability and Carers Service and ask for an explanation of how the decision was reached, and you can ask for a written statement of reasons. Understanding *why* is the foundation for any sensible next step — including the decision to accept the outcome.



Step two: Mandatory Reconsideration (MR)

If you disagree with the decision, nidirect states that "you must usually ask for 'mandatory reconsideration' before you appeal." Mandatory Reconsideration means asking the office that made the decision to look at it again. In Northern Ireland you can request it by contacting the office that made the decision, or by using form **MR2(NI)**. **Time limits apply to requesting an MR — check your decision letter for the deadline that applies to you, and act within it.** If the deadline has passed, seek advice promptly rather than assuming the door is closed; late requests are sometimes possible in limited circumstances, but that is adviser territory.

The outcome of an MR is a **Mandatory Reconsideration Notice** — a letter telling you whether the decision has been changed. Keep it safe: it is the key that opens the next door.

Step three: appeal to an independent tribunal (The Appeals Service NI)

If you still disagree after Mandatory Reconsideration, the next stage in Northern Ireland is an appeal heard by an **independent tribunal**, organised by **The Appeals Service (TAS)** — a body separate from the Department for Communities. In nidirect's words: "Benefit appeal hearings are held by an independent tribunal. These are organised by the Appeals Service."

The mechanics, per nidirect:

- You can appeal **online** through the Appeals Service portal, by completing **appeal form NOA1(SS)**, or by writing a letter to the Appeals Service.



- Your appeal needs to include your Mandatory Reconsideration Notice and must be signed.
- **"Your appeal must be received by the Appeals Service within one month from the date of the Mandatory Reconsideration Notice."** Late appeals may be considered in exceptional circumstances, but one month is the rule — another date for the claim file, in large writing.
- The tribunal panel can have up to three members with relevant expertise (for example law, medicine, disability), and hearings can be face to face or, in many cases, by video or phone.

Experience in the advice sector suggests that decisions do change at reconsideration and appeal in a meaningful number of cases. That is not a prediction about any individual case, and it is not a recommendation to appeal; it is simply a reason not to assume that a first decision is automatically the final word, and a reason to get qualified advice before deciding either way.

One more honest note: challenging a decision often turns on how the child's needs were *described and evidenced*, not on anything having been "wrong" with the child's actual situation. If you find yourself at the refusal stage, there is focused help available specifically for that stage: nibenefitsnavigator.com/dla-refusal-guide. And whatever you decide, the independent advisers in section 12 can look at your specific decision letter with you, free of charge.



SECTION 11

Renewals, changes of circumstances — and one honest paragraph about age 16

Renewals

Most children's awards are for a fixed period. Before an award ends, the renewal process asks you to describe your child's needs again, as they are *now*. Treat a renewal with the same care as a first claim — needs change, and so should the description. This is where the needs diary you have (hopefully) been keeping quietly earns its keep: you will be describing the present with evidence, not reconstructing it from memory. Diary the award end date months ahead so a renewal never arrives as a surprise.

Changes of circumstances

If your child's condition or care needs change significantly — in either direction — you should tell the Disability and Carers Service. Report changes promptly and keep a dated note of what you reported and when. Failing to report relevant changes can cause problems later (including overpayments that have to be repaid), and reporting them properly keeps the award matched to reality, which protects everyone.



The age-16 transition — a note, not a chapter

One thing to know well in advance, stated honestly and briefly: **DLA for children does not continue past 16 in Northern Ireland.** As nidirect puts it, "Your child will need to apply for Personal Independence Payment (PIP) when they turn 16," and the DLA payments will stop unless the PIP application is made by the date given in the letter your family will receive. PIP is a different benefit with a different structure and its own claim process — it is a separate, later stage of the journey, and it deserves its own map rather than a rushed paragraph here. A separate NI Benefits Navigator resource covers that transition in the depth it needs. For now, it is enough to know it is coming, that it is normal, and that the letter, when it arrives, has a deadline that matters.

SECTION 12

Where to get qualified, independent help in Northern Ireland

Nothing in this guide replaces a real adviser looking at your real situation. In Northern Ireland, high-quality help is free. Places to start:



01

Make the Call — 0800 232 1271.

The Department for Communities' freephone service for checking that you and your family are receiving "all the benefits, services and supports you're entitled to." A full benefits check is a sensible step for almost any family beginning a DLA claim, because a child's award can interact with other entitlements across the household. You can also ask the Make the Call team to contact you via the online form on nidirect.

02

Advice NI

(adviceni.net — check the live site for their current helpline number) — Northern Ireland's independent advice network, offering free, confidential and independent advice on benefits, including help with forms, Mandatory Reconsiderations and appeals, through its helpline and member advice centres across NI.

03

Your local independent advice centre

most council areas in Northern Ireland have community advice organisations (many are Advice NI members) whose advisers deal with child DLA claims every week. Form-filling help from someone who has seen hundreds of DLA1 forms is worth a great deal, and it is free.

04

Condition-specific charities

many national charities with a Northern Ireland presence (for autism, ADHD, epilepsy, sensory impairments, and many other conditions) publish DLA guidance for their community and some offer helplines. Their material can add condition-specific texture to the general principles in this guide — just check that anything procedural you rely on is the **Northern Ireland** version.

SUPPORT

If you take one thing from this section: **you do not have to do any stage of this alone, and the best help is free and independent.** Using an adviser is not an admission of failure; it is how experienced claimants do it.



SECTION 13

Closing orientation: where you are on the map

Let's put the whole journey on one screen.

- 1 Request the claim pack**

from the Disability and Carers Service (0800 587 0912 / dcs.forms@dfcni.gov.uk) — your request date can become your claim date.
- 2 Prepare within the six-week window**

keep a needs diary, gather evidence copies, set up your claim file.
- 3 Complete the form**

around the single central question: *what extra care, supervision or mobility help does my child need compared with a child of the same age?* Specific, honest, full-size.
- 4 Copy everything, then send**

and log the date.
- 5 Wait (normally around 30 working days)**

respond promptly to any contact, keep the diary going.
- 6 Read the decision carefully and file it**

note the award period if there is one.



7 **If the decision is unexpected**

ask for an explanation; understand the MR-then-appeal structure; get free independent advice before deciding anything.

8 **Ongoing**

report significant changes, prepare properly for renewals, and know that a PIP transition arrives at 16.

You came to this guide, most likely, feeling that the system was a wall. It is not a wall; it is a corridor with doors in a known order, and you now know the order. Your child has needs that are real, your knowledge of those needs is deeper than any professional's, and the process — for all its length — exists to hear exactly that knowledge, clearly told.

Go steadily. Keep copies. Ask for help freely. You can do this.



If your child's claim involves ADHD or autism

The hardest part of the form, for most families, is section 5 of this guide made real: turning the daily reality of an ADHD or autistic child's needs into words a stranger can understand — the prompting, the supervision, the meltdowns, the night waking, the danger-blindness, the sameness-needs — without underselling and without a script.

If that is where you are, NI Benefits Navigator has a paid resource built for exactly this: the **NI Child DLA Answer Bank (ADHD/Autism Examples)** — worked example answers, in plain parent language, showing how real ADHD and autism needs can be described clearly and honestly, question by question, Northern Ireland edition.

This free guide stands on its own — everything above is complete and yours to use. The Answer Bank is there if you want worked examples beside you at the kitchen table.

NEXT, IF YOU WANT IT

NI Child DLA Answer Bank (ADHD/Autism Examples)

→ You can find it here: nibenefitsnavigator.com/child-dla-landing



NI Benefits Navigator

[NIBENEFITSNAVIGATOR.COM](https://nibenefitsnavigator.com)

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