

Social Security Scotland Statistics

Adult Disability Payment statistics to 30 April 2025

Key figures

- From 21 March 2022 to 30 April 2025, there were 340,655 part 1 applications and 278,780 part 2 applications received. There were 313,430 applications processed with a decision made by 30 April 2025, of which 47% were authorised, 49% were denied and 4% were withdrawn.
- The median average processing time from part 2 of the application being received for “normal rules” applications has decreased from 42 days in January 2025 to 37 days in April 2025.
- As of 30 April 2025, 476,295 people were in receipt of Adult Disability Payment. Of those, 157,700 (33%) were new applicants and 318,600 (67%) had their award transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions.
- Between 21 March 2022 and 30 April 2025, the total value of Adult Disability Payments issued was £3.6 billion.
- As of 30 April 2025 171,875 reviews had been completed of which 5,090 resulted in a decrease in award, 32,645 resulted in an increase in award and 134,140 resulted in no change in award.

The next publication, covering up to 31 July 2025, will be released on 16 September 2025.

Under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics¹ we publish a timetable of statistical releases for the twelve months ahead².

¹ The Code of Practice for Statistics is available on the [UK Statistics Authority website](#).

² The forthcoming publication timetable is available on the [Scottish Government website](#).

Introduction

Adult Disability Payment is the replacement for Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance for adults in Scotland, which are delivered by the Department for Work and Pensions. It is the second application-based disability benefit to be introduced by the Scottish Government and is administered by Social Security Scotland. It provides money to help with the extra daily living and mobility costs that a person living with a disability might have.

From 21 March 2022, new applications were taken for Adult Disability Payment for people who lived in the pilot areas of Dundee City, Na h-Eileanan Siar and Perth and Kinross. The pilot expanded to include Angus, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire on 20 June 2022, and further expanded to include Fife, City of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Moray, North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire and South Ayrshire on 25 July 2022, before launching nationally to all remaining local authority areas on 29 August 2022.

The application for Adult Disability Payment is in two parts. Once an applicant has filled out part 1 they have eight weeks to complete part 2 (see the [Application and decision making process section](#) of the Background note).

This publication provides information on applications and payments for Adult Disability Payment from 21 March 2022 to 30 April 2025 (see the [How the data is collected section](#)).

The [Background](#) note has further detail about the payment and its application process.

All tables referred to within this publication are available in an Excel workbook on the [Social Security Scotland statistics website](#).

These statistics are official statistics in development. Official statistics in development may be new or existing statistics, and will be tested with users, in line with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

The data and methods underpinning Social Security Scotland statistics are routinely reviewed in line with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). Ongoing data quality issues and revisions made to the statistics are detailed in our [Data and Methodology Changes document](#). More information on how we create and use statistics can be found on our [About Statistics](#) page.

Main findings

New applicants

Applications by month

- As of 30 April 2025, 340,655 part 1 applications for Adult Disability Payment had been registered. Additionally, 278,780 part 2 applications had been received **[Table 1]**.
- In the most recent quarter, from February 2025 to April 2025, 29,900 part 1 applications were registered and 24,195 part 2 applications were received.

Application outcome

- In total, there were 313,430 applications processed with a decision made by 30 April 2025. Of all the applications processed 47% were authorised, 49% were denied and 4% were withdrawn **[Table 1]**.
- The authorisation rate was 36% in April 2025, having remained fairly stable at 41-43% for most of the preceding year. **[Table 1]**.

Initial award type

- Of the applications authorised, 55% were given an initial award comprising of both Daily Living and Mobility components, whilst 38% were for Daily Living only and 7% were for Mobility only. The proportion of cases awarded both components was 49% of awards in April 2025 and has remained stable around this level since the beginning of 2024 **[Table 2]**.
- There are two levels which can be awarded for each component, enhanced and standard (see [Payments section](#) of the Background note). The table below presents proportions by level of initial Daily Living and Mobility awards.

Excerpt of Tables 3 and 4: Initial Daily Living and Mobility awards by level (%)

	Enhanced rate (%)	Standard rate (%)
Initial daily living award	43%	57%
Initial mobility award	48%	52%

- The proportion of cases receiving the enhanced rates of the Daily Living component was 35% in April 2025, broadly in line with the level over the last year **[Table 3]**.
- The proportion of cases receiving the enhanced rates of the Mobility component has remained stable at around 44% from November 2023 to April 2025. **[Table 4]**.

Application outcome by Primary Disability Condition

- People with a Primary Disability Condition within the category 'Neoplasms (C00-D48) were the most likely to have their application authorised, at 82% approvals, and people with a Primary Disability Condition within the category 'Diseases of the Digestive System (K00-K93) were the least likely to have their application authorised at 38% **[Table 5]**.
- Applications may not have a primary disability condition recorded if they are withdrawn or denied prior to the stage in processing where the Primary Disability Condition is recorded. This could happen for a variety of reasons, including failure to pass the identification and verification checks, or withdrawal of the application **[Table 5]**.

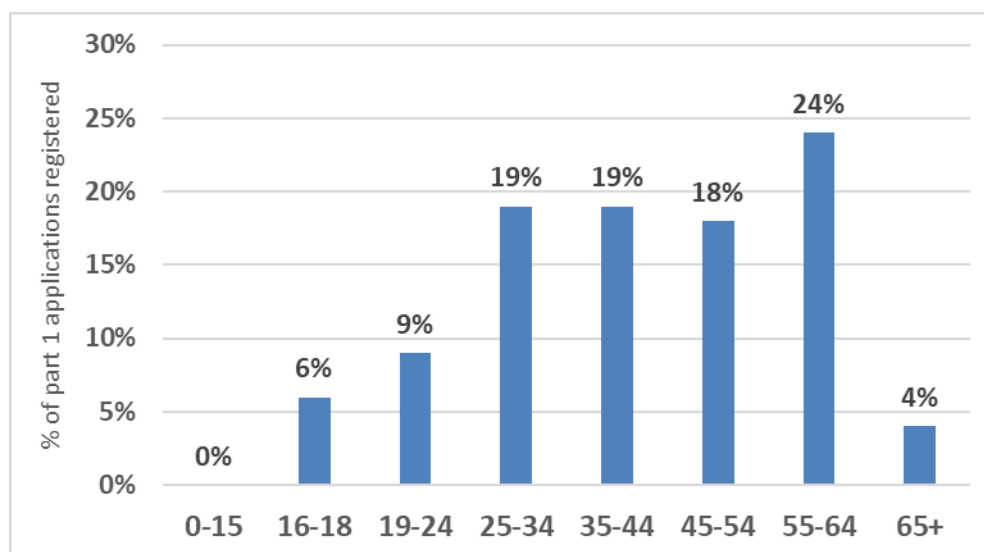
Application channel

- Application channel refers to the method of application used to complete the part 1 application.
- Of applications received by 30 April 2025, 70% were made online, 20% were made via phone and 10% were made through a paper form. Only a small proportion of applications were made through other channels (see the [Application and decision making process section](#)) **[Table 6]**.

Applications by age of applicant

- The chart below presents the proportions of part 1 applications registered by age of applicant. The most common age group for applicants was 55 to 64, representing 24% of applications registered. A small number of applications for children under 16 were registered and have been included for completeness **[Table 7]**.

Chart 1: Applications by age of applicant (%)



Note: Age is based on the age of the person when part 1 of the application was registered.

Applications by local authority area

- Of the applications registered, 14% came from Glasgow City, followed by 8% of applications coming from each of North Lanarkshire and Fife **[Table 8]**.
- Authorisation rates do not vary substantially by local authority area with most remaining between 43% and 53%. The only area out with this range is Other, with an approval rate of 24%. It should be noted that Other includes applications from addresses outside of Scotland and has a withdrawal rate of 34%, which is significantly higher than other areas which have withdrawal rates not exceeding 5% **[Table 8]**.

Processing Times

- Processing times for any application received under the normal rules³ are calculated between the received date of the part 2 application (where available) and the date that a decision was made regarding the application. Further information on the calculation can be found in the [Methodology and definitions section](#) of the Background note.
- The median⁴ average processing time for applications since the launch of the Adult Disability Payment pilot on 21 March 2022 was 64 working days. In the latest quarter, the median average processing time has fallen from 42 days in January 2025 to 37 days in April 2025. **[Table 9a]**.

³ Normal Rules applications are where the special rules for terminal illness do not apply.

⁴ The median average is the middle value of an ordered dataset, or the point at which half of the values are higher and half of the values are lower.

- Table 9b shows the proportion of decisions which have been completed within each time band. This table shows that of all applications that had received a decision by 30 April 2025, 66% had been processed within 80 working days (4 months) and 5% of applications had taken 141 or more working days to process (7 months) **[Table 9b]**.
- 'Straight-through Processing' for part 1 applications allows certain applications which meet a specific set of criteria to be automatically passed through the identification, verification and eligibility checks relating to part 1 of the application form.
- Applications made under the special rules require the submission of the Special Rules for Terminal Illness application form, which is a one-part form, and a BASRiS⁵ form. Processing times for these applications are calculated as the time between the receipt of the Special Rules for Terminal Illness application form and the time of the decision being made. Some applications for people who are eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness are made through the normal application process. Processing times for these applications are calculated between the received date of the part 2 of the application, where there is one, and the date that a decision was made. Social Security Scotland aims to process cases identified as being eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness within 7 working days of receiving a completed application form and a BASRiS form. Further information on the calculation can be found in the [Methodology and definitions section](#) of About the data.
- The median average processing times for applications made for clients eligible under the special rules since the launch of the Adult Disability Payment pilot in March 2022 is 2 working days **[Table 10]**. The breakdown of these applications between those made via the special rules application route and those made via the normal rules route has been temporarily removed while the data undergoes further quality assurance.
- Further information on the limitations of this data can be found in the [Methodology and definitions section](#) of the Background note.

New applicants and people being transferred

Payments and clients paid

- Between 21 March 2022 and 30 April 2025, the total value of Adult Disability Payments issued was £3.6 billion. Of this, £1.5 billion was to new applicants and £2.1 billion was to people who had their award transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions **[Table 11]**.
- Daily Living awards accounted for 69% of payments by value, with a value of £2.5 billion issued, whilst Mobility award payments issued accounted for 31%

⁵ Benefits Assessment for Special Rules in Scotland (BASRiS)

and had a value of £1.1 billion, including payments of £220 million under the Accessible Vehicles and Equipment scheme **[Table 11]**.

- The monthly value of payments issued has been increasing since the benefit launched, rising from £12,390 in April 2022 to £272 million in April 2025 **[Table 11]**.
- The highest total value of payments was made to clients in Glasgow City at £532 million followed by North Lanarkshire at £308 million **[Table 12]**.
- The number of clients who have been paid money for Adult Disability Payment since the pilot launched was 490,250 clients **[Table 13]**.

Caseload

- As of 30 April 2025, a total of 476,295 people were in receipt of Adult Disability Payment. The caseload measure includes cases who are in receipt of, or have been approved for, a payment in the caseload period, even if they have not been paid yet **[Table 14]**.
- Of the people in receipt of Adult Disability Payment as of 30 April 2025, 157,700 (33%) were new applicants and 318,600 (67%) were people who had their award transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions. Of those receiving a Mobility award, 66,815 (20%) were in receipt of Accessible Vehicles and Equipment payments. This differed between new applicants and case transfers, with 11% of new applicants in receipt of a Mobility award receiving Accessible Vehicles and Equipment payments compared with 23% of case transfers **[Table 14]**. Further information on the case transfer process can be found in the [Case Transfer section](#) of the Background note.

Excerpt from Table 14: Proportion of caseload by award and client type in April 2025

Client type	Both Daily Living and Mobility	Daily Living only	Mobility only
All	67%	29%	4%
New applicants	53%	40%	6%
Case transfers	74%	23%	3%

- Of the new applicants, 40% were in receipt of a Daily Living award only, 6% were in receipt of a Mobility award only and 53% were in receipt of both a Daily Living and a Mobility award as of 30 April 2025. Of those receiving a Mobility award, 11% were in receipt of Accessible Vehicles and Equipment payments [Table 14].
- Of people who had their award transferred, 23% were in receipt of a Daily Living award only, 3% were in receipt of a Mobility award only and 74% were in receipt of both a Daily Living and Mobility award as of 30 April 2025. Of those receiving a Mobility award, 23% were in receipt of Accessible Vehicles and Equipment payments [Table 14].
- This shows that overall new applicants were more likely to be receiving only a single component of Adult Disability Payment (46%), compared with people who had their award transferred (26%) [Table 14].
- There has been an increase in the proportion of case transfer clients receiving both a daily living and mobility component, rising from 58% in May 2023 to 74% in April 2025 [Table 14].

Caseload by award level

Excerpt from Table 15: Proportion of caseload by Daily Living award level and client type in April 2025

Client type	Enhanced Daily Living award	Standard Daily Living award	Transitional Daily Living award	Not awarded Daily Living
All	48%	48%	0%	4%
New applicants	37%	56%	0%	6%
Case transfers	53%	44%	0%	3%

- Of those in receipt of Adult Disability Payment in April 2025, 48% received the Enhanced Daily Living award, 48% received the Standard Daily Living award, and 0% received the transitional Daily Living award. The remaining 4% of caseload were not awarded Daily Living (i.e. they received Mobility only awards) [Table 15].
- New applicants had a higher proportion of Standard Daily Living awards, with 56% compared to 44% for clients who have had their award transferred [Table 15].

- There has been an increase in the proportion of clients who have had their award transferred who are receiving the Enhanced Daily Living Award, rising from 37% in August 2023 to 53% in April 2025 **[Table 15]**.

Excerpt from Table 16: Proportion of caseload by Mobility award level and client type in April 2025

Client type	Enhanced Mobility award	Standard Mobility award	Not awarded Mobility
Total	41%	30%	29%
New applicants	27%	33%	40%
Case transfers	47%	29%	23%

- Of the people in receipt of Adult Disability Payment in April 2025, 41% received the Enhanced Mobility award, 30% received the Standard Mobility award and 29% were not awarded (i.e. received Daily Living only awards) **[Table 16]**.
- There has been an increase in the likelihood of clients who have had their award transferred receiving the Enhanced Mobility award, from 30% in July 2023 to 47% in April 2025. They are now more likely to receive an Enhanced Mobility award than new applicants **[Table 16]**.
- For more detailed information on the combinations of award levels for clients on the caseload see **[Table 17]**.

Caseload by Age

- People aged 55 to 64 were the largest age group, making up just over a quarter (28%) of the caseload as of 30 April 2025. The second largest age group included people aged 65 and over, who made up around a fifth (20%) of the caseload. People aged 16 to 24 made up the smallest proportion of the caseload, at around 7% **[Table 18]**.

Caseload by primary disability condition

- The most common category of primary disabling conditions for people in receipt of Adult Disability Payment as of 30 April 2025 was Mental and Behavioural disorders, which accounted for 40% of the caseload. This was followed by Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue which accounted for 24% of the caseload, and Diseases of the Nervous System which accounted for 7% **[Table 19]**.
- The Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa category had the highest proportion of both care and mobility awards (87%) (excluding categories where the number of clients on the caseload is very small due to the likelihood of outliers) **[Table 19]**. This category had high rates receiving the enhanced rate of each component with 73% receiving the enhanced rate of care **[Table 20]**, and 84% receiving the enhanced rate of mobility **[Table 21]**. Further information on the disability condition categories can be found in the [disability conditions](#) section of the background note.

Caseload by Special Rules for Terminal Illness Status

- Of the people in receipt of Adult Disability Payment, 7,115 (1%) were eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness **[Table 22]**.

Caseload by Duration on Caseload

- For clients who were on the caseload in April 2025 the majority had been on the caseload for more than 6 months (78%). Of these, 122,010 (26%) had been on the caseload for between 6 and 12 months, 193,750 (41%) had been on the caseload for between 1 and 2 years, and 51,750 (11%) have been on the caseload for more than 2 years **[Table 23]**.

Caseload by Local Authority Area

- The largest proportion of people in receipt of Adult Disability Payment as of 30 April 2025 lived in Glasgow City (15%), followed by North Lanarkshire (8%) and Edinburgh, Fife and South Lanarkshire (all 7%) **[Table 24]**.

Re-determinations and appeals

- As part of continuous improvement work, we have updated the data extract used for reporting on re-determinations and appeals. The effect of the change has been around 680 more cases recorded in the new data extract compared to the old data extract. This is 1% of the total 52,790 re-determinations received. For further information, see [re-determinations and appeals updated data extract](#).
- There were 52,790 re-determinations received by 30 April 2025. Of these, 42,855 were requested by new applicants, while 9,935 were by people who had their award transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions **[Table 25]**.
- By 30 April 2025, 49,355 re-determinations had been completed. Of these 22,655 (46%) were disallowed, 25,025 (51%) were allowed and 1,365 (3%) were invalid.
- Additionally there have been 310 redeterminations which have gone to appeal after exceeding the redetermination deadline.
- Overall, 85% of re-determinations with a decision date by 30 April 2025 were completed within 56 days. The percentage completed within 56 days has remained stable in the latest quarter at around 95% **[Table 25]**.
- There were 9,140 appeals received by 30 April 2025. Of those, 3,510 have had an appeal decision made. Of those 1,835 (52%) were upheld and 1,670 (48%) were not upheld **[Table 26]**.
- Statistics on appeals have been broken down by client type for the first time in this publication. Of the appeals received by 30 April 2025, 79% were for clients

who applied as new applicants, and 21% were for clients who had their award transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions. **[Table 26]**.

- There were 2,245 cases that have received Short Term Assistance by 30 April 2025. Further Information of Short Term Assistance can be found in the [redeterminations and appeals section of the background note](#).

Reviews

- As of 30 April 2025, 171,875 reviews had been completed of which 5,090 (3%) resulted in a decrease in award, 32,645 (19%) resulted in an increase in award and 134,140 (78%) resulted in no change in award.
- There were 131,670 planned award reviews completed by 30 April 2025. Of these 112,875 (86%) had no change in award after the review.
- There were 40,205 change of circumstances reviews completed by 30 April 2025. Of these, 17,485 (43%) led to an increase in award **[Table 27]**.
- Of all reviews completed by 30 April 2025, 17% were for clients whose cases were new applications to Adult Disability Payment and 83% were for clients whose cases transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions **[Table 28 & 29]**.
- We are currently investigating the review outcome date and the accuracy of the splits between the Planned Award Reviews and Change of Circumstances reviews, for more information see About the Data.

Clients moving from Child Disability Payment to Adult Disability Payment

By Month (Table A1)

- As of 31 March 2025, 11,170 part 1 Adult Disability Payment applications had been received from Child Disability Payment clients.
- The number of application received per month has stabilised at around 600 from January 2024, with the exception of December 2024 when only 385 applications were received.
- 8,640 applications have been processed. Of those, 75% have been authorised, higher than the rate for all new Adult Disability Payment applicants (47%), and similar to the rate for Child Disability Payment new applicants (74%).
- Of those authorised, 66% had their award increased in monetary terms, 12% had their award decreased in monetary terms, and 22% had their award unchanged.

By Age (Table A2)

- The majority of applications came from 17 year-olds (5,445, 49%) and 18 year-olds (3,910, 35%), with a small number (1,810, 16%) from other age groups.

- Authorisation rates are substantially higher for 17 and 18 year-olds (79% and 77% respectively), than for 16 and 19 year-olds (59% and 62%), with the latter age groups being more likely to have their application denied or withdrawn.
- The percentage of those authorised who had their award increased was the same for 17 and 18 year-olds (both 66%).

By Condition (Table A3)

- Mental and Behavioural Disorders is by far the largest category of disability condition, accounting for 58% of applications. The next largest categories are Endocrine and Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (5% of all applications), Diseases of the Nervous System (4%) and Congenital Malformations Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities (3%).
- Clients with Endocrine and Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases have substantially higher denial rates than other groups, with 81% of processed applications being denied.
- Applications may not have a primary disability condition recorded if they are withdrawn or denied prior to the stage in processing where the Primary Disability Condition is recorded. This could happen for a variety of reasons, including failure to pass the identification and verification checks, or withdrawal of the application

Processing times (Table A4)

- Median processing times from part 2 to decision for applications from Child Disability Payment clients (89 working days all time, 88 days in March 2025) are higher than the processing times for other new applicants to ADP (64 working days all time, 35 days in March 2025). The processing times have been increasing from 62 days in February 2024 to a high of 105 days in February 2025 before dropping to 88 days in March 2025.

By Award Level (Table A5)

- 43% of Child Disability Payment clients whose Adult Disability Payment application was authorised received the Enhanced level of both the Mobility and Daily Living component of Adult Disability Payment (compared with 30% of the current Adult Disability Payment caseload being in receipt of Enhanced/Enhanced), and 71% received an Enhanced award for at least one component (compared with 55% of current Adult Disability Payment caseload).
- Of clients who were in receipt of a High Mobility Award on Child Disability Payment, 90% received an Enhanced Mobility Award on Adult Disability Payment, compared with 39% of those who were previously in receipt of a Low or No Mobility Award on Child Disability Payment.
- Of clients in receipt of a High Care Award on Child Disability Payment, 84% received an Enhanced Daily Living Award on Adult Disability Payment, compared with 61% of those who were previously in receipt of a Middle, Low or No Care Award on Child Disability Payment.

By Local Authority (Table A6)

- Of the applications registered, 13% came from Glasgow City, followed by 8% of applications coming from Fife and 7% from North Lanarkshire. This is a similar distribution to Adult Disability Payment overall.
- Authorisation rates do not vary substantially by local authority area, with most remaining between 70% and 80%. The areas outwith these values all have low numbers of applications under 400 and in one case as low as 30. They may therefore experience greater variance in the statistics.

Background to Adult Disability Payment

The Scotland Act 2016⁶ devolved new powers to the Scottish Parliament in relation to social security, including responsibility for disabled benefits which had been administered in Scotland by the Department for Work and Pensions. On 1 April 2020, executive competence for Disability Living Allowance and Personal Independence Payment was transferred to Scottish Government.

The Department for Work and Pensions started to replace Disability Living Allowance for working age people with Personal Independence Payment for new applications in April 2013. However from October 2015, working age recipients have been invited to apply for Personal Independence Payment. The Department for Work and Pensions stopped proactively sending these invites to Disability Living Allowance working age recipients who live in Scotland since April 2020 due to the scheduled transfer of these benefits.

Social Security Scotland is the executive agency of Scottish Government which is responsible for delivering social security benefits for Scotland. It will gradually deliver three different types of disability assistance. These are:

- Child Disability Payment, to replace Disability Living Allowance for children
- Adult Disability Payment, to replace Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance for adults
- Pension Age Disability Payment, to replace Attendance Allowance

There is a transitional period to allow administration of these benefits to be transferred, during which the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to administer Disability Living Allowance for children, Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance for adults and Attendance Allowance on Social Security Scotland's behalf. Those people already in receipt of the Department for Work and Pensions benefits will not need to apply and their awards will be transferred to Social Security Scotland in phases.

Adult Disability Payment is the second of the application-based disability benefits to be introduced by the Scottish Government. It provides money to help with the extra daily living and mobility costs that a person living with a disability or long term health condition might have. The pilot launched on the 21 March 2022 for new applicants living in the local authorities of Dundee City, Na h-Eileanan Siar and Perth and Kinross. The pilot expanded to include Angus, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire on 20 June 2022, and further expanded to include Fife, City of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Moray, North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire and South Ayrshire on 25 October 2022, before launching nationally to all remaining local authorities on 29

⁶ Information is provided on [the Scotland Act 2016 webpage](#).

August 2022. Further details about the benefit can be found on the mygov.scot website.

Case Transfers

From 13 June 2022, people who get Personal Independence Payment, and from 29 August 2022, some people who get Disability Living Allowance for adults, from the Department for Work and Pensions started to have their award transferred to Adult Disability Payment in phases. Social Security Scotland aims to have the transfer process completed for everyone in receipt of Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance for adults by the end of 2025.

A case transfer begins when the Department for Work and Pensions first sends over a person's case data to Social Security Scotland. This usually occurs approximately one to four months before a person's Personal Independence Payment or Disability Living Allowance for adults entitlement ends, so that their Adult Disability Payment award can be prepared in advance and ready for a transfer between payments of the old and new benefit. During this transitional period, the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to make payments to these individuals. A transfer is complete once entitlement to Adult Disability Payment has started.

Management information as at end May 2025 shows that there had been 351,775 clients from the Department of Work and Pensions who had been selected for transfer to Adult Disability Payment and had their case data sent to Social Security Scotland as part of this case transfer process. Of those, 347,190 were clients who were in receipt of Personal Independence Payment and 4,590 were clients in receipt of Disability Living Allowance for adults. This means that more than 99% of the Personal Independence Payment clients in Scotland have started the case transfer process to Social Security Scotland.

Social Security Scotland has now completed the case transfer process for more than 99% of those who were in receipt of Personal Independence Payment. As of 30 April 2025, 350,475 people had their award transferred to Adult Disability Payment caseload, of which 345,955 were transferred from Personal Independence Payment and 4,520 were transferred from Disability Living Allowance for adults. The current caseload at April 2025 is lower than this as some clients with transferred awards have left the caseload.

Social Security Scotland will only publish official statistics on case transfers from the time that they are fully responsible for the administration of that case, including making the payments. The Department for Work and Pensions will publish official statistics on the cases that are still being paid by them.

Eligibility

This benefit is for people who have a disability and/or health condition that results in additional needs for at least three months, and who can expect to continue to have this disability and/or health condition for at least six months. There is an exception to

this if a person is terminally ill, whereby no qualifying period is required (see the [Terminal illness section](#)).

Social Security Scotland have extended the eligibility for Child Disability Payment from 16 to 18 years old, where the individual has already been in receipt of assistance before they were 16. This means that persons aged 16-18 are eligible for either Child Disability Payment or Adult Disability Payment, and could be in receipt of either, but never both.

Until the national launch of Adult Disability Payment on 29 August 2022 by Social Security Scotland, new applicants who were 16 or above needed to apply for Personal Independence Payment or Adult Disability Payment depending on whether they were in a pilot area. Applicants who applied for Personal Independence Payment in Scotland prior to the launch of Adult Disability Payment are being transferred to Adult Disability Payment.

Application and decision making process

The application stage involves a two part application process. The part 1 form gathers key personal details of the individual applying. The impact of the individual's disability is detailed in part 2 of the application form. The exception to this is for applicants applying under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness, where there is only one part to the application, to make the process simpler and quicker.

Part 1 of the application is generally made online or by phone. Where part 1 of an application is started online, part 2 will usually be completed online. Where part 1 is completed by phone, the applicant will be sent a paper form to complete part 2 of the application. In some instances the applicant might request to complete both parts of the form by paper. It is also possible for a valid application for Adult Disability Payment to be made with an alternative form. For example, a Scottish individual may complete a Personal Independence Payment form and send it to the Department for Work and Pensions, who will then re-direct it to Social Security Scotland.

Applicants have 8 weeks to complete part 2 of the form following the submission of part 1.

Social Security Scotland processes each application received and makes a decision whether to approve or deny the application. Applicants can withdraw their application at any point before a decision is made. This may be after part 1 of the application has been submitted or after both part 1 and part 2 have been submitted.

Re-determinations and appeals

If an applicant does not agree with the decision about their Adult Disability Payment application, they can ask Social Security Scotland to look at it again. This is called asking for a re-determination. A request for a re-determination should be made within 42 calendar days of being notified of the determination. Social Security Scotland then has 56 calendar days to make a re-determination. Adult Disability Payment applicants

also have the right to appeal to a Tribunal if they do not agree with Social Security Scotland's re-determination, or if Social Security Scotland is not able to make a re-determination within the required timescales.

Short Term Assistance will also be available as part of Adult Disability Payment. An individual can apply for Short Term Assistance during a re-determination or appeal of a determination that reduced or removed their entitlement to Adult Disability Payment. The intention is to ensure an individual is not discouraged from challenging a Social Security Scotland decision or from accessing administrative justice, by having to manage for a period with a reduced income. Where a person is eligible for Short Term Assistance, this will be the difference between the level of payment prior to the reduction and the new level of payment.

Reviews

As part of a determination that a client is entitled to Adult Disability Payment, the case manager will set a date in the future when the client's award will be reviewed. This is called the review period. Review periods are set to a point in time when it is most likely that the client's needs will have changed. This is to ensure that people receive the level of support that is right for them.

Typically, this period will be of between 2 and 10 years. If it is highly likely that the client's needs will change before the 2-year mark (for example due to planned treatment), case managers can set a shorter review period. For some individuals, even long review periods will be inappropriate. Therefore, individuals who are on the enhanced rate of both the daily living and the mobility component, and whose needs are highly unlikely to change, can receive an indefinite award. Indefinite awards are not subject to reviews, unless the individual reports a change of circumstance.

In addition to the future review date set when a determination is made, a review is also initiated when Social Security Scotland becomes aware of a change in the client's circumstances which may affect their entitlement. Examples of this include:

- a new health condition that impacts on the individual's overall needs
- a deterioration or improvement in a condition that impacts on the individual's care needs and/or mobility needs
- moving away from Scotland
- discovery that an error was made with the previous determination
- the individual going into a care home, residential educational establishment or legal detention

Social Security Scotland will then make a new determination on the client's entitlement, which takes into account the new circumstances of the client.

For all reviews, if a client has experienced a change, they are only required to fill in the relevant sections in our review form. For Planned Award reviews, clients will get a reminder of their latest determination and can tell us if nothing has changed by completing the 'no change' declaration on our form. However, if Social Security

Scotland was expecting a change in the client's condition or level of needs, the Agency would explore this as part of the decision making process for the review determination.

When carrying out either type of review, case managers will consider the information provided at review alongside existing information related to their award, where this is still relevant, and use previous decisions to avoid asking unnecessary questions or requesting supporting information unnecessarily. Case managers will then decide whether further information is required to make a review determination in each individual case. Case managers take a collaborative approach to gathering this information and can also gather it on behalf of the client. Case managers can use other decision making tools when making a review determination, such as a case discussion with a health or social care practitioner.

For clients transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions, the review schedule that they had for Personal Independence Payment or Disability Living Allowance, will be maintained and they will have a review date set for the same time that they would have done under the Department for Work and Pensions. If the transfer was initiated as a result of the client informing the Department for Work and Pensions of a change in circumstances, then they will have an change of circumstance review after transferring to Social Security Scotland. Clients who are transferred for other reasons may have an early review if they inform Social Security Scotland of a change in circumstance prior to their scheduled review.

Payments

Adult Disability Payment is made up of two components: a Daily Living component and a Mobility component. Qualifying people will be entitled to a payment to help with their daily living needs..

Daily Living component	Weekly rates 2025-26
<i>Transitional (see below)</i>	£29.20
Standard	£73.90
Enhanced	£110.40
Mobility component	Weekly rates 2025-26
Standard	£29.20
Enhanced	£77.05

Additionally, clients whose awards transfer from Disability Living Allowance for adults who were in receipt of the lowest rate of the Care component will continue to receive payments for the Daily Living component at the same rate as the legacy payment (the "transitional rate") until their Adult Disability Payment award is reviewed.

Payments are made every 4 weeks, in arrears, with the start date of the application being the application date of the part 1 form. However, where the award is for terminally ill people, payments are paid weekly in advance.

Payment can be suspended without the termination of eligibility under certain circumstances.

1. If the client fails to supply information to the case manager within a specified time limit during an ongoing review.
2. If another person was receiving the benefit on behalf of the eligible individual and either they are unable to continue receiving the payment on behalf of the eligible individual or the arrangement is deemed to be putting the eligible individual at risk of financial abuse

When a suspension is ended, the individual will immediately receive the payments which were previously not paid to them because of the suspension. They must have met the conditions of entitlement throughout the period of the suspension.

Accessible vehicle leases and equipment

People who get the enhanced rate of the Mobility component of Adult Disability Payment are able to use either the whole or part of the money they get for the Mobility component to access the Accessible Vehicles and Equipment scheme. This new Scottish scheme provides a service similar to the Motability scheme, with leases available for a range of cars, wheelchair accessible vehicles, scooters and powered wheelchairs. People who have an existing Motability lease are able to retain their vehicle until the end of that lease.

Terminal illness

For the purposes of accessing disability assistance in Scotland, terminal illness is defined as a progressive disease which can reasonably be expected to cause an individual's death⁷.

The clinical judgement as to whether a person should be considered terminally ill, according to the Scottish definition, is made by a registered medical practitioner (RMP) or registered nurse (RN) on a case by case basis, in accordance with [guidance prepared by the Chief Medical Officer](#). An individual's eligibility for meeting the Scottish terminal illness definition may be based on having a single illness or a combination of diseases with conditions.

If an individual is diagnosed with, or is currently living with, a terminal illness under the Scottish definition, their application for disability assistance can be processed under special rules. These special rules mean that:

⁷ This differs from the Department for Work and Pensions definition of terminal illness, which is 'a progressive disease where death as a consequence of that disease can reasonably be expected within 12 months'. The Department for Work and Pensions changed this definition from 6 months to 12 months on 3 April 2023.

- The process of applying for disability assistance is more straightforward with a 'one part' application form.
- Applications from people with a terminal illness are fast-tracked so that they are processed as quickly as possible.
- Individuals who are terminally ill automatically receive the highest rates of assistance they are entitled to and there are no award reviews.
- Awards made under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness can be backdated to the date of diagnosis of terminal illness up to a maximum of 26 weeks before the date of application.
- There is no qualifying period. An individual is not required to have the condition for any length of time before they are eligible.

Applications eligible under the special rules will be identified by the submission of a Benefits Assessment for Special Rules in Scotland (BASRiS) form, which provides confirmation that an individual meets the Scottish definition of terminal illness. If a Department for Work and Pensions DS1500 form or SR1 form has been completed instead it will also be accepted. Social Security Scotland aims to make decisions within seven working days of receiving a completed application form and BASRiS form (or equivalent) for cases eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness.

Social Security Scotland has a duty to identify potential terminal illness cases at all stages of the application process. In cases where the person may meet the eligibility criteria for the special rules to be applied but no BASRiS form is submitted, a case manager must alert the relevant practitioner to determine whether the special rules apply. A Registered Medical Practitioner or Registered Nurse then confirms if the individual is terminally ill. If the client is terminally ill, they can either:

- return a BASRiS form to Social Security Scotland or,
- provide a clinical letter confirming the individual is terminally ill or,
- confirm the individual is terminally ill over the phone with the practitioner and return a BASRiS form to Social Security Scotland within 28 days. For an application made under the normal rules it may not be possible to identify that a case is eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness unless Social Security Scotland is advised, or until information about the terminal illness, or a clinical judgement, is received.

About the data

How the data is collected

The data in this publication is sourced from Social Security Scotland's case management system. The system holds information on all applications received,

decisions and payments. Data about the applicant is collected through the online application form or is entered by client advisors during telephone applications or processing of paper applications. Information about the application outcome and payments is created in the case management system as an application is processed.

The information is held across multiple tables within the system. Extracts of administrative data are taken from this system every day for internal reporting purposes. Data cuts combine information from the different tables in the system into one daily extract which includes details of all Adult Disability Payment applications made since 21 March 2022. A payments extract which contains information on the financial aspects of applications is used for calculations in this publication.

To take into account backdating and delays between applications being authorised and payments being made, a data cut from 15 May 2025 has been used to produce statistics on applications received and decisions and payments made up to 11.59 pm on 30 April 2025 (see [Updates](#) section). Later data cuts may include retrospective changes to application details, including corrections to details in the case management system, and changes that have resulted from re-determinations and appeals.

To produce the information on clients moving from Child Disability Payment to Adult Disability Payment we have also used a data cut to 14 April 2025 with Child Disability Payment data.

Detailed re-determinations and appeals information is collected by the Client Experience team at Social Security Scotland. A challenges administrative extract is used to produce statistics on the number of re-determination requests received and decided, and of appeals received.

Quality assurance

The data used to produce official statistics is the same as the data extracted from the case management system on a daily basis that is used for internal reporting within Social Security Scotland. As such, the data is checked daily for consistency with previous extracts (i.e. checking applications, decisions and payments figures increase as expected over time, and they are in proportion to each other) and compared to other sources of information.

Additional quality assurance and cleaning has been carried out on the variables used in the official statistics to:

- Check for duplicate and missing application references
- Check for duplicate and missing applicant identification numbers
- Check application dates are within the expected ranges
- Check that payment date is present where a payment value is present
- Check postcode lengths are within the expected ranges and check postcodes that do not match to local authorities – see [Geography section](#)

- Remove a small number of test applications which were used to test the case management system

Once the data is aggregated and copied into the publication and supporting Excel tables, the final statistics are quality assured by a different member of the statistics team. The final documents are checked by the lead statistician.

Updates

Each updated publication of Adult Disability Payment statistics may include revisions going back to March 2022. This is because each time figures are published they will be based from a new data cut from the case management system, which can include retrospective changes to data going back to March 2022, as described in the [How the data is collected section](#). More recent months tend to be subject to a greater degree of revision than more distant ones.

Re-determinations and appeals updated data extract

As part of continuous improvement work, we are updating the data extract used for reporting on re-determinations and appeals.

The effects of the change vary between benefits. In the case of Adult Disability Payment, there are around 680 more cases recorded in the new data extract compared to the old data extract. This is 1% of the total 52,790 re-determinations received to 30 April 2025.

The difference is due to the new data extract being able to capture records that the old extract couldn't. The design of the old data extract means that each application case captured in the extract had one re-determination and one appeal associated with it. This logic is no longer applicable to Adult Disability Payment. Planned award and change of circumstance reviews of disability benefits increase each month, and clients have the right to challenge the outcome of their review as well as the original application. The new data extract is able to record these re-determinations and appeals separately, providing a more accurate count.

Some of the column headings in the re-determinations and appeals tables have changed, to better reflect their contents:

- “Completed re-determinations which are allowed or partially allowed” is now “Completed re-determinations which are allowed”
 - All cases decided in favour of the client are now classed as allowed. There is no impact on the reported figures.
- “Completed re-determinations which are invalid” is now “Re-determination decision not made”
 - The column has always included the combined count of completed re-determinations which are invalid and those that exceeded the deadline. We have updated the wording to make clearer that this includes those that exceeded the deadline. There is no impact on the reported figures.
- “Appeal hearings taking place” is now “Appeals decisions made”
 - In order to be categorised as Upheld or Not Upheld, a decision must have been made. There is no impact on the reported figures.

Data Extraction Issues

As described in the [How the data is collected section](#), the data in this publication is sourced from Social Security Scotland's case management system. The information is held across multiple tables within the system. Data cuts combine information from the different tables into daily extracts which provide information on applications received, decisions made and financial aspects of applications.

..1 Re-determinations Rate measures

Over time the size and complexity of the benefits being administered by Social Security Scotland has continued to evolve. There is a known limitation in the calculation of the re-determinations rate measures that is now impacting reporting. This affects the measures of "re-determinations as a percentage of application decisions made" and "re-determinations which are allowed or partially allowed as a percentage of all decisions processed".

In order to ensure that our published statistics continue to meet high standards of trustworthiness and quality for our users, the measures "re-determinations as a percentage of all decisions processed" and "re-determinations which are allowed or partially allowed as a percentage of all decisions processed" were removed from the previous publication and this remains the case until further options can be explored. Until this exercise is completed, we cannot put a timescale on when an alternative solution may be available.

For more information, please see our [Data and Methodology Changes document](#) which details ongoing data issues and revisions made to the statistics. As with all our statistics, we encourage users to get in touch if they have any feedback regarding these statistics or any ongoing continuous improvement.

Methodology and definitions

Decision Date

The data extract includes information on the date when decisions have been made on an application, including when an application has been approved, denied or withdrawn. These dates are stored separately. When multiple decisions have been made on a case we use the earliest available date as the date of the first or initial decision. For example, if an application had been denied and then subsequently approved after a redetermination we would use the earlier denied date as the date of the initial decision in our application tables.

Application outcome

As described in the Decision date section above, we use the earliest available date as the date of the first or initial decision. For the application outcome, we use the outcome which corresponds to this first or initial decision. When multiple decisions have been made for a case on the same date, we apply the following logic:

- If a case is approved and denied on the same date, the outcome is approved

- If a case is denied and withdrawn on the same date, the outcome is denied
- If a case is approved and withdrawn on the same date, the outcome is approved

Denials

Denials include:

- applications that were denied at the Identification and Verification stage which is based on information in part 1 of the application,
- applications where the client failed to submit the complete part 2 of the application
- cases that are denied due to the client not meeting the eligibility criteria.

Processing times

Processing times for an application received under the normal rules, as opposed to under Special Rules for Terminal Illness, is the number of days from part 2 of the application being received to a decision being made or the application being withdrawn. It includes time spent waiting to receive further information from applicants and other organisations (for example, General Practitioners (GPs) and local authorities), if required, but does not include time to make payments. It is calculated in working days. Weekends and public holidays are excluded from calculations, even if applications were processed by staff working overtime on these days. The time of day that an application was received or processed is not taken into account.

Applications that had a decision but did not possess a part 2 application date were excluded from this analysis, as a processing time could not be calculated. Withdrawn and denied applications may not require a completed part 2 of the application form. The number of applications in the processing times table is therefore lower than the number of applications shown as processed or decided in other tables.

Processing times are only calculated for applications that were decided within the period being reported on.

Processing times for applications which are eligible for Special Rules for Terminal Illness are excluded from the normal rules processing times because they use a different methodology. Applications made under the special rules only require the submission of a Special Rules for Terminal Illness application form and a BASRiS form. Processing times for these applications are calculated as the time between the receipt of either the Special Rules for Terminal Illness application form, or part 1 of the normal application form if no part 2 application form is received, and the time of the decision being made. However, applications which are received via the normal route may also be identified as eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness. These applications may have returned a part 2 form. For those applications, processing times are calculated between the received date of the part 2 of the application form and the date that a decision was made regarding the application.

Due to a small amount of applications still having a missing part 2 received date (less than 1% of approved applications), it is possible that some applications identified in the Special Rules for Terminal Illness processing times table as 'SRTI Application form or Part 1 only' may have been received under the normal rules and returned a part 2 application form, and should have been calculated based on a part 2 received date. Processing times for the Special Rules for Terminal Illness should therefore be treated with caution. Quality assurance work will continue in this area.

Caseload (new applicants and people being transferred)

The methodology used for this publication uses a data extract which makes it possible to identify all cases who are in receipt of, or have been approved for, a payment in the caseload period, even if they have not been paid yet.

Payments are made every four weeks, in arrears, with the entitlement start date being the date that the applicant registered their part 1 form. The methodology uses a point-in-time measure of the number of people in receipt of Adult Disability Payment on the final day of any given month. It counts people from the point that they are approved for a payment until the point that their application is closed. Therefore, if a client's eligibility ended on the last day of a month, they would be counted in that month's caseload, but not in subsequent months. However, if the client's eligibility ended before the last day of the month then they would not be included in that month's caseload.

A data cut from 17 February 2025 has been used to produce statistics on all cases who are in receipt of, or have been approved for, a payment in the caseload period, even if they have not been paid yet, up to 11.59 pm on 31 January 2025.

Caseload by award type methodology

In order to identify caseload numbers by award type (i.e. awarded both Daily Living and Mobility, Daily Living only or Mobility only) and award level (e.g. enhanced, standard, transitional), the caseload extract was linked to an award level extract, which contains information on a client's award and any changes to their award type and award level over time. The award level extract had to undergo cleaning in order for it to be used alongside the caseload extract. This process involved the loss of 3% of the award level data set due to anomalies within the extract. As a result of this, when the award level extract was linked to the caseload extract, 3% of cases did not link to any award type or level information. In these instances the initial award type and level information from the applications extract have been used. However, where there were any award changes to accessible vehicle leases, these have been used to update the mobility awards. Therefore in a small number of cases there will be a limited indication of award changes that have happened since the client applied. This methodology is experimental and is likely to change over time.

Disability Condition

The Disability Condition data included in this publication is based on the Primary Disability Condition which is recorded in the application information data extracts. This Primary Disability condition is recorded by the Case Manager during the processing of the application and is determined based on the supporting information that has been provided.

The data is recorded using codes which were developed based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10 (ICD10)⁸ standard, published by the World Health Organisation. The codes recorded are a subset of the broader ICD10 groupings. These are then aggregated into the ICD10 'chapters' for publication purposes. This publication has also broken down some of the 'chapters' into lower level groupings to provide more detail. We welcome feedback on this table.

As a part of the development process the newly developed condition codes were matched with the condition codes from both Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance to allow for case transfers to be moved to the new system.

Duration on caseload

The duration on caseload table uses the same methodology as other caseload tables in this publication, in that it counts people from the point that they are approved for a payment until the point that their application is closed. For cases transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions, only the time spent on the Adult Disability Payment is considered.

Rounding and disclosure control

Application and outcome figures have been rounded to the nearest five for disclosure control. The number of payments have been rounded to the nearest five and the value to the nearest ten pounds for disclosure control. Data has been suppressed where it would disclose fewer than five applications.

Reviews

The reviews information in this publication is derived from a dedicated extract detailing reviews completed. The reviews extract is linked to the applications extract to determine whether a case is a new applicant or a case transfer.

A planned award review is any review which occurs according to a pre-defined schedule. A change of circumstances review occurs when Social Security Scotland becomes aware of a change in the clients circumstances that may affect their eligibility.

In the published tables, the decreased outcome category includes cases where the clients eligibility decreases as a result of a review but they continue to be eligible, and

⁸ [International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10 \(ICD10\)](#)

cases where the client becomes ineligible after the review and they cease to receive payment. The increased outcome category includes cases where the clients eligibility increases as a result of a review. The no change category includes cases where the clients eligibility does not change as a result of a review.

The date that we use to determine a review is complete is the last updated date. This date corresponds to the last date a change was made to a review on our case management system, and in the majority of cases this will correspond to the end date, but in some cases the review information could have been retrospectively edited, and this would result in the date changing to a later date erroneously. We are exploring if an alternate date is available.

Incorrect application dates

Quality assurance checks highlighted that a small number of cases had an application decision date on or prior to the benefit opening for applications on 21 March 2022. These cases were identified as test data and were removed from the data set.

There is also an issue with applications received via a paper application form having a wrong part 1 application date. We now correct those cases by using the part 2 application received date, as this more closely corresponds to the arrival of the application form. See the [Updates section](#) for more information.

Missing and duplicate applications

The data comes from a 100% data cut of the case management system. Individuals may make repeated applications for the same payment, for example if their first application is denied. This means that there can be several applications in the data cut from the same person. For this publication we have retained all these applications, but this represents a small proportion of applications.

Application channel

Application channel represents the channel used to complete part 1 of an application only. Application channel is automatically entered into the case management system for online applications, and manually entered for applications taken by phone or paper. If an application channel has been manually entered incorrectly, the application channel will be classed as 'unknown'. In some instances a valid application for the Adult Disability Payment may arrive in a non-standard format. For example, a Scottish applicant may mistakenly complete a Personal Independence Payment form and send it to the Department for Work and Pensions, who will then re-direct it to Social Security Scotland. The channel for these applications is classed as 'alternative'.

There are three main ways that applications are completed:

1. Online for both part 1 and 2 of the application
2. By phoning up and completing part 1 of an application and requesting a paper part 2 form to complete

3. Requesting via telephony a paper form for both part 1 and 2

A request can also be made by the applicant to receive help filling out part 2 of the application from a local delivery team member. This can occur via a video call or in person.

In the current publication, the category 'Paper applications' channel includes both 'paper' and 'combined' applications. Combined applications represent where a part 1 and part 2 application are provided at the same time via paper.

The category of 'Other channel' includes applications received through local delivery as well as any that have a recorded channel of 'In Person' and 'Transferred from DWP'.

Age of applicant

The age that is used for the applicant is taken from the date of birth that is entered during the completion of the part 1 application and some small errors may exist. Different measures of age are used in this publication. In Table 7, which details number of applications received and processed, age is based on the age of the person when part 1 of the application was registered. In Table 18, which details the age of people that are in the caseload, age is based on the age that the person was on the last day of the caseload period in question. Ages that are out with the expected range are treated as "unknowns" and may be the result of a date of birth being incorrectly entered.

Geography

Applications and caseload are assigned to local authority area by postcode using a Scottish Government lookup file. For some applications, the postcode will not match to the lookup file. This can be because the postcode is not in a Scottish local authority area, or because the postcode has been introduced too recently to appear on the lookup file, for example if a property is in a new development.

Postcodes are linked to individual profiles and data extracts are automatically updated in the case of an individual changing address. As a result, postcodes reflect the latest address of individuals and may not be the same as the address at the time of application. Therefore a small number of addresses may not reflect the correct local authority area at the time of application, decision or payment.

Payments

The payments extract, which contains information on the financial aspects of applications, is used for calculations in this publication. This was linked to the applications extract, allowing for a breakdown of payments to Daily Living and Mobility component rates. The total number of payments presented counts of each component of an Adult Disability Payment (e.g. Daily Living and Mobility) as individual payments. It also counts multiple payments made to a person in the same month as separate payments. This could happen for an individual where payments are being backdated

to the start of their entitlement period (e.g. one Daily Living payment for current entitled month, and one Daily Living payment backdated to entitlement start date).

Future Developments

If you have any feedback on any element of the publication and tables, please contact us at MI@socialsecurity.gov.scot.

We are working towards including further breakdowns of Short Term Assistance and processing times from the first part of the application in upcoming publications.

In future publications the re-determinations table will include a column of median average days to respond. This column has previously been available in Low Income Benefit Statistics publications, and will be included in the Adult Disability publication to improve consistency in reporting.

Related Social Security Scotland Publications

Updated statistics for Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Severe Disablement Allowance claimants in Scotland will be available through the [Social Security Scotland 'Publications' webpage](#).

Related Publications

The Department for Work and Pensions publish summary statistics for Personal Independence Payment which are available at [Stat-Xplore](#).

The Department for Communities in Northern Ireland publish summary statistics for Personal Independence Payment which are available [here](#).

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

☐ are available in more detail through statistics.gov.scot

☒ are available via an alternative route. Summary tables are available at:

<https://www.socialsecurity.gov.scot/publications/statistics>

☐ may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact MI@socialsecurity.gov.scot for further information.

☐ cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

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