

Social Security Scotland Statistics

Child Disability Payment: high level statistics to 31 March 2024

Key figures

- In total, 46,850 applications were processed with a decision made by 31 March 2024. Of these, 80% were authorised, 17% were denied and 4% were withdrawn.
- The median average processing time has decreased from 97 working days in December 2023, to 69 working days in March 2024. The proportion of applications processed in 141 or more working days decreased slightly from 20% in December 2023 to 17% in March 2024.
- The median average processing times for applications made for clients eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness since the launch of the Child Disability Payment pilot in July 2021 was 14.5 working days. Management information shows that the median average processing time from BASRiS received to decision was 1 working day.
- Since launch, over £621 million has been paid to children and young people. As of 31 March 2024, it is estimated that 80,590 children and young people were in receipt of Child Disability Payment.
- The most common category of condition was Mental and Behavioural disorders, accounting for 74% of the caseload in March 2024. Within this category, new applicants had a higher proportion of care only awards at 40% compared to 13% for case transfers. Case transfers had a higher proportion of both care and mobility awards at 87% compared to 60% for new applicants.

Frequency of publications

The next publication will be released on 13 August 2024.

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 is found online at: code.statisticsauthority.gov.uk

² The forthcoming publication timetable is available at: www.socialsecurity.gov.scot/publications/statistics

Introduction

Child Disability Payment is the replacement for Disability Living Allowance for Children in Scotland, which was previously delivered by the Department for Work and Pensions. It is the first 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 care and mobility costs that a child or young person living with a disability might have.

From 26 July 2021, new applications were taken for Child Disability Payment for children under 16 that live in the pilot areas of Dundee City, Na h-Eileanan Siar and Perth and Kinross. On 22 November 2021, Child Disability Payment launched nationwide to all new applicants living in Scotland. The case transfer process, where individual ongoing awards of Disability Living Allowance for Children are replaced by an award of Child Disability Payment, began on 11 October 2021.

The application for Child Disability Payment is in two parts. Once an applicant has filled out part 1 they have six 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 Child Disability Payment from 26 July 2021 to 31 March 2024 (see [how data was collected](#)).

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 [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](#).

Main findings

New applicants

Applications by month

- From 26 July 2021 to 31 March 2024, there were 54,785 part 1 applications registered for Child Disability Payment. There were 46,390 part 2 applications received in this period **[Table 1]**.
- In the current quarter, from January to March 2024, there were 7,065 part 1 applications registered and 5,605 part 2 applications received. This is the highest number of part 1 and 2 applications received in any quarter since the launch **[Table 1]**.
- As of 31 March 2024, there were 5,890 applications in the data extract used for reporting that did not have a part 2 received date populated but had been processed with a decision associated with them. These applications are not currently included within the number of part 2 applications received measure (see [Data Extraction Issues](#)) **[Table 1]**.

Application outcome

- Improvements have been made to the way the date of the initial decision is determined. This has led to minor revisions to Table 1. For more information on this change see [About the data](#).
- In total, 46,850 applications were processed with a decision made by 31 March 2024. Of these, 80% were authorised, 17% were denied and 4% were withdrawn **[Table 1]**.
- The number of applications processed each month has increased over time. In the current quarter, January to March 2024, there were 8,225 applications processed. This compares to the previous quarter, October to December 2023, where 6,670 applications were processed. The current quarter has the highest number of applications processed in any quarter to date, with 2,910 applications processed in February 2024, the most applications processed in any month since the benefit launched **[Table 1]**.
- The rate of applications authorised has increased since the launch of the benefit until it peaked and remained at around 87% from March to June 2023. It then fell to between 70% - 76% in July to September 2023. During this time, additional resource was redeployed to process applications where the eligibility criteria had not been met, or where a part 2 application had not been received. Between October and December 2023, approval rates were higher, ranging from 81% to 84%. In the most recent quarter, the proportion of applications authorised has decreased and was at 75% in January and February 2024, and 70% in March 2024. However, authorised rates for the most recent months do not include the

outcomes of applications which have ongoing redeterminations, and so may be revised upwards in subsequent publications – for example, December 2023 had an authorised rate of 80% when first published, but has been revised to 82% in this publication **[Table 1]**.

Initial award type

- Of the applications authorised, 50% were given an initial award comprising of both care and mobility components, whilst 49% were for care only and less than 1% were for mobility only **[Table 2]**.
- Since November 2022, in general there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of applications authorised for both care and mobility. Since January 2024 there has been a higher proportion of applications awarded care only (ranging between 52% and 54%) compared to those awarded for both care and mobility (between 46% and 47%) **[Table 2]**.
- There are three levels that can be awarded for care – the lowest, middle or highest level. For further information, see the [payments section](#) of the background note.
- Of the initial awards that included a care element within it, 36% were at the highest level, 42% were in the middle level and 22% were at the lowest award level. In the most recent months there has been an increase in the proportion of initial awards at the lowest level and corresponding decreases in those at the highest and middle care award levels **[Table 3]**.
- There are two levels that can be awarded for mobility – higher and lower. For further information, see the [payments section](#) of the background note.
- Of the initial awards that included a mobility element within it, 88% were for the lower level. The remaining 12% were authorised for the higher level **[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 with a 99% approval rate. People with a Primary Disability Condition within the category Diseases of the Respiratory System (J00-J99) were the least likely to have their application authorised at an approval rate of 67% **[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]**.
- The 'Unknown' category includes cases where the Primary Disabling Condition is not recorded, or where it is to be determined. Of the processed applications where the condition was 'Unknown', there was an approval rate of 21% **[Table 5]**. A decision on a person's entitlement is based on an understanding of their level of

needs because of their disability or health condition, rather than a diagnosis. This takes into account that individuals with the same disability or health condition might be impacted to a different degree in their every-day lives. This is particularly relevant for children and young people, where it can be more difficult to diagnose the condition.

- In addition, testing of the disability condition coding carried out in Summer 2022 showed that there was an overuse of the 'to be determined' category (see [Disability Condition Code Testing](#)). This has resulted in higher numbers in the 'Unknown' category. Processes have been improved since then, ensuring when Health and social care practitioners are asked to review applications, they record the correct disability condition code for case managers to consider.

Application channel

- Application channel refers to the method of application used to complete the part 1 application.
- Of all applications received by 31 March 2024, 77% were made online and 14% were made via phone. A further 5% were made through paper applications and 3% were via alternative applications, where a Disability Living Allowance application was redirected to Social Security Scotland. The proportion of alternative applications has declined over time, whilst the proportion of paper applications has increased over time since launch **[Table 6]**.
- For more information on application channels, see the [application and decision making process section](#) of the background note).

Applications by age of child

- Across the period 26 July 2021 to 31 March 2024, 42% of the part 1 applications were made for children aged 5-10, whilst 31% were in the 11-15 age group and 26% were in the 0-4 age group **[Table 7]**.
- The proportion of applications authorised was similar across the age groups, ranging from 77% in the 11-15 age group to 81% and 82% in the 5-10 and 0-4 age groups respectively. The exception to this was in the 16–18 age group, where withdrawn applications accounted for the highest percentage of processed applications at 39%, followed by denied applications at 34%, and approved applications at 27% **[Table 7]**. Those aged 16 and over are not eligible to apply for Child Disability Payment, and should apply for Adult Disability Payment instead (see the [eligibility section](#)).

Applications by local authority

- Part 1 applications have been registered for children living in all 32 local authorities in Scotland. Of the part 1 applications registered, 15% were from Glasgow City, followed by 8% in Fife and 7% in North Lanarkshire **[Table 8]**.

- During the period 26 July 2021 to 31 March 2024, the proportion of authorised applications has ranged from 73% in Na h-Eileanan Siar (one of the pilot areas, where applications were taken from 26 July 2021) to 85% in both Orkney Islands and Stirling **[Table 8]**.

Processing times

- Processing times for any application received under the normal rules³ is calculated between the received date of the part 2 application and the date that a decision was made regarding the application. Further information on the calculation can be found in the [data quality](#) section of the background note.
- We have improved the way that we derive the date of the initial decision in this publication. Previously we had one date for the decision, which could change as a result of a redetermination or appeal. We are now able to identify the initial decision, prior to redetermination, which means that we are able to include applications that are flagged as having a redetermination request in our processing times table. This change has had a negligible impact on the processing times, with no monthly median changing by more than two working days since the previous publication.
- The median⁴ average processing time for applications processed since July 2021 was 86 working days, which represents a slight decrease since the previous publication where it was 87 working days. The median has gradually increased across each month from December 2021 to May 2023 when it peaked at 114 working days. Since then there has been a gradual decline and during the most recent quarter it has decreased more rapidly, from 97 working days in December 2023 to 69 working days in March 2024 **[Table 9a]**.
- The proportion of applications processed in 141 or more working days (or seven months), decreased slightly from 20% in December 2023 to 17% in March 2024 **[Table 9b]**.
- In October 2023, there was a change to how applications were processed, which focussed on identifying applications which contained sufficient information as well as those that had been waiting the longest. This has led to a decrease in the processing times of new applications **[Table 9a, 9b]**.
- Since October 2023, the proportion of applications processed within 1, 2, 3 and 4 months have increased substantially, with 59% of applications processed in March 2024 being processed within 4 months compared with 16% in September 2023 **[Table 9b]**.

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.

- Processing times for cases eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness have been included for the first time **[Table 10]**. These will be published on an annual basis for financial years due to the small numbers.
- 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 rules 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 within 7 working days of receiving a completed application form and a BASRiS form. Further information on the process and calculation can be found in the Methodology and definitions section of [About the data](#).
- Median average processing time from BASRiS received date to the decision date in working days are calculated based on management information on the BASRiS form received date **[Table 10]**. Further information on the calculation can be found in the [Processing times](#) section of the Background note.
- The median average processing times for applications made for clients eligible under the special rules since the launch of the Child Disability Payment pilot in July 2021 was 14.5 working days. Management information shows that the median average processing time from BASRiS received to decision was 1 working day **[Table 10]**.
- Of the cases eligible under the special rules, 40 (32%) were received with a Special Rules for Terminal Illness application form or a part 1 form only, and 80 (68%) were received with both a part 1 and part 2 form, suggesting they applied via the normal rules route **[Table 10]**.
- Of the cases eligible under the special rules with a Special Rules for Terminal Illness application form or part 1 only, the median average processing time was 3 working days. In the 2021/22 financial year the median average processing time was 4.5 working days, and in 2023/24 it was 2.5 working days. Management information for these applications shows that the median average processing time from BASRiS received date to decision date was 3 working days. This has ranged from 1.5 working days in the financial year 2021/22, 4 working days in 2022/23 and in the current financial year 2023/24 it was 2 working days **[Table 10]**.
- For cases eligible under the special rules with a part 2 application form, the median average processing time was 31 working days. It is likely that these applications

⁵ Benefits Assessment for Special Rules in Scotland (BASRiS)

came via the normal rules route. This has ranged from 29.5 working days in the 2021/22 financial year, 8 working days in 2022/23 and 69 working days in the current financial year 2023/24. Management information for these applications shows that the median average processing time from BASRiS received to decision was 1 working day. This has consistently remained at 1 working day from 2021/22 financial year to the current financial year 2023/24 **[Table 10]**.

New applicants and clients being transferred

Payments and clients paid

- The total value of Child Disability Payment payments issued up to 31 March 2024 was £621.2 million. Of this, £230.6 million was to new applicants and £390.6 million was to clients who had their award transferred **[Table 11]**.
- Care payments accounted for £470.8 million of the payments issued, whilst the mobility payments (including Accessible Vehicles and Equipment scheme payments) issued accounted for £150.4 million **[Table 11]**.
- In March 2024, the total value of payments issued was approximately £36.9 million **[Table 11]**.
- By the end of March 2024, Social Security Scotland had issued 2.9 million payments to 84,090 individual clients. The care component accounted for 58% of the total number of payments issued, whilst the mobility payments (including Accessible Vehicles and Equipment scheme payments) accounted for 42% **[Table 11, Table 13]**.
- Payments were issued to clients living in all 32 local authority areas in Scotland. The highest total value of payments was made to clients in Glasgow City at £86.9 million, followed by Fife at £46.2 million and North Lanarkshire at £45.7 million **[Table 12]**.
- In the 2023/24 financial year, 83,710 individual clients received at least one Child Disability Payment **[Table 13]**.

Caseload

- As of 31 March 2024, it is estimated that 80,590 children and young people were in receipt of Child Disability Payment, of which 36,880 (46%) were authorised new applicants **[Table 14]**.
- Of the total caseload, 43,710 (54%) were children and young people who had had their award transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions. This number has increased in each month since March 2022 from 2,515 up to 46,240 in May 2023. Following this, it has gradually decreased to 43,710 in March 2024 **[Table 14]**. As young people aged over 16 who had their award transferred move to Adult Disability Payment, this number will decrease. Further information on the case transfer process can be found in the [background note](#).

- Similarly, new applicants will move to Adult Disability Payment as they reach 16-18. However, the new applicants caseload will not necessarily decrease as new clients will continue to join the caseload.
- The caseload is a derived statistic calculated based on identifying 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. Further information on the calculation can be found in the [background note](#).

Caseload by award type

Excerpt from Table 14: Proportion of caseload by award and client type in March 2024

Client type	Both care and mobility	Care only	Mobility only
All	69%	31%	0%
New applicants	55%	45%	0%
Case transfers	80%	20%	0%

- Of the new applicants, 36,720 were in receipt of a care award and 20,370 were in receipt of a mobility award as of 31 March 2024 **[Table 14]**.
- Of those who had their award transferred, 43,590 were in receipt of a care award and 35,155 in receipt of a mobility award as of 31 March 2024 **[Table 14]**.
- Of the new applicants in receipt in March 2024, 55% received both care and mobility awards, and 45% received care only awards **[Table 14]**.
- Of those who had their award transferred, 80% received both care and mobility awards, and 20% received care only awards **[Table 14]**.
- Of those receiving a mobility award in March 2024, 4,460 (8%) were in receipt of Accessible Vehicles and Equipment payments. This differed between new applicants and case transfers, with 4% of new applicants in receipt of a Mobility award receiving Accessible Vehicles and Equipment payments compared with 10% of those who had their award transferred **[Table 14]**.

Caseload by award level

Excerpt from Table 15: Proportion of caseload by care award level and client type in March 2024

Client type	Highest care award	Middle care award	Lowest care award	Not awarded care
All	38%	49%	12%	0%
New applicants	37%	41%	21%	0%
Case transfers	39%	56%	5%	0%

- Of the children and young people in receipt of Child Disability Payment in March 2024, there were 38% who received the highest care level, 49% who received the middle care level, and 12% who received the lowest care level. A small number of

clients on the caseload were not awarded care (i.e. received mobility only awards) **[Table 15]**.

- For new applicants, 37% of the caseload received the highest case award while 39% of clients who had their award transferred received the highest care award **[Table 15]**.
- New applicants had a lower proportion of middle care awards, with 41% compared to 56% for clients who have had their award transferred. New applicants had a higher proportion of lowest care awards, with 21% compared to 5% for clients who have had their award transferred **[Table 15]**.

Excerpt from Table 16: Proportion of caseload by mobility award level and client type in March 2024

Client type	Higher mobility award	Lower mobility award	Not awarded mobility
Total	11%	58%	31%
New applicants	8%	47%	45%
Case transfers	14%	67%	20%

- Of the children and young people in receipt of Child Disability Payment in March 2024, 11% received the higher mobility level, 58% received the lower mobility level and 31% were not awarded (i.e. received care only awards) **[Table 16]**.
- New applicants had a smaller proportion of higher mobility awards, with 8% compared to 14% for clients who have had their award transferred. New applicants also had a smaller proportion of lower mobility awards, with 47% compared to 67% for clients who have had their award transferred. The key difference in the mobility awards is that a larger proportion of the new applicants caseload do not have a mobility award, at 45% compared to 20% for clients who have had their award transferred **[Table 16]**.
- The table below shows that excluding those not awarded, the ratio of higher to lower mobility awards is similar for new applicants and clients who have had their award transferred (14% and 86% compared to 17% and 83% respectively).

Excerpt derived from Table 16: Proportion of caseload by mobility award level and client type in March 2024 excluding those not awarded mobility

Client type	Higher mobility award	Lower mobility award
Total	16%	84%
New applicants	14%	86%
Case transfers	17%	83%

Excerpt derived from Table 17: Proportion of caseload by award levels and client type in March 2024⁶

Client Type	Mobility Higher Level			Mobility Lower Level			Mobility Not Awarded		
	Care Highest Level	Care Middle Level	Care Lowest Level	Care Highest Level	Care Middle Level	Care Lowest Level	Care Highest Level	Care Middle Level	Care Lowest Level
All	9%	2%	0%	22%	31%	5%	8%	16%	8%
New applicants	6%	1%	0%	18%	22%	7%	12%	19%	14%
Case Transfers	11%	2%	0%	24%	40%	3%	4%	14%	2%

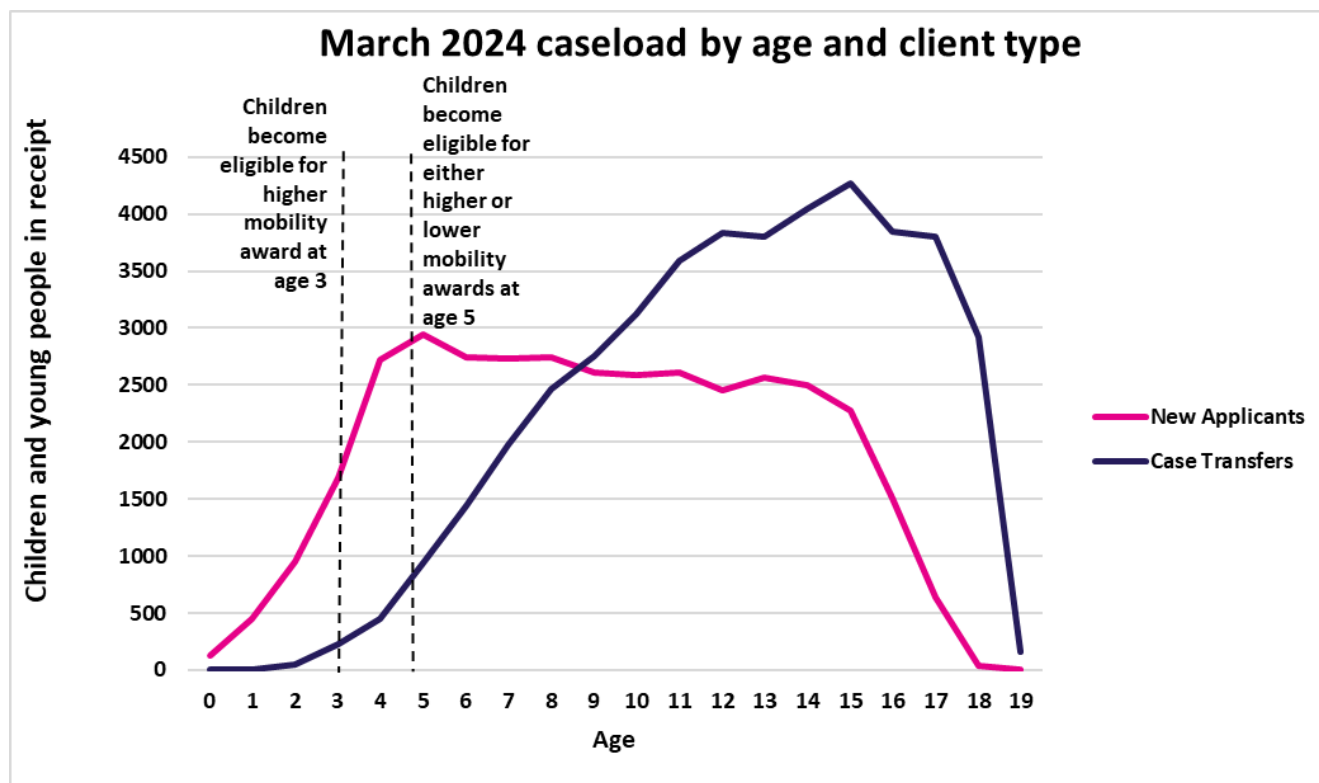
- The most common combination of award levels for both new applicants and clients who have had their awards transferred, is lower mobility and middle care level. However, clients who have had their awards transferred have a higher proportion of this award combination, with 40% of the caseload compared to 22% of the caseload for new applicants **[Table 17]**. As mentioned above, the higher proportion of new applicants not awarded for mobility will contribute to these differences.

⁶ Mobility only awards have been excluded from this table as they account for less than 1% of the overall caseload

Caseload by age

- The age profile of new applicants and children who have had their award transferred is shown in Table 18 and Chart 1 below.

Chart 1: Caseload in March 2024 by age and client type



Excerpt derived from Table 18: Proportion of caseload by age and client type in March 2024

Client type	0 – 4	5-10	11-15	16-19
All	8%	36%	40%	16%
New applicants	16%	44%	34%	6%
Case transfers	2%	29%	45%	25%

- The new applicants caseload is generally much younger than those who have had their award transferred, with 16% of the new applicants being aged 0-4, compared to 2% of clients who have had their award transferred. Only 6% of the new applicants are aged 16-19, compared to 25% of clients who have had their award transferred **[Table 18, Chart 1]**. The differences in age profiles of the clients may contribute towards some of the differences seen in award levels and types.
- The case transfer process began in October 2021, when children who were aged over 15 and a half to 17 who received Disability Living Allowance for children from the Department for Work and Pensions started to have their award transferred to Child Disability Payment in phases. Children under 15 and a half years old began having their awards transferred from spring 2022. For more information, see the [case transfer section](#) of the background note.

Caseload by primary disability condition

- Caseload by primary disability condition and award level and type have been included for the first time categorised by client type **[Table 19a]**.
- The most common category of condition was Mental and Behavioural disorders, which accounted for 74% of the caseload (60,035) in March 2024. This was the case for both new applicants and case transfers where it accounted for 70% (25,930) and 78% (34,100) of the caseload respectively **[Table 19a]**.
- Within this category, the most common primary disability condition was Autism (ICD10 code F84.0) accounting for 54% of the category (32,485), followed by ADHD (ICD10 code F90.0) accounting for 16% of the category (9,655) **[Table 19b]**.
- The Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases category had the highest proportion of care only awards at 86% **[Table 19a]**. Overall this category had the majority of care awards on the middle care level (67%). However there are differences in care awards for this category when comparing new applicants to case transfers. For new applicants, the majority of care awards were at the highest level (55%), whilst for case transfers the majority were at the middle care award level (81%) **[Table 20a]**.
- Neoplasms had the highest proportion of both care and mobility awards (78%) **[Table 19a]**. The majority of care and mobility awards were at the highest level at 81% and 67% respectively **[Table 20a, 21a]**.

Excerpt from Table 19b: Proportion of caseload within the Mental and Behavioural Disorders category by award and client type in March 2024

Client type	Both care and mobility	Care only	Mobility only
All	75%	24%	0%
New applicants	60%	40%	0%
Case transfers	87%	13%	0%

- Within the Mental and Behavioural Disorders category, new applicants have a higher proportion of care only awards at 40% compared to 13% for case transfers. Case transfers have a higher proportion of both care and mobility awards at 87% compared to 60% for new applicants. As this category accounts for the highest proportion of the caseload, it is likely that this is contributing to the differences we see in award type by client type overall **[Table 19b]**.

Excerpt from Table 20b: Proportion of caseload within the Mental and Behavioural Disorders category by care award level and client type in March 2024

Client type	Highest care award	Middle care award	Lowest care award	Not awarded care
All	38%	50%	11%	0%
New applicants	36%	43%	21%	0%
Case transfers	39%	56%	4%	0%

- Within the Mental and Behavioural Disorders category, case transfers have a higher proportion of middle care award levels than new applicants (56% compared to 43%). New applicants have a higher proportion of lowest care award levels than case transfers (21% compared to 4%). As this category accounts for the highest proportion of the caseload, it is likely that this is contributing to the differences we see in care award levels by client type overall **[Table 20b]**.

Excerpt from Table 21b: Proportion of caseload within the Mental and Behavioural Disorders category by mobility award level and client type in March 2024

Client type	Higher mobility award	Lower mobility award	Not awarded mobility
Total	8%	68%	24%
New applicants	7%	53%	40%
Case transfers	9%	79%	13%

- Within the Mental and Behavioural Disorders category, case transfers have a higher proportion of lower mobility award levels than new applicants (79% compared to 53%). New applicants have a higher proportion that are not awarded mobility than case transfers (40% compared to 13%). As this category accounts for the highest proportion of the caseload, it is likely that this is contributing to the differences we see in mobility award levels by client type overall **[Table 21b]**.
- 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

- Improvements have been made to the Special Rules for Terminal Illness data flag. This allows cases to be identified as special rules if the confirmation of a terminal illness came after an initial decision was made regarding that application. As a result of these changes, the previously published months of March, June, September and December 2023 SRTI caseload figures were revised upwards **[Table 22]**.
- Of the 80,590 children and young people in receipt of Child Disability Payment in March 2024, 130 of these were receiving an award under Special Rules for Terminal Illness **[Table 22]**.

Caseload by Duration on Caseload

- For clients who were on the caseload in March 2024, the majority had been on the caseload for 1 year and up to 2 years with 55,445 (69%), followed by 9,835 (12%) having been on the caseload for 6 months up to 1 year **[Table 23]**.

Caseload by Local Authority

- The number of children in receipt of Child Disability Payment in March 2024 was highest in Glasgow City which accounts for 14% of the caseload. This was followed by Fife, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire which each accounted for 7% of the caseload **[Table 24]**.

Re-determinations and appeals: New applicants and clients being transferred

- There were 3,745 re-determinations requested by 31 March 2024. Of these, 2,900 were requested by new applicants, and 845 by clients being transferred **[Table 25]**.
- The requests from new applicants represent 6.2% of the total number of decisions made for new applicants by 31 March 2024. In the month of March 2024, the requests from new applicants represented 7.8% of the total number of decisions made that month. This has reduced from 8.3% in December 2023 **[Table 25]**.
- The re-determinations for new applicants which have been allowed or partially allowed represent 3.8% of the total number of decisions made for new applicants by 31 March 2024. In the month of March 2024, the re-determinations for new applicants which have been allowed or partially allowed represent 3.8% of the total number of decisions made that month. In December 2023 it was 3.3% **[Table 25]**.

Excerpt from Table 25: Proportion of re-determination outcomes, by client type

Client type	Percentage of completed re-determinations which are disallowed	Percentage of completed re-determinations which are allowed or partially allowed	Percentage of completed re-determinations which are invalid
Total	24%	71%	5%
New applicants	23%	72%	4%
Case transfers	24%	68%	8%

- By 31 March 2024, 3,250 re-determination requests had been decided. Of these, 71% were allowed or partially allowed and 24% were disallowed. The proportion of re-determination requests that have been allowed or partially allowed has been declining since May 2023, with 52% allowed or partially allowed in March 2024, compared to 61% in December 2023. Of the completed re-determinations, new applicants and clients with their award transferred had 72% and 68% that were allowed or partially allowed, respectively **[Table 25]**.
- Overall, 90% of re-determinations were closed within 56 days. In December 2023, 92% of redeterminations were closed within 56 days. This declined in the current quarter, to 52% and 55% in the months of January and February 2024 respectively, before increasing to 74% in March 2024. For new applicants and case transfers, 73% and 76% were closed within 56 days, respectively in March 2024 **[Table 25]**.
- There were 245 appeals received by 31 March 2024, of which 70 had been decided. Of these decisions, 67% were upheld in the clients' favour and 33% were not upheld **[Table 26]**.
- There were 85 appeals received in the latest quarter. This represents 34% of all appeals received since launch **[Table 26]**.

- There were 25 cases that have received Short Term Assistance by 31 March 2024. Due to the small number of cases it is not currently possible to provide further information. Further Information of Short Term Assistance can be found in the [redeterminations and appeals section of the background](#).

Background to Child Disability Payment

The Scotland Act 2016⁷ devolved new powers to the Scottish Parliament in relation to social security, including responsibility for disability benefits which had been administered in Scotland by the Department for Work and Pensions. On 1st April 2020, executive competence for Disability Living Allowance was transferred to the 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. From July 2015, working age recipients have been invited to apply for Personal Independence Payment. The Department for Work and Pensions have 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 the 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 which replaces Disability Living Allowance for Children
- Adult Disability Payment which replaces Personal Independence Payment (Department for Work and Pension's replacement of Disability Living Allowance for working age people)
- Pension Age Disability Payment which will 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 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 the future, in phases.

Child Disability Payment was the first of the application-based disability benefits to be introduced by the Scottish Government. It is designed to mitigate some of the additional costs of caring for a disabled or terminally ill child or young person. The pilot launched on the 26 July 2021 for new applicants living in the local authorities of Dundee City, Na h-Eileanan Siar and Perth and Kinross. On 22 November 2021, Child Disability Payment launched nationwide to all new applicants living in Scotland. Further details about the benefit can be found at www.mygov.scot/child-disability-payment.

⁷ The Scotland Act 2016 webpage at <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2015-16/scotland.html>

Case transfers

From 11 October 2021, children and young people who were aged over 15 and a half to 17 who received Disability Living Allowance for children from the Department for Work and Pensions and living in Scotland, started to have their award transferred to Child Disability Payment in phases. Children under 15 and a half years old began having their awards transferred from spring 2022. Social Security Scotland has now completed the transfer process for children and young people who were in receipt of Disability Living Allowance for children in Scotland. As of 31 March 2024, 47,355 children and young people had their award transferred from Disability Living Allowance to Child Disability Payment. The current caseload at March 2024 is lower than this as clients with transferred awards are beginning to leave the caseload due to age and other potential factors. As of 31 March 2024, there are under 30 clients who subsequently moved to Scotland from England and Wales while in receipt of Disability Living Allowance for children and are now having their benefit transferred to Social Security Scotland. These cases are categorised as “cross – border” and are treated separately from the case transfer process.

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 three to four months before a person’s Disability Living Allowance for children entitlement ends, so that their Child Disability Payment award can be prepared in advance and is ready for a transfer between payments of Disability Living Allowance for children and payments of Child Disability Payment. 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 Child Disability Payment has started. The first case files were received in October 2021 for people whose entitlement to Child Disability Payment started from January 2022, with payments commencing in February 2022 due to payments being made 4 weeks in arrears.

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

The case transfer caseload is not expected to include babies aged 0 -1 years since it has been over a year since Child Disability Payment launched, so they would have applied for Child Disability Payment straight away.

Eligibility

An adult with [parental responsibilities and rights](#) or a guardian can apply for Child Disability Payment on behalf of a child from birth up to the age of 16 who has lived with a disability for at least three months, and who can expect to continue to have this disability for at least six months. There is an exception to this if a child is terminally ill, whereby no qualifying period is required (see [terminal illness section](#)).

A key difference from Disability Living Allowance for Children administered by the Department for Work and Pensions is that Social Security Scotland have extended the eligibility for Child Disability Payment from 16 to 18 years old, for young people in receipt of assistance before they were 16. New applicants who are 16 or above will need to apply for Adult Disability Payment which Social Security Scotland launched nationally on 29 August 2022.

Application and decision making process

The application stage involves a two-part application process. The part 1 form gathers key personal details of the child or young person. The impact of the child or young person'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. As detailed in the [Terminal illness](#) section below, Social Security Scotland require a Benefits Assessment under Special Rules in Scotland (BASRiS) form. The BASRiS form is completed by the registered medical practitioner or registered nurse involved in the person's care or diagnosis. It provides Social Security Scotland with confirmation of the terminal illness diagnosis so that a determination can be made under the special rules.

Part 1 of normal rules 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 an applicant might request to complete both parts of the form by paper. It is also possible for a valid application for Child Disability Payment to arrive in an alternative form. For example, a Scottish applicant may complete a Disability Living Allowance form and send it to the Department for Work and Pensions, who will then re-direct it to Social Security Scotland.

Applicants have 6 weeks to complete part 2 of the form following the submission of part 1.

Any adult with parental rights and responsibilities can apply for Child Disability Payment on behalf of the child if the child is under 16 (see [eligibility section](#) for information on those aged 16 to 18). An adult can still apply if the child is not living with a parent or guardian and they look after them. A parent or guardian may make an application for each disabled child that they look after. If the child is terminally ill, anyone can submit a third party application for the child as long as they:

- tell the person with parental rights and responsibilities, or guardian, or appointee if there is one, that they are applying for them
- get consent from the child's parent or guardian, or appointee to do so

Social Security Scotland processes each application received and makes a decision regarding the child or young person's eligibility for Child Disability Payment.

Applicants can withdraw their application on behalf of the individual 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 doesn't agree with the decision about the individual's Child 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 Child Disability Payment determination. Social Security Scotland then has 56 calendar days to make a re-determination. Child Disability Payment applicants also have the right to appeal on behalf of the individual 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 is also be available as part of Child 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 Child 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, their Short Term Assistance award will be the difference between the level of payment prior to the reduction and the new level of payment.

Payments

Child Disability Payment is made up of two components: a care component and a mobility component. Qualifying children and young people will be entitled to a payment to help with their care and/or mobility needs.

Young people aged 16 or over are also entitled to the lowest rate of the care component if they can't make a cooked main meal if provided with the ingredients because of a mental or physical disability.

Children over three years old can also get a payment to help with their mobility needs.

Children who are terminally ill are automatically entitled to the highest rate of the care component and can receive this from birth. They are also automatically entitled to the higher rate of the mobility component if they are aged three or older.

Individuals who are entitled to the highest rate of the care component can also receive Child Winter Heating Payment which is a payment to help disabled children and young people and their families with increased heating costs over winter.

The lower rate of the mobility component is available to eligible children who are aged five years or older. The higher rate of the mobility component is available for eligible children who are at least three years old.

The below tables indicate the value of payments for the period covered by the publication, the 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 rates.

Payments are made every 4 weeks, in arrears, with the start date of the application being the application date of the part 1 form. Awards for terminally ill children and young people are paid weekly in advance.

Care component	Weekly amount			Level of help needed
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Lowest rate	£23.70	£24.45	£26.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention for a significant part the day in connection with bodily functions
Middle rate	£60.00	£61.85	£68.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent attention from someone during the day or prolonged or repeated attention at night in connection with bodily functions, or • Continual supervision during the day or another person to be awake for a prolonged period or frequent intervals at night to avoid substantial danger, or • Gets renal dialysis at least twice a week during the day or at night
Highest rate	£89.60	£92.40	£101.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent attention from someone during the day and prolonged or repeated attention at night in connection with bodily functions, or • Continual supervision during the day and another person to be awake for a prolonged period or frequent intervals to avoid substantial danger, or • Gets renal dialysis at least twice a week during the day and at night, or • They are terminally ill

Mobility component	Weekly amount			Level of help needed
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Lower rate	£23.70	£24.45	£26.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can walk but needs guidance and or supervision to move outdoors most of the time
Higher rate	£62.55	£64.50	£71.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot walk or are virtually unable to walk outdoors, or • They could become very ill if they try to walk, or • They have a severe visual disability, or • They have no legs or feet, (regardless of the use of artificial limbs), or • They are both blind and deaf, or • They have severe behavioural difficulties due to a severe mental impairment and needs supervision during the day and at night to avoid substantial danger, or • They are terminally ill

Accessible vehicle leases and equipment

Children who get the higher rate of the mobility component of Child Disability Payment will be 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 will provide a service similar to the current Motability scheme, with leases available for a range of cars, wheelchair accessible vehicles, scooters and powered wheelchairs. People who have an existing Motability lease will be 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 death⁸.

⁸ 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 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](#). This definition relates to diseases and conditions that a RMP or RN judges to be terminal. 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:

- The process of applying for disability assistance is more straightforward. The application form is a 'one part' 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 unless there is a change of circumstances.
- 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 under 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 any stage 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 then 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.

In these circumstances, the processing time for Special Rules for Terminal Illness can be longer than when a BASRiS form has been submitted in the first instance, in order to undertake these actions to confirm eligibility. 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 and their child 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 Child Disability Payment applications made since 26 July 2021. 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 14 April 2024 has been used to produce statistics on applications received and decisions and payments made up to 11.59 pm on 31 March 2024. 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 (see [Updates](#) section).

Detailed re-determinations and appeals information is collected by the Client Experience team at Social Security Scotland and a challenges administrative extract is used to produce statistics on the number of re-determination requests received and decided up to 23:59 on 31 March 2024.

Quality assurance

The data used to produce official statistics are 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 are they in proportion to each other) and compared to other sources of information such as the number of payment instructions reported by the finance team.

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. A small number of duplicates were identified and checked. It was determined due to different child information that these were not duplicate applications. A parent or guardian may make an application for each disabled child or young person that they look after.
- Check application dates are within the expected ranges.
- Check that payment date is present where a payment value is present.
- Check applicant and child dates of birth are within the expected range – see the [age of applicant](#) section.
- Check postcode lengths are within the expected ranges and check postcodes that do not match to local authorities – see the [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 Child Disability payment statistics may include revisions going back to July 2021, when the pilot of the benefit was launched. 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 July 2021 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.

In this publication we have improved the methodology used to determine the decision date in our published tables. Previously, only one decision date was available for each application. This decision date would change to reflect successful redeterminations in

cases where the application was previously denied or withdrawn. After making improvements to the Child Disability Payment data extract we now have separate information on the date of Approval, Denial and Withdrawal decisions and as such are able to include only information on the date of the first decision in tables which use the decision date. This has impacted tables 1-5, 7-10 and 25. The impact of this is that decisions on applications with an associated redetermination are moved to earlier months, changing from the month of the redetermination decision to the month of the initial decision. This improvement also means that applications which have had a redetermination no longer need to be removed from the processing times tables as the decision date in those cases will now reflect the initial decision. As such those cases have been included. As a result of these changes the previous published months were revised upwards.

We have also made a change to the way that we identify cases as having been processed under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness. We previously used a flag on cases to identify those eligible under the special rules. This flag is applied to an application when it is identified as being a special rules application. If confirmation of a terminal illness came after an initial decision was made regarding that application, the Special Rules for Terminal Illness flag was not updated. After making improvements to the Child Disability Payment data extract the Special Rules for Terminal Illness flag can now be updated after an initial decision is made for an application. As a result of these changes the previous published months of March, June, September and December 2023 Special Rules for Terminal Illness caseload figures were revised upwards (Table 22). The overall caseload for these months have also been revised upwards due to a new more recent data cut from the case management system.

In this publication, we have added table 10 detailing Special Rules for Terminal Illness processing times. We have also added tables 19, 20 and 21 detailing caseload by disability condition, award type and levels.

Data extraction issues

Processed applications missing a part two received date

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.

There is an ongoing data extraction issue where some applications that have been processed with a decision do not have a part 2 received date appearing in the extract. Applications that are withdrawn or denied do not always have a part 2 application. Therefore, of those that have been denied or withdrawn where a part 2 date is missing, it is unknown how many of these are due to information being missing from the extract.

The number of applications processed which are missing a part 2 received date is 5,890 up to the end of March 2024. However, as withdrawn and denied applications do not necessarily require a completed part 2 of the application form and as such many of these are not missing any information. As of March 2024, 2,420 (approximately 6%) approved normal rules applications lack a part 2 application received date.

The impact of the issues described above is similar to that of previous publications:

- There is an undercount in the number of part 2 applications that have been received **[Table 1]**.
- Processing time is calculated using the number of days from part 2 of the application being received to a decision being made or the application being withdrawn. Processing times cannot be calculated where applications are missing a part 2 date in the extract **[Table 9]**.
- Processing times can be calculated for processed applications that do have a part 2 received date populated. This may introduce bias to this number if for some reason the applications which don't have a part 2 received date extracted have a longer or shorter processing time **[Table 9]**.

Due to these ongoing issues, the processing times published here should be treated with caution. However, this measure is published to provide an indication of the processing times where possible. Quality assurance work will continue in this area and it is anticipated that in future publications this can be updated with all applications.

Methodology and definitions

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, or had their part 2 date after their decision date, were excluded from this analysis, as a processing time could not be calculated. This issue is under review (see above in [Data Extraction Issues](#)). 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 time is only calculated for applications that were decided within the period being reported on. As described above in the [data extraction issues](#) section, the processing times published should be treated with caution, due to the limitations associated with part 2 received date extraction.

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 or equivalent clinical judgement. 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 rules 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 rules 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. Social Security Scotland aim to make decisions within 7 working days of receiving a completed application form and the BASRiS form. The date that the BASRiS form is received is not available in our data extract. Management information has provided the date that the BASRiS form has been received and the median average processing time from BASRiS received date to the decision date in working days is presented. Please note that management information has not been quality assured to the same level as the other figures in our Official Statistics publications.

Due to the ongoing data issue, with some applications still having a missing part 2 received date, 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. Additionally, an application identified as eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness 'with a part 2' received date, may have a part 2 associated with it incorrectly. For example, if a client has made applications both under the normal rules and special rules for terminal illness, then the part 2 from the normal rules application may have been linked to the Special Rules for Terminal Illness application during the data extraction process. Therefore the processing times for the Special Rules for Terminal Illness and the categories of 'SRTI Application form or Part 1 only' or 'with a part 2' should be treated with caution. Quality assurance work will continue in this area.

Number of clients who have received at least one Child Disability Payment by the financial year of the payment issued date

The number of children and young people to have benefitted from at least one Child Disability Payment issued is calculated by summing up the number of unique individual clients who have received at least one Child Disability Payment issued during each financial year.

Caseload (new applicants and people being transferred)

The methodology used for this publication uses a caseload 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 for normal rules applicants are made every four weeks, in arrears, with the entitlement start date being the date that the applicant registered their part 1 form. Payments for Special Rules for Terminal Illness are made weekly in advance. The methodology uses a point-in-time measure of the number of children and young people in receipt of Child Disability Payment on the final day of any given month. It counts clients 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 14 April 2024 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 March 2024.

Caseload by award type methodology

In order to identify caseload numbers by award type (i.e. awarded both care and mobility, care only or mobility only) and award level (e.g. lower, middle, higher), 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 5% of the award level data set due to anomalies within the extract. As a result, when the award level extract was linked to the caseload extract, 5% 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 extract. 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)⁹ 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.

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

Disability Condition Code Testing

As part of the quality assurance process of the Disability Condition data, an exercise was carried out in consultation with a Social Security Scotland Clinical Operations practitioner, who is a medical professional, to verify whether case managers were selecting the most appropriate disability condition code when processing applications. A sample of 370 applications were supplied to the practitioner who then provided the disability conditions that they would have selected based on the supporting information available.

The results show that for 86% of the sample, the condition selected by the case managers and by the Clinical Operations practitioner matched at the ICD10 'chapters' that have been aggregated for publication purposes. Of those that didn't match, the majority were applications where the case manager had selected a disability condition code relating to a lack of diagnosis, or 'to be determined', but the Clinical Operations practitioner was able to select a condition based on the supporting information available. As a result of this quality assurance exercise, from November 2022 practitioner colleagues' expertise was utilised more frequently to make decisions on disability condition codes. Since then, the prevalence of 'to be determined' condition codes has decreased.

Caseload by Special Rules for Terminal Illness Status

Table 19 contains the latest caseload figure for clients receiving an award with Special Rules for Terminal Illness. This has been calculated using the Special Rules for Terminal Illness indicator from the applications extract and linking this to the caseload extract.

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

⁹ [International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10 \(ICD10\)](#)

Department for Work and Pensions, only the time spent on the Child Disability Payment is considered to be on the caseload.

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.

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.

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 26 July 2021. These cases were identified as test data and were removed from the data set.

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 ever an application channel has been manually entered incorrectly, the application channel will be classed as 'unknown'. In some instances a valid application for the Child Disability Payment may arrive in a non-standard form. For example, a Scottish applicant may mistakenly complete a Disability Living Allowance 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 phone a paper form for both part 1 and 2

The third option is unlikely to include many applications as it will only occur if an applicant specifically requests this. Where the initial contact is made by phone, the majority will complete part one over the telephone then proceed to part 2. A request can also be made by the individual 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.

The category of 'paper applications' includes figures for applications received by a combined part 1 and part 2, as well as those received by separate paper part 1 and part 2 applications. The category of 'other channel' includes applications received through Local Delivery as well as any that have a recorded channel of 'In Person', 'Transferred from DWP' and 'External System'.

Age of applicant

The age that is used for the applicant and child 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 child when part 1 of the application was received. In table 18, which details the age of children that are in different caseload periods, age is based on the age that the child would be on the last day of the caseload period in question.

Ages that are outwith the expected range are treated as "unknowns" and may be the result of a date of birth being incorrectly entered.

Geography

Applications are assigned to local authority 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, 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 a person changing address. As a result, postcodes reflect the latest address 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 at the time of application being received, or decision or payment being made.

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 care and mobility component rates. The total number of payments presented counts each component of a Child Disability Payment (e.g. care 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 care payment for current entitled month, and one care payment backdated to entitlement start date).

Payments to applicants eligible under the Special Rules for Terminal Illness have been included in the totals, but due to small application numbers they have not been included in further breakdowns.

Future Developments

The next Adult Disability Payment statistics publication, which will be available on the 18th June 2024, will contain statistics on clients moving from Child Disability Payment to Adult Disability Payment.

If you have any feedback on this publication, please contact us at MI@socialsecurity.gov.scot.

Related Social Security Scotland Publications

Updated statistics for Carer's Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Severe Disablement Allowance recipients in Scotland will be available through the Social Security Scotland 'publications' webpage at:

www.socialsecurity.gov.scot/publications/statistics

An Official Statistics publication for Scotland

Official and National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Both undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

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Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,

e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at www.gov.scot/scotstat

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