

Social Security Scotland Statistics

Summary statistics for Personal Independence Payment at July 2020

Frequency of publications

The next publication, covering Personal Independence Payment at October 2020 will be released in December 2020.

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: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>

² The forthcoming publication timetable is available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/official-statistics-forthcoming-publications/>

Introduction

This publication provides information on recipients of Personal Independence Payment in Scotland at July 2020. Personal Independence Payment is replacing Disability Living Allowance for eligible working age people aged 16 to 64. This summary covers both new claims to Personal Independence Payment and claims made by those with an existing claim for Disability Living Allowance (known as Disability Living Allowance reassessments).

All tables and charts relating to this publication can be found at:

<https://www.gov.scot/collections/social-security-scotland-stats-publications/#personalindependencepaymentstatistics>

These statistics are being published as official statistics in accordance with Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and the Code of Practice for Statistics³ to ensure they meet high standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

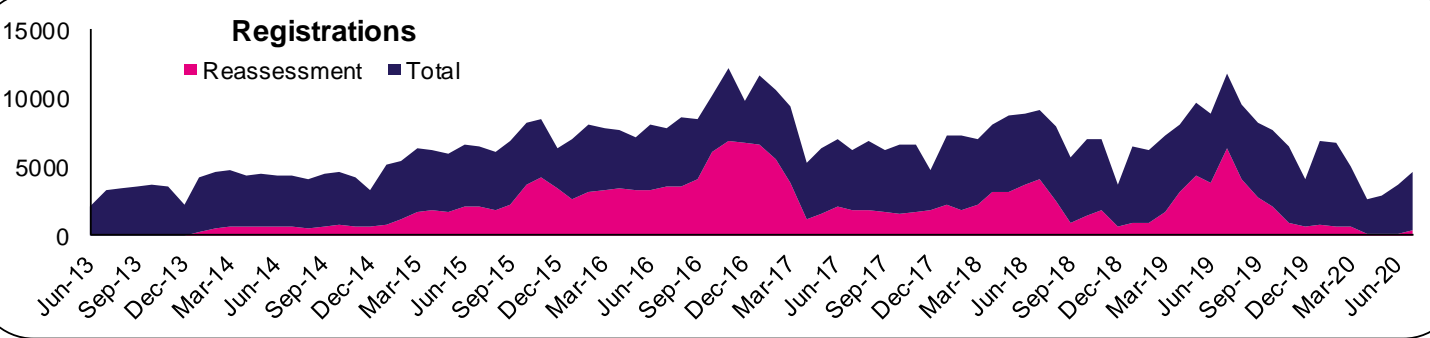
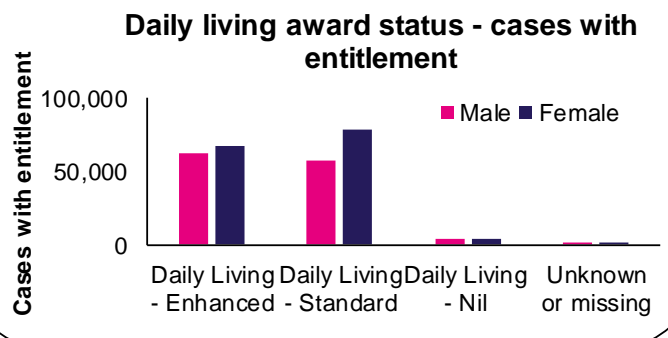
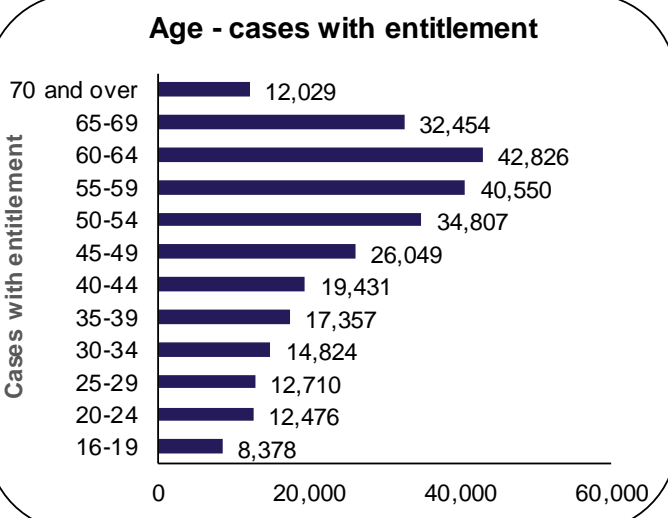
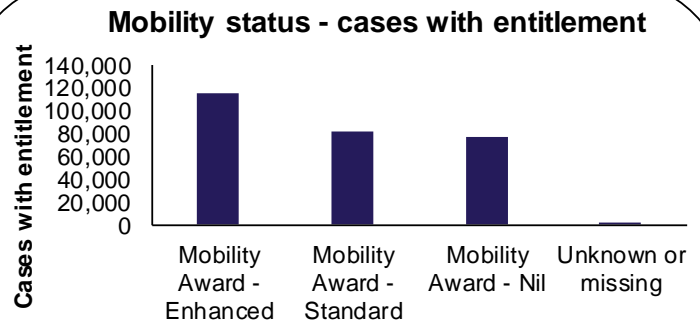
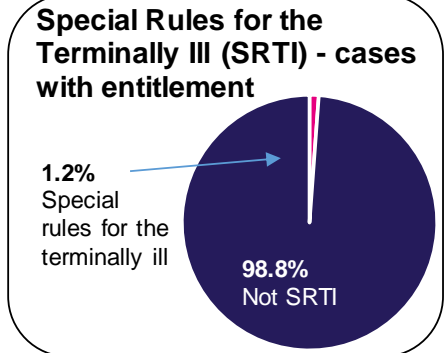
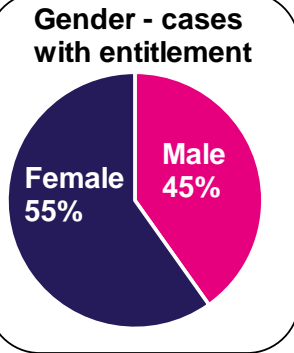
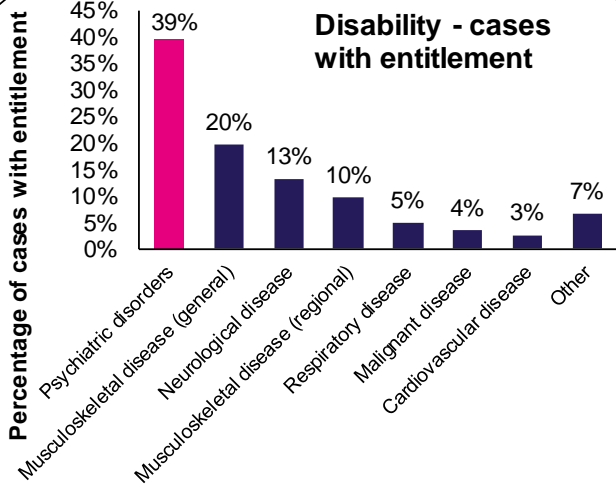
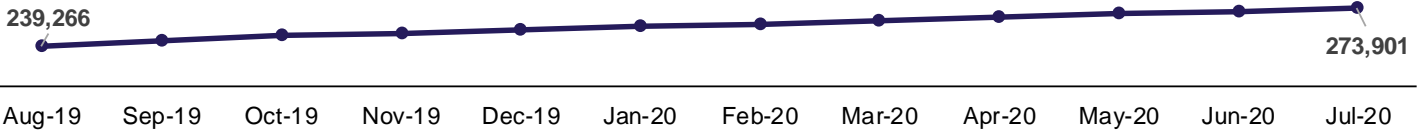
³ <https://code.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/the-code/>

Personal Independence Payment at July 2020

- In July 2020, there were 273,901 people entitled to Personal Independence Payment in Scotland. Special rules for the terminally ill applied to 3,184 (1.2%) of these cases [**Table 1**].
- The most common main disabling condition was 'Psychiatric disorders' (39% of cases with entitlement), followed by 'Musculoskeletal disease (general)' (20% of cases) and 'Neurological disease' (13%) [**Table 2**].
- Over half (55%) of people entitled to Personal Independence Payment in Scotland were female, and 45% were male [**Table 3**].
- The number of cases with entitlement increases with age band up to the most common age band '60-64' (42,826 cases, 16%). Above this age, the number of cases decreases to 12,029 cases (4%) in the 70 and over age band. This is because you usually cannot start a new claim for Personal Independence Payment after you reach State Pension Age (see [Eligibility](#) section) [**Table 3**].
- Over two thirds (72%) of people entitled to Personal Independence Payment were receiving a Mobility Award in July 2020. Of those entitled to Personal Independence Payment, 42% were receiving Enhanced Mobility Award, 30% were receiving Standard Mobility Award, and the remaining 28% were not receiving a Mobility Award [**Table 4**].
- In July 2020, 96% of males and 97% of females entitled to Personal Independence Payment were receiving Daily Living Award. For males, slightly more (50%) were receiving Enhanced Daily Living Award, with 47% receiving Standard Daily Living Award, and 4% receiving no Daily Living Award. For females, slightly less (45%) were receiving Enhanced Daily Living Award, with 52% receiving Standard Daily Living Award, and 3% receiving no Daily Living Award [**Table 5**].
- There were 4,654 registrations for Personal Independence Payment in July 2020, 9% of which were re-assessments. The number of registrations was low from April to June 2020, but increased slightly in July 2020. This is mostly due to the impact of COVID-19, which led to changes in customer behaviour, with fewer applications being received, and also because re-assessments were suspended from late March til late July due to COVID-19, as explained further in the [background section](#) [**Table 6**].
- Special Rules for the terminally ill applied to 3% of registrations in July 2020. This is similar to previous months, where the percentage ranges from around 2 to 5% [**Table 6**].

Summary Panel: Personal Independence Payment claimants to July 2020

Personal Independence Payment cases with entitlement



Background to Personal Independence Payment

Payment

Personal Independence Payment is provided to support to working age clients with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health.

Introduction of Personal Independence Payment

From 8 April 2013, the Department for Work and Pensions started to replace Disability Living Allowance for working age people with Personal Independence Payment. It began as a controlled start, for new claims from people living in a limited area in the North West and part of the North East of England. On 10 June 2013, Personal Independence Payment was introduced for new claims for the remaining parts of Great Britain.

From 28 October 2013, using a structured roll out to postcode areas, the Department for Work and Pensions has been inviting Disability Living Allowance working age recipients to claim Personal Independence Payment if:

- the department received information about a change in care or mobility needs which meant their claim had to be renewed;
- the claimant's fixed term award was due to expire;
- children turned 16 years old (unless they have been awarded Disability Living Allowance under the special rules for terminally ill people);
- or the claimant chose to claim Personal Independence Payment instead of Disability Living Allowance.

From July 2015, the remaining Disability Living Allowance working age recipients have started to be invited to claim Personal Independence Payment.

Personal Independence Payment in Scotland

The Scotland Act 2016⁴ gives Scottish Parliament powers over a number of social security benefits which had been administered to Scottish clients by the Department for Work and Pensions. From 1 April 2020, Personal Independence Payment became one of the benefits to have executive competency transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions to Social Security Scotland, the executive agency of Scottish Government which is responsible for delivering the social security benefits for Scotland. More information on Personal Independence Payment can be found [above](#).

There is a transitional period to allow administration of this benefit to be transferred, during which the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to administer Personal Independence Payment on Social Security Scotland's behalf. In the

⁴ The Scotland Act 2016 webpage at <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2015-16/scotland.html>

future, Scottish Government plans to replace Personal Independence Payment with Disability Assistance for Working Age People.

Eligibility

You can get PIP whether you're working or not. It is non-means-tested, non-contributory and tax-free; it is not linked to a person's ability to work and it is available equally to people in or out of work. It is not intended to be a substitute for a person's earnings.

You must be aged 16 or over and usually have not reached [State Pension age](#) to claim. Personal Independence Payment can be claimed by adults under the State Pension age, and people already on the benefit when they reach State Pension age will continue to receive it if their condition hasn't changed.

You must also have a [health condition or disability](#) where you:

- have had difficulties with daily living or getting around (or both) for 3 months
- expect these difficulties to continue for at least 9 months

Personal Independence Payment is made up of two parts. You may get the mobility part of Personal Independence Payment if you need help going out of moving around. You may get the daily living part of Personal Independence Payment if you need help more than half of the time with things like:

- preparing or eating food
- washing, bathing and using the toilet
- dressing and undressing
- reading and communicating
- managing your medicines or treatments
- making decisions about money
- engaging with other people

The amount you get depends on how your condition affects you, not the condition itself. You'll be assessed by a health professional to work out the level of help you can get.

You usually need to have lived in England, Scotland or Wales for at least 2 of the last 3 years, and be in one of these countries when you apply. If you've recently returned from living in an [EEA country](#), you might be able to get PIP sooner.

There are [different rules if you're terminally ill](#), where you can claim more quickly if your doctor or a medical professional has said you might have less than 6 months to live.

More information on eligibility can be found on the Department for Work and Pensions [Personal Independence Payment webpage](#).

Registration and awards

A 'registration' is recorded when a claimant has completed the initial Personal Independence Payment claim process. Following this a claimant completes a 'Part 2' form, an Assessment Provider conducts an assessment, and DWP makes a decision on the application. Not all registrations will result in an award.

Personal Independence Payment is comprised of two components: daily living and mobility, both of which can be paid at enhanced or standard rate. A claimant's need for one component does not affect the need for the other component. Claimants who are terminally ill and who are not expected to live more than 6 months are automatically entitled to the enhanced rate of the daily living component.

Personal Independence Payment 'claims with entitlement' statistics show a total for all entitled cases. It shows both the number of people in receipt of Personal Independence Payment and those with entitlement where the payment has been suspended (e.g. if they are in hospital or in prison at a point in time).

Impact of COVID-19

Operational measures implemented by Department for Work and Pensions in late March in response to COVID-19 included the suspension of routine re-assessments of disability benefits i.e. Disability Living Allowance to Personal Independence Payment reassessments. Some Disability Living Allowance reassessment activity restarted in late July.

COVID-19 provisions were put in place in late March 2020 and the Department for Work and Pensions continues to review and amend working practices where appropriate moving forwards.

About the data

How Personal Independence Payment data is collected

The Department for Work and Pensions holds information on those in payment of Personal Independence Payment, and publish quarterly statistics at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-independence-payment-statistics>

They produce summary tables for Personal Independence Payment in Scotland based on the data that are published in these quarterly publications, and provide these to Scottish Government for publication.

Personal Independence Payment data quality

Information about the methodology used to produce Personal Independence Payment statistics and the quality of the statistics is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-independence-payment-statistics-background-and-methodology/pip-statistics-background-information-and-methodology>.

Personal Independence Payment data are subject to the rounding techniques for disclosure control that are used by the Department for Work and Pensions.

Further breakdowns of Personal Independence Payment data

The data for Personal Independence Payment in Scotland is available in more detail on Stat-Xplore <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/login.xhtml>. This includes further information about Personal Independence registrations, payments, mandatory reconsiderations and appeals, and also data at lower geographies e.g. Local Authority, Census Output Area, Scottish and Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies.

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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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.gov.scot/publications/carers-allowance-at-november-2019-summary-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.

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