# Adult Disability Payment (Scotland)

## Introduction

If you have sight loss, or provide care for someone who does, there are a number of welfare benefits you may be entitled to. Some of these benefits can help provide you with an income if you are not able to work, while others can help towards the extra costs that often make life more expensive if you have a disability.

We have produced factsheets to help you learn more about the benefits that you are most likely to be entitled to if your life is affected by sight loss.

In this factsheet we tell you about Adult Disability Payment (ADP). This is a new benefit in Scotland for people of working age who have a long-term health condition or disability. ADP is the Scotland equivalent of Personal Independence Payment (PIP) and has been introduced as a result of devolution. Because it is not means tested it doesn’t matter if you are working or how much you earn.

ADP has replaced adult claims of both Personal Independence Payment (PIP) and Disability Living Allowance (DLA). It is administered by Social Security Scotland and can only be claimed by people living in Scotland.

You do not need to apply for Adult Disability Payment if you currently get either PIP or DLA. Social Security Scotland will begin to move people across to ADP from August 2022 and will send out a letter telling people what will happen during this process. Please be reassured that there will be no break in income during the transfer process. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) will continue to pay you PIP or DLA until Social Security Scotland start to pay you ADP.

In this factsheet we will explain:

* Who can apply for ADP
* How much you can expect to receive
* How to claim ADP, and what steps are involved in making an application.
* What to do if you are not happy with the outcome of your claim for ADP.

Appendix 1, located at the end of this document, provides a full list of the activities and descriptors used when assessing entitlement to Adult Disability Payment.

## Who can make a claim for ADP?

You can claim and be awarded ADP if:

* You are ordinarily resident in Scotland, habitually resident in the common travel area, not subject to immigration control, are present in the common travel area and have been present for not less than 26 weeks in the previous 52 weeks (limited exemptions apply); and
* you do not already have a claim for Disability Living Allowance (DLA) or Personal Independence Payment (PIP); and
* you are aged between 16 years and State Pension Age; and
* you have either a physical or mental health condition or disability; or
* you are terminally ill.

Anyone living in Scotland already in receipt of either DLA or PIP will be automatically transferred to ADP at some point in the next three years, so you do not need to make a claim for ADP.

A claim for ADP is assessed against the same criteria of activities as a claim for PIP.

## ADP Components

ADP consists of two components:

* a **daily living** component
* and a **mobility** component

You may be awarded one or both components. Bothcomponents have a **standard rate** and an **enhanced rate**. You will get an award of the:

* **standard** rate if your ability to carry out daily living or mobility activities is **limited** as a result of your physical and/or mental condition.
* **enhanced** rate if your ability to carry out daily living or mobility activities is **severely limited** as a result of your physical and/or mental condition.

The assessment consists of ten specific activities in relation to aspects of daily life, such as whether you can prepare and cook a meal and two activities in relation to mobility, such as whether you can follow the route of a journey.

## How much is ADP worth?

* £72.65 a week for the **standard** rate for the **daily living** component
* £108.55 a week for the **enhanced** rate for the **daily living** component
* £28.70 a week for the **standard** rate for the **mobility** component
* £75.75 a week for the **enhanced** rate for the **mobility** component

Please note that the rates for ADP mirror the rates paid under a claim for PIP. There is a transitional rate of £28.70 for DLA claimants in receipt of the lowest rate of the care component of DLA (which doesn’t exist within ADP). This will remain in payment until you are assessed under the criteria for ADP and a decision is made.

### Terminal illness

The definition of terminally ill is different for ADP than for benefits administered by the DWP. For ADP, ‘terminally ill’ means that, in the judgement of a registered medical practitioner or a registered nurse, who is involved in the claimant’s care or diagnosis, the person has a progressive disease that can be reasonably expected to cause death. The medical practitioner or nurse must have regard to the guidance published by the Chief Medical Officer of Scotland. A form called a BASRIS (Benefits Assessment for Special Rules in Scotland) should be completed by the medical practitioner. If the claimant is terminally ill, s/he should get the enhanced rate of the daily living component and the enhanced rate of the mobility component.

## Why should I claim ADP?

You have nothing to lose and everything to gain from claiming ADP:

* You can receive ADP regardless of your other income as it is not a means-tested benefit.
* ADP is tax-free.
* There is plenty of support available to help you through the claim process.

## Making a claim for ADP

You can claim ADP by completing an online application or by requesting a claim form by telephone. You can request a copy of the form in alternative formats such as large print if this will help you:

* Online: mygov.scot
* Telephone: **0800 182 2222** (freephone 8am – 6pm, Monday to Friday)
* Text Relay Service:  
  **18001** **+0300 244 4000**  
  (for the hard of hearing)
* If English is not your first language and you would like an interpreter, please call **0800 182 2222** and Social Security Scotland can arrange that for you.
* You can also contact one of Social Security Scotland’s client advisers on their web chat service at **mygov.scot/contact-social-security-scotland**

Your date of claim is fixed to the date you either call Social Security Scotland or complete part one of the online claim form, as long as you have been impacted by your condition for three months by the time you claim.

The full claim form looks at different day-to-day activities, with some “tick-box” questions and spaces for you to explain your need for help with each activity.

### Submitting further evidence

Unlike claiming a benefit administered by the DWP, where the responsibility lies predominantly with the claimant to provide evidence, you can ask Social Security Scotland to source evidence on your behalf. They will need your permission to do this, so your preference is asked on the claim form.

You can, of course, also provide evidence yourself and this can include things like:

* a pre-printed prescription for medication you take, or you could write out a list of this medication
* a supporting letter from a health care professional or other professional who is helping you, such as a social worker or rehab worker
* a care diary: this can provide a compelling picture of your needs
* GP records
* registration certificate (if registered sight impaired/severely sight impaired)
* statements from friends, family and/or carers.

### Getting help to apply

There are two forms of assistance available to claimants of any benefit administered by Social Security Scotland.

The first, which is available to all claimants, is Social Security Scotland’s Local Delivery service. This can help you to apply for Adult Disability Payment by arranging a local delivery appointment.

A local delivery appointment is a meeting with a client support adviser where you can:

* go through the full Adult Disability Payment application
* get guidance on the supporting information you need to provide
* ask questions about the application process.

Depending on availability, the client support adviser might be able to:

* visit your home
* meet you at a local public venue.

If they cannot do this, or you do not want to meet in person, you can book a video or telephone appointment. If you want to book an appointment or ask for help, contact Social Security Scotland.

The second type of assistance is Social Security Scotland’s Advocacy Service, which is available to people with disabilities.

This independent service is delivered by VoiceAbility and will offer advocacy support to disabled people looking to access benefits provided by Social Security Scotland.

People can access the service either by:

* Calling VoiceAbility on **0300 303 1660**
* Visiting **voiceability.org**
* **Emailing** [**helpine@voiceability.org**](mailto:helpine@voiceability.org)**; or**
* Calling Social Security Scotland on **0800 182 2222** and asking to be referred to the independent advocacy service.

## Completing the ADP claim form: How your disability affects you

The claim form asks questions about all the activities of daily living and mobility. You should complete the form by answering all the questions about the activities that you think may be relevant to your sight loss and any other disabilities or health conditions that you have. For each activity there are some ‘tick-box’ questions and further information text boxes in which you should explain your difficulties with carrying out the activity.

In some instances, the form will enable you to ‘skip’ sections if you have already provided sufficient information for a determination to be made in respect of that activity – this includes information which could secure you points in relation to that activity.

### The daily living activities

For each activity, there are different ‘descriptors’ that describe a person’s ability to do something. Each of these descriptors has a score associated with it, and you will score points based on the descriptors that apply to you. We provide a complete list of these descriptors and their points in Appendix one, located at the end of this factsheet.

There are different activities in which you should be able to score points if you have significant sight loss. In the activity of ‘Reading’, your ability to read and understand signs, symbols and words in a printed form is considered. If, for example, you use any low vision aids such as a hand-held magnifier or must rely on someone to read your print correspondence, you should score points. In the activity ‘Preparing Food’, if you cannot safely prepare and cook foods, or need to use an aid when preparing food, points should be awarded.

Another activity, ‘Engaging with other people face to face’, considers the difficulties that you may have when mixing with other people, including knowing who is talking to you and being able to understand body language. In ‘Dressing and Undressing' you may score points if you need help to find appropriate clothing or to check if clothes are clean and not stained before you put them on, for example. If you need assistance or supervision to manage a medical condition; for example, recording your blood sugar levels if you have diabetes, you can score points in the activity of ‘Managing Therapy or Monitoring a Health Condition’.

There are other activities where you may also be able to score points such as ‘Taking Nutrition’ and ‘Washing and Bathing’. You will need to explain what impact your sight loss has on your ability to complete these tasks, or if you need to use an aid to carry them out (such as a grab rail to help you safely get in and out of the bath or shower). There are other activities in which you may score points only if you have a disability other than sight loss. These are ‘Managing Toileting Needs or Incontinence’, ‘Communicating Verbally’, and ‘Managing Budgeting Decisions’.

### The mobility activities

There are two mobility activities. ‘Planning and Following Journeys’ looks at your ability to plan and follow a route and if you need assistance to do this. Assistance can be from someone else, a guide dog or a specialist aid such as a long cane. The other mobility activity, ‘Moving Around’, looks at your ability to physically move around and how far you can walk. If you don’t have any physical difficulties with walking outdoors, such as pain from arthritis, this question will not be relevant to you.

Please see our PIP Toolkit for more information about the daily living and the mobility activities as PIP and ADP use the same activities and descriptors.

### Points for the Activities

You can score points in one or more activities. You will score points for the highest scoring descriptor within an activity that the decision maker believes applies in your case. To get an award of the **standard rate** for the daily living component or the mobility component you must score at least **8 points** in total. To receive the **enhanced rate** of either you must score at least **12 points** in total.

### Aids and appliances

The activities include an acknowledgement of the need for some people to use aids and appliances. If you need an aid to complete certain activities this may lead to you scoring points. Aids are devices that help you in the performance of a function, such as a handheld magnifier, or something to help you carry out a task, such as a liquid level indicator or braille on shower controls.

The decision maker should assess your ability to carry out an activity while using or wearing any aid or appliance that you would normally use or could reasonably be expected to use.

### Completing an activity reliably

When assessing your application, the decision maker must consider if you can carry out a descriptor within an activity “reliably”.

“Reliably” means whether you can carry out an activity described:

* safely
* to an acceptable standard
* repeatedly
* in a reasonable time period.

If you are not able to meet **all** these factors in completing a descriptor, you should be deemed as unable to complete it. Please see our PIP Toolkit for further information about what reliably means as the rules for this are the same for both PIP and ADP.

## ADP health assessments

Unlike PIP, a minority of ADP claimants will be asked to attend a health assessment.

Social Security Scotland will endeavour to determine based on the information and evidence you have provided, as well as the evidence they have sought on your behalf (if you have given permission) and from their own internal health care professionals.

Social Security Scotland will only ask you to take part in a consultation if they cannot get the information they need, from the contacts you have given.

Consultations, or health assessments as they are referred to under PIP, will be less commonplace for ADP than they are for PIP. Any such consultation will also be carried out by an employee of Social Security Scotland, rather than outsourced to an external provider.

The Social Security Scotland practitioner carrying out the consultation will:

* only ask for information that is missing
* take as long as you both need
* have experience of working with learning disabilities or difficulties, or a mental condition if this is what the consultation is about
* meet you in a way that suits you; by phone, video call or in person
* meet you in your home or in a nearby partnership venue like a community centre or GP surgery
* not carry out a medical examination.

Consultations can be audio-recorded so that:

* the case manager can listen back to the recording when they need to make a decision
* the practitioner can concentrate on your conversation, not on typing.

## Successful claims - how often will I be paid and how long will my award of ADP be for?

If you are awarded ADP, the payment will start from the date you made the call to request a form or from when you completed part one of the online claim, as long as you comply with all time limits and you have been impacted by the condition for at least three months.

Your benefit will be paid every four weeks and will not have a set end date. Instead, Social Security Scotland will establish a review date when they’ll contact you to see if anything about your health condition or disability has changed. Your benefit will continue during this review process.

### If your claim is turned down, do not give up

Sometimes benefit decision makers make the wrong decision, even if you have filled out your claim form comprehensively. You can ask Social Security Scotland to look at their decision again if you wish to dispute it. This is called a **re-determination** and must usually be requested within six weeks of the initial decision, although late applications are possible.

There are two ways to ask Social Security Scotland to look at their decision on your new application again:

* by calling Social Security Scotland free on **0800 182 2222** (8am to 6pm, Monday to Friday) or
* Text Relay Service: **18001 +0300 244 4000** for the hard of hearing.
* If English is not your first language and you would like an interpreter, please call **0800 182 2222** and Social Security Scotland can arrange that for you; or
* By completing a paper re-determinations form from **mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment-re-determinations-form** and return your completed form to:

Social Security Scotland  
PO Box 10303  
Dundee  
DD1 9FY

You’ll also get this form with the letter telling you whether you’ll be paid ADP.

### How long do I have to make a request for a re-determination?

From the day you receive Social Security Scotland’s decision about your application for Adult Disability Payment, you have 42 days (6 weeks) to ask them to look again at what they decided.

### If your request is late

If you want to ask Social Security Scotland after the 42 days have passed, you'll need to let them know the reason why.

If Social Security Scotland consider that there is good reason for the request being made late, they can still accept it, as long as it is made no more than one year after you're informed of their decision.

If you do not provide a reason, Social Security Scotland will refuse your request. You have the right to appeal to the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland if Social Security Scotland decide not to accept a late request for a re-determination; **scotcourts.gov.uk** (see below for more information about appealing a decision).

### After Social Security Scotland has received your request for a re-determination

Social Security Scotland will contact you to:

* confirm they have received and are able to look at your request
* let you know if there's anything else they need from you.

From the day of getting your request, Social Security Scotland has 56 days (eight weeks) to make a decision. They'll write to you to let you know their new decision. If Social Security Scotland do not make a decision during this time, you'll have the right to appeal directly to the First-tier Tribunal.

If your Adult Disability Payment has been stopped or reduced, you can apply for short-term assistance payments while you apply for a re-determination; **mygov.scot/short-term-assistance**

This scheme enables you to continue receiving the same rate of ADP that was previously in payment whilst you await a new decision (either from the result of a re-determination or an appeal). If the new and last decision is not to award ADP or to award it at a lower level, you will not need to pay the short-term assistance payments back. However, if you are awarded ADP, then these payments will be considered and are likely to be deducted when any arrears of benefit owed are calculated.

### If you do not agree with a re-determination decision

You have the right to appeal Social Security Scotland’s re-determination decision about your application for ADP. You can also appeal a refusal to complete a re-determination because your request is late or if the re-determination decision has not been made within eight weeks.

From the day you receive Social Security Scotland’s decision you have a month to make an appeal. Appeals go to the Social Security Chamber of the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland (the Tribunal).

### How to appeal

You can let Social Security Scotland know that you want to appeal by:

* calling Social Security Scotland free on **0800 182 2222** (8am to 6pm, Monday to Friday) or
* Text Relay Service: **18001 +0300 244 4000** for the hard of hearing.
* If English is not your first language and you would like an interpreter, please call **0800 182 2222** and Social Security Scotland can arrange that for you
* applying by paper form **mygov.scot/adult-disability-payment-appeal-forms** and returning the form to:

Social Security Scotland  
PO Box 10309  
Dundee  
DD1 9GF

You’ll also get this form with the re-determination decision letter telling you whether you’ll be paid the benefit.

If you choose to appeal the decision after the one month time period, you will require permission from the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland. Your appeal must be brought within one year of you receiving Social Security Scotland’s re-determination decision.

To appeal Social Security Scotland’s decision, you must:

* send the appeal form, provided with your decision letter, back to Social Security Scotland or
* call them to fill in the form over the phone.

Social Security Scotland will then send your form and the information they used to make their decision to the First-tier Tribunal.

## What happens to my ADP if I am admitted to hospital?

### ADP whilst in hospital

Both the daily living and mobility components of ADP cannot be paid after 28 days, for anyone aged over 18 years of age. The 28 days referred to may comprise two or more separate periods, provided there is no more than 28 days between each period. However, this does not apply to hospice accommodation provided due to terminal illness – in this case Social Security Scotland should be informed so that both components continue to be paid.

### ADP in a residential setting or care home

The daily living component of ADP cannot be paid after the first 28 days of the claimant’s stay in residential accommodation. The 28 days referred to may comprise two or more separate periods, provided there is no more than 28 days between each period. This rule applies where any of the costs of the accommodation is being met from public or local authority funds. There are some exceptions to this rule if you or a third party are contributing towards those costs, so please seek advice if this applies to you.

## Other benefits and services

Being able to receive one type of benefit often means that you can also receive other benefits or concessions. This is called “passporting”. For ADP, the same passporting rules apply as do with PIP. You'll still be eligible for related benefits and services. This includes the benefits you get because you get PIP, like a Blue Badge or a discount on your Council Tax or, in some circumstances access to the Scotland equivalent of the Motability scheme; Accessible Vehicles and Equipment (AVE) scheme. Under the AVE scheme you can lease:

* cars
* wheelchair accessible vehicles
* powered wheelchairs
* scooters

All leases include insurance, breakdown cover, servicing and road tax.

If you get related benefits or services from other organisations like your local council, you will need to tell them when ADP replaces your PIP.

### Premiums on legacy benefits

An award of ADP may lead to the inclusion of certain disability ‘premiums’ in the calculation of legacy benefits such as income-related Employment Support Allowance, income-based Jobseekers’ Allowance, and Housing Benefit. This often does not happen automatically so please contact the appropriate legacy benefit department or RNIB’s sight loss advice service to check if this could apply to you.

Universal Credit (UC) does not include disability premiums and so an award of ADP will not create an increase to your UC award. However, it can be used as evidence in relation to a work capability assessment for UC, which can increase your rate of UC if awarded at the higher level.

### Tax credits

An award of ADP can enable you to claim working tax credits for the first time (if you already have a claim for child tax credits) or increase your current tax credit award to include the disabled worker element. If you do not already have a claim for either working or child tax credits, you are unable to make a new claim.

#### Contact Tax Credits by:

* calling tax credits on **0345 300 3900**
* If you cannot use speech recognition software, find out how to deal with HMRC if you need extra support: **gov.uk/get-help-hmrc-extra-support**
* You can also use Relay UK: **relayuk.bt.com/** if you cannot hear or speak on the phone: dial **18001** then **0345 300 3900**.

### Carer’s Allowance and Carer Element:

If you receive either rate of the daily living component of ADP, this is a ‘qualifying benefit’ and will allow someone to claim Carer’s Allowance for looking after you and/or the carer element of UC. **Please note** this may affect your entitlement to the severe disability premium in legacy benefits, so seek advice if you are unsure about your situation. If you are a UC claimant then it is a good idea to let UC know as soon as the person you care for is making a claim for ADP (or CDP/AA), as this should enable the carer element to start from an earlier date than if you wait until the ADP claim is decided and awarded.

For a copy of our Carer’s Allowance factsheet please contact our Helpline.

### Carer’s Allowance Supplement:

You should automatically receive the Carer’s Allowance supplement if you live in Scotland and have been paid Carer’s Allowance on the applicable dates.

The qualifying dates and amounts for 2023 are:

* £288.60 in June 2024 – you'll get this payment if you're getting Carer's Allowance on 8 April 2024
* £288.60 in December 2024 – you'll get this payment if you're getting Carer's Allowance on 7 October 2024

The Carer's Allowance supplement is disregarded for means-tested benefits and tax credits. The additional payments will therefore not reduce other benefits that you receive.

### The Benefits Cap

There is a cap on the overall amount of benefit that people of working age can receive. However, if you, your partner or a dependent child receives CDP, ADP, PIP, DLA or Attendance Allowance, you are **not** affected by this cap.

## How we can help

If you would like any more information about Adult Disability Payment, you can speak to our Sight Loss Advice service by calling our Helpline. Our advisors can also carry out a full benefit check with you and give advice about applying for other benefits you may be missing out on.

Our Welfare Benefit Sight Loss Advisers are available to offer you help if you would like to challenge a benefit decision or think you should be awarded more than you have been, our advisers can help you with the mandatory reconsideration and First-Tier Tribunal (appeals) process.

RNIB’s Legal Rights service is available to offer you help with more complex benefit queries and appeals, such as those to the Upper Tribunal, once the initial appeals process to the First Tier Tribunal has been completed.

### RNIB Helpline

If you need someone who understands sight loss, call our Helpline on **0303 123 9999**, say **“Alexa, call RNIB Helpline”** to an Alexa-enabled device, or email **helpline@rnib.org.uk**. Our opening hours are weekdays from 8am – 8pm and Saturdays from 9am – 1pm.

### Sight Advice FAQ

Sight Advice FAQ answers questions about living with sight loss, eye health or being newly diagnosed with a sight condition. It is produced by RNIB in partnership with other sight loss organisations. **sightadvicefaq.org.uk**

### Connect with others

Meet or connect with others who are blind or partially sighted online, by phone or in your community to share interests, experiences and support for each other. From book clubs and social groups to sport and volunteering, our friendly, helpful and knowledgeable team can link you up with opportunities to suit you. Visit **rnib.org.uk/connect** or call **0303 123 9999**.

The factsheet gives general guidance only and is not an authoritative statement of the law.



**RNIB Legal Rights Service**

April 2024

End of document.

## Appendix 1

### Descriptors, definitions and points for activities

For each activity there is a list of descriptors, each with its own definition and how many points you would score if you met the definition. If you meet more than one descriptor within an activity you will be awarded the points for the highest scoring descriptor that applies.

For the **standard rate** of the daily living or the mobility component you must score at least **8 points** for the relevant activities. To receive the **enhanced rate** of either component you must score at least **12 points**.

#### The ten activities for the daily living component

##### Activity 1 – Preparing food

1. Can prepare and cook a simple meal unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to either prepare or cook a simple meal. 2 points
3. Cannot cook a simple meal using a conventional cooker but is able to do so using a microwave. 2 points
4. Needs prompting to be able to either prepare or cook a simple meal. 2 points
5. Needs supervision or assistance to either prepare or cook a simple meal. 4 points
6. Cannot prepare and cook food. 8 points

##### Activity 2 – Taking nutrition (eating and drinking)

1. Can take nutrition unaided. 0 points
2. Needs (i) to use an aid or appliance to be able to take nutrition; or (ii) supervision to be able to take nutrition; or (iii) assistance to be able to cut up food. 2 points
3. Needs a therapeutic source to be able to take nutrition. 2 points
4. Needs prompting to be able to take nutrition. 4 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to manage a therapeutic source to take nutrition. 6 points
6. Cannot convey food and drink to their mouth and needs another person to do so. 10 points

##### Activity 3 – Managing therapy or monitoring health condition

1. Either (i) does not receive medication or therapy or need to monitor a health condition; or(ii) can manage medication or therapy or monitor a health condition unaided. 0 points
2. Needs any one or more of the following: (i) to use an aid or appliance to be able to manage medication; (ii) supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage medication; (iii) supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to monitor a health condition. 1 point
3. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes no more than 3.5 hours a week. 2 points
4. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 3.5 but no more than 7 hours a week. 4 points
5. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 7 but no more than 14 hours a week. 6 points
6. Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 14 hours a week. 8 points

##### Activity 4 – Washing and bathing

1. Can wash and bathe unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to wash or bathe. 2 points
3. Needs supervision or prompting to be able to wash or bathe. 2 points
4. Needs assistance to be able to wash either their hair or body below the waist. 2 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to get in or out of a bath or shower. 3 points
6. Needs assistance to be able to wash their body between the shoulders and waist. 4 points
7. Cannot wash and bathe at all and needs another person to wash their entire body. 8 points

##### Activity 5 – Managing toilet needs or incontinence

1. Can manage toilet needs or incontinence unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to manage toilet needs or incontinence. 2 points
3. Needs supervision or prompting to be able to manage toilet needs. 2 points
4. Needs assistance to be able to manage toilet needs. 4 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to manage incontinence of either bladder or bowel. 6 points
6. Needs assistance to be able to manage incontinence of both bladder and bowel. 8 points

##### Activity 6 – Dressing and undressing

1. Can dress and undress unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to dress or undress. 2 points
3. Needs either (i) prompting to be able to dress, undress or determine appropriate circumstances for remaining clothed; or (ii) prompting or assistance to be able to select appropriate clothing. 2 points
4. Needs assistance to be able to dress or undress their lower body. 2 points
5. Needs assistance to be able to dress or undress their upper body. 4 points
6. Cannot dress or undress at all. 8 points

##### Activity 7 – Communicating verbally

1. Can express and understand verbal information unaided. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to speak or hear. 2 points
3. Needs communication support to be able to express or understand complex verbal information. 4 points
4. Needs communication support to be able to express or understand basic verbal information. 8 points
5. Cannot express or understand verbal information at all even with communication support. 12 points

##### Activity 8 – Reading and understanding signs, symbols and words

1. Can read and understand basic and complex written information either unaided or using spectacles or contact lenses. 0 points
2. Needs to use an aid or appliance, other than spectacles or contact lenses, to be able to read or understand either basic or complex written information. 2 points
3. Needs prompting to be able to read or understand complex written information. 2 points
4. Needs prompting to be able to read or understand basic written communication. 4 points
5. Cannot read or understand signs, symbols or words at all. 8 points

##### Activity 9 – Engaging with other people face to face

1. Can engage with other people unaided. 0 points
2. Needs prompting to be able to engage with other people. 2 points
3. Needs social support to be able to engage with other people. 4 points
4. Cannot engage with other people due to such engagement causing either (i) overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant; or(ii) the claimant to exhibit behaviour which would result in a substantial risk of harm to the claimant or another person. 8 points

##### Activity 10 – Making budgeting decisions

1. Can manage complex budgeting decisions unaided. 0 points
2. Needs prompting or assistance to be able to make complex budgeting decisions. 2 points
3. Needs prompting or assistance to be able to make simple budgeting decisions. 4 points
4. Cannot make any budgeting decisions at all. 6 points

#### The two activities for the mobility component

##### Activity 1 – Planning and following a journey

1. Can plan and follow the route of a journey unaided. 0 points
2. Needs prompting to be able to undertake any journey to avoid overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant. 4 points
3. Cannot plan the route of a journey. 8 points
4. Cannot follow the route of an unfamiliar journey without another person, assistance dog, or orientation aid. 10 points
5. Cannot undertake any journey because it would cause overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant. 10 points
6. Cannot follow the route of a familiar journey without another person, an assistance dog or an orientation aid. 12 points

##### Activity 2 – Moving around

1. Can stand and then move more than 200 metres, either aided or unaided. 0 points
2. Can stand and then move more than 50 metres but no more than 200 metres, either aided or unaided. 4 points
3. Can stand and then move unaided more than 20 metres but no more than 50 metres. 8 points
4. Can stand and then move using an aid or appliance more than 20 metres but no more than 50 metres. 10 points
5. Can stand and then move more than 1 metre but no more than 20 metres, either aided or unaided. 12 points
6. Cannot, either aided or unaided (i) stand; or (ii) move more than 1 metre. 12 points