Disability Living Allowance for Children & Scottish Child Disability Payment Disability Tests and Rates 2024/25

Care Component

| Lower Rate | £28.70 | Part Time Needs |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|
| Care | | |
| Component | | 'Requires in connection with bodily functions attention from another person for a significant portion of the day (whether during a single period or a number of periods)'. |
| | | Or, for Scottish CDP, if young person is aged 16 or over - 'Cannot prepare a cooked main meal if they have the ingredients' |
| Middle Rate Care Component | £72.65 | Day Time Needs 'Requires from another person frequent attention throughout the day in connection with bodily functions' |
| | | Or 'Requires from another continual supervision throughout the day to avoid substantial danger to self/others' |
| | | OR Night Time Needs 'Requires prolonged or repeated attention in connection with bodily |
| | | functions' Or 'In order to avoid substantial danger to self or others requires another person to be awake for a prolonged period or a frequent intervals for the purpose of watching over them' |
| Higher Rate Care Component | £108.55 | Fulfils both day and night time needs outlined above |

Mobility Component

| Mobility Component | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---|--|
| Lower Rate Mobility | £28.70 | Can't walk outdoors (in unfamiliar places) without guidance or supervision from another person most of the time. | |
| Higher Rate Mobility | £75.75 | Unable to walk Virtually unable to walk – taking into account the distance, speed, time and manner, they can walk without severe discomfort Exertion required to walk- danger to life or serious deterioration to health Severe visual impairment No legs or feet Severe mental impairment with severe behavioural problems and qualifies for the high rate care component | |

Definitions

Significant portion of the day: a significant portion of the day has been interpreted as meaning at least an hour in total. It does not matter if it is one period of an hour or so or separate shorter periods.

Frequent: means several times not once or twice.

Throughout the day: means in the morning, afternoon and evening.

Attention: This means active help from another person that the child needs to do the personal things they cannot do for themselves. To count as attention the help needed must be in connection with the child's 'bodily functions' and 'reasonably required'.

Bodily Functions: breathing, hearing, communicating, speaking, seeing, washing, getting in/out of the bath, eating, drinking, taking medication, getting in and out of bed, dressing and undressing, going to the toilet, sitting, sleeping, learning skills through play, social skills, etc.

Continual supervision: The need for someone to be around to prevent an accident or injury. The need must be in connection with the child's medical condition, which may give rise to substantial danger to the child. The substantial danger must not be too remote a possibility. If the consequences are dire then the frequency of it happening are less important. The supervision must be frequent or regular but does not have to be non-stop.

During the night: means after the household has closed down for the night

Prolonged: means at least 20 minutes. The time it takes for the carer to get out of bed and back into bed can be taken into account.

Repeated: needed two times or more

Frequent intervals: means at least three times

Watching Over Them: Need to have someone else being awake and listening, as well as getting up and checking.

Note – there are special rules for children who are terminally ill – see website for details.

