

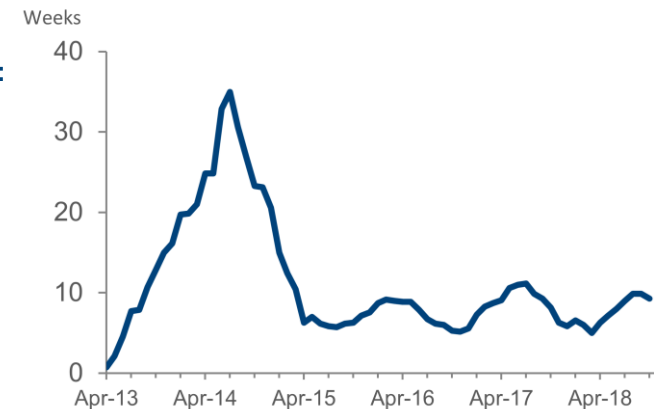
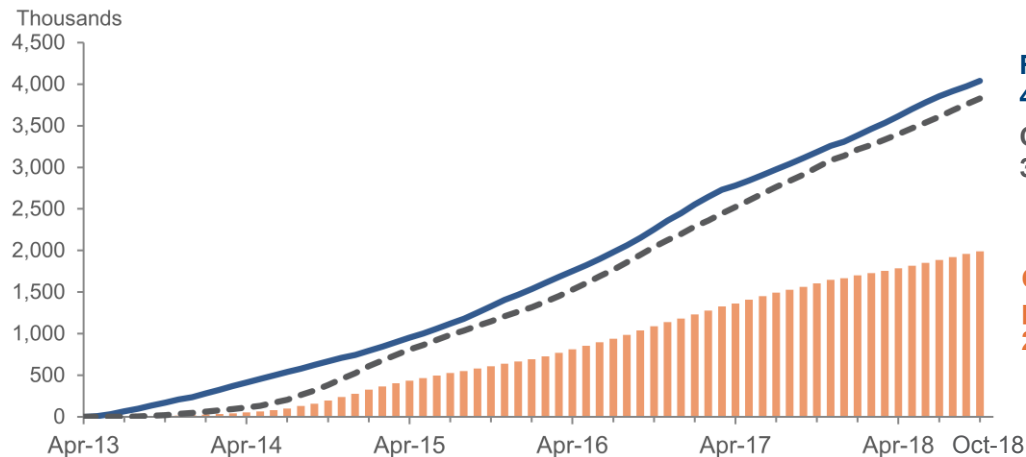
This summary contains official statistics on PIP registrations, clearances, awards, clearance & outstanding times, mandatory reconsiderations and claims in payment for both new claims and claims made by those with an existing claim for Disability Living Allowance (known as reassessments). This release also includes the annual update of statistics on the outcomes of reassessments and experimental statistics on award reviews and changes of circumstances.

Personal Independence Payment (PIP) helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. From 8th April 2013 DWP started to replace Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age people with PIP. The latest statistics to the end of October 2018 show:

Main stories

As PIP roll out continues, over 3.8 million claims to PIP have been cleared.

Average actual clearance times (weeks, median), are the same as the end of last quarter (New claims - Normal rules from referral to the Assessment Provider to DWP decision).



Between the introduction of PIP in April 2013 and October 2018:

4,038,000 registrations, up 184,000 from July 2018

3,828,000 clearances, up 219,000 from July 2018

1,990,000 claims in payment, up 105,000 from July 2018

For claims cleared in October 2018:
9 weeks - New claims for normal rules (from referral to the Assessment Provider to DWP decision).

6 working days - New claims for terminally ill people (from registration to DWP decision).

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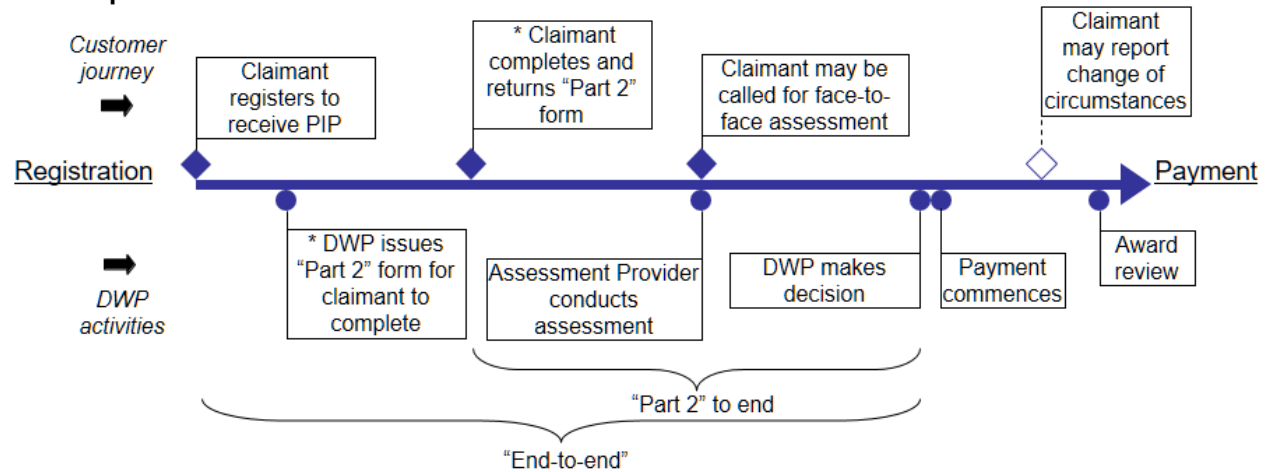
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What you need to know

This release summarises the published official statistics relating to PIP. The statistics cover the PIP customer journey from registration through to payment and award review. Key information is included on average clearance times, award rates, characteristics of claims in payment and mandatory reconsiderations. Comparisons of outcomes of DLA to PIP reassessments and experimental statistics on award reviews and changes of circumstances are also included.

The claims process:



* The "Part 2" form is referred to in the application process as the "How your disability affects you" form

We measure the full end-to-end process (from claim registration to DWP decision) and the assessment provider (AP) referral to DWP decision (which excludes the time the claim is with the claimant) for initial decisions on PIP claims. For more details see the notes section.

Terminology:

Registration - Claimant registers an application to claim PIP.

Clearance - DWP decision maker has determined whether the claimant should or should not be awarded PIP.

Clearance time - The time between registration or referral to the AP and clearance of the case.

Outstanding time - Relates to cases where DWP has yet to make a decision.

Awards - Claimant has been awarded PIP.

Change of Circumstances - Claimant reports a change in their condition or needs arising and the award is reviewed to ensure that they continue to receive the correct entitlement.

Award review – Planned review dates ensure a claimant continues to receive the correct award. The review date is selected based on the claimant's individual circumstances.

Mandatory reconsiderations - Claimant wishes to dispute a decision made on their claim and requests DWP to reconsider the decision.

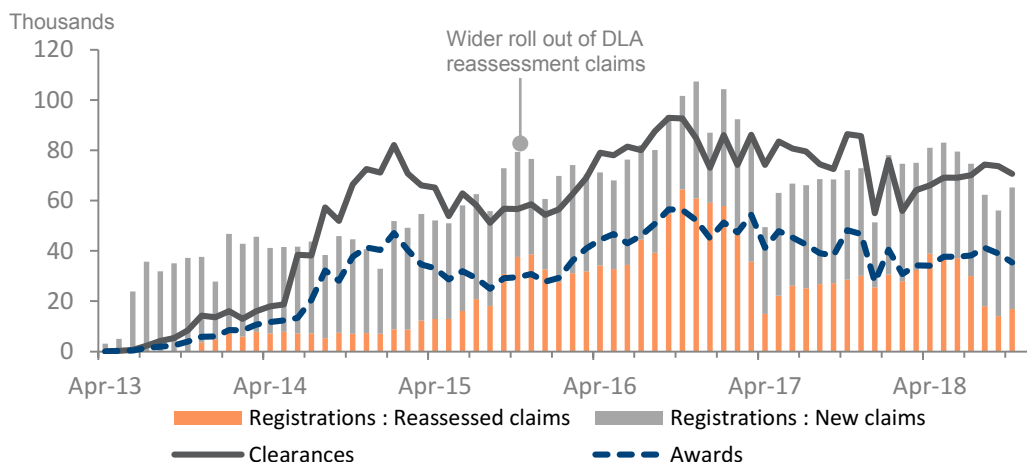
Reassessment - DLA claim that has been reassessed for PIP, as opposed to a new claim.

Normal rules - Claims not being processed under 'special rules for terminally ill people (SRTI)'.
Case load - Claims in payment at a point in time (end of reporting month).

Registrations, clearances and awards

Over 3.8 million claims to PIP have been cleared since PIP began.

Monthly registrations, clearances and awards¹, all claims (thousands) to October 2018



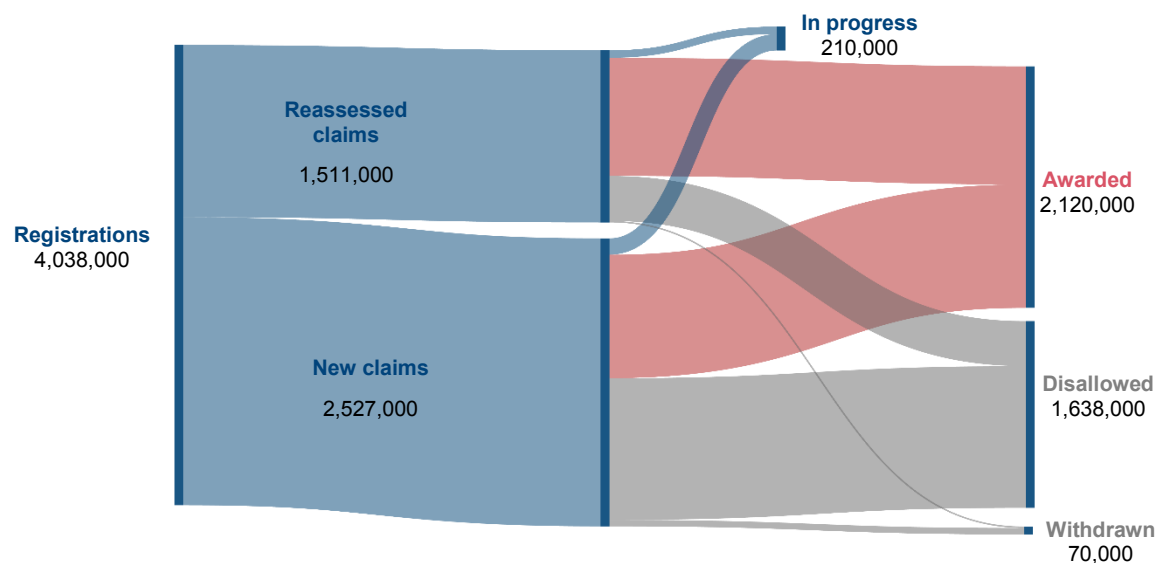
By the end of October 2018, a total of 4,038,000 claims to PIP had been registered. Of these, 121,000 (3%) were registered under special rules for terminally ill people, and 1,511,000 (37%) were reassessed DLA claims.

The increase in registrations from October 2015 to January 2017 mostly reflects the reassessment of DLA cases as it was rolled out to more areas. Of those claims registered since October 2015, almost half (46%) were DLA reassessment claims. In October 2018, DLA reassessment registrations decreased back to levels seen in April 2017.

By the end of October 2018, 3,828,000 claims to PIP had been cleared. Of these, 124,000 (3%) were under special rules for terminally ill people, and 1,445,000 (38%) were reassessed DLA claims.

Clearances within October 2018 (71,000) are at a lower level than a year previously (86,000 in October 2017) and over the past year have seen some fluctuation, with a seasonal dip in December 2017 and poor weather affecting services in February 2018.

All registrations, clearances and awards April 2013 to October 2018



More information on registrations and clearances is available from [Stat-Xplore](#) and information on award rates can be found in the Excel tables that accompany this release.

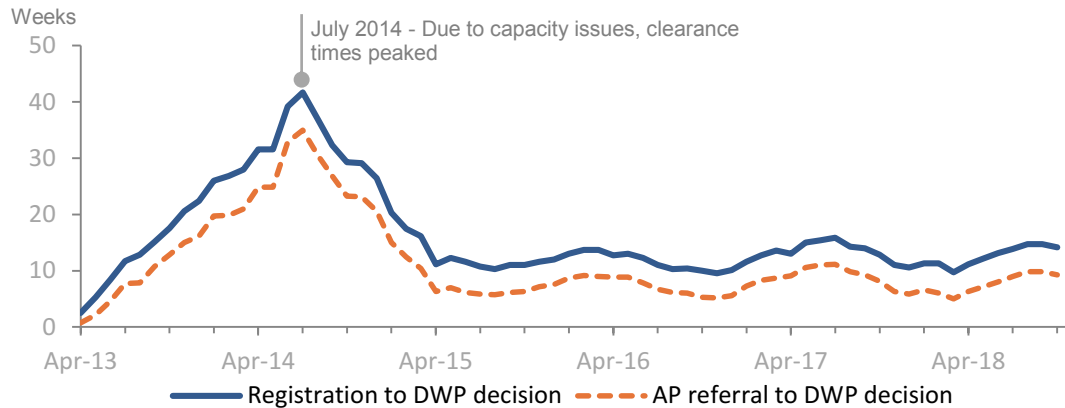
Award rates (normal rules, excluding withdrawn claims) for new claims are 44% and 72% for DLA reassessment claims. This covers awards made between April 2013 and October 2018. Nearly all special rules (terminally ill) claimants are awarded PIP.

The award rate is defined as number of cases awarded divided by the total number of cases cleared (minus those that are withdrawn). It includes all types of clearances, including disallowances, both pre-referral and post-referral to an Assessment Provider.

¹Clearances and awards are shown here in the month of clearance, irrespective of when the original registration occurred. An individual case may therefore appear as a registration in one month and a clearance or award in another month.

Customer journey details – clearance and outstanding times

Clearance times for new claims under normal rules (median weeks) to October 2018



Current average clearance times from registration to DWP decision for terminally ill people are **6 working days** for new claims and **8 working days** for reassessment claims.

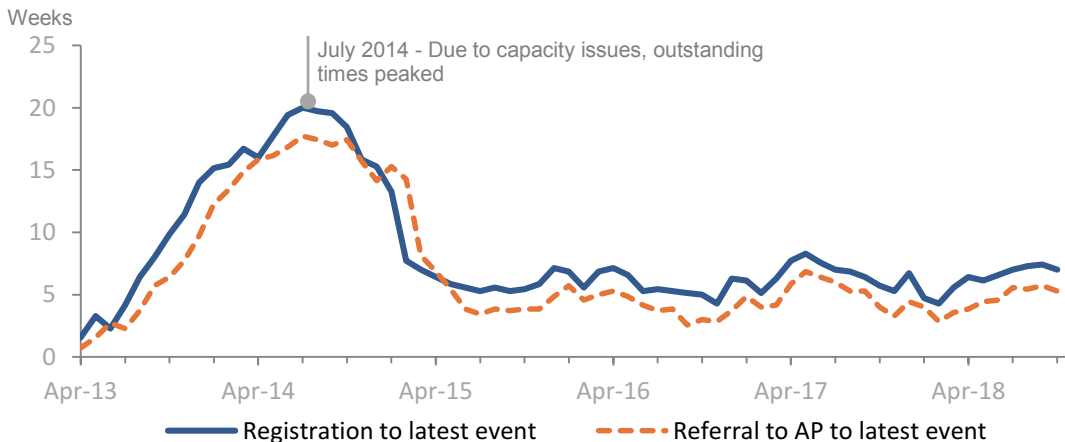
‘Clearance times’ relate to the time taken for DWP to process and make a decision on a case.

In October 2018, of those **new claims cleared under normal rules**, the average PIP claim, in Great Britain (GB), took:

- 14 weeks from the point of registration to a decision being made on the claim;
- 9 weeks from the point of referral to the assessment provider to a decision being made on the claim.

These times have reduced significantly from the peak in July 2014 (42 and 35 weeks respectively). Clearance times from the point of referral to the assessment provider to a decision being made are currently at the same levels as in July 2018 despite small fluctuation across months.

Outstanding times for new claims under normal rules (median weeks) to October 2018



‘Outstanding times’ relate to cases where DWP has yet to make a decision.

In October 2018, of those **normal rules new claims** that were still being processed, the average PIP claim, in GB, was outstanding for:

- 7 weeks from the point of registration;
- 5 weeks from the point of referral to the assessment provider.

Since July 2018, outstanding times from the point of referral to the assessment provider are at similar levels despite small fluctuations – new claim outstanding times decreased from 6 weeks to 5 weeks but reassessment claim outstanding times increased from 5 weeks to 8 weeks.

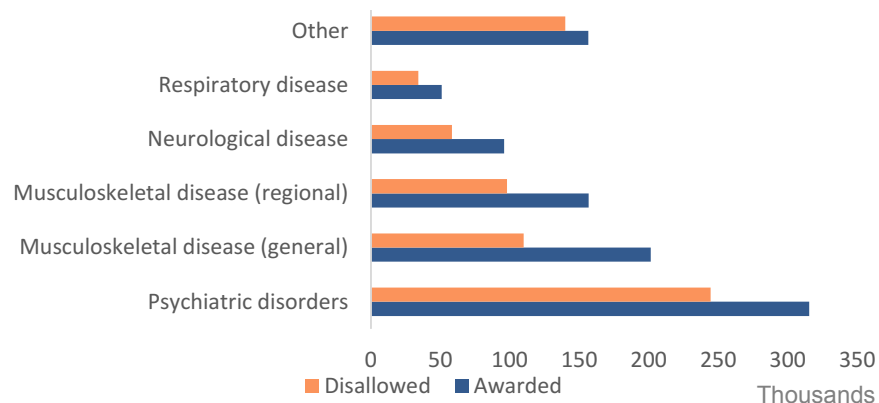
Information on clearance and outstanding times, for both new claims and DLA reassessments, can be found in tables 5 and 6 of the Excel tables that accompany this release. Regional clearance times can also be found there.

Characteristics of clearances by main disabling condition

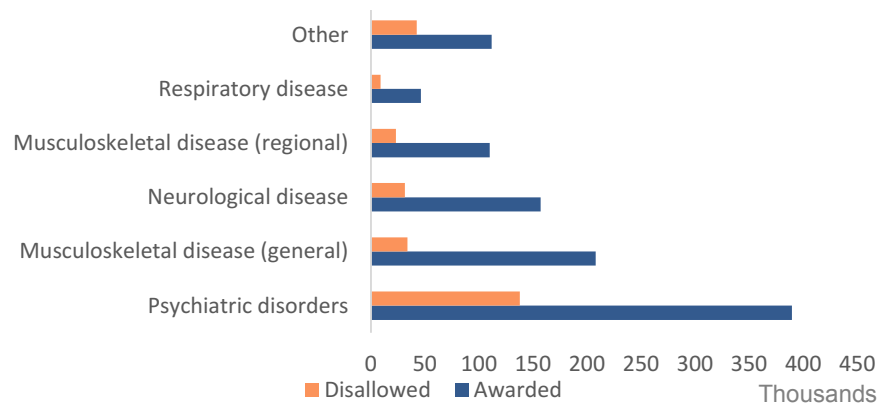
Assessment award rates vary by disabling condition

A PIP claimant's main disabling condition is recorded during their assessment. Claimants who withdraw their claim, who are disallowed prior to their assessment or who fail to attend their assessment will not have a main disabling condition recorded. Disabling conditions are shown as recorded on the PIP Computer System. Categories and groupings are based on DWP data standards² - these may differ to ICD categories and groupings.

New Claim Clearances* (normal rules) by main disabling condition (thousands) to October 2018



Reassessment Clearances* (normal rules) by main disabling condition (thousands) to October 2018



*All clearances where an assessment has been completed.

At the end of October 2018, there had been 2,274,000 normal rules clearances of new claims, and 1,431,000 normal rules clearances of DLA reassessment claims. 1,662,000 (73%) of the new claims and 1,301,000 (91%) of the reassessment claims had an assessment, rather than the claim being withdrawn or disallowed either pre-assessment or through failing to attend the assessment.

Of those claims that have had an assessment:

- 82% of new claims and 88% of reassessment claims were recorded as having one of the following most common disabling conditions: Psychiatric disorders, Musculoskeletal disease (general or regional), Neurological disease, Respiratory disease.
- The assessment award rate varies depending on an individual's needs arising from their disabling condition(s) and across type of claim; new or reassessed. Across the five most common conditions:
 - For new claims, assessment award rates vary between 56% (315,000) for claimants recorded as having Psychiatric disorders, and 65% (201,000) for claimants recorded as having Musculoskeletal disease (general).
 - For reassessment claims, assessment award rates vary between 74% (390,000) for claimants recorded as having Psychiatric disorders, and 86% (208,000) for claimants recorded as having Musculoskeletal disease (general).
- Those claims shown as "other" in the charts cover a wide variety of conditions and show a broad range of assessment award rates.

More information on clearances by disability is available from [Stat-Xplore](#).

Assessment Award rates (normal rules, excluding cases where an assessment has not been completed) for new claims are 59% and 79% for DLA reassessment claims. This covers awards made between April 2013 and October 2018.

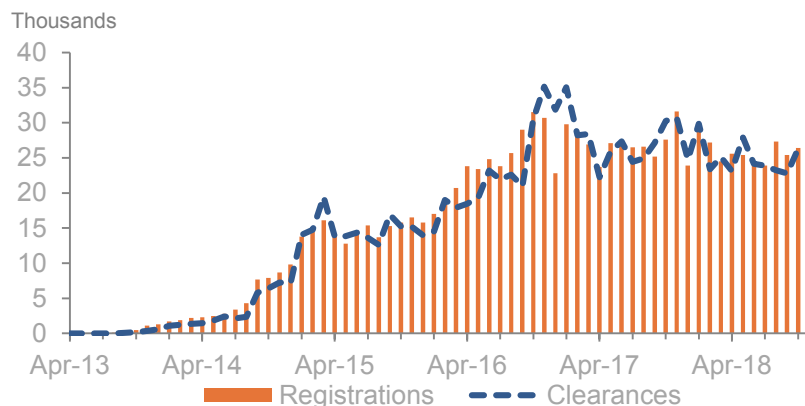
The assessment award rate is defined as number of cases awarded divided by the total number of cases where an assessment has taken place. It therefore includes awards and disallowances post-referral to an Assessment Provider due to failing assessment. It excludes withdrawn claims, disallowances pre-referral to an Assessment Provider, and disallowances post-referral to Assessment provider where the customer failed to attend the assessment.

² For more detail see Stat-Xplore disability metadata https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/metadata/PIP_Monthly/Disability.html

Mandatory reconsiderations (MR)

Monthly reconsiderations:

Registrations and clearances, normal rules (thousands) to October 2018

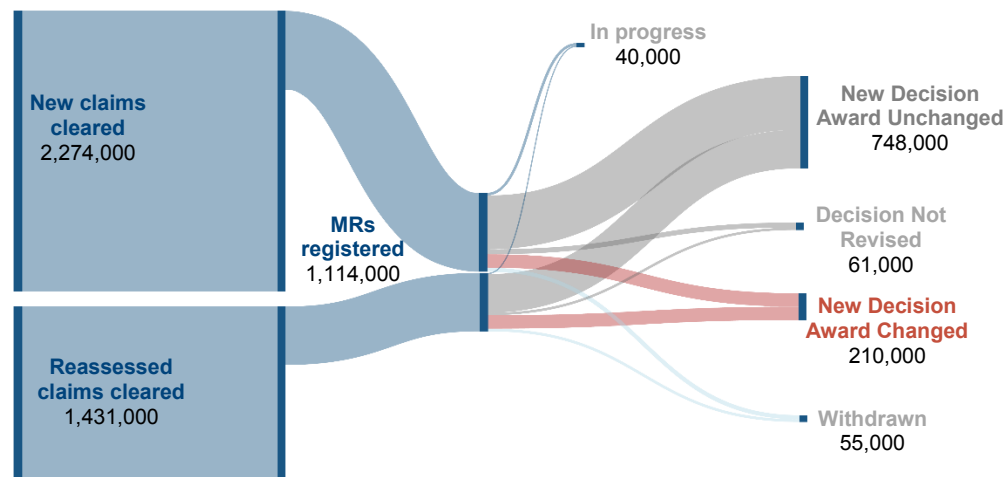


Claimants who wish to dispute a decision on their PIP claim can ask DWP to reconsider the decision. This is called a 'mandatory reconsideration' (MR). Its purpose is to consider the grounds for the dispute and complete a review of the initial decision.

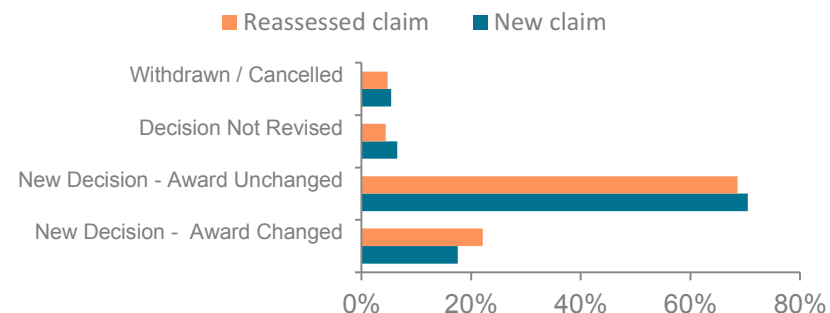
Until July 2018, MRs arising from award reviews and changes of circumstances were not included in MR registration volumes to align with the other statistics in this publication which do not contain award reviews. From October 2018, they have been added in to the whole back series as this publication now includes experimental statistics on award reviews and change of circumstances. Including all MR registrations and clearances increased the total volumes by around a quarter but did not substantially affect the proportional outcomes of MRs.

By the end of October 2018, 1,114,000 MRs had been registered against normal rules claims. Of these, 640,000 (57%) related to new claims, and 473,000 (43%) to DLA reassessed claims³. In total, 1,074,000 MRs for normal rules claims had been cleared by the end of October 2018 (618,000 new claims and 455,000 reassessed DLA claims).

MR outcome flow for all normal rules claims cleared



MR outcome for normal rules by initial claim type; new claims and reassessed claims (percentage)



By the end of October 2018, 81% of MRs for new claims and 77% of MRs for reassessments resulted in no change to the award. These figures are MRs raised against normal rules claims and exclude withdrawn MRs.

Information on MRs can be found in tables 7A and 7B of the Excel tables that accompany this release.

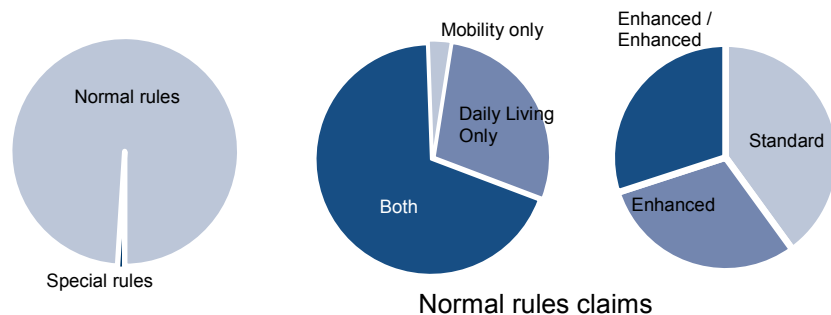
An MR must be completed before an appeal is made and lodged with Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service. Statistics on appeals can be found [here](#).

³ MRs from award reviews or changes of circumstances have been counted as relating to a new claim or a DLA reassessment claim based on the initial claim type.

Characteristics of claims in payment

Over one quarter of normal rules claims receive the highest level of award

Proportion of people in receipt of PIP by special rules indicator, component and award level, as at October 2018



At the end of October 2018, 1,990,000 people had a PIP claim in payment, an increase of 105,000 (6%) on the previous quarterly figure (July 2018). 1,965,000 (99%) were assessed under normal rules.

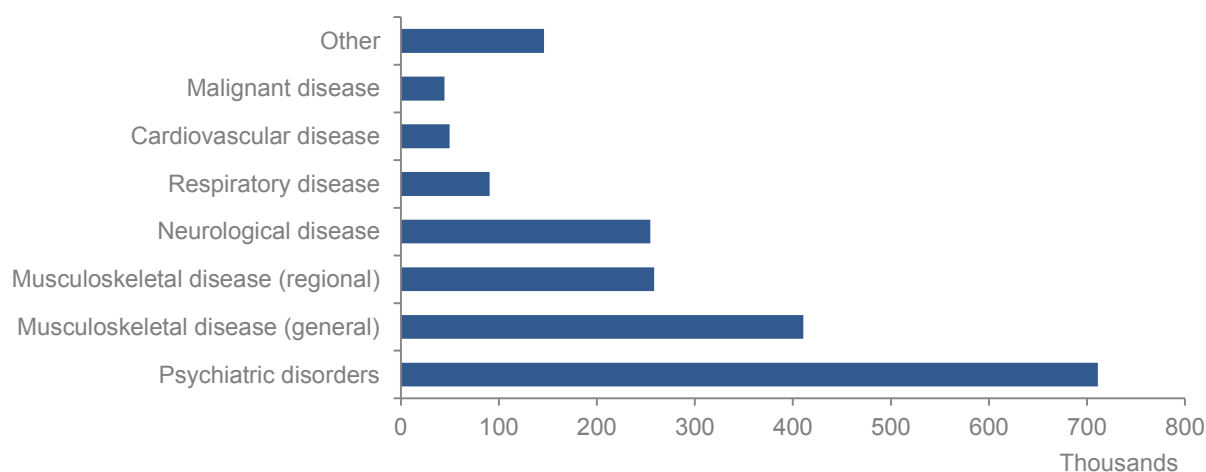
For normal rules claims:

- 28% received Daily Living Award only, 3% received Mobility Award only, and 68% received both.
- 60% received at least one component at the enhanced rate, with 30% of these receiving the highest level of awards ('enhanced/enhanced' rates) for both Mobility and Daily Living components.
- 26% have been in payment for less than one year.

View an interactive [dashboard of the latest award statistics by region](#).

The most commonly recorded disabling condition is 'Psychiatric disorder'

Claims (normal rules) by main disabling condition, thousands, as at October 2018



Main disabling condition for people in receipt of PIP (normal rules):

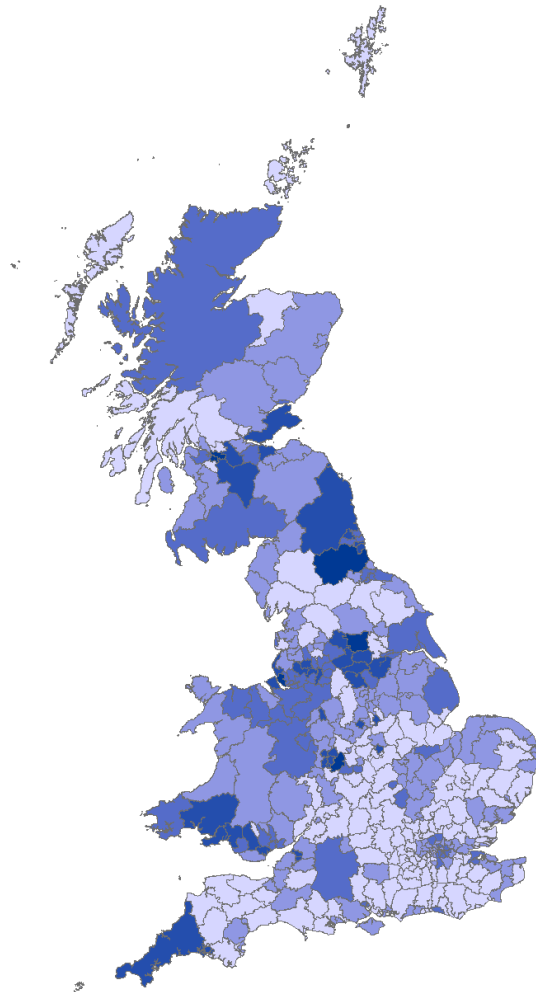
- 711,000 (36%) were recorded with 'Psychiatric disorders,'
- 411,000 (21%) were recorded with 'Musculoskeletal disease (general).'

The main disabling condition of the claimant is reported by disability category and subcategory level. Further breakdowns are available from [Stat-Xplore](#).

DLA reassessment roll out

The North West and West Midlands regions have the largest number of reassessed DLA claimants

People with reassessed DLA claims now claiming PIP

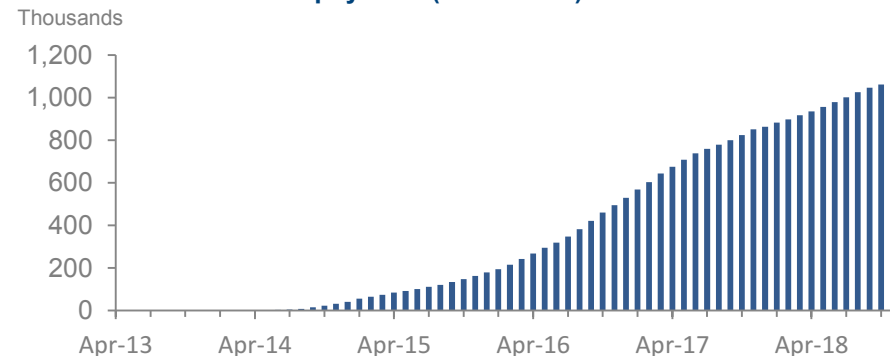


DLA reassessment roll out

On 28th October 2013, DWP began inviting DLA working age claimants to claim PIP where a fixed short term award was coming to an end or where their disability-related needs had changed (see PIP operational roll out information on p15, for further details on this). From October 2015, the remaining DLA working age recipients have started to be invited to claim PIP.

At the end of October 2018, 1,062,000 claims in payment were reassessment claims from DLA (53% of the total PIP caseload).

Reassessment claims in payment (thousands)



Of these:

- 755,000 (71%) received an award at the enhanced rate.
- Of which 428,000 (40%) received the highest level of award i.e. both enhanced rate for daily living and enhanced rate for mobility.

The darker areas of the map show local authorities with higher levels of reassessed DLA claims.

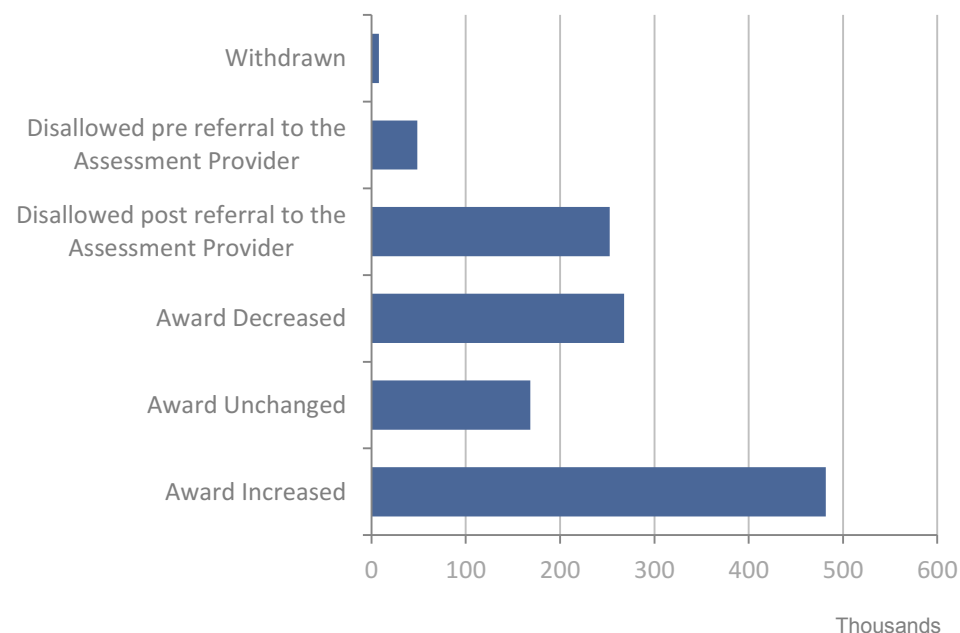
Please click [here](#) to access the interactive version.

For further information on supported browsers, please visit the following website: <http://doc.arcgis.com/en/arcgis-online/reference/browsers.htm>

Annual statistics comparing DLA award to PIP award for DLA reassessment claims in Great Britain⁴

Since 28th October 2013, DWP has been inviting DLA working age recipients to claim PIP. DLA claimants are reassessed for their eligibility for PIP against the same criteria as new PIP claimants. For each individual who has a PIP reassessment outcome their PIP entitlement has been compared to their DLA entitlement at the time of their PIP reassessment registration. PIP Enhanced and Standard Mobility rates are set to the same rates as DLA Higher and Lower Mobility; PIP Enhanced and Standard Daily Living rates are set to the same rates as DLA Highest and Middle care.

Disability Living Allowance reassessments by outcome type (thousands)



Reassessment cases awarded the highest rate of PIP: 28%

By the end of October 2018, 1,227,000 DLA reassessment claims to PIP had been cleared in Great Britain. Of these:

- 482,000 (39%) had their benefit increased
- 169,000 (14%) had their benefit left unchanged
- 268,000 (22%) had their benefit decreased, but not stopped altogether
- 253,000 (21%) were disallowed after the assessment
- 49,000 (4%) were disallowed before the assessment
- 8,000 (1%) withdrew their claim.

Three quarters of those who registered received an award of PIP.

39% of those who registered received an increase in the level of benefit. This is higher than the 29% forecast in December 2012⁵.

47% of those who registered received a lower level of award or no award; this includes 1% of people who chose to withdraw their claim. This is lower than the 55% forecast in December 2012.

349,000 (28%) of the cases registered were awarded PIP at the highest rate (enhanced daily living and enhanced mobility components). This compares with 191,000 (16%) under DLA (see table 1A).

Statistics on outcomes are given for Great Britain and are also broken down by:

- age;
- DLA main disabling condition;
- gender;
- region;
- parliamentary constituency.

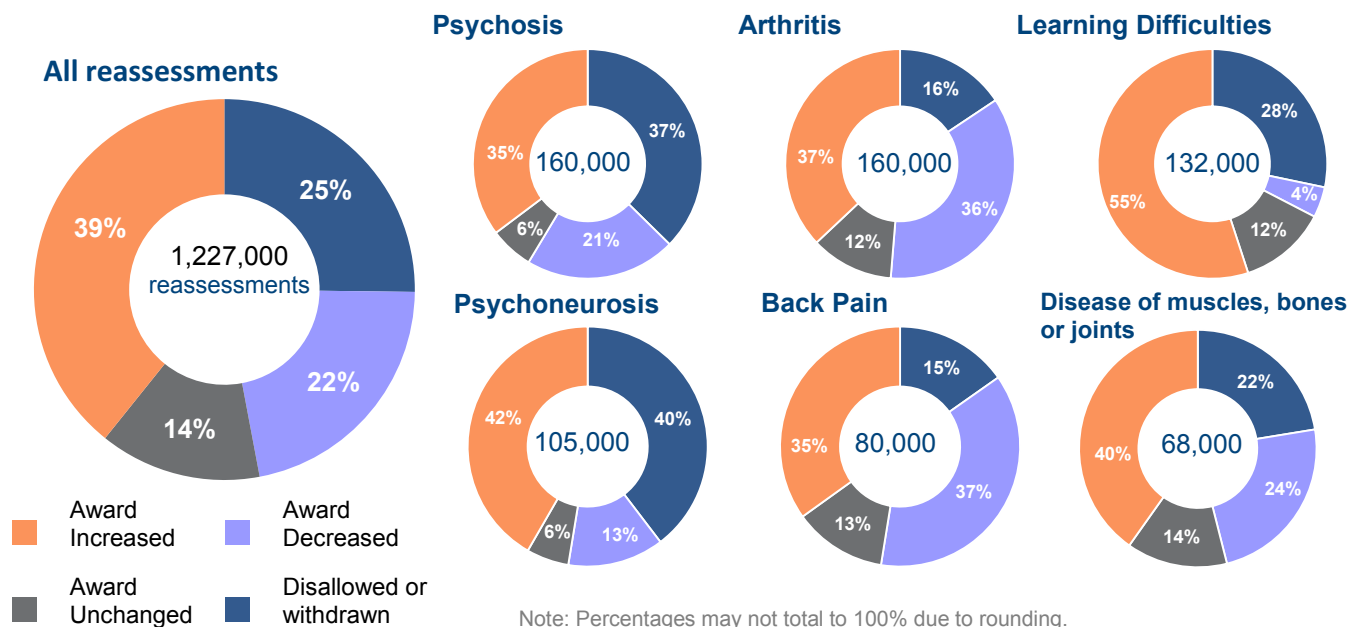
Further information on reassessment outcomes by type, including these breakdowns, can be found in tables 1A to 1G of the DLA to PIP reassessment outcome tables that accompany this release.

⁴ Figures exclude 'rising 16s'. Rising 16s are claimants who reach 16 years of age and so cease to be eligible for DLA but may be eligible for PIP. This is different from the approach used in the other statistics included in this release which include Rising 16s. Figures also exclude claimants who did not respond to the reassessment invitation.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/timetable-for-introducing-personal-independence-payment-and-estimates-of-projected-caseloads-policy-briefing-note>.

Reassessment outcomes by DLA disabling condition and DLA award level

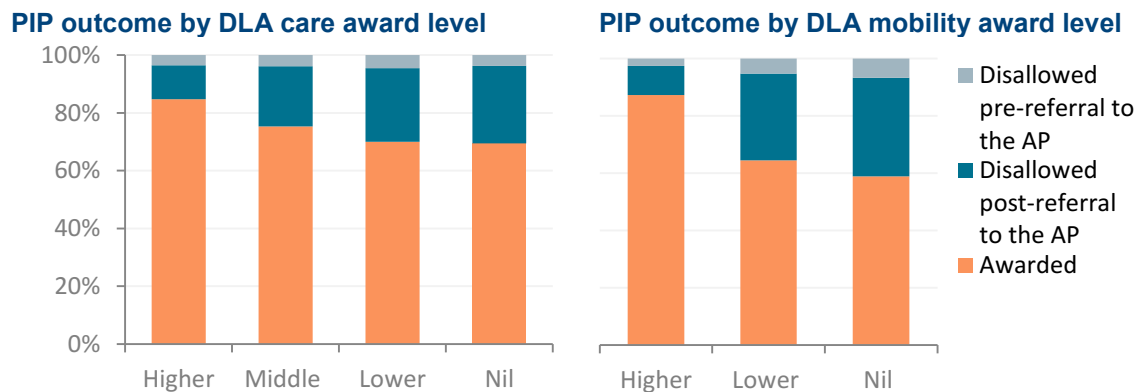
Differences in reassessment outcomes can be seen across different disabling conditions



The proportion of cases receiving more (or less) benefit differed across the various main disabling condition groups. The 6 most common DLA disabling condition groups made up 57% of all reassessments. Among these groups, claimants with 'learning difficulties' were the most likely to receive an increased award (55%). Claimants with 'Psychoneurosis' were the most likely to have their claim disallowed or withdrawn (40%).

Further information on reassessment outcomes for all main disabling condition groups can be found in table 1D of the DLA to PIP reassessment outcome tables that accompany this release.

Reassessment outcomes by Disability Living Allowance award level



Note: There are a small number of withdrawn claims not included in the charts.

These charts show the percentage of cases awarded PIP split by the level of DLA award:

- 84% of those previously in receipt of DLA at the highest care rate (and any rate of mobility component) were awarded PIP on reassessment.
- 87% of those previously in receipt of DLA at the higher mobility rate (and any care rate) were awarded PIP on reassessment.

Further information on reassessment outcomes, including all disability groups can be found in tables 1A to 1G of the tables that accompany this release.

Award Reviews and Changes of Circumstances – Volumes (Experimental statistics)

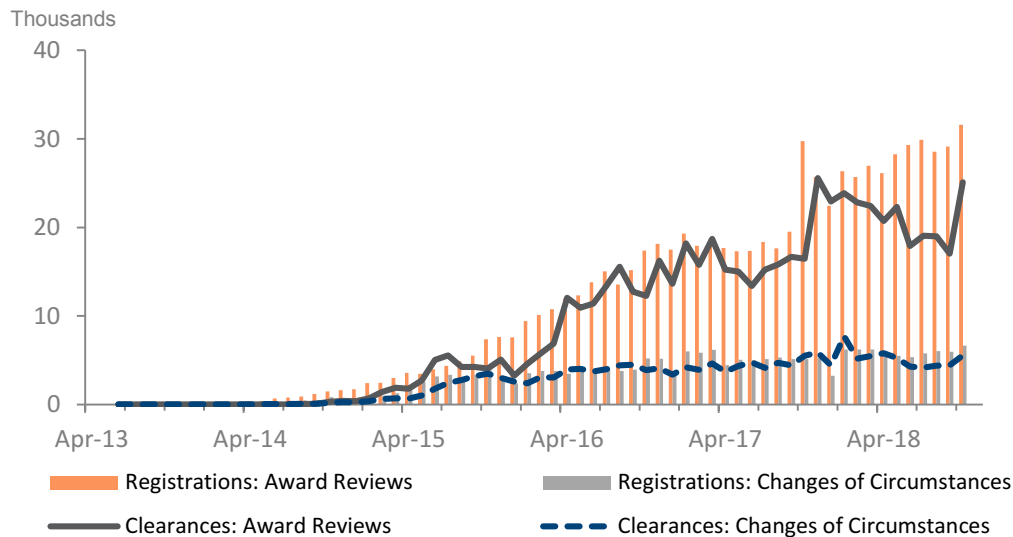
A PIP award review is an opportunity to look at entitlement at set intervals to ensure a claimant continues to receive the correct award. The review date is selected based on the claimant's individual circumstances and takes place prior to the award end date (or at the 10 year point for those with an ongoing award). Award review dates are based in part on the length of time the claimant is expected to have the level of needs that led to that level of award. Award reviews are conducted before the award ends to ensure there is no break in the payment of benefit for the disabled person. In published statistics, an award review registration is counted when the claimant reaches their scheduled review date and the Department sends them a PIP2 form (prior to 25th June 2016) or an AR1 form (post 25th June 2016).

A claimant's personal circumstances may change at any time and in some cases those changes of circumstances may lead to a change in entitlement. In the published statistics, a change of circumstances registration is counted if the claimant informs the Department of a change which may lead to change in award and the Department sends the claimant a PIP2 form (if Normal Rules).

For both award reviews and changes of circumstances, a clearance is counted at the point when a DWP decision maker has determined whether the claimant should or should not continue to be awarded PIP. The initial award review or change of circumstances decision is shown in these statistics and reflect outcomes prior to any reconsideration and appeal action.

Award Review and Change of Circumstances registrations and clearances have steadily increased since the introduction of PIP.

Monthly Award Reviews and Changes of Circumstances – Registrations and Clearances, all claims (thousands) to October 2018



By the end of October 2018, a total of 754,000 PIP award reviews had been registered. Of these, 596,000 have been cleared.

In October 2017, it was discovered that the PIP Computer System (PIPICS) had not registered some award reviews on the correct review date. To rectify this, the Department registered 6,500 cases on 14th October 2017 which explains the spike in the chart in October 2017.

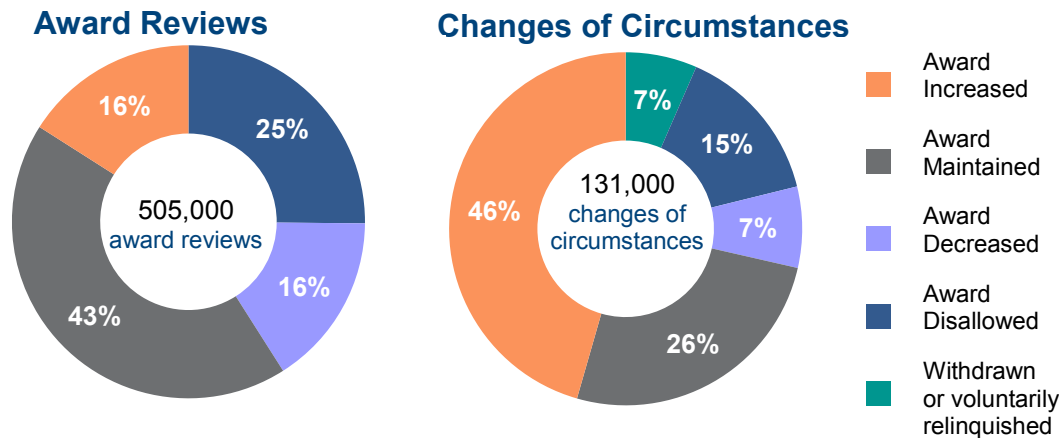
The number of PIP award review registrations and clearances per month have risen steadily over time as more and more claimants have approached the end of their award periods. Award review clearances increased in October 2018 as the Department managed the number of outstanding award review cases awaiting a decision. Award review clearances had declined over the previous year due to the Department managing capacity across new claims, DLA reassessment claims, award reviews and changes of circumstances.

By the end of October 2018, a total of 203,000 changes of circumstances that may affect PIP entitlement had been registered. Of these, 174,000 have been cleared.

Award Reviews and Changes of Circumstances – Outcomes (Experimental statistics)

Prior to 25th June 2016, PIP award reviews and change of circumstance cases were treated in the same way. For both of these, the claimant was required to complete a PIP2 form – the same form they were required to complete when submitting their initial application. From 25th June 2016, a new process was introduced for planned award reviews which required a claimant to complete an AR1 form. At the same time, the process for recording the outcome of both award reviews and changes of circumstances changed. Before this date, a Case Manager could record the outcome of a review as “Changed” or “Unchanged”. Afterwards the options were updated to include “Increased”, “Maintained”, “Decreased” or “Disallowed”. If the claimant is disallowed at award review or after a change of circumstances their benefit will cease to be paid. As with initial claims, if the claimant disagrees with any decision on an award review or change of circumstance, they have the right to request a Mandatory Reconsideration and, if still unhappy, can lodge an appeal with HMCTS.

Outcomes from 25th June 2016:

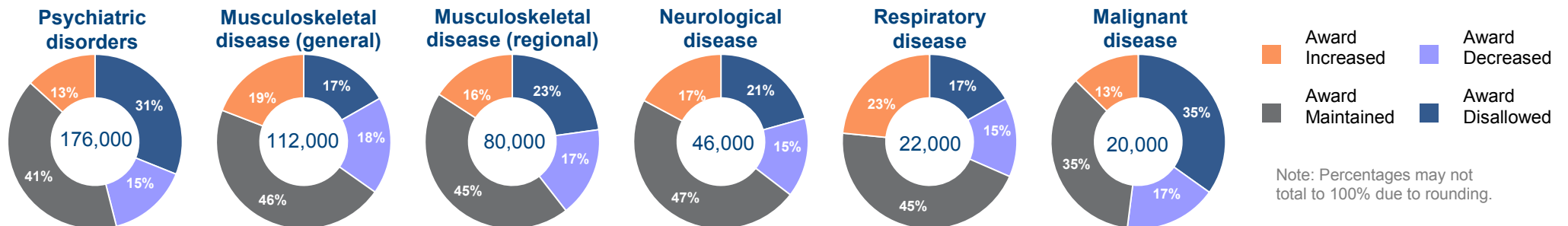


Three in five claimants have their award increased or maintained at award review.

Prior to 25th June 2016, it is not possible to tell whether an award review resulted in an increase or decrease in the level of award that the claimant received. However, from 25th June 2016, of the 505,000 award reviews, 298,000 (59%) resulted in an increase or no change to the level of award received by the claimant.

In comparison, since 25th June 2016, of the 131,000 changes of circumstances, 94,000 (71%) resulted in an increase or no change to the level of award received by the claimant. This reflects the fact that many PIP claimants report a change of circumstances when their condition or disability deteriorates.

Differences in award review outcomes can be seen across different disabling conditions (6 most common groups)



The proportion of claimants receiving more (or less) benefit after their award review differs across the various main disabling condition groups, where condition is as recorded at the time of award review clearance. The six most common groups account for 91% of all award reviews cleared between June 2016 and October 2018. Among these groups, claimants with a ‘respiratory disease’ were most likely to have their award increased or maintained (68%). Claimants with a ‘Malignant disease’ were most likely to have their award decreased or disallowed (52%). Further information on award review outcomes for all main disabling conditions can be found in table 3D-E of the tables that accompany this release.

About these statistics

This summary contains official statistics on PIP registrations, clearances, awards, clearance and outstanding times, mandatory reconsiderations and numbers of claims in payment for both new claims and claims made by those with an existing claim for DLA (known as reassessments). This release also includes the annual update of statistics on the outcomes of DLA to PIP reassessments alongside experimental statistics on award reviews and changes of circumstances. Users of these statistics are asked to note the status of the award review and change of circumstances statistics as official experimental and that subsequent releases may include revisions.

Monthly caseload refers to the number of PIP claims in payment at the end of the reporting month. The monthly caseload will not include claims that are backdated for an earlier period and so will not be subject to retrospection. These claims will be included from the month they are paid.

Caseload is further broken down by:

- Geography: Region, Local Authority and Parliamentary Constituency;
- Assessment status: Special Rules for Terminally Ill people, Mobility component award level, Daily Living component award Level;
- Primary disability category / sub category / low level disability category, age, gender, DLA reassessment indicator;
- Duration of current claim.

Data Quality Statement

The experimental badging of the regular quarterly PIP statistical release was removed from the December 2016 release. The statistics were originally badged as experimental to reflect the fact that methodologies and definitions for the statistics may develop over time, and that the source data was subject to user acceptance testing. Though the methodology may still be developed, the statistics are now derived from a stable source system with recognised definitions and derivations of the statistical measures. Consequently, the statistics now form official statistics.

The award review and change of circumstances statistics are, however, badged as official experimental to reflect the fact that they are being released for the first time and there may be further developments to structure and format of the measures.

PIP payment statistics exclude a small number of successful claims that are not in payment (because, for example, the initial payment has been suspended for hospitalisation or other reasons), but will include a small number of cases where a payment has been made but subsequently been suspended temporarily.

The data is subject to some minor retrospection. When a claim is first registered, it is assumed to be a new claim unless there is evidence to suggest that it is a reassessment. If evidence is presented between registration and clearance, the claim will then show as a reassessment clearance and will move from being a new claim registration to being a reassessment registration.

Also, it should be noted that some claims may not be marked as claims under special rules for terminally ill people (SRTI) at the point of registration but become an SRTI claim prior to the point of clearance, and vice versa. This may lead to the figures showing fewer SRTI registrations than clearances.

PIP clearance and outstanding times

All average actual times are based on the **median** measure. The median time is the best measure to use when estimating how long people have been waiting to receive PIP. The median time is the middle value if you were to order all the times from lowest value to highest value. The median is presented here instead of the mean, as the mean measure is affected by cases that have been waiting for a very long time, for example, cases where the person has been hard to reach due to being in prison, hospital or failed to attend their assessment on numerous occasions.

Note that average clearance times for individual parts of the claimant journey may not sum to end-to-end times. The end-to-end median time is based on all cleared/in progress cases taken together whereas the volume of cases and distribution of clearance/outstanding times for individual stages will differ from stage to stage. It also follows from this that there may be some instances where an individual part of the claimant journey (e.g. assessment provider stage) has a longer average time than the end-to-end average.

PIP MR Outcomes

Claimants who wish to dispute a decision made on their PIP claim are required to ask the Department to reconsider the decision, before they can lodge an appeal with Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS). MRs can arise for various reasons such as omitting to tell DWP about relevant evidence during the initial decision-making process; this could include not returning forms required as part of the claim.

If the decision under dispute is classed as **'New decision - Award changed'** then, as a result of the reconsideration, a new decision has been issued and the award has been changed. This may include claims that were previously disallowed that are now awarded, or claims that had previously been awarded but the reconsideration has resulted in a change in the claim (e.g. revision to an assessment score) and this has affected level of the award.

If the decision is categorised as **'New decision - Award unchanged'** then, as a result of the reconsideration, a new decision has been issued but the award remains unchanged. This may include claims where the reconsideration resulted in a change in the claim (e.g. revision to an assessment score) but this change did not affect the level of the award.

If the decision is categorised as **'Decision not revised'** then as a result of the reconsideration, the initial decision was not revised.

'Withdrawn/cancelled' includes all reconsiderations that were withdrawn or cancelled prior to a reconsideration decision being made.

DLA to PIP Reassessment Outcomes

If the decision is categorised as **'Award Increased'** / **'Award Unchanged'** / **'Award Decreased'** then the Department have made a decision to award PIP and the total monetary value of the PIP award (Daily Living plus Mobility component) is higher than / the same as / less than the total monetary value of the DLA award (Care component plus Mobility component).

If the decision is categorised as **'Disallowed pre-referral to the assessment providers (AP)'** then the claim has been disallowed due to failure of basic eligibility criteria or non-return of the Part 2 form within the time limit and have not been marked as requiring additional support.

If the decision is categorised as **'Disallowed post-referral to the assessment providers (AP)'** then the claim has been disallowed following the assessment due to the claimant not scoring enough points at the assessment to be awarded the benefit, or the claimant failing to attend the assessment without good reason.

If the decision is categorised as **'Withdrawn by the claimant'** then the claim has been withdrawn by the claimant prior to a decision being made. This can take place at any point in the claimant journey following registration of a claim.

For each individual who has a PIP reassessment outcome their PIP entitlement has been compared to their DLA entitlement at the time of their PIP reassessment registration. PIP Enhanced and Standard Mobility and Daily Living rates are currently set to be the same as DLA High and Middle Mobility and Daily Living rates. DLA has an additional award rate of Low Daily Living.

Award Review and Change of Circumstances Outcomes

Definition of **Award Review registration**: The claimant reached their scheduled review date and the Department has sent them a PIP2 form (prior to 25th June 2016) or an AR1 form (from 25th June 2016).

Definition of **Change of Circumstances registration**: The claimant informed the Department of a change in their circumstances which may lead to a change in award. The claimant has been sent a PIP2 form (if Normal Rules).

Award Reviews and change of circumstances which are subsequently cancelled by the DWP are excluded from both Registration and Clearance figures.

A '**Clearance**' is defined as the DWP decision maker recording the outcome of the award review or change of circumstances on the PIP Computer System (PIPCS). The initial award review or change of circumstances decision is shown in these statistics and reflect outcomes prior to any reconsideration and appeal action.

Prior to 25th June 2016, PIP award reviews and change of circumstance cases were treated in the same way. For both of these, the claimant was required to complete a PIP2 form – the same form they were required to complete when submitting their initial application. From 25th June 2016, a new process was introduced for planned award reviews which required a claimant to complete an AR1 form which was sent to them on their review date. At the same time, the process for recording the outcome of both award reviews and changes of circumstances changed. Before this date, a Case Manager could only record the outcome of a review as "Changed" or "Unchanged". After this date the options available to Case Managers were changed to include "Increased", "Maintained", "Decreased" or "Disallowed".

If the outcome is categorised as '**Increased**' / '**Maintained**' / '**Decreased**' then the DWP decision maker recorded an award in the PIPCS and the amount the claimant received increased / remained the same / decreased between award review or change of circumstances registration and clearance.

If the outcome is categorised as '**Disallowed - Failed Assessment**' then the claimant did not score enough points at assessment to receive an award.

If the outcome is categorised as '**Disallowed - Failed to Attend**' then the claimant was disallowed for not attending their assessment.

If the outcome is categorised as '**Definition of Disallowed - Pre-assessment**' then the claimant was disallowed for not returning their PIP2 or AR1 or they failed lay rules.

If the outcome is categorised as '**Award Voluntarily Relinquished**' then the claimant voluntarily gave up their benefit prior to a review being completed.

If the outcome is categorised as '**Withdrawn by Claimant**' then the claimant asked to withdraw their change of circumstance review and the Department agreed to this request after reviewing the circumstances.

PIP operational roll out

On 8th April 2013, PIP was introduced 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 10th June 2013, PIP was introduced for new claims for the remaining parts of Great Britain.

From 28th October 2013, using a structured roll out to postcode areas, DWP has been inviting DLA working age recipients to claim PIP if:

- DWP 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 DLA under the special rules for terminally ill people);
- or the claimant chose to claim PIP instead of DLA.

From October 2015, the remaining DLA working age recipients have started to be invited to claim PIP.

Where to find out more

This document and the summary tables can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-independence-payment-statistics#pip-quarterly-experimental-official-statistics>

Build your own tables using Stat-Xplore: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>

Check out our interactive map: <http://dwp-stats.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=4f2f5d71f682401b9b78ee5c6ea7887e>

View an interactive dashboard of the latest PIP statistics by region: <https://pipdash.herokuapp.com>

An overview of PIP can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/pip/overview>

The release strategy for the statistics can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-independence-payment-release-strategy>

Appeals statistics can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-ofjustice/series/tribunals-statistics>

Related Statistics

Work and Pensions Select Committee PIP and ESA assessments inquiry: supporting statistics. This ad hoc publication gives statistics about the assessment process from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the three assessment providers:

- Centre for Health and Disability Assessments (CHDA)
- Capita
- Independent Assessment Services (IAS)

This release also includes statistics about the outcomes of mandatory reconsiderations and tribunals.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/work-and-pensions-select-committee-pip-and-esa-assessments-inquiry-supporting-statistics>