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Gateway Policy Explorer: Long-Term Care Series

United Kingdom (England)

Long-Term Care Cash Benefit Plan Details

1992-2023

Authors

Yeeun Lee
David Knapp
Ludovico Carrino

Contributors

Jeremy McCauley
Jinkook Lee
Giacomo Pasini
Chiara Grigoletti
Rinaldo Naci
Drystan Phillips
Kanghong Shao

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Preface

This document is intended for researchers who want to understand the evolution of policy or the policy in place at a particular point in time. This document is not intended for financial advice or to aid in decision-making. The authors have made significant effort to identify and collect historical information pertaining to these policies, to accurately represent these policies, and to communicate how policies may interact to determine legal requirements, eligibility for benefits, and/or benefits levels. The policies presented in this document focus on rules applicable to most individuals aged 50 and older from 1992. Many systems include special policies or alternative eligibility rules for specific groups. We encourage all users to complete their own review of literature in this area depending on the research questions they have in mind.

If you have feedback or questions or identify an error, please contact policy@g2aging.org.

Background — Gateway Policy Explorer: Long-Term Care Series

The *Gateway Policy Explorer* (<http://g2aging.org/policy-explorer>) is part of the Gateway to Global Aging Data (<http://g2aging.org>) project. The *Long-Term Care Series* captures historical policy that affects the birth cohorts of respondents in the surveys covered by the Gateway. It was motivated by the rapid evolution of policies affecting older people across the world. As the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) began in 1992 and many of the international network of studies (HRS-INS) cover more than a decade, understanding the policies in place at the time of the survey has become more demanding for researchers.

Why are we tracking past policy? Individuals make choices based on current policies and the outcomes we see today may reflect responses to past policies. When interpreting the survey responses of individuals, an understanding of the policy environment under which those individuals operate is critical. The collection of contextual information in the *Gateway Policy Explorer* aims to support researchers who want to understand or use policy changes in their research and provide context for longitudinal or cross-country differences. Over the period 2023–2026 the *Gateway Policy Explorer* will be expanded to include information on retirement, long-term care, education, and other policies affecting the life cycle.

The key dimensions to the *Gateway Policy Explorer: Long-Term Care Series* are country and time. In the United States, policy is reported at the state level. We prioritize data collection for each country or state based on its first interview wave and are continuing to expand our data collection back in time to 1992, the earliest survey date in the HRS-INS.

A separate document, like this one, is developed for each country or state and each broad category of policies covered in the *Gateway Policy Explorer: Long-Term Care Series*.

United Kingdom (England)

Cash Benefits
Plan details 1992-2023 * †

In England, cash benefits are one type of long-term care (LTC) service that support individuals with care needs. Cash benefits are organized at the United Kingdom (UK) government level by the Department for Work and Pensions. Before 2013, most individuals with long-term care (LTC) needs received support from the UK government through either Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance, depending on their age. The age requirements for both allowances vary by time period. For Attendance Allowance, two different allowance amounts are given depending on how much help someone needs, the lower rate and the higher rate. Disability Living Allowance has two parts, the care part which has three rates (lowest, middle, highest) and the mobility part, which has two rates (lower and higher).

Key Dates
First law: 1992
Major changes since 1992: 2012

In 2012, the LTC system in the UK was subject to one major policy reform. The Welfare Reform Act 2012 introduced Personal Independence Payment which is a cash benefit similar to Disability Living Allowance but with an objective evaluation of dependence. In 2016, it replaced Disability Living Allowance for individuals between age 16 and state pension age. Similar to Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment has two parts, the daily living part which has three rates (lowest, middle, highest) and the mobility part, which has two rates (lower and higher). The creation of the Personal Independence Payment resulted in three cash benefit systems in England. None of the cash benefits are means-tested or taxed.

This report focuses on England but most of the information included is also applicable to Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Minor differences between the systems in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are not covered in this report.

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* If you have questions or suggestions, please contact policy@g2aging.org.
† Detailed information and definitions are provided in tables, formulas and a glossary at the end of this document. To facilitate switching back and forth, this document is designed with hyperlinks. Most PDF readers have shortcuts that permit a reader to return to the previous location after selecting a hyperlink. In Adobe Acrobat on a PC: “Alt” + “←”; In Adobe Acrobat on a MAC: “command” + “←”; In Preview on a MAC: “command” + “[”.

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Chapter 1: Policy enacted 1992-2011

Overview

In England, long-term care (LTC) services include cash benefits and in-kind benefits. LTC is considered to be social care and is therefore mostly coordinated by local authorities although some cash benefits are organized at the United Kingdom (UK) government level. While most health care services are free, many social care services are targeted based on financial need and are means-tested. Similar to other LTC benefits in England, cash benefits are meant to complement care provided by informal caregivers (Comas-Herrera et al., 2010).

During this time period, England had two cash benefit systems called [Attendance Allowance](#) and [Disability Living Allowance](#). Financed by general taxes and coordinated at the UK government level by the [Department for Work and Pensions \(DWP\)](#), both allowances aim to help long-term care eligible beneficiaries with limitations due to physical or mental disability. To be eligible for Attendance Allowance before 2007, individuals had to be at least age 65 but since 2007 the age requirement changed to at least state pension age. Recipients are eligible to receive either the lower rate or the higher rate depending on their level of dependency, which is determined by a subjective evaluation using the applicant's [claim form](#) and [factual report](#). If an individual meets either the day time or the night time dependency conditions, they receive the lower rate. If they meet both the day time and the night time dependency conditions, they receive the higher rate. To be eligible for Disability Living Allowance, individuals must be under age 65. Disability Living Allowance has two parts, the care part which has three rates (lowest, middle, and highest) and the mobility part, which has two rates (lower and higher). Individuals can receive payments related to one part or both parts depending on their level of dependency, which is determined by a subjective evaluation using the applicant's [claim form](#) and [factual report](#). Unlike many LTC services in England, Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance are not means-tested or taxed.

This policy period (chapter) provides details on the main cash benefits of the long-term care (LTC) system in England, Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance. Policy details of Direct Payments are not covered. Local councils give eligible individuals with care needs a Personal Budget, or money to pay for social care. Beneficiaries can ask their local council to manage their personal budget for them, they can ask their local council to pay another organization on their behalf, or they can receive the money directly, which is known as a Direct Payment ([UK National Health Service, 2023](#)). Individuals can also choose a combination of these options, which is known as a mixed package. For instance, individuals can choose to receive some of their Personal Budget as a Direct Payment and have the council arrange care services with the rest. Since Direct Payments are one way to receive a Personal Budget and it can be combined to create a mixed package, it has not been included in this report.

Statutory basis

Attendance Allowance ([UK Parliament, 1991, 1992](#))

Disability Living Allowance ([UK Parliament, 1991, 1992](#))

Financing

Source of financing

Financed through general taxes at the UK government level

Coverage

This section discusses the scope of risks covered and the requirements to be eligible for benefits when the need for care arises. Dependence requirements are discussed in the later section on *Benefit Eligibility*.

Risk covered definition

Cover the costs that long-term care eligible beneficiaries have due to physical or mental disability

Eligible population

[Attendance Allowance](#)

An individual is eligible for [Attendance Allowance](#) benefit coverage if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- Age requirement: Varies by time period
 - ◊ Before 2007: At least age 65 ([UK Parliament, 1992](#), §64(1))
 - ◊ From 2007: State pension age or older ([UK Parliament, 2007](#) Schedule 1, §8(41)) —in 2022, age 66
 - [Table 1](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before April 6, 1955 (effective from 1995 - 2010)

- [Table 2](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before December 6, 1953 (effective from 2011 to present day)
- [Table 3](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2011 - 2013)
- [Table 4](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2014 to present day)
- Residence requirement: Habitual residence in the United Kingdom (UK), not subject to immigration control, and residing in the UK for at least 26 weeks of the last 52 weeks ([UK Parliament, 1991a](#), §2(1))
- Competent state requirement: The UK is your [competent state](#) - valid from 2011 ([UK Parliament, 2011](#), §5(2))

Disability Living Allowance

An individual is eligible for [Disability Living Allowance](#) benefit coverage if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- Age requirement: Under age 65 ([UK Parliament, 1991a](#), §3(1))
- Residence requirement: Habitual residence in the United Kingdom (UK), not subject to immigration control, and residing in the UK for at least 26 weeks of the last 52 weeks if over 3 years old ([UK Parliament, 1991a](#), §2(1))
 - ◊ For children between 6 months and 3 years: at least 26 of the last 156 weeks
 - ◊ For children under 6 months: at least 13 weeks
 - ◊ The rules on residence do not normally apply if a medical professional has said the child might have 6 months or less to live
- Competent state requirement: The UK is your [competent state](#) - valid from 2011 ([UK Parliament, 2011](#), §5(4))

Benefit

Cash Benefit

Attendance Allowance

An allowance is paid to eligible beneficiaries who apply to receive these benefits and are approved. While usually paid every four weeks, it can also be paid on a weekly basis if requested. There are two rates of Attendance Allowance depending on the approved level of care:

- Lower rate: Given to individuals who need help with personal care or supervision during the day or at night
- Higher rate: Given to individuals who need help during the day and at night or are terminally ill

In 2011, the weekly lower rate was £49.30 and the higher rate was £73.60. Terminally ill individuals can apply for Attendance Allowance immediately but non-terminally ill individuals must have had difficulties or needed help for at least 6 months before applying ([Age UK, 2022](#)). [Table 5](#) provides the Attendance Allowance lower and higher rates from 1992-2023.

Disability Living Allowance

A monthly allowance is paid to eligible beneficiaries who apply to receive these benefits and are approved. The Disability Living Allowance has two parts: the care part related to [activities of daily living \(ADL\)](#) such as eating and washing, and the mobility part related to getting around. The care part has three rates (lowest, middle, and highest) and the mobility part has two rates (lower and higher) which correspond to an approved level of care. Individuals can receive payments related to one part or both parts. In 2011, the lowest weekly rate of the care part was £19.55, the middle weekly rate was £49.30, and the highest weekly rate was £73.60. The lower weekly rate of the mobility part was £19.55 and the higher weekly rate was £51.40 ([UK Parliament, 2010](#)). Terminally ill individuals can apply for Disability Living Allowance immediately but non-terminally ill individuals must have had difficulties or needed help for at least 3 months and must expect to have them for at least 6 months before applying ([UK Government, 2022b](#)). [Table 6](#) provides the care rates of the Disability Living Allowance and [Table 7](#) provides the mobility rates of the Disability Living Allowance.

Discretionary Use

Discretionary use is allowed

Provision of care

Paid directly into the beneficiary's bank account, building society account, or credit union account ([UK Government, 2022](#)).

Benefit Eligibility

Qualifying period

None

Minimum level of dependence

[Attendance Allowance](#)

Applicants must meet either the day time or the night time dependency conditions to be eligible (UK Government, 2011).

[Disability Living Allowance](#)

To be eligible for the lowest rate of the care part, individuals must require attention from another person for a significant portion of the day (at least one hour) due to limitations in bodily functions and/or be unable to prepare a cooked main meal for themselves. To be eligible for the lower rate of the mobility part, individuals must be able to walk but unable to use routes that are familiar to them without guidance or supervision due to physical or mental disability (UK Government, 2011).

Duration of benefit

Can be awarded indefinitely as long as the recipient is eligible or for a fixed period depending on the beneficiary's circumstances. Eligible beneficiaries are expected to report any changes in their care needs.

Means testing

Not means-tested

Age requirement

[Attendance Allowance](#)

- Before 2007: At least age 65
- From 2007: At least state pension age —The following tables summarize historical pension ages:
 - ◊ [Table 1](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before April 6, 1955 (effective from 1995 - 2010)
 - ◊ [Table 2](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before December 6, 1953 (effective from 2011 to present day)
 - ◊ [Table 3](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2011 - 2013)
 - ◊ [Table 4](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2014 to present day)

[Disability Living Allowance](#)

Under age 65

Note: For Disability Living Allowance you must be at least age 5 to receive the lower rate of the mobility part and at least age 3 to receive the higher rate of the mobility part (UK Government, 2022b)

Care Needs Assessment

Definition of dependence

Dependency is based on limits in [activities of daily living \(ADL\)](#) and [instrumental activities of daily living \(IADL\)](#). ADLs are activities related to personal care used to assess independence, including eating, getting in or out of bed, going to the toilet, washing, and dressing. IADLs are activities that are used to assess independence but are not essential for functional living such as taking medications.

[Attendance Allowance](#)

In addition to limits in ADLs and IADLs, dependency is also based on limits in other bodily functions such as hearing and seeing. To determine the allowance amount, there is a distinction made between the day time and the night time dependence conditions. Day time dependence is defined as requiring frequent attention or continual supervision throughout the day due to one's dependency to avoid substantial danger to oneself or others. Night time dependence is defined as requiring prolonged (at least 20 minutes) or repeated attention (needing help two or more times) throughout the night due to one's dependency to avoid substantial danger to oneself or others (UK Parliament, 1992).

[Disability Living Allowance](#)

In addition to limits in ADLs and IADLs, dependency is also based on limits in other bodily functions such as hearing and seeing. To determine the allowance amount, there is a distinction made between the care-related conditions and mobility-related conditions. Dependency in the lowest rate of the care part is defined as i) requiring attention from another person for a significant portion of the day (at least one hour) due to limitations in bodily functions and/or ii) being unable to prepare a cooked main meal for yourself if you had the ingredients. Dependency in the middle rate of the care part is defined as requiring either i) frequent day time attention; ii) continual daytime attention; or iii) prolonged (at least 20 minutes) or repeated (needing help two or more times) night-time attention. Dependency in the highest rate of the care part is defined as having one daytime and one night-time middle rate care condition or being terminally ill. In the lowest rate of the mobility part, dependency is defined as being able to walk but unable to use routes that are familiar without guidance or supervision due to physical or mental disability. Lastly, in the highest rate of the mobility part, dependency is defined as either i) being unable to walk; ii) being blind and deaf; iii) being a double amputee; or iv) being severely mentally impaired with severe behavioral problems and receiving the care component at the higher rate ([UK Government, 2011](#)).

Evaluation of dependence

The evaluation of dependence for [Attendance Allowance](#) and [Disability Living Allowance](#) is similar. Initially, individuals fill out a [claim form](#), which can be enough to determine dependency. The claim form asks about illnesses and disabilities, seeking help because of these illnesses and disabilities, aids and adaptations, care needs related to activities of daily living, specific care needs during the day vs. the night, and time spent in a hospital or care home. If it is unclear how an individual's limitations affect them, the claim process is followed by an evaluation using a [factual report](#). This report is filled out by the person most involved with the applicant's treatment or care who can be but is not necessarily the applicant's physician. The factual report includes the following information:

- Date when last seen by a healthcare professional
- Details of the applicant's conditions including changes over time and the level of condition (mild, moderate, or severe)
- Variability (how a condition varies on a day to day basis)
- Relevant clinical findings (e.g., spirometry results)
- Treatments including the medication dose, frequency, and compliance
- Disabling effects (observations about the applicant's balance, gait, breathing, mobility aid reliance)

There is no scale or scoring rubric to evaluate an applicant's dependence. Healthcare professionals trained in disability assessment help non-medical decision makers from the [Department for Work and Pensions \(DWP\)](#) review and interpret the factual report to make a decision on benefit entitlement. Occasionally, the DWP will also seek information from the applicant or the applicant's friends/relatives when making a decision on benefit entitlement ([Department for Work and Pensions, 2022](#)). In some cases, the DWP may request a medical examination where a doctor appointed by them will examine the applicant.

Evaluators

Non-medical decision makers from the [Department for Work and Pensions \(DWP\)](#) and healthcare professionals trained in disability assessment conduct the evaluation.

Benefit limitations

Can you mix LTC benefits?

[Attendance Allowance](#) and [Disability Living Allowance \(DLA\)](#) cannot be combined ([UK Parliament, 1992](#)).

Is there free choice between cash and benefits in-kind?

Certain types of in-kind benefits cannot be combined with [Attendance Allowance](#) or the care part of [Disability Living Allowance](#). Individuals cannot simultaneously reside in a care home (e.g., nursing home or residential home) paid through public funds (e.g., their local authority) and receive Attendance Allowance or the care part of Disability Living Allowance. Individuals who are already receiving Attendance Allowance or the care part of Disability Living Allowance stop receiving it 28 days after admission to a care home and can only receive it again once they move out of the home. However, individuals should be able to receive both Attendance Allowance and either part of Disability Living Allowance (care and/or mobility) and non-residential care benefits such as community-based home care. The Disability Living Allowance mobility part is payable no matter who pays your care home fees ([Age UK, 2023](#)).

Note: Individuals who reside in a care home and pay for it themselves can receive Attendance Allowance and either part of Disability Living Allowance (mobility and/or care).

Can you receive LTC benefits with other social security benefits?[Attendance Allowance](#)

There are no limits on receiving Attendance Allowance with other social security benefits.

[Disability Living Allowance](#)

There are no limits on receiving Disability Living Allowance with other social security benefits.

User costs**User charges**

Not applicable

Taxation of benefits

Not subject to taxation

Chapter 2: Policy enacted 2012-2023

Policy change in 2012

In 2012, the Welfare Reform Act introduced [Personal Independence Payment](#), which is similar to Disability Living Allowance but has an objective assessment of dependence. Similar to Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance, it covers the costs that long-term care eligible beneficiaries have due to physical or mental disability. Personal Independence Payment has two parts, the daily living part which has three rates (lowest, middle, and highest), and the mobility part, which has two rates (lower and higher). Individuals can receive payments related to one part or both parts. In 2013, Personal Independence Payment replaced Disability Living Allowance for individuals between age 16 and state pension age. Hence, the age requirement for Disability Living Allowance also changed during this time period. From 2012-2013, the age requirement for Disability Living Allowance is under age 65 but from 2013 the age requirement changed to only include those under age 16 as well as individuals who were already claiming Disability Living Allowance and born on or before April 8, 1948.

Other reforms during this period include:

- The Personal Independence Payment (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2013 replaced Disability Living Allowance with Personal Independence Payment for individuals over age 16 but under state pension age, changing the age requirement for Disability Living Allowance from under age 65 before 2013 to under age 16 from 2013
- The Social Security (Amendment) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/389), regs. 1(2), 3(3)(c)(i) amended the residence requirement from residing in the UK for at least 26 weeks of the last 52 weeks to at least 104 weeks of the last 156 weeks

Overview

In England, long-term care (LTC) services include cash benefits and in-kind benefits. LTC is considered to be social care and is therefore mostly coordinated by local authorities although some cash benefits are organized at the United Kingdom (UK) government level. While most health care services are free, many social care services are targeted based on financial need and are means-tested. Similar to other LTC benefits in England, cash benefits are meant to complement care provided by informal caregivers ([Comas-Herrera et al., 2010](#)). During this time period, England provided three cash benefits to individuals with LTC needs due to physical or mental disability: Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, and Personal Independence Payment. All three cash benefits were targeted based on care need. None of the benefits are means-tested or taxed.

Attendance Allowance

The main cash benefit for adults over state pension age with limitations due to physical or mental disability is [Attendance Allowance](#). This allowance aims to help long-term care eligible beneficiaries with the financial burden of non-medical costs arising from greater care needs. Financed by general taxes and coordinated at the UK government level by the [Department for Work and Pensions \(DWP\)](#), recipients are eligible to receive either the lower rate or the higher rate depending on their level of dependency, which is determined by a subjective assessment using the applicant's [claim form](#) and [factual report](#).

Disability Living Allowance

Before 2016, the main cash benefit for individuals under age 65 with limitations due to physical or mental disability is [Disability Living Allowance](#). In 2016, [Personal Independence Payment](#) replaced Disability Living Allowance for individuals born after April 8, 1948 and age 16 or older but under state pension age. These individuals claim Personal Independence Payment instead. Those under age 16 and born on or before April 8, 1948 continue to receive Disability Living Allowance. Financed by general taxes and coordinated at the UK government level by the DWP, Disability Living Allowance has two parts, the care part and the mobility part. The care part has three rates (lowest, middle, and highest) and the mobility part has two rates (lower and higher). Individuals can receive payments related to one part or both parts depending on their level of dependency, which is determined by a subjective evaluation using the applicant's claim form and factual report.

Personal Independence Payment

In 2012, [Personal Independence Payment](#) was created for individuals over age 16 but under state pension age with limitations due to physical or mental disability. It replaced Disability Living Allowance for individuals over age 16 but under state pension age in 2016. Similar to Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment has two parts, the daily living part and the mobility part. Both parts have two rates, the lower rate and the higher rate. The rates for the daily living part are higher than the rates for the mobility part. Individuals can receive payments related to one part or both parts. Unlike Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment has an objective evaluation of dependence. The assessment aims to understand the applicant's ability to carry out 10 daily living activities and 2 mobility activities. The scale differs by activity with some activities having a scale that ranges

from 0 to 12 and others that range from 0 to 6. For both the daily living part and the mobility part, individuals must score at least 8 points to receive the lower rate and at least 12 points to receive the higher rate.

This policy period (chapter) provides details on Personal Independence Payment, the main cash benefit to LTC eligible beneficiaries age 16 or older but under state pension age. This policy period also provides policy details on the other main cash benefits of the LTC system in England, Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance. Policy details of Direct Payments are not covered. Local councils give eligible individuals with care needs a Personal Budget, or money to pay for social care. Beneficiaries can ask their local council to manage their personal budget for them, they can ask their local council to pay another organization on their behalf, or they can receive the money directly, which is known as a Direct Payment ([UK National Health Service, 2023](#)). Individuals can also choose a combination of these options, which is known as a mixed package. For instance, individuals can choose to receive some of their Personal Budget as a Direct Payment and have the council arrange care services with the rest. Since Direct Payments are one way to receive a Personal Budget and it can be combined to create a mixed package, it has not been included in this report.

Statutory basis

Attendance Allowance ([UK Parliament, 1991, 1992](#))

Disability Living Allowance ([UK Parliament, 1991, 1992](#))

Personal Independence Payment ([UK Parliament, 2012, 2013](#))

Financing

Source of financing

Financed through general taxes at the UK government level

Coverage

This section discusses the scope of risks covered and the requirements to be eligible for benefits when the need for care arises. Dependence requirements are discussed in the later section on *Benefit Eligibility*.

Risk covered definition

Cover the costs that long-term care eligible beneficiaries have due to physical or mental disability

Eligible population

Attendance Allowance

An individual is eligible for [Attendance Allowance](#) benefit coverage if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- Age requirement: State pension age or older ([UK Parliament, 2007](#) Schedule 1, §8(41)) —in 2022, age 66
 - ◊ [Table 1](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before April 6, 1955 (effective from 1995 - 2010)
 - ◊ [Table 2](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before December 6, 1953 (effective from 2011 to present day)
 - ◊ [Table 3](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2011 - 2013)
 - ◊ [Table 4](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2014 to present day)
- Residence requirement: Habitual residence in the United Kingdom (UK), not subject to immigration control, and residing in the UK for at least 104 weeks of the last 156 weeks ([UK Parliament, 2013b](#), §3(3c))
- Competent state requirement: The UK is your [competent state](#) ([UK Parliament, 2011](#), §5(2))

Disability Living Allowance

An individual is eligible for [Disability Living Allowance](#) benefit coverage if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- Age requirement: Varies by time period
 - ◊ Before 2013: Under age 65 ([UK Parliament, 1991a](#), §3(1))
 - ◊ From 2013: Under age 16 ([UK Parliament, 2013a](#), §3)
 - Individuals born on or before April 8, 1948, and who were already claiming Disability Living Allowance can continue to receive it during this time period ([UK Government, 2016](#)). This information has not been identified in the legislation but has been identified in UK Government websites and reports.

- Residence requirement: Habitual residence in the United Kingdom (UK), not subject to immigration control, and residing in the UK for at least 26 weeks of the last 52 weeks if over 3 years old ([UK Government, 2022b](#))
 - ◊ For children between 6 months and 3 years: at least 26 of the last 156 weeks
 - ◊ For children under 6 months: at least 13 weeks
 - ◊ The rules on residence do not normally apply if a medical professional has said the child might have 6 months or less to live
- Competent state requirement: The UK is your [competent state](#) ([UK Parliament, 2011](#), §5(4))

[Personal Independence Payment](#)

An individual is eligible for [Personal Independence Payment](#) benefit coverage if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- Age requirement: At least age 16 but under state pension age ([UK Parliament, 2013](#), §19(2a) and §25-§26)
 - ◊ [Table 1](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before April 6, 1955 (effective from 1995 - 2010)
 - ◊ [Table 2](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before December 6, 1953 (effective from 2011 to present day)
 - ◊ [Table 3](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2011 - 2013)
 - ◊ [Table 4](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2014 to present day)
- Residence requirement: Habitual residence in the UK, not subject to immigration control, and residing in the UK for at least 104 weeks of the last 156 weeks ([UK Parliament, 2013](#), §16(b))
- Competent state requirement: The UK is your [competent state](#) ([UK Parliament, 2012](#), Part 4, §84(1))

Benefit

Cash Benefit

[Attendance Allowance](#)

An allowance is paid to eligible beneficiaries who apply to receive these benefits and are approved. While usually paid every four weeks, it can also be paid on a weekly basis if requested. There are two rates of Attendance Allowance depending on the approved level of care:

- Lower rate: Given to individuals who need help with personal care or supervision during the day or at night
- Higher rate: Given to individuals who need help during the day and at night or are terminally ill

In 2011, the weekly lower rate was £49.30 and the higher rate was £73.60. Terminally ill individuals can apply for Attendance Allowance immediately but non-terminally ill individuals must have had difficulties or needed help for at least 6 months before applying ([Age UK, 2022](#)). [Table 5](#) provides the Attendance Allowance lower and higher rates from 1992-2023.

[Disability Living Allowance](#)

A monthly allowance is paid to eligible beneficiaries who apply to receive these benefits and are approved. The Disability Living Allowance has two parts: the care part related to [activities of daily living \(ADL\)](#) such as eating and washing, and the mobility part related to getting around. The care part has three rates (lowest, middle, and highest) and the mobility part has two rates (lower and higher) which correspond to an approved level of care. Individuals can receive payments related to one part or both parts. In 2023, the lowest weekly rate of the care part is £26.90, the middle rate is £68.10, and the highest weekly rate is £101.75. The lower weekly rate of the mobility part is £26.90 and the higher weekly rate is £71.00. Terminally ill individuals can apply for Disability Living Allowance immediately but non-terminally ill individuals must have had difficulties or needed help for at least 3 months and must expect to have them for at least 6 months before applying ([UK Government, 2022b](#)). [Table 6](#) provides the care rates of the Disability Living Allowance and [Table 7](#) provides the mobility rates of the Disability Living Allowance.

[Personal Independence Payment](#)

A monthly allowance is paid to eligible beneficiaries who apply to receive these benefits and are approved. The Personal Independence Payment has two parts: the daily living part related to [ADLs](#) such as eating and washing, and the mobility part related to getting around. Each part has a lower rate and a higher rate depending on the approved level of care. Individuals can receive payments related to one part or both parts. In 2023, the lower weekly rate of the daily living part is £68.10 and the higher weekly rate is £101.75. The lower weekly rate of the mobility part is £26.90 and the higher weekly rate is £71.00. Terminally ill individuals can apply for Personal Independence Payment immediately but non-terminally ill individuals must have had difficulties or needed help for at least 3 months before applying and must expect to have difficulties for the next 9 months ([Age UK, 2022a](#)). [Table 8](#) provides the Personal Independence Payment lower and higher rates from 2013-2023.

Discretionary Use

Discretionary use is allowed

Provision of care

Paid directly into the beneficiary's bank account, building society account, or credit union account ([UK Government, 2022](#)).

Benefit Eligibility**Qualifying period**

None

Minimum level of dependenceAttendance Allowance

Applicants must meet either the day time or the night time dependency conditions to be eligible ([UK Government, 2022](#)).

Disability Living Allowance

To be eligible for the lowest rate of the care part, individuals must need help with personal care for a significant portion of the day (at least one hour). To be eligible for the lower rate of the mobility part, individuals must be able to walk but need extra help from someone to guide or supervise them to get around outdoors in places they do not know well ([UK Government, 2022c](#)).

Personal Independence Payment

Applicants must score at least 8 in the assessment of either part (daily living or mobility) to be eligible ([Department for Work and Pensions, 2022a](#)). Details on the evaluation of the degree of autonomy for the daily living part of the Personal Independence Payment are provided in [Table 9](#), [Table 10](#), [Table 11](#), and [Table 12](#) and for the mobility part in [Table 13](#). [Table 9](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 1 and 2 of the daily living part: preparing food and taking nutrition. [Table 10](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 3 and 4 of the daily living part: managing therapy or monitoring a health condition and washing and bathing. [Table 11](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 5, 6, and 7 of the daily living part: managing toilet needs or incontinence, dressing and undressing, and making budgeting decisions. [Table 12](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 8, 9, and 10 of the daily living part: communicating verbally, reading and understanding signs, and engaging with other people face to face. Lastly, [Table 13](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 1 and 2 of the mobility part: planning and following journeys and moving around.

Duration of benefit

Can be awarded indefinitely as long as the recipient is eligible or for a fixed period depending on the beneficiary's circumstances. Eligible beneficiaries are expected to report any changes in their care needs.

Means testing

Not means-tested

Age requirementAttendance Allowance

At least state pension age (66 years old in 2023)

- [Table 1](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before April 6, 1955 (effective from 1995 - 2010)
- [Table 2](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before December 6, 1953 (effective from 2011 to present day)
- [Table 3](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2011 - 2013)
- [Table 4](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2014 to present day)

Disability Living Allowance

- Before 2013: Under age 65 ([UK Parliament, 1991a](#), §3(1))
- From 2013: Under age 16 ([UK Parliament, 2013a](#), §3)
 - ◊ Individuals born on or before April 8, 1948 and who were already claiming Disability Living Allowance can continue to receive it during this time period ([UK Government, 2016](#)). This information has not been identified in the legislation but has been identified in UK Government websites and reports.

Note: For Disability Living Allowance you must be at least age 5 to receive the lower rate of the mobility part and at least age 3 to receive the higher rate of the mobility part ([UK Government, 2022b](#))

Personal Independence Payment

At least age 16 but under state pension age. The following tables summarize historical pension ages:

- [Table 1](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before April 6, 1955 (effective from 1995 - 2010)
- [Table 2](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for women born before December 6, 1953 (effective from 2011 to present day)
- [Table 3](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2011 - 2013)
- [Table 4](#) summarizes statutory retirement ages for all individuals born after December 5, 1953 (effective from 2014 to present day)

Care Needs Assessment

Definition of dependence

Dependency is based on limits in [activities of daily living \(ADL\)](#) and [instrumental activities of daily living \(IADL\)](#). ADLs are activities related to personal care used to assess independence, including eating, getting in or out of bed, going to the toilet, washing, and dressing. IADLs are activities that are used to assess independence but are not essential for functional living such as taking medications.

Attendance Allowance

In addition to limits in ADLs and IADLs, dependency is also based on limits in other bodily functions such as hearing and seeing. To determine the allowance amount, there is a distinction made between the day time and the night time dependence conditions. Day time dependence is defined as requiring frequent attention or continual supervision throughout the day due to one's dependency to avoid substantial danger to oneself or others. Night time dependence is defined as requiring prolonged (at least 20 minutes) or repeated attention (needing help two or more times) throughout the night due to one's dependency to avoid substantial danger to oneself or others ([UK Parliament, 1992](#)).

Disability Living Allowance

In addition to limits in ADLs and IADLs, dependency is also based on limits in other bodily functions such as hearing and seeing. To determine the allowance amount, there is a distinction made between the care-related conditions and mobility-related conditions. Dependency in the lowest rate of the care part is defined as i) requiring attention from another person for a significant portion of the day (at least one hour) due to limitations in bodily functions and/or ii) being unable to prepare a cooked main meal for yourself if you had the ingredients. Dependency in the middle rate of the care part is defined as requiring either i) frequent day time attention; ii) continual daytime attention; or iii) prolonged (at least 20 minutes) or repeated (needing help two or more times) night-time attention. Dependency in the highest rate of the care part is defined as having one daytime and one night-time middle rate care condition or being terminally ill. In the lowest rate of the mobility part, dependency is defined as being able to walk but unable to use routes that are familiar without guidance or supervision due to physical or mental disability. Lastly, in the highest rate of the mobility part, dependency is defined as either i) being unable to walk; ii) being blind and deaf; iii) being a double amputee; or iv) being severely mentally impaired with severe behavioral problems and receiving the care component at the higher rate ([UK Government, 2011](#)).

Personal Independence Payment

In addition to limits in ADLs and IADLs, dependency is also based on limits in communicating verbally, reading and understanding signs, symbols and words, and moving around. For both the daily living part and the mobility part, individuals must score 8-11 points to receive the lower rate and at least 12 points to receive the higher rate ([Department for Work and Pensions, 2022a](#)).

Evaluation of dependence

Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance

The evaluation of dependence for Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance is similar. Initially, individuals fill out a [claim form](#), which can be enough to determine dependency. The claim form asks about illnesses and disabilities, seeking help because of these illnesses and disabilities, aids and adaptations, care needs related to activities of daily living, specific care needs during the day vs. the night, and time spent in a hospital or care home. If it is unclear how an individual's limitations affect them, the claim process is followed by an evaluation using a [factual report](#). This report is filled out by the person most involved with the applicant's treatment or care who can be but is not necessarily the applicant's physician. The factual report includes the following information:

- Date when last seen by a healthcare professional

- Details of the applicant's conditions including changes over time and the level of condition (mild, moderate, or severe)
- Variability (how a condition varies on a day to day basis)
- Relevant clinical findings (e.g., spirometry results)
- Treatments including the medication dose, frequency, and compliance
- Disabling effects (observations about the applicant's balance, gait, breathing, mobility aid reliance)

There is no scale or scoring rubric to evaluate an applicant's dependence. Healthcare professionals trained in disability assessment help non-medical decision makers from the [Department for Work and Pensions \(DWP\)](#) review and interpret the factual report to make a decision on benefit entitlement. Occasionally, the DWP will also seek information from the applicant or the applicant's friends/relatives when making a decision on benefit entitlement ([Department for Work and Pensions, 2022](#)). In some cases, the DWP may request a medical examination where a doctor appointed by them will examine the applicant.

Personal Independence Payment

Initially, individuals call the Personal Independence Payment new claims phone number to start a claim. During this phone call they provide information regarding their age and residence. Then, they receive a questionnaire called the PIP2 Form that asks about the applicant's health professionals and details about their health conditions and/or disabilities ([Department for Work and Pensions, 2018](#)). The form asks the applicant to go into detail about how their health conditions and/or disabilities affect their ability to perform daily activities such as preparing food, eating, managing treatments, communicating, reading, etc. If the Department for Work and Pensions requires more information to make a decision on benefit entitlement, they invite the applicant for an in-person assessment with a health professional. Using the information from the PIP2 Form and, if requested, the in-person assessment, decision-makers use an evaluation that contains 10 daily living activities and 2 mobility activities to decide on benefit entitlement. The scale differs by activity with some activities having a scale that ranges from 0 to 12 and others that range from 0 to 6. For both the daily living part and the mobility part, individuals must score at least 8 points to receive the lower rate and at least 12 points to receive the higher rate ([UK Parliament, 2013](#)).

Details on the evaluation of the degree of autonomy for the daily living part of the Personal Independence Payment are provided in [Table 9](#), [Table 10](#), [Table 11](#), and [Table 12](#) and for the mobility part in [Table 13](#). [Table 9](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 1 and 2 of the daily living part: preparing food and taking nutrition. [Table 10](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 3 and 4 of the daily living part: managing therapy or monitoring a health condition and washing and bathing. [Table 11](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 5, 6, and 7 of the daily living part: managing toilet needs or incontinence, dressing and undressing, and making budgeting decisions. [Table 12](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 8, 9, and 10 of the daily living part: communicating verbally, reading and understanding signs, and engaging with other people face to face. Lastly, [Table 13](#) provides details on the scoring and descriptions of each score for activities 1 and 2 of the mobility part: planning and following journeys and moving around.

Evaluators

Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance

Non-medical decision makers from the [Department for Work and Pensions \(DWP\)](#) and healthcare professionals trained in disability assessment conduct the evaluation.

Personal Independence Payment

An assessment provider, health professional, and a case manager from the Department for Work and Pensions assess dependence ([Department for Work and Pensions, 2022a](#)).

Benefit limitations

Can you mix LTC benefits?

[Attendance Allowance](#), [Disability Living Allowance \(DLA\)](#), and [Personal Independence Payment](#) cannot be combined ([UK Government, 2022](#)).

Is there free choice between cash and benefits in-kind?

Certain types of in-kind benefits cannot be combined with [Attendance Allowance](#), the care part of [Disability Living Allowance](#), and the daily living part of [Personal Independence Payment](#). Individuals cannot simultaneously reside in a care home (e.g., nursing home or residential home) paid through public funds (e.g., their local authority) and receive Attendance Allowance, the care part of Disability Living Allowance, or the daily living part of Personal Independence Payment. Individuals who are already receiving Attendance Allowance, the care part of Disability Living Allowance, or the daily living part of Personal Independence Payment

stop receiving it 28 days after admission to a care home and can only receive it again once they move out of the home. However, individuals should be able to receive non-residential care benefits such as community-based home care and either Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance (care part and/or mobility part), and Personal Independence Payment (daily living part and/or mobility part). There is no choice between the mobility part of Disability Living Allowance or the mobility part of Personal Independence Payment and in-kind benefits. These parts are payable no matter who pays your care home fees ([Age UK, 2023](#)).

Note: Individuals who reside in a care home and pay for it themselves can receive Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance (care part and/or mobility part), and Personal Independence Payment (daily living part and/or mobility part).

Can you receive LTC benefits with other social security benefits?

[Attendance Allowance](#)

There are no limits on receiving Attendance Allowance with other social security benefits.

[Disability Living Allowance](#)

There are no limits on receiving Disability Living Allowance with other social security benefits.

[Personal Independence Payment](#)

You cannot combine Personal Independence Payment with Armed Forces Independence Payment.

User costs

User charges

Not applicable

Taxation of benefits

Not subject to taxation

Tables and Formulas

Table 1: Statutory Retirement Age for Women Born Before April 6, 1955 (Effective 1995 – 2010)

Date of Birth (DOB)	Date SRA Reached
Before April 6, 1950	DOB + 60
April 6, 1950 - May 5, 1950	May 6, 2010
May 6, 1950 - June 5, 1950	July 6, 2010
June 6, 1950 - July 5, 1950	September 6, 2010
July 6, 1950 - August 5, 1950	November 6, 2010
August 6, 1950 - September 5, 1950	January 6, 2011
September 6, 1950 - October 5, 1950	March 6, 2011
October 6, 1950 - November 5, 1950	May 6, 2011
November 6, 1950 - December 5, 1950	July 6, 2011
December 6, 1950 - January 5, 1951	September 6, 2011
... (see Table 72 for complete history)	
November 6, 1952 - December 5, 1952	July 6, 2015
December 6, 1952 - January 5, 1953	September 6, 2015
January 6, 1953 - February 5, 1953	November 6, 2015
February 6, 1953 - March 5, 1953	January 6, 2016
March 6, 1953 - April 5, 1953	March 6, 2016
April 6, 1953 - May 5, 1953	May 6, 2016
May 6, 1953 - June 5, 1953	July 6, 2016
June 6, 1953 - July 5, 1953	September 6, 2016
July 6, 1953 - August 5, 1953	November 6, 2016
August 6, 1953 - September 5, 1953	January 6, 2017
September 6, 1953 - October 5, 1953	March 6, 2017
October 6, 1953 - November 5, 1953	May 6, 2017
November 6, 1953 - December 5, 1953	July 6, 2017
December 6, 1953 - January 5, 1954	September 6, 2017
January 6, 1954 - February 5, 1954	November 6, 2017
February 6, 1954 - March 5, 1954	January 6, 2018
March 6, 1954 - April 5, 1954	March 6, 2018
April 6, 1954 - May 5, 1954	May 6, 2018
May 6, 1954 - June 5, 1954	July 6, 2018
June 6, 1954 - July 5, 1954	September 6, 2018
July 6, 1954 - August 5, 1954	November 6, 2018
August 6, 1954 - September 5, 1954	January 6, 2019
September 6, 1954 - October 5, 1954	March 6, 2019
October 6, 1954 - November 5, 1954	May 6, 2019
November 6, 1954 - December 5, 1954	July 6, 2019
December 6, 1954 - January 5, 1955	September 6, 2019
January 6, 1955 - February 5, 1955	November 6, 2019
February 6, 1955 - March 5, 1955	January 6, 2020
March 6, 1955 - April 5, 1955	March 6, 2020
After April 5, 1955	DOB + 65

Source: Schedule 4, [Pensions Act 1995](#)

Notes:

- Attendance Allowance age requirement: Over state pension age (2007-2023)
- Personal Independence Payment age requirement: At least age 16 but under state pension age (2013-2023)
- Retirement age for men: age 65 for men born before April 6, 1959 and gradually increasing to age 68 for men born after April 5, 1978

Table 2: Statutory Retirement Age for Women Born Before December 6, 1953 (Effective 2011 – present)

Date of Birth (DOB)	Date SRA Reached
Before April 6, 1950	DOB + 60
April 6, 1950 - May 5, 1950	May 6, 2010
May 6, 1950 - June 5, 1950	July 6, 2010
June 6, 1950 - July 5, 1950	September 6, 2010
July 6, 1950 - August 5, 1950	November 6, 2010
August 6, 1950 - September 5, 1950	January 6, 2011
September 6, 1950 - October 5, 1950	March 6, 2011
October 6, 1950 - November 5, 1950	May 6, 2011
November 6, 1950 - December 5, 1950	July 6, 2011
December 6, 1950 - January 5, 1951	September 6, 2011
January 6, 1951 - February 5, 1951	November 6, 2011
February 6, 1951 - March 5, 1951	January 6, 2012
March 6, 1951 - April 5, 1951	March 6, 2012
April 6, 1951 - May 5, 1951	May 6, 2012
May 6, 1951 - June 5, 1951	July 6, 2012
June 6, 1951 - July 5, 1951	September 6, 2012
July 6, 1951 - August 5, 1951	November 6, 2012
August 6, 1951 - September 5, 1951	January 6, 2013
September 6, 1951 - October 5, 1951	March 6, 2013
October 6, 1951 - November 5, 1951	May 6, 2013
November 6, 1951 - December 5, 1951	July 6, 2013
December 6, 1951 - January 5, 1952	September 6, 2013
January 6, 1952 - February 5, 1952	November 6, 2013
February 6, 1952 - March 5, 1952	January 6, 2014
March 6, 1952 - April 5, 1952	March 6, 2014
April 6, 1952 - May 5, 1952	May 6, 2014
May 6, 1952 - June 5, 1952	July 6, 2014
June 6, 1952 - July 5, 1952	September 6, 2014
July 6, 1952 - August 5, 1952	November 6, 2014
August 6, 1952 - September 5, 1952	January 6, 2015
September 6, 1952 - October 5, 1952	March 6, 2015
October 6, 1952 - November 5, 1952	May 6, 2015
November 6, 1952 - December 5, 1952	July 6, 2015
December 6, 1952 - January 5, 1953	September 6, 2015
January 6, 1953 - February 5, 1953	November 6, 2015
February 6, 1953 - March 5, 1953	January 6, 2016
March 6, 1953 - April 5, 1953	March 6, 2016
April 6, 1953 - May 5, 1953	July 6, 2016
May 6, 1953 - June 5, 1953	November 6, 2016
June 6, 1953 - July 5, 1953	March 6, 2017
July 6, 1953 - August 5, 1953	July 6, 2017
August 6, 1953 - September 5, 1953	November 6, 2017
September 6, 1953 - October 5, 1953	March 6, 2018
October 6, 1953 - November 5, 1953	July 6, 2018
November 6, 1953 - December 5, 1953	November 6, 2018

Source: §1, [Pensions Act 2011](#)**Notes:**

- Attendance Allowance age requirement: Over state pension age (2007-2023)
- Personal Independence Payment age requirement: At least age 16 but under state pension age (2013-2023)
- Retirement age for men: age 65 for men born before April 6, 1959 and gradually increasing to age 68 for men born after April 5, 1978

Table 3: Statutory Retirement Age for All Individuals Born After December 5, 1953 (Effective 2011 – 2013)

Date of Birth (DOB)	Date SRA Reached
Before December 6, 1953	DOB + 65
December 6, 1953 - January 5, 1954	March 6, 2019
January 6, 1954 - February 5, 1954	May 6, 2019
February 6, 1954 - March 5, 1954	July 6, 2019
March 6, 1954 - April 5, 1954	September 6, 2019
April 6, 1954 - May 5, 1954	November 6, 2019
May 6, 1954 - June 5, 1954	January 6, 2020
June 6, 1954 - July 5, 1954	March 6, 2020
July 6, 1954 - August 5, 1954	May 6, 2020
August 6, 1954 - September 5, 1954	July 6, 2020
September 6, 1954 - October 5, 1954	September 6, 2020
October 6, 1954 - April 5, 1968	DOB + 66
April 6, 1968 - May 5, 1968	May 6, 2034
May 6, 1968 - June 5, 1968	July 6, 2034
June 6, 1968 - July 5, 1968	September 6, 2034
July 6, 1968 - August 5, 1968	November 6, 2034
August 6, 1968 - September 5, 1968	January 6, 2035
September 6, 1968 - October 5, 1968	March 6, 2035
October 6, 1968 - November 5, 1968	May 6, 2035
November 6, 1968 - December 5, 1968	July 6, 2035
December 6, 1968 - January 5, 1969	September 6, 2035
January 6, 1969 - February 5, 1969	November 6, 2035
February 6, 1969 - March 5, 1969	January 6, 2036
March 6, 1969 - April 5, 1969	March 6, 2036
April 6, 1969 - April 5, 1977	DOB + 67
April 6, 1977 - May 5, 1977	May 6, 2044
May 6, 1977 - June 5, 1977	July 6, 2044
June 6, 1977 - July 5, 1977	September 6, 2044
July 6, 1977 - August 5, 1977	November 6, 2044
August 6, 1977 - September 5, 1977	January 6, 2045
September 6, 1977 - October 5, 1977	March 6, 2045
October 6, 1977 - November 5, 1977	May 6, 2045
November 6, 1977 - December 5, 1977	July 6, 2045
December 6, 1977 - January 5, 1978	September 6, 2045
January 6, 1978 - February 5, 1978	November 6, 2045
February 6, 1978 - March 5, 1978	January 6, 2046
March 6, 1978 - April 5, 1978	March 6, 2046
April 6, 1978 onwards	DOB + 68

Source: §1, [Pensions Act 2011](#)**Notes:**

- Attendance Allowance age requirement: Over state pension age (2007-2023)
- Personal Independence Payment age requirement: At least age 16 but under state pension age (2013-2023)
- Retirement age for men: age 65 for men born before April 6, 1959 and gradually increasing to age 68 for men born after April 5, 1978

Table 4: Statutory Retirement Age for All Individuals Born After December 5, 1953 (Effective 2014 – present)

Date of Birth (DOB)	Date SRA Reached
Before December 6, 1953	DOB + 65
December 6, 1953 - January 5, 1954	March 6, 2019
January 6, 1954 - February 5, 1954	May 6, 2019
February 6, 1954 - March 5, 1954	July 6, 2019
March 6, 1954 - April 5, 1954	September 6, 2019
April 6, 1954 - May 5, 1954	November 6, 2019
May 6, 1954 - June 5, 1954	January 6, 2020
June 6, 1954 - July 5, 1954	March 6, 2020
July 6, 1954 - August 5, 1954	May 6, 2020
August 6, 1954 - September 5, 1954	July 6, 2020
September 6, 1954 - October 5, 1954	September 6, 2020
October 6, 1954 - April 5, 1960	DOB + 66
April 6, 1960 - May 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 1 month
May 6, 1960 - June 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 2 months
June 6, 1960 - July 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 3 months
July 6, 1960 - August 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 4 months
August 6, 1960 - September 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 5 months
September 6, 1960 - October 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 6 months
October 6, 1960 - November 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 7 months
November 6, 1960 - December 5, 1960	DOB + 66 years and 8 months
December 6, 1960 - January 5, 1961	DOB + 66 years and 9 months
January 6, 1961 - February 5, 1961	DOB + 66 years and 10 months
February 6, 1961 - March 5, 1961	DOB + 66 years and 11 months
March 6, 1961 - April 5, 1977	DOB + 67
April 6, 1977 - May 5, 1977	May 6, 2044
May 6, 1977 - June 5, 1977	July 6, 2044
June 6, 1977 - July 5, 1977	September 6, 2044
July 6, 1977 - August 5, 1977	November 6, 2044
August 6, 1977 - September 5, 1977	January 6, 2045
September 6, 1977 - October 5, 1977	March 6, 2045
October 6, 1977 - November 5, 1977	May 6, 2045
November 6, 1977 - December 5, 1977	July 6, 2045
December 6, 1977 - January 5, 1978	September 6, 2045
January 6, 1978 - February 5, 1978	November 6, 2045
February 6, 1978 - March 5, 1978	January 6, 2046
March 6, 1978 - April 5, 1978	March 6, 2046
April 6, 1978 onwards	DOB + 68

Source: §26, [Pensions Act 2014](#)

Notes:

- Attendance Allowance age requirement: Over state pension age (2007-2023)
- Personal Independence Payment age requirement: At least age 16 but under state pension age (2013-2023)
- Retirement age for men: age 65 for men born before April 6, 1959 and gradually increasing to age 68 for men born after April 5, 1978

Table 5: Attendance Allowance Weekly Amounts

Periods	Lower Rate	Higher Rate
2023	£68.10	£101.75
2022	61.85	92.40
2021	60.00	89.60
2020	59.70	89.15
2019	58.70	87.65
2018	57.30	85.60
2017	55.65	83.10
2016	55.10	82.30
2015	55.10	82.30
2014	54.45	81.30
2013	53.00	79.15
2012	51.85	77.45
2011	49.30	73.60
2010	47.80	71.40
2009	47.10	70.35
2008	44.85	67.00
2007	43.15	64.50
2006	41.65	62.25
2005	40.55	60.60
2004	39.35	58.80
2003	38.30	57.20
2002	37.65	56.25
2001	37.00	55.30
2000	35.80	53.55
1999	35.40	52.95
1998	34.30	51.30
1997	33.10	49.50
1996	32.40	48.50
1995	31.20	46.70
1994	30.55	45.70
1993	30.00	44.90
1992	28.95	43.35

Source: [UK Parliament \(2022\)](#)

Table 6: Disability Living Allowance Weekly Amounts (Care Part)

Periods	Lower Rate	Middle Rate	Higher Rate
2023	£26.90	£68.10	£101.75
2022	24.45	61.85	92.40
2021	23.70	60.00	89.60
2020	23.60	59.70	89.15
2019	23.20	58.70	87.65
2018	22.65	57.30	85.60
2017	22.00	55.65	83.10
2016	21.80	55.10	82.30
2015	21.80	55.10	82.30
2014	21.55	54.45	81.30
2013	21.00	53.00	79.15
2012	20.55	51.85	77.45
2011	19.55	49.3	73.60
2010	18.95	47.80	71.40
2009	18.65	47.10	70.35
2008	17.75	44.85	67.00
2007	17.10	43.15	64.50
2006	16.50	41.65	62.25
2005	16.05	40.55	60.60
2004	15.55	39.35	58.80
2003	15.15	38.30	57.20
2002	14.90	37.65	56.25
2001	14.65	37.00	55.30
2000	14.20	35.80	53.55
1999	14.05	35.40	52.95
1998	13.60	34.30	51.30
1997	13.15	33.10	49.50
1996	12.90	32.40	48.50
1995	12.40	31.20	46.70
1994	12.15	30.55	45.70
1993	11.95	30.00	44.90
1992	11.55	28.95	43.35

Source: [UK Parliament \(2022\)](#)

Table 7: Disability Living Allowance Weekly Amounts (Mobility Part)

Periods	Lower Rate	Higher Rate
2023	£26.90	£71.00
2022	24.45	64.50
2021	23.70	62.55
2020	23.60	62.25
2019	23.20	61.20
2018	22.65	59.75
2017	22.00	58.00
2016	21.80	57.45
2015	21.80	57.45
2014	21.55	56.75
2013	21.00	55.25
2012	20.55	54.05
2011	19.55	51.40
2010	18.95	49.85
2009	18.65	49.10
2008	17.75	46.75
2007	17.10	45.00
2006	16.50	43.45
2005	16.05	42.30
2004	15.55	41.05
2003	15.15	39.95
2002	14.90	39.30
2001	14.65	38.65
2000	14.20	37.40
1999	14.05	37.00
1998	13.60	35.85
1997	13.15	34.60
1996	12.90	33.90
1995	12.40	32.65
1994	12.15	31.95
1993	11.95	31.40
1992	11.55	30.30

Source: [UK Parliament \(2022\)](#)

Table 8: Personal Independence Payment Weekly Amounts

	Periods	Lower Rate	Higher Rate
Daily Living Part	2023	£68.10	£101.75
	2022	61.85	92.40
	2021	60.00	89.60
	2020	59.70	89.15
	2019	58.70	87.65
	2018	57.30	85.60
	2017	55.65	83.10
	2016	55.10	82.30
	2015	55.10	82.30
	2014	54.45	81.30
	2013	53.00	79.15
Mobility Part	2023	£26.90	£71.00
	2022	24.45	64.50
	2021	23.70	62.55
	2020	23.60	62.25
	2019	23.20	61.20
	2018	22.65	59.75
	2017	22.00	58.00
	2016	21.80	57.45
	2015	21.80	57.45
	2014	21.55	56.75
	2013	21.00	55.25

Source: [UK Parliament \(2022\)](#)

Table 9: Personal Independence Payment, Daily Living Evaluation (Part 1 of 4)

Activity and Points	Description
1. Preparing food	
0	Can prepare and cook a simple meal unaided
2	Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to either prepare or cook a simple meal
2	Cannot cook a simple meal using a conventional cooker but is able to do so using a microwave
2	Needs prompting to be able to either prepare or cook a simple meal
4	Needs supervision or assistance to either prepare or cook a simple meal
8	Cannot prepare and cook food
2. Taking nutrition	
0	Can take nutrition unaided
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	Needs a therapeutic source to be able to take nutrition
4	Needs prompting to be able to take nutrition
6	Needs assistance to be able to manage a therapeutic source to take nutrition
10	Cannot convey food and drink to their mouth and needs another person to do so

Source: [Age UK \(2022\)](#)**Notes:** The scoring conditions and points vary by activity

Table 10: Personal Independence Payment, Daily Living Evaluation (Part 2 of 4)

Activity and Points	Description
3. Managing therapy or monitoring a health condition	
0	Either: i) does not receive medication, therapy or need to monitor a health condition, or ii) can manage medication or therapy or monitor a health condition unaided
1	Needs any more 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
2	Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes no more than 3.5 hours a week
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
6	Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 7 but no more than 14 hours a week
8	Needs supervision, prompting or assistance to be able to manage therapy that takes more than 14 hours a week
4. Washing and bathing	
0	Can wash and bathe unaided
2	Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to wash or bathe
2	Needs supervision or prompting to be able to wash or bathe
2	Needs assistance to be able to wash either their hair or body below the waist
3	Needs assistance to be able to get in or out of a bath or shower
4	Needs assistance to be able to wash their body between the shoulders and waist
8	Cannot wash and bathe at all and needs another person to wash their entire body

Source: [Age UK \(2022\)](#)

Notes: The scoring conditions and points vary by activity

Table 11: Personal Independence Payment, Daily Living Evaluation (Part 3 of 4)

Activity and Points	Description
5. Managing toilet needs or incontinence	
0	Can manage toilet needs or incontinence unaided
2	Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to manage toilet needs or incontinence
2	Needs supervision or prompting to be able to manage toilet needs
4	Needs assistance to be able to manage toilet needs
6	Needs assistance to be able to manage incontinence of either bladder or bowel
8	Needs assistance to be able to manage incontinence of both bladder and bowel
6. Dressing and undressing	
0	Can dress and undress unaided
2	Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to dress or undress
2	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	Needs assistance to be able to dress or undress lower body
4	Needs assistance to be able to dress or undress upper body
8	Cannot dress or undress at all
7. Making budgeting decisions	
0	Can manage complex budgeting decisions unaided
2	Needs prompting or assistance to be able to make complex budgeting decisions
4	Needs prompting or assistance to be able to make simple budgeting decisions
6	Cannot make any budgeting decisions at all

Source: [Age UK \(2022\)](#)

Notes: The scoring conditions and points vary by activity

Table 12: Personal Independence Payment, Daily Living Evaluation (Part 4 of 4)

Activity and Points	Description
8. Communicating verbally	
0	Can express and understand verbal information unaided
2	Needs to use an aid or appliance to be able to speak or hear
4	Needs communication support to be able to express or understand complex verbal information
8	Needs communication support to be able to express or understand basic verbal information
12	Cannot express or understand verbal information at all even with communication support
9. Reading and understanding signs, symbols and words	
0	Can read and understand basic and complex written information either unaided or using spectacles or contact lenses
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	Needs prompting to be able to read or understand complex written information
4	Needs prompting to be able to read or understand basic written information
8	Cannot read or understand signs, symbols or words at all
10. Engaging with other people face to face	
0	Can engage with other people unaided
2	Needs prompting to be able to engage with other people
4	Needs social support to be able to engage with other people
8	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

Source: [Age UK \(2022\)](#)

Notes: The scoring conditions and points vary by activity

Table 13: Personal Independence Payment, Mobility Evaluation

Activity and Points	Description
1. Planning and following journeys	
0	Can plan and follow the route of a journey unaided
4	Needs prompting to be able to undertake any journey to avoid overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant
8	Cannot plan the route of a journey
10	Cannot follow the route of an unfamiliar journey without another person, assistance dog or orientation aid
10	Cannot undertake any journey because it would cause overwhelming psychological distress to the claimant
12	Cannot follow the route of a familiar journey without another person, an assistance dog or an orientation aid
2. Moving around	
0	Can stand and then move more than 200 metres either aided or unaided
4	Can stand and then move more than 50 metres but no more than 200 metres, either aided or unaided
8	Can stand and then move unaided more than 20 metres but no more than 50 metres
10	Can stand and then move using an aid or appliance more than 20 metres but no more than 50 metres
12	Can stand and then move more than 1 metre but no more than 20 metres, either aided or unaided
12	Cannot, either aided or unaided, - (i) stand; or (ii) move more than 1 metre

Source: [Age UK \(2022\)](#)

Notes: The scoring conditions and points vary by activity

Sources

This section records key sources consulted when we collected the institutional details reported in this document. Archived versions of these sources are available at the Gateway Policy Explorer website (<http://g2aging.org/policy-explorer>).

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UK Parliament (2013b). The Social Security (Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Carer's Allowance) (Amendment) Regulations 2013. As of January 20, 2023 [\[Link\]](#)

UK Parliament (2014). Pensions Act 2014. As of January 9, 2023. [\[Link\]](#)

UK Parliament (2022). The Social Security Benefits Up-rating Order. As of January 9, 2023. [\[Link\]](#)

Glossary of terms

This section summarizes key definitions from the main text. To facilitate switching back and forth, this document is designed with hyperlinks. Most PDF readers have shortcuts that permit a reader to return to the previous location after selecting a hyperlink. In Adobe Acrobat on a PC: “Alt” + “←”; In Adobe Acrobat on a MAC: “command” + “←”; In Preview on a MAC: “command” + “[”.

Activities of daily living (ADL): A common set of activities related to personal care used to assess independence, including bathing or showering, dressing, getting in and out of bed or a chair, walking, using the toilet, and eating.

Attendance Allowance (AA): A non means-tested weekly cash benefit operated and funded at the UK government level that aims to help individuals over the state pension age who have difficulties with daily activities. Eligibility depends on age and residence.

Claim Form: A form that is used to apply for benefits such as Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance where individuals describe how their illness or disability affects them. The information provided on this form is used to decide on benefit entitlement.

Competent State: The state or territory in which an individual is working or treated as working. If an individual is not working, it is their state of residence.

Department for Work and Pensions: The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is a public service department in the United Kingdom that is responsible for disability and ill health benefits, welfare, pensions and child maintenance policy.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA): A non means-tested weekly cash benefit operated and funded at the UK government level that aims to help individuals under age 16 from 2012 and under age 65 from 1992-2011 who have difficulties with daily activities. Eligibility depends on age and residence.

Factual Report: A report that is filled out by the person most involved with the applicant’s treatment or care. It is requested when there is insufficient clinical information to make a decision about benefit entitlement or when more information is needed besides what is provided in the claim form. It includes information such as date when last seen by a healthcare professional, changes over time in the applicant’s condition, level of condition (mild, moderate, or severe), etc.

Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL): A set of activities that are used to assess independence but are not essential for functional living, including preparing meals, shopping, managing finances, and taking medications.

Personal Independence Payment (PIP): A non means-tested weekly cash benefit operated and funded at the UK government level that aims to help individuals at least age 16 but under state pension age who have difficulties with daily activities. Eligibility depends on age and residence.

Version information

Current Version: 1.0 (April 2025)

Version History

- 1.0 (April 2025): First version.

Additional resources

The following resources provide additional details for the interested reader:

Legislation UK. Available in English. As of January 5, 2023.

Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/>

Features: Provides current and historical versions of LTC laws in the UK

Age UK - Attendance Allowance. Available in English. As of January 5, 2023.

Available at: https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/information-guides/ageukig49_attendance_allowance_inf.pdf

Features: Provides useful information about AA including eligibility criteria, accumulation with other social security benefits, and allowance amounts

DWP Medical (factual) reports: A guide to completion. Available in English. As of January 6, 2023.

Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dwp-factual-medical-reports-guidance-for-healthcare-professionals/dwp-medical-factual-reports-a-guide-to-completion>

Features: Provides information on the AA factual report which is used in the evaluation of dependence