

Island Communities Impact Assessment (ICIA): Disability Assistance for Children and Young People (Scotland) Regulations 2021

Introduction

1. The importance of island-proofing was recognised in the "Empowering Scotland's Island Communities prospectus" published in June 2014. The principle of island-proofing is one of building a broad-based islands awareness into the decision making process of all parts of the public sector.

2. The Islands (Scotland) Act 2018¹ places a duty on the Scottish Ministers and other relevant authorities, including a number of public authorities, to have regard to island communities in exercising their functions, and for the Scottish Ministers this will also include the development of legislation. This duty is often referred to as 'island-proofing'.

3. The Scottish Government recognises the importance of island-proofing and committed to island-proofing its Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018² (the 2018 Act), in advance of the Islands Act placing a formal requirement. The Scottish Government is also committed to island-proofing the legislation required in support of the devolution of social security powers to Scotland.

4. If the Scottish Ministers are of the opinion that any piece of proposed legislation is likely to have an effect on an island community which is significantly different from its effect on other communities, then the duty to island-proof legislation requires the Scottish Ministers to:

- describe the likely significantly different effect of the legislation;
- assess the extent to which the Scottish Ministers consider that the legislation can be developed in such a manner as to improve or mitigate, for island communities, the outcomes resulting from the legislation; and
- set out the financial implications of steps taken under this subsection to mitigate, for island communities, the outcomes resulting from the legislation.

Executive Summary

5. This ICIA has considered the potential effects of the Disability Assistance for Children and Young People (Scotland) Regulations 2021 and how they impact on people living in island communities, presented below in the **Key findings** section. The findings here are based on desk research, engagement with and feedback from disabled people with lived experience of the current social security system³, and the Consultation on Disability Assistance.⁴ This ran between 5 March and 28 May 2019 and received 263 replies, of which 74 were from stakeholder organisations and 189 were from individuals.

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2018/12/enacted>

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2018/9/contents/enacted>

³ <https://www.gov.scot/collections/social-security-experience-panels-publications/>

⁴ <http://consult.gov.scot/social-security/improving-disability-assistance/>

6. This in turn led to targeted consultation with stakeholders representing people with protected characteristics which was undertaken during the consultation period in 2019, including disabled people from island and remote communities.

7. We are extending the ICIA by considering rurality and remoteness in the same spirit of the Act to gauge evidence as to whether the policy and regulations will impact rural/remote communities differently to other communities.

8. We have concluded that there will not be any new unique impacts on remote and islands communities as a result of the provisions in these Regulations, nor will there be a specific financial impact for island communities in isolation resulting from the provisions. Positive impacts on disabled children and young people identified are expected to have a similar impact on remote and island communities as the rest of Scotland.

Policy Background

9. The Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018⁵ (the 2018 Act) sets out the broad framework for the delivery of devolved social security in Scotland. On 1 April 2020, the Scottish Ministers took executive and legal competence for disability benefits, including Disability Living Allowance for Children (DLAC), Attendance Allowance (AA) and Personal Independence Payment (PIP).

10. These benefits will continue to be delivered during a transition period by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) under the terms of an Agency Agreement agreed with the Scottish Government, to ensure the safe and secure devolution of disability benefits.

11. The Scottish Government intends to replace DLAC, PIP and AA with new forms of assistance under the 2018 Act. These new benefits will be delivered by Social Security Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers with most determinations carrying a right of appeal to the First-Tier Tribunal for Scotland's Social Security Chamber.

12. The Scottish Government intends to launch disability assistance for new applicants first. This includes individuals who are not in receipt of a UK or Scottish Government disability benefit.

13. In addition to supporting new applications, Scottish Ministers will make provision for the transfer of responsibility for delivering disability benefits for children and young people under the age of 18 who receive DLAC in Scotland from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on behalf of Scottish Ministers to Social Security Scotland, and for changing the disability benefits for these children and young people from DLAC to CDP. The cases and supporting information for these clients will transfer to Social Security Scotland once new applications functionality for the respective devolved benefit is in place. Over 700,000 existing clients will require to be transferred from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to Social Security Scotland as devolved benefits 'go live'.

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2018/9/contents/enacted>

14. Based on estimates provided by the Scottish Government's Communities Analysis Division, there are 57,000 children and young people who will transfer to CDP from DLAC.

15. Scottish Ministers have set out a number of case transfer principles which we have used to guide the development of our approach to case transfer.⁶ Our commitment to equalities will run through all of these principles and also guides our overall approach. The principles are:

- **Correct payment at the correct time** – ensuring that the case transfer process is designed so that clients will receive the same amount for the Scottish benefit as they received for the corresponding UK benefit to include checks at the point of transfer
- **No re-applications** - we will not require clients to re-apply for their benefit as part of the case transfer. We will work with DWP to move clients automatically to Social Security Scotland and the corresponding new Scottish benefit.
- **No face to face DWP re-assessments** - we will ensure that no-one will be subject to a face to face re-assessment by DWP when new applications for Adult Disability Payment open. DWP do not conduct face to face assessments for DLA Child renewals, so this is not a consideration for DLA Child case transfer.
- **Complete as soon as possible** – Whilst the previously set out timetable will no longer be possible due to the impacts of Covid-19, Scottish Ministers have been clear that they want to complete the transfer of cases as soon as is possible in a way that will not create unacceptable risks for clients.
- **Clear communication with clients** – we will inform our clients the date their case will be transferred and will keep them informed at the various stages of the case transfer process.

16. The first form of disability assistance the Scottish Government will deliver is Child Disability Payment (CDP). This was formerly known as Disability Assistance for Children and Young People. It replaces DLAC for children and young people in Scotland between three months and 18 years of age. The changes we are implementing include:

- automatically extending awards of CDP from age 16 to 18 for clients entitled to CDP immediately before reaching age 16;
- a new definition of terminal illness that removes time limits and will more accurately reflect clinical best practice;
- continuing entitlement to the mobility component of CDP while a child or young person is in legal detention;
- revising the definition of a severe visual disability for the purposes of entitlement to the higher rate of the mobility component in line with national clinical best practice;

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/social-security-case-transfer-policy-position-paper/>

- making all awards of CDP rolling, subject to reviews, which take account of how likely it is for an individual's condition to change over time and continuing entitlement during the review process;
- extending the time an individual has to request a re-determination from 31 to 42 calendar days;
- Social Security Scotland will have 56 calendar days to complete a re-determination before the individual can appeal a determination to the First-Tier Tribunal for Scotland; and
- introducing Short-Term Assistance (STA) which will 'top up' an individual's ongoing award which has been reduced or stopped due to a new determination. This can be applied for during re-determinations or appeals.

17. The Disability Assistance for Children and Young People (Scotland) Regulations 2021 sets out how CDP will be delivered and make provision for the transfer of responsibility for delivering disability benefits for children and young people under the age of 18 who receive DLAC in Scotland from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on behalf of Scottish Ministers to Social Security Scotland, and for changing the disability benefits for these children and young people from DLAC to CDP.

18. This policy is closely aligned with the Healthier, Wealthier and Fairer Strategic Objectives, and contributes to the following National Outcomes:

- We respect, protect and fulfil human rights and live free from discrimination;
- We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth, and power more equally;
- We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe; and
- We grow up loved, safe and respected so that we realise our full potential.

19. In July 2016 the Scottish Government launched a public consultation to support the development of a framework that would become the Social Security (Scotland) Bill. This received more than 200 responses to questions relating to disability benefits with an even split between organisational and individual responses. In particular comments were invited on a partial Equality Impact Assessment which represented the Scottish Government's work on the impact of social security policy on people with protected characteristics prior to the consultation.

20. There were 521 formal written responses submitted, of which 241 were from organisations and 280 from individual respondents. Of the 241 organisational responses, 81 were received from stakeholder groups relating to children/young people, equalities and human rights, disability and long term conditions, and carers. The independent analysis of the responses along with the Scottish Government response were published on 22 February 2017⁷. In addition, the Equality Impact Assessment that was published alongside the Social Security (Scotland) Bill was used to inform the partial Equality Impact Assessment for these Regulations.

⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/analysis-written-responses-consultation-social-security-scotland/>

21. The Scottish Government has set up Social Security Experience Panels with over 2,400 people across Scotland registered as panel members when the Panels opened in 2017. The Panels involve people with lived experience of the benefits that are coming to Scotland. In July 2019 recruitment to the Experience Panels was reopened. We have been working with relevant stakeholders to specifically target disabled people from seldom heard groups as part of our engagement.

The Consultation on Disability Assistance built on the work on the Experience Panels and was published on 5 March 2019. In line with the principles of dignity, fairness and respect, the Scottish Government sought the views of the people of Scotland on the three proposed disability assistance benefits, namely Disability Assistance for Children and Young People (now known as CDP), and replacement benefits for PIP and AA⁸. The consultation closed on 28 May 2019, having received 263 replies, of which 74 were from stakeholder organisations and 189 were from individuals.

22. Two surveys regarding the case transfer process was sent out to Experience Panel members in January and February 2019. 404 and 559 responses were received respectively. A series of individual and group interviews were also conducted. Results from both surveys and the interviews were published in 2019.⁹ These surveys confirmed that of most importance to panel members was that they continue to receive the correct payment at the correct time.

23. We have been working with relevant stakeholders to specifically target disabled people from seldom heard groups as part of our engagement. For example, we have reached out to the Inclusive Communications Stakeholder Reference group to seek users who come from seldom heard groups. This is a continuous exercise and more information from this work is imminently forthcoming.

24. Regarding disability assistance, an initial framing exercise for the partial Equalities Impact Assessment relating to disability assistance was carried out in 2017 involving a range of internal Scottish Government stakeholders. In addition to highlighting a number of positive impacts and potential barriers, the exercise enabled significant data gaps to be identified. This in turn led to the targeted consultation with stakeholders representing people with protected characteristics which was undertaken during the Consultation on Disability Assistance between 5 March and 28 May 2019.

25. The Scottish Government has also undertaken ongoing consultation with stakeholders through our independent Disability and Carers Benefits Expert Advisory Group (DACBEAG) as well as the Ill Health and Disability Benefits Stakeholder Reference Group. DACBEAG is chaired by Dr Jim McCormick and comprises individuals with significant practical experience of the UK social security system, from a range of professional backgrounds. It is independent of the Scottish Government. The Group's role is to advise Scottish Ministers on specific policy options for disability assistance and carers benefits due to be delivered in Scotland.

⁸ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/social-security-consultation-disability-assistance-scotland/>

⁹ See <https://www.gov.scot/publications/social-security-experience-panels-case-transfer-survey-findings/> and <https://www.gov.scot/publications/social-security-experience-panels-designing-case-transfer-process-main-report/>

26. The Ill Health and Disability Benefits Stakeholder Reference Group was set up in March 2016 to inform and influence the development of policy options relating to devolved Disability Assistance. This group has advised on the potential impact of policy decisions as well as user and stakeholder engagement.

27. Despite the continuing impact of coronavirus, work with Experience Panels has continued, with user testing on digital material that will be available on the Social Security Scotland website. This will give information to those who are considering making a Child Disability Payment application. We focused on making sure that information was easy to find, understand and navigate. This was for people who don't necessarily have existing knowledge of disability benefits. We worked with participants and asked them to read through the material. We then asked them 20 questions to test how easily they could find and understand the information.

28. CDP is designed to provide additional financial resource to young people to help improve their outcomes. Research has shown that many disabled young people are more likely to be living in low income households, feel socially isolated and have poorer physical and mental health and wellbeing.^{10 11 12}

Scope of the ICIA

29. The scope of this ICIA is the impact of:

- Replacing Disability Living Allowance for Children (DLAC) with the Child Disability Payment (CDP) on disabled children, young people (between the ages of 3 months and 18 years) and their families and carers in Scotland, who live in remote and island communities, and
- Safely and securely transferring children and young people who live in remote and island communities and are currently in receipt of DLAC in the reserved social security system to CDP in the devolved Scottish social security system.

Key Findings

30. This section provides an overview of issues for Scottish rural/remote and island communities that are relevant for these regulations.

31. Island stakeholders have emphasised the importance of understanding the island experience. Each island has its own specific considerations and constraints.

32. Rural Scotland accounts for 98% of the land mass of Scotland and 17% of the population are resident there.¹³

33. At the time of the 2011 Census, Scotland had 93 inhabited islands with a total population of 103,700 (which was 2% of Scotland's population).¹⁴ Of these islands, only five are connected to the Scottish mainland by bridge or causeway.

¹⁰ Carers Trust Scotland (2015) [Time to be Heard for Young Adult Carers](#)

¹¹ Carers UK (2017) [State of Caring 2017](#), Carers Scotland (2017) [State of Caring in Scotland 2017](#)

¹² Carers UK as part of the Jo Cox Loneliness Commission (2017) [The world shrinks: Carer loneliness](#)

¹³ Scottish Government (2018) [Rural Scotland: key facts 2018](#)

¹⁴ NRS (2015) [Scotland's Census 2011: Inhabited islands report](#)

34. The Islands Act identifies six local authorities representing island communities in Part 4 of the Act (Section 20 (2)), which are Argyll and Bute Council; Comhairle nan Eilean Siar/Western Isles; Highland Council; North Ayrshire Council; Orkney Islands Council; and Shetland Islands Council. Amongst them, Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles are entirely island authorities, while Highland, Argyll and Bute and North Ayrshire local authorities cover island regions as well as mainland regions.

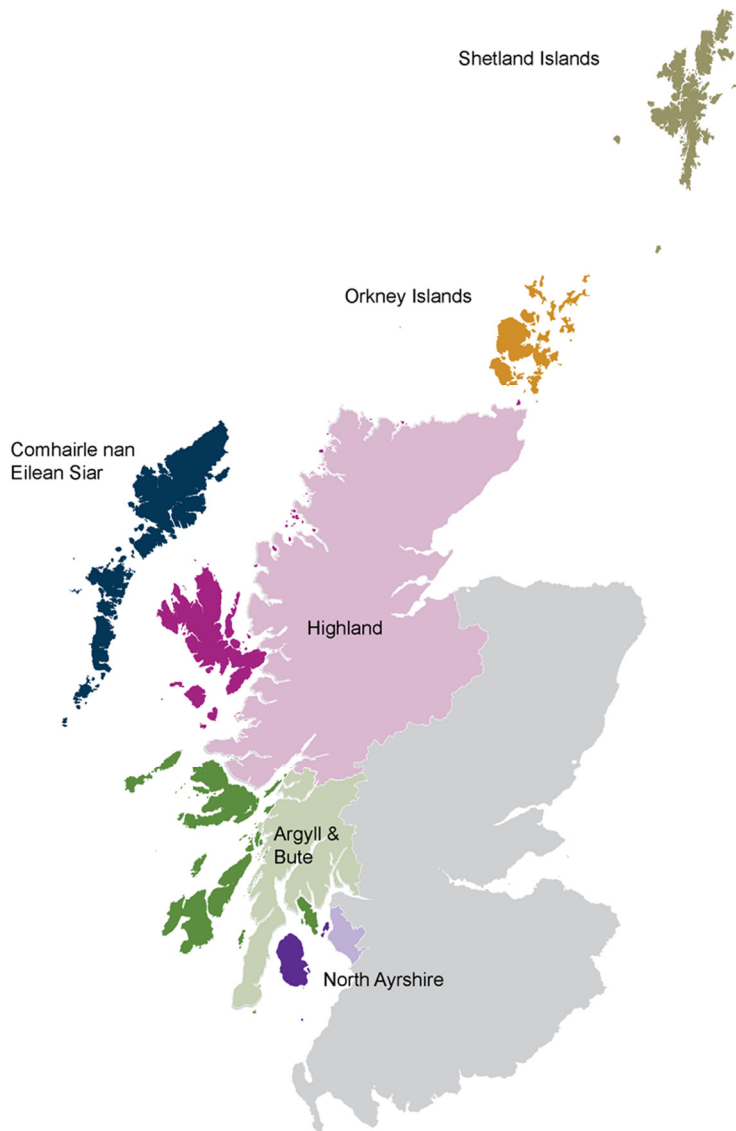


Figure 1: Map highlighting all 6 local authorities representing Island Communities (islands in darker shades where islands are part of mainland Local Authorities)¹⁵

¹⁵ <https://digitalpublications.parliament.scot/ResearchBriefings/Report/2017/9/4/Islands--Scotland--Bill-1>

Demography and Health

35. According to the 2011 Census, 83% of island residents reported their health as being 'Very good' or 'Good' compared with 82% for Scotland as a whole.¹⁶ The proportion of island residents with a long-term (lasting 12 months or more) health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities was just under 20%, including 9% who reported their daily activities were limited a lot.¹⁷ The corresponding proportions for Scotland as a whole were very similar.
36. 17% of island residents are under age 16, which is the same proportion as per Scotland as a whole.¹⁸
37. UK wide, disabled people have higher poverty rates than the general population. Disabled people make up 28% of people in poverty. A further 20% of people who are in poverty live in a household with a disabled child.
38. In Scotland 410,000 households in poverty (42%) include a disabled person. Disabled young adults in the UK aged 16-24 years have a particularly high poverty rate of 44%.
39. Across Scotland, 1 in 4 children live in poverty. The longer a child experiences poverty, the greater the damage to their health, wellbeing and life chances.
40. Scotland-wide, there are higher levels of child material deprivation in households containing a disabled person, at 20% compared to households without a disabled person (at 8%). There are higher rates of food insecurity among disabled people (18%) compared to non-disabled people (5%). There is a higher likelihood of living in relative poverty after housing costs with a disabled person in the household (24% of families with a disabled person compared to 17% of families with no disabled members).¹⁹
41. Just over 9% of all children in Scotland in receipt of DLAC live in remote and island communities. In 2015-18, the poverty rate after housing costs for people in families with a disabled person was 24% (440,000 people each year). This compares with 17% (600,000 people) in a family without a disabled person.²⁰
42. As of May 2020, there were 3,704 DLAC cases for children under age 16 across the six local authorities listed compared to 41,521 in Scotland as a whole.²¹

¹⁶ NRS (2015) [Scotland's Census 2011: Inhabited islands report](#)

¹⁷ NRS (2015) [Scotland's Census 2011: Inhabited islands report](#)

¹⁸ https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/documents/analytical_reports/Inhabited_islands_report.pdf

¹⁹ Scottish Government (2019). Poverty and income inequality in Scotland 2015-2018

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ DWP stat Xplore, [Stat Xplore](#).

43. We have heard how the transition from Child DLA to PIP can be challenging for those living in island and rural communities. In order to ensure continuity for young people and their families at a difficult time, we are extending the age range up to 18, for clients in receipt of CDP immediately before reaching age 16.

44. This change is aimed at mitigating the numerous transitional difficulties experienced by young people at age 16 and their families, reducing anxiety at this challenging time. There was consensus amongst respondents (92% of those who answered) to our consultation who agreed with this proposal.

Cost of Living

45. The cost of many amenities and activities are higher for people living in island communities than those living on the mainland. A lack of choice and accessibility means that shopping, mobile phone services and broadband can be more expensive for young people living in island communities compared to those on the mainland. The greater distances and remoteness means that day to day travel, postage, fuel, day-trips and holidays are also more expensive for young people in remote communities.

46. Citizens Advice Scotland²² have identified issues of grid, utilities, digital and travel as key barriers for people in accessible rural, remote rural and remote small towns. Furthermore, a typical food basket can cost as much as 50% more on island communities in Scotland, while transport can be up to £40 a week more expensive due to longer distances for commuting and a higher price for petrol.²³

47. According to Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE), household budgets in remote rural Scotland are typically 10-40% higher than elsewhere in the UK.²⁴ For households in the most remote parts of Scotland, additional costs can be greater than 40%. HIE attribute these extra costs to three principal sources:

- the higher prices that households must pay for food, clothes and household goods;
- much higher household fuel bills, influenced by climate and fuel sources;
- the longer distances that people have to routinely travel, particularly to work.

48. According to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, levels of poverty among disabled people are generally underestimated.²⁵ Because disabled people's needs are often greater than for those without a disability, the cost of living for disabled people is frequently higher. These costs are higher in island and remote communities due to an environment that is less accessible, with higher costs for reasonable adjustments to technology, housing and transport.

²² Sutherland, F (2015) Remotely excluded: barriers facing Scotland's rural consumers CAS, Edinburgh, 36 pp

²³ A Minimum Income Standard: For Remote rural Scotland; Loughborough University, UHI & Highlands and Islands Enterprise; 2013

²⁴ [A Minimum Income Standard for Remote Rural Scotland, 2013](#)

²⁵ https://www.npi.org.uk/files/7814/0490/1005/Disability_long_term_conditions_and_poverty.pdf

49. The Scottish Government recognises that both being disabled and living in a remote rural area make it more expensive to meet material need and participate in society.

Connectivity and accessibility

50. Citizens Advice Scotland have identified issues of grid, utilities, digital and travel as key barriers for people in accessible rural, remote rural and remote small towns²⁶.

51. According to the research briefings²⁷ from 2017 about the Islands (Scotland) Bill, residents of islands rely on ferry crossings and air travel to reach the mainland and larger islands, and key services such as secondary and higher education, care, and medical services.

52. In 2011, the proportion of island households with at least one car or van available was 79%, compared with just over two-thirds (69%) nationally.

53. In rural remote areas and island communities, young disabled people face a lack of access to opportunities that are more readily and frequently available to those on the mainland or in urban areas. Furthermore, a lack of accessibility to employment, education and leisure opportunities can be made more difficult for someone with mobility issues, especially when transport options are limited.

54. Bus services in remote and island communities can be unreliable and are often community run. Even where buses are available, they often run rarely and timetables do not meet the needs of young people living in the community. Furthermore, if there is already someone with a wheelchair or pram on the bus it is not always possible for a wheelchair user to board.

55. Not all islands are served by buses and there are not always taxis available. We heard how disabled young people on islands rely heavily on neighbours, friends and families driving them as a primary means of transport.

56. The needs of wheelchair users can be different in island and rural communities than the needs of wheelchair users in an urban environment due to more challenging terrain.

57. We are addressing these issues by providing an option for Social Security Scotland local delivery officers to share locations with other services so that they are based where clients currently go to ensure that clients can access advice and support in existing island locations. Social Security Scotland will also offer a multi-channel approach, including telephone, paper-based and face-to-face applications to ensure that people are not isolated through a lack of access to technology. No children or young people will be expected to attend a face-to-face assessment.

Culture

²⁶ Sutherland, F (2015) Remotely excluded: barriers facing Scotland's rural consumers CAS, Edinburgh, 36pp

²⁷ <https://digitalpublications.parliament.scot/ResearchBriefings/Report/2017/9/4/Islands--Scotland--Bill-1>

58. Stakeholders have identified potential cultural barriers to claiming CDP. This is because of the close-knit nature of island communities. Although there is plenty of research that evidences the positive impact of the support provided by close-knit communities, certain barriers may also be present.

59. It is possible that stigma attached to identifying as disabled could act as a barrier to young people applying to CDP. The need for privacy and dignity is emphasised by disabled children and young people in remote and island communities.

60. We were told that there is concern that the introduction of a new benefit may result in the disclosure of someone's disability or caring status. It was pointed out to us that 'everyone knows each other' and disabled people may not want their communities to know about or discuss the details of their condition or disability.

61. Our priority is to ensure that the cases of children currently in receipt of DLAC are transferred to Scotland safely and securely. Individuals will not be required to reapply when their case transfers. Their current award will be honoured with no break in payment so that there is no disruption caused by the introduction of CDP.

62. The communication and implementation of CDP and the commencement of case transfer will take into account the specific pressures of individuals living in remote and island communities and the sensitive nature of disclosing receipt of disability benefits and associated caring responsibilities for families and carers.

Choice and representation

63. We heard how there are limited options for young people living in island and remote communities with regard to leisure activities, support services and support groups with the importance of choice being a key theme in both consultations. However such choices are often diminished or non-existent in rural areas.

64. The importance of representation was also raised. We will ensure that young people, carers, parents and guardians can navigate the process of applying for and maintaining CDP by phone, online, by post or in-person. This will help to ensure that individuals can interact with Social Security Scotland in a way that best meets their needs.

65. It will be clear to individuals what they are required to provide. Person-centred support will be available to those who need it to support individuals to navigate the process of applying for CDP.

66. Children and young people will not be required to undergo a face-to-face consultations.

67. Determinations will be made based on existing supporting information. Practitioners will be able to provide case managers with information and advice based on their professional experience of working in health or social care on a number of issues, including: the side effects of a particular medication; how a specific condition generally impacts children; or the way in which two different conditions may interact.

Implementation

68. A communications strategy and comprehensive guidance are being developed in advance of the launch of CDP and case transfer. This will ensure that that young people who are eligible and their families, the third sector, local authorities, the education sector and advice providers are aware of CDP, know how to apply and understand the eligibility criteria.

69. The communications strategy will be linked in with wider Scottish Government initiatives for improving outcomes for disabled people and for remote and island communities. This will ensure that CDP and case transfer is part of wider efforts to meet the needs of people living in island communities.

70. We recognise that awareness and understanding of DLAC is often limited and this is especially relevant in rural communities. We intend to provide clear information about eligibility and the new application process for CDP which will be more personalised and efficient than the current process. We will also provide timely communication in relation to the transfer of DLAC to CDP. Social Security Scotland's Local Delivery function will provide support to applicants in rural areas. This will be an improvement on the current level of support offered through the current DWP system.

71. Clients of DLAC from rural communities have described a lack of information regarding the processing of their application and in the way the decision is communicated to them. We intend to provide much more transparent information about the progress of their case transferring or regarding new applications for CDP through each stage of the process. We will also provide more detail about why and how we reached a decision.

72. Recipients will not be required to reapply when their case transfers to CDP from DLAC. Their current award will be honoured with no break in payment to minimise disruption and ensure that people are paid the right amount at the right time.

Monitoring and Review

73. Monitoring the impact of CDP in island and remote rural communities will be a continuous process and where any unintended consequences are identified, steps will be taken to improve the service. The Scottish Government will put in place a monitoring and evaluation plan for the CDP prior to implementation which takes account of the issues identified within this impact assessment.

74. On-going stakeholder engagement with key organisations will also provide the Scottish Government with an opportunity to monitor the impact of the policy.

75. The Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018 places a duty on the Scottish Ministers to report annually to the Scottish Parliament on the performance of the Scottish social security system during the previous financial year. The report is to describe what the Scottish Ministers have done in that year to meet the expectations on them set out in the charter and will include information on the impact of island-proofing.

76. The Scottish Ministers have also committed to engaging with, and reporting regular progress to, the Islands Strategic Group to ensure that those representing the interests of island communities and others with experience of the current system, are fairly represented in the development and delivery of the Scottish social security system.

Conclusion

77. Scottish Ministers are aware of the duty to consult island communities before making a material change to any policy, strategy or service which, in the Scottish Ministers' opinion, is likely to have an effect on an island community which is significantly different from its effect on other communities

78. This impact assessment has highlighted that living in island and remote communities present unique challenges for disabled children and young people.

79. We have not identified any evidence that the introduction of CDP or case transfer will directly or indirectly discriminate against remote and island communities.

80. The introduction of CDP and case transfer is expected to have a positive impact on disabled children and young people across Scotland, regardless of location, with a secondary positive impact on their families and carers.

81. CDP will help to address a number of issues raised in this ICIA such as the higher cost of living in remote and island communities and challenges faced in relation to connectivity and accessibility.

82. This ICIA has identified the need to ensure that CDP and case transfer is promoted appropriately and sensitively in remote rural areas. We have heard how people have often been left uncertain about what DWP want from them. We will provide clarity and transparent information about the application and renewal process. In response to this ICIA and other consultation carried out, we intend to redesign the renewal and transition processes to make them more streamlined and make more use of information that is already held.

83. The Scottish Government is committed to designing the devolved social security system with people in Scotland, and on-going engagement with disabled people, external stakeholders and advisory groups will ensure that the impact of the regulations remain under continuous review.

84. The Scottish Government has concluded that no further changes to the eligibility of CDP are necessary as a result of the ICIA.

Authorisation

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