

## 6.3 Impact

The Department expects that reversing the Upper Tribunal judgment will predominantly affect people with whose conditions make it too stressful for them to plan and follow a journey, who cannot go out unless they are accompanied. The [Equality Analysis](#) states that these are “mainly psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, anxiety conditions, social phobias and early dementia, and make up just under 25% of claims”, but it gives a more detailed list of the conditions most likely to be affected. These include:<sup>62</sup>

- Mood disorders - Other / type not known
- Psychotic disorders - Other / type not know
- Schizophrenia
- Schizoaffective disorder
- Phobia - Social
- Panic disorder
- Learning disability - Other / type not know
- Generalized anxiety disorder - mixed
- Agoraphobia
- Alcohol misuse
- Anxiety and depressive disorders - mixed
- Anxiety disorders - Other / type not know
- Autism
- Bipolar affective disorder (Hypomania / Mania)
- Cognitive disorder due to stroke
- Cognitive disorders - Other / type not known
- Dementia

---

<sup>60</sup> Regulation 2(4) [The Social Security \(Personal Independence Payment\) Regulations 2013](#), SI 2013/377

<sup>61</sup> [HC Deb 28 February 2017 c172](#)

<sup>62</sup> DWP, [Equality Analysis PIP assessment criteria: Upper Tribunal judgments on daily living activity 3 and mobility activity 1](#), February 2017, Table 6

### 12 Changes to the Personal Independence Payment eligibility criteria

- Depressive disorder
- Drug misuse
- Stress reaction disorders - Other / type not known
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Phobia – Specific
- Personality disorder
- Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)