

## **APPENDIX 2: Definitions of eligibility criteria**

### **Higher rate mobility component of disability living allowance**

To get the mobility component of Disability Living Allowance, you must be under the age of 65 and your disability must be severe enough for you to have one of the walking difficulties listed on [www.direct.gov.uk](http://www.direct.gov.uk) even when wearing or using an aid or equipment you normally use.

“There are two rates of the mobility component depending on how your disability affects you:

Lower rate: If you need guidance or supervision out doors

Higher rate: If you have any of the other, more severe, walking difficulties

You may be entitled to only the care component or only the mobility component, or you may be entitled to both”

[www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/FinancialSupport/DisabilityLivingAllowance/DG\\_10011816](http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/FinancialSupport/DisabilityLivingAllowance/DG_10011816)

### **War pension mobility supplement**

This supplement is given to individuals who receive war development pension and are unable to walk. “War Pensioners Mobility Supplement is payable to war pensioners whose pensioned disablement(s) causes them serious difficulty in walking, or the effects of walking could pose a serious risk to health.” [www.veterans-uk.info/pdfs/spva\\_factsheets\\_09/Factsheet9.pdf](http://www.veterans-uk.info/pdfs/spva_factsheets_09/Factsheet9.pdf)

### **Higher rate attendance allowance**

“Attendance allowance is a tax free benefit for people aged 65 or over who need someone to help look after them because they are physically or mentally disabled. You may get attendance allowance if you have a physical disability (including sensory disability, such as blindness), a mental disability (including learning difficulties), or both.

### **Eligibility criteria for blue badge:**

- 1) receive the higher rate of the mobility component of Disability Living Allowance
- 2) are registered blind
- 3) receive a war pensioner’s mobility supplement
- 4) have a permanent and substantial disability which means one cannot walk, or which makes walking very difficult (mobility assessment is carried out (see 8.8.4)
- 5) drive a motor vehicle regularly, have a severe disability in both arms, and are unable or would find it very difficult to operate all or some types of parking meter (which would apply to using public transport)
- 6) Children less than two years old, who have specific medical condition which means that they either: must always be accompanied by bulky medical equipment which cannot be carried around without great difficulty or need to be kept near a vehicle at all times, so that they can, if necessary, be treated in the vehicle, or quickly driven to a place where they can be treated, such as a hospital. (not relevant for taxicard)