



# Freedom of Information Request

**9<sup>th</sup> October 2024**

## Question

1) For the financial years listed below, please provide the total amount of payouts following successful medical negligence claims.

- 1a) 2019/20
- 1b) 2020/21
- 1c) 2021/22
- 1d) 2022/23
- 1e) 2023/24
- 1f) 2024/25 (to date)

2) Over the same time period, please provide me with the highest single medical negligence pay out.

3) Please provide the amount of money spent on external legal advice linked to medical negligence claims since 2019/20 to date inclusive.

## Answer

Please see the table below outlining the information for questions 1 & 3.

Year	Claims	Award	Claimant Legal Expenses	Central Legal Office Total Fees and outlays
2019/20	<5	£13,688.00	£3,841.20	£1,136.85
2020/21	<5	£9,725.00	£3,933.20	£1,066.60
2021/22	<5	£394,033.73	£66,145.31	£110,262.32
2022/23	<5	£633,260.07	£92,619.80	£47,045.53
2023/24	<5	£8,000.00	£4,646.40	£3,758.97
2024/25	<5	£177,000.00	£0.00	£39,524.94

For the given data, you will see that some of the figures are shown as less than five, please note that this figure has been suppressed because the statistical value is less than five. The Scottish Ambulance service has a duty, under the Data Protection Act to avoid directly or indirectly revealing any personal details. It is therefore widely understood that provision of statistics on small numbers, five or less are statistically suppressed upon disclosure.

**2) Over the same time period, please provide me with the highest single medical negligence pay out.**

The Scottish Ambulance service has a duty, under the Data Protection Act to avoid directly or indirectly revealing any personal details. Providing the highest single medical negligence pay-out



**Scottish  
Ambulance**

could result in the incidents/patients' details becoming identifiable. It is for this reason I am applying section 38 (1B)



An exemption under section 38(1)(b) of FOISA states: information which relates to a living individual other than the applicant for the information will be exempt where the disclosure of the information would contravene any of the data protection principles in Article 5(1) of the UK GDPR and in section 34(1) of the DPA 2018. \*\*The exemption is absolute, so it is not subject to the public interest test in section 2(1) of FOISA (see section 2(2)(e)(ii) of FOISA.