

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) replaced incapacity benefits in October 2008 and offers support for ill or disabled people. Claimants must participate in a Work Capability Assessment (WCA) to check eligibility. Those found eligible for ESA are either placed in the Work Related Activity Group (WRAG), which offers support in preparing for work, or the Support Group (SG) if unable to work or complete work-related activity. Those not eligible are found Fit for Work (FFW). Since October 2013, if claimants disagree with assessment outcomes they can request a Mandatory Reconsideration (MR). If they disagree with the MR outcome they can appeal to Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunal Service (HMCTS).

Main stories

- Completed initial assessments have increased in the quarter to March 2018 from 100,000 to 110,000. Completed repeat assessments have stayed stable at 130,000.
- Outcomes for initial claims completed in the quarter to March 2018 were 43% SG, 21% WRAG and 36% FFW.
- ESA-WCA MRs registered in July 2018 continued to fall to 10,000 after peaking at 22,000 in March 2017. 78% of cleared MRs were not revised. MR median clearance times increased from 9 days in April 2018 to 14 days in July 2018.
- For initial WCAs completed in March 2018, the median end-to-end clearance time stayed the same at 17 weeks.

Work Capability Assessment

Completed initial volumes have increased slightly since last quarter

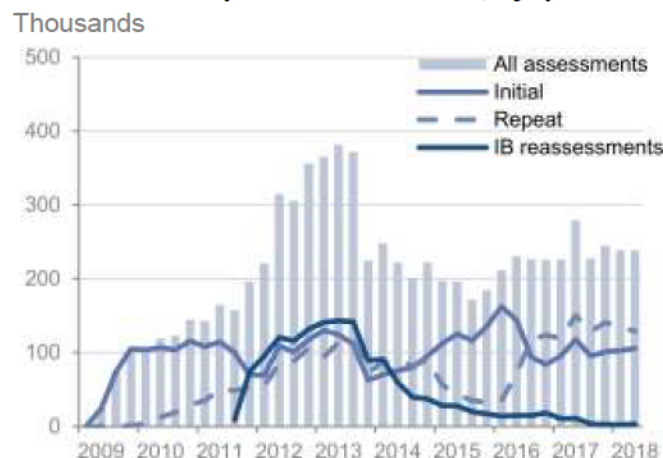
Mandatory Reconsiderations

MR registrations have fallen in recent months

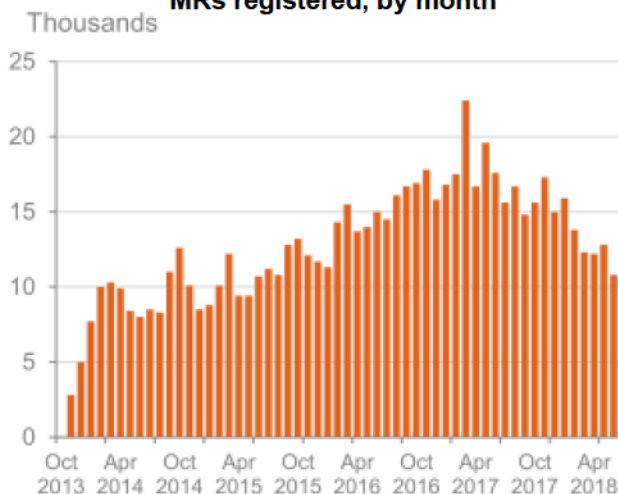
Appeals

Appeals completed on initial FFW outcomes have fallen slightly. 35% decisions were upheld

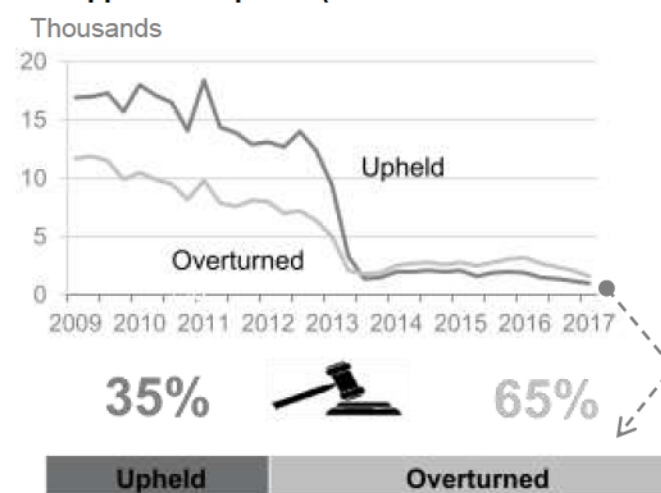
All Completed Assessments, by quarter



MRs registered, by month



Appeals completed (for initial FFW assessments)



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Comments? We welcome feedback

Published: 13th September 2018

Next edition: December 2018

ISBN 978 1 78659 090 9

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What you need to know

These statistics are released quarterly and cover information on ESA-WCA outcomes, MRs, appeals and clearance times for initial claims sourced from:

- DWP's benefit administration datasets including MR data
- Healthcare provider assessment data
- HMCTS appeals data for completed appeals

Additional experimental ESA-WCA cohort statistics are available which allow us to view claimants through the stages of their ESA-WCA journey – see [page 3](#).

What's new in this release?

For the first time, selected ESA WCA appeal breakdowns by claim start date have been made available on [Stat-Xplore](#), DWP's online tabulation tool.

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes for ESA-WCA are being published again on [Stat-Xplore](#). This information was previously removed due to an issue with the methodology used to map the administrative medical codes to ICD classification codes. Some administrative codes were no longer being used or were assigned to other conditions. See our [methodology and quality statement](#) for more information.

In September 2017, DWP introduced changes to the WCA meaning some claimants in the support group will no longer need to be reassessed. We have included data on these claimants for the first time in our accompanying [tables](#). Claimants will no longer need to be reassessed if an initial or repeat WCA finds that they have a severe, lifelong disability, illness or health condition and are unlikely to ever be able to move into work.

What time periods are covered in this release?

Robust data for both the regular and experimental cohort information is available for claims that began at least 6 months following assessment date or, for initial assessments, nine months following the date of claim. This is due to time required to complete and process assessments. **Hence, only claims made before the end of December 2017, outcomes and clearance times for assessments completed up to end of March 2018 and completed appeal outcomes for initial FFW decisions for claims started up to June 2017.** Throughout the release, figures are presented by assessment date, unless otherwise stated.

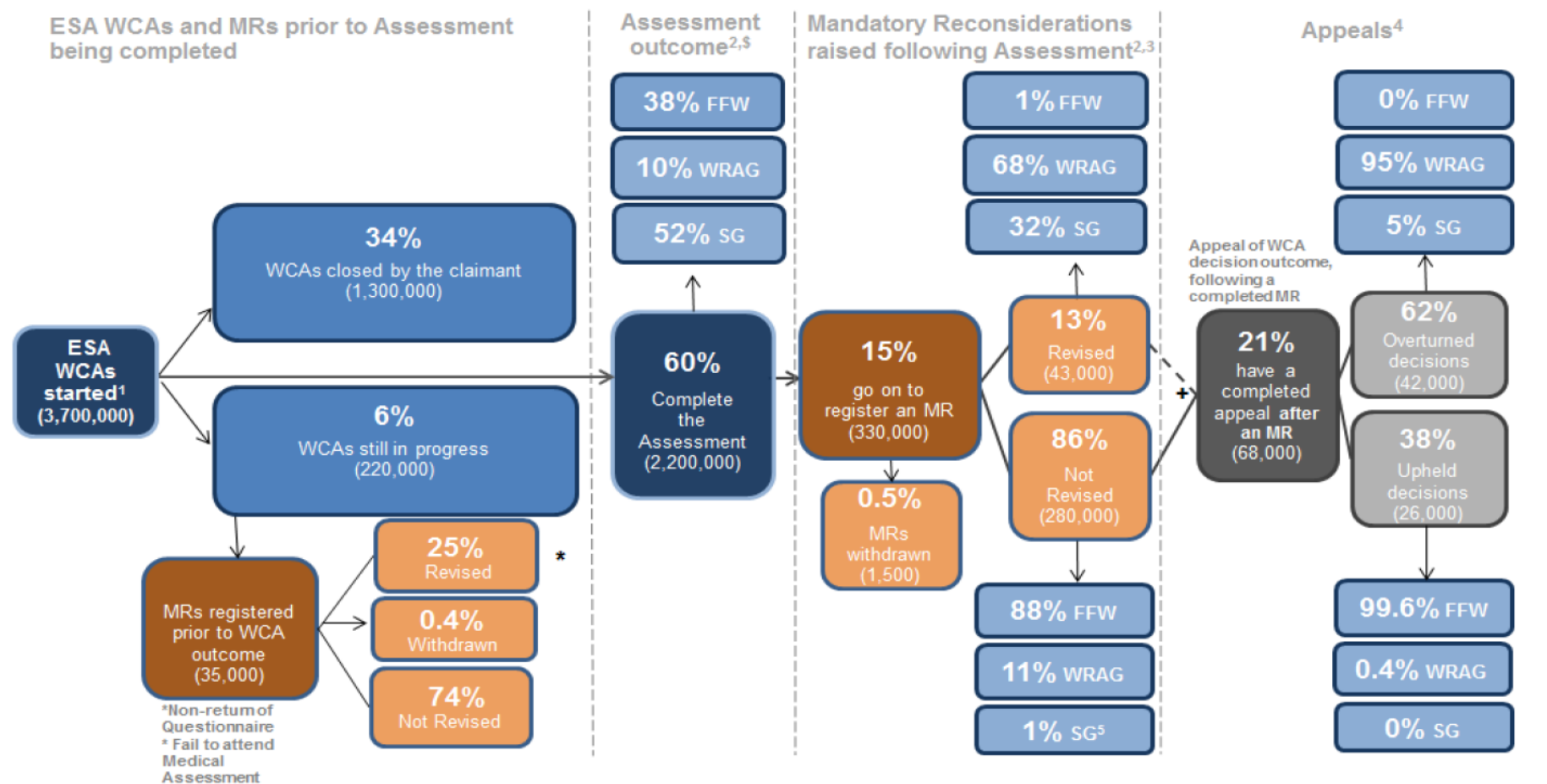
ESA Work Capability Assessment, Mandatory Reconsiderations and Appeals process

The following flow chart, containing experimental data, shows the claim process to assess ESA entitlement. If claimants disagree with their assessment outcome they can ask DWP to review it by registering an MR. Following the MR outcome if the claimant still disagrees with the decision, they can appeal to HMCTS.

There are 3 types of Work Capability Assessments:

- Initial assessment – for new ESA claims
- Repeat assessment – existing claimants must undergo regular reviews; timescales depend on medical condition
- Incapacity Benefit reassessment (IBR); all IB claimants will eventually be reassessed for ESA or Universal Credit

Overview of the Work Capability Assessment, Mandatory Reconsideration (MR) and Appeals process for initial and repeat ESA WCAs starting October 2013 – December 2017 - (Experimental)



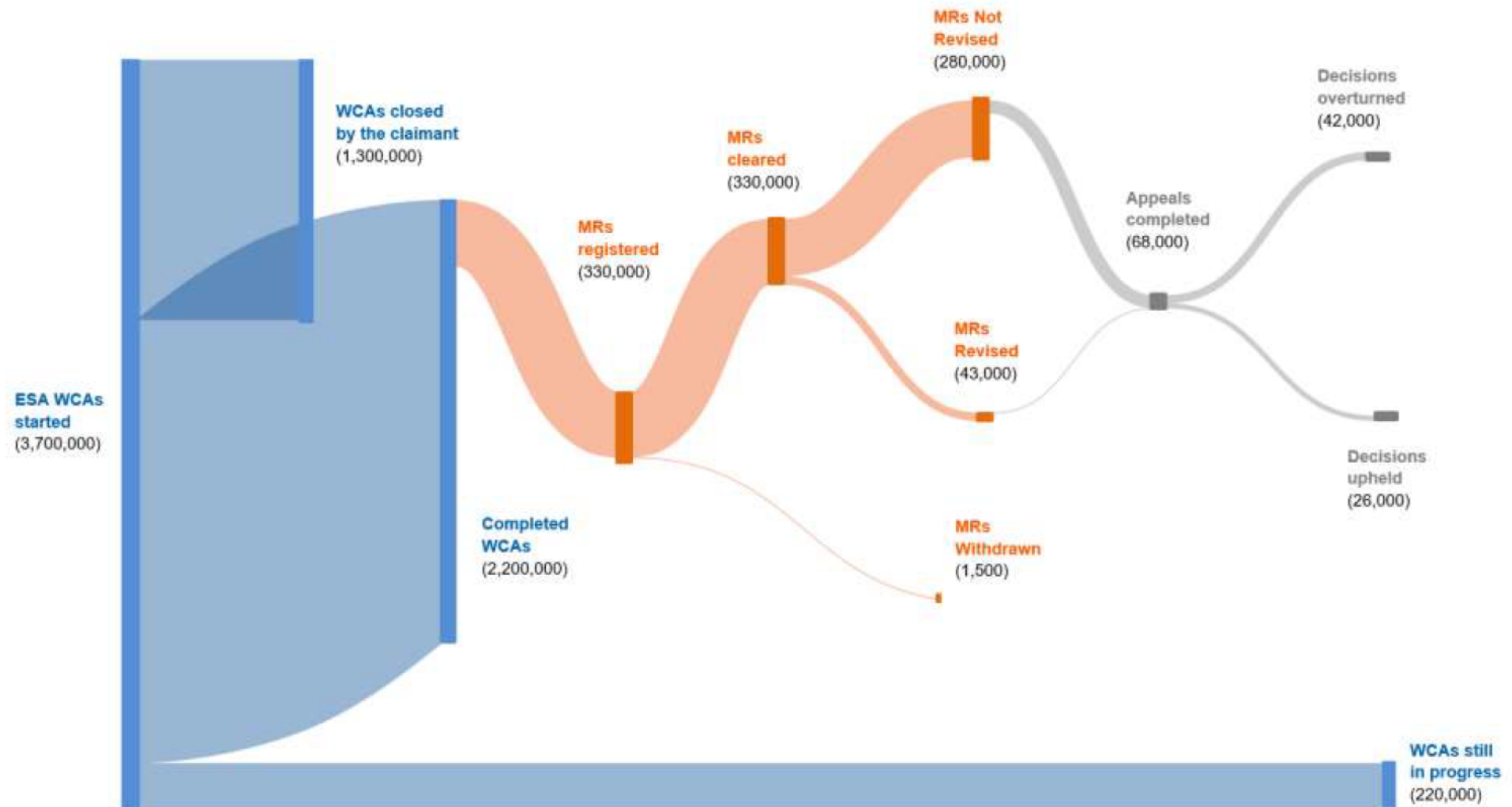
Footnotes:

- 1) All ESA initial and repeat WCAs between October 2013 and December 2017* (the latest period that allows sufficient time for final outcomes to have been recorded). FFW=Fit for Work, WRAG=Work Related Activity Group, SG=Support Group.
 - 2) Statistics show the outcome based on healthcare provider recommendation - in some cases this may not always be the final outcome as outcomes are sometimes changed due to reconsideration. Due to data source recording limitations, this is the best proxy available. A proxy is also used to determine a small proportion of revised MR outcome results - where the final result is not captured.
 - 3) A number of FFW cases have their case outcomes revised but still fall within FFW group as they still aren't awarded enough points to move to a different group.
 - 4) Appeals include all ESA WCA completed appeals by the claim start date.
 - 5) A small number of cases are 'Not Revised' and appear in SG. We are currently unaware of the exact reasoning for this. Therefore please treat these cases with caution.
 - 6) Numbers of claimants are rounded therefore totals may not sum and percentages may not be fully representative of figures shown.
- * A small number (around 10%) of pre-assessment MR registrations may go onto appeal their MR decision. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to a small proportion of MRs still in progress.
- + Some claimants may still not agree with the group they have been placed in and go on to appeal the MR decision. Less than 1% of all post ESA WCA appeals come from the revised grouping.
- \$ Some cases may not yet have an outcome, or may have been withdrawn, cancelled, clerical cases - so WCA outcome percentages are derived using those with an actual FFW, WRAG or SG outcome. We only get information for completed appeals - so we don't know how many appeals are in progress.

Overview of the Work Capability Assessment, Mandatory Reconsideration (MR) and Appeals process for initial and repeat ESA WCAs starting October 2013 – December 2017 - (Experimental)

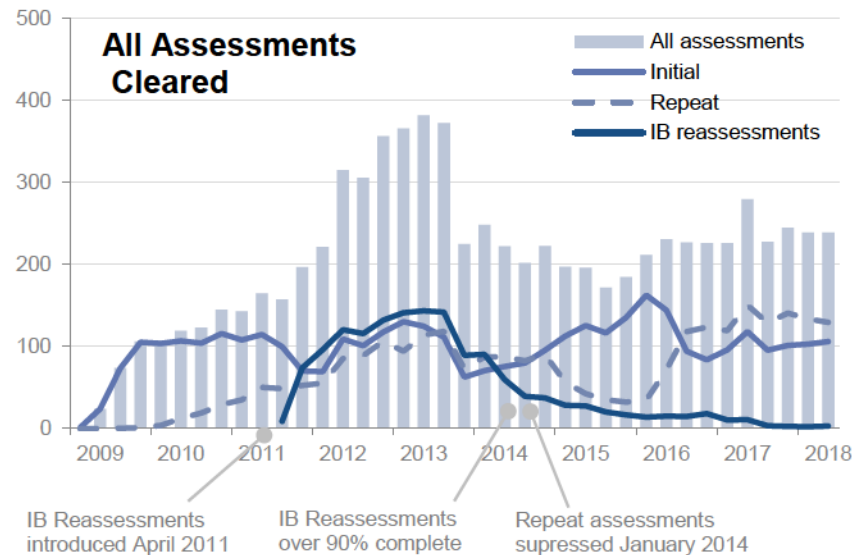
The following diagram gives a visual representation of proportions at each stage of the ESA Work Capability Assessment (WCA) process. The relative thickness of each segment represents the volume of cases flowing through each stage. For initial and repeat ESA WCAs which started between October 2013 and December 2017:

- 60% have had a completed assessment. WCAs relating to the remaining claims are either still in progress or have been closed by the claimant.
- 330,000 MRs have been registered in relation to the 2,200,000 completed WCAs.
- 99% of these MRs have been cleared, with the decision maker's original decision revised 13% of the time.
- 21% of assessments with a completed MR also complete an appeal. Of this group (68,000 cases), the latest case decision was upheld 38% of the time.

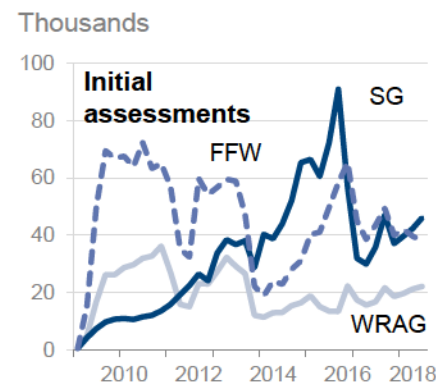
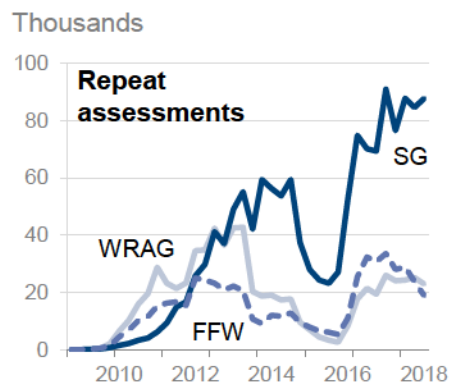


ESA initial and repeat assessment outcomes, IB reassessments

54% of all assessments cleared in the latest quarter were for ESA repeat assessments



Repeat and initial assessment volumes have decreased this quarter



Note: Assessments cleared and outcomes are shown in quarters by completed assessment date.

Main Findings

In the latest quarter to March 2018 the majority (54%) of cleared ESA-WCA assessments were for repeat assessments.

At the end of 2013, IB reassessment and repeat assessment volumes dropped significantly. The majority of IB reassessments were completed by that point and the focus was moved from assessing existing claims (including repeat assessments) to clearing new claims. IB reassessments are now 99.8%¹ complete.

ESA repeat assessment volumes increased significantly at the start of 2016 as processing was re-introduced in December 2015, after almost two years of focussing on initial assessments. During this period, claimants could still request a repeat assessment, for example if they developed a new condition or their condition deteriorated. Since processing of repeat assessments was re-introduced, the number of repeat assessments has increased from 35,000 in the quarter to December 2015 to 130,000 in the latest quarter.

See [Stat-Xplore](#) for further breakdowns.

There has been a slight decrease in completed initial and repeat volumes this quarter compared to the previous quarter due to there being reduced working days in December.

Since the re-introduction of repeat assessments, their numbers have increased significantly meaning there has been a general increasing trend across all outcomes (SG, WRAG and FFW), however FFW and WRAG outcomes have dropped slightly this quarter.

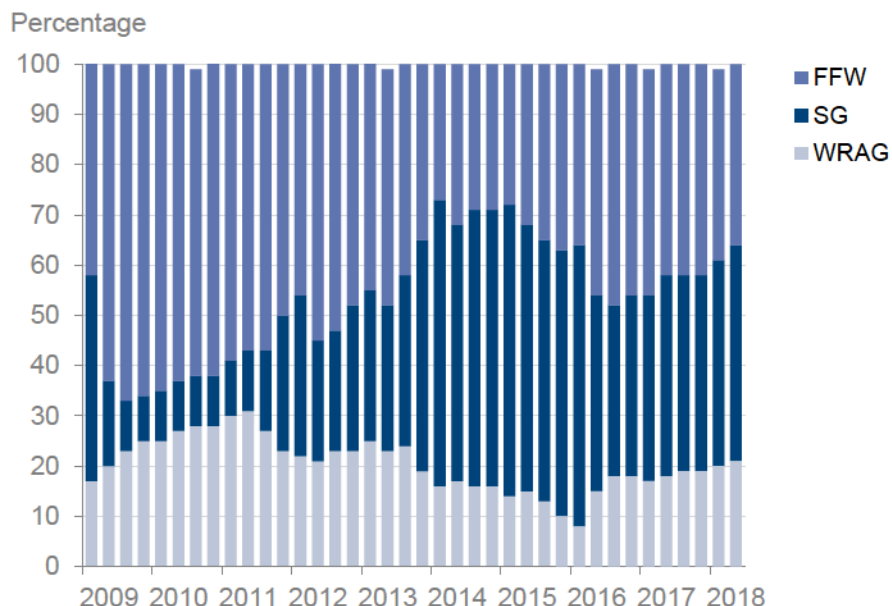
In the quarter to March 2018, SG and WRAG numbers increased for initial assessments and FFW numbers decreased.

See [Stat-Xplore](#) for further breakdowns.

¹ The percentage shown excludes all IB cases closed before assessment

Assessment outcomes for ESA initial assessments

The proportion of outcomes for ESA initial assessments has started to stabilise in recent quarters



Main Findings

For the 110,000 ESA initial assessments cleared in the latest quarter to March 2018:

Support Group	43%	Up 2 percentage points	since previous quarter
Work Related Activity Group	21%	Up 1 percentage point	since previous quarter
Fit for Work	36%	Down 2 percentage points	since previous quarter

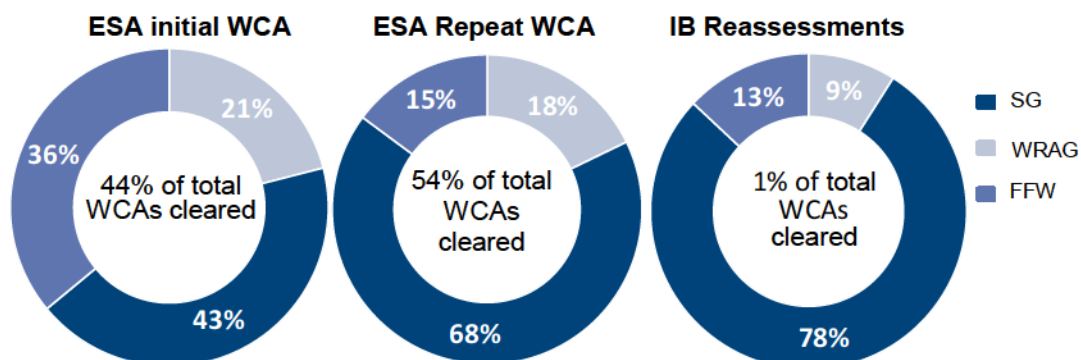
Outcomes of initial assessments entitled to ESA (assigned to SG or WRAG) increased by 4,700 in the latest quarter to March 2018 to stand at 68,000.

Historically, there have been significant changes in the volumes of initial assessment assigned to each outcome. In recent quarters, the proportion of initial outcomes resulting in an award has increased slightly, as shown in the chart, with an increase of 2 percentage points for SG, 1 percentage point for WRAG and a drop in 2 percentage points for FFW outcomes in the latest quarter.

See [Stat-Xplore](#) for further breakdowns.

Note: Assessment outcomes are shown in quarters by completed assessment date. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

ESA and IBR assessments: Cleared outcomes for the latest quarter show big differences across claim types



For assessments cleared in the latest quarter to March 2018, 44% were initial ESA claims, 54% were ESA repeat assessments and 1% were IB reassessments.

In the latest quarter, to March 2018, most WCA clearances (54%) were repeat assessments. This is an increase from 16% in the quarter to December 2015. This is due to the re-introduction of repeat assessments in December 2015 after almost two years of focussing on initial assessments.

The majority of IB reassessments and ESA repeat assessments have Support Group outcomes at 78% and 68% respectively in contrast to 43% for ESA initial assessments.

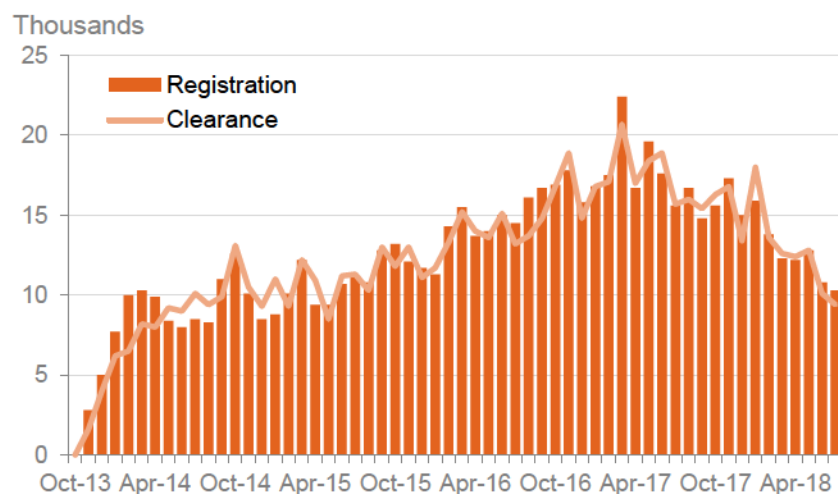
Initial ESA assessments have the highest FFW rate at 36%. This is expected as, unlike IB reassessments and repeat ESA assessments, these claimants don't have a previously known functionally limiting condition.

ESA-WCA Mandatory Reconsideration registrations, clearances and clearance times

If a customer disagrees with their assessment decision they have the opportunity to raise a **Mandatory Reconsideration** and ask DWP to formally review the decision. The aim of a MR is to resolve disputes as early as possible without the need for an appeal hearing. MR figures require less retrospection than the cohort data and are therefore reported monthly to allow the most recent figures to be included.

See [methodology](#) note for a more detailed explanation.

Mandatory Reconsideration registrations have fallen since March 2017

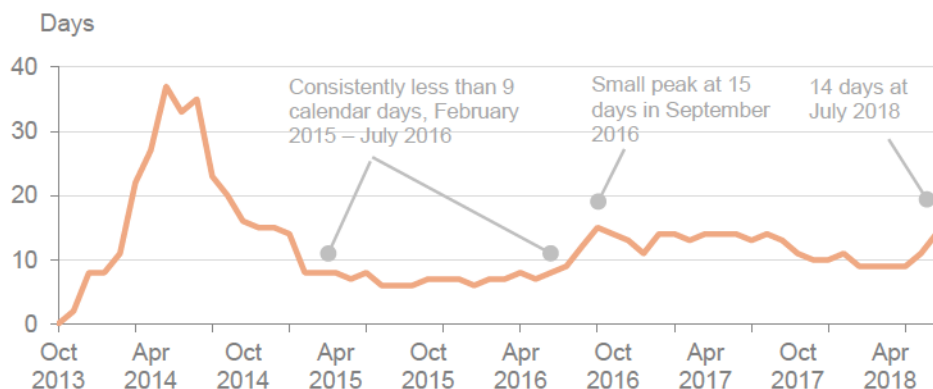


Main Findings

The MR process was introduced in October 2013. From its introduction up to March 2017, numbers of registrations generally increased over time reaching a peak of 22,000 in March 2017, since registrations have fallen to 10,000 in July 2018.

When the MR process was first introduced, clearance numbers were low in comparison to registrations. However, since May 2014, clearance volumes have improved, as the MR process became established and clearance volumes have been similar to registrations.

Mandatory Reconsideration median clearance times have started to increase



Note: MR Registrations and Clearances are shown by month. MR median clearance times are shown by month of decision.

In July 2018, the median monthly clearance time was 14 calendar days.

Since January 2015, after the MR process was established, the median MR clearance time has not exceeded 15 days.

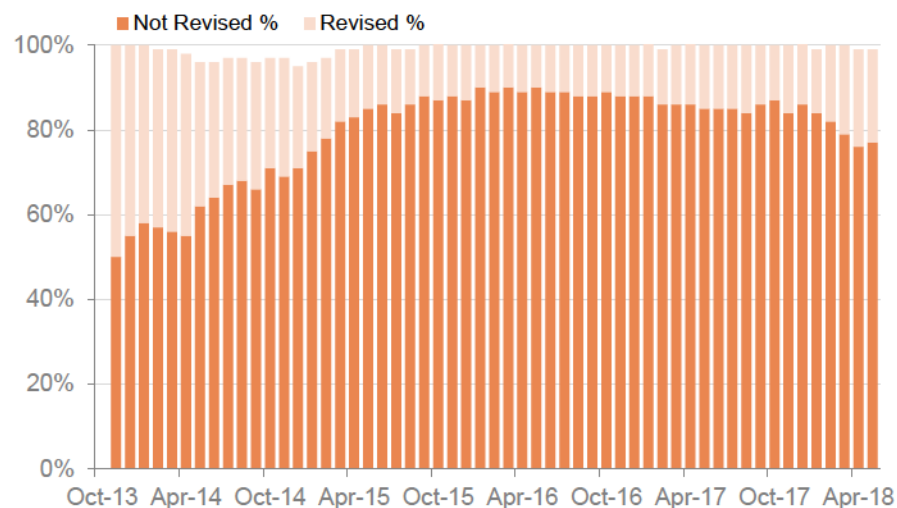
Over the last year, the median monthly clearance time has shown a decline to 9 days between February and May 2018 but has risen again to 14 days in July 2018.

See [methodology](#) note for how median clearance times have been derived.

See accompanying [tables](#) for full data.

ESA-WCA Mandatory Reconsiderations outcomes

78% of assessment outcomes were not revised at Mandatory Reconsideration in the latest month, July 2018



Note: MR outcomes are shown by month of decision. Revised % includes allowed and disallowed revisions. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Main Findings

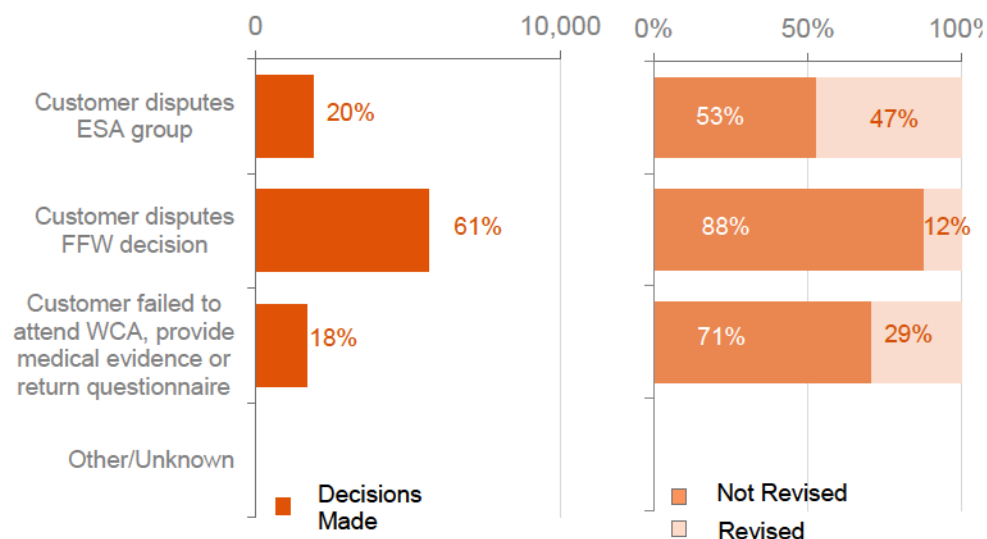
During the MR process, the DWP Decision Maker will review the evidence for the decision under dispute to either revise or not revise the decision.

When MRs were first introduced, much higher proportions of decisions were revised than in later years. Between March 2015 and January 2018, the proportion of revised decisions fluctuated below 17%. In the latest month, July 2018, 22% of decisions were revised at the MR stage.

The proportion of MR decisions not revised in the year to July 2018 has generally fallen from 85% to 78%. Overall numbers of MR decisions made has fallen by 40% to stand at 9,400 in July 2018;

See accompanying [tables](#) for further detail.

Fit for Work disputes are the main cause of ESA-WCA Mandatory Reconsideration decisions in July 2018



The vast majority of MRs raised during the ESA-WCA process in July 2018 were due to FFW decisions. These types of MRs are less likely to be revised than the other categories.

In July 2018, 5,700 MR decisions (61%) were made on disputes about Fit for Work assessment outcomes. Only 12% of FFW disputes resulted in a revision in July.

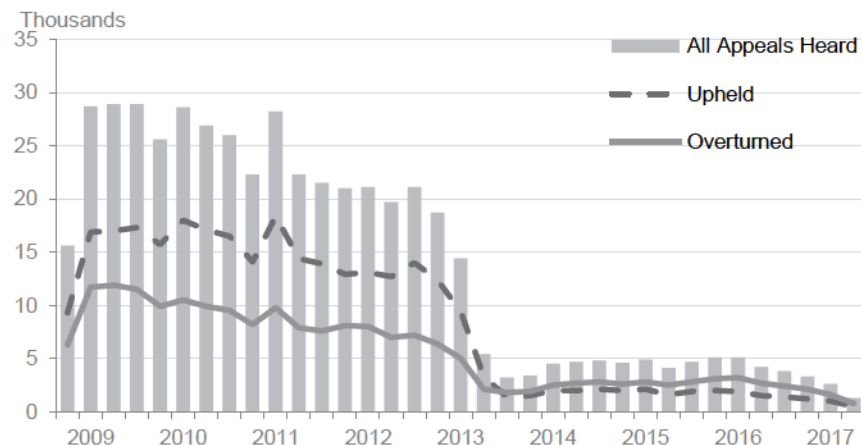
In July 2018, 18% of MR decisions were made on disputes where the claimant had not followed the claim procedures correctly. These reasons include failing to return the initial questionnaire, failing to provide medical evidence or not attending their assessment. 29% of these disputes were revised in the latest month.

The breakdown of revised/not revised decisions per MR category for July 2018 is shown in the chart.

Appeals clearances and outcomes

Following an MR decision, the claimant can dispute the decision further by appealing to Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunal Service where an official appeal hearing will take place to consider the decision evidence. At appeal, the decision under dispute will either be upheld or overturned.

The number of appeals heard on initial FFW decisions has fallen



Note: Appeals outcomes are shown in quarters by claim start date.

Main Findings

Approximately two in five initial FFW decisions were upheld at appeal this quarter



Being found FFW at assessment is the primary reason for claimants disputing a decision and also the main reason for appeal hearings. These figures focus on FFW appeals for initial assessments.

The total number of appeals heard on FFW decisions for initial assessments is very low compared to figures pre-2013 when mandatory reconsiderations were introduced. Figures have remained lower than pre-2013 levels over the last 4 reporting years after a steep drop of 9,000 in the quarter to June 2013.

The chart shows that in the latest quarter, to June 2017, the number of appeals heard on FFW decisions for initial assessments has remained low, with a decrease from 2,600 to 1,300. Please note that as these figures are grouped by claim start date, numbers could increase as more appeals are completed for claims started between April and June 2017.

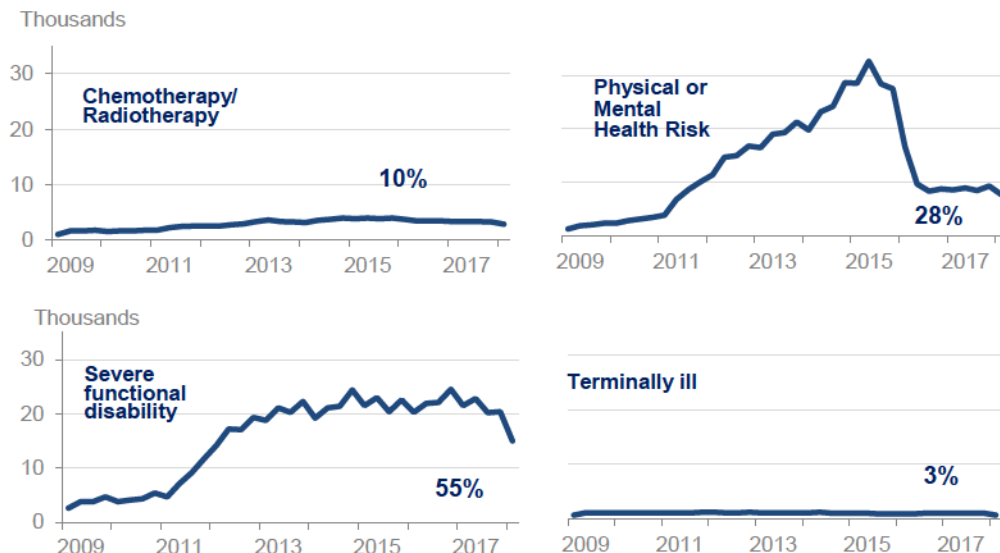
The low numbers of appeals over recent quarters may be partly due to the introduction of the MR process, although there could be other factors which have also contributed. The purpose of MRs is to give the customer an opportunity to present evidence against a decision for review without the need for formal appeal processes, therefore when the new system was introduced fewer appeals were expected.

This quarter, the proportion of decisions under dispute that were upheld at appeal has decreased slightly to 35%, after staying between 38% - 39% over the previous 5 quarters. The proportion of decisions under dispute that were upheld at appeal must take into context that these resulted from 1,300 initial FFW decisions with a claim start date in the quarter to June 2017.

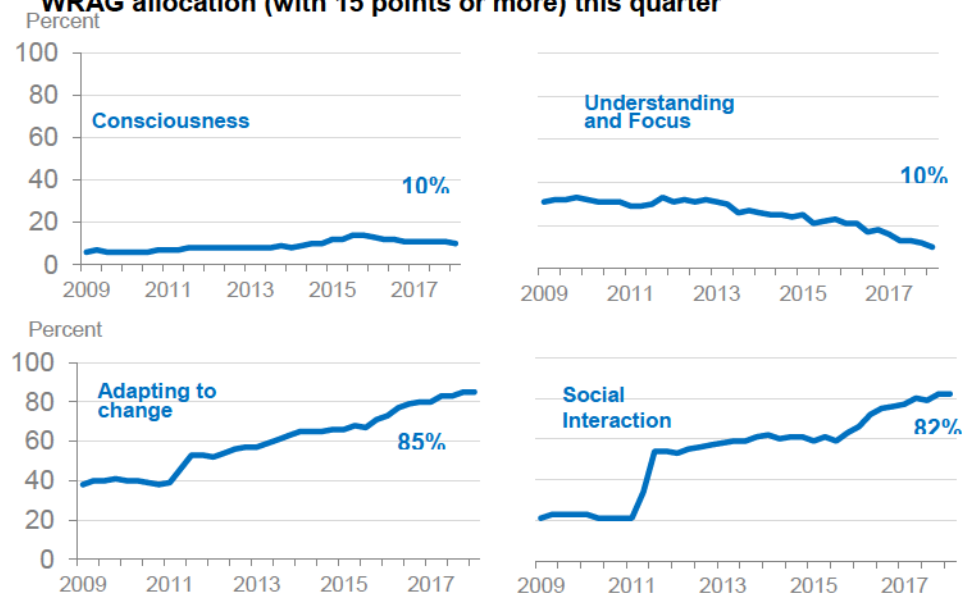
See accompanying [tables](#) and [Stat-Xplore](#) for further details.

Health Conditions and ESA group allocation for initial assessments

'Physical or mental health risk' and 'severe functional disability' remain the main reasons for SG allocation this quarter



'Adapting to change' and 'Social interaction' remain the main reasons for WRAG allocation (with 15 points or more) this quarter



Note: All charts are shown in quarters by claim start date.

Main Findings

Most claimants assigned to the SG, who started their initial ESA assessment in the quarter to December 2017, were placed there due to health conditions linked to 'physical or mental health risk' or 'severe functional disability'. These two leading categories make up 83% of all SG allocations this quarter.

There has been a significant decrease in allocations to the 'physical or mental health' risk group for claims started from October 2015 onwards. Volumes in this group fell from 28,000 in the quarter to September 2015 to 17,000 in the quarter to December 2015. This could partly be due to updated guidance on the application of risk introduced at the start of 2016 to restate the policy intent and place the question of risk in the context of work-related activity. Volumes in this group have decreased this quarter from 9,300 to 7,700.

'Chemotherapy/radiotherapy' and 'terminally ill' numbers have remained relatively low, accounting for 10% and 3% of all SG assignment reasons respectively for claims started this quarter.

The charts show the four main functional impairment categories in which claimants have scored points when assigned to the WRAG, scoring 15 points or more at initial assessment. Receiving 15 points or more is the main reason for assignment to the WRAG at initial assessment however; claimants can also be assigned to the WRAG at reconsideration or after appeal.

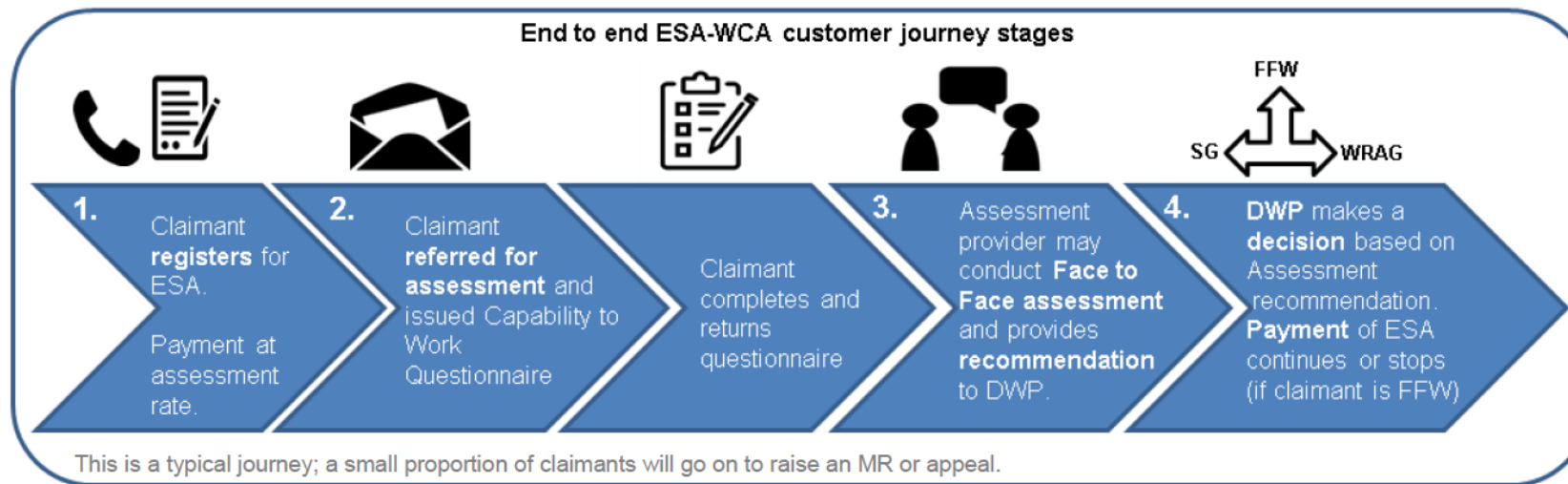
For claims resulting in a WRAG allocation (with 15 points or more) the most common categories where claimants scored points this quarter were 'adapting to change' and 'social interaction'. 85% of claimants having an 'adapting to change' condition and 82% scored points in the 'social interaction' group. **Note** that claimants can have multiple functional impairments therefore appear in more than one category.

10% of WRAG claimants (with 15 points or more) scored points for 'Understanding and focus' this quarter. Other reasons for being assigned to the WRAG (with 15 points or more) which aren't shown (Upper Limb, Sensory, Continence, and Lower Limb) are less common.

See accompanying [tables](#) and [Stat-Xplore](#) for statistics on all reasons and health conditions assigned to the WRAG.

ESA-WCA customer journey clearance times for initial claims (experimental)

The following process flow shows the main stages of a typical customer journey when completing a Work Capability Assessment for ESA:



Clearance times for individual stages of the ESA WCA process

Monthly median clearance time (weeks) for completed initial claims by month of completion

Start Stage	End Stage	Clearance Type	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18
1	2	Claim Registration to WCA Referral	1	1	1
2	3	WCA Referral to Assessment Provider (AP) Recommendation	13	13	12
3	4	AP recommendation to DWP decision	-	-	-
1	4	End-to-end ESA claim (Claimant registration to final decision)	17	17	17

1. Individual stage medians may not summed to end to end median. Medians at each stage are calculated independently.

2. Mandatory Reconsideration clearance times will be included in the end-to-end clearance time if they have been completed by the statistics extract date.

3. Weeks are for weekdays and rounded to the nearest week.

Main Findings

For initial WCAs completed in March 2018, the median end-to-end clearance time stood at 17 weeks, the same as the previous quarter.

Within this, the median time spent with the Assessment Provider (WCA Referral to AP recommendation) was 12 weeks in March 2018. This stage will usually involve an assessment and includes the waiting time for the customer to complete and return the questionnaire. Multiple referrals are sometimes required before an assessment is completed and a recommendation received as customers may not attend appointments or return questionnaires.

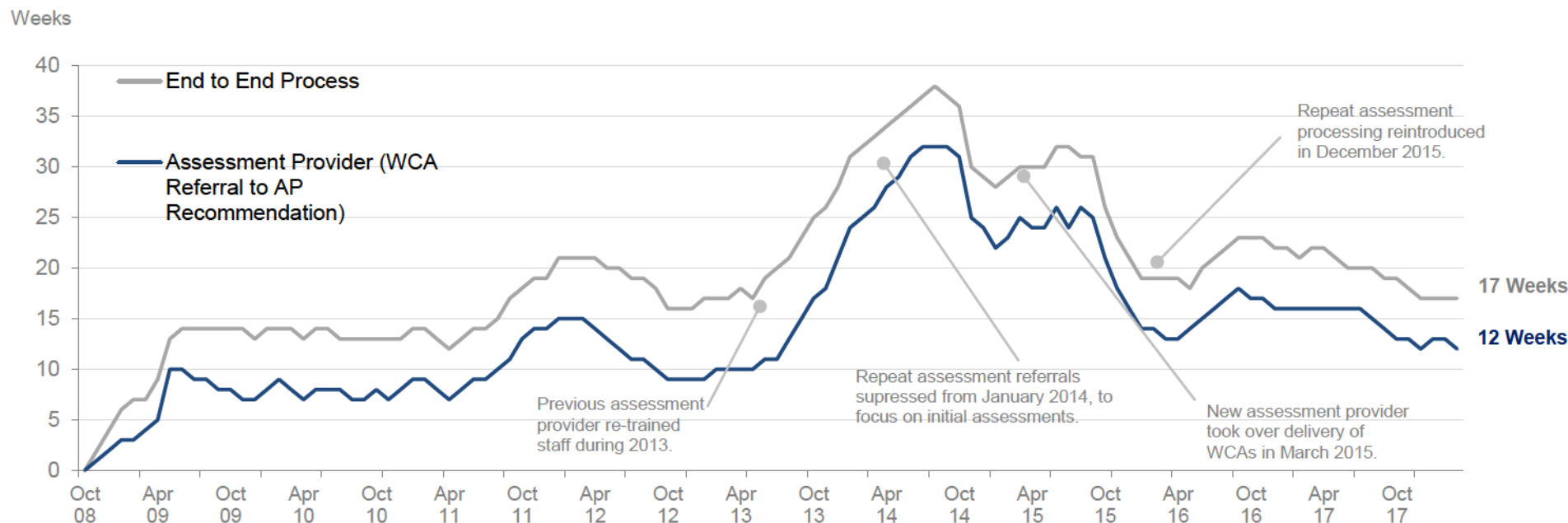
Note: The end-to-end clearance times recorded refer to time taken from claim registration to date of DWP decision. This decision will include MRs where there is a completed decision.

See [Stat-Xplore](#) for further breakdowns by region.

ESA-WCA clearance times for initial assessments (experimental)

Clearance times have fluctuated since ESA was introduced in October 2008 and are now showing a decreasing trend.

Median clearance times (weeks) for completed initial claims up to March 2018



Note: Clearance times are shown by month of clearance. Median weeks are calculated in weekdays and rounded to the nearest week.

Main Findings

The chart shows end-to-end median clearance times from claim registration to final DWP award decision for initial claims from October 2008 to March 2018. Included in the end-to-end process is the time taken from when the customer is referred to the health assessment provider to the provider's recommendation. The median clearance time for the assessment provider is also shown in the chart.

In March 2018, the median end-to-end clearance time was 17 weeks. The median clearance time for the assessment provider (referral to recommendation) took 12 weeks.

The median end-to-end clearance time has reduced by more than half in the latest month, March 2018, (17 weeks) since reaching a peak of 38 weeks in August 2014. The chart shows the assessment provider clearance times median follow a similar pattern, reaching their peak in July 2014 at 32 weeks and then falling to stand at 12 weeks in March 2018.

See [Stat-Xplore](#) for further breakdowns by region.

About these statistics

This product has been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority for National Statistics status and has been awarded National Statistics. National Statistics designation is awarded to the subset of official statistics that are judged to be of good quality, value and trustworthiness. This badge does not currently apply to the experimental cohort figures or ESA clearance times.

Key uses of the statistics include:

- Providing the evidence base for assessing the potential effect of changes, monitoring and evaluation of DWP policy
- Answering Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests and Forecasting benefit expenditure (in conjunction with expenditure statistics)
- Policy development and evaluation by local authorities and other welfare to work and pensions stakeholders and providers.

Terminology:

- **Registration** - Claimant registers an application for a WCA, MR or appeal.
- **Clearance** - DWP decision maker has determined whether the claimant should or should not be entitled to claim ESA.
- **Mandatory reconsideration** - Claimant wishes to dispute a decision made on their claim and requests DWP to reconsider the decision.
- **MR clearance time** - The clearance time begins from the point the MR is raised on the DWP administrative system by the Benefit Centre as a valid MR, having considered whether they can initially change the decision in the light of any new information. The total clearance time therefore includes the time taken to transfer the case to the Dispute Resolution Team and the time taken for the decision maker to make a decision.
- **Repeat assessment** - An existing claim that has been reassessed for ESA, as opposed to a new claim. A repeat assessment is the second or subsequent WCA undertaken on an existing, continuous ESA claim, usually between 3 and 24 months after the previous assessment. These claimants will have already been assessed as having a limited capability for work at their initial WCA and the repeat assessment will assess if their capability for work has changed.

Experimental cohort statistics:

MR statistics have been added to the regular cohort data to build on the story of the end to end customer journey. The cohort MR statistics are less timely than the stand alone MR statistics due to time lags in the benefits data and assessment data they are linked to in the cohort process. Time lags are present to allow stages within the process sufficient time to complete. These statistics give a feel for the volumes flowing through each stage of the ESA WCA process. For robust figures on individual stages, please use the stand-alone figures within the published tables (not table 17).

ESA Clearance Times (experimental):

- This release includes recently developed ESA clearance times. The statistics are labelled as experimental as there is scope to develop them further.
- Clearance times for initial claims only are included in these statistics.
- Clearance times are calculated as median weeks where a week is derived from the number of working days then rounded to the nearest week. The median is presented here instead of the mean as the mean measure can be unduly affected by outlying cases.
- These figures are derived for cases where a final award decision has been recorded.
- MR decision dates are included in the final DWP decision date where available.

Where to find out more:

- See [Stat-Xplore](#) for more detailed breakdowns of the data covering Region, Local Authority and Westminster Parliamentary Constituency breakdowns available for WCA outcomes by claim start date and completed assessment date.
- See [methodology note](#) for more detailed information on these statistics.