

Employment & Support Allowance

Limited Capability For Work - Test

Schedule 2 - Regulation 19(2) and (3) Employment and Support Allowance Regulations 2008

A person will be considered to pass the 'limited capability for work' test if they are able to score **15 points** or more under either Part 1 (Physical Conditions) or Part 2 (Mental Conditions) of the test. If a person is unable to do so, then they may still be considered to pass the test if they are able to score **15 points** or more from combining their physical and mental health scores. Whilst points scored from each heading may be added together, only the highest score from within each heading may count. For example, a person who is able to meet conditions (c) 15 points and (d) 9 points in the 'walking' test would score 15 points only not 24 points. However, a person who scores 9 points under the 'walking' test and 6 points under the 'standing and sitting test' would achieve a total score of 15 points. Further, a person who scored 9 points under 'reaching' and 9 points under 'memory and concentration' would score 18 points. In both of the latter two examples the person would be deemed to pass the test because their overall score was at least 15 points.

Part 1: Physical disabilities

1. Walking with a walking stick or other aid if such aid is normally used.

(a)	Cannot walk at all.	15
(b)	Cannot walk more than 50 metres on level ground without repeatedly stopping or severe discomfort.	15
(c)	Cannot walk up or down two steps even with support of a handrail.	15
(d)	Cannot walk more than 100 metres on level ground without repeatedly stopping or severe discomfort.	9
(e)	Cannot walk more than 200 metres on level ground without repeatedly stopping or severe discomfort.	6
(f)	None of the above apply.	0

2. Standing and sitting.

(a)	Cannot stand for more than 10 minutes, unassisted by another person, even if free to move around, before needing to sit down.	15
(b)	Cannot sit in a chair with a high back and no arms for more than 10 minutes before needing to move from the chair because the degree of discomfort experienced makes it impossible to continue sitting.	15
(c)	Cannot rise to standing from sitting in an upright chair without physical assistance from another person.	15
(d)	Cannot move between one seated position and another seated position located next to one another without receiving physical assistance from another person.	15
(e)	Cannot stand for more than 30 minutes, even if free to move around, before needing to sit down.	6
(f)	Cannot sit in a chair with a high back and no arms for more than 30 minutes without needing to move from the chair because the degree of discomfort experienced makes it impossible to continue sitting.	6
(g)	None of the above apply.	0

3. Bending or kneeling.

(a)	Cannot bend to touch knees and straighten up again.	15
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(b)	Cannot bend, kneel or squat, as if to pick a light object, such as a piece of paper, situated 15cm from the floor on a low shelf, and to move it and straighten up again without the help of another person.	9
(c)	Cannot bend, kneel or squat, as if to pick a light object off the floor and straighten up again without the help of another person.	6
(d)	None of the above apply.	0

4. Reaching.

(a)	Cannot raise either arm as if to put something in the top pocket of a coat or jacket.	15
(b)	Cannot put either arm behind back as if to put on a coat or jacket.	15
(c)	Cannot raise either arm to top of head as if to put on a hat.	9
(d)	Cannot raise either arm above head height as if to reach for something.	6
(e)	None of the above apply.	0

5. Picking up and moving or transferring by the use of the upper body and arms (excluding all other activities specified in Part 1 of this Schedule).

(a)	Cannot pick up and move a 0.5 litre carton full of liquid with either hand.	15
(b)	Cannot pick up and move a one litre carton full of liquid with either hand.	9
(c)	Cannot pick up and move a light but bulky object such as an empty cardboard box, requiring the use of both hands together.	6
(d)	None of the above apply.	0

6. Manual dexterity.

(a)	Cannot turn a "star-headed" sink tap with either hand.	15
(b)	Cannot pick up a £1 coin or equivalent with either hand.	15
(c)	Cannot turn the pages of a book with either hand.	15
(d)	Cannot physically use a pen or pencil.	9
(e)	Cannot physically use a conventional keyboard or mouse.	9
(f)	Cannot do up/undo small buttons such as a shirt or blouse buttons.	9
(g)	Cannot turn a "star-headed" sink tap with one hand but can with the other.	6
(h)	Cannot pick up a £1 coin or equivalent with one hand but can with the other.	6
(i)	Cannot pour from an open 0.5 litre carton full of liquid.	6
(j)	None of the above apply.	0

7. Speech.

(a)	Cannot speak at all.	15
(b)	Speech cannot be understood by strangers.	15
(c)	Strangers have great difficulty understanding speech.	9
(d)	Strangers have some difficulty understanding speech.	6
(e)	None of the above apply.	0

8. Hearing with a hearing aid or other aid if normally worn.

(a)	Cannot hear at all.	15
(b)	Cannot hear well enough to be able to hear someone talking in a loud voice in a quiet room sufficiently clearly to distinguish the words being spoken.	15
(c)	Cannot hear someone talking in a normal voice in a quiet room sufficiently clearly to distinguish the words being spoken.	9
(d)	Cannot hear someone talking in a loud voice in a busy street sufficiently clearly to distinguish the words being spoken.	6
(e)	None of the above apply.	0

9. Vision including visual acuity and visual fields in normal daylight or bright electric light with glasses or other aid to vision if such aid is normally worn.

(a)	Cannot see at all.	15
(b)	Cannot see well enough to read 16 point print at a distance of greater than 20cm.	15
(c)	Has 50% or greater reduction of visual fields.	15
(d)	Cannot see well enough to recognise a friend at a distance of at least 5 metres.	9
(e)	Has 25% or more but less than 50% reduction of visual fields.	6
(f)	Cannot see well enough to recognise a friend at a distance of at least 15 metres.	6
(g)	None of the above apply.	0

10. (a) Continence other than enuresis (bed wetting) where the claimant does not have an artificial stoma or urinary collecting device.

i	Has no voluntary control over the evacuation of the bowel.	15
ii	Has no voluntary control over the voiding of the bladder.	15
iii	At least once a month loses control of bowels so that the claimant cannot control the full evacuation of the bowel.	15
iv	At least once a week loses control of bladder so that the claimant cannot control the full voiding of the bladder.	15
v	Occasionally loses control of bowels so that the claimant cannot control the full evacuation of the bowel.	9
vi	At least once a month loses control of bladder so that the claimant cannot control the full voiding of the bladder.	6
vii	Risks losing control of bowels or bladder so that the claimant cannot control the full evacuation of the bowel or the full voiding of the bladder if not able to reach a toilet quickly.	6
viii	None of the above apply.	0

10. (b) Continence where the claimant uses a urinary collecting device, worn for the majority of the time including an indwelling urethral or suprapubic catheter.

i	Is unable to affix remove or empty the catheter bag or other collecting device without receiving physical assistance from another person.	15
ii	Is unable to affix remove or empty the catheter bag or other collecting device without causing leakage of contents.	15
iii	Has no voluntary control over the evacuation of the bowel.	15

iv	At least once a month loses control of bowels so that the claimant cannot control the full evacuation of the bowel.	15
v	Occasionally loses control of bowels so that the claimant cannot control the full evacuation of the bowel.	9
vi	Risks losing control of bowels so that the claimant cannot control the full evacuation of the bowel if not able to reach a toilet quickly.	6
vii	None of the above apply.	0

10. (c) Continence other than enuresis (bed wetting) where the claimant has an artificial stoma.

i	Is unable to affix, remove or empty stoma appliance without receiving physical assistance from another person.	15
ii	Is unable to affix, remove or empty stoma appliance without causing leakage of contents.	15
iii	Where the claimant's artificial stoma relates solely to the evacuation of the bowel, at least once a week, loses control of bladder so that the claimant cannot control the full voiding of the bladder.	15
iv	Where the claimant's artificial stoma relates solely to the evacuation of the bowel loses control of bladder so that the claimant cannot control the full voiding of the bladder.	9
v	Where the claimant's artificial stoma relates solely to the evacuation of the bowel risks losing control of the bladder so that the claimant cannot control the full voiding of the bladder if not able to reach a toilet quickly.	6
vi	None of the above apply.	0

11. Remaining conscious during waking moments.

(a)	At least once a week has an involuntary episode of lost or altered consciousness resulting in significantly disrupted awareness or concentration.	15
(b)	At least once a month has an involuntary episode of lost or altered consciousness resulting in significantly disrupted awareness or concentration.	9
(c)	At least twice in the six months immediately preceding the assessment has had an involuntary episode of lost or altered consciousness resulting in significantly disrupted awareness or concentration.	6
(d)	None of the above apply.	0

Part 2: Mental, cognitive and intellectual function

12. Learning or comprehension in the completion of tasks.

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| (a) | Cannot learn or understand how to successfully complete a simple task such as setting an alarm clock, at all. | 15 |
| (b) | Needs to witness a demonstration, given more than once on the same occasion of how to carry out a simple task before the claimant is able to learn or understand how to complete the task successfully, but would be unable to successfully complete the task the following day without receiving a further demonstration of how to complete it. | 15 |
| (c) | Needs to witness a demonstration of how to carry out a simple task, before the claimant is able to learn or understand how to complete the task successfully, but would be unable to successfully complete the task the following day without receiving a verbal prompt from another person. | 9 |
| (d) | Needs to witness a demonstration of how to carry out a moderately complex task, such as the steps involved in operating a washing machine to correctly clean clothes before the claimant is able to learn or understand how to complete the task successfully, but would be unable to successfully complete the task the following day without receiving a verbal prompt from another person. | 9 |
| (e) | Needs verbal instructions as to how to carry out a simple task before the claimant is able to learn or understand how to complete the task successfully, but would be unable, within a period of less than one week, to successfully complete the task the following day without receiving a verbal prompt from another person. | 6 |
| (f) | None of the above apply. | 0 |

13. Awareness of hazard.

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| (a) | Reduced awareness of the risks of everyday hazards (such as boiling water or sharp objects) would lead to daily instances of or to near avoidance of:
(i) injury to self or others; or
(ii) significant damage to property or possessions,
to such an extent that overall day to day life cannot successfully be managed. | 15 |
| (b) | Reduced awareness of the risks of everyday hazards would lead for the majority of the time to instances of or to near avoidance of:
(i) injury to self or others; or
(ii) significant damage to property or possessions,
to such an extent that overall day to day life cannot successfully be managed without supervision from another person. | 9 |
| (c) | Reduced awareness of the risks of everyday hazards has led or would lead to frequent instances of or to near avoidance of:
(i) injury to self or to others; or
(ii) significant damage to property or possessions,
but not to such an extent that overall day to day life cannot be managed when such incidents occur. | 6 |
| (d) | None of the above apply. | 0 |

14. Memory and concentration.

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| (a) | On a daily basis forgets or loses concentration to such an extent that overall day to day life cannot be successfully managed without receiving verbal prompting, given by someone else in the claimant's presence. | 15 |
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(b)	For the majority of the time forgets or loses concentration to such an extent that overall day to day life cannot be successfully managed without receiving verbal prompting, given by someone else in the claimant's presence.	9
(c)	Frequently forgets or loses concentration to such an extent that overall day to day life can only be successfully managed with pre-planning such as making a daily written list of all tasks forming part of daily life that are to be completed.	6
(d)	None of the above apply.	0

15. Execution of tasks.

(a)	Is unable to successfully complete any everyday task.	15
(b)	Takes more than twice the length of time it would take a person without any form or mental disablement to successfully complete an everyday task with which the claimant is familiar.	15
(c)	Takes more than one and a half times but no more than twice the length of time it would take a person without any form of mental disablement to successfully complete an everyday task with which the claimant is familiar.	9
(d)	Takes one a half times the length of time it would take a person without any form of mental disablement to successfully complete an everyday task with which the claimant is familiar.	6
(e)	None of the above apply.	0

16. Initiating and sustaining personal action.

(a)	Cannot due to cognitive impairment or a severe disorder of mood or behaviour, initiate or sustain any personal action (which means planning, organisation, problem solving, prioritising or switching tasks).	15
(b)	Cannot due to cognitive impairment or a severe disorder of mood or behaviour, initiate or sustain personal action without requiring daily verbal prompting given by another person in the claimant's presence for the majority of the time.	15
(c)	Cannot due to cognitive impairment or a severe disorder of mood or behaviour, initiate or sustain personal action without requiring verbal prompting given by another person in the claimant's presence for the majority of the time.	9
(d)	Cannot due to cognitive impairment or a severe disorder of mood or behaviour, initiate or sustain personal action without requiring frequent verbal prompting given by another person in the claimant's presence.	6
(e)	None of the above apply.	0

17. Coping with change.

(a)	Cannot cope with very minor expected changes in routine to the extent that overall day to day life cannot be managed.	15
(b)	Cannot cope with expected changes in routine (such as a pre-arranged permanent change to the routine time scheduled for a lunch break), to the extent that overall, day to day life is made significantly more difficult.	9
(c)	Cannot cope with minor unforeseen changes in routine (such as an unexpected change of the day it is due to occur), to the extent that overall, day to day life is made significantly more difficult.	6
(d)	None of the above apply.	0

18. Getting about.

(a)	Cannot get to any specified place with which the claimant is, or would be, familiar.	15
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(b)	Is unable to get to a specified place with which the claimant is familiar, without being accompanied by another person on each occasion.	15
(c)	For the majority of the time is unable to get to a specified place with which the claimant is familiar without being accompanied by another person.	9
(d)	Is frequently unable to get to a specified place with which the claimant is familiar without being accompanied by another person.	6
(e)	None of the above apply.	0

19. Coping with social situations.

(a)	Normal activities, for example, visiting new places or engaging in social contact, are precluded because of overwhelming fear or anxiety.	15
(b)	Normal activities, for example, visiting new places or engaging in social contact, are precluded for the majority of the time due to overwhelming fear or anxiety.	9
(c)	Normal activities, for example, visiting new places or engaging in social contact, are frequently precluded, due to overwhelming fear or anxiety.	6
(d)	None of the above apply.	0

20. Propriety of behaviour with other people.

(a)	Has unpredictable outbursts of aggressive, disinhibited or bizarre behaviour, being either: (i) sufficient to cause disruption to others on a daily basis: or (ii) of such severity that although occurring less frequently than on a daily basis, no reasonable person would be expected to tolerate them.	15
(b)	Has a completely disproportionate reaction to minor events or to criticism to the extent that the claimant has an extreme violent outburst leading to threatening behaviour or actual physical violence.	15
(c)	Has unpredictable outbursts of aggressive, disinhibited or bizarre behaviour, sufficient in severity and frequency to cause disruption for the majority of the time.	9
(d)	Has a strongly disproportionate reaction to minor events or to criticism, to the extent that the claimant cannot manage overall day to day life when such events or criticism occur.	9
(e)	Has unpredictable outbursts of aggressive, disinhibited or bizarre behaviour sufficient to cause frequent disruption.	6
(f)	Frequently demonstrates a moderately disproportionate reaction to minor events or to criticism but not to such an extent that the claimant cannot manage overall day to day life when such events or criticism occur.	6
(g)	None of the above apply.	0

21. Dealing with other people.

(a)	Is unaware of impact of own behaviour to the extent that: (i) has difficulty relating to others even for brief periods such as a few hours; or (ii) causes distress to others on a daily basis.	15
(b)	The claimant misinterprets verbal or non-verbal communication to the extent of causing himself or herself significant distress on a daily basis.	15
(c)	Is unaware of impact of own behaviour to the extent that; (i) has difficulty relating to others for longer periods such as a day or two; or (ii) causes distress to others for the majority of the time.	9

(d)	The claimant misinterprets verbal or non-verbal communication to the extent of causing himself or herself significant distress to himself for the majority of the time.	9
(e)	Is unaware of impact of own behaviour to the extent that; (i) has difficulty relating to others for prolonged periods such as a week; or (ii) frequently causes distress to others.	6
(f)	The claimant misinterprets verbal or non-verbal communication to the extent of causing himself or herself significant distress on a frequent basis.	6
(g)	None of the above apply.	0

Limited Capability For Work-related Activity - Test

Schedule 3 - Regulation 34(1) Employment and Support Allowance Regulations 2008

The 'limited capability for work-related activity' test will be satisfied if any one of the following conditions apply. Anyone meeting the conditions will qualify for the 'support component' which is worth more in monetary terms than the 'work-related activity component'. People who get the 'support component' will not be required to take part in 'work-focused interviews' or the 'work-focused health-related assessment'.

1. Walking or moving on level ground.

YES/NO

Cannot

- (a) walk (with a walking stick or other aid if such is normally used);
- (b) move (with the aid of crutches if crutches are normally used); or
- (c) manually propel the claimant's wheelchair;

more than 30 metres without repeatedly stopping, experiencing breathlessness or severe discomfort.

2. Rising from sitting and transferring from one seated position to another.

YES/NO

Cannot complete both of the following;

- (a) rise to stand from sitting in an upright chair without receiving physical assistance from someone else; and
- (b) move between one seated position and another seated position located next to one another without receiving physical assistance from someone else.

3. Picking up and moving or transferring by the use of the upper body and arms (excluding standing, sitting, bending or kneeling and all other activities specified in this Schedule).

YES/NO

Cannot pick up and move 0.5 litre carton full of liquid with either hand.

4. Reaching.

YES/NO

Cannot raise either arm as if to put something in the top pocket of a coat or jacket.

5. Manual dexterity.

YES/NO

Cannot

- (a) turn a "star-headed" sink tap with either hand; or
- (b) pick up a £1 coin or equivalent with either hand.

6. Continence.

YES/NO

- (a) Continence other than enuresis (bed wetting) where the claimant does not have an artificial stoma or urinary collecting device.
- (a) has no voluntary control over the evacuation of the bowel;

- (b) has no voluntary control over the voiding of the bladder;
- (c) at least once a week, loses control of bowels so that the claimant cannot control the full evacuation of the bowel;
- (d) at least once a week, loses control of bladder so that the claimant cannot control the full voiding of the bladder;
- (e) at least once a week, fails to control full evacuation of the bowel, owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour; or
- (f) at least once a week, fails to control full-voiding of the bladder, owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour.

(b) Contenance where the claimant uses a urinary collecting device, worn for the majority of the time including an indwelling urethral or suprapubic catheter.

- (a) is unable to affix, remove or empty the catheter bag or other collecting device without receiving physical assistance from another person;
- (b) is unable to affix, remove or empty the catheter bag or other collecting device without causing leakage of contents;
- (c) has no voluntarily control over the evacuation of the bowel;
- (d) at least once a week loses control of bowels so that the full evacuation of the bowel; or
- (e) at least once a week fails to control full evacuation of the bowel, owing to severe disorder of mood or behaviour.

(c) Contenance other than enuresis (bed wetting) where the claimant has an artificial stoma appliance.

- (a) is unable to affix, remove or empty stoma appliance without receiving physical assistance from another person;
- (b) is unable to affix, remove or empty stoma without causing leakage of contents;
- (c) where the claimant's artificial stoma relates solely to the evacuation of the bowel has no voluntary control over voiding of bladder;
- (d) where the claimant's artificial stoma relates solely to the evacuation of the bowel, at least once a week, loses control of the bladder so that the claimant cannot control full voiding of the bladder; or
- (e) where the claimant's artificial stoma relates solely to the evacuation of the bowel, at least once a week fails to control the full voiding of the bladder owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour.

7. Maintaining personal hygiene.

YES/NO

- (a) Cannot clean own torso (excluding own back) without receiving physical assistance from someone else;
- (b) Cannot clean own torso (excluding back) without repeatedly stopping, experience breathlessness or severe discomfort;
- (c) Cannot clean own torso (excluding back) without receiving regular prompting given by someone else in the claimant's presence; or
- (d) Owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour, fails to clean own torso (excluding own back) without receiving:
 - (i) physical assistance from someone else; or
 - (ii) regular prompting given by someone else in the claimant's presence.

8. Eating and drinking.**YES/NO****(a) Conveying food or drink to the mouth.**

- (a) Cannot convey food or drink to the claimant's own mouth without receiving physical assistance from someone else;
- (b) Cannot convey food or drink to the claimant's own mouth without repeatedly stopping, experiencing breathlessness or severe discomfort;
- (c) Cannot convey food or drink to the claimant's own mouth without receiving regular prompting given by someone else in the claimant's physical presence; or
- (d) Owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour, fails to convey food or drink to the claimant's own mouth without receiving:
 - (i) physical assistance from someone else; or
 - (ii) regular prompting given by someone else in the claimant's presence.

(b) Chewing or swallowing food or drink.

- (a) Cannot chew or swallow food or drink;
- (b) Cannot chew or swallow food or drink without repeatedly stopping, experiencing breathlessness or severe discomfort;
- (c) cannot chew or swallow food or drink without repeatedly receiving regular prompting given by someone else in the claimant's presence; or
- (d) Owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour, fails to:
 - (i) chew or swallow food or drink; or
 - (ii) chew or swallow food or drink without regular prompting given by someone else in the claimant's presence.

9. Learning or comprehension in the completion of tasks.**YES/NO**

- (a) Cannot learn or understand how to successfully complete a simple task such as the preparation of a hot drink, at all;
- (b) Needs to witness a demonstration, given more than once on the same occasion of how to carry out a simple task before the claimant is able to learn or understand how to complete the task successfully but would be unable to successfully, complete the task the following day without receiving a further demonstration of how to complete it; or
- (c) Fails to do any of the matters referred to in (a) or (b) owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour.

10. Personal action.**YES/NO**

- (a) Cannot initiate or sustain any personal action (which means planning, organisation, problem solving, prioritising or switching tasks);
- (b) Cannot initiate or sustain personal action without requiring daily verbal prompting given by someone else in the claimant's presence; or

- (c) Fails to initiate or sustain basic personal action without requiring daily verbal prompting given by someone else in the claimant's presence, owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour.

11. Communication.

YES/NO

- (a) None of the following forms of communication can be achieved by the claimant;
- (i) speaking (to a standard that may be understood by strangers);
 - (ii) writing (to a standard that may be understood by strangers);
 - (iii) typing (to a standard that may be understood by strangers);
 - (iv) sign language equivalent to Level 3 British Sign Language.
- (b) None of the forms of communication referred to in (a) are achieved by the claimant owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour;
- (c) Misinterprets verbal or non-verbal communication to the extent of causing distress to himself or herself on a daily basis; or
- (d) Effectively cannot make himself or herself understood to others because of the claimant's disassociation from reality owing to a severe disorder of mood or behaviour.