



Evidence based findings about the veteran population in England's North East

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Research funded by the Armed Forces Covenant Fund Trust within the Map of Need project

July 2019

1. Estimates of working age veterans (2011)

| | Working age veterans | Residents aged 16 to 64 | Veterans as % of all residents aged 16 to 64 | Male working age veterans | Male veterans as % of all working age veterans | Female working age veterans | Female veterans as % of all working age veterans |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 745,765 | 3,627,3707 | 2.06% | 684,070 | 91.73% | 61,695 | 8.27% |
| ENGLAND | 697,427 | 34,329,091 | 2.03% | 639,745 | 91.73% | 57,680 | 8.27% |
| NORTH EAST | 52,995 | 1,684,964 | 3.15% | 49,070 | 92.59% | 3,925 | 7.41% |
| County Durham | 11,034 | 332,913 | 3.31% | 10,215 | 92.57% | 820 | 7.43% |
| Darlington | 2,537 | 66,918 | 3.79% | 2,290 | 90.34% | 245 | 9.66% |
| Hartlepool | 1,896 | 58,630 | 3.23% | 1,760 | 92.88% | 135 | 7.12% |
| Middlesbrough | 2,336 | 89,718 | 2.60% | 2,130 | 91.22% | 205 | 8.78% |
| Northumberland | 7,038 | 198,858 | 3.54% | 6,490 | 92.19% | 545 | 7.74% |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 3,144 | 84,759 | 3.71% | 2,875 | 91.41% | 270 | 8.59% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 3,990 | 124,552 | 3.20% | 3,660 | 91.73% | 330 | 8.27% |
| Tyne and Wear | 21,020 | 728,616 | 2.88% | 19,650 | 93.48% | 1,370 | 6.52% |
| • Gateshead | 3,487 | 129,471 | 2.69% | 3,225 | 92.54% | 260 | 7.46% |
| • Newcastle upon Tyne | 4,157 | 193,484 | 2.15% | 3,845 | 92.54% | 310 | 7.46% |
| • North Tyneside | 4,345 | 129,793 | 3.35% | 4,055 | 93.33% | 290 | 6.67% |
| • South Tyneside | 3,388 | 95,347 | 3.55% | 3,220 | 94.99% | 165 | 4.87% |
| • Sunderland | 5,643 | 180,521 | 3.13% | 5,300 | 93.89% | 345 | 6.11% |

*Adapted from Census 2011: Working age UK armed forces veterans residing in England and Wales.
Due to rounding, percentages may not always add up to 100%.
This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.*

2. Military pension and compensation (2017)

| | All | Of which veterans | All AFPS | All WPS | WPS: Veterans (Disablement Pensioners) | WPS: War Widow(er)s | WPS: Other War Pensioners | All AFCS | AFCS: Serving Personnel | AFCS: Veterans |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| UK | 405,019 | 374,023 | 307,085 | 113,292 | 96,835 | 15,937 | 520 | 32,599 | 15,222 | 17,377 |
| ENGLAND | 333,131 | 306,974 | 253,530 | 90,083 | 76,503 | 13,163 | 417 | 27,889 | 13,150 | 14,739 |
| NORTH EAST | 18,805 | 17,664 | 12,413 | 7,868 | 7,197 | 626 | 45 | 1,161 | 495 | 666 |
| County Durham | 3,877 | 3,667 | 2,656 | 1,532 | 1,415 | 106 | 11 | 238 | 101 | 137 |
| Darlington | 1,266 | 1,193 | 1,016 | 359 | 322 | 34 | 3 | 84 | 37 | 47 |
| Hartlepool | 666 | 625 | 438 | 297 | 271 | ~ | ~ | 35 | 16 | 19 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 1,316 | 1,236 | 950 | 451 | 409 | 42 | 0 | 95 | 38 | 57 |
| Middlesbrough | 718 | 660 | 460 | 304 | 269 | ~ | ~ | 61 | 24 | 37 |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 1,040 | 991 | 743 | 381 | 352 | ~ | ~ | 55 | 22 | 33 |
| Northumberland | 2,909 | 2,727 | 2,102 | 984 | 899 | 76 | 9 | 215 | 103 | 112 |
| Gateshead | 1,110 | 1,046 | 655 | 555 | 507 | ~ | ~ | 50 | 16 | 34 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 1,371 | 1,283 | 825 | 637 | 585 | 52 | 0 | 83 | 39 | 44 |
| North Tyneside | 1,348 | 1,264 | 839 | 644 | 585 | 56 | 3 | 80 | 27 | 53 |
| South Tyneside | 1,149 | 1,065 | 618 | 600 | 544 | ~ | ~ | 68 | 28 | 40 |
| Sunderland | 2,035 | 1,907 | 1,111 | 1,124 | 1,039 | 74 | 11 | 97 | 44 | 53 |

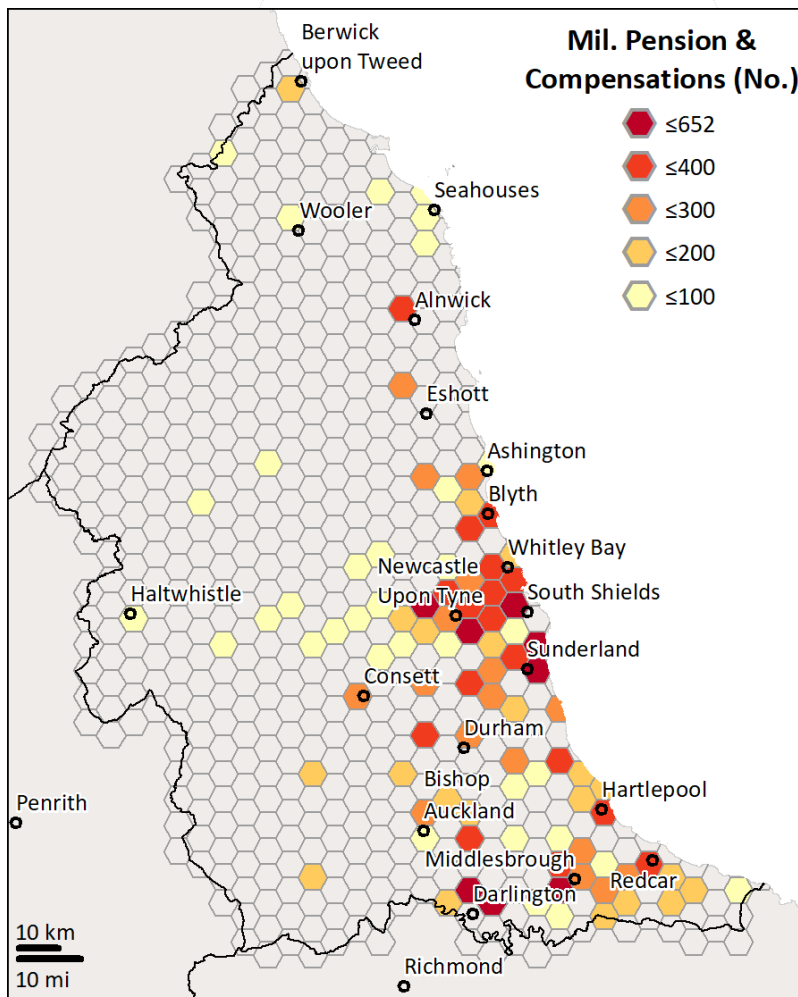
Adapted from UK Location of Armed Forces Pension and Compensation Recipients.

In cases where a risk of disclosure exists (n<3), figures have been suppressed and marked as '~'.

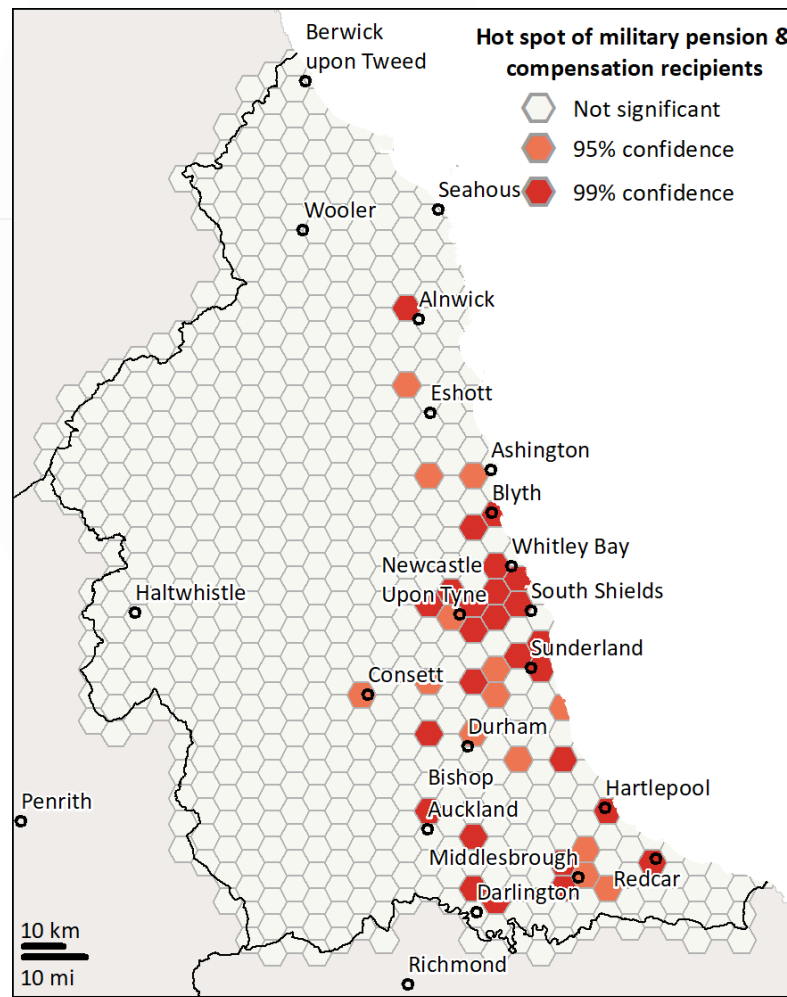
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Military pensions & compensations in the North East (2017).

Hot spots of military pension & compensation recipients (2017).



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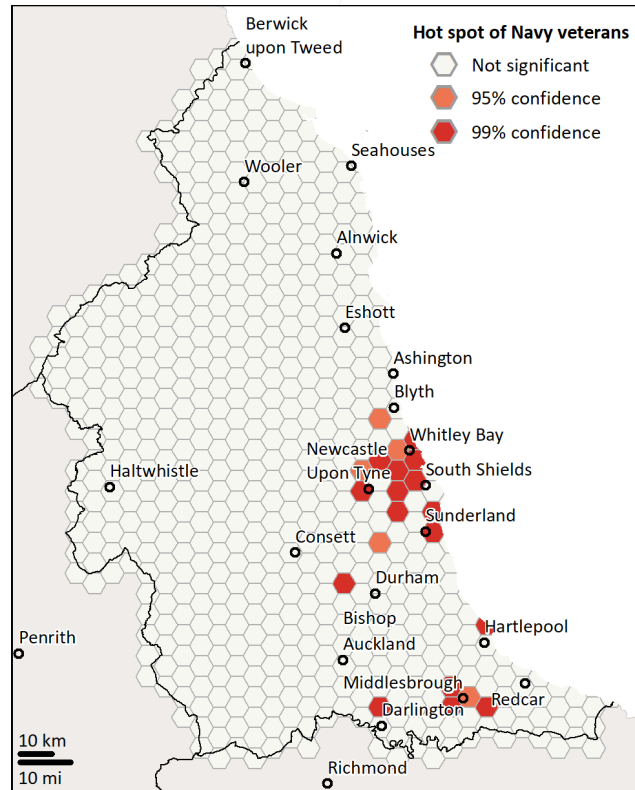
The figure above shows the distribution and count of military pensions & compensations in the North East.

The figure above shows the main areas where military pension & compensation recipients were located. The location of the hot spots is the result of a spatial pattern that could not have happened by random chance.

Data source: UK Location of Armed Forces Pension and Compensation Recipients 2017.

3. Financial hardship (2015/17)

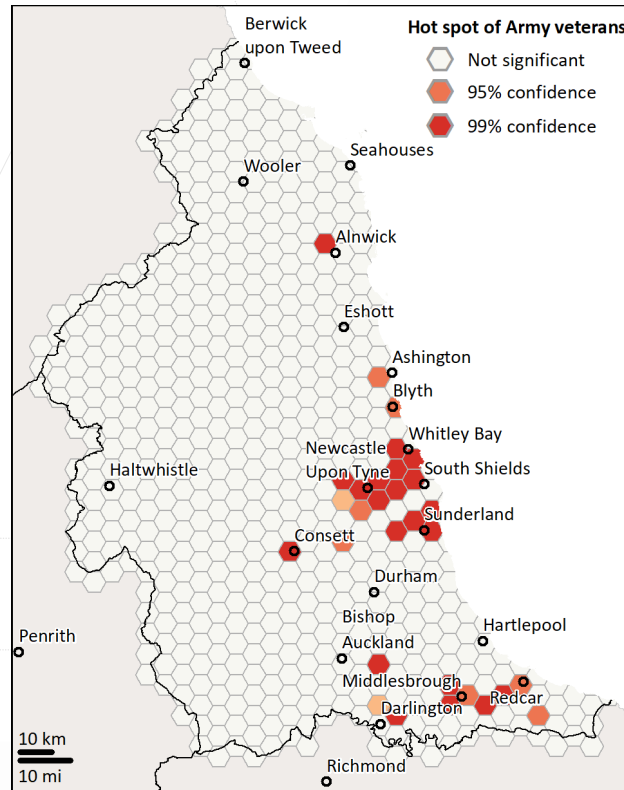
Hot spots of recipients of funding: Navy veterans.



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The figure above shows the main areas where the Navy veterans recipients of financial assistance were located. The location of the hot spots is the result of a spatial pattern that could not have happened by random chance.

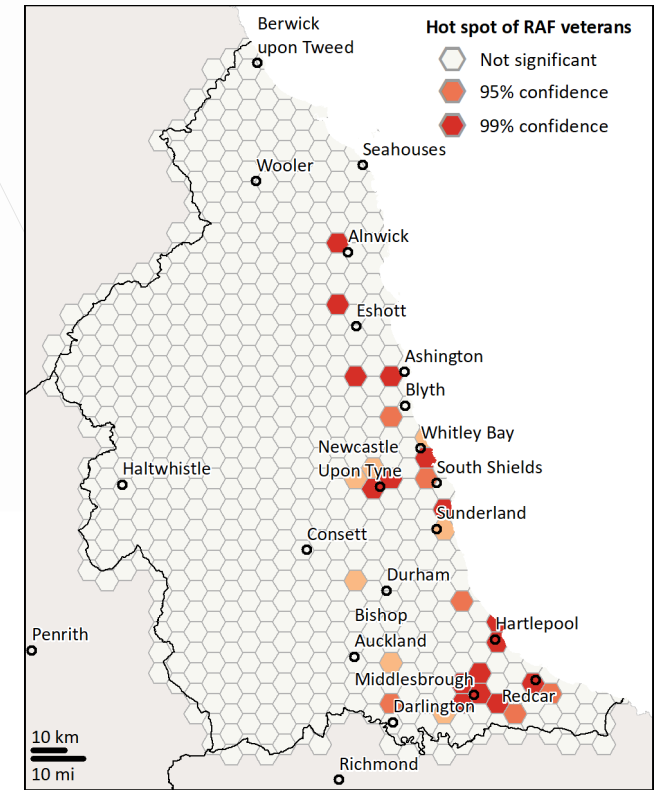
Hot spots of recipients of funding: Army veterans.



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The figure above shows the main areas where the Army veterans recipients of financial assistance were located. The location of the hot spots is the result of a spatial pattern that could not have happened by random chance.

Hot spots of recipients of funding: RAF veterans.



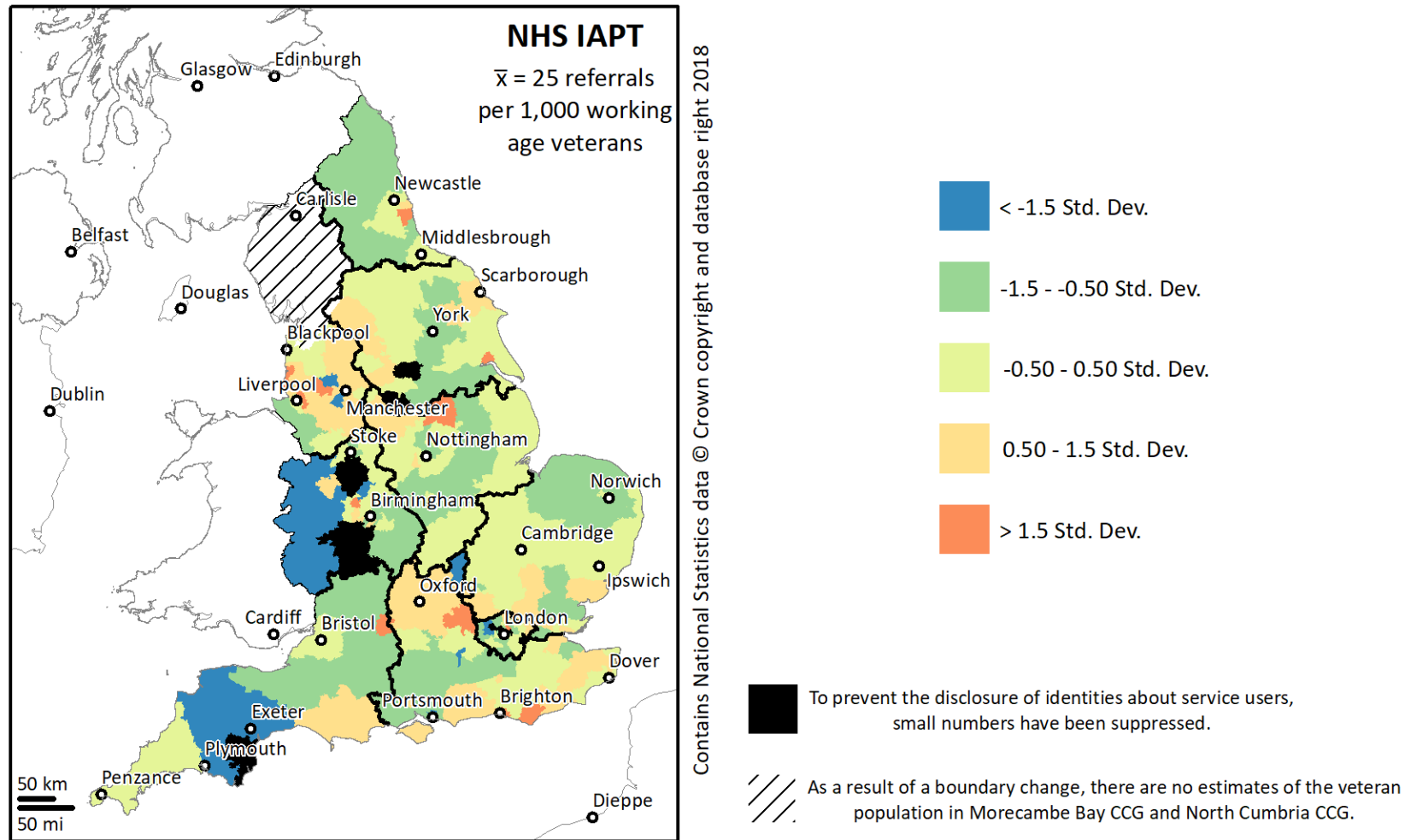
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The figure above shows the main areas where the RAF veterans recipients of financial assistance were located. The location of the hot spots is the result of a spatial pattern that could not have happened by random chance.

Data source: Map of Need data sharing agreements with the RNBT, ABF and RAFBF.

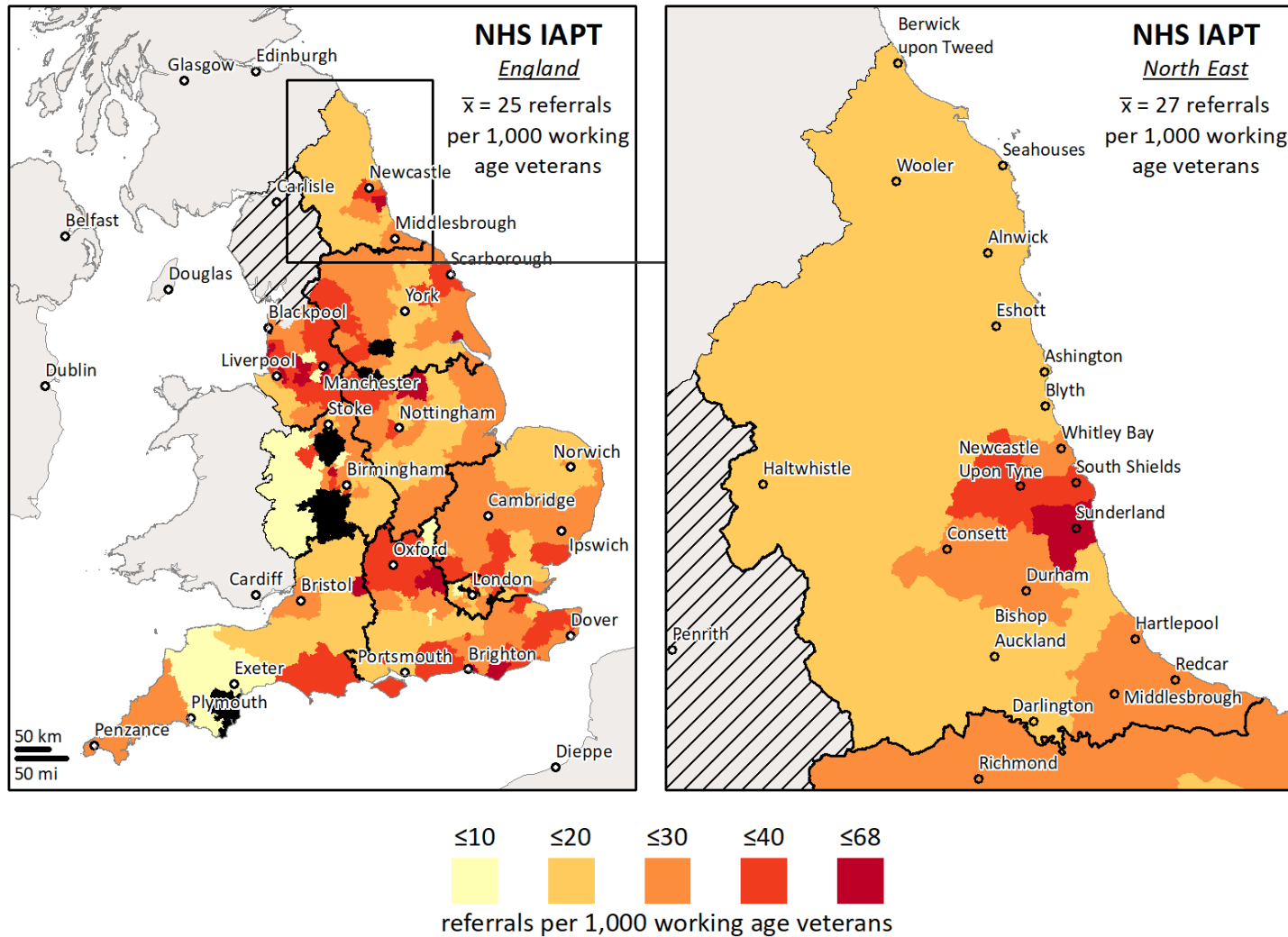
4. Mental health (2017/18)

Deviations from the mean veterans' rate of access to mental health treatment (2017/18).



The figure above shows the distribution of the veterans' rates of access to mental health treatment in the financial year 2017/18. The orange indicates areas where veterans accessing services is greater than 1.5 standard deviations above the mean prevalence rate of access, and the blue where it is less than 1.5 standard deviations below the mean. The central classification of -0.50 - 0.50 indicates the geographical areas where the number of veterans accessing the services is roughly the same as the average (mean) prevalence.

Veterans' rates of access to mental health treatment (NHS IAPT 2017/18).



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■ To prevent the disclosure of identities about service users, small numbers have been suppressed.

▨ As a result of a boundary change, there are no estimates of the veteran population in Morecambe Bay CCG and North Cumbria CCG.

The figure above shows the veterans' rates of access to mental health treatment for the NHS IAPT service.

Data source: Psychological Therapies (IAPT) activity by ex-British armed force status and gender 2017-18; NHS Digital 2019.



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