



This statistical bulletin provides comparisons between working age (aged between 16 and 64) UK Armed Forces veterans, and working age usual residents in England and Wales, using responses provided in the 2011 Census, administered across England and Wales by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Comparisons have been made between demographic groups, and down to low level geographical locations across four key themes: general health and disability status; housing tenure and landlord status; education; and economic activity (employment status) and occupation.

This bulletin follows on from the first report in the series, published on 27 September 2018, which provided estimates on the size and socio-demographic characteristics of the working age UK Armed Forces veteran population.

## Key Points

The overall findings of this report indicate that, as at 27 March 2011:

**There were no differences between working age veterans and working age usual residents in England and Wales which indicate veteran disadvantage across the four key themes of interest.**

This key points section highlights some of the most notable differences between veterans and usual residents at national level:



**Veterans<sup>a</sup> who were renting were more likely to be in accommodation owned by their employer** than usual residents (5% and <1% respectively).

(Tables D1-D5)



**Veterans<sup>a</sup> were more likely to have an 'academic or professional' qualification** than usual residents (91% and 85% respectively), in particular, **female veterans<sup>a</sup>** (94%) when compared with female usual residents (85%).

(Tables E1-E5)



**Veterans<sup>a</sup> were more likely to be in full-time employment** than usual residents (58% and 43% respectively), and **less likely to be students<sup>b</sup>** (2% and 7% respectively).

(Tables F1-F5)



**Veterans<sup>a</sup> were more likely to be employed in associate professional and technical occupations** than usual residents (19% and 11% respectively).

(Tables G1-G5)

Sources: ONS 2011 England and Wales Census, MOD Service Leavers Database

a. The standardised veteran cohort.

b. Economically inactive students not in employment.

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<b>Background quality report:</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-comparison-of-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-and-usual-residents-residing-in-england-and-wales">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-comparison-of-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-and-usual-residents-residing-in-england-and-wales</a>

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## Introduction

This statistical bulletin is the second and final in the series, providing comparisons between working age UK Armed Forces veterans (aged between 16 and 64), and working age usual residents in England and Wales, using responses provided in the 2011 Census<sup>1</sup>, administered across England and Wales by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The first report in this series was published on 27 September 2018, and provided estimates on the size and socio-demographic characteristics of the working age UK Armed Forces veteran population using responses provided in the 2011 Census. This first report and accompanying Background Quality report can be found on the Gov.uk website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-england-and-wales>

In 2018 the MOD collaborated with the ONS and set up a data linkage study to identify UK Armed Forces veterans in the 2011 Census. Approximately 2.1 million electronic Service leavers records were linked with the 2011 England and Wales Census data resulting in three quarters of a million matched records for veterans aged under 65. Due to the lack of electronic data on older veterans, those aged 65 and over were excluded. Further information on the data linkage process can be found in the Background Quality Report.

The first report in this series enabled users, for the first time, to obtain low geographical veteran estimates ahead of NHS England and Local Authorities planning rounds in 2018. However, these estimates did not enable comparisons to be made between veterans and usual residents in England and Wales, which may indicate potential veteran disadvantage. On 1 March 2019 the ONS published tables for working age usual residents on census day, equivalent to the veteran tables published by the MOD on 27 September 2018. This has enabled comparisons to be made between working age usual residents and working age veterans on census day.

**Working Age Usual Residents:** Those aged 16-64 who, on census day (27 March 2011) were residing, or intended to reside, in England and Wales for a period of three months or more. They are simply referred to as 'usual residents' within this report.

**Working Age Veteran:** Working age usual residents identified as having served in the UK Armed Forces prior to census day. Serving personnel on this date were excluded. They are simply referred to as 'veterans' within this report.

Comparisons made within this report were not between independent groups. The working age veteran cohort is a subset of the working age usual residents. However, veterans made up only 2% of the usual residents and therefore, if the statistics were to be recalculated for non-veterans only, they are unlikely to have differed from the usual residents.

It is important to note that the veteran percentages presented in this report have been calculated from data which have been adjusted to align with the age, gender and regional profile of usual residents, to enable comparisons to be made. In many cases these 'standardised' percentages will be different to those published in the first report in this series. Further information on the standardisation of the veteran data can be found in the Methodology section of this report.

## Introduction (Cont.)

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**The standardised veteran percentages published in this report should not be reported on. They have been presented for comparison purposes only. Users of these statistics who wish to report veteran percentages (e.g. percentage of veterans that own their own home) should refer to the first report in this series:**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-england-and-wales>

The MOD has previously published top level numbers on veterans' health, education, employment and housing status in the Annual Population Survey: UK Armed Forces Veterans Residing in Great Britain<sup>2</sup>. However, due to the sample size, it was not possible to publish lower-level veteran estimates below County level.

This statistical bulletin has been produced to provide information on UK Armed Forces veterans at a lower geographical level to enable Other Government departments, Local Authorities and charities to meet their commitment under the Armed Forces Covenant<sup>3</sup>.

The Armed Forces Covenant is an agreement by the nation and the Government that the Armed Forces community should not face disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provision of public and commercial services. The three key areas of the Covenant (health, education and housing) are largely the responsibility of Local Authorities and NHS authority areas. However, difficulties with identifying the numbers of veterans and their needs at these lower geographical areas has been a significant barrier to providing tailored support.

The MOD is committed to releasing information wherever possible. However, whilst the linked data in this publication provides a useful research resource for informing policy and service delivery, it misses a large part of the service leavers' population. Data users need information on the whole population and therefore it has been concluded that the linked data only partially meet the user needs. Due to these limitations, ONS recommended the inclusion of an armed forces veterans question in the 2021 Census.

This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown Copyright. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.

## Results

Before users of these statistics consider the results of this study, it is important to note that in order for comparisons to be made, veteran data were standardised (or adjusted) to align with the age, gender and regional profile of usual residents (see methodology for further detail). Standardised veteran percentages presented in this report may differ from the previously published unstandardised veteran percentages, presented in the first report in this series.

All comparison summary statistics are presented within the supplementary tables to this report. This Statistical Bulletin presents only findings where differences between working age usual residents and the working age standardised veteran cohort were identified as consistently *notably different*, in line with criteria outlined in the Methodology.

### Results: Health and Disability Status

This section presents any notable differences between the self-reported health and disability status of working age usual residents and the working age standardised veteran cohort in England and Wales.

**Supplementary Tables A1-A5 and B1-B5** present comparisons between working age usual residents and the standardised veteran cohort, by location and NHS authority areas. Further breakdowns at Regional level are also presented by ethnicity, gender and age group.

**Any percentages presented in this results section and supplementary tables are for comparison purposes only. If you wish to report veteran estimates, please refer to the unstandardised percentages presented in the first report in this series:**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-england-and-wales>

#### General Health



There were **notable differences** between veterans<sup>c</sup> and usual residents' self-reported general health in some local authorities across England and Wales, and in some Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) in England (Tables A1 and A2a), where veterans<sup>c</sup> were more likely than usual residents to report their general health as good or very good.

However at a national level, there were no notable differences (Tables A1-A5). This is in line with the findings reported by veterans in a series of reports published by the MOD using the Annual Population Survey (APS) data, covering the period 2014-2017<sup>2</sup>.

#### Disability Status



Overall, across England and Wales, there were **no notable differences** between usual residents and veterans<sup>c</sup> reporting that their day-to-day activities were limited due to a long-term health problem or a disability (Tables B1-B5).

Please note: Whilst there were no notable differences between the general health and disability status of veterans<sup>c</sup> and usual residents, specific medical and disability information was not captured. The 2014-2017 Annual Population Survey data<sup>2</sup> indicated that veterans were more likely to suffer from specific conditions, e.g. leg and feet related conditions.

**The findings in this section do not provide any indication of disadvantage among working age veterans** with regards to their general health and disability status, when measured against working age usual residents in England and Wales.

**Sources: ONS 2011 England and Wales Census, MOD Service Leavers Database**

c. The standardised veteran cohort.

## Results: Housing Tenure and Landlord

This section presents any notable differences between the self-reported housing tenure and landlord status (for those who rent) of working age usual residents and the working age standardised veteran cohort in England and Wales.

**Supplementary Tables C1-C5 and D1-D5** present comparisons between working age usual residents and the standardised veteran cohort, by location and NHS authority areas. Further breakdowns at Regional level are also presented by ethnicity, gender and age group.

**Any percentages presented in this results section and supplementary tables are for comparison purposes only. If you wish to report veteran estimates, please refer to the unstandardised percentages presented in the first report in this series:**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-england-and-wales>

### Housing Tenure



The following **notable differences** were found between veterans<sup>d</sup> and usual residents self-reported **housing tenure**:

- There were a number of local authorities and CCGs where veterans<sup>d</sup> were **less likely** to own their house outright than usual residents (Tables C1 and C2a).
- Veterans<sup>d</sup> residing in the 'City of London' local authority were **more likely** to own their own property with a mortgage or loan (46%) than usual residents (20%), and **less likely** to rent through social or private landlords (27%) than usual residents (56%) (Table C1).

At a national level, there were no notable differences (Tables C1-C5). This is in line with the findings reported by veterans in a series of reports published by the MOD using the Annual Population Survey (APS) data, covering the period 2014-2017<sup>2</sup>.

### Landlord Status



There were **notable differences** between the landlord status of veterans<sup>d</sup> and usual residents in rented housing across England and Wales (Tables D1-D5):

- Veterans<sup>d</sup> were **more likely** to be accommodated by an employer<sup>e</sup> than usual residents (5% and <1% respectively). This finding was seen across most regions in England, and in some parts of Wales. This finding was most notable in the South East of England (12% and 2% respectively) and South West of England (10% compared with 2% respectively) (Table D1).
- Female veterans<sup>d</sup> were less likely to be in council accommodation (16%) than usual residents (25%) across a number of regions in England (Table D3).

The only indication of potential veteran disadvantage was the finding that non-white veterans<sup>d</sup> in Wales were **more likely** to live in housing managed by a housing association or charitable trust (32%) than usual residents (14%); and were **less likely** to rent through a private landlord (47% compared with 64% respectively) (Table D4).

**The findings in this section do not provide any indication of disadvantage among working age veterans** with regards to their housing tenure and landlord status, when measured against working age usual residents in England and Wales. One potential exception to this may be the non-white veterans residing in Wales, who may have been more likely to have required additional housing support.

**Sources: ONS 2011 England and Wales Census, MOD Service Leavers Database**

d. The standardised veteran cohort.

e. Where landlord was reported as "Employer of a Household member".

## Results: Education

This section presents any notable differences between the self-reported highest level of education achieved by working age usual residents and the working age standardised veteran cohort in England and Wales.

**Supplementary Tables E1-E5** present comparisons between working age usual residents and the standardised veteran cohort, by location and NHS authority areas. Further breakdowns at Regional level are also presented by ethnicity, gender and age group.

**Any percentages presented in this results section and supplementary tables are for comparison purposes only. If you wish to report veteran estimates, please refer to the unstandardised percentages presented in the first report in this series:**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-england-and-wales>

### Education



There were **notable differences** between veterans<sup>f</sup> and usual residents' self-reported **highest level of education qualification achieved** (Tables E1-E5).

Veterans<sup>f</sup> were **more likely** to have an 'academic or professional' qualification<sup>g</sup> than usual residents (91% and 85% respectively), with notable differences across many local authorities, CCGs and Health Boards (Tables E1 and E2).

In particular, veterans within the following demographic cohorts:

- Non-white veterans<sup>f</sup> in England (94%), compared with non-white usual residents in England (85%) (Table E4).
- White veterans<sup>f</sup> in the East Midlands, the East of England, the South East and the South West (between 12-16%), compared with white usual residents in these regions (between 6-9%) (Table E4).
- Female veterans<sup>f</sup> across England and Wales (94%), compared with female usual residents (85%) (Table E3).

Some veteran cohorts were also **more likely** to have achieved Level 4+ qualifications<sup>h</sup> than their usual resident counterparts. Specifically;

- Veterans<sup>f</sup> in London (54% compared with 41%). In particular, those residing in Lambeth (75% and 49% respectively) and Hammersmith and Fulham (78% and 53% respectively) (Table E1).
- Veterans<sup>f</sup> aged 16 to 24 years in England (28% compared with 14%) (Table E5). In particular, veterans<sup>f</sup> in this age group residing in London (53% and 23% respectively).
- Female veterans<sup>f</sup> across England and Wales (43% compared with 30%) (Table E3).

**The findings in this section do not provide any indication of disadvantage among working age veterans** with regards to their highest attained qualification, when measured against working age usual

### Sources: ONS 2011 England and Wales Census, MOD Service Leavers Database

f. The standardised veteran cohort.

g. Level 1+ qualifications. Minimum qualifications include, but are not limited to 1-4 O Levels/GCSEs, Foundation Diploma and NVQ Level 1.

h. Qualifications at Level 4 and above include Bachelor's Degrees, NVQ Level 4-5, BTEC Higher level and professional qualifications in areas such as nursing and accountancy.



## Results: Economic Activity and Occupation

This section presents any notable differences between self-reported economic activity (or employment status) and occupation by working age usual residents and the working age standardised veteran cohort in England and Wales.

**Supplementary Tables F1-F5 and G1-G5** present comparisons between working age usual residents and the standardised veteran cohort, by location and NHS authority areas. Further breakdowns at Regional level are also presented by ethnicity, gender and age group.

**Any percentages presented in this results section and supplementary tables are for comparison purposes only. If you wish to report veteran estimates, please refer to the unstandardised percentages presented in the first report in this series:**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/census-2011-working-age-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-england-and-wales>

### Economic Activity



At a national level, veterans<sup>i</sup> were **more likely** to be in full-time employment than usual residents (58% and 43% respectively). This finding was consistent amongst all demographic groups and across all locations (Tables F1-F5). The most notable differences were found between veterans<sup>i</sup> and usual residents in:

- Hammersmith and Fulham (73% and 48% respectively),
- Isles of Scilly (71% and 47% respectively),
- Greenwich (67% and 41% respectively),
- Luton (65% and 40% respectively),

At a national level, Veterans<sup>i</sup> were **less likely** to be a student not in employment than usual residents (2% and 7% respectively). This finding was consistent across all locations (Tables F1-F5). Unsurprisingly, this was seen amongst those aged 16 to 24 (8% and 31% respectively). More notable differences were also observed between male veterans<sup>i</sup> and usual residents (1% and 7% respectively); and between non-white veterans<sup>i</sup> and usual residents (7% and 14% respectively).

### Occupation



There were **some notable differences** between the occupation of veterans<sup>i</sup> and usual residents'. Veterans<sup>i</sup> were **more likely** to be employed (or most recently employed) in associated professional and technical occupations<sup>j</sup> than usual residents (19% and 11% respectively) (Tables G1-G5). This finding was in line with findings from the Career Transition Partnership statistics<sup>4</sup>, that found this occupation to be the second-highest reported occupation amongst employed veterans six months after leaving Service.

Please note that approximately 9% of usual residents reported that they had never worked so could not provide details of their current or previous occupation (Tables G1-G5). This was not the case for veterans, who had all previously been employed by the UK Armed Forces.

**The findings in this section do not provide any indication of disadvantage among working age veterans** with regards to their economic activity when measured against working age usual residents in England and Wales.

**Sources: ONS 2011 England and Wales Census, MOD Service Leavers Database**

i. The standardised veteran cohort.

j. Includes those working within the following fields in line with the Standard Occupation Classification 2010: Science, engineering and technology; health and social care; and protective services.

## Data, Definitions and Methods

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This section provides a brief summary of the data sources and methodology. More detailed information is available in the Background Quality Report for this Bulletin.

### Data Sources

*Working age veterans dataset:* The MOD Service Leavers Database (SLD) is a single source of electronic information for Service personnel that have left the UK Armed Forces, irrespective of regular/reserve status and length of Service. This database contains records for approximately 2.1 million Service leavers, sourced from a variety of legacy and current administrative systems held within the MOD.

*Working age usual residents dataset:* The ONS 2011 England and Wales Census data. Full details of the 2011 Census data and how the census was administered can be found on the ONS website<sup>1</sup>. On 1 March 2019 the ONS published tables for all working age (16 to 64) usual residents on census day. Percentages for usual residents presented in this report were calculated from these published tables. Weblinks to these tables can be found in **Appendix A** of the accompanying Background Quality Report.

Please note that the veterans dataset are also a subgroup within the usual residents dataset, and therefore the two datasets are not independent of each other. The veteran cohort made up 2% of the usual residents dataset.

This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown Copyright. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.

### Data Coverage

SLD data includes electronic records for all Service leavers since 1973 for the Naval Service leavers; 1974 for Army Service leavers; and 1969 for RAF Service leavers.

From the Annual Population Survey: UK Armed Forces Veterans Residing in Great Britain' Official Statistic<sup>2</sup>, it is estimated over 50% of veterans are aged 65 and over; the majority of which would have left prior to 1969. Therefore, the matched veteran cohort excludes a large number of veterans, including veterans of the Second World War and subsequent National Service which ended in 1960, with the last National Servicemen released from the Armed Forces in 1963. Due to lack of electronic data on older veterans, these statistics include only veterans of working age – those aged 16 to 64.

ONS 2011 England and Wales Census data is comprehensive. There was a legal requirement to complete the 2011 census questionnaire, under the terms of the Census Act 1920<sup>5</sup>. Data were collected from around 25 million households and special arrangements were made to count people living in communal establishments such as; boarding schools, prisons, military bases, hospitals, care homes, student halls of residence, hotels, holiday/caravan parks, royal apartments and embassies, as well as for particular communities; rough sleepers, travelers and those living on waterways. In these cases, field staff delivered and collected questionnaires and, where needed, provided advice or assistance in completing the questionnaire.

The linked dataset used in this publication provides a useful research resource for informing policy and service delivery, but misses a large part of the Service leavers' population. Due to these limitations, ONS has stated that it intends to recommend the inclusion of an Armed Forces veterans question in the 2021 Census<sup>6</sup>.

Please note that geographic regions, including Local Authority, Clinical Commissioning Group and Local Health Board boundaries, are as at March 2011 and do not capture any boundary changes made from this date.

### Methodology

#### *The data linkage:*

The data linkage involved matching approximately 2.1 million records in the MOD SLD with the ONS 2011 England and Wales Census data. The data linkage was undertaken by the ONS and resulted in approximately 850,000 matched records. Due to the SLD having a low coverage for older veterans, only records for those aged 16 to 64 were retained, resulting in a final matched cohort of 745,765 SLD records with the Census dataset.



## Data, Definitions and Methods

All successfully matched data were held anonymously in a secure environment and MOD Accredited Researchers extracted summary tables from within the ONS Secure Research Service (SRS) based in Newport. All tables were scrutinized by the ONS Research Support Team to ensure there was no risk of disclosing sensitive or personal information. In addition, the report was authorized as suitable for release by the ONS Census Customer Service team.

### *Standardising veteran data:*

The working age veteran cohort was predominantly male and differed in age structure to the usual residents. There were also regional differences between veterans and usual residents, for example a much higher percentage of veterans were residing in the south east and south west of England. To ensure any differences identified between veterans and usual residents were true differences and not due to the different age, gender and regional profiles, weights were applied to the veteran data to ensure it represented usual residents, for comparison.

### *Calculation of percentages:*

Percentages were calculated from the standardised veteran datasets, and the published usual residents data tables. Percentages were calculated as the ratio of each number, relative to the total number of veterans/usual residents within the specific location or demographic group. The exception to this were the calculation of economic activity outcomes, presented in Section F of the supplementary tables. These percentages were calculated in line with the Office for National Statistics' definition<sup>7</sup>:

- The percentages of veterans and usual residents reported as **employed and economically inactive** were calculated as the ratio of those veterans with the respective employment outcomes, relative to the total number of veterans employed, unemployed and economically inactive.
- The percentages of veterans and usual residents reported as **unemployed** were calculated as the ratio of unemployed personnel, relative to the total number of personnel employed and unemployed.

Since the unemployment rate was calculated using a different population to the employment rate and the economically inactive rate, the employment, unemployment and economically inactive rates will not sum to 100%.

Note that veteran percentages presented in this report are different to the percentages published in the first report in this series, as they were calculated from the standardised veteran data.

### *Significance test:*

Usual residents data have been collected from a census and is not considered a sample. Any differences between the usual residents data and standardised veterans data are considered 'true differences'. Therefore statistical significance tests have not been performed to determine differences.

### *Measure of effect:*

Whilst no significance test has been performed, measures of effect have been calculated to illustrate the size of the proportional difference between working age veterans and usual residents. The measure of effect enables users to confirm whether any observed difference is large enough to note. Cohen's d rule of thumb has been applied to identify small ( $d \geq 0.2$ ), medium ( $d \geq 0.5$ ) and large ( $d \geq 0.8$ ) differences.

**Notable difference:** Where the difference between veterans and usual residents had a calculated effect size of  $-0.2 / +0.2$  or greater. Effect sizes indicating notable differences are shaded in the supplementary tables.

It is important to note that Cohen's d implies two separate populations. Therefore, this assumption was violated since the veterans are a subset of the usual residents. Having overlap was not a large concern since the veteran cohort made up only 2% of the usual residents cohort. However, effect sizes do need to be interpreted with caution due to this rule violation.

## Glossary

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**Census 2011:** The 2011 Census of the population of the United Kingdom was held on 27 March 2011 in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) was responsible for the 2011 Census in England and Wales.

**Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG):** Clinical commissioning groups are NHS organisations set up by the Health and Social Care Act 2012 to organise the delivery of NHS services in England.

**County council:** Is the elected administrative body governing an area known as a county. County councils were introduced in England in 1889 and reformed in 1974, whilst Wales has been divided into unitary principal areas since 1996. County councils and unitary principal areas are responsible for education, social services, highways, fire and rescue services, libraries, waste disposal, consumer services and town and country planning.

**Effect Size:** Illustrates the size of the proportional difference between two populations.

**Local Authority:** An administrative body in local Government.

**Local Health Board (LHB):** The seven Local Health Boards across Wales were created following NHS reforms in 2009 to plan, secure and deliver healthcare services in their areas.

**Ministry of Defence (MOD):** The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for the development and implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces.

**Non-White Veterans and usual residents:** Veterans and usual residents who identified as being of Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Asian/Asian British; Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; or an Other Ethnic Group.

**Office for National Statistics (ONS):** Is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to the UK Parliament and was responsible for the 2011 Census in England and Wales.

**Regions of England:** Formerly known as the government office regions, are the highest tier of sub-national division in England.

**Standardising/standardised:** The veteran population was adjusted to align with the age, gender and regional profile usual residents, to enable comparisons to be made.

**UK Veteran:** A veteran of the UK Armed Forces is a person who has served, but not currently serving, in the UK Armed Forces for one day or more as at 27 March 2011.

**Usual Resident:** Anyone who, on census day, was in England and Wales (E&W) and had stayed or intended to stay in E&W for a period of three months or more, or had a permanent E&W address and was outside of E&W and intended to be outside of E&W for less than three months.

**White Veterans and usual residents :** Include veterans and usual residents who identified as being White British; Gypsy or Irish traveller; or Other White.

**Working age population:** The working age population includes veterans and usual residents aged 16 to 64 years of age on 27 March 2011.

## References

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1. 2011 England and Wales Census: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census>
2. Annual population Survey (APS): UK Armed Forces Veterans residing in Great Britain: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-population-survey-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-great-britain>
3. Armed Forces Covenant: <https://www.armedforcescovenant.gov.uk/>
4. Career Transition Partnership (CTP) Ex-Service Personnel Employment Outcomes Statistics: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/career-transition-partnership-ex-service-personnel-employment-outcomes-statistics-index>
5. The Census Act 1920: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo5/10-11/41/contents>
6. Information on the inclusion of an Armed Forces veteran questions in the 2021 Census: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/questiondevelopment/armedforcescommunity/updateonmeetinginformationneedsonthearmedforcescommunityveterans>
7. Office for National Statistics (ONS) methodology for calculating the unemployment rate: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/september2019>

## Further Information

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### Disclosure Control

The ONS Secure Research Service's disclosure policy for these statistics was to ensure that figures fewer than ten were suppressed, and presented as '~', to prevent disclosure of sensitive or identifiable personal information. Percentages based on un-standardised numbers smaller than ten have also been suppressed and presented as '~'.

Within the accompanying tables, numbers of ten or more have been rounded to the nearest five. In line with the directives of the JSP 200, Defence Statistics took the additional step of rounding all numbers that present responses to specific questions, and all numbers in tables which present population characteristics of the veteran cohort. This was to prevent users from inadvertently deriving small numbers from across the tables.

The information presented has been structured in such a way to release information to the public domain that contributes to the MOD accountability to the British public but which does not compromise data protection.

### Revisions

There are no planned revisions to these statistics. However, if any errors are found the data would be revised and Defence Statistics would highlight the error and the impact on the numbers presented.

### Contact Us

Defence Statistics welcome feedback on our statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about this publication or about our statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

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