



This annual bulletin provides statistics on claims, awards and recipients of pensions, allowances or other payments under the War Pension Scheme (WPS). The WPS provides compensation for all ex-service personnel and their dependants where illness, injury or death is caused by Service in the Armed Forces from the start of the First World War in 1914 up until 5 April 2005. The WPS is a no-fault scheme, and is therefore different to awards for damages paid through the courts.

For the first time this Statistical Bulletin provides information on recipients of the mesothelioma lump sum payment paid out under the WPS. This has been included following a policy change resulting in increased interest in this information, both internally and externally to the MOD.

Key Points

- During 2016/17, there were 4,010 first disablement claims and 806 war widow(er)s' claims registered under the WPS. Annual numbers of registered claims decreased over the past ten years since the introduction of the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.
- During 2016/17, first disablement pension claims were cleared on average within nine months and survivors' claims were cleared on average within one month. Appeals took the longest time to clear (around 10 months), though appeal tribunals are independent of the MOD who have no control over the length of time it takes for a decision to be made.
- As at 31 March 2017, there were 106,282 disablement pensioners and 17,311 war widow(er)s in receipt of a war pension.
- Between 16 December 2015 and 31 March 2017, 114 ex-Service personnel diagnosed with mesothelioma had elected to receive the lump sum payment instead of receiving a regular disablement pension. These recipients are additional to disablement pensioners in receipt of a war pension.
- As at 31 March 2017, over one third (37%) of supplementary allowances were paid out in the form of age addition allowances. Age addition allowances are made to help a pensioner cope with the increased costs associated with the burden of ageing and having a disablement, rather than any acceptance that the disablement worsens with age.
- In 2016/17, £541.2 million was paid out to disablement pensioners (of which 14.5m was paid in lump sum form to compensate for mesothelioma) and £223.6 million was paid out to war widow(er)s.

Responsible statistician: Head of Defence Statistics (Health) 030 67984423 DefStrat-Stat-Health-PQ-FOI@mod.uk

Further information/ mailing list: DefStrat-Stat-Health-PQ-FOI@mod.uk

Enquiries: Press Office: 020 721 83253

Background Quality Report: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/defence-statistics-background-quality-reports-index>

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Introduction

1. This Statistical Bulletin presents summary information on the War Pension Scheme (WPS) as at 31 March 2017.
2. The WPS provides no-fault compensation for all ex-service personnel where illness, injury or death is caused by Service from the start of the First World War in 1914 up until 5 April 2005. The WPS is managed by the Ministry of Defence (MOD) with all compensation claims administered by Defence Business Services (DBS) Veterans UK.
3. These statistics have been provided in response to a high volume of requests for information about claims and awards under the scheme, and the number of individuals currently in receipt of a War Pension. These statistics are used by external organisations such as NHS trusts, local Government and Armed Forces charities. This report is also used internally to aid work planning and policy development.
4. All tables provided in previous releases of this report have been updated with 2016/17 data and are available in the separate Excel file at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/war-pension-recipients-index>.
5. For claims where illness, injury or death is caused by service since 6 April 2005 personnel can make a claim under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme. The MOD also produces a biannual National Statistic on the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS): <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/armed-forces-compensation-scheme-statistics-index>
6. The MOD also produces an annual Official Statistic on the location of pension and compensation recipients and an annual Official Statistic on the annual population survey which provides estimates on the size and socio-demographic characteristics of the UK Armed Forces veteran population residing in Great Britain. These publications can be found on the Gov.UK website:
 - a) Location Statistics: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/location-of-armed-forces-pension-and-compensation-recipients>
 - b) Annual population survey: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-population-survey-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-great-britain>

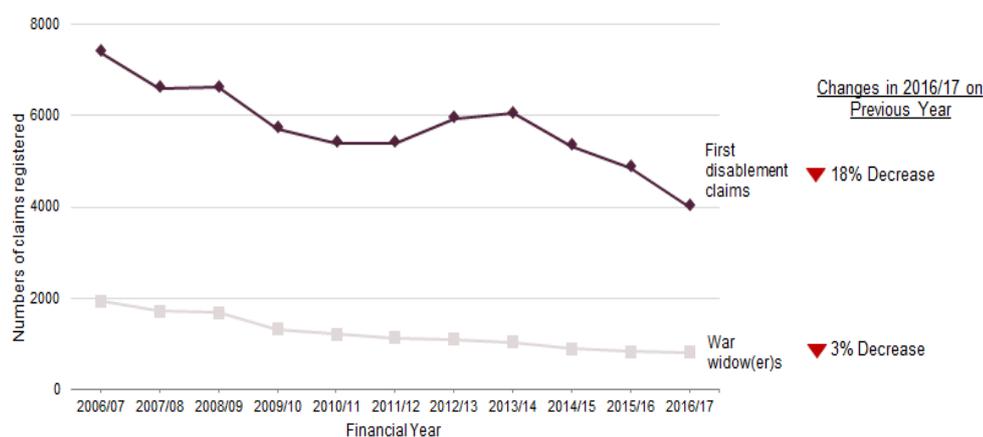
Results: Registered Claims

7. This section provides information on registered first disablement claims, second/subsequent claims, war widow(er)s claims, supplementary allowance claims and appeals.

Key Points:

- During 2016/17 there were 4,010 first disablement claims and 806 war widow(er)s' claims registered under the WPS.
- Annual numbers of registered claims continued to decrease over the past ten years since the introduction of the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme which compensates for Service-attributable injury/illness or death on or after 6 April 2005.

Figure 1: War Pension Scheme first disablement claims and war widow(er)s claims registered, by claim type and financial year, numbers 2006/07 - 2016/17



Source: War Pensions Computer System

First disablement claim- All ex-Service personnel are entitled to register first claims under the War Pensions Scheme for injuries/illnesses as a result of Service prior to 6 April 2005. Compensation is paid for injuries/illnesses which arise as a result of service or are made worse by service, regardless of how they are sustained.

War widow(er)s claim- All eligible spouses are entitled to claim for a war widow(er)s pension if their partner died whilst in Service or their death was related to a disablement due to Service prior to 6 April 2005.

8. During 2016/17 there were 4,010 registered first disablement claims and 806 war widow(er)s' claims (Annex A, Table 2). Figure 1 shows a 46% reduction in registered first disablement claims between 2006/07 (7,404) and 2016/17 (4,010); and a 58% reduction in registered war widow(er)s' claim during the same time period (reducing from 1,927 in 2006/07 to 806 in 2016/17). This was primarily the result of the introduction of the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS) on 6 April 2005 which took over the administration of compensation arrangements for Service-attributable injury/illness and deaths on or after this date.
9. Claims have continued to be registered under the WPS since the introduction of the AFCS as disablement pension claimants are not able to claim until they have left Service and there is no time limit on disablement pension and war widow(er)s' claims.
10. Whilst the numbers of registered first disablement claims reduced over the whole time period, there was an increase from 5,404 in 2011/12 to 6,056 in 2013/14 (Figure 1). This increase was a result of redundancies, following the Strategic Defence and Security Review¹, which artificially inflated the numbers of UK Armed Forces service leavers², and thus increased the number of claimants for service-attributable injury/illness, during this time period.

¹ The strategic defence and security review: securing Britain in an age of uncertainty:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-strategic-defence-and-security-review-securing-britain-in-an-age-of-uncertainty>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index>

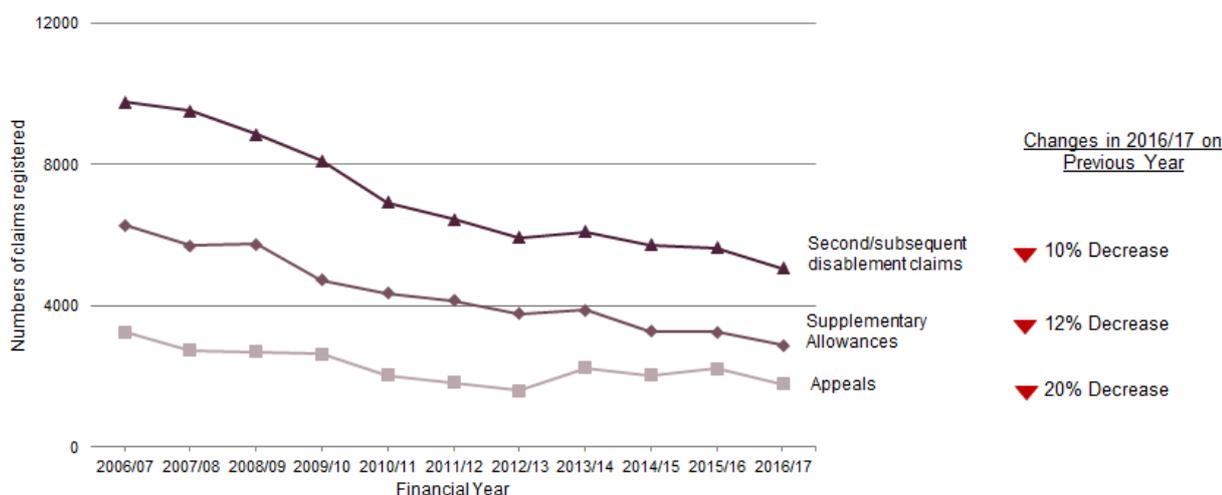
Results: Registered Claims (Cont.)

Second/Subsequent disablement claim- Following a first claim, ex-Service personnel can claim for further conditions or have their claim reviewed if circumstances change.

Supplementary Allowance claim- War Pensioners are entitled to claim for extra allowances on top of their pension for certain circumstances.

Appeal- All claimants are entitled to lodge an appeal to an appropriate Tribunal if they are not satisfied with the outcome of their claim.

Figure 2: War Pension Scheme second/subsequent claims, supplementary allowance claims and appeals¹ registered, by claim type and financial year, numbers
2006/07 - 2016/17



Source: War Pensions Computer System

1 Includes appeals for all claim types.

11. Claimants who have registered a disablement pension claim may go on to register a second/subsequent claim if they wish to be reassessed. This may include the worsening of existing conditions, and/or the onset of new conditions since their first disablement claim. Annual numbers of registered second/subsequent claims have reduced each year (Figure 2); primarily a result of the decrease in new first disablement claims (Figure 1).
12. Disablement pensioners and war widow(er)'s in receipt of an ongoing pension can also register claims for supplementary allowances. These allowances are 'top-up' payments to support a range of care needs according to individual circumstances, examples include age addition allowances which are paid out from age 65 to help a pensioner cope with the increased costs associated with the burden of ageing and having a disablement, and mobility supplements to assist with the mobility costs of a pensioner who is unable to walk independently. Further information on supplementary allowances can be found on page 12. Annual numbers of registered supplementary allowances have also decreased each year, falling by 54% between 2006/07 and 2016/17 (Figure 2), in line with the falling numbers of first disablement and war widow(er)s' claims (Figure 1).
13. If a claimant is unhappy with the outcome of any claim (first disablement, second/subsequent disablement, war widow(er)s or supplementary allowance) they are entitled to lodge an appeal with an independent Tribunal. Numbers of registered appeals decreased by 64% between 2006/07 to 1,788 in 2016/17 (Figure 2)
14. Further information on all registered claims and appeals can be found in **Tables 1 & 2** in **Annex A**.

Results: Claim clearance times

15. This section presents information on the time taken to clear:

- a) First Disablement Claims
- b) Second / subsequent Disablement Claims
- c) War Widow(er)s' Claims
- d) Appeals

Clearance times for supplementary allowance have not been calculated as they include a wide range of care needs from claiming for a refund on prescription glasses to more complex needs such as claiming for employability support.

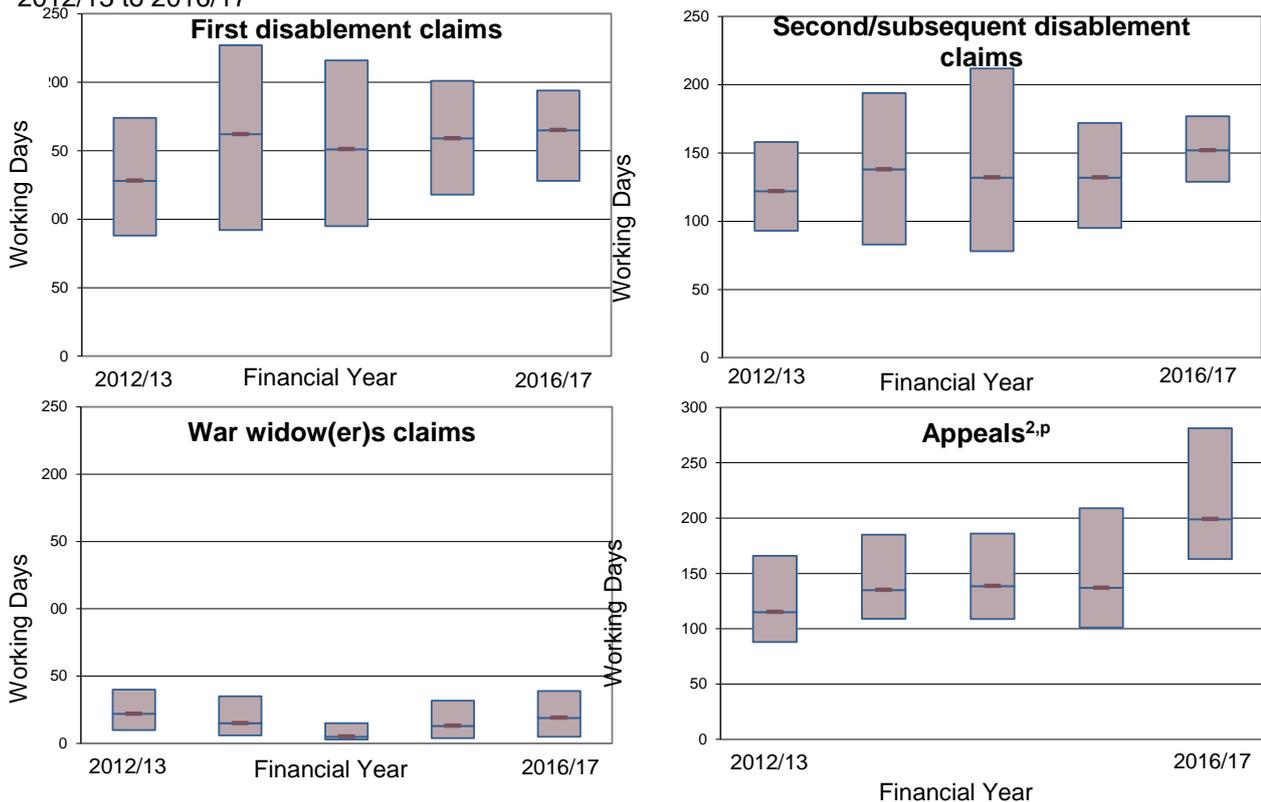
16. The average (median) has been provided as an indication of how long an average claimant can expect to wait for a decision. Clearance times are calculated as the number of working days between the registered date and the date a decision was made on the claim. The average (mean) has been provided in **Annex A, Tables 3 - 6**.

Key Points:

- During 2016/17 first disablement pension claims were cleared on average within nine months and survivors' claims were cleared on average within one month. Appeals took the longest time to clear (around 10 months), though appeal tribunals are independent of the MOD who have no control over the length of time it takes for a decision to be made.

Figure 3: War Pension Scheme claim and appeal clearance times, by claim type and financial year, median average, upper quartile and lower quartile^{1,P}

2012/13 to 2016/17



Source: War Pensions Computer System

1 A quartile is any of three values (first/lower quartile, second quartile (median), third/upper quartile) that divides the sorted (from smallest value to largest value) dataset into four equal parts. The lower quartile is the value that at which 25% of the values in the dataset will be below. The upper quartile is the value that at which 75% of the values in the dataset will be below.

2 Appeals calculated from date of registered claim to date an outcome has been decided by the Pensions Appeal Tribunal (PAT), Ministry of Justice.

Results: Claim clearance times (Cont.)

17. During 2016/17 **first disablement pension** claims and **second/subsequent disablement** claims were cleared, on average, within nine calendar months (165 working days) and eight calendar months (152 working days) respectively (Figure 3; Annex A, Tables 3 and 4). Claimants cannot submit a claim under the WPS until they have left Service and there is no time limit to claim. Therefore it may be a number of years between the injury/onset of illness suffered by the claimant and it requires considerable resource to gather and process all of the information required for a decision to be made. The clearance times for first disablement and second/subsequent disablement claims were higher in 2016/17 than for the previous four financial years, though the spread of clearance times was smaller for both claim types than in some of the previous years, showing that there were fewer cases with much longer waiting times than previously seen.
18. During 2016/17 **war widow(er)s' claims** were cleared, on average, within one calendar month (19 working days) (Figure 3; Annex A, Table 5). Widow(er)s claims take less time to clear under the WPS as there is no requirement for the claimant to be assessed. Therefore the spread of clearance times is also much smaller than for other claim types and appeals. War Widow(er)s' claim clearance times have fluctuated over the past five financial years but have, on average, taken no longer than seven weeks to clear.
19. During 2016/17 **appeals** were cleared, on average, within 10 calendar months (199 working days), the longest time it has taken to clear appeals over the past five financial year (Figure 3; Annex A, Table 6). Please note, that the MOD completed the first stage of appeal processing within five calendar months (95 working days) after which appeals were heard at an independent Pension Appeal Tribunal (PAT). The MOD has no control over the length of time it takes for evidence to be gathered and a decision to be made at the PAT. For further information on the PAT process please see the Background Quality Report.
20. Further information on the processing of WPS claims can be found on the Gov.uk website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/war-pension-scheme/war-pension-scheme-what-you-need-to-know>
21. Further summary statistics on claim and appeal clearance times are presented in **Annex A, Tables 3 - 6**.

Results: Claim Outcomes

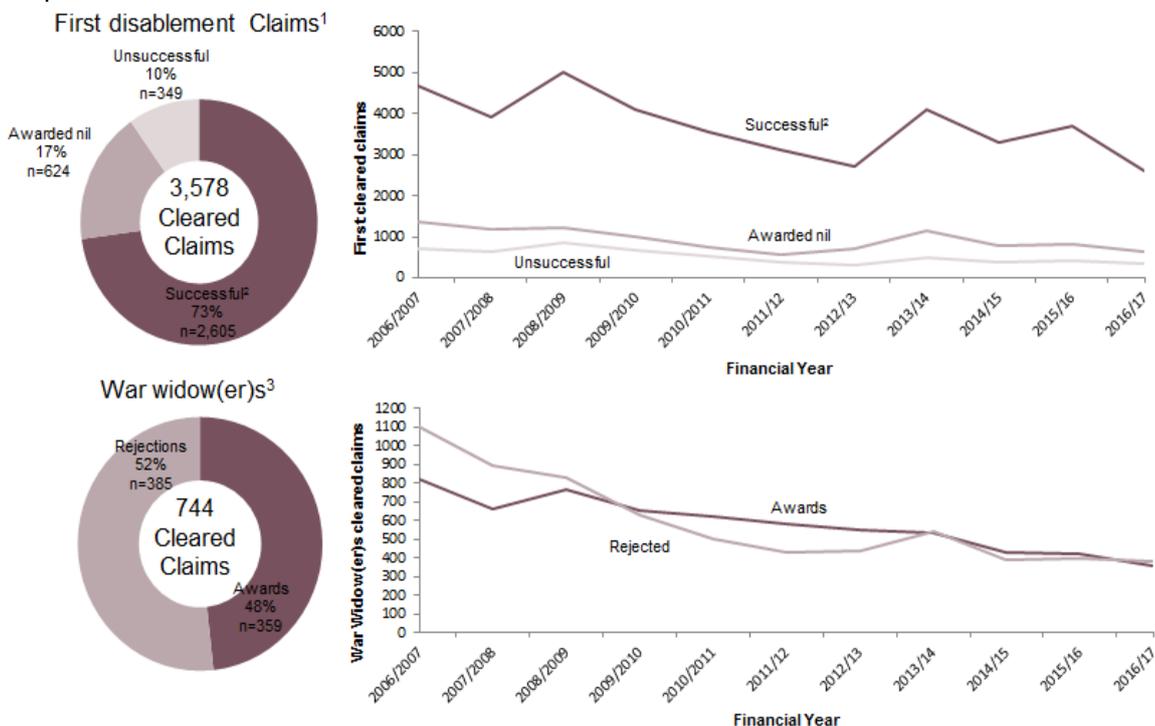
22. This section provides information on the outcomes of cleared claims and appeals. Registered claims and appeals are considered to be cleared once a decision has been made, with the advice of medical advisors, on whether a claim is Service-attributable..
23. First disablement claims and second/subsequent claims determined to be Service-attributable are awarded a disablement percentage between 0% and 100%:
- Those awarded at a disablement percentage of 20% - 100% are paid an ongoing weekly war pension.
 - Those awarded at a disablement percentage of 1% - 19% are paid a one off gratuity (lump sum) payment.
 - Cases where the claimed injury/illness is determined to be Service-attributable but not severe enough to impact on daily life are awarded a nil (0%) award.
24. War widow(er)s' claims are either awarded or rejected. Successful war widow(er)s claims are paid an weekly ongoing pension with the amount awarded reflecting whether their spouse was an officer/rank and if they had children at the time of death.
25. Further detail on WPS claim outcomes and rates of pay can be found in the Background Quality Report.

Key Points:

- During 2016/17, 73% of disablement pension claims, and 48% of war widow(er)s' claims were awarded. Annual numbers of cleared first disablement claims and war widow(er)s' claims have reduced over time in line with the reduction in the number of claims. There were some annual increases which were driven by the MOD's resource available impacting on the number of claims processed.

Figure 5: War Pensions Scheme cleared claims by claim type and outcome, numbers and percentage of cleared claims

1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017



Source: War Pensions Computer System

1 Figures include first disablement claims only due to the complexity of second/subsequent claim outcomes.

2 Includes those awarded a gratuity payment and a war pension.

3 Figures include restored Widows; Figures do not include widow(er)s' reviews.

Results: Claim Outcomes (Cont.)

26. During 2016/17 there were 3,578 cleared first disablement claims, of which 2,605 (73%) were awarded compensation (Figure 5). There were 700 claims (20% of all cleared claims) awarded an ongoing disablement pension and 1,905 (53% of all cleared claims) awarded a gratuity payment (Annex A, Table 9).
27. Annual numbers of cleared disablement pension claims have reduced over the whole time period (Figure 5)), reflecting the reduction in annual numbers of registered claims. There were a few peaks where the numbers of claims cleared increased from the previous year (2008/09, 2013/14 and 2015/16). Annual variability in numbers of cleared claims is a result of changing resource priorities.
28. In 2016/17 under half (48%) of war widow(er)s claims were awarded (Figure 5). The main reason for war widow(er)s claims not being awarded was due to the death of the eligible partner not being attributable to Service. Annual numbers of cleared war widow(er)s' claims reduced over the whole time period (Figure 5), reflecting the reduction in an annual numbers of registered claims.
29. Of second/subsequent disablement claims cleared during 2016/17, 49% resulted in an increased entitlement or a new award (Annex A, Table 9). Second claims included claims for further conditions or deterioration of an existing condition. They also included reviews made by the MOD to assess whether the level of disablement has changed since the initial assessment was made. A small proportion (5%) of second/subsequent claims cleared during 2016/17 resulted in a rejected or reduced outcome (Annex A, Table 9). When individuals submit second/subsequent claims, a comparison is made between the condition of the member and the condition of a normal healthy person of the same age and sex. It is a current assessment and the decision is based on current medical evidence therefore the pension awarded may be reduced in value.
30. Of the 2,719 supplementary allowance cleared claims during 2016/17, 1,662 (61%) were awarded (Annex A, Table 12, presented by quarter). There were different success rates for each type of allowance for example: 59% of Mobility supplement claims and 66% of unemployability supplement were successful.
31. All claimants can have a decision reviewed by an independent Pension Appeal Tribunal (PAT). Of all the appeals cleared by the PAT during 2016/17, 37% of disablement appeals were successful and 25% of widow(er)s appeals were successful. Appeal success rates were generally lower than other claims since in the majority of cases the original claim outcome resulted from a fair assessment.
32. Further information on claims cleared and claim outcomes under the WPS are presented in **Annex A, Tables 7 to 13**.

Results: Recipients of a War Pension

33. This section provides summary statistics on the numbers of disablement pensioners and war widow(er)s in receipt of an ongoing war pension where a payment is paid weekly or monthly as at 31 March each financial year between 2006/07 and 2016/17. Disablement pensioners are those awarded under the WPS at a disablement rate of 20% or higher. War widow(er)s are those awarded under the WPS where their partners' death was caused or substantially hastened by Service.

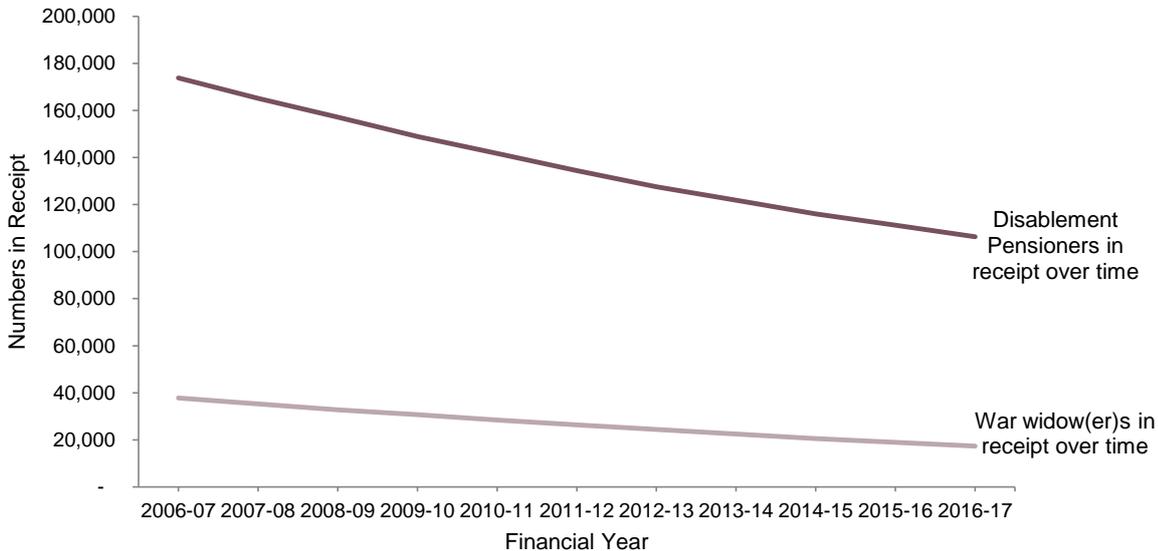
Key Points:

- Annual numbers of disablement pensioners and war widow(er)s in receipt of a war pension have reduced year-on-year since there have more scheme leavers than joiners. This is due to the older age profile of war pension recipients who are leaving the scheme each year as a result of death and fewer WPS claim registrations each year (since the introduction of the AFCS on 6 April 2005).

34. As at 31 March 2017 there were 106,282 disablement pensioners and 17,311 war widow(er)s in receipt of an ongoing pension under the WPS (Annex A, Table 14).

Figure 6: Disablement Pensioners and War Widow(er)s in receipt of an ongoing pension, by financial year, numbers

As at 31 March 2007 to as at 31 March 2017



Source: War Pensions Computer System

35. Annual numbers of disablement pensioners and war widow(er)s in receipt of an ongoing pension under the WPS has decreased year on year since 1 April 2006 (**Figure 6**). This was the result of pension recipients leaving the scheme remaining higher than the numbers of successful claimants entering the scheme each year (Annex A, Table 17), primarily a result of Service-attributable injury/illness or death on or after 6 April 2005 having been compensated under the AFCS.

36. The main reason for the cessation of a pension was death (due to the age profile of disablement pensioners and war widow(er)s as discussed on pages 10-11). Disablement pensioners may also leave the scheme for the following reasons: failure to draw the pension for one year; refusal to undergo a medical examination or provide medical evidence or; imprisonment. Before 1 April 2015, war widow(er)s' pensions were ceased when they remarried or cohabitated, though following a policy change effective from 1 April 2015, war widow(er)s that previously had their pension ceased due to remarriage were eligible to claim again for a pension. Further information on this policy change can be found in the Background Quality Report.

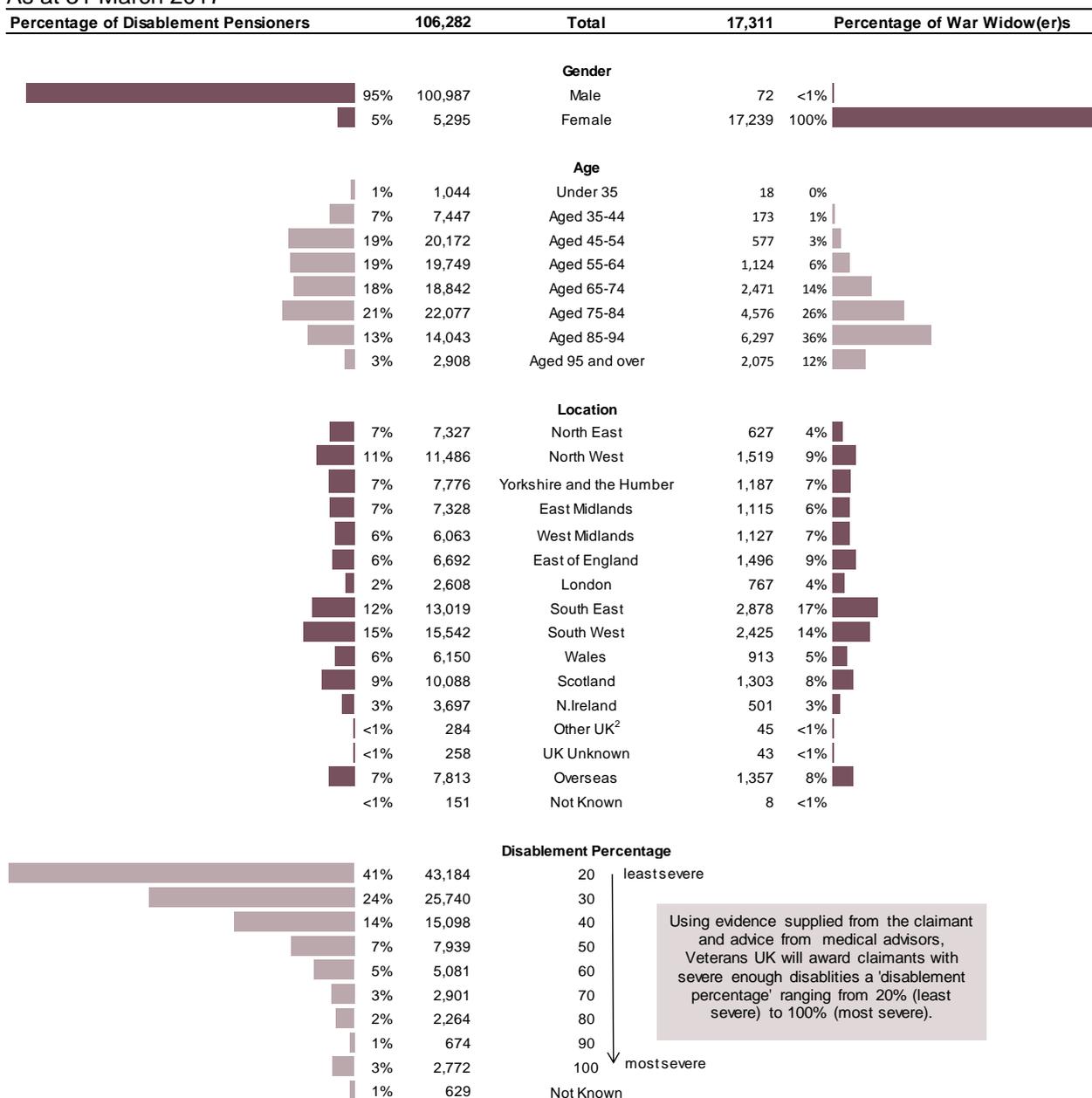
Results: War Pension Recipients' Demographics

37. This section presents a demographic breakdown of disablement pensioners and war widow(er)s in receipt of an ongoing war pension as at 31 March 2017.

Key Points:

- The majority of disablement pensioners were male (95%) with the highest percentage located in the South East and South West of England (27%).
- The majority of war widow(er)s were female (>99%) with the highest percentage located in the South East and South West of England (31%).
- Over half (55%) of disablement pensioners and 90% of war widow(er)s were of retirement age (65+), a result of the introduction of the AFCS which compensates for injury/illness/death since 6 April 2005.

Figure 7: Demographic breakdown of all disablement pensioners, numbers, and percentages
As at 31 March 2017



Source: War Pensions Computer System

1 Other UK includes Isle of Man and Channel Islands

2 Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Results: War Pension Recipients' Demographics (Cont.)

38. As at 31 March 2017 The majority of disablement pensioners were male (95%) and over a quarter of disablement pensioners were located in the South East and South West of England (27%) (**Figure 7**), which reflects recent estimates of gender and location profiles of veterans³. Over half (55%) of disablement pensioners were of retirement age (aged 65+, Figure 7). The older age profile of this cohort is predominantly a result of the introduction of the AFCS which awards compensation for injuries/illnesses on or after 6 April 2005.
39. Disablement pensioners receive a weekly award dependent on the severity of their injury/illness (reflected in their disablement percentage). As at 31 March 2017 over half of disablement pensioners were in receipt of a war pension at a disablement percentage of 30% or less (Figure 7).
40. War widow(er)s compensated for Service-attributable death since 6 April 2005 were awarded under the AFCS. Therefore only 10% of war widow(er)s in receipt of a war pension under the WPS were of working age (under 65, Figure 7) as at 31 March 2017. Nearly all war widow(er)s were female with less than 1% being male (Figure 7). War widow(er)s follow a similar trend as disablement pensioners in terms of where they are located with the highest percentage located in the South East and South West of England (31%).
41. Further information on recipients of disablement pensioners and war widow(er)s in receipt of a war pension, including trends over time, is presented in **Tables 14 to 20 in Annex A**.

³ As published in the MOD Annual Population Survey Statistics: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-population-survey-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-great-britain>

Results: Causes of Disablement

42. The WPS considers whether a claimant's injury or illness is attributed to Service as a whole. It does not consider specific Service events (such as operational deployment) or exposure that may have led to the claimant's injury/illness. Therefore this information is not captured in the claimant's electronic record. Specific injuries/illnesses awarded compensation are also not captured electronically since war pensions are paid in line with the degree of disablement resulting from the injury/illness and not the injury/illness itself. See Background Quality Report for more detail.
43. However, due to continued external interest in the numbers of disablement pensioners awarded for mental disorders, specifically post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), estimates have been produced for purposes of this National Statistic. Please note that the MOD only holds information centrally on the conditions claimed for; not the conditions for which they received a final award. Therefore those that claimed for PTSD may have been awarded compensation for a different mental disorder. See Background Quality Report for more detail.
44. As at 31 March 2017, 14,218 (13%) disablement pensioners who were in receipt of an ongoing War Pension claimed for a mental health condition related to Service. Of these 7,367 had claimed specifically for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Mesothelioma Awards

45. Since 16 December 2015 veterans who had been diagnosed with diffuse mesothelioma, as a result of exposure to asbestos due to their service in the Armed Forces have been entitled to receive a lump sum payment of up to £140,000 instead of receiving an ongoing disablement pension. For more information on the mesothelioma lump sum payment please see accompanying Background Quality Report.
46. As at 31 March 2017, 114 ex-Service personnel diagnosed with mesothelioma had elected to receive the lump sum payment instead of receiving a regular disablement pension.

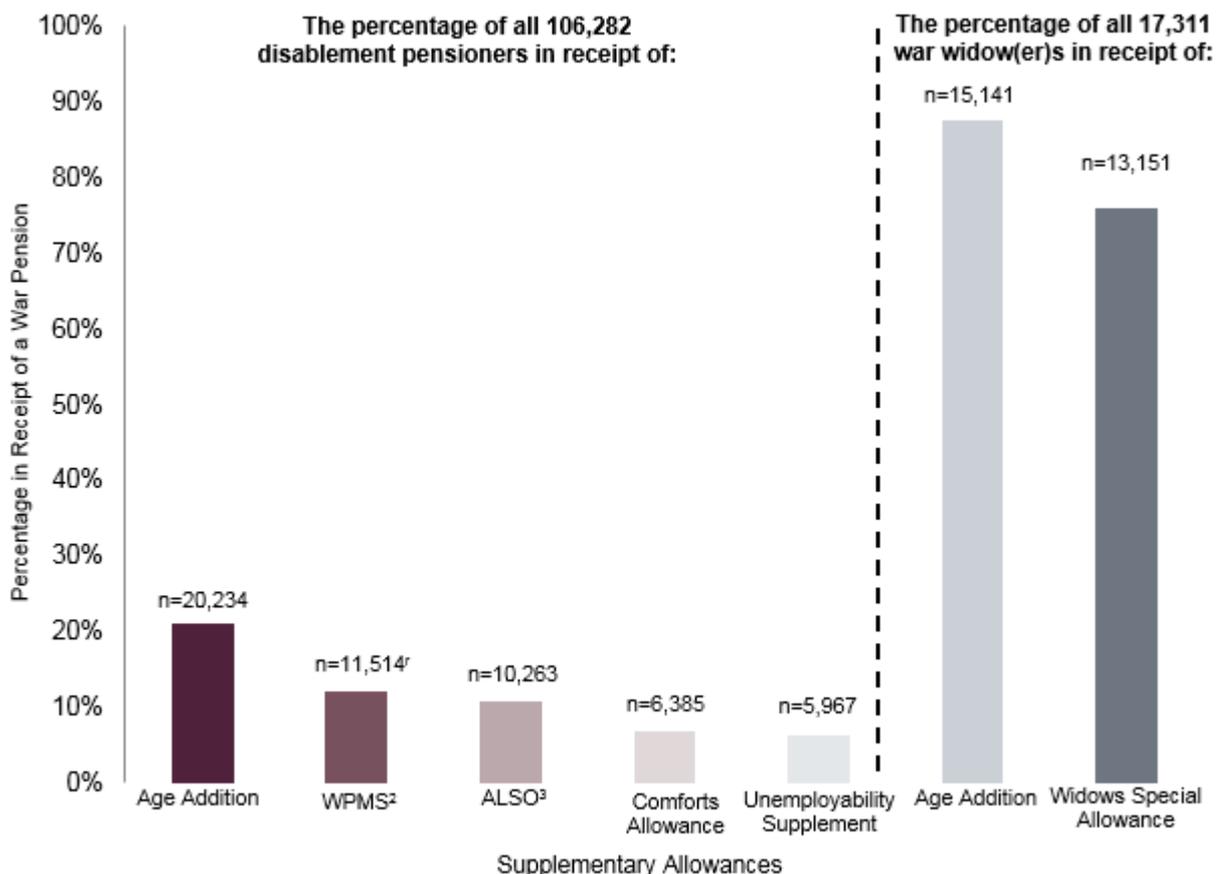
Results: Recipients of Supplementary Allowances

47. This section provides information on disablement pensioners and war widow(er)s in receipt of supplementary allowances⁴. Supplementary allowances help to provide additional financial support to eligible disablement pensioners and war widow(er), including Individuals in receipt of a war pension are able to claim for additional support (supplementary allowances) for certain circumstances such as unemployment.

48. As at 31 March 2017, 96,285 supplementary allowances were in payment.

Figure 8: Supplementary allowances¹ in payment, numbers and percentages

As at 31 March 2017



Source: War Pensions Computer System

1 Only the supplementary allowances with the highest number of recipients are presented. There were a further 10,003 supplementary allowances in payment across 16 other allowances which are presented in Annex A, Table 21.

2 War Pensioner's mobility supplement

3 Allowance for Lowered Standard of Occupation

^r Due to a processing error, the figure previously published in figure 8 for WPMS recipients was incorrect. This figure has now been corrected. The revision had no impact on the overall results and trends reported in the WPS statistics.

49. Age addition allowances accounted for more than one third (37%⁵) of all supplementary allowances (figure 8). Age addition allowances are paid out from age 65 are made to help a pensioner cope with the increased costs associated with the burden of ageing and having a disablement, rather than any acceptance that the disablement worsens with age.

50. Further information on recipients of Supplementary allowances under the WPS are presented in **Tables 21 & 22 in Annex A.**

⁴Part II Awards in respect of disablement: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2006/606/contents>

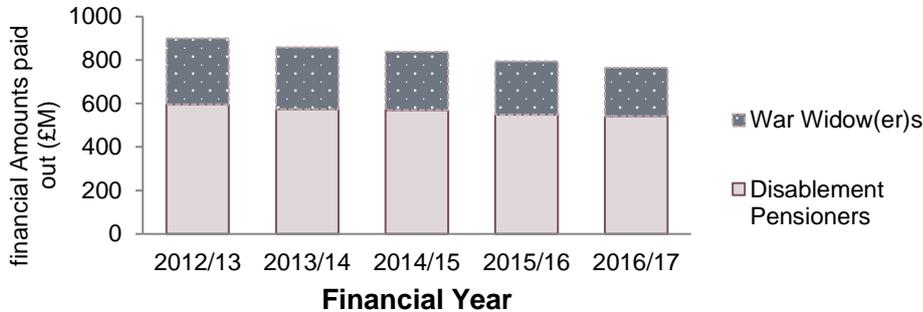
⁵ Includes Age Addition allowances for both disablement pensions and war widow(er)s pensions

Results: Financial amounts paid out under the WPS

51. This section provides information on the financial amounts paid out under the War Pensions Scheme during the past five financial years between 2012/13 and 2016/17.

Figure 9: Financial amounts paid out under the War Pensions Scheme, by claim type and financial year, £M¹

1 April 2012 to 31 March 2017



Source: Veterans UK Finance Team

¹ In 2012/13 there was an audit adjustment by Veterans UK of £7M, however the breakdown of this by disablement pensioner and war widow(er) is unknown. The figure has been included in the total amount but not in the breakdowns.

52. In 2016/17 £764.8 million was paid out in the form of pensions and supplementary allowances under the WPS. Table 23 in Annex A provides information on the financial amounts that have been paid out under the WPS each financial year between 2012/13 and 2016/17.

53. Financial spend on disablement pensioners since 2015/16 includes the mesothelioma lump sum payment (introduced on 16 December 2015). As at 31 March 2017, £14.5 million has been paid to ex-Service personnel in the form of a lump sum payment. For more information on the mesothelioma lump sum payment please see accompanying Background Quality Report.

54. Of the £764.8 million paid out under the WPS:

- £541.2 million was paid out to disablement pensioners, with the average weekly amount received by each person being £88.10.
- £223.6 million was paid out to war widow(er)s, with the average weekly amount received by each person being £240.79.

55. The average weekly amount received for disablement pensioners was lower compared to war widow(er)s pensioners. The majority of pensions in payment to disablement pensioners were at the lower disablement percentages, which equate to lower financial amounts compared to the standard war widow(er)s' pension rate which compensates for Service attributable death.

56. In 2016/17 there was a 4% decrease in the amounts paid out under the WPS from the previous financial year. Over time the amounts paid out have decreased year on year due to the decreasing numbers in receipt of a war pension and supplementary allowances (**Figure 9**).

57. The average weekly supplementary allowance payments to war widow(er)s (£106.76) was also considerably higher than for disablement pensioners (£26.71) as the war widow(er)s' payment was related to a death of a spouse/eligible partner caused by Service (Annex A, Table 24).

58. Further information on claim outcomes under the WPS are presented in **Tables 23 & 24** in **Annex A**.

Results: Methodology

This section provides a brief summary of the methodology and data sources; more detailed information is available in the background quality report for this bulletin.

Data Sources

59. Figures presented in this bulletin were based on data stored on the War Pensions Computer System (WPCS). Defence Statistics receive quarterly data extracts from the WPCS which were used to compile the figures provided. Veterans UK were responsible for ensuring the quality of WPCS data supplied to Defence Statistics.
60. Defence Statistics receive yearly data from the Veterans UK finance team which are used to report on financial information paid out under the WPS.

Data Coverage

61. The data presented include all regular and reserve ex-Service personnel and dependants who have claimed for compensation under the War Pension Scheme between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2017.
62. A claimant was eligible for consideration under the WPS where disablement or death has occurred as a result of Service in HM Forces, prior to 6 April 2005. In addition, awards may also be made where disablement or death has occurred as a result of:
 - War-time Service in the Naval Auxiliary Service, or the Mercantile Marine
 - Service in the Polish Forces under British command during World War Two
 - A civilian or a member of a civil defence organisation was the direct result of an injury sustained as a result of enemy action in World War Two.
63. Claims for injuries/illnesses as a result of Service cannot be made until an individual has left the Services.
64. Illnesses and injuries awarded under the WPS are recorded in both a free-text field and as a medical diagnosis code. To produce the figures for War pensions in payment for mental health conditions (see paragraph 11), records with a medical diagnosis code 4000 to 4008, indicating a mental disorder, were identified. The free-text field was also searched for terms such as 'PTSD', 'psych', 'phobia', 'depression', 'adjustment', 'anxiety', 'panic', 'dysthymic', 'schizophrenia', 'mood disorder', 'substance abuse' and 'mania', as well as any probable misspellings or alternate spellings. As conditions are sometimes spelt incorrectly it was possible that some records with reference to mental health have not been identified. Therefore the figures supplied should be treated as a minimum.
65. For the first time this statistical bulletin presents the numbers of claimants awarded a lump sum payment to compensate for mesothelioma. Further details can be found in the background quality report.

Results: Methodology (Cont.)

Calculation of claim clearance times

66. Information on WPS claim clearance times has been presented as a median average with an inter-quartile range, rather than a mean average and standard deviation as these statistics were affected less by outliers. An outlier is an observation within a dataset that appears to be inconsistent with the remainder of the dataset.
- The median is the value in the centre of the data set when they are arranged from smallest to largest.
 - A quartile is any of three values (first/lower quartile, second quartile (median), third/upper quartile) that divides the sorted (from smallest value to largest value) dataset into four equal parts. The lower quartile (LQ) is the value that at which 25% of the values in the dataset will be below. The upper quartile (UQ) is the value that at which 75% of the values in the dataset will be below.
 - The inter-quartile range (IQR) is the range in which the middle 50% of the data points fall (i.e. the distance between the lower and upper quartile). The longer the inter-quartile range the wider the spread of data.
67. Further information on the techniques used to investigate clearance times can be found in the accompanying Background Quality Report and in **Annex A**.

Glossary

Age 80 addition (NI) (Disablement & Widow(er)): This may be paid to a war disablement pensioner and a war widow(er) aged 80 or over.

Age addition allowance: This may be paid to a war disablement pensioner who is aged 65 or over and whose disablement is assessed at 40% or more. A war widow(er) may receive an additional allowance at age 65 which is increased at age 70. and again at age 80.

Allowance for Lowered Standard of Occupation (ALSO): This may be paid if a disablement pensioner's earning capacity is reduced because their pensioned disablement permanently prevents them following their regular occupation. To gain entitlement new claimants must be under age 65, with a disablement percentage of at least 40%. This allowance plus their basic War Disablement Pension cannot exceed the 100% disablement pension rate.

Appeal: If a claimant is not satisfied with the outcome of any of their claims they may lodge an appeal to an appropriate Tribunal.

Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS): Compensation scheme for all members of the regular and reserve forces. It provides compensation for all injuries, ill-health and death attributable to service where the cause occurred on or after 6 April 2005.

Awarded 0%: The doctor may decide from the medical evidence that although the condition was caused by Service or wartime experience, if it is not causing the person a problem at the moment then they will be awarded an assessment of nil.

Cleared Claim: A claim is classed as cleared when Veterans UK issue a letter to the claimant informing them of the outcome of their claim or appeal

Comforts Allowance (COMF): This may be paid to a severely disabled pensioner who is receiving Constant Attendance Allowance or Unemployability Supplement or both. It is intended to help with the extra expenses associated with severe disablement.

DBS Veterans UK: Responsible for administering the Armed Forces pension and compensation schemes for those injured or bereaved through service.

Departmental review: A review can be carried out to reassess a case when a condition has been rejected and an award for a war pension has not been made.

Deterioration claims: An application can be made to increase a war pension if an accepted condition has worsened, or, if another condition has made the accepted war pension disablement worse.

Disablement pensioner: Ex-UK Armed Forces Service personnel with an injury/illness as a result of Service with a disablement percentage of 20% or above.

Disablement Percentage: First and second/subsequent claims are assessed by a doctor, and then he/she gives a percentage of up to 100% to dependent on how disabled the person is.

Gratuity Payment: If a disablement is assessed at less than 20%, personnel are paid a lump sum called a gratuity. The amount depends on the extent of the disablement and how long the person is likely to be disabled.

Inter War: Disabled due to service between 1 October 1921 and 2 September 1939.

Pensions Appeal Tribunal (PAT): The PAT hears appeals from all claimants who have disagreed with the decision made by the MOD on the outcome of their claim.

Glossary (Cont.)

Registered Claim: A claim is classed as registered when Veterans UK begin a workflow on the War Pensions Computer System (WPCS) for a claim.

Supplementary Allowance: Everyone in receipt of a War Pension can claim for extra allowances to help with the extra costs of a long-term health condition or disability:

War Pensioner's Mobility Supplement (WPMS): This is intended to help with the mobility costs of a pensioner who is unable to walk, or virtually unable to walk. New claimants must have a service disablement of at least 40%. It is paid to double amputees and to those pensioners who need help getting about because they are both deaf and blind as a result of their pensioned disablement.

War widow(er)'s Special Allowance: This is a Supplementary Pension payable to "pre-1973 war widow(er)s" (the widow(er)s of Service personnel who died or left the services before 31st March 1973, and who did not benefit from the improvements made from that date to the MOD's Armed Forces Pension Scheme).

War Pension Scheme (WPS): No fault compensation scheme for all members of the regular and reserve force. It provides compensation for all injuries, ill-health and death caused or made worse by service from WW1 in 1914 to 5 April 2005. Ex-Service personnel are only eligible to claim once they've left the services.

War widow(er): Spouse of ex-Service person whose death was whilst in Service or related to a disablement due to Service prior to 6 April 2005.

Working day: Any day in which legal business can be conducted. In this report a working day is any day apart from a Saturday, Sunday or bank holiday

For further definitions please see Background Quality Report.

Further Information

Symbols

~	Suppressed (greater than zero, fewer than 3)
r	Revised
p	Provisional
Q1	1 April to 30 June
Q2	1 July to 30 September
Q3	1 October to 31 December
Q4	1 January to 31 March

Disclosure Control

In line with JSP 200 (April 2016), different methods have been applied to ensure individuals are not inadvertently identified dependent on the risk of disclosure. The majority of tables have used the suppression methodology: numbers fewer than three have been suppressed and presented as '~'. Where there was only one cell in a row or column that was fewer than three, the next smallest number has also been suppressed so that numbers cannot simply be derived from totals. Where a higher risk of disclosure was identified due to a high proportion of numbers being suppressed the rounding or grouping methodology has been applied. For the rounding methodology all numbers have been rounded to the nearest five with figures fewer than five being presented as '~'. For the grouping methodology relevant categories have been grouped. If a disclosure control method has been applied to a table, the method is stated in the footnotes. For further information on statistical disclosure control see Background Quality Report.

Revisions

The figures reported for each quarter are based on the War Pensions Computer System data extract as at the end of each quarter, and will be correct as at the time each extract was taken. Therefore any update to claim information made on the WPCS after each quarterly snapshot will not be reflected in the report.

Historic data will only be revised if errors are found in the data processing or statistical methods used during their publication. If an error was found all historic data would be revised, based on the quarterly snapshots of data, and Defence Statistics would highlight the error and the impact on the numbers presented.

Scheme information

Further information on the AFPS, WPS and AFCS can be found on the Gov.UK website:

AFPS: <https://www.gov.uk/pensions-and-compensation-for-veterans>

WPS and AFCS: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/armed-forces-compensation>

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:

Defence Statistics (Health) Tel: 030 6798 4423

Email: DefStrat-Stat-Health-Hd@mod.uk

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request for Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence. For more information, see:

<https://www.gov.uk/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/the-freedom-of-information-act>

Further Information (Cont.)

Other contact points within Defence Statistics are:

Defence Expenditure Analysis	030 6793 4531	DefStrat-Econ-ESES-DEA-Hd@mod.uk
Price Indices	030 6793 2100	DefStrat-Econ-ESES-PI-Hd@mod.uk
Naval Service Manpower	023 9254 7426	DefStrat-Stat-Navy-Hd@mod.uk
Army Manpower	01264 886175	DefStrat-Stat-Army-Hd@mod.uk
RAF Manpower	01494 496822	DefStrat-Stat-Air-Hd@mod.uk
Tri-Service Manpower	020 7807 8896	DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.uk
Civilian Manpower	020 7218 1359	DefStrat-Stat-Civ-Hd@mod.uk
Health Information	030 6798 4423	DefStrat-Stat-Health-Hd@mod.uk

Please note that these email addresses may change later in the year.

If you wish to correspond by mail, our postal address is:

Defence Statistics (Health)
Ministry of Defence, Abbey Wood (North)
#6028, Oak, 0, West
Bristol
BS34 8JH

For general MOD enquiries, please call: 020 7218 9000