



Ministry of Defence



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The Background Quality Report for this publication can be found on the Defence Statistics website or [here](#).

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There are tables within this publication which are not badged as National Statistics. Please refer to the individual tables for details.

Statistical Bulletins Series 2 provides figures on **strength** (number of personnel), **location** of personnel, **intake** (number joining) and **outflow** (number leaving) of the Armed Forces and MOD civilian personnel. They present detailed information on the composition of personnel, including stationed location, gender, ethnic origin and rank/grade, plus higher-level summaries of how key trends in strengths and flows have developed over a number of years.

The trends since 2012 as outlined in this bulletin relate to the reduction of the Armed Forces in order to reach targets for 2020 (approximately 142,500 for the Armed Forces and approximately 53,500 for Civilian Level 0) as defined in the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) and reviewed for the 3 Month Exercise (3ME). See Glossary for details. SDSR documents are available at [this link](#).

Bulletin 2.03 contains recent trends of Service and Civilian figures, detail on location and compensation claims made against the MoD.

Key Points and Trends

- At 1 April 2013, 150,310 (88.0 per cent) of UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were stationed in the UK. This was a decrease of 6,660 when compared to 1 April 2012. This decrease has occurred despite the return of Armed Forces personnel from Germany in line with the requirements set out in the SDSR. At 1 April 2013, 20,060 personnel were stationed overseas, a decrease of 2,380 from 1 April 2012.
- At 1 April 2013, 53,050 MOD Civilian personnel were located in the UK. This was a decrease of 4,170 when compared to 1 April 2012, 11,270 civilians were stationed overseas, a decrease on 1,270 from 1 April 2012.
- The decrease in both Military and Civilian personnel is part of a continuing trend and is likely to continue whilst the MoD strives to reach targets as set out in the SDSR and 3ME.

Further Information

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

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A National Statistics Publication

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated statistics within this bulletin as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- Meet identified user needs;
- Are well explained and readily accessible;
- Are produced according to sound methods; and
- Are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice continues to be observed.

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards. They undergo quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

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Tables marked as **NS** are National Statistics. Those without are Official Statistics but have not been badged as National Statistics. Details are provided above individual tables.

Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

}	categories merged for some years
||	discontinuity in time series
~	fewer than five
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	provisional
r	revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	estimate
–	zero or rounded to zero

Italic figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

Rounding

Where rounding has been used, totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and so may not equal the sums of their rounded parts. This also applies to Civilian personnel data expressed in terms of Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).

When rounding to the nearest 10, numbers ending in “5” have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent systematic bias.

For more information on Defence Statistics’ rounding policy please see our [Statistical Release Policies](#)

Revisions

There are no regular planned revisions of this Bulletin. Amendments to figures for earlier years may be identified during the annual compilation of the bulletin. This will be addressed in one of two ways:

- i. where the number of figures updated in a table is small, figures will be updated and those which have been revised will be identified with the symbol "r". An explanation for the revision will be given in the footnotes to the table.
- ii. where the number of figures updated in a table is substantial the revisions to the table, together with the reason for the revisions will be identified in the commentary at the beginning of the relevant chapter / section, and in the commentary above affected tables. Revisions will not be identified by the symbol "r" since where there are a large number of revisions in a table this could make them more difficult to read.

Occasionally updated figures will be provided to the editor during the course of the year. Since this bulletin is published electronically it is possible to revise figures during the course of the year. However to ensure continuity and consistency, figures will only be adjusted during the year where it is likely to substantially affect interpretation and use of the figures.

Abbreviations

Please see the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.

Introduction

This Bulletin Series provides information on the main trends in strength of (the number of personnel in), intake to (the number of personnel joining) and outflow from (the number of personnel leaving) the UK Armed Forces and MoD Civilian Personnel.

This Bulletin summarises recent trends Service and Civilian figures, includes information on the stationed location of personnel and provides figures on new and settled compensation claims made against the MoD. Comments on the key trends in these figures over a number of years are also provided.

Context

The information in this bulletin has a wide range of users including the media, politicians, academic researchers and the general public who use the information to;

- understand the size and organisation of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of changes in Defence policy regarding personnel

The figures in the tables within this bulletin relate to the [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) (SDSR), announced in October 2010, which set out plans to make total reductions of around 17,000 service personnel by 2015 and decrease the MoD civil personnel by 25,000 to 60,000 by 2015, as the requirement for civilian support decreases in line with the development of new force structures, restructuring of defence capabilities, rationalisation of the defence estate and realisation of other non-front line savings.

Further reductions were announced subsequently for both the Armed Forces and Civilian workforce. With a reduction of 12,000 to the Army announced in July 2011 as a result of the Three-Month Exercise (3ME) and further Civilian workforce reductions resulting in a target of a civilian workforce of 57,000 by 2015.

The targets for numbers of personnel in 2020; originally outlined in SDSR and including the revised Army figure after 3ME. are approximately as follows; 29,000 for the Naval Service, 82,000 for the Army and the 31,500 for the RAF.

For more detailed background on the Strategic Defence and Security Review and the strategic context the figures in this bulletin relate to, can be found in the following link for the [full report](#).

Due to the personnel reductions implicated under the SDSR, monitoring of civilian personnel reductions are implemented to start at the beginning of the financial year 2010/11, therefore particular reference has been made, in the accompanying commentary, to changes in personnel numbers at and since this point.

Recent Changes

Bulletins

Following the rearrangement of the UKDS publication into several bulletins, the table numbering and structure has been altered to reflect this;

- **Bulletin 2.1** provides detail on Service personnel
- **Bulletin 2.2** provides detail on MoD Civilian personnel
- **Bulletin 2.3** provides location information for both Service and Civilian personnel

UKDS 2012	Statistical Series 2013
Chapter 2 Tables 1-3,39*,40*	Bulletin 2.03 Personnel: Service & Civilian Personnel
Chapter 2 Tables 4-24,41*	Bulletin 2.01 Personnel: Service Personnel
Chapter 2 Tables 25-38	Bulletin 2.02 Personnel: Civilian Personnel

*These tables have been provisionally allocated to these Bulletins – they may be moved.

For more detail on the changes to statistical releases from Defence Statistics between 2013 and 2014, please see the UK Statistics Authority's report [here](#)

Finalised Previous Changes

Revisions to historic data from the Joint Personnel Administration System

Defence Statistics had previously undertaken a major review of all Armed Forces personnel data from the Joint Personnel Administration system. This resulted in changes to the strengths, intake and outflow data reported in the previous edition of this publication, affecting the following periods:

- Naval Service: flow statistics from the period ending 30 April 2009 to the period ending 31 October 2011 and strength statistics from 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 (inclusive).
- Army: flow statistics from the period ending 30 April 2009 to the period ending 31 October 2011 and strength statistics from 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 (inclusive).
- Royal Air Force: flow statistics from the period ending 30 April 2009 to the period ending 31 October 2011 and strength statistics from 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 (inclusive).

Changes to headline strengths by Service ranged from fewer than 10 to approx 270. Changes to annual intake figures range from approx 40 to approx 250, and changes to annual outflow ranged from fewer than 10 to approx 200.

The revised data are the result of improved business processes developed over time. They were considered **finalised** and are therefore no longer marked provisional. Data from November 2011 onwards follow the improved processes and it is therefore considered no longer necessary to mark them as provisional.

Data Sources

The principal sources of data for personnel information presented in Statistical Bulletins Series 2 (formerly UKDS Chapter 2) are the civilian and Armed Forces administrative databases.

Defence Statistics Civilian manpower statistics are compiled from several sources:

- i) **Core MoD Personnel** - Data for core MoD personnel are taken from the personnel system, Human Resources Management System (HRMS), on a monthly basis from April 2004 onwards. Defence Statistics use budgetary UINs and attribute people according to the budgetary area that pays them, using the Standing Data System hierarchy from Financial Management Information Systems.
- ii) **Trading Funds** - Trading Funds were introduced by the Government under the Trading Funds Act 1973 as a 'means of financing trading operations of a government department which, hitherto, have been carried out on Vote'. They are self-accounting units that have greater freedom, than other government departments, in managing their own financial and management activities. They are also free to negotiate their own terms and conditions with their staff and for this reason their grading structures do not always match that of the rest of the Ministry. Until October 2011, the MoD had four Trading Funds that provide Defence Statistics with monthly extracts from their own personnel systems. As 1 October

2011, The Meteorological Office transferred responsibility to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, and the Ministry of Defence no longer receive their personnel information.

- iii) **Locally engaged civilians (LEC)** - LEC employees are recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas theatre and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas theatre or Administration. This includes the dependents of UK military personnel or UK-based civilian staff employed in overseas theatre (who are sometimes separately identified as UK Dependents). LECs are not civil servants. LEC data are provided by Top Level Budgetary areas quarterly to Defence Statistics requirements.
- iv) **The Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)** - RFA data are taken from the MoD civilian pay system.

Armed Forces statistics prior to 2006 were compiled from pay records (Naval Service) or personnel records (Army and RAF) held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA, formerly the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency). In March 2006 the transfer of all Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics are compiled from JPA in the RAF from April 2006, in the Naval Service from November 2006 and in the Army from April 2007. All statistics before these points are derived from single Service legacy systems.

Armed Forces requirement statistics are those set in the Defence Planning rounds for each year. However requirement figures in this publication may not match those published in the Defence Plans when any Service makes an approved in-year change to its requirement.

Data Quality

Armed Forces data on JPA are a combination of mandatory and non-mandatory fields populated by unit administrators and voluntary fields such as ethnic origin that Armed Forces personnel can choose to complete based on their self-perceptions. In 2011 the ethnicity and nationality categories were aligned with new recommended classifications in the 2011 Census of Population. If the percentage of personnel with unknown or undeclared ethnicity exceeds 40 per cent Defence Statistics consider the risk of misrepresenting ethnicity percentages is too high to publish. All Service totals are also suppressed when single Service figures have varying degrees of coverage to prevent bias towards Services with higher coverage.

As a result of improvements in the quality of data sourced from JPA and the monthly data validation processes, all data from 1 November 2011 is considered to be fit for purpose.

Further information on quality can be found in our background reports which can be found on our website under the relevant publications.

[Statistical Releases | Service and Civilian Bulletin](#)

National Statistics

Most tables presented in this Bulletin are badged as National Statistics pending assessment by the UK Statistical Authority. These tables are produced in line with the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

All Bulletin 2 Tables that are badged as National Statistics are labelled as such and where relevant a link to where the latest information can be found.

Table 2.03.1 Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel¹ strengths, at 1 April each year

The MOD civilian Level 0 FTE strength has reduced substantially since 2000, from about 121,300 at 1 April 2000 to 65,400 at 1 April 2013. The Level 0 FTE strength reduced by 11,800 (12.1 per cent) over the three years from 1 April 2007 to 1 April 2010. Reductions in strength continued and increased over the subsequent three years 1 April 2010 to 1 April 2013 amounting to about 20,500 (23.8 per cent). These increased reductions in Level 0 FTE strengths are as directed by policy deriving from the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) which introduced two Voluntary Early Release Schemes (VERS). Personnel reductions under the SDSR are set to continue until 2020 from the baseline start point of April 2010. Between April 2010 and April 2013 the overall strength in Level 1 MOD personnel fell from 65,900 to 50,000, a reduction of 15,900 (24.2% per cent) over the period.

This table is a National Statistic.

		Thousands: FTE							
		2000	2007	2008 ²	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²	2013
Total personnel	334.0	294.1	282.4	281.6	284.0	275.7^e	257.1^e	242.4	
Service	212.7	196.4	192.9	195.0	198.2	192.7	186.1	177.0	
UK Regulars	207.6	190.7	186.9	188.6	191.7	186.4	179.8	170.7	
FTRS	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	
Gurkhas	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	
Locally entered/engaged	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Civilian Level 0¹	121.3	97.7	89.5	86.6	85.8	83.1^e	71.0^e	65.4	
Level 1 ¹	91.9	73.8	69.0	66.4	65.9	63.1	54.5	50.0	
Trading Funds	14.5	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	7.1	7.2	
Locally engaged civilians	14.8	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6 ^e	9.4 ^e	8.3	
Excluded from the above table:									
Royal Irish (Home Service)³	4.2	2.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.

2. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Met Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).

3. The Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment was officially disbanded on 31 March 2008.

Continued on the next page

Chart to Table
2.03.1

Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel strengths, at 1 April each year (continued)

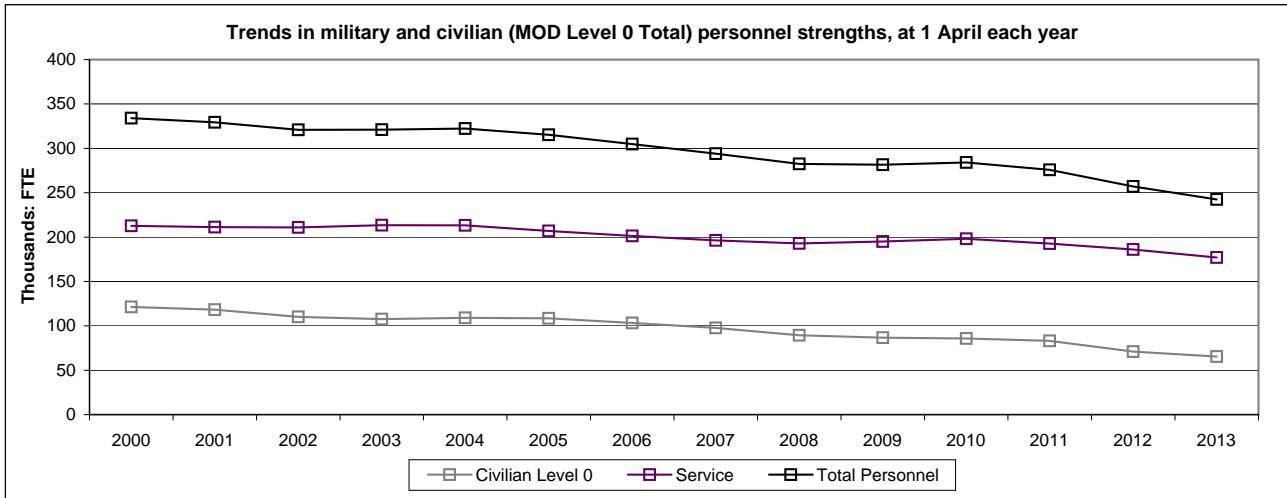


Table 2.03.2 Location of Service and civilian personnel^{1,2} in the United Kingdom, at 1 April each year

The strength of UK-based civilian personnel has reduced from 57,220 in 2012 to 53,050 in 2013, a decrease of 7.3 per cent. This trend is likely to continue whilst the MoD strives to reach its target as set out in the SDSR review. The total strength of MOD personnel based in Northern Ireland has continued to reduce, falling by 24.6 per cent since last year. Since 2000, the number of Service personnel stationed in Northern Ireland has been reduced by 69.9 per cent, from 8,390 to 2,530, whilst the civilian strength has fallen by 53.8 per cent during the same period from 3,250 to 1,500. These reductions are part of the process of "normalisation", which committed the British government to the reduction in the number and role of its Armed Forces in Northern Ireland to levels compatible with a normal peaceful society. The South East Region has the largest population of UK Service personnel, with 42,330, although the South West has the largest population of civilians, with 16,950.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000 ³	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United Kingdom	267 700	239 460	231 350	233 290	236 710	229 400	214 190	203 360
Service	170 300	161 360	158 450	162 670	166 100	161 790	156 970	150 310
Civilian	97 410	78 110	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610	57 220	53 050
England	222 560	207 550	202 710	204 400	207 890	201 320	188 810	180 080
Service	143 040	141 360	140 120	143 540	146 950	142 860	139 260	133 810
Civilian	79 520	66 200	62 590	60 860	60 940	58 450	49 560	46 270
Wales	8 260	5 010	4 800	4 730	4 900	4 580	4 150	3 910
Service	3 220	2 590	2 630	2 720	2 930	2 820	2 780	2 650
Civilian	5 040	2 420	2 170	2 010	1 970	1 760	1 370	1 260
Scotland	24 680	19 190	17 960	17 880	17 840	17 630	15 880	15 340
Service	15 080	12 640	11 960	12 020	12 080	12 090	11 190	11 310
Civilian	9 600	6 550	5 990	5 860	5 760	5 540	4 690	4 020
Northern Ireland	11 640	7 700	5 880	6 280	6 080	5 870	5 350	4 030
Service	8 390	4 770	3 730	4 390	4 140	4 010	3 740	2 530
Civilian	3 250	2 940	2 150	1 890	1 930	1 850	1 610	1 500

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Service and Civilian personnel^{1,2} by Region

	Service			Civilian		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change
United Kingdom	156 970	150 310	-4.2	57 220	53 050	-7.3
England	139 260	133 810	-3.9	49 560	46 270	-6.6
East of England	17 350	15 210	-12.3	4 600	4 110	-10.6
East Midlands	8 420	8 610	2.3	1 900	1 700	-10.8
London	5 400	5 070	-6.1	3 960	3 690	-6.7
North East	1 400	1 390	-1.1	330	320	-5.3
North West	2 160	2 110	-2.3	1 900	1 810	-4.6
South East	43 330	42 330	-2.3	11 550	11 050	-4.4
South West	39 040	37 230	-4.6	18 100	16 950	-6.4
West Midlands	6 570	6 280	-4.4	3 970	3 690	-7.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	15 600	15 590	0.0	3 230	2 950	-8.7
Wales	2 780	2 650	-4.5	1 370	1 260	-7.9
Scotland	11 190	11 310	1.1	4 690	4 020	-14.3
Northern Ireland	3 740	2 530	-32.4	1 610	1 500	-6.5

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Service personnel figures are for UK Regular Forces based in the UK. They include all trained and untrained Personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. Civilian personnel includes Trading Fund staff and exclude RFAs and LECs.
3. 2000 figures are as at 1 July.

Table 2.03.3

Global locations of Service¹ and civilian personnel^{2,3} at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2013, 80.0 per cent of UK Service and 92.8 per cent of MOD civilian personnel were stationed in the UK. The number of UK military personnel stationed overseas has decreased from 37,200 in 2000 to 20,060 in 2013, a decrease of 46.1 per cent. At the same time the number of UK civilian personnel stationed overseas has decreased from 16,800 in 2000 to 10,000 in 2013, a decrease of 40.5 per cent.

The percentage of UK military personnel stationed overseas has fallen from 17.4 per cent in 2000 to 11.7 per cent in 2013. Since 2000, one of the biggest changes in the number of personnel serving overseas has been as a result of the withdrawal of the Armed Forces from the Balkans, following the end of the armed conflict in Kosovo. Despite the numbers stationed Overseas falling for at least the seventh year in succession, the Germany/Belgium/Netherlands region has the second largest population of MOD personnel after the UK, with 15,310 Service and 5,370 civilians. This amounts to 76.3 per cent of the UK military personnel stationed overseas and 53.7 per cent of the UK civilian personnel stationed overseas. The downward trend in these countries is set to continue in line with the requirement set out in SDSR to withdraw all forces from Germany by 2020.

Number: FTE

	2000 ⁴	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Global Total	333 960	288 360	276 410	275 220	277 560	269 420	250 810	236 110
Service	213 220	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710
Civilian Level 0	120 740	97 690	89 500	86 620	85 850	83 060	71 010	65 400
United Kingdom Total	267 700	239 460	231 350	233 290	236 710	229 390	214 190	203 360
Service	170 300	161 360	158 450	162 670	166 100	161 790	156 970	150 310
Civilian	97 410	78 110	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610	57 220	53 050
Overseas Total	54 000	44 320	41 270	38 240	37 650	36 910	33 710	30 050
Service	37 200	27 980	27 590	25 350	25 260	24 230	22 440	20 060
Civilian	16 800	16 340	13 680	12 890	12 400	12 680	11 270	10 000
EUROPE (exc. UK)	..	39 370	36 800	33 670	33 000	31 300	29 050	25 610
Germany / Belgium / Netherlands ⁵	20 190	22 380	22 310	19 760	19 720	18 760	17 480	15 310
Service	..	8 860	7 980	7 560	7 190	6 590	5 950	5 370
Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balkans ⁶	6 030	50	20	20	-	10	-	-
Service	..	700	210	190	20	10	20	10
Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	3 510	2 950	2 780	2 910	2 880	2 830	2 590	2 400
Service	..	2 280	1 850	1 640	1 610	1 570	1 670	1 380
Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar	550	310	280	260	270	260	230	200
Service	..	1 190	750	730	730	750	650	530
Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	1 290	500	470	470	440	390	350	320
Service	..	160	160	140	150	140	110	70
Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASIA (EXC. MIDDLE EAST)	..	1 340	1 430	1 600	1 920	2 080	2 110	2 020
Service	970	220	260	260	260	280	260	260
Civilian	..	1 110	1 170	1 340	1 660	1 800	1 860	1 760
NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST	..	1 450	960	730	460	500	430	420
Service	1 300	310	360	370	380	420	340	330
Civilian	..	1 140	600	360	80	80	90	90
SUB SAHARAN AFRICA	..	610	650	680	690	1 540	890	730
<i>of which:</i>								
Kenya ⁷	-	30	30	80	90	140	180	180
Service	..	180	230	320	360	1 190	640	480
Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	-	90	80	60	30	30	20	20
Service	..	220	220	150	150	130	-	-
Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Continued on the next page

Table 2.03.3

Global locations of Service¹ and civilian personnel^{2,3} at 1 April each year (continued)

		2000 ⁴	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NORTH AMERICA		..	860	880	920	990	980	990	1 000
<i>of which:</i>									
United States	Service	910	390	420	470	520	550	560	560
	Civilian	..	180	180	160	160	150	150	150
Canada	Service	1 610	270	270	270	270	270	270	280
	Civilian	..	10	10	10	50	10	10	10
CENTRAL AMERICA / CARIBBEAN		..	250	260	250	240	240	70	70
	Service	-	80	80	70	70	70	10	10
	Civilian	..	170	180	180	170	160	60	60
SOUTH AMERICA		..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Service	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Civilian	..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC		..	360	190	310	270	180	80	110
<i>of which:</i>									
Falkland Islands	Service	780	290	130	250	220	120	50	70
	Civilian	..	60	50	50	40	40	30	30
OCEANIA		..	70	80	60	60	70	70	70
	Service	20	50	60	50	50	50	60	60
	Civilian	..	10	20	20	10	20	10	10
Unallocated		-	2 210	1 520	1 390	860	760	910	800
	Service	5 720	1 330	880	580	350	340	390	350
	Civilian	4 080	880	650	800	520	420	520	450
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	Civilian	2 450	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360	2 000	1 900

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Service personnel figures are for UK Regular Forces. They include all trained and untrained Personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
3. UK civilian totals include Trading Fund personnel but exclude RFA and LEC personnel and those with an unknown location. Overseas civilian includes LEC personnel.
4. Detailed break down of LEC data for 2000 are not available. The "Overseas Total" for year 2000 subsumes the total LEC figure. 2000 figures as at 1 July.
5. As data for locally engaged civilians cannot be separated for Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, these countries are grouped together.
6. Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia.
7. The increase in civilian numbers in 2011 reflects the additional requirements for locally engaged civilian to support military exercises.

The Department self insures against loss. However, it employs commercial companies as claim handlers. All settlements are paid by the Department, the companies in question receiving a fee for each claim handled. Gallagher Bassett International won a contract in respect of third party motor claims and Service and civilian employer's liability claims received after 1 May 2007. Claims received before this date are handled by:

1982 to 2007 AXA Corporate Solutions - third party motor claims
1996 to 2007 Royal & Sun Alliance (RSA) - employer's liability claims from Armed Forces personnel
1982 to 2002 AXA Corporate Solutions - employer's liability claims from civilian personnel
2002 to 2007 Royal & Sun Alliance - employer's liability claims from civilian personnel.

The MOD's Common Law Claims & Policy Division handles all other claims, including:

high value, novel or contentious cases.
public liability worldwide - property damage and personal injury (except where there is an Area Claims Officer (ACO))
damage or injury caused by low flying military aircraft
maritime claims and salvage claims
clinical negligence
claims made against a NATO visiting force
ACOs are part of the Command Secretariat and are located in Afghanistan, Cyprus, Germany (for NW Europe) and the South Atlantic Islands. They deal with public liability claims made against the MOD within their geographic area.

New claims

The number of new claims is the number of new cases opened by the MOD's Claims branch, ACOs and commercial claims handlers during that year; re-opened cases are not included. A new claim may be in the form of a letter from a claimant or their legal representative, or in the form of proceedings issued in a court of law. The largest number of new claims is in respect of on-duty Road Traffic Accidents involving Armed Forces personnel or MOD civilians driving a MOD-owned or MOD-hired vehicle.

Settled claims

These are claims for which a full and final settlement has been made, either by agreement between the parties, or which a court has determined. Claims are not recorded as settled until the final payment is made, which is normally the claimant's solicitor's costs and disbursements. This bill is sometimes presented some months after the compensation payment has been made, so compensation and legal costs can be paid in different financial years.

Table 2.03.04 New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year

Tables 2.03.04 and 2.03.05 show numbers of new claims made and numbers of claims settled, analysed by category of claim and by cause. Since 2007/08 the average number of new claims notified was 7,820. The number for 2012/12 was slightly above this at 7,940. The number of settled claims notified has shown a year on year increase since 2007/08 and in 2012/13 had risen to 7,730.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	Number					
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
New Claims Notified						
Total	7 390	7 600	6 980	8 390	8 630	7 940
Public Liability Claims	970	700	720	930	520	450
Low Flying	240	160	150	140	100	80
Maritime	20	20	20	20	10	20
Other Public Liability (inc Northern Ireland)	690	510	550	770	420	350
Radiation	20	20	10	-	-	-
Employers' Liability Claims	1 860	1 680	1 820	3 200	4 260	3 440
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	780	580	470	370	480	520
Asbestos Related	190	140	150	140	170	140
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	580	720	990	2 450	3 440	2 560
Vibration White Finger	40	30	20	20	20	20
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	280	200	190	210	160	200
Other	4 550	5 220	4 450	4 260	3 850	4 050
Clinical Negligence	90	60	60	60	50	60
Road Traffic Accidents	2 280	2 250	1 950	1 870	2 330	2 470
Area Claims Offices' Claims	2 120	2 850	2 380	2 300	1 430	1 480
Visiting Forces ²	60	60	60	30	30	30
Settled Claims Notified						
Total	6 420	6 350	6 130	7 530	7 570	7 730
Public Liability Claims	590	490	380	340	370	500
Low Flying	140	130	100	100	110	80
Maritime	10	10	10	10	-	20
Other Public Liability	440	350	260	230	250	400
Radiation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employers' Liability Claims	2 340	1 600	1 750	3 030	3 060	3 240
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	1 060	640	580	450	350	430
Asbestos Related ³	310	200	200	800	130	140
Noise Induced Hearing Loss ⁴	500	380	680	1 520	2 370	2 410
Vibration White Finger	60	50	40	20	30	20
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	340	320	240	240	180	230
Other	3 490	4 260	4 000	4 160	4 140	3 990
Clinical Negligence	20	20	40	20	20	20
Road Traffic Accidents	2 100	2 660	2 280	2 180	2 820	2 570
Area Claims Offices' Claims	1 330	1 540	1 640	1 920	1 280	1 380
Visiting Forces ²	40	50	50	30	30	30

Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

1. Although generally Employment Tribunal cases are now dealt with by TLBs, the new claims in 2005/06 were Homosexual dismissal cases for which DS&C Claims agreed to retain central responsibility.

2. Claims against NATO forces visiting the UK and claims by NATO countries against UK personnel visiting those countries.

3. It should be noted that controls over the use of asbestos were introduced in 1970. The time between exposure to asbestos dust and fibre and the first signs of disease is typically between 15 and 40 plus years.

4. A very large number of Noise Induced Hearing Loss claims were submitted in 2010/11 by former members of the Royal Irish Regiment.

Number of settled claims by broad category in 2012/13

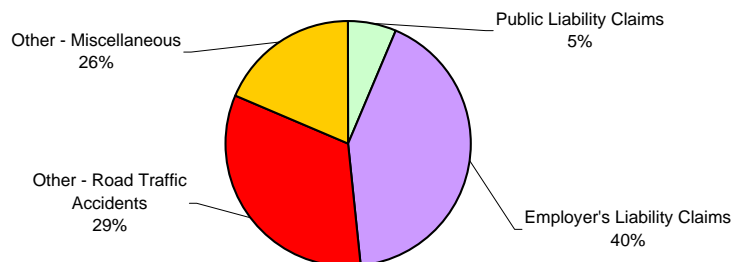


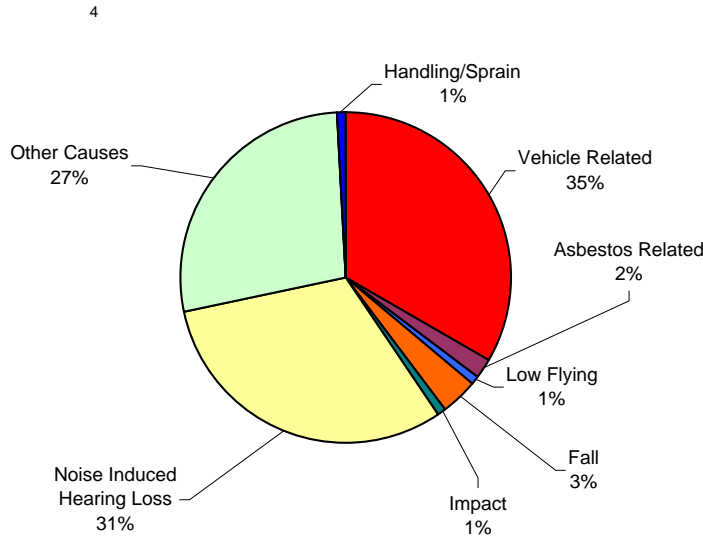
Table 2.03.05 New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	Number					
New Claims Notified	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Total	7 390	7 600	6 980	8 390	8 630	7 940
Asbestos Related	190	160	150	140	170	150
Clinical Negligence	90	60	60	60	50	60
Fall	300	310	280	260	210	270
Handling/Sprain	50	80	60	60	70	60
Impact	100	90	60	90	60	60
Low Flying	340	200	190	220	100	80
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	40	30	20	20	30	20
Maritime	20	20	20	20	10	20
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	580	730	990	2 450	3 440	2 570
Other Causes	2 340	2 960	2 540	2 850	2 080	2 170
Not Known ¹	90	20	20	-	-	-
Vehicle Related	3 240	2 950	2 600	2 230	2 420	2 470
Settled Claims Notified						
Total	6 420	6 350	6 130	7 530	7 570	7 730
Asbestos Related ²	310	210	200	800	140	150
Clinical Negligence	20	20	40	20	20	20
Fall	340	330	300	270	190	270
Handling/Sprain	90	80	70	60	50	60
Impact	270	180	120	120	60	60
Low Flying	260	170	140	140	110	80
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	60	50	40	20	30	20
Maritime	10	10	10	10	-	10
Noise Induced Hearing Loss ³	500	380	680	1 520	2 380	2 410
Other Causes	1 500	1 370	1 560	1 950	1 780	2 080
Not Known ¹	160	70	20	-	-	-
Vehicle Related	3 850	2 890	3 480	2 950	2 820	2 570

Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

Number of settled claims by broad cause in 2012/13



1. The cause of a claim may not be known at the New Claims stage if for example, the claimant simply states that they have a claim but does not state exactly what it is. At settlement stage, although the cause of the claim will be recorded on the claim file, it may not always be recorded on the databases from which these data are drawn.

2. It should be noted that controls over the use of asbestos were introduced in 1970. The time between exposure to asbestos dust and fibre and the first signs of disease is typically between 15 and 40 plus years.

3. A very large number of Noise Induced Hearing Loss claims were submitted in 2010/11 by former members of the Royal Irish Regiment.

4. Clinical negligence, Machinery/ Vibration White Finger and Maritime are included in "other causes" as these are the causes with the smallest number of claims.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Civilian Level 1 Permanent and casual civilian personnel and **Royal Fleet Auxiliaries**, but excludes **Trading Funds** and **Locally Engaged Civilians**. This is generally used for MOD internal reporting and planning.

Civilian Level 0 This contains all those at Level 1 plus **Trading Funds** and **Locally Engaged Civilians**. This is used for external reporting, including the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report, Defence Statistics Bulletins and Parliamentary Business.

FTRS (Full-Time Reserve Service) are personnel who fill Service posts for a set period on a full-time basis while being a member of one of the Reserve Services, either as an ex-regular or as a volunteer. An FTRS reservist on:

- **Full Commitment (FC)** fulfils the same range of duties and deployment liability as a regular Service person;
- **Limited Commitment (LC)** serves at one location but can be detached for up to 35 days a year;
- **Home Commitment (HC)** is employed at one location and cannot be detached elsewhere.

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

- The Naval Service predominantly uses FTRS to backfill gapped regular posts. However, they do have a small number of FTRS personnel that are not deployable for operations overseas. There is no distinction made in terms of fulfilling baseline liability posts between FTRS Full Commitment (FC), Limited Commitment (LC) and Home Commitment (HC).
- The Army employ FTRS(FC) and FTRS(LC) to fill Regular Army Liability (RAL) posts as a substitute for regular personnel for set periods of time. FTRS(HC) personnel cannot be deployed to operations and are not counted against RAL.
- The RAF consider that FTRS(FC) can fill Regular RAF Liability posts but have identified separate liabilities for FTRS(LC) and FTRS(HC).

Full-Time Equivalent FTE is a measure of the size of the workforce that takes account of the fact that some people work part-time. Prior to 1 April 1995 part-time employees were assumed to work 50 per cent of normal hours, but since then actual hours worked has been used in statistics produced by Defence Statistics. The average hours worked by part-timers is about 60 per cent of full-time hours. See also **Headcount**.

Full-Time Trained Strength The Full-Time Trained Strength of the UK Armed Forces is defined as comprising of trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and elements of the FTRS (Full Time Reserve Service) personnel. It does not include mobilised reservists.

Gurkhas are recruited and employed in the British and Indian Armies under the terms of the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement (TPA) on a broadly comparable basis. They remain Nepalese citizens but in all other respects are full members of HM Forces. Since 2008, Gurkhas are entitled to join the UK Regular Forces after 5 years of service and apply for British citizenship.

Headcount The headcount is a measure of the size of the workforce that counts all people equally regardless of their hours of work. See also **Full-Time Equivalent**.

Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) is the system used by the Armed Forces to deal with matters of pay, leave and other personnel administrative tasks. JPA replaced a number of single-Service IT systems and was implemented in April 2006 for RAF, November 2006 for Naval Service and April 2007 for Army.

LEC Locally engaged civilian, see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

LEP see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

Liability is the requirement for Armed Forces personnel. See **Requirement**

Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel A civilian employee recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas location and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas location or Administration, including

the dependents of UK military personnel or UK-based civilian staff employed in that overseas theatre (who are sometimes separately identified as UK Dependents). LECs are not civil servants.

Location Location statistics may be compiled based on stationed location or deployed location. Stationed location is where an individual is permanently based. Deployed location is where an individual is physically located at a particular point in time and is typically used for short tours of duty.

Ministry of Defence The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

Mobilised Reservists are Volunteer or Regular Reserves who have been called into permanent service with the Regular Forces on military operations under the powers outlined in the Reserve Forces Act 1996. Call-out orders will be for a specific amount of time and subject to limits (e.g. under a call-out for warlike operations (Section 54), call-out periods should not exceed 12 months, unless extended.)

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

Naval Service comprises the **Royal Navy** (including the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service) and the **Royal Marines** combined.

Officer An officer is a member of the Armed Forces holding the Queen's Commission to lead and command elements of the forces. Officers form the middle and senior management of the Armed Forces. This includes ranks from Sub-Lt/2nd Lt/Pilot Officer up to Admiral of the Fleet/Field Marshal/Marshal of the Royal Air Force, but excludes Non-Commissioned Officers.

Other Ranks Other ranks are members of the Royal Marines, Army and Royal Air Force who are not officers but Other Ranks include Non-Commissioned Officers. The equivalent group in the Royal Navy is known as "Ratings".

Phase 1 Training see **Trained Strength**

Phase 2 Training see **Trained Strength**

Regulars see **UK Regulars**

Requirement the requirement for the UK Armed Forces is defined as the number of Service personnel needed, based on the Defence Planning Round, set for each of the three Services.

Royal Air Force (RAF). The Royal Air Force's role is to defend the UK and its interests, strengthen international peace and stability, and be a force for good in the world. It aims to maintain and further develop an agile, adaptable and capable expeditionary air power contribution to the UK's overall Defence capability, which takes full account of emerging threats, concepts and technologies.

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service this is a civilian manned fleet, owned by the Ministry of Defence. Its main task is to supply warships of the Royal Navy at sea with fuel, food stores and ammunition which they need to remain operational while away from base. It also provides aviation support for the Royal Navy, together with amphibious support and secure sea transport for Army units and their equipment.

Royal Marines Royal Marines are sea-going soldiers who are part of the Naval Service. RM officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.

Royal Navy The sea-going defence forces of the UK, including ships, submarines, and Naval aircraft and their personnel, but excluding the Royal Marines and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). From 1 April 2000 the Royal Navy incorporated Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS).

The **SDSR (Strategic Defence and Security Review)** was a review of the United Kingdom's defence and security capability and was undertaken in 2010. It envisaged that by 2020 each Service will number: Royal Navy: 29,000, RAF: 31,500 and Army: 94,000. The target for the Army was revised to 82,000 following an internal 3ME (Three Month Exercise) in July 2011 and announcements at Army 2020 in July 2012.

Strength is defined as the number of personnel (for each service it is partially determined by its requirements)

Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR) Baseline comprised of all Civilian Level 0 personnel but excluding all NACMO (Net Additional Costs of Military Operations) Funded locally engaged civilians in Afghanistan and personnel on US Visiting Forces stations. The MOD has no financial liability over NACMO LECs and USVF civilians and therefore they are not included in the monitoring of the personnel reduction announced during the Strategic Defence & Security Review from April 2010.

Surplus / Deficit The surplus / deficit in the trained strength of the Services is defined and calculated as the difference between the number of trained UK Armed Forces personnel and their requirement. The surplus / deficit can be considered to be an indicator of each of the Service's ability to execute military tasks.

Trading Fund Trading Funds were introduced by the Government under the Trading Funds Act 1973 as a 'means of financing trading operations of a government department which, hitherto, have been carried out on Vote'. They are self-accounting units that have greater freedom, than other government departments, in managing their own financial and management activities. They are also free to negotiate their own terms and conditions with their staff and for this reason their grading structures do not always match that of the rest of the Ministry.

Trained Strength comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training.

- **Phase 1** training includes all new entry training to provide basic military skills.
- **Phase 2** training includes initial individual specialisation, sub-specialisation and technical training following Phase 1 training prior to joining the trained strength.

UK Regulars are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, but excluding FTRS personnel, Gurkhas, Naval activated Reservists, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guarding Service (MPGS) and Non Regular Permanent Service (NRPS). Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.

Untrained strength comprises military personnel who have yet to complete Phase 2 training.