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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 2010 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 2014, 141,180 (88.4 per cent) of UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were stationed in the UK. This was a decrease of 9,120 when compared to 1 April 2013. 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 2014, 18,070 personnel were stationed overseas, a decrease of 1,980 from 1 April 2013.
- At 1 April 2014, 51,610 MOD Civilian personnel were located in the UK. This was a decrease of 1,440 when compared to 1 April 2013. At 1 April 2014, 8,580 civilians were stationed overseas, a decrease of 1,410 from 1 April 2013.
- 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.
- The number of new and settled claims has reduced from 7,940 and 7,730 respectively in 2012/13, to 7,020 and 6,440 respectively in 2013/14. A decrease of 11.6 per cent in new claims and 16.8 percent in settled claims.

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:

- Phone Defence Statistics (Tri Service) 020 7807 8896, or mil: 9621 78896.
- Email DefStrat-Stat-Enquiries-Mailbox@mod.uk or DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk
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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.

For general enquiries about National Statistics, contact the National Statistics Customer Contact Centre:

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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 data reported in past editions of this publication, affecting the following periods:

- Naval Service: strength statistics from 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 (inclusive).
- Army: flow strength statistics from 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 (inclusive).
- Royal Air Force: flow 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. 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 and Claims Data.

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 quarterly to Defence Statistics.

iv) **Royal Fleet Auxiliary (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.

Claims Data: 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.

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 Office (ACO))
- Damage or injury caused by low flying military aircraft
- Maritime claims and salvage claims
- Clinical negligence
- Claims made against a NATO visiting forces.

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 or Official 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 62,500 at 1 April 2014. The Level 0 FTE strength reduced by 27,000 (30.2 per cent) from 89,500 in 1 April 2008 to 62,500 in 1 April 2014. These 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). UK Regular Forces strength has reduced by 27,290 (14.6 per cent) from 186,910 in 2008 to 159,630 in 2014. Personnel reductions under the SDSR are set to continue until 2020.

This table is a National Statistic.

		Thousands: FTE						
	2000	2008 ²	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²	2013	2014
Total personnel	334.0	282.4	281.6	284.0	275.7^e	257.1^e	242.4	228.7
Service	212.7	192.9	195.0	198.2	192.7	186.1	177.0	166.2
UK Regulars	207.6	186.9	188.6	191.7	186.4	179.8	170.7	159.6
FTRS	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.2
Gurkhas	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.0
Locally entered/engaged	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Civilian Level 0¹	121.3	89.5	86.6	85.8	83.1^e	71.0^e	65.4	62.5
Level 1 ¹	91.9	69.0	66.4	65.9	63.1	54.5	50.0	48.4
Trading Funds	14.5	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	7.1	7.2	7.1
Locally engaged civilians	14.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6 ^e	9.4 ^e	8.3	7.0

Excluded from the above table:

Royal Irish (Home Service)³	4.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

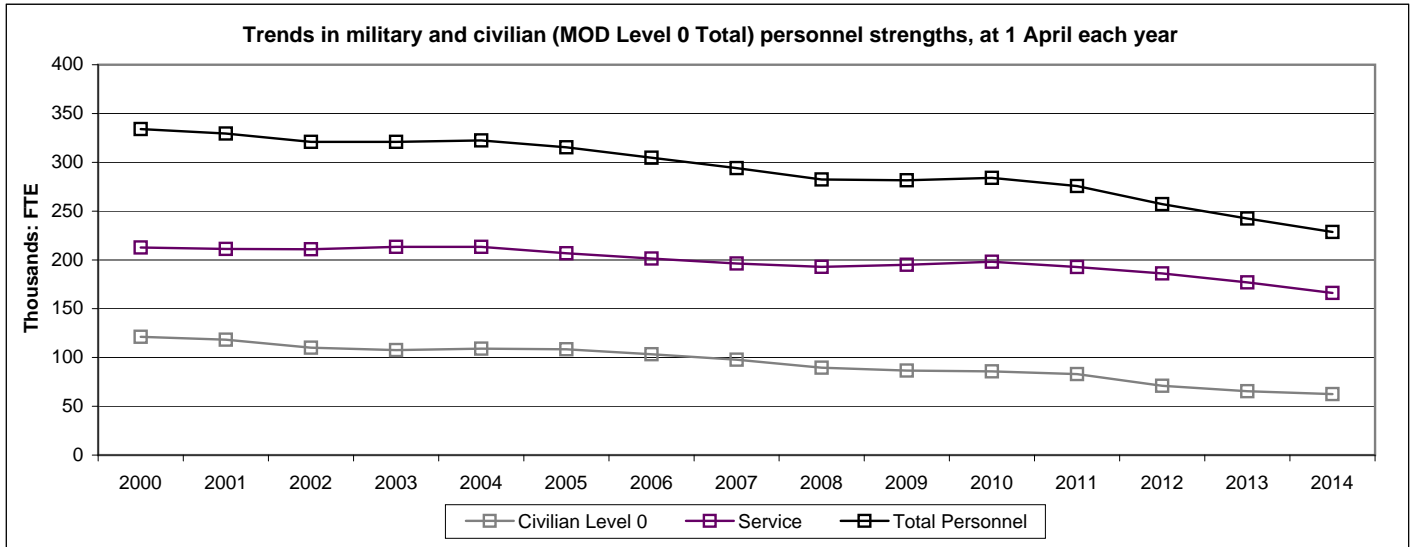
2. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation. In October 2011 responsibility 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.

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Chart to Table
2.03.1

Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel¹ strengths, at 1 April each year (continued)



Bulletin 2 - Military and Civilian Personnel

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

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 53,050 in 2013 to 51,610 in 2014, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. This trend is likely to continue whilst the MOD strives to reach its target as set out in the SDSR review.

The strength of UK-based Service personnel has reduced from 150,310 in 2013 to 141,180 in 2014, a decrease of 6.1 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 6.0 per cent since last year. Since 2000, the number of Service personnel stationed in Northern Ireland has been reduced by 72.1 per cent, from 8,390 to 2,340, whilst the civilian strength has fallen by 55.4 per cent during the same period from 3,250 to 1,450. 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 39,300, although the South West has the largest population of civilians, with 17,040.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000 ³	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United Kingdom	267 700	231 350	233 290	236 710	229 400	214 190	203 360	192 800
Service	170 300	158 450	162 670	166 100	161 790	156 970	150 310	141 180
Civilian	97 410	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610	57 220	53 050	51 610
England	222 560	202 710	204 400	207 890	201 320	188 810	180 080	170 680
Service	143 040	140 120	143 540	146 950	142 860	139 260	133 810	125 640
Civilian	79 520	62 590	60 860	60 940	58 450	49 560	46 270	45 040
Wales	8 260	4 800	4 730	4 900	4 580	4 150	3 910	3 810
Service	3 220	2 630	2 720	2 930	2 820	2 780	2 650	2 600
Civilian	5 040	2 170	2 010	1 970	1 760	1 370	1 260	1 210
Scotland	24 680	17 960	17 880	17 840	17 630	15 880	15 340	14 510
Service	15 080	11 960	12 020	12 080	12 090	11 190	11 310	10 600
Civilian	9 600	5 990	5 860	5 760	5 540	4 690	4 020	3 910
Northern Ireland	11 640	5 880	6 280	6 080	5 870	5 350	4 030	3 790
Service	8 390	3 730	4 390	4 140	4 010	3 740	2 530	2 340
Civilian	3 250	2 150	1 890	1 930	1 850	1 610	1 500	1 450

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

	Service			Civilian		
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change
United Kingdom	150 310	141 180	-6.1	53 050	51 610	-2.7
England	133 810	125 640	-6.1	46 270	45 040	-2.7
East of England	15 210	14 540	-4.4	4 110	3 890	-5.4
East Midlands	8 610	8 890	3.2	1 700	1 580	-7.2
London	5 070	4 670	-7.9	3 690	3 490	-5.5
North East	1 390	1 220	-11.6	320	290	-8.2
North West	2 110	1 560	-25.7	1 810	1 640	-9.3
South East	42 330	39 300	-7.2	11 050	10 520	-4.8
South West	37 230	36 520	-1.9	16 950	17 040	0.5
West Midlands	6 280	6 300	0.4	3 690	3 770	2.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	15 590	12 640	-18.9	2 950	2 810	-4.5
Wales	2 650	2 600	-2.0	1 260	1 210	-4.0
Scotland	11 310	10 600	-6.3	4 020	3 910	-2.7
Northern Ireland	2 530	2 340	-7.6	1 500	1 450	-3.4

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.

Bulletin 2 - Military and Civilian Personnel

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.03.3 Global locations of Service¹ and civilian personnel^{2,3}, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2014, 88.4 per cent of UK Service and 82.6 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 18,070 in 2014, a decrease of 51.4 per cent. At the same time the number of UK civilian personnel stationed overseas has decreased from 16,800 in 2000 to 8,580 in 2014, a decrease of 48.9 per cent.

The percentage of UK military personnel stationed overseas has fallen from 17.4 per cent in 2000 to 11.3 per cent in 2014. Germany has the second largest population of MOD personnel after the UK, with 12,960 Service and 4,250 civilians, this amounts to 71.7 per cent of the UK military personnel stationed overseas and 49.5 per cent of the UK civilian personnel stationed overseas. The downward trend in Germany is set to continue in line with the requirement set out in SDSR to withdraw all forces from Germany by 2020.

The high level groupings of countries in Europe in this table have been removed, to bring them in to line with the groupings used in the Quarterly Location Statistics (QLS).

Number: FTE

	2000 ⁴	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Global Total	333 960	276 410	275 220	277 560	269 420	250 810	236 110	222 130
Service	213 220	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	159 630
Civilian Level 0	120 740	89 500	86 620	85 850	83 060	71 010	65 400	62 500
United Kingdom Total	267 700	231 350	233 290	236 710	229 390	214 190	203 360	192 800
Service	170 300	158 450	162 670	166 100	161 790	156 970	150 310	141 180
Civilian	97 410	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610	57 220	53 050	51 610
Overseas Total	54 000	41 270	38 240	37 650	36 910	33 710	30 050	26 660
Service	37 200	27 590	25 350	25 260	24 230	22 440	20 060	18 070
Civilian	16 800	13 680	12 890	12 400	12 680	11 270	10 000	8 580
EUROPE (exc. UK)	..	36 800	33 670	33 000	31 300	29 050	25 610	22 570
<i>of which:</i>								
Germany	..	21 650	19 100	19 100	18 240	16 990	14 840	12 960
Service	..	7 820	7 420	7 020	6 470	5 800	5 300	4 250
Civilian	..	1 850	1 640	1 610	1 570	1 670	1 380	1 330
Cyprus	3 510	2 780	2 910	2 880	2 830	2 590	2 400	2 340
Service	..	390	410	410	340	330	330	320
Civilian	..	..	..	140	100	100	40	60
Belgium	..	280	260	270	260	230	200	180
Service	..	750	730	730	750	650	530	550
Civilian	..	250	260	250	210	170	140	140
Italy	..	..	..	60	50	50	20	30
Service	..	..	..	60	50	50	20	30
Civilian	..	..	..	60	50	50	20	30
ASIA (EXC. MIDDLE EAST)	..	1 430	1 600	1 920	2 080	2 110	2 020	1 710
Service	970	260	260	260	280	260	260	260
Civilian	..	1 170	1 340	1 660	1 800	1 860	1 760	1 450
NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST	..	960	730	460	500	430	420	440
Service	1 300	360	370	380	420	340	330	350
Civilian	..	600	360	80	80	90	90	90
SUB SAHARAN AFRICA	..	650	680	690	1 540	890	730	670
<i>of which:</i>								
Kenya ⁶	..	30	80	90	140	180	180	200
Service	..	230	320	360	1 190	640	480	420
Civilian	..	80	60	30	30	20	20	10
Sierra Leone	..	220	150	150	130	-	-	-
Service	..	220	150	150	130	-	-	-
Civilian	..	220	150	150	130	-	-	-

Continued on the next page

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table **2.03.3**

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

		2000 ⁴	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NORTH AMERICA		..	880	920	990	980	990	1 000	1 010
<i>of which:</i>									
United States	Service	910	420	470	520	550	560	560	570
	Civilian	..	180	160	160	150	150	150	160
Canada	Service	1 610	270	270	270	270	270	280	270
	Civilian	..	10	10	50	10	10	10	10
CENTRAL AMERICA / CARIBBEAN		..	260	250	240	240	70	70	70
	Service	-	80	70	70	70	10	10	10
	Civilian	..	180	180	170	160	60	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		..	190	310	270	180	80	110	100
<i>of which:</i>									
Falkland Islands	Service	780	130	250	220	120	50	70	70
	Civilian	..	50	50	40	40	30	30	30
OCEANIA		..	80	60	60	70	70	70	70
	Service	20	60	50	50	50	60	60	60
	Civilian	..	20	20	10	20	10	10	10
Unallocated		-	1 520	1 390	860	760	910	800	860
	Service	5 720	880	580	350	340	390	350	370
	Civilian	4 080	650	800	520	420	520	450	490
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	Civilian	2 450	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360	2 000	1 900	1 820

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. The increase in civilian numbers in 2011 reflects the additional requirements for locally engaged civilian to support military exercises.

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

Compared with 2012/13 there has been a decrease in the number of new and settled claims. The number of new and settled claims has reduced from 7,940 and 7,730 respectively in 2012/13, to 7,020 and 6,440 respectively in 2013/14. A decrease of 11.6 per cent in new claims and 16.8 percent in settled claims. In part, this can be explained by a large drop in the number of Area Claims Offices' claims due to the withdrawal of Armed Forces personnel leading up to the end of combat operations in Afghanistan.

Despite the overall decline, there has been an increase in the number of new Public Liability Claims. This is in part due to the inclusion of a large volume of claims in relation to Iraq which were brought in 2013 and 2014, covering the period 2003-2009.

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

	Number					
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
New Claims Notified						
Total	7 600	6 980	8 390	8 630	7 940	7 020
Public Liability Claims	700	720	930	520	450	1 160
Low Flying	160	150	140	100	80	130
Maritime	20	20	20	10	20	20
Other Public Liability (inc Northern Ireland)	510	550	770	420	350	1 000
Radiation	20	10	-	-	-	10
Employers' Liability Claims	1 680	1 820	3 200	4 260	3 440	2 550
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	580	470	370	480	520	100
Asbestos Related	140	150	140	170	140	160
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	720	990	2 450	3 440	2 560	2 190
Vibration White Finger	30	20	20	20	20	-
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	200	190	210	160	200	100
Other	5 220	4 450	4 260	3 850	4 050	3 310
Clinical Negligence	60	60	60	50	60	80
Road Traffic Accidents	2 250	1 950	1 870	2 330	2 470	2 130
Area Claims Offices' Claims	2 850	2 380	2 300	1 430	1 480	1 050
Visiting Forces ²	60	60	30	30	30	40
Settled Claims Notified						
Total	6 350	6 130	7 530	7 570	7 730	6 440
Public Liability Claims	490	380	340	370	500	370
Low Flying	130	100	100	110	80	70
Maritime	10	10	10	-	20	10
Other Public Liability	350	260	230	250	400	280
Radiation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employers' Liability Claims	1 600	1 750	3 030	3 060	3 240	2 940
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	640	580	450	350	430	370
Asbestos Related ³	200	200	800	130	140	190
Noise Induced Hearing Loss ⁴	380	680	1 520	2 370	2 410	2 220
Vibration White Finger	50	40	20	30	20	10
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	320	240	240	180	230	140
Other	4 260	4 000	4 160	4 140	3 990	3 120
Clinical Negligence	20	40	20	20	20	20
Road Traffic Accidents	2 660	2 280	2 180	2 820	2 570	2 280
Area Claims Offices' Claims	1 540	1 640	1 920	1 280	1 380	790
Visiting Forces ²	50	50	30	30	30	30

Source: Director Judicial Engagement Policy

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 2013/14

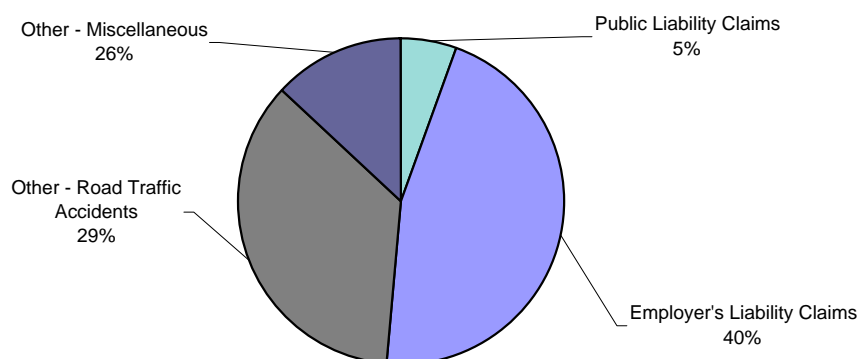


Table 2.03.05 New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year

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

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Number 2013/14
New Claims Notified						
Total	7 600	6 980	8 390	8 630	7 940	7 020
Asbestos Related	160	150	140	170	150	160
Clinical Negligence	60	60	60	50	60	80
Fall	310	280	260	210	270	210
Handling/Sprain	80	60	60	70	60	-
Impact	90	60	90	60	60	20
Low Flying	200	190	220	100	80	130
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	30	20	20	30	20	-
Maritime	20	20	20	10	20	20
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	730	990	2 450	3 440	2 570	2 190
Other Causes	2 960	2 540	2 850	2 080	2 170	2 070
Not Known ¹	20	20	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Related	2 950	2 600	2 230	2 420	2 470	2 130
Settled Claims Notified						
Total	6 350	6 130	7 530	7 570	7 730	6 440
Asbestos Related ²	210	200	800	140	150	190
Clinical Negligence	20	40	20	20	20	20
Fall	330	300	270	190	270	170
Handling/Sprain	80	70	60	50	60	-
Impact	180	120	120	60	60	20
Low Flying	170	140	140	110	80	70
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	50	40	20	30	20	10
Maritime	10	10	10	-	10	10
Noise Induced Hearing Loss ³	380	680	1 520	2 380	2 410	2 220
Other Causes	1 370	1 560	1 950	1 780	2 080	1 440
Not Known ¹	70	20	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Related	2 890	3 480	2 950	2 820	2 570	2 280

Source: Director Judicial Engagement Policy

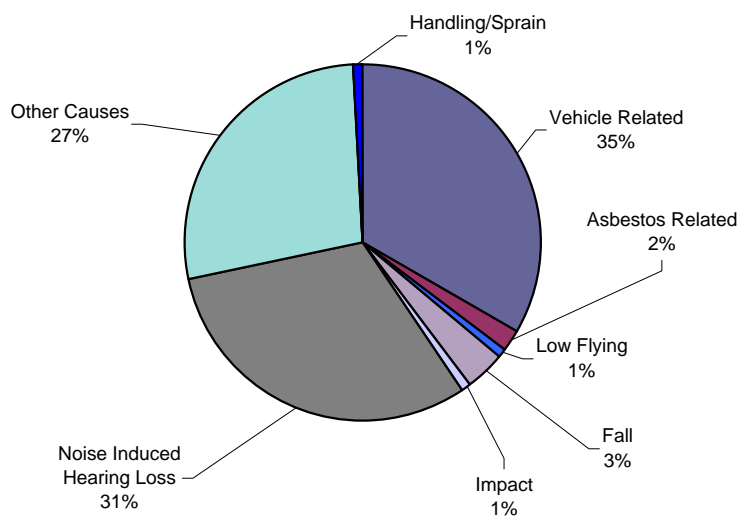
1. The cause of a claim may not be known at the New Claims stage if for example, the claimant simply states that they have a claim but does not state exactly what it is. At settlement stage, although the cause of the claim will be recorded on the claim file, it may not always be recorded on the databases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

Number of settled claims by broad cause in 2013/14⁴



Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Area Claims Office (ACO) 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

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 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.

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.

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.

Settled Claims 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.

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.