



UNITED KINGDOM DEFENCE STATISTICS 2011



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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DASA

INTRODUCTION



Welcome to the 2011 edition of UK Defence Statistics, the annual statistical compendium published by the Ministry of Defence.

Changes to UK Defence Statistics (UKDS) this year include a new section on Transparency, new data visualisations in Chapter 1, additional information on cadets and diversity (religion and sexual orientation) in the civilian workforce in Chapter 2, improved data quality on militarily useful British registered ships in Chapter 4 and improved data quality on Land Holdings in Chapter Five. The publication also reflects organisational changes in the Department including the replacement of Defence Estates by the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO).

UK Defence Statistics (UKDS) is a National Statistics publication, produced according to the standards of the Official Statistics Code of Practice. However some of the tables in UKDS do not have National Statistics status – some are produced by areas outside of the scope of the Government Statistical Service; some do not yet meet all the quality standards of the Official Statistics Code of Practice; and others have not gone through the required assessment process to be classed as National Statistics. All such tables are clearly marked with explanatory notes.

This year UKDS is once again being issued as a web document only, due to financial constraints within the Ministry of Defence. Each table and chapter is available in pdf format which is suitable for printing. There is also a pdf version of the entire publication, and of the UKDS factsheet. As in 2010 we have also published Excel versions of each table, to allow the figures to be more easily reused. These can be accessed from the PDF and Excel versions page.

Defence Analytical Services and Advice (DASA) also publish a number of monthly and quarterly statistical bulletins; these are available on our web site or from the DASA contact points listed below.

Contact DASA

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

- Phone DASA Web and Development Services on 020 7807 8792;
- Email DASA-enquiries-mailbox@mod.uk;
- Visit our website at www.dasa.mod.uk and complete the feedback form there.

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 via the following link:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/ContactUs/FreedomOfInformationInformationRequest.htm>

Other contact points within Defence Analytical Services and Advice are:

Naval Service Manpower	02392 547426	Quad-Service Manpower (Tri-Service & Civilian)	020 7807 8896
Army Manpower	01264 886175	Defence Expenditure Analysis	030 679 34585
RAF Manpower	01494 496569	Health Information	01225 468456
Price Indices	030 679 32100		

The Head of DASA Web and Development Services is the Responsible Statistician for UKDS.

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 Equivalent (FTE).

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

Abbreviations

See Glossary.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AGENDA

What is Transparency?

The Government has set out the need for greater transparency across its operations to enable the public to hold public bodies and politicians to account. This includes commitments relating to public expenditure, intended to help achieve better value for money.

The publication [‘The Coalition: our programme for Government’](#) set out the Government’s agenda for greater transparency across its operations so that the public could hold politicians and public bodies to account; to help achieve greater transparency in how central government spends public funds; to help to realise significant economic benefits by enabling businesses and non-profit organisations to build innovative applications and websites using public data; and to help deliver better value for money.

The Transparency Agenda as a whole is being overseen by the Public Sector Transparency Board, which has been established in the Cabinet Office. The Board is chaired by Francis Maude, the Minister for the Cabinet Office. The Board’s role will include providing support to departments as they deliver the Government’s transparency commitments.

As part of the Transparency Agenda, Government has made the following commitments with regard to procurement and contracting, as set out in the Prime Minister’s letter of 29th May 2010:

1. All new central Government ICT contracts to be published online from July 2010.
2. All new central Government tender documents for contracts over £10,000 to be published on a single website from September 2010, with this information to be made available to the public free of charge.
3. All new central government contracts to be published in full from January 2011 via the cross Government [Contract Finder database](#).

In addition to contract information, Departments are also obliged to release information on the salary of senior officials, departmental organograms, details of Business expenses and gifts, hospitality received, travel and meetings, and detailed Business Plans which are linked to a set of input and impact performance indicators.

These requirements apply to all central Government Departments including their agencies, all Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPB), NHS bodies and Trading Funds. Departments are responsible for meeting these requirements. Separate requirements are in place for the wider public sector such as local authorities.

On 7th July 2011 the Prime Minister wrote again to Cabinet Ministers to celebrate these achievements and to maximise the benefits of transparency he announced that:

1. All government spending data will include plain English descriptions explaining the scope and purpose of every transaction, from September 2011.
2. Every department, working with the Cabinet Office Transparency team, will produce an action plan in November 2011 for improving the quality and comparability of data.

At the same time he announced the intention to publish on Departmental websites, from the end of September 2011, Government procurement card spend data for transactions above £500 in value.

A copy of the Prime Minister’s letter can be found [here](#).

How is the MOD responding to these requirements?

Procurement & Contracting

As described above, the Department is obligated to release certain information on procurement and contracting. Given the sensitive nature of some MOD procurement, there will inevitably be information contained within either the

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AGENDA

tender or contract documents which, if released into the public domain, could compromise National Security, the security of those who work for or with us, the capability and effectiveness of our Armed Forces, or the legitimate commercial interests of both the MOD and those we contract with.

The MOD has therefore agreed a number of concessions with the Efficiency Reform Group and Her Majesty's Treasury regarding the application of Transparency to MOD contractual activities. These concessions will be reviewed in October 2011 and include an exemption to publication of tenders and contracts for 'Warlike Stores' as defined in the EC Council List of Items Defining The Scope Of Article 346 of the Treaty for the Functioning of the European Union, and described on the [MOD website](#). This concession is in addition to those tenders and contracts which would normally be exempt from publication under the Freedom of Information Act (2000).

A full description of those items which come under this exemption and are therefore excluded from the Transparency data can be found [here](#).

The exclusion of a large part of MOD contract expenditure has led to an inevitable divergence between data published in *UK Defence Statistics* and that released under Transparency, and this will continue for the foreseeable future. More detail on how these differences impact on individual UKDS Tables can be found in the [Statistical Notice](#) which accompanies **Table 1.17** and **Table 1.17a**.

During 2010 the Government announced plans to publish a monthly-updated list of all financial transactional spending over £25,000 made by the Ministry of Defence and its family organisations as part of the Government's commitment to transparency within its business activities. The data can be found [here](#).

Further release of contracting and procurement data has followed, including:

- Since July 2010 all new central government ICT contracts have been published online.
- From September 2010 all new central government tender documents for contracts over £10,000 have been published on the MOD website, with this information being made available to the public free of charge.
- From January 2011 all new central government contracts have been published in full via the cross [Government Contract Finder](#) database.

Salaries of Senior Officials

The names, grades, job titles and pay rates for the most senior Civil Servants and NDPB officials have also been released under Transparency. The Senior Staff remuneration dataset which gives corresponding information on MOD civilian salaries of those working at Director level and above can be found [here](#).

Expenses

Along with other Government Departments, the Ministry of Defence now publishes the minutes of Senior Staff meetings with external organisations. In addition to publishing the hospitality received by our most senior Civil Servants, the Department also publishes details of the hospitality received by the most Senior Officers of the Armed Forces and Special Advisers on a quarterly basis.

A quarterly-updated list of gifts, hospitality received by ministers; travel undertaken and meetings between ministers in the Ministry of Defence and external organisations is also published and details can be found [here](#).

Departmental Organograms

Charts giving details of the top structure of the Department and its senior posts to Military 1* and Senior Civil Service Deputy Director (Pay Band 1) have been published. Supporting datasets can be found [here](#).

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AGENDA

MOD Business Plan

The MOD published its Business Plan on 8 November 2010 along with all other Government Departments. Refreshed 2011/12 business plans were published in May 2011 to reflect an updated assessment of when the Government will implement commitments set out in the Programme for Government.

The MOD Business Plan makes commitments to the publication of key data sets that will improve the transparency of the public service. At the same time, it commits to providing data that is of good quality so that it can be used for effective comparison, and to publishing this information in such a way so that it is as accessible as possible. In addition, departments are expected to work with data users to promote awareness of new data sets as they are published so that they become the focus of innovation and enterprise.

Department Business plans set out in detail the work of the Government, and include data such as financial information, Structural Reform Plans and department priorities.

The latest MOD Business Plan can be accessed [here](#).

In addition, Departments are required to produce a quarterly data summary. These summaries provide the latest data on indicators included in Departmental Business Plans as well as other published data and management information. This quarterly snapshot is designed to show how each department is spending its budget, the results it has achieved and how it is deploying its workforce.

[Monthly updates](#) on the implementation of the Structural Reform Plan element of the MOD Business Plan are also available on the MOD website.

Common Areas of Spend

This data aims to let the public compare MOD operations against other public and private sector organisations, by setting out the cost of common operational areas against common data standards. Here, departments have set out historical data from 2009/10 to form a baseline for future updates.

During the baseline year, few of the data standards above were available for consistent comparison across government as historical data has not always been prepared on a consistent basis. Departments have set out caveats and exceptions that explain how their data fits with the common standard and these are critical to understanding this data.

More detailed data, the caveats, definitions and supplementary information is available in [Annex A](#) of the Business Plan.

MOD publishes updates ([Quarterly Data Summaries - QDS](#)) to this information as part of its regular reporting of business plan data.

Input & Impact Indicators

Transparency is key to improved outcomes and productivity in public services. Public reporting of data promotes higher quality and more efficient services, choice and accountability. As part of the business plan Departments are required to publish information that will allow taxpayers to assess the efficiency and productivity of public services (in the form of input and impact indicators), holding them more effectively to account. The commitments in this section will be kept under continuous review. Figure 1 below provides the most recent set of indicators published in the Department's Annual Report and Accounts. A full list of input and impact metrics is provided in the [MOD Business Plan](#). More detailed data, caveats, definitions and supplementary information is available in [Annex A](#) of the Business Plan.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AGENDA

Figure 1: Input-Impact Indicators published in MOD Annual Report & Accounts 2010/11

Input		Impact	
Indicator	Data	Indicator	Data
Additional cost of operations in Afghanistan, per service person deployed	£340,947	Progress towards a stable and secure Afghanistan	88%
Additional cost of new equipment (urgent operational requirements) for operations in Afghanistan, per Service person deployed	£56,632	Number of Service personnel deployed to support civil agencies (e.g. police and fire service) during emergencies	3,241 ¹
Cost of standing military commitments/tasks and contingent operations per committed Service person	This is a new dataset and will not be reported until Quarter 2	Number of attaches and advisors deployed in support of conflict prevention and defence diplomacy activities	110 covering 143 countries
Average percentage by which the cost of the MOD equipment programme varies compared to forecasts in year	0.15%	Number of Service and MOD civilian personnel deployed on all operations in a year	New data set. Not available until 2012
Cost of Major force elements, per ship, per brigade, per aircraft (fixed wing), per helicopter	Ship: £28 million ² Brigade: Not available until Jul 11 Aircraft (fixed wing): £6.5 million ³ [Helicopters: Not available at this time, to be reported from Quarter 2]	Number of Force Elements (typically ships, aircraft or ground force sub units) showing critical or serious weakness against the total number of Force Elements for Strategy for Defence priorities	8 (30%) ⁴
Cost/Benefit ratio of the major change and efficiency programmes being undertaken by Defence	1 : 1.75 ⁵	Average number of months that the MOD equipment programme is delayed In year	0.39 months per project ⁶
Percentage of non-front line costs versus front line costs, split by service	New data set, to be reported from Quarter 2	Percentage of Service personnel that are deployable	92%
Direct personnel costs, per Service person	£49,000	Percentage change in filling skills top 3 areas where there are Insufficient trained service personnel to meet the specified requirements	Royal Navy: 9/12/47 Army: 31/46/62 RAF: 25/14/15
Direct personnel costs, per MOD civilian	£32,000	Percentage of Service personnel (split by Officers and Other Ranks) who are satisfied with Service life in general	Officers: 70% ⁷ Other Ranks: 57% ⁷
Defence Spending as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product	Not available until Quarter 2	Overall public favourability of the UK Armed Forces	88% ⁸

Notes

1. This figure includes those held at readiness, number covers the period 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011.
2. Frigate: £386m / 14, Destroyer: £142M / 5
3. Tornado: £722M/136, Typhoon: £615M/71
4. Defence attributes 27 Force Elements against Strategy for Defence priorities. Out of these 8 are reporting critical or serious weakness which represents 30%.
5. *For every £1 spent the MOD gains an additional £1.75.* This Cost Benefit Ratio (CBR) was calculated from data provided by programmes within Level 1 of the Defence Change Portfolio (DCP). The DCP has very recently been subsumed into the new Defence Transformation Portfolio, and so any future CBR will be calculated for spend to save programmes within Tier 1 of this new Portfolio.
6. Total net slippage of 15 months reported in-year against 38 projects.

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7. Key Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey (AFCAS) 2010 findings, from 31 Mar 2011 Report
8. Polling conducted Mar 11.

External Assistance

External Assistance is the term used by the MOD to cover a wide range of external manpower resources. It extends beyond traditional Management Consultancy to include other specialised services such as legal, accountancy, IT and estates specialist advice. The table below shows MOD expenditure on External Assistance during 2009/10 and 2010/11. These figures are normally held in the House of Commons Library however, in order to move the Transparency work forward, the Department is keen for these figures to be published more widely so appear for the first time in this supplement. From next year this table and the Input-Impact Indicators, shown on the previous page, will have their own table in the Departmental Resources section when an additional years worth of data will be available.

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

	2009/10	2010/11
Total	78.54	25.781 ¹
Total by Category²	78.54	25.78
Strategy	7.46	1.30
Finance	13.06	5.03
Legal	5.67	2.24
HR & Training	1.82	0.60
Organization and Change Management	4.45	3.80
Marketing and Communication	0.81	0.01
Programme and Project Management	6.17	2.68
Technical	2.89	3.31
IT/IS	30.86	3.19
Property	3.15	3.45
Procurement	2.20	0.18
Total by Organisation	78.54	25.78
Core Organisation	71.45	23.37 ³
Central	24.26	5.38
Defence Estates	4.24	2.94
CJO	1.69	0.03
Defence Equipment & Support	22.48	6.83
Navy	0.36	0.81
Army	17.43	6.91
Air	1.00	0.47
Trading Funds	7.09	2.41
DSTL	1.72	0.42
Meteorological Office	1.33	0.11
Defence Support Group	2.20	1.45
Hydrographic Office	1.84	0.44

1. Because of restrictions on consultancy spend and the clearance process through the Cabinet Office for lengthy or high value contracts, some expenditure may not have been cancelled but merely deferred to a later year.
2. Categories are Cabinet Office standard for reporting External Assistance.
3. Figure excludes £0.182M of insurance brokerage advice for 2010/11.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AGENDA

Where can I find out more?

There are a number of useful websites containing reference material about the Government plans under the Transparency Agenda. These include:

- <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/Transparency/> - The Transparency Section on the MOD website details the programme of work underway by the Department and a full list of datasets released to date.
- http://www.ogc.gov.uk/policy_and_standards_framework_transparency.asp - The Office for Government Commerce website provides further information of plans to make available information relating to public sector procurement and contracting.
- <http://transparency.number10.gov.uk/> - The Prime Minister's website which includes the publication 'The Coalition: our programme for Government' which sets out the Government's agenda for greater transparency across its operations so that the public can hold politicians and public bodies to account.

Further work is underway to embed the principles of Transparency across the Department, including its Trading Funds. The principles and benefits will be included in plans and in letters of delegation. In addition, work is ongoing to identify additional classes of data and new datasets for publication. New datasets will, wherever possible, be published in reusable format, and with accompanying underlying data to help users understand the published dataset. New datasets will be clearly signposted on www.data.gov.uk.

Statistical Reports

The MOD is unable to publish the underlying raw datasets behind some statistical reports for data protection reasons, since it would be possible to identify individual service personnel and MOD civilians from the raw data. However, the wider data behind many MOD official statistics publications can be accessed in aggregate format via the MOD's Build Your Own Table statistical tool available at www.dasa.mod.uk.

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This Chapter provides details on the composition and scope of the Department's expenditure including where and on what the budget is spent, as well as providing detailed estimates of the inflationary pressures that this expenditure is subjected to. The chapter also provides information on the impact of defence spending on the wider economy and compares the MOD's spending to that of other government departments and other countries.

Key Points

Departmental Resources

- In 2010/11, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation and Fixed Assets Written On/Off) totalled £39.5 billion.
- In 2010/11 Defence was estimated to be the fourth highest area of Government expenditure (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL plus AME) behind Work and Pensions, Health and Education. This continues the position of recent years.
- In 2010/11 the main area of Resource expenditure was personnel (£12.8 billion) and the main area of Capital expenditure was Assets Under Construction (£6.6 billion), which largely consists of major weapons platforms under construction.
- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure for 2010/11 was nearly £14 billion. Around half of this spend was Capital Expenditure whilst a third was on equipment support and the remaining sixth was on Research & Development. This is similar to the spending pattern in previous years.
- As at 31 March 2011, the total net value of MOD Fixed Assets was £115.6 billion. The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£35.7 billion).
- The value of land & buildings owned by the MOD as at 31 March 2011 totalled £22.7 billion.
- In 2009/10, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity totalled £1.8 billion (down 12.0% in nominal terms on 2008/09 and down 17.9% on 2003/04), comprising £0.6 billion on Research (down 1.5% in nominal terms on 2008/09 and up 9.7% on 2003/04) and £1.2 billion on Development. Almost 90% of this was spent on R&D work undertaken outside of the department (extramurally).
- In 2010/11 MOD earned just over £1.3 billion in revenue which is broadly in line with previous years.

Defence Inflation Estimates

- Defence inflation was 4.3% in 2010/11 – the highest rate since records began in 2005/06. However, a change in methodology for calculating inflation in military labour costs between 2009/10 and 2010/11 hinders direct comparisons over time.

Industry

- In 2009/10, the MOD spent nearly £20.6 billion with UK Industry, this represents a nominal increase of some £2 billion from the 2008/09 figure. This increase was due to high levels of contract expenditure in a number of equipment related industry sectors, particularly in Shipbuilding & Repairing and Weapons & Ammunition. When compared to 2004/05 the Industry Groups with the largest percentage increases were Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Shipbuilding & Repairing. The largest percentage drop is in Postal & Telecommunication Services.
- Manufacturing attracted just over half of MOD expenditure with UK Industry.

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- In 2010/11 almost 40% of total MOD procurement expenditure was with 10 suppliers. The largest of these suppliers was BAE Systems. Service based companies tendered a higher proportion of their work from competitively let contracts, in comparison to 'traditional' defence firms.

Trade

- Identified UK export orders of defence equipment and services were estimated to be just over £5.8 billion in 2010. This is in line with historic levels.
- In 2010, the MOD's estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services was just under £3.2 billion in deficit made up of £3.5 billion debits and over £0.3 billion credits. These figures are broadly similar to the 2009 figures.

Contracts

- In 2010/11 MOD HQ placed around 6,400 new contracts with a collective value of around £7.2 billion.
- The number of contracts placed in 2010/11 has fallen compared to recent years, with around a 20% decrease from 2009/10. The total value of contracts placed has decreased proportionately.
- Competitive contracts accounted for a quarter of new contracts let by number but nearly a half by value.
- The largest post Main-Gate equipment project in 2010 by value was the Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme with a forecast cost of £20.6 billion.

International Defence

- In 2010/11, the MOD spent just over £3.9 billion on conflict prevention worldwide. The net additional cost incurred by the MOD as a result of operations in Afghanistan was around £3.8 billion.
- In 2010 the UK remained the second largest military spender in NATO after the USA¹ (using comparisons based on constant prices and exchange rates).
- The UK remains one of five NATO countries which meet the NATO target of spending the equivalent of 2% or more of GDP on Defence. The others are USA, Greece, France and Albania.
- In 2010, the UK was the third largest military spender, accounting for nearly 4% of worldwide military spend, behind the USA and China (using comparisons based on market exchange rates). The UK was sixth, based on purchasing power parity comparisons, after USA, China, India, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

Changes from UK Defence Statistics 2010

This year has seen the inclusion of some new charts and tables and the removal of others, as well as a number of other changes to existing tables.

New Additions

- Data visualisations have been added to complement a number of tables. **Table 1.4** is accompanied by a chart showing the proportion of equipment procurement spent on capital equipment, equipment support and R&D over time. **Table 1.13** now has a chart showing Defence exports by sector. The chart to **Table 1.15** shows the proportion of competitive and non-competitive contracts over time. **Tables 1.19** and **1.20** are accompanied by a

¹ Calculations based on NATO definition of Defence Expenditure – see **International Defence Notes and Key Points**

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map showing Defence spending by NATO member states. The chart to **Table 1.21** shows the top 15 military spenders.

- A new Transparency Supplement provides an overview of the Department's work to date in responding to the Transparency Agenda.
- **Charts 1.12 a-d** within the Industry section explore the nature and scope of MOD business with its key suppliers in industry and commerce, focussing on the top 10 suppliers in 2010/11. It examines the relative importance of MOD sales to industry revenues. It then explores how the nature of MOD contracting with industry has changed over time.
- The Resource Accounting and Budgeting section has been updated and extended to include information detailing major changes to the presentation of MOD accounts this year.
- Links to the recently produced 'Background Quality Reports' provide further information about users, usage, methods and data. There are seven Background Quality Reports for Chapter 1 of UKDS: one for each section and a separate one for R&D.

Data and Methodology Changes

- As a result of the Clear Line of Sight Alignment Project, the cost of capital charge is no longer included in Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL). These classification changes, which will be reflected in all Departmental Estimates, have the effect of reducing DEL budgets across departments in all years. However, the adjustments have no impact on the purchasing power of departments or the planned level of expenditure.
- Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#) to view information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLOs) Alignment project and recent (and planned) accounting changes resulting from the publication of the Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR), which have led to presentational changes to the reporting of MOD accounts this year. These and other changes to the Government accounting framework will mean that the presentational challenges currently faced with reporting defence expenditure are likely to continue for the foreseeable future.
- **Table 1.15** (New Contracts Placed by type) - The source data and table format have changed following the abolition of a data collection form. The table now reports the value and number of new contracts split by competitive/non competitive marker. It no longer includes the value of amendments to existing contracts.
- **Charts 1.22a-d** (International Comparisons: Focus on NATO Allies) - We now have access to long run NATO data and have used this data source to allow for standardised comparisons.

Discontinued Tables

- **Table 1.6** (MOD Resources by Departmental Strategic Objectives) is no longer produced. This table was part of the accountability requirements of the previous administration and is no longer required by the Coalition Government.

Useful Links

UKDS 2011 can be found at the DASA MOD website address:
<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/modintranet/UKDS/UKDS2011/ukds.php>

PDF and Excel versions of UKDS can also be found on this site.

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Background quality reports containing further information about the quality of methods and underlying data, along with the uses and limitation of these statistics can be found here:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/applications/newWeb/www/index.php?page=66&pubType=3>

Other related sources on the strategy and performance of the Department include:

- [The Defence Plan 2010-2014](#) (June 2010)
- [MOD Business Plan](#) (May 2011)
- [The Ministry of Defence Consolidated Departmental Resource Accounts 2010-11](#) (HC 992, July 2011)
- [HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2011](#) (Cm 8104, July 2011)

Some of these documents and other background information can be found at the MOD website:

<http://www.mod.uk>

Where possible, every attempt has been made to maintain the consistency of this publication with those above. Where differences do occur, this reflects differences in coverage and/or the availability of more up to date information.

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RESOURCE ACCOUNTING & BUDGETING

Government Accounting under RAB

Under Resource Accounting and Budgeting (RAB), Government Departments capture costs using commercial accounting techniques. Costs are accrued (i.e. recognised as the resources are consumed, rather than when they are paid for), and capital purchases are depreciated with time to link their costs with their usage. Under a cash regime (as used to exist pre-RAB) once an item had been purchased, its capital cost no longer entered the reports. Overall (financial) holdings could not be determined.

Departments are accountable to the Treasury (through the budgets that are set in Spending Reviews and updated by Estimates) for their spending against Resource and Capital Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs). Spending against the Resource DEL includes the current consumption of resources. Capital DEL, whilst included in the Treasury's Total DEL, reflects for the most part investment spending on assets that appear on the Department's Statement of Financial Position (SoFP) and are consumed over a number of years. See **Box 1** for a more detailed description of Departmental Expenditure Limits.

Departments are also responsible for Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). This spending is demand led (for example, payment of War Pensions) and therefore cannot be controlled by Departments in the same way. Because of this AME does not form part of the DELs and the Spending Review Settlement.

Box 1: What is the DEL?

Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL): These are fiscal limits, set by the Spending Review, for discretionary spending within the Department – effectively the majority of our Budget. They are made up of **Resource DEL** and **Capital DEL**:

Resource DEL (RDEL) – Current expenditure such as pay, allowances, and running costs. It also includes the indirect costs of ownership of assets such as depreciation. This is split into Direct and Indirect RDEL:

- *Direct Resource DEL (DRDEL)* – essentially near cash running costs - for example: pay and allowances, and accruals.

- *Indirect Resource DEL (IRDEL)* – non-cash expenditure such as depreciation and the creation of non-nuclear provisions.

Capital DEL (CDEL) – New investment in equipment and infrastructure that has a life over more than one financial year e.g. ships, buildings and aircraft. This is further split into Fiscal CDEL and Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) CDEL:

- *Fiscal CDEL* is expenditure on equipment that may have other civilian uses e.g. a building or IT equipment.

- *SUME CDEL* is expenditure on equipment which only has a military role, e.g. a warship (Dual Use military equipment counts as Fiscal CDEL).

(This division enables reporting as per the System of National Accounts requirements where single use military equipment is included in current expenditure.)

Total DEL - HM Treasury's preferred measure of Government spending. Total DEL is calculated by adding Resource DEL and Capital DEL less Depreciation, Impairments and Fixed Assets Written On / Off (indirect costs) (i.e. Near cash plus IRDEL).

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Two stage implementation of RAB

In **Stage 1** of RAB, which was introduced at the start of financial year 2001/02, the Resource DEL covered current costs such as in year personnel costs, equipment, maintenance of land and buildings. Non cash costs such as depreciation and the cost of capital charge fell within Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) and were not controlled to the same degree as DELs. This allowed departments an interim period to gain experience of managing the new non-cash costs and to review their holdings of stocks and fixed assets, which impact the non-cash costs, prior to the charge impacting on the more tightly controlled DELs.

Stage 2 of RAB was introduced at the start of the financial year 2003/04. This involved the movement of the primary non-cash costs (depreciation and the cost of capital charge) from AME into the Resource DEL, and reduced the cost of capital charge to 3.5% of the net value of assets.

The change in definition of the DELs combined with volatile non-cash costs over the Stage 1 period make time series comparisons over the period 2001/02 - 2003/04 complex.

From 2006/07, the MOD has transferred ownership of fixed assets into two Top Level Budgets (TLB): Defence Estates (DE) for Land and Buildings; and Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S) for Plant and Machinery, Transport, IT and Communications equipment, and Single Use Military Equipment (SUME).

Factors affecting Cash to RAB data consistency

- There are timing differences as to when payments are recognised.
- The movement of Non-Cash items of expenditure from AME into the Resource DEL from 2003/04 onwards has the 'apparent' effect of inflating the Resource DEL.
- In financial year 2003/04 the rate of interest used to calculate the cost of capital charge was reduced from 6% to 3.5%.
- The discount rate for provisions was changed from 3.5% real to 2.2% real with effect from 1 April 2005.
- The discount rate for pension's liabilities was changed from 2.8% real to 1.8% real with effect from 1 April 2007.

Changes to the 2009/10 and 2010/11 MOD Accounts following introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In accordance with HM Treasury's timetable for the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in 2009/10, the Department prepared its accounts based on IFRS as adapted and interpreted by HM Treasury in the [Government Financial Reporting Manual \(FRoM\)](#). These changes have affected **Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 & 1.6** from 2009-10 onwards. A break in series follows the 2008-09 outturn to denote the implementation of IFRS. Full details of the policies applied to the 2009/10 figures are provided in the [RAB Section to UKDS 2010](#)

The 2011-12 FRoM introduces further changes to the accounts. Those most applicable to the Department are:

- The Departmental Accounting Boundary will be extended to include all those bodies listed in Statutory Instrument 2011 No. 723 – The Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (Estimates and Accounts) Order 2011, which came into force on 1 April 2011.
- The format of the Statement of Parliamentary Supply and its supporting note will be aligned to the revised format introduced by HM Treasury's Clear Line of Sight initiative.
- Assets donated by third parties will continue to be capitalised on receipt but their value will be recognised as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure unless the donation is subject to a condition which requires the income to be deferred. This differs from the current treatment of crediting the value to the Donated Asset Reserve. The balance on the Donated Asset Reserve at 31 March 2011 is £2,354 million.

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Changes During 2010/11 which have affected the preparation of the Annual Accounts

In addition to the Clear Line of Sight (CLOs) changes made in 2009/10 (and described in [last years UKDS](#)), the main changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates in 2010-11 were:

- A number of adjustments have affected both the Resource DEL and AME, leading to a large increase in AME from the previous year. These include the implementation of accounting policy changes; and those arising from the potential increase in provisions, impairments, accelerated depreciation, write-off of some assets, inventory, and assets under construction, associated with the decisions published in the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) and other planned changes. These include the impact of formal decisions over the future of NIMROD MRA4, the Harrier fleet and a number of Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessels. As a result assets will be withdrawn from service early or subject to a reduction in capability and a number of equipment programmes will be cancelled. More information on the background to these changes can be found in the [MOD Annual Report & Accounts 2010-11](#) pages 110-111.
- The Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SOCNE) replacing the Operating Cost Statement.
- Under Clear Line of Sight (CLOs) the notional cost of capital charge has been removed from the accounts. In line with HM Treasury advice, prior period adjustments arising from the removal of the cost of capital charge were not included in Defence Spending for 2009-10, other than as a note, on the basis that the numbers could have been misleading. The impact of this accounting policy change on Defence Spending for 2009-10 would have been a reduction in the outturn of £3,828 million from £40,246 million to £36,418 million.
- All non-current asset impairments resulting from a clear consumption of economic benefit are now charged to the SOCNE. Such impairments were previously charged to the revaluation reserve.
- As a result of a change in IAS 17 – Leases, the land element of land and buildings leases must now be assessed against the situations and indicators of a finance lease. This resulted in the land element of a significant land and buildings lease being reclassified from an operating to a finance lease. The gross value of the land which is now accounted for as a finance lease is £3,559 million.
- The increase in the capitalisation threshold for non-current assets from £10,000 to £25,000. The impact of this is to decrease the non-current asset balance by £250 million.
- Withdrawing the Statement of Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives and replacing it with the disclosures required by IFRS 8 – Operating Segments. Details are provided in Notes 1.3 and 24 in the [Annual Report and Accounts](#).

Other reporting changes include:

- (Parliamentary) Annual estimates will be voted net of income – removes differences in treatment between budgets, estimates and accounts
- (Parliamentary) Single supplementary estimates published in January plus publication of Annual Report & Accounts in July.
- Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) to be included in Estimates and resource accounts
- Separate near and non cash limits removed from budgets – single RDEL; Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) ring fenced until 2014/15
- Parliamentary controls aligned with Estimates and Budgets; RDEL, CDEL, AME and Net Cash Requirement (NCR).

The main issue for MOD will be the removal of the boundary between RDEL and IRDEL (i.e. non cash costs). The relative size of, and fluctuations in, depreciation charges will then have the potential to affect the Department's aggregate RDEL position.

Time series data published in the Core Tables to the Annual Report & Accounts 2010/11

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please note that time series data published in the Total Departmental Spending tables (Table 8.5, pages 49-52) of the 2010/11 Annual Report and Accounts are not comparable to the figures presented in **Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5** of UKDS due to issues with the transition to Clear Line of Sight and the new Estimates Structure,

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RESOURCE ACCOUNTING & BUDGETING

which have particularly affected the lines relating to War Pensions and Armed Forces Pensions. **Time series data presented in UKDS reflect the accounting regime adopted in the reporting year: they have not been recast on current or future accounting structures (e.g. Clear Line of Sight).**

Further information

Further information on the introduction of RAB can be found in Chapter 1 of *UK Defence Statistics 2002* in the “Resource Accounting & Budgeting” section. Alternatively, more information can be found on the HM Treasury website [here](#).

More information on the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) alignment project can be found on the Treasury website [here](#).

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DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Overview

This section sets out Defence expenditure over time and includes breakdowns by expenditure group and budgetary area. Defence spending is compared to other areas of government. There are also tables estimating spending on equipment and Research and Development (R&D), the value of fixed assets and the external income earned by the MOD. The data is consistent with that in the MOD's Resource Accounts which have been audited by the National Audit Office (NAO).

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting](#) section to view information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project and recent (and planned) accounting changes resulting from the publication of the Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR), which have led to presentational changes to the reporting of MOD accounts this year. These and other changes to the Government accounting framework will mean that the presentational challenges currently faced with reporting defence expenditure are likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Section Contents

Table 1.1 presents changes in defence expenditure over time.

Table 1.2 examines expenditure on defence within the wider public expenditure framework.

Table 1.3 gives a breakdown of defence expenditure outturn by main area.

Table 1.4 presents estimates of MOD equipment expenditure broken out by the main categories of expenditure.

Table 1.5 presents the MOD resources by budgetary area.

Table 1.6 details net book values for MOD Fixed Assets by budgetary area.

Table 1.7 details the MOD's annual expenditure on R&D. This is broken down into intramural (within the department) and extramural (outside of the department) expenditure.

Table 1.8 provides a breakdown of the revenue earned by MOD split by Request for Resources category and income source.

Key Points

Defence Spending (Tables 1.1)

- In 2010/11, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation and Fixed Assets Written On/Off) totalled £39.5 billion.
- In 2010/11, the outturn against the Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) was £48.5 billion. The Resource DEL accounted for £39.1 billion of the 2010/11 expenditure, whilst the Capital DEL accounted for £9.4 billion.

Comparison with other Government Departments (Table 1.2)

- In 2010/11 Defence was estimated to be the fourth highest area of Government expenditure (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL plus AME) behind Work and Pensions, Health and Education. This continues the position of recent years.

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DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn (Resources) (Table 1.3)

- In 2010/11 the main area of Resource expenditure was personnel (£12.8 billion).
- In 2010/11 the main area of Capital expenditure was Assets Under Construction (£6.6 billion), which largely consists of major weapons platforms under construction.

Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure (Table 1.4)

- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure for 2010/11 was nearly £14 billion. Around half of this spend was Capital Expenditure whilst a third was on Equipment Support and the remaining sixth was on Research & Development. This is similar to the spending pattern in previous years.

MOD Resources by Budgetary Area (Table 1.5)

- Defence Equipment & Support had the largest outturn both for Resource and Capital DEL (£16.9 billion and £7.5 billion respectively).
- Of the operational TLBs, Commander-in-Chief Land Forces had the highest outturn against the DEL in 2010/11 (£7.4 billion).

Fixed Assets (Table 1.6)

- As at 31 March 2011, the total net value of MOD Fixed Assets was £115.6 billion. The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£35.7 billion) which is broadly similar to previous years.
- The value of land & buildings owned by the MOD totalled £22.7 billion.

Research & Development (Table 1.7)

- In 2009/10, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity totalled £1.8 billion (down 12.0% in nominal terms on 2008/09), comprising £0.6 billion on Research and £1.2 billion on Development. Almost 90% of this was spent on R&D work undertaken outside of the department (extramurally).

External Income earned by MOD (Table 1.8)

- In 2010/11 MOD earned just over £1.3 billion in revenue which is broadly in line with previous years.

Data Quality

A background quality report containing further information about the quality of methods and underlying data, along with the uses and limitation of these statistics can be found at: [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#) with a separate quality report for Research and Development being found at: [Background Quality Report - Research and Development Statistics](#)

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DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.1 Defence Expenditure Outturn¹

This table shows the changes in Defence expenditure over time following the introduction of Stage 2 [Resource Accounting & Budgeting \(RAB\)](#). Under Stage 1 RAB, introduced in 2001/02, non-cash costs such as Depreciation and Cost of Capital charge were held under AME, and did not form part of the Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL). This changed under Stage 2 RAB when non-cash costs moved to the Resource DEL. In order to give a single measure of spending on public services under full resource budgeting, the Defence Spending line is presented as the sum of the resource and capital budgets, net of Depreciation and Impairments and from 2009/10 Fixed Assets Written On/Off have also been excluded. This reflects the resources required plus the net investment in them, but avoids double counting the writing down of the existing capital stock and the cash outlay on new assets.

The Net Cash Requirement (NCR) is the actual money that MOD requests from the Government in order to fund its activities. The NCR takes account of movements in working capital levels (debtors, creditors, stock) whilst excluding all non-cash costs.

The data are derived directly from the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#).

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#) to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project and recent (and planned) accounting changes resulting from the publication of the Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR) which have led to significant presentational changes in the reporting of the 2010/11 accounts.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#)

This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (Request for Resources 2 (RfR2)).

	Cash ----->	RAB Stage 2 ----->								Clear Line of Sight
		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)								
	2000/01	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	
Defence Spending²	*	30 861	32 515	33 164	34 045	37 387	38 579	40 246	39 461	
Departmental Expenditure Limits	23 552	37 174	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634	45 473	47 647	48 463	
Resource DEL³	..	31 266	31 798	32 911	33 457	35 689	36 715	38 572	39 084	
of which:										
Depreciation/Impairments/Fixed Assets Written On/Off ⁴	*	6 313	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894	7 401	9 002	
Cost of Capital Charge ⁵	*	2 770	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626	3 828	*	
Capital DEL⁶	..	5 908	6 525	6 840	7 197	7 945	8 758	9 075	9 379	
Annually Managed Expenditure^{7,8,9}	..	1 011	908	890	582	510	214	2 417	7 881	
Cash	23 552	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Net Cash Requirement	..	29 338	29 524	30 603	31 454	33 486	36 431	37 425	37 645	
Defence Spending² at Constant 2010/11 Prices¹⁰	*	36 923	37 849	37 917	37 660	40 205	40 370	41 439	39 461	

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

1. The table includes both programme and operational expenditure on conflict prevention.

2. Also referred to as Total DEL, Defence Spending in 2003/04 to 2008/09 is the sum of the Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation and Impairments and from 2009/10 Fixed Assets Written On/Off have also been removed from the Total DEL figure. This is consistent with HM Treasury guidance.

3. Resource DEL includes operating cost items such as pay, equipment support costs, fuel and administrative expenditure as well as non-cash items such as Depreciation and the Cost of Capital charge on the Department's net assets plus stock and fixed asset write offs.

4. Under HM Treasury guidance, from 2009/10 elements of Impairments are now scored under Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). Impairments are defined as an unexpected or sudden decline in the service utility of a capital asset, such as a factory, property or vehicle. This could be the result of physical damage to the asset, obsolescence due to technological innovation, or changes to the legal code. Impairments can be written off. By their nature, Impairments are market driven and cannot be controlled hence why they are scored in AME. The increase in RDEL Depreciation in 2009/10 is due to the write-off of a number of MOD fixed assets.

5. More information on the removal of Cost of Capital from the 2010/11 Resource DEL figures can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).

6. Capital DEL includes expenditure on the purchase of fixed assets (ships, tanks, planes, buildings etc).

7. Annually Managed Expenditure includes only demand led items such as war pensions.

8. The large increase in AME in 2009/10 is mainly due to the movement of Impairments from Resource DEL to Annually Managed Expenditure following guidance issued by HM Treasury.

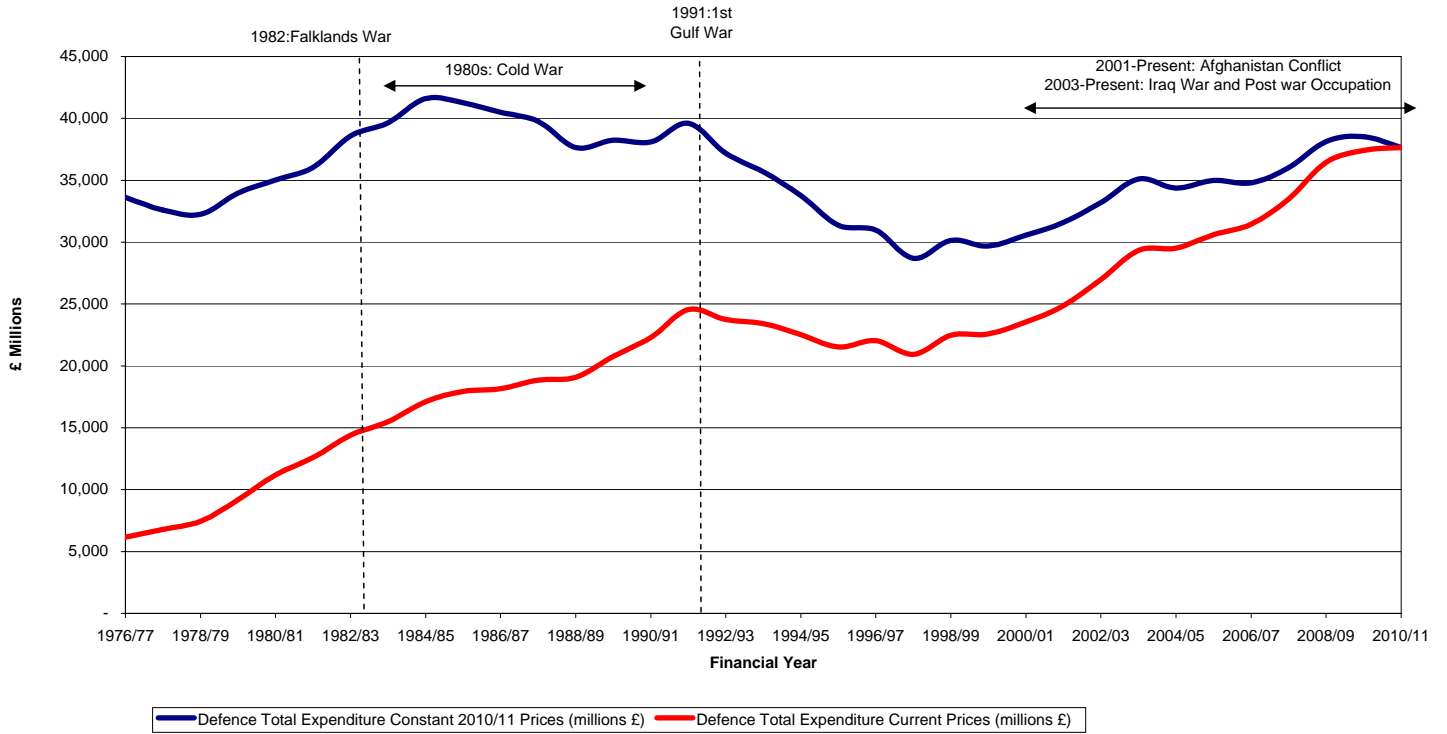
9. Further details of the large increase in AME in 2010/11 can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).

10. Conversion to constant 2010/11 prices uses the latest available forecast GDP deflator series produced by [HM Treasury](#) dated 28 June 2011.

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Chart to Table 1.1: UK Defence Expenditure: 1976/77 to 2010/11^{1,2,3}



1. Figures presented in the chart are Cash Figures until 2000/01. From 2001/02 onwards the Net Cash Requirement has been used.
2. Conversion to constant 2010/11 prices uses the latest available forecast GDP deflator series produced by [HM Treasury](#) dated 28 June 2011.
3. All historical data are sourced from Table 1.1 of UK Defence Statistics.

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Table 1.2 Public Expenditure by Departmental Grouping

This table (taken from Table 1.3 and Table 1.6 of [Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses \(PESA 2011\) Cm 8104](#) produced by HMT) examines the expenditure on defence within the wider public expenditure framework. It presents Departmental Expenditure Limits (Resource and Capital) and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) by departmental groupings.

It is not possible to show figures for all individual departments separately and so departments are grouped broadly on the basis of ministerial responsibilities. A detailed list of departmental groupings can be found in [PESA 2011 Annex B](#).

Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) relates to expenditure outside the Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) but included in Departmental Budgets. This is typically demand led items such as social security benefits, certain pension allowances and tax credits for individuals.

Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs) are firm plans for four years for a specific part of a department's expenditure. DEL covers all administration costs and programme expenditure except where:

- some programme spending cannot reasonably be subject to close control over a four-year period; or
- spending relates to non-cash costs other than depreciation and impairments.

Departmental spending not in DEL is included in departmental AME. Both resource and capital budgets are divided into DEL and departmental AME.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#).

	Current Prices (£ billion)					Provisional Outturn 2010/11
	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	
Total Resource DEL	270.4	283.5 ^r	300.3 ^r	313.7 ^r	333.8	346.0
<i>Of which:</i>						
Education	14.3	42.1	44.9	46.8	49.6	51.5
NHS (Health)	75.0	76.9	82.6	89.0	95.8	99.0
CLG Local Government	46.2	22.5	22.8	24.7	25.5	26.0
Home Office	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.4
Defence	29.6	30.1	31.8	32.7	34.9	39.1
Work and Pensions	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.8	8.8
	Current Prices (£ billion)					Provisional Outturn 2010/11
	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	
Total Capital DEL	36.6	39.5	44.8	48.5	57.0	50.0
<i>Of which:</i>						
Education	4.4	4.1	5.2	5.5	7.4	7.1
NHS (Health)	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.4	5.2	4.2
CLG Local Government	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	-0.1
Home Office	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Defence	6.8	7.2	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.4
Work and Pensions	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Departmental Expenditure Limits (RDEL + CDEL)¹	307.1	323.0 ^r	345.1 ^r	362.2 ^r	390.8	396.0
	Current Prices (£ billion)					Provisional Outturn 2010/11 ³
	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09 ²	Outturn 2009/10	
Total Departmental AME	189.6	206.7 ^r	223.5 ^r	360.5 ^r	264.4	175.1
<i>Of which:</i>						
Education	8.1	8.6	10.7	10.7	10.4	-10.4
NHS (Health)	10.6	11.6	13.9	15.0	16.2	-11.4
CLG Local Government	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.1
Home Office	-	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9
Defence ⁴	5.1	4.9	5.9	6.1	7.9	-0.7
<i>Of which: Defence (Excluding AFPS)⁵</i>	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.4	7.9
Work and Pensions	115.2	119.3	127.5	135.5	146.7	151.5
Total departmental spending (RDEL + CDEL + AME)¹	496.6	529.7 ^r	568.6 ^r	722.7 ^r	655.2	571.1

Source: HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2011 (Table 1.3 and Table 1.6)

1. The figures here are different from Total DEL in PESA 2011, which presents Total DEL as RDEL plus CDEL less depreciation.

2. For more information relating to the increase in Government AME in 2008/09 please refer to the main findings in the Departmental Resources section.

3. In the June 2010 Budget Statement it was announced that the Government would use the CPI rather than the RPI for the indexation of public service pensions. This change has been recognised as a negative past service cost in 2010/11 in accordance with IAS 19 and explains the negative numbers appearing in the 2010/11 AME figures.

4. Previously the figures for Defence departmental AME were adjusted to remove contributions to the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme. This table now aligns with the presentation in PESA 2011 and the Budget Report (March 2011, HC836) and includes the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme.

5. The figures for Defence (excluding AFPS) align with data displayed in **Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5** and exclude contributions to the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme.

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Table 1.3 Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn (Resource basis)

This table provides a breakdown of defence outturn in terms of resources consumed. This is distributed between the main personnel, fixed assets and other expenditure groups. **This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (RfR2).**

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#) to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project and recent (and planned) accounting changes resulting from the publication of the Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR) which have led to significant presentational changes in the reporting of the 2010/11 accounts.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#).

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11
Defence Spending	32 515	33 164	34 045	37 387	38 579 ||	40 246 ^r ||	39 461
Departmental Expenditure Limits	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634	45 473 ||	47 647 ||	48 463
Resource DEL	31 798	32 911	33 457	35 689	36 715 ||	38 572 ||	39 084
<i>of which:</i>							
Expenditure on Personnel	10 996	11 255	11 204	11 474	11 723 ||	12 231 ||	12 766
<i>of which:</i> for Armed Forces	8 047	8 263	8 423	8 646	8 937 ||	9 481 ||	9 888
for Civilians	2 948	2 992	2 781	2 828	2 786 ||	2 750 ||	2 878
Depreciation/Impairments ¹	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894 ||	7 496 ^r ||	4 075
Cost of Capital ²	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626 ||	3 828 ||	*
Equipment Support ³	3 623	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292 ||	4 212 ||	4 689
Stock Consumption ⁴	1 079	1 039	1 140	1 071	1 181 ||	1 112 ||	1 154
Property Management ⁵	1 509	1 367	1 258	1 523	1 508 ||	1 625 ||	1 629
Movements ⁶	711	729	774	858	975 ||	929 ||	856
Accommodation & Utilities ⁷	581	735	786	750	866 ||	688 ||	692
Professional Fees ⁸	565	553	482	471	391 ||	308 ||	316
Fuel ⁹	239	369	416	537	695 ||	482 ||	628
Hospitality & Entertainment	6	5	4	4	4 ||	4 ||	2
PFI Service Charges	*	870	1 148	1 276	1 482 ||	1 133 ||	1 077
IT & Communications	678	643	719	655	852 ||	886 ||	996
Research and Expensed Development	996	994	988	952	1 115 ||	1 222 ||	1 125
Rentals Paid Under Operating Leases	229	72 ^r	138	152	148 ||	254 ||	229
Fixed Assets Written Off/Written On ¹⁰	- 86	- 302	730	870	424 ||	- 95 ||	4 927
Movement in Stock Related Provisions	*	*	*	137	- 250 ||	322 ||	341
Stock Written Off	704	759	95	432	130 ||	374 ||	638
Other Costs ^{10,11}	1 134	588 ^r	- 69	637	659 ||	1 560 ^r ||	2 945
Capital DEL	6 525	6 840	7 197	7 945	8 758 ||	9 075 ||	9 379
<i>of which:</i>							
Expenditure on Fixed Asset Categories							
Intangible Assets ¹²	1 580	1 550	1 744	1 756	1 311 ||	1 271 ||	1 365
Land and Buildings	388	31	45	126	163 ||	246 ||	324
Single Use Military Equipment ¹³	435	402	404	657	552 ||	504 ||	699
Plant, Machinery & Vehicles	124	64	32	36	30 ||	299 ||	51
IT & Communications Equipment	134	180	206	361	336 ||	347 ||	320
Assets Under Construction ¹⁴	4 335	4 879	5 099	5 450	6 515 ||	6 277 ||	6 596
Transport	73	13	33	55	239 ||	73 ||	79
Capital Loan Repayment	- 25	- 53	- 8	- 10	- 65 ||	- 8 ||	- 11
Capital Income ^{15,16}	- 519	- 225	- 358	- 486	- 323 ||	- 111 ||	- 92
Other Costs ¹⁷	*	*	*	*	* ||	176 ||	49
AME	908	890	582	510	214 ||	2 417 ||	7 881
<i>of which:</i>							
War Pensions	1 110	1 067	1 038	1 014	1 000 ||	980 ||	935
Other ^{18,19,20}	- 202	- 177	- 456	- 504	- 785 ||	1 437 ||	6 946

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

Footnotes on next page

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Footnotes to Table 1.3

1. Under HM Treasury guidance, from 2009/10 elements of Impairments are now scored under Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). Impairments are defined as an unexpected or sudden decline in the service utility of a capital asset, such as a factory, property or vehicle. This could be the result of physical damage to the asset, obsolescence due to technological innovation, or changes to the legal code. Impairments can be written off. By their nature, Impairments are market driven and cannot be controlled hence why they are scored in AME. The increase in RDEL Depreciation in 2009/10 is due to the write-off of a number of MOD fixed assets.
2. More information on the removal of Cost of Capital from the 2010/11 Resource DEL figures can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).
3. Internal and contracted out costs for equipment repair and maintenance.
4. Consumption of armament, medical, dental, veterinary, oil, clothing, and general stores.
5. Estate and facilities management services and costs for buildings' maintenance.
6. Cost of transportation of freight and personnel.
7. Charges include rent, rates, gas, electricity, water and sewerage costs.
8. Fees, such as legal costs, paid to professional organisations.
9. Relates to fuel consumption by military vehicles, ships and aircraft.
10. Figures in 2010/11 include a large increase in Fixed Assets Written On/Off and "Non-cash Accounting consequences of cancelled projects" following the SDSR. More details can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).
11. Other Costs (RDEL) can include Grants-in-Aid, Exchange Rate Movements, Provisions, Receipts, Welfare, Medical and Legal Costs. Movement in Stock Related Provisions previously shown under 'Other Costs', are now shown separately.
12. Intangible Assets comprise the development costs of major equipment projects and Intellectual Property Rights.
13. Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) are assets which only have a military use, such as tanks and fighter aircrafts. Dual use items i.e. those that also have a civilian use are recorded under the other categories.
14. Assets Under Construction (AUC) largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction in the Defence Equipment & Support, and a smaller element of Buildings under construction. Once construction is complete, those platforms will transfer to the relevant Top Level Budget holder as SUME on their Balance Sheets.
15. The figure in 2004/05 includes proceeds from the partial redemption of QinetiQ preference shares.
16. Capital income is receipts for the sale of fixed assets.
17. Other Costs (CDEL) includes long term debtors and movement on derivatives previously included in Capital Income.
18. This category contains only demand led payments, such as Cash Release and Cost of Capital Credit on nuclear provisions and QinetiQ loan repayments.
19. The large increase in Other AME in 2009/10 is mainly due to the movement of Impairments from Resource DEL to Annually Managed Expenditure following guidance issued by HM Treasury. The negative figures in previous years have largely been due to fluctuations in the level of Derivatives, which are a set of financial instruments whereby MOD buy forward contracts at a certain rate to lock into a level of payment. The value of Derivatives recorded in the Accounts is the difference between what the Department would have paid if it had bought at a spot exchange rate against what it actually paid buying a forward rate. In 2008/09 the Department made large gains (scored as a negative in the Accounts) in Derivatives due to fluctuations in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates: in 2009/10 the gain was not significant.
20. Further details of the large increase in AME in 2010/11 can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).

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Table 1.4 Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure¹

This table presents estimates of MOD equipment expenditure broken out by the main categories of expenditure. Aggregate MOD equipment expenditure here has been used to indicate expenditure on acquisition, maintenance, repair and update of items such as plant, machinery, vehicles and fighting equipment plus associated Research & Development, and expenditure on administrative computers. It is therefore a wider definition to that used by the MOD Equipment and Equipment Support Plans, and covers both military and non-military equipment (including dual use equipment) used by MOD service and civilian personnel. The data are derived directly from the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#).

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#).

This table is outside the scope of National Statistics because it is still under review to ensure it meets all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ²
Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure	10 754	10 974	11 672	12 380	13 386 ||	13 174 ||	13 994
<i>Of which:</i>							
Capital Expenditure on Equipment ^{3,4}	4 555	4 913	5 146	5 401	6 669 ||	6 469 ||	6 815
Equipment Support ⁵	3 623	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292 ||	4 212 ||	4 689
Research & Development ⁶	2 576	2 519	2 732	2 707	2 426 ||	2 493 ||	2 490

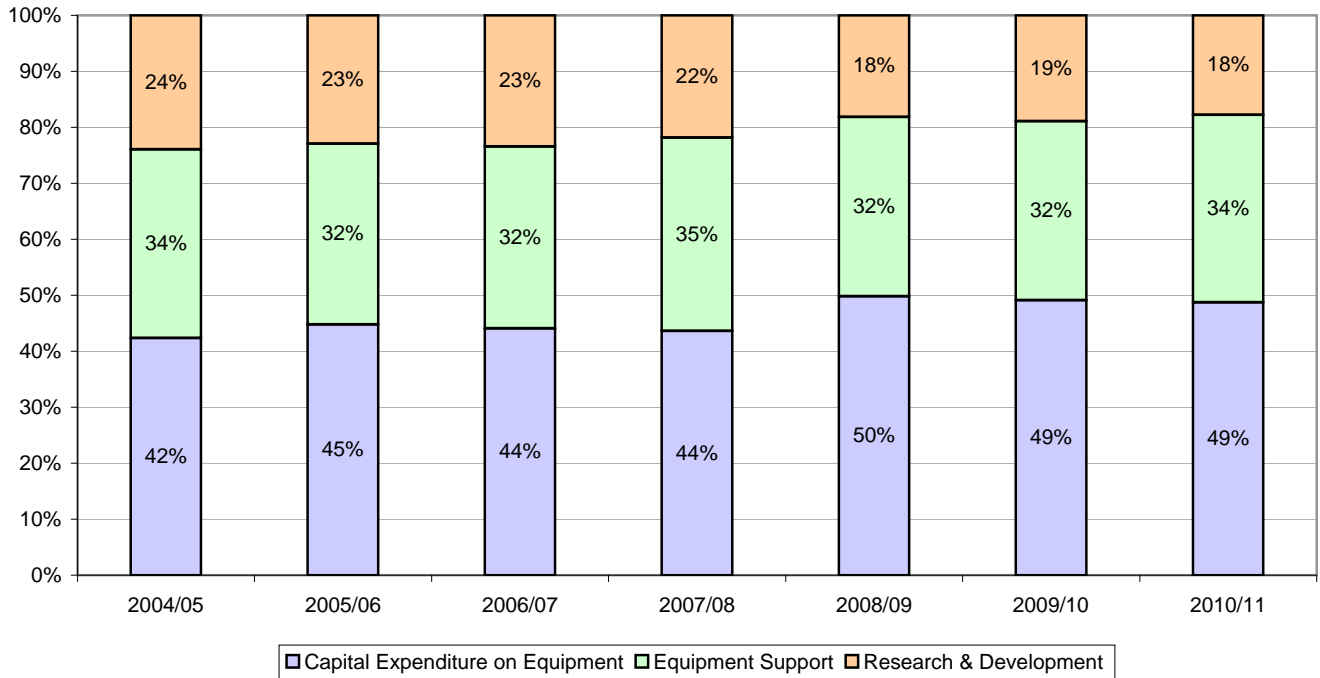
Source: MOD Annual Report and Accounts

1. These estimates are not directly comparable to the old cash equipment procurement time series last published in 2000/01 (UKDS 2002) due to the exclusion of in year stock purchases. It is not possible to identify that element of stock purchases which wholly relates to MOD equipment expenditure.
2. Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting](#) section to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project and recent (and planned) accounting changes resulting from the publication of the Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR) which have led to significant presentational changes in the reporting of the 2010/11 accounts.
3. Capital expenditure on Equipment includes those Assets Under Construction (AUC) relating to Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) only plus in year purchases on IT and communications equipment, vehicles, SUME and plant and machinery. AUC SUME largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction in the Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S) Organisation (formerly the Defence Procurement Agency and Defence Logistics Organisation), and excludes that element of buildings under construction and land which would fall outside the wider definition of MOD equipment procurement detailed in the commentary above.
4. During 2007/08, the augmentation of the MOD Chart of Accounts has enabled more detailed reporting of the 'AUC-Other' classification by category type by the Defence Equipment & Support Organisation. This has improved the coverage of equipment expenditure reported in the table from 2007/08 by providing a more distinct separation of equipment (particularly dual use) from non-equipment expenditure (e.g. construction, land and buildings, and other administrative costs).
5. Internal and contracted out costs for equipment repair and maintenance.
6. The data are derived from information held on MOD accounting systems relating to expenditure on Additions to Intangible Assets and Research & Expensed Development. Development activity associated with acquiring assets is the most significant part of this expenditure. These figures do not fully align with those in [Table 1.7](#) which present MOD R&D expenditure on a different basis using OECD Frascati definitions. (See [Defence Statistics Bulletin No. 6 & No. 9](#)). The estimates in [Table 1.4](#) will include items which fall outside these definitions but nonetheless broadly relate to the wider definition of MOD equipment expenditure as described in the commentary above.

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Chart to Table **1.4** Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure



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Table 1.5 MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas¹

This table provides a detailed breakdown of resource consumption by budgetary area for 2004/05 through to 2010/11. Under HM Treasury guidance, from 2009/10 Impairments previously scored under Resource DEL have now moved to Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

From 2007/08, changes to the MOD Top Level Budget (TLB) structure have been reflected in the figures and highlighted at footnotes 2-5.

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#) to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project and recent (and planned) accounting changes resulting from the publication of the Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR) which have led to significant presentational changes in the reporting of the 2010/11 accounts.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#).

This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (RfR2).

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11
Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL)	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634	45 473 ||	47 647 ||	48 463
Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY	37 211	38 484	38 858	40 602	41 382 ||	43 429 ||	44 516
Resource DEL	30 860	31 855	32 009	33 493	33 850 ||	35 890 ||	36 221
<i>of which:</i>							
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command ²	3 569	3 548	2 148	2 185	2 182 ||	2 211 ||	2 294
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	626	580	389	*	* ||	* ||	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ³	5 341	5 632	4 322	6 495	6 707 ||	6 990 ||	7 189
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	3 503	4 043	1 924	*	* ||	* ||	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁴	*	*	*	2 635	2 725 ||	2 790 ||	2 826
Chief of Joint Operations	493	570	391	475	437 ||	444 ||	480
Chief Defence Logistics	7 452	7 588	12 788	*	* ||	* ||	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁵	*	*	*	16 236	14 688 ||	16 496 ||	16 869
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command	763	778	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)	1 778	1 924	1 576	*	* ||	* ||	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command	1 125	904	762	*	* ||	* ||	*
Central	3 136	2 458	2 172	2 297	1 718 ||	1 620 ||	2 401
Defence Estates ⁶	*	1 056	2 692	2 628	2 613 ||	2 732 ||	2 136
Defence Procurement Agency	2 568	2 272	2 321	*	* ||	* ||	*
Science Innovation Technology	506	502	524	542	500 ||	466 ||	*
Administration ⁷	*	*	*	*	2 280 ||	2 141 ||	2 026
Capital DEL	6 351	6 629	6 849	7 109	7 532 ||	7 539 ||	8 295
<i>of which:</i>							
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command ²	17	7	14	29	20 ||	12 ||	4
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	28	4	2	*	* ||	* ||	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ³	153	47	75	123	149 ||	213 ||	242
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	27	10	7	*	* ||	* ||	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁴	*	*	*	13	14 ||	20 ||	19
Chief of Joint Operations	24	19	4	34	55 ||	93 ||	15
Chief Defence Logistics	1 121	1 045	1 243	*	* ||	* ||	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁵	*	*	*	6 661	7 023 ||	6 749 ||	7 508
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command	23	11	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)	26	17	15	*	* ||	* ||	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command	24	13	11	*	* ||	* ||	*
Central	322	- 44	44	41	- 182 ||	- 67 ||	18
Defence Estates ⁶	*	274	140	208	452 ||	518 ||	487
Defence Procurement Agency	4 586	5 226	5 294	*	* ||	* ||	*
Science Innovation Technology	*	*	*	*	1 ||	* ||	*
Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION	1 112	1 266	1 797	3 032	4 091 ||	4 218 ||	3 946
(not broken down by Top Level Budget)							
Resource DEL	938	1 055	1 448	2 196	2 865 ||	2 682 ||	2 862
Capital DEL	174	211	348	836	1 226 ||	1 536 ||	1 084
Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)	908	890	582	510	214 ||	2 417 ||	7 881
Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY^{8,9,10}	- 202	- 177	- 456	-504	- 785 ||	1 437 ||	6 918
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command ²	*	8	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	*	*	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ³	*	*	*	*	* ||	1 ||	19
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	*	*	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁴	*	*	*	*	* ||	1 ||	8
Chief of Joint Operations	- 3	7	9	*	* ||	* ||	- 12
Chief Defence Logistics	26	3	67	*	* ||	* ||	*
Defence Equipment & Support ^{5,9}	*	*	*	169	- 91 ||	255 ||	5 898
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command	*	*	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)	*	*	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command	2	*	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Central	2	- 2	*	*	-1 177 ||	271 ||	180
Defence Estates ⁶	*	*	*	-673	483 ||	910 ||	825
Defence Procurement Agency	- 228	- 193	- 545	*	* ||	* ||	*
Science Innovation Technology	*	*	*	*	* ||	* ||	*
Not Allocated	*	*	13	*	* ||	* ||	*
Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION	*	*	*	*	* ||	* ||	28
Request for Resources 3: WAR PENSIONS & ALLOWANCES, etc	1 110	1 067	1 038	1 014	1 000	980	935

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Footnotes to Table 1.5

1. Full TLB definitions are available in the **Glossary** at the back of this publication.
2. Navy Command TLB includes the former 2nd Sea Lord/C-in-C Naval Home Command TLB from 2006/07.
3. Land Forces includes the former Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command).
4. Air Command is an amalgamation of 'Air Officer Commanding in Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command' and 'RAF Strike Command'.
5. Defence Equipment & Support was created from the amalgamation of the 'Chief of Defence Logistics' and 'Defence Procurement Agency'.
6. The 'Defence Estates' TLB was formed on 1 April 2005. This was formerly part of 'Central' TLB. There is no historic data for this new TLB.
7. From 1 April 2008, the Operating Cost Statement has been analysed into Programme and Administration costs. This is as a result of the Comprehensive Spending Review settlement in 2007 which requires separate disclosure.
8. The large increase in RFR1 AME in 2009/10 is mainly due to the movement of Impairments from Resource DEL to Annually Managed Expenditure following guidance issued by HM Treasury. The negative figures in previous years have largely been due to fluctuations in the level of Derivatives, which are a set of financial instruments whereby MOD buy forward contracts at a certain rate to lock into a level of payment. The value of Derivatives recorded in the Accounts is the difference between what the Department would have paid if it had bought at a spot exchange rate against what it actually paid buying a forward rate. In 2008/09 the Department made large gains (scored as a negative in the Accounts) in Derivatives due to fluctuations in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates: in 2009/10 the gain was not significant.
9. Further details of the large increase in AME in 2010/11 can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).
10. AME figures for 2004/05 to 2008/09 include accounting charges relating to nuclear decommissioning, loan interest and cost of capital charges for self-financing public corporations. The negative AME figures arise from the cash release from the nuclear decommissioning provision and the cost of capital charge calculated on a net balance sheet liability (as opposed to net assets).

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.6 MOD Fixed Assets: 2010/11¹

This table gives a detailed breakdown of the **net book value** of the MOD's Fixed Assets by category and budgetary area. The MOD is one of the largest owners of fixed assets in the United Kingdom. The stewardship and efficient management of the Department's assets are the responsibility of Top Level Budget (TLB) Holders. From 2006/07 the creation of Single balance sheet owners has meant that most classes of assets are now almost entirely accounted for by one TLB. MOD Fixed Assets are formally revalued on a five-yearly basis, but are uplifted annually using indexation.

The values contained in the table are at 31 March 2011. The valuation method complies with financial reporting standards with values being on an existing use basis and not market value at disposal. Overseas estates for which the Crown holds no legal title, but which are used for garrison and training purposes by British Forces are included in the MOD Fixed Assets Register. UK bases occupied by visiting forces are also included.

The data are derived directly from the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#).

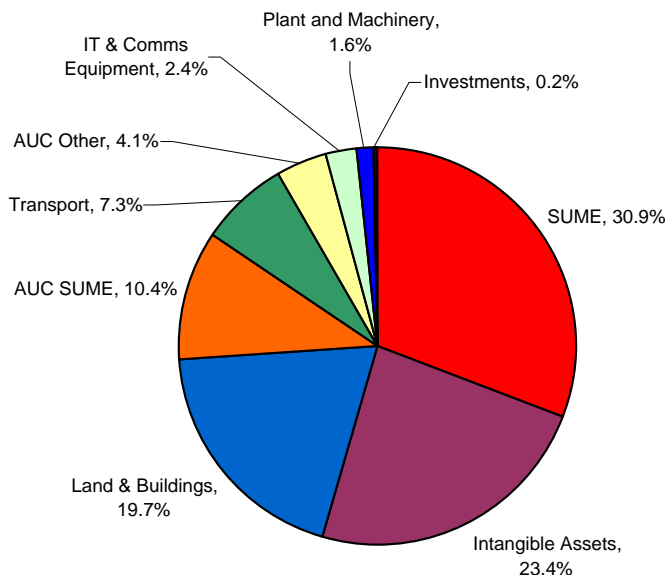
Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#)

	Tangible Fixed Assets							Intangible Assets ⁴		Investments	Total Assets
	Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Transport	IT & Comms Equipment	SUME ²	AUC ³ SUME	AUC ³ Other				
Top Level Budget⁵ Total	22 743	1 854	8 472	2 727	35 726	12 055	4 723	27 106	206	115 613	
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command	-	2	-	1	-	-	19	-	-	22	
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	29	-	1	1	-	-	102	-	-	134	
Commander-in-Chief Air Command	-	-	2	-	-	-	35	-	-	37	
Chief of Joint Operations	10	-	2	2	-	-	52	-	-	65	
Defence Equipment & Support	88	1 845	8 466	2 721	35 726	12 055	3 508	27 106	206	91 720	
Central	-	7	1	1	-	-	26	-	-	34	
Defence Estates	22 615	1	-	1	-	-	982	-	-	23 599	

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

- Figures provided as at 31 March 2011 are taken from MOD Fixed Assets Register. Figures relate to the net book value of the MOD fixed assets. The net value of an asset is equal to its original cost (its book value) minus depreciation and amortisation costs.
- SUME refers to Single Use Military Equipment.
- AUC refers to Assets Under Construction.
- Identifiable non-monetary assets that cannot be seen, touched or physically measured, which are created through time and/or effort and that are identifiable as a separate asset.
- Some relatively small figures appear against some TLBs because the Fixed Assets have not been transferred to the single balance sheet holder mainly because the TLBs cannot agree on the asset value or there are other difficulties over the paper work. If the system works well these small values should reduce to zero.

Chart to Table 1.6: MOD Fixed Assets by Category as at 31 March 2011



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DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.7 MOD Research & Development Expenditure Outturn

This table details the MOD's annual expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) activity. Expenditure is broken down into intramural (i.e. R&D activity undertaken within the Department) and extramural (i.e. R&D activity undertaken outside of the Department). Statistics on Research and Development (R&D) expenditure provide an important guide to the levels of investment in the economy, provide a key indicator of future growth and competitiveness, and allow for international comparisons to be undertaken. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) accounts for almost half of the UK Government's spending on R&D.

The data included in this table are derived from an annual survey of MOD R&D expenditure conducted by DASA and information from MOD accounting systems. DASA seek to classify R&D activity within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development's Frascati Guidelines which align to National Accounts definitions.

An explanation of the break in series before 2003/04 can be found in [Defence Statistics Bulletin No.6](#). Recent revisions to the 2009/10 data have been caused by improved data coverage of research and development spend in TLB's other than those covered in the main DASA survey.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Research and Development Statistics](#)

Research & Development ^{1,2}		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
		2000/01	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total Gross Expenditure on R&D	2 321	2 200	2 260	2 318	2 212	2 220	2 074	1 839 ^f
<i>Of which:</i>								
Intramural	932	380	357	365	361	279	262	288
Extramural	1 389	1 820	1 903	1 953	1 851	1 941	1 812	1 551 ^f
Receipts³	81	68	69	75	88	81	83	87
<i>Of which used:</i>								
Intramurally	45	59	61	74	81	74	75	80
Extramurally	36	9	8	1	7	7	8	7
Total Net Expenditure on R&D	2 240	2 133	2 191	2 243	2 124	2 139	1 991	1 752 ^f

Research		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
		2000/01	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total Gross Expenditure on Research	612	548	664	626	664	672	622	614 ^f
<i>Of which:</i>								
Intramural	400	164	190	171	179	197	186	204
Extramural	212	384	474	455	485	474	436	410 ^f
Receipts³	45	24	26	28	32	37	37	39
<i>Of which used:</i>								
Intramurally	45	23	25	27	31	37	36	38
Extramurally	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Net Expenditure on Research	566	524	639	598	632	635	584	575 ^f

Development		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
		2000/01	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total Gross Expenditure on Development	1 709	1 652	1 596	1 693	1 548	1 549	1 452	1 225 ^f
<i>Of which:</i>								
Intramural	532	216	167	194	182	82	76	83
Extramural	1 177	1 436	1 429	1 499	1 366	1 467	1 376	1 142 ^f
Receipts³	36	44	43	47	56	44	46	49
<i>Of which used:</i>								
Intramurally	-	35	36	47	49	37	39	42
Extramurally	36	8	8	-	7	6	7	7
Total Net Expenditure on Development	1 673	1 609	1 552	1 645	1 492	1 505	1 406	1 177 ^f

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- Since 2000/01 the Departmental Resource Accounts (DRAc) follow Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 13, "Accounting for Research and Development". The figures are calculated on a resource basis, and are consistent with the aggregate of Research & Expensed Development plus Additions to Intangible Assets. Following the 2009 quality review, figures from 2003/04 onwards continue to be consistent with the aggregate of Research & Expensed Development but comprise only that element of Additions to Intangible Assets (taken to represent capitalised development) which has been assessed as Frascati compliant. This table therefore comprises elements from both the Operating Cost Statement and the Balance Sheet in the MOD accounts.
- On 1 July 2001 DERA was split into two organisations: the Defence Science & Technology Laboratory (Dstl) (about a quarter of DERA) staying as a Trading Fund within MOD, and QinetiQ, the remainder, becoming a private (extramural) company.
- Receipts are monies received by MOD and its Trading Funds for expenditure on R&D, for example from other government departments and private industry. This money is not necessarily spent on defence-related R&D.

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Table 1.8 External Income Earned by MOD

This table provides a breakdown of the revenue earned by MOD split by Request for Resources (RFR) category and income source. Where the Department has spare capacity, it provides a range of services to external organisations. The majority of these services are in the form of military support to foreign governments and other government departments. Where appropriate, costs are recovered in accordance with [Managing Public Money](#) guidance set out by HM Treasury. On a smaller scale, the Department provides services to support charities, local community initiatives as well as commercial companies where there is a defence interest.

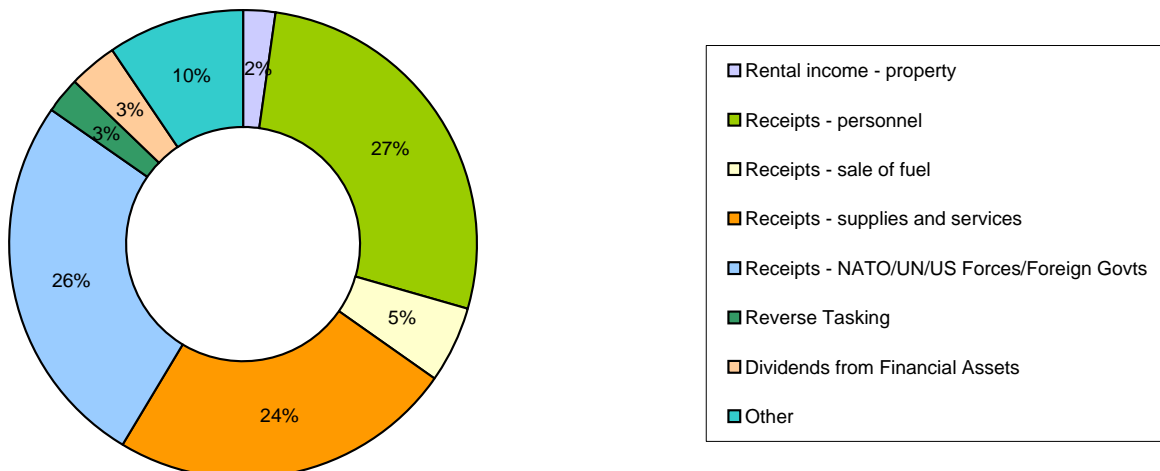
Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Departmental Resources Statistics](#).

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Income Earned	1 417	1 391	1 429	1 394	1 479	1 409	1 316
Income Source							
RFR1¹	1 417	1 374	1 408	1 372	1 441	1 337	1 282
<i>of which:</i>							
Rental income - property	57	49	29	34	34	30	29
Receipts - personnel	423	415	429	413	393	373	357
Receipts - sale of fuel	57	57	106	101	108	79	72
Receipts - supplies and services	291	290	353	259	379	330	314
Receipts - NATO/UN/US Forces/Foreign Govts	348	300	294	346	291	340	308
Reverse Tasking ²	28	26	29	32	26	35	35
Dividends from Financial Assets ³	28	39	50	40	57	24	42
Other	183	198	119	149	153	126	126
RFR2⁴	-	16	21	22	39	71	34
<i>of which:</i>							
Receipts - NATO/UN/US Forces/Foreign Govts	-	16	21	22	39	71	34

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

1. Request for Resources 1 = Provision of Defence Capability.
2. Receipts for invoiced goods and/or services supplied to the MOD Trading Funds and QinetiQ Group PLC by MOD.
3. Dividends received from DSTL, UK Hydrographic Office, Met Office and Defence Support Group.
4. Request for Resources 2 = Net additional cost of operations.

Chart to Table 1.8: External Income Earned by MOD 2010/11



CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

DEFENCE INFLATION

Overview

This section provides information on defence inflation with breakdowns by type of expenditure.

Defence inflation is defined as the average rate of increase in pay, and prices of all goods and services making up the Defence budget, after allowing for changes in quality and quantity. This definition allows the pure price movements of defence inputs to be targeted.

Section Contents

Table 1.9a presents the overall estimates of defence inflation from 2005/06 to 2010/11.

Chart 1.9b compares defence inflation with general inflation in the UK economy.

Table 1.9c presents inflation within defence contracts, broken down into four categories.

Table 1.9d presents inflation for overall defence labour costs, broken down into military and civilian personnel.

Key Points

- Defence inflation was 4.3% in 2010/11. This is the highest rate since records began in 2005/06. However, a change in methodology for calculating inflation in military labour costs between 2009/10 and 2010/11 hinders direct comparisons over time.
- Defence inflation averaged 3.8% over the period 2005/06 to 2010/11.
- In 2010/11, inflation in the GDP deflator was 3.0% and inflation in RPIX (a widely accepted proxy for UK general inflation) was 5.0%. Defence inflation has been higher than the GDP deflator and RPIX for four out of the six years between 2005/06 and 2010/11; in 2006/07 the three measures were broadly similar, and in 2010/11 the defence inflation was higher than the GDP deflator, but lower than RPIX.
- The inflation rate for all defence contracts was 3.8% in 2010/11.
- The inflation rate for all defence labour costs was 4.9% in 2010/11. Inflation in civilian labour costs was 3.7%, and inflation in military labour costs was 5.3%. A new methodology for calculating inflation in military labour costs improves comparability between military and civilian labour cost inflation rates in 2010/11.

Further Information

More information on the estimates for 2005/06 to 2010/11 can be found in the latest [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

More information on the defence inflation methodology can be found in [Defence Statistics Bulletin No.10](#)

More information on the methodology developments in military labour costs can be found at: [Defence Inflation: Military Labour Costs - Statistical Bulletin No.12](#).

Data Quality

A background quality report containing further information about the quality of methods and underlying data, along with the uses and limitation of these statistics can be found at: [Background Quality Report – Defence Inflation](#).

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DEFENCE INFLATION

Table 1.9a Defence Inflation

Latest Estimates: Defence inflation was 4.2% in 2010/11.

Trends Over Time: Between 2005/06 and 2010/11 defence inflation averaged 3.8% year-on-year growth. However, a change in methodology for calculating inflation in military labour costs between 2009/10 and 2010/11 hinders direct comparisons with earlier years.

2004/05=100

	Weights ²	Index (Growth Rate ¹)					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All Defence (UK) ³	1000	104.1 (4.1%)	107.6 (3.4%)	111.8 (3.9%)	116.5 (4.2%)	120.2 (3.2%)	|| 125.2 (4.2%) ^f
Contracts ^{3,4}	644 ^r	103.4 (3.4%)	106.9 (3.4%)	110.9 (3.7%)	115.5 (4.2%)	118.4 (2.5%)	122.9 (3.8%)
Labour Costs ^{3,4,5}	341	105.6 (5.6%)	109.2 (3.5%)	113.9 (4.3%)	118.0 (3.6%)	122.6 (4.0%)	|| 128.3 (4.7%) ^f
Cash Offices ^{3,4}	15	100.9 (0.9%)	102.2 (1.4%)	104.7 (2.4%)	114.4 (9.3%)	123.8 (8.2%)	135.8 (9.7%)

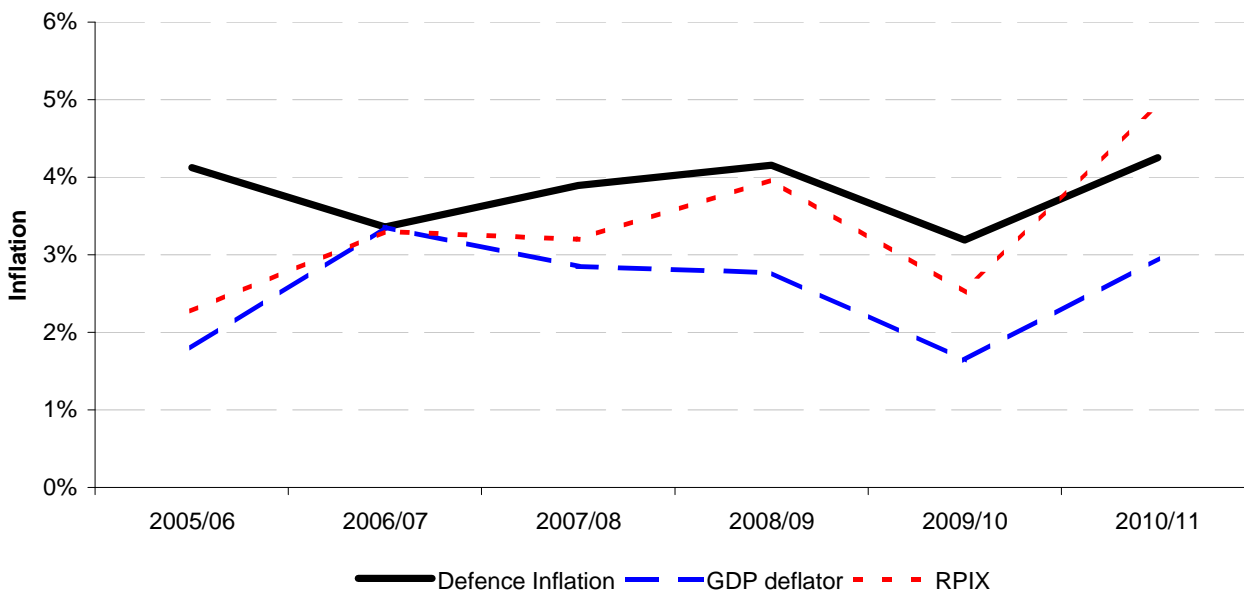
Source: DASA Price Indices

1. Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.
2. These weights apply to the 2010/11 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2010/11 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2009/10. Due to rounding the weights may not sum to 1000.
3. Data from 2005/06 to 2009/10 have been revised since their original publication in March 2010 and September 2010. For further details see the [2010/11 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
4. For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
5. From 2010/11, the methodology for estimating inflation in military labour costs was reviewed and improved following availability of new data sources. The change in methodology means comparisons of 2010/11 military labour cost inflation rates with historical estimates are not possible. For further details refer to the Defence Inflation: Military Labour Costs - [Statistical Bulletin No.12](#).

Chart 1.9b UK General Inflation and Defence Inflation

The chart below compares defence inflation with inflation in the whole economy, indicated by the Retail Price Index excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator. For further details on the relationship between general inflation and defence inflation, and the complexities surrounding making a direct comparison between these three indices, refer to the 2010/11 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice.

In 2010/11, RPIX was 5.0%, GDP deflator was 3.0% and defence inflation was 4.2%. Defence inflation has been higher than the GDP deflator and RPIX (a widely accepted proxy for UK general inflation) for four out of the six years between 2005/06 and 2010/11; in 2006/07 the three measures were broadly similar and in 2010/11 defence inflation was lower than RPIX.



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DEFENCE INFLATION

Table 1.9c Defence Inflation: Contracts

Latest Estimates: The inflation rate within expenditure on all defence contracts was 3.8% in 2010/11.

Trends Over Time: Between 2005/06 and 2010/11, inflation in defence contracts averaged 3.5% year-on-year growth.

2004/05=100

	Weights ²	Index (Growth Rate ¹)					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Defence Contracts^{3,4}	1000	103.4 (3.4%)	106.9 (3.4%)	110.9 (3.7%)	115.5 (4.2%)	118.4 (2.5%)	122.9 (3.8%)
High Value Firm Price ^{3,4}	315	102.9 (2.9%)	106.2 (3.2%)	109.7 (3.3%)	114.0 (4.0%)	119.2 (4.5%)	124.2 (4.2%)
Fixed Price ^{3,4}	376	104.2 (4.2%)	108.2 (3.8%)	113.1 (4.5%)	117.8 (4.2%)	119.4 (1.3%)	123.9 (3.8%)
Low Value ^{3,4}	235	103.2 (3.2%)	106.8 (3.4%)	110.7 (3.7%)	115.5 (4.3%)	117.6 (1.8%)	121.2 (3.1%)
High Value Miscellaneous ^{3,4}	74	103.3 (3.3%)	106.6 (3.2%)	109.7 (2.9%)	114.7 (4.5%)	116.9 (2.0%)	121.4 (3.8%)

Source: DASA Price Indices

1. Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.

2. These weights apply to the 2010/11 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2010/11 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2009/10. Due to rounding the weights may not sum to 1000.

3. Data from 2005/06 to 2009/10 have been revised since their original publication in March 2010 and September 2010. For further details see the [2010/11 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

4. For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

Table 1.9d Defence Inflation: Labour Costs

Latest Estimates: The inflation rate for all defence labour costs was 4.7% in 2010/11. Military labour cost inflation was 4.9% and civilian labour cost inflation was 3.6%.

Trends Over Time: Between 2005/06 and 2010/11 inflation within labour costs averaged 4.2% year-on-year growth; it was highest in 2005/06 at 5.6%.

A change in methodology for calculating inflation in military labour costs between 2009/10 and 2010/11 hinders direct comparisons with earlier years, but improves comparability between military and civilian labour cost inflation rates in 2010/11.

2004/05=100

	Weights ²	Index (Growth Rate ¹)					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Defence Labour Costs^{3,4,5}	1000	105.6 (5.6%)	109.2 (3.5%)	113.9 (4.3%)	118.0 (3.6%)	122.6 (4.0%)	128.3 (4.7%)^f
Military Labour Costs ^{3,4,5}	783	105.0 (5.0%)	108.5 (3.3%)	113.4 (4.5%)	117.1 (3.3%)	122.2 (4.3%)	128.2 (4.9%) ^f
Civilian Labour Costs ^{3,4}	217	107.4 (7.4%)	111.6 (3.9%)	115.5 (3.5%)	120.7 (4.5%)	124.0 (2.7%)	128.5 (3.6%) ^f

Source: DASA Price Indices

1. Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.

2. These weights apply to the 2010/11 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2010/11 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2009/10. Due to rounding the weights may not sum to 1000.

3. Data from 2005/06 to 2009/10 have been revised since their original publication in March 2010 and September 2010. For further details see the [2010/11 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

4. For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

5. From 2010/11, the methodology for estimating inflation in military labour costs was reviewed and improved following availability of new data sources. The change in methodology means comparisons of 2010/11 military labour cost inflation rates with historical estimates are not possible.

For further details refer to the [Defence Inflation: Military Labour Costs - Statistical Bulletin No.12](#).

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INDUSTRY

Overview

This section provides data on the impact of MOD's spending on equipment and services in the UK. It is produced as part of the transparency and accountability of the Ministry of Defence to Parliament and the public.

Section Contents

Table 1.10 details the estimated amount of money that the MOD spent with UK industry broken down by industrial group. The industrial groupings are based on the [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\)](#) maintained by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Table 1.11 details MOD payments on PFI projects during 2010/11.

Table 1.11a lists those PFI projects which have planned unitary charge payments of over £25 million in 2011/12.

Charts 1.12 a-d explore the nature and scope of MOD business with its key suppliers in industry and commerce, focussing on the top 10 suppliers in 2010/11. It examines the relative importance of MOD sales to industry revenues and how this has changed over time. It then explores how the nature of MOD contracting with industry has changed over time.

Key Points

Expenditure by Industry Group (Table 1.10)

- In 2009/10, the MOD spent nearly £20.6 billion with UK Industry, this represents a nominal increase of some £2 billion from the 2008/09 figure. This increase was due to high levels of contract expenditure in a number of equipment related industry sectors, particularly in Shipbuilding & Repairing and Weapons & Ammunition. The former was driven by increased expenditure against a number of contracts related to the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) and some submarine related contracts; the latter due to high levels of expenditure on the MOD's main munitions contracts resulting from increased levels of operational tempo in Afghanistan during the year. An increase in expenditure on Urgent Operational Requirements (UORs) has also contributed to the overall increase in equipment related expenditure.
- Manufacturing (section C) attracted just over half of MOD expenditure with UK Industry.

Focus on Key Suppliers (Charts 1.12 a-d)

- In 2010/11 almost 40% of total MOD procurement expenditure was with 10 suppliers. The largest of these suppliers was BAE Systems.
- In the past six years the proportion of MOD spending with its current top 10 suppliers has increased by around 3.9%.
- For the majority of MOD's top suppliers, MOD sales account for less than 10% of their global revenue.
- Service based companies tendered a higher proportion of their work from competitively let contracts, in comparison to 'traditional' defence firms.

Data Quality

A background quality report containing further information about the quality of methods and underlying data, along with the uses and limitations of these statistics can be found at:

[Background Quality Report - Industry Statistics](#).

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INDUSTRY

Table 1.10 Estimated Defence Expenditure Outturn in the UK: Breakdown by Industry Group

This table estimates the amount of money the MOD spends directly with UK industry and commerce broken down by industrial group. Figures exclude 'internal' MOD expenditure such as pay and allowances. Industrial groupings are based on the relevant Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992, 2003 or 2007 guidelines maintained by the Office for National Statistics. To view the SIC Codes that comprise the various table headings [click here](#). More detailed information on the SIC 2007 codes can be found [here](#). **The figures have been rounded to the nearest £10M with the differences between the totals and sums of the components being caused by this rounding.**

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Industry Statistics](#)

SIC(92)/SIC(03)/SIC(07) Section		VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)						
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ^{1,2}	2009/10 ³
Total		14 640	14 490	16 030	16 490	16 450 ||	18 540 ^f	20 590
A, B	Agriculture, Fishing and Mining	-	-	-	-	- ||	-	-
C	Manufacturing, excluding those industries itemised below	1 470	1 350	1 740	1 640	1 910 ||	2 350 ^f	2 460
	Weapons & Ammunition	740	820	1 030	1 080	900 ||	1 030	1 720
	Data Processing Equipment	180	110	70	50	40 ||	100	100
	Other Electrical Engineering	180	150	180	200	250 ||	220	260
	Electronics	600	910	1 160	1 000	950 ||	920	670
	Precision Instruments	760	690	750	600	530 ||	540	690
	Motor Vehicles & Parts	170	220	330	300	320 ||	490	450
	Shipbuilding & Repairing	1 160	1 060	1 100	1 150	1 110 ||	1 250	2 290
	Aircraft & Spacecraft	2 050	1 810	1 730	1 960	2 100 ||	2 480	2 640
D, E	Electricity, Gas & Water	210	230	260	280	220 ||	350 ^f	400
F	Construction	1 190	1 230	1 310	1 380	1 270 ||	1 680	1 640
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	180	160	180	230	280 ||	330	350
H, I, J	Hotels & Restaurants	210	200	250	230	150 ||	160	170
	Transport via Railways	70	60	70	70	80 ||	80 ^f	60
	Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)	70	20	30	20	40 ||	50 ^f	90
	Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation	490	380	370	450	560 ||	520 ^f	420
	Post & Courier Services	10	10	10	10	10 ||	10	10
	Telecommunications	530	310	300	330	270 ||	180 ^f	150
K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T	Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health, & Other Service Activities excluding those industries itemised below ^{4,5}	2 590	2 750	2 800	2 880	2 670 ||	2 510 ^f	2 590
	Real Estate & Renting	1 000	1 230	1 460	1 500	1 690 ||	2 090 ^f	2 160
	Computer Services	800	790	930	1 110	1 120 ||	1 190 ^f	1 250

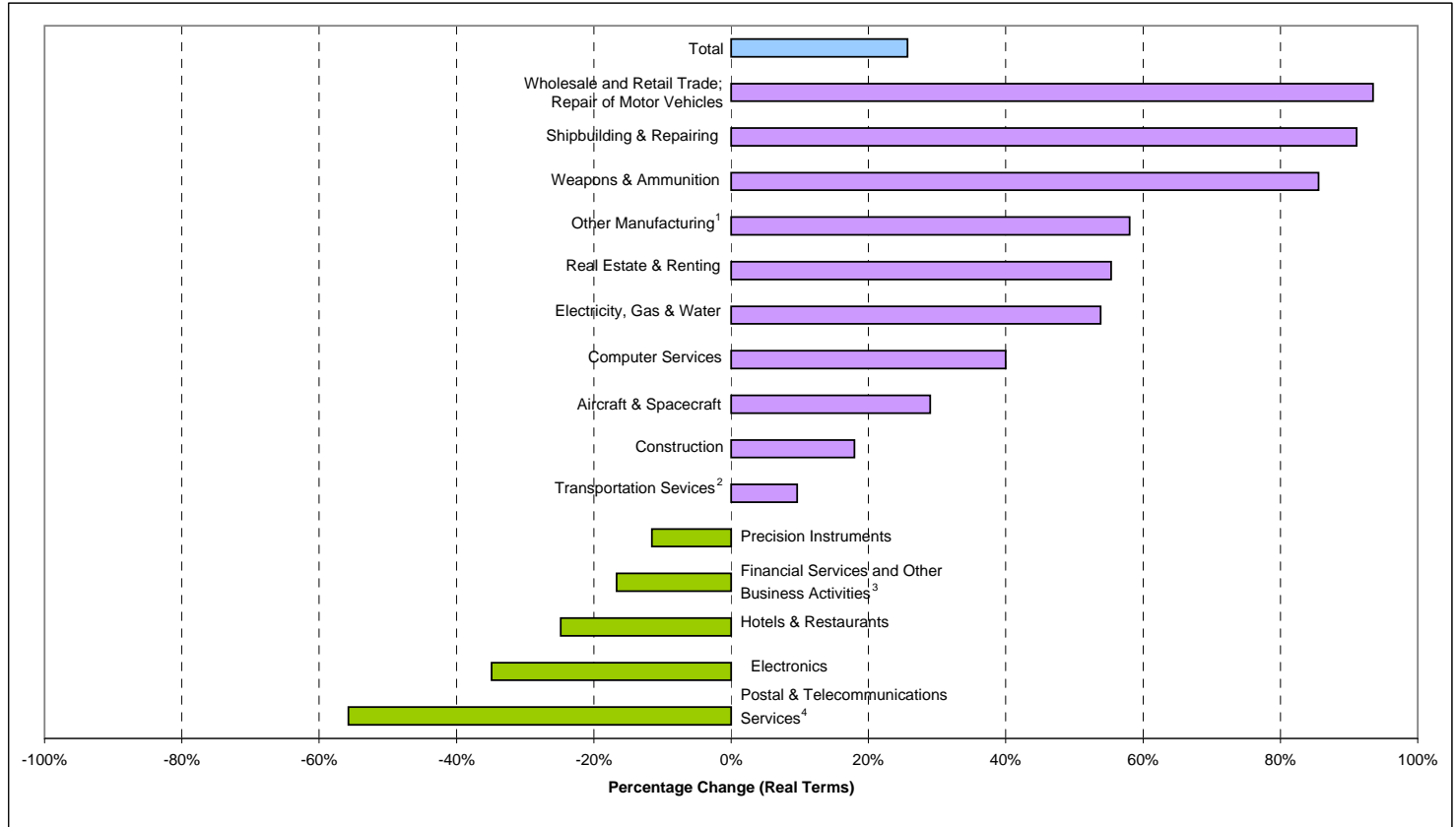
Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. For 2008/09 onwards, industrial groupings are based on the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification. The increase in spend during 2008/09 is not due to the change to SIC 2007 classifications but rather an increase in overall MOD expenditure on goods and services.
2. Revisions to the 2008/09 estimates are due to corrections to the misallocation of overseas non-equipment expenditure in that year.
3. The large increase in 2009/10 is due to higher levels of contract expenditure in a number of equipment related industry sectors, particularly in Shipbuilding & Repairing and Weapons & Ammunition. The former was driven by increased expenditure against a number of contracts related to the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) and some submarine related contracts; the latter due to high levels of expenditure on the MOD's main munitions contracts resulting from increased levels of operational tempo in Afghanistan during the year. An increase in expenditure on Urgent Operational Requirements (UORs) has also contributed to the overall increase in equipment related expenditure
4. Includes MOD payments to AWE Management Ltd, who manage the Atomic Weapons Establishment on behalf of the MOD under a Government-owned/contractor-operated
5. The quality of data available for the service industries is insufficient to identify these SICs separately.

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Chart to Table 1.10: Change in Real UK Defence Spending By Industry Group: 2004/05 - 2009/10



1. Includes 'Manufacturing, excluding those industries itemised below', 'Data Processing Equipment', 'Motor Vehicles & Parts' and 'Other Electrical Engineering' from Table 1.10.

2. Includes 'Transport via Railways', 'Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)' and 'Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation' from Table 1.10.

3. Includes 'Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health & Other Service Activities' from Table 1.10.

4. Includes 'Post & Courier Services' and 'Telecommunications' from Table 1.10.

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Table 1.11 MOD Payments on Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Projects: 2010/11¹

This table provides a listing of PFI commitments and payments made to each project by MOD during the financial year 2010/11. Values represent payments made in year against contracts relating to the project and **not the capital value**. It is based on the 'signed' projects from the PFI Project database as at 1 April 2011 and payments data drawn from DBS Finance. This table is split into payment groups with individual PFI projects being shown in **alphabetical order**. **Table 1.11a** shows PFI contracts where forecast payments of £25 million or over are due in 2011/12. More detailed information concerning through life planned Unitary charge payments for all currently [signed PFI contracts](#) can be found via the HM Treasury website.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Industry Statistics](#).

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

Over £50 million (8 Projects)	
Allenby/Connaught	Main Building Refurbishment
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	Provision of Marine Services (FPMS)
Colchester	Skynet 5
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	Tri-Service White Fleet
£25 - £50 million (8 Projects)	
"C" Vehicles	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package C
Joint Services Command and Staff College	Northwood Headquarters
Medium Support Helicopter Aircrew Training Facility (MSHATF)	Strategic Sealift (Ro-Ro Ferries)
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	Training Administration and Financial Management Information Systems (TAFMIS)
£10 - £25 million (12 Projects)	
Army Foundation College (AFC)	Heavy Equipment Transporters (HET)
ASTUTE Class Training Service (ACTS)	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package B
Corsham	Naval Communications
Defence Sixth Form College (DSFC)	Tornado GR4 Simulator
Devonport Support Services - ARMADA	Tri Service Materials Handling Service
Field Electrical Power Supplies (FEPS)	UKMFTS - Advanced Jet Trainer Ground Based Training Service (GBTE) ²
£5 - £10 million (4 Projects)	
Bristol, Bath and Portsmouth Family Quarters	Material Handling Equipment (MHE) - (Follow on)
Marine Support to Range and Aircrew Services	NRTA Fire Fighting Training Units (FFTU)
Up to £5 million (13 Projects)	
Central Scotland Family Quarters (HQ)	RAF Lossiemouth Family Quarters
Defence Housing Executive - Information Systems (DOMIS)	RAF Lyneham Sewerage
Hawk Simulator	RAF Sentry E3D Aircrew Training
Lynx Aircrew Training	Tidworth Water & Sewerage (Thames Water)
Portsmouth Housing 2	Wattisham Married Quarters
RAF Cosford and Shawbury Family Quarters	Yeovilton Family Quarters
RAF Fylingdales (Power)	

Source: MOD Commercial Assurance and Governance & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Expenditure may not be directly comparable to the planned Unitary charge for 2010/11 because unexpected additional works and services (albeit controlled and managed by agreed control procedures) may have been incurred.
2. Expenditure has been calculated for the full range of services provided by the Public Private Partnership (PPP) and not just the PFI element of the contract.

Table 1.11a PFI Projects with Planned MOD Unitary Charge Payments^{1,2} over £25 million: 2011/12

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

Over £50 million (7 Projects)	
Allenby/Connaught	Main Building Refurbishment
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	Provision of Marine Services (FPMS)
Colchester	Skynet 5
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	
£25 - £50 million (9 Projects)	
"C" Vehicles	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package C
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA)	Northwood Headquarters
Joint Services Command and Staff College	Strategic Sealift (Ro-Ro Ferries)
Medium Support Helicopter Aircrew Training Facility (MSHATF)	Tri-Service White Fleet
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	

Source: MOD Commercial Assurance and Governance & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The Unitary Charge is the regular service payment made to the private sector partner for the provision of services and is calculated in accordance with the price and payment mechanism.
2. Planned expenditure may not be directly comparable to the actual spend reported in 2011/12 because unexpected additional works and services (albeit controlled and managed by agreed control procedures) may be incurred.

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INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

Charts 1.12 a-d briefly explore the nature and scope of MOD business with its key suppliers within industry and commerce focussing on the top 10 suppliers to whom it made payments in 2010/11. It examines the relative importance of MOD sales to industry revenues and how this has changed over time. It then explores how the nature of MOD contracting with industry has changed over time.

Full details outlining the methodology used to compile these charts are provided at the end of this section.

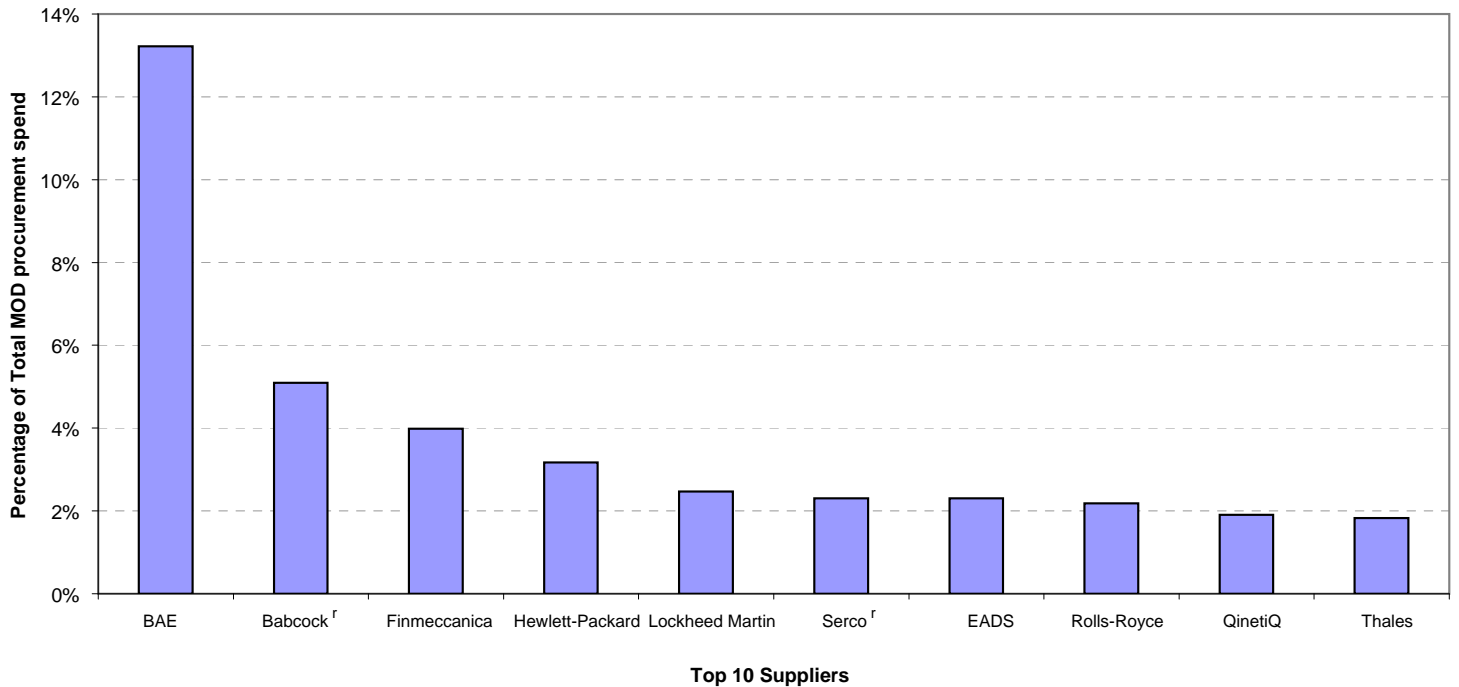
Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Industry Statistics](#).

Chart 1.12a Proportion of MOD payments to Top 10 Defence Suppliers: By Holding Company: 2010/11^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

Chart 1.12a presents the value of direct payments made to the top 10 MOD suppliers (by Holding Company) expressed as a proportion of total MOD procurement expenditure. Procurement expenditure relates to all monies paid by DBS Finance (the MOD's primary bill paying authority) on goods and services subject to contractual or similar legally binding agreement. See **Table 1.17** for more information relating to the scope of payments made by DBS Finance.

In 2010/11 just under 40% of total MOD procurement expenditure was with the top 10 suppliers.

BAE Systems PLC was by far the largest defence supplier in terms of annual payments made by the MOD, receiving just over 13% of all MOD procurement expenditure in 2010/11. The remaining nine suppliers in the top 10 achieved an individual share of MOD business of between 1.8 and 5.1%.



Source: DASA analysis derived from DBS Finance data sources

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INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

Table 1.12b Change in MOD expenditure with Holding Company:
2005-2010^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

Chart 1.12b presents a comparison of MOD direct procurement expenditure with suppliers over time.

In the past six years the proportion of MOD spending with its current top 10 suppliers has increased by around 3.9%.

Babcock have seen their share of MOD spending increase by the largest proportion, this is, in part, attributable to the acquisitions of Devonport Royal Dockyard in June 2007 and the VT group in July 2010. In contrast QinetiQ have seen their share of MOD spending fall by the largest proportion.

	2005/06	2010/11	% Change
BAE Systems PLC	13.5%	13.3% ¹	-0.2% ¹
Babcock International Group PLC	2.2%	5.1% ¹	2.9% ¹
Finmeccanica SpA	3.0%	4.0%	1.0%
Hewlett-Packard/EDS ⁷	1.9%	3.2%	1.3%
Lockheed Martin Corporation	2.1%	2.5%	0.4%
Serco Group PLC	2.4%	2.3% ¹	-0.1% ¹
EADS NV	1.8%	2.3%	0.5%
Rolls-Royce Group PLC	2.1%	2.2%	0.1%
QinetiQ Group PLC	3.4%	1.9%	-1.5%
Thales SA	2.4%	1.8%	-0.6%
TOTAL	34.8%	38.7% ¹	3.9% ¹

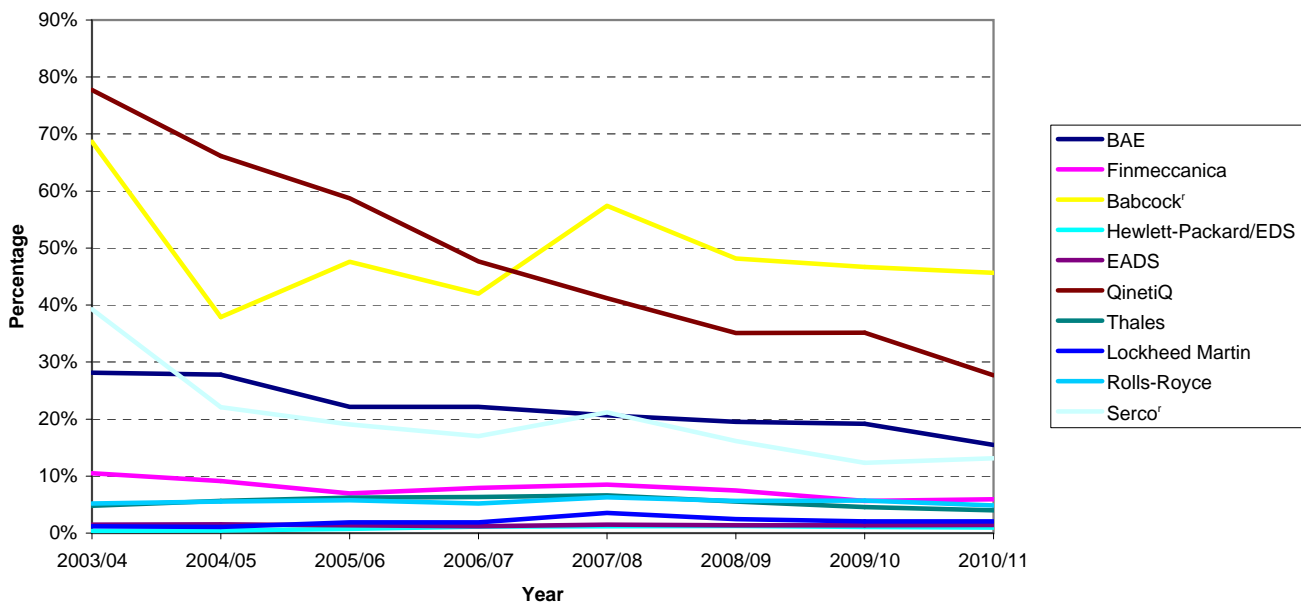
Source: DASA analysis derived from DBS Finance data sources

Chart 1.12c Dependency of Top 10 Suppliers on MOD Business^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}

Chart 1.12c illustrates the dependency of key suppliers on MOD business by presenting total sales (i.e. payments received from MOD) as a percentage of global company revenues.

For the majority of MOD's top suppliers, MOD sales account for less than 10% of their global revenue.

The underlying trend suggests that major suppliers sales to MOD are declining as a proportion of their global revenues. This reflects the consolidation and internationalisation of the global defence industry and relative decline in MOD spending compared to global defence spending.



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INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

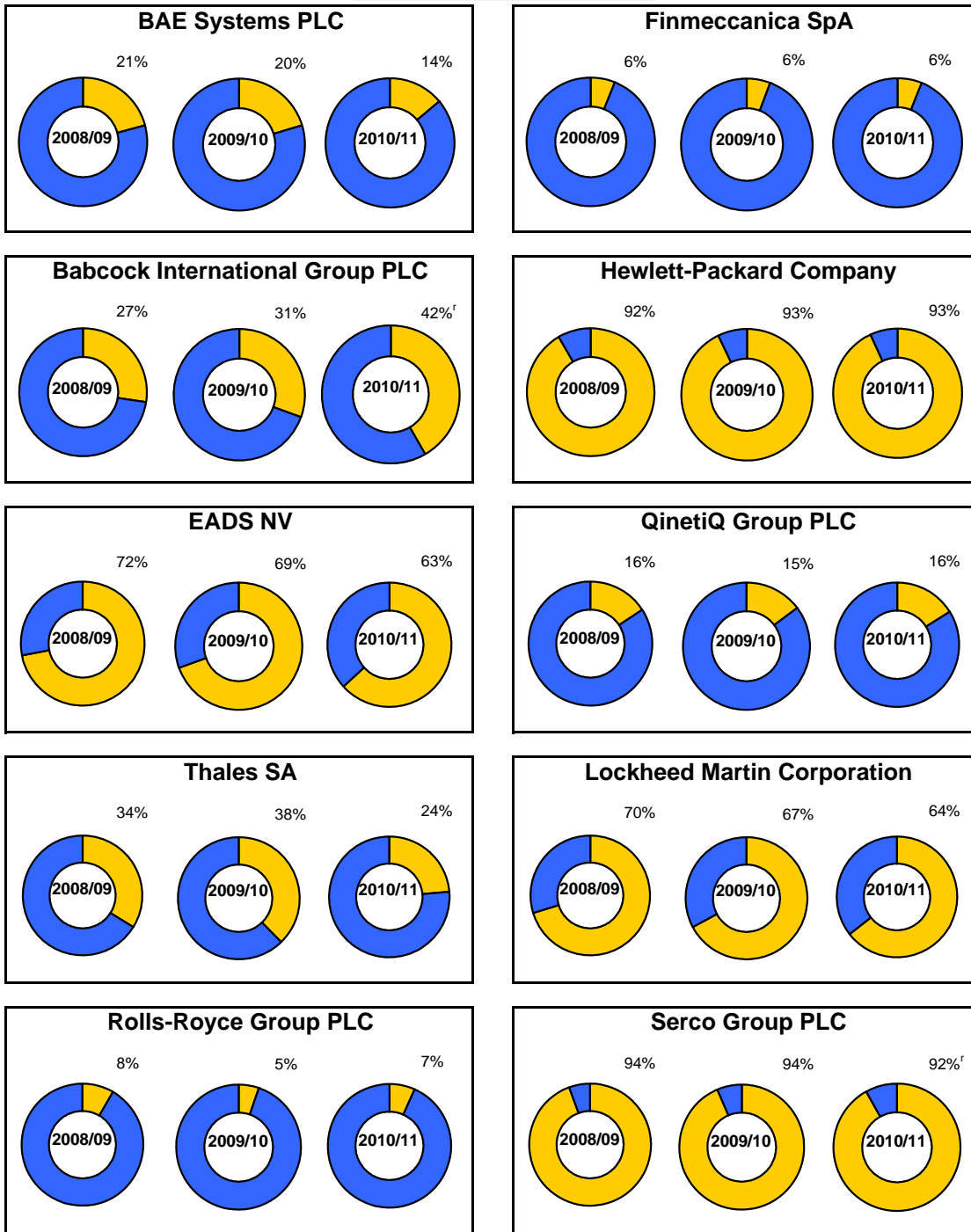
Charts 1.12d Levels of Competitive Contracting with Key Suppliers^{1,2,3,4,5,6,8}

Chart 1.12d shows the revenue received by the MOD's top 10 suppliers from competitive contracts as a proportion of their overall sales to the MOD. The Charts present data for the last three years.

The analysis below shows that for service based companies such as Serco and Hewlett-Packard tender a higher proportion of their work comes from competitively let contracts, in comparison to 'traditional' defence firms.

The proportion of payments that MOD's top 10 suppliers receive from competitive contracts has fluctuated over time depending on the particular set of contracts held by a supplier during a particular year. Over the period though there is no evidence to suggest that the proportion of payments received from competitive contracts has increased/decreased to any great degree.

Competitive Non-Competitive



Source: DASA analysis derived from DBS Finance data sources

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INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

Footnotes to Charts 1.12a - 1.12d

1. The data underpinning this analysis has been extracted from data provided by Defence Business Services (DBS) Finance systems. This information is initially supplied by Commercial Staff on the DEFFORM 57, which is the detailed statistics input form that is produced when most contracts are established. DBS Finance are responsible for the majority of such payments (around 95% by value) made by MOD. Other payments are made to industry and commerce, for example, via British Defence Staff (United States), international consortia, MOD Trading Funds and through local cash offices. Where a contract is novated during the year, annual payments are shown against the new 'owner' (company or entity) of that contract.
2. The analysis excludes those payments made by the MOD Trading Funds to industry. The DBS Finance systems do not contain this information and such data could only be obtained by approaching the Trading Funds directly.
3. All MOD payments data refer to extant contracts in the Financial Year in question and relate to direct expenditure with suppliers to MOD.
4. All expenditure is VAT exclusive and expressed at current prices.
5. The individual subsidiaries and joint ventures of the 10 suppliers have been derived by researching the composition of the Holding Company information (which details the corporate structure of the company) contained on the One Source database, and company revenues via the latest Annual Report and Accounts. The analysis reflects the corporate structure of those suppliers as at 31 March in the Financial Year in question. The term 'holding company' refers to companies which are full or part owner of other companies (subsidiaries and joint ventures). Payments (at the aggregate and Basic Level Budget level) to joint ventures have been allocated to their parent holding companies in proportion to their equity holdings in those joint ventures as stated in the relevant company annual report.
6. Payments are expressed as a percentage of total MOD payments made via the DBS Finance. Payments via international organisations such as the NATO Eurofighter Tornado Management Agency (NETMA) and payments recorded under the code "Non Registered Contractor" have been included under total MOD spending but it is not possible to assign these payments to their individual contractors.
7. In the financial year 2008/09 Hewlett-Packard bought EDS and took over their contracts with the MOD, therefore from 2008/09 onwards figures reported are for Hewlett-Packard rather than EDS.
8. DASA are unable to verify the accuracy of the Competitive/Non-Competitive marker on the DBS Finance systems and it is advised that caution is exercised when drawing conclusions from these data.

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TRADE

Overview

This section contains information on Defence trade. It includes the estimated value of export orders of Defence equipment and services and payments made for services consumed by MOD establishments overseas (referred to as Balance of Payments Trade in Services or BoP).

The UK Trade & Investment (UKTI) arm of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) collects data on defence export contracts and orders placed. These data are collected from the UKTI DSO publication 'The World Defence Export Market' compiled via a quarterly survey with known UK defence contractors.

Detailed information of export licences and numbers of small arms and weapons are published in the Annual Report on Strategic Arms Exports Controls published by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). This is available [online](#).

The MOD's Balance of Payments statistics support the ONS estimate of the value of the UK's BoP which is a measure of the UK's trading account with the rest of the world and is one of the UK's key economic statistical series.

Section Contents

Table 1.13 presents the estimated value of export orders of defence equipment and services.

Table 1.14 shows payments made for services consumed by MOD establishments overseas (referred to as Balance of Payments Trade in Services or BoP).

Key Points

Estimated UK identified defence export orders (Table 1.13)

- Identified UK export orders of defence equipment and services were estimated to be just over £5.8 billion in 2010. This is in line with historic levels.

Balance of Payments: Trade in Services (Table 1.14)

- In 2010, the MOD's estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services was just under £3.2 billion in deficit made up of £3.5 billion debits and over £0.3 billion credits. These figures are broadly similar with the 2009 figures.

Data Quality

A background quality report containing further information about the quality of methods and underlying data, along with the uses and limitation of these statistics can be found at: [Background Quality Report - Trade Statistics](#)

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TRADE

Table 1.13 Estimates of Identified Export Orders: Defence Equipment & Services

This table provides data on identified export orders of defence equipment and services. These are taken from the annual survey of known defence contractors conducted by the Defence and Security Organisation within UK Trade & Industry (UKTI). It should be noted that export orders can subsequently be cancelled, prolonged or changed at any time in the future after the initial order has been placed.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Trade Statistics](#).

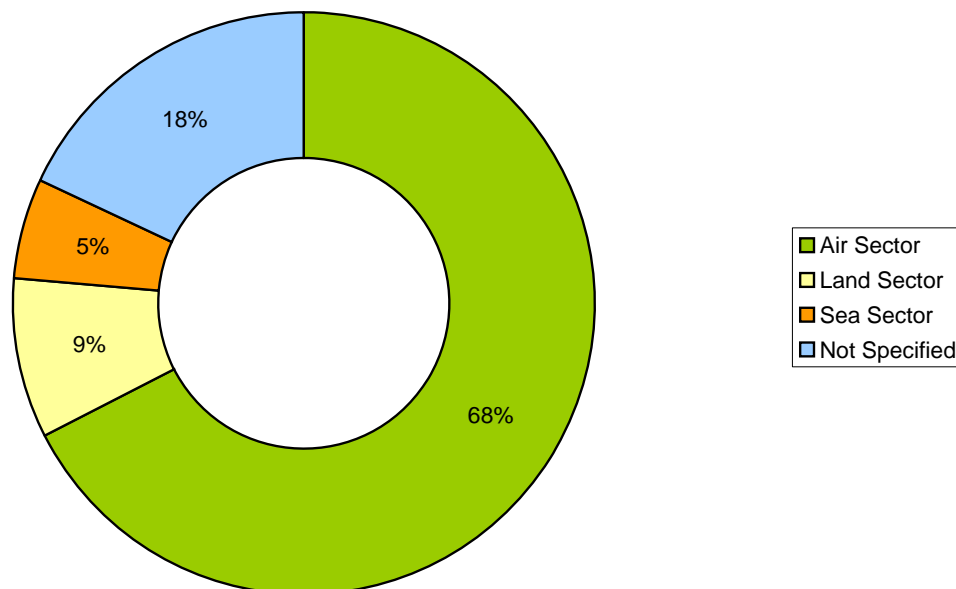
The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

	2000	Current Prices (£ million)							
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2008	2009 ²	2010 ³
Identified Export Orders for Defence Equipment and Services	4 737	4 882	4 546	3 989	5 527	9 651	4 357	7 251	5 829
Split by Equipment Type:									
Air Sector	3 501	3 526	3 199	2 491	4 133	7 525	2 940	5 263	3 941
Land Sector	616	303	475	584	670	762	447	940	514
Sea Sector	475	252	209	369	280	1 017	355	520	319
Not Specified ⁴	145	801	663	546	444	347	615	528	1 056

Source: UKTI Defence and Security Organisation

1. The large increase in the 2007 export orders figures can be attributed to a large order from Saudi Arabia for Typhoon aircraft (valued initially at £4.4 billion), and orders from Oman and Trinidad & Tobago for offshore patrol vessels.
2. The increase in 2009 aerospace orders is due to the high level of business with Saudi Arabia, including a contract for Typhoon Aircraft Support Services. Other orders included the United States purchase of communications equipment from Cobham and M777 Howitzers from BAE Systems.
3. The 2010 aerospace orders were boosted by orders for Hawk Aircraft and EH101 Helicopters from India.
4. The "Not Specified" value includes export business won by some companies, who were only willing to provide, in the survey response, their total figures for orders of components, instead of a breakdown of individual orders by sector.

Chart to Table 1.13: Estimates of Identified Export Orders: Defence Equipment & Services: 2010



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Table 1.14 Ministry of Defence Estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services

Balance of Payments is a measure of the UK's trading account with the rest of the world. Trade in Services are provisions of services (e.g. training, cleaning services, IT support etc.) between UK residents and non-residents, and transactions in goods which are not freighted out of the country in which they take place; these transactions are not recorded in the official 'Trade in Goods' statistics. A detailed discussion of these concepts can be found in the latest edition of [The Pink Book](#) published by the Office for National Statistics.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Trade Statistics](#).

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

		Current Prices (£ million)						
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹	2009 ²	2010
Net Balance	-1 633	-1 762	-1 717	-1 979	-2 338	-3 061	-3 276 ^r	-3 170
Total Debits	1 840	2 200	2 152	2 471	2 763	3 366	3 619 ^r	3 504
Expenditure ³								
Germany	709	1 190	1 231	1 244	1 501	1 822	2 371 ^r	2 187
Other identified NATO countries	862	801	573	755	881	1 310	1 032 ^r	1 090
Mediterranean	130	168	182	226	175	92	88	86
Far East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other areas	139	41	166	245	206	142	128	140
Total Credits	207	438	435	492	425	304	343	334
Receipts ⁴								
Receipts from US Forces in UK	149	126	128	126	116	127	149	150
Other Receipts	58	312	307	366	309	177	194	184

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The large increase in 'Total Debits' in 2008 was mainly due to two factors. First, the stronger Dollar / Euro exchange rates against the pound which has increased the cost of purchasing these currencies during 2008 and second, an increase in expenditure in both currencies on Urgent Operational Requirements.
2. Revisions to 2009 figures are due to the better identification of the amount of payments made on Collaborative projects that relate to goods. See [Defence Statistics Bulletin No 11](#) for more detail.
3. Based on drawings of foreign exchange.
4. A mix of export sales and receipts from other Government and International Organisations for services provided overseas and to overseas forces based in the UK.

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Overview

This section presents information about the MOD's spending with industry and commerce which forms a large proportion of Departmental expenditure. These statistics set out the numbers, types and values of contracts placed by the MOD, major equipment projects and payments made by the MOD to its suppliers.

These analyses are mostly based on information from Defence Business Services Finance who are responsible for setting up and paying the majority of the MOD contracts issued each year.

Section Contents

Table 1.15 shows the number and value of new contracts placed by type during 2010/11 and earlier years.

Table 1.16 presents more information on the MOD's major equipment projects.

Table 1.17 provides a list, by broad-banded value, of organisations paid £5 million or more during 2010/11.

Following requests from UK industry, **Table 1.17a** provides a further dimension on the data contained within **Table 1.17** by presenting the individual subsidiary organisations "rolled up" into their holding companies.

Key Points

Contracts by Type (Table 1.15)

- In 2010/11 MOD HQ placed around 6,400 contracts with a collective value of around £7.2 billion.
- The number of contracts placed in 2010/11 has fallen compared to recent years, with around a 20% decrease from 2009/10. The total value of contracts placed has decreased proportionately.
- Competitive contracts accounted for a quarter of new contracts let by number but nearly a half by value.

Major Equipment Projects (Table 1.16)

- The largest post Main-Gate equipment project in 2010 by value was the Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme with a forecast cost of £20.6 billion.

Data Quality

A background quality report containing further information about the quality of methods and underlying data, along with the uses and limitation of these statistics can be found at: [Background Quality Report - Contracts & Commercial Statistics](#)

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.15 New Contracts Placed: By Type

This table provides an analysis of new MOD contracts broken down by contract type. It no longer provides information on the value of amendments to existing contracts. It includes details of all HQ contracts, which are contracts set up by means of a Def Form 57, where payment is through DBS Finance (formerly the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC)). Contracts have been included in the relevant financial year based on the start date of the contract as provided by the Def Form 57.

In previous years the data source for this table has been the Def Form 132 but because of some concerns about data quality a decision has been taken to use data from the Def Form 57 to produce the numbers to support this table. For more details please see [Statistical Note to Table 1.15 of UK Defence Statistics 2011](#). A link to the previously produced table based on Def Form 132 data and which shows details of new contracts and the value of amendments to existing contracts can be found [here](#).

The provisional figures for 2010/11, which were originally published in UKDS 2011, have been replaced with final figures now that late reported contracts have been added to the DBS Finance database.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Contracts & Commercial Statistics](#).

	Current Prices (£ million)/Percentage					
	2005/06	2006/07 ²	2007/08 ²	2008/09 ²	2009/10	2010/11 ³
Total Value of new MOD HQ Contracts Placed¹	11 919	19 827	21 769	18 319	9 372	7 235
Percentage of Total Value:						
Competitive ⁴	51	63	66	43	25	48
Non-Competitive ⁵	43	35	31	55	73	36
Other ⁶	5	2	3	2	3	16

	Number/Percentage					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ³
Total Number of new MOD HQ Contracts Placed	10 391	8 782	8 471	8 083	8 012	6 424
Percentage of Total Number:						
Competitive ⁴	25	26	25	25	23	26
Non-Competitive ⁵	65	64	66	68	72	68
Other ⁶	10	10	9	7	6	7

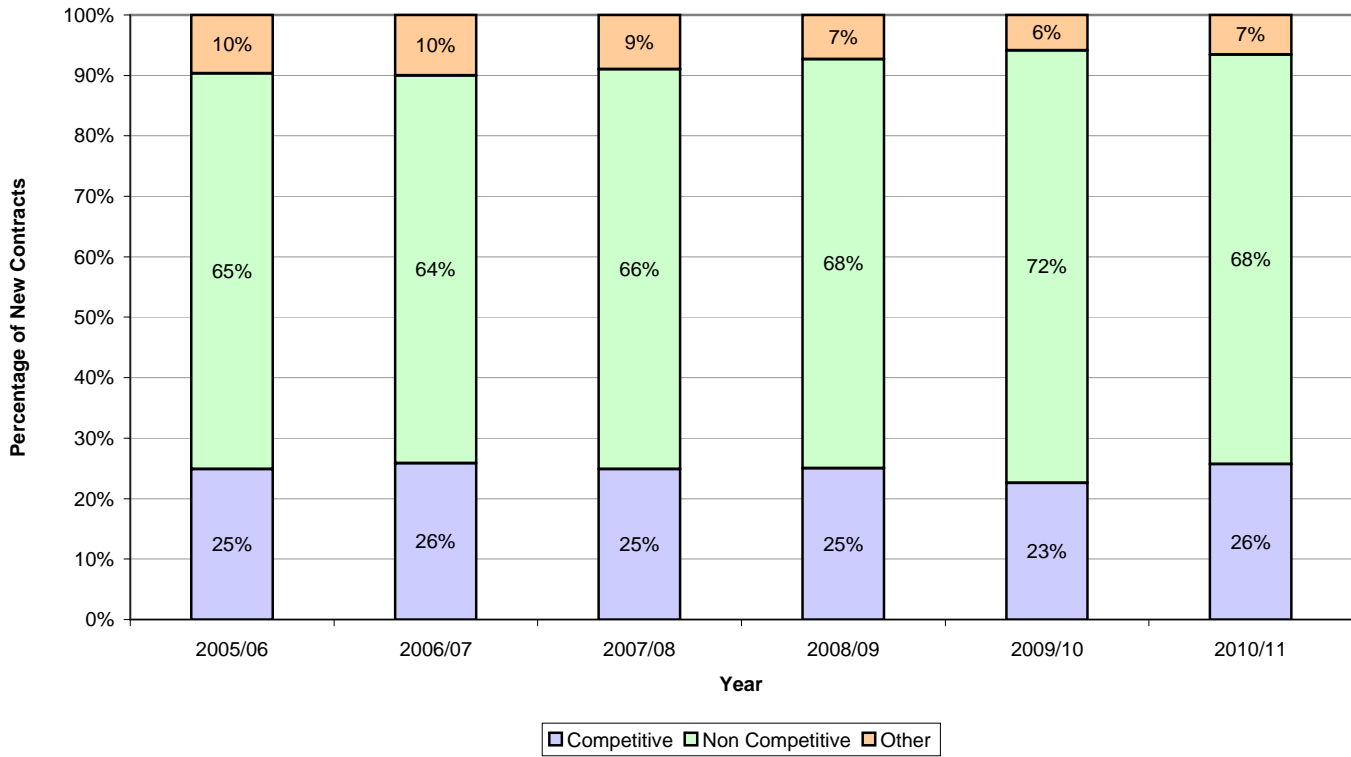
Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- Contract values have been taken from the DBS Finance database at the end of the Financial Year in which the contract started. In a small number of cases, around 0.4% of all contracts over the last 5 years, the value is shown as a nominal figure of less than £5. Around two thirds of these contracts have been identified as Enabling contracts where the full value of the contract has not been shown. The remaining reported Enabling contracts have a more realistic value shown on the systems although this is more likely to be a basic cost of the contract rather than the final value of the contract once it is completed.
- The total value of new contracts between 2006/07 and 2008/09 have been inflated by the placing of a number of high value contracts during that period. These include a £9 billion competitive contract placed in 2006/07 for the Allenby/Connaught PFI, a £10.4 billion competitive contract for Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft let in 2007/08 and 2 non competitive contracts valued at a total of £6.1 billion, including £3.1 billion for the Future Aircraft Carrier, placed in 2008/09.
- Excluded from the 2010/11 data are 70 Pan Government Enabling Contracts that appear on MOD systems but which will incur expenditure from Other Government Departments as well as from MOD.
- Competitive in this table equates to the first 2 categories shown in the previous Table 1.15 - Contracts Priced by Competition and Contracts Priced by Reference to Market Forces.
- Non-Competitive equates to the final 3 categories shown in the previous Table 1.15 - Contracts Priced on Estimates at Outset, Contracts Priced on Actual Costs with Incentives to Minimise Cost and Contracts Priced on Actual Costs plus a percentage Fee.
- Contracts where the Competition Marker is not known are mainly contracts with QinetiQ or DSTL where the contract has been let as a Terms of Business Agreement (TOBA) and where a Def Form 57 has not been raised.

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Chart to Table **1.15** New Contracts Placed: By Type



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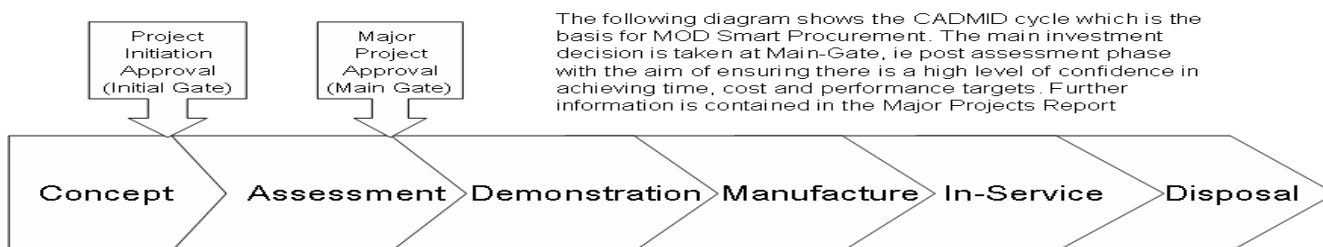
DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.16 Major Equipment Projects

This table shows the MOD's major equipment projects as at 31 March 2010. The report details the 15 largest projects on which the main investment decision has been taken (post-Main Gate), the 5 most significant support projects for equipment in service (post-Main Gate) and the 10 largest projects yet to reach that point (pre-Main Gate). The information is taken from the [Major Projects Report \(MPR\)](#) relating to 31 March 2010, which provides a summary of each project's current status and progress to date. It also provides comparisons on current forecast costs and in-service dates. Smart Procurement stresses the importance of allocating appropriate resources in the early stages to reduce risk and increase confidence before the main investment decision is made. This is known as the Smart Procurement Acquisition Cycle. Under Resource Accounting and Budgeting, all costs are at estimated outturn prices and include 'new' types of cost such as the cost of capital charge.

Costs are on a resource basis at outturn prices. Forecast costs include accruals, VAT (less recoverable elements), resource elements such as interest on capital and inflation factors. Major Project Report costs relating to the pre-Main Gate projects are costs of the Assessment phase only. For post Main-Gate projects, costs are of the Demonstration and Manufacture phases, while the costs associated with post-Main Gate Support/Service/PFI contracts are for the support phase only.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Contracts & Commercial Statistics](#).



As at 31 March 2010	MPR 2010		
	In-Service Date Forecast or Actual	Forecast Cost (£ million)	Change in Cost (£ million) from MPR2009
Post Main Gate Major Equipment Projects			
A400M	2015	3 231	- 54
Astute Class Submarine ^{1,2}	2010 & 2016	6 677	*
Beyond Visual Range Air-To-Air Missile (METEOR) ¹	2012 & 2015	1 305	23
Falcon ¹	2010 & 2011	316	-15
Future Joint Combat Aircraft (JCA) ³	..	2 448	-3
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA)	2014	11 917	-46
Lynx Wildcat ¹	2014 & 2015	1 689	20
Merlin Mk 1 Capability Sustainment Programme	2014	829	-1
Nimrod Maritime Reconnaissance and Attack Mk4 ⁴	2012	3 602	*
Queen Elizabeth Class aircraft carrier	2016	5 900	767
Tornado Capability Upgrade Strategy (Pilot) ⁵	2012	303	*
Type 45 Destroyer	2010	6 464	-
Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme ^{1,6}	2003 & 2012	20 627	2 665
UK Military Flying Training System (UKMFTS) - holistic ^{1,2}	2010 & 2011	916	*
Watchkeeper	2011	889	-6

As at 31 March 2010	MPR 2010	
	Go-Live Date Forecast or Actual	Forecast Cost (£ million)
Post Main Gate Major Equipment Projects (Support/Service/PFI Contracts)		
Airborne Stand Off Radar	2006	260
Bowman	2009	122
C Vehicle PFI	2006	697
Support Vehicle ⁷	2008	326
Trojan and Titan	2007	771

Continued on next page

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.16 Major Equipment Projects (continued)

As at 31 March 2010	MPR 2010
Pre Main Gate Major Equipment Projects (Projects in Assessment Phase only)	Forecast Cost (£ million)
Dabinett	10
Future Integrated Soldier Technology (FIST)	151
Future Rapid Effects System (FRES)	238
Helix	38
Indirect Fire Precision Attack (IFPA)	158
Joint Military Air Traffic Services	8
Military Afloat Reach & Sustainability (MARS) ⁸	*
Operational Utility Vehicle System	10
Search and Rescue - Helicopter (SAR-H)	7
Sustain Sentry/Eagle	4

Source: Defence Equipment & Support

1. In Service Date (ISD) redefined in MPR 2009 to reflect two-stage approach to delivering the capability.
2. Cost comparison to MPR09 not possible due to addition of different elements to the Project not previously included.
3. An official ISD is to be released after the purchase of training aircraft currently planned for 2011.
4. Cost comparison not possible as project appeared in previous MPR as Support Project.
5. Cost comparison not possible as project did not appear in previous MPR .
6. Now includes Tranche 3 Aircraft Contract.
7. The National Audit Office has been unable to fully validate this figure as a clear audit trail supporting the value could not be provided by the Department.
8. Cost data excluded on grounds of commercial sensitivity.

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2010/11

This table shows a listing of the UK and foreign owned organisations, including defence suppliers and intermediate bodies paid through DBS Finance (formerly the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC)). The term 'defence suppliers' includes defence contractors, Defence Agencies and other Government Departments. DBS Finance is responsible for the majority of such payments (around 95% by value) made by MOD. Other payments are made, for example, via British Defence Staff (United States), MOD Trading Funds and through local cash offices. The table is split into payment groups with the organisations shown in **alphabetical order**. Company and organisation names have been reproduced (at the 1 April 2011 position) directly from the truncated entries recorded on the DBS Finance database and may appear in a shortened format in places. **Where a contract is novated during the year, annual payments are shown against the new 'owner' (company or entity) of that contract.**

MOD also publishes information on contracts of £25,000 or more under the Government's Transparency Agenda. For further information see [Statistical Notice to Tables 1.17 & 1.17a, UKDS 2011: Divergence between contracts data contained in UK Defence Statistics and 'transparency' data published on MOD website.](#)

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Contracts & Commercial Statistics.](#)

VAT exclusive at current prices (£ million)

Over £500 million (6 Organisations)		
AWE Management Ltd	BAE Systems Surface Ships Ltd	NETMA
BAE Systems (Operations) Ltd	HP Enterprise Services Defence & Security UK Ltd	Westland Helicopters Ltd
£250 - £500 million (15 Organisations)		
Aspire Defence Ltd	Debut Services Ltd ¹	MBDA UK Ltd
BAE Systems Electronics Ltd	Defence Science & Technology Laboratory	Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd
BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Munitions Ltd	Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd	QinetiQ Ltd
BAE Systems Marine Ltd	General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd	Rolls-Royce Power Engineering PLC
British Telecommunications PLC	MAN Truck & Bus UK Ltd	The Boeing Company
£100 - £250 million (26 Organisations)		
Annington Property Ltd	Kellogg Brown & Root Ltd	Serco Ltd
Babcock Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd	Lockheed Martin Aerospace Systems Integration Corporation	Sodexo Ltd
BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Ltd	Marshall of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd	SSE Energy Supply Ltd
BAE Systems Integrated System Technologies Ltd	Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd	Supreme Fuels Trading Fze
BAE Systems Surface Ships Support Ltd	OCCAR-EA ²	Thales UK Ltd
BP Oil International Ltd	Pride (Serp) Ltd	United States Government
Carillion Enterprise Ltd	Purple Foodservice Solutions Ltd	US Treasury
Defence Support Group (DSG) ³	Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations ⁴	VT Flagship Ltd
Holdfast Training Services Ltd	Rolls-Royce PLC	
£50 - £100 million (39 Organisations)		
Air Partner PLC	Landmarc Support Services Ltd	Rolls Royce Turbomeca Ltd
Aviation Training International Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK INSYS Ltd	SD Marine Services Ltd
Babcock Dyncorp Ltd	Meteorological Office	Selex Galileo Ltd
Babcock Marine (Clyde) Ltd	Modus Services Ltd	SHAPE
Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Ltd	NAMSA	Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd
Chapman Freeborn Airchartering Ltd	NATO	Supacat Ltd
Defense Finance & Accounting Service Columbus	NATO Consultation Command and Control Agency	Thales Air Defence Ltd ⁵
Eurocopter UK Ltd	Navistar Defense LLC	Thales Optronics Ltd
FBS Ltd	Northrop Grumman Information Technology International Inc	Thales Underwater Systems Ltd
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	Office of Communications (OFCOM)	Total Gas and Power Ltd
HCR Ltd	Raytheon Systems Ltd	Turner Estate Solutions Ltd
Integrated Survivability Technologies Ltd	Receiver General for Canada	Turner Facilities Management Ltd
Interserve (Defence) Ltd	RMPA Services PLC	Ultra Electronics Ltd
£25 - £50 million (57 Organisations)		
A & P Group Ltd	Europaams SAS	MLS (Overseas) Ltd
Advanced Material Engineering Pte. Ltd	Foreland Shipping Ltd	Motor Oils (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA (MOH)
ALC (SPC) Ltd	FR Aviation Ltd	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
Annington Receivables Ltd	Fujitsu Services Ltd	NATS (En Route) PLC
Anteon Ltd	Gallagher Bassett International Ltd	Northrop Grumman Overseas Service Corporation
Aon Ltd	GB Oils Ltd	NP Aerospace Ltd ⁵
Aramark Ltd	Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	NSAF Ltd
Babcock Aerospace Ltd	Hess Energy Trading Company (UK) Ltd	Qioptiq Ltd
Babcock Land Ltd	Hirtenberger Defence Systems GmbH & Co Kg	Rheinmetall Waffe Munition GmbH
BAE Systems (Defence Systems) Ltd	Hogg Robinson (Travel) Ltd ⁵	Rockwell Collins UK Ltd
CAE Aircrew Training Services PLC	IBM UK Ltd	Saab Bofors Dynamics AB
Cammell Laird Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Ltd	ITT Night Vision	Selex Communications Ltd
Central Office of Information	Junghans Microtec GmbH	Services Sound and Vision Corporation
CESG	Kelda Water Services (Estates) Ltd	Shell Marine Products Ltd
Chemring Counter Measures Ltd	Lockheed Martin Overseas Corporation	Skanska UK PLC
Coast To Coast Water Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK Ltd	Software Box Ltd ⁵
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	Logica UK Ltd	The Treasury Solicitor
Defence Management (Watchfield) Ltd	M & S Shipping (International) Ltd	Vector Aerospace International Ltd
Eastbury Park Ltd	Mansell Construction Services Ltd	Vinci Construction UK Ltd

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

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CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2010/11 (continued)

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

£10 - £25 million (115 Organisations)		
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	DRS RSTA Inc	Racal Acoustics Ltd
Air Charter Service PLC	Electricity Authority of Cyprus	Raytheon Company
Airborne Systems Ltd	Enoc International Sales LLC	Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture
Akhter Computers PLC	ESSO Petroleum Company Ltd	Recon International Kandahar Ltd
Alert Communications Ltd	Eurocopter	Remotec UK Ltd
Arval UK Ltd	FB Heliservices Ltd	Ricardo UK Ltd
Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd	Falcon Support Services Ltd	Roke Manor Research Ltd
Astrum (UK) Ltd	Fast Training Services Ltd	Royal and Sun Alliance Insurance PLC
Avenance PLC	Fasstrax Ltd	RUAG Ammotec
Babcock Communications Ltd	Forbo Flooring UK Ltd	Ryder Deutschland GmbH
Babcock International Group PLC	Force Protection Europe Ltd	Saab AB (PUBL)
Babcock Support Services Ltd	Gama Support Services Ltd	Saab Training Systems AB
BAE Systems Hagglunds AB	GE Aviation Systems Ltd	Scott Health & Safety Ltd
BAE Systems Information and Electronic Systems Integration	General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems - Canada Inc	Seafast Logistics PLC
BAE Systems Surface Ships Maritime Ltd	Genistics Ltd	Sefa Contractors JV
Balfour Beatty Construction Northern Ltd	Government Communications HQ	Shell UK Ltd
Barloworld Handling Ltd	Henry Brothers (Magherafelt) Ltd	Skylink Aviation Inc
BMT Defence Services Ltd	Inteq Services Ltd	Smiths Detection-Watford Ltd
Boeing Defence UK Ltd	Iturri SA	SSAFA GSTT Care LLP
Bristol Aerospace Ltd	LA International Computer Consultants Ltd	Steria Ltd
British Airways PLC ⁵	L-3 Services Inc	Sultunate Of Oman
Busverkehr Ostwestfalen GmbH	Lakeshore Engineering Services Inc	Systems Consultants Services Ltd
CADG Engineering Pte Ltd	Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company	Thales Naval Ltd
Capgemini UK PLC	Lockheed Martin Maritime Systems and Sensors	Thales Training & Simulation (Ace) Ltd
Cassidian Ltd	Manroy Engineering Ltd	Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd
Centerprise International Ltd ⁵	Marlborough Communications Ltd	The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
Chemring Defence UK Ltd	Marshall Specialist Vehicles Ltd	Total Oil Trading SA
City of Westminster	Microsoft Ireland Operations Ltd	Touchstone Corporate Property Services Ltd
Colas Ltd	Minerva Education and Training Ltd	TRL Technology Ltd
Communities and Local Government	Monarch Airlines Ltd	Turbomeca UK Ltd
Companhia Brasileira De Cartuchos	National United Engineering and Contracting Co. LLC	United Tool Distributors Ltd
Compass Contract Services (UK) Ltd	Navy Army and Air Force Institutes	University Hospital Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust
Compass Services (UK) Ltd	Niamat Lali Construction Company	Vega Consulting Services Ltd
Cooneen Watts & Stone Ltd	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	Veolia Water Nevis Ltd
Corporate Document Services Ltd	Orchid Cellmark Ltd	Volkerfitzpatrick Ltd
Cranfield University	Pace Fuelcare Ltd	Wiltshire Council
Defence Training Services Ltd	Perkins Engines Company Ltd	XMA Ltd ⁵
Defense Finance & Accounting Service Indianapolis	Post Office Ltd	
DHL Global Forwarding (UK) Ltd	QinetiQ Target Services Ltd	
£5 - £10 million (127 Organisations)		
Aebi Schmidt UK Ltd	Cubic Defense Applications Inc	Joseph Gleave & Son Ltd
Agility Logistics Ltd	David Brown Gear Systems Ltd	Kemira Chemsolutions BV
Argyll & Bute Council	Davitt Jones Bould	Kylmar (KMC) Ltd
Atkins Consultants Ltd	DB Schenker Rail (UK) Ltd	Land and Property Services
Atkins Ltd	Defence Support (St Athan) Ltd	Level Peaks Associates Ltd
Atlas Elektronik UK Ltd	Department for Work and Pensions	Lincad Ltd
Aviation Requirements Ltd	Drumgrange Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK Integrated Systems & Solutions Ltd
AWE PLC	Dytecna Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK Strategic Systems Ltd
Babcock Integrated Technology Ltd	E.ON	London & Regional (St Georges Court) Ltd
Babcock Training Ltd	E2V Technologies (UK) Ltd	Lyreco UK Ltd ⁵
BAE Systems / Rockwell Collins Data Link Solutions LLC	Exponent Inc	Mabanaft Deutschland GmbH
BAE Systems Bofors AB	Feka Construction	MAN Diesel & Turbo UK Ltd
BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Bridging Ltd	Finning (UK) Ltd	Mass Consultants Ltd
BAE Systems Surface Ships Integrated Support Ltd	Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd	Metag Insaat Ticaret AA
BAE Systems Surface Ships Portsmouth Ltd	Flybe Ltd ⁵	MIRA Ltd
Balfour Beatty Engineering Services Ltd	Foremans Relocatable Building Systems Ltd	MITIE Technical Facilities Management
Beechwood Equipment Ltd	Frimley Park Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Morton Fraser LLP
BOC Ltd	G3 Systems Ltd	MSI Defence Systems Ltd
British Embassy	G4S FSI Ltd	Multipart Solutions Ltd
British Gas Trading Ltd	Goodrich Control Systems	NCS Fuel
British International Helicopter Services Ltd	Graham Asset Management Ltd	New Energie GmbH
Britten-Norman Aircraft Ltd	H M Treasury	Oracle Corporation UK Ltd
Canon (UK) Ltd	Harris Corporation	PA Consulting Services Ltd
Capita Resourcing Ltd	Hawker Beechcraft Ltd	Paradigm Services Ltd
Carillion (AMBS) Ltd	Hesco Bastion Ltd	Pertemps Recruitment Partnership Ltd
Cartus Ltd	Honeybeerecruitment.com Ltd	Portsmouth City Council
Chemring Energetics UK Ltd	Ian Edgar (Liverpool) Ltd ⁵	Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust
Chevron Singapore Pte Ltd	IAP Worldwide Services Inc	Prax Petroleum Ltd
Cobham CTS Ltd	ISS Mediclean Ltd	Rail Settlement Plan Ltd
Compass Group UK and Ireland Ltd	Istec Services Ltd	Richmondshire District Council
Contrack International Inc	Iveco Ltd	Riflecraft Ltd
CQC Ltd	J&P and J&P (O) Joint Venture-Accommodation Services	Right Management Ltd

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

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CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2010/11 (continued)

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

£5 - £10 million (127 organisations)		
Rolls-Royce Marine Power Operations Ltd	Specialist Computer Centres PLC	Vale of White Horse District Council
Roxel (UK Rocket Motors) Ltd	SSAFA Family Health Services	Vector Aerospace Engine Services UK
Royal Air Force Museum	Systems Engineering & Assessment Ltd	Virgin Atlantic Airways Ltd ⁵
Royal Hospital	Thales Avionics Ltd	VSM Estates
Rubb Buildings Ltd	Thales Information Systems Ltd	Wallop Defence Systems Ltd
Saft Ltd	Thales Training and Simulation Ltd	Wellman Defence Ltd
SCA Packaging Ltd	The Maersk Company Ltd	Wiltshire and Somerset Colleges Partnership Ltd
Security Services Group	The Triumph Furniture Company ⁵	World Fuel Services Europe Ltd
Seyntex NV	Thistle Garments Ltd	Worldwide Language Resources Inc
Smit International (Scotland) Ltd	Tricomm Housing Ltd	
South Gloucestershire Council	Turbomeca SA	

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Debut Services Ltd includes payments made to Debut Services Ltd and Debut Services (South West) Ltd.
2. OCCAR-EA includes payments made to OCCAR-EA and Organisation For Joint Armaments Co-operation Executive Administration.
3. On 1 April 2008 ABRO business units merged with those of Defence Aviation Repair Agency (DARA) to form a single new Government owned organisation called Defence Support Group (DSG).
4. Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations includes payments made to: The Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for East Anglia, Lowland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Wales, South East Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, The Highland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for the North of England, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Northern Ireland, Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations Pension Scheme, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for the North West of England and the Isle of Man, The United Kingdom Reserve Forces Association, The Sea Cadet Corps, Dundee Unit Sea Cadet Corps, Swansea Sea Cadet Corps, The Sea Cadet Association and The Sea Cadet Training Centre Caledonia.
5. Totals have been calculated by adding DBS Finance data to Government Procurement Card (GPC) payments.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17a Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2010/11: By Holding Company

This table shows a subset of the data contained within **Table 1.17**, providing a listing of the Private Sector Companies that were paid £50 million or more through DBS Finance (formerly the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC)) in 2010/11.

This listing details the individual subsidiaries from **Table 1.17** 'rolled up' by holding company. The term 'holding company' refers to companies which are full or part owner of other companies (subsidiaries and joint ventures). The table includes only those subsidiaries where the MOD has made payments during 2010/11 and therefore, is not an exhaustive listing of all subsidiaries and joint ventures relating to that holding company. It also excludes those companies and/or joint ventures which work as part of a consortium. Payments to joint ventures have been allocated to their parent holding companies in proportion to their equity holdings. The table excludes all payments made to public sector bodies, government departments and agencies, local authorities, MOD trading funds, multi nation project management agencies, charities and associations.

Please note that the placement of companies by payment bandings may differ from **Table 1.17** as the sum of the annual payments made to the holding company will exceed the values for individual subsidiaries listed in **Table 1.17**. The composition of Holding Companies in terms of their subsidiaries is derived as at **1 April 2011**. A listing of each company's subsidiaries and joint ventures, who MOD have made payments to during 2010/11 can be found in the footnotes below. It is recognized that the structure and ownership of modern corporations is dynamic and changes frequently. DBS (Finance) are responsible for the majority of payments (around 95% by value) made by MOD. Other payments are made, for example, via British Defence Staff (United States), MOD Trading Funds and through local cash offices. The table is split into payment groups with the companies shown in **alphabetical order**. Company and organisation names have been reproduced (at 1 April 2011 position) directly from the truncated entries recorded on the DBS (Finance) database and may appear in a shortened format in places.

Where a contract is novated during the year, annual payments are shown against the new 'owner' (company or entity) of that contract.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - Contracts & Commercial Statistics](#)

VAT exclusive at current prices (£ million)

Over £500 million (8 Companies)		
Babcock International Group PLC ¹	Finmeccanica SpA ²	Rolls-Royce Group PLC ³
BAE Systems PLC ⁴	Hewlett-Packard Company ⁵	Serco Group PLC ⁶
EADS NV ⁷	Lockheed Martin Corporation ⁸	
£250 - £500 million (8 Companies)		
Aspire Defence Holdings Ltd ⁹	General Dynamics Corporation ¹⁰	QinetiQ Group PLC ¹¹
Boeing Company (The) ¹²	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc ¹³	Thales SA ¹⁴
BT Group PLC ¹⁵	MAN SE ¹⁶	
£100 - £250 million (13 Companies)		
3i Group PLC ¹⁷	Le Grand Annington Ltd ¹⁸	Sodexo SA ¹⁹
BP PLC ²⁰	Lend Lease Group ²¹	Supreme Group ²²
Carillion PLC ²³	Marshall of Cambridge (Holdings) Ltd ²⁴	Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd ²⁵
Interserve PLC ²⁶	Northrop Grumman Corporation ²⁷	
KBR Inc ²⁸	Scottish and Southern Energy PLC ²⁹	
£50 - £100 million (18 Companies)		
Air Partner PLC ³⁰	HCR Group Holdings Ltd ³¹	Royal Dutch Shell PLC ³²
Balfour Beatty PLC ³³	Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd ³⁴	SAAB AB ³⁵
CAE Inc ³⁶	Morgan Crucible Company PLC ³⁷	Safran SA ³⁸
Chapman Freeborn Holdings Ltd ³⁹	Navistar International Corporation ⁴⁰	Temasek Holdings (Private) Ltd ⁴¹
Chemring Group PLC ⁴²	Raytheon Company ⁴³	Total S.A. ⁴⁴
Cobham PLC ⁴⁵	RMPA Holdings Ltd ⁴⁶	Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC ⁴⁷

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Babcock International Group PLC includes payments made to Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd, Babcock Aerospace Ltd, Babcock Communications Ltd, Babcock Dyncorp Ltd, Babcock Integrated Technology Ltd, Babcock International Group PLC, Babcock International Support Services Ltd, Babcock Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd, Babcock Land Ltd, Babcock Marine (Clyde) Ltd, Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Ltd, Babcock Naval Services Pension Scheme, Babcock Nuclear Ltd, Babcock Southern Holdings Ltd, Babcock Support Services Ltd, Babcock Training Ltd, Debut Services (South West) Ltd, Debut Services Ltd, Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd, Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd, Frazer-Nash Consultancy Ltd, Holdfast Training Services Ltd, LSC Group Ltd, Research Sites Restoration Ltd, Rosyth Royal Dockyard Ltd, Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Scheme, UKAEA Ltd, VT Aerospace Ltd, VT Communications Ltd, VT Critical Services Ltd, VT Flagship Ltd, VT Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd, VT Land Ltd, VT Lifeskills Ltd and VT Nuclear Services Ltd.

2. Finmeccanica SpA includes payments made to Agustawestland International Ltd, Aviation Training International Ltd, DRS Technologies UK Ltd, DRS Training and Control Systems LLC, Europaams SAS, MBDA France, MBDA UK Ltd, Selex Communications GmbH, Selex Communications Ltd, Selex Galileo Ltd, Selex Systems Integration Ltd, Vega Consulting Services Ltd and Westland Helicopters Ltd.

3. Rolls-Royce Group PLC includes payments made to Industria de Turbo Propulsores S.A., Optimized Systems and Solutions Ltd, Powerfield Ltd, Rolls-Royce Corporation, Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG, Rolls-Royce Marine Electrical Systems Ltd, Rolls-Royce Marine Power Operations Ltd, Rolls-Royce PLC, Rolls-Royce Power Engineering PLC, Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd and Vinters Engineering PLC.

4. BAE Systems PLC includes payments made to Aerosystems International Ltd, BAE Systems (Aviation Services) Ltd, BAE Systems (Defence Systems) Ltd, BAE Systems (Hawk Synthetic Training) Ltd, BAE Systems (Operations) Ltd, BAE Systems Australia Ltd, BAE Systems Bofors AB, BAE Systems Defence Ltd, BAE Systems Electronics Ltd, BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Bridging Ltd, BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Ltd, BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Munitions Ltd, BAE Systems Hagglunds AB, BAE Systems Information & Electronic Systems Integration Inc, BAE Systems Information & Electronic Warfare Systems, BAE Systems Integrated System Technologies Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems (Weapons and Vehicles) Ltd, BAE Systems Marine Ltd, BAE Systems National Security Solutions Inc, BAE Systems Pinzgauer Ltd, BAE Systems PLC, BAE Systems Surface Ships Integrated Support Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Maritime Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Portsmouth Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Support Ltd, BAE Systems/Rockwell Collins Data Link Solutions LLC, Detica Ltd, Europaams SAS, IFS Defence Ltd, MBDA France, MBDA UK Ltd, SAAB AB (Publ), SAAB AB Gripen, SAAB Bofors Dynamics AB, SAAB Seaeye Ltd and SAAB Training Systems AB.

5. Hewlett-Packard Company includes payments made to Hewlett-Packard Ltd and HP Enterprise Services Defence & Security UK Ltd.

6. Serco Group PLC includes payments made to AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Defence Management (Watchfield) Ltd, NPL Management Ltd, SD Marine Services Ltd, Serco Group PLC, Serco Leisure Operating Ltd, Serco Ltd and Vista Diagnostics Ltd.

7. EADS NV includes payments made to Airbus UK Ltd, Astrium Ltd, Atlas Elektronik UK Ltd, Cassidian Ltd, Cassidian SAS, Cassidian Test & Services Ltd, Cassidian Test Engineering Services Ltd, EADS Defence & Security Systems Ltd, EADS Deutschland GmbH, EADS France SAS, Eurocopter, Eurocopter UK Ltd, Europaams SAS, Infoterra Ltd, MBDA France, MBDA UK Ltd, Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd and Paradigm Services Ltd.

8. Lockheed Martin Corporation includes payments made to Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd, AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company, Lockheed Martin Aerospace Systems Integration Corp, Lockheed Martin Canada Inc, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Lockheed Martin Maritime Systems & Sensors Ltd, Lockheed Martin Overseas Corp, Lockheed Martin Sippican Inc, Lockheed Martin UK INSYS Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Integrated Systems and Solutions Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Strategic Systems Ltd, Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture and Savi Technology Inc.

9. Aspire Defence Holdings Ltd includes payments made to Aspire Consulting Ltd, Aspire Defence Ltd and Aspire Defence Services Ltd.

10. General Dynamics Corporation includes payments made to Anteon Ltd, General Dynamics European Land Systems - Germany GmbH, General Dynamics European Land Systems - Mowag GmbH, General Dynamics Itronix Europe Ltd, General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems - Canada Inc, General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems Inc, General Dynamics Satellite Communication Services, General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd, Jet Aviation AG and Kylmar (KMC) Ltd.

11. QinetiQ Group PLC includes payments made to Boldon James Ltd, Graphics Research Corporation Ltd, HVR Consulting Services Ltd, QinetiQ Commerce Decisions Ltd, QinetiQ Group PLC, QinetiQ Ltd and QinetiQ Target Services Ltd.

12. Boeing Company (The) includes payments made to Aviation Training International Ltd, Boeing Defence UK Ltd, Continental Datagraphics Ltd, Jeppesen GmbH, Jeppesen Sanderson Inc, Jeppesen UK Ltd and The Boeing Company.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17a Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2010/11: By Holding Company

13. Jacobs Engineering Group Inc includes payments made to AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd, Jacobs UK Ltd and Sula Systems Ltd.
14. Thales SA includes payments made to Europaams SAS, Quintec Associates Ltd, Thales Air Defence Ltd, Thales ATM Ltd, Thales Avionics Electrical Systems, Thales Avionics Ltd, Thales Communications Inc, Thales Communications Ltd, Thales E-Security Ltd, Thales Information Systems Ltd, Thales Missile Electronics Ltd, Thales Naval Ltd, Thales Nederland BV, Thales Norway AS, Thales Optronics Ltd, Thales Research & Technology (UK) Ltd, Thales Systemes Aéroports S.A., Thales Training & Simulation (ACE) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Eagle Middle Wallop) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation Ltd, Thales UK Ltd and Thales Underwater Systems Ltd.
15. BT Group PLC includes payments made to British Telecommunications Northern Ireland, British Telecommunications PLC, BT Conferencing Video Inc, BT Payment Services Ltd and BT Redcare.
16. MAN SE includes payments made to MAN Diesel & Turbo UK Ltd, MAN Truck & Bus Deutschland GmbH and MAN Truck & Bus UK Ltd.
17. 3i Group PLC includes payments made to Carillion Enterprise Ltd and Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd.
18. Le Grand Annington Ltd includes payments made to Annington Property Ltd and Annington Receivables Ltd.
19. Sodexo SA includes payments made to Score Marine Ltd, Sodexho Cyprus Ltd, Sodexho International FZE, Sodexho Prestige Ltd, Sodexo Defence Services Ltd, Sodexo Ltd, Sodexo Ltd MCTC (NP Funds), Sodexo Motivation Solutions UK Ltd and Sodexo Pass Ltd.
20. BP PLC includes payments made to Air BP Ltd, Aral AG, Aral Direkt GmbH, Aral Mineraloelvertrieb GmbH, Aral Tankstelle-Ali Kilinc, Arco Ltd, BP International Ltd, BP Marine Ltd, BP Oil International Ltd, BP Oil UK Ltd and British Pipeline Agency Ltd.
21. Lend Lease Group includes payments made to Bovis Lend Lease Ltd, Debut Services (South West) Ltd and Debut Services Ltd.
22. Supreme Group includes payments made to Supreme Food Services, Supreme Foodservice GmbH And Co KG and Supreme Fuels Trading FZE.
23. Carillion PLC includes payments made to Carillion (AMBS) Ltd, Carillion AM Government Ltd, Carillion Construction Ltd, Carillion Enterprise Ltd, Carillion Services Ltd, Carillion Utility Services Ltd, Holdfast Training Services Ltd, Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd, Schal International Management Ltd and TPS Consult Ltd.
24. Marshall of Cambridge (Holdings) Ltd includes payments made to Marshall Aerospace International Services Ltd, Marshall of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd, Marshall SDG Ltd, Marshall Specialist Vehicles Ltd and Slingsby Advanced Composites Ltd.
25. Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd includes payments made to Mitchell Diesel Ltd, T.G. Power Ltd, Turner Estate Solutions Ltd, Turner Facilities Management (Gibraltar) Ltd and Turner Facilities Management Ltd.
26. Interserve PLC includes payments made to Falcon Support Services Ltd, Interserve (Defence) Ltd, Landmarc Support Services Ltd, Minerva Education And Training Ltd and Pride (Serp) Ltd.
27. Northrop Grumman Corporation includes payments made to Northrop Grumman Corporation, Northrop Grumman Electronics and Systems Integration International Inc, Northrop Grumman Information Technology Global Corporation, Northrop Grumman Information Technology International Inc, Northrop Grumman Mission Systems Europe Ltd, Northrop Grumman Overseas Service Corporation, Northrop Grumman Space and Mission Systems Corporation, Northrop Grumman Sperry Marine BV, Northrop Grumman Sperry Marine Ltd, Park Air Systems Ltd and Remotec UK Ltd.
28. KBR Inc. includes payments to Kellogg Brown & Root Ltd.
29. Scottish and Southern Energy PLC includes payments made to Airtricity Energy Supply (Northern Ireland) Ltd, Pride (Serp) Ltd, Scottish & Southern Energy PLC, Southern Electric Contracting Ltd, Southern Electric Gas Ltd, Southern Electric Power Distribution PLC, SSE Energy Supply Ltd, SSE Telecommunications Ltd and Swalec Gas Ltd.
30. Air Partner PLC includes payments made to Air Partner PLC.
31. HCR Group Holdings Ltd includes payments made to HCR Ltd.
32. Royal Dutch Shell PLC includes payments made to Euroshell Deutschland GmbH, Shell Aviation Ltd, Shell Gas Ltd, Shell Marine Products Ltd, Shell UK Ltd, Shell UK Oil Products Ltd and Societe Shell Du Maroc.
33. Balfour Beatty PLC includes payments made to Balfour Beatty Construction Northern Ltd, Balfour Beatty Engineering Services Ltd, Balfour Beatty Group Ltd, Balfour Beatty Management Ltd, Balfour Beatty Rail GmbH, Balfour Beatty Workplace Ltd, Birse Civils Ltd, Exeter and Devon Airport Ltd, Haden Young Ltd, Mansell Construction Services Ltd and Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd.
34. Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd includes payments made to Modus Services Ltd.
35. SAAB AB includes payments made to SAAB AB (Publ), SAAB AB Gripen, SAAB Bofors Dynamics AB, SAAB Seaeye Ltd and SAAB Training Systems AB.
36. CAE Inc includes payments made to CAE (UK) PLC, CAE Aircrew Training Services PLC, CAE Incorporated and CAE Professional Services (Canada) Inc.
37. Morgan Crucible Company PLC includes payments made to Morganite Electrical Carbon Ltd and NP Aerospace Ltd.
38. Safran SA includes payments made to Messier-Bugatti, Messier-Dowty Ltd, Messier Services Ltd, Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd, Sagem Defense Securite, Sagem Defense Securite SA, Snecma Services SA, Sofrance SA, Turbomeca SA, Turbomeca UK Ltd and Vectronix AG.
39. Chapman Freeborn Holdings Ltd includes payments made to Chapman Freeborn Airchartering Ltd.
40. Navistar International Corporation includes payments to Navistar Defense LLC and Navistar Defense UK Ltd.
41. Temasek Holdings (Private) Ltd includes payments made to Advanced Material Engineering Pte. Ltd and Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd.
42. Chemring Group PLC includes payments to Chemring Countermeasures Ltd, Chemring Defence UK Ltd, Chemring Energetics UK Ltd, Chemring EOD Ltd, Roke Manor Research Ltd and Simmel Difesa SpA.
43. Raytheon Company includes payments made to Diehl-Raytheon Missile Systeme GmbH, Raytheon BBN Technologies Corp, Raytheon Company, Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture and Raytheon Systems Ltd.
44. Total S.A. includes payments made to Hutchinson Snc, Stop-Choc Ltd, Total Butler, Total Gas & Power Ltd, Total Lubrifiants SA, Total Raffinage Marketing, Total UK Ltd and Totsa Total Oil Trading SA.
45. Cobham PLC includes payments made to Carleton Life Support Systems Inc, Chelton Ltd, Cobham Advanced Composites Ltd, Cobham CTS Ltd, Cobham Flight Inspection Ltd, Cobham Mal Ltd, Credowan Ltd, ERA Technology Ltd, FB Heliservices Ltd, FBS Ltd, Flight Refuelling Ltd, FR Aviation Ltd, Micromill Electronics Ltd and Spectronic Denmark A/S.
46. RMPA Holdings Ltd includes payments made to RMPA Services PLC.
47. Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC includes payments made to Audiosoft Ltd, and Ultra Electronics Ltd.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

Overview

This section presents information on the MOD's commitment to conflict prevention, contextual information on NATO countries' defence expenditure and information on the top world-wide military spenders.

Section Contents

Table 1.18 presents the net additional costs incurred by the MOD in respect of operations and peacekeeping exercises during the past three financial years.

Table 1.18a presents a time series of the annual audited costs of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2002/03 and costs for Libya from 2010/11.

Table 1.19 details the defence expenditure by each of the NATO member states in Constant 2010 Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billions).

Table 1.20 presents defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP for each of the NATO countries.

Table 1.21 details the top 15 military spenders worldwide, ranked using Market Exchange rates and Purchasing Power Parity rates. It also shows spend per capita.

Charts 1.22a-d provide a focus on trend analysis and aggregate defence comparators for the UK, Germany, France and the USA.

Key Points

MOD Operations and Peacekeeping (Table 1.18)

- In 2010/11, the MOD spent just over £3.9 billion on conflict prevention worldwide.
- The net additional cost incurred by the MOD as a result of operations in Afghanistan was around £3.8 billion.

NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure (Tables 1.19 and 1.20)

- In 2010 the UK remained the second largest military spender in NATO after the USA¹ (using comparisons based on constant prices and exchange rates).
- The UK remains one of five NATO countries which meet the NATO target of spending the equivalent of 2% or more of GDP on Defence. The others are USA, Greece, France and Albania.

Top Worldwide Military Spenders (Table 1.21)

- In 2010, total worldwide military expenditure was estimated to be just over US\$1.6 trillion at current prices and exchange rates. The USA was the world's largest military spender accounting for 43% of worldwide expenditure in 2010.
- In 2010, the UK was the third largest military spender, accounting for nearly 4% of worldwide military spend, behind the USA and China (using comparisons based on market exchange rates). The UK was sixth, based on purchasing power parity comparisons, after USA, China, India, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

¹ Calculations based on NATO definition of Defence Expenditure – explained further later in this commentary.

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Data Quality

A background quality report containing further information about the quality of methods and underlying data, along with the uses and limitations of these statistics can be found at: [Background Quality Report - International Defence Statistics](#)

Sources of International Defence Data

International Defence statistics are available in a variety of publications and on a substantial number of websites. A selection of sources, which may prove useful in making these sorts of comparisons, are listed in the Bibliography and Useful Websites sections. The UK Ministry of Defence has no control over the quality, reliability and coverage of data contained within these sources and does not endorse any specific output.

Data provided in Tables 1.19, 1.20, 1.21 and Charts 1.22a-d fall outside the scope of National Statistics and as such, must be regarded as illustrative only.

Limitations of International Defence Data

Making international comparisons presents a number of widely documented issues relating to the comparability and granularity of the international source data. Making direct comparisons will never be straightforward because:

- Defence expenditure data are merely input measures which give them only limited usefulness as an indicator of military strength, capability or burden.
- Whilst there are standardised definitions of defence spending and accounting conventions used by international organisations, principally the UN and NATO, not all countries record and publish their defence spending in accordance with such definitions and conventions.
- Some countries actual defence expenditure may be very different from their budgeted expenditure.
- Differences in national tax regimes and the treatment of pension contributions can lead to significant distortions in expenditure.
- Departments other than defence departments may be deemed to contribute to defence whilst some spending by defence departments can be categorised as supporting other activities.
- The choice of conversion method (e.g. Market Exchange rates or Purchasing Power Parities) used to convert to a common currency or from current to constant (real terms) prices can result in significantly different rankings of global defence spending. Using market exchange rates (MER) for instance tends to undervalue the currency and hence the scale of expenditure of lower income countries. Attempts are often made to circumvent this problem using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates. These use currency conversion rates which equalise the overall price of a bundle of goods and services in each country. However PPP rates can be highly inaccurate because of the difficulty of allowing for differences in quality and devising appropriate and relevant “weighting” of individual goods and services. Civilian based PPPs may also not be representative of defence goods and services.
- [Click here](#) for more information on the measurement and uses of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates.

While these problems are fairly insignificant in relation to the comparison of defence spending between NATO members in **Table 1.19**, they are substantial in relation to the global comparison in **Table 1.21**.

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Note on revised NATO definition

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. Defence expenditures also include pensions for the military and civilian retirees from the MOD.

Additionally, from 2004 NATO has adopted a revised definition covering the defence expenditure of member states. The new definition seeks to exclude expenditure on Other Forces except in the case of those elements of Other Forces which are structured, equipped and trained to support defence forces and which are realistically deployable. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition, and in some cases (Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Turkey), this has resulted in a significant apparent decrease in defence expenditures.

More information relating to the revised NATO definition can be found on the [NATO website](#).

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Table 1.18 MOD Operations and Peacekeeping Costs

This table shows a breakdown of the actual net operating and capital costs for MOD operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya as well as the Conflict Pool. These costs cover the net additional costs (both direct and indirect) incurred by the Department as a result of major military operations: that is, those costs over and above those that the Department would have incurred had the operation not been undertaken. For example, expenditure on wages and salaries or savings from cancelled training exercises are deducted from the total cost of the operation.

Table 1.18a shows the annual audited costs of operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya since 2002/03.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - International Defence Statistics](#).

	Iraq			Afghanistan			Libya			Conflict Pool		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ¹	2008/09 ²	2009/10 ³	2010/11
Total by Operation	1 381	342	92	2 623	3 821	3 774	-	-	22	22	55	61
Total Operating Costs	1 124	299	64	1 655	2 330	2 720	-	-	22	22	53	60
<i>of which:</i>												
Direct Costs:												
Service Manpower	115	35	7	73	174	192	-	-	-	2	18	17
Civilian Manpower	21	7	1	15	26	28	-	-	-	1	2	1
Infrastructure costs	133	53	10	162	236	336	-	-	-	5	8	9
Equipment support	306	101	21	384	551	605	-	-	1	-	1	1
Other costs and services	153	53	10	312	437	503	-	-	1	9	26	32
Receipts and Other Income ⁴	-	-16	-1	-24	-55	-24	-	-	-	-2	-1	-1
Inventory/Other Consumption	207	13	4	527	570	784	-	-	2	6	-1	-
Legal Claims Liability	..	6	7	..	1	4	-	-	-	..	-	-
Indirect Costs:												
Stock write off / (write-on)	1	-	-	-	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation (including UOR ⁵) and fixed asset write-off	164	35	1	187	331	260	-	-	17	-	-	-
Cost of capital	24	10	-	18	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign currency surplus/deficit	..	2	4	..	-2	2	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non nuclear provision credit against provision	..	-6	-	..	-1	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Total Capital Costs	257	44	28	968	1 491	1 054	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Of which:</i>												
Capital Costs (by area)												
Capital addition (including UOR ⁵ and Recuperation)	257	44	28	968	1 491	1 054	-	-	-	-	1	1

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

1. Operations in Libya began in March 2011.

2. In 2008/09 the Conflict Pool consists only of costs incurred in the Balkans.

3. From 2009/10 the Conflict Pool consists of the Balkans, Stabilisation Aid Fund and the Programme Pool.

4. Negative figures on the income line represent income generated on operations (e.g. support to other nations in respect of catering and medical services).

5. UOR = Urgent Operational Requirements. (See **Glossary** for more information).

Table 1.18a Annual audited cost of Operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)									
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
TOTAL	1 158	1 357	977	1 157	1 694	2 961	4 004	4 163	3 887	
Operations in Iraq	847	1 311	910	958	956	1 457	1 381	342	92	
Operations in Afghanistan	311	46	67	199	738	1 504	2 623	3 821	3 774	
Operations in Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

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Table 1.19 NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure 2006 - 2010

This table shows defence payments accrued within financial years 2006-2010 for NATO member states. **Figures are expressed at Constant 2010 Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion)** using defence deflators specific to each country. Defence specific deflators were unavailable for some countries, where this is the case then the National GDP deflator has been used, see footnote 3. Aggregate defence spending totals in local currencies have been obtained by DASA from Table 1 in the [NATO Press Release](#). These figures are the responsibility of DASA.

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. Research and Development expenditures related to major equipment are included as are pensions for the military and civilian retirees from the MOD. The fiscal year has been designated by the year which includes the highest number of months. For example, year 2008 represents the fiscal year 2008/09 for Canada and the United Kingdom and the fiscal year 2007/08 for the United States (where the financial year for the United States runs from October through to September).

From 2009 French defence expenditure excludes the Gendarmerie which is now financed separately by the Ministry of the Interior.

Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition. More information on the new NATO definition can be found in the [International Defence notes and key points](#)

Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by rounding.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - International Defence Statistics](#)

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Constant 2010 Prices & Exchange Rates (US\$ billion)					
Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e
NATO Total^{1,2}	923.9 II	929.8 II	1065.8 II	1074.4	1084.9
NATO - Europe^{1,2}	296.1 II	284.8 II	291.1 II	281.2	275.3
Albania ^{1,3}	*	*	*	0.2	0.2
Belgium	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.2
Bulgaria ^{3,4}	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Croatia ^{1,3}	*	*	*	1.0	0.9
Czech Republic ³	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7
Denmark	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.5
Estonia ³	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
France ^{3,5}	62.6	62.1	60.9	52.3	52.0
Germany ³	42.3	42.6	44.5	45.7	45.1
Greece ^{3,6}	8.6	8.6	9.6	10.0	8.9
Hungary ^{3,6}	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Italy ⁶	46.3	33.8	34.0	31.6	28.2
Latvia ³	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
Lithuania ³	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Luxembourg ^{3,6}	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.4
Norway ⁷	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.4
Poland ³	7.2	7.9	7.2	8.0	8.8
Portugal ^{3,6}	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
Romania ³	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.1
Slovak Republic ³	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
Slovenia ³	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Spain ³	16.3	16.7	17.1	16.2	15.3
Turkey ⁶	15.0	12.9	14.4	14.0	14.2
United Kingdom ^{3,8}	55.2	57.4	60.1	59.7	60.4
North America	627.9	645.0	774.7	793.3	809.6
Canada ³	17.9	19.6	20.6	21.8	23.7
United States ^{8,9}	610.0	625.4	754.1	771.5	785.8

Source: DASA derived estimates from NATO data
Footnotes on next page

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Footnotes to Table 1.19

1. Albania and Croatia joined the Alliance in 2009.
2. Iceland is a member of the Alliance but has no armed forces.
3. Figures converted to constant prices using National GDP deflator.
4. Data do not include pensions.
5. Data include non-deployable elements of Other Forces and from 2006, they are calculated with a new accounting methodology. From 2009, data do not include the Gendarmerie.
6. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces; for Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Turkey from 2002, for Italy from 2007 and for Luxembourg from 2008.
7. From 2009, new methodology used to calculate pensions.
8. Data include military pensions, for the United Kingdom from 2005 and for United States from 2006.
9. Increases in United States spending from 2008 are consistent with revised figures provided by NATO in their 2010 Estimates.

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Table 1.20 NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure as % of GDP 2006-2010

This table shows defence payments accrued by NATO member states within the financial years 2006-2010 as a percentage of GDP. The figures are extracted from Table 3 in the [NATO Press Release](#). Figures are based on the NATO definition of defence expenditure and are stated at **Constant Prices**, where the effects of inflation have been removed.

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. Research and Development expenditures related to major equipment are included as are pensions for the military and civilian retirees from the MOD. The fiscal year has been designated by the year which includes the highest number of months. For example, year 2008 represents the fiscal year 2008/09 for Canada and the United Kingdom and the fiscal year 2007/08 for the United States (where the financial year for the United States runs from October through to September).

From 2009 French defence expenditure excludes the Gendarmerie which is now financed separately by the Ministry of the Interior.

Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition. Revisions to individual countries are due to the adoption of the new NATO definitions. More information on the new NATO definition can be found in the [International Defence notes and key points](#).

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - International Defence Statistics](#).

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Country	Constant 2000 Prices (Percentage of GDP)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e	
NATO - Total^{1,2}	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	
NATO - Europe^{1,2}	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Albania ¹	*	*	*	1.5	2.0	
Belgium	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	
Bulgaria ³	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	
Croatia ¹	*	*	*	1.7	1.6	
Czech Republic	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	
Denmark	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Estonia	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	
France ⁴	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	II
Germany	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Greece ⁵	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	
Hungary ⁵	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	
Italy ⁵	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	II
Latvia	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	
Lithuania	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	
Luxembourg ⁵	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	II
Netherlands	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	
Norway ⁶	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	II
Poland	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	
Portugal ⁵	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	
Romania	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	
Slovak Republic	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	
Slovenia	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	
Turkey ⁵	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	
United Kingdom ⁷	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	
North America	3.8	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	
Canada	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	
United States ^{7,8}	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	

Source: NATO

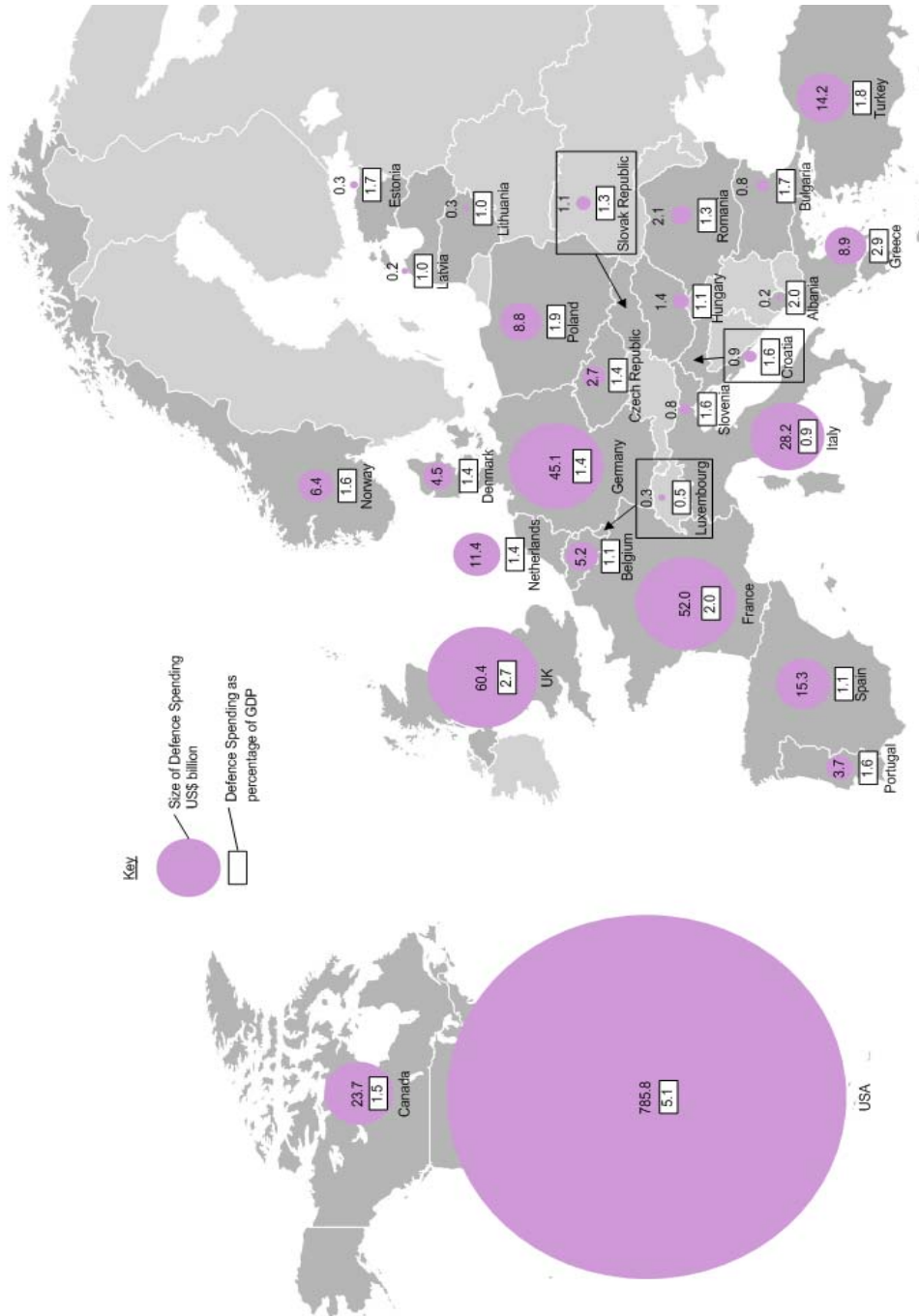
1. Albania and Croatia joined the Alliance in 2009.
2. Iceland is a member of the Alliance but has no armed forces.
3. Defence Expenditures do not include pensions.
4. Data include non-deployable elements of Other Forces and from 2006, they are calculated with a new accounting methodology. From 2009, data do not include the Gendarmerie.
5. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces; for Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Turkey from 2002, for Italy from 2007 and for Luxembourg from 2008.
6. From 2009, new methodology used to calculate pensions.
7. Data include military pensions, for the United Kingdom from 2005 and for United States from 2006.
8. Revisions to United States defence spending as a percentage of GDP from 2007 are consistent with increased expenditure figures provided by NATO in their 2010 Estimates.

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Chart to tables **1.19** & **1.20** NATO Countries Defence Expenditure and shown as a share of National Income: 2010^{1,2}

This chart shows Defence Spending expressed in Constant 2010 Prices and Exchange rates (US\$ billion) amongst NATO member countries. It also shows those countries Defence Spending as a percentage of their National GDP. The USA spends the largest amount in NATO spending over double the combined amount of the other NATO members. The UK spends the second largest amount in NATO. The UK is one of only five member states in NATO that currently spend over 2% of GDP on Defence, the remaining four are Albania, France, Greece & USA.



1. Map not to scale.
2. See footnotes to Tables 1.19 and 1.20 for further details.

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Table 1.21 Top World-wide Military Spenders: 2010

This table shows the Top 15 Worldwide Military Spenders in 2010. **Figures are expressed at Current Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion).** Countries are ranked separately using Market Exchange Rates and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates. If a different base year were used, the rankings could change due to fluctuations in exchange rates. **The calculations of military expenditure using PPP rates and 'spending per capita' have been performed independently by DASA but are sourced from data provided by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).**

Conversion into a common currency using Market Exchange Rates (MER) tends to undervalue the currency, and hence the scale of expenditure of lower income countries. This may also be because a large part of the economy of a lower income country is domestically based and not based on internationally traded goods and services. Attempts are often made to circumvent this problem using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates. These use currency conversion rates which equalise the overall price of a bundle of goods and services in each country. However, PPP rates can be highly inaccurate because of the difficulty of allowing for differences in quality and devising appropriate and relevant "weighting" of individual goods and services. Civilian based PPPs may also not be representative of defence goods and services. As such, this table must be regarded as providing only an illustrative ranking of world-wide military spending.

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - International Defence Statistics](#).

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Market Exchange Rates		At Current Prices and Exchange Rates			Purchasing Power Parity Rates ¹		
Rank	Country	Spending US\$ billions	Spending Per Capita US\$ ²	World Share %	Rank	Country	Spending US\$ billions
1	USA ³	698.3	2 198	43.0	1	USA	698.3
2	China	[119.4]	[88]	[7.3]	2	China	204.8
3	UK	59.6	963	3.7	3	India	102.9
4	France	59.3	947	3.6	4	Russia	89.0
5	Russia	[58.7]	[418]	[3.6]	5	Saudi Arabia	63.5
Sub-total Top 5		995.3		61	Sub-total Top 5		1 158.5
6	Japan	54.5	429	3.3	6	UK	57.7
7	Saudi Arabia ⁴	45.2	1 725	2.8	7	France	49.4
8	Germany	[45.2]	[551]	[2.8]	8	Japan	43.0
9	India	41.3	34	2.5	9	Germany	40.1
10	Italy	[37.0]	[616]	[2.3]	10	South Korea	40.0
Sub-total Top 10		1 218.4		75	Sub-total Top 10		1 388.6
11	Brazil	33.5	171	2.1	11	Brazil	34.9
12	South Korea	27.6	569	1.7	12	Italy	32.0
13	Australia	24.0	1 116	1.5	13	Turkey	22.7
14	Canada	[22.8]	[673]	[1.4]	14	Canada	19.3
15	Turkey	[17.5]	[231]	[1.1]	15	Taiwan	17.3
Sub-total Top 15		1 343.8		82	Sub-total Top 15		1 514.7
World Total		1 630		100	World Total		..

Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

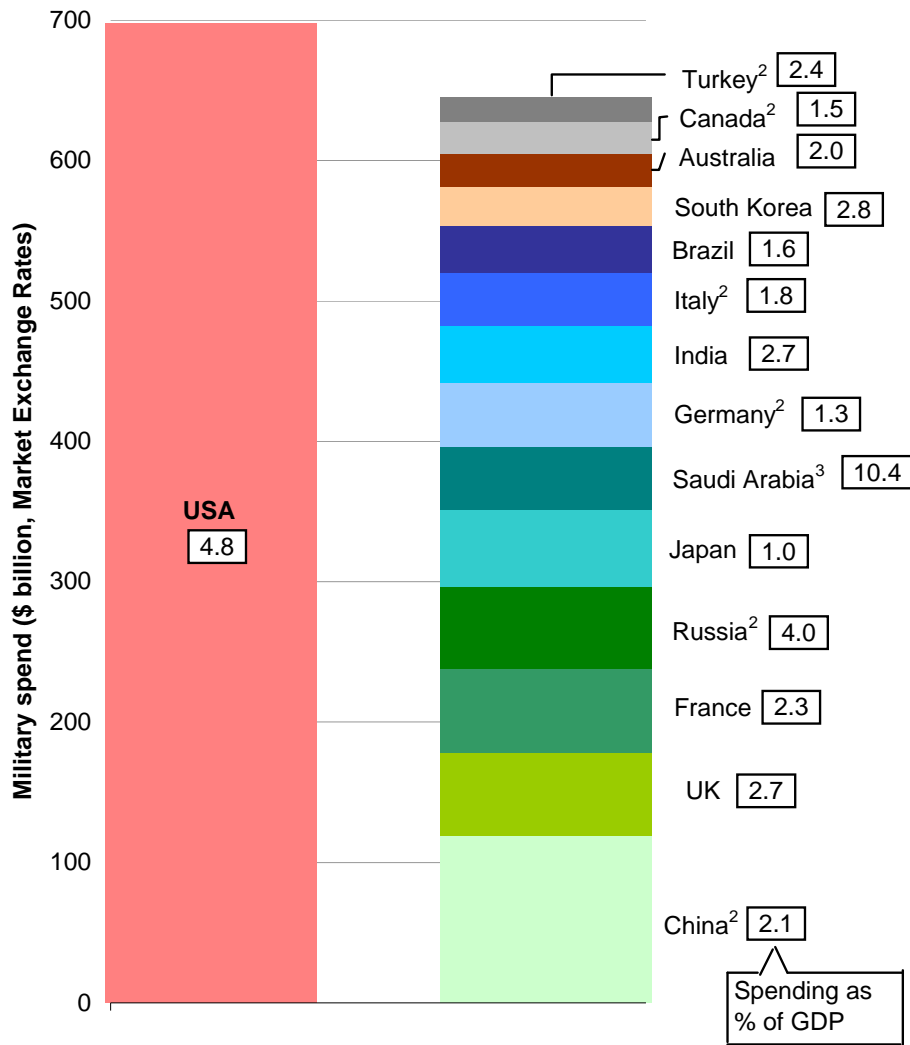
- The figures in PPP dollar terms have been calculated by DASA using estimated PPP rates (for 2010), based on price comparisons of the components of GDP published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Apr 11.
- Spending per Capita figures have been calculated using population estimates taken from the UN State of the World Population Report 2010.
- USA spending figures relate to the Fiscal Year October 2009 - September 2010. All other country figures relate to Calendar Year 2010.
- The figures for Saudi Arabia include expenditure for public order and safety and might be slight overestimates.

[] Indicates SIPRI estimate

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Chart to Table 1.21 Top Worldwide Military Spenders Defence Expenditure and shown as % of GDP: 2010¹



Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

1. GDP figures shown in this table have been calculated using SIPRI definitions of defence expenditure and may differ from information shown in **Table 1.20** where the NATO definition has been used. For more information see [International Defence notes and key points](#).
2. Indicates SIPRI Estimate
3. Includes expenditure on public order and safety and might be slight overestimates.

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INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

Charts 1.22a-d provide a retrospective trend analysis and aggregate defence comparators for the UK, Germany, France and the USA. These nations have been selected on the basis that they either have similar strategic postures, capabilities or force structures to the UK, or that the relative size of their respective defence budgets is comparable. **Figures are expressed at Constant 2010 Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion).**

Definitions of defence expenditure have changed over time and differ between countries, this makes detailed comparison between countries difficult. In light of this fact data should only be used as an indication of trends and not as a definitive time series. Please refer to the [Section Introduction](#) for more information about the limitations of making such comparisons.

From 2009 French defence expenditure excludes the Gendarmerie which is now financed separately by the Ministry of the Interior. This change in the NATO definition for defence expenditure has led to lower levels of Defence spending (and as % of GDP) and personnel numbers for France but a higher level of defence spending per serviceman. The definitional change explains the shift in the French data series on the charts below.

The definition of UK and USA Defence Spending has changed from last year. Sourcing of long run time series data from NATO has meant they we are now able to present Defence spending totals on a consistent basis using the NATO definition for military expenditure. **All four countries are now consistent with this standardised definition allowing for a more direct comparison.**

Further information about the quality of data and methods used in the production of these statistics, along with details of their intended use can be found in the [Background Quality Report - International Defence Statistics](#).

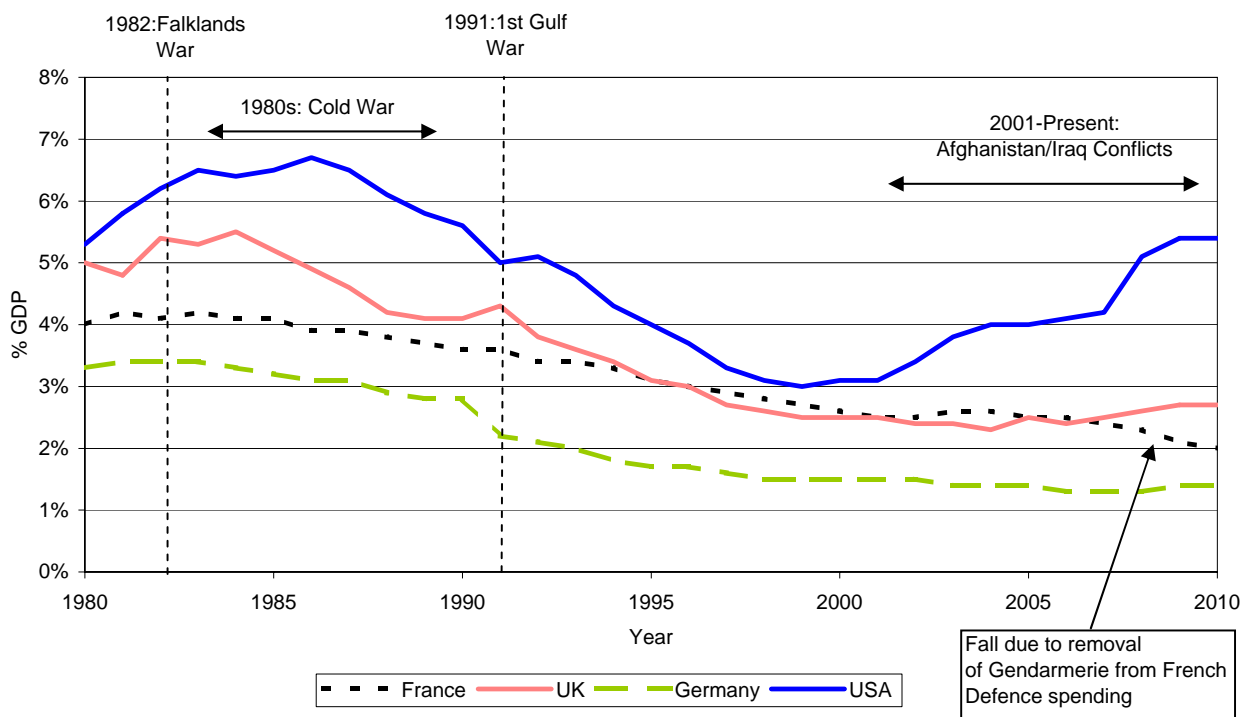
The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Chart 1.22a Defence Spending as a % of GDP: 1980- 2010^{1,2}

This chart shows aggregate defence expenditure for the UK, USA, France and Germany as a percentage of GDP from 1980-2010.

In 2010 the UK spent 2.7% of its national income on defence, France spent 2.0% and Germany spent only 1.4%. The drop in the GDP % for France in 2009 is due to the transfer of responsibilities for the Gendarmerie from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of the Interior.

Levels of spending as a proportion of GDP in all countries fell between 1985 and 2000. Since then it has risen slightly for the UK, whilst levels in France and Germany have remained fairly static. USA defence spending has risen steadily since 2000 and represented 5.4% of national income in 2010.



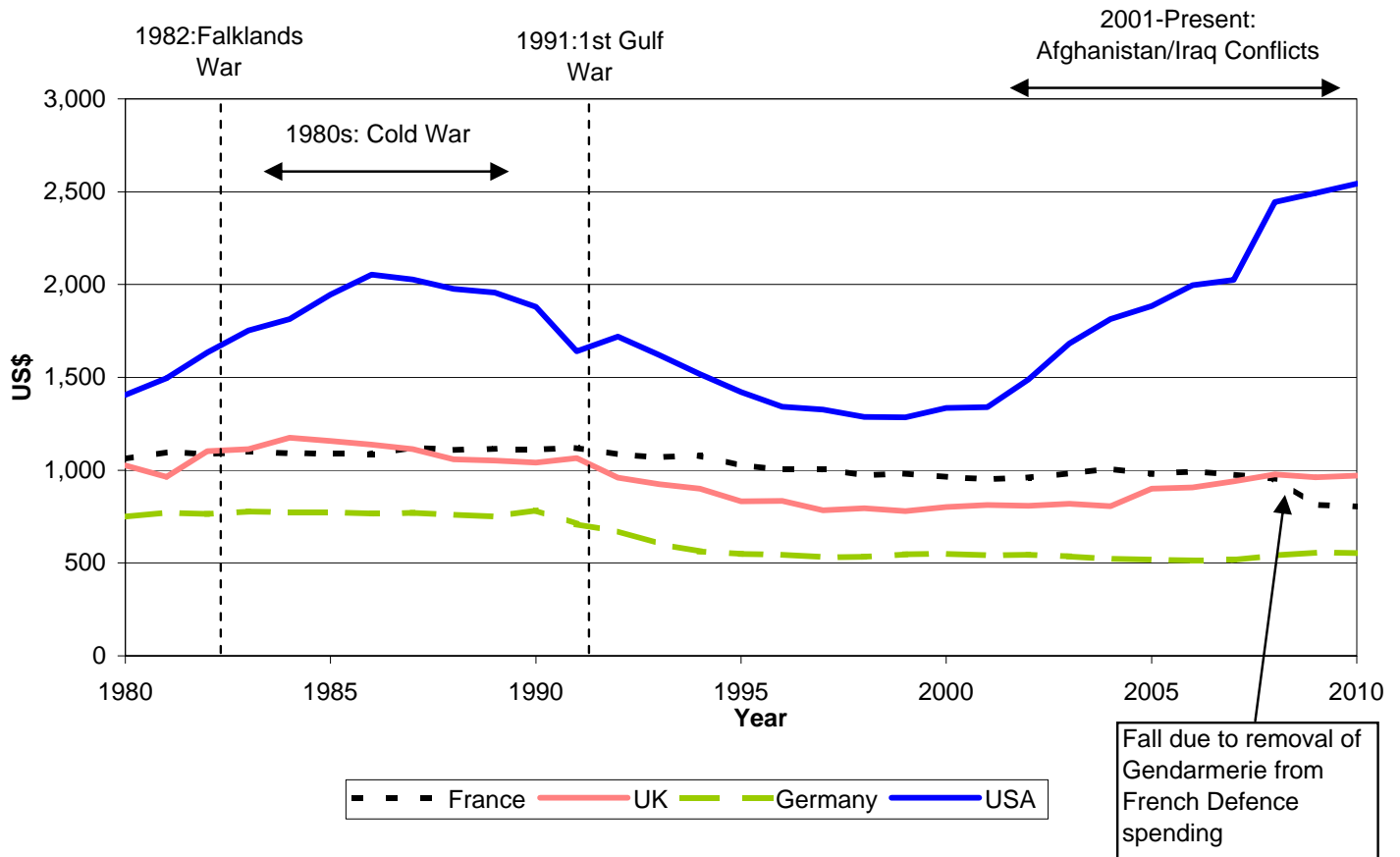
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INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

Chart 1.22b Real Defence Spending per Capita: 1980-2010^{1,2,3,4,5}

This chart shows trends in real defence spending per capita between 1980 and 2010

Since 2001, there have been significant increases in spending from the USA, and the UK partly associated with the 2nd Iraq war, and the ISAF contribution in Afghanistan. In terms of defence expenditure per capita, in 2010 the UK spent \$970 per person. France spent slightly less per capita than the UK (c.\$800) whilst Germany spent substantially less (c.\$550). The USA spent over double that of the UK (c.\$2,500).



Footnotes on the page after Chart 1.22d

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INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

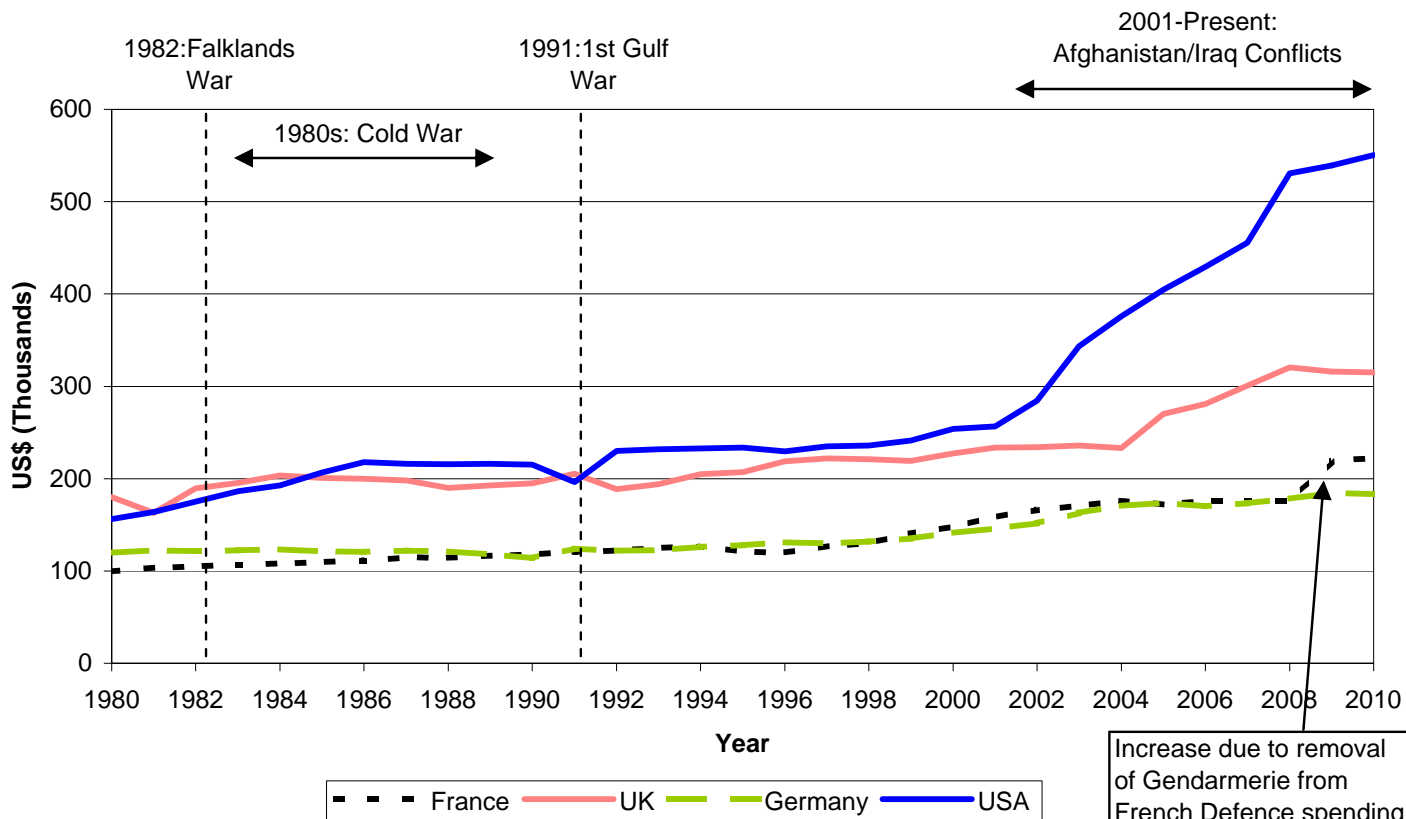
Chart 1.22C Real Defence Spending Per Serviceman^{1,2,3,5,6}

This chart shows trends in real defence spending per Serviceman for 1980-2010.

The number of active military personnel has been falling in both the USA and UK. As real Defence spending has remained reasonably level, spending per Serviceman has been rising. The most dramatic increases in defence spending per Serviceman have been since 2000. The USA has increased spending by 117% between 2000 and 2010 whilst UK spending increased by 39% over the same period. In 2010 the USA spent \$551,000 per Serviceman whilst the UK spent \$315,000.

Spending per Serviceman for Germany has increased by around 30% since 2000. Due to the removal of the Gendarmerie from French expenditure since 2009 it would be misleading to compare changes in French Defence spending per Serviceman over time.

Of the three European nations listed the UK spends the most per Serviceman, with France second (c.\$222,000) and Germany (c.\$183,000) third.



Footnotes on the page after Chart 1.22d

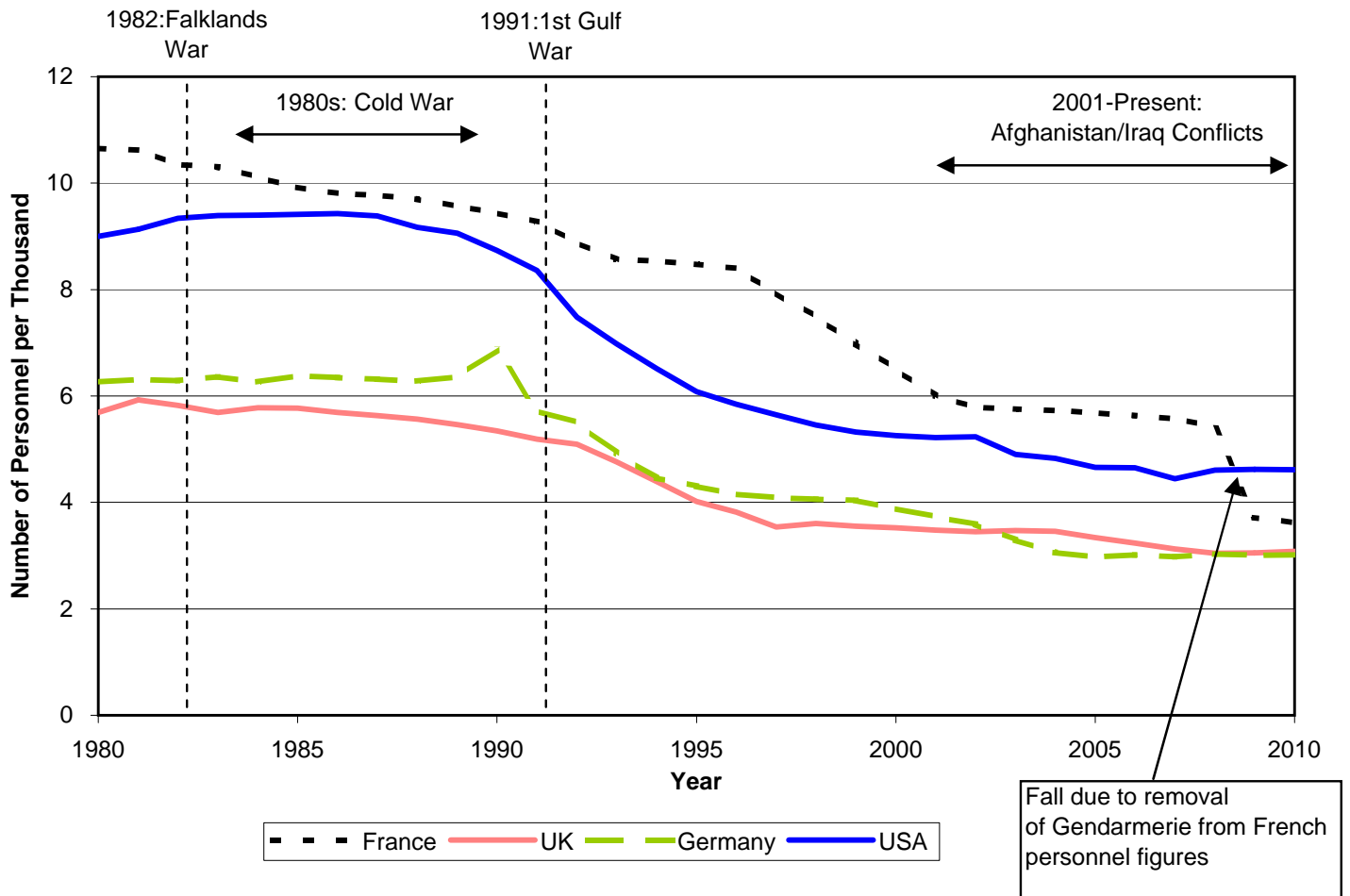
CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

Chart 1.22d Number of Military Personnel per Thousand Population^{2,4,6,7}

This chart shows the number of military personnel per Thousand Population from 1980 to 2010.

In the UK there are currently around 3 servicemen per thousand population (the same as Germany) whereas in France, there are 3.6 and in the USA there are 4.6.



Footnotes on next page

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

Footnotes to Charts 1.22a - 1.22d

1. This chart uses Defence expenditure totals obtained from the [NATO publication Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO defence](#). More details about what this definition covers and specific caveats for each country can be found in the footnotes to **Table 1.19**.
2. From 2009 French Defence expenditure excludes the Gendarmerie. This change of definition has led to lower levels of Defence spending and personnel numbers but a higher level of defence spending per serviceman. This definitional change explains the shift in the French data series shown in the charts.
3. This chart uses National GDP figures and associated National GDP deflators obtained from several sources: UK GDP figures and deflators have been extracted from the file 'Latest GDP deflators' downloadable from [HM Treasury](#); US GDP figures and deflators have been extracted from Table 1.2 of the [US Office of Management and Budget publication: Historical Tables Budget of the US Government Fiscal Year 2011](#); French and German GDP figures and deflators have been extracted from figures provided by [Oxford Economics](#).
4. This chart uses National population figures obtained from several sources: UK population figures have been extracted from figures downloadable from the [ONS website](#); US population figures 1980-1999 have been extracted from Table 17.5 of the [US Office of Management and Budget publication Historical Tables: Fiscal Year 2009](#). The figures from 2000 onwards are estimate obtained from the [US Census Bureau](#). French population figures have been extracted from the French [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies](#). Figures for 1980 and 1981 are estimates extrapolated from the French metropolitan population. German population figures have been extracted from figures provided by [Oxford Economics](#).
5. This chart uses National Defence expenditure figures (see Note 1) which have been converted to US dollars using an exchange rate implied from the US dollar defence expenditures in table 1 of [NATO publication Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO defence](#). National GDP deflators have been used to remove the effects of inflation in each country (See Note 3).
6. This chart uses military personnel strength figures obtained from several sources: USA and German military personnel strength figures have been extracted from [Table 6 of the NATO publication Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO defence](#) available online; UK military personnel figures have been extracted from [Table 2.6 of UK Defence Statistics](#), please note 2007-2009 figures are provisional only; French military personnel strength figures have been extracted from long run time series data provided by NATO. These figures are not available online.
7. In 1990 Germany signed 'The Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany'. The treaty paved the way for German re-unification but required Germany to limit its combined armed forces to no more than 370,000 personnel, this led to significant falls in German military strengths.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 contains figures on strength, intake and outflow of Armed Forces and MOD civilian personnel. It presents detailed information on the composition of personnel, including location, sex, ethnic origin, and rank/grade, plus higher-level summaries of how key trends in strengths and flows have developed over a number of years. Chapter 2 is divided into five main sections:

- **Personnel summary (Tables 2.1 to 2.4)** - overall statistics relating to both civilians and Armed Forces personnel, including numbers by location.
- **UK Armed Forces (Tables 2.5 to 2.24)** - summaries of the main trends in strengths, intake and outflow of personnel in the UK Armed Forces. A chart setting out the equivalent ranks in the Services and with civilians is included as Table 2.24;
- **Civilian personnel (Tables 2.25 to 2.39)** - summaries of the main trends in strengths, intakes and outflows of civilian personnel;
- **Compensation claims made against the MOD (Tables 2.40 and 2.41)** - statistics on the numbers of new and settled claims made against the MOD;
- **International (Table 2.42)** - Manpower holdings and ceilings by member countries of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty.

Armed Forces Personnel Key Points and Trends

Strength

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 176,810 at 1 April 2011, down 1,030 (0.6%) since 1 April 2010 and down 11,240 (6.4%) since 1 April 2000.

The requirement for the UK full-time trained Armed Forces has decreased from 191,090 in 2005 to 178,750 in 2010 and 179,250 in 2011. The rate of decrease has been greatest in the RAF, followed by the Naval Service and least in the Army.

The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces was 2,440 or 1.4% at 1 April 2011. This deficit has increased from 910 at 1 April 2010 and decreased from 7,880 or 4% 1 April 2000. The increase in the deficit since 1 April 2010 is mainly due to slight decreases in the strength of Other Ranks, along with a slight increase in requirement during that period.

Location

At 1 April 2011, 161,780 UK Regular Armed Forces personnel (87% of the total) were stationed in the UK. This was a decrease of 4,280 when compared to 1 April 2010. 24,230 personnel were stationed overseas, a decrease of 1,010 from 1 April 2010.

Diversity

At 1 April 2011 the percentage of:

- Female personnel was 9.6%, unchanged from 1 April 2010.
- Black and Minority Ethnic Armed Forces personnel (with known ethnic origin) was 6.7%.
- Personnel with a recorded nationality of UK was 95.1%, a slight increase from 95% at 1 April 2010.

Intake/Outflow

The intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life was 12,800 in the financial year 2010/11. This was a decrease of 9,010 (41.3%) when compared with 2009/10.

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INTRODUCTION

The gain to trained strength (GTS) of the UK Regular Armed Forces was 13,600 in financial year 2010/11. This was a decrease of 3,980 (22.7%) when compared to 2009/10, as all three Services reduced their intake.

Total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces has fallen year on year since 2006/07. The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 18,150 in 2010/11. This is a decrease of 420 (2.2%) when compared to 2009/10. Outflow has decreased in the Naval Service and Army, whereas RAF outflow has increased slightly.

Civilian Personnel Key Points and Trends

General

Between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2011 the number of Level 0 civilian personnel fell by 2,790 (3.2%) Full Time Equivalent (FTE) from 85,850 to 83,060. This net change comprised falls of 2,780 in the Level 1 civilian total, while a fall of 380 in the Trading Funds was counterbalanced by a rise of 380 in locally engaged civilians.

Location

The number of civilian personnel employed in the United Kingdom in FTE terms decreased, from 70,610 at 1 April 2010 to 67,610 at 1 April 2011. The number of civilian personnel employed overseas increased slightly from 12,440 at 1 April 2010 to 12,730 at 1 April 2011.

Diversity

Between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2011 the representation percentage (headcount) of:

- Black and Minority Ethnic personnel (with known ethnic origin) increased slightly from 3.1% to 3.2%.
- Female personnel increased slightly from 36.7% to 36.8% (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel).
- Personnel working part-time hours increased from 9.9% to 10.2% (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel).
- Personnel with a disability increased from 6.6% to 7.2%.
- Christian personnel decreased slightly from 72.0% to 71.7%, while those with non-Christian religious beliefs also showed a slight decrease from 5.3% to 5.0%. Secular personnel increased slightly from 21.4% to 23.2%.
- Lesbian, gay and bisexual personnel increased slightly from 1.3% to 1.4%.

Intake / Outflow

In the financial year 2010/11 2,040 personnel were recruited into the Department, excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel. This was a decrease of 3,100 on the number recruited in 2009/10, largely due to the implementation of a recruitment freeze (with some specialist groups excluded) from August 2010. Within 2010/11 5,270 personnel left the Department in 2010/11, a decrease of 270 on the number leaving the department in 2009/10.

Changes to Chapter 2 in 2011

Revisions to historic data from the Joint Personnel Administration System

DASA has recently undertaken a major review of all Armed Forces personnel data from the Joint Personnel Administration system. This has resulted in changes to the strengths, intake and outflow data reported in this publication (Tables 2.1 – 2.22), affecting the following periods:

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION

- Naval Service - flow statistics from the period ending 31 October 2006 to the period ending 31 March 2009 and strength statistics from 1 May 2007 to 1 April 2009 (inclusive)
- Army - flow statistics from the period ending 31 March 2007 to the period ending 31 March 2009 and strength statistics from 1 April 2007 to 1 April 2009 (inclusive)
- Royal Air Force - flow statistics from the period ending 31 March 2007 to the period ending 31 March 2009 and strength statistics from 1 April 2006 to 1 April 2009 (inclusive)

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

The revised data are considered finalised and are therefore no longer marked provisional. Data subsequent to April 2009 remain provisional. DASA is continuing to review JPA data post April 2009.

References to April 1997 and financial year 1996/97 have been removed from the tables, with 2000 as the new historic reference year.

Main changes to tables

As at 1 April 2011, Defence Estates ceased to exist as a Top Level Budget. Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) replaces Defence Estates organisation and includes TLB property and facilities management functions previously situated within other TLBs. For consistency of comparison across the time series, Defence Estates figures for previous years are presented in time series with DIO. Changes affecting the Centre and Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) groupings reflect the current structural reorganisation relating to the creation of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) and the initial staff movements related to the subsequent formation of Defence Business Services (DBS) organisation as at 01 April 2011.

Table **2.1**, the graph has been amended to start at 1 April 2000.

Table **2.6** is now presented with numbers rounded to the nearest ten, rather than thousands, as this provides a more detailed picture.

Table **2.10**, the ethnicity categories have been altered to be consistent with the new recommended categories in the 2011 Census of Population, as far as is possible with available data. The main change is that Chinese, which was previously presented separately, has now been grouped in with Asian.

Table **2.14**, the nationality categories have been altered to be consistent with the new recommended categories in the 2011 Census of Population, as far as is possible with available data. In practise this means that the existing categories are presented in a new order.

Table **2.15** is now presented with numbers rounded to the nearest ten, rather than thousands, as this provides a more detailed picture.

Table **2.16** has been expanded to present greater detail on the Cadet forces, including gender splits, and to add information on Adult Instructors, which has not been previously published in UKDS.

Table **2.22** has been re-formatted to make its presentation consistent with the other Armed Forces tables.

Table **2.25**, the graph has been amended to start at 1 April 2000.

Table **2.27**, the graph has been amended to start at 1 April 2000.

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Table **2.29**, the graph has been amended to start at 1 April 2002, as the earliest time point of valid ethnicity declarations, and is based on overall declaration rate. Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) and Locally Engaged Civilians (LECs) are now reported separately as Unknown, rather than Undeclared, to more accurately reflect that diversity information is not collected for RFAs and LECs, whereas Undeclared represents those who have the opportunity to make diversity declarations but have opted not to. An additional percentage table based on declaration rate has been added, and these declaration rates are calculated excluding RFAs and LECs.

Table **2.30**, the graphs have been amended to start at 1 April 2000.

Table **2.31**, the format of this table has been revised to a time series dataset starting at 1 April 2005, matching the layout of Table 2.30 for consistency of presentation. The graph has been revised to reflect overall declaration rate.

Table **2.32**, the civilian age range profile graph format has been amended to present data as line chart with percentage trends over time, and a bar chart of absolute trends in order to more clearly depict both proportionate and absolute trends over time.

Table **2.33**, strength of civilian personnel by religion and grade, a new table introduced as part of UKDS 2011, with the time series dataset commencing 1 April 2008. Although the religion field was introduced in April 2007, with only a 2% declaration rate at that time, 2008 is considered the earliest time point for which a sufficiently high proportion of personnel had made declarations. The format of this table has been made consistent with the other self-declared diversity tables **2.29**, **2.31** and **2.34**, including a graph reflecting overall declaration rate.

Table **2.34**, strength of civilian personnel by sexual orientation and grade, this new table has been introduced as part of UKDS 2011, with the time series dataset commencing 1 April 2008 as the earliest time point for which data are available. The format is consistent with **2.29**, **2.31** and **2.33**, including a graph reflecting overall declaration rate.

Inflow and Outflow tables formerly reported as Tables **2.33** to **2.36** in UKDS 2010 are now presented as tables **2.35** to **2.39**.

Table **2.35**, the outflow reasons for leaving groupings have been amended and expanded – additionally showing Voluntary Redundancy and Compulsory Severance to the previously presented groupings of Retirement, Ill Health and Resignation, to match the groupings used in the National Statistics publication Quarterly Civilian Personnel Statistics, which reflect the requirement to monitor the SDSR rundown of personnel between 2011 and 2015. A graph comparing intake and outflow of civilian personnel by financial year from 1997/98 to 2009/10 was added to table **2.35**.

The Inflow and Outflow table formerly reported as Table **2.34** in UKDS 2010 is now split into two separate tables – **2.36** and **2.37** to enable additional grade information to be presented within these tables, along with the Black and Minority Ethnic representation rates of personnel with known Ethnicity declarations.

Tables **2.36**, **2.37**, **2.38** and **2.39** feature a large number of revisions to previously published figures. This is due to the extensive validation work which has been undertaken on historical flows information, providing substantial quality improvements. This has also resolved the small number of personnel who previously had unknown full time/part time status. Accordingly, as they are no longer necessary, the rows which formerly presented these unknowns have been removed.

Tables **2.37** to **2.39** in UKDS 2010 are now presented as Tables **2.40** to **2.42**, no other changes are anticipated to these tables.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION

Data sources

The principal sources of data for personnel information presented in UKDS Chapter 2 are the civilian and Armed Forces administrative databases.

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.

Civilian statistics are compiled from several sources. Data for MOD staff are taken from personnel systems; Civilian Personnel Management Information System (CIPMIS) prior to April 2003, Human Resources Management System (HRMS) from April 2004 onwards and a combination of the two in the year in between.

The MOD has four Trading Funds¹ that provide DASA with monthly extracts from their own personnel systems. The Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) data are taken from the MOD civilian pay system and locally engaged civilians (LEC) data are taken from quarterly head counts provided to DASA by administrators in each Top Level Budget (TLB).

Data quality

Most tables presented in chapter 2 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. The following tables require further validation of data and methods before they attain National Statistics status:

- **Table 2.23 - UK Regular Forces salaries: illustrative rates and indices,**
- **Table 2.40 - New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year,**
- **Table 2.41 - New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year,**
- **Table 2.42 - Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty.**

Table 2.15 - Strength of the Reserve Forces - retains National Statistics status pending review but significant concerns with data quality remain. See table 2.15 for details.

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% DASA 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.

¹ Defence Support Group (formerly Army Base Repair Organisation and the Defence Aviation and Repair Agency)
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
Hydrographic Office
Meteorological Office

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INTRODUCTION

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System all Armed Forces flow statistics from 2009/10 onwards, statistics from 1 April 2010 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

Civilian data from HRMS derive from a combination of fields, some mandated by the People Pay and Pensions Agency (PPPA) such as grade, gender, TLB, while others are self-populated voluntary fields including ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and religion. Civilian personnel complete these fields based on their self-perceptions, but are under no obligation to provide a response.

Those personnel who have not actively made a declaration may not have the same proportions as those who do make declarations, therefore the representation figures for self-declared equality and diversity fields are likely to be inherently biased, with no means of ascertaining the extent or direction of that bias. Consequently the actual rates of declaration are also provided to give an indication of the proportion of personnel from which representation percentages have been obtained. It is important to use caution when considering equality and diversity representation percentages, and to consider the declaration rate simultaneously, as the accuracy of equality and diversity representation percentages cannot be fully assessed.

Locally engaged civilian totals, and subsequently any total including Civilian Level 0 total for April 2011 are estimates due to non-availability of locally engaged civilian data for Afghanistan. The figure for Afghanistan was estimated on the basis of the strength at the previous quarter.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.1 Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel¹ strengths, at 1 April each year

In 2000 the ratio of UK Armed Forces to civilians was 1.8 to 1 (civilians accounting for 36 per cent of total personnel), by 2011 this ratio had increased to 2.3 to 1 (civilians accounting for 30 per cent of total personnel).

Between 2000 and 2011, the total number of personnel (both UK Armed Forces and civilian) fell by 17.5 per cent from around 334,000 in 2000 to around 275,700 in 2011.

Between 2000 and 2011 the strength of the UK Armed Forces fell from 212,700 to 192,600. This represents an overall decrease of 9.4 per cent over the total period. Over the same period, the Level 0 MOD civilian total fell from 121,300 in 2000, to 83,100 in 2011; representing a 31.5 per cent decrease over the period.

Service personnel data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see chapter 2 introduction for more details.

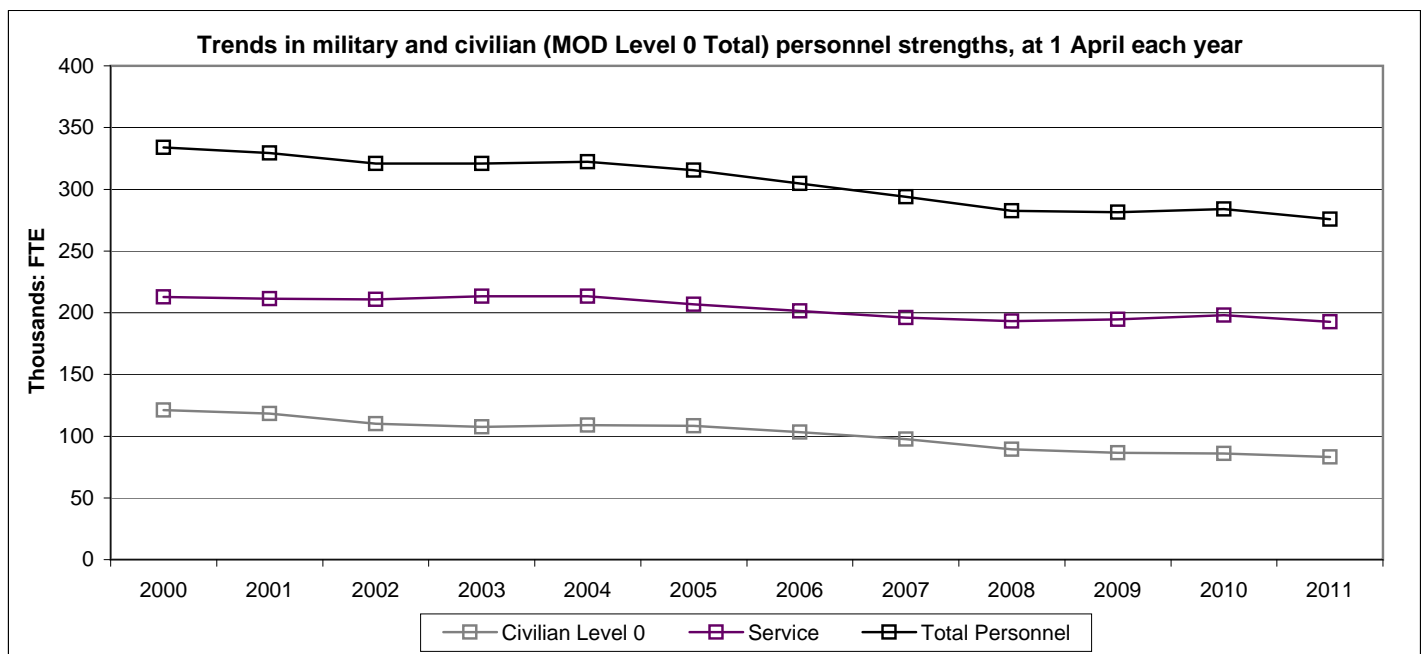
		Thousands: FTE							
		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total personnel²	334.0	315.3	304.8	294.1	282.4	281.6	284.0^P	275.7^{Pe}	
Service	212.7	206.9	201.4	196.4	192.9	195.0	198.1^P	192.6^P	
UK Regulars	207.6	201.1	195.9	190.7	186.9	188.6	191.7 ^P	186.4 ^P	
FTRS	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3 ^P	2.1 ^P	
Gurkhas	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8 ^P	3.9 ^P	
Locally entered/engaged	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Civilian Level 0^{1,2}	121.3	108.5	103.4	97.7	89.5	86.6	85.8	83.1^e	
Level 1 ¹	91.9	82.0	78.1	73.8	69.0	66.4	65.9	63.1	
Trading Funds ²	14.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	
Locally engaged civilians	14.8	15.7	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6 ^e	
Royal Irish (Home Service)³	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.1	*	*	*	*	

Excluded from the above table:

Royal Irish (Home Service)³	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.1	*	*	*	*
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Source: DASA(Quad-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: In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company. 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.
3. The Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment was officially disbanded on 31 March 2008.



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.2 Location of Service and civilian personnel^{1,2} in the United Kingdom, at 1 April each year

Since 2010 overall and civilian figures have fallen in all parts of the UK. Service figures fell in all areas except Scotland and London. MOD personnel based in England has continued to reduce, falling by 3.1 per cent since last year. The civilian strength has fallen by almost 26.5 per cent from 79,520 to 58,450 since 2000.

Since 2000, the number of UK Armed Forces personnel stationed in Northern Ireland has reduced by 52.2 per cent, from 8,390 to 4,010 whilst the civilian strength has fallen by almost 43 per cent during the same period from 3,250 to 1,850.

The South East and South West Regions have the largest populations of both UK Armed Forces personnel, with 42,500 and 41,540 respectively, and civilian personnel, with 13,400 and 21,690 respectively.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000 ³	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Kingdom	267 700	255 120	248 710	239 460	231 350	233 290	236 680^P	229 390^P
Service	170 300	170 390	165 710	161 360	158 450	162 670	166 060 ^P	161 780 ^P
Civilian	97 410	84 720	83 000	78 110	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610
England	222 560	217 330	211 870	207 550	202 710	204 400	207 860^P	201 320^P
Service	143 040	146 610	142 130	141 360	140 120	143 540	146 920 ^P	142 870 ^P
Civilian	79 520	70 720	69 740	66 200	62 590	60 860	60 940	58 450
Wales	8 260	6 560	6 320	5 010	4 800	4 730	4 900^P	4 590^P
Service	3 220	2 980	3 260	2 590	2 630	2 720	2 930 ^P	2 820 ^P
Civilian	5 040	3 580	3 050	2 420	2 170	2 010	1 970	1 760
Scotland	24 680	20 270	20 440	19 190	17 960	17 880	17 830^P	17 620^P
Service	15 080	13 310	13 520	12 640	11 960	12 020	12 070 ^P	12 080 ^P
Civilian	9 600	6 960	6 920	6 550	5 990	5 860	5 760	5 540
Northern Ireland	11 640	10 950	10 080	7 700	5 880	6 280	6 070^P	5 870^P
Service	8 390	7 490	6 800	4 770	3 730	4 390	4 140 ^P	4 010 ^P
Civilian	3 250	3 460	3 290	2 940	2 150	1 890	1 930	1 850

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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

	Service			Civilian		
	2010	2011	% change	2010	2011	% change
United Kingdom	166 060^P	161 780^P	-2.6^P	70 610	67 610	-4.3
England	146 920^P	142 870^P	-2.8^P	60 940	58 450	-4.1
East of England	18 700 ^P	18 210 ^P	-2.6 ^P	6 190	5 510	-11.1
East Midlands	9 670 ^P	9 070 ^P	-6.2 ^P	2 500	2 380	-4.9
London	5 730 ^P	6 020 ^P	5.1 ^P	4 700	4 570	-2.8
North East	1 450 ^P	1 420 ^P	-1.9 ^P	490	450	-8.1
North West	2 310 ^P	2 100 ^P	-9.0 ^P	2 460	2 250	-8.4
South East	44 850 ^P	42 500 ^P	-5.2 ^P	13 530	13 400	-0.9
South West	41 800 ^P	41 540 ^P	-0.6 ^P	22 570	21 690	-3.9
West Midlands	7 200 ^P	6 900 ^P	-4.2 ^P	4 630	4 490	-3.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	15 230 ^P	15 110 ^P	-0.8 ^P	3 870	3 720	-3.9
Wales	2 930^P	2 820^P	-3.6^P	1 970	1 760	-10.7
Scotland	12 070^P	12 080^P	0.1^P	5 760	5 540	-3.9
Northern Ireland	4 140^P	4 010^P	-3.1^P	1 930	1 850	-4.1

Source: DASA(Quad-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.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.3 Global locations of Service¹ and civilian personnel^{2,3}, at 1 April each year

Since 2000 overall service and civilian figures have reduced across all global locations. At 1 April 2011, 87 per cent of UK Armed Forces and 81 per cent of MOD civilian personnel were stationed in the UK.

The percentage of UK Armed Forces personnel stationed overseas was 17 per cent in 2000, since then, there has been a slight downward trend, with 13 per cent stationed overseas at 1 April 2011. Over the same period, the percentage of UK civilian personnel stationed overseas, excluding the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA), rose from 14 per cent to 15 per cent by 2011. The overall proportion of civilian personnel stationed overseas has increased because the number stationed overseas has fallen by less than the number stationed in the UK.

Despite the numbers stationed there falling for at least the sixth year in succession, the Germany/Belgium/Netherlands region has the second largest population of MOD personnel after the UK, with 18,760 UK Armed Forces and 6,590 civilians.

Data Quality Notes

The high level groupings of countries in this table have changed since previous years, to bring them in to line with the groupings used in other Armed Forces and civilian personnel publications. As a result, the figures have been revised for the time series to correspond with the new groupings where possible.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

		FTE							
		2000 ⁴	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Global Total		333 930	309 570	299 220	288 360	276 410	275 220	277 510^P	269 420^{Pe}
	Service	213 220	201 100	195 850	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 660 ^P	186 360 ^P
	Civilian Level 0	120 740	108 470	103 380	97 690	89 500	86 620	85 850	83 060 ^e
United Kingdom Total		267 700	255 120	248 710	239 460	231 350	233 290	236 680^P	229 390^P
	Service	170 300	170 390	165 710	161 360	158 450	162 670	166 060 ^P	161 780 ^P
	Civilian	97 410	84 720	83 000	78 110	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610
Overseas Total		54 030	47 290	45 640	44 320	41 300	38 280	37 690^P	36 960^{Pe}
	Service	37 200	29 130	28 540	27 980	27 590	25 350	25 250 ^P	24 230 ^P
	Civilian	16 830	18 150	17 110	16 340	13 720	12 930	12 440	12 730 ^e
EUROPE (exc. UK)		..	41 470^r	40 330	39 370	36 800	33 670	32 980^P	31 300^P
Germany / Belgium / Netherlands ⁵	Service	20 190	22 850	22 590	22 380	22 310	19 760	19 710 ^P	18 760 ^P
	Civilian	..	9 740 ^r	8 740	8 860	7 980	7 560	7 190	6 590
Balkans ⁶	Service	6 030	170	30	50	20	20	- ^P	10 ^P
	Civilian	..	640	660	700	210	190	20	10
Cyprus	Service	3 510	3 170	3 040	2 950	2 780	2 910	2 880 ^P	2 830 ^P
	Civilian	..	2 790	3 230	2 280	1 850	1 640	1 610	1 570
Gibraltar	Service	550	360	340	310	280	260	270 ^P	260 ^P
	Civilian	..	1 100	1 010	1 190	750	730	730	750
Remainder	Service	1 290	520 ^r	550	500	470	470	440 ^P	390 ^P
	Civilian	..	120	120	160	160 ^r	140 ^r	150 ^r	140
ASIA (EXC. MIDDLE EAST)		..	1 260^r	1 130	1 340	1 430	1 600	1 920^{rP}	2 080^{Pe}
	Service	970	270 ^r	280	220	260	260	260 ^P	280 ^P
	Civilian	..	990	850	1 110 ^r	1 170 ^r	1 340	1 660 ^r	1 800 ^e
NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST		..	1 810	1 910	1 450	960	730	460^P	500^P
	Service	1 300	420	420	310	360	370	380 ^P	420 ^P
	Civilian	..	1 390	1 490	1 140	600	360	80	80
SUB SAHARAN AFRICA		..	950	560	610	650	680	690^P	1 540^P
<i>of which:</i>									
Kenya ⁷	Service	-	30	30	30	30	80	90 ^P	140 ^P
	Civilian	..	150	170	180	230	320	360	1 190
Sierra Leone	Service	-	100	90	90	80	60	30 ^P	30 ^P
	Civilian	..	610	230	220	220	150	150	130

Continued on the next page

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.3 Global locations of Service¹ and civilian personnel^{2,3}, at 1 April each year (continued)

		2000 ⁴	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NORTH AMERICA		..	910	870	860	880	920	990^P	980^P
<i>of which:</i>									
United States	Service	910	400	410	390	420	470	520 ^P	550 ^P
	Civilian	..	200	180	180	180	160	160	150
Canada	Service	1 610	290	260	270	270	270	270 ^P	270 ^P
	Civilian	..	20	20	10	10	10	50	10
CENTRAL AMERICA / CARIBBEAN		..	230	240	250	260	250	240^P	240^P
	Service	-	80	80	80	80	70	70 ^P	70 ^P
	Civilian	..	150	160	170	180	180	170	160
SOUTH AMERICA		..	20	20	20	20	20	20^P	20^P
	Service	-	10	10	10	10	10	10 ^P	10 ^P
	Civilian	..	-	-	10	10	10	10	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC		..	400	390	360	190	310	270^P	180^P
<i>of which:</i>									
Falkland Islands	Service	780	320	310	290	130	250	220 ^P	120 ^P
	Civilian	..	50	60	60	50	50	40	40
OCEANIA		..	80	50	70	80	60	60^P	70^P
	Service	20	80	50	50	60	50	50 ^P	50 ^P
	Civilian	..	-	-	10	20	20	10	20
Unallocated		-	4 820	2 530	2 210	1 490	1 350	820^P	710^P
	Service	5 720	1 570	1 600	1 330	880	580	350 ^P	340 ^P
	Civilian	4 050	3 250	930	880	610	760	470	370
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	Civilian	2 450	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360

Source: DASA(Quad-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 Albania, 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.

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PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.4 Strength of locally entered personnel¹, including Gurkhas by global location, at 1 April each year

The number of locally engaged civilians increased during 2010/11 from 10,200 to 10,580 reflecting the additional requirements for the training and support of military exercises. Locally engaged civilian personnel employed in Afghanistan have increased by more than 50 per cent since 2009, from 590 to 900. The number of civilian personnel listed under Elsewhere in Far East / Asia fell by 95 per cent between 2005 and 2011, mainly due to a reduction of personnel in Iraq.

The overall Gurkha strength has increased slightly since 2010, from 3,840 to 3,880. This is 5 per cent higher than in 2007 when Gurkha terms and conditions were amended².

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000	2005	2006	2007 ³	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	18 930	19 740	18 560	17 930	15 490	14 810	14 410^p	14 810^{pa}
Naval Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army	4 080	4 080	4 010	4 090	4 250	4 260	4 210 ^p	4 230 ^p
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	3 730	3 690	3 660	3 690	3 870	3 850	3 840 ^p	3 880 ^p
Royal Air Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian	14 850	15 660	14 540	13 840	11 240	10 550	10 200	10 580 ^e
<i>by location</i>								
United Kingdom								
Army	2 390	2 520	2 550	2 760	3 030	3 140	2 990 ^p	2 990 ^p
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	2 390	2 520	2 550	2 760	3 030	3 140	2 990 ^p	2 990 ^p
Europe								
Civilian	10 140	8 690	7 680	7 880	6 540	6 240	5 850	5 400
Far East / Asia								
Afghanistan								
Civilian	..	260	130	350	420	590	890	900 ^e
Brunei								
Army	820	770	800	840	790	650	700 ^p	740 ^p
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	820	770	800	840	790	650	700 ^p	740 ^p
Civilian	260	300	290	290	290	280	300	320
Nepal ²								
Army	460	400	300	90	40	40	40 ^p	40 ^p
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	460	400	300	90	40	40	40 ^p	40 ^p
Civilian	310	370	360	360	360	340	340	320
Elsewhere								
Civilian	20	1 350	1 430	1 120	580	300	60	60
Other areas								
Cyprus								
Civilian	2 520	2 430	2 870	1 950	1 550	1 350	1 310	1 290
Falkland Islands								
Army	60	-	10	10	-	-	- ^p	- ^p
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	60	-	10	10	-	-	- ^p	- ^p
Civilian	..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Gibraltar								
Army ⁴	350	390	350	400	380	410	370 ^p	350 ^p
Civilian	980	1 040	940	1 130	700	670	670	700
Elsewhere								
Civilian	610	1 200	820	740	790	770	780	1 580

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Locally engaged civilians are locally employed by the department on overseas sites and are covered by local employment contracts and not by UK legislation.
2. In March 2007 Gurkha terms and conditions of service were changed, and, among other things, this involved replacing Nepal Long Leave (five months' unpaid leave every three years) with the same leave entitlement as UK Regular soldiers (30 days paid leave each year). As a result, the number of Gurkhas recorded as being in Nepal is lower from 1 April 2007 onwards than in previous years.
3. Due to the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration system, locally entered Service personnel figures by location for 1 April 2007 are not available and therefore shown as at 1 March 2007.
4. Gibraltar Army figures comprise the Gibraltar Permanent Cadre and Gibraltar Volunteer Reserve.

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Table 2.5a Full-time trained strength¹ and requirement, at 1 April each year

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 176,810 at 1 April 2011, down 1,030 (0.6 per cent) since 1 April 2010 and 13,460 (7.1 per cent) since 1 April 2000.

The requirement for the UK's full-time trained Armed Forces has decreased from 198,160 in 2000 to 191,090 in 2005 and 179,250 in 2011. The rate of decrease has been greatest in the RAF, followed by the Naval Service and least in the Army.

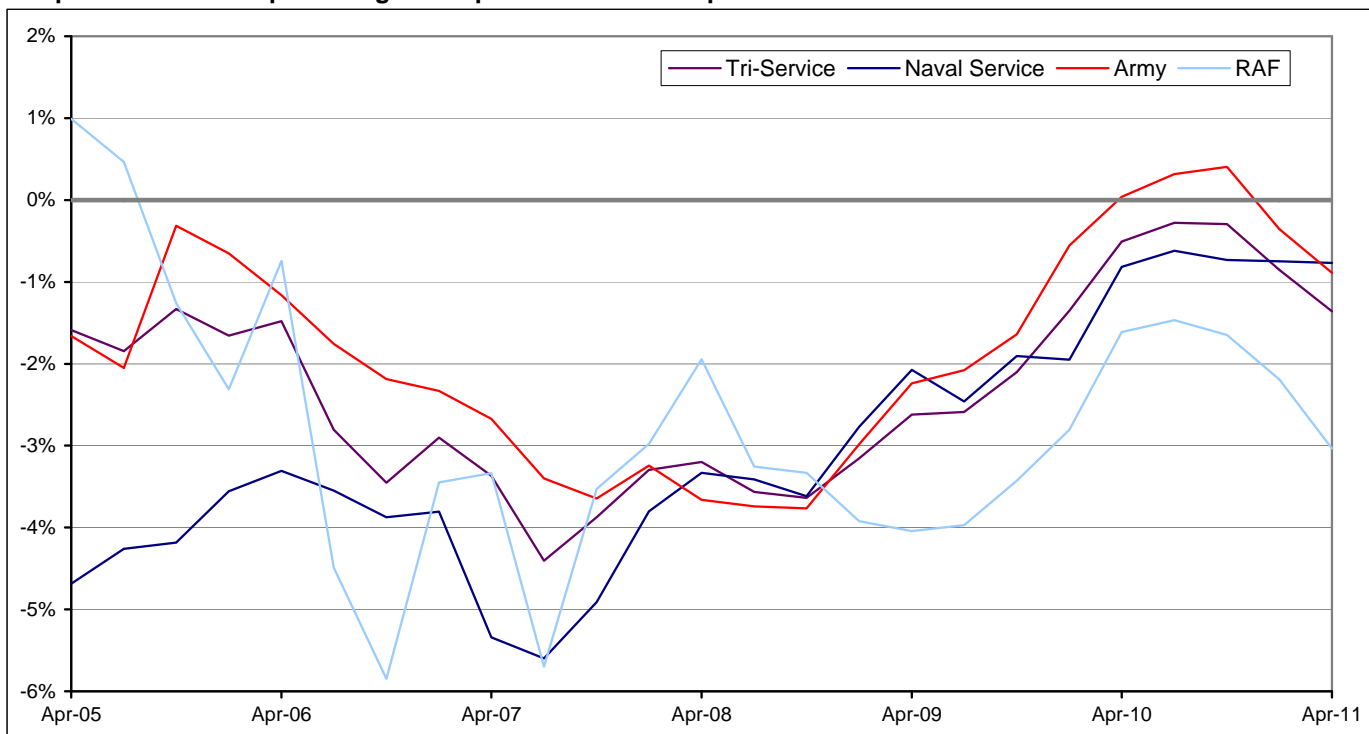
The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces has changed from 7,880 at 1 April 2000 to 3,040 at 1 April 2005 and 2,440 at 1 April 2011. The deficit at 1 April 2011 is mainly due to a deficit of 3,520 Other Ranks. Officers were in surplus by 1,090.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Services								
Requirement	198 160	191 090	185 920	183 610	179 270	178 860	178 750	179 250
Strength ²	190 270	188 050	183 170	177 430	173 530	174 170	177 840 ^P	176 810 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-7 880	-3 040	-2 750	-6 190	-5 740	-4 690	-910 ^P	-2 440 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.0	-1.6	-1.5	-3.4	-3.2	-2.6	-0.5 ^P	-1.4 ^P
Naval Service								
Requirement	39 860	38 190	36 830	36 800	36 260	35 760	35 790	35 700
Strength ²	38 880	36 400	35 620	34 830	35 050	35 020	35 500 ^P	35 430 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-990	-1 790	-1 220	-1 970	-1 210	-740	-290 ^P	-270 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	-4.7	-3.3	-5.3	-3.3	-2.1	-0.8 ^P	-0.8 ^P
Army								
Requirement	106 400	104 170	101 800	101 800	101 800	101 790	102 160	102 210
Strength ²	100 190	102 440	100 620	99 080	98 070	99 510	102 200 ^P	101 300 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-6 210	-1 730	-1 180	-2 720	-3 730	-2 280	40 ^P	-910 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-5.8	-1.7	-1.2	-2.7	-3.7	-2.2	- ^P	-0.9 ^P
Royal Air Force								
Requirement	51 900	48 730	47 290	45 020	41 210	41 310	40 800	41 340
Strength ²	51 210	49 210	46 940	43 510	40 400	39 640	40 140 ^P	40 090 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-690	480	-350	-1 500	-800	-1 670	-660 ^P	-1 250 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	1.0	-0.7	-3.3	-1.9	-4.1	-1.6 ^P	-3.0 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Surplus / Deficit as a percentage of requirement since 1 April 2005



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Table 2.5b Full-time trained strength¹ and requirement, at 1 April each year

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Services								
Officers								
Requirement	30 140	30 970	30 070	29 840	29 070	28 940	28 920	28 220
Strength ²	29 390	30 670	30 380	30 030	29 390	29 550	29 460 ^P	29 310 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 740	- 300	310	190	320	610	540 ^P	1 090 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	-1.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.9 ^P	3.8 ^P
Other Ranks								
Requirement	168 020	160 120	155 850	153 770	150 190	149 920	149 830	151 030
Strength ²	160 880	157 380	152 790	147 400	144 140	144 620	148 380 ^P	147 500 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-7 140	-2 740	-3 060	-6 370	-6 060	-5 300	-1 450 ^P	-3 520 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.3	-1.7	-2.0	-4.1	-4.0	-3.5	-1.0 ^P	-2.3 ^P
Naval Service								
Officers								
Requirement	6 860	6 980	6 830	6 840	6 670	6 580	6 630	6 610
Strength ²	6 670	6 880	6 800	6 790	6 620	6 690	6 640 ^P	6 620 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 190	- 100	- 30	- 50	- 50	110	10 ^P	10 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	1.7	0.2 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Ranks								
Requirement	33 000	31 210	30 000	29 960	29 590	29 180	29 160	29 090
Strength ²	32 210	29 520	28 820	28 040	28 430	28 330	28 860 ^P	28 800 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 790	-1 690	-1 190	-1 910	-1 160	- 850	- 310 ^P	- 280 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.4	-5.4	-4.0	-6.4	-3.9	-2.9	-1.0 ^P	-1.0 ^P
Army								
Officers								
Requirement	13 300	13 860	13 350	13 350	13 480	13 460	13 680	12 980
Strength ²	12 880	14 020	14 150	14 260	14 260	14 240	14 240 ^P	14 120 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 410	170	800	910	780	780	560 ^P	1 140 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-3.1	1.2	6.0	6.8	5.8	5.8	4.1 ^P	8.8 ^P
Other Ranks								
Requirement	93 100	90 320	88 450	88 450	88 320	88 320	88 480	89 230
Strength ²	87 300	88 420	86 470	84 820	83 810	85 270	87 960 ^P	87 180 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-5 800	-1 900	-1 980	-3 630	-4 500	-3 060	- 520 ^P	-2 050 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-6.2	-2.1	-2.2	-4.1	-5.1	-3.5	-0.6 ^P	-2.3 ^P
Royal Air Force								
Officers								
Requirement	9 980	10 140	9 890	9 640	8 920	8 900	8 610	8 630
Strength ²	9 840	9 770	9 430	8 980	8 510	8 620	8 580 ^P	8 560 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 140	- 370	- 460	- 660	- 410	- 280	- 30 ^P	- 60 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.4	-3.6	-4.7	-6.9	-4.6	-3.2	-0.3 ^P	-0.7 ^P
Other Ranks								
Requirement	41 920	38 590	37 400	35 370	32 290	32 420	32 190	32 710
Strength ²	41 370	39 440	37 510	34 540	31 890	31 020	31 560 ^P	31 520 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 550	850	110	- 840	- 400	-1 390	- 630 ^P	-1 190 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	2.2	0.3	-2.4	-1.2	-4.3	-2.0 ^P	-3.6 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. The full time trained strength comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and FTRS (Full Time Reserve Service) personnel. It does not include mobilised reservists.
2. From 1 April 2010 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. For a full description of FTRS please refer to the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations at the end of this publication.

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Table 2.6 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, and whether trained or untrained, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2011, 92.6 per cent of UK Regular Forces were trained and 7.4 per cent of personnel were in training. The percentage of untrained personnel fell from 9.6 per cent in 2010, which reflects the decrease in intake across the three Services (see, for example, Table 2.17).

The total UK Regular Forces strength decreased by 10.2 per cent between 2000 and 2011. The RAF has seen the largest decrease - some 22 per cent, whereas the Naval Service decreased by 12 per cent and the Army decreased just 3.5 per cent. The untrained strength has followed a similar pattern whilst the trained strength of UK Regular Forces has decreased by 7.2 per cent between 2000 and 2011. The RAF trained strength decreased by 21.4 per cent and the Naval Service strength decreased by 8.5 per cent, whereas the Army trained strength has increased slightly (0.8 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

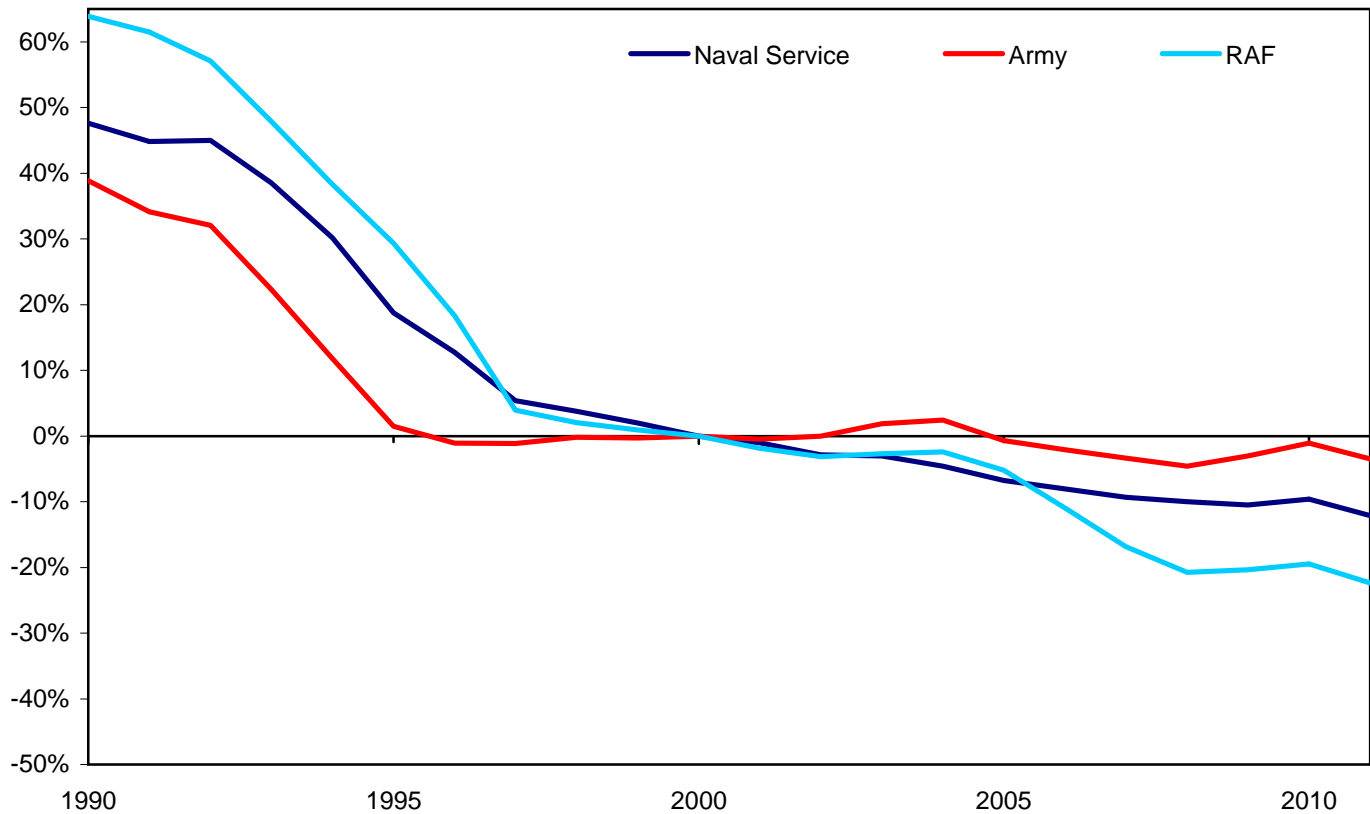
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Services	207 610	201 100	195 850	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 660^P	186 360^P
Officers	32 520	33 000	32 700	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930 ^P	31 830 ^P
Other Ranks	175 100	168 090	163 150	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 730 ^P	154 520 ^P
Trained	186 000	182 840	178 300	172 480	168 180	168 510	173 260^P	172 580^P
Officers	29 080	29 920	29 660	29 280	28 560	28 600	28 940 ^P	28 970 ^P
Other Ranks	156 920	152 930	148 630	143 200	139 620	139 900	144 320 ^P	143 620 ^P
Untrained	21 610	18 260	17 560	18 190	18 730	20 100	18 400^P	13 770^P
Officers	3 440	3 090	3 040	2 890	3 160	3 090	2 990 ^P	2 870 ^P
Other Ranks	18 180	15 160	14 520	15 300	15 570	17 000	15 410 ^P	10 910 ^P
Naval Service	42 850	39 940	39 390	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730^P	37 660^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	<i>6 750</i>	<i>7 350</i>	<i>7 430</i>	<i>7 480</i>	<i>7 650</i>	<i>7 820</i>	<i>7 990^P</i>	<i>8 200^P</i>
Officers	7 660	7 730	7 660	7 580	7 480	7 410	7 460 ^P	7 410 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>860^P</i>	<i>860^P</i>
Other Ranks	35 190	32 210	31 730	31 270	31 080	30 930	31 270 ^P	30 240 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	<i>6 080</i>	<i>6 600</i>	<i>6 660</i>	<i>6 680</i>	<i>6 860</i>	<i>6 990</i>	<i>7 140^P</i>	<i>7 330^P</i>
Trained	38 540	35 500	34 890	34 260	34 520	34 400	35 170^P	35 250^P
Officers	6 560	6 700	6 630	6 650	6 480	6 520	6 520 ^P	6 550 ^P
Other Ranks	31 970	28 810	28 260	27 600	28 040	27 880	28 650 ^P	28 700 ^P
Untrained	4 310	4 440	4 500	4 590	4 040	3 940	3 560^P	2 410^P
Officers	1 100	1 040	1 020	920	1 000	890	940 ^P	870 ^P
Other Ranks	3 220	3 400	3 470	3 670	3 040	3 050	2 620 ^P	1 540 ^P
Army	110 050	109 290	107 730	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 870^P	106 230^P
Officers	13 870	14 660	14 730	14 640	14 550	14 510	14 640 ^P	14 760 ^P
Other Ranks	96 180	94 630	93 000	91 700	90 440	92 190	94 230 ^P	91 470 ^P
Trained	96 470	98 490	96 790	95 060	93 620	94 870	97 980^P	97 270^P
Officers	12 760	13 630	13 750	13 800	13 720	13 620	13 860 ^P	13 870 ^P
Other Ranks	83 720	84 860	83 040	81 260	79 900	81 250	84 110 ^P	83 400 ^P
Untrained	13 580	10 800	10 940	11 280	11 360	11 830	10 900^P	8 970^P
Officers	1 110	1 020	980	840	830	890	780 ^P	900 ^P
Other Ranks	12 470	9 780	9 960	10 440	10 530	10 940	10 120 ^P	8 070 ^P
Royal Air Force	54 720	51 870	48 730	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050^P	42 460^P
Officers	10 990	10 620	10 310	9 960	9 700	9 780	9 820 ^P	9 660 ^P
Other Ranks	43 730	41 250	38 420	35 520	33 680	33 780	34 230 ^P	32 810 ^P
Trained	50 990	48 850	46 610	43 170	40 040	39 240	40 110^P	40 070^P
Officers	9 760	9 590	9 280	8 840	8 370	8 470	8 560 ^P	8 550 ^P
Other Ranks	41 240	39 260	37 330	34 340	31 680	30 770	31 560 ^P	31 520 ^P
Untrained	3 720	3 020	2 120	2 310	3 330	4 320	3 940^P	2 400^P
Officers	1 230	1 030	1 030	1 130	1 330	1 310	1 270 ^P	1 100 ^P
Other Ranks	2 490	1 990	1 090	1 190	2 000	3 010	2 680 ^P	1 290 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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Chart to Table 2.6 Percentage change in UK Regular strength at 1 April each year compared with 1 April 2000



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Table 2.7 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex, at 1 April each year

The UK Regular Forces have seen a long-term increase in the proportion of personnel who are female, rising from 8.0 per cent in 2000 to 9.6 per cent in 2011. At 1 April 2011, females represented 12.3 per cent of Officers and 9.0 per cent of Other Ranks.

The RAF has the largest proportion of female personnel (13.8 per cent), followed by the Naval Service (9.4 per cent) and then the Army (8.0 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Services	207 610	201 100	195 850	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 660^P	186 360^P
of which female	16 550	18 160	17 870	17 670	17 610	17 850	18 320 ^P	17 850 ^P
Percentage female	8.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6% ^P	9.6% ^P
Officers	32 520	33 000	32 700	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930^P	31 830^P
of which female	2 890	3 600	3 680	3 740	3 760	3 830	3 890 ^P	3 900 ^P
Percentage female	8.9%	10.9%	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%	12.1%	12.2% ^P	12.3% ^P
Other Ranks	175 100	168 090	163 150	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 730^P	154 520^P
of which female	13 660	14 560	14 190	13 930	13 840	14 020	14 430 ^P	13 950 ^P
Percentage female	7.8%	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0% ^P	9.0% ^P
Naval Service	42 850	39 940	39 390	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730^P	37 660^P
of which female	3 400	3 690	3 670	3 650	3 680	3 660	3 710 ^P	3 530 ^P
Percentage female	7.9%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6% ^P	9.4% ^P
Officers	7 660	7 730	7 660	7 580	7 480	7 410	7 460^P	7 410^P
of which female	520	660	680	680	700	720	720 ^P	720 ^P
Percentage female	6.7%	8.6%	8.8%	9.0%	9.4%	9.7%	9.7% ^P	9.7% ^P
Other Ranks	35 190	32 210	31 730	31 270	31 080	30 930	31 270^P	30 240^P
of which female	2 890	3 030	3 000	2 970	2 980	2 950	2 990 ^P	2 810 ^P
Percentage female	8.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6% ^P	9.3% ^P
Army	110 050	109 290	107 730	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 870^P	106 230^P
of which female	7 800	8 210	8 180	8 190	8 220	8 320	8 570 ^P	8 480 ^P
Percentage female	7.1%	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9% ^P	8.0% ^P
Officers	13 870	14 660	14 730	14 640	14 550	14 510	14 640^P	14 760^P
of which female	1 280	1 550	1 590	1 630	1 640	1 620	1 660 ^P	1 670 ^P
Percentage female	9.2%	10.6%	10.8%	11.1%	11.3%	11.2%	11.3% ^P	11.3% ^P
Other Ranks	96 180	94 630	93 000	91 700	90 440	92 190	94 230^P	91 470^P
of which female	6 520	6 660	6 590	6 560	6 580	6 700	6 910 ^P	6 810 ^P
Percentage female	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3% ^P	7.4% ^P
Royal Air Force	54 720	51 870	48 730	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050^P	42 460^P
of which female	5 350	6 260	6 020	5 840	5 700	5 870	6 040 ^P	5 840 ^P
Percentage female	9.8%	12.1%	12.3%	12.8%	13.2%	13.5%	13.7% ^P	13.8% ^P
Officers	10 990	10 620	10 310	9 960	9 700	9 780	9 820^P	9 660^P
of which female	1 100	1 390	1 410	1 430	1 430	1 490	1 510 ^P	1 510 ^P
Percentage female	10.0%	13.1%	13.7%	14.4%	14.7%	15.2%	15.4% ^P	15.7% ^P
Other Ranks	43 730	41 250	38 420	35 520	33 680	33 780	34 230^P	32 810^P
of which female	4 250	4 870	4 600	4 400	4 280	4 380	4 540 ^P	4 330 ^P
Percentage female	9.7%	11.8%	12.0%	12.4%	12.7%	13.0%	13.2% ^P	13.2% ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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Table 2.8 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, sex and rank¹, at 1 April 2011

At 1 April 2011 there were 168,500 (90.4 per cent) male and 17,850 (9.6 per cent) female UK Regular Forces personnel.

12.3 per cent of Officers were female, however females are concentrated in the junior Officer ranks - females represent 13.9 per cent of personnel at Major¹ and below and only 4.9 per cent of those at Lieutenant Colonel¹ and above. This figure rises to 13.9 per cent for Officers at Major¹ and below and falls to 4.9 per cent for Officers at Lieutenant Colonel¹ and above.

Within the Other Ranks, the representation of females followed a similar, although less marked, pattern. 9.0 per cent of all Other Ranks were female, however at Corporal¹ and below the proportion of females was 9.6 per cent, which falls to 7.5 per cent for Other Ranks at Sergeant¹ and above.

	All Personnel	Male	Female	Percentage Female
All Services	186 360	168 500	17 850	9.6
Officers	31 830	27 930	3 900	12.3
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 770	5 480	280	4.9
Major ¹ and below	26 070	22 450	3 620	13.9
Other Ranks	154 520	140 570	13 950	9.0
Sergeant ¹ and above	42 350	39 150	3 200	7.5
Corporal ¹ and below	112 170	101 420	10 760	9.6
Naval Service	37 660	34 130	3 530	9.4
Officers	7 410	6 700	720	9.7
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 540	1 510	40	2.4
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 870	5 190	680	11.6
Other Ranks	30 240	27 430	2 810	9.3
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	9 800	9 240	560	5.7
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	20 440	18 190	2 260	11.0
Army	106 230	97 760	8 480	8.0
Officers	14 760	13 090	1 670	11.3
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 590	2 460	130	5.1
Major and below	12 180	10 640	1 540	12.6
Other Ranks	91 470	84 660	6 810	7.4
Sergeant and above	22 150	20 480	1 670	7.6
Corporal and below	69 320	64 180	5 130	7.4
Royal Air Force	42 460	36 620	5 840	13.8
Officers	9 660	8 140	1 510	15.7
Wing Commander and above	1 640	1 520	110	6.9
Squadron Leader and below	8 020	6 620	1 400	17.5
Other Ranks	32 810	28 480	4 330	13.2
Sergeant and above	10 400	9 430	960	9.3
Corporal and below	22 410	19 040	3 370	15.0

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.24**.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics for 1 April 2011 are provisional and subject to review.

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Table 2.9 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2011 personnel from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds comprised 2.4 per cent of Officer strength and 7.6 per cent of Other Ranks strength.

Whilst the strength and percentage of BME Officers has remained relatively stable since 2005 for all three Services, the Other Ranks percentage has increased from 5.8 per cent at 1 April 2005 (9,140 personnel) to 7.6 per cent at 1 April 2011 (11,500 personnel).

The Army saw the largest increase in BME Other Ranks (rising from 8.4 per cent in 2005 to 10.7 per cent in 2011), followed by the Naval Service (from 2.7 per cent to 4.0 per cent) whilst the proportion of BME personnel in the RAF has fallen (from 2.4 per cent to 2.0 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Services	201 100	195 850	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 660^P	186 360^P
Officers	33 000	32 700	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930^P	31 830^P
BME	740	740	740	730	750	730 ^P	740 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4% ^P	2.4% ^P
White	29 720	30 020	29 440	28 960	28 740	29 320 ^P	29 940 ^P
Unknown ²	2 540	1 940	2 000	2 040	2 200	1 880 ^P	1 150 ^P
Other Ranks	168 090	163 150	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 730^P	154 520^P
BME	9 140	9 460	9 690	9 860	10 760	11 440 ^P	11 500 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	5.8%	6.1%	6.5%	6.7%	7.3%	7.4% ^P	7.6% ^P
White	147 950	145 180	140 250	136 550	137 690	143 520 ^P	140 510 ^P
Unknown ²	11 000	8 520	8 550	8 770	8 450	4 770 ^P	2 520 ^P
Naval Service	39 940	39 390	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730^P	37 660^P
Officers	7 730	7 660	7 580	7 480	7 410	7 460^P	7 410^P
BME	120	120	110	110	120	110 ^P	130 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6% ^P	1.7% ^P
White	7 270	7 280	7 110	7 090	7 030	7 000 ^P	7 110 ^P
Unknown ²	340	260	360	280	260	350 ^P	170 ^P
Other Ranks	32 210	31 730	31 270	31 080	30 930	31 270^P	30 240^P
BME	840	880	910	1 020	1 090	1 160 ^P	1 170 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%	3.9% ^P	4.0% ^P
White	30 200	29 980	28 830	28 940	28 410	28 920 ^P	28 410 ^P
Unknown ²	1 180	880	1 530	1 120	1 430	1 190 ^P	660 ^P
Army	109 290	107 730	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 870^P	106 230^P
Officers	14 660	14 730	14 640	14 550	14 510	14 640^P	14 760^P
BME	380	390	400	400	400	390 ^P	400 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8% ^P	2.8% ^P
White	13 430	13 550	13 480	13 220	12 930	13 500 ^P	14 130 ^P
Unknown ²	850	790	750	930	1 170	760 ^P	240 ^P
Other Ranks	94 630	93 000	91 700	90 440	92 190	94 230^P	91 470^P
BME	7 400	7 760	8 050	8 180	9 020	9 620 ^P	9 700 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	8.4%	8.8%	9.3%	9.7%	10.4%	10.4% ^P	10.7% ^P
White	81 170	79 940	78 680	76 340	77 670	82 480 ^P	81 240 ^P
Unknown ²	6 060	5 300	4 980	5 920	5 510	2 130 ^P	530 ^P
Royal Air Force	51 870	48 730	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050^P	42 460^P
Officers	10 620	10 310	9 960	9 700	9 780	9 820^P	9 660^P
BME	240	230	230	210	230	230 ^P	220 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5% ^P	2.4% ^P
White	9 020	9 190	8 850	8 660	8 780	8 820 ^P	8 690 ^P
Unknown ²	1 350	900	880	820	770	770 ^P	740 ^P
Other Ranks	41 250	38 420	35 520	33 680	33 780	34 230^P	32 810^P
BME	910	820	730	670	660	660 ^P	620 ^P
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0% ^P	2.0% ^P
White	36 580	35 250	32 740	31 270	31 610	32 130 ^P	30 870 ^P
Unknown ²	3 760	2 340	2 040	1 740	1 520	1 440 ^P	1 320 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known ethnicity only.

2. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

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Table 2.10 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, ethnic origin and rank¹, at 1 April 2011

At 1 April 2011 personnel from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds comprised 2.4 per cent of Officer strength and 7.6 per cent of Other Ranks strength. Within both Officers and Other Ranks, there were proportionally more BME personnel in the lower rank ranges (Major and below¹, and Corporal¹ and below) than at the more senior ranks. The Army has the highest proportion of BME personnel, who comprise 9.6 per cent of total Regular Army strength, compared with 3.5 per cent in the Naval Service and 2.1 per cent in the RAF.

In the Naval Service and Army, there was a higher proportion of personnel from BME backgrounds in the Other Ranks than Officers, whereas in the RAF the reverse is true. The RAF has a higher proportion of BME personnel at Wing Commander and above (2.8 per cent) than the other Services, but also has the lowest proportion of BME personnel in the Other Ranks (2.0 per cent).

									Percentage ²
	All Personnel	White	Black and Minority Ethnic ³	Of which Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Unknown ⁴	Black and Minority Ethnic
All Services	186 360	170 440	12 240	2 275	1 740	7 245	985	3 670	6.7
Officers	31 830	29 940	740	315	205	125	95	1 150	2.4
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 770	5 470	120	45	35	10	30	180	2.1
Major ¹ and below	26 070	24 470	630	275	170	115	70	970	2.5
Other Ranks	154 520	140 510	11 500	1 960	1 530	7 120	885	2 520	7.6
Sergeant ¹ and above	42 350	40 410	980	410	170	255	145	960	2.4
Corporal ¹ and below	112 170	100 100	10 510	1 550	1 360	6 860	740	1 560	9.5
Naval Service	37 660	35 520	1 300	380	105	675	140	840	3.5
Officers	7 410	7 110	130	60	30	20	20	170	1.7
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 540	1 480	20	10	~	-	10	40	1.5
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 870	5 630	100	50	25	20	10	130	1.8
Other Ranks	30 240	28 410	1 170	320	80	655	120	660	4.0
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	9 800	9 460	160	80	20	30	30	180	1.7
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	20 440	18 950	1 020	240	60	625	90	480	5.1
Army	106 230	95 360	10 100	1 520	1 460	6 385	735	770	9.6
Officers	14 760	14 130	400	170	125	65	45	240	2.8
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 590	2 490	50	20	20	~	10	40	2.1
Major and below	12 180	11 640	350	150	105	60	35	190	2.9
Other Ranks	91 470	81 240	9 700	1 350	1 335	6 320	690	530	10.7
Sergeant and above	22 150	21 330	650	245	120	195	90	170	3.0
Corporal and below	69 320	59 900	9 050	1 105	1 220	6 125	600	360	13.1
Royal Air Force	42 460	39 560	840	375	170	185	110	2 060	2.1
Officers	9 660	8 690	220	90	55	40	35	740	2.4
Wing Commander and above	1 640	1 500	40	15	15	5	10	100	2.8
Squadron Leader and below	8 020	7 200	180	75	40	35	25	650	2.4
Other Ranks	32 810	30 870	620	285	115	145	75	1 320	2.0
Sergeant and above	10 400	9 620	170	80	35	30	25	610	1.7
Corporal and below	22 410	21 250	450	205	85	110	50	710	2.1

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.24**.
- Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and only include personnel with a known ethnic origin.
- Asian comprises Asian Bangladeshi, Asian Pakistani, Asian Indian and other Asian Backgrounds, and reflecting changes made in the 2011 Census, now includes Chinese.
Black comprises Black Caribbean, Black African and other Black Backgrounds.
Mixed comprises Mixed Black African and White, Mixed Asian and White, Mixed Black Caribbean and white and other Mixed Ethnic
Other is defined as "other ethnic background".
- Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics for 1 April 2011 are provisional and subject to review.

All figures are rounded to the nearest 10, with the exception of those in the detailed BME categories. These figures are rounded to the nearest 5 so as not to obscure the data, and therefore may not sum to the totals shown.

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Table 2.11 Strength of UK Regular Forces by age¹, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2011, the average age of UK Regular Forces Officers was 37 years and for Other Ranks the average was 29 years.

Whilst age profiles in the UK Regular Forces are relatively stable, there is some evidence that the Armed Forces are ageing. The percentage of Officers aged 40 and above has risen from 35.9 per cent in 2000 to 40.9 per cent in 2011. Other Ranks have seen a similar increase from 6.8 per cent to 12.8 per cent.

The number of Other Ranks aged under 18 fell from 3,510 personnel in 2010 to 2,530 in 2011, and there were also fewer Officers in the youngest age groups. These reductions are likely to be a result of the reduction in intake observed across the three Services (see, for example, Table 2.17).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Officers	32 520	33 000	32 700	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930^P	31 830^P
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	10	-	-	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P
18-19	310	110	100	130	110	100	80 ^P	40 ^P
20-24	2 890	3 020	2 810	2 610	2 490	2 480	2 550 ^P	2 380 ^P
25-29	6 220	6 060	6 250	6 290	6 240	6 140	5 970 ^P	5 890 ^P
30-34	5 750	5 490	5 300	5 040	4 930	5 050	5 290 ^P	5 520 ^P
35-39	5 660	5 790	5 680	5 590	5 440	5 300	5 190 ^P	5 000 ^P
40-44	4 940	5 540	5 580	5 520	5 470	5 470	5 450 ^P	5 440 ^P
45-49	3 520	4 140	4 220	4 300	4 320	4 270	4 360 ^P	4 460 ^P
50 and over	3 210	2 850	2 750	2 690	2 730	2 880	3 050 ^P	3 100 ^P
Average age²	37	37	37	37	37	37	37^P	37^P
Other Ranks	175 100	168 090	163 150	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 730^P	154 520^P
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	6 400	5 140	4 920	4 660	4 450	4 670	3 510 ^P	2 530 ^P
18-19	16 190	14 110	12 490	11 700	11 230	11 950	11 620 ^P	8 740 ^P
20-24	39 400	45 320	43 670	41 840	40 510	41 090	42 650 ^P	40 670 ^P
25-29	39 970	31 430	32 460	33 560	34 200	34 720	35 770 ^P	36 080 ^P
30-34	33 780	28 500	25 800	23 400	21 990	22 260	23 830 ^P	25 280 ^P
35-39	27 490	27 480	27 840	27 360	26 490	25 010	23 480 ^P	21 520 ^P
40-44	7 960	11 540	11 200	11 050	11 200	11 710	12 870 ^P	13 460 ^P
45-49	2 640	3 490	3 660	3 800	3 940	4 170	4 470 ^P	4 580 ^P
50 and over	1 270	1 070	1 110	1 120	1 190	1 320	1 540 ^P	1 650 ^P
Average age²	29	29	29	29	29	29	29^P	29^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Age is as at last birthday
2. Averages are the mean age in years.

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Table 2.12 Strength of UK Regular Forces by rank¹, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2011 there were 31,830 Officers and 154,520 Other Ranks in the UK Regular Forces. Whilst Officer strength remained relatively stable since 2000, Other Ranks strength had fallen by 20,580 (11.8 per cent).

There were 65,430 Private Other Ranks at 1 April 2011, a decrease of 11,470 (14.9 per cent) since 2000. Proportionally the largest fall was at the Staff Sergeant rank, with 20.5 per cent fewer personnel in 2011 than in 2000. Among the Officers, the greatest decrease was at Lieutenant and below, whilst there were increases at other ranks, most notably Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Officers	32 520	33 000	32 700	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930^P	31 830^P
<i>by rank¹:</i>								
Major General and above	150	150	140	140	140	140	140 ^P	140 ^P
Brigadier	370	350	350	350	350	370	360 ^P	340 ^P
Colonel	1 100	1 210	1 200	1 180	1 180	1 220	1 220 ^P	1 200 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel	3 910	4 130	4 060	4 120	4 120	4 100	4 130 ^P	4 080 ^P
Major	9 940	10 010	9 950	9 730	9 580	9 510	9 530 ^P	9 450 ^P
Captain	11 800	12 310	12 290	12 100	11 870	11 750	11 910 ^P	12 080 ^P
Lieutenant and below	5 240	4 840	4 700	4 540	4 480	4 600	4 640 ^P	4 540 ^P
Other Ranks	175 100	168 090	163 150	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 730^P	154 520^P
<i>by rank¹:</i>								
Warrant Officer	8 690	9 540	9 410	9 150	9 080	9 140	9 250 ^P	8 780 ^P
Staff Sergeant	16 190	14 470	14 110	13 820	13 570	13 290	13 170 ^P	12 870 ^P
Sergeant	23 840	22 920	22 590	21 940	21 280	20 990	21 070 ^P	20 700 ^P
Corporal ²	33 270	32 510	31 710	30 680	30 300	29 600	30 110 ^P	29 860 ^P
Lance Corporal ²	16 200	16 410	16 350	16 590	16 680	16 420	16 520 ^P	16 880 ^P
Private	76 900	72 250	68 980	66 330	64 280	67 460	69 600 ^P	65 430 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.24**.
2. Royal Marines with a substantive rank of Marine but acting as Corporal are presented as Lance Corporal from 1 April 2003 onwards. Before this point they are presented as Corporal.

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Table 2.13 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and religion, at 1 April each year

The percentage of UK Regular Armed Forces who are Christians has reduced from 89.7 per cent in 2007 to 84.9 per cent in 2011. The number of personnel declaring 'No Religion' has increased from 9.5 per cent in 2007 to 13.4 per cent in 2011. At 1 April 2011, the Army has the highest proportion of personnel declaring any religion, including of Hindus (0.6 per cent) and Muslims (0.5 per cent). These have increased gradually over the past 5 years from 0.2 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		%		%		%		%		%
All Services	190 670		186 910		188 600		191 660^P		186 360^P	
No Religion	18 000	9.5	19 080	10.5	21 500	11.6	23 770 ^P	12.6 ^P	24 730 ^P	13.4 ^P
Christian	169 070	89.7	160 990	88.5	161 220	87.1	162 140 ^P	85.8 ^P	156 540 ^P	84.9 ^P
Christian Tradition ¹	190	0.1	210	0.1	220	0.1	250 ^P	0.1 ^P	250 ^P	0.1 ^P
Buddhist	320	0.2	350	0.2	390	0.2	440 ^P	0.2 ^P	480 ^P	0.3 ^P
Hindu	300	0.2	340	0.2	550	0.3	690 ^P	0.4 ^P	730 ^P	0.4 ^P
Jewish	70	-	70	-	70	-	80 ^P	- ^P	80 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	360	0.2	390	0.2	500	0.3	600 ^P	0.3 ^P	610 ^P	0.3 ^P
Sikh	90	-	90	0.1	110	0.1	120 ^P	0.1 ^P	120 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ²	190	0.1	460	0.3	630	0.3	870 ^P	0.5 ^P	870 ^P	0.5 ^P
Unknown ³	2 090	*	4 930	*	3 400	*	2 690 ^P	*	1 940 ^P	*
Naval Service	38 850		38 560		38 340		38 730^P		37 660^P	
No Religion	5 000	13.1	5 420	14.2	5 890	15.7	6 690 ^P	17.7 ^P	7 040 ^P	18.8 ^P
Christian	33 120	86.4	32 420	85.1	31 270	83.5	30 840 ^P	81.5 ^P	30 080 ^P	80.3 ^P
Christian Tradition ¹	40	0.1	40	0.1	50	0.1	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	60 ^P	0.2 ^P
Buddhist	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	20	-	20	0.1	20	0.1	20 ^P	0.1 ^P	20 ^P	0.1 ^P
Jewish	10	-	10	-	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Sikh	10	-	10	-	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Other Religions ²	70	0.2	90	0.2	120	0.3	140 ^P	0.4 ^P	170 ^P	0.4 ^P
Unknown ³	510	*	470	*	880	*	880 ^P	*	180 ^P	*
Army	106 340		104 980		106 700		108 870^P		106 230^P	
No Religion	8 180	7.7	8 680	8.5	9 970	9.4	10 650 ^P	9.8 ^P	11 100 ^P	10.5 ^P
Christian	96 560	91.3	91 960	90.2	94 060	88.8	95 770 ^P	88.1 ^P	92 690 ^P	87.3 ^P
Christian Tradition ¹	100	0.1	120	0.1	130	0.1	140 ^P	0.1 ^P	120 ^P	0.1 ^P
Buddhist	260	0.2	270	0.3	320	0.3	370 ^P	0.3 ^P	400 ^P	0.4 ^P
Hindu	250	0.2	290	0.3	490	0.5	630 ^P	0.6 ^P	670 ^P	0.6 ^P
Jewish	40	-	40	-	50	-	50 ^P	- ^P	60 ^P	0.1 ^P
Muslim	270	0.3	300	0.3	410	0.4	500 ^P	0.5 ^P	510 ^P	0.5 ^P
Sikh	50	-	60	0.1	80	0.1	80 ^P	0.1 ^P	80 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ²	40	-	270	0.3	400	0.4	580 ^P	0.5 ^P	540 ^P	0.5 ^P
Unknown ³	590	*	2 990	*	800	*	110 ^P	*	50 ^P	*
Royal Air Force	45 480		43 370		43 560		44 050^P		42 460^P	
No Religion	4 810	10.8	4 990	11.9	5 640	13.5	6 440 ^P	15.2 ^P	6 590 ^P	16.2 ^P
Christian	39 390	88.5	36 600	87.4	35 890	85.8	35 530 ^P	83.9 ^P	33 770 ^P	82.9 ^P
Christian Tradition ¹	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60 ^P	0.1 ^P	60 ^P	0.2 ^P
Buddhist	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	40	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Jewish	20	-	20	-	20	-	20 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P
Sikh	20	0.1	20	0.1	30	0.1	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ²	80	0.2	100	0.2	120	0.3	150 ^P	0.4 ^P	160 ^P	0.4 ^P
Unknown ³	990	*	1 470	*	1 720	*	1 700 ^P	*	1 710 ^P	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Religion data for all three Services is only available since April 2007 following the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

1. Christian Tradition includes Christian Scientist, Church of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), Jehovah's Witness and Unitarian religions among others.
2. Other Religions includes Druid, Pagan, Rastafarian, Spiritualist, Zoroastrian (Parsee), Wicca and Baha'i among others.
3. Includes those with an unrecorded religion and those who chose not to declare.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known religion only.

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Table 2.14 Strength of the Trained UK Regular Forces by Service and nationality, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2011 the majority of Armed Forces personnel had a recorded nationality of UK (95.1 per cent). The proportion of Non-UK personnel has increased by 1.0 percentage points between 2007 and 2011. The increase in personnel with a nationality recorded as Nepalese is a result of a change in the terms and conditions of service for Gurkha personnel which from 1 April 2009 allows them to transfer into the UK Regular Forces.

At 1 April 2011 the RAF had the highest proportion of personnel with a UK nationality (99.7 per cent) and the Army had the lowest (92.2 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		%		%		%		%		%
All Services	172 480		168 180		168 510		173 260^P		172 580^P	
UK	165 420	96.1	160 700	95.9	159 610	95.4	164 170 ^P	95.0 ^P	163 940 ^P	95.1 ^P
Non-UK	6 750	3.9	6 890	4.1	7 710	4.6	8 620 ^P	5.0 ^P	8 510 ^P	4.9 ^P
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	6 700	3.9	6 810	4.1	7 370	4.4	8 160 ^P	4.7 ^P	8 050 ^P	4.7 ^P
Nepalese	20	-	50	-	310	0.2	440 ^P	0.3 ^P	460 ^P	0.3 ^P
Other Foreign	20	-	30	-	30	-	20 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Unknown ³	310	*	590	*	1 190	*	460 ^P	*	130 ^P	*
Naval Service	34 260		34 520		34 400		35 170^P		35 250^P	
UK	33 540	98.6	33 730	98.3	33 580	98.1	34 280 ^P	97.8 ^P	34 400 ^P	97.7 ^P
Non-UK	490	1.4	580	1.7	660	1.9	760 ^P	2.2 ^P	790 ^P	2.3 ^P
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	480	1.4	570	1.7	650	1.9	760 ^P	2.2 ^P	790 ^P	2.2 ^P
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Other Foreign	10	-	10	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Unknown ³	230	*	200	*	160	*	140 ^P	*	50 ^P	*
Army	95 060		93 620		94 870		97 980^P		97 270^P	
UK	88 860	93.5	87 120	93.3	87 020	92.6	89 980 ^P	92.1 ^P	89 650 ^P	92.2 ^P
Non-UK	6 190	6.5	6 240	6.7	6 950	7.4	7 750 ^P	7.9 ^P	7 600 ^P	7.8 ^P
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	6 160	6.5	6 170	6.6	6 620	7.0	7 290 ^P	7.5 ^P	7 150 ^P	7.3 ^P
Nepalese	20	-	50	0.1	310	0.3	440 ^P	0.5 ^P	460 ^P	0.5 ^P
Other Foreign	10	-	20	-	20	-	20 ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Unknown ³	-	*	260	*	900	*	250 ^P	*	20 ^P	*
Royal Air Force	43 170		40 040		39 240		40 110^P		40 070^P	
UK	43 020	99.9	39 850	99.8	39 020	99.7	39 920 ^P	99.7 ^P	39 880 ^P	99.7 ^P
Non-UK	60	0.1	70	0.2	100	0.3	110 ^P	0.3 ^P	120 ^P	0.3 ^P
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	60	0.1	70	0.2	100	0.3	110 ^P	0.3 ^P	120 ^P	0.3 ^P
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Other Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Unknown ³	80	*	130	*	120	*	80 ^P	*	70 ^P	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Nationality data for all three Services is only available from 1 April 2007 due to the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

1. Citizens of the Republic of Ireland.
2. Includes Zimbabwean and Fijian citizens, who continue to retain Commonwealth status under the British Nationality Act 1981.
3. Includes those with an unrecorded nationality.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known nationality only.

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Table 2.15 Strength of the Reserve Forces¹, at 1 April each year

The Volunteer Reserves strength overall and in all three Services has decreased between 2000 and 2011. Army and Royal Air Force cadet strengths increased in the past year, whereas the Naval Service cadet strength decreased.

Data Quality Notes

Regular Reserve

Data on Naval Service Regular Reservists at 1 April 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011, and Army Regular Reservists and Royal Air Force Individuals Liable to Recall at 1 April 2008 onwards are not presented in Table 2.15 (Strength of the Reserve Forces at 1 April each year). Tri-Service Regular Reserve data were not migrated across from legacy systems onto the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system, and any data subsequent to its introduction have been sourced from the single Services where available. The absence of Naval Service Regular Reserve data in 2006 and 2007 was caused by the disestablishment of the secretariat responsible for the compilation of Naval Service Reserve data. In 2008, data were compiled by a reorganised secretariat, however concerns over the quality of the source data has prohibited publication of the Naval Service Regular Reserve data from 2009 onwards.

Volunteer Reserve

Volunteer Reserve data appear on the JPA system, however there are known issues with the quality of the data. Naval Service Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2008 onwards were therefore sourced from the Naval Service. Army and Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve data for 2008 onwards were sourced from JPA, however validation is ongoing and as such the figures presented here are provisional.

	2000	2005	2006	2007 ²	2008 ³	2009	2010	2011
Total Reserve	293 100	233 870^r	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular reserve	241 620	191 530^r	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Service	24 160	22 180	..	..	19 560	..	..	..
Royal Fleet Reserve ⁴	10 150	10 530	..	..	8 010	..	..	..
of which mobilised	-	-	..	..	-^p	10 ^p	- ^p	- ^p
Individuals liable to recall	14 010	11 650	..	..	11 560	..	..	..
Army⁵	175 530	134 190	127 580	121 820	..	..	..	..
Army Reserve	34 530	31 420	32 060	33 760	..	..	..	..
of which mobilised	320	170	260	120	40 ^p	30 ^p	40 ^p	30 ^p
Individuals liable to recall	141 000	102 760	95 520	88 060	..	..	..	..
Royal Air Force	41 930	35 160^r	34 360	33 380^p	..	..	..	..
Royal Air Force Reserve	14 330	8 440 ^r	7 790	7 350 ^p	6 110 ^p	5 600 ^p	5 420 ^p	5 120 ^p
of which mobilised	20	20	10	20 ^p	20 ^{rp}	20 ^p	20 ^p	20 ^p
Individuals liable to recall	27 600	26 720	26 570	26 030 ^p	..	..	..	..
Volunteer reserve⁶	51 480	42 340	..	41 020^p	39 230^p	39 730^p	37 560^p	35 320^p
Naval Service ⁶	4 080	3 610	..	2 970	2 880	2 970	2 930	2 540
of which mobilised	-	20	..	80 ^p	180 ^p	220 ^p	150 ^p	150 ^p
Army ⁷	45 610	37 260	38 460	36 790	35 020 ^p	35 320 ^p	33 130 ^p	31 420 ^p
of which mobilised	770	1 460	1 110	1 020	1 360 ^p	1 420 ^p	1 380 ^p	1 460 ^p
Royal Air Force ⁸	1 800	1 480 ^r	1 350	1 250 ^p	1 340 ^p	1 440 ^p	1 500 ^p	1 360 ^p
of which mobilised	40	30	90	200 ^p	100 ^p	170 ^p	110 ^p	80 ^p

Sources: DASA(Quad-Service), single Services

1. Figures exclude Full Time Reserve Service personnel.
2. Army Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2007 are not available. Data are as at 1 March 2007.
3. Army Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2008 are not available. Data are as at 1 June 2008.
4. Comprises Royal Fleet Reserve - Naval and Royal Fleet Reserve - Marine.
5. Army Regular reserve data for 2008 onwards have not been compiled and so are not available.
6. Excludes University Royal Naval Unit personnel.
7. Includes Officer Training Corps and Non-Regular Permanent Staff.
8. Excludes University Air Squadron personnel.

r Due to a processing error, data for Royal Air Force reserves for 2005 have been revised.

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Table 2.16 Strength of the cadet forces, at 1 April 2011

At 1 April 2011 there were 93,010 single service cadets and 44,890 Combined Cadet Force cadets (CCF). The Army had the largest cadet force with 48 per cent of the single service cadets and 67 per cent of the CCF.

There were 26,660 instructors at 1 April 2011, 71 per cent of which were uniformed instructors. The Air Training Corps had the most instructors, with 39 per cent of the total.

	Total	Sea Cadet Corps	Sea Cadet Corps (Royal Marine Corps)	Army Cadet Force	Air Training Corps
Total Single Service Cadets	93 010	11 530	1 380	44 890	35 210
Male	68 600	7 340	1 220	33 560	26 480
Female	24 410	4 190	160	11 330	8 730

	All Services	RN Section	RM Section	Army	RAF
Total Combined Cadet Force Cadets	44 890	4 860	550	30 220	9 260
Male	32 390	3 050	510	21 850	6 980
Female	12 500	1 810	40	8 370	2 280

	Total	Combined Cadet Force	Sea Cadet Corps	Army Cadet Force	Air Training Corps
Total Instructors	26 660	2 150	5 600	8 440	10 460
Uniformed Instructors	19 040	2 150	3 630	8 440	4 810
<i>Male</i>	13 790	1 560	2 480	6 180	3 580
<i>Female</i>	5 240	600	1 160	2 270	1 230
Non-uniformed Instructors	7 620	-	1 970	-	5 650
<i>Male</i>	5 370	-	1 170	-	4 200
<i>Female</i>	2 260	-	810	-	1 450

Source: DCDS Pers(RF&C)

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Table 2.17 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

The intake to UK Regular Forces was 12,800 in financial year 2010/11. This was a decrease of 9,010 (41.3 per cent) when compared with 2009/10 and a decrease of 10,220 (44.4 per cent) when compared with 2000/01.

Women accounted for 8.8 per cent of the intake to UK Regular Forces in 2010/11, the fourth annual decrease in succession. The Naval Service followed this pattern with quite a marked drop in the most recent financial year, whereas the proportion of intake who are female increased for the Army and RAF in the past year.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006-2009 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All Services	23 020	18 150	20 100	21 350	23 190	21 800^P	12 800^P
Percentage female	11.3%	9.6%	10.0%	9.9%	9.2%	8.9% ^P	8.8% ^P
Officers	1 760	1 520	1 660	1 720	1 690	1 590^P	1 360^P
of which female	350	290	330	300	300	250 ^P	210 ^P
Percentage female	19.9%	18.9%	19.9%	17.4%	18.0%	15.6% ^P	15.8% ^P
Other Ranks	21 260	16 630	18 440	19 630	21 500	20 210^P	11 440^P
of which female	2 260	1 450	1 680	1 820	1 830	1 690 ^P	910 ^P
Percentage female	10.6%	8.7%	9.1%	9.3%	8.5%	8.4% ^P	8.0% ^P
Naval Service	4 620	3 940	3 890	4 040	4 240	4 150^P	2 550^P
Percentage female	13.7%	11.7%	12.2%	12.1%	10.5%	9.4% ^P	6.7% ^P
Officers	450	370	330	380	310	390^P	300^P
of which female	80	50	50	60	50	50 ^P	30 ^P
Percentage female	18.5%	13.8%	14.9%	16.0%	16.9%	12.9% ^P	9.4% ^P
Other Ranks	4 180	3 570	3 560	3 660	3 930	3 760^P	2 250^P
of which female	550	410	420	430	390	340 ^P	140 ^P
Percentage female	13.2%	11.5%	11.9%	11.7%	9.9%	9.0% ^P	6.3% ^P
Army²	14 770	12 730	14 300	14 290	14 660	14 180^P	8 820^P
Percentage female	9.0%	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	6.9%	6.8% ^P	8.0% ^P
Officers	870	820	900	940	840	800^P	780^P
of which female	170	140	170	150	130	120 ^P	120 ^P
Percentage female	19.2%	17.1%	19.3%	15.8%	15.3%	14.7% ^P	14.9% ^P
Other Ranks	13 900	11 910	13 400	13 350	13 820	13 390^P	8 040^P
of which female	1 160	850	970	960	890	850 ^P	590 ^P
Percentage female	8.3%	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%	6.4%	6.4% ^P	7.4% ^P
Royal Air Force	3 630	1 480	1 900	3 020	4 300	3 470^P	1 430^P
Percentage female	18.0%	19.6%	20.9%	17.1%	15.8%	16.7% ^P	17.2% ^P
Officers	440	330	430	410	540	400^P	280^P
of which female	100	100	110	90	120	80 ^P	70 ^P
Percentage female	22.8%	29.3%	25.0%	22.4%	22.9%	20.0% ^P	25.4% ^P
Other Ranks	3 190	1 150	1 470	2 620	3 760	3 070^P	1 150^P
of which female	560	190	290	430	560	500 ^P	180 ^P
Percentage female	17.4%	16.8%	19.8%	16.3%	14.8%	16.3% ^P	15.2% ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from ranks to officer due to promotion.

2. From 2009/10 Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

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Table 2.18 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

The intake to UK Regular Forces was 12,800 in financial year 2010/11. This was a decrease of 9,010 (41.3 per cent) when compared with 2009/10 and a decrease of 29.5 per cent when compared with 2005/06.

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Officer intake during 2010/11 was 2.5 per cent of total intake; for Other Ranks the figure was 6.3 per cent.

The Army had the highest per centage of BME Other Ranks intake (7.8 per cent of total intake); It is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons for the Officer BME cohorts due to small numbers.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2005/06	2006/07 ²	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All Services	18 150	20 100	21 350	23 190	21 800^P	12 800^P
Officers	1 520	1 660	1 720	1 690	1 590^P	1 360^P
White	1 420	..	..	..	1 250 ^P	1 150 ^P
BME	30	..	..	..	30 ^P	30 ^P
Unknown ³	70	..	..	..	320 ^P	170 ^P
Other ranks	16 630	18 440	19 630	21 500	20 210^P	11 440^P
White	15 010	..	..	18 170	17 700 ^P	10 010 ^P
BME	1 030	..	..	1 940	1 370 ^P	680 ^P
Unknown ³	590	..	..	1 400	1 140 ^P	750 ^P
Naval Service	3 940	3 890	4 040	4 240	4 150^P	2 550^P
Officers	370	330	380	310	390^P	300^P
White	310	..	290	250	340 ^P	280 ^P
BME	-	..	10	10	- ^P	10 ^P
Unknown ³	50	..	80	50	50 ^P	20 ^P
Other ranks	3 570	3 560	3 660	3 930	3 760^P	2 250^P
White	2 930	..	..	3 000	3 340 ^P	2 030 ^P
BME	120	..	..	180	140 ^P	80 ^P
Unknown ³	520	..	..	760	270 ^P	140 ^P
Army	12 730	14 300	14 290	14 660	14 180^P	8 820^P
Officers	820	900	940	840	800^P	780^P
White	790	790	..	..	530 ^P	610 ^P
BME	20	20	..	..	10 ^P	20 ^P
Unknown ³	-	80	..	..	260 ^P	150 ^P
Other ranks	11 910	13 400	13 350	13 820	13 390^P	8 040^P
White	10 980	10 880	10 020	11 520	11 400 ^P	6 860 ^P
BME	890	960	1 210	1 680	1 150 ^P	580 ^P
Unknown ³	40	1 560	2 120	620	850 ^P	600 ^P
Royal Air Force	1 480	1 900	3 020	4 300	3 470^P	1 430^P
Officers	330	430	410	540	400^P	280^P
White	310	340	400	510	380 ^P	260 ^P
BME	-	10	10	20	10 ^P	- ^P
Unknown ³	20	80	-	10	10 ^P	10 ^P
Other ranks	1 150	1 470	2 620	3 760	3 070^P	1 150^P
White	1 100	1 320	2 320	3 660	2 960 ^P	1 120 ^P
BME	20	20	40	80	80 ^P	20 ^P
Unknown ³	30	130	250	20	20 ^P	10 ^P
Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total intake (exc. unknown)						
All personnel	6.0	..	..	..	6.9^P	5.9^P
Officers	2.1	..	..	..	2.3^P	2.5^P
Naval Service	1.6	..	2.7	2.7	1.4 ^P	3.2 ^P
Army	2.5	3.1	..	..	2.2 ^P	2.5 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.6	2.6	1.7	4.2	3.1 ^P	1.9 ^P
Other ranks	6.4	..	..	9.6	7.2^P	6.3^P
Naval Service	3.8	..	..	5.6	4.1 ^P	3.7 ^P
Army	7.5	8.1	10.8	12.7	9.1 ^P	7.8 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7 ^P	1.8 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Ethnicity percentages are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Where more than 40% of ethnicity data are unknown, figures are suppressed to reduce the possibility of presenting misleading information. All Service totals are also suppressed when single Service figures have varying degrees of coverage to prevent bias towards Services with higher coverage.

- Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from ranks to officer due to promotion.
- Full coverage estimates are given for Army ethnicity figures in 2006/07. These show the number of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel that would be expected if ethnicity were known for all personnel. Ethnicity is known for 11 months of data and estimated for March 2007.
- Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who choose not to declare.

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Table 2.19 Gains to Trained Strength¹ of UK Regular Forces by Service

In 2009/10, Gains to Trained Strength (GTS) was at a five year high in the Army and RAF, and consequently overall. However, in 2010/11 GTS dropped sharply, to a six year low.

The GTS of UK Regular Armed Forces was 13,600 in the financial year 2010/11. This was a decrease of 3,980 (22.7 per cent) when compared to 2009/10 and a decrease of 810 (5.6 per cent) when compared to 2005/06. The changes in GTS in the last two years are likely to be related to the changing pattern of intake over the last three years, which can be observed in Table 2.17.

The figures presented here do not match GTS figures shown in editions of UKDS published prior to 2010 as they exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA). Previous GTS figures included returns from LTA.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All Services²	14 410	14 120	14 410	16 460	17 580^P	13 600^P
From untrained to trained	13 240	12 740	13 210	15 230	16 660 ^P	13 240 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	1 160	1 380	1 200	1 230	920 ^P	360 ^P
Officers	1 820	1 900	1 570	2 120	1 980^P	1 750^P
From untrained to trained	1 380	1 380	1 150	1 710	1 580 ^P	1 420 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	130	200	100	100	80 ^P	50 ^P
From Other Ranks	310	320	320	310	320 ^P	270 ^P
Other Ranks	12 900	12 540	13 160	14 640	15 910^P	12 120^P
From untrained to trained	11 870	11 350	12 060	13 510	15 080 ^P	11 810 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	1 030	1 190	1 090	1 130	830 ^P	310 ^P
Naval Service²	2 790	2 700	3 500	3 310	3 400^P	3 020^P
From untrained to trained	2 650	2 600	3 410	3 240	3 300 ^P	2 960 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	140	100	90	70	100 ^P	50 ^P
Officers	370	420	290	450	400^P	430^P
From untrained to trained	360	410	280	440	390 ^P	430 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	10	10	10	10	10 ^P	- ^P
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	2 420	2 290	3 210	2 860	3 010^P	2 580^P
From untrained to trained	2 290	2 190	3 130	2 800	2 920 ^P	2 540 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	140	100	80	60	90 ^P	50 ^P
Army²	9 420	10 000	9 530	10 330	10 930^P	7 960^P
From untrained to trained	8 400	8 750	8 460	9 200	10 150 ^P	7 670 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	1 020	1 250	1 070	1 130	780 ^P	290 ^P
Officers	1 060	1 120	1 060	990	1 070^P	900^P
From untrained to trained	630	620	660	620	700 ^P	580 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	120	180	80	70	60 ^P	40 ^P
From Other Ranks	310	320	320	290	310 ^P	270 ^P
Other Ranks	8 670	9 200	8 790	9 640	10 170^P	7 330^P
From untrained to trained	7 770	8 130	7 810	8 580	9 440 ^P	7 080 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	900	1 070	980	1 050	720 ^P	250 ^P
Royal Air Force²	2 190	1 420	1 380	2 810	3 240^P	2 620^P
From untrained to trained	2 190	1 390	1 340	2 790	3 210 ^P	2 600 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	-	30	40	30	30 ^P	20 ^P
Officers	390	360	220	680	520^P	420^P
From untrained to trained	380	350	210	650	490 ^P	410 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	-	10	20	20	20 ^P	10 ^P
From Other Ranks	-	-	-	20	10 ^P	- ^P
Other Ranks	1 800	1 060	1 150	2 150	2 740^P	2 200^P
From untrained to trained	1 800	1 030	1 130	2 130	2 720 ^P	2 190 ^P
Trained direct entrants ³	-	20	30	10	20 ^P	10 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. GTS figures comprise those who complete training (untrained to trained flow) and those that enter directly into the trained strength (direct entrants). They exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).
2. Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall strength and as such exclude the intake to trained officers from trained other ranks.
3. Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars.

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Table 2.20 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and whether trained or untrained

Total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces has fallen year on year since 2006/07, reaching 18,150 in 2010/11. This is a decrease of 2.3 per cent when compared to 2009/10 and a decrease of 27.2 per cent when compared to 2000/01. Trained outflow increased in the last year, whereas untrained outflow decreased. This is likely to be linked to falling intake, which can be observed in Table 2.17.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All Services²	24 950	23 260	25 320 II	24 760	21 650	18 570 P	18 150 P
Trained	17 600	18 140	18 890	18 130	15 860	12 280	13 950
Untrained	7 350	5 120	6 430	6 630	5 790	6 290	4 200
Officers	2 290	2 290	2 690 II	2 740	2 380	1 890 P	1 930 P
Trained	1 920	2 080	2 310	2 300	2 070	1 620	1 710
Untrained	380	220	380	440	310	270	230
Other ranks	22 650	20 980	22 630 II	22 020	19 270	16 680 P	16 220 P
Trained	15 680	16 070	16 570	15 830	13 780	10 660	12 240
Untrained	6 970	4 910	6 050	6 190	5 480	6 020	3 980
Naval Service	5 040	4 490	4 400	4 330	4 440	3 740 P	3 630 P
Trained	3 530	3 300	3 210	3 110	3 250	2 430	2 680
Untrained	1 500	1 180	1 190	1 220	1 190	1 310	950
Officers	480	520	500	570	520	450 P	460 P
Trained	410	430	400	450	410	360	380
Untrained	80	90	100	120	110	90	70
Other ranks	4 550	3 960	3 900	3 760	3 920	3 290 P	3 180 P
Trained	3 120	2 870	2 810	2 660	2 840	2 080	2 300
Untrained	1 430	1 100	1 090	1 110	1 080	1 220	880
Army²	15 230	14 190	15 770 II	15 280	13 080	11 840 P	11 500 P
Trained	10 070	10 500	10 930	10 640	9 170	7 570	8 630
Untrained	5 160	3 690	4 840	4 640	3 920	4 260	2 860
Officers	1 150	1 070	1 330 II	1 380	1 210	990 P	990 P
Trained	900	980	1 110	1 130	1 070	840	880
Untrained	260	90	220	240	140	140	100
Other ranks	14 080	13 120	14 440 II	13 900	11 870	10 850 P	10 510 P
Trained	9 180	9 520	9 820	9 510	8 100	6 730	7 750
Untrained	4 900	3 600	4 620	4 400	3 780	4 120	2 760
Royal Air Force	4 680	4 590	5 150	5 150	4 120	3 000 P	3 020 P
Trained	4 000	4 340	4 740	4 380	3 440	2 280	2 640
Untrained	680	250	410	770	690	720	390
Officers	660	700	860	790	650	460 P	490 P
Trained	610	670	800	710	590	420	440
Untrained	40	30	60	80	60	40	50
Other ranks	4 020	3 890	4 290	4 360	3 470	2 540 P	2 540 P
Trained	3 380	3 670	3 940	3 670	2 850	1 850	2 200
Untrained	640	220	340	680	620	680	340

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

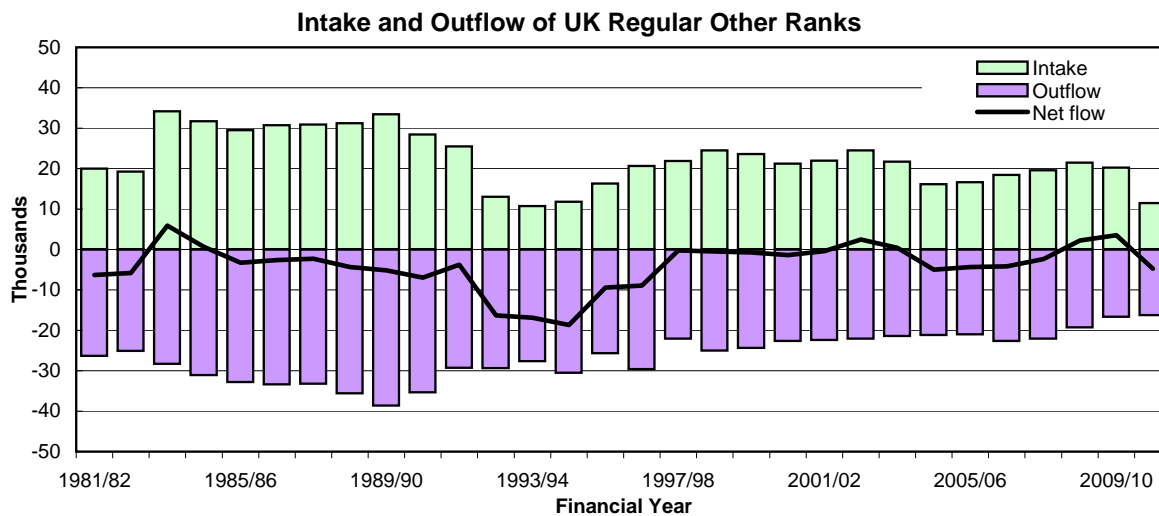
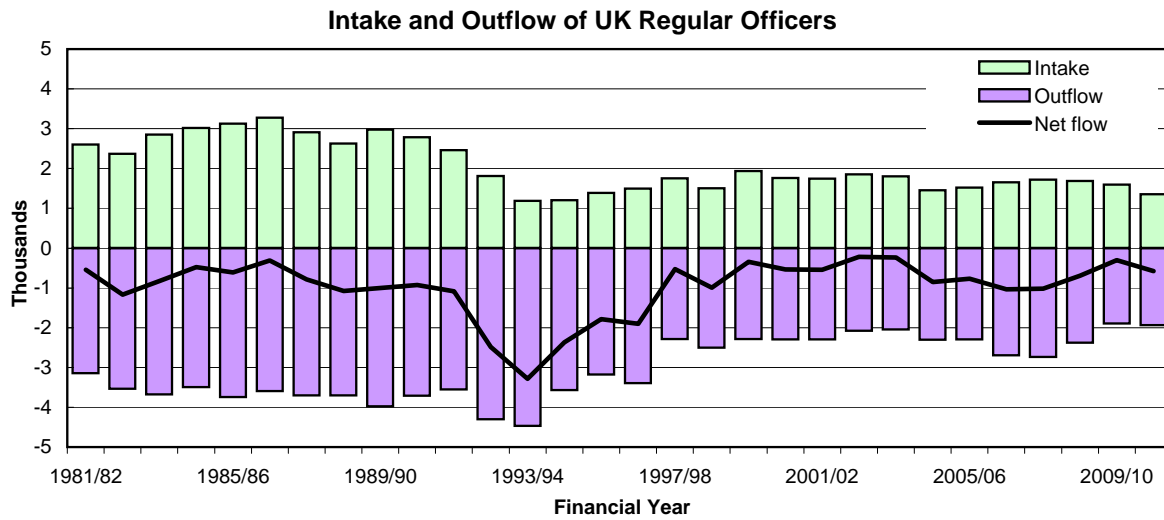
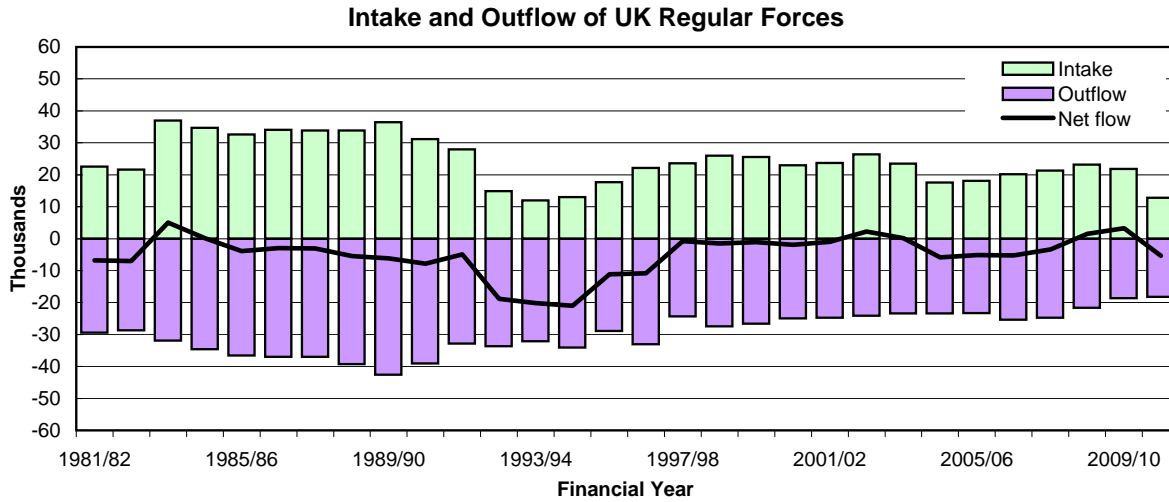
1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.

2. Outflow figures up to and including 2006/07 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures from 2007/08 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.

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Charts to Tables 2.17 & 2.20 Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces



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Table 2.21 Outflow¹ from trained UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

The outflow from trained UK Regular Forces rose to 13,950 in 2010/11, up from 12,280 in 2009/10 and down from 18,140 in 2005/06.

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel as a percentage of total outflow was 4.7% in 2010/11. This was a decrease of 1.0 percentage points compared to 2009/10; and an increase of 1.0 percentage points compared to 2005/06.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All Services³	18 140	18 890 II	18 130	15 860	12 280 P	13 950 P
Officers	2 080	2 310 II	2 300	2 070	1 620 P	1 710 P
White	1 880	2 100 II	2 100	1 890	1 500 P	1 620 P
BME	50	40 II	60	40	40 P	40 P
Unknown ²	140	170 II	140	140	90 P	40 P
Other ranks	16 070	16 570 II	15 830	13 780	10 660 P	12 240 P
White	14 250	14 810 II	14 000	12 350	9 580 P	11 400 P
BME	560	740 II	1 000	800	640 P	600 P
Unknown ²	1 260	1 020 II	830	640	440 P	240 P
Naval Service	3 300	3 210	3 110	3 250	2 430 P	2 680 P
Officers	430	400	450	410	360 P	380 P
White	410	380	430	390	340 P	370 P
BME	10	10	10	-	- P	- P
Unknown ²	20	10	10	20	20 P	10 P
Other ranks	2 870	2 810	2 660	2 840	2 080 P	2 300 P
White	2 670	2 700	2 510	2 710	1 960 P	2 160 P
BME	80	60	60	60	50 P	60 P
Unknown ²	120	40	80	60	60 P	70 P
Army³	10 500	10 930 II	10 640	9 170	7 570 P	8 630 P
Officers	980	1 110 II	1 130	1 070	840 P	880 P
White	870	1 010 II	1 050	990	780 P	850 P
BME	20	20 II	20	30	20 P	20 P
Unknown ²	80	80 II	60	60	40 P	10 P
Other ranks	9 520	9 820 II	9 510	8 100	6 730 P	7 750 P
White	8 360	8 590 II	8 210	7 050	5 930 P	7 180 P
BME	380	580 II	840	670	540 P	500 P
Unknown ²	780	640 II	450	380	260 P	70 P
Royal Air Force	4 340	4 740	4 380	3 440	2 280 P	2 640 P
Officers	670	800	710	590	420 P	440 P
White	600	710	620	510	380 P	410 P
BME	20	20	30	10	10 P	10 P
Unknown ²	50	70	60	70	30 P	20 P
Other ranks	3 670	3 940	3 670	2 850	1 850 P	2 200 P
White	3 220	3 510	3 280	2 590	1 690 P	2 050 P
BME	100	100	90	70	40 P	40 P
Unknown ²	350	340	300	190	120 P	100 P
Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total outflow (excluding Unknown)						
All personnel	3.7	4.5 II	6.1	5.6	5.7 P	4.7 P
Officers	2.8	2.1 II	2.6	2.0	2.3 P	2.4 P
Naval Service	1.7	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.9 P	1.3 P
Army	2.7	2.0 II	2.0	2.6	2.8 P	2.9 P
Royal Air Force	3.7	2.1	4.0	1.7	2.5 P	2.4 P
Other ranks	3.8	4.8 II	6.7	6.1	6.2 P	5.0 P
Naval Service	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5 P	2.8 P
Army	4.4	6.3 II	9.3	8.6	8.4 P	6.5 P
Royal Air Force	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6 P	2.1 P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- Figures show outflow from trained UK Regular Forces, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.
- Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.
- Outflow figures up to and including 2006/07 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures from 2007/08 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.

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Table 2.22 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

Female outflow, as a percentage of the total, has been fairly stable since 2005/06, with a dip in 2009/10. Female outflow was 8.8 per cent during 2010/11, remaining below the level of 9.7 per cent in 2000/01.

Female outflow, as a percentage of the total outflow, has increased since 2009/10 across all three services. Naval Service female outflow rose by 0.8 percentage points to 9.9 per cent; Army by 0.8 percentage points to 6.9 per cent and RAF by 1.1 percentage points to 14.7 per cent.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2006/07-2008/09 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All Services²	24 950	23 260	25 320 II	24 760	21 650	18 570^P	18 150^P
of which female	2 430	1 980	2 180	2 190	1 900	1 470 ^P	1 600 ^P
percentage female	9.7	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	7.9 ^P	8.8 ^P
Officers: total	2 290	2 290	2 690 II	2 740	2 380	1 890^P	1 930^P
of which female	260	240	300	340	300	220 ^P	240 ^P
percentage female	11.1	10.7	11.0	12.4	12.7	11.5 ^P	12.2 ^P
Other ranks: total	22 650	20 980	22 630 II	22 020	19 270	16 680^P	16 220^P
of which female	2 180	1 730	1 890	1 860	1 600	1 250 ^P	1 360 ^P
percentage female	9.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.5 ^P	8.4 ^P
Naval Service	5 040	4 490	4 400	4 330	4 440	3 740^P	3 630^P
of which female	550	480	500	460	460	340 ^P	360 ^P
percentage female	11.0	10.8	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.1 ^P	9.9 ^P
Officers: total	480	520	500	570	520	450^P	460^P
of which female	40	40	50	40	50	50 ^P	50 ^P
percentage female	9.1	8.0	10.0	7.7	9.6	11.2 ^P	10.1 ^P
Other ranks: total	4 550	3 960	3 900	3 760	3 920	3 290^P	3 180^P
of which female	510	440	450	420	410	290 ^P	310 ^P
percentage female	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.4	8.8 ^P	9.9 ^P
Army²	15 230	14 190	15 770 II	15 280	13 080	11 840^P	11 500^P
of which female	1 330	950	1 110	1 080	920	720 ^P	790 ^P
percentage female	8.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.1 ^P	6.9 ^P
Officers: total	1 150	1 070	1 330 II	1 380	1 210	990^P	990^P
of which female	160	110	140	180	160	100 ^P	120 ^P
percentage female	13.4	10.7	10.8	12.9	13.1	9.8 ^P	12.3 ^P
Other ranks: total	14 080	13 120	14 440 II	13 900	11 870	10 850^P	10 510^P
of which female	1 180	840	960	900	760	620 ^P	670 ^P
percentage female	8.4	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.4	5.7 ^P	6.4 ^P
RAF	4 680	4 590	5 150	5 150	4 120	3 000^P	3 020^P
of which female	540	540	580	650	520	410 ^P	450 ^P
percentage female	11.6	11.7	11.2	12.6	12.5	13.6 ^P	14.7 ^P
Officers: total	660	700	860	790	650	460^P	490^P
of which female	60	90	100	120	90	70 ^P	70 ^P
percentage female	8.5	12.6	11.7	14.9	14.3	15.2 ^P	13.9 ^P
Other ranks: total	4 020	3 890	4 290	4 360	3 470	2 540^P	2 540^P
of which female	490	450	480	530	420	340 ^P	380 ^P
percentage female	12.1	11.6	11.1	12.2	12.2	13.3 ^P	14.9 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.

2. Outflow figures up to and including 2006/07 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures from 2007/08 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.

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Table 2.23 Military salaries¹: illustrative rates and indices (2001/02=100)

Indices are based on annual pay rates. 2011/12 rates are those recommended by the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB). As the underlying rank weights are constant, the changes in the indices purely reflect changes in pay. All indices are calculated using standard rank weights taken at 1 April 2011 (last year's index used weights taken at 1 March 2008) and are based against average rates of pay in 2001/02 - the year the new Pay2000 pay system was introduced.

For the first time since 2007/08, there has been a real terms contraction in military salaries. This has been caused by a pay freeze for all public sector workers earning more than £21,000, coupled with a high proportional increase in the Retail Price Index. The contraction in military salaries

	2001/02	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Military salaries Index: all ranks²	100	118	122	127	130	133	133
Senior officers (Major General and above)	100	116	120	124	131	134	134
Officers (up to Brigadier)	100	119	123	128	132	134	134
Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	100	117	121	125	129	131	131
Other ranks (up to Corporal)	100	118	122	126	130	132	133

Illustrative rates³ of annual military salary (in terms of Army ranks)

Pay 2000 Pay System⁴

Pounds Sterling

		2001/02	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
General	Level 4	125,928	152,728	160,625	164,159	172,130	177,993	177,993
Brigadier	Level 5	74,135	86,527	89,444	96,288	98,984	100,964	100,964
Colonel	Level 1	59,280	69,189	71,522	77,545	79,716	81,310	81,310
Lieutenant Colonel	Level 9	56,586	66,047	68,273	74,023	76,095	77,617	77,617
Major	Level 9	43,472	50,983	52,702	54,551	56,078	57,199	57,199
Captain	Level 3	30,372	35,617	36,817	38,109	39,176	39,959	39,959
Lieutenant	Level 8	23,787	27,762	28,698	29,704	30,536	31,147	31,147
2nd Lieutenant	Level 5	18,798	21,940	22,680	23,475	24,133	24,615	24,615
Warrant Officer I	Level 7 H	35,420	41,672	43,077	44,588	45,836	46,753	46,753
Warrant Officer II	Level 9 H	33,029	38,551	39,851	41,249	42,404	43,252	43,252
Staff Sergeant	Level 7 L	28,904	34,098	35,248	36,484	37,506	38,256	38,256
Sergeant	Level 7 H	28,200	32,916	34,025	35,219	36,205	36,929	36,929
Corporal	Level 7 H	25,342	29,576	30,573	31,646	32,532	33,182	33,182
Lance Corporal	Level 9 H	22,101	25,794	26,664	27,599	28,372	28,940	28,940
Private	Level 2 L	12,071	14,323	15,677	16,227	16,681	17,015	17,736

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

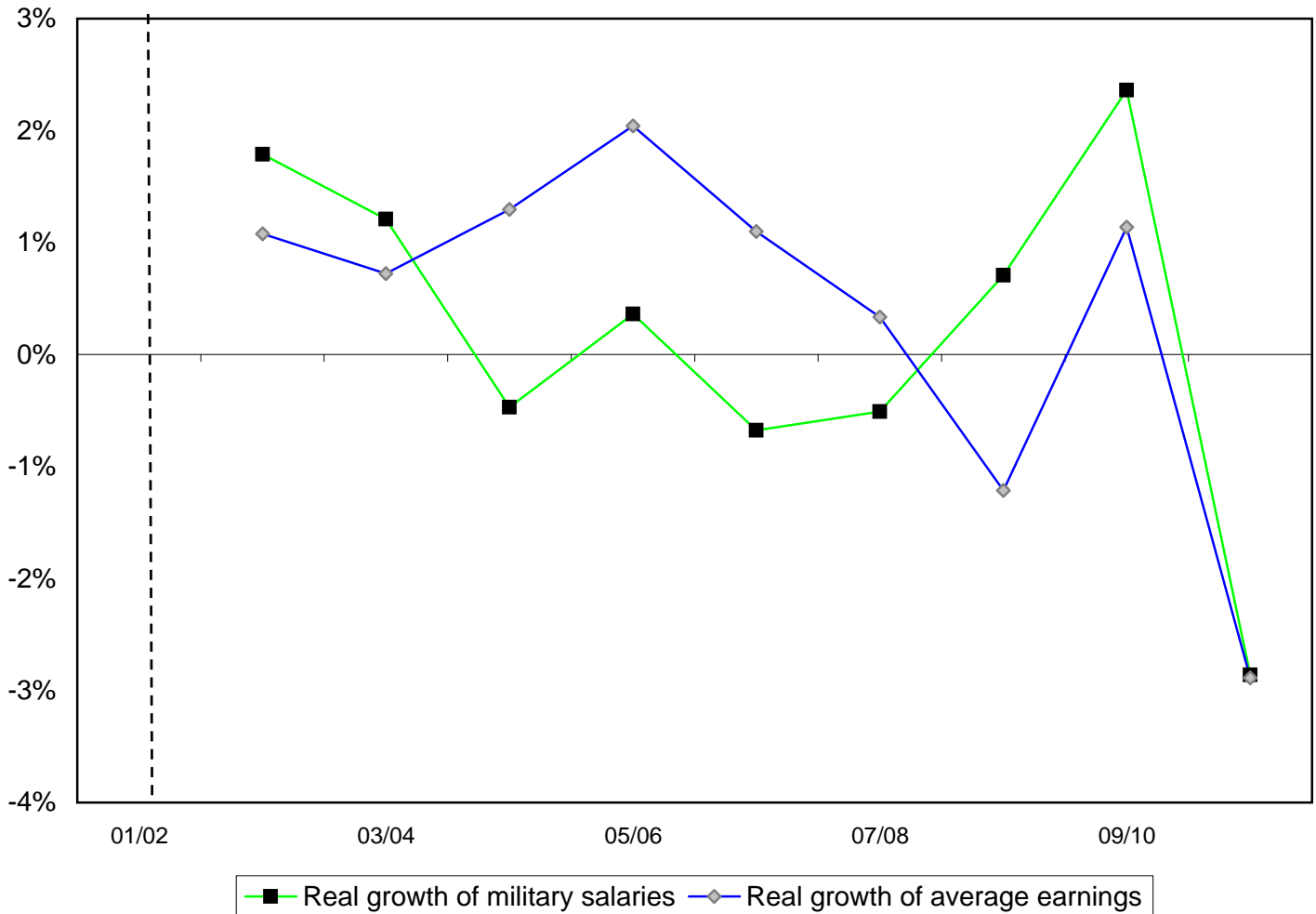
1. Data are for UK Regular Forces which includes all trained and untrained personnel. Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists are excluded.
2. Equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and Royal Air Force are shown in **Table 2.24**.
3. The illustrative rates of annual military salary are calculated using the Pay Review Bodies' annualised rates for the appropriate year. The rate shown for each rank is the pay level with the largest number of people at 1 April 2011.
4. Under the Pay 2000 system, introduced in 2001/02, Regular personnel progress annually up incremental pay spines, subject to satisfactory performance. Other Ranks are also assigned to Higher (H) or Lower (L) ranges, in accordance with their trade.

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Chart to Table 2.23 Military salaries: illustrative rates and indices

Real Growth¹ of military salaries and average earnings²



Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Real growth in salaries is growth over and above inflation. It represents the increase in purchasing power between one year and the next. For example, if salaries grew by 2%, but prices rose by 1%, real salary growth would be about 1%, because someone earning that salary could purchase around 1% more goods and services. Real pay growth can be negative if inflation is outstripping salary growth, values at 0% indicate an increase in line with inflation. The measure of inflation used here is growth in Retail Price Index (RPI).
2. When calculating the real growth of average earnings the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Average Weekly Earnings index (K45U: whole economy, total pay including bonuses) has been employed. The AWE has replaced the Annual Earnings Index previously used, which was discontinued in September 2010.

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Table 2.24 NATO Rank Codes and UK Service Ranks

NATO Code	Royal Navy ¹	Royal Marines ²	Army	Royal Air Force
Officers				
OF-10	Admiral of the Fleet	-	Field Marshal	Marshal of the RAF
OF-9	Admiral	General	General	Air Chief Marshal
OF-8	Vice Admiral	Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Air Marshal
OF-7	Rear Admiral	Major General	Major General	Air Vice-Marshal
OF-6	Commodore	Brigadier	Brigadier	Air Commodore
OF-5	Captain	Colonel	Colonel	Group Captain
OF-4	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Wing Commander
OF-3	Lieutenant Commander	Major	Major	Squadron Leader
OF-2	Lieutenant	Captain	Captain	Flight Lieutenant
OF-1	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Flying Officer/Pilot Officer
OF(D)	Midshipman	-	Officer Designate	Officer Designate
Other Ranks				
OR-9	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer
OR-8	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	-
OR-7	Chief Petty Officer	Colour Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Flight Sergeant/ Chief Technician
OR-6	Petty Officer	Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant
OR-4	Leading Rate	Corporal	Corporal	Corporal
OR-3	-	Lance Corporal ⁴	Lance Corporal	Lance Corporal ⁵
OR-2	Able Rating ³	Marine ³	Private (Classes 1 to 3)	Junior Technician/ Leading Aircraftman/ Senior Aircraftman
OR-1	-	-	Private (Class 4)/Junior	Aircraftman

1. The Royal Navy introduced a Warrant Officer Class 2 on 1 April 2004.
2. Royal Marine officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.
3. The rates of Able Rating and Ordinary Seaman were merged on 1 April 1999, as were the corresponding ranks of Marine 1st class and Marine 2nd class. The ranks of Junior Rating and Junior Marine were also abolished.
4. Rank introduced in 2008 in the Royal Marines.
5. Rank introduced in 2010 in the RAF.

Civilian equivalents to military ranks

NATO Code	Ministry of Defence civilian grade equivalent
OF-10	Permanent Under Secretary/ 2nd Permanent Under Secretary
OF-9	
OF-8	SCS ¹ 3-star ²
OF-7	SCS ¹ 2-star ³
OF-6	SCS ¹ 1-star ⁴
-	Band B1 ⁵
OF-5	Band B2 ⁶
OF-4	Band C1 ⁷
OF-3	Band C2 ⁸
OF-2	Band D ⁹

1. Senior Civil Service.
2. Formerly Grade 2, Deputy Under Secretary.
3. Formerly Grade 3, Assistant Under Secretary.
4. Formerly Grades 4 and 5, Executive Director and Assistant Secretary.
5. Formerly Grade 6, Senior Principal Officer and equivalents.
6. Formerly Grade 7, Principal Officer and equivalents.
7. Formerly Senior Executive Officer and equivalents.
8. Formerly Higher Executive Officer and equivalents.
9. Formerly Executive Officer and equivalents.

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CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.25 Civilian personnel¹, at 1 April each year

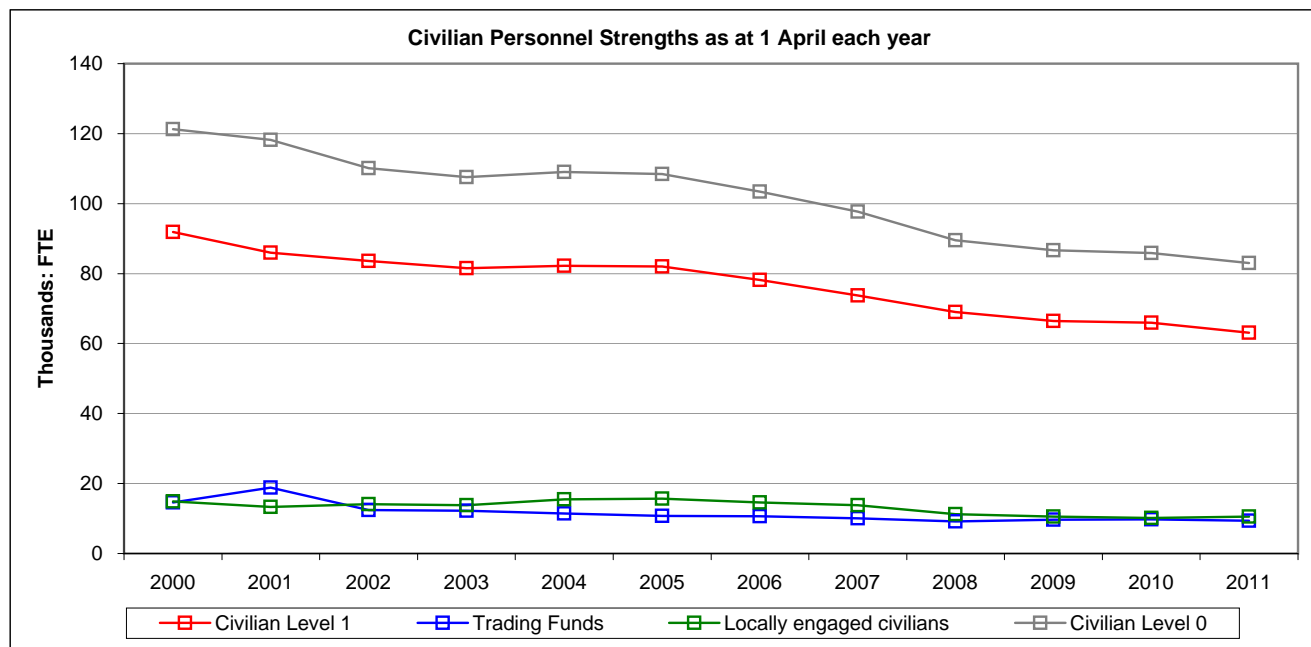
The Level 0 MOD civilian total has decreased from around 121,300 at 1 April 2000 to around 83,100^e at 1 April 2011, representing a reduction of 31.5 per cent over the period. This period has seen an overall reduction in Level 1 MOD personnel, falling from 91,900 to 63,100, although this reduction has been proportionately greater in permanent industrial personnel in comparison to permanent non-industrial personnel. In 2000 industrials represented 26.4 per cent of permanent Level 1 MOD civilian personnel, compared with 17.3 per cent in 2011.

From 2000 to 2011 the strength of the Trading Funds fell from around 14,500 to 9,400 overall (including privatisation of Qinetiq in 2001 and Vector Aerospace Corporation in 2008), reaching the lowest point in 2008, and has remained stable with only minor fluctuations since that time. Locally engaged civilian personnel numbers have reduced from around 14,800 in 2000 to 10,600^e in 2011, although figures for the last three years have remained fairly stable. Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel have remained largely unchanged throughout the period at 2,400 in both 2000 and 2011.

		Thousands: FTE							
		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian Level 0	121.3	108.5	103.4	97.7	89.5	86.6	85.8	83.1^e	
Civilian Level 1	91.9	82.0	78.1	73.8	69.0	66.4	65.9	63.1	
Trading Funds ²	14.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	
Locally engaged civilians	14.8	15.7	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6 ^e	
Civilian Level 1 - Permanent	88.2	78.6	74.7	70.5	66.0	63.6	63.3	60.7	
Non-industrial	64.9	63.8	60.5	57.5	54.3	52.7	52.4 ^r	50.2	
Industrial	23.3	14.7	14.2	13.0	11.7	11.0	10.9	10.5	
Civilian Level 1 - Casual³	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	
Non-industrial	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	
Industrial	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Civilian Level 1 - RFA	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	
Trading Funds²	14.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.2²	9.6	9.7	9.4	
Permanent	14.2	10.7	10.6	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.3	
Casual ³	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Locally engaged civilians	14.8	15.7	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6^e	

Source: DASA(Quad-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: In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company. 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.
3. Casual staff are usually engaged for less than 12 months.



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CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.26 Civilian personnel¹ by budgetary area, at 1 April 2011

At 1 April 2011, MOD Head Office was the largest single budgetary area, comprising 23.3 per cent of the Civilian Level 0 FTE total. 95.6 per cent of MOD Head Office staff were employed in non-industrial grades.

Within Service Command organisations, C-in-C Land Forces had the largest number of personnel, representing 18.0 per cent of the Civilian Level 0 total, followed by Air Officer C-in-C at 10.1 per cent, and C-in-C Fleet at 5.7 per cent.

There were considerably higher percentages of industrial grades personnel in Service Command TLBs, with 32.8 per cent of personnel in Air Officer C-in-C being of industrial grades, 28.3 per cent of C-in-C Land Forces and 23.2 per cent of C-in-C Fleet (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary personnel).

	FTE		
	Total	Non-industrial	Industrial
Civilian Level 0^{1,2}	83 060^e	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Fleet²	4 700	*	*
Navy Command	2 340	1 800	540
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service ²	2 360	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	14 920	10 690	4 230
Chief of Staff Land Forces	610	560	60
Field Army	1 280	770	520
Force Development & Training	4 110	3 300	820
Joint Helicopter Command	630	300	320
Personnel & Support Command	7 380	4 880	2 510
Service Children's Education Agency	910	890	10
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief	8 430	5 670	2 760
HQ Air Command	8 430	5 670	2 760
Defence Equipment & Support	15 750	13 570	2 190
Defence Equipment & Support	15 750	13 570	2 190
MOD Head Office, HQ and centrally managed expenditure	19 320	18 470	860
Central Top Level Budget	15 870	15 360	510
Defence Academy	330	310	20
Defence Business Services	1 440	1 440	-
Defence Export Services Organisation	30	30	-
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Health)	720	640	80
London Delegated Budgets	3 230	3 090	150
London Head Office	1 300	1 300	-
Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency	7 170	7 130	40
Personnel Director	400	400	-
Policy and Commitments	410	230	180
Service Personnel & Veterans Agency	850	800	50
Chief of Joint Operations	270	260	-
Commander of British Forces Cyprus	100	100	-
Commander of British Forces Falklands	10	10	-
Commander of British Forces Gibraltar	20	20	-
Permanent Joint Headquarters	130	130	-
Defence Infrastructure Organisation	3 190	2 850	340
Unallocated	10	10	-
Civilian Level 1^{1,2}	63 130	*	*
	Total	Non-industrial	Industrial
MOD owned Trading Funds²	9 350	*	*
Defence Science & Technology Laboratory	3 640	*	*
Defence Support Group	2 960	*	*
Meteorological Office	1 800	*	*
UK Hydrographic Office	960	*	*
Locally engaged civilians²	10 580^e	*	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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

2. A breakdown of industrial and non-industrial personnel is unavailable for Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Trading Funds and locally engaged civilian personnel.

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Table 2.27 Civilian personnel¹ in UK Defence Agencies and MOD-owned Trading Funds, at 1 April 2011

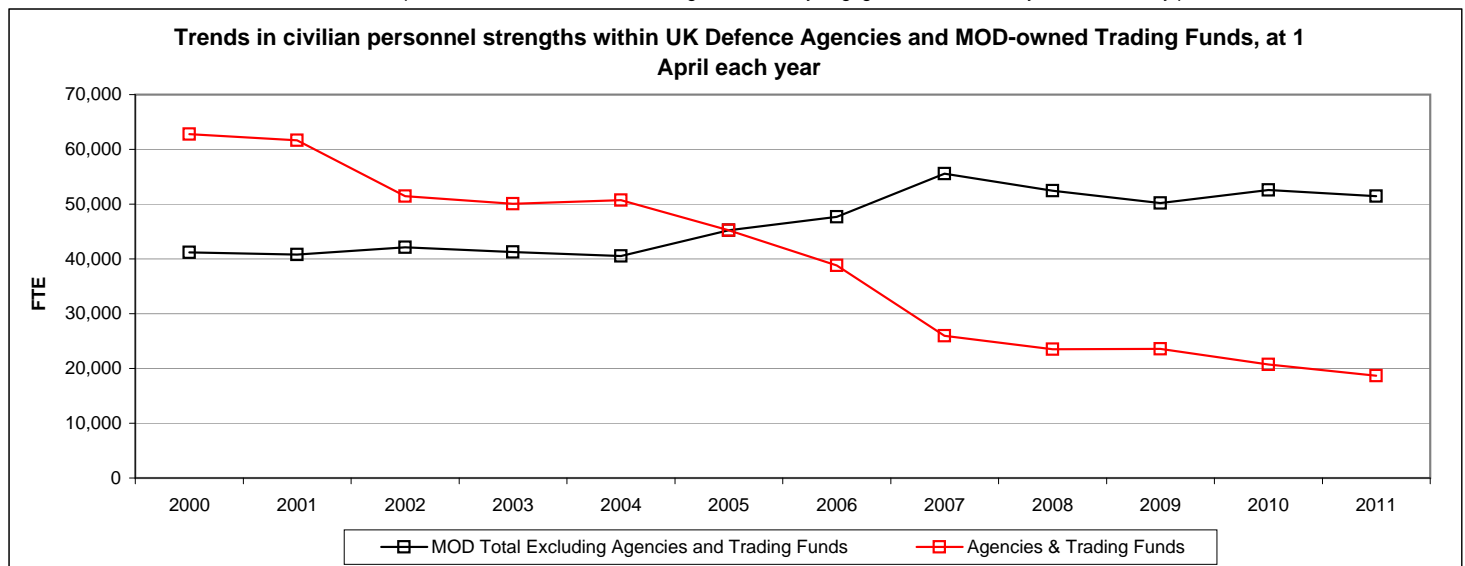
There has been a reduction in Agencies and the strength of personnel employed within agencies, which is primarily due to the transfer of function of Agencies into the Core MOD, and the corresponding transfer of Agency personnel into the Core MOD Top Level Budgetary areas. At 1 April 2000, excluding Trading Funds, the MOD had 30 agencies employing 40,920 FTE (33.7 per cent of the civilian total FTE strength). By 1 April 2005, excluding Trading Funds, the number of agencies had fallen to 20, employing 34,460 FTE (31.8 per cent of the civilian total FTE strength). The sharpest fall in the number of personnel employed in agencies was between 2005 and 2007, after which time the reductions in Agency personnel have continued at a slower rate.

At 1 April 2011, 79.8 per cent of personnel employed by Agencies and Trading Funds were based in England, which is a similar distribution to the overall MOD total excluding LEC and Royal Fleet Auxiliary personnel, with 84.6 per cent of personnel based in England.

		FTE					
		Total	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	Elsewhere
Total Agencies and Trading Funds		18 670	14 910	1 680	830	30	1 220
<i>As a percentage of total MOD personnel in category</i>		22	26	30	47	2	8
Agencies^{2,3}							
Service Personnel and Veterans Agency	Total	850	760	60	-	-	20
	Non-industrial	800	720	60	-	-	20
	Industrial	50	50	-	-	-	-
Defence Vetting Agency	Total	400	280	-	-	-	110
	Non-industrial	400	280	-	-	-	110
	Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency	Total	7 170	5 620	1 350	170	10	30
	Non-industrial	7 130	5 590	1 330	170	10	30
	Industrial	40	30	10	-	-	-
Service Children's Education Agency	Total	910	20	70	-	-	810
	Non-industrial	890	20	60	-	-	810
	Industrial	10	-	10	-	-	-
Trading Funds⁴							
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory		3 640	3 520	-	-	-	120
Defence Support Group		2 960	2 110	100	640	10	100
Meteorological Office		1 800	1 630	100	20	10	30
UK Hydrographic Office		960	960	-	-	-	-
MOD Total Excluding Agencies and Trading Funds		51 450	43 550	3 850	930	1 820	1 300
Locally engaged civilians ⁴		10 580 ^e	-	-	-	-	10 580 ^e
Royal Fleet Auxiliary ⁴		2 360	-	-	-	-	2 360
Civilian Level 0 Total		83 060 ^e	58 450	5 540	1 760	1 850	15 450 ^e

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Data are drawn from the Resource Accounting and Budgeting system.
3. People Pay and Pensions Agency formally ceased to be an agency as at 1 April 2011.
4. A breakdown of industrial and non-industrial personnel is unavailable for Trading Funds, locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary personnel.



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Table 2.28 Civilian personnel¹ by budgetary area and grade equivalent², at 1 April each year

Between 2000 and 2011 the total FTE strength of MOD civilian personnel fell by 31.5 per cent. Decreases have been seen within each individual Service Command over this period, with the largest proportionate decrease of 32.5 per cent seen in C-in-C Land Forces (similar to that seen in MOD civilian strength as a whole), while C-in-C Fleet and Air Officer C-in-C showed smaller decreases of similar proportions, by 27.0 per cent and 27.1 per cent respectively.

Defence Equipment & Support, formed in 2007 from the merger of Defence Logistics Organisation and the Defence Procurement Agency, has experienced the largest proportionate budgetary area reduction from 35,210 at 1 April 2000 to 13,730 as at 1 April 2011, a decrease of 61.0 per cent.

Since 2000, the number of Band D personnel has decreased by 33.4 per cent (14,900 in 2000 to 9,930 in 2011), Industrial personnel by 55.1 per cent (23,670 in 2000 to 10,580 in 2011) and Band E personnel by 36.8 per cent (33,020 in 2000 to 20,870 in 2011). In comparison the SCS has only seen a reduction of 12.9 per cent, and Pay Bands B and C have grown, C by 9.5% and B by 8.5% respectively.

Grade	2000	FTE						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian Level 0	121 280	108 470	103 380	97 690	89 500	86 620	85 850	83 060^e
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ²	310	300	310	280	300	300	290	270
Pay Band B	2 240	2 640	2 740	2 450	2 450	2 440	2 470	2 430
Pay Band C	15 230	17 490	17 310	16 840	16 540	16 800	16 630	16 680
Pay Band D	14 900	14 470	13 500	12 170	10 990	10 580	10 440	9 930
Pay Band E	33 020	29 070	27 220	25 590	23 490	22 800	22 440	20 870
Other non-industrial ^f	90	700	170	790	940	110	300	10
Industrial	23 670	15 000	14 540	13 300	12 060	11 100	11 010	10 580
Trading Funds ⁵	14 550	10 780	10 700	10 060	9 210	9 630	9 730	9 350
Royal Fleet Auxiliary	2 420	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360
Locally engaged civilians	14 850	15 660	14 540	13 840	11 240	10 550	10 200	10 580 ^e
Commander-in-Chief Fleet	6 440	5 710	5 290	5 230	4 600	4 640	4 760	4 700
Pay Band C and above	660	690	640	580	500	510	540	530
Pay Band D and below	2 370	1 890	1 700	1 640	1 260	1 280	1 320	1 250
Other non-industrial ^f	-	60	-	30	30	-	10	10
Industrial	990	730	610	620	540	550	570	540
Royal Fleet Auxiliary	2 420	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	22 090	19 920	18 650	17 960	17 180	16 490	16 480	14 920
Pay Band C and above	3 300	3 690	3 590	3 340	3 290	3 420	3 450	3 170
Pay Band D and below	12 960	10 730	9 830	8 930	8 390	8 370	8 270	7 530
Other non-industrial ^f	10	40	30	400	520	80	150	-
Industrial	5 820	5 450	5 200	5 300	4 970	4 630	4 610	4 230
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief	11 570	11 080	10 770	8 980	8 710	8 560	8 660	8 430
Pay Band C and above	1 250	1 190	1 190	1 060	1 070	1 120	1 150	1 180
Pay Band D and below	5 820	5 820	5 550	4 870	4 580	4 600	4 660	4 480
Other non-industrial ^f	10	20	10	70	80	10	-	-
Industrial	4 480	4 050	4 020	2 980	2 980	2 830	2 850	2 760
Defence Equipment & Support⁶	35 210	24 470	22 490	20 880	18 010	16 740	16 150	13 730
Pay Band C and above	8 080	9 150	8 970	8 710	8 430	8 520	8 410	7 190
Pay Band D and below	15 610	10 860	9 560	8 490	6 710	5 800	5 410	4 350
Other non-industrial ^f	60	350	40	60	70	10	20	-
Industrial	11 470	4 110	3 920	3 620	2 790	2 400	2 310	2 190
Centre	16 570	20 790	20 720	20 530	20 260	19 890	19 770	21 350
Pay Band C and above	4 490	5 680	5 860	5 760	5 930	5 900	5 790	7 310
Pay Band D and below	11 170	14 230	13 990	13 760	13 440	13 290	13 210	13 180
Other non-industrial ^f	-	220	80	240	230	10	100	-
Industrial	910	670	790	780	660	680	670	860
Unknown⁷	-	60	210	190	290	130	100	10
Pay Band C and above	-	30	130	110	60	80	60	-
Pay Band D and below	-	20	80	80	100	40	30	10
Other non-industrial ^f	-	-	10	-	10	10	10	-
Industrial	-	-	-	-	120	10	-	-

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
4. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
5. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company. 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.
6. Defence Equipment & Support formed in 2007 by merging the Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency. For consistency information in this table has been merged across the series between 2000 and 2006.
7. Staff for whom no Top Level Budget (TLB) information is available are included in this section of the table.

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Table 2.29 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin and grade², at 1 April each year

Black and Minority Ethnic representation in civilian personnel has seen a slight increase overall from 2.8 per cent in 2005 to 3.2 per cent in 2011. Across the same period, the ethnicity declaration rate within core MOD TLBs has increased from 76.6 per cent to 88.0 per cent.

The highest representation of Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel (excluding those of unknown grade) can be found in Pay Band E (4.1 per cent). There has been a 0.7 percentage point increase in the proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel within all middle and senior management Grades (SCS to Grade C) since 2005.

	Headcount						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian Level 0¹	110 480	107 300	101 570	93 670	90 630	89 970	87 060^e
White	69 150	70 210	67 450	63 250	62 360	62 560	60 230
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	260	270	240	250	260	260	240
Pay Band B	2 140	2 300	2 080	2 080	2 080	2 110	2 070
Pay Band C	13 750	14 180	14 020	13 790	14 130	14 090	14 200
Pay Band D	11 600	11 490	10 520	9 530	9 290	9 320	8 930
Pay Band E	23 020	23 360	22 430	20 690	20 440	20 460	19 130
Other non-industrial ⁴	450	110	660	770	80	180	10
Industrial	9 390	10 010	9 620	8 940	8 740	8 990	8 840
Trading Funds ⁵	8 530	8 500	7 900	7 200	7 340	7 160	6 810
Black & Minority Ethnic	2 010	2 080	2 060	2 020	2 030	2 000	1 990
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	10	10	-	-	-	10	10
Pay Band B	50	50	50	60	60	60	70
Pay Band C	350	380	400	410	440	440	460
Pay Band D	350	380	340	320	290	280	280
Pay Band E	840	890	880	850	870	840	820
Other non-industrial ⁴	20	10	30	30	-	10	-
Industrial	200	200	180	190	180	190	190
Trading Funds ⁵	170	170	170	170	190	170	170
Undeclared⁶	21 310^r	16 370^r	14 430^r	13 040^r	11 660^r	11 100^r	10 210
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	30	40	50	50	40	40	30
Pay Band B	500	440	400	390	380	390	380
Pay Band C	3 640	3 050	2 820	2 740	2 670	2 560	2 500
Pay Band D	2 750	1 900	1 570	1 380	1 260	1 100	970
Pay Band E	6 260	4 100	3 450	3 040	2 520	2 180	1 930
Other non-industrial ⁴	240	40	170	220	40	130	-
Industrial	5 660	4 600	3 790	3 190	2 420	2 070	1 760
Trading Funds ⁵	2 230	2 200	2 180	2 040	2 330	2 650	2 640
Unknown⁶	18 010	18 630	17 640	15 350	14 570	14 310	14 630^e
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360
Locally engaged civilians	15 660	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 ^e

Representation of Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel as a percentage of total excluding unknown and undeclared

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ³	2009	2010	2011
All Grades	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	2.2	2.5	-	-	-	2.7	2.8
Pay Band B	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2
Pay Band C	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2
Pay Band D	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Pay Band E	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1
Other non-industrial ⁴	4.4	6.6	3.8	3.5	-	4.9	-
Industrial	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Trading Funds ⁵	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4

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CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.29 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin and grade², at 1 April each year continued

Ethnicity declaration rate⁷ as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel⁸.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Core MOD TLB total⁷	76.6	81.8	83.4	84.0	85.9	87.1	88.0
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	89.4	87.0	83.3	83.2	87.2	87.9	89.1
Pay Band B	81.5	84.2	84.3	84.6	84.8	84.9	85.0
Pay Band C	79.5	82.7	83.6	83.9	84.5	85.0	85.5
Pay Band D	81.3	86.2	87.4	87.7	88.3	89.7	90.4
Pay Band E	79.2	85.5	87.1	87.6	89.4	90.7	91.2
Other non-industrial ⁴	66.7	73.1	80.0	78.9	69.4	58.8	66.7
Industrial	62.9	69.0	72.1	74.1	78.7	81.6	83.7

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

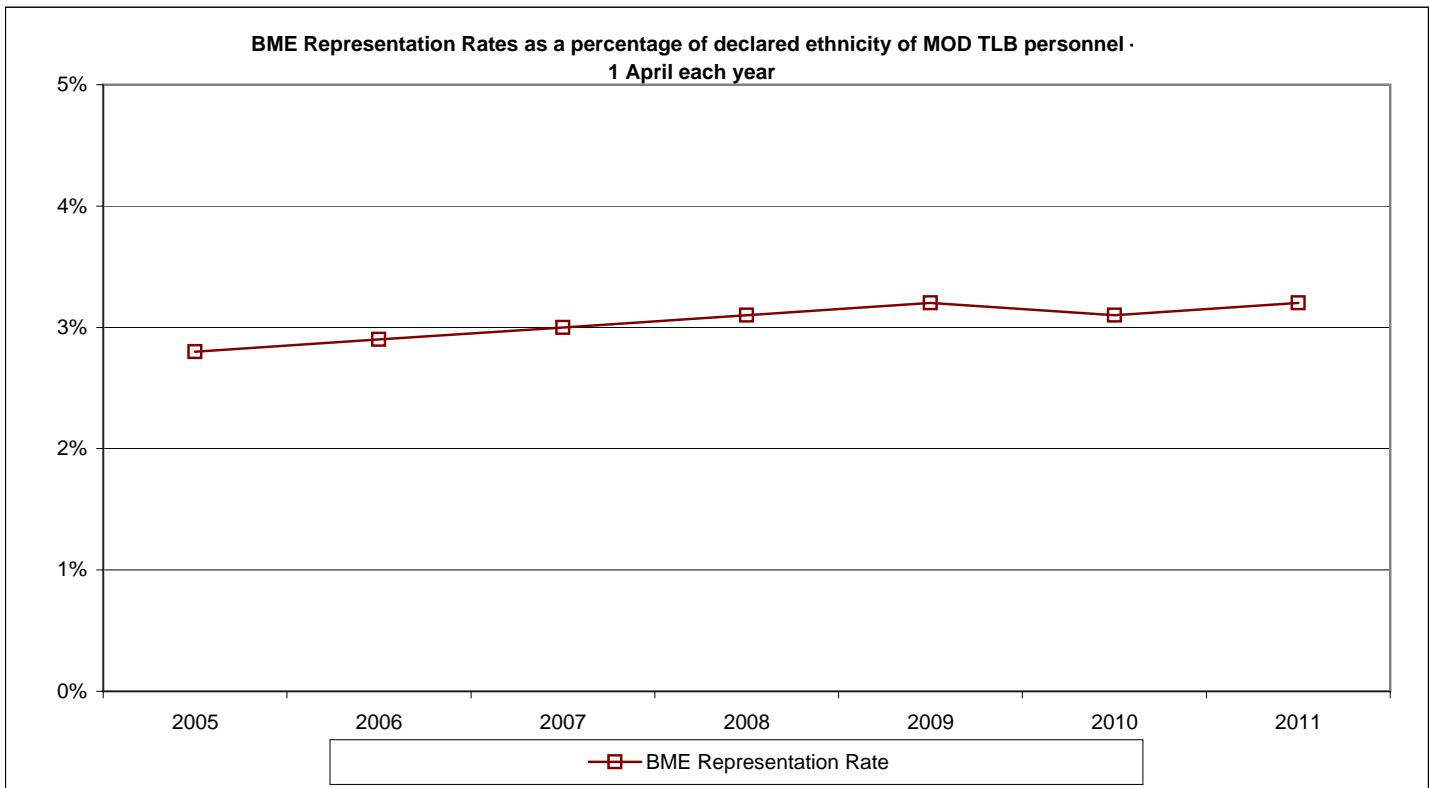
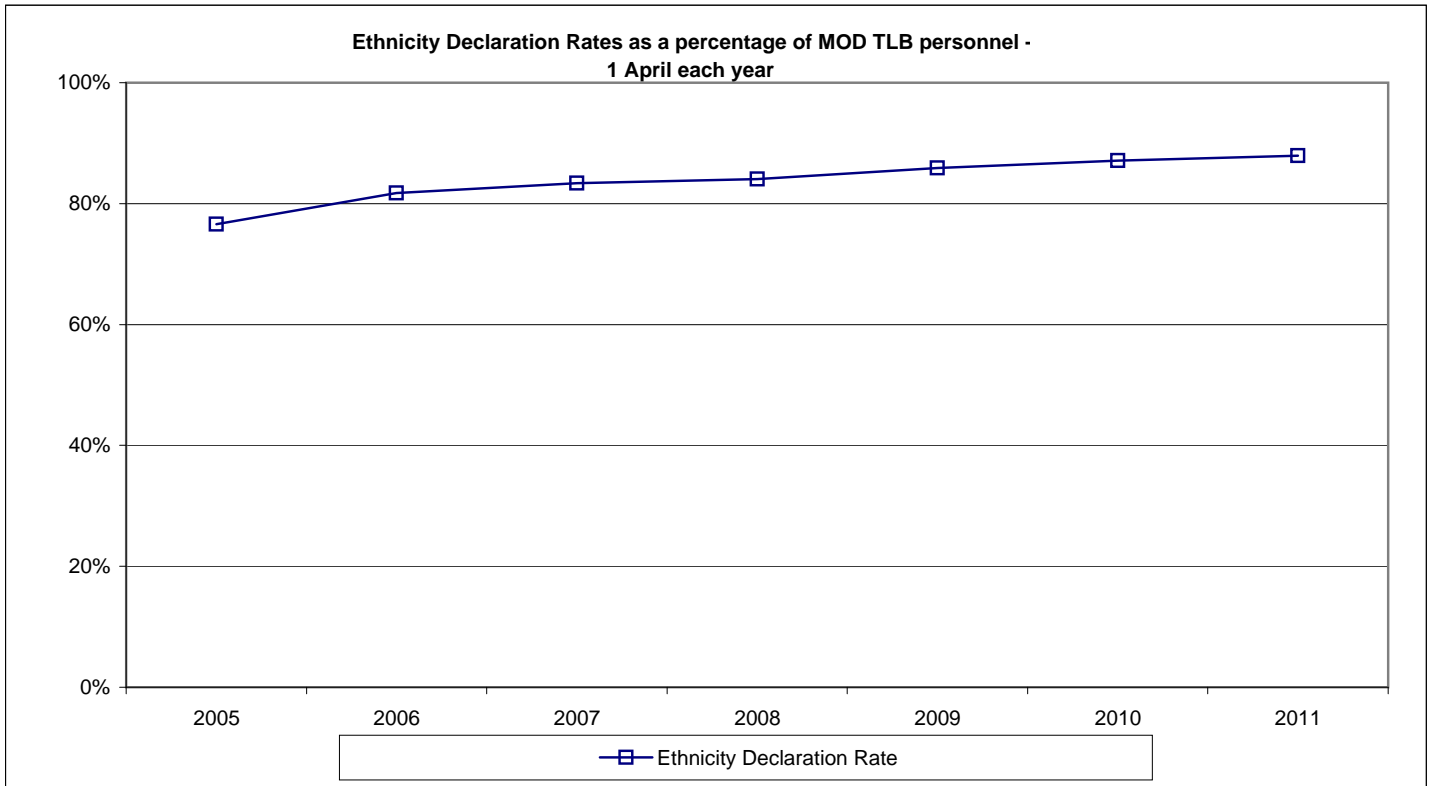
1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
4. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
5. 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.
6. Previously published figures for Undeclared have been revised, separating out Undeclared and Unknown. In previous years no distinction was made between those who have not made declarations (Undeclared) and those for whom data is not collected (Unknown). However as this information is not collected for RFAs and LECs, it is essential to exclude them from declaration rates.
7. Declaration rates are based on all known positive declarations, but exclude those who have selected "choose not to declare", or have not responded.
8. Core MOD excludes all Trading Funds personnel, Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians.

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CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Chart to Table **2.29** Strength of civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin and grade², at 1 April each year continued



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CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.30 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by sex, grade² and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year

The headcount of male civilian personnel fell from 58,680 at 1 April 2005 to 45,770 by 1 April 2011, and the number of female civilian personnel fell from 33,790 to 26,660 over the same period, with the proportionate gender balance remaining largely constant over the period, with the percentage of civilian personnel who were female at 36.5 per cent at 1 April 2005, and 36.8 per cent at 1 April 2011.

From 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2011 the total number of part-time civilian personnel increased from 5,740 to 7,360. Over this period the percentage of part-time civilian personnel has increased from 6.2 per cent to 10.2 per cent of total civilian personnel. It is important to note that the part-time grouping does not distinguish between those working close to full time hours and those working considerably fewer hours, and does not include personnel who work alternate patterns such as compressed hours or work from home. Caution is advised when drawing conclusions based on the full-time/part-time split.

Although there has been an overall reduction of 12.2 per cent in the number of full-time civilian personnel in Pay Band B and SCS since 2005 (falling from 2,880 to 2,530), the percentage of full-time female civilian personnel in Pay Band B and SCS has increased in the same period from 16.0 per cent in 2005 to 21.3 per cent in 2011.

Sex, part-time/full-time and grade	Headcount						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Female: full-time	28 730	26 560	23 840 II	22 290	21 860	21 830	20 880
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	30	30	30	40	50	50	50
Pay Band B	430	440	380	400	430	480	490
Pay Band C	4 010	4 030	3 440	3 520	3 850	3 930	4 020
Pay Band D	4 880	4 550	3 880	3 510	3 490	3 430	3 350
Pay Band E	14 910	13 230	11 760	10 590	10 330	10 040	9 320
Other non-industrial ⁴	200	80	470	560	30	120	10
Industrial	2 560	2 390	2 120	1 940	1 820	1 830	1 740
Trading Funds ⁵	1 730	1 820	1 740 II	1 740	1 870	1 950	1 900
Male: full-time	58 000	55 660	52 300 II	48 560	46 850	46 350	44 190
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	270	280	240	250	240	230	220
Pay Band B	2 150	2 210	1 910	1 900	1 850	1 830	1 770
Pay Band C	12 830	12 470	12 060	11 690	11 570	11 290	11 230
Pay Band D	9 110	8 380	7 680	6 900	6 480	6 390	5 990
Pay Band E	12 340	11 990	11 640	10 850	10 490	10 400	9 590
Other non-industrial ⁴	490	80	180	200	30	130	-
Industrial	12 020	11 720	10 650	9 700	8 900	8 790	8 470
Trading Funds ⁵	8 790	8 530	7 940 II	7 060	7 280	7 280	6 910
Female: part-time	5 060	5 600	6 480 II	6 190	5 990	5 970	5 780
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	-	-	-	10	10	10	10
Pay Band B	70	90	140	140	130	140	140
Pay Band C	750	920	1 290	1 330	1 360	1 360	1 340
Pay Band D	650	750	740	670	730	730	700
Pay Band E	2 720	2 900	3 120	2 920	2 790	2 780	2 700
Other non-industrial ⁴	20	-	160	190	30	40	-
Industrial	560	570	620	520	470	460	400
Trading Funds ⁵	300	360	400 II	430	470	460	480
Male: part-time	680	830	1 320 II	1 280	1 360	1 510	1 580
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	-	-	10	10	10	10	10
Pay Band B	50	50	100	90	110	110	110
Pay Band C	160	190	440	400	460	510	560
Pay Band D	60	90	120	140	140	160	130
Pay Band E	160	220	240	220	220	250	270
Other non-industrial ⁴	10	-	50	60	30	30	-
Industrial	120	130	200	160	160	170	170
Trading Funds ⁵	120	150	160 II	190	230	290	330
Total female	33 790	32 170	30 320 II	28 480	27 850	27 800	26 660
Total male	58 680	56 500	53 610 II	49 840	48 200	47 860	45 770
Civilian Level 0	110 480	107 300	101 570 II	93 670	90 630	89 970	87 060 °
Full-time	86 720	82 230	76 140 II	70 840	68 710	68 180	65 070
Part-time	5 740	6 430	7 790 II	7 470 †	7 350	7 480	7 360
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries ⁶	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360
Locally engaged civilians ⁶	15 660	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 °

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

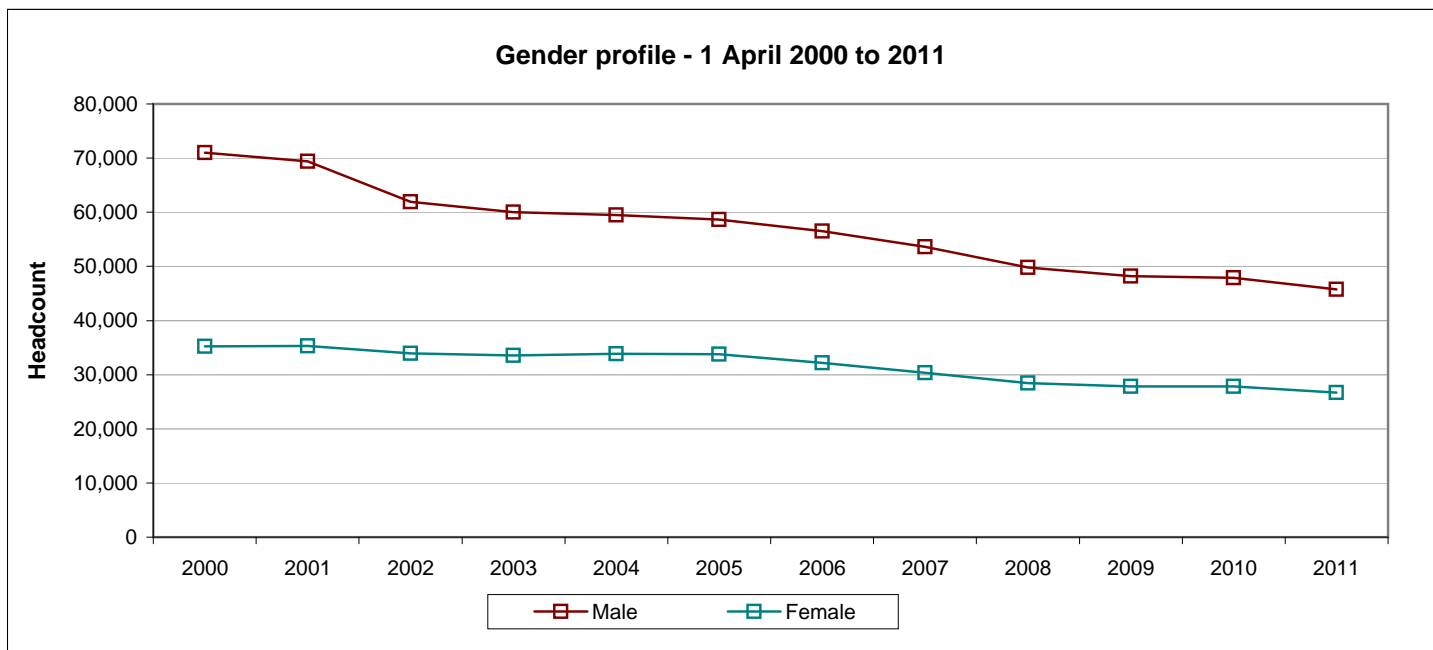
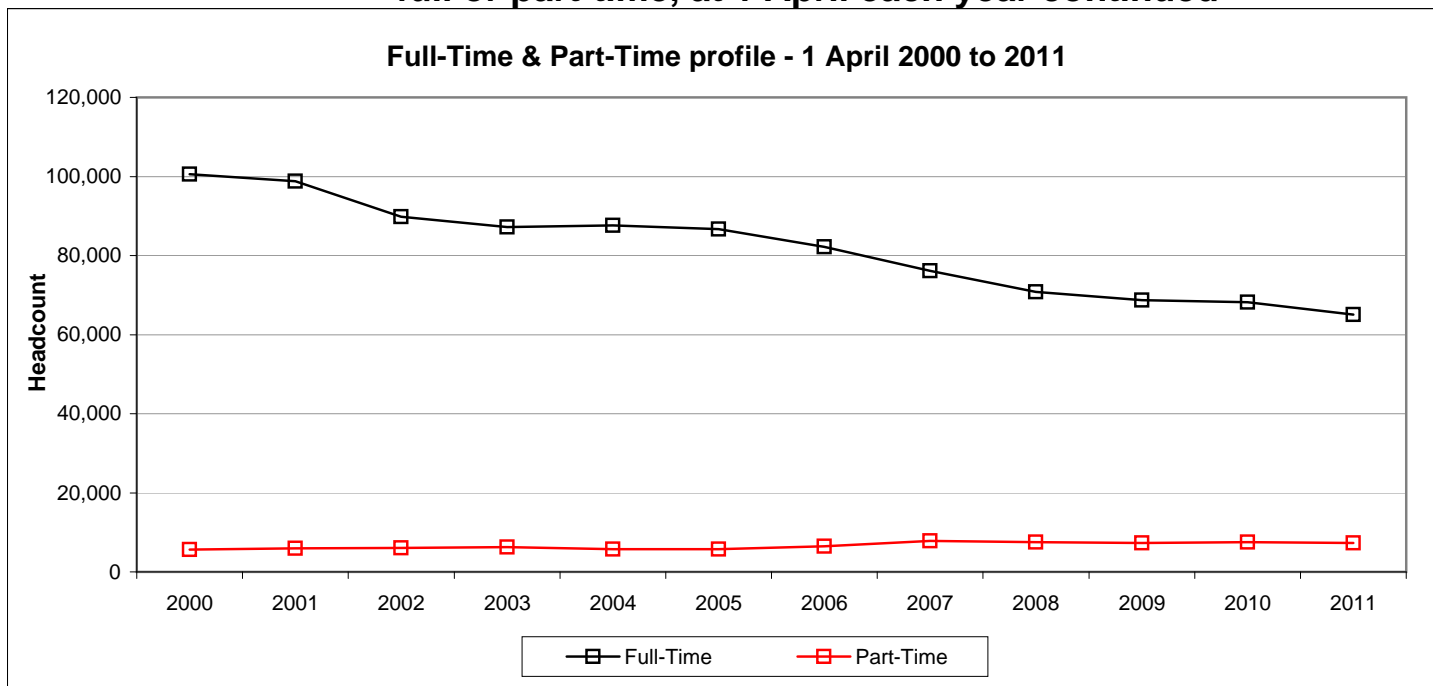
1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
4. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
5. 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.
6. Data by sex, grade and part time/full time hours worked are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and locally engaged civilians.

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CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

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Charts to Table **2.30** Strength of civilian personnel by sex, grade and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year continued



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Table 2.31 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by disability status and grade², at 1 April 2011

The percentage of civilian personnel with disabilities has increased overall from 5.9 per cent in 2005 to 7.2 per cent as at 1 April 2011. Across the same period the rate of disability declaration within core MOD TLBs has increased from 65.9 per cent in 2005 to 84.9 per cent in 2011. Despite the overall decline in civilian personnel strength from 110,480 in 2005 to 87,060 in 2011, the number of personnel with disabilities has increased in absolute terms from 3,560 in 2005 to 4,240 in 2011, although this can be explained at least in part by the substantial increase in the disability declaration rate across the period.

The highest representation of civilian personnel with disabilities (excluding those of unknown grade) can be found in Pay Band E (8.4 per cent). There has been a 2.0 percentage point increase in the proportion of civilian personnel with disabilities within all middle and senior management Grades (SCS to Grade C) since 2005.

	Headcount						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian Level 0¹	110 480	107 300	101 570 II	93 670	90 630	89 970	87 060^e
No Disability	59 160	58 780	57 460 II	55 610	56 320	55 880	54 390
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	250	270	250	260	260	250	230
Pay Band B	1 720	1 880	1 800	1 880	1 970	2 040	2 030
Pay Band C	11 310	12 000	12 270	12 420	13 140	13 260	13 530
Pay Band D	9 220	9 190	8 580	8 070	8 160	8 290	8 010
Pay Band E	18 480	18 580	18 190	17 200	17 790	17 930	17 060
Other non-industrial ⁴	530	120	610	790	100	270	10
Industrial	8 980	9 360	8 850	8 430	8 220	8 420	8 300
Trading Funds ⁵	8 670	7 380	6 930 II	6 560	6 690	5 410	5 210
Disability	3 560	3 390	3 320 II	3 250	3 740	3 930	4 240
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	10	10	10	10	20	20	20
Pay Band B	60	70	60	70	90	100	110
Pay Band C	670	650	680	720	920	980	1 110
Pay Band D	620	600	580	550	660	670	720
Pay Band E	1 110	1 090	1 120	1 140	1 360	1 480	1 560
Other non-industrial ⁴	10	-	10	10	-	10	-
Industrial	710	670	590	520	500	560	610
Trading Funds ⁵	350	310	280 II	220	200	120	110
Undeclared⁶	29 750	26 490	23 150 II	19 460	15 990	15 850	13 790
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	50	40	30	30	30	30	30
Pay Band B	900	840	670	570	460	420	380
Pay Band C	5 760	4 960	4 280	3 790	3 180	2 840	2 510
Pay Band D	4 860	3 980	3 270	2 600	2 020	1 740	1 450
Pay Band E	10 540	8 670	7 450	6 230	4 680	4 060	3 250
Other non-industrial ⁴	170	50	240	220	20	30	-
Industrial	5 570	4 770	4 160	3 370	2 620	2 270	1 880
Trading Funds ⁵	1 910	3 180	3 050 II	2 640	2 970	4 450	4 300
Unknown⁶	18 010	18 630	17 640	15 350	14 570	14 310	14 630^e
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) ⁷	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360
Locally engaged civilians ⁷	15 660	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 ^e

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Table 2.31 Number of civilian personnel¹ by disability status and grade², at 1 April 2011 continued

Representation of civilian personnel with disabilities as a percentage of total excluding unknown and undeclared

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Grades	5.7	5.5	5.5 II	5.5	6.2	6.6	7.2
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	3.9	3.3	2.4	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Pay Band B	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.0
Pay Band C	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.5	6.9	7.6
Pay Band D	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.5	8.2
Pay Band E	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.1	7.6	8.4
Other non-industrial ⁴	2.6	-	1.8	1.5	-	3.9	-
Industrial	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.8
Trading Funds ⁵	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.1

Disability declaration rate⁸ as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel⁹.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Core MOD TLB total⁹	65.9	70.0	72.7	75.6	80.3	82.6	84.9
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	84.5	87.0	88.5	89.4	90.5	88.6	88.8
Pay Band B	66.5	70.1	73.6	77.5	81.7	83.7	85.1
Pay Band C	67.6	71.8	75.2	77.6	81.6	83.4	85.4
Pay Band D	67.0	71.1	73.7	76.8	81.3	83.7	85.8
Pay Band E	65.0	69.4	72.2	74.6	80.3	82.7	85.1
Other non-industrial ⁴	75.9	69.5	72.6	78.5	86.0	89.8	-
Industrial	63.5	67.8	69.4	72.6	76.8	79.8	82.6

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

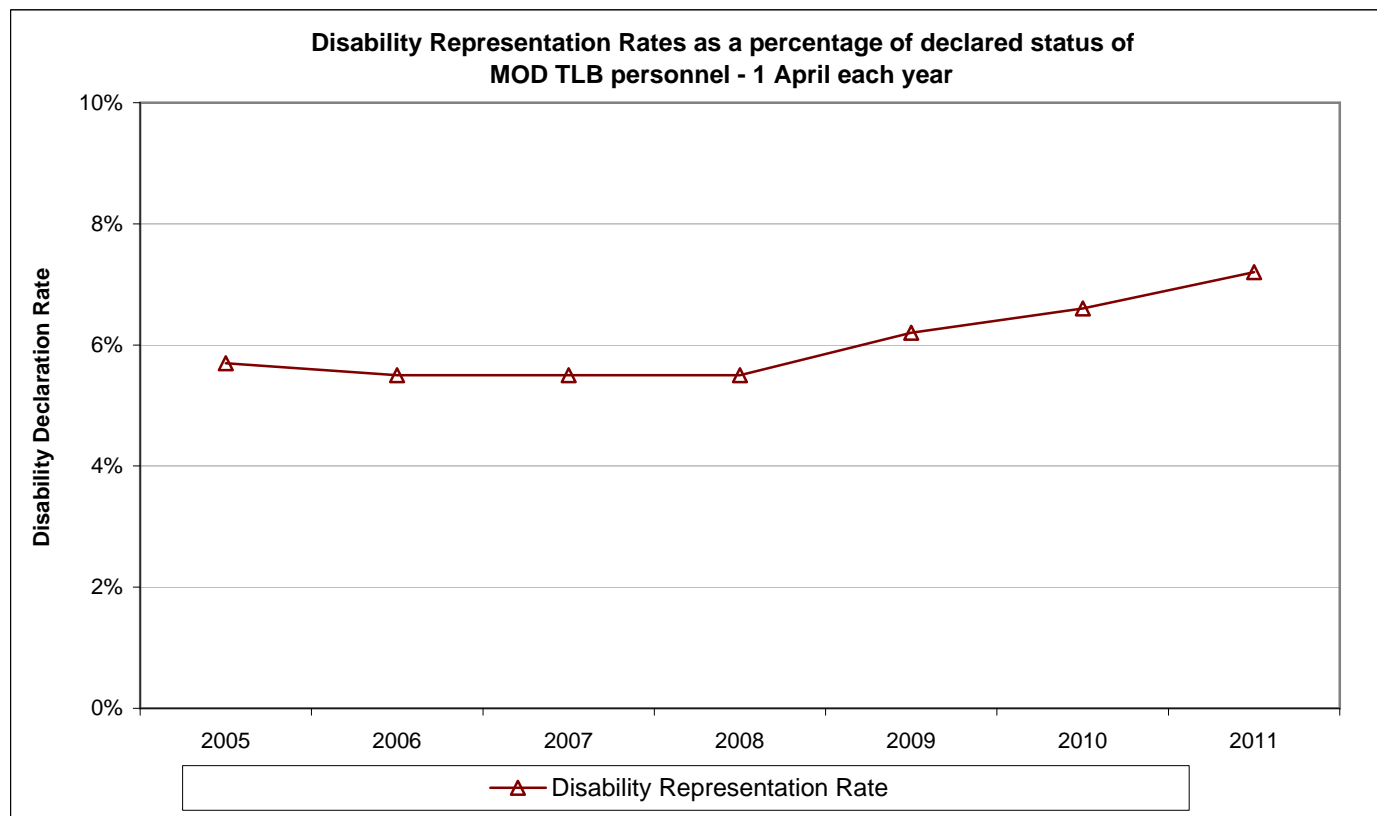
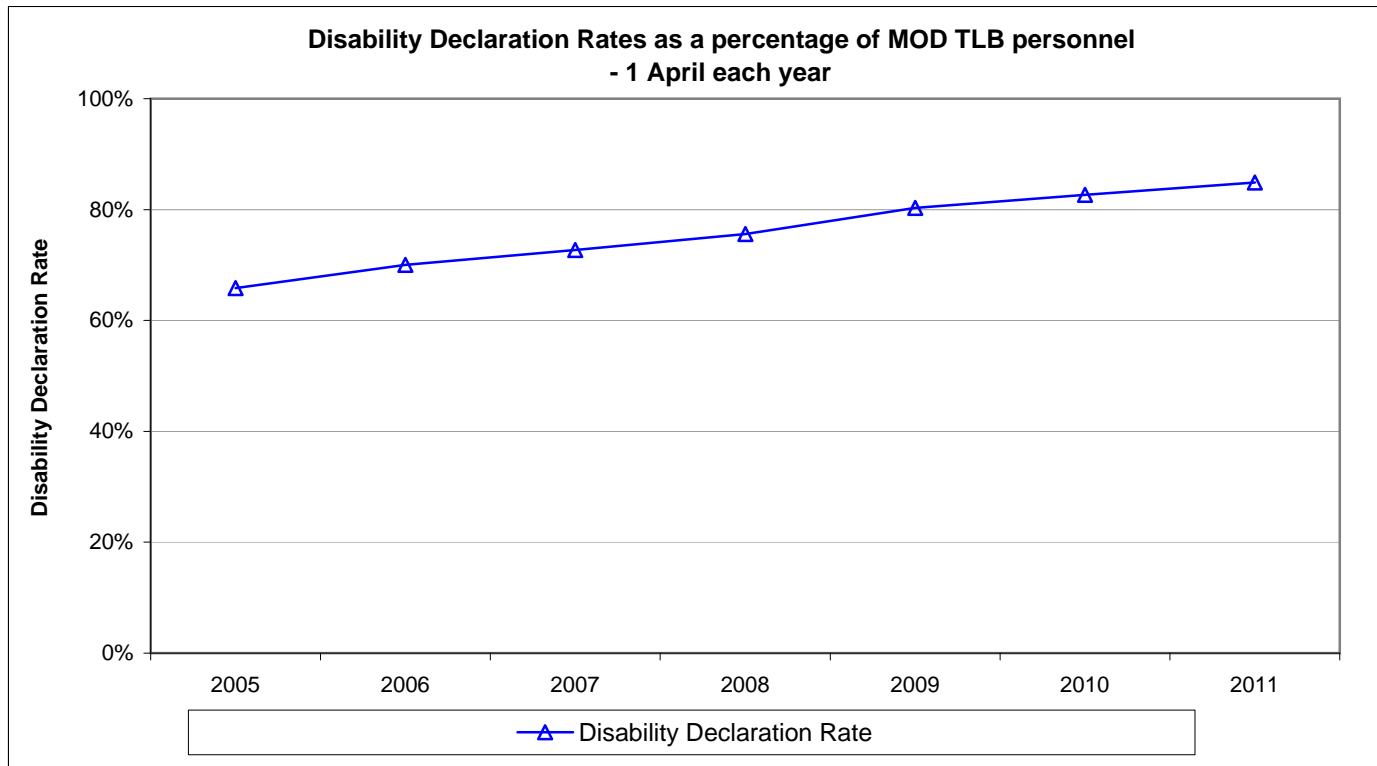
1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
4. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
5. 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.
6. Those for whom there is no record of their disability declaration, and personnel who chose not to declare.
7. Disability information is not collected for Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel.
8. Declaration rates are based on all known positive declarations, but exclude those who have selected "choose not to declare", or have not responded.
9. Core MOD excludes all Trading Funds personnel, Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians.

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Chart to Table **2.31** Number of civilian personnel¹ by disability status and grade², at 1 April 2011



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Table 2.32 Age profile of civilian personnel¹ by industrial status and sex, at 1 April 2011

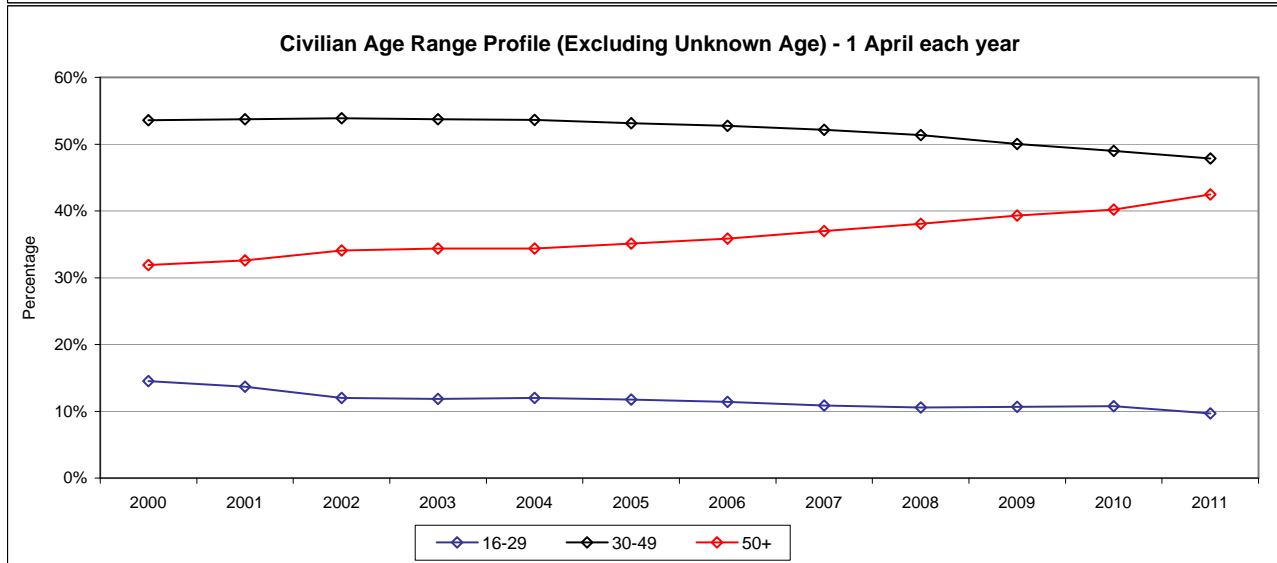
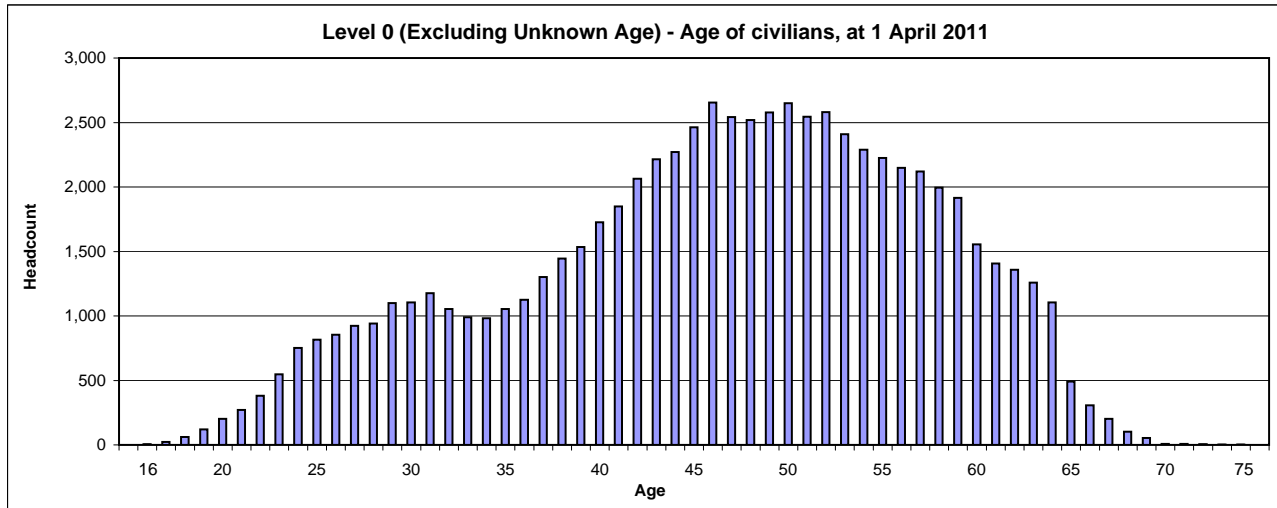
Since 2000 there has been a consistent trend of an ageing working population. At 1 April 2000, 14.5 per cent of civilian personnel were aged between 16 and 29, while at 1 April 2011 this had fallen to 9.7 per cent. The percentage of civilian personnel aged 50 years and over has risen from 31.9 per cent in 2000 to 42.5 per cent as at 1 April 2011. Due to a change in legislation in 2010 removing the compulsory retirement age, there are now 1,180 civilians aged 65 or above.

The percentage of core MOD civilian personnel aged 50 years and over is considerably higher for males, with 52.7 per cent of male industrial personnel and 48.6 per cent of male non industrial personnel aged 50 years and over, while 43.2 per cent of female industrials and 34.4 per cent of female non industrials were aged 50 years and over. The average age of core MOD civilians has risen from 41 years in 2005 to 44 years in 2011.

	Non-industrial		Industrial		Royal Fleet Auxiliaries ²	Civilian Level 1 ¹	Trading Funds		Locally engaged civilians ²	Civilian Level 0 ¹
	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female		
16-19	20	20	100	20	..	150	60	10	..	210
20-24	640	640	310	100	..	1 680	340	130	..	2 150
25-29	1 590	1 650	330	100	..	3 670	660	300	..	4 640
30-34	1 720	1 990	370	130	..	4 210	710	390	..	5 310
35-39	2 140	2 500	550	160	..	5 360	760	340	..	6 460
40-44	3 860	3 570	1 000	290	..	8 740	1 060	340	..	10 130
45-49	5 380	4 140	1 440	410	..	11 370	1 040	350	..	12 760
50-54	5 680	3 570	1 570	380	..	11 210	1 000	260	..	12 470
55-59	4 950	2 620	1 410	320	..	9 300	920	180	..	10 400
60-64	3 310	1 240	1 300	170	..	6 020	600	70	..	6 680
65+	590	180	280	50	..	1 100	80	-	..	1 180
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2 360	2 360	20	10	12 270 ^e	14 660 ^e
Total	29 880	22 130	8 650	2 150	2 360	65 160	7 240	2 380	12 270^e	87 060^e

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. Sex and Age data are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries or locally engaged civilians.

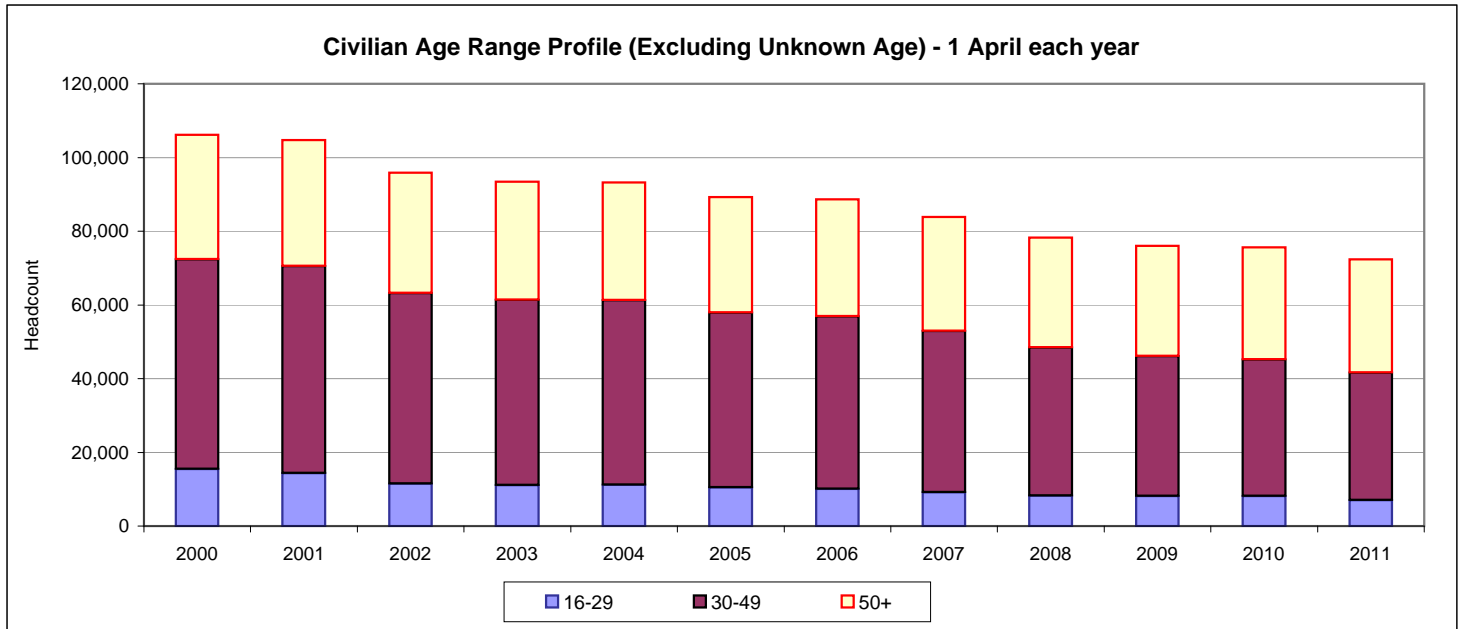


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Table 2.32 Age profile of civilian personnel¹ by industrial status and sex, at 1 April 2011 continued



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Table 2.33 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by religion and grade², at 1 April each year

Religion data are only available from 1 April 2008, and since that time declaration rates within core MOD TLBs have risen from 48.6 per cent in 2008 to 65.7 per cent in 2011. Religious representation figures are based on known declarations. With more than a third of personnel having not declared their religious beliefs, caution should be used when viewing representation figures as these may not be representative of those who have not declared.

Of those who have actively made a declaration of their religious beliefs, there has been a small decrease in the percentage declaring themselves to be Christian from 73.3 per cent in 2008 to 71.7 per cent in 2011. A small decrease has also been seen in the percentage of those declaring religious beliefs other than Christian, from 5.2 per cent in 2008 to 5.0 per cent in 2011. Those declaring no religious beliefs have increased over the same period from 21.3 per cent to 23.2 per cent. These are however negligible changes considering the increasing declaration rates and personnel changes relating to inflow and outflow.

	Headcount			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian Level 0¹	93 670	90 630	89 970	87 060^e
Christian	24 670	27 360	29 510	29 580
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	100	120	130	120
Pay Band B	1 010	1 080	1 140	1 140
Pay Band C	6 750	7 480	7 810	8 080
Pay Band D	4 450	4 750	5 070	4 980
Pay Band E	8 910	10 110	11 060	10 840
Other non-industrial ⁴	290	10	80	-
Industrial	3 040	3 650	4 230	4 420
Trading Funds ⁵	120	160	-	-
Non-Christian Religion	1 780	1 970	2 090	2 080
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	-	10	10	10
Pay Band B	40	50	50	60
Pay Band C	340	390	430	460
Pay Band D	310	320	330	330
Pay Band E	780	920	950	920
Other non-industrial ⁴	40	-	-	-
Industrial	260	280	310	310
Trading Funds ⁵	-	-	-	-
Secular	7 190	8 360	9 400	9 580
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	40	50	50	50
Pay Band B	280	320	350	380
Pay Band C	2 040	2 290	2 460	2 620
Pay Band D	1 460	1 640	1 800	1 840
Pay Band E	2 460	2 980	3 420	3 290
Other non-industrial ⁴	70	-	40	-
Industrial	810	1 040	1 280	1 410
Trading Funds ⁵	40	40	-	-
Undeclared⁶	44 670	38 360	34 660	31 180
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	150	130	120	100
Pay Band B	1 180	1 060	1 020	940
Pay Band C	7 810	7 080	6 380	6 000
Pay Band D	5 010	4 140	3 500	3 030
Pay Band E	12 420	9 830	8 040	6 820
Other non-industrial ⁴	630	100	190	10
Industrial	8 210	6 370	5 430	4 660
Trading Funds ⁵	9 260	9 650	9 980	9 620

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Table 2.33 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by religion and grade², at 1 April each year continued

	2008 ⁴	2009	2010	2011
Unknown⁶	15 350	14 570	14 310	14 630^e
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) ⁷	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360
Locally engaged civilians ⁷	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 ^e

Representation of Christian civilian personnel as a percentage of total excluding unknown and undeclared.

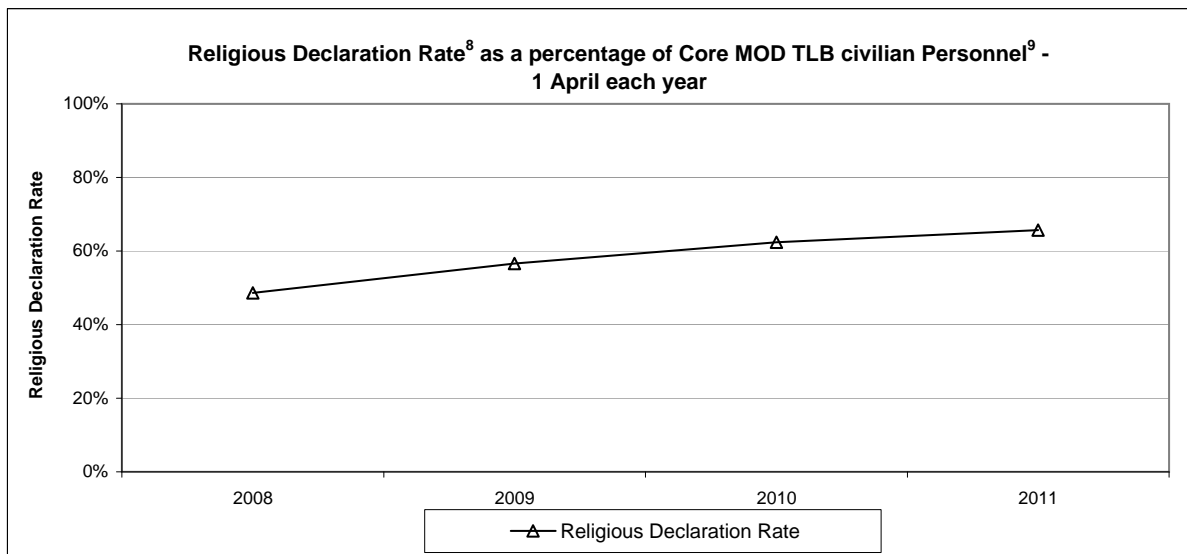
	2008 ⁴	2009	2010	2011
All Grades	73.3	72.6	72.0	71.7
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ²	70.0	69.2	69.2	66.5
Pay Band B	75.4	74.5	73.6	72.3
Pay Band C	73.9	73.6	73.0	72.4
Pay Band D	71.6	70.8	70.4	69.7
Pay Band E	73.3	72.2	71.7	72.0
Other non-industrial ^f	73.9	-	65.0	-
Industrial	74.0	73.4	72.7	72.0
Trading Funds ⁵	75.8	77.6	-	-

Religious declaration rate⁸ as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel⁹.

	2008 ⁴	2009	2010	2011
All Grades	48.6	56.6	62.4	65.7
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ²	49.5	56.4	61.1	63.8
Pay Band B	53.1	57.8	60.3	62.5
Pay Band C	53.9	58.9	62.6	65.0
Pay Band D	55.4	61.8	67.3	70.2
Pay Band E	49.4	58.8	65.8	68.8
Other non-industrial ^f	38.4	14.9	39.3	41.7
Industrial	33.4	43.8	51.7	56.8

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
- Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
- Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
- Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
- 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.
- Those for whom there is no record of their religious declaration, and personnel who chose not to declare.
- Religion information is not collected for Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel.
- Declaration rates are based on all known positive declarations, but exclude those who have selected "choose not to declare", or have not responded.
- Core MOD excludes all Trading Funds personnel, Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians.



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Table 2.34 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by sexual orientation and grade², at 1 April each year

Sexual Orientation data are only available from 1 April 2008. Since that time declaration rates within core MOD TLBs have risen from 46.6 per cent in 2008 to 63.6 per cent in 2011. Sexual Orientation representation figures are based on known declarations. With more than a third of personnel having not declared their sexual orientation, caution should be used when viewing representation figures as these may not be representative of those who have not declared.

The declaration rate for non-industrial personnel as at 1 April 2011 was 65.3 per cent compared to 55.2 per cent for industrial personnel. Individual declarations are made on the HR system via the intranet, and this difference is likely related to work factors - non-industrials spend the majority of their time working on computers with the HR system easily accessible, while industrials use computers considerably less in their work.

Despite substantial changes in declaration rates within this period, the percentage of Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB) civilian personnel has remained largely constant across the period, from 1.3 per cent at 1 April 2008 to 1.4 per cent as at 1 April 2011. Fluctuations seen in the representation within the SCS are related solely to changes in SCS strength. The actual number of LGB personnel within the SCS has remained static across the period. Percentages are particularly volatile when based on small numbers as a very small change in strength can reflect noticeable percentage change.

	2008	2009	2010	Headcount 2011
Civilian Level 0¹	93 670	90 360	89 970	87 060^e
Heterosexual	31 810	35 810	39 360	39 620
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	140	170	180	180
Pay Band B	1 280	1 410	1 520	1 560
Pay Band C	8 770	9 800	10 320	10 700
Pay Band D	5 930	6 430	6 990	6 930
Pay Band E	11 190	12 920	14 330	14 110
Other non-industrial ⁴	380	20	110	10
Industrial	3 950	4 740	5 560	5 880
Trading Funds ⁵	160	330	340	240
Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual	430	460	530	550
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	10	10	10	10
Pay Band B	20	20	20	20
Pay Band C	100	100	120	140
Pay Band D	80	80	90	100
Pay Band E	150	180	220	210
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	-
Industrial	70	60	70	80
Trading Funds ⁵	-	-	-	-
Undeclared⁶	46 080	39 510	35 780	32 260
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	150	130	110	90
Pay Band B	1 220	1 090	1 020	940
Pay Band C	8 070	7 340	6 650	6 310
Pay Band D	5 210	4 330	3 630	3 150
Pay Band E	13 240	10 730	8 920	7 560
Other non-industrial ⁴	630	100	200	-
Industrial	8 300	6 540	5 620	4 830
Trading Funds ⁵	9 250	9 260	9 630	9 380
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Unknown⁶	15 350	14 570	14 310	14 630^e
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) ⁷	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360
Locally engaged civilians ⁷	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 ^e

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Table 2.34 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by sexual orientation and grade², at 1 April each year continued

Representation of Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual civilian personnel as a percentage of total excluding unknown and undeclared.

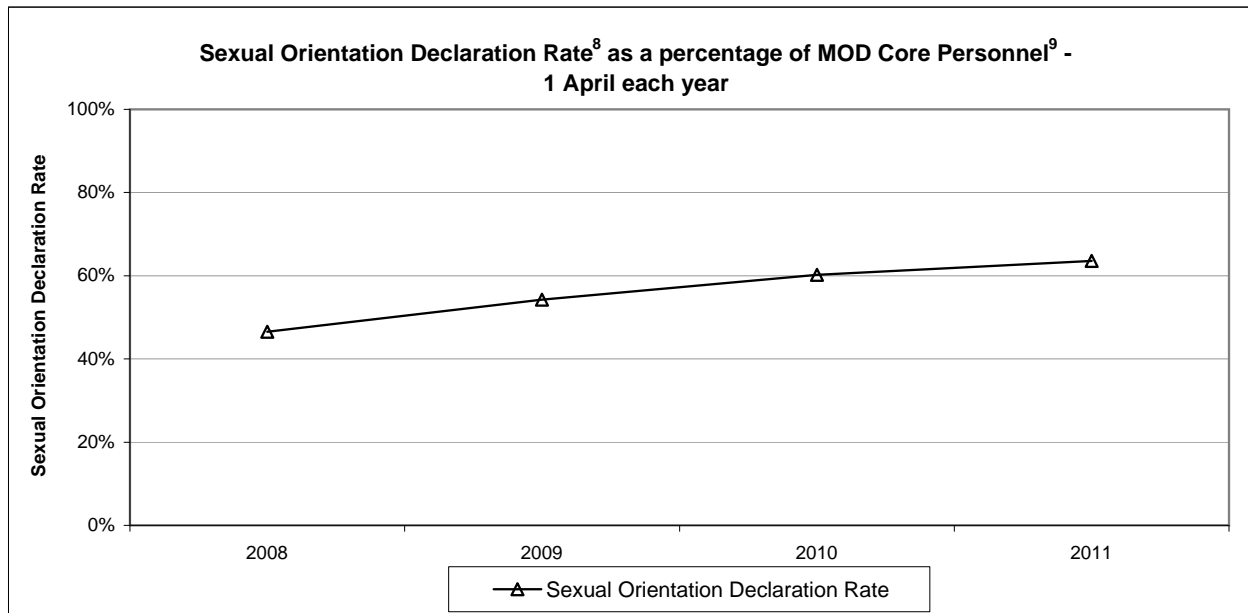
	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Grades	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.3
Pay Band B	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
Pay Band C	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3
Pay Band D	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Pay Band E	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	-
Industrial	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
Trading Funds ⁵	-	-	-	-

Sexual Orientation declaration rate⁸ as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel⁹.

	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Grades	46.6	54.3	60.2	63.6
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	49.8	58.4	63.8	66.7
Pay Band B	51.7	56.6	60.3	62.7
Pay Band C	52.4	57.4	61.1	63.2
Pay Band D	53.6	60.1	66.1	69.1
Pay Band E	46.1	55.0	62.0	65.4
Other non-industrial ⁴	37.7	13.2	37.4	66.7
Industrial	32.6	42.3	50.0	55.2

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
4. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
5. 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.
6. Those for whom there is no record of their sexual orientation declaration, and personnel who chose not to declare.
7. Sexual orientation information is not collected for Royal Fleet Auxiliary, locally engaged civilian personnel or Trading Funds.
8. Declaration rates are based on all known positive declarations, but exclude those who have selected "choose not to declare", or have not responded.
9. Core MOD excludes all Trading Funds personnel, Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians.



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Table 2.35 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel¹

Since the financial year 2004/05 there has been a sharp fall in the total intake of civilian personnel, from 9,420 in 2004/05 to 2,040 in 2010/11. Between 2006/07 to 2009/10 the intake rate had become more stable at around 6.5 per cent of strength, however 2010/11 showed a sharp fall in the rate of intake to 2.7 per cent, primarily due to the recruitment freeze which came into place in August 2010.

Total outflow has fallen over the same period, from 10,290 in 2004/05 to 5,270 in 2010/11. However, whilst outflow rates increased from 11.0 per cent in 2004/05 to 13.4 per cent in 2007/08 - driven partly by the cuts (compulsory/severance) made by DE&S at this time, a sharp decline was seen in 2008/09 when outflow rates fell to 9.5 per cent and then further to 7.3 per cent in 2009/10. Outflow rates have remained relatively stable subsequently at 7.1 per cent for 2010/11.

Total intake and outflow figures are for MOD civilians excluding locally engaged civilians (LECs) and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) for whom no flows information exists. Net change figures are provided for RFA and LECs to reference their change in strength, but are not reflected in total intake or outflow.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ²	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	Headcount						
Total intake	9 420	6 200	5 600	5 370	5 080	5 140	2 040
MOD excl. Trading Funds	8 560	5 560	4 750	4 250	4 040	4 200	1 610
Trading Funds	860	640	850	1 120	1 040	940	430
Total outflow	10 290	10 000	10 330	10 990 ||	7 340	5 540	5 270
MOD excl. Trading Funds	8 830	8 600	8 910	9 050	6 420	4 710	4 470
Retirement ³	2 060	2 170	2 010	1 380	820	720	1 340
Health/Death in Service	420	400	320	310	300	300	290
Resignation	3 350	3 540	3 350	2 860	2 000	1 190	1 220
Voluntary Redundancy	60	40	180	580	460	400	180
Compulsory/Severance	490	550	960	1 530	610	210	150
Other ⁴	2 460	1 890	2 070	2 390	2 220	1 880	1 290
Trading Funds	1 460	1 410	1 430	1 940 ||	920	830	800
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁵	30	-	10	- 80	30	20	30
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁶	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290	290

MOD excl. Trading Funds by type of personnel:

Non-industrial							
Intake	6 750	4 270	3 630	3 140	3 260	3 340	1 280
Outflow	6 580	6 870	6 680	6 810	4 910	3 880	3 630
Retirement ³	1 570	1 780	1 610	1 100	620	560	1 060
Health/Death in Service	300	280	210	220	220	230	210
Resignation	2 630	2 880	2 780	2 360	1 600	1 000	1 020
Voluntary Redundancy	40	30	60	300	390	390	180
Compulsory/Severance	280	460	670	1 050	440	180	110
Other ⁴	1 760	1 440	1 370	1 770	1 640	1 520	1 050
Industrial							
Intake	1 820	1 290	1 120	1 110	780	860	330
Outflow	2 250	1 730	2 220	2 240	1 510	830	840
Retirement ³	480	390	410	280	200	170	280
Health/Death in Service	120	130	120	80	90	60	80
Resignation	720	660	580	490	400	190	200
Voluntary Redundancy	20	-	120	280	80	20	10
Compulsory/Severance	220	100	290	480	170	30	40
Other ⁴	700	450	700	620	570	370	240

As a percentage of personnel in post⁶

Total intake	10.1	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	2.7
MOD excl. Trading Funds	10.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.4	2.5
Trading Funds	7.6	6.0	8.0	10.9	10.8	9.5	4.4
Total outflow	11.0	11.0	11.9	13.4 ||	9.5	7.3	7.1
MOD excl. Trading Funds	10.8	10.7	11.7	12.7	9.5	7.1	6.9
Resignation	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.0	1.8	1.9
Trading Funds	12.8	13.1	13.4	18.8	9.6	8.3	8.1

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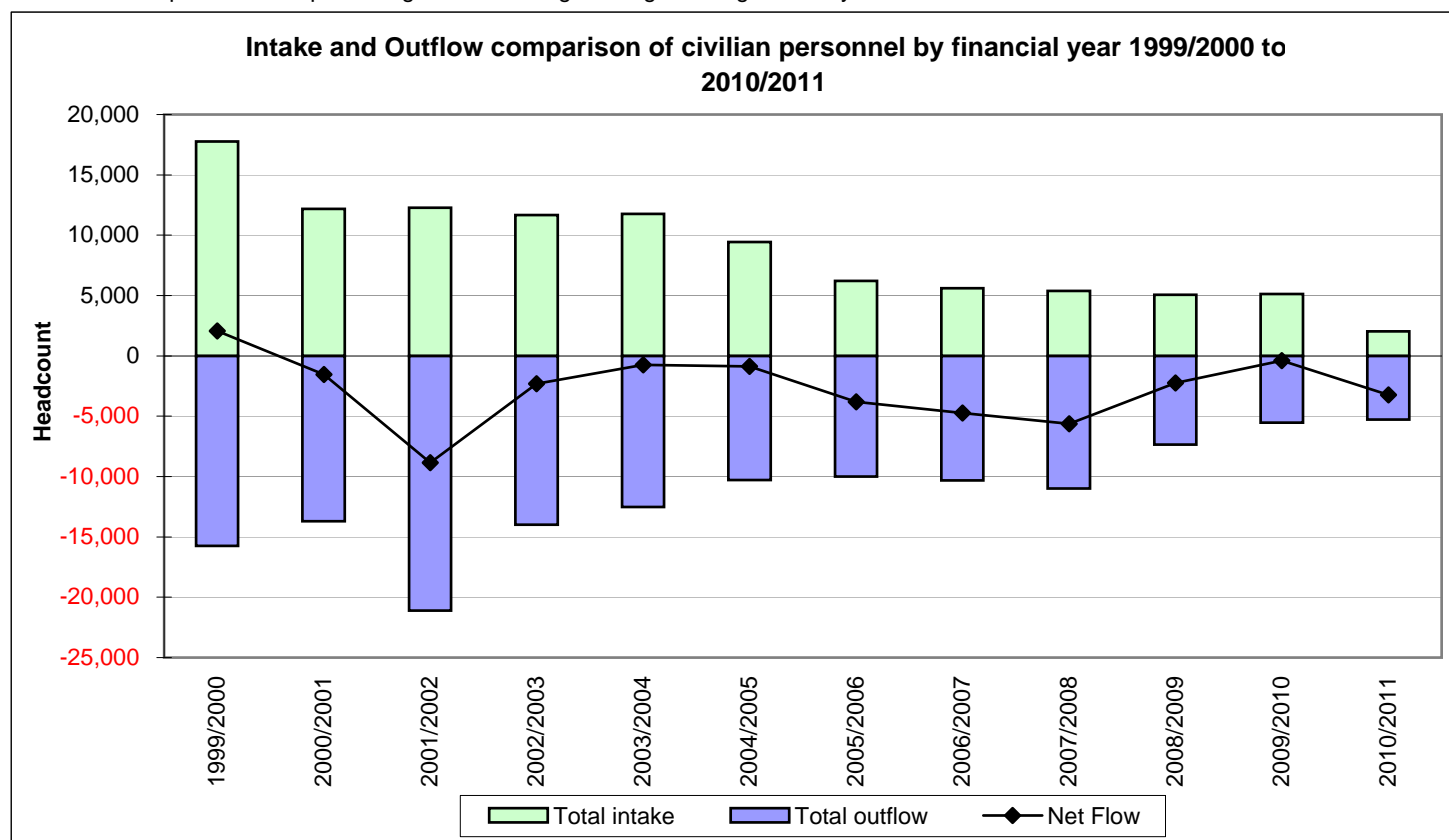
Table 2.35 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel¹ continued

MOD excl. Trading Funds by type of personnel:

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Non-industrial							
Intake	10.2	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.1	2.4
Outflow	9.9	10.6	10.8	11.6	8.8	7.1	6.8
Resignation	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	2.9	1.8	1.9
Industrial							
Intake	11.6	8.6	7.9	8.5	6.6	7.6	3.0
Outflow	14.4	11.5	15.6	17.2	12.8	7.3	7.7
Resignation	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.8

Source:DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. 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.
3. MOD civil servants can take normal retirement at either age 60 or age 65. As restrictions on working above normal retirement age were removed in 2010, allowing personnel to work beyond retirement age, and normal retirement age is due to increase in coming years, this category has been redefined from previous publications to incorporate normal retirement at any age, including early retirement, in line with definitions used in other National Statistics publications. As a result figures shown here have been calculated according to current definitions for the time series, and may not match those published in previous years.
4. Includes those whose reason for leaving is unknown. In previous years, Voluntary and Compulsory early release were not separated out and were contained within the Other category. As a result figures in this category will not match those published in previous years.
5. Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians (LEC) and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries (RFA) are not available, therefore only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.
6. Rates are expressed as a percentage of the average strength throughout the year.



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.36 Intake of UK based civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin and grade²

Of those making an ethnicity declaration, the percentage of newly recruited personnel identifying themselves as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) has remained at over 5 per cent since 2005/06. As these figures require newly recruited personnel to have made a declaration within the first calendar month of joining (which can be as little as one day for those joining on the last working day of the month), as evidenced by fairly high rates of unknown ethnicity across the period, caution should be used when considering representation rates of inflow.

Throughout the period, Black and Minority Ethnic personnel were predominantly recruited into Pay Band E. In 2010/11 42.9 per cent of the total BME intake were recruited into Pay Band E, in comparison to 22.4 per cent of the total white intake recruited into Pay Band E. Although in 2010/11 overall 5.1 per cent of intake making ethnicity declarations were BME, 9.1 per cent of those recruited into Pay Band E declared themselves to be BME.

From August 2010 a recruitment freeze came into place (with the exception for certain approved specialist personnel requirement). As this may introduce some unquantifiable bias, caution should be used when viewing ethnicity figures for 2010/11.

	Headcount						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
White	4 970	3 750	3 340	2 870^r	3 430^r	3 800^r	1 340
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ³	10	-	-	- ^r	10 ^r	10 ^r	10
Pay Band B	50	30	40	30 ^r	50 ^r	60 ^r	30
Pay Band C	610	320	330	300 ^r	300 ^r	380 ^r	270
Pay Band D	520	440	410	340 ^r	490 ^r	640 ^r	240
Pay Band E	2 130	1 740	1 400	1 120 ^r	1 550 ^r	1 530 ^r	300
Other non-industrial ⁴	150	40	30	70 ^r	20 ^r	20 ^r	20
Industrial	1 080	830	730	580 ^r	540 ^r	730 ^r	260
Trading Funds	420	350	400	420 ^r	470 ^r	440 ^r	220
Black and Minority Ethnic	190	230	200	160^r	180	200	70
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ³	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	-
Pay Band B	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	10 ^r	-
Pay Band C	20	20	10	10 ^r	20 ^r	10 ^r	10
Pay Band D	20	20	20	20 ^r	20 ^r	30 ^r	10
Pay Band E	100	140	120	90 ^r	80 ^r	80 ^r	30
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	-
Industrial	20	30	20	20 ^r	10 ^r	20 ^r	10
Trading Funds	20	10	20	20 ^r	40 ^r	60 ^r	10
Unknown⁵	4 270	2 220	2 060	2 340^r	1 470^r	1 150^r	620
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ³	10	20	20	10 ^r	10 ^r	10 ^r	-
Pay Band B	90	40	40	40 ^r	30 ^r	20 ^r	10
Pay Band C	640	350	280	240 ^r	140 ^r	170 ^r	170
Pay Band D	510	250	190	140 ^r	120 ^r	100 ^r	20
Pay Band E	1 630	770	710	640 ^r	410 ^r	200 ^r	140
Other non-industrial ⁴	250	80	30	80 ^r	10 ^r	80 ^r	10
Industrial	720	440	370	500 ^r	230 ^r	110 ^r	60
Trading Funds	420	280	430	680 ^r	520 ^r	450 ^r	200
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁶	30	-	10	- 80	30	20	30
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁶	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290	290

Intake of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of known ethnicity total

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Black and Minority Ethnic	3.6	5.7	5.6	5.3^r	5.0^r	5.0^r	5.1
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ³	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	-
Pay Band B	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	9.5 ^r	-
Pay Band C	2.9	6.4	2.9	3.2 ^r	4.7 ^r	2.8 ^r	3.2
Pay Band D	4.2	5.2	4.9	4.7 ^r	4.3 ^r	4.8 ^r	3.6
Pay Band E	4.5	7.2	7.6	7.2 ^r	5.0 ^r	4.7 ^r	9.1
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	-
Industrial	2.2	3.3	3.3	4.1 ^r	2.5 ^r	2.5 ^r	3.0
Trading Funds	4.1	3.6	4.7 ^r	3.7 ^r	8.5 ^r	11.5 ^r	4.8

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
4. Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade. Previously unidentified entrants and exits have been allocated to Other non-industrial, Industrial and Trading Funds grade.
5. Unknown ethnicity includes both those who have made no declaration and those who have actively chosen not to declare.
6. Intake and outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.
Extensive work has been carried out on historical data, and as a result some previously published figures have been revised.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.37 Outflow of UK based civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin and grade²

The proportion of personnel leaving the MOD who declare themselves to be Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) has remained fairly stable across the period, from 3.2 per cent in 2004/05 to 2.8 per cent in 2010/11, although the BME exit rates for the two preceding financial years from 2008/09 and 2009/10 were marginally higher at 3.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively. This is comparable with the overall proportion of BME MOD civilian personnel, at 2.8 per cent as at 1 April 2005 and 3.2 per cent as at 1 April 2011 (see table 2.29).

Across the period in general, the highest proportion of those leaving the MOD declaring themselves to be BME has been in Pay Band E (although in some years Pay Band B has shown the highest rate, these rates are highly volatile as they are based on very low headcounts and so should be considered with caution). This is consistent with Pay Band E being the grade with the highest proportion of BME MOD civilian personnel (see table 2.29).

	Headcount						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ³	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
White	6 540	6 970	7 670^r	8 170^r ||	5 620^r	4 310^r	4 140
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	20	40	30	30	20 ^r	30 ^r	20
Pay Band B	120	170	200	180	160 ^r	150 ^r	100
Pay Band C	990	1 130	1 120	1 260	920 ^r	850 ^r	730
Pay Band D	780	1 020	980 ^r	1 100 ^r	690 ^r	510 ^r	510
Pay Band E	2 340	2 600	2 840 ^r	2 810 ^r	2 030 ^r	1 510 ^r	1 540
Other non-industrial ⁵	200	30	40 ^r	100 ^r	40 ^r	40 ^r	60
Industrial	1 180	1 030	1 480 ^r	1 580 ^r	1 090 ^r	640 ^r	630
Trading Funds	910	940	970 ^r	1 110	670 ^r	580 ^r	550
Black and Minority Ethnic	220	220	260	240 ||	230^r	180	120
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	-
Pay Band B	10	-	10	10	10 ^r	- ^r	-
Pay Band C	20	20	20	30	40 ^r	30 ^r	20
Pay Band D	20	30	30 ^r	30 ^r	30 ^r	20 ^r	10
Pay Band E	100	120	140 ^r	130 ^r	110 ^r	100 ^r	60
Other non-industrial ⁵	10	-	-	-	- ^r	- ^r	-
Industrial	30	20	30	30	20 ^r	10 ^r	10
Trading Funds	30	20	20	20	20 ^r	20 ^r	20
Unknown⁶	3 530	2 810	2 410^r	2 570^r ||	1 490^r	1 050^r	1 010
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	10	10 ^r	10 ^r	10 ^r	10	10
Pay Band B	40	40	40 ^r	40 ^r	40 ^r	40	30
Pay Band C	320	350	290 ^r	300 ^r	300 ^r	250	260
Pay Band D	260	240	200 ^r	200 ^r	130 ^r	110	80
Pay Band E	1 160	960	710 ^r	540 ^r	380 ^r	220	160
Other non-industrial ⁵	170	90	20 ^r	40 ^r	10 ^r	30	40
Industrial	1 050	670	710 ^r	640	400 ^r	170	200
Trading Funds	520	450	430 ^r	810 ^r ||	220 ^r	230	240
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁷	30	-	10	-80	30	20	30
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁷	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	-810	-290	290

Outflow of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of known ethnicity total

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ³	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Black and Minority Ethnic	3.2	3.1	3.3^r	2.9^r ||	3.9^r	4.1	2.8
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	5.5	-	3.0	3.2	4.8	-	-
Pay Band C	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.0	2.4
Pay Band D	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.8	4.7	2.7
Pay Band E	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.9	3.5
Other non-industrial ⁵	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial	2.5	2.4	2.2 ^r	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.9
Trading Funds	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.4	3.3 ^r	3.8	2.8

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. 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.
4. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
5. Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade. Previously unidentified entrants and exits have been allocated to Other non-industrial, Industrial and Trading Funds
6. Unknown ethnicity includes both those who have made no declaration and those who have actively chosen not to declare.
7. Intake and outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.
Extensive work has been carried out on historical data, and as a result some previously published figures have been revised.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.38 Intake of civilian¹ personnel by sex, grade² and whether full or part-time

In the financial year 2010/11, 15.8 per cent of MOD civilian intake were recruited on a part time basis. While females represented 42.2 per cent of intake as a whole in 2010/11, females represented 84.4 per cent of those recruited on a part time basis in 2010/11. In 2010/11 95.8% of males and 68.2% of females were recruited on a full time basis.

In 2010/11, at Pay Band C more female personnel were recruited on a part time basis than full time. A similar pattern is seen for females newly recruited at Pay Band C across the period, with very similar levels full time and part time personnel recruited in each year. In all other grades, and for males in all grades, the number of full time newly recruited personnel far outweighs the number of part time personnel recruited into the same grade. The number of part time personnel recruited at Pay Band C has remained stable since 2008/09 despite the introduction of the recruitment freeze during 2010.

When viewing differences in full-time and part-time personnel it is critical to note that no distinction is made in this grouping related to the actual hours worked. Those who work close to full time hours and those who work substantially reduced hours are combined, despite being quite distinct subgroups. In addition, those personnel working alternate working patterns such as compressed hours and working from home are included as full-time based on the number of hours worked, although they may have more similarities to the part-time group. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting differences based on the full-time/part-time split.

Hours, sex and grade ²	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ³	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Headcount
Female: full time	3 120	2 030	1 750	1 660	1 810^r	1 760	580	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Pay Band B	40	20	20	20	30	30	10	
Pay Band C	230 ^r	160	120	90	110	110	100	
Pay Band D	240 ^r	180	170	110	180	200	60	
Pay Band E	1 940 ^r	1 200	960	860	980	880	200	
Other non-industrial ⁵	30	10	40	70	20	50	10	
Industrial	420	270	230	210	170	170	70	
Trading Funds	220	190	200	290	310 ^r	300	140	
Male: full time	5 330	3 490	3 180^r	3 070^r	2 730^r	2 880	1 130	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	
Pay Band B	70	40	40	40	40	40	20	
Pay Band C	800 ^r	380	330	280	220	290	200	
Pay Band D	780 ^r	500	410	370	410	540	200	
Pay Band E	1 480	1 150	1 000	730	830	750	150	
Other non-industrial ⁵	360	100	20	40	10	30	30	
Industrial	1 200	880	740	780	530	600	240	
Trading Funds	620	420	620 ^r	810	690 ^r	620	280	
Female: part time	750^r	520	520	470	420	390	270	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pay Band B	20	-	10	-	10	-	10	
Pay Band C	180	140	140	140	100	120	130	
Pay Band D	30	30	20	10	30	30	10	
Pay Band E	370	240	220	200	200	160	110	
Other non-industrial ⁵	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	
Industrial	140	100	100	70	60	60	10	
Trading Funds ³	10	20	20	20	20 ^r	20	-	
Male: part time	220	160	160	170^r	120	110	50	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pay Band B	20	-	10	10	-	10	-	
Pay Band C	60	20	30	40	30	50	20	
Pay Band D	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	
Pay Band E	60	60	40	40	30	10	-	
Other non-industrial ⁵	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	
Industrial	60	50	50	40	30	20	10	
Trading Funds	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	
Total Female	3 870	2 550	2 270	2 130	2 230	2 150	860	
Total Male	5 550	3 650	3 330	3 240	2 850	2 990	1 180	
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁶	30	-	10	- 80	30	20	30	
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁶	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290	290	

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.

2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.

3. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Based Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.

4. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.

5. Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.

6. Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

In previous years this table presented figures for those of unknown full time/part time status. These unknowns have now been resolved, and are presented in the main body of the table. As a result some previously published figures have been revised.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.39 Outflow of civilian personnel, by sex, grade^{1,2} and whether full or part-time

In the financial year 2010/11 the proportion of personnel outflow that had been employed on a part-time basis was 17.3 per cent. This is a substantial increase from the 8.9 per cent of personnel outflowing in 2004/05 on a part-time basis.

While only 7.6 per cent of males that outflowed in 2010/11 had been part-time, 33 per cent of females who outflowed in the same period were part-time.

The largest number of part-time personnel leaving the department in 2010/11 were females at Pay Bands E and C.

It is important to note that the designation of full time or part time is only representative of the agreed number of hours worked and paid in the month prior to leaving the department, and may not reflect the long term working pattern of the individual across their career within MOD.

<i>Hours, sex and grade</i> ²	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ³	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Headcount
Female: full time	3 220	3 400	3 220	3 030	2 050	1 530	1 340	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Pay Band B	30	30	40	30	30	20	20	
Pay Band C	220	310	310	310	200	180	150	
Pay Band D	300	420	400	350	220	190	160	
Pay Band E	1 840	2 020	1 800	1 620	1 100	830	700	
Other non-industrial ⁵	70	20	30	70	20	-	20	
Industrial	520	360	430	390	250	130	150	
Trading Funds	240	230	220	260	230	180	150	
Male: full time	6 150	5 640	5 980	6 760	4 240	3 060	3 020	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	30	40	30	30	20	30	20	
Pay Band B	130	180	180	160	140	140	90	
Pay Band C	990	1 050	940	1 080	790	680	590	
Pay Band D	700	780	720	860	540	390	380	
Pay Band E	1 340	1 170	1 320	1 310	990	690	740	
Other non-industrial ⁵	300	100	10	20	20	-	30	
Industrial	1 510	1 210	1 630	1 660	1 150	610	590	
Trading Funds	1 160	1 110	1 140	1 620	590	520	580	
Female: part time	730	770	900	940	800	670	660	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pay Band B	-	-	10	20	20	10	10	
Pay Band C	80	110	140	150	200	190	200	
Pay Band D	60	70	80	80	70	50	60	
Pay Band E	390	440	500	480	360	260	280	
Other non-industrial ⁵	10	-	10	40	10	30	30	
Industrial	170	110	120	140	80	60	60	
Trading Funds	30	40	40	30	60	70	30	
Male: part time	180	190	230	260	240	270	250	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pay Band B	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	
Pay Band C	40	40	50	60	60	80	70	
Pay Band D	10	20	10	30	10	20	20	
Pay Band E	50	60	70	70	70	40	40	
Other non-industrial ⁵	10	-	-	10	10	30	20	
Industrial	50	40	50	40	40	30	40	
Trading Funds	20	30	30	30	40	70	40	
Total Female	3 950	4 170	4 120	3 970	2 850	2 200	2 010	
Total Male	6 330	5 830	6 210	7 020	4 490	3 330	3 260	
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁶	30	-	10	- 80	30	20	30	
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁶	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290	290	

Source:DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.

2. Grade equivalence is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.

3. 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.

4. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.

5. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.

6. Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

In previous years this table presented figures for those of unknown full time/part time status. These unknowns have now been resolved, and are presented in the main body of the table. As a result some previously published figures have been revised.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

This section describes common law non-contractual compensation claims made against the Ministry of Defence. These claims are of three broad types: employer's liability for Armed Forces personnel, employer's liability for its civilian employees, and public liability claims. **Tables 2.40 and 2.41** show numbers of new claims made and numbers of claims settled, analysed by category of claim and by cause.

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.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

Table 2.40 New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year

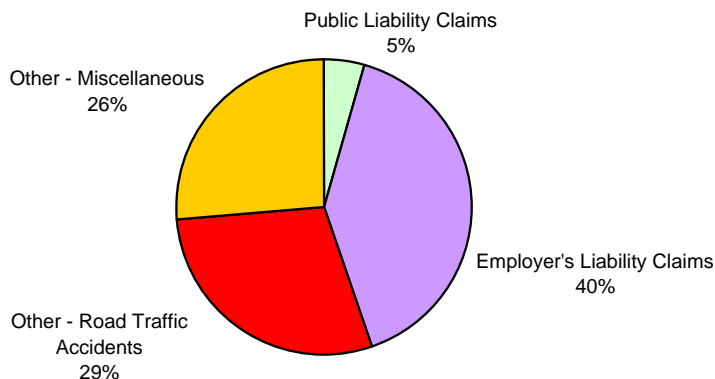
The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	Number					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
New Claims Notified						
Total	7 686	6 820	7 389	7 605	6 985	8 391
Public Liability Claims	715	639	974	705	719	932
Low Flying	171	175	244	161	146	143
Maritime	20	24	25	16	17	17
Other Public Liability (inc Northern Ireland)	507	435	690	512	548	771
Radiation	17	5	15	16	8	1
Employers' Liability Claims	1 846	1 404	1 863	1 684	1 815	3 199
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	27	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	623	459	776	584	467	374
Asbestos Related	742	209	189	139	150	142
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	145	413	577	725	993	2 453
Vibration White Finger	18	58	45	33	17	17
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	291	265	276	203	188	213
Other	5 125	4 777	4 552	5 216	4 451	4 260
Clinical Negligence	69	67	86	55	61	59
Road Traffic Accidents	2 982	2 620	2 284	2 254	1 948	1 868
Area Claims Offices' Claims	2 015	2 003	2 124	2 849	2 385	2 301
Visiting Forces ²	59	87	58	58	57	32
Settled Claims Notified						
Total	8 012	6 980	6 419	6 347	6 129	7 533
Public Liability Claims	413	402	592	486	378	340
Low Flying	124	126	141	126	103	99
Maritime	11	13	12	6	12	14
Other Public Liability	278	262	438	353	263	227
Radiation	-	1	1	1	-	-
Employers' Liability Claims	1 878	2 242	2 337	1 597	1 747	3 032
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	4	5	57	1	2	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	601	800	1 063	637	581	449
Asbestos Related ³	773	607	314	205	200	797
Noise Induced Hearing Loss ⁴	63	355	500	380	682	1 525
Vibration White Finger	52	70	62	53	44	22
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	385	405	341	321	238	239
Other	5 721	4 336	3 490	4 264	4 004	4 161
Clinical Negligence	28	23	16	22	38	21
Road Traffic Accidents	3 717	2 986	2 103	2 657	2 281	2 183
Area Claims Offices' Claims	1 917	1 269	1 330	1 536	1 637	1 925
Visiting Forces ²	59	58	41	49	48	32

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 2010/11



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

Table 2.41 New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year

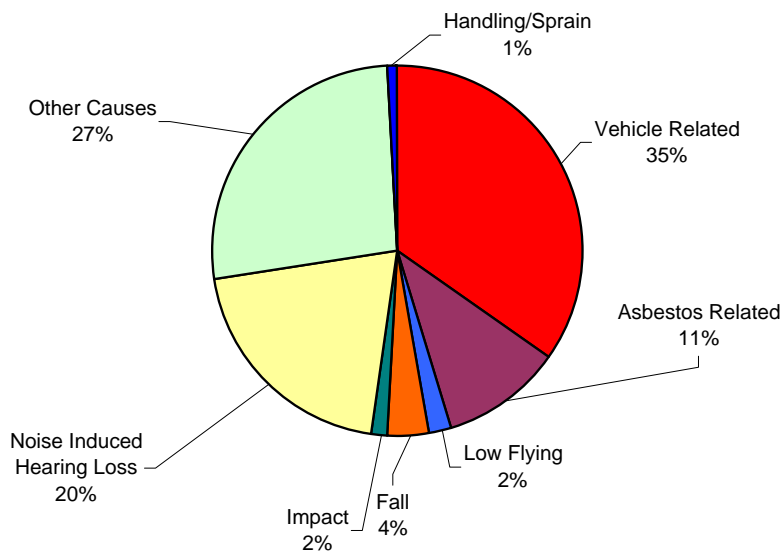
The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

New Claims Notified						Number
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	7 686	6 820	7 389	7 605	6 985	8 391
Asbestos Related	809	223	190	156	150	142
Clinical Negligence	69	67	86	55	61	59
Fall	319	306	305	313	285	256
Handling/Sprain	51	59	53	77	56	56
Impact	246	178	97	93	57	90
Low Flying	616	506	336	202	192	222
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	29	58	45	33	17	17
Maritime	29	24	25	17	18	17
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	208	418	579	728	993	2 453
Other Causes	1 122	1 081	2 342	2 959	2 540	2 853
Not Known ¹	216	63	91	24	15	-
Vehicle Related	3 972	3 837	3 240	2 948	2 601	2 226

Settled Claims Notified						Number
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	8 012	6 980	6 419	6 347	6 129	7 533
Asbestos Related ²	846	611	314	210	200	797
Clinical Negligence	28	23	16	23	38	21
Fall	291	395	339	329	297	273
Handling/Sprain	56	108	93	80	72	61
Impact	187	328	272	181	124	116
Low Flying	552	437	255	166	136	144
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	70	71	62	53	44	22
Maritime	14	13	13	7	12	14
Noise Induced Hearing Loss ³	104	357	500	380	682	1 525
Other Causes	1 021	662	1 499	1 366	1 556	1 948
Not Known ¹	242	127	162	74	16	-
Vehicle Related	4 601	3 848	2 894	3 478	2 952	2 612

Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

Number of settled claims by broad cause in 2010/11⁴



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.

CHAPTER 2 – PERSONNEL

INTERNATIONAL

Table 2.42 Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2011

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

	Holding	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO		
Armenia	48 830	60 000
Azerbaijan	64 960	70 000
Belarus	50 700	100 000
Georgia	37 360	40 000
Moldova	6 500	20 000
Russia ¹	203 290	*
Ukraine ²	150 000	250 000
NATO Countries		
Belgium	35 390	70 000
Bulgaria	30 160	104 000
Canada	-	10 660
Czech Republic	33 550	93 333
Denmark	13 660	39 000
France	159 620	325 000
Germany	205 160	345 000
Greece	124 560	158 621
Hungary	21 110	100 000
Italy	149 320	315 000
Luxembourg	600	900
Netherlands	33 650	80 000
Norway	17 320	32 000
Poland	118 330	234 000
Portugal	30 610	75 000
Romania	69 400	230 000
Slovakia	15 800	46 667
Spain	108 490	300 000
Turkey	277 750	530 000
United Kingdom	203 290	260 000
United States of America	79 440	250 000

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill. The information does not include the subholdings of AIFVs and HACVs, nor the holdings of Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces, nor the personnel strength.

2. Since 1 Jan 2004 these figures have included the Treaty Limited Equipment and the Personnel belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides summaries and analyses of health-related information for UK Armed Forces personnel and health & safety information for both UK Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians. The main findings of DASA Health Information's four National Statistics publications are summarised in this chapter, along with a range of other key outputs.

There are ten sections in this chapter covering:

Deaths in the UK Armed Forces (Tables 3.1 to 3.4) – Numbers and rates of deaths in the UK Armed Forces are reported for a 10 year time series broken down by Service, year of death and cause. A comparison with deaths in the UK population is also presented.

Suicides in the UK Armed Forces (Tables 3.5 and 3.6) - Numbers, and rates are reported for a 27 year time series, broken down by Service, gender and age. A comparison with suicides in the UK population is presented.

UK Gulf Veterans Mortality (Table 3.7) - Number of deaths of UK Gulf 1 veterans and of a UK Military comparison group who did not deploy to the Gulf. Figures and mortality rate ratios for the period 1991 to 2010 are presented by cause of death and are compared to mortality rates in the UK general population.

Operational Fatalities and Casualties (Tables 3.8 to 3.11) - Numbers of UK Armed Forces and civilian fatalities on operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans. Numbers of very seriously injured and seriously injured UK Armed Forces and civilian casualties on operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans. Numbers of Armed Forces personnel returned to the UK from Iraq and Afghanistan as a result of an injury or illness who have been treated at the Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and the Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC) Headley Court.

Amputations (Table 3.12) – Numbers of UK Service personnel who have sustained a partial or complete limb amputation as a result of injuries sustained in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Mental Health (Tables 3.13 to 3.16) – Numbers and rates of attendances at the Ministry of Defence's Departments of Community Mental Health in 2009 and 2010 broken down by demographics, deployment and mental disorder groupings. Rate ratios are presented comparing those who have deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation with those who have not deployed there. New admissions to the MOD's UK in-patient contractor are presented.

Medical Discharges (Tables 3.17 to 3.19) – Numbers of medical discharges of Army, RAF and Naval Service personnel for financial years 2006/07 to 2010/11 broken down by discharge cause.

Health and Safety (Tables 3.20 to 3.23) - Numbers of work related deaths and on-duty workplace incidents resulting in injury-related deaths to UK Armed Forces and civilians for the last 10 calendar years, broken down by year and cause. Numbers and rates of major and serious injuries for UK military and civilian personnel for the last 4 financial years broken down by Service.

Civilian Personnel Sickness Absence (Table 3.24) – Numbers of working days lost per year due to sickness, broken down by cause.

War Pensions and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (Tables 3.25 to 3.29) – Number of War Pensions in payment under the War Pensions Scheme by type. Number and outcomes of claims registered, and tariff of injury table information for lump sum awards under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

KEY POINTS AND TRENDS

- In 2010, a total of 187 deaths occurred among the UK Regular Armed Forces (see **Table 3.1**). During the 10-year period 2001-2010, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised rates fluctuated between a low of 71 per 100,000 in 2001 to a high of 107 per 100,000 in 2007 (see **Table 3.1**). For the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the annual standardised mortality rates (SMRs) were statistically significantly lower than the UK population, except in 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 when it was not significantly different from the UK population.
- For the 27-year period 1984-2010, 744 suicide and open verdict deaths occurred among UK Regular Armed Forces personnel: 725 among males and 19 among females (see **Table 3.5**). Overall, male suicide rates in the UK Armed Forces were statistically significantly lower than the UK general population, with the exception of the under 20 age

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

group. For the Army, these young males were at a 47% increased risk of suicide. Young males in the Naval Service and RAF were at a decreased risk of suicide compared with the under 20 UK male population, although this reduction was not statistically significant. (see **Table 3.6**).

- Between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 2010 there were 1,193 deaths of Gulf 1 veterans and 1,252 deaths among the Era comparison group (see **Table 3.7**). There were no statistically significant differences in the total number of deaths for any of the main cause of death groups.
- Since the start of the reporting period in 2001 until the end of 2010, there have been 348 UK fatalities on operations in Afghanistan (see **Table 3.8**).
- Since the start of the reporting period in 2001 until the end of 2010, there have been 480 very seriously injured or seriously injured casualties on operations in Afghanistan (see **Table 3.9**).
- From the introduction of reporting in Q2 2006 until the end of 2010, the last quarter of 2009 recorded the highest number of UK Service personnel who sustained a partial or complete limb amputation as a result of injuries sustained in Afghanistan, with 24 amputees. 2010 recorded the highest annual number of amputees in Afghanistan (79 UK Service personnel), an increase of 44% from the previous year (see **Table 3.12**).
- During 2010, 3,942 new episodes of care of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 19.6 per 1,000 strength. Rates for Army and RAF personnel were higher than for Navy personnel with rates for Royal Marine personnel the lowest; rates for females were higher than for males; rates for other ranks were higher than for Officers. With regard to Operational deployment, there was a statistically significant higher rate for personnel deployed to Afghanistan compared with those deployed both Iraq and 'Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan' (see **Table 3.13**).
- During the 5 financial years 2006/07 to 2010/11 there were 1,363 medical discharges from the Naval Service (see **Table 3.17**), 4,333 from the Army (see **Table 3.18**) and 977 from the RAF (see **Table 3.19**). Musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge for each Service.
- For the 10-year period 1st January 2001 to 31st December 2010 there were 694 work related deaths, of which 449 were hostile action deaths, 82 were on-duty road traffic accidents and 163 were work place incidents (see **Table 3.20**).
- The number of major injuries and illnesses reported increased from 765 in 2007/08 to 1,165 in 2010/11; an increase of 52%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased over the 4 year period from 283 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2007/08 to 441 per 100,000 in 2010/11 (see **Table 3.22**). Improvements in reporting mechanisms are thought to be partly responsible for this increase.
- For MOD civilian personnel, the rate of sick absence and the number of working days lost have declined for both non-industrial and industrial staff between 2009 and 2010 (see **Table 3.24**).
- Since the introduction of the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS) in 2005, the number of claims cleared have continued to increase year on year (see **Table 3.27**). This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

ETHICAL AND CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES

The information presented in this publication does not present any ethical issues:

- Information relating to deaths is publicly available.
- No medical information is presented detailing the injuries sustained.
- As only aggregated data are presented, individuals cannot be identified.

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INTRODUCTION

LINKS TO WEBSITES

Further information on coding to ICD10, including a full breakdown of codes, can be found on the World Health Organisation website:

<http://www.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online/>

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

This section provides summary statistics on deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 2001 and 2010. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 28 February 2011 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2010*.

The information on deaths presented here are for the UK Regular Armed Forces, including all trained and untrained personnel. DASA have included non-regulars who died whilst deployed on operations since they are classified as 'regular' personnel for the duration of their operational deployment. The Naval Service includes both Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel. The data here exclude the Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment, full time reservists, Territorial Army and Naval Activated Reservists since DASA do not receive routine notifications of all deaths among reservists and non-regulars, and because reliable denominator data (i.e. the population size) required to produce interpretable statistics are not available.

In order to compare time trends and to take into account the different age and gender structures of the three Services, rates have been age and gender standardised. In order to facilitate comparisons with previously published reports, data has been standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population. Previously published rates were standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population.

Annual strength data for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were obtained for the period 2001-2005 from the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (AFPAA). Strength data for 2006 were obtained from both AFPAA and the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Strength data for 2007 onwards were obtained from JPA with strengths data for May 2009 onwards provisional and subject to review. In previous editions of UKDS, JPA strength data prior to May 2009 was also provisional but these figures are now considered final and no longer provisional.

To enable comparisons with deaths in the UK population, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), adjusted for age, gender and year, were calculated. An SMR is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age and gender-specific rates as the standard population in each specific year multiplied by 100 by convention. An SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates). An SMR of 100 implies that there is no difference in rates when comparing the UK Regular Armed Forces population with the UK population.

Following a review of how DASA processes UK deaths data, there have been methodological changes resulting in revisions to previously published data in **Tables 3.1 and 3.4**. In accordance with advice from the Office of National Statistics, a change has been introduced to increase the coverage of UK deaths reported in 2006. Additionally, small refinements to the classification of disease ('ICD10') groups have been introduced. Further information about these changes can be found in the *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2010* publication on the DASA website.

Data on the size of the UK general population and the numbers of deaths by age, gender and year were obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data for 2010 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2009 were used as an estimate for 2010 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

Further information can be found in the National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2010* which is published on the DASA website.

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DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.1 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and Service, numbers, age and gender standardised rates and standardised mortality ratios^{1,2,3}, 2001-2010

In 2003 and 2004 there were increases in the number of deaths in the Naval Service due to 3 helicopter incidents involving multiple deaths during operations in the Middle East. Operational fatalities amongst Royal Marines account for the increase in the Naval Service mortality rate in 2008 with the rate falling in subsequent years due to a fall in the deaths as a result of hostile action.

The increase in the number of deaths among Army personnel in 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 can be accounted for by an increase in the number of deaths due to Hostile Action (38 deaths in 2006, 63 deaths in 2007, 99 deaths in 2009 and 79 deaths in 2010). There was also an increase in the number of deaths due to accidents in 2007. In 2008 Army deaths decreased largely due to a reduction in both operational fatalities and land transport accidents.

In 2006 there was an increase in RAF deaths due to the loss of 12 RAF personnel in a Nimrod crash in Afghanistan in September 2006.

Numbers of deaths

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	142	147	177	170	160	191	204	137	205	187
Naval Service	33	26	37	37	27	33	27	40	23	30
Army	80	94	101	96	93	111	145	79	158	136
RAF	29	27	39	37	40	47	32	18	24	21

During the 10-year period 2001-2010, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised mortality rates fluctuated between a low of 71 per 100,000 in 2001 and a high of 107 per 100,000 in 2007. Rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength. Previously published rates were standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population.

Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength^{1,2}

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	71	75	84	82	81	98	107	73	106	97
Naval Service	79	73	90	93	71	86	72	107	55	78
Army	73	86	84	76	87	95	130	73	134	116
RAF	52	52	72	65	72	88	71	36	52	49

For the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the annual Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) was statistically significantly lower than the UK population, except in 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 when it was not significantly different from the UK population.

For the years 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008 the Naval Service SMR were not significantly different to the UK general population. For all other years the Naval Service were statistically significantly lower than the UK population. Operational incidents in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008 account for the higher SMR for the Naval Service in these years. In 2010 there was a 32% statistically significant decreased risk of dying in the Naval Service compared to the UK general population.

For the period 2001 to 2002 and 2008, the Army SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. Between 2003 and 2006 the Army was not significantly different from the UK population. In 2007, 2009 and 2010, the Army was at a significantly increased risk of dying compared to the UK population. In 2010, the 23% statistically significant increased risk of dying in the Army compared to the UK population can be explained by the number of hostile action and land transport accident deaths.

For the periods 2001 to 2005 and 2007 to 2010, the RAF annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. In 2006 the RAF was not statistically different from the UK population. This is due to the loss of 12 RAF personnel in a Nimrod crash. In 2010 there was a 63% statistically significant decreased risk of dying in the RAF compared to the UK general population.

Standardised mortality ratios^{1,3}

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ⁴	2007	2008	2009 ⁵	2010
Total	59	62	76	76	75	87	97	65	98	89
Naval Service	67	53	79	82	62	73	61	88	52	68
Army	67	79	87	86	88	100	133	72	145	123
RAF	40	38	56	55	62	75	55	32	43	37

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Changes to data previously published in UKDS - i) rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population where previously published rates were standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population, ii) JPA strength data up to April 2009 was previously provisional but has now been revised with strength figures considered final and no longer provisional, and iii) small methodological changes introduced, see **Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces Introduction**.

2. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength.

3. Standardised mortality ratios have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.

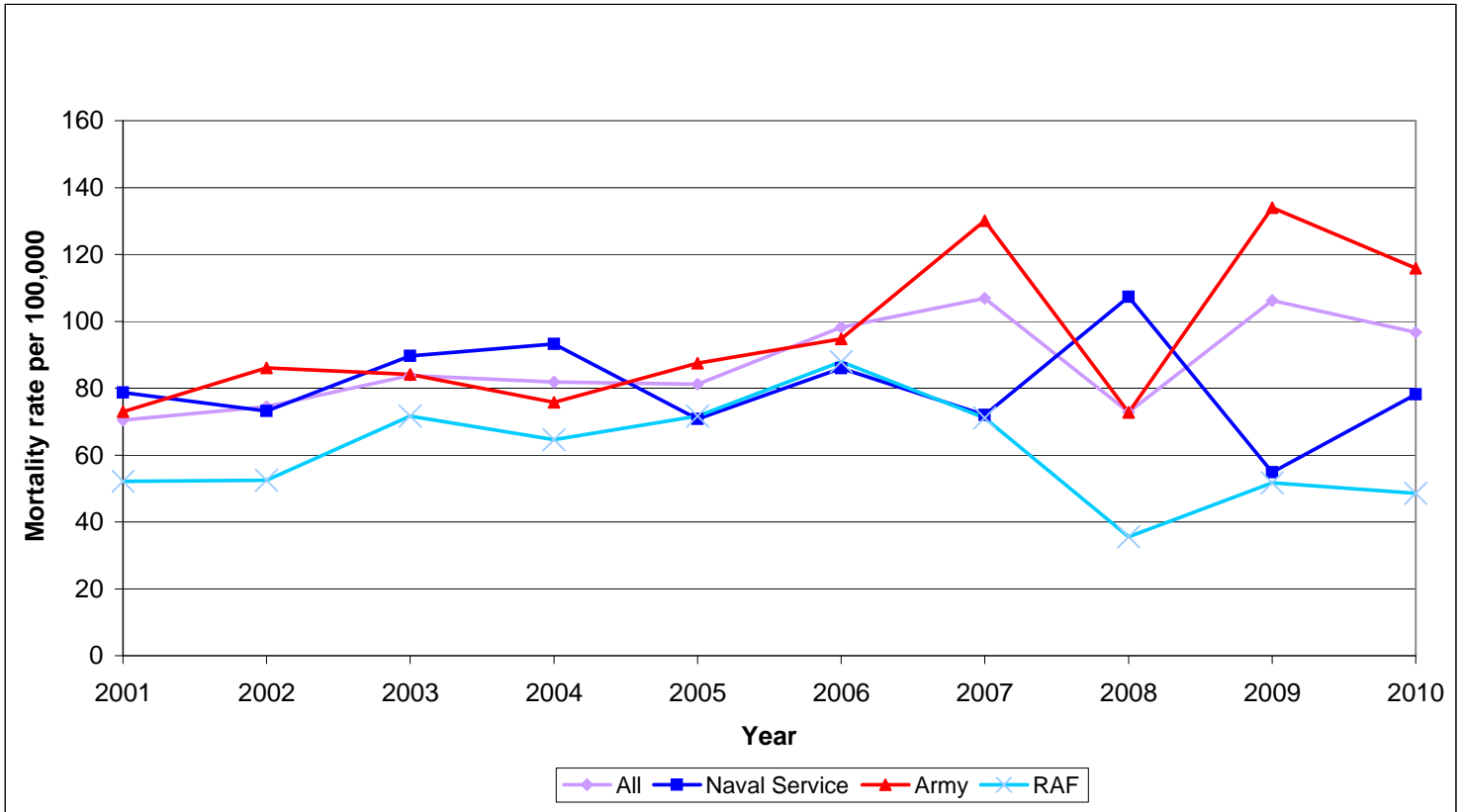
4. There has been a change in how UK deaths are collated for 2006, see **Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces Introduction**.

5. In the previous edition of UKDS the UK general population data for 2009 were not available to calculate standard mortality ratios (SMRs) and so the 2008 data was used as an estimate for the 2009 figure (as there is little year on year variation for the UK figures). The general population data for 2009 is now available and has been used for the 2009 SMR.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Chart to Table **3.1** Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and Service, age and gender standardised rates¹, 2001-2010



1. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.2 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, numbers, 2001-2010

Numbers	2001	2002	2003 ²	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²	2009 ²	2010
Total	142	147	177	170	160	191	204	137	205	187
Disease-related conditions	41	41	40	43	44	41	38	37^f	36	26
Cancers	24	19	18	21	23	25	27	24 ^f	19	16
Diseases of the circulatory system	9	19	14	18	16	15	7	9 ^f	9 ^f	7
Other	8	3	8	4	5	1	4	4	8 ^f	3
External causes of injury and poisoning	100	106	137	126	115	149	164	99^f	165	154
Deaths due to accidents	79	88	71^f	89	71	88	77	38^f	41^f	51
Land Transport Accidents	50	64	50 ^f	61	53	61	51	26	28	36
Other	29	24	21	28	18	27	26	12 ^f	13 ^f	15
Deaths due to violence	5	3	41	17	22	50	77	52	114	98
Hostile action ³	2	-	40	11	21	48	73	52	107	95
Other	3	3	1	6	1	2	4	-	7	3
Suicide and Open verdicts	16	15	25^f	20	22	11	10	9^f	10^f	5
Cause not currently available	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1^f	4	7

Source: DASA (Health Information)

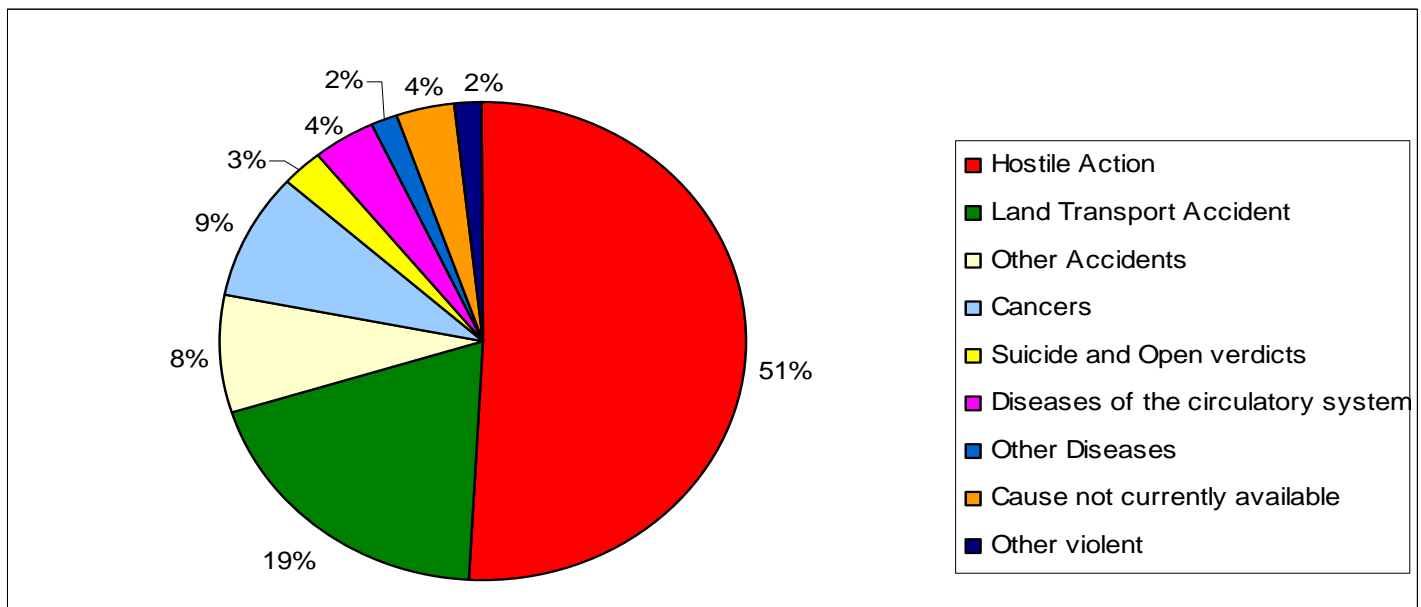
1. DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.

2. There have been 8 amendments to the classifications given to the cause of death from the previous publication of UKDS :

- 2003: One record has been amended from 'Suicide and Open Verdict' to 'Land Transport Accident'
- 2008: Two records have been amended from 'Other Accident' to 'Suicide and Open Verdict'; one record from 'Other Accident' to 'Cancer' and one record amended from 'Cause not currently available' to 'Diseases of the circulatory system'.
- 2009: Two records have been amended from 'Other Accident' to 'Suicide and Open Verdict' and one record from 'Other Disease' to 'Diseases of the circulatory system'.

3. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of 'killed in action' and 'died of wounds' together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by cause, percentages, 2010¹



1. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.3 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, age and gender standardised rates^{2,3}, 2001-2010

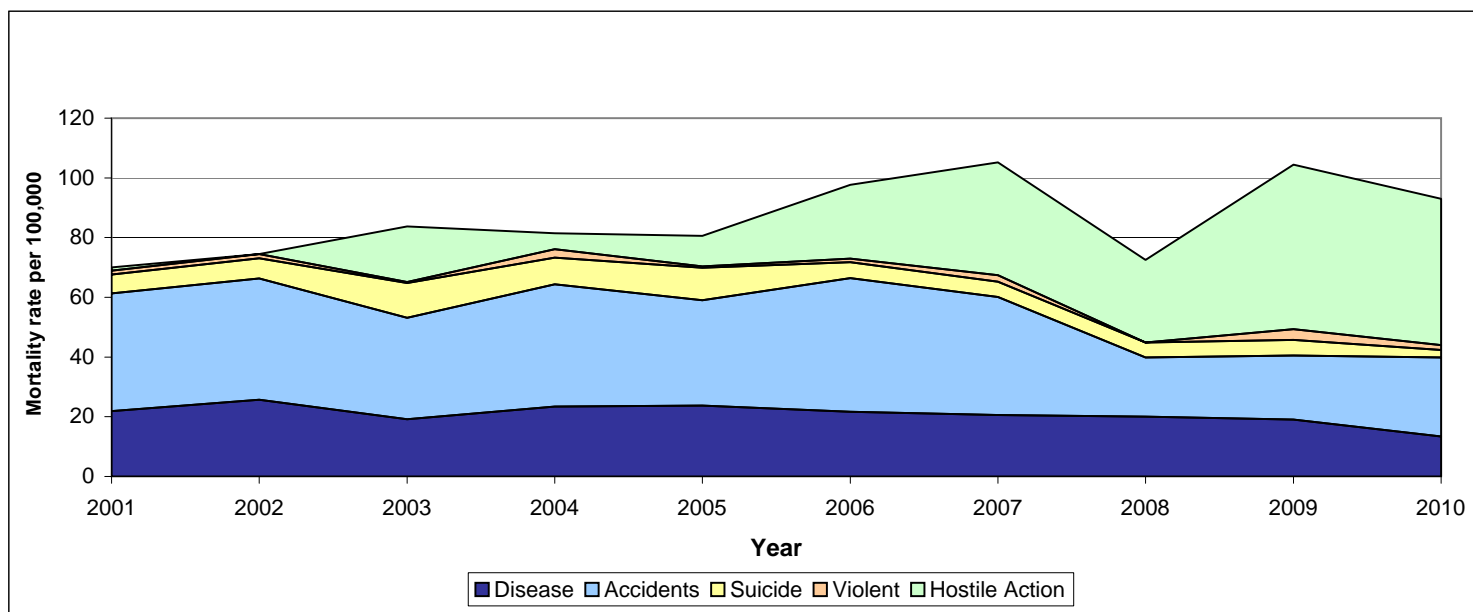
The only cause of death that has shown an increasing trend during this period was hostile action (killed in action and died of wounds) which varied from 1 per 100,000 (in 2001) to 49 per 100,000 (in 2010). This is as a result of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength ²	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All	71	75	84	82	81	98	107	73	106	97
Disease-related conditions	22	26	19	23	24	22	21	20	19	13
Cancers	13	12	8	12	12	13	15	13	10	8
Diseases of the circulatory system	5	12	7	9	8	8	4	5	5	4
Other	3	2	4	2	3	<1	2	2	4	2
External causes of injury and poisoning	48	49	65	58	57	76	85	52	85	80
Deaths due to accidents	39	41	34	41	35	45	40	20	21	26
Land Transport Accidents	24	29	24	28	26	31	26	14	15	19
Other	15	12	10	13	9	14	13	6	7	8
Deaths due to violence	2	1	19	8	11	26	40	28	59	51
Hostile action ⁴	1	*	19	5	10	25	38	28	55	49
Other	1	1	<1	3	<1	1	2	*	4	2
Suicide and Open verdicts	6	7	12	9	11	5	5	5	5	3
Cause not currently available	1	*	*	<1	1	<1	1	1	2	4

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.
2. Changes to data previously published in UKDS - i) rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population where previously published rates were standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population, ii) JPA strength data up to April 2009 was previously provisional but has now been revised with strength figures considered final and no longer provisional, and iii) small methodological changes introduced, see **Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces Introduction**
3. Rates which are greater than 0 but would not be rounded to 1 are represented as <1.
4. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which, together, provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, age and gender standardised rates, 2001-2010



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.4 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, standardised mortality ratio², 2001-2010

Throughout the last ten years, the UK Regular Armed Forces have been at a significantly decreased risk of dying as a result of a disease related condition compared to the UK general population.

Between 2001 and 2007 the UK Regular Armed Forces were at a significantly increased risk of dying as a result of an accident compared to the UK general population. Between 2008 and 2010 there was no significant difference in deaths due to accidents between members of the UK Armed Forces and the UK general population.

Throughout the last 10 years the UK Armed Forces have been at a significantly increased risk of dying as a result of land transport accidents compared to the UK general population. In 2010, Land Transport Accident deaths were the second largest cause of death in the UK Regular Armed Forces. The UK AF were at a 110% significantly increased risk of dying as a result of Land Transport accidents compared to the UK general population.

No standardised mortality rate (SMR) is provided for 'hostile action' because this is a military specific category and only Service personnel are at risk of this cause of death. These deaths are included in the overall SMR.

Between 2001 and 2010, the UK Regular Armed Forces have been at a significantly decreased risk of dying as a result of a suicide compared to the UK general population. Please note that this comparison includes deaths among males and females whereas the data provided in Table 3.6 provide comparisons to the UK general population for males only.

Standardised Mortality Ratio ^{2,3}	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ⁴	2007	2008	2009 ⁵	2010
All	59	62	76	76	75	87	97	65	98	89
Disease-related conditions	29	29	29	32	33	31	30	29	29	20
Cancers	63	51	50	58	67	72	81	73	57	47
Diseases of the circulatory system	24	51	38	50	45	44	22	27	28	22
Other	12	4	12	6	8	2	7	6	13	5
External causes of injury and poisoning	105	116	154	148	148	177	204	123	208	194
Deaths due to accidents	163	197	160	213	179	202	172	87	95	118
Land Transport Accidents	181	236	179	242	225	239	227	135	162	210
Other	139	137	127	170	112	150	116	50	50	57
Deaths due to violence⁶	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hostile action ⁷	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	77	76	28	139	30	52	119	*	274	117
Suicide and Open verdicts	37	35	61	52	63	30	31	27	30	15
Cause not currently available	29	*	*	26	28	24	48	27	104	181

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. DASA codes all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.

2. Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.

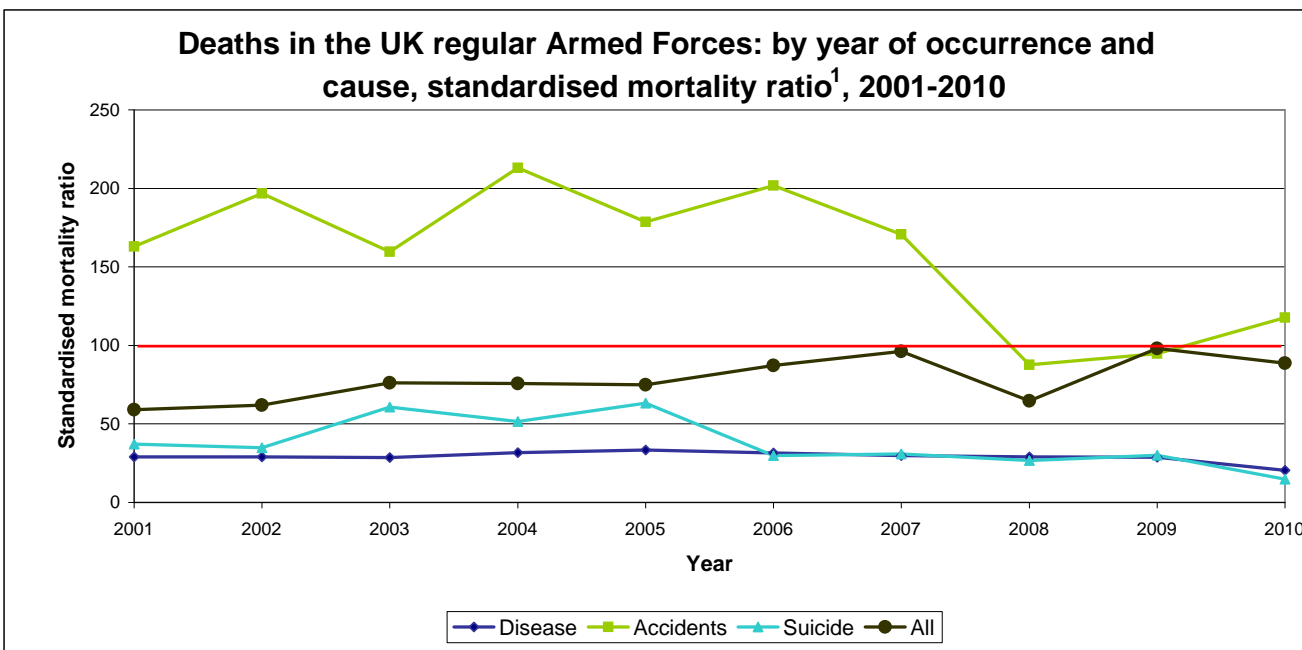
3. Changes to data previously published in UKDS - i) rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population where previously published rates were standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population, ii) JPA strength data up to April 2009 was previously provisional but has now been revised with strength figures considered final and no longer provisional, and iii) small methodological changes introduced, see **Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces Introduction**.

4. There has been a change in how UK deaths are collated for 2006, see **Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces Introduction**.

5. In the previous edition of UKDS the UK general population data for 2009 were not available to calculate SMRs and so the 2008 data was used as an estimate for the 2009 figure (as there is little year on year variation for the UK figures). The general population data for 2009 is now available and has been used for the 2009 SMR.

6. An overall SMR for deaths due to violence has not been calculated due to a lack of comparable UK population data.

7. No comparison between members of the UK Armed Forces and members of the UK general population for deaths due to hostile action were made as there is no equivalent cause of death in the UK population. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.



1. The red line indicates a standardised mortality ratio (SMR) of 100. An SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates).

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

This section provides summary statistics on suicide and open verdict deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 1984 and 2010. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 28 February 2011 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2010*.

The data presented includes both coroner-confirmed suicides and open verdict deaths. In accordance with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) practice, the term 'suicide' should be understood to include all suicide and open verdict deaths. There are 22 deaths in the 'awaiting verdict' category involving a wide range of external accidental or violent causes. These have been referred to a coroner (or, for Scotland, the Procurator Fiscal) and some may be returned as suicides or open verdicts.

Due to the low numbers of cases among female Service personnel (19 deaths in 27 years), most of the analyses have been restricted to males only (aged 16-59 years).

The analyses made here are based on relatively small numbers. This presents a particular challenge for complex and detailed statistical analysis. As this section presents several sub-group analyses in which some categories may only involve a handful of cases, there is a risk of misinterpreting a chance association for a real finding. Caution is recommended against reading too much into past trends and assuming that they still apply today or will continue to do so in the future. In particular, they cannot take into account a large number of policy initiatives that have been introduced in the past few years.

Deaths presented here are for the UK regular Armed Forces. The dataset includes all trained and untrained regular Service personnel. Non-regular Service personnel that were deployed on operations at the time of their death are also included. The data here exclude the Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment, full time reservists, Territorial Army and Naval Activated Reservists who were not deployed on operations at the time of their death, as DASA do not receive routine notifications of all deaths among reservists and non-regulars, and because reliable denominator data to produce interpretable statistics are not available.

The Naval Service includes both Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel.

In order to compare time trends and to take into account the different age and gender structures of the three Services, rates have been age and gender standardised. In order to facilitate comparisons with previously published reports, data have been standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population. Note that comparisons in previous editions of UKDS were standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population.

To enable comparisons with suicides in the UK population, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), adjusted for age, gender and year, were calculated. An SMR is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age- and gender-specific rates as the standard population in each specific year multiplied by 100 by convention. Here, an SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed suicides in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates). An SMR of 100 implies that there is no difference in rates when comparing the UK Regular Armed Forces population with the UK population.

95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated based on the Normal distribution, except where the number of observed events was fewer than 30, when they were derived directly from the Poisson distribution. The width of the confidence interval gives us some idea of how uncertain we should be about the unknown parameter. Smaller samples result in wider confidence intervals, whereas larger and more representative samples will give narrower confidence intervals (providing greater accuracy).

Note that the rates presented here relate to the whole population, rather than a sample. However, even in a population there is still random variation in the observed number of cases in a particular time period (particularly for rare events such as suicide). Confidence intervals are useful in making inferences about whether observed differences (e.g. between two time periods or two subgroups of the population) are significant or are likely to be due to chance alone. Two rates are said to be statistically significantly different if their confidence intervals do not overlap.

Annual strength data for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were obtained for the period 1984-2005 from the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (AFPAA). Strength data for 2006 were obtained from both AFPAA and the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Strength data for 2007 onwards were obtained from JPA with strengths for May 2009 onwards provisional and subject to review. In previous editions of UKDS, JPA strength data prior to May 2009 was also provisional but these figures are now considered final and no longer provisional.

Data on the size of the UK general population and the numbers of deaths by age, gender and year were obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data for 2010 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2009 were used as an estimate for 2010 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

Further information can be found in the National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2010* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.5 Suicide, open verdict and awaiting verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by Service and gender, numbers, 1984-2010

	Verdict	Total	Male	Female
All Services	Suicide	572	558	14
	Open	172	167	5
	Awaiting	22	20	2
Naval Service	Suicide	85	83	2
	Open	39	38	1
	Awaiting	3	3	-
Army	Suicide	356	350	6
	Open	98	94	4
	Awaiting	19	17	2
RAF	Suicide	131	125	6
	Open	35	35	-
	Awaiting	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

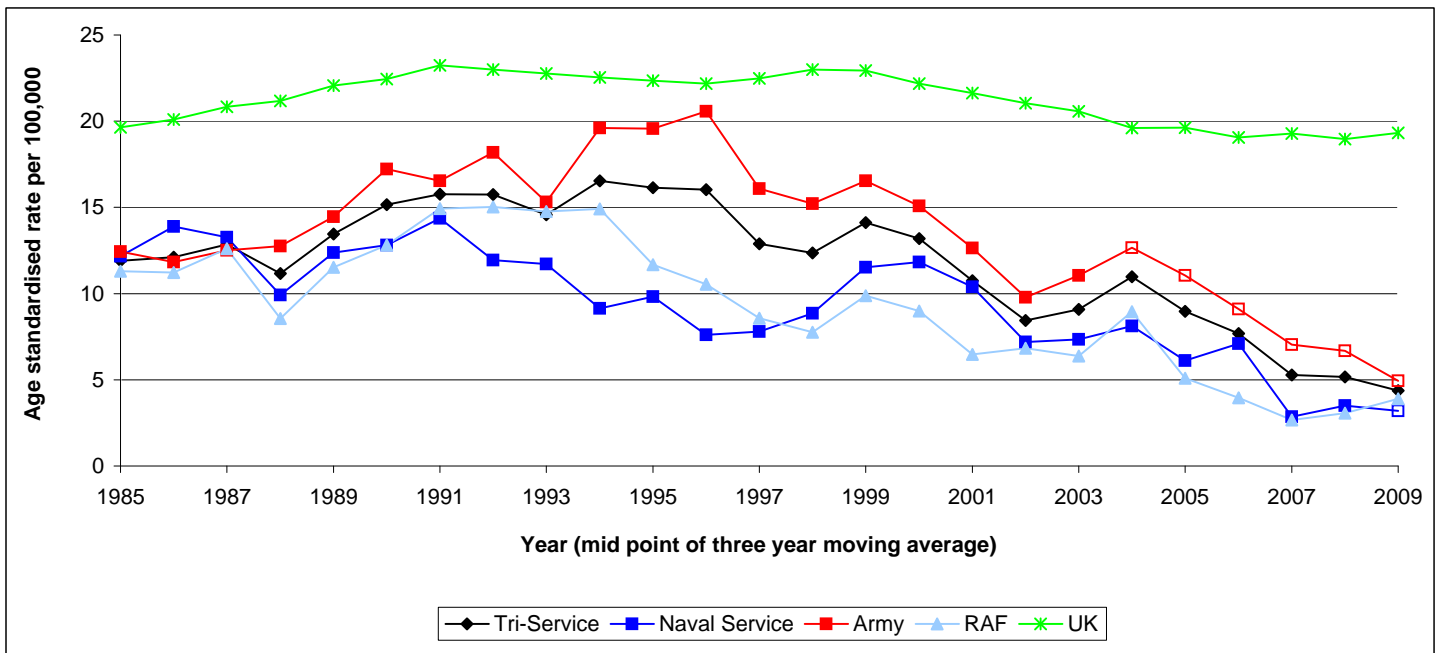
Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces, by Service, age standardised rates^{1,2,3,4} 1984-2010, males only

The Naval Service age-standardised suicide rate for males peaked in 1985-1987 and in 1990-1992 at 14 per 100,000. The rate was 3 per 100,000 in 2008-2010.

The Army age-standardised suicide rate for males rose from 12 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 21 per 100,000 in 1995-1997; it fell to a low of 5 per 100,000 in 2008-2010.

The RAF age-standardised suicide rate for males also rose from 11 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 15 per 100,000 in 1991-1993. The rate was 4 per 100,000 in 2008-2010.

Across the whole time period, the age-standardised suicide rate for males in all three Services was below the UK rate.



1. Due to the small numbers involved when breaking down annual numbers of suicides, the data for this graph have been aggregated to give 3 year moving averages. This eliminates some of the random variation that can occur from year to year and provides a clearer picture of possible trends. Each year shown is the mid point of a 3 year period, e.g. 1985 refers to 1984-1986.

2. Data points shown unfilled may change when information on waiting verdicts is received.

3. Standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population.

4. There has been a change in the UK rate for 2006 due to a change how UK deaths has been collated for 2006, see [Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces Introduction](#) for more details.

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SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.6 Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: numbers and standardised mortality ratios, 1984 - 2010, males only

For each Service, and for the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the overall standardised mortality ratio (SMR) was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. The Naval Service was at a 56% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=44, 95% CI: 37-52); the Army was at a 34% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=66, 95% CI: 60-72); and the RAF was at a 56% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=44, 95% CI: 37-51).

For each Service, and for the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the age-specific mortality ratios for each age group were statistically significantly lower than the UK general population, with the exception of the under 20 age group. For the Army, these young males were at a 47% increased risk of suicide over the period 1984-2010 when compared to their UK general population counterparts. For the Naval Service and RAF, there was no statistical significant difference in the risk of young males over the period 1984-2010 compared with the under 20 UK male population.

		Age in years					
	Total	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Total (number)	725	84	220	150	110	91	70
Standardised mortality ratio	55	122	67	48	47	45	41
95% confidence interval	(51-59)	(98-151)	(59-77)	(41-56)	(39-56)	(37-55)	(32-52)
Naval Service	121	7	30	23	22	24	15
Standardised mortality ratio	44	60	47	36	43	51	40
95% confidence interval	(37-52)	(24-123)	(33-67)	(23-54)	(27-64)	(32-75)	(22-66)
Army	444	71	156	86	56	46	29
Standardised mortality ratio	66	147	82	52	48	49	47
95% confidence interval	(60-72)	(117-186)	(70-95)	(42-65)	(37-63)	(37-65)	(32-68)
RAF	160	6	34	41	32	21	26
Standardised mortality ratio	44	66	48	48	47	34	36
95% confidence interval	(37-51)	(24-144)	(34 - 67)	(36-66)	(33-66)	(21 - 53)	(23-52)

Source: DASA(Health Information)

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

This section provides summary statistics on the causes of death that occurred among the UK veterans of the 1990/91 Gulf Conflict between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 2010. Gulf veterans consist of Service personnel deployed to any Gulf state between 1 September 1990 and 30 June 1991 and for the Navy afloat, all personnel aboard a ship east of the Suez canal during that period. The data do not include civilian personnel employed by the MOD (including the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, the NAAFI, MOD civil servants), by other Government Departments, or civilians working for Defence Contractors, the media or charitable and humanitarian organisations. The mortality rates were analysed alongside those of a comparison group. The “Era” comparison group were randomly sampled from all UK Armed Forces personnel in Service on 1 January 1991 who did not deploy to the Gulf. This group is stratified to reflect the socio-demographic and military composition of the Gulf cohort in terms of age, gender, Service (Naval Service, Army, Royal Air Force), officer/other rank status, regular/reservist status, and a proxy measure for fitness.

The single year age distribution among those aged 40 and over has been found to show differences, with those in this age-group deployed to the Gulf generally younger than those in the Era group. Therefore, age adjusted estimates for the Era comparison group have been created by calculating the mortality rate for each single year of age at 1 January 1991 in each calendar year since 1991. This rate was applied to the equivalent numbers in each single year of age at 1 January 1991 and year of death in the Gulf population, from which deaths and emigrations from the UK were subtracted, to calculate the estimated total for each calendar year. These estimated numbers by calendar year were divided by the Gulf population, from which deaths and emigrations from the UK were subtracted, to produce adjusted rates.

Mortality rate ratios are presented to compare deaths in the Gulf and Era cohorts (calculated as the death rate in the Gulf cohort divided by the death rate in the Era cohort). The rate ratio denominators were calculated using the total person years at risk (the length of time each person has been in the study), taking into account deaths and emigrations from the UK. People who had left the Services and subsequently emigrated were deemed to be lost to follow up because we had no means of knowing if and when they may have died. The mortality rate ratios given here differ marginally from the crude deaths ratio owing to some small differences in the number of person years at risk between the Gulf and Era comparison groups.

The main sources of deaths information are the NHS Information Centre’s Central Register and the General Register Office for Scotland. Further information can be found in the National Statistic *1990/1991 Gulf Conflict - UK Gulf Veterans Mortality Data: Causes of Death* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

Table 3.7 Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2010

There were no statistically significant differences in the total number of deaths between the Gulf veterans and the Era comparison group, or for any of the main groups of cause of death. The 1,193 deaths among Gulf veterans compare with approximately 1,998 deaths which would have been expected in a similar sized cohort taken from the general population of the UK with the same age and gender profile.

The main cause of disease-related deaths amongst both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group were neoplasms: 297 deaths in Gulf veterans and an estimate of 311 amongst the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 219 deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 244 in the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were more deaths due to external causes among Gulf veterans than the age-adjusted Era comparison group, but this was not statistically significant: 488 deaths compared with an estimate of 453. The largest group of deaths due to external causes were transport accidents: 202 deaths among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 177 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. Of these, land transport accidents accounted for 168 Gulf Veterans' deaths compared to an estimate of 149 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 183 deaths due to intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent (suicides and open verdict deaths) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 163 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group, but this was not statistically significant.

ICD Chapter ¹	Cause of death	Number			Crude Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted ² Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted ² 95% Confidence Interval		
		Gulf	Era	Adjusted ² Era					
	All deaths	1 193	1 252	1 216	0.94	0.98	0.90	-	1.06
	All cause coded deaths	1 156	1 223	1 189	0.94	0.97	0.89	-	1.05
I - XVIII	Disease-related causes	668	765	736	0.87	0.91	0.82	-	1.01
I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10	9	7	1.10	1.27	0.49	-	3.31
II	Neoplasms	297	326	311	0.90	0.96	0.82	-	1.12
V	Mental and behavioural disorders	17	26	24	0.65	0.71	0.38	-	1.33
VI	Diseases of the nervous system	21	35	33	0.59	0.65	0.37	-	1.11
IX	Diseases of the circulatory system	219	249	244	0.87	0.90	0.75	-	1.08
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	25	21	19	1.18	1.28	0.69	-	2.36
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	58	67	67	0.86	0.88	0.62	-	1.25
III, IV, XII - XVIII	All other disease related causes ³	21	32	28	0.65	0.72	0.40	-	1.28
XX	External causes of mortality	488	458	453	1.06	1.07	0.94	-	1.21
	Transport accidents:	202	175	177	1.14	1.13	0.92	-	1.39
	Land transport accident:	168	147	149	1.13	1.12	0.89	-	1.40
	Pedestrian	17	7	8	2.41	2.26	0.93	-	5.49
	Motorcycle rider	53	47	47	1.12	1.11	0.75	-	1.66
	Car occupant	48	43	44	1.11	1.09	0.72	-	1.65
	Other ⁴	50	50	50	0.99	0.99	0.66	-	1.47
	Water transport	5	3	4	1.65	1.50	0.37	-	5.99
	Air and space transport	29	25	25	1.15	1.17	0.69	-	2.00
	Other external causes of accidental injury:	81	88	85	0.91	0.93	0.68	-	1.27
	Falls	9	15	14	0.59	0.66	0.29	-	1.49
	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	18	18	19	0.99	0.92	0.47	-	1.79
	Accidental drowning and submersion and other accidental threats to breathing	12	12	11	0.99	0.97	0.42	-	2.24
	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	17	22	20	0.77	0.80	0.41	-	1.57
	Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	18	13	13	1.37	1.47	0.71	-	3.03
	Other	7	8	8	0.87	0.91	0.32	-	2.56
	Intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent ⁵	183	164	163	1.11	1.12	0.91	-	1.39
	Assault	7	10	10	0.69	0.65	0.24	-	1.74
	Legal intervention and operations of war	7	10	11	0.69	0.73	0.28	-	1.92
	Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality	-	2	1	*	*	*	-	*
	Deaths where the inquest has been adjourned	8	9	*	*	*	*	-	*
	Other deaths for which cause data are not yet available	17	20	*	*	*	*	-	*
	Overseas deaths for which cause data are not available	20	9	*	*	*	*	-	*

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Causes have been coded to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.

2. Adjusted for the single years of age structure of the Gulf cohort at 1 January 1991. The numbers may not add up to the totals shown due to rounding.

3. Includes cases with insufficient information on the death certificate to provide a known cause of death.

4. Under ICD-10 coding, if the death certificate does not specifically mention the type of vehicle that was involved in the accident, the death is coded to "motor- or nonmotor vehicle accident, type of vehicle".

5. Includes both coroner-confirmed suicides and open verdict deaths in line with the definition used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

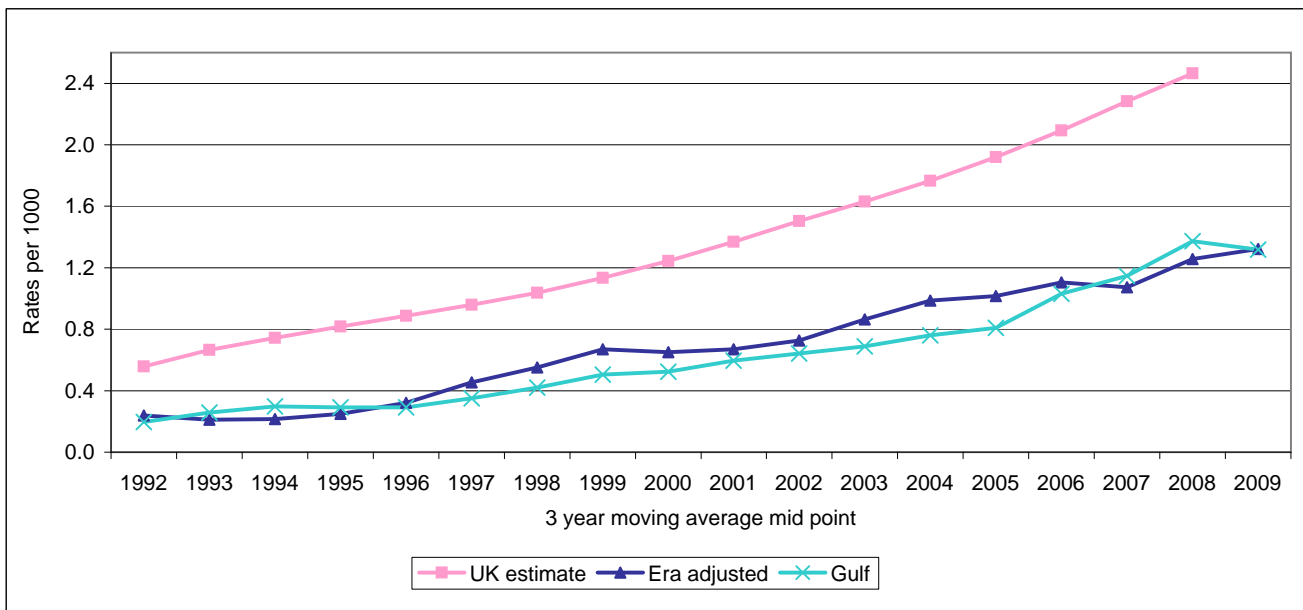
Charts to Table 3.7 Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2010

UK general population mortality rates were applied to the age and gender profile of the Gulf and Era cohorts to estimate comparable mortality rates.

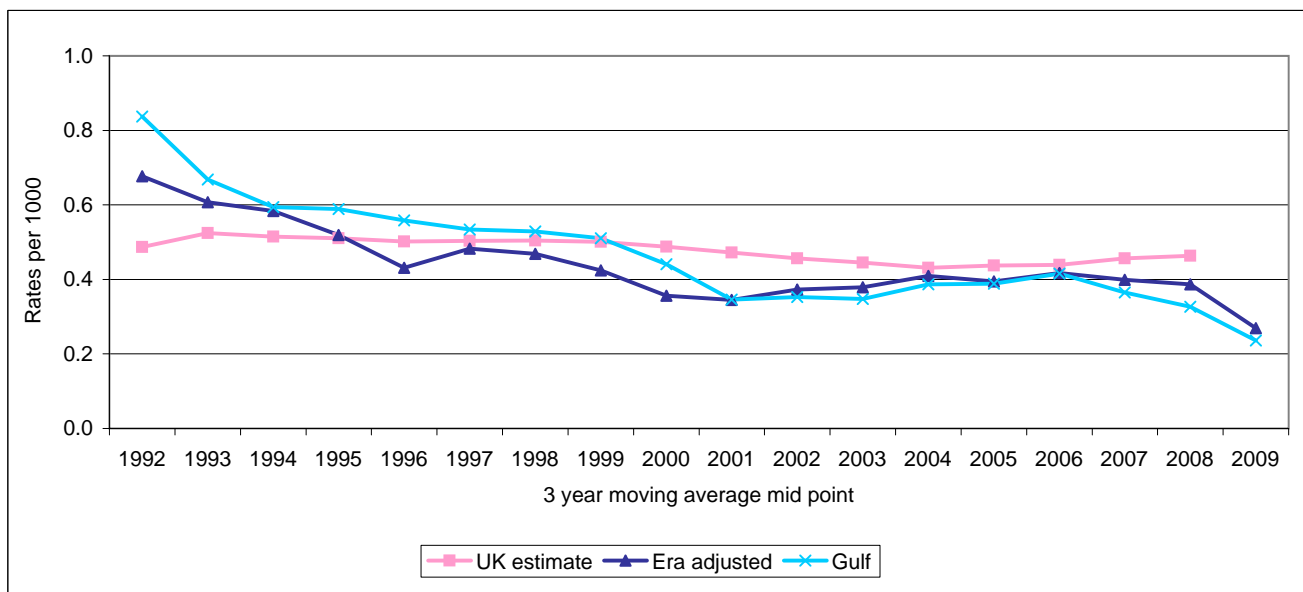
Mortality rates for disease-related causes for both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have gradually increased between 1991 and 2010. These follow the trends in rates for disease-related causes among the UK general population. This suggests that the increase in disease-related deaths among Gulf veterans over time reflects the natural ageing of the cohort. However, the mortality rates due to disease-related causes for both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era group were significantly lower than for the UK general population.

Mortality rates for external causes for both the Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have decreased between 1991 and 2010. However, comparable mortality rates for the UK general population have stayed constant during this period.

Gulf and Era adjusted mortality rates for disease-related causes: 3-year moving average^{1,2,3}



Gulf and Era adjusted mortality rates for external causes of mortality: 3-year moving average^{1,2,3}



1. Data for 1 April 1991 – 31 December 1991 have been adjusted to a full year.

2. 2010 cause data for the UK general population are not currently available.

3. Mortality rates for the Era cohort have been adjusted for the single years of age structure of the Gulf cohort at 1 January 1991.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

Tables 3.8 and 3.9 present the numbers of fatalities and casualties involving personnel deployed on operations. In agreement with the Minister for Defence Personnel, Welfare and Veterans, DASA are responsible for reporting on all medium scale operations since 2001. Data on operations smaller than medium-scale are not centrally compiled. The operations reported on below reflect those operations for which data have been published on the MOD website. The tables present the numbers of fatalities and casualties since reporting began in 2001 up until end of 2010. The data include Naval Service, Army (including Gurkhas), RAF, MOD Civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel.

The operations reported on in these tables reflect those operations for which data have been published on the MOD website, where further information on field hospital admissions and aero-medical evacuations is also available for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInIraqBritishCasualties.htm>

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInAfghanistanBritishCasualties.htm>

Tables 3.10 and 3.11 present the number of Armed Forces personnel returned to the UK from Iraq and Afghanistan as a result of an injury or illness who have been treated at the Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and the Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC) Headley Court each year from 8 October 2007 until 31 December 2010.

Data are compiled by Defence Analytical Services and Advice from the Defence Patient Tracking System (DPTS) which commenced on 8 October 2007. The DPTS was set up to enable the capture of tracking data for aeromedically evacuated patients at the place where healthcare is being delivered along the care pathway. Patients receiving treatment that were aeromed prior to this date may not be included. Since October 2008, the figures presented include Armed Forces personnel that have returned on routine flights and subsequently been referred to DMRC for an operational related injury or illness.

The DPTS is not a medical or welfare record system; medical records are held on the Defence Medical Information Capability Programme; welfare records are held in single Service welfare databases. The DPTS is not an authoritative record of personnel and demographic details, these details are held on the Joint Personnel Administration system.

In many cases totals presented within **Tables 3.10 and 3.11** will be less than the sum of their parts. This is for a number of reasons:

- Patients may be treated as an in-patient and as an out-patient (or also as a residential patient at DMRC) within the same location during the same time period. However, these patients will only be counted once in 'All RCDM' and 'All DMRC' totals within each time period.
- Patients may be treated at both RCDM and DMRC within the same time period. However, these patients will only be counted once in the 'Number of patients seen at RCDM & DMRC' totals within each time period.
- Patients may attend both RCDM and DMRC for their injury or illness. New patients are counted within the time period that they attended their first appointment at either of these locations. For example, during 2009 there were two patients from Op TELIC treated for the first time at RCDM for Battle Injuries. These patients however, were first treated at DMRC in 2008. Therefore they are accounted for in the 'New patients at RCDM' figure for Battle Injuries in 2009.

These statistics do not represent patient burden at RCDM or DMRC since they only include patients returned from deployment in Iraq and Afghanistan. These statistics do not represent numbers treated at any point in time, they only provide the numbers treated during a given month or year. These statistics currently include RCDM and DMRC patients as these are the main facilities for treatment for patients aeromedically evacuated from theatre.

More detailed information on these statistics can be found in the *Monthly Iraq and Afghanistan UK Patient Treatment Statistics* reports which are published on the DASA website.

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OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

Table 3.8 Number of UK Armed Forces and civilian operational fatalities

DASA use the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term killed in action is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst died of wounds refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility. The data include Naval Service, Army (including Gurkhas), RAF, MOD Civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

		2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	Total	-	3	-	1	1	39	42	51	108	103
	Killed in Action	-	-	-	1	1	20	36	47	91	80
	Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	16	15
	Other ²	-	3	-	-	-	18	5	1	1	8
Iraq	Total	-	-	53	22	23	29	47	4	1	-
	Killed in Action	-	-	39	10	18	18	24	2	-	-
	Died of Wounds	-	-	1	-	2	9	13	-	-	-
	Other ²	-	-	13	12	3	2	10	2	1	-
Balkans³	Total	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Killed in Action	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other ²	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. 2001 data for Afghanistan starts at 7 October.

2. These data include all deaths occurring as a result of accidental or violent causes while deployed as well as deaths due to disease related causes during deployment.

3. The Balkans covers operational casualties in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia.

Table 3.9 Number of UK Armed Forces and civilian operational casualties^{1,2,3}

Notification of Casualty (or NOTICAS) is the name for the formalised system of reporting casualties within the UK Armed Forces. The NOTICAS reports raised for casualties contain information on how seriously medical staff in theatre judge their condition to be. They are not strictly medical categories but are designed to give an indication of the severity of the injury to help inform what the individual's next of kin are told. Very seriously injured and seriously injured are the two most serious categories into which personnel can be classified:

Very Seriously Injured/Wounded (VSI) – The injury is of such severity that life is imminently endangered.

Seriously Injured/Wounded (SI) – The patient's condition is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern, but there is no imminent danger to life.

The VSI and SI categories are defined by Joint Casualty & Compassionate Policy & Procedures. The figures provided below are based on those casualties listed as VSI or SI on the initial NOTICAS signal. The NOTICAS system is initiated very early in a patient's admission to the field hospital and the classification of a casualty may change as time progresses. The initial signal listing of VSI or SI may in some cases be followed by an updated less serious listing if the case appeared worse on admission than transpires. The figures provided below exclude those individuals categorised as VSI or SI whose condition was identified to be caused by illness. Validated NOTICAS data for casualties in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans are held from January 2001 onwards. In agreement with the Minister for Defence Personnel, Welfare and Veterans, operational casualty data prior to 2001 have not been examined. The data include Naval Service, Army (including Gurkhas), RAF, MOD Civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence. As only VSI and SI casualties are reported, the figures do not give a comprehensive picture of all casualties on operations.

		2001 ⁴	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	Total	-	1	1	6	2	31	63	65	157	154
	Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	-	1	-	3	2	18	23	27	82	80
	Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	-	-	1	3	-	13	40	38	75	74
Iraq⁵	Total	-	-	46	45	20	32	69	9	1	-
	Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	-	-	14	14	5	11	24	5	-	-
	Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	-	-	32	31	15	21	45	4	1	-
Balkans⁶	Total	6	2	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	4	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Civilians are not included in the figures prior to 01 January 2006.

2. The VSI and SI injury data includes records classified as 'Other Causes'. This classification is used when there is insufficient information to attribute a casualty to either injury or natural cause.

3. The VSI and SI data includes personnel with an initial NOTICAS listing of VSI or SI who are alive at the time of discharge from their first hospital episode in the UK. The figures provided exclude those individuals categorised as VSI or SI whose condition was identified to be caused by illness or natural causes.

4. 2001 data for Afghanistan starts at 7 October.

5. Iraq figures are as published up until 31 July 2009, the official drawn down of Operations.

6. The Balkans covers operational casualties in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

Table 3.10 Iraq (Op TELIC) patients¹ receiving treatment at Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC)

During the time period 8 October 2007 to 31 December 2007, there were 121 patients from Op TELIC (Iraq) treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 47 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2008 there were 281 patients from Op TELIC treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 199 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2009 there were 180 patients from Op TELIC treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 90 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2010 there were 78 patients from Op TELIC treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 14 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness.

Note that in many cases the totals presented in the table below will be less than the sum of their parts. Please see the **Operational Fatalities and Casualties Introduction** for further information.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2007 ²				2008				2009				2010			
	Injury class ³								All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause
	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause								
No. of patients seen at RCDM & DMRC	121	66	38	17	281	73	122	86	180	44	87	49	78	29	31	18
All RCDM Birmingham⁴	64	15	32	17	227	28	115	84	119	9	66	44	27	6	9	12
In-Patient	50	10	24	16	123	13	52	58	58	4	26	28	9	2	3	4
Out-Patient	21	7	13	1	167	22	98	47	98	6	60	32	22	5	8	9
All DMRC Headley Court⁴	61	54	7	-	74	56	13	5	68	38	25	5	55	26	23	6
In-Patient	26	24	2	-	28	21	5	2	9	7	1	1	3	3	-	-
Out-Patient	23	21	2	-	59	46	10	3	64	35	24	5	53	26	22	5
Residential Patients	14	11	3	-	31	25	4	2	34	13	19	2	23	10	9	4
New Patients RCDM or DMRC	47	8	24	15	199	11	104	84	90	-	58	32	14	-	10	4
New Patients RCDM only	47	8	24	15	201	16	102	83	81	2	50	29	6	-	4	2
New Patients DMRC only	3	2	1	-	19	6	8	5	15	-	12	3	11	-	8	3

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Patients include Naval Service Personnel, Army Personnel including those from the Gibraltar Regiment, RAF Personnel, Reservists and UK Civilians. These exclude Special Forces and Other Nations Service Personnel.
2. The Defence Patient Tracking System (DPTS) commenced on 8 October 2007, therefore data for 2007 only covers the period 8 October - 31 December 2007.
3. A battle injury includes those wounded as a result of hostile action. This includes injuries sustained whilst avoiding direct and indirect fire. A non-battle injury is any injury that is not caused by a hostile act and includes any accidental injuries such as sports injuries, road traffic accidents etc. Natural causes include illness, disease and pregnancy. The distinctions between Battle Injury, Non Battle Injury and Natural Causes have been validated against Notification of Casualty (NOTICAS) data where possible.
4. An in-patient is a patient that has been admitted and allocated a ward bed, a residential patient is a patient that is on a three week rehab course, they are not allocated a ward bed, but reside in dormitory style accommodation. An outpatient is a non-resident patient attending RCDM or DMRC for treatment.

Table 3.11 Afghanistan (Op HERRICK) patients¹ receiving treatment at Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC)

During the time period 8 October 2007 to 31 December 2007, there were 163 patients from Op HERRICK (Afghanistan) treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 76 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2008 there were 573 patients from Op HERRICK treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 447 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2009 there were 909 patients from Op HERRICK treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 691 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2010 there were 1,153 patients from Op TELIC treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 773 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness.

Note that in many cases the totals presented in the table below will be less than the sum of their parts. Please see the **Operational Fatalities and Casualties Introduction** for further information.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2007 ²				2008				2009				2010			
	Injury class ³								All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause
	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause								
No. of patients seen at RCDM & DMRC	163	93	55	15	573	254	178	141	909	487	249	173	1 153	687	267	199
All RCDM Birmingham⁴	86	39	33	14	485	190	155	140	785	400	218	167	860	467	207	186
In-Patient	67	32	24	11	354	165	79	110	571	333	113	125	635	404	96	135
Out-Patient	27	11	13	3	258	96	112	50	373	134	157	82	386	169	143	74
All DMRC Headley Court⁴	87	64	22	1	163	132	30	1	360	302	49	9	640	542	80	18
In Patients	41	34	7	-	87	78	9	-	180	172	8	-	249	241	7	1
Out Patients	26	16	9	1	104	83	20	1	315	259	47	9	597	503	77	17
Residential Patients	25	17	8	-	60	46	13	1	103	76	23	4	165	136	25	4
New Patients RCDM or DMRC	76	29	33	14	447	165	146	136	691	334	195	162	773	384	206	183
New Patients RCDM only	71	29	28	14	444	165	143	136	668	332	177	159	724	364	184	176
New Patients DMRC only	15	12	3	-	77	63	14	-	247	207	34	6	393	331	50	12

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Patients include Naval Service Personnel, Army Personnel including those from the Gibraltar Regiment, RAF Personnel, Reservists and UK Civilians. These exclude Special Forces and Other Nations Service Personnel.
2. The DPTS commenced on 8 October 2007, therefore data for 2007 only covers the period 8 October - 31 December 2007.
3. A battle injury includes those wounded as a result of hostile action. This includes injuries sustained whilst avoiding direct and indirect fire. A non-battle injury is any injury that is not caused by a hostile act and includes any accidental injuries such as sports injuries, road traffic accidents etc. Natural causes include illness, disease and pregnancy. The distinctions between Battle Injury, Non Battle Injury and Natural Causes have been validated against NOTICAS data where possible.
4. An in-patient is a patient that has been admitted and allocated a ward bed, a residential patient is a patient that is on a three week rehab course, they are not allocated a ward bed, but reside in dormitory style accommodation. An outpatient is a non-resident patient attending RCDM or DMRC for treatment.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN AMPUTATIONS

This section provides statistical information on the number of Armed Forces personnel who as a result of an injury sustained whilst deployed on Operation HERRICK (Afghanistan) or Operation TELIC (Iraq) have suffered a traumatic or surgical amputation. An amputee is defined as live UK Armed Forces Service personnel who have an injury coded in the Joint Theatre Trauma Register (JTTR) as amputation (traumatic), partial or complete, for either upper or lower limbs using the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) Dictionary 2005 (Military Edition), and live UK Armed Forces Service personnel who had a surgical amputation performed either at the field hospital or at a UK hospital (the majority of these will be at the Royal Centre for Defence Medicine). A traumatic or surgical amputation can range from the loss of part of a finger or toe up to the loss of entire limbs. Live personnel are defined as those being discharged from hospital after receiving treatment for the injuries that resulted in an amputation(s).

Further information can be found in the *Quarterly Op TELIC and Op HERRICK Amputation Statistics* reports which are published on the DASA website.

Table 3.12 Number of UK Armed Forces with amputations¹

The table below presents the number of UK Service personnel who have sustained a partial or complete limb amputation as a result of injuries in Afghanistan and Iraq from when centrally held data were first collected on 1 April 2006 up until the end of 2010. The data include Naval Service personnel, Army personnel including those from the Gibraltar Regiment, RAF personnel and Reservist personnel. Civilians and other nations Service personnel have been excluded.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Date of Amputation ²	Afghanistan	Iraq
All 2006³	7	6
Q2-2006	~	~
Q3-2006	~	~
Q4-2006	~	~
All 2007	13^r	10
Q1-2007	~ ^r	~
Q2-2007	5	~
Q3-2007	~	~
Q4-2007	~	~
All 2008	30	~
Q1-2008	6	-
Q2-2008	~	-
Q3-2008	~	~
Q4-2008	15	-
All 2009	55	~ ^r
Q1-2009	~	-
Q2-2009	~	~ ^r
Q3-2009	22	-
Q4-2009	24	-
All 2010	79	~
Q1-2010	20	-
Q2-2010	20	~
Q3-2010	20	-
Q4-2010	19	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. These data sources are live systems that are constantly being updated. This means that occasionally figures can change, any amendments made since the last release have been indicated by an 'r'.
2. For each year presented, Q1 refers to 1 January - 31 March, Q2 refers to 1 April - 30 June, Q3 refers to 1 July - 30 September and Q4 refers to 1 October - 31 December.
3. No figures for Q1-2006 are presented as centrally held data were first collected on 1 April 2006.

All numbers fewer than five have been suppressed and presented as '~'. Where there is only one number in a column that is fewer than five, the next smallest number (or numbers where there are tied values) has also been suppressed so that numbers cannot simply be derived from totals.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

This section provides statistical information on mental health among the UK Armed Forces. **Tables 3.13 to 3.15** summarise all new episodes of care of Armed Forces personnel to the MOD's Departments of Community Mental Health (DCMHs) for outpatient care. DCMHs are specialised psychiatric services based on community mental health teams, closely located with primary care services at sites in the UK and abroad. **Table 3.16** presents admissions to the MOD's in-patient contractor.

Note, that for 2009 figures are presented for mental health first attendance only, but for 2010 figures are presented for all new episodes of care. All new episodes of care include new patients as well as some patients who have been seen and discharged from a DCMH / in-patient contractor but have subsequently been referred again. Due to this change in statistical methodology, 2009 figures are not directly comparable to 2010 figures and the increase in the numbers presented in 2010 compared to 2009 is to be expected.

DCMH staff record the initial psychiatric assessment during a patient's first appointment, based on presenting complaints. The information is provisional and final diagnoses may differ as some patients do not present the full range of symptoms, signs or clinical history during their first appointment. Individuals may be seen at a DCMH, e.g. for counselling, who do not have a mental disorder. The psychiatric assessment data were categorised into three standard groupings of common mental disorders used by the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.

A rigid pseudo-anonymisation process, and other measures preserving patient confidentiality, has enabled full verification and validation of the DCMH returns, importantly allowing identification of repeat attendances. It also ensured linkage with deployment databases was possible, so that potential effects of deployment could be measured.

Strength data used to calculate rates has been obtained from the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Strength data from January 2009 to April 2009 is considered final with data for May 2009 onwards provisional and subject to review. In previous editions of UKDS JPA denominator strength data prior to May 2009 was also provisional but these figures are now considered final. Also note that June 2009 strength data has been revised following an error found with the original data processing. Deployment data, used for deployment breakdowns and to calculate denominators, cover several operational deployments between November 2001 and December 2010, although person level deployment data for Afghanistan between 1 January 2003 and 14 October 2005 were not available. Deployment markers were assigned using the criterion that an individual was recorded as being deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation if they had deployed to these theatres prior to their appointment date. To be accurate, these tables compare those who had been deployed before their first appointment with those who have not been identified as having deployed before.

The data are presented as numbers, rates and confidence intervals for those rates. The rates presented in this section relate to the whole population, rather than a sample. However, even in a population there is still random variation in the observed number of cases in a particular time period (particularly for rare events). Confidence intervals are useful in making inferences about whether observed differences (e.g. between two time periods or two subgroups of the population) are significant or are likely to be due to chance alone.

In order to calculate rates, an estimate of person time at risk is required for the denominator value. The estimate was calculated using a 13-month average of strengths figures which include regulars, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Staff, mobilised reservists, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and Non-regular Permanent Staff, as all of these individuals are eligible for assessment at a DCMH. Note that the rate presented is the number of new episodes of care divided by the estimate of person time at risk. Some people may have attended for more than one episode of care within this period.

95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated and provide the range of values within which we expect to find the real value of the indicator under consideration, with a probability of 95%. If the confidence intervals of two rates do not contain any common values, these figures are statistically significantly different.

Interpretation of these figures requires caution. The data covers the activity of the formal professional mental health services in the Armed Forces and as such, does not represent the totality of mental health problems in the UK Armed Forces. These figures report only new attendances during the period, not all those who were receiving treatment. Information on patients only seen in the primary care system is not currently available. Mental health problems are present in both civilian and military populations and result from multi-factorial issues. The Surgeon General's Department (SGD) and Joint Medical Command (JMC) are striving to minimise any stigma associated with mental illness and foster the appropriate understanding, recognition and presentation for management of these issues in Armed Forces personnel.

Some mental health problems will be resolved through peer support and individual resources; patients presenting to the Armed Forces' mental health services will have undergone a selection process that begins with the individual's identification of a problem and initial presentation to primary care or other agencies such as the padres or Service social workers. A proportion of mental health issues will have been resolved at these levels without the need for further referral. The diagnostic breakdown in this report is based upon initial assessments at DCMHs, which may be subject to later amendment. For epidemiological information on mental health problems in the Armed Forces, reference should be made to the independent academic research conducted by the King's Centre for Military Health Research (KCMHR). This research, conducted on a large and representative sample of the UK Armed Forces population, provides a reliable overview of mental health in the UK Armed Forces.

Further details on the methods employed and the analysis undertaken can be found in the *UK Armed Forces Mental Health reports*, which are published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.13 New mental health episodes of care at the MOD's Departments of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates by demographic characteristics, 2009 and 2010^{1,2,3}

During 2010, 3,942 new cases of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 19.6 per 1,000 strength. Among the personnel with a mental disorder, there were some statistically significant findings:

- in 2010 rates for Royal Marine personnel were lower than for Royal Navy, Army and RAF personnel;
- in 2010 rates for Royal Navy personnel were lower than for Army and RAF personnel;
- in 2009 and 2010 rates for females were higher than for males;
- in 2009 and 2010 rates for other ranks were higher than for Officers;
- in 2010 there was a statistically significant higher rate for Afghanistan compared to both Iraq and Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Characteristics	2009			||	2010		
	Number	Rate ⁴	95% CI		Number	Rate ⁴	95% CI
All	3 103	15.5	(14.9 - 16.0)^r	||	3 942	19.6	(19.0 - 20.2)
Characteristics Known	3 057	*	*	||			
Service							
Royal Navy	383	12.3	(11.1 - 13.5)	||	366	11.8	(10.6 - 13.0)
Royal Marines	85	10.6	(8.3 - 12.9)	||	58	7.1	(5.3 - 8.9)
Army	1 951	16.6 ^r	(15.9 - 17.4) ^r	||	2 553	21.7	(20.9 - 22.6)
RAF	638	14.5 ^r	(13.3 - 15.6)	||	965	21.8	(20.5 - 23.2)
Gender							
Males	2 464	13.5 ^r	(13.0 - 14.1)	||	3 137	17.2	(16.6 - 17.8)
Females	593	32.1 ^r	(29.5 - 34.7) ^r	||	805	43.1	(40.1 - 46.0)
Rank							
Officers	306	9.1 ^r	(8.1 - 10.1) ^r	||	356	10.5	(9.4 - 11.6)
Other ranks	2 751	16.5	(15.9 - 17.1)	||	3 586	21.4	(20.7 - 22.1)
Deployment - Theatres of operation²							
Iraq and/or Afghanistan ³	1 857	15.7 ^r	(15.0 - 16.4) ^r	||	2 495	20.4	(19.6 - 21.2)
of which, Iraq	1 424	15.4 ^r	(14.6 - 16.2) ^r	||	1 682	19.0	(18.1 - 19.9)
of which, Afghanistan ³	919	15.9	(14.8 - 16.9) ^r	||	1 582	21.7	(20.6 - 22.7)
Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan ³	1 200	14.6	(13.8 - 15.4) ^r	||	1 447	18.3	(17.4 - 19.3)
Characteristics not known⁵	46	*	*	||	-	*	*

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Due to a change in methodology, 2009 figures are not directly comparable to 2010 figures. Some rates for 2009 have also been revised from UKDS 2010 due to i) a data processing error with previous strength data and ii) previous provisional strength becoming finalised (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).
2. Numbers deployed to Iraq and numbers deployed to Afghanistan will not sum to number deployed to Iraq and/or Afghanistan, as some individuals will have deployed to both theatres of operation.
3. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see **Mental Health Introduction for more information**).
4. Per 1,000 strength.
5. Records supplied to DASA without identifiers.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.14 Mental disorder initial assessments for all new episodes of care seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates, by year and ICD-10 classification, 2009¹ and 2010

In 2009 and 2010, the most common group of mental disorders were neurotic disorders, of which adjustment disorder was the most common condition. Rates of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) were the lowest of all mental disorders groups (rate of 0.7 per 1,000 strength in 2009 and 1.2 per 1,000 strength in 2010).

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

ICD-10 Grouping	2009			2010		
	Number	Rate ²	95% CI	Number	Rate ²	95% CI
All	4 482	22.3^r	(21.7 - 23.0)^r	5 581	27.8	(27 - 28.5)
Cases of Mental Health Disorder	3 103	15.5	(14.9 - 16.0)^r	3 942	19.6	(19 - 20.2)
Psychoactive substance use	288	1.4	(1.3 - 1.6)	309	1.5	(1.4 - 1.7)
<i>of which due to alcohol</i>	271	1.4	(1.2 - 1.5)	293	1.5	(1.3 - 1.6)
Mood disorders	707	3.5	(3.3 - 3.8)	901	4.5	(4.2 - 4.8)
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	648	3.2	(3.0 - 3.5)	835	4.2	(3.9 - 4.4)
Neurotic disorders	1 866	9.3	(8.9 - 9.7) ^r	2 443	12.2	(11.7 - 12.6)
<i>of which PTSD</i>	140	0.7	(0.6 - 0.8)	249	1.2	(1.1 - 1.4)
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1 121	5.6	(5.3 - 5.9)	1 568	7.8	(7.4 - 8.2)
Other mental disorders	242	1.2	(1.1 - 1.4)	289	1.4	(1.3 - 1.6)
No Mental Disorder	1 379	6.9	(6.5 - 7.3)	1 639	8.2	(7.8 - 8.5)

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Due to a change in methodology, 2009 figures are not directly comparable to 2010 figures. Some rates for 2009 have also been revised from UKDS 2010 due to i) a data processing error with previous strength data and ii) previous provisional strength becoming finalised (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).

2. Per 1,000 strength.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.15 Initial mental disorder assessments for all episodes of care seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rate ratios, by deployment and ICD-10 classification, 2010

Rate ratios provide a comparison of cases seen between personnel identified as having deployed to a theatre and those who have not been identified as having deployed to either theatre. A rate ratio less than 1 indicates lower rates in those deployed than those not deployed, and a rate ratio greater than 1 indicates higher rates in those deployed than those not deployed. If the 95% confidence interval does not encompass the value 1.0, then this difference is statistically significant.

Rates of 'other mental disorders' were lower in those that had deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation than in those who had not deployed there. Rates of neurotic disorders, including adjustment disorders and PTSD, were higher among those deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation compared with those not deployed there.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

ICD-10 Grouping	All patients seen	Deployment - Theatres of operation			
		Iraq and/or Afghanistan ¹			Neither ²
		Number	Rate ratio	95% CI	Number
All	5 581	3 287	*	*	2 294
Cases of Mental Health Disorder	3 942	2 495	1.1	(1.0 - 1.2)	1 447
Psychoactive substance use	309	184	1.0	(0.8 - 1.2)	125
<i>of which due to alcohol</i>	293	175	1.0	(0.8 - 1.2)	118
Mood disorders	901	526	0.9	(0.8 - 1.0)	375
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	835	489	0.9	(0.8 - 1.0)	346
Neurotic disorders	2 443	1 632	1.3	(1.2 - 1.4)	811
<i>of which PTSD</i>	249	214	4.0	(2.8 - 5.7)	35
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1 568	1 038	1.3	(1.1 - 1.4)	530
Other mental disorders	289	153	0.7	(0.6 - 0.9)	136
No Mental Disorder	1 639	792	*	*	847

Source: DASA(Health Information)

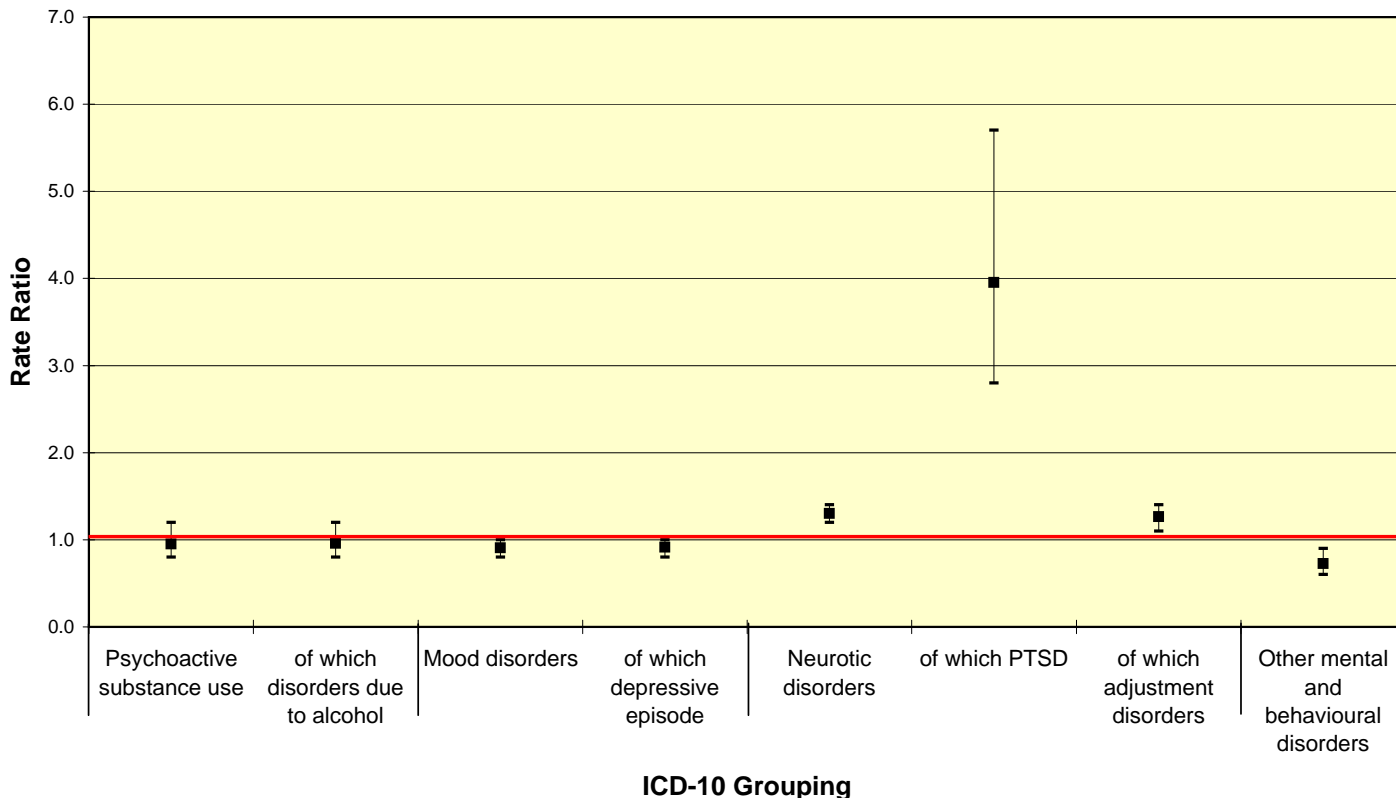
1. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).
2. The previously reported 'Not Known' category has been removed as in 2010 all records were supplied with an deployment identifier.

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MENTAL HEALTH

Chart to Table 3.15 Rate ratios of initial mental disorder assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: by ICD-10 classification, 2010

This graph presents the rate ratios comparing personnel identified as having deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation and those who have not been identified as having deployed to either theatre. The rate ratio is represented as a square block on the graph with the upper and lower 95% confidence limits above and below. The bold red line on the graph is at 1. A confidence interval which lies entirely below this line indicates statistically significantly lower rates in those deployed than those not deployed, whereas a confidence interval that lies entirely above the red line indicates statistically significantly higher rates in those deployed than those not deployed.



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.16 Admissions to the MOD's in-patient contractor¹: numbers and rates by demographic characteristics, 2009 and 2010^{2,3}

During 2010 there were 315 admissions to the MOD's UK in-patient contractor, representing a rate of 1.6 per 1,000 strength. Statistically significant differences between sub groups of in-patients in 2010 were i) Army personnel had a higher rate of first admission than the other Services, ii) other ranks had a higher rate of first admission than officers and iii) the rate for deployment to Afghanistan was lower than the rate for 'neither Iraq nor Afghanistan'.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Characteristics	2009			2010		
	Number	Rate ⁴	95% CI	Number	Rate ⁴	95% CI
All	218	1.1	(0.9 - 1.2)	315	1.6	(1.4 - 1.7)
Service						
Naval Service	43	1.1	(0.8 - 1.4)	38	1.0	(0.7 - 1.3)
Army	135	1.2	(1.0 - 1.3) ^r	245	2.1	(1.8 - 2.3)
RAF	40	0.9	(0.6 - 1.2)	32	0.7	(0.5 - 1.0)
Gender						
Males	185	1.0	(0.9 - 1.2)	276	1.5	(1.3 - 1.7)
Females	33	1.8	(1.2 - 2.4) ^r	39	2.1	(1.4 - 2.7)
Rank						
Officers	17	0.5	(0.3 - 0.8)	23	0.7	(0.4 - 1.0)
Other ranks	201	1.2	(1.0 - 1.4)	292	1.7	(1.5 - 1.9)
Deployment - Theatres of operation³						
Iraq and/or Afghanistan ⁵	126	1.1	(0.9 - 1.3)	165	1.4	(1.1 - 1.6)
<i>of which, Iraq</i>	107	1.2	(0.9 - 1.4)	127	1.4	(1.2 - 1.7)
<i>of which, Afghanistan⁵</i>	50	0.9	(0.6 - 1.1)	88	1.2	(1.0 - 1.5)
Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan ⁵	92	1.1	(0.9 - 1.3) ^r	150	1.9	(1.6 - 2.2)

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Includes admissions to South Staffordshire & Shropshire NHS Healthcare and admissions to healthcare in Germany.
2. Due to a change in methodology, 2009 figures are not directly comparable to 2010 figures (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).
3. Numbers deployed to Iraq and numbers deployed to Afghanistan will not sum to number deployed to Iraq and/or Afghanistan, as some individuals will have deployed to both theatres of operation.
4. Per 1,000 strength.
5. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).

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MEDICAL DISCHARGES

The tables in this section present the medical discharges for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel by Service, year and the principal cause leading to discharge. Note that DASA have previously published numbers of medical discharges in the UK Defence Statistics by calendar year. In line with Surgeon General's reporting requirements, annual numbers of medical discharges are now presented by financial year.

Medical discharges are the result of a number of specialists (medical, occupational, psychological, personnel, etc) coming to the conclusion, via a medical board, that an individual is suffering from a medical condition that pre-empts their continued service in the Armed Forces. Statistics based on these discharges do not represent measures of true morbidity or pathology. At best they indicate a minimum burden of ill-health in the Armed Forces. Furthermore, the number and diversity of processes involved with administering a medical discharge introduce a series of time lags, as well as impact on the quality of data recorded.

The information on cases was sourced from electronic personnel records and manually entered paper documents from medical boards. The primary purpose of these medical documents is to ensure the appropriate administration of each individual patient's discharge. Statistical analysis and reporting is a secondary function.

Medical discharges in the UK Armed Forces involve a series of processes, at times complex, which differ in each Service to meet their specific requirements. Due to these differences between the three Services, comparisons between the single Service statistics are invalid.

The World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992 was used to classify medical discharges with a principal cause leading to discharge. Some cause code groups have been further broken down following public interest in specific principal conditions that have led to medical discharge.

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MEDICAL DISCHARGES

Table 3.17 Number of medical discharges for Regular UK Naval Service¹ personnel by principal ICD 10 cause code group²

During the 5-year period 2006/07 - 2010/11, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries was the most common principal cause of medical discharge from the Naval Service (795 cases, or 60% of all cause coded Naval Service medical discharges). Mental and behavioural disorders was the second most common principal cause of medical discharge (172 cases, or 13% of all cause coded Naval Service medical discharges).

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	All	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All medical discharges	1 363	352	299	216	206	290
All Cause Coded medical discharges	1 331	332	292	212	205	290
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	~	~	-	~	~	~
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	11	~	~	~	~	~
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	6	-	-	-	~	~
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	32	8	6	~	9	~
- Of which diabetes (E10-E14)	26	6	6	~	7	~
- Of which insulin-dependent (E10)	18	5	5	~	~	~
- Of which non-Insulin-dependent (E11)	6	-	-	~	~	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	172	44	36	29	21	42
- Of which Mood disorders (F30 - F39)	69	17	15	11	9	17
- Of which depression (F32 & F33)	61	15	13	9	8	16
- Of which Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders (F40 - F48)	79	24	16	13	7	19
- Of which post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (F431)	29	7	7	~	~	7
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	21	7	~	5	~	~
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	71	24	15	9	12	11
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	34	14	9	~	~	~
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	19	10	~	-	~	~
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	8	5	~	-	-	~
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	23	~	~	7	7	5
- Of which hearing loss (H833 & H90 - H91)	20	-	~	6	7	~
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H833)	7	-	-	~	~	~
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	~	-	-	~	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	34	~	8	~	7	10
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	27	6	~	~	7	~
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	23	~	~	~	~	~
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	32	15	~	~	~	8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	33	8	9	~	~	7
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	795	188	187	138	116	166
- Of which Injuries and disorders of the knee ³	225	60	58	39	26	42
- Of which knee pain (M2556)	79	25	16	12	13	13
- Of which back pain (M549)	115	28	28	13	20	26
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	94	24	23	12	15	20
- Of which heat injury (T67)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	13	~	~	5	~	~
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	6	~	~	-	-	~
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	~	-	~	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	13	5	~	~	~	~
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	41	11	8	6	7	9
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	10	~	~	-	~	6
No details held on principle condition for medical boarding	31	19	7	~	~	-
Withheld consent	~	~	-	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Includes Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

2. Numbers smaller than five have been suppressed in line with DASA Health Information's rounding policy. Suppressed numbers are represented as ~ and where there is only one number smaller than five in any column the next smallest number has also been suppressed. This may include numbers larger than five.

3. ICD 10 Groups: M17, M22, M23, M2406, M2416, M2436, M2446, M2536, M2566, M2586, M2596, M7046, M7126, M7636, M7656, M925, S83, S89.

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MEDICAL DISCHARGES

Table 3.18 Number of medical discharges for Regular UK Army personnel by principal ICD 10 cause code group¹

During the 5-year period 2006/07 - 2010/11, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries was the most common principal cause of medical discharge from the Army (2,603 cases, or 62% of all cause coded Army medical discharges). Mental and behavioural disorders was the second most common principal cause of medical discharge (606 cases, or 14% of all cause coded Army medical discharges).

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	All	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All medical discharges	4 333	854	1 118	841	686	834
All Cause Coded medical discharges	4 223	845	1 057	811	678	832
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	21	~	6	5	~	5
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	31	9	7	7	~	~
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	7	-	-	~	~	~
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	28	5	9	~	~	7
- Of Which diabetes (E10-E14)	17	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which insulin-dependent (E10)	14	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which non-Insulin-dependent (E11)	~	-	-	-	~	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	606	96	139	140	103	128
- Of which Mood disorders (F30 - F39)	175	29	51	37	25	33
- Of Which depression (F32 & F33)	141	26	42	31	17	25
- Of which Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders (F40 - F48)	310	45	63	71	60	71
- Of which post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (F431)	127	15	21	32	26	33
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	50	7	12	10	12	9
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	162	27	61	20	31	23
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	61	11	22	6	11	11
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	47	9	14	7	7	10
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	22	~	7	~	~	5
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	130	32	23	21	17	37
- Of which hearing loss (H833 & H90 - H91)	117	27	21	18	17	34
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H833)	40	11	7	~	~	14
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	~	~	-	-	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	80	8	21	17	8	26
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	84	22	22	10	16	14
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	75	22	19	10	11	13
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	55	9	14	13	8	11
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	72	24	9	15	11	13
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	2 603	538	664	500	405	496
- Of which Injuries and disorders of the knee ²	575	108	143	101	89	134
- Of which knee pain (M2556)	291	56	78	53	42	62
- Of which back pain (M549)	327	63	95	61	46	62
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	200	42	49	36	33	40
- Of which heat injury (T67)	10	-	-	~	~	5
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	181	14	62	61	28	16
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	27	10	8	~	~	6
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	18	5	-	~	6	~
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	212	47	55	37	37	36
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	40	~	~	6	18	9
No details held on principle condition for medical boarding	102	9	60	29	~	~
Withheld consent	8	-	~	~	5	~

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Numbers smaller than five have been suppressed in line with DASA Health Information's rounding policy. Suppressed numbers are represented as ~ and where there is only one number smaller than five in any column the next smallest number has also been suppressed. This may include numbers larger than five.

2. ICD 10 Groups: M17, M22, M23, M2406, M2416, M2436, M2446, M2536, M2566, M2586, M2596, M7046, M7126, M7636, M7656, M925, S83, S89.

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Table 3.19 Number of medical discharges for Regular UK RAF personnel by principal ICD 10 cause code group¹

During the 5-year period 2006/07 - 2010/11, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries was the most common principal cause of medical discharge from the RAF (447 cases, or 51% of all cause coded RAF medical discharges). Mental and behavioural disorders was the second most common principal cause of medical discharge 217 cases, or 25% of all cause coded RAF medical discharges).

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	All	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All medical discharges	977	245	212	196	179	145
All Cause Coded medical discharges	871	223	200	174	145	129
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	~	-	~	~	~	-
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	18	~	~	6	5	~
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	11	~	5	~	~	~
- Of Which diabetes (E10-E14)	9	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which insulin-dependent (E10)	7	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which non-Insulin-dependent (E11)	~	~	-	-	-	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	217	78	45	41	23	30
- Of which Mood disorders (F30 - F39)	95	31	15	24	11	14
- Of Which depression (F32 & F33)	88	28	14	22	11	13
- Of which Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders (F40 - F48)	77	28	20	11	8	10
- Of which post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (F431)	10	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	42	19	11	8	~	~
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	60	17	15	10	11	7
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	5	~	~	~	-	-
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	10	~	5	~	~	-
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	~	-	~	-	~	-
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	11	5	~	~	~	~
- Of which hearing loss (H833 & H90 - H91)	7	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H833)	~	~	-	-	-	-
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	25	10	7	~	~	~
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	10	~	~	~	~	-
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	6	~	-	~	~	-
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	16	5	~	6	~	~
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	12	~	~	~	~	~
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	447	90	109	90	85	73
- Of which Injuries and disorders of the knee ²	82	19	18	17	11	17
- Of which knee pain (M2556)	30	6	~	7	~	11
- Of which back pain (M549)	109	23	32	19	19	16
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	93	21	27	16	17	12
- Of which heat injury (T67)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	~	~	-	~	~	-
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	8	~	~	~	-	~
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	~	-	-	-	~	-
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	13	-	~	~	~	6
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	5	~	-	~	-	~
No details held on principle condition for medical boarding	78	22	12	21	23	-
Withheld consent	28	-	-	~	~	16

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Numbers smaller than five have been suppressed in line with DASA Health Information's rounding policy. Suppressed numbers are represented as ~ and where there is only one number smaller than five in any column the next smallest number has also been suppressed. This may include numbers larger than five.

2. ICD 10 Groups: M17, M22, M23, M2406, M2416, M2436, M2446, M2536, M2566, M2586, M2596, M7046, M7126, M7636, M7656, M925, S83, S89.

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Deaths

Tables 3.20 and 3.21 present the number of work related deaths and the number of on-duty workplace incidents resulting in injury-related deaths to UK Armed Forces and civilians between 2001 and 2010. The information on deaths presented here is for the UK regular Armed Forces, non-regulars who died whilst deployed on operations, MOD civilian staff and any other civilians killed on MOD property or in or by MOD vehicles. Deaths to UK regular Armed Forces personnel and non-regulars who died whilst deployed on operations are sourced from DASA (Health Information). Deaths to all other personnel are as notified by Safety, Sustainable Development & Continuity Division (SSD&C).

Major and Serious Injuries and Illnesses

Tables 3.22 and 3.23 present summary statistics on the number and rate of major and serious injuries to UK Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians between 2007/08 and 2010/11. The information on major and serious injuries presented here is for the UK Regular Armed Forces and MOD Non-Industrial and Industrial personnel. Only UK Regular personnel and MOD civilians with identifiable staff and service numbers have been included in the figures. Please note that in previous years these tables have included injuries and illnesses to non-Regular personnel and non-MOD civilians. To enable valid rates to be calculated and to ensure consistency with the *MOD Health and Safety Statistics Annual Report 2010/11*, these categories of personnel have now been excluded. Furthermore, the tables are now presented by financial year to ensure consistency with other published health and safety statistics.

Under the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) civilians are required to notify the HSE when they are involved in an incident. For Service personnel, there is no current legal requirement, set out under RIDDOR, for their injuries to be notified to the HSE. However, all these incidents should be recorded on the MOD's Health and Safety systems. Service personnel and civilians report incidents to Incident Notification Cells or via their on-site Safety, Health, Environment and Fire (SHEF) advisors.

In order to calculate rates, an estimate of the person time at risk is required for the denominator value. The estimate was calculated using a 13-month average of the UK Armed Forces and MOD civilian strength figures (e.g. the strength at the first of every month between April 2010 and April 2011 divided by 13 for 2010/11 financial year strengths). UK Armed Forces strength figures include regulars and Gurkhas. MOD civilian strength figures include MOD Non-Industrial and Industrial personnel.

Further information can be found in the *Health and Safety incidents among MOD Personnel* reports and the *MOD Health and Safety Statistics Annual Report 2010/11*, which are published on the DASA website.

Table 3.20 Number of UK Armed Forces and civilian¹ work-related deaths: by year of occurrence and type of incident, 2001-2010

"Work-related deaths" have been defined as injury related deaths occurring on-duty or on MOD property, excluding suicides. Hostile action includes deaths categorised as Killed in Action (KIA) and Died of Wounds (DOW) where KIA is a battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a medical treatment facility and DOW is a battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a medical treatment facility. Between 2000 and 2009 the UK Regular Armed Forces have been deployed to Northern Ireland, Sierra Leone, the Balkans, Afghanistan and Iraq.

A 'work place incident' is a fatality for which the MOD is responsible, that is it is deemed to be 'within the wire', thus work place incidents will include any vehicle incidents that occur on MOD property. A further breakdown of work place incidents is provided in **Table 3.21**.

Over the 10 year period 2001 to 2010, the number of UK Armed Forces and civilian work-related deaths was lowest in 2002 (26 deaths) and highest in 2009 (123 deaths). From 2005 onwards, hostile action is the incident group consistently responsible for the largest number of deaths each year

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Type of Incident	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	33^f	26	63^f	45^f	40^f	78^f	107^f	67^f	123^f	112
Hostile action	2	-	40	11	21	48	73	52	107	95
Road traffic accident - on duty ²	12 ^f	8	10 ^f	10	7	7 ^f	13 ^f	6	2 ^f	7
Work place incident	19 ^f	18	13 ^f	24 ^f	12 ^f	23 ^f	21	9 ^f	14 ^f	10

Source: DASA(Health Information) and SSD&C

1. Include regular Armed Forces and MOD Industrial and Non-Industrial civilians. Non-regulars who died on deployment are also included, as is any other person killed on MOD property or by MOD vehicles.

2. 'Road traffic accidents - on duty' are those which occur on public highways whilst the Service personnel are on duty.

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Table 3.21 Number of on-duty¹ work place incidents² of UK Armed Forces personnel and civilians³ resulting in injury-related deaths: by year of occurrence and cause, 2001-2010

Over the 10 year period 2001 to 2010, the number of on-duty work place incidents resulting in injury-related deaths was lowest in 2008 (9 deaths) and highest in 2004 (24 deaths). Over the 10 year period, transport accidents was the incident group that accounted for the largest number of injury related deaths

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Work Place Incidents	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	19	18	13^r	24^r	12^r	23^r	21	9^r	14^r	10
Adventure training	3	2 ^r	-	3 ^r	4 ^r	-	1	1 ^r	1	2
Electrocution	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Falls	2 ^r	-	- ^r	- ^r	-	1	-	-	1 ^r	3
Gunshot wounds and other explosive related agents	2	3	4	1	4	- ^r	2 ^r	- ^r	-	-
Heat injury	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Parachuting accidents	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Sport	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Transport accidents	7	5	6	16	0	19 ^r	12	4 ^r	10 ^r	2
Fixed wing aircraft	1	1	1	2	-	14	1 ^r	-	8 ^r	-
Rotary blade aircraft	4	2	2	11	-	1	7	2	1	-
Land transport ⁴	2	2	3	3	-	4 ^r	3 ^r	2 ^r	1	2
Water transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Water based activities ⁵	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1 ^r	1	1
Other	1	1 ^r	-	3	-	1 ^r	3 ^r	1 ^r	-	2
Pending investigation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-

Source: DASA(Health Information) and SSD&C

1. Duty status is as specified on initial notification of death or any subsequent information received.
2. For definition of work place incident, see Table 3.20.
3. Include regular Armed Forces and MOD Industrial and Non-Industrial civilians. Non-regulars who died on deployment are also included since they are classified as 'regular' personnel for the duration of their overseas deployment. Cadets and members of the public who are killed on MOD property or by MOD vehicles are also included.
4. Includes land transport accidents and road traffic accidents that took place on MOD property.
5. Includes incidents such as diving and drowning.

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Table 3.22 Number and rates per 100,000 of major injuries and illnesses of UK Regular Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians: by year of occurrence and Service, 2007/08-2010/11 ^{1,2,3,4,5}

Major injuries and illnesses are defined by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) as work-related cases which:

- could result in death or hospitalisation (or being confined to bed, if at sea) for more than 24 hours
- could result in a person who was not in MOD employment and not at work to be taken from a MOD site to a hospital for treatment as a result of MOD work activity or site infrastructure.

The number of major injuries and illnesses reported increased from 765 in 2007/08 to 1,165 in 2010/11, an increase of 52%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased over the four years from 283 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2007/08 to 441 per 100,000 in 2010/11. Improvements in reporting mechanisms are thought to be partly responsible for this increase.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Numbers	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	765	1 090	1 265	1 165
Naval Service	85	130	90	80
Army	605	830	945	885
Royal Air Force	15	40	125	120
MOD Civilian	60	85	105	80

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	283	411	473	441
Naval Service	220	337	239	213
Army	556	765	847	799
Royal Air Force	32	95	281	282
MOD Civilian	78	116	142	109

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Regular personnel with identifiable service numbers only have been included in the UK Armed Forces figures. The MOD civilian figures include Non-Industrial and Industrial personnel only.
2. Figures exclude Health and Safety related deaths.
3. Rates are calculated using UK Regular Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.
4. The numbers of injuries have been rounded to the nearest 5, and therefore may not always add up to the totals provided.
5. Figures exclude battlefield injuries and off duty road traffic accidents.

Table 3.23 Number and rates per 100,000 of serious injuries and illnesses of UK Regular Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians: by year of occurrence and Service, 2007/08-2010/11 ^{1,2,3,4,5}

Serious injuries and illnesses are those that are not defined as "major" according to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) criteria, but which could result in a person being unable to perform their normal duties for more than three days.

The rate of serious injury and illnesses reported has increased over the four years from 376 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2007/08 to 579 per 100,000 in 2010/11.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Numbers	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	1 020	1 210	1 250	1 530
Naval Service	140	90	85	80
Army	590	755	790	1 130
Royal Air Force	60	80	100	90
MOD Civilian	225	285	280	225

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	376	456	467	579
Naval Service	368	230	218	208
Army	541	694	706	1 023
Royal Air Force	141	185	224	210
MOD Civilian	286	384	380	316

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Regular personnel with identifiable service numbers only have been included in the UK Armed Forces figures. The MOD civilian figures include Non-Industrial and Industrial personnel only.
2. Figures exclude Health and Safety related deaths.
3. Rates are calculated using UK Regular Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.
4. The numbers of injuries have been rounded to the nearest 5, and therefore may not always add up to the totals provided.
5. Figures exclude battlefield injuries and off duty road traffic accidents.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

Chart to Table 3.22 Major injuries and illnesses of UK Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians: by year of occurrence and Service, rates ^{1,2,3,4,5} per 100,000, 2007/08-2010/11

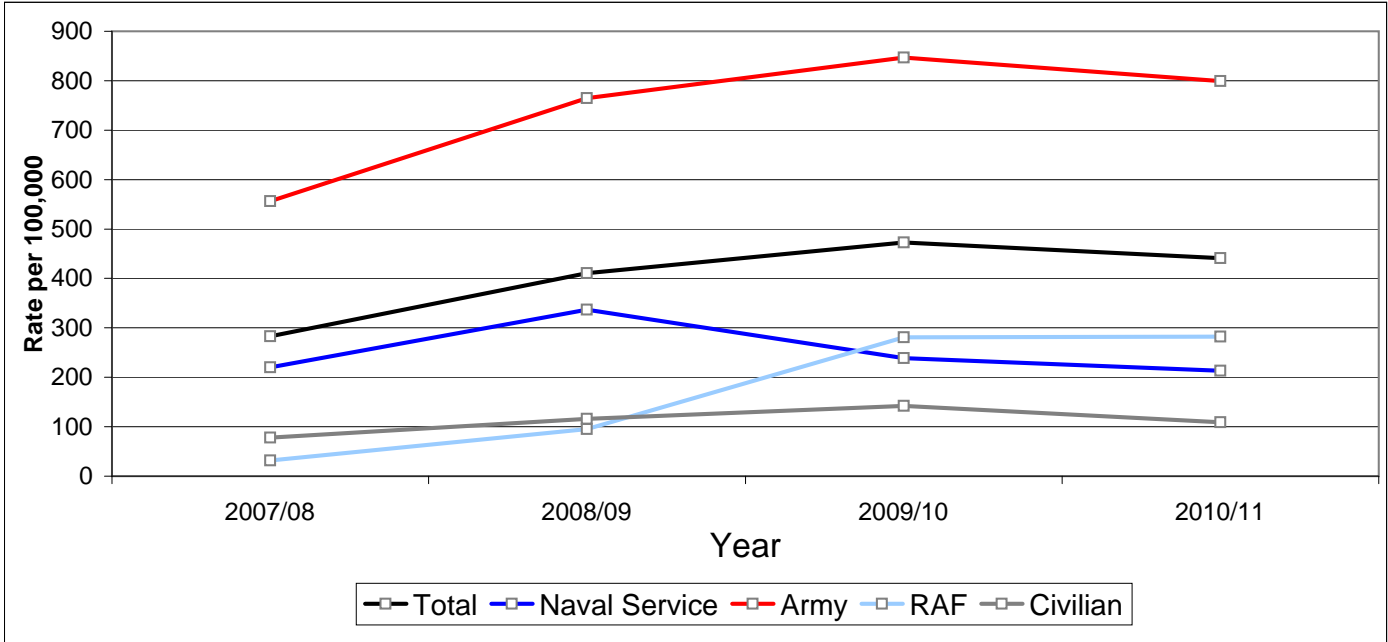
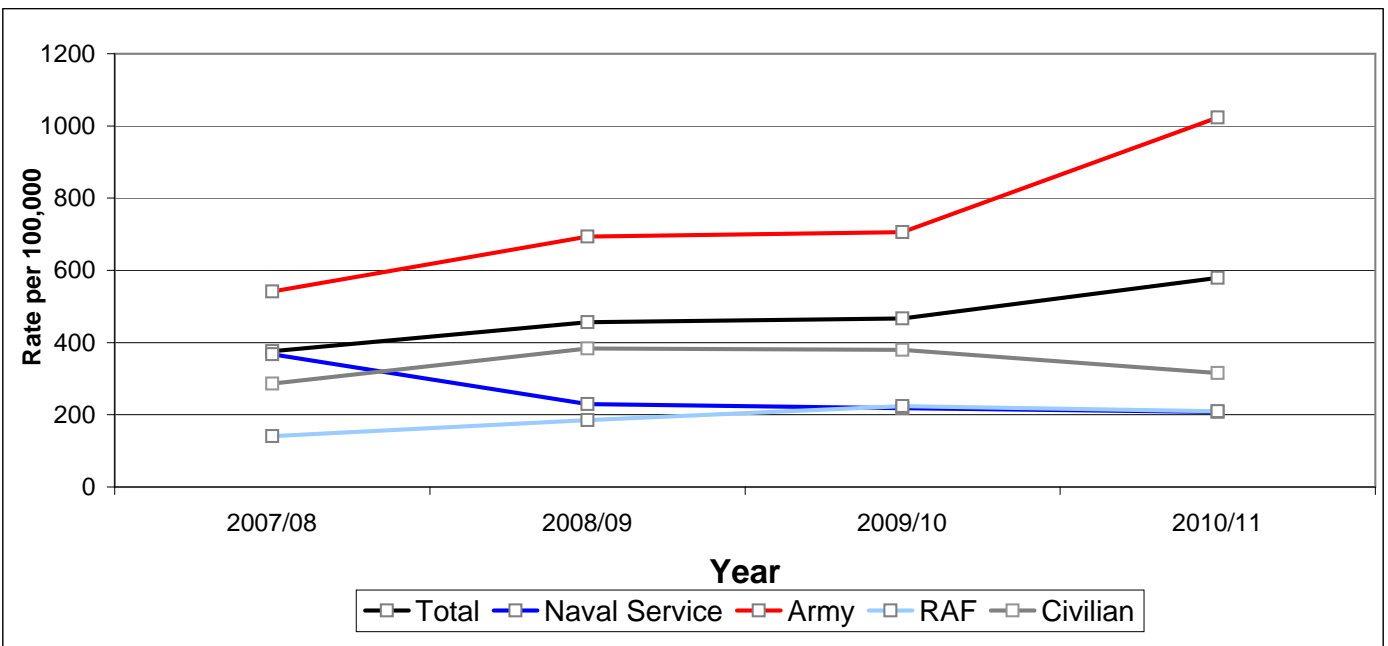


Chart to Table 3.23 Serious injuries and illnesses of UK Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians: by year of occurrence and Service, rates ^{1,2,3,4,5} per 100,000, 2007/08-2010/11



1. Regular personnel with identifiable service numbers only have been included in the UK Armed Forces figures. The MOD civilian figures include Non-Industrial and Industrial personnel only.
2. Figures exclude Health and Safety related deaths.
3. Rates are calculated using UK Regular Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.
4. The numbers of injuries have been rounded to the nearest 5, and therefore may not always add up to the totals provided.
5. Figures exclude battlefield injuries and off duty road traffic accidents.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SICKNESS ABSENCE

Table 3.24 Number of working days lost per year due to sickness of civilian personnel¹, by ICD Code and industrial/non-industrial marker

The source data used in this table are from the MOD's HRMS civilian administration database. The Trading Funds each have separate administration systems which have been augmented into one data source.

The main causes of sickness absence in the non-industrial population are: Mental and behavioural disorders (this includes stress related conditions), Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, Diseases of the respiratory system. These conditions account for 48% of all working days lost to sickness absence in 2010. The rate of sick absence and the number of working days lost have declined for both non-industrial and industrial staff between 2009 and 2010.

	Working days (thousands)			
	Year ending 31 December ²			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Non-industrial total³	471.7 ||	423.7	399.8	387.2
<i>ICD category⁴</i>				
IPO Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	41.1 ||	38.6	35.2	32.8
NGB Neoplasms	14.7 ||	13.0	14.4	14.2
PSD Mental and behavioural disorders	99.6 ||	81.3	72.6	74.5
NSS Diseases of the nervous system	16.9 ||	15.3	14.3	15.7
CIR Diseases of the circulatory system	18.3 ||	17.2	15.7	16.3
DRS Diseases of the respiratory system	64.0 ||	61.7	59.9	50.0
DDS Diseases of the digestive system	35.4 ||	33.8	30.8	30.8
ACI Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	37.1 ||	33.2	30.5	30.4
BFO Diseases of the blood forming organs and certain disorders	2.7 ||	2.9	3.4	3.4
DEM Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	4.6 ||	4.6	3.5	4.3
DEY Diseases of the eye and adnexa	4.6 ||	3.8	3.7	4.0
DGY Diseases of the genito-urinary system	16.4 ||	14.6	14.2	13.9
EMN Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.4 ||	2.4	2.3	2.8
MSD Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	64.1 ||	60.3	61.2	60.0
OPP Factors influencing health status and contact with health service	31.1 ||	27.2	26.1	23.0
PCP Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6.7 ||	5.2	4.7	4.9
SCO Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.4 ||	2.8	2.3	2.2
SID Cause of absence not yet known	7.5 ||	5.5	5.0	4.2
Industrial total	154.8 ||	133.0	117.2	112.4

Source:DASA (Statistical Methodological Group)

Sickness rates⁵: number of days divided by the average strength (FTE) for that period

	Year ending 31 December ^{2, 6}			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Non-industrial total	8.22 ||	7.91	7.68	7.58
Industrial total	11.85 ||	11.26	10.62	10.46
Trading Funds	..	6.12	6.70	6.66

Source:DASA(Statistical Methodological Group)

1. This excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged personnel. The upper table on working days lost also excludes Trading Funds personnel.
2. A break in series occurs because from 31st March 2008 strength figures exclude personnel classified as being on zero pay for any reason and sickness absence figures exclude absences where a person is classed as being on zero pay. One day OPP medical appointments are excluded.
3. The numbers of days lost have been rounded and therefore may not add up to the totals provided.
4. World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.
5. Rates are based on absence days and are Full Time Equivalent (FTE) working days lost. For example, if a part-time employee working 50% of full-time hours is sick for 7 calendar days, this is $5 \times 50\% = 2.5$ FTE working days lost.
6. Trading Funds data are based on Sickness Absence since 1st April 2008.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

This section looks at the number of War Pensions in payment under the War Pension Scheme and the number and outcomes of claims registered, as well as tariff of injury table information, for lump sum awards under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

The War Pension Scheme (WPS)

Pensions, allowances or other payments may be awarded under the WPS where disablement or death is a result of Service in HM Forces, or of an injury sustained as a result of war-time Service in the Naval Auxiliary Service, or the Mercantile Marine, prior to 6 April 2005. Awards may also be made in respect of Service in the Polish Forces under British command during World War Two. While most payments are made to people living in the United Kingdom, some recipients are from overseas. Pensions, allowances or other payments may also be awarded where the disablement or death of a civilian or a member of the Civil Defence Organisation is the direct result of an injury sustained as a result of enemy action in World War Two.

Table 3.25 is produced using the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA) War Pension Computer System. Further information on the WPS can be found in the *War Pension Scheme National Statistic* which is published on the DASA website.

The Armed Forces and Reserve Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS)

The Armed Forces and Reserve Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS) came into force on 6 April 2005 to pay compensation for injury, illness or death attributable to Service that occurred on or after that date. It replaced the previous compensation arrangements provided by the War Pensions Scheme (WPS) and the attributable elements of the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme. Under the AFCS, all compensation payments include a tariff-based lump sum payment to compensate for injury and where appropriate to provide payment in recognition of the pain and suffering caused by the injury or illness. For more serious injuries, broadly those at tariff levels 1-11, a tax-free index-linked income stream is paid from service termination for life to recognise loss of future earnings due to the injury or illness. Under the AFCS, a claim can be made and awarded while still in Service. Continuing financial support is also available in the form of a Survivor's Guaranteed Income Payment (SGIP) for surviving dependants of members of the Armed Forces that have died as a result of Service. Surviving dependants include spouses (husband/wife/entitled partner) and children.

In February 2010 a review of the AFCS conducted under the chairmanship of former Chief of Defence Staff Admiral the Lord Boyce was completed. Since then, the Ministry of Defence has been working to implement the review's recommendations. The majority of the improvements to the scheme require detailed legislative amendments which were published in February 2011 and enacted on 9 May 2011. As this publication includes data up to 31 March 2011 (prior to enactment of the review changes) the figures are based on the original scheme rules, given below.

A lump sum payment can comprise of one or more awarded conditions. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 1 to 4, or two conditions are awarded at tariff levels 5 & 6, 5 & 5, or 6 & 6, a GIP is paid at 100%. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 5 or 6, a Guaranteed Income Payment (GIP) is paid at 75%. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 7 or 8, a GIP is paid at 50%, and when the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 9 to 11, a GIP is paid at 30%. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 12 to 15, no GIP is paid.

When a claim is awarded a GIP at 100%, the lump sum payment is calculated using 100% of the tariff level for all of the conditions awarded. When a claim is awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30%, or no GIP is awarded, the lump sum payment is calculated using 100% of the tariff level for the most severe condition, 30% of the tariff level for the second most severe condition, and 15% of the tariff level for the third most severe condition. Any further conditions awarded will not increase the lump sum paid.

Under the AFCS conditions are assessed against a tariff of injuries table which specifies how much should be paid depending on the severity of the condition. The tariff of injuries consists of nine condition tables and full details of the tariff can be found at <http://www.veterans-uk.info/pdfs/afcs/tariff.pdf>.

In addition, a temporary award can be made where an injury is predominantly caused by Service for which no provision is made in the tariff. A temporary award will be amended and become permanent within one year of the decision to award, to include the injury for which the temporary award was made.

SPVA have been migrating data from their interim system onto the Compensation and Pension System (CAPS). The interim system contains claims registered under the AFCS at the start of the scheme between 6 April 2005 and 31 October 2005. As a result of the migration, all AFCS tables in this publication now include these migrated cases and interim system figures are no longer presented separately.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Claims can be divided into two categories:

Injury claims - made by serving or former members of the Armed Forces for an injury or illness caused by Service on or after 6 April 2005;

Survivors' claims - those made by surviving dependants of former members of the Armed Forces where death was caused by Service on or after 6 April 2005.

Injury claims include:

- In-Service claims - those made by serving members of the Armed Forces;
- Medical discharge claims - automatic considerations referred directly to the SPVA as a result of individuals being medically discharged from the Services;
- Post Service claims - those made by former Service Personnel;
- Additional claims - those made following in-Service, medical discharge, or post service claims, to include additional information not presented in the initial claim.

Survivors' claims include:

- Death in-Service - those automatically referred to the SPVA;
- Death post Service claims - those made by surviving dependants of ex-Service Personnel who died after leaving Service;
- Additional child claims - these claims are made for additional children who was not included within the initial claim.

Further information on the AFCS can be found in the *Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Official Statistic* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.25 Number of War Pensions in payment by type of pension, as at 31 March each year

	2000	2005 ¹	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL IN PAYMENT	295 675	235 300 ||	223 850	212 535	201 265	190 745	180 400	170 910
Disablement pensioners	240 760	191 750 ||	182 800	173 850	165 165	157 125	148 945	141 715
1914 war ²	30	~ ||	~	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-war ³	305	95 ||	75	60	50	40	30	25
1939 war onwards ⁴	233 865	187 465 ||	178 890	170 320	161 970	154 240	146 405	139 450
Civilian	2 940	2 090 ||	1 945	1 805	1 680	1 550	1 390	1 275
Polish	1 605	980 ||	865	755	675	595	510	440
Mercantile marine	1 805	1 115 ||	1 005	895	785	700	605	525
Not known	205	5 ||	15	10	~	~	~	-
Other pensioners	54 915	43 550 ||	41 035	38 685	36 100	33 620	31 450	29 195
War widows pension ⁵	53 990	42 525 ||	40 065	37 730	35 165	32 715	30 580	28 350
War widower pension ⁵	5	55 ||	60	65	70	70	75	75
War orphans pension ⁶	165	35 ||	35	30	25	30	25	25
War parents pension ⁷	155	50 ||	40	35	30	25	20	20
Adult dependant pension	25	15 ||	15	10	10	10	10	~
Unmarried dependant pension ⁸	-	~ ||	~	~	~	~	~	~
Allowance for lowered standard of occupation only ⁹	..	460 ||	435	410	420	400	390	380
Child allowance only ¹⁰	575	405 ||	400	400	380	370	350	340

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. The discontinuity between 2005 and 2006 is due to improvements in data processing.
2. Disabled because of Service between 4 August 1914 and 30 September 1921.
3. Disabled because of Service between 1 October 1921 and 2 September 1939.
4. Disabled because of Service from 3 September 1939 to date.
5. Paid to the spouse of an ex-Service person whose death was in service or related to disablement because of service from 4 August 1914 to date.
6. Paid to: (i) the child of a deceased Service person who has no surviving parent; (ii) a child whose mother was divorced from a serviceman at the time of death; or (iii) a child who is not in the care of the surviving parent.
7. Paid to a parent of a deceased Service person.
8. Paid to a partner who lived with the ex-Serviceman for at least six months before his enlistment, was maintained by him, and who has borne his child.
9. A number of pensioners receive an allowance for lower standard of occupation, but do not receive an ongoing war pension. Some, but not all, of these were formerly classified as disablement pensioners.
10. A case where a child allowance is in payment for a child, is where one parent has died, and either the surviving parent does not qualify for a War Widows/Widowers Pension, because of remarriage or cohabitation, or the child does not live with the surviving parent.

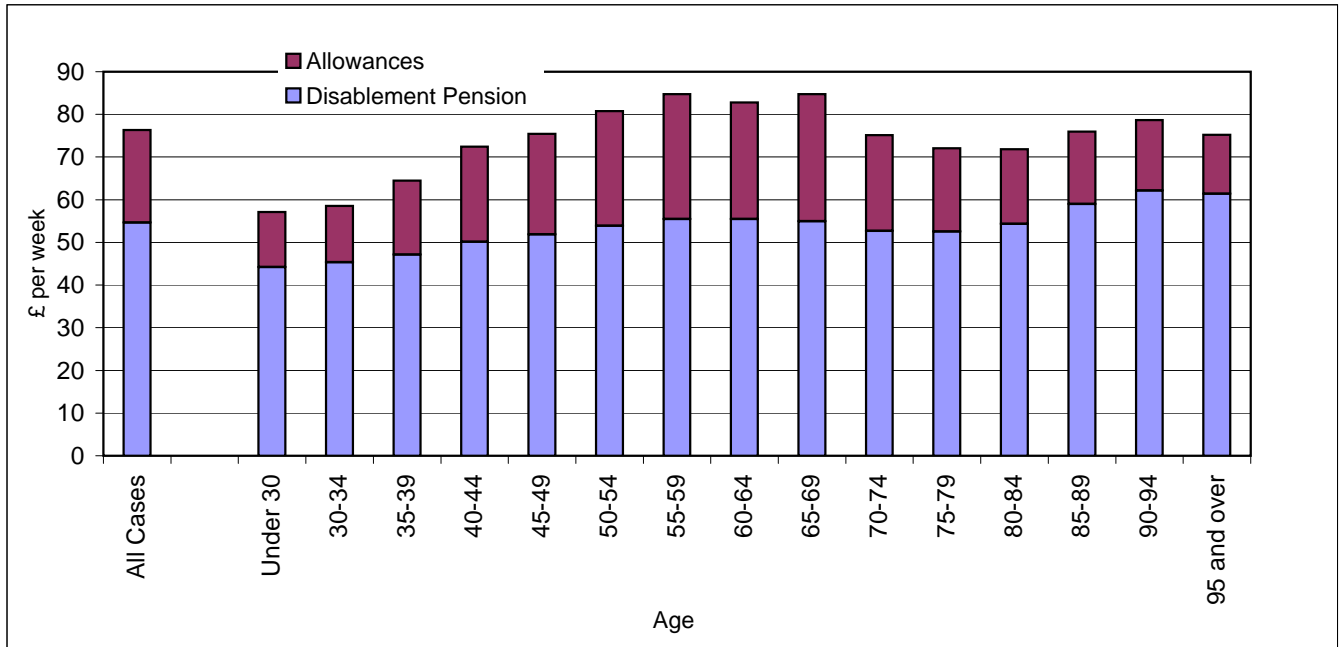
CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Charts to Table 3.25

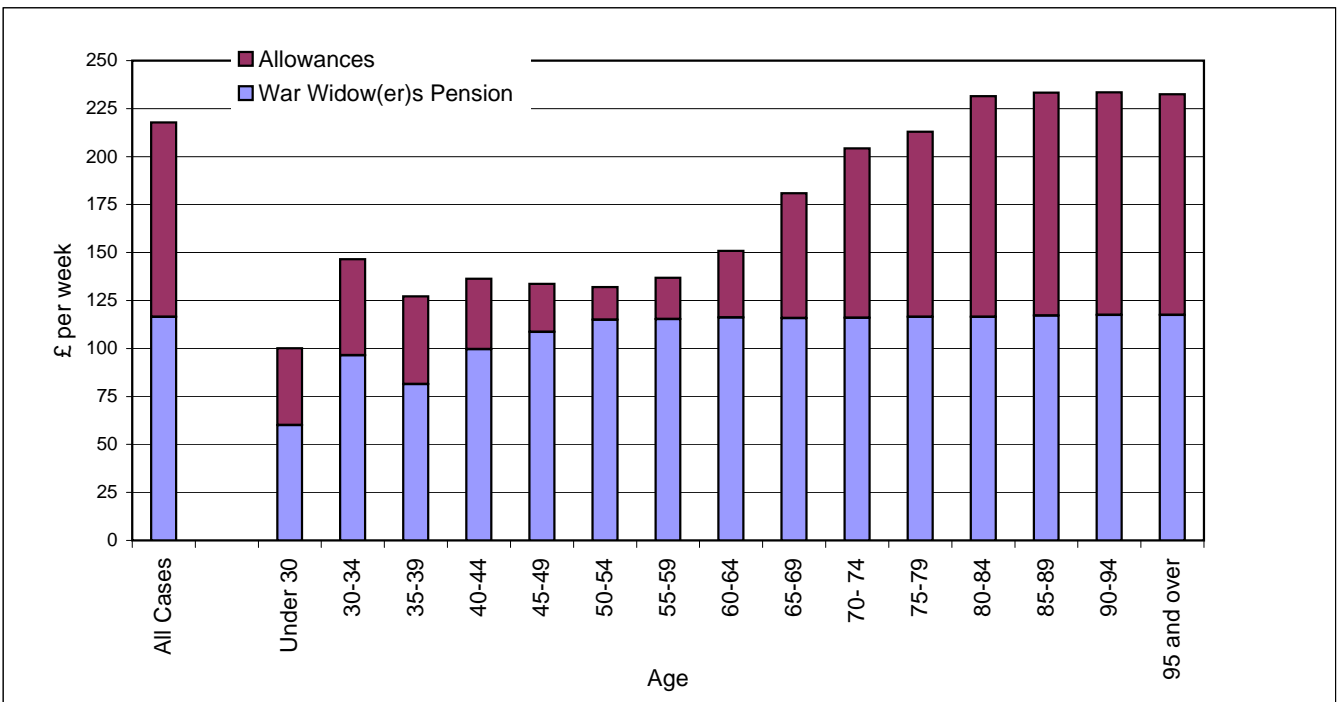
Average weekly amount of Disablement Pension (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2011

The overall average weekly amount of war disablement pension and associated supplementary allowances is £76.32.



Average amount of Widow(er)'s Pensions (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2011

The average weekly amount received by widow(er)s is £217.79. The actual War Widow(er)s portion of the pension makes up just over half the total, with the remainder being made up of supplementary allowances.



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.26 Number of claims registered under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme by claim type and financial year^{1,2}

Claims are dealt with by the Service Personnel & Veterans Agency (SPVA) and requests can be made for an internal reconsideration. Requests to appeal are made externally to the independent Pensions Appeal Tribunal following the outcome of all claim types. If an appeal is requested before a reconsideration has been conducted, the reconsideration will be generated automatically and an outcome must be obtained before an appeal can be launched.

The number of claims, reconsiderations and appeals registered under the AFCS since the scheme began have continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

Please note that some figures have been revised since the last publication of this table. This is due to a processing error that resulted in incorrect allocation of claims to the In-Service and Post Service categories. The majority of the corrections have resulted in minor percentage changes; however, due to small numbers, some of the revisions to the number of Post Service claims have resulted in a larger percentage change.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Claim Type	All Years ³	CAPS					
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ³	2009/10 ³	2010/11 ³
Claims	24 295^P	355	1 665	3 545	5 125^{P,r}	6 185^{P,r}	7 415^P
Injury Claims	23 645^P	330	1 540	3 410^r	5 010^{P,r}	6 050^{P,r}	7 300^P
In-Service	15 950 ^P	200	765 ^r	1 840 ^r	3 210 ^{P,r}	4 405 ^{P,r}	5 530 ^P
Medical Discharge	2 765 ^P	120	610	635	745 ^P	305 ^{P,r}	355 ^P
Post Service	4 515 ^P	10	165 ^r	895 ^r	940 ^{P,r}	1 215 ^{P,r}	1 290 ^P
Additional Claim	415 ^P	-	~	40	120 ^P	125 ^P	125 ^P
Survivors' Claims⁴	650^P	25	120	130	120^P	135^{P,r}	115^P
Death In-Service	630 ^P	25	120	130	110 ^P	135 ^{P,r}	110 ^P
Death Post Service	10 ^P	-	-	~	~ ^P	~ ^P	~ ^P
Additional Child	15 ^P	-	~	-	~ ^P	~ ^P	5 ^P
Reconsiderations	2 725^P	-	125	260	635^{P,r}	815^{P,r}	890^P
Appeals	1 365^P	-	40	125	310^{P,r}	365^{P,r}	525^P

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. These figures exclude all "spanning cases"; claims considered first for entitlement under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, but passed to the War Pension Scheme where the cause or injury occurred prior to 6 April 2005. There were 880 spanning cases registered in 2005/06, 2,540 spanning cases registered in 2006/07, 2,570^r spanning cases registered in 2007/08, 2,490^P spanning cases registered in 2008/09 and 2,095^{r,P} spanning cases registered in 2009/10 and 840^P spanning cases registered in 2010/11.
2. Some data has been revised since the previous edition of UKDS due to ongoing data validation of the live 'CAPS' system.
3. Claims registered in 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11 and All Years are provisional, as some claims do not have an outcome and may go on to become spanning cases. The total number of registered claims will not increase but may decrease if any claims become spanning cases, and therefore the number of spanning cases may also increase. For the financial years 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 there were 265^P, 460^P and 3,220^P registered claims respectively, with a pending outcome as at 31 March 2011.
4. A single survivor's claim may result in an award which gives entitlement to one or more Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payments (GIPs).

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WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.27 Number of claims cleared under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme by claim type, outcome and financial year^{1,2}

The number of claims registered (Table 3.26) will not match the number of claims cleared because not all claim outcomes are cleared during the same financial year that they are registered.

The number of claims cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Claim Type	All Years	CAPS					
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Injury Claims							
Total	20 205	130	1 330 ^r	2 570	4 035 ^r	5 280 ^r	6 860
Awarded - Lump sum & GIP ³	770	~	50	90	185 ^r	160	280
Awarded - Lump sum only	9 950	80	520 ^r	1 180	1 835 ^r	2 725 ^r	3 610
Rejected	8 020	50	735	1 120 ^r	1 630	1 915	2 565
Withdrawn	1 470	~	20	180 ^r	385	480 ^r	400
Survivors' Claims⁴							
Total	610	5	115 ^r	135 ^r	115 ^r	125	115
Awarded	230	~	45 ^r	50 ^r	40	50	50
Rejected	375	5	70	85	70	75	65
Withdrawn	~	-	-	-	~	-	~

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. These figures exclude all "spanning cases"; claims considered first for entitlement under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, but passed to the War Pension Scheme where the cause or injury occurred prior to 6 April 2005.
2. Some data has been revised since the previous edition of UKDS due to ongoing data validation of the live 'CAPS' system.
3. For the most severe injuries, tariffs 1-11, as well as a lump sum, a further sum is paid in the form of a Guaranteed Income Payment (GIP) which consists of regular payments to provide a continuous income stream. The GIP is not paid while the individual is serving but is deferred until the individual is discharged.
4. A single survivor's claim may result in an award which give entitlement to one or more Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payments.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.28 Number of lump sum payments that were awarded a GIP at 100% under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, by tariff of injury table and financial year^{1,2,3,4}

This table presents claims awarded a GIP at 100%, showing all conditions that have been awarded at 100% of all the tariff levels. **Table 3.29** presents separately claims awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30%, or nil, showing the most severe condition that has been awarded at 100% of the tariff level only. The **AFCS Introduction Section** provides further details about the tariff of injuries tables.

The number of lump sums cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005. For claims awarded a GIP at 100%, the highest numbers of awarded conditions were within the tariff of injury tables of injury, wounds and scarring and amputations. In 2010/11 there was an average of just under 10 conditions awarded per claim.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Tariff of Injury Table	All Years	All lump sums cleared during:					
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All claims awarded	140	-	10	25	20	20	60
All conditions awarded	1 075	-	25	140^r	135	190	585
Burns	25	-	~	5	10 ^r	~	~
Injury, wounds and scarring	445	-	5	55 ^r	55	75	250
Mental disorders	10	-	-	~	~	~	5
Physical disorders including infectious diseases	15	-	-	-	~	~	10
Amputations	210	-	~	10	20	35	145
Neurological disorders (including spinal cord, head or brain injuries)	65	-	10	15	10	5	25
Senses ⁵	75	-	~	15	10 ^r	15	35
Fractures and dislocations	175	-	5	30	25 ^r	40	75
Muscoskeletal disorders	45	-	~	5	5	10 ^r	25
Temporary award ⁶	10 ^p	-	-	-	-	~ ^p	10 ^p
Condition unknown ⁷	~	-	-	-	-	-	~

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Figures for lump sum awards include injury claims and further additional claims.
2. Some data has been revised since the previous edition of UKDS due to ongoing data validation of the live 'CAPS' system.
3. The table shows all of the conditions that have been awarded for a single claim.
4. Figures include awarded claims that were registered on CAPS from 6 April 2005 onwards.
5. This Tariff of Injury Table refers to injuries and conditions relating to eyes and ears.
6. Temporary award figures will remain provisional until they have been made permanent under a Tariff of Injury table. Lump sums may increase under any of the Tariff of Injuries tables once the temporary awards have been made permanent. The total number of awards made in any year will remain unchanged.
7. There are some claim records where condition information is not available and these records have been assigned to unknown.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.29 Number of lump sum payments that were awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30% or nil under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, by tariff of injury table for most severe condition, and financial year^{1,2,3,4}

This table presents claims awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30%, or nil, showing the most severe condition that has been awarded a lump sum at 100% of the tariff level only. **Table 3.28** presents separately claims awarded a GIP at 100%, showing all conditions that have been awarded at 100% of all the tariff levels. The AFCS introduction section provides further details about the tariff of injuries tables.

The number of lump sums cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005. The highest number of claims awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30% or nil were for claims in which the most severe condition was within the tariff of injury tables of musculoskeletal disorders and fractures and dislocations.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Tariff of Injury Table	All Years	All lump sums cleared during:					
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All claims awarded	10 590	85	560^r	1 245	2 000^r	2 865^r	3 835
Burns	100	~	10	10	20	25	25
Injury, wounds and scarring	1 470	10	75	190	270 ^r	360	560
Mental disorders	355	~	10	45	70 ^r	90	140
Physical disorders including infectious diseases	295	-	20	40	120	40	70
Amputations	155	-	15	20	25	25	65
Neurological disorders (including spinal cord, head or brain injuries)	160	-	5	15	35	45 ^r	60
Senses ⁵	375	~	10	40	75	100	145
Fractures and dislocations	3 060	40	230 ^r	405	570	840 ^r	975
Musculoskeletal disorders	4 475	10	180 ^r	470 ^r	805	1 310 ^r	1 705
Temporary award ⁶	125 ^p	-	-	~ ^p	~ ^p	30 ^p	90 ^p
Condition unknown ⁷	20	15	5	-	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

- Figures for lump sum awards include injury claims and further additional claims.
- Some data has been revised since the previous edition of UKDS due to ongoing data validation of the live 'CAPS' system.
- Where more than one condition is claimed for, the table shows the single condition awarded at the highest tariff level.
- Figures include awarded claims that were registered on CAPS from 6 April 2005 onwards.
- This Tariff of Injury Table refers to injuries and conditions relating to eyes and ears.
- Temporary award figures will remain provisional until they have been made permanent under a Tariff of Injury table. Lump sums may increase under any of the Tariff of Injuries tables once the temporary awards have been made permanent. The total number of awards made in any year will remain unchanged.
- There are some claim records where condition information is not available and these records have been assigned to unknown.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

Formations

Table 4.1 shows the number of submarines and ships in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Royal Marine Commando units, squadrons of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in the Fleet Air Arm, and Reserve Units. The figures show overall unit numbers only; they do not reflect the level of readiness at which the unit is held which changes throughout the year.

The Naval Service website is being reviewed. For limited information please see: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk>

Table 4.2 shows the numbers of Regiments and Infantry battalions in the Regular and Territorial Army; and Corps, Divisional and Brigade headquarters.

More information about:

- Regiments and Battalions is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/122.aspx>
- Divisions and Brigades is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/1592.aspx>
- The Territorial Army can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/143.aspx>
- The Royal Armoured Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/armoured/armoured.aspx>
- The Infantry can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/infantry/regiments/default.aspx>
- The Army Air Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/aviation/air.aspx>
- The Royal Artillery can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/artillery/artillery.aspx>
- The Royal Engineers can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/royalengineers/engineers.aspx>
- The Royal Corps of Signals can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/signals/signals.aspx>
- The Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/remem/remem.aspx>

Table 4.3 shows the number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF), and units in the RAF Regiment.

More information about:

- RAF squadrons can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/organisation/squadrons.cfm>
- Royal Auxiliary Air Force Units can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafreserves/>
- RAF Regiment can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafregiment/>

Table 4.4 shows the number of regiments and squadrons in the Special Forces, Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

Vessels

Table 4.5 shows the numbers of Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines by class and base port, categorized by those that were operational and those undergoing refit at 1 April 2011. The figures for operational vessels show the numbers available for tasking, although they do not indicate the level of readiness at which the vessels were held.

The numbers of vessels listed in **Tables 4.1 and 4.5** represent all of those in service with the Royal Navy as at 1 April 2011. Only 'active' vessels are counted from 1997. This is a legacy from many years ago when there was also a reserve fleet. No such reserve fleet exists today so the figures simply reflect vessels currently in service, regardless of their level of readiness.

Readiness refers to the length of time it would take for a vessel to be ready to be deployed. Keeping vessels and their crews constantly at a high state of readiness would be both expensive and impractical, therefore the RN's ships are held on a graduated scale of readiness, from very high to very low, that enable it to fulfill its tasks in the most efficient way. It is Departmental policy not to comment on the readiness states of individual ships, as to do so could be prejudicial to their security and the safety of their crews, as well as to our operational and national security. **Table 4.5** goes as far as noting the distinction between ships undergoing refit and those that are operational, but it does not and should not give any further details about what level of readiness the operational vessels are held at.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

Table 4.6 shows the number of militarily useful passenger, tanker and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes and **Table 4.7** shows the number of militarily useful specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes.

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged, but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

The figures for 2009 (unavailable last year) and 2010 for these Tables come from the Department for Transport's world fleet database. The content of this was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible, 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available – therefore there are much larger discontinuities before 2008.

The categories in these two Tables have also been slightly re-arranged with product and chemical tankers moving from Table 4.7 to Table 4.6, and a new category of anchor handling tugs/supply vessels being added to table 4.7.

Aircraft

Forward Available Fleet (FAF) is a way of managing aircraft resources which aims to enable the optimal level of availability, which has been used since 2006. FAF is defined as the number of aircraft required to undertake the mandated task; including aircrew and ground crew training, 'in-work' rectification and operational / tactical trials.

Table 4.8 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.

Table 4.9 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft.

Table 4.10 shows the aircraft fleets by type in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

More information about:

- Fleet Air Arm aircraft can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/>
- Army aircraft can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft/default.aspx>
- RAF aircraft can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft.cfm>

Equipment holdings within the scope of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

The equipment numbers shown in Tables **4.11**, **4.12** and **4.13** cover holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

Table 4.11 shows the surveyed holdings of Tanks and Artillery by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.12 shows the surveyed holdings of Armoured Combat Vehicles and Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.13 shows the surveyed holdings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

Table 4.14 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2011.

Table 4.15 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2011.

Data Sources

The figures in Tables 4.1 to 4.5 and in Tables 4.8 to 4.10 come from the single Service Resource Planning branches within the Strategy Directorate of the MOD.

Tables 4.6 and 4.7: The figures for 2009 (unavailable last year) and 2010 for these Tables come from the Department for Transport's world fleet database. The content of this was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible, 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available.

Figures in **4.11 – 4.15** are taken from the Consolidated Matrix showing equipment held under the ratified Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, which gives figures as at 1 January 2011. See the **CFE Vehicles and Aircraft** text for more information.

Key Points

- There were 11 submarines and 67 ships in the Royal Navy at 1 April 2011. There were 19 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service, including 6 that are commercially owned and leased to the Royal Navy when required (see **Table 4.1**).
- There were 46 Regular Army and 18 Territorial Army combat arms regiments, and respectively 38 and 17 combat support regiments (see **Table 4.2**) at 1 April 2011.
- There were 105 Tornado GR and 50 Typhoons in the Royal Air Force Air Command (see **Table 4.9**) at 1 April 2011.
- The UK had 337 battle tanks and 322 artillery held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.11**) at 1 January 2011.
- The UK had 1,351 Armoured Combat Vehicles and 742 Armoured Combat Vehicle look-alikes held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.12**) at 1 January 2011.
- The UK had 187 attack helicopters and 411 combat aircraft held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Tables 4.13** and **4.15**) at 1 January 2011.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.1 Number of vessels in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

Royal Navy submarines			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Trident / Polaris	Vessels	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fleet	Vessels	12	11	10 ¹	9 ²	9	8 ³	7 ⁴	7
Royal Navy ships			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3	3	2 ⁵	2	2	2	2	- ^{6,7}
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4 ⁷
Destroyers	Vessels	11	9	8 ⁸	8	8	7 ⁹	6 ¹⁰	6 ¹¹
Frigates	Vessels	21	19	17 ¹²	17	17	17	17	15 ¹³
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	21	16	16	16	16	16	16	15 ¹⁴
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	23	26	22 ¹⁵	22	22 ¹⁶	22	22	22
Survey ships	Vessels	6	5	5	5	5	5	4 ¹⁷	4
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 ¹⁸	1
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Tankers	Vessels	7	11 ¹⁹	10 ²⁰	10	8 ²¹	6 ²²	6	5 ²³
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	4	2 ¹⁹	2	2	2	4 ²²	4	3 ²⁴
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship ²⁵	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	3	3 ²⁶	4 ²⁷	4 ²⁸	4	4	3 ²⁹
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ³⁰	Vessels	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Royal Marines			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
RM Commando	Commandos	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Command Support Group	Commandos	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantry Battalion	Battalion	-	-	-	1 ³¹	1	1	1	1
Logistic unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Artillery unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer unit	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Guarding and Fleet Security	Squadrons	1	3	3	3	3	3	4 ³²	4
Assault (landing craft)	Squadrons	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Naval Aircraft			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fixed Wing Aircraft	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- ³³
Helicopters	Squadrons	9	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Reserve Units			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	16	14	14	14	14	14	14
Royal Marine Reserve Units	Units	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- HMS Spartan was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Sovereign was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Superb was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Trafalgar and HMS Sceptre were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Astute at sea undergoing sea trials.
- HMS Invincible was placed into a state of very low readiness in late 2005 and was withdrawn from service in 2010.
- HMS Ark Royal withdrawn from service.
- HMS Illustrious converted into an Landing Platform Helicopter.
- HMS Cardiff was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Southampton was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Exeter and HMS Nottingham were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Daring entered full service during 2010.
- HMS Dauntless entered service and HMS Manchester was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Marlborough and HMS Grafton were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Chatham and HMS Campbeltown were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS WALNEY was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Leeds Castle and the NI Squadron, consisting of HMS Brecon, HMS Cottesmore and HMS Dulverton, were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Clyde entered service during the year. HMS Dumbarton Castle was withdrawn from service.
- HMS Roebuck was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Endurance is currently non-operational while options for her repair or replacement are considered.
- Four Fleet replenishment ships were re-categorised as Tankers to reflect their primary role.
- RFA Grey Rover was withdrawn from service during the year.
- RFA Brambleleaf and RFA Oakleaf were withdrawn from service during the year.
- Two vessels re-categorised as Fleet Replenishment ships to reflect their primary role.
- RFA Fort George was withdrawn from service during the year.
- RFA Bayleaf was withdrawn from service during the year.
- Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.
- RFA Mounts Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Tristram was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Largs Bay and RFA Cardigan Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Galahad was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Lyme Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Bedivere was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Largs Bay was sold to Australia in January 2011 as a result of SDRS10.
- Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Royal Navy for training and operations as required.
- 1 Rifles became part of 3 Commando Brigade on 1 April 2008.
- Fleet Protection Group Royal Marines expanded by one squadron (P Sqn) during Mar-Sep 10.
- The Harrier was withdrawn as a result of SDRS10. Royal Navy fixed wing aviation will resume when Joint Combat Aircraft is introduced into service

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

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Table 4.2 Number of Regiments, Infantry battalions & Major Headquarters, in the Regular & Territorial Army, at 1 April each year

Combat arms			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armour	Regular Army	Regiments	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Territorial Army	Regiments	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Infantry	Regular Army	Battalions	40	40	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combat support			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Artillery	Regular Army ¹	Regiments	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Territorial Army ²	Regiments	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Engineers	Regular Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	11	12 ³	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Signals	Regular Army	Regiments	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	5 ⁴	5	5
Combat service support			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Equipment support	Regular Army	Battalions	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Territorial Army	Battalions	4	4	4	4	2 ⁵	2	2	2
Logistics	Regular Army	Regiments	22	22	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Territorial Army	Regiments	17	17	15	17	17	17	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals	Regular Army	Number	8	8	11	8	8	8	9	9
	Territorial Army	Number	15	15	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r
Corps, Division & Brigade HQ			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NATO Corps HQ			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division / District HQ:										
	deployable		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	non-deployable		4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Brigade HQ:										
	deployable		7	9	8	8	7	7	7	7
	non-deployable		15	13	10	9	9	9	10	10

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Excludes 14th Regiment Royal Artillery.
2. Includes the Honourable Artillery Company.
3. 101 Engr Regt (EOD) has now been 'regularised' under Op ENTIRETY, in order to support ongoing operations in Afghanistan.
4. As a result of Planning Round 2009, six R Signals Regts (V) were removed from the force structure.
5. Restructuring of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was announced in 2008.

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Table 4.3 Number of Squadrons in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

Regular Air Force		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Strike / attack	Squadrons	5	5						
Offensive support ¹	Squadrons	2	1						
Reconnaissance	Squadrons	5	5	13 ²	13	11	11	10 ³	10 ⁴
Air defence	Squadrons	5	4						
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Airborne Early Warning	Squadrons	2	2						
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	-	-	3 ²	3	4	4	4	4
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	7 ⁵
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	4	6	6	7	7	8	8
RAF Ground based air defence ⁶	Squadrons	*	4	3	2	-	-	-	-
RAF Regiment Field	Squadrons	*	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN)	Squadrons	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost Wg	HQ	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Wg ⁷	HQ	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Sqns ⁷	Squadrons	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3

Auxiliary Air Force		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Air Movements	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aeromedical ⁸	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
HQ Augmentation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intelligence	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Photographic Interpretation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Relations	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meteorological	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Field	Squadrons	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
FP Operations Support	Squadrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons. See **Table 4.4** - Joint units.
2. From 2006, Four Air Defence squadrons amalgamated with Strike/Attack, Offensive support and Reconnaissance to form multi-rolled squadrons. One squadron moved from reconnaissance to ISTAR, one squadron was disbanded.
3. 43 Sqn was stood down on 1 July 2009
4. 6 Sqn (Typhoon) stood up 6 Sep 2010. 111 Sqn (Tornado F3) stood down 22 Mar 2011.
5. 70 Sqn disbanded 10 Sep 2010.
6. Delivery of Ground based air defence has been vested with the Army since 2008. The remaining 2 squadrons were roled on 1 Apr 08 to increase the numbers of Force Protection Wgs and Field Regts.
7. Project DARWIN1 and Project BEAGLE re-brigaded Specialist Policing assets under Specialist Policing Wg in 2006.
8. Includes Air Transportable Surgical.

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Table 4.4 Number of Regiments and Squadrons in selected Joint Units, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

Joint Units		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Special Forces								
Special Air Service	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Air Service - Territorial Army	Regiments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special Boat Service	Squadrons ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Special Forces Support Group Battalion	Battalions	-	1 ²	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Helicopter Command								
Royal Navy Helicopter	Squadrons ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Army Aviation ³	Regiments	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Army Aviation - Territorial Army	Regiments	1	1	2 ⁴	2	1 ⁵	1	1
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons ¹	5	5	5	6 ⁶	6	6	6
Royal Auxiliary Air Force ⁷	Squadrons ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Unit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Force Harrier								
Royal Navy	Squadrons ¹	1	1	2	2	2	1 ⁸	- ¹⁰
Royal Air Force	Squadrons ¹	3	2	2	2	2	1 ⁹	- ¹¹

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. The term "squadron" has different meanings among the three Services: see **Glossary** for details.
2. The Special Forces Support Group was formed as a result of the Ministerial Announcement on 16 Dec 2004 as part of The Future Army Structure. It is a Tri-Service Unit based on 1 PARA, to provide specialist support to Special Forces.
3. These figures exclude the School of Army Aviation, 667 (D&T) Sqn and 657 Sqn and three independent Army Air Corps flights (7, 25 and 29 Flts).
4. 6 Regt AAC(V) formed on 1 April 2007.
5. 7 Regt AAC(V) was disbanded 31 March 09.
6. Reflects the standing up of 78 Sqn RAF to accommodate the endorsed increase in Merlin Mk3 crews and aircraft.
7. Helicopter Support Squadron provides a pool of trained personnel to provide combat service support to the Support Helicopter Force in training and on operations in times of crisis and war.
8. On the reduction in the Joint Force Harrier force from 1 April 2010, the Fleet Air Arm Strike Wing was counted as 1 Sqn.
9. 20 Sqn was disbanded 31 March 2010.
10. 800 RNAS was disbanded on 28 January 2011.
11. 1 Sqn was disbanded on 28 January 2011.

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VESSELS

Table 4.5 Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines that were operational or undergoing refit by class and base port, at 1 April 2011

Operational vessels are manned, in and around water, with readiness state under the command of CINCFLEET.
Vessels undergoing refit are unmanned and in a dockyard in the custody of the DE&S organisation.

Royal Navy submarines	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Trident	Faslane	3	1	4
Fleet	Devonport	4	2	6
	Faslane	1	-	1

Royal Navy ships	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Aircraft Carriers	Portsmouth	-	-	-
Landing Platform Dock	Devonport	1	1	2
Landing Platform Helicopter	Devonport	1	1	2
Destroyers				
Type 42	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Type 45	Portsmouth	2	-	2
Frigates				
Type 23	Devonport	6	1	7
	Portsmouth	4	2	6
Type 22	Devonport	2	-	2
Offshore patrol ships				
River class ¹	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Mine countermeasures vessels				
Hunt class	Portsmouth	8	-	8
Sandown class	Faslane	7	-	7
Patrol craft				
University Royal Navy Unit Navigational training	Various	14	-	14
Gibraltar Squadron	Gibraltar	2	-	2
Op IMPERIOUS	Faslane	2	-	2
Survey ships	Devonport	4	-	4
Ice patrol ships²	Portsmouth	-	1	1

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Fleet Tankers	4	1	5
Fleet Replenishment ships	2	1 ³	3
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship ⁴	1	-	1
Landing Ship Dock	3	-	3
Forward Repair ships	1	-	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ⁵	6	-	6

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Includes Falkland Islands protection vessel.
2. HMS Endurance is currently non-operational while options for her repair or replacement are considered.
3. RFA Fort Austin in extended readiness.
4. Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.
5. Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Ministry of Defence for training and operations as required.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

VESSELS

Table 4.6 Militarily useful British-registered passenger, tankers and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the Armed Forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands. This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

The data in this Table are outside the scope of National Statistics

	2005	2006	2007	II	2008 ¹	2009	2010
Passenger, tankers & dry cargo merchant vessels	745	742	770	II	817	841	799
United Kingdom	339	313	342	II	376	402	363
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	144	149	131	II	133	130	141
UK Overseas Territories	262	280	297	II	308	309	295
<i>of which</i>							
Cruise ship (over 200 berths)	26	28	32	II	33	32	32
United Kingdom	10	7	9	II	8	7	6
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	II	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	16	21	23	II	25	25	26
Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)	5	8	7	II	35	41	38
United Kingdom	5	8	7	II	33	38	36
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	II	1	1	1
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	II	1	2	1
Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)	48	39	43	II	33	35	28
United Kingdom	30	21	24	II	17	19	21
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	10	9	8	II	7	3	3
UK Overseas Territories	8	9	11	II	9	13	4
General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	216	120	126	II	120	115	123
United Kingdom	74	25	32	II	33	32	33
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	57	33	32	II	31	35	49
UK Overseas Territories	85	62	62	II	56	48	41
Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	60	47	37	II	31	30	21
United Kingdom	21	17	13	II	8	8	2
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	4	5	5	II	4	3	-
UK Overseas Territories	35	25	19	II	19	19	19
Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 deadweight tons)	200	275	284	II	300	318	311
United Kingdom	69	82	85	II	87	90	74
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	61	85	74	II	78	80	81
UK Overseas Territories	70	108	125	II	135	148	156
Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)	190	225	241	II	265	270	246
United Kingdom	130	153	172	II	190	208	191
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	12	17	12	II	12	8	7
UK Overseas Territories	48	55	57	II	63	54	48

Source: Department for Transport

1. The content of the Department for Transport's world fleet database was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available - therefore there are larger discontinuities before 2008.

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VESSELS

Table 4.7 Militarily useful British-registered merchant specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the Armed Forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands.

This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

The data in this Table are outside the scope of National Statistics

	2005	2006	2007	II	2008 ¹	2009	2010
Specialist vessels & Fishing vessels	46	23	30	II	44	102	99
United Kingdom	37	22	29	II	15	61	65
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	8	1	1	II	27	27	21
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	II	2	14	13
<i>of which</i>							
Large diving support vessels	2	1	1	II	4	5	7
United Kingdom	1	-	-	II	2	3	4
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	1	1	II	2	2	3
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	II	-	-	-
Large ocean tugs (over 100t bollard pull)	9	2	2	II	8	7	8
United Kingdom	1	2	2	II	7	7	8
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	8	-	-	II	1	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	II	-	-	-
Large anchor handling tugs/supply vessels (over 100t bollard pull)	..	..	..	II	32	33	26
United Kingdom	..	..	..	II	6	6	6
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	..	..	..	II	24	25	18
UK Overseas Territories	..	..	..	II	2	2	2
Large fishing vessels (over 1,500kW)	35	20	27	II	..	57	58
United Kingdom	35	20	27	II	..	45	47
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	II	..	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	II	..	12	11

Source: Department for Transport

1. The content of the Department for Transport's world fleet database was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available - therefore there are larger discontinuities before 2008.

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AIRCRAFT

Table 4.8 Forward Available Fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

Aircraft type	Aircraft role	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	27	30	30	28	24	22
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	23	21	21	19	13	4 ¹
Lynx Mk 8	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	23	20	20	20	25	25
Sea King Mk 5	Search & Rescue	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sea King Mk 7 ASAC	Airborne Surveillance and Area Control	9	9	10	10	10	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	14	12	12	12	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	8	8	8	- ²
Jetstream T3³	Aircrew Training and Support	3	2	2	-	-	-
King Air	Aircrew Training	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. All Lynx Mk 3 aircraft were withdrawn from service as part of the SDSR outcome but the Navy has had to run on 4 dual control aircraft (used for training pilots) because there are not enough Mk 8 dual aircraft yet. Once enough Mk 8s have been generated then the Mk3s will be withdrawn.
2. All Jetream T2 aircraft have been withdrawn from service and replaced by King Air
3. The RN Comms Flight became non-operational during 2008.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

AIRCRAFT

Table 4.9 Forward Available Fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft, at 1 April each year

As at 1 Apr 07 Strike Command and Personnel and Training Command amalgamated into Air Command which now controls all RAF flying assets.

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Air - Combat	Tornado GR	106	106	108	106	105	105
	Jaguar GR1A/3/3A	13	13	- ¹	-	-	-
	Jaguar T2A/T4	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Tornado F3	72	59	47	14	12	- ²
	Typhoon	25	32	34	42	50	47
C4 and ISTAR	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	3	1	1
	Canberra PR9	3	- ³	-	-	-	-
	Sentinel	-	-	-	5 ⁴	4 ⁵	4
	Sentry AEW	6	6	6	6	5 ⁵	5
Maritime	Nimrod MR2	14	14	14	14	- ⁶	-
Air Support	VC10 C1K	10	10	10	10	11 ⁵	11
	VC10 K3	4	4	4	4		
	VC10 K4	2	2	1	1		
	Sea King HAR3/3A ⁷	23	23	23	23	17 ⁵	17
	Tristar K1	1	1	1	1	7 ⁵	6
	Tristar KC1	4	4	4	4		
	Tristar C2	3	3	3	3		
	Hawk (100 Sqn)	16	14	16	14	14	17
Logistics	BAe 125 CC3	5	5	5	5	5	5
	BAe 146 CC2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	C-17	4	4	5	6	6	6
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	50	44	44	38	29 ⁵	24

Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Elementary Training⁸	Viking	72	82	82	82	82	82
	Vigilant	61	63	63	63	61	65
Basic Training⁸	Tucano	44	52	52	52	52	52
	Dominie T1	9	8	8	8	7	- ⁹
Advanced Training⁸	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	61	55	49	49	49	39
	Hawk 128	-	-	-	4	21	27
RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)	Hawk T1/T1A	13	13	13	13	13	13

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.

2. Tornado F3 were withdrawn from service on 31 March 2011.

3. Canberra was declared non-operational with effect from July 2006.

4. Sentinel entered service in November 2008.

5. Reductions in these fleets also reflect transfers to sustainment (depth) fleet.

6. The Nimrod MR2 force was stood down 31 March 2010.

7. Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).

8. Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.

9. The Dominie was withdrawn from service on 31 January 2011.

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AIRCRAFT

Table 4.10 Forward Available Fleets by type of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier, at 1 April each year

Joint Helicopter Command	Aircraft type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4	29	26	26	26	26	29
	Sea King HC6 ¹	-	3	3	3	3	-
	Lynx AH7 ²	6	6	6	6	6	6
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx	74	68	59	36	36	49
	Gazelle	57	45	42	12 ³	12	12
	Apache	38	42	51	51	51	51
Army Aviation Fixed Wing	Islander	5	5	5	5	3	3
	Defender 4000	3	3	3	4	9	9
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2/3	27	27	29	29	29 ⁴	32
	Puma HC1	26	24	23	22	22	15
	Merlin Mk 3/3A ⁵	15	15	18	28	28	20

Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
RN/RAF Aircraft (including OCU ⁶ s)	Harrier GR	45	45	45	45	27 ⁷	- ⁸
	Harrier T10 / T12	7	7	6	7	5	-

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Sea King HC6 was brought into service from 1 April 2006 and has maintained operational capability whilst Sea King HC4 has undergone modification.
2. Operated by the Royal Navy, but owned by the Army and included in the Army Aviation Helicopter figures.
3. Reflects restructuring of fleet to meet revised operational requirement.
4. Chinook Mk 3 first entered the forward fleet in 2010.
5. Merlin Mk 3 and 3A operate within the same fleet and so have been combined.
6. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.
7. Reflects reduction in Joint Force Harrier from 1 April 2010.
8. Harrier aircraft were withdrawn from service on 15 December 2010.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)

Conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Articles IV, V, and VI.

Conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty means battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, primary trainer aircraft, unarmed trainer aircraft, combat helicopters, unarmed transport helicopters, armoured vehicle launched bridges, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes and armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes subject to information exchange in accordance with the Protocol on Information Exchange.

The following criteria are adumbrated from Article III of the CFE Treaty.

All battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters, as defined in Article II, within the area of application shall be subject to the numerical limitations and other provisions set forth in Articles IV, V, and VI, with the exception of those which in a manner consistent with a State Party's normal practices:

- (A) Are in the process of manufacture, including manufacturing-related testing;
- (B) Are used exclusively for the purposes of research and development;
- (C) Belong to historical collections;
- (D) Are awaiting disposal, having been decommissioned from service in accordance with Article IX;
- (E) Are awaiting, or being refurbished for, export or re-export and are temporarily retained within the area of application. Such battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters shall be located elsewhere than at sites declared under the terms of Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange or at no more than 10 such declared sites which shall have been notified in the previous year's annual information exchange. In the latter case, they shall be separately distinguishable from conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty;
- (F) Are, in the case of armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles (AIFVs), heavy armament combat vehicles (HACVs) or multi-purpose attack helicopters, held by organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions; or
- (G) Are in transit through the area of application between an origin and final destination both outside the area of application, and are in the area of application for no longer than a total of seven days.

The term "**area of application**" means the entire land territory of the States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, which includes all the European island territories of the States Parties, including the Faroe Islands of the Kingdom of Denmark, Svalbard including Bear Island of the Kingdom of Norway, the islands of Azores and Madeira of the Portuguese Republic, the Canary Islands of the Kingdom of Spain and Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya of the USSR.

In the case of the USSR, the area of application includes all territory lying west of the Ural River and the Caspian Sea.

In the case of the Republic of Turkey, the area of application includes the territory of the Republic of Turkey north and west of a line extending from the point of intersection of the Turkish border with the 39th parallel to Muradiye, Patnos, Karayazi, Tekman, Kemaliye, Feke, Ceyhan, Dogankent, Gözne and thence to the sea.

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Descriptions of equipments

The following descriptions are adumbrated from Article II of the CFE Treaty.

“Battle tank”: a self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle, capable of heavy firepower, primarily of a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun necessary to engage armoured and other targets, with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, not designed and equipped primarily to transport combat troops. Such vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of ground-force tank and other armoured formations.

Battle tanks are tracked armoured fighting vehicles which weigh at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight and which are armed with a 360-degree traverse gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre. Also, any wheeled armoured fighting vehicles entering into service which meet all the other criteria stated above shall also be deemed battle tanks.

“Artillery”: large calibre systems capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. Such artillery systems provide the essential indirect fire support to combined arms formations. Large calibre artillery systems are guns, howitzers and artillery pieces combining their characteristics; mortars and multiple launch rocket systems with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above. In addition, any future large calibre direct fire system with a secondary effective indirect fire capability shall be counted against the artillery ceilings.

“Armoured combat vehicle”: a self-propelled vehicle with armoured protection and cross-country capability. These include armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles.

“Armoured personnel carrier”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped to transport a combat infantry squad and, as a rule, armed with an integral or organic weapon of less than 20 millimetres calibre.

“Armoured infantry fighting vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped primarily to transport a combat infantry squad, normally providing the capability for the troops to deliver fire from inside the vehicle under armoured protection, and armed with an integral or organic cannon of at least 20 millimetres calibre and sometimes an antitank missile launcher. These vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of armoured infantry or mechanised infantry or motorised infantry formations and units of ground forces.

“Heavy armament combat vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle with an integral or organic direct fire gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre, weighing at least 6.0 metric tonnes unladen weight, that does not fall within the definitions of an armoured personnel carrier, or an armoured infantry fighting vehicle or a battle tank.

“Armoured personnel carrier look-alike” and **“armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alike”**: an armoured vehicle based on the same chassis as, and externally similar to, an armoured personnel carrier or armoured infantry fighting vehicle, respectively, which does not have a cannon or gun of 20 millimetres calibre or greater and has been constructed or modified in such a way as not to permit the transportation of a combat infantry squad. Taking into account the provisions of the Geneva Convention “For the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field” of 12 August 1949 that confer a special status on ambulances, armoured personnel carrier ambulances shall not be deemed armoured combat vehicles or armoured personnel carrier look-alikes.

“Armoured vehicle launched bridge”: a self-propelled armoured transporter-launcher vehicle capable of carrying and, through built-in mechanisms, of emplacing and retrieving a bridge structure. Such a vehicle with a bridge structure operates as an integrated system.

“Combat helicopter”: a rotary wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets or equipped to perform other military functions.

“Attack helicopter”: a combat helicopter equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons. The term “attack helicopter” comprises specialised attack helicopters and multi-purpose attack helicopters.

“Specialised attack helicopter”: an attack helicopter designed primarily to employ guided weapons.

“Multi-purpose attack helicopter” means an attack helicopter designed to perform multiple military functions and equipped to employ guided weapons.

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“**Combat aircraft**” means a fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, as well as any model or version of such an aircraft which performs other military functions such as reconnaissance or electronic warfare. The term “combat aircraft” does not include primary trainer aircraft.

“**Primary trainer aircraft**” are designed and constructed for primary flying training and means aircraft which may possess only limited armament capability necessary for basic training in weapon delivery techniques.

“**Combat support helicopters**” means a combat helicopter which does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as an attack helicopter and which may be equipped with a variety of self-defence and area suppression weapons, such as guns, cannons and unguided rockets, bombs or cluster bombs, or which may be equipped to perform other military functions.

“**Unarmed transport helicopters**” are not equipped for the employment of weapons.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.11 Tanks and Artillery Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Battle Tanks¹	402	373	392	354	328	357	337
Challenger 1	14	14	12	10	9	8	6
Challenger 2	342	313	337	306	293	325	308
Chieftain ²	32	32	30	30	19	18	17
Centurion ²	14	14	13	8	7	6	6

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Artillery¹	406	413	355	347	357	356	322
Multiple Launch Rocket System	60	48	47	42	46	51	48
105 mm Light Gun	146	147	132	132	134	118	98
AS90 155mm Gun	139	156	119	134	121	130	128
FH70 155m Towed Howitzer	12	12	11	8	10	8	8
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	25	26	23	14	23	24	23
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	13	13	13	9	12	14	10
Abbot 105mm Self-Propelled Gun ²	5	5	5	3	5	5	3
M110 8" Self-Propelled Howitzer ²	4	4	3	3	4	4	2
Tampella Mortar ²	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (CFE Data Exchange Chart IIA)

1. See descriptions of equipment on previous pages.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.12 Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armoured Combat Vehicles	2 114	2 117	2 054	1 728	1 459	1 735	1351
Warrior	454	404	450	352	313	357	364
AFV 432 Rarden	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
AFV 432	661	724	631	484	524	646	409
Saxon ²	435	445	362	265	95	109	-
Spartan	462	440	453	451	364	374	371
Stormer	9	11	21	33	28	30	17
Viking	53	60	102	98	102	98	99
Mastiff	-	-	-	18	14	95	75
Humber ¹	2	2	2	5	-	-	-
Saracen ¹	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
Saladin ¹	9	8	8	6	6	6	4
Scorpion ¹	23	20	21	13	12	19	11
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1 472	1 349	1 243	958	1 018	996	742
Warrior RA	70	67	61	49	43	48	38
Warrior Rep	92	80	85	75	75	74	67
Warrior Rec	31	29	33	23	23	27	18
AFV 434	171	167	138	118	126	147	99
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	59	61	43	34	15	11	22
AFV 432 CP/RA	124	113	113	103	111	102	78
AFV 432 EW	19	25	25	19	21	19	25
AFV 436	275	227	230	200	200	204	112
AFV 439	52	43	43	43	43	9	-
Samson	46	55	43	36	36	47	32
Saracen CP ¹	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Saxon AD ²	9	10	10	8	-	-	-
Saxon CP ²	40	35	5	-	1	-	-
Saxon FCC ²	42	45	41	19	-	-	-
Saxon Maintenance ²	33	31	33	18	-	-	-
Shielder	29	28	25	20	28	16	-
Spartan Milan	9	3	9	1	1	6	6
Spartan Javelin	-	-	-	-	2	6	2
Stormer HVM	118	85	55	92	109	104	62
Striker ¹	50	51	47	7	-	2	2
Sultan	192	183	187	76 ³	167	157	162
Fuchs NBC	11	11	11	12	11	11	11
Viking Rep/Rec	-	-	6	5	5	5	5
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge	43	45	44	39	27	27	20
Chieftain	43	45	38	25	6	5	3
Titan	-	-	6	14	21	22	17

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (CFE Data Exchange Chart IIA)

1. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.

2. Taken out of service during 2010.

3. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.13 Aircraft Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Attack helicopters ¹	263	276	278	269	242	233	187
Lynx	87	84	81	65	59	63	59
Gazelle	111	116	124	127	113	100	62
Apache	49	61	58	64	54	55	53
Scout ²	16	15	15	13	16	15	13

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Combat aircraft ¹	503	501	471	452	434	417	411
Canberra	11	8	1	1	1	1	1
Harrier	88	84	95	96	95	91	90
Jaguar	112	106	73	68	68	65	66
Tornado	283	275	259	240	223	207	193
EuroFighter2000 ³	-	19	34	40	39	44	52
Buccaneer ²	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Hunter ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lightning ²	1	1	1	1	2	3	3

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary Trainers	176	176	164	154	152	154	159
Hawk	128	127	130	127	125	127	133
Jet Provost	48	49	34	27	27	27	26

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Combat Support Helicopters	121	124	124	128	100	105	123
Chinook	43	43	43	43	15	27	46
Puma	44	45	45	45	46	43	41
Wessex	8	9	9	7	6	1	2
Gazelle (RAF)	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Merlin	22	22	22	28	28	28	28

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Unarmed Transport Helicopter	28	29	28	28	33	29	24
Sea King	28	29	28	28	33	29	24

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

1. See descriptions of equipment on previous pages.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
3. Eurofighter 2000 also known as 'Typhoon'.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.14 Declared Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2011

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.

	Tanks		Armoured Combat Vehicles		Artillery	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	110	220	140	220	239	285
Azerbaijan	381	220	181	220	469	285
Belarus	1 469	1 800	2 270	2 600	1 285	1 615
Georgia	136	220	209	220	221	285
Moldova	-	210	208	210	148	250
Russia ¹	3 660	6 350	7 690	11 280	4 634	6 315
Ukraine ²	2 522	3 200	3 855	5 050	3 149	3 600
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	106	334	229	1 005	133	320
Bulgaria	524	1 475	738	2 000	1 161	1 750
Canada	-	77	-	263	-	32
Czech Republic	166	957	494	1 367	244	767
Denmark	60	353	299	336	56	503
France	776	1 306	2 735	3 820	666	1 292
Germany	1 048	4 069	2 050	3 281	734	2 445
Greece	1 620	1 735	2 178	2 498	1 722	1 920
Hungary	155	835	599	1 700	30	840
Italy	1 178	1 348	3 091	3 339	1 436	1 955
Netherlands	134	743	725	1 040	258	607
Norway	76	170	218	275	67	491
Poland	900	1 730	1 492	2 150	1 048	1 610
Portugal	224	300	424	430	165	450
Romania	1 098	1 375	1 594	2 100	1 287	1 475
Slovakia	69	478	352	683	122	383
Spain	510	891	988	2 047	387	1 370
Turkey	2 543	2 795	2 528	3 120	3 239	3 523
United Kingdom	337	1 015	1 353	3 176	305	636
United States of America	100	4 006	701	5 152	204	2 742

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

1. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2010 as a sign of goodwill.

2. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.15 Declared Attack Helicopters and Combat Aircraft Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2011

	Attack helicopters		Combat aircraft ¹	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO				
Armenia	15	50	16	100
Azerbaijan	26	50	79	100
Belarus	22	80	128	294
Georgia	6	50	12	100
Moldova	-	50	-	50
Russia ²	365	855	1 542	3 416
Ukraine	147	250	517	800
Countries in NATO				
Belgium	31	46	77	232
Bulgaria	19	67	57	235
Canada	-	13	-	90
Czech Republic	25	50	38	230
Denmark	12	18	62	106
France	254	374	424	800
Germany	153	280	301	900
Greece	30	65	595	650
Hungary	23	108	50	180
Italy	107	142	434	650
Netherlands	21	50	93	230
Norway	-	24	56	100
Poland	84	130	118	460
Portugal	-	26	89	160
Romania	23	120	99	430
Slovakia	15	40	23	100
Spain	28	80	174	310
Turkey	25	130	335	750
United Kingdom	187	356	411	900
United States of America	48	396	185	784

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

1. Does not include land-based maritime aircraft for which a separate limit has been set.
2. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2010 as a sign of goodwill.

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

INTRODUCTION

The Military Search and Rescue Service

The Military Search and Rescue (SAR) service exists primarily to assist military and civilian aircrew in difficulty, although a large proportion of its work involves assisting shipping or people in distress, both on land and at sea. SAR cover for the United Kingdom and a large area of the surrounding sea is provided 24 hours a day and 365 days a year by the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy.

The Military SAR force currently consists of RAF and RN SAR Sea King helicopters operating from eight locations around the UK and four RAF Mountain Rescue Teams. The Nimrod fixed-wing aircraft based at RAF Kinloss were withdrawn from service in March 2010. Two RAF SAR helicopter units operate in Cyprus and the Falklands.

Incidents can include long range medical evacuation from ships at sea, assistance to vessels in distress, cliff fallers, swimmers, divers and surfers. On land many callouts are to search for missing persons or to rescue injured climbers, walkers, riders or those involved in road traffic accidents. SAR units are also often called upon to provide hospital-to-hospital transfers. Missions can include the rescue of foreign mariners, assistance to foreign flagged vessels or to other countries such as France.

Additional aeronautical Search and Rescue services are provided by four Maritime and Coastguard Agency helicopter units. Details of their activity are not included.

The RAF Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centre (ARCC) at RAF Kinloss controls all military aerial resources. It watches over an area extending from the Faeroe Islands in the North, the English Channel in the South, about halfway across the Atlantic Ocean and halfway across the North Sea. It has direct data and voice links with rescue assets in the UK and Europe. Detailed maps and charts are combined with an intimate knowledge of UK topography to enable controllers to match resources to tasks quickly and co-ordinate the rescue operation.

More information about Royal Navy and RAF SAR can be found at:

<http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/sar-operations/> and <http://www.raf.mod.uk/careers/lifeintheraf/searchandrescue.cfm>

Data Information

The UK Military SAR data source is a weekly download from the ARCC database at RAF Kinloss. Every incident recorded by ARCC is included in these tables. Incident data from Cyprus and the Falklands is received by email on an ad-hoc basis and may be incomplete. All data is validated and checked by DASA on receipt.

Table 5.1 shows the numbers of incidents, callouts and people moved from 2000 to 2010.

Table 5.2 shows the number of callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units from 2000 to 2010.

Table 5.3 shows the numbers of callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance from 2000 to 2010.

Table 5.4 shows the numbers of callouts and people moved in each region around the UK from 2000 to 2010.

Table 5.5 shows the locations of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts in 2010.

Key Points

- During 2010 the number of incidents fell by 13% and the number of callouts by 15%, compared to 2009. The number of persons moved fell by 12%. This was the first time since 2004 there had been an annual decrease in the number of callouts.
- There was a decrease in the number of callouts across all types of assistance during 2010, with the biggest decreases being in Recovery (50% decrease), Top Cover (39%) and Search (36%). The fall in Top Cover callouts can be partly explained by the withdrawal from service of the Nimrod fixed wing aircraft in March 2010.
- The number of Medrescue callouts in 2010 fell slightly compared with 2009. However, the number of Medrescue callouts was the second highest since 2000.
- There was an absence of any large single incidents during 2010. For example, during 2009 the floods in Cockermouth contributed to the large number of callouts and persons moved. Likewise, during 2007 the floods in Yorkshire, Gloucestershire and Worcestershire contributed to the large number of persons moved.

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.1 Military Search and Rescue incidents, callouts and people moved: 2000 - 2010

Incidents are emergencies attended by Royal Navy or Royal Air Force units whose primary task is Search and Rescue, plus other military aircraft and ships that are available to Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centres.

Each Search and Rescue unit attending an incident is described as a callout. An incident may result in one or more callouts. An example is two callouts to a mountain incident, with a helicopter and a Mountain Rescue Team working together to assist a casualty. Callouts are for Royal Navy and RAF units whose primary task is Search and Rescue, plus other military aircraft and ships that attended incidents because they were available to Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centres.

Persons moved involves moving people from a hostile environment to a safe environment or to a medical facility to receive urgent medical attention and between medical facilities at the request of the NHS.

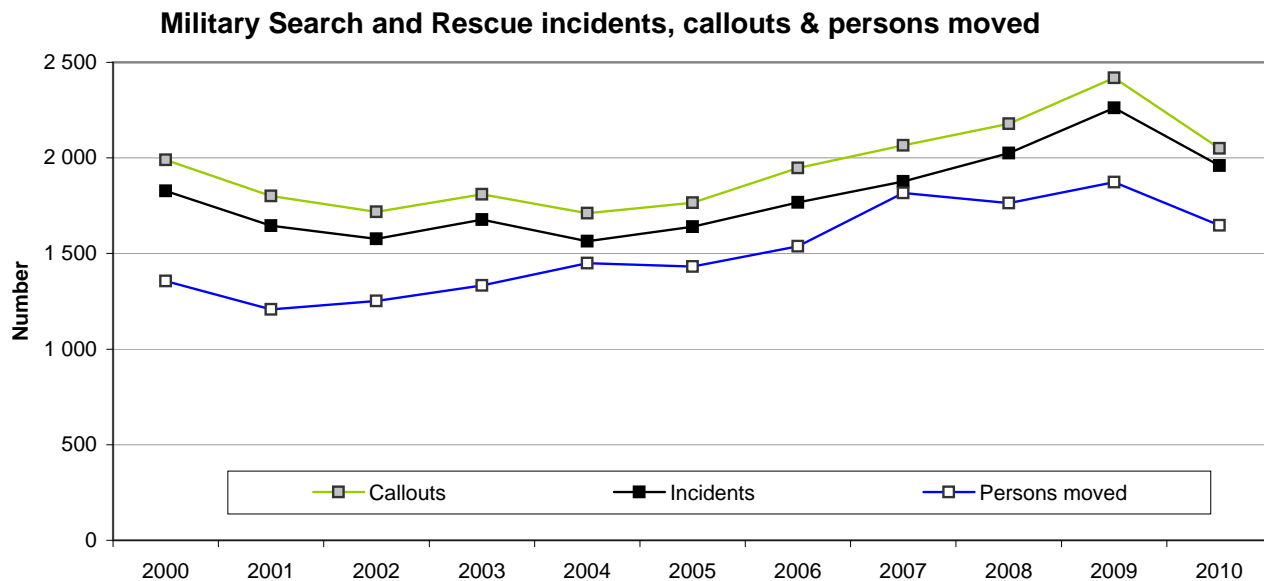
UK SAR units are co-ordinated by the Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centre at Kinloss (Scotland). Aldergrove (N. Ireland) closed in 2002. The overseas SAR units are based at RAF Akrotiri in Cyprus and Mount Pleasant in the Falkland Islands.

	Incidents			Callouts			Persons moved		
	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas
2000	1 827	1 781	46	1 990	1 941	49	1 356	1 316	40
2001	1 645	1 608	37	1 800	1 763	37	1 207	1 182	25
2002	1 577	1 544	33	1 718	1 684	34	1 251	1 224	27
2003	1 677	1 600	77	1 809	1 714	95	1 333	1 273	60
2004	1 564	1 504	60	1 711	1 638	73	1 449	1 412	37
2005	1 641	1 584	57	1 766	1 702	64	1 431	1 384	47
2006	1 767	1 703	64	1 948	1 875	73	1 538	1 463	75
2007	1 877	1 803	74	2 065	1 973	92	1 817	1 767	50
2008	2 025	1 941	84	2 179	2 083	96	1 763	1 607	156 ¹
2009	2 262	2 191	71	2 418	2 337	81	1 873	1 810	63
2010	1 960	1 901	59	2 050	1 983	67	1 647	1 605	42

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

1. This figure includes two incidents:

- The transfer of 79 military personnel in the Falklands during March
- The rescue of 15 military personnel in the Falklands during February.



CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.2 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units: 2000 - 2010

The primary role of Search & Rescue units is to recover military aircrew from crashed aircraft. However the vast majority of callouts are to assist the general public.

Royal Navy Search and Rescue helicopters: The Royal Navy's SAR units are 771 Squadron based at the Royal Naval Air Station Culdrose (HMS Seahawk) in Cornwall and the HMS Gannet SAR Flight located at Glasgow Prestwick International Airport.

Royal Air Force Search and Rescue helicopters: RAF Sea King rescue helicopters of Nos. 22 and 202 Squadrons operate from six locations - RAF Boulmer, RAF Valley, RAF Lossiemouth, RAF Leconfield, RAF Chivenor and RAF Wattisham.

Other helicopters: 'Other' types of helicopters are primarily Sea King helicopters operated by contractors.

RAF Mountain Rescue Service: The Mountain Rescue Service HQ is based at RAF Valley and coordinates the RAF's four Mountain Rescue Teams (MRT) based at: RAF Kinloss, RAF Leuchars, RAF Leeming & RAF Valley.

RAF Nimrod: Specially equipped Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft were often used to act as "Top Cover" - an on-scene coordinator for helicopters or ships involved in the rescue operation. The Nimrod aircraft were withdrawn from service in March 2010.

Callouts	UK Total	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships	Civilian	Military
		RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other			
2000	1 941	499	1 278	-	92	71	1	-	1 819	122
2001	1 763	502	1 115	-	91	54	1	-	1 660	103
2002	1 684	436	1 122	-	79	46	1	-	1 586	98
2003	1 714	424	1 173	-	80	37	-	-	1 618	96
2004	1 638	453	1 079	-	67	37	2	-	1 538	100
2005	1 702	478	1 114	-	73	37	-	-	1 610	92
2006	1 875	497	1 258	1	86	32	1	-	1 785	90
2007	1 973	592	1 258	-	102	21	-	-	1 892	81
2008	2 083	586	1 377	-	91	29	-	-	2 028	55
2009	2 337	758	1 479	-	86	13	1	-	2 268	69
2010	1 983	639	1 282	-	59	3	-	-	1 944	39

Persons moved	UK Total	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships	Civilian	Military
		RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other			
2000	1 316	360	934	-	22	-	-	-	1 267	49
2001	1 182	386	781	-	15	-	-	-	1 139	43
2002	1 224	314	900	-	10	-	-	-	1 181	43
2003	1 273	320	922	-	31	-	-	-	1 206	67
2004	1 412	416	978	-	17	-	1	-	1 355	57
2005	1 384	380	907	-	97	-	-	-	1 315	69
2006	1 463	479	968	-	16	-	-	-	1 409	54
2007	1 767	507	1,219	-	41	-	-	-	1 710	57
2008	1 607	516	1 062	-	29	-	-	-	1 565	42
2009	1 810	656	1 135	-	19	-	-	-	1 761	49
2010	1 605	539	1 047	-	19	-	-	-	1 575	30

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.3 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance: 2000 - 2010

Two definitions have been renamed for figures from 2007 onwards (see below).

The types of assistance that involve moving people are:

Medrescue (including Search-Medrescue): Moving an injured casualty from a hostile environment to a medical facility.

Rescue (including Search-Rescue): Moving an uninjured person from a hostile to a benign environment.

Recovery (including Search-Recovery): Moving people declared dead on scene or confirmed dead on arrival by a qualified doctor.

Medtransfer (formerly Medevac): Moving a sick person between medical facilities such as a hospital, or occasionally to move transplant organs.

Transfer (formerly Airlift): Moving military personnel, or their families, on compassionate grounds.

The types of assistance that do not involve moving people are:

Search: Search for craft, people, etc which does not result in a recovery or rescue.

Not Required: Arrived at the scene of an incident but no action needed.

Recalled: Recalled from an incident whilst en route.

Assist (including Search-Assist): Transporting personnel or equipment to the scene of an incident, or providing on-scene assistance.

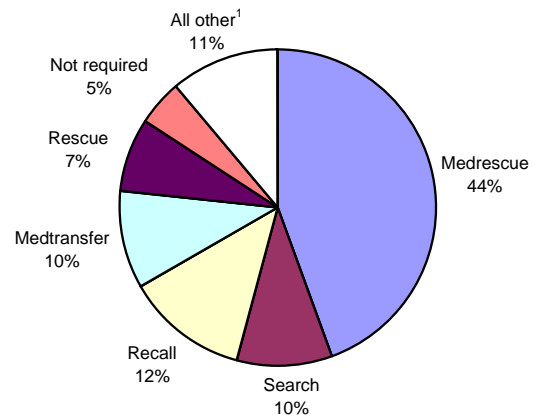
Top Cover: On-scene assistance, e.g. communications, that does not result in further intervention.

Other: Includes False Alarm, Hoax, Precaution, Aborted and Civil Aid.

Callouts	UK total	Type of Assistance involving moving people					Other Types of Assistance					
		Med-rescue	Rescue	Med-transfer	Recovery	Transfer	Search	Not Req	Recall	Assist	Top cover	Other
2000	1 941	607	135	230	24	16	366	173	131	95	87	77
2001	1 763	562	121	218	35	7	316	116	173	91	75	49
2002	1 684	583	112	198	21	5	311	101	171	61	65	56
2003	1 714	669	123	174	25	14	280	94	180	48	55	52
2004	1 638	593	122	186	29	15	271	60	192	58	64	48
2005	1 702	670	119	141	31	22	283	105	188	39	65	39
2006	1 875	736	102	175	37	23	328	89	238	49	48	50
2007	1 973	724	138	197	20	15	312	123	225	87	52	80
2008	2 083	779	139	208	40	10	322	88	289	100	31	77
2009	2 337	947	174	213	38	14	305	106	293	115	38	94
2010	1 983	880	148	202	19	10	194	91	246	77	23	93

Persons moved	UK total	Med-rescue	Rescue	Med-transfer	Recovery	Transfer
2000	1 316	713	276	241	29	57
2001	1 182	629	281	228	36	8
2002	1 224	654	343	201	21	5
2003	1 273	779	280	174	25	15
2004	1 412	672	494	195	33	18
2005	1 384	778	408	143	31	24
2006	1 463	830	384	175	43	31
2007	1 767	872	658	198	22	17
2008	1 607	869	450	219	40	29
2009	1 810	1 064	445	224	44	33
2010	1 605	964	379	219	21	22

Callouts by type of assistance: 2010



1. All other includes Top Cover, Other, Assist, Recovery and Transfer

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.4 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units in each region: 2000 - 2010

The statistical regions of the United Kingdom are the Government Office Regions for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Callouts are allocated to regions using coordinates provided by the Search and Rescue Units. The regions on this table are calculated using Microsoft MapPoint 2004 software. The At Sea figures are dependent on the algorithm used in MapPoint to define the coastline. Further information on the UK Government Office Regions can be found at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/index.html>

Callouts

	UK total	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	At Sea
2000	1 941	60	102	46	40	9	65	2	33	185	206	473	15	705
2001	1 763	30	62	54	32	11	55	4	39	253	197	438	16	572
2002	1 684	48	88	61	27	13	52	2	19	209	213	375	14	563
2003	1 714	54	82	61	25	9	76	5	30	182	243	397	11	539
2004	1 638	60	96	35	22	8	62	10	29	196	207	371	11	531
2005	1 702	48	96	62	20	8	57	7	13	234	221	383	15	538
2006	1 875	50	109	48	34	6	78	15	19	259	253	433	8	563
2007	1 973	49	84	103	46	21	57	11	25	227	239	475	9	627
2008	2 083	67	108	116	43	6	64	7	27	242	237	571	6	589
2009	2 337	67	134	103	37	14	58	5	30	360	357	593	13	566
2010	1 983	55	130	80	30	2	57	11	18	312	299	484	18	487

Persons moved

	UK total	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	At Sea
2000	1 316	44	86	22	23	1	26	2	15	158	162	311	4	462
2001	1 182	22	49	41	18	6	22	3	48	159	149	276	10	379
2002	1 224	32	71	28	10	4	22	2	9	146	172	235	15	478
2003	1 273	29	72	35	12	3	48	2	9	163	223	314	6	357
2004	1 412	39	124	34	15	3	24	9	15	179	180	318	8	464
2005	1 384	39	128	61	10	6	36	6	6	183	193	366	12	338
2006	1 463	46	63	33	25	3	47	11	14	204	204	404	3	406
2007	1 767	41	81	155 ¹	15	97 ¹	24	11	9	283	205	348	6	492
2008	1 607	67	102	81	14	3	28	7	5	214	192	457	4	433
2009	1 810	48	142 ²	54	13	7	22	2	21	351	305	452	11	382
2010	1 605	44	111	60	10	2	28	7	20	244	287	415	13	364

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

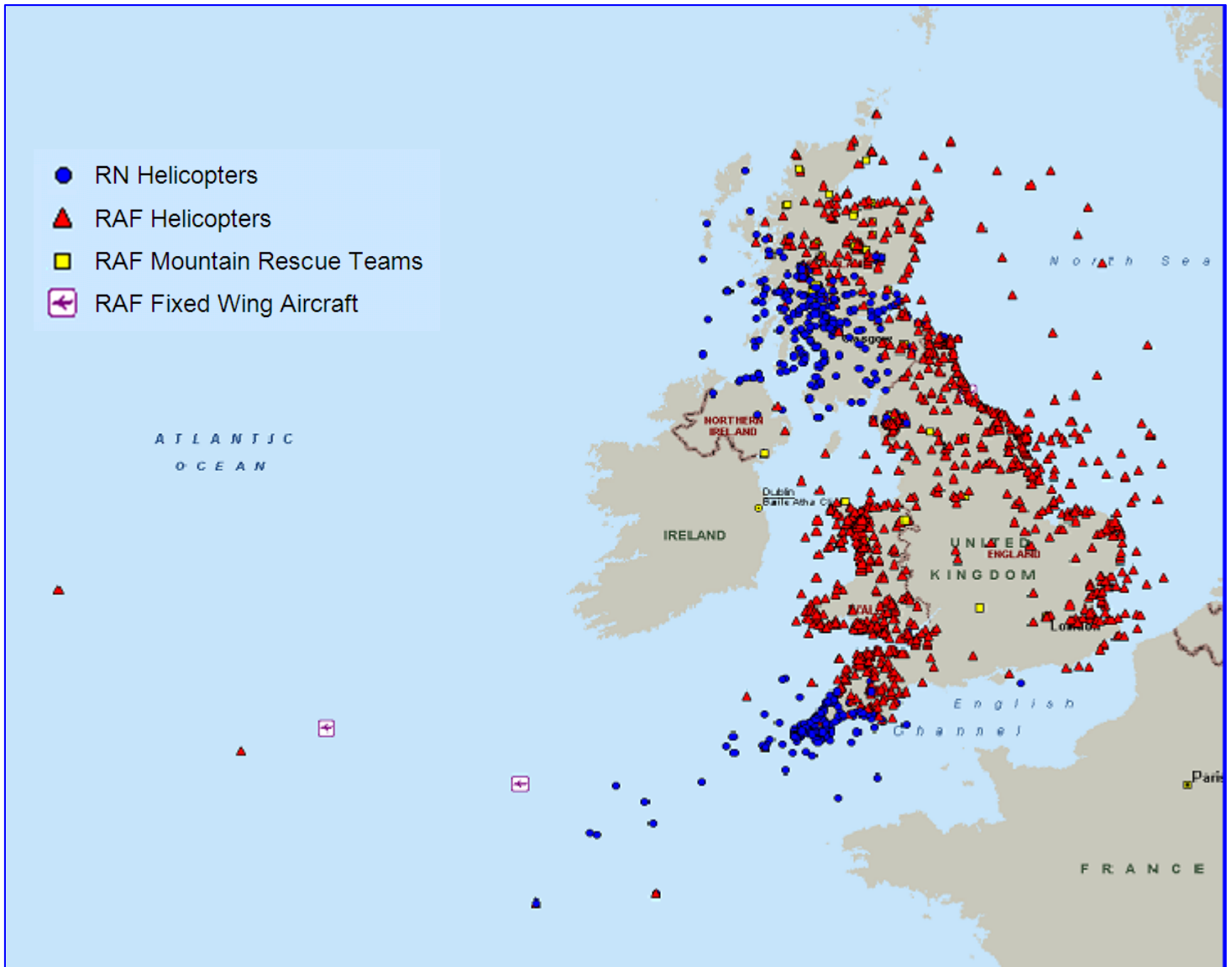
1. There were a high number of people moved in 2007 in the Yorkshire & Humber and West Midlands regions due to flooding in Yorkshire and Worcestershire.

2. The figure for the North West region includes people rescued from flooding in Cocker mouth.

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.5 Map of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts: 2010

Military Search and Rescue units are based at eight locations around the UK. The Sea King helicopters have a maximum endurance of six hours, giving a radius of action of approximately 300 nautical miles. Helicopter coverage is also provided by the Maritime & Coastguard Agency by units based in Shetland and Stornoway in Scotland, and Lee on Solent and Portland on the south coast of England. Callouts attended by the Coastguard are not shown on this map.



Source: DASA(Price Indices)

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Land holdings – tables 6.1, 6.2 & 6.3

1,000 hectares = 3.86 sq miles

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is one of the largest landowners in the country, with an estate equal to over 1% of the UK land mass. The estate, spread over approximately 4,000 sites, is critical to the effectiveness of the Armed Forces. It is used for training and accommodation and provides a base from which operations can be instigated.

Following a review of the method by which the statistics on the land holdings were prepared, a new method has been adopted using the Defence Property Gazetteer (DPG). This takes advantage of the advances that have taken place in computerised mapping to provide a more accurate representation of the extent of the Defence Estate, to reflect current estate management processes and align these statistics with others reported to Parliament such as the National Asset Register.

The adoption of this new method will allow for greater flexibility in reporting statistics and the opportunity of including different statistics in the future.

The figures presented include land occupied by all MOD Top Level Budget (TLB) holders (including United States Visiting Forces (USVF) occupied sites); all Trading Funds and Agencies (including Defence Support Group (DSG), Defence Science & Technology Laboratory (DSTL), Hydrographic and Meteorological Offices).

The total area (freehold and leasehold) of the Defence Estate is some 230 thousand hectares with additional rights and grants of over 205 thousand hectares. It is held solely to support the delivery of Defence capability. The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) came into existence on 1 April 2011 as recommended in the Defence Reform Review replacing the existing Defence Estates (DE) organisation and includes TLB property and facilities management functions. The DIO manages property assets ranging from barracks and airfields to rural training areas. These are valued at about £20 billion. The annual cost of new construction, maintenance and property management is over £2 billion.

The decrease of some 8,000 hectares in the freehold & leasehold figure from that reported in 2010 primarily reflects the improved accuracy of the new method of measurement and partly the ongoing disposal programme of surplus land. The increase in land held as rights and grants represents improvement in the recording of these areas under the new methodology, including in the figures, for the first time, significant areas with training rights in the North of England and Scotland.

The figures do not currently include land held by the Volunteer Estate (VE). However, it is intended to include these at a later date when the relevant data has been incorporated into the DPG.

Due to the way the data is held in the DPG it is no longer possible to show the extent of foreshore held by the MOD, so separate figures for this are no longer shown, but are included in the totals provided.

For more information, visit the Defence Infrastructure Organisation website at:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/Microsite/dio/>

Table 6.1 shows the area of land occupied by each Service and whether owned, leased or with legal rights. The MOD owns 230 thousand hectares of land and foreshore. The Centre occupies the largest area at 189 thousand hectares, with access to a further 205 thousand hectares from various rights and grants. The significant increase in the size of land occupied by the Centre and decrease in that occupied by other Services is primarily the result of the transfer of responsibility for the Defence Training Estate (DTE) from the three Services to DIO (part of the Centre). It also includes the transfer of parts of the former Royal Navy estate to Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S).

Table 6.2 shows the area of MOD holdings by country. England accounts for the largest portion of MOD land holdings, where the MOD owns 179 thousand hectares and has access to a further 84 thousand hectares in rights and grants. As indicated above a separate figure for foreshore is no longer provided.

Table 6.3 shows the area of MOD holdings by type of use, such as airfields, training areas and barracks. Training areas occupy the largest area at 361 thousand hectares (about 1,400 square miles), including rights over 204 thousand hectares representing over 80% of the total holdings. As the 2011 figures are based on the new methodology it is difficult to draw significant conclusions for the changes between these and the 2010 figures as any changes will be affected by definitional differences between the methods, however in future years a deeper analysis will be possible.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Larger areas of the Defence Estate

Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire

The Army has been connected with Salisbury Plain since 1897 and the total area of the current estate is just over 38,000 hectares. It is 25 miles by 10 miles (40km by 16km) and occupies about one ninth of the area of Wiltshire.

Much of the land is let to farmers or is grazed under licence. Approximately 12,150 hectares of the land is used for live firing and as impact areas. Public access is permanently restricted in certain areas for safety reasons.

Catterick and Feldom Training Area, Yorkshire

The area's military history dates from as far back as 1798. Later, General Lord Baden-Powell, based in Richmond from 1908 to 1910, as GOC the Northumbrian Division, was tasked by the War Office to establish a military training centre in the north of England, and he chose Catterick. Its status as a permanent training centre was secured in 1921 and a period of intensive building followed. The land comprising the current training area was acquired between 1921 and 1985 and its current size is some 8,000 hectares.

In conjunction with military training, Catterick Training Area is predominantly used for livestock grazing, while the better in-bye land is farmed more intensively for hay, silage and arable crops.

Otterburn Training Area, Northumberland

A military presence, in the form of Roman legions, existed in the Otterburn area as long ago as the first and second centuries AD. In 1911, the War Office bought 7,690 hectares of land and the artillery ranges were extended during the Second World War.

The training area now consists of some 22,900 hectares of land, all owned by the MOD, and is the largest single impact area range in the UK. It is partitioned into three separate Danger Areas: Redesdale Range, Otterburn Range, Bellshields Demolition Area and has three Outside Gun Areas. Some 45,000 soldiers use the area each year. The Cheviot Dry Training Area is to the north of these areas. Otterburn Training Area also includes 2 ranges at Ponteland near Newcastle and at Whitburn on the coast between Newcastle and Sunderland. In 2007 DTE Otterburn expanded to include Ballykinler and Magilligan training areas in Northern Ireland.

Dartmoor Training Area, Devon

Military training has taken place on Dartmoor since the early 1800s, being used intensively for tactical exercises with live ammunition during the Second World War. Today the MOD uses (by freehold, lease or licence) approximately 12,760 hectares of the National Park's 94,400 hectares. The Dartmoor Training Area is used for light forces' exercises, mostly for Royal Marines and other units based in the southwest.

There are three Range Danger Areas: Okehampton, Merrivale and Willsworthy, which when this land is not in use for live firing, provide for dry training with blank ammunition. There are smaller training areas at Cramber and Ringmoor.

RAF Spadeadam, Cumbria

Located on the edge of the Wark Forest between Hadrian's Wall and the Scottish Borders, the site now occupied by the RAF used to be known as the Spadeadam Wastes, mostly remote and uninhabited, until 1957 when the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile Test Centre was built.

RAF Spadeadam is home to the Electronic Warfare Tactics Range, one of two such facilities in Europe, offering a unique facility for the training of aircrews in a hostile Electronic Warfare environment. The Range is contained within Low Flying Area 13, which extends from Hawick in Scotland, South to Alston in England, and from Langholm in the West to Hexham in the East.

RAF Spadeadam provides realistic Electronic Warfare training for aircrew, primarily for the RAF, but other NATO Air Forces use the range as well.

The land area is about 3,642 hectares, making it the largest RAF Station in the UK. The majority of this land is sub-let for timber production to the Forestry Commission.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Sennybridge Training Area, Powys

Sennybridge Training Area (SENTA) the third largest training area in the UK is a major Field Firing Area. Requisitioned in 1939 and taken over as a Royal Artillery Practice Camp in 1940, it consists of some 12,000 hectares of land owned by the MOD on the Mynydd Epynt, a wild plateau covered largely by blanket bog and grass, and an additional 2,500 hectares leased from Forest Enterprises in the Crychan Forest available for limited training.

The Epynt Way a 56 mile (90 km) circular permissive bridleway that follows on or near to the boundary of SENTA was opened in 2004.

Service Family Accommodation – tables 6.4 & 6.5

The organisation responsible for managing all the Service Family Accommodation (SFA) for the Royal Navy and Marines, the Army and the Royal Air Force in the UK is the DIO Directorate of Operations Accommodation (formerly known as DE Directorate Operations Housing and the Defence Housing Executive prior to that). The Directorate operates through a network of seven Housing Information Centres (HICs), in three regions, which report to the Directorate Head Office located at RAF Brampton in Cambridgeshire. The Director of Operations Accommodation reports to the DIO Chief Operating Officer.

In November 1996 most of the MOD's housing stock in England and Wales was sold to a private company, Annington Homes Limited (AHL). The homes required for Service families were leased back, with the condition that the MOD release a minimum number of properties over 25 years for disposal by AHL.

Table 6.4 shows the numbers of Service Family Accommodation properties in the UK and the numbers and proportion vacant. There are around 49,000 properties in the UK, of which around 6,000 are currently vacant. This represents a decrease in the percentage of vacant housing from 15% to 12% of total stock since 2010 and a reduction of nine percentage points from 2008 peak.

Table 6.5 shows the surveyed condition of Service Family Accommodation properties within Great Britain. Around 96% of properties for which information is available are assessed as Standard 1 or 2 (good condition, or requiring minor improvements) as of 31st March 2011.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.1 Land holdings by parent service area and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.
A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Total land & foreshore holdings and rights held³	363.3	365.7	365.6	365.6	373.4	372.0	371.0	|| 435.3
Land and foreshore holdings	238.5	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0	238.0	|| 230.4
Freehold	219.9	220.4	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0	|| 209.8
Leasehold	18.6	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	|| 20.6
Rights held³	124.8	124.9	124.9	124.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	|| 204.9
<i>of which:</i>								
Naval Service⁴	39.3	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.6	44.0	44.0	|| 2.3
Land and foreshore holdings	13.1	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.0	|| 2.2
Freehold	10.7	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.0	15.0	|| 2.1
Leasehold	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	|| 0.1
Rights held³	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0	26.0	|| 0.1
Army⁴	243.9	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.2	245.0	245.0	|| 15.1
Land and foreshore holdings	155.9	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.1	157.0	157.0	|| 14.7
Freehold	152.1	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.0	151.0	|| 14.2
Leasehold	3.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	|| 0.5
Rights held³	88.0	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0	|| 0.5
Royal Air Force⁴	48.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.0	45.0	|| 21.7
Land and foreshore holdings	39.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.0	36.0	|| 21.7
Freehold	30.9	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	|| 17.8
Leasehold	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0	|| 3.9
Rights held³	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	|| -
The Centre⁵	27.4	26.3	26.3	26.3	34.5	34.0	34.0	|| 392.8
Land and foreshore holdings	26.1	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	|| 188.6
Freehold	25.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	|| 172.7
Leasehold	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	|| 15.9
Rights held³	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.5	10.0	10.0	|| 204.3
Other⁶	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	|| 3.3
Land and foreshore holdings	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	|| 3.3
Freehold	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	|| 3.2
Leasehold	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	|| 0.1
Rights held³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	|| -

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

- The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
- Data for 2011 has been compiled using a new spatial dataset which allows for greater accuracy in the measurement of the estate, because of this new dataset comparable figures for earlier years are not available. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred hectares.
- Rights held are land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.
- The reduction in values for 2011 reflect the outcome of the Defence Estate Training Review with the Training Estate now transferred to the Defence Infrastructure Organisation, part of the Centre.
- The Centre includes Defence Equipment & Support, Defence Infrastructure Organisation (including former Defence Training Estate (hence the marked increase in values for 2011) and Service family quarters leased from Annington Property Ltd.) and Centre TLBs.
- Includes Permanent Joint Headquarters and Trading Funds.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.2 Land holdings by country and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.
A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Land & foreshore holdings and Rights held³	363.3	365.7	365.6	365.6	373.4	372.0	371.0	435.3
Land and foreshore holdings	238.5	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0	238.0	230.4
Freehold	219.9	220.4	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0	209.8
Leasehold	18.6	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.6
Rights held³	124.8	124.9	124.9	124.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	204.9
England	226.3	224.2	224.2	224.2	223.9	223.0	221.0	263.3
Land and foreshore holdings	191.8	189.8	189.8	189.8	189.5	188.0	187.0	179.1
Freehold	176.2	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.2	171.0	170.0	164.5
Leasehold	15.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	14.6
Rights held³	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.0	34.0	84.1
Wales	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.4
Land and foreshore holdings	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.0	20.1
Freehold	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	19.8
Leasehold	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3
Rights held³	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.3
Scotland	110.7	115.3	115.3	115.3	123.5^r	124.0	124.0	146.4
Land and foreshore holdings	22.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2^r	28.0^r	28.0^r	28.9
Freehold	20.2	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	25.0	25.0	23.5
Leasehold	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.4
Rights held³	88.0	88.1	88.1	88.1	96.3	96.0	96.0	117.4
Northern Ireland	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.2
Land and foreshore holdings	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.2
Freehold	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.0
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.2
Rights held³	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Land and foreshore holdings	238.5	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0	238.0	230.4⁴
Land	219.9	222.1	222.1^r	222.1^r	221.7	221.0	220.0	..
England	176.6	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.2	173.0	172.0	..
Wales	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	20.0	20.0	..
Scotland	20.6	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	..
Northern Ireland	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	..
Foreshore	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.0	18.0	..
England	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	..
Wales	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..
Scotland	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	..
Northern Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	..

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

1. The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
2. Data for 2011 has been compiled using a new spatial dataset which allows for greater accuracy in the measurement of the estate, because of this new dataset comparable figures for earlier years are not available. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred hectares
3. Rights held are Land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.
4. Separate figures for land and foreshore are no longer recorded

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.3 Land holdings by type of use and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.
A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Airfields	26.2	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.2	26.0	25.0	16.6
Freehold	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.0	16.1
Leasehold	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.5
Rights ³	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	-
Naval bases	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Freehold	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Rights ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training areas, ranges	278.2	283.5	283.5	283.5	291.6	291.0	291.0	361.3
Freehold	145.3	148.8	148.8	148.8	148.7	148.0	148.0	144.0
Leasehold	13.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	13.1
Rights ³	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.5	127.7	128.0	128.0	204.3
Barracks, camps	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.0	12.0	12.1
Freehold	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.6
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Rights ³	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4
Storage, supply depots	10.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0	7.1
Freehold	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	7.1
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Rights ³	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Research and Development	22.0	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.0	18.0	19.0
Freehold	20.5	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.0	15.4
Leasehold	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.6
Rights ³	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	-
Radio & W/T stations	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.0	3.4
Freehold	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.3
Leasehold	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.1
Rights ³	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	-
Miscellaneous	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.0	14.9
Freehold	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	11.5
Leasehold	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3
Rights ³	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	0.1
Defence land used for agricultural purposes⁴	92.2	106.3	..⁵	..⁵	..⁵	..⁵	..⁵	..⁵
Grazing only	50.3	71.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Full agricultural use	41.9	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

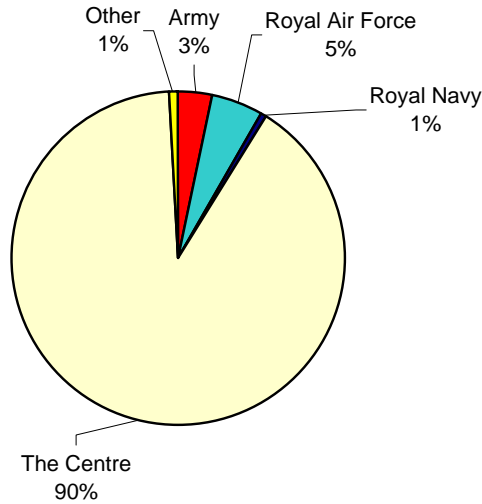
- The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
- Data for 2011 has been compiled using a new spatial dataset which allows for greater accuracy in the measurement of the estate, because of this new dataset comparable figures for earlier years are not available. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred hectares
- Rights held are land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.
- Values are included within the usage totals above.
- Following changes in the tenancies of agricultural land, these data are no longer available.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

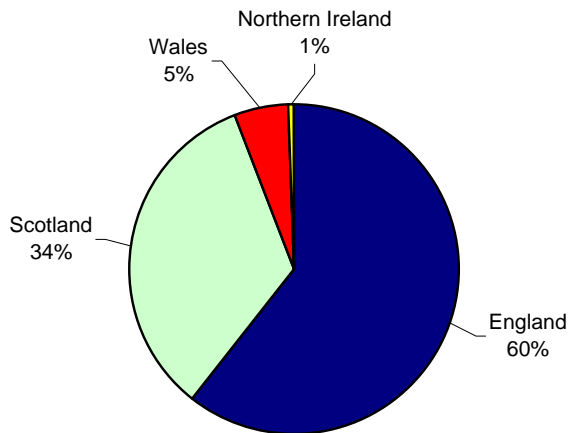
LAND HOLDINGS

Charts to tables **6.1, 6.2, 6.3** Analysis of land holdings, at 1 April 2011

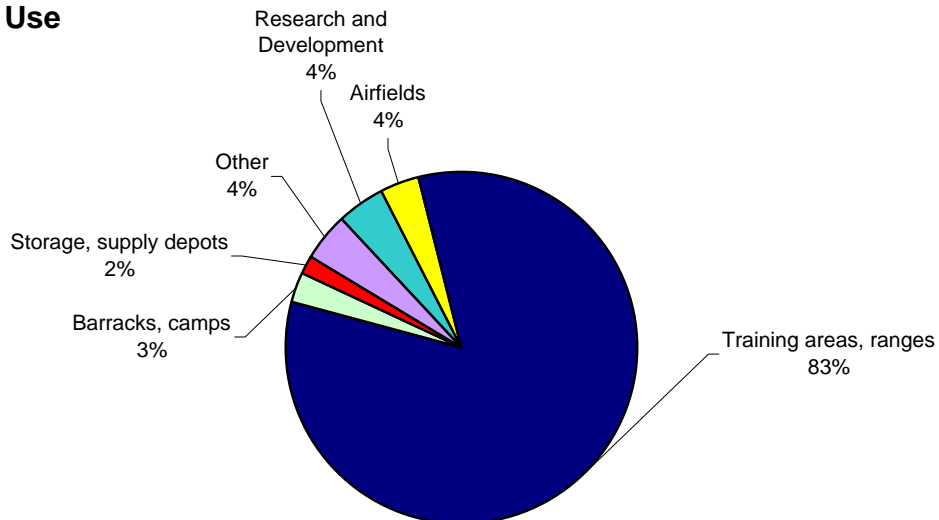
Parent Service area



Country



Type of Use



CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

Table 6.4 Service Family Accommodation in the United Kingdom, at 31 March each year in thousands of dwellings

The Defence Infrastructure Organisation's Directorate of Operations Accommodation is responsible for Service Family Accommodation (SFA) in the UK, having assumed responsibility for Northern Ireland from 1 April 2008. At 31st March 2011 it managed some 49,100 properties. The planned reduction in UK Permanent Holdings has seen around 650 properties disposed of in the last year.

Vacant properties

There are about 6,000 vacant properties in the UK. A number of these are awaiting incoming deployments, modernisation or disposal, whilst the remainder are available to let or are already under offer to Service families.

Number of Occupants

DIO Ops Accommodation provides SFA for entitled Service personnel in accordance with Tri-Service Accommodation Regulations, as well as for other entitled/eligible personnel, and for core welfare purposes. SFA can also be utilised for other defence purposes such as Single Living Accommodation.

DIO Ops Accommodation also reports on the number of Substitute Service Family Accommodation (SSFA) properties occupied by entitled Service personnel, i.e. those who would otherwise occupy SFA were it available when and where required. SSFA is private property, is not part of DIO Ops Housing stock, and is provided under contract.

At 1 April 2011 there were around 42,800 entitled and eligible occupants in England, Wales and Scotland in SFA, to which must be added 1,680 in SSFA.

Permanent holdings

	2000	<i>Thousands</i>						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Kingdom	64.8	51.9	51.8	51.1	51.2	49.9	49.1	49.1
England & Wales	55.9	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.1	44.2
Scotland	5.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Northern Ireland	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7

Vacant accommodation

	2000	<i>Thousands</i>						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Kingdom	14.7	7.9	9.5	10.1	10.5	8.4	7.3	6.0
England & Wales	12.6	6.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.1	5.0
Scotland	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Northern Ireland	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.5

Vacant properties as a percentage of all dwellings

	2000	<i>Percentage</i>						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United Kingdom	23	15	18	20	21	17	15	12
England & Wales	23	15	18	18	18	16	14	11
Scotland	30	18	21	23	25	19	18	16
Northern Ireland	13	18	28	41	63	28	34	29

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

Table 6.5 Surveyed condition of Service Family Accommodation in the United Kingdom at 31 March each year in thousands of dwellings

Defence Infrastructure Organisation's Directorate Operations Accommodation intent is that by March 2013 very little, if any, of the occupied UK Service Family Accommodation (SFA) estate should be below Standard 2 for Condition as set out in the Defence Accommodation Management Strategy and the aspiration is to have all properties at Standard 1 for Condition by 2020 subject to funding. Core properties are those that are expected to be required in the long term. Not all of the existing stock will be upgraded as some will be handed back to Annington Homes Ltd or disposed of by DIO.

At 31 March 2011, 93% of properties were at either Standard 1 for Condition or Standard 2 for Condition, with the remainder at Standard 3 or 4. However, this figure does not take into account the Standard for Condition data for SFA in Northern Ireland and an analysis of these stock holdings would raise the overall number of properties at or above Standard 2 for Condition to 96%.

Standard for Condition categories:

All SFA is rated by Standard for Condition on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 being the highest. This rating is achieved by assessing a property against 102 different attributes organised under 8 categories; Building Fabric, Health and Safety, Electrical, Security, Sanitary, Kitchen, Bedroom, and Energy Efficiency. All 8 categories must score at standard 1 for the overall Standard for Condition to be 1.

Examples of required improvements for a Standard 2 property are: a thermostatic shower, new kitchen, or an upgrade to loft insulation.

A Standard 3 property may require: a complete re-wire and consumer unit, new kitchen, bathroom, and an upgrade to insulation of lofts and plumbing

Standard 4 properties will typically require a new bathroom, electrical system, kitchen, insulation upgrade, and health & safety review.

Surveyed holdings by standards for Condition	<i>Thousands</i>							
	Total stock	Core Stock ¹			Total stock ²			
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ³	2010	2011
Total (United Kingdom)	57.4	42.9	43.0	44.4	48.8	49.9	49.1	49.1
Standard 1 for Condition	12.8	24.0	25.1	26.6	28.4	15.8	23.4	22.1
Standard 2 for Condition	28.4	17.9	15.8	15.7	17.4	25.6	21.3	23.8
Standard 3 for Condition	15.7	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.2
Standard 4 for Condition	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Not Recorded ⁴	*	*	*	*	0.8	5.8	3.0	1.7

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

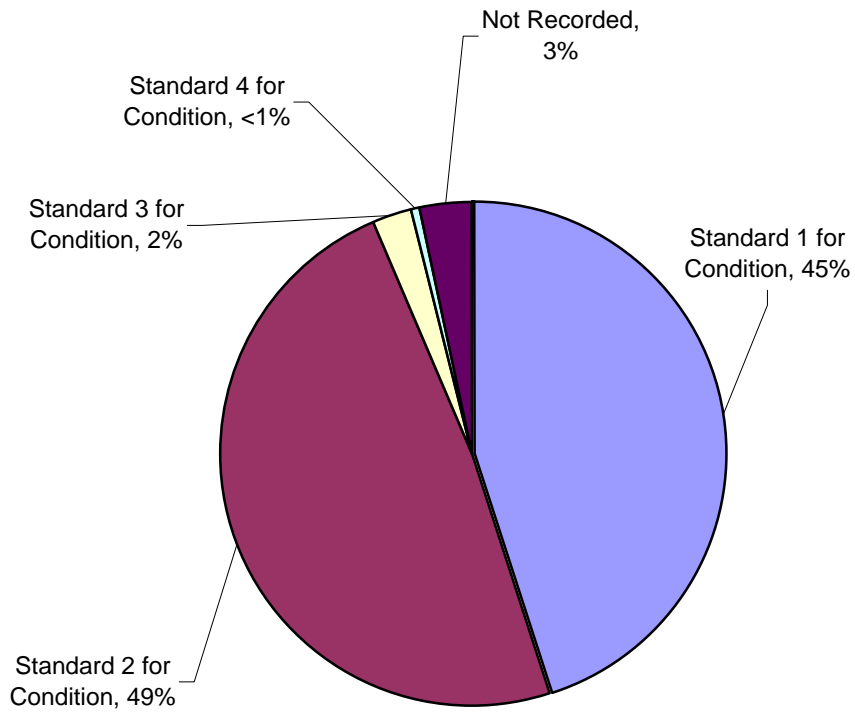
1. Core stock are those properties that are expected to be required in the long term.
2. For the period 2002-07 condition of holdings was reported against core stock. From 2008, for consistency with other reporting this was changed to report against total stock.
3. Northern Ireland data is included from 2009 onwards, due to Defence Infrastructure Organisation assuming responsibility for Northern Ireland. Years prior to 2009 cover Great Britain only.
4. As at 2011, Northern Ireland represents 97% of the "Not Recorded" stock. 80% of this stock is assessed to be in good condition.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

Charts to Tables 6.5 Analysis of Housing Stock, at 1st April 2011

Housing Stock (Percentage)



CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 7 is divided into three main sections as detailed below.

Sustainable Development

Table 7.1 shows waste arising, percentage reduction in waste, and the proportion recycled and reused by the MOD.

Table 7.2 shows MOD carbon dioxide emissions by source.

Table 7.3 shows MOD energy consumption, including the percentage of this that is from renewable sources.

Table 7.4 shows MOD water consumption, including percentage reduction.

Table 7.5 shows the percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest that are in target condition.

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities covers aid to the civil power, other Government Departments and the community at large. Military Aid to the Civil Power is the provision of military assistance to the police and other law enforcement organizations in their maintenance of law, order and public safety. This includes Explosive Ordnance Disposal tasks. Military Aid to other Government Departments is the use of military assets for non-military work of national importance such as the maintenance of supplies and services essential to human life. This includes fishery protection and hydrographic tasks.

Military Aid to the Civil Community is the provision of Service personnel and equipment, to assist the community at large usually in emergency situations.

Table 7.6 shows the numbers of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishery limits, and convictions arising, in each financial year.

Table 7.7 shows examples of Service assistance to the Civil Community, the civil power and other Government Departments.

Conflict Prevention Activities

The MOD also contributes to the Government's cross-departmental initiative for Conflict Prevention, which cuts across many existing Military Tasks (MT), for example MT 4.3: Peacekeeping, MT 4.4: Peace Enforcement, and MT 3.3: Security Cooperation: Support to Current and Future Contingent Operations.

Table 7.8 shows examples of when and where the MOD provided support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative during 2010/11.

Key Points:

Sustainable Development

- CO₂ emissions from administrative road transport were reduced by 24% in 2010/11 compared with 2005/06 (against a target of 15% by 2011) (see **Table 7.2**).
- 9.5% of energy consumed by the MOD in 2009/10 was from renewable energy sources (against a target of 10% by 2010/11) (see **Table 7.3**).
- MOD water consumption was reduced by 29% in 2010/11 relative to 2004/05 (against a target of 25% by 2020) (see **Table 7.4**).

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

- 1,399 vessels were boarded and 29 convictions arose as a result of these boardings in 2010/11 (see **Table 7.6**).

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development in Defence

This section provides information on the MOD's performance in key areas of sustainable development.

The Coalition Government has confirmed its commitment to the Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate (SOGES) targets which run until the end of 2010/11, and Greening Government Commitments, which run until the end of 2014/15 (see link below). These set the aspiration for government departments to show leadership in reducing water use and greenhouse gas emissions, waste produced and waste sent to landfill.

As a major landowner, employer, consumer of energy and procurer of goods and services, Defence can make a significant contribution to these targets. Without sustainable development there is a real risk that defence capability will be threatened as increasing environmental, social and economic pressures exacerbate existing conflicts and impact on the operation of our equipment, estate, and people. Furthermore, sustainable development makes very good operational and business sense, for example, improvements in fuel efficiency can increase operational agility and reduce risk and cost. Other benefits include improved reputation and the creation of opportunities such as stimulating innovation in new technology.

Links to websites

The MOD's annual Sustainable Development Report and the MOD's Sustainable Development Strategy are at:
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/HealthandSafety/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicyTeam.htm>

MOD's Climate Change Strategy at:
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/HealthandSafety/SSDCD/ClimateChangeAndEnergy.htm>

The official UK Government website for sustainable development is the UK Government Sustainable Development website:
<http://sd.defra.gov.uk/>

Further details on SOGES targets are at the OGC website: http://www.ogc.gov.uk/sustainability_soges_targets.asp.

The Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) Factors which allow companies and individuals to calculate greenhouse gas emissions from a range of activities, including energy use and transport activities are listed at:
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/economy/business-efficiency/reporting/>

Greening Government Commitment targets are published at:
<http://sd.defra.gov.uk/gov/green-government/commitments/>

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.1 Waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce their waste arisings by 5% by 2010 and 25% by 2020, against their baseline (2007/08 for MOD).

Target: Government Departments to increase their recycling figures to 40% of their waste arisings by 2010/11 and to 75% of their waste arisings by 2020.

MOD has established a waste baseline for 2007/08 covering around 75% of known MOD waste, excluding large infrequent waste streams e.g. ship disposal, which would skew trends. This baseline resulted from work with the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) and the Centre of Expertise in Sustainable Procurement (CESP) to identify what should be included.

The 2010/11 waste figures were unavailable at the time of publication.

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

	Metric tonnes					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Waste Arisings ²	..	..	177 000	170 000	160 000	..
Percentage reduction in waste arisings	..	..	..	4.3	9.8	..
Percentage recycled/reused ³	39	37	34 ||	51	53	..

Source: Safety, Sustainable Development and Continuity Division

- 1 Waste data covers the UK including Trading Fund Agencies, plus MOD sites in Germany.
- 2 The waste arisings data in the table are calculated from weighed waste data and using volumetric conversion factors. Volumetric conversion is a method used when weighed data are not available from the contractor, which calculates the weight of the waste using a standardised conversion factor for the type of waste and the volume disposed of. Waste arisings prior to 2007/08 are not shown as the data quality is believed to be poor due to difficulties gathering accurate waste data.
- 3 The recycling figures prior to 2008/09 were based on the best available data at the time. They should not be compared with the percentage recycled/reused figures after 2008/09 which have been calculated against the new 2007/08 baseline.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Emissions from the Defence Estate

Emissions are calculated each year from the total energy consumption, in kWh, of all fuel types for all MOD activities worldwide. Operational theatres, Trading Fund Agencies (except DSTL) and Non departmental Public Bodies are excluded. Fuel types include electricity (both grid and self generated), natural gas, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), oil (kerosene, diesel, Furnace Fuel Oil (FFO)), coal, and heat (from Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems such as Whitehall District Heating Scheme, or third party waste incineration as in Germany). Energy consumption is converted to carbon dioxide emissions by the Building Research Establishment (BRE), which also adjusts for weather conditions to ensure comparability.

Emissions from Fuel for motive use

Carbon dioxide emissions are calculated from total fuel usage, which includes fuel used by the Armed Forces for both domestic and overseas activities, and fuel used by air and naval charters. The data have been collected from a number of different MoD organisations and collated to present an overview of the 2010/11 fuel consumption. In most cases, the data relates to the quantity of fuel issued.

For charter flights, it is not possible to obtain a complete account of fuel issued, and so consumption has been estimated using calculated distances for each journey and average burn rates for each aircraft used. These calculations have been validated by comparisons with data on fuel issued to Defence Support Chain Operations and Movements (DSCOM), where available, to ensure a reasonable level of accuracy.

The fuel consumption of fixed and rotary wing aircraft has been calculated using average burn rates and flying hours, provided by Air Command.

There were a number of gaps in the data for 2010/11. In particular, there were incomplete data on issues of ground and aviation fuel by Defence Fuels Group. Here, estimates of fuel consumption have been based either on the 2010/11 data that was available, or on information from previous years.

Emissions from Business Administration Travel

Road Travel

This covers the use of vehicles under the "White Fleet" Contract and "Grey Fleet" (using a personal vehicle for business travel). The data include some non-business use and some use not in the baseline, as these cannot be separately identified. There is a small element of double counting when White Fleet vehicles use Defence Fuels Group (DFG)-supplied fuel for business administration travel, but this cannot be identified separately and removed.

The White Fleet is made up of the continuous use fleet and the hire car fleet which cover the majority of MOD's road transport (business admin). The hire car data are based on the category of vehicle ordered. Should a vehicle type be unavailable any upgrade is not recorded.

The continuous use fleet includes all vehicles up to 7 seats. It excludes minibuses. Carbon dioxide emissions are based on an average mileage of 18,000 miles per vehicle (based on sampled data) and the average CO₂ emissions of vehicles in the fleet. Hire car fleet emissions are based on an estimated journey of 250 miles per hire (based on sampled data) and DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) factors based on size of vehicle.

Grey Fleet is the use of personal vehicles for business travel by civilian staff. It assumes an "average" car using the DEFRA GHG conversion factors and distances claimed for mileage.

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Table 7.2 Ministry of Defence Carbon Dioxide Emissions¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings across the non-operational estate by 12.5% by 2010/11 relative to 1999/00 levels and then 30% by 2020.

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon emissions from administrative road vehicles by 15% by 2010/11 relative to 2005/06 levels.

A 12.5% reduction in carbon emissions from the Defence Estate had been achieved by 2008/09, against a baseline of 1999/00 and a 19.4% saving by 2009/10.

A 24% reduction in carbon emissions from administrative road travel was achieved in 2010/11 (target 15%), against a baseline of 2005/06.

The 2010/11 figures for emissions from the Defence Estate were unavailable at the time of publication.

See the **Carbon Dioxide Emissions Notes** page for more information about emissions data.

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

	1999/00	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total Emissions	..	..	..	6 012 700	5 592 400	4 742 200	..
<i>of which</i>							
Emissions from Defence Estate ²	2 135 400	1 880 200	1 834 600	1 895 900	1 848 700	1 720 600	..
Emissions from Motive Fuel	..	..	..	4 022 300 ^e	3 623 000 ^e	2 907 700 ^e II	3 167 600 ^{e3}
<i>of which</i>							
Ground Fuel	..	..	..	172 100 ^e	249 600 ^e	217 900 ^e II	328 100 ^{e3}
Marine Fuel	..	..	..	827 700 ^e	706 900 ^e	701 800 ^e II	841 200 ^{e3}
Aviation Fuel	..	..	..	3 023 200 ^e	2 666 500 ^e	1 988 000 ^e II	1 998 300 ^{e3}
Emissions from Business Admin Travel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>of which</i>							
Road Travel	..	61 000	58 700	55 900	55 500	51 400	46 300
Air Travel	..	..	..	38 700	65 200 ⁴	62 400	52 400

Source: Safety, Sustainable Development and Continuity Division

- Figures may not match those previously and subsequently published, due to DEFRA conversion factors being subject to change.
- The apparent increase in emissions in 2007/08 is because 2005/06 and 2006/07 data do not include Chief of Joint Operations/Permanent Joint HQ, which is included from 2007/08.
- The 2010/11 Motive fuel usage has been calculated using a different methodology from the other years shown, and captures some fuel usage not previously reported. Whilst there is an apparent increase in emissions, the 10/11 figures cannot be compared to prior years on a like for like basis.
- The increase shown in air travel emissions is due in part to improved data capture from the centralisation of travel booking across MOD.

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Table 7.3 Ministry of Defence Energy Consumption¹

Target: Government departments to source at least 10% of total electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010/11.

Target: Government departments to source at least 15% of total non-operational electricity needs from Combined Heat and Power by 2010/11.

The 2010/11 energy figures were unavailable at the time of publication.

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

	million kWh					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total Energy Consumption	6 342	5 686	5 934	5 960	5 480	..
Electricity consumption		1 767	1 928	2 034	1 902	..
Percentage renewable electricity	6.0	9.0	8.0 ²	10.0	9.5	..
Percentage electricity from Combined Heat and Power	1.5 ^e	4.3	6.0	7.0	7.6	..

Source: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

1. Energy consumption data include electricity and other forms of energy such as heat, oil and gas. The energy data collected include MOD overseas estate where available but do not include data from the following MOD agencies: UK Hydrographic Office, Meteorological Office and Defence Support Group.
2. The 2007/08 percentage for renewable electricity is lower than the previous year (8% compared to 9%) because of the inclusion of more of the MOD overseas estate, which is in some extremely remote locations such as the Falklands, Gibraltar and Ascension where the application of renewables and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is more difficult, and the local infrastructure limits outright purchase of such supplies.

Table 7.4 Ministry of Defence Water Consumption¹

Target: Government departments to reduce water consumption by 25% by 2020 relative to 2004/05 levels (33.5 million m³)

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

	million cubic metres (m ³)					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total Water Consumption	28.9	27.7	25.7	25.0	24.2	23.8
Percentage reduction since 2004/05	14	17	23	25	28	29

Source: Defence Infrastructure Organisation (Aquatrine)

1. Water is provided by Aquatrine, an MOD-wide Water and Wastewater PFI project delivered through three separate contracts known as 'Packages'. Package A covers the Midlands, Wales and South West England, Package B Scotland, and Package C the North and East of England. Aquatrine provides water to over 4000 site groups, which is approximately 85% of MOD consumption.

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Table 7.5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

Target:

England - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Scotland - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Wales - 85% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2013

Northern Ireland - 95% of ASSI¹ to be in target condition by 2013.

"Target condition" means a site is in favourable or unfavourable-recovering condition.

Data for different countries should not be compared due to different counting methods. For the same reason it is not possible to provide an overall UK figure.

The condition of SSSIs in England is calculated by area after Natural England undertook a project to unitise all the English SSSIs, allowing them to inform the MOD of the exact SSSI area that the MOD manage. In Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland the overall SSSI condition is assessed by interest feature rather than by area. As SSSIs are often sizeable, MOD may not own complete SSSIs but share the responsibility with several landowners. MOD can therefore only report on these SSSIs by feature. The statutory nature conservation bodies² (Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage and Northern Ireland Environment Agency) have rolling six-year assessment programmes, so may not have assessed sites recently. For details of assessment criteria, please refer to the relevant statutory nature conservation body.

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

Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

	Percentage					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
England	78	81	85	92	97	99
Scotland	68	68	68	68	94	94
Wales	75	75	77	78	76	76
Northern Ireland	57	57	57	57	70	100

Source: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

1. Area of Special Scientific Interest (Northern Ireland only).

2. The statutory nature conservation bodies' websites are:

Natural England: www.naturalengland.gov.uk/

Countryside Council for Wales: www.ccw.gov.uk/

Scottish Natural Heritage: www.snh.org.uk/

Northern Ireland Environment Agency: www.ni-environment.gov.uk

SSSI Condition 2011

	Hectares			
As at 1 Apr 2011	Number of SSSIs	Area in target condition	Area not in target condition	Total area
England	128	70 764	626	71 390

	Number			
	Number of SSSIs	Features in target condition	Features not in target condition	Total assessed features
Scotland	22	125	8	133
Wales	18	48	15	63
Northern Ireland	2	12	0	12

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Table 7.6 Number of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishing limits and convictions arising from these boardings each financial year

This shows the activities of the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron operating within British fishery limits under contract to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Boardings carried out by vessels of the Scottish Executive Environment Directorate and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland are not included.

	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Vessels boarded	1 603	1 371	1 335	1 309	1 102	1 201	1 399
by sea areas ¹ :							
North Sea	627	360	343	367	306	338	411
Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Western Approaches	976	1 011	992	942	796	863	988

Source: Marine Management Organisation

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings are convictions of infringements detected by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection vessels in that year operating under contract to DEFRA. Figures may change retrospectively as some cases may not be heard in court until a year or more after the initial Royal Navy boarding.

In financial year 08/09, the Marine and Fisheries Agency introduced the Fisheries Administration Penalty (FAP). This has streamlined the penalty process, and has removed the necessity for most of the crews of vessels that would previously have been sent to Court from actually having to attend Court, where they would probably have been convicted. Convictions from 2008/09 onwards are based on the number of offences addressed by the Courts that resulted in a Court conviction, not the number of fishing vessel crews that attended Court. That is, the same fishing vessel crew could be required to attend Court for one or more offences to be heard and each offence would count separately.

	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Convictions arising from boardings²	48	44	53^r	57^r ||	30^r	10^r	29
by nationality:							
Belgium	4	1	10	19 ^r ||	5 ^r	3 ^r	1
Denmark	3	-	-	- ||	-	-	-
Eire	4	5	10	6 ||	-	1	3
Faeroes	3	-	-	- ||	-	-	-
France	8	9	14	16 ^r ||	12 ^r	1	14
Germany	-	3	-	- ||	-	-	2
Netherlands	6	10	4	- ||	2	-	3
Spain	-	-	-	- ||	3	1	1
United Kingdom	20	16	15 ^r	16 ^r ||	8 ^r	4	5

Source: Marine Management Organisation

1. The Faroes, Rockall and West of Scotland are not covered by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron

2. From 2008/09, these figures include Fisheries Administration Penalties.

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Table 7.7 Military Aid to the Civil Power, to other Government Department and to the Civil Community - examples of assistance provided.

The Ministry of Defence provided operational support to the civil powers on over 75 different occasions in 2010/11 on a range of operations. The military provide specialist niche capabilities unavailable to the civil power and always act in support of the civil power.

		Location	Number of personnel	Type of assistance
2006	03 Mar	N Ireland	4	Rescue by helicopter of a woman who required immediate medical attention and was stranded on Rathlin Island off the Northern Ireland coast.
2006	25 May	London	4	A C130 moved 4 surgeons to Aldergrove Airport to collect a heart for a transplant at Great Ormond Street Hospital.
2007	27 Jun	Yorkshire	100	Flood relief.
2007	20-31 Jul	Gloucestershire	1000+	Evacuation following flooding and distribution of bottled / bulk water.
2008	02 Feb	North West	4	Search and Rescue aircraft assisted with evacuation of personnel from MV Riverdance.
2008	29 Apr	Jersey	3	Search assistance at Haut de la Garrenne.
2008	01 Jun	London	11	Use of VC-10 for transport of heart for transplant from Aberdeen to Great Ormond Street Hospital.
2008	04 Jul	Somerset	2	Provided imagery and analysis in search for missing person.
2008	21 Jul	Kent	6	Provided scientific response team to recycling site after discovery of dangerous chemicals.
2008	16 Aug	Northern Ireland	20	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Newcastle, NI.
2008	05-06 Sep	Morpeth	12	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Morpeth.
2008	01 Oct	Wales	2	Provided imagery analysis in search for missing person.
2008	04 Dec	Lancashire	4	Assisted police to recover stranded drivers during heavy snow.
2009	19 Jan	Stornoway	8	Use of C130 to transfer premature twins to hospital.
2009	31 Mar	North Yorkshire	2	Imagery analysis in search for missing person.
2009	12 Jun	Hampshire	2	Provided imagery analysis as part of criminal investigation.
2009	Jul-Nov	London	1	Provided logistics planner to Department of Health flu planning team.
2009	19 Aug	Staffordshire	45	Provided troops to police to help search for missing person.
2009	November	Cumbria	250	Flood relief and construction of temporary footbridge.
2010	January	Various locations	50	Support during severe weather (snow) mainly providing drivers and 4x4 vehicles.
2010	19 Feb	West Midlands	7	Provided specialist search equipment to look for suspected weapons cache.
2010	24 Feb	Hampshire	8	Provided dive team to search for a vehicle crashed into quarry.
2010	7-9 Jul	Northumberland	5	Provided imagery collection and analysis to assist police in the hunt for Raoul Moat.
2010	06 Aug	Worcestershire	6	Provided specialist search team to assist police in trying to locate missing person.
2010	20 Oct	Nottinghamshire	0	Use of TA Centre as police base to search for two small children.
2010	30 Oct	Northern Ireland	10	Use of military helicopters and team to recover wreckage of civilian and police helicopters in the Mourne Mountains.
2010	1-10 Dec	Various locations	50 4x4's 100+ crew	Provision of mobility assistance to the police, health and social services during severe cold weather across the UK.
2010	8-10 Dec	Edinburgh	300+	Snow clearance to specific addresses to allow access to vulnerable people.
2010	14 Dec	Cambridgeshire	6	Loan of a RAF Fire Tender to assist putting out a fire in Peterborough.
2010	20 Dec	Devon	6	Assistance to police in rescuing stranded motorists in heavy snow.
2011	From March	Various locations	Classified	Provision of contingency force to provide emergency support in prisons in the event of industrial action by the Prison Officers Association.
2011	24 Mar	London	30	Search assistance to police to find elderly man missing from Woolwich hospital.

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Table 7.8 MOD support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative: examples (excluding operations) of activities undertaken in 2010/11

The Conflict Pool (formerly the Global Conflict Prevention Pool and Stabilisation Aid Fund) embodies a coherent, integrated approach between MOD, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and Department for International Development (DFID) supporting the Building Stability Overseas Strategy aimed at improving the effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention by addressing long-term structural causes of conflict and supporting post-conflict reconstruction and stabilisation. In 2010/11 the Conflict Pool ran programmes in four regional areas; South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Wider Europe. In addition Afghanistan was managed as a separate programme from Kabul and the Pool operated a thematic programme supporting international organisations. These programmes were part of the MOD commitment to work alongside partner countries to coordinate and maximise efforts in unstable and conflict-ridden countries.

The types of conflict prevention activity undertaken by MOD through the Conflict Pool include the provision of security sector reform assistance, peacekeeping training and training and education programmes in the UK and overseas. Through assisting the process of defence reform in partner states, the MOD helps to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and democratic accountabilities of their defence organisations and Armed Forces, and enhances their ability to participate in peace support operations. Projects can be led solely by MOD with input and agreement from DFID and FCO or be delivered by all three departments.

Date	Location	Type of activity / assistance
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Afghanistan	Afghan MoD Reform - Deliver a tailored Training Plan or core civil service competences, for the Afghan MoD/Government Service, to establish and sustain a highly skilled civil service work force that is recognised for its professionalism and integrity, when delivering its business in support of the Afghan MoD that will enable Afghan MoD/Government Service Reform in partnership with Independent Afghan reform Commission and enable recruitment through fair & open competition.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Afghanistan	Commander's Stabilisation Fund - Effective engagement and consent winning activities with communities by the provision of stabilisation activities in support of counter-insurgency operations.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Armenia	Strategic Defence Review - Assists the Armenian MOD with developing their first Strategic Defence Review, developing better civilian oversight over the Armed Forces.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratically Accountable MOD - The project enhances skills and improved effectiveness of key government officials involved in International Cooperation activities within the Ministries of Defence and Security, strengthening local capacity to deliver skills-based training related to Euro-Atlantic accession.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Multinational	British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) - Increases the number of better trained personnel (military, police and civilian) available for and participating in UN mandated peace support operations.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Pakistan	Improving Civil-Military relations through Dialogue - Defuses existing tensions and improves strained civil-military relations by building the capacities of Parliamentary Committees on Defence to conduct responsible oversight of the defence sector and engage in developing a democratic working relationship between the civil and the military.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Pakistan	Civilian-Military Education Programme with Pakistani Military Officers - This achieves a number of outcomes: A better informed debate within the National Defence University (NDU) which informs military thinking, particularly that which considers national and regional security policy. Greater capacity of the NDU to effectively challenge and question military thinking built through a partnering arrangement with the UK based think-tank RUSI (Royal United Services Institute). Widening attendance at this institution to include military and civilian, governmental and non-governmental actors within the security debate and increasing the profile of civilian academics within the
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Sierra Leone	International Military Assistance Training Team - has built a skilled Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces capable of carrying out its country's defence missions and contributing to internal and regional stability.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Sudan	Security Sector Development Defence and Transformation - Provided support to the development of an effective security decision making architecture in southern Sudan and progress towards a co-ordinated/integrated security strategy.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	West Bank and Gaza	Supported the Palestinian Ministry of Interior by providing effective technical assistance to enable security sector reform and development, in order to enable the Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) to deliver security and rule of law in the West Bank.
Oct/Dec 2010	Yemen	Officer training - Exposing Yemeni officers from the Yemeni Armed Forces to British military doctrine and training to raise standards of professionalism and ensure that a cadre of Yemeni officers are inculcated with a firm understanding of the importance of accountability, discipline, proportionality and the law of armed conflict (LOAC). Assisted in developing the capability of the Yemeni Armed Forces to provide security for all Yemeni citizens.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

1SL see First Sea Lord.

2SL/CNH Second Sea Lord. and Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command. See **Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command**.

ABI see **Annual Business Inquiry**.

ABRO see **Army Base Repair Organisation**.

Adjutant General AG is responsible for providing the 'raw material' of trained officers and soldiers to Land, to allow him to meet his commitment to CJO, and to other TLBs. Adjutant General deals with recruitment into the Army and individual training. The AG also provides education services to children of all members of the Services on long-term foreign postings.

AFPAA see **Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency**.

AG see **Adjutant General**.

AINC see **Army Incident Notification Cell**.

Air Command On 1 April 2007, Air Command was formed when RAF's Personnel and Training Command and Strike Command were merged to create a single Command, with a single fully integrated Headquarters, which would better equip the RAF to provide a coherent and coordinated single Air focus to the other Services, MOD Head Office, the Permanent Joint Headquarters and the rest of MOD.

AME see **Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure**.

AMP Air Member for Personnel. In full, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command. See **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command**.

Annual Business Inquiry The ABI is a business survey which gathers data from businesses to produce estimates of employee jobs by industry and geography. It also offers a breakdown of businesses by type.

APC see **Army Personnel Centre**.

Apprentices Apprentices are entrants from civil life to the other ranks of the Armed Forces who undertake training in particular skilled trades.

Appropriation Accounts Appropriation accounts report the expenditure outturn on a cash basis for the previous financial year for each vote. Under resource accounting, from 2000-01 they were replaced by **Resource Accounts Codes**.

Appropriations-in-aid Appropriations-in-aid are receipts used to offset expenditure. They generally arise from the provision of repayment services, the sale of surplus goods or of equipment purchased on behalf of the Defence Sales Organisation.

Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency AFPAA provided pay and personnel administration services for the Armed Forces, including service pensions. War Pensions paid to widows and other dependants were handled by the Veterans Agency (formerly the War Pensions Agency). AFPAA was merged with the Veterans Agency on 1 April 2007 to form the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency.

Army Base Repair Organisation As of 1 April 2008, ABRO and DARA have merged to form the **Defence Support Group**.

Army Incident Notification Cell Army system for reporting and collating health and safety incidents.

Army Personnel Centre The APC is the administrative centre for Army personnel records, formed December 1996, formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2004.

Army Reserve See **Regular Reserves**.

Army Training and Recruitment Agency ATRA is responsible for each stage of an officer cadet or recruit's progress from the recruiting office, through a Recruit Selection Centre, into recruit training, through specialist courses before they are finally posted to their regiment in the Field Army. The ATRA's mission is to deliver trained and motivated individuals to meet the operational requirements of the Army and defence. ATRA's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006.

Assets Assets can be financial or non-financial. Financial assets include monetary gold, bank deposits, IMF Special Drawing Rights. Loans granted bonds, shares, accounts receivable, and the value of the government's stake in public corporations. Nonfinancial assets consist of fixed capital (such as buildings and vehicles); stock, land and valuables.

ATRA see **Army Training and Recruitment Agency**.

AUC Assets Under Construction.

AWE see **Atomic Weapons Establishment**.

Balance Sheet The balance sheet is a financial statement showing the assets, liabilities, and net worth of a business on a specified date.

Battalion see **Regiment**.

BERR The Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform.

BFPO see **British Forces Post Office**.

BIS The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills.

Black and Minority Ethnic In 2010 the term "Black and Minority Ethnic" was introduced by the Cabinet Office, replacing "Ethnic Minority" as the term referring to those who self-identify their ethnicity as being other than white, including those of mixed ethnicity (inclusive of partially white ethnicity).

BMATT see **British Military Advisory Training Team**.

BME see **Black and Minority Ethnic**.

Brigade An Army Brigade is a collection of different Regiments and supporting units that have been grouped together for a specific purpose. A fighting Brigade will traditionally contain Infantry, Armoured Corps, and Artillery Regiments together with many supporting cap badges. The composition of each Brigade will differ depending on its responsibility but could often contain 5,000 soldiers.

British Forces Post Office British Forces Post Office formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and now reports to DE&S. The BFPO provides mail and Post Office counter services to Forces personnel, their dependants, and authorised civilians, whilst serving outside Great Britain, and a secure service for protectively marked material for the MOD, other Government departments and Defence related Organisations in the United Kingdom (UK).

British Military Advisory Training Team BMATT provides military training courses and assistance, and advises partner nations across the region, to further develop professional and efficient military forces under democratic civil control. It also develops interoperability and a regional capacity for multinational Peace Support Operations.

Broader Banded grade DASA report personnel against their equivalence within the broader banded structure; SCS to E2 for non-industrials and Skill Zones 1 to 4, Industrial Firemen and Apprentices for industrial personnel. Broader banded grading applies equivalence for all non-harmonised grade codes. This includes staff in retained grade structures, (such as teachers) and personnel employed in analogue grade bands (such as civilian nurses employed against NHS grade codes), who have their own delegated pay schemes outside of the MOD National and London pay scales.

Capital consumption Capital consumption is also called depreciation and represents the amount of fixed capital used up each year.

Central Health and Safety Project the MOD system to record and analyse health and safety accident/illness at work trends throughout the department and monitor compliance with health and safety legislation.

Central TLB Central TLB has responsibility for the MOD Head Office, covering Defence policy as well as Departmental policy on the equipment programme, resources, finance, personnel and security. However, a significant proportion of Central TLB involves non- Head Office functions. Central TLB provides a diverse range of corporate services for the MOD as a whole. These include pay, bill payment, consultancy services, accountancy, some training, statistical analysis, central IT systems, public relations, defence exports and policing. Central TLB's remit also encompasses the provision of medical services, and our Special Forces.

Chain-linked index an index which relates the value of the current period to a previous period, not a fixed base period. chain-linking indices allows the basket of goods to be regularly updated without introducing a break in the series.

CHASP see Central Health and Safety Project.

Chief of Joint Operations With a few exceptions, CJO is responsible for running all military operations from his headquarters (the Permanent Joint Headquarters) in Northwood. Military assets are assigned to CJO only for the duration of the operation. In addition to his operational responsibilities, CJO is responsible for the Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus and British forces in Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands.

Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command The CNH is responsible for providing the 'raw material' of trained naval officers, sailors and Royal Marines to CINCFLEET, to allow him to meet his commitment to CJO, and to other TLBs. Chief of Naval Personnel deals with recruitment into the Navy and individual training. Bringing individuals together into coherent ships' crews remains the responsibility of CINCFLEET. This TLB merged with CINCFLEET's TLB to form the Fleet Joint TLB on 1 April 2006.

Chief of the Air Staff Chief of the Air Staff is the professional head of the Royal Air Force. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Air Chief Marshal.

Chief of the Defence Staff Chief of the Defence Staff is the professional head of the UK Armed Forces and the principal military adviser to the Secretary of State for Defence and the Government. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Air Chief Marshal.

Chief of the General Staff Chief of the General Staff is the professional head of the Army. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of General.

CI see **Confidence Interval**.

CINCFLEET see **Commander-in-Chief Fleet**.

CINCLAND see **Land Command**.

Civilian Level 1 Permanent and casual civilian personnel and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, but excludes Trading Funds and Locally Engaged Civilians. This will generally be 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 will be used for external reporting, including the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report, UKDS, and Parliamentary Business.

CJO see **Chief of Joint Operations**.

CLoS see **Clear Line of Sight**.

Clear Line of Sight The method for reporting and controlling defence spending changed in 2010/11 (for Budgets) and will change in 2011/12 (for Estimates & Accounts (Outturns)) following Treasury plans to simplify the control framework. The Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project aims to ensure consistency in presentation as well as promoting better value for money. See [Resource Accounting & Budgeting Section](#) in Chapter 1 for further information.

CNH see **Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command**.

Commander-in-Chief Fleet The CINCFLEET is responsible for delivery of warships and trained crews to CJO at agreed readiness states. The CINCFLEET maintains an operational command and control capability, in particular for the nuclear deterrent force. The CINCFLEET TLB merged with Chief of Naval Personnel/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command TLB to form the Fleet Joint TLB on 1 April 2006.

Commission Commission is the terms under which an Officer is recruited to the Armed Forces. The exact terms vary according to Service and specialisation within each Service.

Company A company is a sub-unit of some Regiments, usually Infantry Regiments, and usually commanded by a Major.

Confidence Interval An upper and lower limit, within which there is a stated level of confidence (e.g. 95%) that the true mean lies.

Conflict Prevention consists of early warning, crisis management, conflict resolution, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding activity and associated strengthening of international and regional systems and capacity. It includes expenditure in both programme and operational expenditure.

Constant prices "at constant prices" indicates a quantity from which the effects of inflation have been removed. The constant prices will refer to a year as the basis for the calculation, e.g. "constant 2001/02 prices".

Corporate Science Innovation and Technology formerly **Corporate Science & Technology** CSIT, headed by the Chief Scientific Adviser, was formed on 1 April 2004 from a merger of two existing budgetary areas. The prime output of this TLB is the delivery of expert advice and the development of scientific and technological solutions to satisfy the MOD's needs and problems.

Corps A Corps is a term used to describe a collection of Regiments or small groupings of soldiers that share a common area of specialist expertise. It is an organisation that has been developed to ensure that common practice is generated across all members of the groupings and to ensure that common interests can be catered for efficiently.

Cost of Capital Charge Cost of Capital Charge is an annual non-cash charge applied to each department's budget. It is currently 3.5% of the net assets of the department and is used to make departments aware of the full cost of holding assets. From 2010/11, following a change in accounting policy by HM Treasury, the notional Cost of Capital Charge is no longer included in departmental accounts.

CSA see **Communications Service Agency**.

CSIT see **Corporate Science Innovation and Technology**.

Current expenditure Current expenditure on goods and services is the sum of expenditure on pay, and related staff costs, plus spending on goods and services. It is net of receipts from sales. It excludes capital expenditure, but includes expenditure on equipment that can only be used for military purposes since that is counted as current expenditure. It differs from final consumption in that capital consumption is not included.

Current prices See **Outturn prices**.

DARA see **Defence Aviation Repair Agency**.

DASA see **Defence Analytical Services and Advice**.

DBA see **Defence Bills Agency**.

DBS see **Defence Business Services**.

DBS Finance provides expert information, advice and services to and on behalf of MOD business areas. They are responsible for payments to MOD suppliers totalling more than £27 billion a year, and for recovering £2 billion of receipts in respect of MOD invoices. See also DBS and FMSSC.

DCSA see **Defence Communications Service Agency**.

DDA see **Defence Dental Agency**.

DE see **Defence Estates**.

DE&S see **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Analytical Services and Advice DASA was created in July 1992 and provides National Statistics on Defence and other corporate information, forecasting and planning and consultancy, advice and research services to the MOD. It ceased to be an Agency on 1 April 2008 and was renamed Defence Analytical Service and Advice.

Defence Aviation Repair Agency As of 1 April 2008, ABRO and DARA have merged to form the **Defence Support Group**.

Defence Bills Agency The DBA is primarily responsible for paying bills submitted to the Ministry of Defence by defence contractors. The DBA formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and forms part of the **Financial Management Shared Service Centre**.

Defence budget Under Cash Accounting, the amount of money planned to be spent during a financial year is the defence budget. Under RAB, the sum of resources planned to be consumed during a financial year is the defence budget. This *excludes* the additional expenditure on current operations that are funded from year to year by HM Treasury. See **Resource budgeting**.

Defence Business Services Defence Business Services was established on 4 July 2011 to transform the delivery of corporate services to the Department. The services delivered initially include: Civilian HR, Finance, Information Systems and some information services. Also see FMSSC and DBS Finance.

Defence Communications Service Agency Defence Communications Service Agency formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and was incorporated into **Information Systems and Services**.

Defence Dental Agency Military personnel and their families overseas receive dental care from the Defence Dental Agency, formed February 1996, formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2005.

Defence Equipment & Support At 1 April 2007, Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency merged to form Defence Equipment & Support. DE&S equips and supports the UK's armed forces for current and future operations. It acquires and supports through-life, including disposal, equipment and services ranging from ships, aircraft, vehicles and weapons, to electronic systems and information services. DE&S satisfies ongoing requirements including food, clothing, medical supplies, maintenance and temporary accommodation, as well as operating HM Naval Bases and the joint supply chain for land, sea and air.

Defence Equipment and Support Incident Notification Cell Defence Equipment and Support system for reporting and collating health and safety incidents.

Defence Estates (DE) became a TLB on 1 April 2005 with the merger of Defence Estates with the Defence Housing Executive. DE is responsible for managing the defence estate and ensuring that it is managed and developed in a sustainable manner, in line with acknowledged best practice and Government policy. Defence Estates ceased to be a TLB and became part of DIO on 1 April 2011.

Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA). DERA was an agency which provided scientific research and evaluation services to MOD. DERA was split into two in July 2001. Part of DERA remained in MOD as DSTL with the remainder being externalised as QinetiQ (a private company in which MOD is a shareholder). See **DSTL** and **QinetiQ**.

Defence Geographic Imagery Intelligence Agency Formed April 2000 and included JARIC and Mil Survey, formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2005.

Defence inflation defence inflation is the average rate of increase in pay and prices of all goods and services making up the Defence budget after allowing for changes in quality and quantity.

Defence Infrastructure Organisation. DIO was formed on 1 April 2011, when the former Defence Estates organisation was brought together with other infrastructure functions in the MOD to form a single organisation. DIO manage the military estate, including accommodation for Service personnel and their families, on behalf of the MOD.

Defence Intelligence And Security Centre Formed October 1996, formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 05.

DIO see **Defence Infrastructure Organisation**.

Defence Logistics Organisation At 1 April 2007, Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency merged to form **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Medical Services DMS comprises the Defence Medical Services Department, and the three single Service medical directorates.

Defence Medical Education and Training Agency The DMETA was created on 1 April 2003 from the former Defence Medical Training Organisation and the training elements of the Defence Secondary Care Agency. It was owned by the Defence Medical Services Department. From 1 April 2008 it ceased to be an Agency, and is now incorporated within **Joint Medical Command**.

Defence Mission The defence mission are the objectives of the Ministry of Defence, which are to provide the capabilities needed: to ensure the security and defence of the United Kingdom and Overseas Territories, including against terrorism; to support the Government's foreign policy objectives particularly in promoting international peace and security.

Defence Procurement Agency At 1 April 2007, Defence Procurement Agency ceased to be an Agency, and merged with **Defence Logistics Organisation** to form **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Science and Technology Laboratory The DSTL is a Trading Fund of the MOD created in July 2001. It supplies impartial scientific and technical research and advice to the MOD and other government departments.

Defence Secondary Care Agency The DSCA provided hospital and other secondary medical care for members of the Armed Forces. On 1 April 2003, its education functions were transferred to DMETA and its remaining functions to Defence Medical Services. Not to be confused with the DCSA.

Defence Storage and Distribution Agency The DSDA provides the Armed Forces with storage and distribution services, formed April 1999, and formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2010.

Defence Supply Chain Operations and Movements DSCOM was launched on the 1st October 2005 to combine the enhanced functions of the original organisation with those of the DLO Operations Centre (DLOC). It provides Defence and other authorised users with agreed transport and movements services world-wide in peace, crisis and war in order to support current and future military capability.

Defence Support Group as of 1 April 2008, ABRO and DARA merged to form the Defence Support Group. DSG is a Trading Fund established to support the Armed Forces and deliver wider defence objectives in support of the key Defence Industrial Strategy requirements. DSG's key aim is to provide expert in-house maintenance, repair, overhaul and upgrade services for the through life support of the air, land and maritime systems of the UK Armed Forces. It provides engineering support and fleet management services for land based equipment used by the MOD, ranging from radios to main battle tanks. It covers the whole of the UK from a number of strategically located sites and use large numbers of mobile support teams to cover customers in the UK and worldwide.

Defence Transport and Movements Agency Defence Transport and Movements Agency formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007. It is now incorporated within Defence Supply Chain Operations and Movements (DSCOM).

Defence Vetting Agency The DVA is responsible for carrying out, and maintaining, national security checks on military and civilian staff employed by the MOD, private sector personnel employed on defence related work, and staff in a number of other government departments.

DEL see **Departmental Expenditure Limit**.

Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure is spending that is outside the **DEL**, but included in departmental budgets. This includes the provision for Armed Forces Pensions and non-cash items such as depreciation, cost of capital charges, and provision. Non-cash items were not subject to the same controls and are included in AME, but from 2003/04 they were included as part of the DEL.

Departmental Expenditure Limit The DEL is a firm plan for three years for a specific part of a department's expenditure. In general the DEL will cover all running costs and all programme expenditure except, in certain cases, spending is included in departmental AME because it cannot be reasonably be subject to close control over a three year period. DELs are divided into current resource and capital budgets.

Departmental Resource Accounts The Department is required to prepare resource accounts for each financial year detailing the resources acquired, held, or disposed of during the year, and the way it has used them during the year.

Depreciation Depreciation is also termed capital consumption. TME includes public sector expenditure gross of the depreciation of capital assets used to produce non-market services. Public sector net investment deducts an aggregate charge for all depreciation (market and non-market) from gross capital spending.

DGII Defence Geographical and Imagery Intelligence.

DINC see **Defence Equipment and Support Incident Notification Cell**.

DIFD Department for International Development.

Direct Entry (DE) Officers DE Officers are army officers (previously called Mainstream officers) who either come direct from civilian life or from the ranks of the Army, commissioned on completion of the 11 month Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS) Commissioning Course. They will normally be under the age of 29 on entry to RMAS.

DISC Defence Intelligence and Security Centre. Dissolved as an Agency on 1 April 2005.

Disposal Services Authority The DSA supports and advises on the disposal phase of the through life management of equipment within the Department. The DSA formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and now reports to DE&S.

Division An Army Division would traditionally be made up of 3 or 4 Brigades depending on the specific role it is to undertake and is configured in a similar fashion to a Brigade but on a larger scale. 1 (UK) Division and 3 (UK) Division are fighting Divisions whereas 2, 4 and 5 Division provide administrative support of specific geographical areas.

DLO see **Defence Logistics Organisation**.

DMETA see **Joint Medical Command**.

DMS see **Defence Medical Services**.

DMSD see **Defence Medical Services Department**.

DMTO see **Joint Medical Command**.

DPA see **Defence Procurement Agency**.

DRAc see **Departmental Resource Accounts**.

DSA see **Disposal Services Authority**.

DSCA see **Defence Secondary Care Agency**.

DSDA see **Defence Storage and Distribution Agency**.

DSG see **Defence Support Group**.

DSTL see **Defence Science and Technology Laboratory**.

DTMA see **Defence Transport and Movements Agency**.

DVA see **Defence Vetting Agency**.

Enabling Contract. A contract which once initially set up can be used to procure goods and services where requirements arise on a regular basis, combining the benefits of reduced process costs and enhanced buying power resulting from a consolidation of requirements.

Estimated prices The prices used in the Estimates presented to Parliament. They are forecasts of the prices expected to pertain when the expenditure occurs.

Ethnic Minority Before new classifications were introduced in the 2001 Census of Population, "Ethnic Minority" was defined as anyone who had classified themselves in any category other than "White". It is known that some in the "Other" category had white skin colour but used the category to indicate that they were non-English. One reason that the nationality classification was introduced was so that national as well as ethnic origin or affiliation could be reflected.

Ethnic origin Ethnic origin is the ethnic grouping to which a person has indicated that they belong. The classifications used were revised for the 2001 Census of Population when a classification of nationality was also collected, and again for the 2011 Census, when classifications were expanded further.

Existing use basis An opinion of the best price at which the sale of an interest in property would have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation.

FAF see **Forward Available Fleet**.

FCO Foreign & Commonwealth Office.

Financial Management Shared Service Centre The FMSSC was established in April 2007, bringing together several existing MoD back-office finance processes including the former Defence Bills Agency (DBA). Based at sites in Liverpool and Bath, the FMSSC is customer focused and has responsibility for overseeing end-to-end accounting processes. It is also the MOD's primary bill paying authority. Its mission is to deliver high quality financial management services to support the Department's decision making, internal and statutory reporting activities. FMSSC was incorporated into DBS in July 2011.

First Sea Lord The 1SL is the professional head of the Naval Service. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Admiral. Also known as Chief of the Naval Staff.

Fleet Joint TLB The Fleet Joint TLB is the TLB for the Naval Service. It was formed on 1 April 2006 by the merger of the Commander-in-Chief Fleet and the Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command.

Flight A flight is a group of aircraft normally commanded by a Lieutenant Commander (Royal Navy), a Major (Royal Marines or Army) or a Squadron Leader (Royal Air Force).

FMSSC see **Financial Management Shared Service Centre**.

Forward Available Fleet is defined as the number of aircraft required to undertake the mandated task; including aircrew and ground crew training, 'in-work' rectification and operational / tactical trials. Also known as Forward Fleet.

Frascati Manual The Frascati Manual is an internationally recognised methodology for collecting and using R&D statistics. It includes definitions of basic concepts, guidelines for collecting data and the classifications to be used in compiling statistics, which in turn allow for international comparisons to be made. See also SSAP 13.

FTE see **Full-time equivalent**.

FTRS see **Full-Time Reserve Service**.

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 DASA's statistics. The average hours worked by part-timers is about 60 per cent of full-time hours. See also **Headcount**.

Full-Time Reserve Service Those on FTRS fill Service posts on a full-time basis while being a member of one of the reserve services, either as an ex-regular or as a volunteer. In the case of the Army and the Naval Service, these will be posts that would

ordinarily have been filled by regular service personnel, in the case of the RAF, FTRS personnel also fill posts designated solely for them.

GCHQ see **Government Communications Headquarters**.

GDP see **Gross Domestic Product**.

GDP Deflator see **Gross Domestic Product Deflator**.

General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland GOC NI was responsible for military aid to the civil power and counter terrorist operations in Northern Ireland. Although it was a joint-Service TLB, GOC NI was mainly staffed by the Army which provides the bulk of the Service personnel committed to Northern Ireland. At 1 April 2007, GOC Northern Ireland ceased to be a TLB and all staff transferred into Land Command.

GNP see **Gross National Product**.

GOC NI see **General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland**.

Government Communications Headquarters an intelligence and security organisation reporting to the Foreign Secretary, which works closely with the UK's other intelligence agencies (commonly known as MI5 and MI6). GCHQ's primary customers are the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and law enforcement authorities, but it also serves a wide range of other Government Departments.

GROS General Register Office for Scotland.

Gross Domestic Product GDP (at market prices) is the value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a year. Economic data are often quoted as a percentage of GDP to give an indication of trends through time and to make international comparisons easier.

Gross Domestic Product Deflator is an implicit price deflator for the Gross Domestic Product and is derived by dividing the estimate of GDP at current prices by the estimate of GDP at constant prices. The GDP Deflator can be viewed, and is commonly used, as a measure of inflation in the economy for the country to which it refers.

Gross National Product GNP is the total value of goods and services produced in a year by a country's nationals including profits from capital held abroad.

Gurkhas 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. This agreement protects the Gurkhas' status as Nepalese subjects throughout their service. They remain Nepalese citizens but in all other respects are full members of HM Forces. All Gurkhas are discharged in Nepal.

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**.

Holding Company Refers to companies which are full or part owners of other companies (subsidiaries and joint ventures).

HLB Higher Level Budget.

HQ Headquarters.

Hydrographic Office see **UK Hydrographic Office**.

ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, 10th revision. ICD is a coding system for diseases and signs, symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances and external causes of injury or diseases, as classified by the World Health Organisation.

IFRS see International Financial Reporting Standard

IHLB Intermediate Higher Level Budget.

IMPACT Information management system for the Provision of Accident Costs and Trends.

Industrial Staff Industrial staff (also known as skill zone staff) are civilian personnel employed primarily in a trade, craft or other manual labour occupation. This covers a wide range of work such as industrial technicians, air freight handlers, storekeepers, vergers and drivers.

Information Systems and Services ISS is a 2* Cluster within Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S), reporting through Chief of Material (Air). ISS is responsible for the delivery and support of information systems and services to operations and to all parts of the UK defence community, including other areas of government.

Intake The intake are those entering the Armed Forces or Civilian workforce. This includes new recruits, re-entrants and transfers from other Forces. If taken over a sufficiently long time, intake figures may include the same individuals more than once, if they were re-entrants.

Intangible Assets Most if not all of MOD's intangible assets are development costs. Under Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 13 (SSAP 13), pure research costs, and applied research costs which are not immediately linkable to a product cannot be put in the Balance Sheet as assets. Only development costs which lead to the introduction into service of new products or systems can be put on the Balance Sheet. SSAP 13 defines "development" as "use of scientific or technical knowledge in order to produce

new or substantially improved materials, devices, products or services, to install new processes or systems prior to the commencement of commercial production or commercial applications, or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.”

International Financial Reporting Standard International Financial Reporting Standards are principles-based Standards, Interpretations and the Framework adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). See [Resource Accounting & Budgeting Section](#) in Chapter 1 for further information.

JCCC see **Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell**.

Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell provides a joint casualty and compassionate casualty reporting centre for all the Armed Forces.

Joint Medical Command JMC was established from 1 April 2008. The Defence Medical Education and Training Agency (DMETA) ceased to be an executive agency of the MOD and The Joint Medical Command (JMC) was established.

Joint Personnel Administration JPA is the system used by the armed forces to deal with matters of pay, leave and other personal administrative tasks. JPA was Implemented on 20 March 2006, replacing a number of single-service IT systems.

JPA see **Joint Personnel Administration**.

Land Command Commander-in-Chief Land Command. Land Command is responsible for delivery of trained Army personnel and their equipment to CJO at agreed readiness states.

Laspeyres price Index is a measure of the change in the price of a basket of goods. The quantity of the items within the basket of goods are fixed to allow a measure of pure price change. Prices are aggregated in a Laspeyres index by using weights from the base period and prices in the base year are normalised to equal 100.

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

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

Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel A civilian employee recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas theatre (or in support of the Sovereign Base Areas Administration in Cyprus) and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas theatre 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.

LTA Land Transport Accident.

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.

Major Projects Report (MPR) is the Department's annual report to Parliament on progress in equipment procurement. It provides a summary of each project's current status and progress to date. It also provides comparisons on current forecast costs and in-service dates

Major war vessels Major war vessels are Royal Navy vessels of the following types: aircraft carriers, helicopter landing platforms, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, submarines.

Market Exchange Rate The Market Exchange Rate is a currency exchange rate determined largely by market forces.

Medical Supplies Agency: Formed March 1996, formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 05.

MDP see Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency.

MDPGA see Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency.

Meteorological Office The Meteorological Office provides weather forecasting services in the UK and worldwide.

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.

Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency Formed by the merger of the Ministry of Defence Guard Service and the Ministry of Defence Police at 1 April 2004.

Minor war vessels Minor war vessels are Royal Navy vessels of the following types: monitors, minehunters, offshore patrol craft, patrol craft, survey ships, ice patrol ships.

Miscellaneous Contracts The payment method employed by the DBS Finance (the MOD's primary bill paying authority) for running service items such as the provision of utilities. Such items are covered by "miscellaneous" transactions where no 'MOD HQ Contract' exists. These agreements for goods or services will have been set up locally between the MOD Branch and the Supplier and are legally binding.

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

NAO see **National Audit Office**.

National Audit Office The NAO scrutinises public spending on behalf of Parliament. It is totally independent of Government. It audits the accounts of all government departments and agencies as well as a wide range of other public bodies, and report to Parliament on the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which government bodies have used public money.

National Health Service Central Register contains details of all people registered with a General Practitioner on or since 1 January 1991.

National Statistics Quality Review The Programme of NSQR was established in early 2000 to ensure that National Statistics and other official statistical outputs are fit for purpose and that there is a process to support the continuing improvement in the quality and value of the outputs.

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency NETMA is the prime contractor for the Eurofighter Weapon System. The arrangements for the management of the Eurofighter programme were set out in the NATO Charter dated 18 December 1995 in which the international management agencies of the Tornado and Eurofighter programmes were integrated into a single agency, the NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency (NETMA). This NATO agency is essentially a multi-nation HQ project office for these two collaborative projects involving the UK, Germany, Italy and Spain. In the UK, Eurofighter is now called "Typhoon".

Naval Manning Agency The NMA was created on 1 July 1996 and dissolved as an agency on 1 April 2004. Its mission was: to ensure that sufficient manpower is available on the trained strength and deployed effectively in peace, transition to war or war.

Naval Recruiting and Training agency The NRTA was established as a Defence Agency of the Ministry of Defence on 1 April 1995. Its role since launch has been to recruit to the Royal Naval and Royal Marines, and to train and develop personnel for their individual tasks as and when appropriate throughout their subsequent careers. The NRTA's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006.

Naval Service The Naval Service is comprised of the Royal Navy (including QARNNS) and the Royal Marines together. The role of the Royal Navy is to contribute to a peaceful environment in which the UK's foreign policy and trade can flourish and in which the security of the UK and her Overseas Territories is assured.

Naval Service Incident Notification Cell Naval Service system for reporting and collating health and safety incidents.

NCO see **Non-commissioned officer**.

NCR see **Net cash requirement**.

NDA see **Nuclear Decommissioning Authority**.

Near Cash describes departmental resource budgets less non-cash charges. The main non-cash charges currently included in budgets are depreciation and impairments, cost of capital, stock write-off, national audit fees, bad debts, profit and loss on disposal of fixed assets and movement in provisions. The term near cash is used rather than cash because it remains on an accruals basis and does not reflect the timing of actual cash payments.

Net Cash Requirement The NCR is the amount of actual money that MOD requires from the government in order to fund its activities. The NCR takes account of the movements in working capital levels (debtors, creditors and stocks) but not non-cash costs.

NETMA see **NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency**.

NHSCR see **National Health Service Central Register**.

NISRA Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

NMA see **Naval Manning Agency**.

Non-cash items Non-cash items in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) include various notional transactions such as **depreciation** and **cost of capital** that appear in the operating cost statement under RAB and which are recorded in AME for the period of Spending Review 2000, rather than in DEL.

Non-Commissioned Officer Non-commissioned officers are ratings of Leading Hand and above in the RN, other ranks of lance corporal and above in the Army and other ranks of corporal and above in the Royal Marines and RAF.

Non-industrial Staff Non-industrial staff are civilian personnel who are not employed in a position where trade, craft or labour experience and knowledge is an essential requirement. Non-industrial staff are primarily office based and perform administrative functions.

NOTICAS see **Notification of Casualty**.

Notification of Casualty the formalised system for casualty reporting within the UK Armed Forces used to inform Chain of Command and next of kin of an individual's condition.

Novated contract A contract which has been taken on by a new Contractor/Supplier following an agreement with the original owner of the contract.

NRTA see **Naval Recruiting and Training Agency**.

NSINC see **Naval Service Incident Notification Cell**.

NSQR see **National Statistics Quality Review**.

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority The NDA is a non-departmental public body created in April 2005 under the Energy Act 2004 to take strategic responsibility for the UK's nuclear legacy. The NDA's main purpose is the decommissioning and clean-up of civil nuclear sites.

Nursing Services The Nursing Services consists of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

OCCAR (Organisation Conjointe de Cooperation en Matiere d'Armement – the Organisation for Joint Armaments Co-operation) was originally set up in November 1996 by France, Italy, Germany and the UK with the aim of improving the efficiency and lowering the cost of managing co-operative defence equipment programmes involving European nations (e.g. A400M). Belgium and Spain are also now members.

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Office for National Statistics The ONS is responsible for the production of a wide range of independent economic and social statistics, to improve our understanding of the United Kingdom's economy and society, and for planning the proper allocation of resources, policy-making and decision-making. It is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to Parliament. ONS is the UK Government's single largest statistical producer.

Officer An officer is a member of the Armed Forces holding the Queen's Commission. 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 NCOs.

Officer Cadet An officer cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces.

ONS see **Office for National Statistics**.

Operating Cost Statement The Operating Cost Statement is the statement in departmental resource accounts that shows the current income and expenditure on an accrual basis. It is similar to the profit and loss statement on commercial accounts. Now called the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SOCNE).

Operational Conversion Unit Operational Conversion Units are training establishments used for converting aircrew to particular aircraft types.

Operational TLBs Operational TLBs are the TLBs directly responsible for the planning and management of military operations and the delivery of front-line capability. They are Air Command, Land Command, and Fleet Joint Command. Operational personnel are those working in these TLBs plus some other small groups.

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

Outflow The outflow are those leaving the Armed Forces or Civil Service for any reason. Those who rejoin and then leave again will be counted twice if the time period includes both exit dates.

Outturn and **estimated outturn** Outturn describes expenditure actually incurred, whereas estimated outturn describes estimated expenditure on the basis of actual expenditure to date.

Outturn prices Outturn prices are the prices of the period when the expenditure actually occurred; also described as current prices.

Parliamentary Annual Estimates The Main Estimates start the supply procedure and are presented to Parliament around the start of the financial year to which they relate. Main Estimates are contained in the annual Departmental Reports and can be found on departmental websites.

Part-time Part-time civil servants are those working fewer than 37 hours a week (36 hours in London), excluding meal breaks.

People, Pay and Pensions Agency The PPPA provides pay and personnel administration services for MOD's civilian staff. On 1 April 2011 PPPA became part of Defence Business Services.

PES Public Expenditure Survey.

PESA see **Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses**.

PFI see **Private Finance Initiative**.

Pink Book Detailed annual estimates of the UK balance of payments including estimates for the current account (trade in goods and services, income and current transfers), the capital account, the financial account and the International Investment position.

PJHQ Permanent Joint Headquarters. See **Chief of Joint Operations**.

PMRAFNS see **Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service**.

PPO see **Principal Personnel Officer**.

PPA see **People, Pay and Pensions Agency**.

PPP see **Purchasing Power Parity**.

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service The PMRAFNS provides a range of nursing services to the Royal Air Force. It was founded as the RAF Nursing Service, and was given its present name in 1923.

Principal Personnel Officer Each of the three Services has a PPO who manages all personnel within their Service. The three PPO's are: the Second Sea Lord, the Adjutant General, and the Air Member for Personnel.

Private Finance Initiative The PFI is a system for providing capital assets for the provision of public services. Typically, the private sector designs, builds and maintains infrastructure and other capital assets and then operates those assets to sell services to the public sector. In most cases, the capital assets are accounted for on the balance sheet of the private sector operator.

PSNI Police Service Northern Ireland.

PTC see **RAF Personnel and Training Command**.

Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses PESA is a compendium that gathers recent outturn data, estimated outturns for the latest year, and spending plans over the entire range of UK public expenditure.

Purchasing Power Parity PPA is a method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because goods and services may cost more in one country than in another, PPP allows us to make more accurate comparisons of standards of living across countries. PPP estimates use price comparisons of comparable items but since not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time, the estimates are not always "robust."

QARANC see **Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps**.

QARNNS see **Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service**.

QinetiQ Formerly part of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA), from July 2001 a limited company, QinetiQ is still partially owned by the MOD. Its staff numbers ceased to be included in DASA's MOD civilian statistics after July 2001.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps QARANC provides a range of nursing services to the Army. It was founded in 1902 as Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, and was merged into the regular Army and renamed QARANC in 1949.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service QARNNS provides a range of nursing services to the Naval Service. QARNNS was founded in 1902 and merged with the Royal Navy on 1 April 2000.

Queen Victoria School: Formed April 1992, formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 05.

R&D Research and Development.

RAB see **Resource accounting, resource budget, and Resource budgeting**.

RAF see **Royal Air Force**.

RAF Personnel Management Agency: Formed February 1997, formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 04.

RAF PTC see **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command**.

RAFR Royal Air Force Reserve. See **Regular Reserves**.

RAF Training Group Defence Agency TGDA is responsible for the recruitment and selection of all RAF personnel and delivery of all RAF non-operational training including flying training to Navy and Army personnel. Its mission is to underpin the military effectiveness of the RAF and other services by timely provision of appropriately trained military and civilian personnel. The RAF Training Group Defence Agency's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006 when it became 22 Training Group.

Rank A rank is a grade within the Military structure – see **Table 2.28** for equivalents among the Services.

Rate A rate is a Naval term for rank when referring to non-officers.

Ratings The ratings are the designation of Other Ranks in the Royal Navy.

RAuxAF Royal Auxiliary Air Force, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

RCDS see **Royal College of Defence Studies**.

Real Defence Spending are Defence Spending figures adjusted for the effect of general price inflation relative to a base year, as measured by the GDP market price deflator.

Regiment The Regiment is often considered to be the most important unit in the British Army. It carries the spirit of the people who have gone before and would usually contain approximately 650 soldiers depending on its cap badge and role. Sometimes Infantry Regiments have more than one unit of this size and they should be correctly referred to as a Battalion and be numbered in ascending order. An example being the 1st Battalion of The Parachute Regiment which like the 2nd Battalion and the 3rd Battalion contains an identical structure and number of posts.

Regular Reserves Former members of the UK regular forces who have a liability for service with the Reserve forces. Includes the Royal Fleet Reserve, Army Reserve and Royal Air Force Reserve as well as other individuals liable to recall.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations Guidance on the reporting of work-related deaths, major injuries or over-three-day injuries, work related diseases, and dangerous occurrences.

Resource Accounting Resource accounting is the accounting system that has been used since 2001/02 to record expenditure in the departmental accounts and which replaced cash accounting. It applies generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) used in private industry and other Government departments to departmental transactions. Spending is measured on an accruals basis.

Resource Budget The resource budget is the sum of a department's resource Departmental Expenditure Limit and resource Annually Managed Expenditure. It is the budget for current expenditure on an accruals basis.

Resource Budgeting Resource budgeting is the budgeting regime adopted for the spending plans set in the 2000 Spending Review. It is derived from resource accounting rules, but there are several differences in treatment between resource accounts and resource budgets. See Introduction to Chapter 1.

Retail Price Index excluding mortgage interest payments RPIX is a chain-linked price index measuring the change in prices of a basket of goods and services purchased by a typical household. RPIX is a commonly used measure of inflation in the general economy.

RFA see **Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service**.

RFR Royal Fleet Reserve. See **Regular Reserves**.

RfR Request for Resources: RfR1 = Provision of Defence Capability, RfR2 = Net additional cost of operations, RfR3 = War Pensions and Allowances.

RIDDOR see **Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations**.

RM see **Royal Marines**.

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

RPIX see **Retail Price Index excluding mortgage interest payments**.

RN see **Royal Navy**.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

Royal Air Force The RAF's mission is: "To generate air power to meet the Defence Mission."

Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command (PTC) is responsible for providing the 'raw material' of trained officers and other ranks to Strike Command to allow it to meet his commitment to CJO, and to other TLBs. RAF PTC deals with recruitment into the RAF and individual training. RAF PTC was amalgamated with Strike Command on 1 April 2007 to form Air Command.

Royal Auxiliary Air Force Founded 1924, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Royal College of Defence Studies The RCDS forms part of the UK Defence Academy. It prepares senior officers and officials of the United Kingdom and other countries, and future leaders from the private and public sectors for high responsibilities in their respective organisations.

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service Constituted in 1905, 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. Its employees are full-time civil servants, but who come under the Naval Discipline Act when deployed to sea under naval command.

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 Marines Reserve Approximately 10% of the RMR are working with the Regular Corps on long term attachments, mostly FTRS. The remainder are Volunteer Reserves

Royal Naval Reserve Formed in 1859 it was merged with the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (RNVR) in 1958, and also incorporates the former Women's Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (WRNVR) and QARNNS (Reserve). See **Volunteer Reserves**.

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).

Royal United Services Institute The Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) is an independent think tank engaged in cutting edge defence and security research. It was founded in 1831 by the Duke of Wellington.

RUSI see **Royal United Service Institute**

SAS see **Special Air Service**.

SBS see **Special Boat Service**.

SCS see **Senior Civil Service**.

SDSR10 see **Strategic Defence and Security Review 2010**

SSAP 13 Statement of Standard Accounting Practices No.13 gives guidance on the accounting policies to be followed in respect of research and development expenditure. This guidance aligns to the OECD Frascati definitions for measuring Research & Experimental Development. See also **Frascati Manual**.

Security Sector Development Advisory Team The SSDAT are defence diplomacy staff based in Shrivenham, provides in-country advice to foreign countries for Security Sector Reform, Defence Reform and Justice/Police Reform. SSDAT is currently undertaking work in 12 countries such as Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Iraq, and Serbia.

Senior Civil Service Senior Civil Service is the top grades within the Civil Service, that is, Management Levels 1 to 3. Formerly Grades 1 to 5, that is, Permanent Under Secretary to Assistant Secretary.

Senior Non-commissioned officer Senior members of the Ratings/Other Ranks, including Warrant Officer (all classes), Charge Chief Petty Officer, Chief Petty Officer, Colour sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician, Petty Officer, Sergeant.

Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded a NOTICAS medical listing used when an individual's condition is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern, but there is no imminent danger to life.

Service Personnel and Veterans Agency SPVA was formed on 1 April 2007, by the merger of AFPAA and the Veterans Agency. The SPVA mission is to "deliver reliable, trusted and efficient personnel services to the serving and veterans communities".

SI see **Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded**.

SIC see **Standard Industrial Classification**.

Single Use Military Equipment Single use military equipment are MOD held assets which are only suitable for military purposes (such as warships), as opposed to dual-use equipment which can also be used for non-military purposes.

SMR see **Standardised Mortality Ratio**.

Special Air Service Part of the Special Forces, usually drawn from the Army.

Special Boat Service Part of the Special Forces, usually drawn from the Naval Service.

SPVA see **Service Personnel and Veterans Agency**.

Squadron In the Naval Service (i) a group of vessels, normally commanded by a Commander; (ii) a group of naval aircraft, normally commanded by a Commander; (iii) a group of particular personnel, such as divers, commanded by a Commander; (iv) a group of Royal Marines on board ship or an amphibious assault group, normally under the command of a Lt Col (Royal Marines); (v) a sub-unit of the Special Boat Service, normally commanded by a Major (Royal Marines) or Lieutenant Commander (Royal Navy).

In the Army, a sub-unit of some regiments, normally commanded by a Major.

In the Royal Air Force (i) a unit of a number of aircraft larger than a Flight and smaller than a Group; (ii) a unit of personnel, including sub-units of the RAF Regiment. An RAF squadron is usually commanded by a Wing Commander.

See **Table 2.28** for rank equivalents among the Services.

SSDAT see **Security Sector Development Advisory Team**.

STANAG NATO Standardisation Agreement. STANAGs are administered by the NATO Standardisation Agency.

Standard Industrial Classification SIC classifies business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. The classification is maintained by the **ONS**.

Standardised Mortality Ratio the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age group and year specific rates as the standard population.

Statement of Parliamentary Supply is the Parliamentary accountability statement. It reports to Parliament on resource outturn, a comparison of outturn against the Supply Estimate and a summary of income not Appropriated in Aid and payable to the Consolidated Fund.

STC see **Strike Command**.

Strategic Defence and Security Review 2010 a review of the United Kingdom's defence and security capability which was undertaken in 2010.

Strike Command is responsible for delivery of trained RAF personnel and their equipment to CJO at agreed readiness states. Strike Command was merged with RAF's Personnel and Training Command on 1 April 2007, to form **Air Command**.

SUME see **Single Use Military Equipment**.

Supply expenditure Supply expenditure is expenditure financed by money voted by parliament in the annual Supply Estimates: also termed Voted in Estimates.

TA Territorial Army. See **Volunteer Reserves**.

TAVR Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Terms of Business Agreement aims to create a more disciplined interface between the key acquisition parties (e.g. MOD and DSTL), strengthening the relationship between the main parties involved in acquisition.

Territorial Army see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve see **Volunteer Reserves**.

TGDA see **RAF Training Group Defence Agency**.

Time Expiry A term used to describe those in the Armed Services who reach the end of their engagement or commission and then leave.

TLB see **Top Level Budget**.

TME see **Total Managed Expenditure**.

TOBA see **Terms of Business Agreement**.

Top Level Budget The TLB is the major organisational grouping of the MOD. See also **Operational TLBs**.

Total Managed Expenditure TME is a definition of aggregate public spending derived from notional accounts. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations. TME is the sum of the Departmental Expenditure Limit and Annually Managed Expenditure.

Trading Agency see **Trading Fund**.

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, and this is reflected in some of the tables. Examples include the Defence Support Group, DSTL, the Meteorological Office, and the UK Hydrographic Office.

UK Hydrographic Office The UK Hydrographic Office is responsible for surveying the seas around the UK and other areas to aid navigation.

UK Statistics Authority The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body, and is directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008. The Authority's overall objective is to promote and safeguard the quality of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to safeguard the comprehensiveness of official statistics, and ensure good practice in relation to official statistics. The UK Statistics Authority has three main functions: oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) (its executive office), monitoring and reporting on all UK official statistics, and independent assessment of official statistics.

UK Trade & Investment Defence & Security Organisation (UKTI DSO) works with industry and overseas governments to ensure UK equipments, products and services are promoted in the best possible way and that the overseas customer's requirements are appropriately met and supported by industry through life.

University cadet A university cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces who is accepted into one of the Forces prior to starting a university course. They usually receive some form of financial assistance with their course.

Urgent Operational Requirements (UoR) UORs are equipment items that are required urgently for a specific military operation. Where the requirement is new or unforeseen, and specific to a particular operational theatre, it is funded from the Government Reserve rather than the Defence budget.

USAF United States Air Force.

VAT Value Added Tax.

Very Seriously Ill/injured/wounded A NOTICAS medical listing used when an individual's illness or injury is of such severity that life is imminently endangered.

Veterans Agency Formerly the War Pensions Agency, the Veterans Agency was responsible for veterans' affairs, including war and service pensions, service records, military graves, medals and welfare issues. It was merged with AFPAA on 1 April 2007 to form **Service Personnel and Veterans Agency**.

Voluntary Outflow Those who leave the Armed Forces voluntarily before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period are said to leave on Voluntary Outflow (VO).

Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces are civilian volunteers who undertake to give a certain amount of their time to train in support of the Regular Forces. They include the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marines Reserve, Territorial Army and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force but do not include Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). Some Volunteer Reservists undertake (paid) Full-Time Reserve Service.

Vote A vote was an individual Supply Estimate. Under RAB, from 2001, votes have been replaced by Requests for Resources.

VO see **Voluntary Outflow**.

VSI see **Very Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded**.

War Pensions Agency see **Veterans' Agency**.

WHO World Health Organisation.

Women's Royal Naval Service ("Wrens") Founded in 1917 it was merged with the Royal Navy in 1991.

WRNS see **Women's Royal Naval Service ("Wrens")**.

WSA Warship Support Agency, dissolved 1 April 2005.

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Current DASA Publications

Publication	Frequency
1990/1991 Gulf Conflict - UK Gulf Veterans Mortality Data: Causes of Death	Annual
Afghanistan Casualty And Fatality Statistics	Bi-monthly
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Statistics	Annual
Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey	Annual
Civilian Personnel Numbers by Agency	Quarterly
Defence Inflation Statistical Notice	Annual
Defence Statistical Bulletins	Ad hoc
Health & Safety Incidents Among MOD Personnel	Annual
Mortality Data - Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces	Annual
Navy Pocket Brief	Quarterly
Medical Discharges in the UK Regular Armed Forces	Annual
Monthly Op TELIC and Op HERRICK UK Patient Treatment Statistics	Monthly
Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report	Quarterly
Quarterly Op HERRICK and Op TELIC Amputation Statistics	Quarterly
RAF Pocket Briefs	Quarterly
Royal Navy Monthly Situation Report	Monthly
SAR Annual - Military Search and Rescue Statistics	Annual
SAR Quarterly - Search and Rescue Quarterly Statistics	Quarterly
Search and Rescue Annual Reports	Annual
Search And Rescue Monthly Reports	Monthly
Search and Rescue Quarterly Reports	Quarterly
Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces	Annual
Tracking Op HERRICK (Afghanistan) VSI/SI Operational Casualties	Biannual
TSP 10 - UK Regular Forces Stationed Location	Quarterly
TSP 19 - UK Regular Forces Intake and Outflow by Age	Annual
UK Armed Forces - Annual Manning Report	Annual
UK Armed Forces Mental Health Report - Annual Summary	Annual
UK Armed Forces Mental Health Report - Quarterly Report	Quarterly
UK Armed Forces - Monthly Manning Report	Monthly
UK Armed Forces - Quarterly Manning Report	Quarterly
UKDS - UK Defence Statistics	Annual
War Pensions Statistics	Annual

DASA also publishes background quality reports relating to its National and Official Statistics publications. These documents which provide information on methodology and quality can be found at: <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/applications/newWeb/www/index.php?page=66&pubType=3>

Other publications

Annual Abstract of Statistics 2010: TSO (The Defence chapter includes longer runs of data for some of the tables included here).

Armed Forces' Pay Review Body Reports: TSO	1999	Twenty-eighth	Cm 4242
	2000	Twenty-ninth	Cm 4565
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	2002	Thirty-first	Cm 5361
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	2004	Thirty-third	Cm 6113
	2005	Thirty-fourth	Cm 6455
	2006	Thirty-fifth	Cm 6740
	2007	Thirty-sixth	Cm 7016
	2008	Thirty-seventh	Cm 7315
	2009	Thirty-eighth	Cm 7516
	2010	Thirty-ninth	Cm 7799
	2011	Fortieth	Cm 8019

Annual Report and Accounts and equivalent previous documents

Ministry of Defence Annual Report and Accounts	2004/05	TSO	HC 464
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United Kingdom Hydrographic Office Annual Report and Accounts		TSO	Annual
Defence Plan: including the Government's Expenditure Plans 2008-2012		TSO	Cm 7385
Defence Professionals in the UK and France		DASA/ SGA(France)	2006
Green Paper: Defence Green Paper 2010		TSO	Cm 7794
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International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: Tenth Revision		World Health Organisation	1992
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USEFUL WEB PAGES

Note: The MOD is not responsible for the contents or reliability of the listed non-MOD web sites and does not necessarily endorse the views expressed therein. Listing should not be taken as endorsement of any kind. We have no control over the availability of these sites. Users access them at their own risk. The information given was correct at the time of going to press.

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