



Ministry
of Defence

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11 July 2016

Dear [REDACTED]

Release of Information

Thank you for your correspondence dated 27 June 2016, which requested the following information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000:

*' 1. Is there a statistical breakdown of where (a) women and (b) men are working at present eg
xx/yy on ships at sea,
xx/yy ashore HM naval base Clyde
xx/yy in overseas establishments etc*

Perhaps you would like to help me by advising me on simplifying or rearranging that question. I'm not sure what statistics you collect, you see. But I would like to give readers some idea of where naval women and men are.

2. How many women commodores are there now (and male commodores). Who are those women?

3. Please could someone clarify the recent job titling in QARNNS for me. From the internet I know that in 1995 the senior Captain of the QARNNS was appointed Director Naval Nursing Service (DNNS) "and styled with the historic post of Matron-in-Chief." I don't get this. Did they have two titles, the latter not really used?

*When did the role of 'QARNNS **Head** of the Naval Nursing Service' begin? Or is 'Head' just another way of saying 'Director'?*

4. How many male pilots are there in the FAA?

*5. Is it possible to tell me the number of (a) women and (b) men who are currently
(a) married
(b) in civil partnerships
(c) single'*

A search for the information has now been completed within the Ministry of Defence and I can confirm that the information requested is held. To answer each of your queries in turn:

In response to your first question please see the tables below. The first gives numbers for regular trained personnel at shore establishment locations within the regions listed, and the data also includes all personnel who are serving aboard ships based at ports in those regions. The second table shows personnel by gender who are assigned to ships though this will be a mix of ships at sea on deployment and ships in port or in refit.

Both tables are a snapshot as at 1st April 2016. Where the number of personnel is below 10 this has been shown as ~

Table 1. Geographical location of Royal Navy and Royal Marines regular personnel on the Trained Strength (ships and shore establishments) as at 1 April 2016

Region Location	Gender		
	Male	Female	Grand Total
London	320	30	350
South East	7,800	1,170	8,970
South West	12,520	1,130	13,650
East of England	610	90	700
East Midlands	120	~	130
West Midlands	230	90	320
Yorkshire and The Humber	120	~	120
North East	~	~	10
North West	130	~	130
Wales	120	~	130
Scotland	3,940	160	4,100
Northern Ireland	~	~	~
Overseas	710	60	770
Grand Total	26,65	2,740	29,390

Table 2. The discrete number of personnel serving aboard ships is given below, and is also **included** in the table above.

Location	Gender		
	Male	Female	Grand Total
Ships	6,430	600	7,030

Note:

- In accordance with the Data Protection Act and our obligations in relation to the protection of confidentiality when handling personal data, the figures provided have been rounded to the nearest 10. Where personnel numbers are below 10 this has been shown as ~.
- Due to the rounding methods used, totals may not always equal the sum of the parts.

In response to your second question there are currently 66 regular, substantive RN Commodores. There is currently one female RN Commodore, [REDACTED],

██████████ to the Surgeon General. The Royal Marines also have 11 officers of equivalent one star rank, all of which are male.

Regarding your third question concerning the changes to job titles in the Queen Alexandra's Royal Navy Nursing Service prior to 1995, the QARNNS were led by a 'Matron-in-Chief' at the rank of Principal Nursing Officer, RN Capt equivalent, and were a separate service to the RN with different terms and conditions of service. In 1995 the QARNNS was fully integrated into the RN with RN ranks adopted. At this time the job title of 'Matron-in-Chief' was re-styled as 'Director of Naval Nursing Services' (DNNS) to bring it into line with the RN management structure at the time. The title of 'Matron-in-Chief' remained as an honorary title for use when the Director title might lack clarity. At this time DNNS was a full job in its own right but, in 2008 as RN manning was being streamlined, the role of DNNS was combined with the responsibility for governance and assurance of all RN healthcare outputs. The title was then changed with 'Head of the Naval Nursing Service' being a supplementary title but the principal role. Since then subsequent changes in management and organisation have led to the current structure where the head of the Naval Nursing Service is formally titled 'Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff Health and Head of the Naval Nursing Service'. The title of 'Matron-in-Chief' is not used formally in management structures or correspondence but remains common parlance within the QARNNS.

In response to your fourth question there are currently 480 male pilots within the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.

In answer to your fifth question regarding the marital status of regular personnel (both Trained and Untrained Strengths) on 1 June 2016 is as follows:

Table 3. Marital status of regular Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel on the Trained and Untrained Strengths

Status	Female	Male	Total
Married (PStat Cat 1)	840	12,330	13,170
Unmarried	2,200	17,230	19,430
Total	3,040	29,560	32,600

Table 4. Alternatively by percentage

Status	Female	Male	Total
Married (PStat Cat 1)	28%	42%	40%
Unmarried	72%	58%	60%

Notes to Tables 3 and 4:

- The totals are for the Naval Service which includes the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.
- It is not possible to identify Civil Partnerships separately from Married since both are included within the Personnel Status Category PStat Cat 1.
- Those in PStat Cat 1 will satisfy one of the following qualifying criteria:
 - 1) They are legally married and living with their spouse, or who would be but for the particular circumstances of service life.

- 2) They are registered in a civil partnership in accordance with the Civil Partnership Act 2004, or are in a civil partnership under an overseas scheme recognised under that Act, and are living with their registered civil partner, or would be but for the particular circumstances of service life.

If you are not satisfied with this response or you wish to complain about any aspect of the handling of your request, then you should contact me in the first instance. If informal resolution is not possible and you are still dissatisfied then you may apply for an independent internal review by contacting the Information Rights Compliance team, 2nd floor, Zone N MOD Main Building, Whitehall, SW1A 2HB (e-mail CIO-FOI-IR@mod.uk). Please note that any request for an internal review must be made within 40 working days of the date on which the attempt to reach informal resolution has come to an end.

If you remain dissatisfied following an internal review, you may take your complaint to the Information Commissioner under the provisions of Section 50 of the Freedom of Information Act. Please note that the Information Commissioner will not investigate your case until the MOD internal review process has been completed. Further details of the role and powers of the Information Commissioner can be found on the Commissioner's website, <http://ico.org.uk>.

Yours sincerely,

Navy Command Secretariat - FOI Section