



Ministry  
of Defence



# UNITED KINGDOM DEFENCE STATISTICS 2012

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# INTRODUCTION



## **Welcome to the 2012 edition of UK Defence Statistics, the annual statistical compendium published by the Ministry of Defence.**

UKDS was assessed by the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) at the beginning of 2012 with the findings being published in UKSA report 210. The Assessment confirmed UKDS as a National Statistic subject to a number of recommendations being implemented prior to publication.

This year UKDS is being published in two stages. Chapters 2 to 7 are being published on 12 December 2012. Chapter 1 will be published at a later date due to the late release of the MOD Annual Report & Accounts for FY 2011/12. This Chapter uses the underlying data from the accounts in the compilation of around a third of tables. Publishing a partial chapter would risk misinterpretation by users and would not present a comprehensive, joined up picture of the context, composition and impact of defence spending. Chapter 7 has been reviewed and, following a public consultation, most of the tables in Chapter 7 have been removed this year. Other changes include a new table in Chapter 2 (Intake and Outflow from Regular Forces), the removal of tables in Chapter 2 (Locally Entered Personnel and Civilian Personnel in Agencies and Trading Funds) and the extension of information on Cadets (Table 2.16) to include a time series. The commentary in all chapters has been updated to reflect feedback from the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) assessment of UKDS.

This year UKDS is once again being issued as a web document only. Each 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. Individual pdf files have not been produced for each table in UKDS 2012 as analysis of usage rates of these files for UKDS 2011 has shown the level of use to be very low. As in 2011 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.

Although UK Defence Statistics is produced according to the standards of the Official Statistics Code of Practice, 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.

MOD also publish a number of monthly, quarterly and annual statistical bulletins; these are available on the web site or from the contact points listed below.

### Contact DASA

Defence Analytical Services and Advice (DASA) welcome feedback on 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 WDS 020 7807 8792;
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- Visit our website at [www.dasa.mod.uk](http://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:**

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The Head of DASA WDS 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 Equivalents (FTE).

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

## Revisions

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

- i. where the number of figures updated in a table is small, figures will be updated and those which have been revised will be identified with the symbol "r". An explanation for the revision will be given in the footnotes to the table.
- ii. where the number of figures updated in a table is substantial the revisions to the table, together with the reason for the revisions will be identified in the commentary at the beginning of the relevant chapter / section, and in the commentary above affected tables. Revisions will not be identified by the symbol "r" since where there are a large number of revisions in a table this could make them more difficult to read. In 2012 this applies to a number of tables in Chapter 2 (Personnel).

Occasionally updated figures will be provided to the editor during the course of the year. Since UKDS is now published electronically it is possible to revise figures during the course of the year. However to

ensure continuity and consistency, figures will only be adjusted during the year where it is likely to substantially affect interpretation and use of the figures.

**Abbreviations**

See Glossary.

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# CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

## INTRODUCTION

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 to which this expenditure is subjected. 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 2011/12, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation and Impairments) totalled £37.2 billion.
- In 2011/12 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 2011/12 the main area of Resource expenditure was personnel (£12.8 billion) and the main area of Capital expenditure was Single Use Military Equipment (£5.3 billion), which largely consists of major weapons platforms under construction.
- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure for 2011/12 was £15.3 billion. Around £6.7 billion of this spend was on Capital Expenditure whilst £6.3 billion was on Equipment Support. The remaining £2.3 billion was on Research & Development (R&D) as reported in the Annual Report & Accounts..
- As at 31 March 2012, the total net value of MOD Non-Current Assets was £120.8 billion. The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£34.6 billion).
- The value of land & buildings owned by the MOD as at 31 March 2012 totalled £25.7 billion.
- In 2010/11, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity, identified as being FRASCATI compliant, totalled nearly £1.7 billion, down just over 3% on the figure reported in 2009/10. Net expenditure on Research was down £41 million (7%) and Development was down £18 million. Just over 90% of this was spent on R&D work undertaken outside of the department (extramurally).
- In 2011/12 MOD earned just over £1.4 billion in revenue which is broadly in line with previous years.

#### Defence Inflation Estimates

- Defence inflation was 3.4% in 2011/12, averaging 3.7% over the period 2005/06 to 2011/12. In 2011/12, defence inflation was higher than the GDP deflator, but lower than RPIX.

#### Industry

- In 2010/11, the MOD spent just over £20.4 billion with UK Industry, this represents a small nominal decrease of £160 million from the 2009/10 figure. Expenditure in the Weapons & Ammunition, and Aircraft & Spacecraft industry sectors fell in 2010/11, caused mainly by a fall in equipment support and other projects costs associated with Single Use Military Equipment. Expenditure increases in the Shipbuilding & Repairing sector were primarily driven by increases related to the Queen Elizabeth Class Aircraft Carrier contracts. When compared to 2005/06 the Industry Groups with the largest % increases were Wholesale, Retail & Repair of Motor Vehicles and Shipbuilding & Repairing. The largest % drop is in Electronics.
- Manufacturing attracted just over half of MOD expenditure with UK industry.



- In 2011/12 just over 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 under £5.4 billion in 2011, which is 8% lower than the figure reported for 2010. Although the UK did not win any major platform orders in 2011, ongoing core business was robust.
- In 2011, the MOD's estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services was just under £3.0 billion in deficit, made up of £3.2 billion debits and just over £0.3 billion credits. This deficit is similar to that reported in recent years. However within this there has been a large reduction in Germany debits and a substantial increase in debits within other areas. This follows the identification, in 2011, of new data sources, which have allowed for the better identification of destination country's transactions. More details on these changes can be found within the **Statistical Note for Table 1.16.**

## Contracts

- In 2011/12 MOD HQ placed around 4,600 new contracts with a collective value of around £9.2 billion.
- The number of new contracts placed in 2011/12 has fallen by nearly 30% from 2010/11, although the value of the new contracts placed has risen by over 25%. Although no contracts valued at over £700m were let during 2011/12 there was an increase in contracts valued at over £300m, where 9 were let in 2011/12 compared to 3 in 2010/11. These contracts included the purchase of 14 new Chinook helicopters, the procurement of 4 new refuelling tankers for the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) and the upgrade of the warrior armoured vehicle.
- Competitive contracts accounted for about a third of new contracts let by number and over a half by value.
- The largest post Main-Gate equipment project in 2011 by value was the Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme with a forecast cost of £18.2 billion.

## International Defence

- In 2011/12, the MOD spent just under £3.8 billion on conflict prevention worldwide. The net additional cost incurred by the MOD as a result of operations in Afghanistan was just under £3.5 billion.
- In 2011 the UK remained the second largest military spender in NATO after the USA<sup>1</sup> (using comparisons based on constant prices and exchange rates).
- The UK remains one of only three NATO countries which meet the NATO target of spending the equivalent of 2% or more of GDP on Defence. The others are USA and Greece. In 2011, France fell below the NATO target for the first time.
- In 2011, the UK was the fourth largest military spender, accounting for nearly 4% of worldwide military spend, behind the USA, China and Russia (using comparisons based on market exchange rates). The UK was fifth, based on purchasing power parity comparisons, after USA, China, India and Russia.

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

## Changes from UK Defence Statistics 2011

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

### New Additions

- In Departmental Resources a new **Table 1.9** has been introduced, which shows External Assistance expenditure by category. This data was first displayed in the Transparency Supplement in UKDS 2011.
- In Departmental Resources a new **Table 1.10** has been added. The table shows selected Finance related Input indicators published by MOD in the Quarterly Data Summaries. This information was first displayed in the [Transparency Supplement in UKDS 2011](#).
- No tables have been removed but the addition of new **Tables 1.9** and **Table 1.10** means that all subsequent tables, starting with Defence Inflation, have been renumbered since UKDS 2011.

### Data and Methodology Changes

- This year the Annual Report & Accounts (AR&A) will show expenditure for the first time by Commodity Blocks. This is in line with Central Government accounting guidance. Some of the Commodity Block headings will be similar to headings used in previous versions of Table 1.3 but many of the previously used headings will disappear. Table 1.3 from UKDS 2011 will be reproduced in UKDS 2012 as Table 1.3a but will not be updated. A new Table 1.3b has been added and shows 2011/12 data, by Commodity Block, with numbers taken from the AR&A. Next year the new Table 1.3b will become Table 1.3. A link has been included to a mapping document that will indicate into which Commodity Block the old categories have been subsumed. A full explanation of the move to Commodity Block reporting can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).
- **Table 1.6** (MOD Fixed Assets) – This table has been renamed MOD Non-Current Assets and now includes a four year time series. Data broken down by Top Level Budget (TLB) is not available for the reasons set out below in relation to the discontinued **Table 1.5**.
- **Table 1.19 and 1.19a** (Organisations paid over £5 million and Private Sector Companies paid over £50 million) – These 2 tables now include links to spreadsheets that show the actual amounts of money paid to each organisation with the totals rounded to the nearest £1 million. Information about some companies has been redacted in line with agreed Cabinet Office guidance set out as part of Government Transparency.

### Discontinued Tables

- **Table 1.5** (MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas) has been retained in UKDS 2012 but has not been updated with 2011/12 data. The reason for this is that TLB breakdowns are no longer published in the MOD AR&A. DASA has been directed that this information should not be published externally in any other publication. More information on this change can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).

## Useful Links

UKDS 2012 can be found at the DASA MOD website address:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/modintranet/UKDS/UKDS2012/ukds.php?PublishTime=09:30:00>

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

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)
- [The Ministry of Defence Annual Report & Accounts 2011-12 \(Dec 2012\)](#)
- [HMT Public Spending Statistics - July 2012](#)
- [MOD Business Plan 2011-2015](#)
- [MOD Quarterly Data Summaries \(QDS\)](#)

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.

# CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

## 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 DEL.

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).

## 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 Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) 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.

**For changes to the MOD accounts that have affected data in the UKDS tables prior to 2011/12 click [here](#)**

## Changes to the MOD Accounts for 2011/12

The following changes in accounting policies, estimates and conventions in 2011/12 have affected the presentation of data in **Tables 1.1, 1.3b, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8 and 1.9**:

- **Breakdown by Top Level Budget (TLB) is no longer published:** The Defence Board reviews performance and allocates resources at an aggregated level, varying their mix to meet prioritised changes in activities which, in combination, deliver defence capability. Although the Department is organised into separate budgetary areas for financial management purposes e.g. procurement and equipment support, Navy Command, Land Forces and Air Command, it is only by combining the activities undertaken by each of these budgetary areas that the Department is able to deliver its principal output of meeting UK defence commitments. The wider departmental group includes charities e.g. Service museums and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission; these are not considered material to the delivery of defence capability. Therefore, on the basis that the Department's business output is not organised on any specific geographic, economic, regulatory, product or service basis, it is deemed appropriate to treat it as a single operating segment.
- **Breakdown of Resource & Capital DEL and AME by Commodity Blocks:** Under Clear Line of Sight (CLoS), the main MOD expenditure categories are now presented as Commodity Blocks. This provides a more meaningful description of the Department's planned and actual spend, which enables a clearer understanding of the MOD's plans and expenditure over the Spending Review period. Some Commodity Block categories now include a wider range of Resource Account Codes

than have previously been included (for example in Equipment Support and Depreciation/Impairments) and this has, in some cases increased the reported numbers and make a comparison of the information over time more difficult. For more detail on the move to Commodity Blocks please click [here](#).

- **Changes to the Statement of Parliamentary Supply** include presentation of the Summary of Resource Outturn by voted/non-voted Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) rather than by Request for Resources (RfR). There were previously 3 RfRs; normal MOD business (RfR1), operations (RfR2) and war pension and benefits (RfR3). The prior year comparator figures in the Statement have been restated to reflect: the inclusion of Arm's Length Bodies within the accounting boundary, the change in accounting treatment for donated assets and the transfer of Met Office to BIS.
- **Changes to the Accounting Boundary:** From 2011/12 HM Treasury required the Department to produce its Accounts based on two regimes - 'Departmental Grouping' and the 'Core Department'. Under CLoS definitions, the Accounting Boundary now includes the Department's Arms Length Bodies (ALBs) i.e. the RAF Museum, the National Army Museum, the National Museum of the Royal Navy, the Royal Hospital Chelsea, the War Graves Commission, the Army Benevolent Fund, and the Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations. This is known as the 'Departmental Grouping'. Full details of the entities within the Departmental Group Accounting Boundary are given at [Note 30](#) of the Accounts. This inclusion of ALBs will have a minor impact on the comparability of the time series data presented in **Tables 1.1, 1.3b, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8 and 1.9**.
- **Donated Assets:** The notional cost of a donated asset is now treated as income and not a credit to the reserves. This better reflects the receipt of an asset that is essentially free to the Department.
- **Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure:** The method of analysing the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure between administration and programme costs has been revised, see [Note 1.2 of the Accounts](#).
- **Statement of Internal Control:** The Statement of Internal Control has been replaced by the Governance Statement to encourage entities to focus more specifically on key organisational concerns.
- **MOD Fixed Assets:** Fixed Assets are now referred to as Non-Current Assets in the Accounts.

For further information relating to these and other changes, please refer to the [Notes to the Accounts](#) published on **pages 114-171** of the MOD Annual Report & Accounts 2011/12.

**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](#).

# CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

## 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, expenditure on External Assistance, MOD Input Indicators 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 accounting changes for 2011/12, which have led to presentational changes to the reporting of MOD accounts. 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 1.3a** gives a breakdown of defence expenditure outturn by main area from 2004/05 to 2010/11.

**Table 1.3b** give a breakdown of defence expenditure by Commodity Block from 2011/12.

**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 up to 2010/11.

**Table 1.6** details net book values for MOD Non-Current Assets for the last four years.

**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.

**Table 1.9** details MOD expenditure on External Assistance by category.

**Table 1.10** shows information relating to MOD finance related Input Indicators

### Key Points

#### Defence Spending (Tables 1.1)

- In 2011/12, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation and Impairments) totalled £37.2 billion.

- In 2011/12, the outturn against the Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) was £47.0 billion. The Resource DEL accounted for £38.0 billion of the 2011/12 expenditure, whilst the Capital DEL accounted for £9.0 billion.

### **Comparison with other Government Departments (Table 1.2)**

- In 2011/12 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.

### **Defence Expenditure by Commodity Block (Resources) (Table 1.3b)**

- In 2011/12 the main area of Resource expenditure was personnel (£12.8 billion).
- In 2011/12 the main area of Capital expenditure was Single Use Military Equipment (£5.3 billion), which largely consists of major equipment projects under construction.

### **Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure (Table 1.4)**

- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure for 2011/12 was £15.3 billion. Around £6.7 billion of this spend was on Capital Expenditure whilst £6.3 billion was on Equipment Support while the remaining £2.3 billion was on Research & Development.

### **Non-Current Assets (Table 1.6)**

- As at 31 March 2012, the total net value of MOD Non-Current Assets was £120.8 billion. The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£34.6 billion) which is broadly similar to previous years.
- The value of land & buildings owned by the MOD totalled £25.7 billion.

### **Research & Development (Table 1.7)**

- In 2010/11, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity totalled £1.7 billion (down just over 3% in nominal terms on 2009/10), comprising £0.5 billion on Research and £1.2 billion on Development. Just over 90% of this was spent on R&D work undertaken outside of the department (extramurally).

### **External Income earned by MOD (Table 1.8)**

- In 2011/12 MOD earned just over £1.4 billion in revenue which is broadly in line with previous years.

### **External Assistance (Table 1.9)**

- In 2011/12 MOD expenditure on External Assistance fell to £19 million from the £26 million reported in 2010/11.

## **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](#)



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

**Table 1.1 Defence Expenditure Outturn<sup>1</sup>**

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 (RDEL). 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. Following the introduction of reporting by Commodity Block, in 2011/12, the scope of categories included in Depreciation and Impairments has been widened further now including Stock Written off. 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 accounting changes for 2011/12, which have led to presentational changes to the reporting of MOD 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.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000/01	Cash	RAB Stage 2						Clear Line of Sight	
		→	→						→	
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	Outturn 2011/12
<b>Defence Spending<sup>2</sup></b>	*	II	<b>32 515</b>	<b>33 164</b>	<b>34 045</b>	<b>37 387</b>	<b>38 579 II</b>	<b>40 246 II</b>	<b>39 461 II</b>	<b>37 169</b>
<b>Departmental Expenditure Limits</b>	23 552	II	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634	45 473 II	47 647 II	48 463 II	46 994
<b>Resource DEL<sup>3</sup></b>	..	II	31 798	32 911	33 457	35 689	36 715 II	38 572 II	39 084 II	37 980
of which:										
Depreciation/Impairments/Fixed Assets Written On/Off <sup>4</sup>	*	II	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894 II	7 401 II	9 002 II	9 825
Cost of Capital Charge <sup>5</sup>	*	II	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626 II	3 828 II	* II	*
<b>Capital DEL<sup>6</sup></b>	..	II	6 525	6 840	7 197	7 945	8 758 II	9 075 II	9 379 II	9 014
<b>Annually Managed Expenditure<sup>7,8,9</sup></b>	..	II	908	890	582	510	214 II	2 417 II	7 881 II	957
Cash	23 552	II	*	*	*	*	* II	* II	* II	*
Net Cash Requirement	..	II	29 524	30 603	31 454	33 486	36 431 II	37 425 II	37 645 II	37 608
<b>Defence Spending<sup>2</sup> at Constant 2011/12 Prices<sup>10</sup></b>	*	II	<b>38 425</b>	<b>38 316</b>	<b>38 304</b>	<b>41 042</b>	<b>41 225 II</b>	<b>42 369 II</b>	<b>40 384 II</b>	<b>37 169</b>

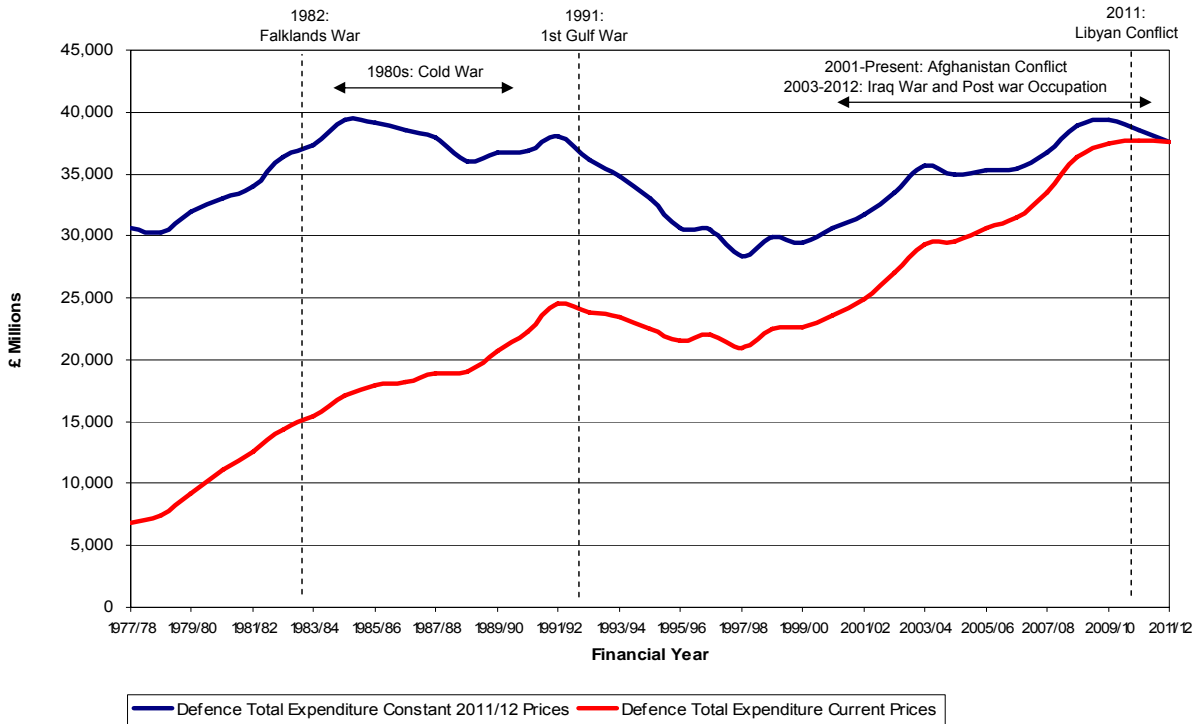
Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

- The table includes both programme and operational expenditure on conflict prevention.
- Also referred to as Total DEL, Defence Spending in 2004/05 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. From 2011/12 the Depreciation/Impairments figure now includes Stock written off. This is consistent with HM Treasury guidance.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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**.
- Capital DEL includes expenditure on the purchase of fixed assets (ships, tanks, planes, buildings etc).
- Annually Managed Expenditure includes only demand led items such as war pensions.
- 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.
- Further details of the large increase in AME in 2010/11 can be found in the **Resource Accounting & Budgeting section**
- Conversion to constant 2011/12 prices uses the forecast GDP deflator series published by **HM Treasury** dated 27 September 2012.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

**Chart to Table 1.1 UK Defence Expenditure: 1977/78 to 2011/12<sup>1,2,3</sup>**



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 2011/12 prices uses the forecast GDP deflator series published by [HM Treasury](#) dated 27 September 2012.
3. All historical data are sourced from Table 1.1 of UK Defence Statistics.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

**Table 1.2 Public Expenditure by Departmental Grouping**

This table (taken from Table 1.3 and Table 1.6 of **Public Spending Statistics: July 2012** 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 2012 Annex B (Cm8376)**

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**.

This table is a National Statistic.

	Current Prices (£ billion)				Provisional Outturn 2011/12
	Outturn 2007/08 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2008/09 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2009/10 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2010/11 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total Resource DEL</b>	<b>300.1<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>313.3<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>333.2<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>345.8<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>340.7</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
Education	44.9	46.9 <sup>f</sup>	49.6	51.4 <sup>f</sup>	51.4
NHS (Health)	82.6	89.0	95.8	99.0	101.6
Communities and Local Government	22.8	24.7	25.5	26.0	26.6
Home Office	8.9 <sup>f</sup>	9.3 <sup>f</sup>	9.5	9.3 <sup>f</sup>	8.8
Defence	31.8	32.7	34.9	39.0 <sup>f</sup>	37.7
Work and Pensions	8.0	7.9	8.8	8.8	7.5
	Current Prices (£ billion)				Provisional Outturn 2011/12
	Outturn 2007/08 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2008/09 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2009/10 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2010/11 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total Capital DEL</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>49.8<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>42.2</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
Education	5.2	5.5	7.4	7.1	5.1
NHS (Health)	4.0	4.4	5.2	4.2	3.8
Communities and Local Government	-	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-
Home Office	0.8 <sup>f</sup>	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5
Defence	8.5 <sup>f</sup>	8.9 <sup>f</sup>	9.1 <sup>f</sup>	9.3 <sup>f</sup>	9.0
Work and Pensions	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Departmental Expenditure Limits (RDEL + CDEL)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>344.9<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>361.8<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>390.1<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>395.7<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>382.9</b>
	Current Prices (£ billion)				Provisional Outturn 2011/12
	Outturn 2007/08 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2008/09 <sup>1,3</sup>	Outturn 2009/10 <sup>1</sup>	Outturn 2010/11 <sup>1,4</sup>	
<b>Total Departmental AME</b>	<b>224.2<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>361.0<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>264.9<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>170.7<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>254.5</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
Education	10.7	10.7	10.4	-10.5 <sup>f</sup>	11.7
NHS (Health)	13.9	15.0	16.2	-11.4	19.6
Communities and Local Government	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.7
Home Office	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
Defence <sup>5</sup>	5.9	6.2 <sup>f</sup>	7.9	-0.9 <sup>f</sup>	7.9
<i>Of which: Defence (Excluding AFPS)<sup>5</sup></i>	0.5	0.2	2.4	7.9	1.0
Work and Pensions	127.5	135.5	146.7	151.5	159.3
<b>Total departmental spending (RDEL + CDEL + AME)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>569.1<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>722.8<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>655.0<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>566.3<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>637.4</b>

Source: HMT Public Spending Statistics: July 2012 (Table 1.3 and Table 1.6)

1. For 2007-08 to 2009-10 the changes to Resource DEL and Departmental AME are mainly due to the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills revising non-cash outturn data in respect of student loans. For 2010-11 data has been revised as final outturn replaces provisional estimates. In respect of Departmental AME for 2010-11 the data includes outturn data from the Northern Ireland Executive to reflect the scoring of provisions for public service pensions.
2. The figures here are different from Total DEL in Public Spending Statistics: July 2012, which presents Total DEL as RDEL plus CDEL less depreciation.
3. For more information relating to the increase in Government AME in 2008/09 please refer to the main findings in the Departmental Resources section.
4. 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.
5. Previously the figures for Defence's departmental AME were adjusted to remove contributions to the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme. This table now aligns with the presentation in Public Spending Statistics 2012 and the Budget Report (March 2011, HC836) and includes the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme.
6. The figures for Defence (excluding AFPS) align with data displayed in **Tables 1.1, 1.3a, 1.3b and 1.5** and exclude contributions to the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

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

Table 1.3a contains the same data that was published in Table 1.3 of UKDS 2011 and has not been updated. From 2011/12 the MOD reports expenditure against Commodity Blocks and these headings, although similar in some instances, are not directly comparable to the previously used Resource DEL and Capital DEL categories. Expenditure by Commodity Block for 2011/12 can be found in Table 1.3b and is taken from the 2011/12 Annual Report & Accounts. The mapping of the Commodity Blocks to the previous categories can be found [here](#). More details about the move to Commodity Blocks can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#)

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](#).

This table is a National Statistic.

	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
<b>Defence Spending</b>	<b>32 515</b>	<b>33 164</b>	<b>34 045</b>	<b>37 387</b>	<b>38 579</b>	<b>40 246</b>	<b>39 461</b>
<b>Departmental Expenditure Limits</b>	<b>38 323</b>	<b>39 751</b>	<b>40 654</b>	<b>43 634</b>	<b>45 473</b>	<b>47 647</b>	<b>48 463</b>
<b>Resource DEL</b>	<b>31 798</b>	<b>32 911</b>	<b>33 457</b>	<b>35 689</b>	<b>36 715</b>	<b>38 572</b>	<b>39 084</b>
<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 <sup>1</sup>	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894	7 496	4 075
Cost of Capital <sup>2</sup>	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626	3 828	*
Equipment Support <sup>3</sup>	3 623	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292	4 212	4 689
Stock Consumption <sup>4</sup>	1 079	1 039	1 140	1 071	1 181	1 112	1 154
Property Management <sup>5</sup>	1 509	1 367	1 258	1 523	1 508	1 625	1 629
Movements <sup>6</sup>	711	729	774	858	975	929	856
Accommodation & Utilities <sup>7</sup>	581	735	786	750	866	688	692
Professional Fees <sup>8</sup>	565	553	482	471	391	308	316
Fuel <sup>9</sup>	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	138	152	148	254	229
Fixed Assets Written Off/Written On <sup>10</sup>	- 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 <sup>10,11</sup>	1 134	588	- 69	637	659	1 560	2 945
<b>Capital DEL</b>	<b>6 525</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>7 945</b>	<b>8 758</b>	<b>9 075</b>	<b>9 379</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
<b>Expenditure on Fixed Asset Categories</b>							
Intangible Assets <sup>12</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	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 <sup>14</sup>	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 <sup>15,16</sup>	- 519	- 225	- 358	- 486	- 323	- 111	- 92
Other Costs <sup>17</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	176	49
<b>AME</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>2 417</b>	<b>7 881</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
War Pensions	1 110	1 067	1 038	1 014	1 000	980	935
Other <sup>18,19,20</sup>	- 202	- 177	- 456	- 504	- 785	1 437	6 946

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

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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## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

### Table 1.3b Defence Expenditure by Commodity Block

This table shows a breakdown of Resource & Capital DEL and AME by Commodity Block. Under Clear Line of Sight (CLOs), the main MOD expenditure categories are now presented as Commodity Blocks. This provides a more meaningful description of the Department's planned and actual spend, which enables a clearer understanding of the MOD's plans and expenditure over the Spending Review period. For more detail on the move to Commodity Blocks please click [here](#).

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 accounting changes for 2011/12, which have led to presentational changes to the reporting of MOD accounts.

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 a National Statistic.

Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)

	Outturn 2011/12
<b>Defence Spending</b>	<b>37 169</b>
<b>Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL)</b>	<b>46 994</b>
<b>Cash Resource DEL</b>	<b>37 980</b>
Personnel Costs	12 846
of which:	
Service Personnel Costs <sup>1</sup>	10 101
Civilian Personnel Costs <sup>2</sup>	2 745
Infrastructure Costs <sup>3</sup>	4 580
Inventory Consumption <sup>4</sup>	2 535
Equipment Support Costs <sup>5</sup>	6 256
Other Costs & Services <sup>6</sup>	1 850
Receipts & Other Income <sup>7</sup>	-1 327
Depreciation & Impairment <sup>8</sup>	9 825
Cash Release of Provisions <sup>9</sup>	348
Research & Development Costs <sup>10</sup>	833
Global Pool	46
Arm's Length Bodies <sup>11</sup>	187
<b>Capital DEL<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>9 014</b>
Single Use Military Equipment <sup>13</sup>	5 284
Other (Fiscal) <sup>14</sup>	3 883
Asset/Estate Disposal Costs	- 150
New Loans and Loan Repayments	- 5
Arm's Length Bodies	2
<b>Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)</b>	<b>957</b>
Depreciation & Impairment	510
Provisions	- 460
Cash Release Of Provisions	- 345
Capital Spending in AME	- 10
Movement on Fair Value of Financial Instruments	347
War Pensions Benefits	916

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

1. Military and other ranks pay and other allowances; SCAPE; Employer's National Insurance Contributions (ERNIC).
2. Civilian pay and other allowances; pension contributions; Employer's National Insurance Contributions (ERNIC).
3. Property management; service charges; IT & communications costs; utilities costs.
4. Munitions; stores; fuel (marine & aviation); clothing; other materials consumed e.g. stationary, sundries, general stores etc.
5. Equipment support costs, including leases & hire charges for plant, machinery and transport.
6. Travel & subsistence; professional services & fees; training.
7. Receipts from various sources; costs recoveries; dividends; interest.
8. Depreciation & impairments on Non-Current Assets (Property, SUME, dual purpose).
9. Nuclear and non nuclear provisions e.g. staff redundancies, legal costs, environmental, etc.
10. Research and Development expenditure is incurred mainly for the future benefit of the Department. Such expenditure is primarily incurred on the development of new Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) and on the improvement of the effectiveness and capability of existing Single Use Military Equipment.
11. Army Benevolent Fund; Council of Reserve Forces and Cadet Associations; Royal Hospital Chelsea; National Army Museum; RAF Museum; National Museum of the Royal Navy; Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
12. Expenditure on the acquisition of Non-Current Assets.
13. Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) are assets which only have a military use, such as tanks and fighter aircraft. Dual use items i.e. those that also have a civilian use are recorded under the other category.
14. Expenditure on Property, Plant and dual use military equipment that could be used by civilian organisations for the production of goods and services.

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## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

### Table 1.4 Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure<sup>1</sup>

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. From 2011/12 the introduction of Commodity Blocks into the MOD Accounts has meant that the Equipment Support Costs Commodity category has been extended to include Operating Leases and Equipment Support PFI's that had previously been reported separately. 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.**

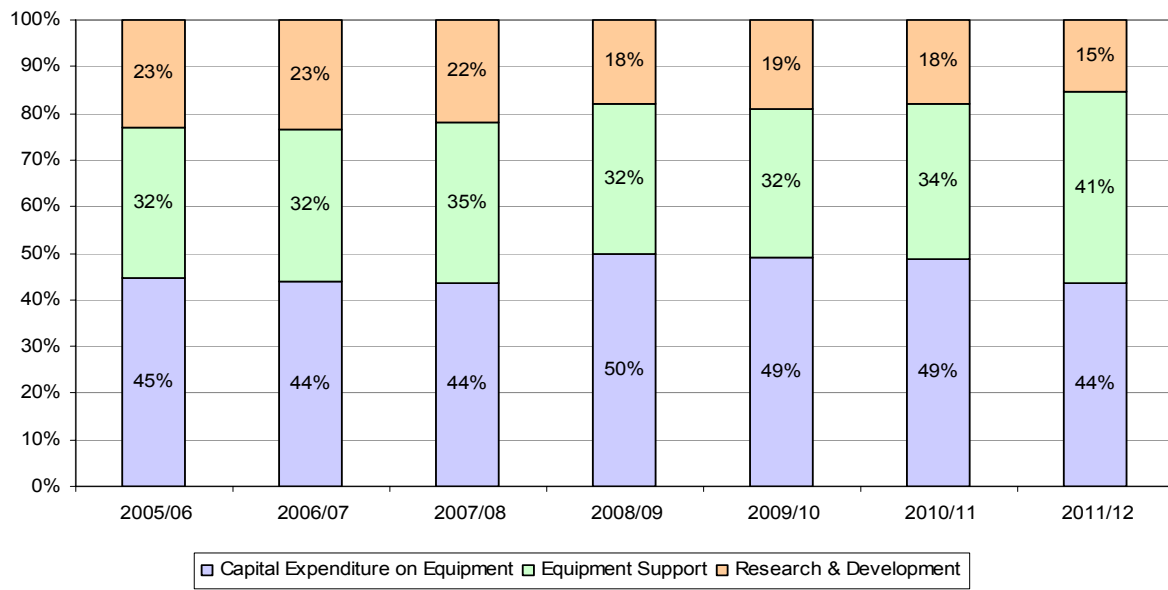
	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 <sup>2</sup>	2010/11 <sup>2</sup>	2011/12 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure</b>	<b>10 974</b>	<b>11 672</b>	<b>12 380</b>	<b>13 386   </b>	<b>13 174   </b>	<b>13 994   </b>	<b>15 251</b>
<i>Of which:</i>							
Capital Expenditure on Equipment <sup>3,4</sup>	4 913	5 146	5 401	6 669	6 469	6 815	6 661
Equipment Support <sup>5,6</sup>	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292	4 212	4 689	6 256
Research & Development <sup>7</sup>	2 519	2 732	2 707	2 426	2 493	2 490	2 334

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
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 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 accounts since 2010/11.
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. From 2011/12 RDEL categories have been consolidated into new Commodity Blocks headings. The new 'Equipment Support costs' Commodity Block now includes Operating Leases and Equipment Support PFI charges that were previously reported separately.
7. 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 this table 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.



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



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## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

**Table 1.5 MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas<sup>1</sup>**

Table 1.5 contains the same data that was published in Table 1.5 of UKDS 2011 and has not been updated. From 2011/12 the MOD has not reported expenditure by Top Level Budget (TLB) in its Annual Report & Accounts and consequently data is not available for DASA to be able to update this table. More details about the removal of TLB data from the Annual Report & Accounts can be found in the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#).

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 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).

This table is a National Statistic.

	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
<b>Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL)</b>	<b>38 323</b>	<b>39 751</b>	<b>40 654</b>	<b>43 634</b>	<b>45 473   </b>	<b>47 647   </b>	<b>48 463</b>
<b>Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY</b>	<b>37 211</b>	<b>38 484</b>	<b>38 858</b>	<b>40 602</b>	<b>41 382   </b>	<b>43 429   </b>	<b>44 516</b>
<b>Resource DEL</b>	<b>30 860</b>	<b>31 855</b>	<b>32 009</b>	<b>33 493</b>	<b>33 850   </b>	<b>35 890   </b>	<b>36 221</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	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 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	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 <sup>6</sup>	*	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 <sup>7</sup>	*	*	*	*	2 280	2 141	2 026 *
<b>Capital DEL</b>	<b>6 351</b>	<b>6 629</b>	<b>6 849</b>	<b>7 109</b>	<b>7 532   </b>	<b>7 539   </b>	<b>8 295</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command <sup>2</sup>	17	7	14	29	20	12	4 *
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	28	4	2	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces <sup>3</sup>	153	47	75	123	149	213	242 *
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	27	10	7	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	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 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	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 <sup>6</sup>	*	274	140	208	452	518	487 *
Defence Procurement Agency	4 586	5 226	5 294	*	*	*	*
Science Innovation Technology	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
<b>Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION</b>	<b>1 112</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>3 032</b>	<b>4 091   </b>	<b>4 218   </b>	<b>3 946</b>
(not broken down by Top Level Budget)							
<b>Resource DEL</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>2 196</b>	<b>2 865   </b>	<b>2 682   </b>	<b>2 862</b>
<b>Capital DEL</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1 226   </b>	<b>1 536   </b>	<b>1 084</b>
<b>Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>214   </b>	<b>2 417   </b>	<b>7 881</b>
<b>Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY</b>	<b>-202</b>	<b>-177</b>	<b>-456</b>	<b>-504</b>	<b>-785   </b>	<b>1 437   </b>	<b>6 918</b>
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command <sup>2</sup>	*	8	*	*	*	*	*
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces <sup>3</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	1	19 *
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	1	8 *
Chief of Joint Operations	-3	7	9	*	*	*	-12 *
Chief Defence Logistics	26	3	67	*	*	*	*
Defence Equipment & Support <sup>5,9</sup>	*	*	*	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 <sup>6</sup>	*	*	*	-673	483	910	825 *
Defence Procurement Agency	-228	-193	-545	*	*	*	*
Science Innovation Technology	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not Allocated	*	*	13	*	*	*	*
<b>Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*   </b>	<b>*   </b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Request for Resources 3: WAR PENSIONS &amp; ALLOWANCES, etc</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>1 038</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 000   </b>	<b>980   </b>	<b>935</b>

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

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 required 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 Non-Current Assets: 2008/09 - 2011/12<sup>1</sup>**

This table gives a detailed breakdown of the **net book value** of the MOD's Non-Current Assets by category for the financial years 2008/09 - 2011/12. Non-Current Assets were formerly known as "Fixed Assets" in the Accounts. The MOD is one of the largest owners of Non-Current assets in the United Kingdom. The stewardship and efficient management of the Department's assets are the responsibility of Top Level Budget (TLB) Holders. MOD Non-Current Assets are formally revalued on a five-yearly basis, but are uplifted annually using indexation.

This table has in the past shown the value of Non-Current Assets by Top Level Budget (TLB). However following a decision not to report expenditure by TLB in the MOD Annual Report & Accounts a new time series has been introduced to this table, for the last 4 years, showing Non-Current Assets by category. More details about the removal of TLB data from the Annual Report & Accounts can be found in the **Resource Accounting & Budgeting section**.

The values contained in the table are at the 3<sup>rd</sup> March of the relevant financial year. 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 Non-Current 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**

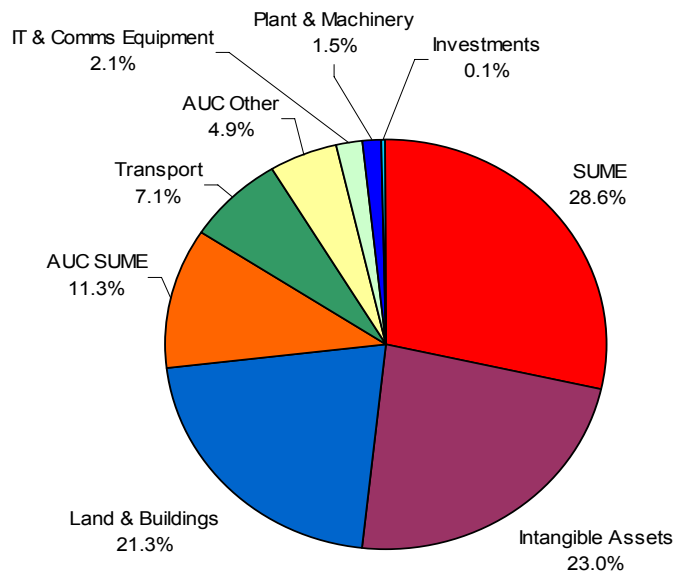
This table is a National Statistic.

	Current Prices (£ million)			
	31-Mar-09 <sup>2</sup>	31-Mar-10 <sup>3</sup>	31-Mar-11 <sup>3</sup>	31-Mar-12
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>118 054</b>	<b>121 701</b>	<b>116 743</b>	<b>120 832</b>
<b>Tangible Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>89 877</b>	<b>92 387</b>	<b>89 038</b>	<b>92 813</b>
<i>Of Which:</i>				
Land & Buildings	25 020	23 458	23 371	25 721
Plant & Machinery	2 312	2 158	1 944	1 861
Transport	5 014	7 568	8 480	8 542
IT & Comms Equipment	2 700	2 855	2 728	2 483
SUME <sup>4</sup>	35 472	35 897	35 726	34 607
AUC <sup>5</sup> SUME	13 809	14 978	12 055	13 629
AUC <sup>5</sup> Other	5 551	5 473	4 735	5 969
<b>Intangible Non-Current Assets<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>27 959</b>	<b>29 134</b>	<b>27 529</b>	<b>27 851</b>
<b>Investments<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>217</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>169</b>

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis) and Defence Resources

- Figures provided are as 31 March of the financial year concerned are taken from the MOD Non-Current Assets Register. Figures relate to the net book value of the MOD Non-Current assets. The net value of an asset is equal to its original cost (its book value) minus depreciation and amortisation costs.
- Figures for 31 Mar 2009 are taken from the 2010/11 MOD Annual Report and Accounts and will differ from figures published previously in UK Defence Statistics because the categories are expressed at their fair value through the application of Modified Historical Cost Accounting Convention. Property Assets are also subject to a quinquennial revaluation by external professional valuers in accordance with IAS 16.
- Figures for 31 Mar 2010 are taken from the 2011/12 MOD Annual Report and Accounts and will differ from figures published previously in UK Defence Statistics because the categories are expressed at their fair value through the application of Modified Historical Cost Accounting Convention. Property Assets are also subject to a quinquennial revaluation by external professional valuers in accordance with IAS 16.
- 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.
- From 31 Mar 2010 the Public Dividend Capital balances, loan balances and repayments have been restated to reflect the transfer of the Met Office to BIS. The value of Investment property is consolidated as a result of the inclusion of Non Departmental Public Bodies (NDPB) and Other Bodies within the accounting boundary.

**Chart to Table 1.6: MOD Non-Current Assets by Category as at 31 March 2012**



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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 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 around 40% 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 2004/05 can be found in [Defence Statistics Bulletin No.6](#).

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](#).

This table is a National Statistic.

		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)							
Research & Development <sup>1,2</sup>		2000/01	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Total Gross Expenditure on R&amp;D</b>		<b>2 321</b>	<b>2 260</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>1 782</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Intramural		932	357	365	361	279	262	288	226
Extramural		1 389	1 903	1 953	1 851	1 941	1 812	1 551	1 556
<b>Receipts<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>81</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>
<i>Of which used:</i>									
Intramurally		45	61	74	81	74	75	80	72
Extramurally		36	8	1	7	7	8	7	16
<b>Total Net Expenditure on R&amp;D</b>		<b>2 240</b>	<b>2 191</b>	<b>2 243</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>2 139</b>	<b>1 991</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>1 693</b>

		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)							
Research		2000/01	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Total Gross Expenditure on Research</b>		<b>612</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>575</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Intramural		400	190	171	179	197	186	204	163
Extramural		212	474	455	485	474	436	410	412
<b>Receipts<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>
<i>Of which used:</i>									
Intramurally		45	25	27	31	37	36	38	40
Extramurally		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Net Expenditure on Research</b>		<b>566</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>534</b>

		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)							
Development		2000/01	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Total Gross Expenditure on Development</b>		<b>1 709</b>	<b>1 596</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>1 207</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Intramural		532	167	194	182	82	76	83	63
Extramural		1 177	1 429	1 499	1 366	1 467	1 376	1 142	1 143
<b>Receipts<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>36</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>
<i>Of which used:</i>									
Intramurally		-	36	47	49	37	39	42	32
Extramurally		36	8	-	7	6	7	7	15
<b>Total Net Expenditure on Development</b>		<b>1 673</b>	<b>1 552</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 159</b>

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.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

### Table 1.8 External Income Earned by MOD

This table provides a breakdown of the revenue earned by MOD shown by 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**.

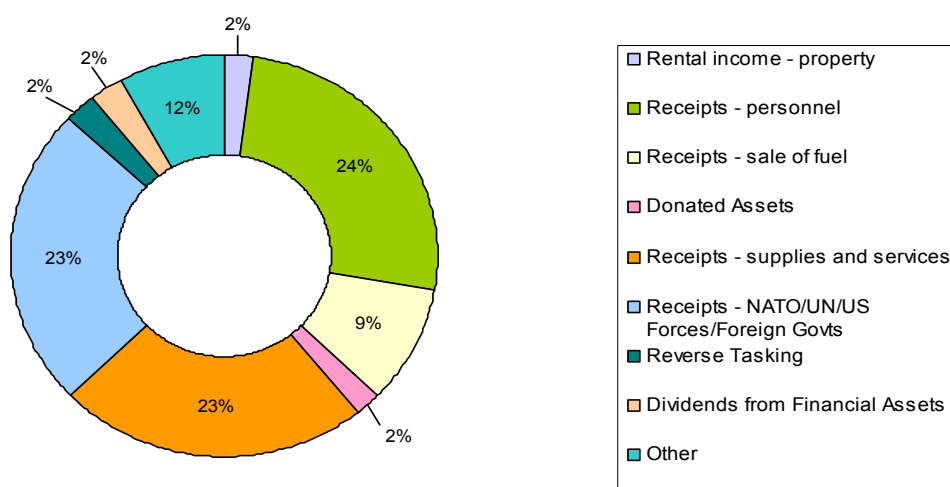
This table is a National Statistic.

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Core Department Income Earned</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 316   </b>	<b>1 406</b>
Rental income - property	49	29	34	34	30	29	29
Receipts - personnel	415	429	413	393	373	357	344
Receipts - sale of fuel	57	106	101	108	79	72	128
Donated Assets <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Receipts - supplies and services	290	353	259	379	330	314	317
Receipts - NATO/UN/US Forces/Foreign Govts	316	315	368	330	411	342	325
Reverse Tasking <sup>3</sup>	26	29	32	26	35	35	35
Dividends and income from investment property <sup>4</sup>	39	50	40	57	24	42	35
Other <sup>4</sup>	198	119	149	153	126	126	168

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

- From 2011/12 the figures include income from the following entities now within the Departmental boundary - National Museum of the Royal Navy, National Army Museum, Royal Air Force Museum, ABF The Soldier's Charity, Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations, Royal Hospital Chelsea and Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
- From 2011/12, the notional cost of a donated asset is treated as income and not a credit to the reserves. Income to the value of the donated assets is recognised in the year of donation except where donation is subject to conditions. Where donation is subject to conditions income is deferred to the year in which the conditions are met.
- Receipts for invoiced goods and/or services supplied to the MOD Trading Funds and QinetiQ Group PLC by MOD.
- The income of Arm's Length Bodies is classified as dividends or other income and includes DSTL, UK Hydrographic Office and Defence Support Group.

### Chart to Table 1.8 External Income Earned by MOD 2011/12



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

**Table 1.9 MOD Expenditure on External Assistance<sup>1</sup>**

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 from 2009/10 to 2011/12.

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 a National Statistic.**

	VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total By Category<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>79</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>
Strategy	7	1	1
Finance	13	5	2
Legal	6	2	3
HR and Training	2	1	-
Organisation and Change Management	4	4	8
Marketing and Communication	1	-	-
Programme and Project Management	6	3	-
Technical	3	3	2
IT/IS	31	3	-
Property	3	3	2
Procurement	2	-	-

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts and ALB focal points

1. Included in the figures are expenditure incurred by DSTL, Defence Support Group and the Hydrographic Office.
2. 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.
3. These are standard Cabinet Office categories for reporting External Assistance.



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

**Table 1.10 MOD Input Indicators**

The **MOD Business Plan** for 2011-15 defines a reporting format for performance monitoring. The Plan reflects the outcome of the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) and Spending Review 2010. It sets out the top level vision and priorities for Defence and is revised annually. Key information about Defence is provided by a series of 'input' and 'impact' indicators. A selection of Financial Input indicators for the last 2 Financial Years are set out below and show how the Department's resources are being deployed. The full range of Input/Impact indicators can be found [here](#).

The data in this table are financial information provided for additional context.

Input Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2010/11	2011/12
Additional cost of operations in Afghanistan, per Service person deployed	£ thousand	397	364
Additional cost of of new equipment (urgent operational requirements) for operations in Afghanistan, per Service person deployed	£ thousand	61	60
Average percentage by which the cost of the MOD equipment programme varies compared to forecasts in year	per cent (%)	0.15	1.41
Cost of Major force elements: Ship	£ million	31	34
Cost of Major force elements: Brigade	£ million	534	661
Cost of Major force elements: Aircraft (Fast Jets)	£ million	7.32	8.05
Cost of Major force elements: Helicopter	£ million	2.31	3.41
Cost:Benefit ratio of the major change and efficiency programmes being undertaken by Defence		1:1.75	1:1.85
Direct personnel costs, per Service person	£ thousand	50	52
Direct personnel costs, per MOD civilian	£ thousand	35	36
Defence spending as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (published NATO definition)	per cent (%)	2.7	2.7

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

# 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 1.11a** presents the overall estimates of defence inflation from 2005/06 to 2011/12.

**Chart 1.11b** compares defence inflation with general inflation in the UK economy.

**Table 1.11c** presents inflation within defence contracts, broken down into four categories.

**Table 1.11d** presents inflation for overall defence labour costs, broken down into military and civilian personnel.

### Key Points

- Defence inflation was 3.4% in 2011/12.
- Defence inflation averaged 3.7% over the period 2005/06 to 2011/12.
- In 2011/12, inflation in the GDP deflator was 2.4% and inflation in RPIX (a widely accepted proxy for UK general inflation) was 4.9%. Defence inflation has been higher than the GDP deflator and RPIX for five out of the seven years between 2005/06 and 2011/12. In 2010/11 and 2011/12 defence inflation was higher than the GDP deflator, but lower than RPIX.
- The inflation rate for all defence contracts was 3.4% in 2011/12.
- The inflation rate for all defence labour costs was 3.4% in 2011/12. Inflation in civilian labour costs was 1.3%, and inflation in military labour costs was 3.9%.

### Further Information

More information on the estimates for 2005/06 to 2011/12 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](#).

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEFENCE INFLATION

**Table 1.11a** Defence Inflation

**Latest Estimates:** Defence inflation was 3.4% in 2011/12.

**Trends Over Time:** Between 2005/06 and 2011/12 defence inflation averaged 3.7% 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. An additional change in methodology to calculate contract inflation adjustments as a result of foreign exchange, between 2010/11 and 2011/12, also hinders comparisons with earlier years.

This table is a National Statistic.

		Index (Growth Rate <sup>1</sup> )							2004/05=100
	Weights <sup>2</sup>	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
All Defence (UK)	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%)	129.4 (3.4%)	
Contracts <sup>3,4</sup>	636	103.4 (3.4%)	106.9 (3.4%)	110.9 (3.7%)	115.5 (4.2%)	118.4 (2.5%)	122.9 (3.8%)	127.1 (3.4%)	
Labour Costs <sup>3,5</sup>	348	105.6 (5.6%)	109.2 (3.5%)	113.9 (4.3%)	118.0 (3.6%)	122.6 (4.0%)	128.3 (4.7%)	132.6 (3.4%)	
Cash Offices <sup>3</sup>	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%)	138.2 (1.7%)	

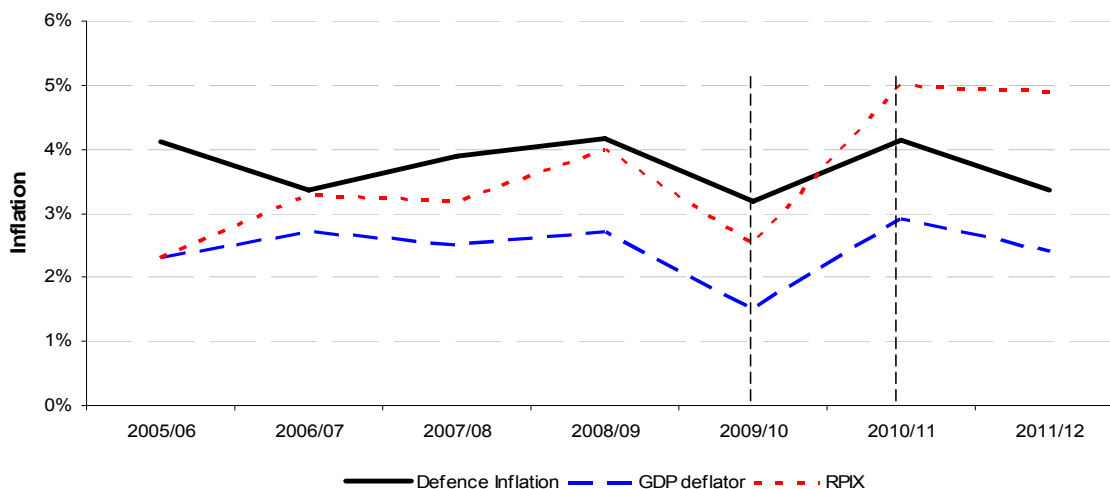
Source: DASA Price Indices

- Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.
- These weights apply to the 2011/12 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2011/12 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2010/11. Due to rounding weights may not sum to 1000.
- For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [2011/12 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
- From 2011/12, the methodology for estimating the adjustment to contract inflation as a result of foreign exchange was reviewed and improved following availability of a new data source. The change in methodology means comparisons of 2011/12 contract inflation rates with historical estimates are hindered. For further details refer to Chapter 5: Methodology in the [2011/12 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
- 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 and 2011/12 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 1.11b** 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 [2011/12 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

In 2011/12, inflation in the GDP deflator was 2.4% and inflation in RPIX (a widely accepted proxy for UK general inflation) was 4.9%. Defence inflation has been higher than the GDP deflator and RPIX for five out of the seven years between 2005/06 and 2011/12. In 2010/11 and 2011/12 defence inflation was higher than the GDP deflator, but lower than RPIX.



Source: Annual inflation rates for RPIX and the GDP deflator from the Office for National Statistics.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEFENCE INFLATION

### Table 1.11c Defence Inflation: Contracts

**Latest Estimates:** The inflation rate within expenditure on all defence contracts was 3.4% in 2011/12.  
**Trends Over Time:** Between 2005/06 and 2011/12, inflation in defence contracts averaged 3.5% year-on-year growth.  
**This table is a National Statistic.**

2004/05=100

	Weights <sup>2</sup>	Index (Growth Rate <sup>1</sup> )						
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Defence Contracts <sup>3,4</sup>	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%)	127.1 (3.4%)
High Value Firm Price <sup>3,4</sup>	308	102.9 (2.9%)	106.2 (3.2%)	109.7 (3.3%)	114.0 (4.0%)	119.2 (4.5%)	124.2 (4.2%)	128.4 (3.3%)
Fixed Price <sup>3,4</sup>	379	104.2 (4.2%)	108.2 (3.8%)	113.1 (4.5%)	117.8 (4.2%)	119.4 (1.3%)	123.9 (3.8%)	128.5 (3.7%)
Low Value <sup>3,4</sup>	233	103.2 (3.2%)	106.8 (3.4%)	110.7 (3.7%)	115.5 (4.3%)	117.6 (1.8%)	121.2 (3.1%)	124.7 (2.9%)
High Value Miscellaneous <sup>3,4</sup>	80	103.3 (3.3%)	106.6 (3.2%)	109.7 (2.9%)	114.7 (4.5%)	116.9 (2.0%)	121.4 (3.8%)	125.8 (3.6%)

Source: DASA Price Indices

- Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.
- These weights apply to the 2011/12 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2011/12 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2010/11. Due to rounding the weights may not sum to 1000.
- For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [2011/12 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
- From 2011/12, the methodology for estimating the adjustment to contract inflation as a result of foreign exchange was reviewed and improved following availability of a new data source. The change in methodology means comparisons of 2011/12 contract inflation rates with historical estimates are hindered. For further details refer to Chapter 5: Methodology in the [2011/12 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

### Table 1.11d Defence Inflation: Labour Costs

**Latest Estimates:** The inflation rate for all defence labour costs was 3.4% in 2011/12. Military labour cost inflation was 3.9% and civilian labour cost inflation was 1.3%.  
**Trends Over Time:** Between 2005/06 and 2011/12 inflation within labour costs averaged 4.1% 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 and 2011/12.

**This table is a National Statistic.**

2004/05=100

	Weights <sup>2</sup>	Index (Growth Rate <sup>1</sup> )						
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Defence Labour Costs <sup>3,4</sup>	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%)	132.6 (3.4%)
Military Labour Costs <sup>3,4</sup>	788	105.0 (5.0%)	108.5 (3.3%)	113.4 (4.5%)	117.1 (3.3%)	122.2 (4.3%)	128.2 (4.9%)	133.2 (3.9%)
Civilian Labour Costs <sup>3</sup>	212	107.4 (7.4%)	111.6 (3.9%)	115.5 (3.5%)	120.7 (4.5%)	124.0 (2.7%)	128.5 (3.6%)	130.1 (1.3%)

Source: DASA Price Indices

- Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.
- These weights apply to the 2011/12 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2011/12 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2010/11. Due to rounding the weights may not sum to 1000.
- For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [2011/12 Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
- 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 1.12** 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 1.13** details MOD payments on PFI projects during 2011/12.

**Table 1.13a** lists those PFI projects which have planned unitary charge payments of over £25 million in 2012/13.

**Charts 1.14 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 2011/12. 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 1.12)

- In 2010/11, the MOD spent just over £20.4 billion with UK Industry, this represents a small nominal decrease of £160 million from the 2009/10 figure. Expenditure in the Weapons & Ammunition and Aircraft & Spacecraft industry sectors fell in 2010/11 and was caused mainly by a fall in equipment support and other projects costs associated with Single Use Military Equipment. Expenditure increases in the Shipbuilding & Repairing sector were primarily driven by increases related to the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) contracts. When compared to 2005/06 the Industry Groups with the largest % increases were Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Shipbuilding & Repairing. The largest % drop is in Electronics.
- Manufacturing (section C) attracted just over half of MOD expenditure with UK Industry.

#### Focus on Key Suppliers (Charts 1.14 a-d)

- In 2011/12 just over 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 the current top 10 suppliers has increased by over 4 percentage points.
- For seven of the MOD's top ten 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](#)

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INDUSTRY

**Table 1.12 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](#).

This table is a National Statistic.

		VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)						
SIC(92)/SIC(03)/SIC(07) Section		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>1</sup>	2009/10 <sup>2</sup>	2010/11
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 490</b>	<b>16 030</b>	<b>16 490</b>	<b>16 450</b>	<b>18 540</b>	<b>20 590</b>	<b>20 430</b>
A, B	Agriculture, Fishing and Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Manufacturing, excluding those industries itemised below	1 350	1 740	1 640	1 910	2 350	2 460	2 430
	Weapons & Ammunition	820	1 030	1 080	900	1 030	1 720	1 480 <sup>3</sup>
	Data Processing Equipment	110	70	50	40	100	100	80
	Other Electrical Engineering	150	180	200	250	220	260	250
	Electronics	910	1 160	1 000	950	920	670	670
	Precision Instruments	690	750	600	530	540	690	720
	Motor Vehicles & Parts	220	330	300	320	490	450	410
	Shipbuilding & Repairing	1 060	1 100	1 150	1 110	1 250	2 290	2 900 <sup>4</sup>
	Aircraft & Spacecraft	1 810	1 730	1 960	2 100	2 480	2 640	2 140 <sup>5</sup>
D, E	Electricity, Gas & Water	230	260	280	220	350	400	350
F	Construction	1 230	1 310	1 380	1 270	1 680	1 640	1 770
G	Wholesale, Retail & Repair of Motor Vehicles	160	180	230	280	330	350	420
H, I, J	Hotels & Restaurants	200	250	230	150	160	170	170
	Transport via Railways	60	70	70	80	80	60	50
	Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)	20	30	20	40	50	90	100
	Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation	380	370	450	560	520	420	610 <sup>6</sup>
	Post & Courier Services	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Telecommunications	310	300	330	270	180	150	220
K, L, M, N, O, P Q, R, S, T	Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health, & Other Service Activities excluding those industries itemised below <sup>7, 8</sup>	2 750	2 800	2 880	2 670	2 510	2 590	2 200
	Real Estate & Renting	1 230	1 460	1 500	1 690	2 090	2 160	2 180
	Computer Services	790	930	1 110	1 120	1 190	1 250	1 270

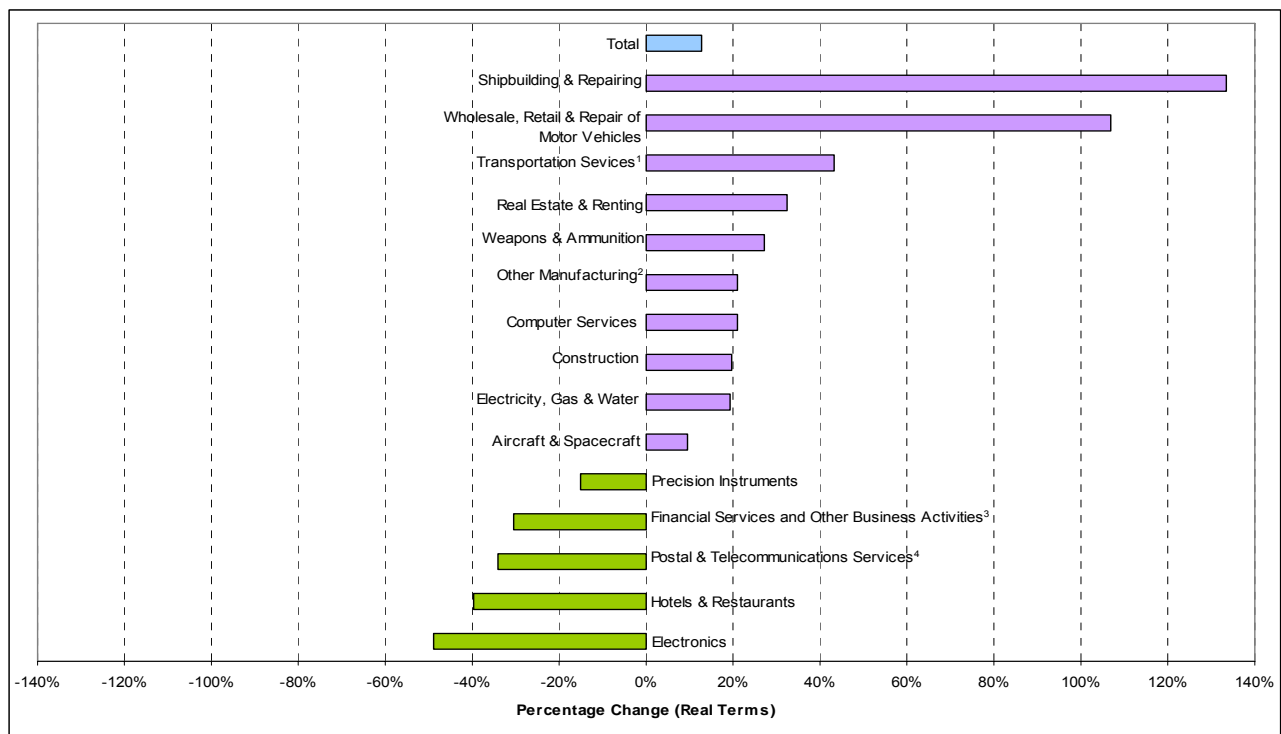
Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- 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.
- The large increase in 2009/10 is 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.
- The reduction in expenditure in 2010/11 is driven by a fall in capital expenditure on a number of strategic weapons related contracts.
- The increase in 2010/11 is in part driven by high levels of expenditure related to the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) contract and on other project costs related to Single Use Military Equipment.
- The reduction in expenditure in 2010/11 is largely driven by a fall in equipment support and other project costs related to Single Use Military Equipment. Decisions made under the last Strategic Defence & Security Review (SDSR) to cancel the Harrier and Nimrod equipment programmes, although partly accounted in these costs, have further reduced expenditure under this industry grouping.
- Increased expenditure in 2010/11 is largely driven by increased costs relating to travel and subsistence, and freight movements of equipment and personnel to and from Afghanistan.
- Includes MOD payments to AWE Management Ltd, who manage the Atomic Weapons Establishment on behalf of the MOD under a Government-owned/contractor-operated arrangement.
- The quality of data available for the service industries is insufficient to identify these SICs separately.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INDUSTRY

**Chart to Table 1.12: Change in Real UK Defence Spending By Industry Group: 2005/06 - 2010/11**



1. Includes 'Transport via Railways', 'Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)' and 'Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation' from Table 1.12
2. Includes 'Manufacturing', 'Data Processing Equipment', 'Motor Vehicles & Parts' and 'Other Electrical Engineering', which are itemised separately in Table 1.12
3. Includes 'Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health & Other Service Activities' from Table 1.12
4. Includes 'Post & Courier Services' and 'Telecommunications' from Table 1.12



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INDUSTRY

**Table 1.13 MOD Payments on Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Projects: 2011/12<sup>1</sup>**

This table provides a listing of PFI commitments and payments made to each project by MOD during the financial year 2011/12. 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 March 2012 and payments data drawn from DBS Finance. This table is split into payment groups with individual PFI projects being shown in **alphabetical order**. **Table 1.13a** shows PFI contracts where forecast payments of £25 million or over are due in 2012/13. 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**.

This table is a National Statistic.

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

<b>Over £50 million (8 Projects)</b>	
Allenby/Connaught	Main Building Refurbishment
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	Provision of Marine Services (PMS)
Colchester	Skynet 5
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	Tri-Service White Fleet
<b>£25 - £50 million (10 Projects)</b>	
"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)	Training Administration and Financial Management Information Systems (TAFMIS)
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	UKMFTS - Advanced Jet Trainer Ground Based Training Service (GBTE) <sup>2</sup>
<b>£10 - £25 million (10 Projects)</b>	
Army Foundation College (AFC)	Field Electrical Power Supplies (FEPS)
ASTUTE Class Training Service (ACTS)	Heavy Equipment Transporters (HET)
Corsham	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package B
Defence Sixth Form College (DSFC)	Naval Communications
Devonport Support Services - ARMADA	Tornado GR4 Simulator
<b>£5 - £10 million (5 Projects)</b>	
Bristol, Bath and Portsmouth Family Quarters	NRTA Fire Fighting Training Units (FFTU)
Marine Support to Range and Aircrew Services	Tri Service Materials Handling Service
Material Handling Equipment (MHE) - (Follow on)	
<b>Up to £5 million (13 Projects)</b>	
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: DES Commercial Private Finance Unit & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Expenditure may not be directly comparable to the planned Unitary charge for 2011/12 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 1.13a PFI Projects with Planned MOD Unitary Charge Payments over £25 million: 2012/13<sup>1,2</sup>**

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

<b>Over £50 million (7 Projects)</b>	
Allenby/Connaught	Main Building Refurbishment
Colchester	Provision of Marine Services (PMS)
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	Skynet 5
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA)	
<b>£25 - £50 million (8 Projects)</b>	
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package C
"C" Vehicles	Northwood Headquarters
Joint Services Command and Staff College	Strategic Sealift (Ro-Ro Ferries)
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	Tri-Service White Fleet

Source: DES Commercial Private Finance Unit & 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 2012/13 because unexpected additional works and services (albeit controlled and managed by agreed control procedures) may be incurred.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

Charts 1.14 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 2011/12. 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. It should be noted that during 2011/12 QinetiQ dropped out of the Top 10 to be replaced by General Dynamics.

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](#).

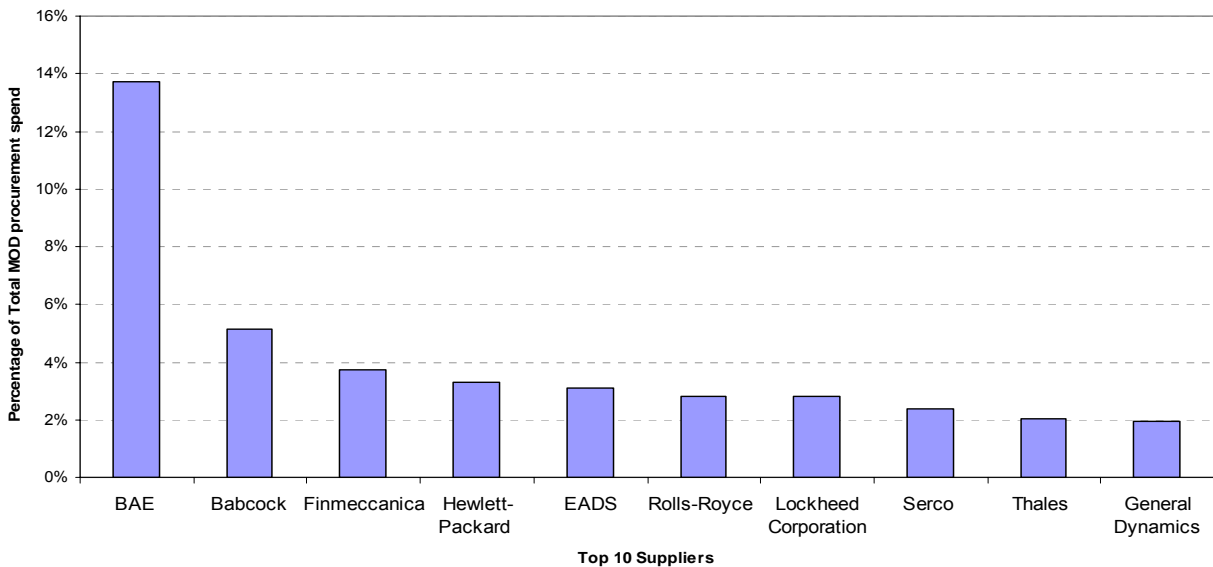
This table is a National Statistic.

### Chart 1.14a Proportion of MOD payments to Top 10 Defence Suppliers: By Holding Company: 2011/12<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup>

Chart 1.14a 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 1.19](#) for more information relating to the scope of payments made by DBS Finance.

In 2011/12 over 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 under 14% of all MOD procurement expenditure in 2011/12. The remaining nine suppliers in the top 10 achieved an individual share of MOD business of between 1.9 and 5.2%.



Source: DASA analysis derived from DBS Finance data sources

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

**Table 1.14b** Change in MOD expenditure with Holding Company:  
2006/07 - 2011/12<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup>

Table 1.14b 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 4.1 percentage points.

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 BAE Systems have seen their share of MOD spending fall by the largest proportion, although they clearly remain the company with whom MOD spends most money.

	Percentage of Total Procurement Spend		Percentage point change
	2006/07	2011/12	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<i>Of Which:</i>			
BAE Systems PLC	14.9	13.7	-1.2
Babcock International Group PLC	2.3	5.2	2.9
Finmeccanica SpA	3.8	3.8	-0.1
Hewlett-Packard/EDS <sup>7</sup>	3.1	3.3	0.2
EADS NV	1.8	3.1	1.3
Rolls-Royce Holding PLC	2.0	2.8	0.8
Lockheed Martin Corporation	2.2	2.8	0.6
Serco Group PLC	2.4	2.4	0.0
Thales SA	2.4	2.1	-0.4
General Dynamics Corporation	2.1	1.9	-0.2

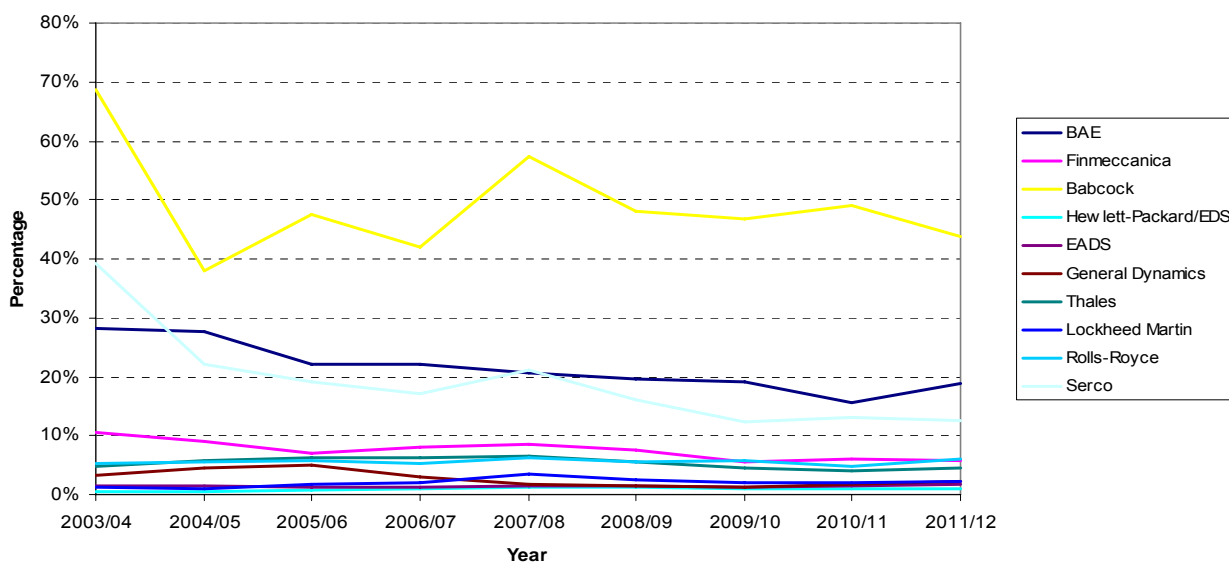
Source: DASA analysis derived from DBS Finance data sources

**Chart 1.14c** Dependency of Top 10 Suppliers on MOD Business<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7</sup>

Chart 1.14c 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.



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

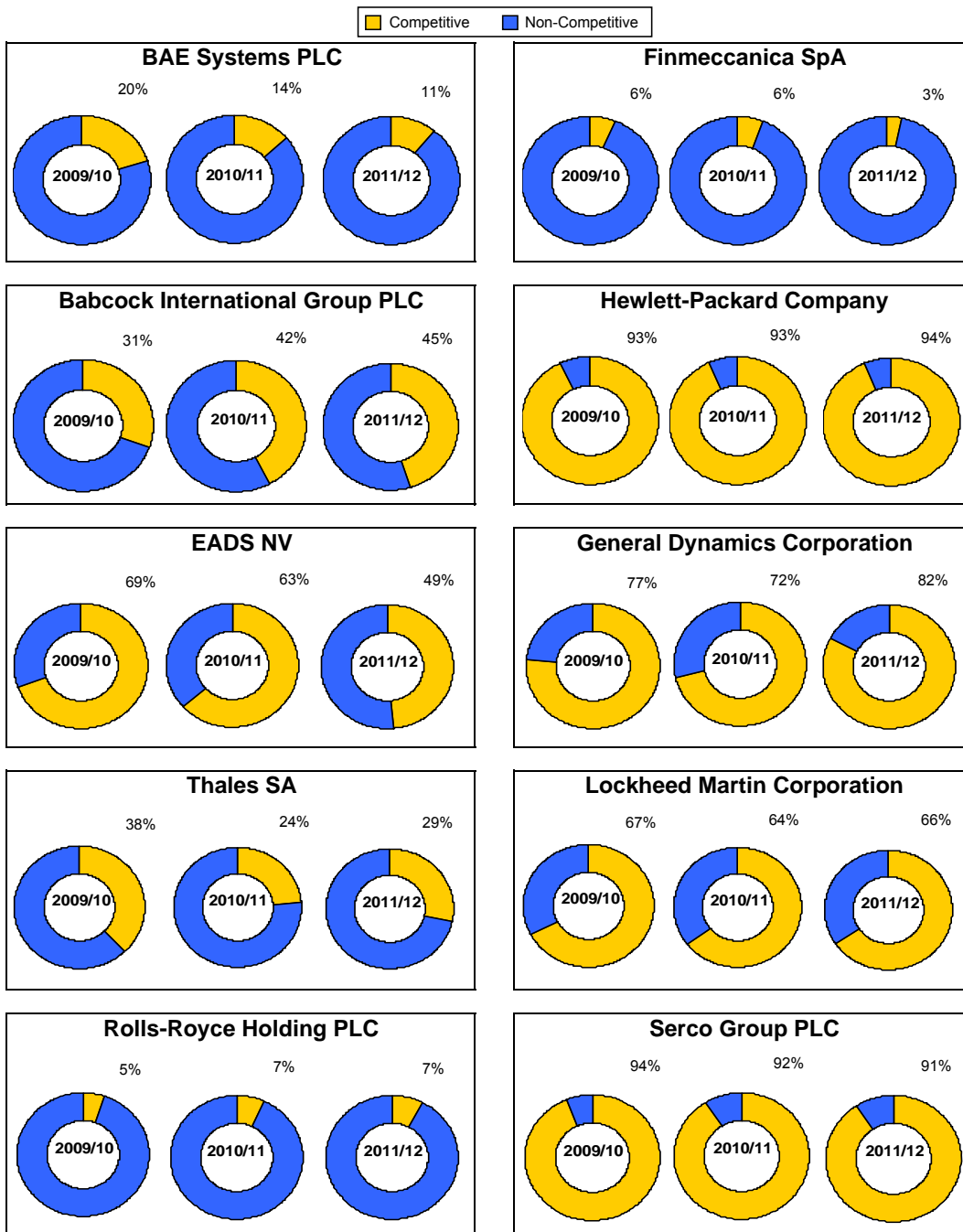
INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

## Charts 1.14d Levels of Competitive Contracting with Key Suppliers <sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,8</sup>

Chart 1.14d 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 service based companies such as Serco and Hewlett-Packard tender a higher proportion of their work 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.



Source: DASA analysis derived from DBS Finance data sources

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INDUSTRY: Focus on Key Suppliers

### Footnotes to Charts 1.14a - 1.14d

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 Def Form 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 OneSource 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.

# CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

## 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 1.15** presents the estimated value of export orders of defence equipment and services.

**Table 1.16** 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 1.15)

- Identified UK export orders of defence equipment and services were estimated to be just under £5.4 billion in 2011, which is 8% lower than the figure reported for 2010. Although the UK did not win any major platform orders in 2011, ongoing core business was robust.

#### Balance of Payments: Trade in Services (Table 1.16)

- In 2011, the MOD's estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services was just under £3.0 billion in deficit made up of £3.2 billion debits and just over £0.3 billion credits. This deficit is similar to that reported in recent years however within this there has been a large reduction in Germany debits and a substantial increase in debits within other areas. This follows the identification, in 2011, of new data sources, which have allowed for the better identification of a transactions destination country, more details on these changes can be found within the [Statistical Note for Table 1.16](#).

### 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](#)

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## TRADE

**Table 1.15 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](#).

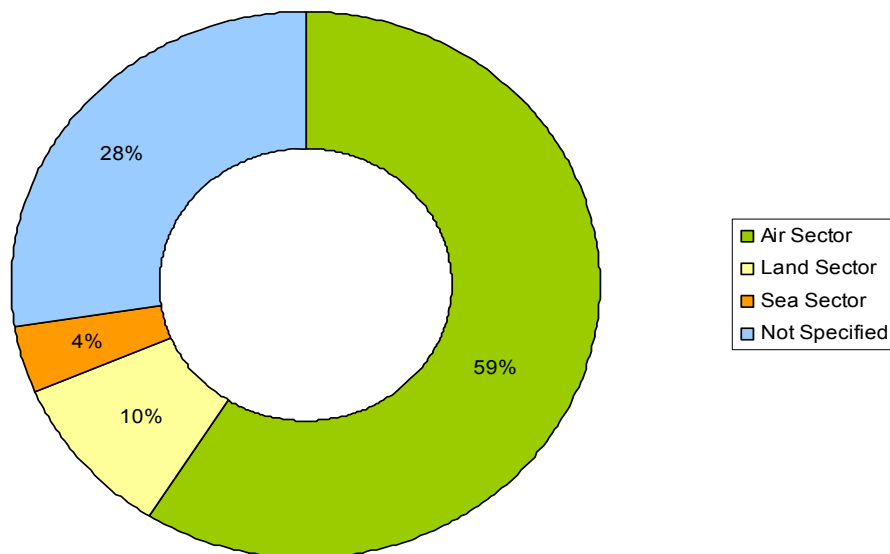
The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

	Current Prices (£ million)								
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2008	2009 <sup>2</sup>	2010 <sup>3</sup>	2011
<b>Identified Export Orders for Defence Equipment and Services</b>	<b>4 737</b>	<b>4 546</b>	<b>3 989</b>	<b>5 527</b>	<b>9 651</b>	<b>4 357</b>	<b>7 251</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>5 384</b>
Split by Equipment Type:									
Air Sector	3 501	3 199	2 491	4 133	7 525	2 940	5 263	3 941	3 170
Land Sector	616	475	584	670	762	447	940	514	521
Sea Sector	475	209	369	280	1 017	355	520	319	213
Not Specified <sup>4</sup>	145	663	546	444	347	615	528	1056	1 481

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 1.15 Estimates of Identified Export Orders: Defence Equipment & Services: 2011**



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## TRADE

**Table 1.16 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.

	2000	Current Prices (£ million)						
		2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009	2010	2011 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Net Balance</b>	<b>-1 633</b>	<b>-1 717</b>	<b>-1 979</b>	<b>-2 338</b>	<b>-3 061</b>	<b>-3 276</b>	<b>-3 170</b> II	<b>-2 948</b>
<b>Total Debits</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>2 471</b>	<b>2 763</b>	<b>3 366</b>	<b>3 619</b>	<b>3 504</b> II	<b>3 249</b>
Expenditure <sup>3</sup>								
Germany	709	1 231	1 244	1 501	1 822	2 371	2 187	1 019
Other identified NATO countries	862	573	755	881	1 310	1 032	1 090	1 259
Mediterranean	130	182	226	175	92	88	86	195
Other areas	139	166	245	206	142	128	140	776
<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>334</b> II	<b>302</b>
Receipts <sup>4</sup>								
Receipts from US Forces in UK	149	128	126	116	127	149	150	75
Other Receipts	58	307	366	309	177	194	184	227

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. For more details about the break in series between 2010 and 2011 please see **Statistical Note to Table 1.16 of UK Defence Statistics 2012**.
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.



# CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

## 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 1.17** shows the number and value of new contracts placed by type during 2011/12 and earlier years.

**Table 1.18** presents more information on the MOD's major equipment projects.

**Table 1.19** provides a list, by broad-banded value, of organisations paid £5 million or more during 2011/12.

Following requests from UK industry, **Table 1.19a** provides a further dimension on the data contained within **Table 1.19** by presenting the individual subsidiary organisations "rolled up" into their holding companies.

### Key Points

#### Contracts by Type (Table 1.17)

- In 2011/12 MOD HQ placed around 4,600 new contracts with a collective value of around £9.2 billion.
- The number of new contracts placed in 2011/12 has fallen by nearly 30% from 2010/11, although the value of the new contracts placed has risen by over 25%. Although no contracts valued at over £700m were let during 2011/12 there was an increase in contracts valued at over £300m, where nine were let in 2011/12 compared to three in 2010/11. These contracts included the purchase of 14 new Chinook helicopters, the procurement of four new refuelling tankers for the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) and the upgrade of the Warrior armoured vehicle.
- Competitive contracts accounted for about a third of new contracts let by number and over a half by value.

#### Major Equipment Projects (Table 1.18)

- The largest post Main-Gate equipment project in 2011 by value was the Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme with a forecast cost of £18.2 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](#)

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEFENCE CONTRACTS

**Table 1.17 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. Contracts have been included in the relevant financial year based on the start date of the contract as provided by the Def Form 57.

Prior to 2011 the data source for this table was the Def Form 132 but because of some concerns about data quality a decision was made 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](#).

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](#).

This table is a National Statistic.

	Current Prices (£ million)/Percentage					
	2006/07 <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 <sup>1</sup>	2008/09 <sup>1</sup>	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>2</sup>	2011/12 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Value of new MOD HQ Contracts Placed<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>19 827</b>	<b>21 769</b>	<b>18 319</b>	<b>9 372</b>	<b>7 235</b>	<b>9 214</b>
Percentage of Total Value:						
Competitive	63	66	43	25	48	56
Non-Competitive	35	31	55	73	36	40
Other <sup>4</sup>	2	3	2	3	16	4

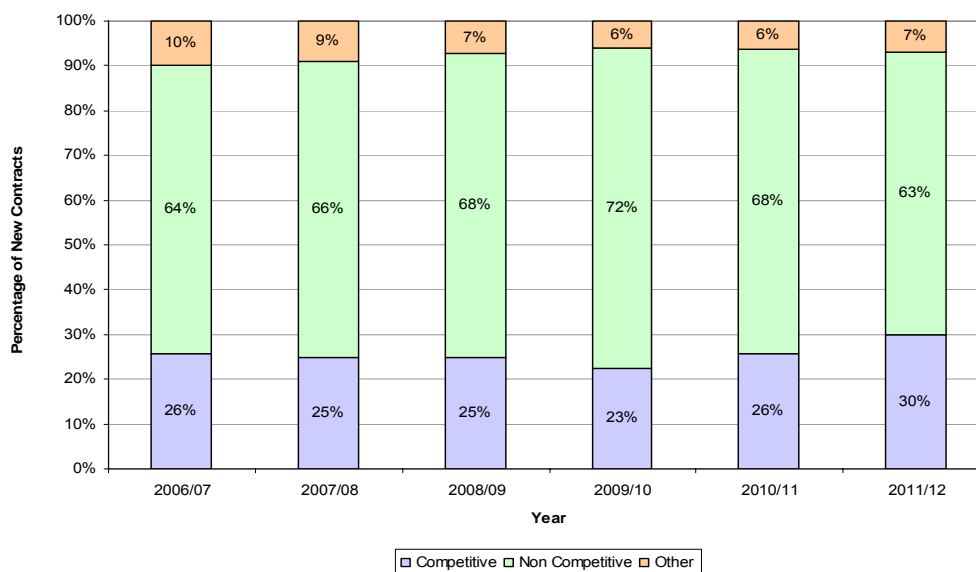
  

	Number/Percentage					
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>2</sup>	2011/12 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Number of new MOD HQ Contracts Placed</b>	<b>8 782</b>	<b>8 471</b>	<b>8 083</b>	<b>8 012</b>	<b>6 424</b>	<b>4 598</b>
Percentage of Total Number:						
Competitive	26	25	25	23	26	30
Non-Competitive	64	66	68	72	68	63
Other <sup>4</sup>	10	9	7	6	7	7

DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- 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 (69) and 2011/12 (41) data are Pan Government Enabling Contracts that appear on MOD systems but which will incur expenditure from Other Government Departments as well as from MOD.
- Contract values have been taken from the DBS Finance database after the end of the Financial Year in which the contract started and in some cases the value of the contract may be higher at the point the data was extracted than when it was first set up. In a small number of cases, around 0.4% of all contracts over the last 6 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.
- 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.

**Chart to Table 1.17 New Contracts Placed: By Type**



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

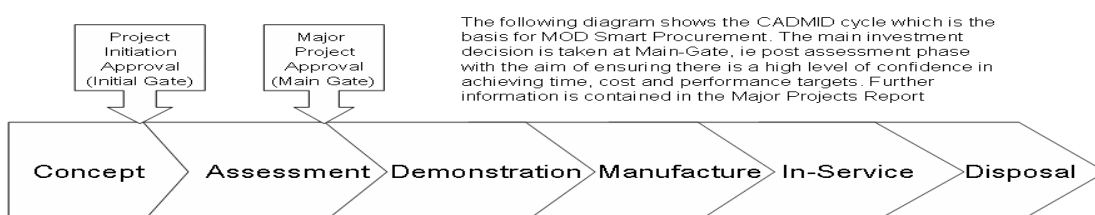
## DEFENCE CONTRACTS

### Table 1.18 Major Equipment Projects

This table shows the MOD's major equipment projects as at 31 March 2011. The report details the 15 largest projects on which the main investment decision has been taken (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** relating to 31 March 2011, which provides a summary of each project's current status and progress to date.

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. A number of changes have been made to MPR11 since MPR10, which can make a 'Change in Cost' comparison misleading. The main change has been the removal of the Cost of Capital charge from the approved cost and forecast costs figures, which follows the implementation of the 'Clear Line of Sight' policy by HM Treasury, for this reason the 'Change in Cost' from 2010 to 2011 has been removed from this year's table.

This table is a National Statistic.



As at 31 March 2011	MPR2011	
	In-Service Date Forecast or Actual	Forecast Cost (£ million)
Post-Main-Gate Major Equipment Projects		
A400M	2015	3 105
Airseeker <sup>1</sup>	2014	681
Astute Class Submarine <sup>2</sup>	2010 & 2018	5 723
Beyond Visual Range Air-To-Air Missile (METEOR) <sup>2</sup>	2012 & 2015	1 115
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA)	2014	12 009
Joint Combat Aircraft (JCA) <sup>3</sup>	..	2 112
Lynx Wildcat <sup>2</sup>	2014 & 2015	1 644
Merlin Capability Sustainment Programme	2014	768
Puma Life-Extension Programme <sup>1</sup>	2013	326
Queen Elizabeth Class Aircraft Carrier	2016	5 131
Specialist Vehicles <sup>1,4</sup>	..	1 394
Type 45 Destroyer	2010	5 664
Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme <sup>2,5</sup>	2003 & 2012	18 159
UK Military Flying Training System (UKMFTS) <sup>2</sup>	2010 & 2011	900
Watchkeeper	2012	839

As at 31 March 2011	MPR 2011
Pre-Main-Gate Major Equipment Projects (Projects in Assessment Phase only)	Forecast Cost (£ million)
Chinook New Buy	97
Cipher <sup>6</sup>	..
Indirect Fire Precision Attack (IFPA)	137
Marshall	9
Military Afloat Reach & Sustainability (MARS) <sup>6</sup>	..
Operational Utility Vehicle System	5
Search and Rescue - Helicopter (SAR-H)	7
Solomon (formerly Dabinett)	10
Type 26 Global Combat Ship	156
United Kingdom Co-operative Engagement Capability Frigate and Destroyers Programme	53

Source: Defence Equipment & Support

1. Project not included in the MPR 2010 population.
2. In Service Date (ISD) redefined in MPR 2009 to reflect two-stage approach to delivering the capability.
3. An official ISD is to be officially released after the purchase of training aircraft planned for 2011.
4. An official ISD is to be officially released upon achieving Main Gate 2.
5. Includes Tranche 3 Aircraft Contract
6. Cost data excluded on grounds of commercial sensitivity.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEFENCE CONTRACTS

**Table 1.19 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2011/12**

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 2012 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.** Details of the exact amounts paid to these organisations can be found [here](#).

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](#). Some organisations have not been included in this list as their information has been redacted in line with agreed rules for Transparency.

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](#).

This table is a National Statistic.

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

Over £500 million (8 Organisations)		
Agustawestland Ltd	BAE Systems Marine Ltd	HP Enterprise Services Defence & Security UK Ltd
AWE Management Ltd	BAE Systems Surface Ships Ltd	NETMA
BAE Systems (Operations) Ltd	Defence Science & Technology Laboratory	
£250 - £500 million (12 Organisations)		
Aspire Defence Ltd	Debut Services Ltd <sup>1</sup>	Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd
BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Munitions Ltd	Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd	QinetiQ Ltd
BAE Systems PLC	General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd	Rolls-Royce PLC
British Telecommunications PLC	MBDA UK Ltd	Rolls-Royce Power Engineering PLC
£100 - £250 million (29 Organisations)		
Airbus Operations Ltd	Defence Support Group (DSG)	Pride (Serp) Ltd
Annington Receivables Ltd	Holdfast Training Services Ltd	Purple Foodservice Solutions Ltd
Babcock Dyncorp Ltd	Kellogg Brown & Root Ltd	Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations <sup>2</sup>
Babcock Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd	Lockheed Martin Aerospace Systems Integration Corporation	Serco Ltd
Babcock Marine (Clyde) Ltd	MAN Truck & Bus UK Ltd	Sodexo Ltd
BAE Systems Global Combat Systems Ltd	Marshall of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd	SSE Energy Supply Ltd
BAE Systems Integrated System Technologies Ltd	Meteorological Office	Thales Optronics Ltd
Boeing Company (The)	Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd	Thales UK Ltd
BP Oil International Ltd	Office of Communications (OFCOM)	United States Government
Carillion Enterprise Ltd	Organisation For Joint Armaments Co-Operation Executive Admin	
£50 - £100 million (38 Organisations)		
Air Partner PLC	HCR Ltd	Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd
Aviation Training International Ltd	Interserve (Defence) Ltd	SD Marine Services Ltd
Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Ltd	Landmarc Support Services Ltd	Selex Galileo Ltd
BAE Systems (Defence Systems) Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK INSYS Ltd	SHAPE
BAE Systems Electronics Ltd	Modus Services Ltd	Shell Eastern Trading (PTE) Ltd
BAE Systems Surface Ships Maritime Ltd	Motor Oils (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA (MOH)	Thales Air Defence Ltd <sup>3</sup>
Boeing Defence UK Ltd	NATO	Total Gas and Power Ltd
Chapman Freeborn Airchartering Ltd	Northrop Grumman Information Technology International Inc	Turner Estate Solutions Ltd
Eurocopter UK Ltd	NP Aerospace Ltd	Turner Facilities Management Ltd
Force Protection Europe Ltd	Raytheon Systems Ltd	Ultra Electronics Ltd
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture	US Treasury
Gallagher Bassett International Ltd	Rheinmetall Waffe Munition GmbH	VT Flagship Ltd
GB Oils Ltd	RMPA Services PLC	
£25 - £50 million (54 Organisations)		
A & P Group Ltd	Davitt Jones Bould Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK Ltd
Advanced Material Engineering Pte. Ltd	Defence Management (Watchfield) Ltd	Logica UK Ltd
Agility Logistics Ltd	Eastbury Park Ltd	Monarch Airlines Ltd
Airtanker Ltd	FBS Ltd	NAMSA
ALC (SPC) Ltd	Foreland Shipping Ltd	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
Aon Ltd	FR Aviation Ltd	NATS (En Route) PLC
Aramark Ltd	Fujitsu Services Ltd	Navy Army and Air Force Institutes
Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd	Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	Northrop Grumman Overseas Service Corporation
Babcock Aerospace Ltd	Hirtenberger Defence Systems GmbH & Co Kg	Saab Training Systems AB
Babcock Land Ltd	Hogg Robinson (Travel) Ltd <sup>3</sup>	Security Research Ltd
Babcock Support Services Ltd	Honeywell International Inc	Sefa Contractors JV
CAE Aircrew Training Services PLC	IBM United Kingdom Ltd	Services Sound and Vision Corporation
Cammell Laird Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Ltd	Integrated Survivability Technologies Ltd	Shell UK Ltd
Central Office of Information	ISS Mediclean Ltd	Skanska UK PLC
CESG	Kelda Water Services (Estates) Ltd	Software Box Ltd
Coast To Coast Water Ltd	Lend Lease Construction (EMEA) Ltd	Thales Underwater Systems Ltd
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company	Vinci Construction UK Ltd
Cubic Defense Applications Inc.	Lockheed Martin Systems Integration-Owego	World Fuel Services Europe Ltd

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

Continued on next page

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEFENCE CONTRACTS

**Table 1.19 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2011/12 (continued)**

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

£10 - £25 million (97 Organisations)		
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Europaams SAS	Right Management Ltd
Aebi Schmid UK Ltd	Falcon Support Services Ltd	Rockwell Collins UK Ltd
Air Charter Service PLC	Fast Training Services Ltd	Rolls-Royce Marine Power Operations Ltd
Alert Communications Ltd	Fasttrax Ltd	Roxel (UK Rocket Motors) Ltd
Alliant Techsystems Operations LLC	FB Heliservices Ltd	Royal Hospital
Arval UK Ltd	GE Aviation Systems Ltd	Ryder Deutschland GmbH
Atkins Ltd	General Dynamics European Land Systems - Germany GmbH	Saab AB (PUBL)
Avenance PLC	Genistics Ltd	Saab Dynamics AB
Babcock Communications Ltd	Government Communications HQ	Scott Health & Safety Ltd
Babcock International Group PLC	Henry Brothers (Magherafelt) Ltd	Seafast Logistics PLC
Barloworld Handling Ltd	Hess Energy Trading Co (UK) Ltd	Selex Elsag Ltd
Bezirksregierung Duesseldorf	Honeybeerecruitment.com Ltd	Seyntex NV
BMT Defence Services Ltd	Inteq Services Ltd	Shell U.K. Oil Products Ltd
BP International Ltd	Iturri SA	Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd
British Airways PLC <sup>3</sup>	Junghans Microtec GmbH	Skylink Aviation Inc
Bundekasse Halle	LA International Computer Consultants Ltd	SSAFA GSTT Care LLP
Busverkehr Ostwestfalen GmbH	Lockheed Martin Corporation	Steria Ltd
Cappellini UK PLC	Lockheed Martin Overseas Corporation	Thales Naval Ltd
Centerprise International Ltd <sup>3</sup>	Lockheed Martin UK Integrated Systems & Solutions Ltd	Thales Training & Simulation (Ace) Ltd
Chemring Countermeasures Ltd	Mansell Construction Services Ltd	Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd
Chevron Singapore Pte Ltd	Mass Consultants Ltd	Touchstone Corporate Property Services Ltd
City of Westminster	Maxford Ballistics Ltd	Turbomeca SA
Communities and Local Government	Microsoft Ireland Operations Ltd	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (The)
Companhia Brasileira De Cartuchos	Minerva Education and Training Ltd	University Hospital Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust
Compass Contract Services (UK) Ltd	Morgan Sindall PLC	Vector Aerospace International Ltd
CQC Ltd	NATO Consultation Command and Control Agency	Vega Consulting Services Ltd
Cranfield University	Navistar Defense LLC	Veolia Water Nevis Ltd
CTA International	Navistar Defense UK Ltd	Volker Stevin Limited
Defence Training Services Ltd	NSAF Ltd	Volkerfitzpatrick Ltd
DHL Global Forwarding (UK) Ltd	QinetiQ Target Services Ltd	Wiltshire Council
Electricity Authority of Cyprus	Qioptiq Ltd	XMA Ltd <sup>3</sup>
ESSO Petroleum Company Ltd	Recon International Kandahar Ltd	
Eurocopter	Remotec UK Ltd	
£5 - £10 million (134 Organisations)		
3D Evolution Ltd	Compass Services (UK) Ltd	ITT Industries
Actica Consulting Ltd	Corporate Document Services Ltd	Iveco Ltd
Airborne Systems Ltd	CTBTO Preparatory Commission	Jankel Armouring Ltd
Akhter Computers PLC	David Brown Gear Systems Ltd	Joseph Gleave & Son Ltd
ALC (FMC) Ltd	DB Schenker Rail (UK) Ltd	Kier Regional Ltd
AlixPartners Ltd	Defence Support (St Athan) Ltd	KPMG LLP
Annington Property Ltd	Deloitte LLP	L-3 Services Inc
Argyll & Bute Council	Department for Work and Pensions	Land and Property Services
Atlas Elektronik UK Ltd	Drumgrange Ltd	Level Peaks Associates Ltd
Austin Hayes Ltd	Eureco	Lincad Ltd
Aviation Requirements Ltd	Exponent Inc	Lockheed Martin UK Strategic Systems Ltd
Babcock Intergrated Technology Ltd	F N Herstal SA	London & Regional (St Georges Court) Ltd
Babylon Translations Ltd	Fenton Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Mabanafit Deutschland GmbH
BAE Systems Bofors AB	Ferranti Technologies Ltd	MAN Diesel & Turbo UK Ltd
BAE Systems Hagglunds AB	Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd	Marlborough Communications Ltd
BAE Systems Information & Electronic Systems Integration Inc	Flybe Ltd <sup>3</sup>	Marshall Specialist Vehicles Ltd
BAE Systems Surface Ships Integrated Support Ltd	FORBO Flooring UK Ltd	Maxcom Petroli S.P.A.
BOC Ltd	Frazer-Nash Consultancy Ltd	Meggitt Training Systems Inc
Bristol Aerospace Ltd	Frimley Park Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Microsoft Ltd
British Gas Trading Ltd	G3 Systems Ltd	Minewolf Systems AG
British International Helicopter Services Ltd	G4S FSI Ltd	Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Latvia
Canon (UK) Ltd	Gama Support Services Ltd	MIRA Ltd
Carillion (AMBS) Ltd	General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems - Canada Inc	MITIE Technical Facilities Management
Carillion Construction Ltd	Gill Research & Development Ltd	MSI-Defence Systems Ltd
Cartus Ltd	Goodrich Control Systems	National United Engineering And Contracting Co LLC
Cassidian Ltd	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	NCS Fuel
Castlerock Recruitment Group Ltd	Graham Asset Management Ltd	New Niederrhein Energie und Wasser GmbH
Caterpillar Shrewsbury Ltd	Hall and Watts Defence Optics Ltd	Niamat Lali Construction Company
Chemring Defence UK Ltd	Hawk Protection Ltd	NSSL Global Ltd
Chemring Energetics UK Ltd	Hesco Bastion Ltd	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
Cobham CTS Ltd	HM Treasury	Oberfinanzdirektion Niedersachsen
Compass Group UK and Ireland Ltd	Ian Edgar (Liverpool) Ltd <sup>3</sup>	Oracle Corporation UK Ltd

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

Continued on next page

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEFENCE CONTRACTS

**Table 1.19 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2011/12 (continued)**

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

£5 - £10 million (134 organisations)		
Pertemps Recruitment Partnership Ltd	RUAG Ammotec	The Maersk Company Ltd
Polar Ship Invest II AS	Ruslan International Ltd	TNT UK Ltd
Portsmouth City Council	S Macneillie & Son Ltd	TOTSA Total Oil Trading SA
Post Office Ltd	SCA Packaging Ltd	Tricomm Housing Ltd
Powerfield Ltd	SHAPE Budfin	TRL Technology Ltd
PRAX Petroleum Ltd	SMIT International (Scotland) Ltd	Turbomeca UK Ltd
Racal Acoustics Ltd	Soldiers Sailors Airmen and Families ASS - Forces Help (The)	United Tool Distributors Ltd
Rail Settlement Plan Ltd	South Gloucestershire Council	Virgin Atlantic Airways Ltd <sup>3</sup>
Ricardo UK Ltd	Specialist Computer Centres PLC	VSM Estates Ltd
Richmondshire District Council	Supacat Ltd	West Berkshire District Council
Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance PLC	SVO Vertrieb GmbH	William Cook Stanhope Ltd
Royal Air Force Museum	Systems Consultants Services Ltd	Worldwide Language Resources Inc
Royal Mail Group Ltd	Thales Avionics Ltd	

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Debut Services Ltd includes payments made to Debut Services Ltd and Debut Services (South West) Ltd.
2. Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations includes payments made to: The United Kingdom Reserve Forces Association, The Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Sea Cadet Corps, The Army Cadet Force Association, Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Association Pension Scheme, South East Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, The Reserve Forces & Cadets Association for The North West of England & The Isle of Man, Council for Cadet Rifle Shooting, The Highland Reserve Forces & Cadets Association, Reserve Forces & Cadets Association for Northern Ireland, The Reserve Forces & Cadet Forces Association for Yorkshire & The Humber, The Marine Society & Sea Cadets, West Midland Reserve Forces & Cadets Association, Lowland Reserve Forces & Cadets Association, Reserve Forces & Cadets Association for Wales, The Reserve Forces & Cadets Association for the North of England, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for East Anglia, Seaford College Combined Cadet Force, Swansea Sea Cadet Corps, Hereford Cathedral School Combined Cadet Force, Royal Marines Volunteer Cadet Corps (Plymouth), Wiltshire Army Cadet Force, Haileybury Combined Cadet Force, King Edward VI Combined Cadet Force, Sir Roger Manwood's School Combined Cadet Force, HMS Collingwood Volunteer Cadet Corps, Cadet Training Centre Frimley Park, Vigilant Sea Cadets.
3. Totals have been calculated by adding DBS Finance data to Government Procurement Card (GPC) payments.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## DEFENCE CONTRACTS

**Table 1.19a Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2011/12: By Holding Company**

This table shows a subset of the data contained within **Table 1.19**, 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 2011/12.

This listing details the individual subsidiaries from **Table 1.19** '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 2011/12 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 1.19** as the sum of the annual payments made to the holding company will exceed the values for individual subsidiaries listed in **Table 1.19**. The composition of Holding Companies in terms of their subsidiaries is derived as at **1 April 2012**. A listing of each company's subsidiaries and joint ventures, to which payments have been made during 2011/12, 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 2012 position) directly from the truncated entries recorded on the DBS (Finance) database and may appear in a shortened format in places. Details of the exact amounts paid to the holding company and their subsidiaries can be found [here](#).

**Direct payments made to international organisations such as the NATO Eurofighter Tornado Management Agency (NETMA) and Organisation for Joint Armaments Co-operation Executive Administration (OCCAR) are included in total MOD spending but it is not possible to assign these payments to individual contractors.**

**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](#).

This table is a National Statistic.

VAT exclusive at current prices (£ million)

<b>Over £500 million (8 Companies)</b>		
Babcock International Group PLC <sup>1</sup>	Finmeccanica SpA <sup>2</sup>	Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC <sup>3</sup>
BAE Systems PLC <sup>4</sup>	Hewlett-Packard Company <sup>5</sup>	Serco Group PLC <sup>6</sup>
EADS NV <sup>7</sup>	Lockheed Martin Corporation <sup>8</sup>	
<b>£250 - £500 million (7 Companies)</b>		
Aspire Defence Holdings Ltd <sup>9</sup>	General Dynamics Corporation <sup>10</sup>	Thales SA <sup>11</sup>
Boeing Company (The) <sup>12</sup>	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc <sup>13</sup>	
BT Group PLC <sup>14</sup>	QinetiQ Group PLC <sup>15</sup>	
<b>£100 - £250 million (14 Companies)</b>		
3i Group PLC <sup>16</sup>	Le Grand Annington Ltd <sup>17</sup>	Sodexo SA <sup>18</sup>
BP PLC <sup>19</sup>	Lend Lease Group <sup>20</sup>	SSE PLC <sup>21</sup>
Carillion PLC <sup>22</sup>	Marshall of Cambridge (Holdings) Ltd <sup>23</sup>	Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd <sup>24</sup>
Interserve PLC <sup>25</sup>	Raytheon Company <sup>26</sup>	Volkswagen AG <sup>27</sup>
KBR Inc <sup>28</sup>	Royal Dutch Shell PLC <sup>29</sup>	
<b>£50 - £100 million (16 Companies)</b>		
Air Partner PLC <sup>30</sup>	Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd <sup>31</sup>	SAAB AB <sup>32</sup>
Arthur J. Gallagher & Co. <sup>33</sup>	Morgan Crucible Company PLC <sup>34</sup>	Safran SA <sup>35</sup>
Chapman Freeborn Holdings Ltd <sup>36</sup>	Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA <sup>37</sup>	Total S.A. <sup>38</sup>
Cobham PLC <sup>39</sup>	Northrop Grumman Corporation <sup>40</sup>	Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC <sup>41</sup>
Dcc International Holdings B.V. <sup>42</sup>	Rheinmetall AG <sup>43</sup>	
HCR Group Holdings Ltd <sup>44</sup>	RMPA Holdings Ltd <sup>45</sup>	

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 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 Pension Scheme and VT Flagship Ltd.

2 Finmeccanica SpA includes payments made to Agusta Westland Inc, Agustawestland International Ltd, Agustawestland Ltd, Aviation Training International Ltd, DRS Technologies UK Ltd, Europaams SAS, MBDA UK Ltd, PCA Electronic Test Ltd, Selex Communications Ltd, Selex Elsas Ltd, Selex Galileo Ltd, Selex Systems Integration Ltd, Vega Consulting Services Ltd and Westland Helicopters Ltd.

3 Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC includes payments made to Industria De Turbo Propulsores S.A., Optimized Systems & 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 Aircraft Research Association 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 Integrated System Technologies Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems Pinzgauer Ltd, BAE Systems Marine 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, CTA International, Detica Ltd, Europaams SAS, IFS Defence Ltd and MBDA UK Ltd.

5 Hewlett-Packard Company includes payments made to Autonomy Systems Ltd, 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 Leisure Operating Ltd and Serco Ltd.

7 EADS NV includes payments made to Airbus Operations Ltd, Airbus UK Ltd, Astrium Ltd, Atlas Elektronik UK Ltd, Cassidian Ltd, Cassidian Test & Services Ltd, Cassidian Test Engineering Services Ltd, EADS Deutschland GmbH, Eurocopter, Eurocopter UK Ltd, Europaams SAS, Infoterra Ltd, MBDA UK Ltd, Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd, Paradigm Services Ltd and Vector Aerospace International 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 Overseas Corp, Lockheed Martin Sippican Inc, Lockheed Martin Systems Integration-OWEGO, 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, Force Protection Europe 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 Santa Barbara Sistemas, General Dynamics Satellite Communication Services, General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd, Jet Aviation AG and Kymmar (KMC) Ltd.
- 11 Thales SA includes payments made to ADI Munitions Pty Ltd t/a Thales Australia, 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 Corporate Services 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 Systemes Aeroportes SA, Thales Training & Simulation (ACE) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Eagle Middle Wallop) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation Ltd, Thales UK Ltd, Thales Underwater Systems Ltd, and Zodiac Data Systems SAS.
- 12 Boeing Company (The) includes payments made to Aviation Training International Ltd, Boeing Defence UK Ltd, Jeppesen GmbH, Jeppesen Sanderson Inc, Jeppesen UK Ltd and The Boeing 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 BT Group PLC includes payments made to British Telecommunications Northern Ireland, British Telecommunications PLC, BT Payment Services Ltd, BT Redcare and Moorhouse Consulting Limited.
- 15 QinetiQ Group PLC includes payments made to Boldon James Ltd, Graphics Research Corporation Ltd, QinetiQ Commerce Decisions Ltd, QinetiQ Group PLC, QinetiQ Ltd and QinetiQ Target Services Ltd.
- 16 3i Group PLC includes payments made to Carillion Enterprise Ltd and Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd.
- 17 Le Grand Annington Ltd includes payments made to Annington Property Ltd and Annington Receivables Ltd.
- 18 Sodexo SA includes payments made to Sodexo International FZE, Sodexo Prestige Ltd, Sodexo Defence Services Ltd, Sodexo Ltd, Sodexo Motivation Solutions UK Ltd and Sodexo Property Solutions Ltd.
- 19 BP PLC includes payments made to Aral AG, 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.
- 20 Lend Lease Group includes payments made to Bovis Lend Lease Ltd, Debut Services (South West) Ltd, Debut Services Ltd and Lend Lease Construction (EMEA) Ltd.
- 21 SSE PLC includes payments made to Pride (Serp) Ltd, Scottish & Southern Energy PLC, Southern Electric Contracting Ltd, Southern Electric Gas Ltd, Southern Electric Power Distribution PLC, SSE Contracting Ltd, SSE Energy Supply Ltd, SSE Water Ltd and Swalec Gas Ltd.
- 22 Carillion PLC includes payments made to Carillion (AMBS) Ltd, Carillion AM Government Ltd, Carillion Construction Ltd, Carillion Enterprise Ltd, Carillion Services Ltd, Holdfast Training Services Ltd, Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd, Schal International Management Ltd and TPS Consult Ltd.
- 23 Marshall of Cambridge (Holdings) Ltd includes payments made to Marshall of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd, Marshall SDG Ltd, Marshall Specialist Vehicles Ltd and Slingsby Advanced Composites Ltd.
- 24 Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd includes payments made to Mitchell Diesel Ltd, T.G. Power Ltd, Team Q Maintenance Ltd, Turner Estate Solutions Ltd, Turner Facilities Management (Gibraltar) Ltd and Turner Facilities Management Ltd.
- 25 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.
- 26 Raytheon Company includes payments made to Diehl-Raytheon Missile Systeme GmbH, Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture, Raytheon BBN Technologies Corp, Raytheon Company, Raytheon Elcan Optical Technologies, Raytheon Systems Ltd and Raytheon Technical Services Company LLC.
- 27 Volkswagen AG includes payments made to MAN Diesel & Turbo UK Ltd, MAN Truck & Bus Deutschland GmbH, MAN Truck & Bus UK Ltd and Volkswagen Group United Kingdom Ltd.
- 28 KBR Inc. includes payments to Kellogg Brown & Root Ltd.
- 29 Royal Dutch Shell PLC includes payments made to Euroshell Deutschland GmbH, Shell Aviation Ltd, Shell Eastern Trading (PTE) Ltd, Shell Gas Ltd, Shell UK Ltd and Shell UK Oil Products Ltd.
- 30 Air Partner PLC includes payments made to Air Partner PLC.
- 31 Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd includes payments made to Modus Services Ltd.
- 32 SAAB AB includes payments made to SAAB AB, SAAB AB (Publ), SAAB AB Gripen, SAAB Bofors Dynamics AB, SAAB Dynamics AB and SAAB Training Systems AB.
- 33 Arthur J. Gallagher & Co includes payments made to Gallagher Bassett International Ltd.
- 34 Morgan Crucible Company PLC includes payments made to NP Aerospace Ltd.
- 35 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.
- 36 Chapman Freeborn Holdings Ltd includes payments made to Chapman Freeborn Airchartering Ltd.
- 37 Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA includes payments made to Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA.
- 38 Total S.A. includes payments made to Hutchinson S.A., Hutchinson Snc, Stop-Choc Ltd, Total Gas & Power Ltd, Total Lubrifiants SA and Totsa Total Oil Trading SA.
- 39 Cobham PLC includes payments made to Chelton Ltd, Cobham CTS Ltd, Cobham Flight Inspection Ltd, Cobham Mal Ltd, Cobham TCS Limited, Credowan Ltd, FB Heliservices Ltd, FBS Ltd, Flight Refuelling Ltd, FR Aviation Ltd and Spectronic Denmark A/S.
- 40 Northrop Grumman Corporation includes payments made to Northrop Grumman 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, Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation, Park Air Systems Ltd and Remotec UK Ltd.
- 41 Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC includes payments made to Audiosoft Ltd, Ultra Electronics Ltd and Ultra Electronics Ocean Systems Inc.
- 42 Dcc International Holdings B.V. includes payments made to Brogan Holdings Ltd, Butler Fuels Ltd, CPL Petroleum Ltd, DCC Energy Ltd, Emo Oil Ltd, GB Oil Ltd, Team Fitwick and Total Butler.
- 43 Rheinmetall AG includes payments made to Rheinmetall Air Defence AG, Rheinmetall Landsysteme GmbH and Rheinmetall Waffe Munition GmbH.
- 44 HCR Group Holdings Ltd includes payments made to HCR Ltd.
- 45 RMPA Holdings Ltd includes payments made to RMPA Services PLC.



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

**Table 1.20a** 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 1.21** details the defence expenditure by each of the NATO member states in Constant 2011 Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion).

**Table 1.22** presents defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP for each of the NATO countries.

**Table 1.23** details the top 15 military spenders worldwide, ranked using Market Exchange rates and Purchasing Power Parity rates. It also shows spend per capita.

**Charts 1.24a-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 1.20)

- In 2011/12, the MOD spent just under £3.8 billion on conflict prevention worldwide.
- The net additional cost incurred by the MOD as a result of operations in Afghanistan was just under £3.5 billion.

#### NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure (Tables 1.21 and 1.22)

- In 2011 the UK remained the second largest military spender in NATO after the USA<sup>1</sup> (using comparisons based on constant prices and exchange rates).
- The UK remains one of only three NATO countries which meet the NATO target of spending the equivalent of 2% or more of GDP on Defence. The others are USA and Greece. In 2011, France fell below the NATO target for the first time.

#### Top Worldwide Military Spenders (Table 1.23)

- In 2011, total worldwide military expenditure was estimated to be just over US\$1.7 trillion at current prices and exchange rates. The USA was the world's largest military spender accounting for 41% of worldwide expenditure in 2011.

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<sup>1</sup> Calculations based on NATO definition of Defence Expenditure. The NATO definition of defence spending is explained further later in this commentary.

- In 2011, the UK was the fourth largest military spender, accounting for nearly 4% of worldwide military spend, behind the USA, China and Russia (using comparisons based on market exchange rates). The UK was fifth, based on purchasing power parity comparisons, after USA, China, India and Russia.

## 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 1.21, 1.22, 1.23 and Charts 1.24a-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 1.21**, they are substantial in relation to the global comparison in **Table 1.23**.

### **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 (France, Greece, Hungary, 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](#).

This year the figures in **Table 1.22** are expressed according to a new price base. The price base has been updated and the figures are now expressed at Constant 2005 prices (compared to 2000 prices previously).

The German government abolished compulsory military service in 2011. The abolition of compulsory military service has led to a substantial falls in the number military personnel; it has been highlighted within the charts where this change has had an impact on the figures presented.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

**Table 1.20 MOD Operations and Peacekeeping Costs**

This table shows a breakdown of the actual net operating and capital costs for MOD operations in the Wider Gulf, 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 1.20a shows the annual audited costs of operations in the Wider Gulf, 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](#)

This table is a National Statistic.

	Wider Gulf <sup>1</sup>			Afghanistan			Libya			Conflict Pool <sup>2</sup>		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	2011/12 <sup>3</sup>	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total Cost by Operation</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>127</b> <sup>†</sup>	<b>37</b>	<b>3 821</b>	<b>3 777</b> <sup>†</sup>	<b>3 458</b>	-	<b>21</b> <sup>†</sup>	<b>213</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b> <sup>†</sup>	<b>46</b>
<b>Total Resource</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2 330</b>	<b>2 720</b>	<b>2 705</b>	-	<b>21</b> <sup>†</sup>	<b>188</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>59</b> <sup>†</sup>	<b>46</b>
<i>of which:</i>												
<b>Total Cash Resource:</b>												
Service Manpower	35	7	5	174	192	289	-	-	4	18	17	17
Civilian Manpower	7	1	-	26	28	25	-	-	1	2	1	1
Infrastructure costs	53	10	8	236	336	192	-	-	14	8	9	2
Equipment support	101	21	14	551	605	585	-	1	30	1	1	-
Other costs and services	53	10	4	437	503	475	-	1	13	26	32	25
Receipts and Other Income <sup>4</sup>	-16	-1	-	-55	-24	-38	-	-	-4	-1	-1	1
Inventory/Other Consumption	13	4	3	570	784	758	-	2	34	-1	-	-
Cash Release of Provision	6	7	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non Cash Resource:</b>												
Stock write off / (write-on)	-	-	-	16	30	-6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation (including UOR <sup>5</sup> ) and fixed asset write-off	35	1	-	331	260	442	-	17	97	-	-	-
Cost of capital	10	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign currency surplus/deficit	2	4	-	-2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non nuclear provision credit against provision	-6	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>750</b>	-	-	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-
<b>Total Annually Managed Expenditure<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: MOD Departmental Resource Accounts

1. From 2011/12, expenditure is reported as Wider Gulf but in years prior to that date this has been reported under Iraq.

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

3. Operations in Libya began in March 2011 and ended in October 2011

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

6. The AME provision reflects the creation of a provision against future liabilities. This has previously been included in the non cash resource section.

**Table 1.20a Annual audited cost of Operations in Wider Gulf, Afghanistan and Libya<sup>1</sup>**

	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	2011/12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 694</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>4 004</b>	<b>4 163</b>	<b>3 925<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3 708</b>
Operations in Wider Gulf <sup>1</sup>	847	1 311	910	958	956	1 457	1 381	342	127 <sup>1</sup>	37
Operations in Afghanistan	311	46	67	199	738	1 504	2 623	3 821	3 777 <sup>1</sup>	3 458
Operations in Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 <sup>1</sup>	213

Source: MOD Departmental Resource Accounts

1. From 2011/12, expenditure is reported as Wider Gulf but in years prior to that date the heading has been Iraq.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

**Table 1.21 NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure 2007 - 2011**

This table shows defence payments accrued within financial years 2007-2011 for NATO member states. **Figures are expressed at Constant 2011 Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion)** using GDP deflators from the [OECD Economic Outlook](#) and [Economic and Financial Affairs](#). 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 2009 represents the fiscal year 2009/10 for Canada and the United Kingdom and the fiscal year 2008/09 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 2011 Prices & Exchange Rates (US\$ billion)					
Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011e
<b>NATO Total<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>948.7 II</b>	<b>1 091.4 II</b>	<b>1 103.3</b>	<b>1 112.5</b>	<b>1 038.1</b>
<b>NATO - Europe<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>298.4 II</b>	<b>305.4 II</b>	<b>295.9</b>	<b>291.8</b>	<b>282.6</b>
Albania <sup>1</sup>	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2
Belgium	5.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.5
Bulgaria <sup>3</sup>	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	*	*	1.0	1.0	1.0
Czech Republic	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.4
Denmark	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.5
Estonia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
France <sup>4</sup>	66.0	64.6 II	55.6	55.2	53.4
Germany	44.6	46.8	48.1	48.9	48.1
Greece	9.3	10.2	10.6	8.5	6.4
Hungary	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
Italy	33.0	34.4	32.4	31.2	30.2
Latvia	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lithuania	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Luxembourg <sup>5</sup>	0.3 II	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	12.4	12.3	12.4	11.9	11.3
Norway <sup>6</sup>	7.0	7.0 II	7.3	7.2	7.2
Poland	8.2	7.2	8.2	8.9	8.9
Portugal	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6
Romania	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
Slovak Republic	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
Slovenia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Spain	17.7	18.1	17.3	15.7	14.0
Turkey	12.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.5
United Kingdom	60.8	63.6	62.9	64.0	63.6
<b>North America</b>	<b>650.4</b>	<b>785.9</b>	<b>807.5</b>	<b>820.6</b>	<b>755.6</b>
Canada	21.1	22.2	23.4	22.8	23.7
United States <sup>7</sup>	629.3	763.8	784.1	797.8	731.9

Source: DASA derived estimates from NATO data

1. Albania and Croatia joined the Alliance in 2009.
2. Iceland is a member of the Alliance but has no armed forces.
3. Data do not include pensions.
4. Data do not include deployable elements of Other Forces. From 2009, data do not include the Gendarmerie.
5. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces for Luxembourg from 2008.
6. From 2009, new methodology used to calculate pensions.
7. Increases in United States spending from 2008 are consistent with revised figures provided by NATO with their 2010 Estimates.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

**Table 1.22** NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure as % of GDP 2007-2011

This table shows defence payments accrued by NATO member states within the financial years 2007-2011 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 2005 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 2009 represents the fiscal year 2009/10 for Canada and the United Kingdom and the fiscal year 2008/09 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.**

	Constant 2005 Prices (Percentage of GDP)				
Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011e
<b>NATO - Total<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>2.8 II</b>	<b>3.3 II</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>NATO - Europe<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>1.7 II</b>	<b>1.7 II</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Albania <sup>1</sup>	*	*	1.5	1.6	1.5
Belgium	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Bulgaria <sup>3</sup>	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.4
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	*	*	1.6	1.5	1.5
Czech Republic	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1
Denmark	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Estonia	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
France <sup>4</sup>	2.4	2.3 II	2.1	2.0	1.9
Germany	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Greece	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.1
Hungary	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Italy	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Latvia	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
Lithuania	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Luxembourg <sup>5</sup>	0.6 II	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Netherlands	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Norway <sup>6</sup>	1.6	1.6 II	1.6	1.6	1.6
Poland	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Portugal	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Romania	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Slovak Republic	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1
Slovenia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Turkey	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
United Kingdom	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
<b>North America</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
United States	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.8

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. From 2009, data do not include the Gendarmerie.
5. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces for Luxembourg from 2008.
6. From 2009, new methodology used to calculate pensions.





# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

**Table 1.23 Top World-wide Military Spenders: 2011**

This table shows the Top 15 Worldwide Military Spenders in 2011. **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).**

The SIPRI definition of defence expenditure differs to the definitions used by NATO and the MOD. Further details on the SIPRI definition can be found [here](#).

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 <sup>1</sup>		
Rank	Country	Spending US\$ billion	Spending Per Capita US\$ <sup>2</sup>	World Share %	Rank	Country	Spending US\$ billion
1	USA <sup>3</sup>	711.4	2 272	40.9	1	USA	711.4
2	China	[142.9]	[106]	[8.2]	2	China	221.2
3	Russia	[71.9]	[503]	[4.1]	3	India	119.4
4	UK	62.7	1 005	3.6	4	Russia	92.6
5	France	62.5	991	3.6	5	UK	58.6
<b>Sub-total Top 5</b>		<b>1051.4</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>Sub-total Top 5</b>		<b>1 203.2</b>
6	Japan	59.3	469	3.4	6	Saudi Arabia	57.4
7	India	48.9	39	2.8	7	France	49.9
8	Saudi Arabia <sup>4</sup>	48.5	1 727	2.8	8	Japan	45.3
9	Germany	[46.7]	[569]	[2.7]	9	South Korea	42.9
10	Brazil	35.4	180	2.0	10	Germany	40.4
<b>Sub-total Top 10</b>		<b>1290.2</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>Sub-total Top 10</b>		<b>1 439.2</b>
11	Italy	[34.5]	[567]	[2.0]	11	Brazil	32.8
12	South Korea	30.8	636	1.8	12	Italy	28.9
13	Australia	26.7	1 182	1.5	13	Turkey	24.6
14	Canada	[24.7]	[719]	[1.4]	14	Canada	19.9
15	Turkey	[17.9]	243	1.0	15	Taiwan	18.2
<b>Sub-total Top 15</b>		<b>1424.7</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>Sub-total Top 15</b>		<b>1 563.6</b>
<b>World Total</b>		<b>1 738</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>World Total</b>		<b>..</b>

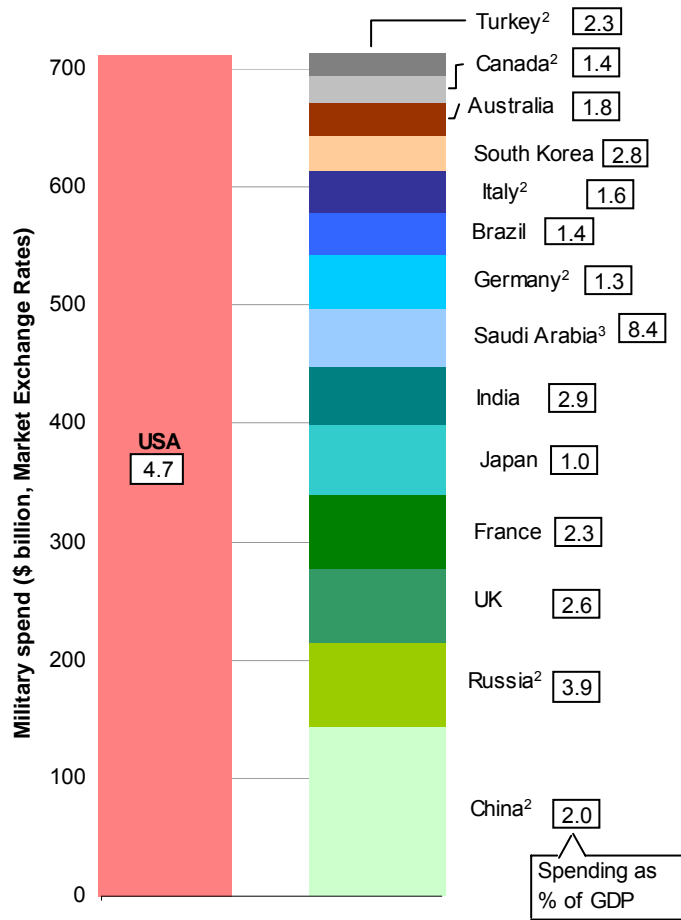
Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

- The figures in PPP dollar terms have been calculated by DASA using estimated PPP rates (for 2011), based on price comparisons of the components of GDP published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Apr 2012.
  - Spending per Capita figures have been calculated using population estimates taken from the UN State of the World Population Report 2011.
  - USA spending figures relate to the Fiscal Year October 2010 - September 2011. All other country figures relate to Calendar Year 2011.
  - The figures for Saudi Arabia include expenditure on public order and safety and might be slight overestimates.
- [ ] Indicates SIPRI estimate

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

Chart to Table **1.23** Top Worldwide Military Spenders Defence Expenditure and shown as % of GDP: 2011<sup>1</sup>



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 1.22** where the NATO definition has been used. Estimates for 2011 GDP are from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook database, Apr 2012. 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.

# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

**Charts 1.24a-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 2011 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 more accurately reflects the NATO definition for defence expenditure but has led to lower levels of Defence spending (and as % of GDP) and personnel numbers for France being reported 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 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](#).

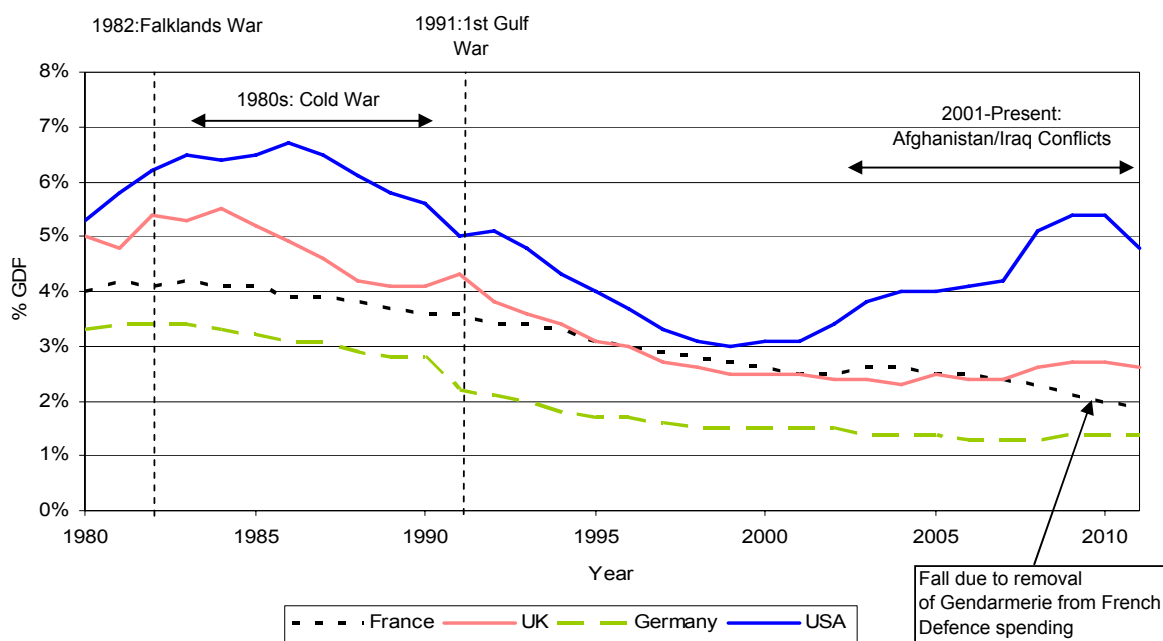
**The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.**

### Chart 1.24a Defence Spending as a % of GDP: 1980 - 2011<sup>1,2</sup>

This chart shows aggregate defence expenditure for the UK, USA, France and Germany as a percentage of GDP from 1980-2011.

In 2011 the UK spent 2.6% of its national income on defence, France spent 1.9% 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 rose steadily from 2000 to 2010, when it reached 5.4% of national income, however the figure dropped back to 4.8% in 2011 as spending on defence fell.



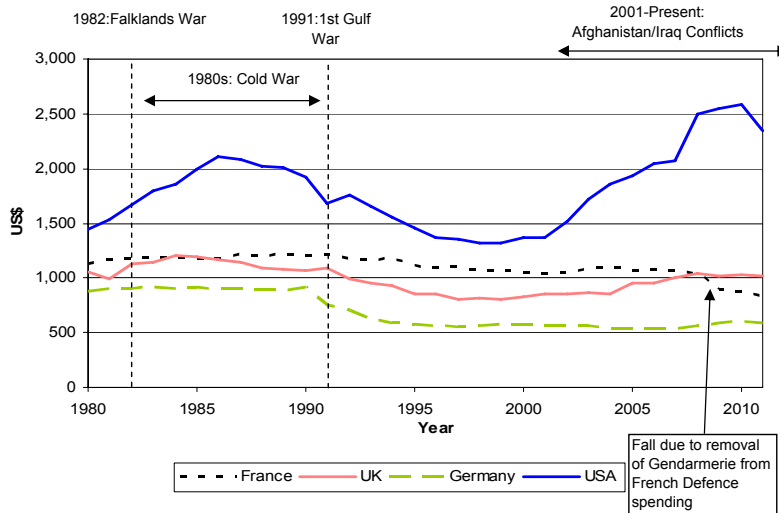
# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

**Chart 1.24b Real Defence Spending per Capita: 1980-2011**<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

This chart shows trends in real defence spending per capita between 1980 and 2011.

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, although the USA figure has dropped back a little in 2011. In terms of defence expenditure per capita, in 2011 the UK spent around \$1,000 per person. France spent slightly less per capita than the UK (c.\$850) whilst Germany spent substantially less (c.\$590). The USA still spent over double that of the UK (c.\$2,350).



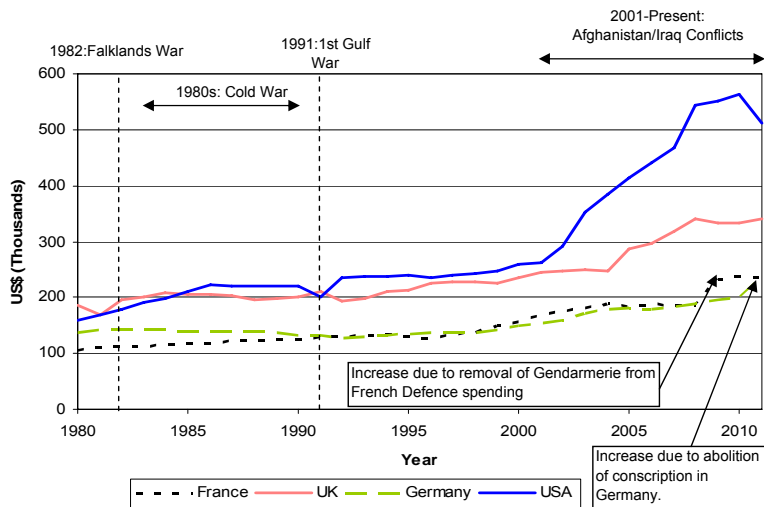
**Chart 1.24c Real Defence Spending Per Serviceman**<sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>

This chart shows trends in real defence spending per Serviceman for 1980-2011.

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 97% between 2000 and 2011 whilst UK spending increased by 44% over the same period. In 2011 the USA spent \$513,000 per Serviceman whilst the UK spent \$341,000.

Spending per Serviceman for Germany has been increasing gradually since 2000 with a large increase coming in 2011, which was as a result of conscription ending and the subsequent sudden drop in service personnel numbers. Following the removal of the Gendarmerie from French expenditure since 2009 it would be misleading to compare changes in France and Germany Defence spending per Serviceman over time.

Of the three European nations listed the UK spends the most per Serviceman, followed by France and Germany who both spend \$235,000 per Serviceman.



# CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

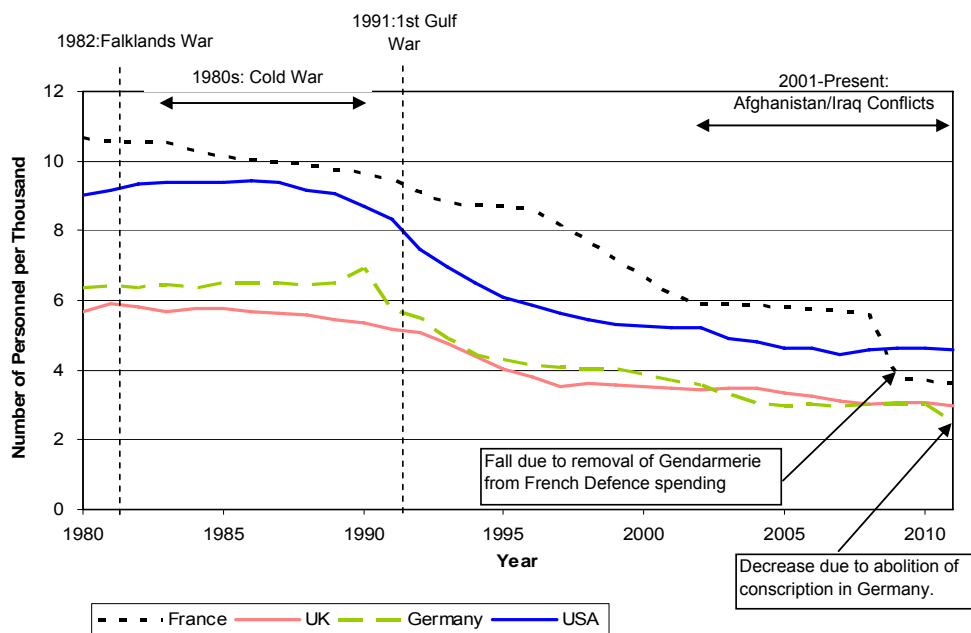
## INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE: Focus on NATO Allies

### Chart 1.24d Number of Military Personnel per Thousand Population<sup>2,4,6,7</sup>

This chart shows the number of military personnel per Thousand Population from 1980 to 2011.

Data sources have been consolidated since the publication of last year's tables to ensure a more consistent use of data across the countries and also to the data sources used in NATO Tables 1.21 and 1.22.

In the UK there are currently around 3 servicemen per thousand population whereas in France, there are 3.6 and in the USA there are 4.6. Germany has the lowest number of military personnel per thousand population at 2.5.



#### Footnotes to Charts 1.24a - 1.24d

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 1.21.
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 the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development \(OECD\)](#) for all countries except Germany. German GDP figures and associated deflators have been extracted from the April 2012 version of the [IMF World Economic Outlook database](#).
4. This chart uses National population figures obtained from the April 2012 version of the [IMF World Economic Outlook database](#).
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 2011 figures are provisional only; French military personnel strength figures have been extracted from a 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, gender, ethnic origin, and rank/grade, plus higher-level summaries of how key trends in strengths and flows have developed over a number of years. Chapter 2 is divided into five main sections:

- **Personnel summary (Tables 2.1 to 2.3)** - overall statistics relating to both civilians and Armed Forces personnel, including numbers by location.
- **UK Armed Forces (Tables 2.4 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 2.38)** - summaries of the main trends in strengths, intake and outflow of civilian personnel, including breakdowns of the diversity protected characteristics.
- **Compensation claims made against the MOD (Tables 2.39 and 2.40)** - statistics on the numbers of new and settled claims made against the MOD.
- **International (Table 2.41)** - Manpower holdings and ceilings by member countries of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty.

Tables are presented showing annual figures from April 2006 where available to April 2012 and a comparative figure at April 2000 where data allow.

### Context

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

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

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

### Armed Forces Personnel Key Points and Trends

#### Strength

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 170,010 at 1 April 2012, down 6,850 (3.9 per cent) since 1 April 2011 and down 20,260 (10.6 per cent) since 1 April 2000.

The requirement for the UK full-time trained Armed Forces has decreased from 198,160 in 2000 to 179,250 in 2011 and 174,840 in 2012. Between 2000 and 2012 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 4,830 or 2.8 per cent at 1 April 2012. This deficit has increased from 2,400 (1.3 per cent) at 1 April 2011 and decreased from 7,880 (4.0 per cent) 1 April 2000. The increase in the deficit since 1 April 2011 is due to the planned drawdown to meet the personnel reductions set out in the SDSR.

### **Location**

At 1 April 2012, 156,970 (87.3 per cent) of UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were stationed in the UK. This was a decrease of 4,820 when compared to 1 April 2011. At 1 April 2012, 22,440 personnel were stationed overseas, a decrease of 1,790 from 1 April 2011. On 1 April 2012, a further 390 UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were unallocated.

### **Diversity**

At 1 April 2012 the percentage of Armed Forces personnel who were:

- Female was 9.7 per cent, up 0.1 percentage points from 1 April 2011.
- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), with known ethnic origin, was 6.9 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from 1 April 2011.
- Christian, with a recorded religion, was 83.5 per cent, a decrease from 84.9 per cent at 1 April 2011.
- Of UK nationality (with a recorded nationality) was 94.9 per cent, a slight decrease from 95.1 per cent at 1 April 2011.

### **Intake/Outflow**

The intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life was 14,800 in the financial year 2011/12. This was an increase of 2,070 (16.3 per cent) when compared with 2010/11.

The gain to trained strength (GTS) of the UK Regular Armed Forces was 11,320 in financial year 2011/12. This was a decrease of 2,080 (15.5 per cent) when compared to 2010/11, with a decline seen in all three Services. This reflects previous reduced intake in all three Services.

The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 21,370 in 2011/12. This was an increase of 3,240 (17.8 per cent) when compared with 2010/11, with an increase seen in each of the Services. This represents a change in recent trends where total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces had fallen year on year from 2006/07 to 2010/11.

## **Civilian Personnel Key Points and Trends**

### **General**

Between 1 April 2011 and 1 April 2012 the number of Level 0 civilian personnel fell by 12,050<sup>e</sup> (14.5 per cent) Full Time Equivalent (FTE) from 83,060<sup>e</sup> to 71,010<sup>e</sup>. This

net change comprised falls of 8,620 in the Level 1 civilian total, 2,240 in the Trading Fund total and 1,190<sup>e</sup> in Locally Engaged Civilians (LEC).

Between 2000 and 2010 the Level 0 MOD civilian total fell from around 121,300 in 2000, to around 85,800<sup>e</sup> in 2010; representing a 29.3 per cent decrease over the period. Between 2010 and 2012 the Level 0 MOD civilian total fell from around 85,800<sup>e</sup> to 71,000, reducing by a further 17.3 per cent.

### **Location**

The number of Level 0 civilian personnel (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary) employed in the United Kingdom in FTE terms decreased, from 67,610 at 1 April 2011 to 57,220 at 1 April 2012. The number of Level 0 civilian personnel (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary) employed overseas also decreased from 12,680 at 1 April 2011 to 11,270 at 1 April 2012.

### **Diversity**

Between 1 April 2011 and 1 April 2012 the headcount representation percentage (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and LEC personnel) of:

- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel (with known ethnic origin) increased from 3.2 per cent to 3.5 per cent.
- Female personnel fell from 36.8 per cent to 36.0 per cent.
- Personnel working part-time hours fell from 10.2 per cent to 9.8 per cent.

Between 1 April 2011 and 1 April 2012 the headcount representation percentage (excluding Trading Funds, Royal Fleet Auxiliary and LEC personnel) of:

- Christian personnel fell from 71.7 per cent to 70.8 per cent, while those with non-Christian religious beliefs remained stable at 5.1 per cent.
- Secular personnel increased slightly from 23.4 per cent to 24.1 per cent.
- Lesbian, gay and bisexual personnel increased slightly from 1.4 per cent to 1.7 per cent.

### **Intake**

Although the Ministry of Defence has been under a recruitment freeze since August 2010, some exemptions to this exist, where recruitment remains authorised to ensure sufficient key skills and professions remain at required levels. While Trading Funds are not exempt from the recruitment freeze, the majority of personnel employed are specialists, as such recruitment has been largely unaffected by the freeze. In the financial year 2011/12 1,380 personnel were recruited into the Department, excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and LEC personnel. This was a decrease of 660 on the number recruited in 2010/11, reflecting the effect of the first full year under the recruitment freeze.

### **Outflow**

Within 2011/12 12,360 personnel left the Department, an increase of 7,090 on the number leaving the department in 2010/11. This is largely attributed to the effects of the implementation of the SDSR with almost half of all exits (48.1 per cent) and 63.2 per cent of Main MOD TLB exits occurring under the Voluntary Early Release Scheme (VERS) which was implemented in October 2011. An increase in the numbers of personnel leaving Trading Funds was also seen in 2011/12. Even accounting for the 1,910 Met Office personnel transferring to the Department for Business Innovation and Skills, a further 1,020 personnel left MOD Trading Funds, 220 more than in 2010/11.



## Changes to Chapter 2 in 2012

### 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:

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

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

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

### Main changes to tables

Table 2.4 (UKDS 2011) “Strength of locally entered personnel” is no longer included in UKDS. This table provided locations of Gurkha and LEC personnel. Given the differences between these types of personnel, Gurkhas serve under the same terms and conditions as UK Regular personnel, whereas LEC have localised arrangements, it is not considered meaningful to present these together.

**Note:** Due to the removal of Table 2.4, Tables 2.5 to 2.16 in UKDS 2011 are now presented as Tables 2.4 to 2.15.

Table 2.15 (UKDS 2011, Table 2.16) has been expanded. The UKDS 2011 table was a snapshot for one year. The expanded tables (2.15a and 2.15b) provide a time series, one covering the Community Cadet Forces and a second covering the Combined Cadet Force.

Titles: Table 2.15a, Community Cadet Forces strengths at 1 April in each year  
Table 2.15b, Combined Cadet Forces strengths at 1 April in each year

Table 2.16 is new, providing summary intake and outflow for each Service based on Monthly Personnel Report Table 3<sup>1</sup>. This table includes for the first time in UKDS the numbers of personnel leaving the Services due to voluntary outflow and redundancy. It includes a time series showing the patterns of change in intake and outflow in each

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<sup>1</sup> Latest Monthly Personnel Report can be found at:  
<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MPR>

financial year.

Title: Table **2.16** Intake to and Outflow from UK Regular Forces by Service

Table **2.26** has been amended to remove Working Level Management Group data. As at 1 April 2012 Central Top Level Budget (TLB) and Chief of Joint Operations ceased to exist as TLBs; Head Office & Corporate Services and Joint Forces Command were established as TLBs. Reporting responsibility of the Met Office Trading Fund was transferred to the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) in Autumn 2011.

Table **2.27** (UKDS 2011), breakdowns by agency is no longer included in UKDS. Almost all former MOD agencies have now been subsumed into the MOD core, and after public consultation it was determined this table was no longer relevant. The table has consequently been removed.

Tables **2.28 to 2.42** in UKDS 2011 are now presented as Tables **2.27 to 2.41**, unless noted below no other changes are anticipated to these tables.

Table **2.29** in UKDS 2011 is now presented as Table **2.28**, the graph presented in the previous publication, based on declaration rate, has been replaced by a more informative graph showing the relative distribution across grades of each ethnicity category.

Table **2.30** in UKDS 2011 is now presented as Table **2.29**, the graphs presented in the previous publication, showing the strength of civilian personnel by gender and by full time or part time have been modified to show the more informative relative proportions of male to female personnel and full time to part time personnel

Table **2.33** in UKDS 2011 is now presented as Table **2.32**, the graph based on declaration rate has been replaced by a graph showing the relative distribution of religion across grades.

Table **2.34** in UKDS 2011 is now presented as Table **2.33**, the graph based on declaration rate has been replaced by a graph showing the relative distribution of sexual orientation across grades.

Tables **2.40 to 2.42** in UKDS 2011 are now presented as Tables **2.39 to 2.41**, no other changes have been made to these tables.

## 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 three Trading Funds<sup>2</sup> 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**

**Armed Forces** data on JPA are a combination of mandatory and non-mandatory fields populated by unit administrators and voluntary fields such as ethnic origin that Armed Forces personnel can choose to complete based on their self-perceptions. In 2011 the ethnicity and nationality categories were aligned with new recommended classifications in the 2011 Census of Population. If the percentage of personnel with unknown or undeclared ethnicity exceeds 40 per cent 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.

As a result of improvements in the quality of data sourced from JPA and the monthly data validation processes, all data from 1 November 2011 is considered to be fit for purpose. Consequently data published from 1 November 2011 onwards are considered finalised and will no longer be marked as provisional.

Further information can be found in our background report:-

[Quality Report - UK Armed Forces - Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Manning Reports](#)

[Quality Report - TSP 7 UK Reserves](#)

**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

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<sup>2</sup> Defence Support Group (formerly Army Base Repair Organisation and the Defence Aviation and Repair Agency)  
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory  
Hydrographic Office

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.

The disability field on the department's Human Resource Management System (HRMS) was reset on 18 April 2011 to accommodate the new disability reporting requirements resulting from the 2011 census exercise. Consequently all disability records were reset and personnel have been requested to re-declare their disability status. With disability declaration being optional, progress has been slow in personnel making new declarations. Following the HRMS reset declaration rates fell to 4.6 per cent and had only increased to 29.2 per cent by April 2012. To observe representation rates with declaration rates as low as this would not have any statistical validity. From the current rate of progress, we do not anticipate being able to report disability representation figures for the foreseeable future. In view of this, disability representation rates remain withheld for May 2011 onwards, until further notice. Data prior to this time are unaffected.

Improvements in the way in which LEC information is recorded have meant the actual FTE of part-time LECs are now available for the majority of LECs. LEC figures use these actual values where possible, with the average known FTE of part-time LECs used where this information remains unavailable.

LEC totals, and subsequently any total including Civilian Level 0 total for April 2012 are estimates due to non-availability of LEC data for Defence Equipment & Support TLB (DE&S). The figure for DE&S was estimated on the basis of the strength at the previous quarter. It should be noted the number being estimated is less than 300 individuals, and therefore the scope of any inaccuracy in the estimate, in particular when referring to totals, is likely to be negligible.

Further information can be found in our background report:-

[Quality Report - Civilian Personnel Statistics](#)

## **National Statistics**

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 **2.39** - New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year
- Table **2.40** - New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year
- Table **2.41** - Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty

Table **2.14** "Strength of the Reserve Forces" - retains National Statistics status pending review but significant concerns with data quality remain. See Table 2.14 for details.

The data in tables **2.35**, **2.36**, **2.37** and **2.38** are outside the scope of National Statistics because flows can only be reconciled to strength at Civilian Level 0. Intake and outflow are purely a record of recruitment into and departures from the department, and do not reflect movements of personnel within the Department, such as promotions and transfers. Therefore rates by grade are purely the number of people who leave the department or join each grade from outside the Department per 100 of the average headcount strength for that grade.

All Chapter 2 Tables badged as National Statistics are labelled as being within the scope of National Statistics and where relevant a link to where the latest information can be found.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

**Table 2.1 Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> strengths, at 1 April each year**

Between 2000 and 2010, the total number of personnel (both UK Armed Forces and civilian) fell by 15.0 per cent from around 334,000 in 2000 to around 284,000 in 2010. By 2012, the total number of personnel (both UK Armed Forces and civilian) fell by a further 9.5 per cent from around 284,000 in 2010 to around 257,100e in 2012. Between 2000 and 2010 the strength of the UK Armed Forces fell from around 212,700 to 198,200, this represents an overall decrease of 6.8 per cent over the period. Over the same period, the Level 0 MOD civilian total fell from around 121,300 in 2000, to around 85,800 in 2010; representing a 29.3 per cent decrease over the period. Between 2010 and 2012 the strength of the UK Armed Forces fell from around 198,200 to around 186,100, representing a further decrease of 6.1 per cent over the period, while the Level 0 MOD civilian total fell from around 85,800 to 71,000, reducing by a further 17.3 per cent.

As at 1 April 2000, the ratio of UK Armed Forces to civilians was 1.8 : 1 (civilians accounting for 36.3 per cent of total personnel). As at 1 April 2006 this ratio had increased to 1.95 : 1 (civilians accounting for 33.9 per cent of total personnel). By 2012 this ratio had increased to 2.6 : 1 (civilians accounting for 27.6 per cent of total personnel).

In the context of comparative reductions in personnel numbers across the period, while UK Armed Forces have reduced in size by 12.5 per cent since 2000, the MOD civilian population has experienced a far greater reduction of 41.5 per cent over the same period.

The MOD civilian Level 0 FTE strength has reduced substantially since 2000, from about 121,300 at 1 April 2000 to about 71,000e at 1 April 2012, a reduction of more than 50,000. The Level 0 strength reduced by a quarter from 2000 to 2008, and subsequently remained more stable with only small reductions until 2011. Further reductions have been seen since 2011, as directed by policy deriving from the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). Personnel reductions under the SDSR are set to continue until 2020 from the baseline start point of April 2010. Between April 2010 and April 2012 the overall strength in Level 1 MOD personnel fell from 65,900 to 54,500. During this period permanent non-industrial strength has fallen by 16.2 per cent and permanent industrial strength has fallen by 21.4 per cent (see Table 2.25).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the UK Armed Forces - Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR) and the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). These publications and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QPR>), (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

		Thousands: FTE						
	2000	2006 <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>2</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>334.0</b>	<b>304.8</b>	<b>294.1</b>	<b>282.4</b>	<b>281.6</b>	<b>284.0</b>	<b>275.7<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>257.1<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Service</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>198.2</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>186.1</b>
UK Regulars	207.6	195.9	190.7	186.9	188.6	191.7	186.4	179.8
FTRS	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1
Gurkhas	3.7 <sup>r</sup>	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Locally entered/engaged	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Civilian Level 0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>83.1<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>71.0<sup>e</sup></b>
Level 1 <sup>1</sup>	91.9	78.1	73.8	69.0	66.4	65.9	63.1	54.5
Trading Funds	14.5	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	7.1
Locally engaged civilians	14.8	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6 <sup>e</sup>	9.4 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Royal Irish (Home Service)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

Excluded from the above table:

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. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).

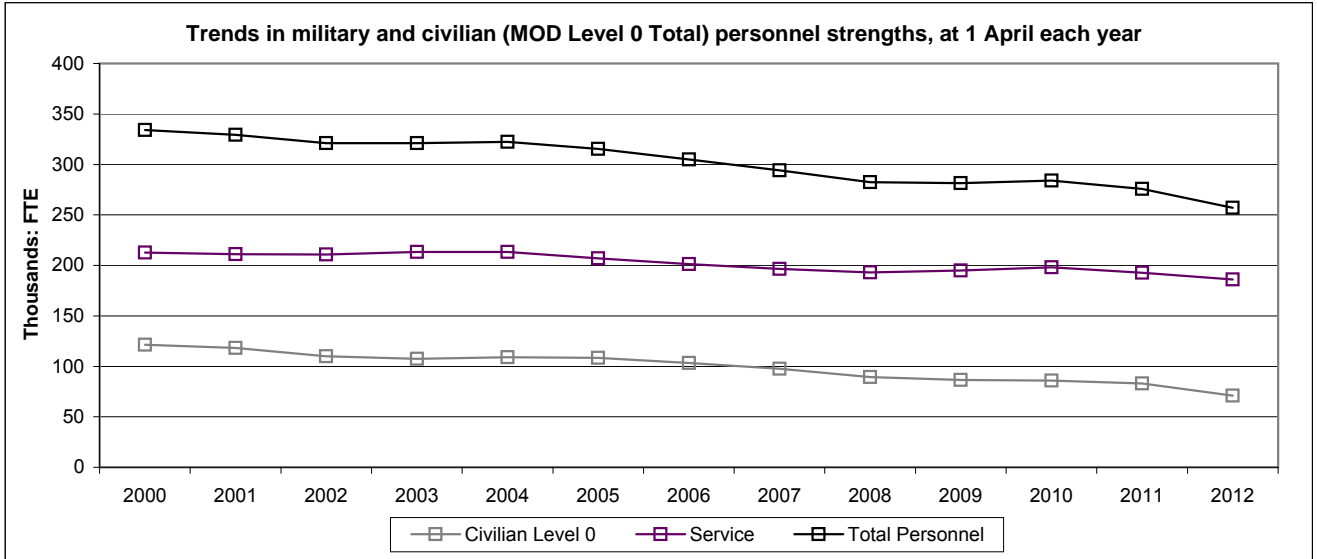
3. The Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment was officially disbanded on 31 March 2008.

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Chart to **Table 2.1** Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> strengths, at 1 April each year (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

**Table 2.2 Location of Service and civilian personnel<sup>1,2</sup> in the United Kingdom, at 1 April each year**

The strength of UK-based civilian personnel has reduced from 67,610 in 2011 to 57,220 in 2012, a decrease of 15.4 per cent. The total strength of MOD service personnel based in Northern Ireland has continued to reduce, falling by 6.8 per cent since last year. Since 2000, the number of Service personnel stationed in Northern Ireland has been reduced by 55.4 per cent, from 8,390 to 3,740, whilst the civilian strength has fallen by 50.6 per cent during the same period from 3,250 to 1,610. The South East Region has the largest population of UK Service personnel, with 43,330, although the South West has the largest population of civilians, with 21,690.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QLS>).

	2000 <sup>3</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FTE
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>267 700</b>	<b>248 710</b>	<b>239 460</b>	<b>231 350</b>	<b>233 290</b>	<b>236 710</b>	<b>229 400</b>	<b>214 190</b>	
Service	170 300	165 710	161 360	158 450	162 670	166 100	161 790	156 970	
Civilian	97 410	83 000	78 110	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610	57 220	
<b>England</b>	<b>222 560</b>	<b>211 870</b>	<b>207 550</b>	<b>202 710</b>	<b>204 400</b>	<b>207 890</b>	<b>201 320</b>	<b>188 810</b>	
Service	143 040	142 130	141 360	140 120	143 540	146 950	142 860	139 260	
Civilian	79 520	69 740	66 200	62 590	60 860	60 940	58 450	49 560	
<b>Wales</b>	<b>8 260</b>	<b>6 320</b>	<b>5 010</b>	<b>4 800</b>	<b>4 730</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>4 580</b>	<b>4 150</b>	
Service	3 220	3 260	2 590	2 630	2 720	2 930	2 820	2 780	
Civilian	5 040	3 050	2 420	2 170	2 010	1 970	1 760	1 370	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>24 680</b>	<b>20 440</b>	<b>19 190</b>	<b>17 960</b>	<b>17 880</b>	<b>17 840</b>	<b>17 630</b>	<b>15 880</b>	
Service	15 080	13 520	12 640	11 960	12 020	12 080	12 090	11 190	
Civilian	9 600	6 920	6 550	5 990	5 860	5 760	5 540	4 690	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>11 640</b>	<b>10 080</b>	<b>7 700</b>	<b>5 880</b>	<b>6 280</b>	<b>6 080</b>	<b>5 870</b>	<b>5 350</b>	
Service	8 390	6 800	4 770	3 730	4 390	4 140	4 010	3 740	
Civilian	3 250	3 290	2 940	2 150	1 890	1 930	1 850	1 610	

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

## Service and Civilian personnel<sup>1,2</sup> by Region

	Service			Civilian		
	2011	2012	% change	2011	2012	% change
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>161 790</b>	<b>156 970</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>67 610</b>	<b>57 220</b>	<b>-15.4</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>142 860</b>	<b>139 260</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>58 450</b>	<b>49 560</b>	<b>-15.2</b>
East of England	18 210	17 350	-4.7	5 510	4 600	-16.5
East Midlands	9 080	8 420	-7.3	2 380	1 900	-19.9
London	6 020	5 400	-10.4	4 570	3 960	-13.4
North East	1 420	1 400	-1.4	450	330	-25.1
North West	2 100	2 160	2.7	2 250	1 900	-15.6
South East	42 490	43 330	2.0	13 400	11 550	-13.8
South West	41 540	39 040	-6.0	21 690	18 100	-16.5
West Midlands	6 900	6 570	-4.8	4 490	3 970	-11.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	15 110	15 600	3.2	3 720	3 230	-13.2
<b>Wales</b>	<b>2 820</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>-22.4</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>12 090</b>	<b>11 190</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>5 540</b>	<b>4 690</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>4 010</b>	<b>3 740</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>1 850</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>-13.3</b>

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 Service<sup>1</sup> and civilian personnel<sup>2,3</sup>, at 1 April each year**

At 1 April 2012, 87.3 per cent of UK Service and 80.6 per cent of MOD civilian personnel were stationed in the UK. The number of UK military personnel stationed overseas has decreased from 37,200 in 2000 to 22,440 in 2012, a decrease of 39.7 per cent. At the same time the number of UK civilian personnel stationed overseas has decreased from 16,800 in 2000 to 11,270 in 2012, a decrease of 32.9 per cent. The percentage of UK military personnel stationed overseas has fallen from 17.4 per cent in 2000 to 12.5 per cent in 2012. Over the same period, the percentage of UK civilian personnel stationed overseas has risen from 13.9 per cent in 2000 to 15.9 per cent in 2012.

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 17,480 Service and 5,950 civilians. This amounts to 77.9 per cent of UK military personnel stationed overseas and 52.8 per cent of UK civilian personnel stationed overseas.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QLS>).

Number: FTE

	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2 012	
<b>Global Total</b>	<b>333 960<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>299 220</b>	<b>288 360</b>	<b>276 410</b>	<b>275 220</b>	<b>277 560</b>	<b>269 420<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>250 810<sup>e</sup></b>	
Service	213 220	195 850	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	
Civilian Level 0	120 740	103 380	97 690	89 500	86 620	85 850	83 060 <sup>e</sup>	71 010 <sup>e</sup>	
<b>United Kingdom Total</b>	<b>267 700</b>	<b>248 710</b>	<b>239 460</b>	<b>231 350</b>	<b>233 290</b>	<b>236 710</b>	<b>229 390</b>	<b>214 190</b>	
Service	170 300	165 710	161 360	158 450	162 670	166 100	161 790	156 970	
Civilian	97 410	83 000	78 110	72 900	70 620	70 610	67 610	57 220	
<b>Overseas Total</b>	<b>54 000<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>45 640</b>	<b>44 320</b>	<b>41 270<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>38 240<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>37 650<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>36 910<sup>ff</sup></b>	<b>33 710<sup>e</sup></b>	
Service	37 200	28 540	27 980	27 590	25 350	25 260	24 230	22 440	
Civilian	16 800 <sup>f</sup>	17 110	16 340	13 680 <sup>f</sup>	12 890 <sup>f</sup>	12 400 <sup>f</sup>	12 680 <sup>ff</sup>	11 270 <sup>e</sup>	
<b>EUROPE (exc. UK)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>40 330</b>	<b>39 370</b>	<b>36 800</b>	<b>33 670</b>	<b>33 000</b>	<b>31 300</b>	<b>29 050<sup>e</sup></b>	
Germany / Belgium / Netherlands <sup>5</sup>	Service	20 190	22 590	22 380	22 310	19 760	19 720	18 760	17 480
	Civilian	..	8 740	8 860	7 980	7 560	7 190	6 590	5 950 <sup>e</sup>
Balkans <sup>6</sup>	Service	6 030	30	50	20	20	-	10	-
	Civilian	..	660	700	210	190	20	10	20
Cyprus	Service	3 510	3 040	2 950	2 780	2 910	2 880	2 830	2 590
	Civilian	..	3 230	2 280	1 850	1 640	1 610	1 570	1 670
Gibraltar	Service	550	340	310	280	260	270	260	230
	Civilian	..	1 010	1 190	750	730	730	750	650 <sup>e</sup>
Remainder	Service	1 290	550	500	470	470	440	390	350
	Civilian	..	120	160	160	140	150	140	110
<b>ASIA (EXC. MIDDLE EAST)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>2 080<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 110<sup>e</sup></b>	
Service	970	280	220	260	260	260	280	260	
Civilian	..	850	1 110	1 170	1 340	1 660	1 800 <sup>e</sup>	1 860 <sup>e</sup>	
<b>NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>1 450</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>430</b>	
Service	1 300	420	310	360	370	380	420	340	
Civilian	..	1 490	1 140	600	360	80	80	90	
<b>SUB SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>890</b>	
<i>of which:</i>									
Kenya <sup>7</sup>	Service	-	30	30	30	80	90	140	180
	Civilian	..	170	180	230	320	1 190	640	
Sierra Leone	Service	-	90	90	80	60	30	20	
	Civilian	..	230	220	220	150	150	-	

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

**Table 2.3** Global locations of Service<sup>1</sup> and civilian personnel<sup>2,3</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)

	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	..	<b>870</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>990<sup>e</sup></b>
<i>of which:</i>								
United States	910	410	390	420	470	520	550	560
Service								
Civilian	..	180	180	180	160	160	150	150 <sup>e</sup>
Canada	1 610	260	270	270	270	270	270	270
Service								
Civilian	..	20	10	10	10	50	10	10
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA / CARIBBEAN</b>	..	<b>240</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>70</b>
Service	-	80	80	80	70	70	70	10
Civilian	..	160	170	180	180	170	160	60
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	..	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
Service	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Civilian	..	-	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>	..	<b>390</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>80<sup>e</sup></b>
<i>of which:</i>								
Falkland Islands	780	310	290	130	250	220	120	50
Service								
Civilian	..	60	60	50	50	40	40	30 <sup>e</sup>
<b>OCEANIA</b>	..	<b>50</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
Service	20	50	50	60	50	50	50	60
Civilian	..	-	10	20	20	10	20	10
<b>Unallocated</b>	-	<b>2 530</b>	<b>2 210</b>	<b>1 520<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1 390<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>860<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>760<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>910</b>
Service	5 720	1 600	1 330	880	580	350	340	390
Civilian	4 080 <sup>r</sup>	930	880	650 <sup>r</sup>	800 <sup>r</sup>	520 <sup>r</sup>	420 <sup>r</sup>	520
<b>Royal Fleet Auxiliaries Civilian</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 340</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>2 330</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 000</b>

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 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.
- r The overseas and unallocated groupings have changed since previous years to bring it in to line with the groupings used in Quarterly Location Statistics publication (QLS). As a result, the figures have been revised for the time series to correspond with the new groupings where possible.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.4a** Full-time trained strength<sup>1</sup> and requirement, at 1 April each year

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 170,010 at 1 April 2012, down 6,840 (3.9 per cent) since 1 April 2011 and down 20,260 (10.6 per cent) since 1 April 2000.

The requirement for the UK's full-time trained Armed Forces decreased from 198,160 in 2000 to 185,920 in 2006 and 174,840 in 2012. The rate of decrease has been greatest in the RAF, followed by the Naval Service and least in the Army. Contrasting with the other Services, and the Army other ranks, the requirement for Army officers increased between 2011 and 2012, and at 13,480 was higher than it was in 2000.

The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces has decreased from 7,880 at 1 April 2000 to 4,830 at 1 April 2012. The deficit at 1 April 2012 is mainly due to a deficit of 4,720 Other Ranks. Officers were also in deficit in 2012, having reduced in strength by 1,150 since 1 April 2011 against a slightly increased requirement. This is the first time that Officers have been in overall deficit since 2005. The largest deficit as a percentage of requirement is in the Naval Service, where the strength has fallen faster than the requirement in the last year.

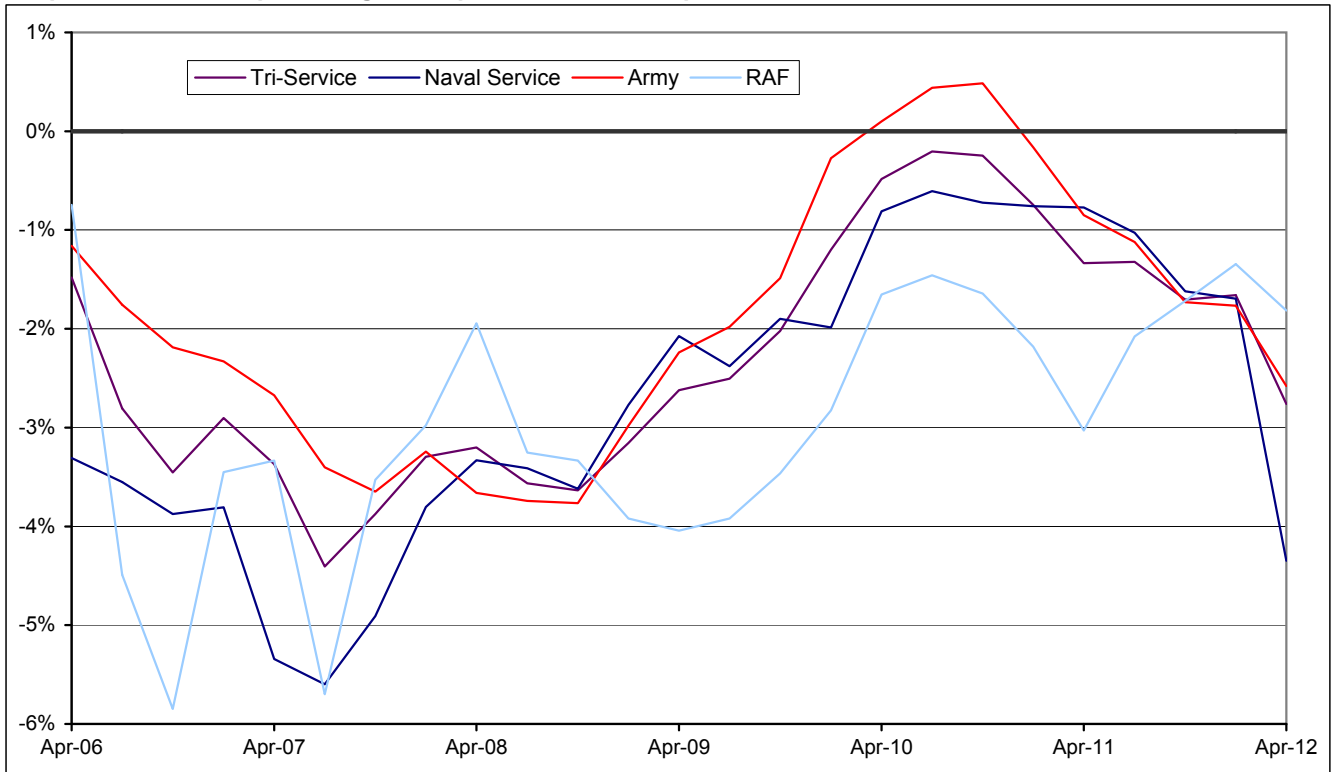
Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MPR>).

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>All Services</b>								
Requirement	198 160	185 920	183 610	179 270	178 860	178 750	179 250	174 840
Strength <sup>2</sup>	190 270	183 170	177 430	173 530	174 170	177 890	176 860	170 010
Surplus/Deficit	-7 880	-2 750	-6 190	-5 740	-4 690	-860	-2 400	-4 830
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.0	-1.5	-3.4	-3.2	-2.6	-0.5	-1.3	-2.8
<b>Naval Service</b>								
Requirement	39 860	36 830	36 800	36 260	35 760	35 790	35 700	34 800
Strength <sup>2</sup>	38 880	35 620	34 830	35 050	35 020	35 500	35 420	33 290
Surplus/Deficit	-990	-1 220	-1 970	-1 210	-740	-290	-280	-1 510
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	-3.3	-5.3	-3.3	-2.1	-0.8	-0.8	-4.3
<b>Army</b>								
Requirement	106 400	101 800	101 800	101 800	101 790	102 160	102 210	101 210
Strength <sup>2</sup>	100 190	100 620	99 080	98 070	99 510	102 260	101 340	98 600
Surplus/Deficit	-6 210	-1 180	-2 720	-3 730	-2 280	100	-870	-2 610
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-5.8	-1.2	-2.7	-3.7	-2.2	0.1	-0.8	-2.6
<b>Royal Air Force</b>								
Requirement	51 900	47 290	45 020	41 210	41 310	40 800	41 340	38 830
Strength <sup>2</sup>	51 210	46 940	43 510	40 400	39 640	40 130	40 090	38 120
Surplus/Deficit	-690	-350	-1 500	-800	-1 670	-670	-1 250	-700
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	-0.7	-3.3	-1.9	-4.1	-1.7	-3.0	-1.8

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Surplus / Deficit as a percentage of requirement since 1 April 2006



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## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.4b** Full-time trained strength<sup>1</sup> and requirement, at 1 April each year

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MPR>).

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>All Services</b>								
<b>Officers</b>								
Requirement	30 140	30 070	29 840	29 070	28 940	28 920	28 220	28 260
Strength <sup>2</sup>	29 390	30 380	30 030	29 390	29 550	29 470	29 310	28 160
Surplus/Deficit	- 740	310	190	320	610	550	1 090	- 100
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.9	3.9	-0.4
<b>Other Ranks</b>								
Requirement	168 020	155 850	153 770	150 190	149 920	149 830	151 030	146 580
Strength <sup>2</sup>	160 880	152 790	147 400	144 140	144 620	148 420	147 540	141 860
Surplus/Deficit	-7 140	-3 060	-6 370	-6 060	-5 300	-1 420	-3 480	-4 720
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.3	-2.0	-4.1	-4.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.3	-3.2
<b>Naval Service</b>								
<b>Officers</b>								
Requirement	6 860	6 830	6 840	6 670	6 580	6 630	6 610	6 510
Strength <sup>2</sup>	6 670	6 800	6 790	6 620	6 690	6 660	6 620	6 410
Surplus/Deficit	- 190	- 30	- 50	- 50	110	20	10	- 100
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	-1.5
<b>Other Ranks</b>								
Requirement	33 000	30 000	29 960	29 590	29 180	29 160	29 090	28 290
Strength <sup>2</sup>	32 210	28 820	28 040	28 430	28 330	28 850	28 800	26 880
Surplus/Deficit	- 790	-1 190	-1 910	-1 160	- 850	- 320	- 280	-1 420
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.4	-4.0	-6.4	-3.9	-2.9	-1.1	-1.0	-5.0
<b>Army</b>								
<b>Officers</b>								
Requirement	13 300	13 350	13 350	13 480	13 460	13 680	12 980	13 480
Strength <sup>2</sup>	12 880	14 150	14 260	14 260	14 240	14 240	14 120	13 520
Surplus/Deficit	- 410	800	910	780	780	560	1 140	50
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-3.1	6.0	6.8	5.8	5.8	4.1	8.8	0.3
<b>Other Ranks</b>								
Requirement	93 100	88 450	88 450	88 320	88 320	88 480	89 230	87 730
Strength <sup>2</sup>	87 300	86 470	84 820	83 810	85 270	88 020	87 220	85 080
Surplus/Deficit	-5 800	-1 980	-3 630	-4 500	-3 060	- 460	-2 010	-2 660
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-6.2	-2.2	-4.1	-5.1	-3.5	-0.5	-2.3	-3.0
<b>Royal Air Force</b>								
<b>Officers</b>								
Requirement	9 980	9 890	9 640	8 920	8 900	8 610	8 630	8 270
Strength <sup>2</sup>	9 840	9 430	8 980	8 510	8 620	8 570	8 560	8 220
Surplus/Deficit	- 140	- 460	- 660	- 410	- 280	- 40	- 60	- 50
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.4	-4.7	-6.9	-4.6	-3.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6
<b>Other Ranks</b>								
Requirement	41 920	37 400	35 370	32 290	32 420	32 190	32 710	30 560
Strength <sup>2</sup>	41 370	37 510	34 540	31 890	31 020	31 550	31 520	29 900
Surplus/Deficit	- 550	110	- 840	- 400	-1 390	- 640	-1 190	- 650
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	0.3	-2.4	-1.2	-4.3	-2.0	-3.6	-2.1

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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.5 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, and whether trained or untrained, at 1 April each year**

At 1 April 2012, 92.4 per cent of UK Regular Forces personnel were trained and 7.6 per cent were in training. The percentage of personnel who were untrained had increased slightly since 2011, reflecting both an increase in intake to training (see, for example, Table 2.17) and an increase in trained outflow (see Table 2.20).

The total strength of UK Regular Forces decreased 13.4 per cent between 2000 and 2012. The RAF has seen the largest decrease 26.9 per cent, whereas the Naval Service decreased by 17 per cent and the Army decreased by just 5.3 per cent. The trained strength of UK Regular Forces decreased 10.7 per cent between 2000 and 2012. The untrained strength decreased by 36.6 per cent in the same period, with all Services seeing lower numbers of personnel in training when compared with 2000.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MPR>).

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>All Services</b>	<b>207 610</b>	<b>195 850</b>	<b>190 670</b>	<b>186 910</b>	<b>188 600</b>	<b>191 710</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>
Officers	32 520	32 700	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700
Other Ranks	175 100	163 150	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100
<b>Trained</b>	<b>186 000</b>	<b>178 300</b>	<b>172 480</b>	<b>168 180</b>	<b>168 510</b>	<b>173 300</b>	<b>172 600</b>	<b>166 110</b>
Officers	29 080	29 660	29 280	28 560	28 600	28 950	28 970	27 920
Other Ranks	156 920	148 630	143 200	139 620	139 900	144 360	143 630	138 190
<b>Untrained</b>	<b>21 610</b>	<b>17 560</b>	<b>18 190</b>	<b>18 730</b>	<b>20 100</b>	<b>18 400</b>	<b>13 770</b>	<b>13 700</b>
Officers	3 440	3 040	2 890	3 160	3 090	2 980	2 860	2 780
Other Ranks	18 180	14 520	15 300	15 570	17 000	15 420	10 910	10 910
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>42 850</b>	<b>39 390</b>	<b>38 850</b>	<b>38 560</b>	<b>38 340</b>	<b>38 730</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6 750	7 430	7 480	7 650	7 820	7 990	8 200	7 890
Officers	7 660	7 660	7 580	7 480	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	670	770	790	800	830	860	860	840
Other Ranks	35 190	31 730	31 270	31 080	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6 080	6 660	6 680	6 860	6 990	7 140	7 330	7 050
<b>Trained</b>	<b>38 540</b>	<b>34 890</b>	<b>34 260</b>	<b>34 520</b>	<b>34 400</b>	<b>35 180</b>	<b>35 250</b>	<b>33 190</b>
Officers	6 560	6 630	6 650	6 480	6 520	6 530	6 550	6 370
Other Ranks	31 970	28 260	27 600	28 040	27 880	28 640	28 700	26 820
<b>Untrained</b>	<b>4 310</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>4 590</b>	<b>4 040</b>	<b>3 940</b>	<b>3 560</b>	<b>2 410</b>	<b>2 360</b>
Officers	1 100	1 020	920	1 000	890	930	870	820
Other Ranks	3 220	3 470	3 670	3 040	3 050	2 620	1 540	1 530
<b>Army</b>	<b>110 050</b>	<b>107 730</b>	<b>106 340</b>	<b>104 980</b>	<b>106 700</b>	<b>108 920</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>
Officers	13 870	14 730	14 640	14 550	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480
Other Ranks	96 180	93 000	91 700	90 440	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780
<b>Trained</b>	<b>96 470</b>	<b>96 790</b>	<b>95 060</b>	<b>93 620</b>	<b>94 870</b>	<b>98 040</b>	<b>97 280</b>	<b>94 800</b>
Officers	12 760	13 750	13 800	13 720	13 620	13 870	13 870	13 330
Other Ranks	83 720	83 040	81 260	79 900	81 250	84 170	83 410	81 470
<b>Untrained</b>	<b>13 580</b>	<b>10 940</b>	<b>11 280</b>	<b>11 360</b>	<b>11 830</b>	<b>10 890</b>	<b>8 960</b>	<b>9 450</b>
Officers	1 110	980	840	830	890	780	890	1 140
Other Ranks	12 470	9 960	10 440	10 530	10 940	10 110	8 070	8 310
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>54 720</b>	<b>48 730</b>	<b>45 480</b>	<b>43 370</b>	<b>43 560</b>	<b>44 050</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>
Officers	10 990	10 310	9 960	9 700	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030
Other Ranks	43 730	38 420	35 520	33 680	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970
<b>Trained</b>	<b>50 990</b>	<b>46 610</b>	<b>43 170</b>	<b>40 040</b>	<b>39 240</b>	<b>40 090</b>	<b>40 070</b>	<b>38 120</b>
Officers	9 760	9 280	8 840	8 370	8 470	8 550	8 550	8 220
Other Ranks	41 240	37 330	34 340	31 680	30 770	31 550	31 520	29 900
<b>Untrained</b>	<b>3 720</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>2 310</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>4 320</b>	<b>3 960</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>1 880</b>
Officers	1 230	1 030	1 130	1 330	1 310	1 280	1 100	820
Other Ranks	2 490	1 090	1 190	2 000	3 010	2 680	1 290	1 070

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.6** Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex, at 1 April each year

Between 2000 and 2012 the percentage of females in the UK Regular Forces increased from 8.0 per cent to 9.7 per cent. At 1 April 2012 females accounted for 12.4 per cent of Officers and 9.1 per cent of Other Ranks.

At 1 April 2012, 9.2 per cent of Naval Service personnel, 8.2 per cent of Army personnel and 13.8 per cent of RAF personnel were female. The long term trend in all three Services is for gradual increases in the proportion of personnel who are female. The Naval Service however, has shown signs of a change in this trend, with the proportion of Officers who are female remaining constant and the proportion of Other Ranks who are female declining over the last three years.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QPR>).

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>All Services</b>	<b>207 610</b>	<b>195 850</b>	<b>190 670</b>	<b>186 910</b>	<b>188 600</b>	<b>191 710</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>
of which female	16 550	17 870	17 670	17 610	17 850	18 320	17 850	17 370
Percentage female	8.0%	9.1%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>32 520</b>	<b>32 700</b>	<b>32 170</b>	<b>31 730</b>	<b>31 700</b>	<b>31 930</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>
of which female	2 890	3 680	3 740	3 760	3 830	3 890	3 900	3 820
Percentage female	8.9%	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>175 100</b>	<b>163 150</b>	<b>158 500</b>	<b>155 190</b>	<b>156 910</b>	<b>159 780</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>
of which female	13 660	14 190	13 930	13 840	14 020	14 430	13 950	13 560
Percentage female	7.8%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>42 850</b>	<b>39 390</b>	<b>38 850</b>	<b>38 560</b>	<b>38 340</b>	<b>38 730</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>
of which female	3 400	3 670	3 650	3 680	3 660	3 710	3 530	3 280
Percentage female	7.9%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 660</b>	<b>7 660</b>	<b>7 580</b>	<b>7 480</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>7 460</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>7 190</b>
of which female	520	680	680	700	720	720	720	700
Percentage female	6.7%	8.8%	9.0%	9.4%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>35 190</b>	<b>31 730</b>	<b>31 270</b>	<b>31 080</b>	<b>30 930</b>	<b>31 270</b>	<b>30 240</b>	<b>28 350</b>
of which female	2 890	3 000	2 970	2 980	2 950	2 990	2 810	2 580
Percentage female	8.2%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%
<b>Army</b>	<b>110 050</b>	<b>107 730</b>	<b>106 340</b>	<b>104 980</b>	<b>106 700</b>	<b>108 920</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>
of which female	7 800	8 180	8 190	8 220	8 320	8 570	8 480	8 570
Percentage female	7.1%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>13 870</b>	<b>14 730</b>	<b>14 640</b>	<b>14 550</b>	<b>14 510</b>	<b>14 640</b>	<b>14 760</b>	<b>14 480</b>
of which female	1 280	1 590	1 630	1 640	1 620	1 660	1 670	1 680
Percentage female	9.2%	10.8%	11.1%	11.3%	11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>96 180</b>	<b>93 000</b>	<b>91 700</b>	<b>90 440</b>	<b>92 190</b>	<b>94 280</b>	<b>91 480</b>	<b>89 780</b>
of which female	6 520	6 590	6 560	6 580	6 700	6 910	6 810	6 890
Percentage female	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>54 720</b>	<b>48 730</b>	<b>45 480</b>	<b>43 370</b>	<b>43 560</b>	<b>44 050</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>
of which female	5 350	6 020	5 840	5 700	5 870	6 040	5 840	5 520
Percentage female	9.8%	12.3%	12.8%	13.2%	13.5%	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>10 990</b>	<b>10 310</b>	<b>9 960</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>9 780</b>	<b>9 820</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>9 030</b>
of which female	1 100	1 410	1 430	1 430	1 490	1 510	1 510	1 440
Percentage female	10.0%	13.7%	14.4%	14.7%	15.2%	15.4%	15.7%	15.9%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>43 730</b>	<b>38 420</b>	<b>35 520</b>	<b>33 680</b>	<b>33 780</b>	<b>34 230</b>	<b>32 810</b>	<b>30 970</b>
of which female	4 250	4 600	4 400	4 280	4 380	4 530	4 330	4 090
Percentage female	9.7%	12.0%	12.4%	12.7%	13.0%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.7 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, sex and rank<sup>1</sup>, at 1 April 2012**

At 1 April 2012, there were 162,430 (90.3 per cent) male and 17,370 (9.7 per cent) female UK Regular Forces personnel.

At 1 April 2012, 12.4 per cent of Officers were female. However, females are concentrated in the junior Officer ranks - females represent 14.0 per cent of personnel at Major<sup>1</sup> and below and only 5.3 per cent of those at Lieutenant Colonel<sup>1</sup> and above. This does however, represent an increase from 2011, when 4.9 per cent of the more senior Officers were female.

Among the Other Ranks, there was a lower proportion of personnel that were female (9.1 per cent), but a smaller difference between junior Other Ranks (9.5 per cent) and senior Other Ranks (7.9 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk>).

	All Personnel	Male	Female	Percentage Female
<b>All Services</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>162 430</b>	<b>17 370</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>30 700</b>	<b>26 890</b>	<b>3 820</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Lieutenant Colonel <sup>1</sup> and above	5 530	5 240	290	5.3
Major <sup>1</sup> and below	25 180	21 650	3 520	14.0
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>149 100</b>	<b>135 540</b>	<b>13 560</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Sergeant <sup>1</sup> and above	40 260	37 070	3 190	7.9
Corporal <sup>1</sup> and below	108 840	98 480	10 360	9.5
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>32 270</b>	<b>3 280</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 190</b>	<b>6 500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 480	1 450	40	2.5
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 710	5 050	660	11.6
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>28 350</b>	<b>25 770</b>	<b>2 580</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	9 170	8 640	530	5.8
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	19 180	17 130	2 040	10.7
<b>Army</b>	<b>104 250</b>	<b>95 680</b>	<b>8 570</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>14 480</b>	<b>12 790</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 520	2 370	150	5.8
Major and below	11 960	10 420	1 540	12.8
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>89 780</b>	<b>82 890</b>	<b>6 890</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Sergeant and above	21 350	19 650	1 700	8.0
Corporal and below	68 420	63 240	5 190	7.6
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>34 480</b>	<b>5 520</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>9 030</b>	<b>7 600</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Wing Commander and above	1 530	1 420	110	7.2
Squadron Leader and below	7 500	6 180	1 330	17.7
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>30 970</b>	<b>26 880</b>	<b>4 090</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Sergeant and above	9 730	8 780	950	9.8
Corporal and below	21 240	18 110	3 130	14.8

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.8 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin, at 1 April each year**

At 1 April 2012 personnel from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds comprised 2.4 per cent of Officer strength and 7.9 per cent of Other Ranks strength. Whilst the strength and percentage of BME Officers has remained relatively stable since 2006 for all three Services, the Other Ranks percentage has increased from 6.1 per cent at 1 April 2006 (9,460 personnel) to 7.9 per cent at 1 April 2012 (11,580 personnel).

The Army saw the largest increase in BME Other Ranks (rising from 8.8 per cent in 2006 to 11.1 per cent in 2012), followed by the Naval Service (from 2.8 per cent to 4.0 per cent) whilst the proportion of BME personnel in the RAF fell in the same period (from 2.3 per cent to 1.9 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QPR>).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>All Services</b>	<b>195 850</b>	<b>190 670</b>	<b>186 910</b>	<b>188 600</b>	<b>191 710</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>32 700</b>	<b>32 170</b>	<b>31 730</b>	<b>31 700</b>	<b>31 930</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>
BME	740	740	730	750	740	750	720
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
White	30 020	29 440	28 960	28 740	29 640	30 040	29 060
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	1 940	2 000	2 040	2 200	1 550	1 050	930
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>163 150</b>	<b>158 500</b>	<b>155 190</b>	<b>156 910</b>	<b>159 780</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>
BME	9 460	9 690	9 860	10 760	11 500	11 480	11 580
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	6.1%	6.5%	6.7%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.9%
White	145 180	140 250	136 550	137 690	144 150	140 690	135 690
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	8 520	8 550	8 770	8 450	4 120	2 360	1 820
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>39 390</b>	<b>38 850</b>	<b>38 560</b>	<b>38 340</b>	<b>38 730</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 660</b>	<b>7 580</b>	<b>7 480</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>7 460</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>7 190</b>
BME	120	110	110	120	120	130	130
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%
White	7 280	7 110	7 090	7 030	7 110	7 160	6 950
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	260	360	280	260	240	130	120
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>31 730</b>	<b>31 270</b>	<b>31 080</b>	<b>30 930</b>	<b>31 270</b>	<b>30 240</b>	<b>28 350</b>
BME	880	910	1 020	1 090	1 170	1 180	1 110
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
White	29 980	28 830	28 940	28 410	29 100	28 490	26 850
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	880	1 530	1 120	1 430	1 000	580	400
<b>Army</b>	<b>107 730</b>	<b>106 340</b>	<b>104 980</b>	<b>106 700</b>	<b>108 920</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>14 730</b>	<b>14 640</b>	<b>14 550</b>	<b>14 510</b>	<b>14 640</b>	<b>14 760</b>	<b>14 480</b>
BME	390	400	400	400	400	400	400
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
White	13 550	13 480	13 220	12 930	13 680	14 180	13 960
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	790	750	930	1 170	570	190	120
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>93 000</b>	<b>91 700</b>	<b>90 440</b>	<b>92 190</b>	<b>94 280</b>	<b>91 480</b>	<b>89 780</b>
BME	7 760	8 050	8 180	9 020	9 670	9 680	9 900
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	8.8%	9.3%	9.7%	10.4%	10.4%	10.6%	11.1%
White	79 940	78 680	76 340	77 670	82 900	81 330	79 680
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	5 300	4 980	5 920	5 510	1 700	470	200
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>48 730</b>	<b>45 480</b>	<b>43 370</b>	<b>43 560</b>	<b>44 050</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>10 310</b>	<b>9 960</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>9 780</b>	<b>9 820</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>9 030</b>
BME	230	230	210	230	230	220	190
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%
White	9 190	8 850	8 660	8 780	8 850	8 700	8 150
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	900	880	820	770	740	740	690
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>38 420</b>	<b>35 520</b>	<b>33 680</b>	<b>33 780</b>	<b>34 230</b>	<b>32 810</b>	<b>30 970</b>
BME	820	730	670	660	660	620	580
Percentage BME <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
White	35 250	32 740	31 270	31 610	32 150	30 870	29 160
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	2 340	2 040	1 740	1 520	1 420	1 320	1 230

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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## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.9 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, ethnic origin and rank<sup>1</sup>, at 1 April 2012**

At 1 April 2012, within both Officers and Other Ranks, there were proportionally more BME personnel in the lower rank ranges (Major and below<sup>1</sup>, and Corporal<sup>1</sup> and below) than at the more senior ranks. The Army has the highest proportion of BME personnel, who comprise 9.9 per cent of total Regular Army strength, compared with 3.5 per cent in the Naval Service and 2.0 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 (2.4 per cent) than the other Services, but also has the lowest proportion of BME personnel in the Other Ranks (1.9 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic.

	Number								Percentage
	All Personnel	White	Black and Minority Ethnic <sup>3</sup>	Of which			Unknown <sup>4</sup>		
				Mixed	Asian	Black	Other		
<b>All Services</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>164 750</b>	<b>12 300</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>7 285</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>2 750</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>30 700</b>	<b>29 060</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Lieutenant Colonel <sup>1</sup> and above	5 530	5 280	110	45	25	10	30	140	2.1
Major <sup>1</sup> and below	25 180	23 780	610	265	135	110	90	790	2.5
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>149 100</b>	<b>135 690</b>	<b>11 580</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>7 160</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Sergeant <sup>1</sup> and above	40 260	38 440	1 070	385	160	355	170	740	2.7
Corporal <sup>1</sup> and below	108 840	97 250	10 510	1 520	1 400	6 805	785	1 080	9.8
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>33 800</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 190</b>	<b>6 950</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 480	1 440	20	10	~	-	10	20	1.5
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 710	5 520	100	50	20	20	15	90	1.9
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>28 350</b>	<b>26 850</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	9 170	8 930	160	75	10	35	35	90	1.7
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	19 180	17 920	950	225	40	595	90	310	5.0
<b>Army</b>	<b>104 250</b>	<b>93 640</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>1 515</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>6 460</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>14 480</b>	<b>13 960</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 520	2 440	60	25	15	5	10	20	2.2
Major and below	11 960	11 520	340	150	80	60	55	100	2.9
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>89 780</b>	<b>79 680</b>	<b>9 900</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>6 395</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Sergeant and above	21 350	20 520	760	240	125	295	100	70	3.6
Corporal and below	68 420	59 160	9 140	1 100	1 300	6 105	640	120	13.4
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>37 310</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>9 030</b>	<b>8 150</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Wing Commander and above	1 530	1 400	30	10	10	5	10	90	2.4
Squadron Leader and below	7 500	6 740	160	65	35	30	25	600	2.3
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>30 970</b>	<b>29 160</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Sergeant and above	9 730	8 990	160	75	20	30	35	580	1.7
Corporal and below	21 240	20 170	420	200	60	105	60	650	2.0

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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

2 Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and only include personnel with a known ethnic origin.

3 Mixed comprises Mixed Black African and White, Mixed Asian and White, Mixed Black Caribbean and white and other Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds. 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.

Other is defined as "other ethnic background".

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

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 2.10** Strength of UK Regular Forces by age<sup>1</sup>, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2012, the average (mean) age of UK Regular Forces Officers was 37 years and Other Ranks 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 41.3 per cent in 2012. Other Ranks have seen a similar increase from 6.8 per cent in 2000 to 12.9 per cent in 2012, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of personnel in the youngest age categories.

The number of Other Ranks aged under 18 increased from 2,530 in 2011 to 2,620 in 2012, following an increase in intake in the Army in the preceding year (see, for example, Table 2.17). There was however, quite a marked decline in the numbers of Other Ranks aged 18 or 19. The number of Officers in the youngest age groups continued to decrease, as Officer intake remains low across the three Services.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk>).

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Officers</b>	<b>32 520</b>	<b>32 700</b>	<b>32 170</b>	<b>31 730</b>	<b>31 700</b>	<b>31 930</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	310	100	130	110	100	80	40	20
20-24	2 890	2 810	2 610	2 490	2 480	2 550	2 380	2 110
25-29	6 220	6 250	6 290	6 240	6 140	5 970	5 890	5 670
30-34	5 750	5 300	5 040	4 930	5 050	5 290	5 520	5 530
35-39	5 660	5 680	5 590	5 440	5 300	5 190	5 000	4 700
40-44	4 940	5 580	5 520	5 470	5 470	5 450	5 440	5 280
45-49	3 520	4 220	4 300	4 320	4 270	4 360	4 460	4 410
50 and over	3 210	2 750	2 690	2 730	2 880	3 050	3 100	2 980
<b>Average (mean) age<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>175 100</b>	<b>163 150</b>	<b>158 500</b>	<b>155 190</b>	<b>156 910</b>	<b>159 780</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	6 400	4 920	4 660	4 450	4 670	3 510	2 530	2 620
18-19	16 190	12 490	11 700	11 230	11 950	11 630	8 740	7 080
20-24	39 400	43 670	41 840	40 510	41 090	42 680	40 700	38 800
25-29	39 970	32 460	33 560	34 200	34 720	35 780	36 070	35 860
30-34	33 780	25 800	23 400	21 990	22 260	23 830	25 270	26 190
35-39	27 490	27 840	27 360	26 490	25 010	23 480	21 510	19 360
40-44	7 960	11 200	11 050	11 200	11 710	12 870	13 460	12 920
45-49	2 640	3 660	3 800	3 940	4 170	4 470	4 580	4 550
50 and over	1 270	1 110	1 120	1 190	1 320	1 540	1 650	1 730
<b>Average (mean) age<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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

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

At 1 April 2012 there were 30,700 Officers and 149,100 Other Ranks in the UK Regular Forces. Officer strength reduced by 1,810 (5.6 per cent) between 2000 and 2012, whereas Other Ranks strength fell by 26,000 (14.8 per cent) in the same period, although most of the decline in Officer strength occurred in the last year whereas the Other Ranks have shown a generally decreasing trend throughout the period.

There were 63,080 Private Other Ranks at 1 April 2012, a decrease of 13,820 (18.0 per cent) since 2000, with the decline in strength at this rank over the last few years reflecting decreases in intake (see Table 2.17). Proportionally the largest fall was at the Staff Sergeant rank, with 24.5 per cent fewer personnel in 2012 than in 2000. Among the Officers, the greatest decrease in strength between 2000 and 2012 was at Lieutenant and below.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Officers</b>	<b>32 520</b>	<b>32 700</b>	<b>32 170</b>	<b>31 730</b>	<b>31 700</b>	<b>31 930</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>
<i>by rank</i> <sup>1</sup> :								
Major General and above	150	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Brigadier	370	350	350	350	370	360	340	330
Colonel	1 100	1 200	1 180	1 180	1 220	1 220	1 200	1 140
Lieutenant Colonel	3 910	4 060	4 120	4 120	4 100	4 130	4 080	3 920
Major	9 940	9 950	9 730	9 580	9 510	9 530	9 450	9 050
Captain	11 800	12 290	12 100	11 870	11 750	11 910	12 080	12 030
Lieutenant and below	5 240	4 700	4 540	4 480	4 600	4 650	4 540	4 090
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>175 100</b>	<b>163 150</b>	<b>158 500</b>	<b>155 190</b>	<b>156 910</b>	<b>159 780</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>
<i>by rank</i> <sup>1</sup> :								
Warrant Officer	8 690	9 410	9 150	9 080	9 140	9 250	8 780	8 320
Staff Sergeant	16 190	14 110	13 820	13 570	13 290	13 170	12 870	12 230
Sergeant	23 840	22 590	21 940	21 280	20 990	21 070	20 690	19 710
Corporal <sup>2</sup>	33 270	31 710	30 680	30 300	29 600	30 110	29 850	28 890
Lance Corporal <sup>2</sup>	16 200	16 350	16 590	16 680	16 420	16 530	16 880	16 870
Private (including juniors)	76 900	68 980	66 330	64 280	67 460	69 650	65 460	63 080

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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.12 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and religion, at 1 April each year**

The percentage of UK Regular Armed Forces who are Christian reduced from 89.7 per cent in 2007 to 83.5 per cent in 2012. In the same period, the number of personnel declaring 'No Religion' increased from 9.5 per cent in 2007 to 14.7 per cent in 2012. At 1 April 2012, the Army has the highest proportion of personnel declaring any religion, and the Naval Service has the lowest. The Army also has the highest proportion of personnel declaring non-Christian religions, standing at 2.3 per cent in 2012.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
<b>All Services</b>	<b>190 670</b>		<b>186 910</b>		<b>188 600</b>		<b>191 710</b>		<b>186 360</b>		<b>179 800</b>	
No Religion	18 000	9.5	19 080	10.5	21 500	11.6	23 770	12.6	24 740	13.4	26 180	14.7
Christian	169 070	89.7	160 990	88.5	161 220	87.1	162 190	85.8	156 570	84.9	148 550	83.5
Christian Tradition <sup>1</sup>	190	0.1	210	0.1	220	0.1	250	0.1	250	0.1	260	0.1
Buddhist	320	0.2	350	0.2	390	0.2	440	0.2	480	0.3	520	0.3
Hindu	300	0.2	340	0.2	550	0.3	700	0.4	710	0.4	820	0.5
Jewish	70	-	70	-	70	-	80	-	80	-	80	-
Muslim	360	0.2	390	0.2	500	0.3	600	0.3	610	0.3	650	0.4
Sikh	90	-	90	0.1	110	0.1	120	0.1	120	0.1	130	0.1
Other Religions <sup>2</sup>	190	0.1	460	0.3	630	0.3	870	0.5	870	0.5	820	0.5
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	2 090	*	4 930	*	3 400	*	2 690	*	1 940	*	1 800	*
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>38 850</b>		<b>38 560</b>		<b>38 340</b>		<b>38 730</b>		<b>37 660</b>		<b>35 540</b>	
No Religion	5 000	13.1	5 420	14.2	5 890	15.7	6 690	17.7	7 040	18.8	7 110	20.1
Christian	33 120	86.4	32 420	85.1	31 270	83.5	30 840	81.5	30 080	80.3	27 930	78.9
Christian Tradition <sup>1</sup>	40	0.1	40	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.2	80	0.2
Buddhist	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Hindu	20	-	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
Jewish	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
Muslim	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Sikh	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
Other Religions <sup>2</sup>	70	0.2	90	0.2	120	0.3	140	0.4	170	0.4	180	0.5
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	510	*	470	*	880	*	880	*	180	*	130	*
<b>Army</b>	<b>106 340</b>		<b>104 980</b>		<b>106 700</b>		<b>108 920</b>		<b>106 240</b>		<b>104 250</b>	
No Religion	8 180	7.7	8 680	8.5	9 970	9.4	10 650	9.8	11 110	10.5	12 370	11.9
Christian	96 560	91.3	91 960	90.2	94 060	88.8	95 820	88.1	92 720	87.3	89 280	85.7
Christian Tradition <sup>1</sup>	100	0.1	120	0.1	130	0.1	140	0.1	120	0.1	120	0.1
Buddhist	260	0.2	270	0.3	320	0.3	370	0.3	400	0.4	440	0.4
Hindu	250	0.2	290	0.3	490	0.5	630	0.6	650	0.6	760	0.7
Jewish	40	-	40	-	50	-	50	-	60	0.1	60	0.1
Muslim	270	0.3	300	0.3	410	0.4	500	0.5	510	0.5	550	0.5
Sikh	50	-	60	0.1	80	0.1	80	0.1	80	0.1	90	0.1
Other Religions <sup>2</sup>	40	-	270	0.3	400	0.4	580	0.5	540	0.5	480	0.5
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	590	*	2 990	*	800	*	110	*	50	*	100	*
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>45 480</b>		<b>43 370</b>		<b>43 560</b>		<b>44 050</b>		<b>42 460</b>		<b>40 000</b>	
No Religion	4 810	10.8	4 990	11.9	5 640	13.5	6 440	15.2	6 590	16.2	6 710	17.5
Christian	39 390	88.5	36 600	87.4	35 890	85.8	35 530	83.9	33 770	82.9	31 340	81.5
Christian Tradition <sup>1</sup>	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.1	60	0.2	60	0.2
Buddhist	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Hindu	40	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Jewish	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	10	-
Muslim	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1
Sikh	20	0.1	20	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	20	0.1
Other Religions <sup>2</sup>	80	0.2	100	0.2	120	0.3	150	0.4	160	0.4	160	0.4
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	990	*	1 470	*	1 720	*	1 700	*	1 710	*	1 570	*

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
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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.13 Strength of the Trained UK Regular Forces by Service and nationality, at 1 April each year**

At 1 April 2012 the majority of Armed Forces personnel had a recorded nationality of UK (94.9 per cent). The proportion of Non-UK personnel has increased by 1.2 percentage points between 2007 and 2012. 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 2012 the RAF had the highest proportion with a nationality of UK (99.7 per cent) and the Army had the lowest (91.9 per cent).

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 2010 and 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
<b>All Services</b>	<b>172 480</b>		<b>168 180</b>		<b>168 510</b>		<b>173 300</b>		<b>172 600</b>		<b>166 110</b>	
UK	165 420	96.1	160 700	95.9	159 610	95.4	164 220	95.0	163 980	95.1	157 540	94.9
Non-UK	6 750	3.9	6 890	4.1	7 710	4.6	8 620	5.0	8 490	4.9	8 510	5.1
Irish <sup>1</sup> and Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	6 700	3.9	6 810	4.1	7 370	4.4	8 160	4.7	8 050	4.7	7 980	4.8
Nepalese	20	-	50	-	310	0.2	440	0.3	430	0.2	520	0.3
Other Foreign	20	-	30	-	30	-	20	-	10	-	10	-
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	310	*	590	*	1 190	*	460	*	130	*	60	*
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>34 260</b>		<b>34 520</b>		<b>34 400</b>		<b>35 180</b>		<b>35 250</b>		<b>33 190</b>	
UK	33 540	98.6	33 730	98.3	33 580	98.1	34 280	97.8	34 400	97.7	32 440	97.7
Non-UK	490	1.4	580	1.7	660	1.9	760	2.2	790	2.3	750	2.3
Irish <sup>1</sup> and Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	480	1.4	570	1.7	650	1.9	750	2.2	790	2.2	750	2.3
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Foreign	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	230	*	200	*	160	*	140	*	50	*	-	*
<b>Army</b>	<b>95 060</b>		<b>93 620</b>		<b>94 870</b>		<b>98 040</b>		<b>97 280</b>		<b>94 800</b>	
UK	88 860	93.5	87 120	93.3	87 020	92.6	90 040	92.1	89 690	92.2	87 160	91.9
Non-UK	6 190	6.5	6 240	6.7	6 950	7.4	7 750	7.9	7 580	7.8	7 640	8.1
Irish <sup>1</sup> and Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	6 160	6.5	6 170	6.6	6 620	7.0	7 290	7.5	7 150	7.3	7 120	7.5
Nepalese	20	-	50	0.1	310	0.3	440	0.5	430	0.4	520	0.6
Other Foreign	10	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	-	*	260	*	900	*	250	*	20	*	10	*
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>43 170</b>		<b>40 040</b>		<b>39 240</b>		<b>40 090</b>		<b>40 070</b>		<b>38 120</b>	
UK	43 020	99.9	39 850	99.8	39 020	99.7	39 900	99.7	39 880	99.7	37 950	99.7
Non-UK	60	0.1	70	0.2	100	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3	120	0.3
Irish <sup>1</sup> and Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	60	0.1	70	0.2	100	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3	110	0.3
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	80	*	130	*	120	*	80	*	70	*	60	*

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<sup>3</sup> are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known nationality only.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.14 Strength of the Reserve Forces<sup>1</sup>, at 1 April each year**

The Volunteer Reserves strength overall and in each Service decreased between 2000 and 2012. Since 2006, the Volunteer Reserves strength in the RAF was relatively consistent, whilst the other Services' Volunteer Reserve strengths continued to decrease. This is particularly evident in the Army where strengths have decreased by 7,300 since 2006

**This table is a National Statistic**, however there are concerns regarding data quality and coverage which are under investigation. Full details can be found in the TSP7 Background Quality Report, which is available on DASA's website at

([http://www.dasa.mod.uk/applications/newWeb/www/index.php?page=48&pubType=3&thiscontent=2170&PublishTime=09:30:00&date=2012-05-30&disText=Single Report&from=listing&topDate=2012-05-30](http://www.dasa.mod.uk/applications/newWeb/www/index.php?page=48&pubType=3&thiscontent=2170&PublishTime=09:30:00&date=2012-05-30&disText=Single%20Report&from=listing&topDate=2012-05-30))

### Data Quality Notes

#### Regular Reserve

Data on Naval Service Regular Reservists at 1 April 2006 and 2007, and 2009 onwards, and Army Regular Reservists and Royal Air Force Individuals Liable to Recall at 1 April 2008 onwards are not presented in Table 2.14. 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 prohibited publication of the Naval Service Regular Reserve data from 2009 onwards. In 2012 the Naval Service discontinued its standalone data source, and DASA is investigating whether any information held by the Department is of sufficient quality and therefore could be provided in the future.

#### 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, with the exception of the mobilised element of the Volunteer Reserves, which was sourced from JPA. Army and Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve data for 2008 onwards were sourced from JPA, however data quality investigations are ongoing. Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System (2007 onwards) are no longer marked provisional as DASA's historic revisions project is complete and there are no further plans to revise figures that are already published, unless errors are found.

	2000	2006	2007 <sup>2</sup>	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total Reserve</b>	<b>293 100</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Regular reserve</b>	<b>241 620</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>24 160</b>	..	..	<b>19 560</b>	..	..	..	..
Royal Fleet Reserve <sup>4</sup>	10 150	..	..	8 010	..	..	..	..
of which mobilised	-	..	..	-	10	-	-	-
Individuals liable to recall	14 010	..	..	11 560	..	..	..	..
<b>Army</b>	<b>175 530</b>	<b>127 580</b>	<b>121 820</b>	..	..	..	..	..
Army Reserve	34 530	32 060	33 760	..	..	..	..	..
of which mobilised	320	260	120	40	30	40	30	20
Individuals liable to recall	141 000	95 520	88 060	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>41 930</b>	<b>34 360</b>	<b>33 980</b>	..	..	..	..	..
Air Force Reserve	14 330	7 790	7 950	7 660 <sup>r</sup>	7 370 <sup>r</sup>	7 200 <sup>r</sup>	6 900 <sup>r</sup>	6 660 <sup>r</sup>
of which mobilised	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Individuals liable to recall	27 600	26 570	26 030	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Volunteer reserve</b>	<b>51 480</b>	..	<b>41 020</b>	<b>39 230</b>	<b>39 730</b>	<b>37 560</b>	<b>35 320</b>	<b>35 080</b>
Naval Service <sup>5</sup>	4 080	..	2 970	2 880	2 970	2 930	2 540	2 570
of which mobilised	-	..	80	180	220	150	150	50
Army <sup>6</sup>	45 610	38 460	36 790	35 020	35 320	33 130	31 420	31 160
of which mobilised	770	1 110	1 020	1 360	1 420	1 380	1 460	1 170
Royal Air Force <sup>7</sup>	1 800	1 350	1 250	1 340	1 440	1 500	1 360	1 360
of which mobilised	40	90	200	100	170	110	80	60

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. Excludes University Royal Naval Unit personnel.

6. Includes Officer Training Corps and Non-Regular Permanent Staff.

7. Excludes University Air Squadron personnel.

<sup>r</sup> Due to an incorrect specification of data processing rules, the number of RAF Regular Reserves has been under-reported in this publication since the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration system in 2006/7.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.15a** Strength of Community Cadet Forces by sex at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2012 the strength of the total Community Cadet Forces was 118,810, with 94,730 Community Cadet Force cadets and 24,080 Community Cadet Forces Adult Volunteers. The Army Cadet Force had the largest proportion of cadets (47.6 per cent), followed by the Air Training Corp (37.7 per cent) and then the Sea Cadet Corps (14.6 per cent).

Of the 94,730 Community Cadet Force cadets, 69,130 were male (73.0 per cent) and 25,600 female (27.0 per cent) at 1 April 2012. The proportion of female Community Cadet Force cadets has been relatively stable since 2007. The Sea Cadet Corps had the highest proportion of female cadets (34.2 per cent), followed by the Army Cadet Force and Air Training Corp (25.8 per cent). Of the Cadet Force Adult Volunteers 6,560 were female (27.2 per cent) at 1 April 2012.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number 2012
<b>Community Cadet Forces<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>109 310</b>	<b>105 760</b>	<b>105 270</b>	<b>106 930</b>	<b>111 090</b> II	<b>117 520</b>	<b>118 810</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>88 340</b>	<b>84 790</b>	<b>84 250</b>	<b>85 290</b>	<b>88 860</b> II	<b>93 010</b>	<b>94 730</b>
Male Cadets	65 510	60 240	60 300	61 600	63 720 II	68 600	69 130
Female Cadets	22 840	24 550	23 940	23 690	25 140 II	24 410	25 600
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>20 960</b>	<b>20 980</b>	<b>21 020</b>	<b>21 640</b>	<b>22 230</b>	<b>24 510</b>	<b>24 080</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	15 800	15 690	15 550	16 000	16 320	17 610	17 520
Female Adult Volunteer	5 160	5 280	5 480	5 640	5 910	6 900	6 560
<b>Sea Cadet Corps<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>18 150</b>	<b>12 550</b>	<b>12 750</b>	<b>12 950</b>	<b>11 910</b> II	<b>18 510</b>	<b>19 050</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>13 600</b>	<b>9 540</b>	<b>9 630</b>	<b>9 410</b>	<b>8 310</b> II	<b>12 910</b>	<b>13 860</b>
Male Cadets	8 800	6 000	6 110	6 140	5 500 II	8 550	9 120
Female Cadets	4 800	3 540	3 520	3 260	2 810 II	4 360	4 750
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>4 560</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>3 110</b>	<b>3 540</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>5 190</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	3 040	2 060	2 110	2 420	2 470	3 640	3 510
Female Adult Volunteer	1 520	950	1 010	1 120	1 130	1 960	1 670
<b>Army Cadet Force</b>	<b>48 410</b>	<b>53 060</b>	<b>53 190</b>	<b>54 260</b>	<b>56 450</b>	<b>53 330</b>	<b>53 490</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>40 700</b>	<b>44 720</b>	<b>44 800</b>	<b>45 930</b>	<b>46 990</b>	<b>44 890</b>	<b>45 110</b>
Male Cadets	30 710	31 800	32 260	33 420	33 540	33 560	33 490
Female Cadets	10 000	12 920	12 550	12 500	13 460	11 330	11 620
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>7 710</b>	<b>8 340</b>	<b>8 380</b>	<b>8 330</b>	<b>9 450</b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>8 380</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	5 960	6 160	6 160	6 100	6 830	6 180	6 150
Female Adult Volunteer	1 740	2 180	2 220	2 220	2 620	2 270	2 230
<b>Air Training Corps</b>	<b>43 080</b>	<b>40 150</b>	<b>39 340</b>	<b>39 720</b>	<b>42 740</b>	<b>45 670</b>	<b>46 260</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>34 050</b>	<b>30 520</b>	<b>29 810</b>	<b>29 950</b>	<b>33 560</b>	<b>35 210</b>	<b>35 750</b>
Male Cadets	26 000	22 440	21 940	22 030	24 690	26 480	26 520
Female Cadets	8 040	8 080	7 870	7 920	8 870	8 730	9 230
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>9 530</b>	<b>9 770</b>	<b>9 180</b>	<b>10 460</b>	<b>10 510</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	6 800	7 460	7 280	7 470	7 020	7 790	7 860
Female Adult Volunteer	1 900	2 160	2 250	2 300	2 160	2 670	2 660

Source: DCDS Pers (RF&C), Single Services

1. From 1 April 2011, Sea Cadet Corps figures include juniors (10-11 year olds) whereas they were previously excluded.



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.15b Combined Cadet Forces strengths at 1 April each year**

The Combined Cadet Force strength was 47,120 at 1 April 2012, this comprises the cadets strength 45,020 (95.5 per cent) and the Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteer strength 2,100 (4.5 per cent). The Army Sections have the largest proportion of cadets (67.2 per cent), followed by the RAF Sections (20.5 per cent) and then the Naval Service Sections (12.3 per cent).

At 1 April 2012 the number of female cadets in the Combined Cadet Force was 12,660 (28.1 per cent of cadets within the Combined Cadet Force) at 1 April 2012. The proportion of female cadets in the Combined Cadet force has increase since 2007. The number of female personnel in the Cadet Force Adult Volunteers was 580 (27.8 per cent of the Cadet Force Adult Volunteers), at 1 April 2012.

**This table is a National Statistic.**

	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Combined Cadet Force</b>	<b>42 980</b>	<b>44 780</b>	<b>45 540</b>	<b>46 920</b>	<b>46 210</b>	<b>47 040</b>	<b>47 120</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>40 970</b>	<b>42 590</b>	<b>43 320</b>	<b>44 720</b>	<b>44 130</b>	<b>44 890</b>	<b>45 020</b>
Male Cadets	31 640	31 680	31 990	32 610	32 220	32 390	32 350
Female Cadets	9 330	10 910	11 330	12 110	11 910	12 500	12 660
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>2 150</b>	<b>2 100</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	1 610	1 710	1 700	1 720	1 520	1 560	1 520
Female Adult Volunteer	390	480	520	480	570	600	580
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>5 640</b>	<b>5 640</b>	<b>5 870</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>5 710</b>	<b>5 860</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>5 340</b>	<b>5 330</b>	<b>5 560</b>	<b>5 670</b>	<b>5 660</b>	<b>5 410</b>	<b>5 540</b>
Male Cadets	3 890	3 780	3 800	3 870	3 860	3 560	3 520
Female Cadets	1 450	1 550	1 760	1 800	1 800	1 850	2 020
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>320</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	240	240	240	240	240	220	220
Female Adult Volunteer	60	70	80	80	90	80	90
<b>Army</b>	<b>27 400</b>	<b>28 850</b>	<b>29 540</b>	<b>30 590</b>	<b>29 970</b>	<b>31 440</b>	<b>31 420</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>26 140</b>	<b>27 510</b>	<b>28 170</b>	<b>29 180</b>	<b>28 780</b>	<b>30 220</b>	<b>30 250</b>
Male Cadets	20 230	20 460	20 820	21 230	21 010	21 850	21 920
Female Cadets	5 910	7 050	7 350	7 950	7 760	8 370	8 340
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 170</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	1 050	1 080	1 080	1 100	890	900	860
Female Adult Volunteer	210	260	300	310	310	320	310
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>9 940</b>	<b>10 290</b>	<b>10 120</b>	<b>10 330</b>	<b>10 240</b>	<b>9 890</b>	<b>9 840</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>9 490</b>	<b>9 750</b>	<b>9 600</b>	<b>9 860</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>9 260</b>	<b>9 220</b>
Male Cadets	7 520	7 440	7 380	7 510	7 350	6 980	6 910
Female Cadets	1 970	2 310	2 220	2 350	2 350	2 280	2 310
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>620</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	320	400	380	380	380	440	430
Female Adult Volunteer	120	140	140	80	160	190	190

Source: DCDS Pers (RF&C), Single Services

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.16** Intake<sup>1</sup> to and Outflow<sup>2</sup> from UK Regular Forces by Service

The intake to UK Regular Forces was 14,800 in financial year 2011/12. This was an increase of 2,070 (16.3 per cent) when compared with 2010/11 and a decrease of 8,390 (36.2 per cent) when compared with the 2008/09 six year high of 23,190.

The outflow from the UK Regular Forces was 21,370 in financial year 2011/12. This was an increase of 3,230 (17.8 per cent) when compared with 2010/11 and a decrease of 3,950 (15.6 per cent) when compared with 2006/07. Of these, 1,650 (7.7 per cent) were redundancy. This represents the first outflow due to redundancy since 2006/07.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MPR>).

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All Services</b>						
Strength at start of period	195 850	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360
<b>Intake (+)</b>	<b>20 100</b>	<b>21 350</b>	<b>23 190</b>	<b>21 500</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>14 800</b>
<b>LTA Intake (+)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	<b>980</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>630</b>
<b>Outflow (-)</b>	<b>25 320</b>	<b>24 760</b>	<b>21 650</b>	<b>18 270</b>	<b>18 140</b>	<b>21 370</b>
of which Voluntary Outflow	9 220	*	8 900	6 400	6 660	7 750
of which Redundancy	1 300	*	-	-	-	1 650 <sup>P</sup>
<b>LTA Outflow (-)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	<b>1 110</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>640</b>
Strength at end of period <sup>4</sup>	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800
<b>Naval Service</b>						
Strength at start of period	39 390	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660
<b>Intake (+)</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>4 040</b>	<b>4 240</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 220</b>
<b>LTA Intake (+)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Outflow (-)</b>	<b>4 400</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>4 440</b>	<b>3 720</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>4 320</b>
of which Voluntary Outflow	1 930	1 990	1 890	1 380	1 330	1 450
of which Redundancy	-	-	-	-	-	660
<b>LTA Outflow (-)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
Strength at end of period <sup>4</sup>	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540
<b>Army<sup>5</sup></b>						
Strength at start of period	107 730	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240
<b>Intake (+)</b>	<b>14 300</b>	<b>14 290</b>	<b>14 660</b>	<b>13 910</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>11 190</b>
<b>LTA Intake (+)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	<b>960</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>620</b>
<b>Outflow (-)</b>	<b>15 770</b>	<b>15 280</b>	<b>13 080</b>	<b>11 560</b>	<b>11 500</b>	<b>13 200</b>
of which Voluntary Outflow	5 380	*	5 060	3 950	4 260	4 980
of which Redundancy	120	*	-	-	-	550 <sup>P</sup>
<b>LTA Outflow (-)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	<b>1 080</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>630</b>
Strength at end of period <sup>4</sup>	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250
<b>Royal Air Force</b>						
Strength at start of period	48 730	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460
<b>Intake (+)</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>3 020</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>3 460</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 390</b>
<b>LTA Intake (+)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	-	-	-
<b>Outflow (-)</b>	<b>5 150</b>	<b>5 150</b>	<b>4 120</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>3 850</b>
of which Voluntary Outflow	1 910	1 930	1 960	1 070	1 070	1 320
of which Redundancy	1 190	800	-	-	-	440
<b>LTA Outflow (-)<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	<b>10</b>	-	-
Strength at end of period <sup>4</sup>	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000

Note: p denotes provisional.

- Figures show Intake to UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, 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.
- 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.
- Long Term Absentees (LTAs) are service personnel who have been absent without leave (AWOL) for more than 21 days.
- Strengths at the end of the period may not equal the sum of the strength at the beginning of the period and intervening intake and outflow. This is due to movements between Services.
- From 1 April 2009 onwards, Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

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**Table 2.17 Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces by Service and sex**

Women accounted for 8.7 per cent of the intake to UK Regular Forces in 2011/12, which represents a gradual decline since 2006/07. This decrease is not uniform across the Officers and Other Ranks with all Services having an increase in the percentage of Officer intake from 15.8 per cent in 2010/11 to 16.8 per cent in 2011/12, notably in the RAF where 36.3 per cent of the 2011/12 intake were female.

The percentage of female intake in the Other Ranks has increased slightly from 7.9 per cent in 2010/11 to 8.1 per cent in 2011/12. When compared to 2010/11, the Naval Service and Army has seen an increase whereas the RAF have decreased.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk>).

	2000/01	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All Services</b>	<b>23 020</b>	<b>20 100</b>	<b>21 350</b>	<b>23 190</b>	<b>21 500</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>14 800</b>
Percentage female	11.3%	10.0%	9.9%	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.7%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 070</b>
of which female	350	330	300	300	250	210	180
Percentage female	19.9%	19.9%	17.4%	18.0%	15.8%	15.8%	16.8%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>21 260</b>	<b>18 440</b>	<b>19 630</b>	<b>21 500</b>	<b>19 920</b>	<b>11 370</b>	<b>13 730</b>
of which female	2 260	1 680	1 820	1 830	1 660	900	1 110
Percentage female	10.6%	9.1%	9.3%	8.5%	8.4%	7.9%	8.1%
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>4 620</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>4 040</b>	<b>4 240</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 220</b>
Percentage female	13.7%	12.2%	12.1%	10.5%	9.4%	6.7%	8.3%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>280</b>
of which female	80	50	60	50	50	30	40
Percentage female	18.5%	14.9%	16.0%	16.9%	13.0%	9.4%	13.5%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>4 180</b>	<b>3 560</b>	<b>3 660</b>	<b>3 930</b>	<b>3 740</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>1 940</b>
of which female	550	420	430	390	340	140	150
Percentage female	13.2%	11.9%	11.7%	9.9%	9.0%	6.3%	7.5%
<b>Army<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>14 770</b>	<b>14 300</b>	<b>14 290</b>	<b>14 660</b>	<b>13 910</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>11 190</b>
Percentage female	9.0%	8.0%	7.8%	6.9%	6.8%	8.1%	8.3%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>710</b>
of which female	170	170	150	130	120	120	110
Percentage female	19.2%	19.3%	15.8%	15.3%	15.0%	14.8%	16.0%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>13 900</b>	<b>13 400</b>	<b>13 350</b>	<b>13 820</b>	<b>13 120</b>	<b>7 980</b>	<b>10 480</b>
of which female	1 160	970	960	890	830	590	810
Percentage female	8.3%	7.2%	7.2%	6.4%	6.3%	7.4%	7.7%
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>3 020</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>3 460</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 390</b>
Percentage female	18.0%	20.9%	17.1%	15.8%	16.7%	16.7%	13.1%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>80</b>
of which female	100	110	90	120	80	70	30
Percentage female	22.8%	25.0%	22.4%	22.9%	20.3%	25.3%	36.3%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>3 190</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>3 760</b>	<b>3 070</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 310</b>
of which female	560	290	430	560	500	170	150
Percentage female	17.4%	19.8%	16.3%	14.8%	16.3%	14.6%	11.7%

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1.

Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, 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 Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin**

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) intake to UK Regular Forces was 1,040 in financial year 2011/12. This was an increase of 380 (58.4 per cent) when compared with 2010/11 and a decrease of 25.3 per cent when compared with 2009/10. BME Officer intake during 2011/12 was 2.1 per cent of total officer intake; for Other Ranks the figure was 7.7 per cent.

The Army continues to have the highest percentage of BME Other Ranks intake (9.2 per cent of total intake). It is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons for the Officer BME intake due to small numbers.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QPR>).

	2006/07 <sup>2</sup>	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All Services</b>	<b>20 100</b>	<b>21 350</b>	<b>23 190</b>	<b>21 500</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>14 800</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 070</b>
White	..	..	..	1 240	1 160	1 000
BME	..	..	..	20	30	20
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	310	170	40
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>18 440</b>	<b>19 630</b>	<b>21 500</b>	<b>19 920</b>	<b>11 370</b>	<b>13 730</b>
White	..	..	18 170	17 710	10 000	12 290
BME	..	..	1 940	1 370	630	1 020
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	..	..	1 400	850	740	420
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>4 040</b>	<b>4 240</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 220</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>280</b>
White	..	290	250	340	280	270
BME	..	10	10	-	10	-
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	..	80	50	50	20	10
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>3 560</b>	<b>3 660</b>	<b>3 930</b>	<b>3 740</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>1 940</b>
White	..	..	3 000	3 340	2 030	1 780
BME	..	..	180	140	80	60
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	..	..	760	260	140	100
<b>Army</b>	<b>14 300</b>	<b>14 290</b>	<b>14 660</b>	<b>13 910</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>11 190</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>710</b>
White	790	..	..	530	620	670
BME	20	..	..	10	20	20
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	80	..	..	250	150	20
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>13 400</b>	<b>13 350</b>	<b>13 820</b>	<b>13 120</b>	<b>7 980</b>	<b>10 480</b>
White	10 880	10 020	11 520	11 410	6 860	9 270
BME	960	1 210	1 680	1 140	530	940
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	1 560	2 120	620	560	590	260
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>3 020</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>3 460</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 390</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>80</b>
White	340	400	510	380	270	70
BME	10	10	20	10	-	-
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	80	-	10	10	10	10
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>3 760</b>	<b>3 070</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 310</b>
White	1 320	2 320	3 660	2 960	1 110	1 230
BME	20	40	80	80	20	20
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	130	250	20	30	-	60
<b>Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total intake (exc. unknown)</b>						
<b>All personnel</b>	..	..	..	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Officers</b>	..	..	..	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Naval Service	..	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.2	1.1
Army	3.1	..	..	1.5	2.5	2.6
Royal Air Force	2.6	1.7	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.5
<b>Other ranks</b>	..	..	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Naval Service	..	..	5.6	4.1	3.7	3.0
Army	8.1	10.8	12.7	9.1	7.1	9.2
Royal Air Force	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.9

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.

1. Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, 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. 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.

3. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who choose not to declare.

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**Table 2.19 Gains to Trained Strength<sup>1</sup> of UK Regular Forces by Service**

The Gains to Trained Strength (GTS) of UK Regular Armed Forces was 11,320 in financial year 2011/12, having dropped to a six year low. The Army and RAF both reached a six year GTS high in 2009/10 and have both since experienced two consecutive years of GTS reductions. The Naval service reached its six year GTS high in 2007/08, and has experienced a downward trend since then.

This decrease can be seen in both Officers and Other Ranks, although Officer GTS reached its peak at 2,120 in 2008/09.

The figures presented here do not match GTS figures shown in previous editions of UKDS prior to 2011, as they exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA). GTS figures prior to 2011 included returns from LTA.

**Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.**

**This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QPR>).**

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All Services<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>14 120</b>	<b>14 410</b>	<b>16 460</b>	<b>17 450</b>	<b>13 400</b>	<b>11 320</b>
From untrained to trained	12 740	13 210	15 230	16 520	13 080	10 990
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	1 380	1 200	1 230	930	320	340
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 340</b>
From untrained to trained	1 380	1 150	1 710	1 570	1 400	1 080
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	200	100	100	80	50	30
From Other Ranks	320	320	310	320	280	230
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>12 540</b>	<b>13 160</b>	<b>14 640</b>	<b>15 800</b>	<b>11 950</b>	<b>10 210</b>
From untrained to trained	11 350	12 060	13 510	14 950	11 680	9 900
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	1 190	1 090	1 130	850	270	310
<b>Naval Service<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>3 310</b>	<b>3 370</b>	<b>2 880</b>	<b>1 800</b>
From untrained to trained	2 600	3 410	3 240	3 270	2 830	1 770
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	100	90	70	90	60	20
<b>Officers</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>330</b>
From untrained to trained	410	280	440	370	400	330
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	10	10	10	10	-	-
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>3 210</b>	<b>2 860</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>2 480</b>	<b>1 460</b>
From untrained to trained	2 190	3 130	2 800	2 900	2 420	1 440
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	100	80	60	80	50	20
<b>Army<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>9 530</b>	<b>10 330</b>	<b>10 860</b>	<b>7 890</b>	<b>7 840</b>
From untrained to trained	8 750	8 460	9 200	10 050	7 640	7 540
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	1 250	1 070	1 130	810	250	300
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>660</b>
From untrained to trained	620	660	620	720	580	410
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	180	80	70	60	40	20
From Other Ranks	320	320	290	310	270	220
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>9 200</b>	<b>8 790</b>	<b>9 640</b>	<b>10 080</b>	<b>7 270</b>	<b>7 400</b>
From untrained to trained	8 130	7 810	8 580	9 330	7 060	7 130
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	1 070	980	1 050	750	210	280
<b>Royal Air Force<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>1 680</b>
From untrained to trained	1 390	1 340	2 790	3 190	2 610	1 670
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	30	40	30	20	20	20
<b>Officers</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>340</b>
From untrained to trained	350	210	650	470	420	340
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	10	20	20	10	10	-
From Other Ranks	-	-	20	10	10	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>2 150</b>	<b>2 730</b>	<b>2 210</b>	<b>1 340</b>
From untrained to trained	1 030	1 130	2 130	2 720	2 200	1 330
Trained direct entrants <sup>3</sup>	20	30	10	10	10	10

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- 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).
- Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall strength and as such exclude the intake to trained officers from trained other ranks.
- Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars.

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**Table 2.20** Outflow<sup>1</sup> from UK Regular Forces by Service and whether trained or untrained

Total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 21,370 in 2011/12 an increase of 3,230 (half of this is redundancy) from 2010/11. This represents the first increase since 2006/07, with total outflow falling year on year from 2006/07 to 2010/11.

Trained outflow has increased when compared to 2010/11 and 2009/10 whereas untrained outflow has decreased over the same period. This reflects reductions in the untrained strength.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic (Latest figures <http://www.dasa.mod.uk>).

	2000/01	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All Services<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>24 950</b>	<b>25 320 II</b>	<b>24 760</b>	<b>21 650</b>	<b>18 270</b>	<b>18 140</b>	<b>21 370</b>
Trained	17 600	18 890 II	18 130	15 860	12 280	13 960	17 650
Untrained	7 350	6 430 II	6 630	5 790	5 990	4 170	3 720
<b>Officers</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>2 690 II</b>	<b>2 740</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>2 560</b>
Trained	1 920	2 310 II	2 300	2 070	1 620	1 710	2 380
Untrained	380	380 II	440	310	260	220	180
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>22 650</b>	<b>22 630 II</b>	<b>22 020</b>	<b>19 270</b>	<b>16 390</b>	<b>16 200</b>	<b>18 810</b>
Trained	15 680	16 570 II	15 830	13 780	10 660	12 250	15 280
Untrained	6 970	6 050 II	6 190	5 480	5 730	3 950	3 540
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>5 040</b>	<b>4 400</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>4 440</b>	<b>3 720</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>4 320</b>
Trained	3 530	3 210	3 110	3 250	2 430	2 690	3 750
Untrained	1 500	1 190	1 220	1 190	1 290	940	570
<b>Officers</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>570</b>
Trained	410	400	450	410	360	390	510
Untrained	80	100	120	110	90	70	60
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>4 550</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>3 760</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>3 280</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 750</b>
Trained	3 120	2 810	2 660	2 840	2 070	2 300	3 240
Untrained	1 430	1 090	1 110	1 080	1 210	870	500
<b>Army<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15 230</b>	<b>15 770 II</b>	<b>15 280</b>	<b>13 080</b>	<b>11 560</b>	<b>11 500</b>	<b>13 200</b>
Trained	10 070	10 930 II	10 640	9 170	7 580	8 630	10 310
Untrained	5 160	4 840 II	4 640	3 920	3 970	2 870	2 900
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 330 II</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 240</b>
Trained	900	1 110 II	1 130	1 070	850	880	1 190
Untrained	260	220 II	240	140	140	110	60
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>14 080</b>	<b>14 440 II</b>	<b>13 900</b>	<b>11 870</b>	<b>10 580</b>	<b>10 510</b>	<b>11 960</b>
Trained	9 180	9 820 II	9 510	8 100	6 740	7 750	9 120
Untrained	4 900	4 620 II	4 400	3 780	3 840	2 760	2 840
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>4 680</b>	<b>5 150</b>	<b>5 150</b>	<b>4 120</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>3 850</b>
Trained	4 000	4 740	4 380	3 440	2 270	2 640	3 590
Untrained	680	410	770	690	720	370	260
<b>Officers</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>740</b>
Trained	610	800	710	590	420	440	680
Untrained	40	60	80	60	40	50	60
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>4 020</b>	<b>4 290</b>	<b>4 360</b>	<b>3 470</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>3 110</b>
Trained	3 380	3 940	3 670	2 850	1 850	2 200	2 910
Untrained	640	340	680	620	680	320	200

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

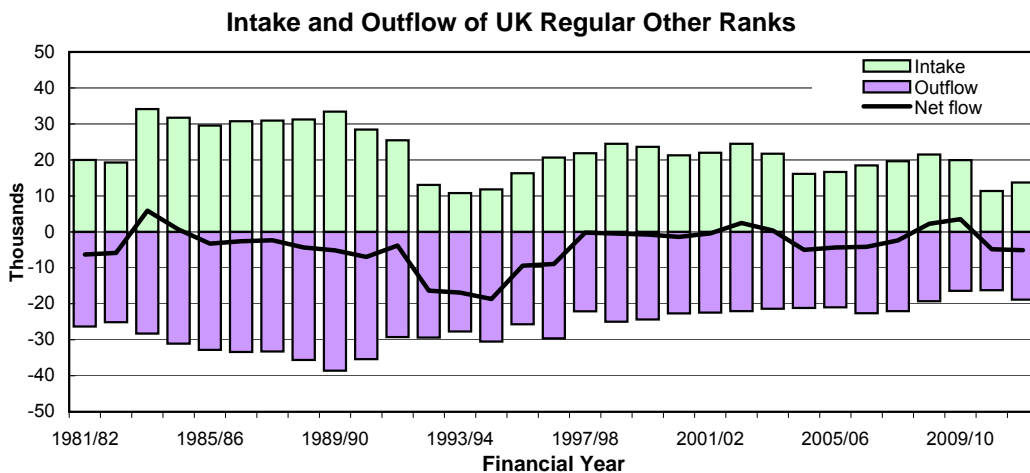
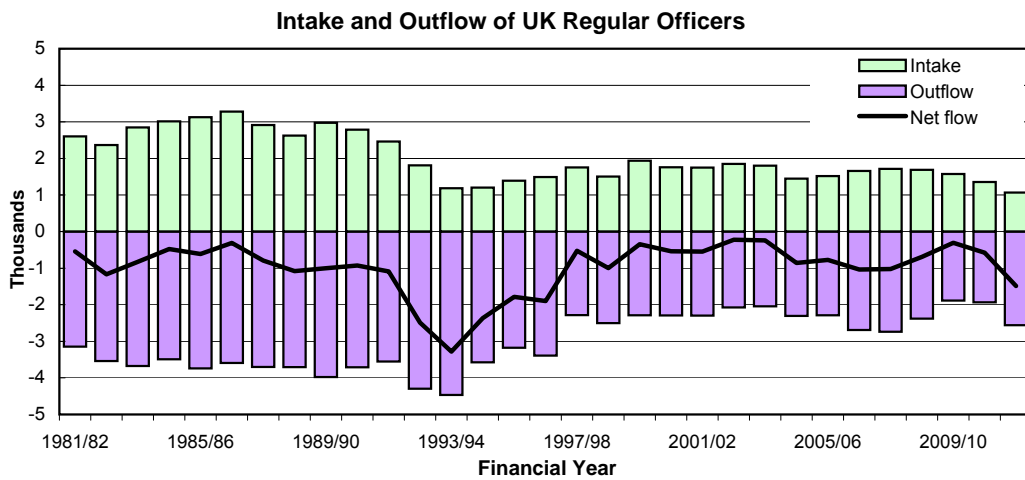
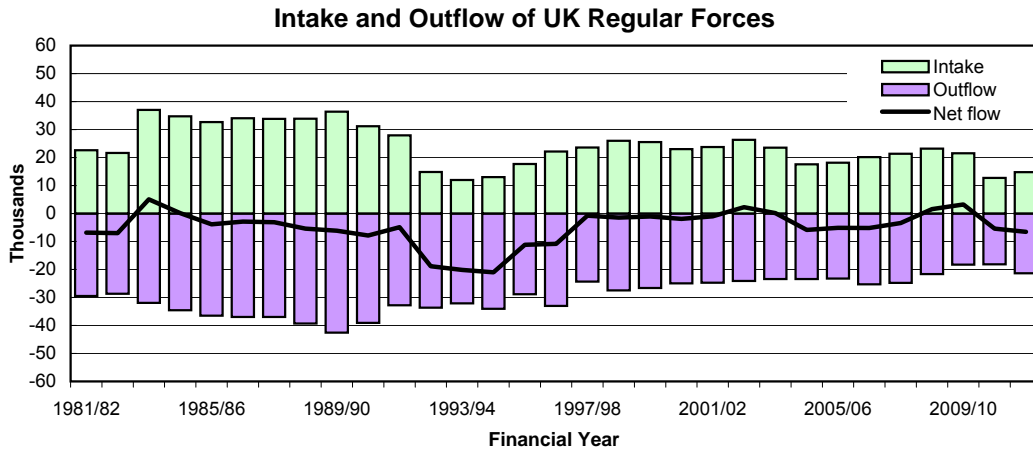
1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks 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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

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



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.21** Outflow<sup>1</sup> from trained UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel as a percentage of total outflow was 4.9 per cent in 2011/12. This was an increase of 0.2 percentage points compared to 2010/11; and an increase of 0.4 percentage points compared to 2006/07. BME Officer outflow during 2011/12 was 2.3 per cent of total outflow; for Other Ranks this was 5.3 per cent.

The Army continues to have the highest percentage of BME Other Ranks outflow (6.8 per cent of total outflow), reflecting the higher percentage of BME personnel in the Army. It is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons for the Officer BME outflow due to small numbers.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All Services</b>	<b>18 890 II</b>	<b>18 130</b>	<b>15 860</b>	<b>12 280</b>	<b>13 960</b>	<b>17 650</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>2 310 II</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>2 380</b>
White	2 100 II	2 100	1 890	1 520	1 630	2 250
Black and Minority Ethnic	40 II	60	40	40	40	50
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	170 II	140	140	70	40	70
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>16 570 II</b>	<b>15 830</b>	<b>13 780</b>	<b>10 660</b>	<b>12 250</b>	<b>15 280</b>
White	14 810 II	14 000	12 350	9 630	11 430	14 280
Black and Minority Ethnic	740 II	1 000	800	640	600	790
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	1 020 II	830	640	390	220	210
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>3 210</b>	<b>3 110</b>	<b>3 250</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>2 690</b>	<b>3 750</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>510</b>
White	380	430	390	340	370	490
Black and Minority Ethnic	10	10	-	-	-	10
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	10	10	20	10	10	10
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>2 840</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>3 240</b>
White	2 700	2 510	2 710	1 970	2 190	3 080
Black and Minority Ethnic	60	60	60	50	60	110
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	40	80	60	50	60	50
<b>Army<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>10 930 II</b>	<b>10 640</b>	<b>9 170</b>	<b>7 580</b>	<b>8 630</b>	<b>10 310</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 110 II</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1 190</b>
White	1 010 II	1 050	990	790	850	1 140
Black and Minority Ethnic	20 II	20	30	20	30	30
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	80 II	60	60	30	10	20
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>9 820 II</b>	<b>9 510</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 740</b>	<b>7 750</b>	<b>9 120</b>
White	8 590 II	8 210	7 050	5 960	7 190	8 470
Black and Minority Ethnic	580 II	840	670	550	500	620
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	640 II	450	380	220	60	30
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>4 740</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>3 440</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>3 590</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>680</b>
White	710	620	510	390	410	620
Black and Minority Ethnic	20	30	10	10	10	20
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	70	60	70	20	20	40
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>3 940</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>1 850</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>2 910</b>
White	3 510	3 280	2 590	1 700	2 050	2 720
Black and Minority Ethnic	100	90	70	40	40	60
Unknown <sup>2</sup>	340	300	190	110	100	120
<b>Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total outflow (excluding unknown)</b>						
<b>All personnel</b>	<b>4.5 II</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>2.1 II</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Naval Service	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2
Army	2.0 II	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.2
Royal Air Force	2.1	4.0	1.7	2.5	2.4	3.4
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>4.8 II</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Naval Service	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.5
Army	6.3 II	9.3	8.6	8.4	6.5	6.8
Royal Air Force	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Ethnicity percentages are based on those with a known ethnic origin.

- 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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## UK ARMED FORCES

**Table 2.22 Outflow<sup>1</sup> from UK Regular Forces by Service and sex**

Females as a percentage of total outflow decreased to 8.3 per cent during 2011/12 from 8.8 per cent in 2010/11 and has fallen from 9.7 per cent in 2000/01. Total outflow of females has been fairly stable since 2006/07 in both the Officers and Other Ranks.

Females as a proportion of outflow has increased during 2011/12 in the Naval Service and decreased in the Army and the RAF. Naval Service female outflow rose by 0.2 percentage points to 10.1 per cent; Army fell by 0.6 percentage points to 6.3 per cent and RAF fell by 1.4 percentage points to 13.1 per cent.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see Chapter 2 introduction for more details.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000/01	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All Services<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>24 950</b>	<b>25 320 II</b>	<b>24 760</b>	<b>21 650</b>	<b>18 270</b>	<b>18 140</b>	<b>21 370</b>
of which female	2 430	2 180 II	2 190	1 900	1 440	1 590	1 770
percentage female	9.7	8.6 II	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.8	8.3
<b>Officers: total</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>2 690 II</b>	<b>2 740</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>2 560</b>
of which female	260	300 II	340	300	220	240	290
percentage female	11.1	11.0 II	12.4	12.7	11.5	12.2	11.5
<b>Other ranks: total</b>	<b>22 650</b>	<b>22 630 II</b>	<b>22 020</b>	<b>19 270</b>	<b>16 390</b>	<b>16 200</b>	<b>18 810</b>
of which female	2 180	1 890 II	1 860	1 600	1 220	1 350	1 480
percentage female	9.6	8.3 II	8.4	8.3	7.5	8.3	7.9
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>5 040</b>	<b>4 400</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>4 440</b>	<b>3 720</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>4 320</b>
of which female	550	500	460	460	340	360	440
percentage female	11.0	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.9	10.1
<b>Officers: total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>570</b>
of which female	40	50	40	50	50	50	60
percentage female	9.1	10.0	7.7	9.6	11.2	10.1	11.1
<b>Other ranks: total</b>	<b>4 550</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>3 760</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>3 280</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 750</b>
of which female	510	450	420	410	290	310	380
percentage female	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.4	8.8	9.9	10.0
<b>Army<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15 230</b>	<b>15 770 II</b>	<b>15 280</b>	<b>13 080</b>	<b>11 560</b>	<b>11 500</b>	<b>13 200</b>
of which female	1 330	1 110 II	1 080	920	690	790	830
percentage female	8.8	7.0 II	7.1	7.1	6.0	6.9	6.3
<b>Officers: total</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 330 II</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 240</b>
of which female	160	140 II	180	160	100	120	120
percentage female	13.4	10.8 II	12.9	13.1	9.9	12.3	9.6
<b>Other ranks: total</b>	<b>14 080</b>	<b>14 440 II</b>	<b>13 900</b>	<b>11 870</b>	<b>10 580</b>	<b>10 510</b>	<b>11 960</b>
of which female	1 180	960 II	900	760	600	670	710
percentage female	8.4	6.7 II	6.5	6.4	5.6	6.4	5.9
<b>RAF</b>	<b>4 680</b>	<b>5 150</b>	<b>5 150</b>	<b>4 120</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>3 850</b>
of which female	540	580	650	520	410	440	510
percentage female	11.6	11.2	12.6	12.5	13.6	14.5	13.1
<b>Officers: total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>740</b>
of which female	60	100	120	90	70	70	110
percentage female	8.5	11.7	14.9	14.3	15.3	13.9	15.1
<b>Other ranks: total</b>	<b>4 020</b>	<b>4 290</b>	<b>4 360</b>	<b>3 470</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>3 110</b>
of which female	490	480	530	420	340	370	390
percentage female	12.1	11.1	12.2	12.2	13.3	14.6	12.7

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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

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**Table 2.23 Military salaries<sup>1</sup>: illustrative rates and indices (2001/02=100)**

Indices are based on annual pay rates. With the exception of Privates, rates in 2012/13 remain unchanged from 2011/12 and are those recommended by the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB) in line with the pay freeze for all public sector workers earning more than £21,000. 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 2012 and are based against average rates of pay in 2001/02 - the year the new Pay2000 pay system was introduced.

There continues to be a real terms contraction in military salaries. This has been caused by the public sector pay freeze, coupled with a high proportional increase in the Retail Price Index. At 4.4 per cent during 2011/12, military salaries contracted further than the UK Average Weekly Earnings, which contracted by 2.7 per cent in the same period.

	2001/02	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Military salaries Index: all ranks<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>133</b>
Senior officers (Major General and above)	100	120	124	131	136	136	136
Officers (up to Brigadier)	100	123	128	132	134	134	134
Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	100	121	125	129	131	131	131
Other ranks (up to Corporal)	100	122	126	130	132	133	133

### Illustrative rates<sup>3</sup> of annual military salary (in terms of Army ranks)

Pay 2000 Pay System<sup>4</sup>

Pounds Sterling

General	Level 4	125,928	160,625	164,159	172,130	177,993	177,993	177,993
Brigadier	Level 5	74,135	89,444	96,288	98,984	100,964	100,964	100,964
Colonel	Level 1	59,280	71,522	77,545	79,716	81,310	81,310	81,310
Lieutenant Colonel	Level 9	56,586	68,273	74,023	76,095	77,617	77,617	77,617
Major	Level 9	43,472	52,702	54,551	56,078	57,199	57,199	57,199
Captain	Level 3	30,372	36,817	38,109	39,176	39,959	39,959	39,959
Lieutenant	Level 8	23,787	28,698	29,704	30,536	31,147	31,147	31,147
2nd Lieutenant	Level 5	18,798	22,680	23,475	24,133	24,615	24,615	24,615
Warrant Officer I	Level 7 H	35,420	43,077	44,588	45,836	46,753	46,753	46,753
Warrant Officer II	Level 9 H	33,029	39,851	41,249	42,404	43,252	43,252	43,252
Staff Sergeant	Level 7 L	28,904	35,248	36,484	37,506	38,256	38,256	38,256
Sergeant	Level 7 H	28,200	34,025	35,219	36,205	36,929	36,929	36,929
Corporal	Level 7 H	25,342	30,573	31,646	32,532	33,182	33,182	33,182
Lance Corporal	Level 9 H	22,101	26,664	27,599	28,372	28,940	28,940	28,940
Private	Level 2 L	12,071	15,677	16,227	16,681	17,015	17,736	17,986

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

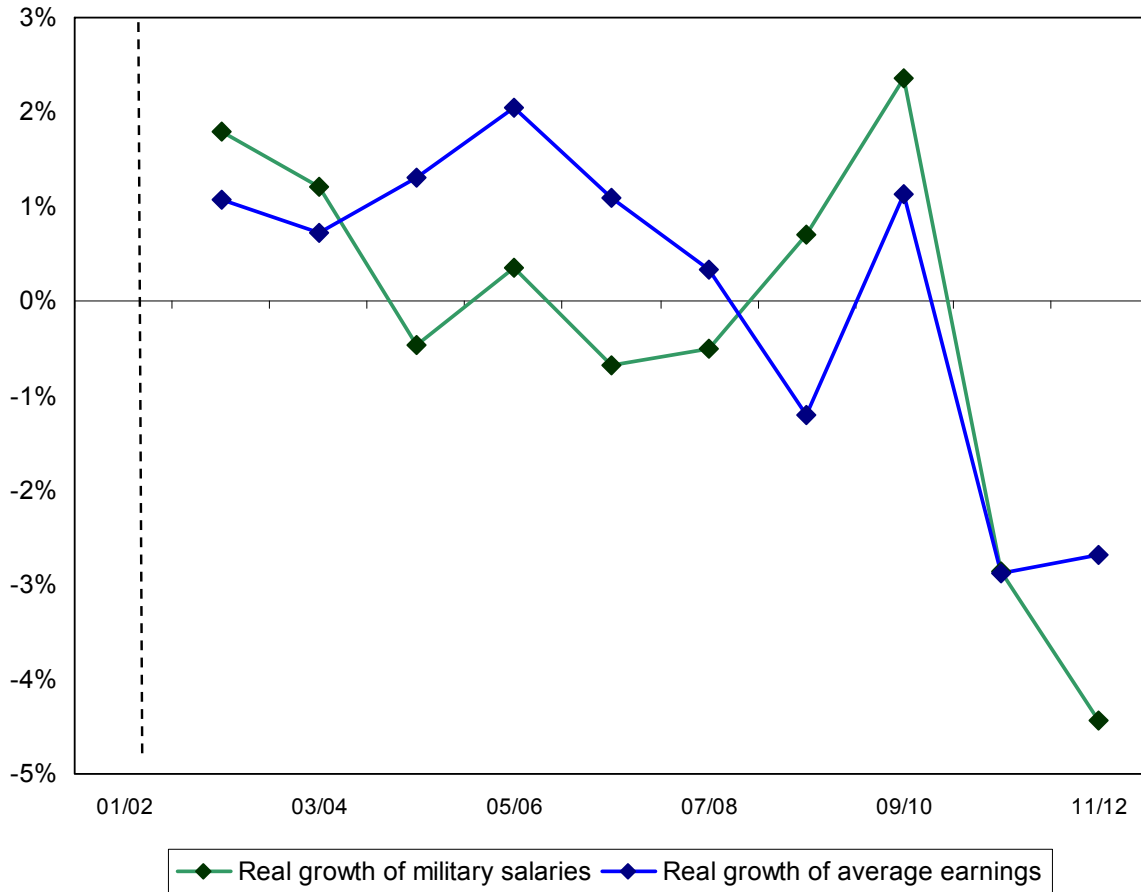
1. Data are for UK Regular Forces which includes all trained and untrained personnel. Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists are excluded.
2. Equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and Royal Air Force are shown in **Table 2.24**.
3. The illustrative rates of annual military salary 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 2012.
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 Growth<sup>1</sup> of military salaries and average earnings<sup>2</sup>



Source: DASA(Quad-Service), Office for National Statistics

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. Military salaries do not include bonuses or allowances.

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**Table 2.24 NATO Rank Codes and UK Service Ranks**

NATO Code	Royal Navy <sup>1</sup>	Royal Marines <sup>2</sup>	Army	Royal Air Force
<b>Officers</b>				
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
<b>Other Ranks</b>				
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 <sup>4</sup>	Lance Corporal	Lance Corporal <sup>5</sup>
OR-2	Able Rating <sup>3</sup>	Marine <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup> 3-star <sup>2</sup>
OF-7	SCS <sup>1</sup> 2-star <sup>3</sup>
OF-6	SCS <sup>1</sup> 1-star <sup>4</sup>
-	Band B1 <sup>5</sup>
OF-5	Band B2 <sup>6</sup>
OF-4	Band C1 <sup>7</sup>
OF-3	Band C2 <sup>8</sup>
OF-2	Band D <sup>9</sup>

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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

**Table 2.25** Civilian personnel<sup>1</sup>, at 1 April each year

The MOD civilian Level 0 FTE strength has reduced substantially since 2000, from about 121,300 at 1 April 2000 to about 71,000<sup>e</sup> at 1 April 2012. The Level 0 strength reduced by a quarter from 2000 to 2008, and subsequently remained more stable with only small reductions for the following two years until 2010. Further reductions have been seen since 2010, as directed by policy deriving from the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). Personnel reductions under the SDSR are set to continue until 2020 from the baseline start point of April 2010. The Level 0 MOD civilian total has decreased from around 85,800 at 1 April 2010 to around 71,000<sup>e</sup> at 1 April 2012, representing a reduction of 17.3 per cent over the period since the beginning of the SDSR personnel reductions. This period has seen an overall reduction in Level 1 MOD personnel, falling from 65,900 to 54,500. During this period permanent non-industrial strength has fallen by 16.2 per cent and permanent industrial strength has fallen by 21.4 per cent.

From 2010 to 2012 the strength of the Trading Funds fell by 2,600 from 9,700 to 7,100 overall, primarily due to the transfer of the Meteorological Office to the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (1,800). Locally engaged civilian personnel numbers have reduced from around 10,200 in 2010 to 9,400<sup>e</sup> in 2012, and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel fell from around 2,300 in 2010 to 2,000 in 2012. RFAs, however, had remained relatively stable across the whole period with very little change from 2000 to 2011, with only a slight reduction in 2012 relative to the overall reductions seen elsewhere.

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

		Thousands: FTE						
	2000	2006 <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>2</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Civilian Level 0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>83.1<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>71.0<sup>e</sup></b>
Civilian Level 1 <sup>1</sup>	91.9	78.1	73.8	69.0	66.4	65.9	63.1	54.5
Trading Funds	14.5	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	7.1
Locally engaged civilians	14.8	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6 <sup>e</sup>	9.4 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Civilian Level 1<sup>1</sup> - Permanent</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>
Non-industrial	64.9	60.5	57.5	54.3	52.7	52.4	50.2	43.9
Industrial	23.3	14.2	13.0	11.7	11.0	10.9	10.5	8.6
<b>Civilian Level 1<sup>1</sup> - Casual<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Non-industrial	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Industrial	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Civilian Level 1<sup>1</sup> - RFA</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Trading Funds</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Permanent	14.2	10.6	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.3	7.0
Casual <sup>3</sup>	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Locally engaged civilians</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.6<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>9.4<sup>e</sup></b>

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. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).
3. Casual personnel are usually engaged for less than 12 months.

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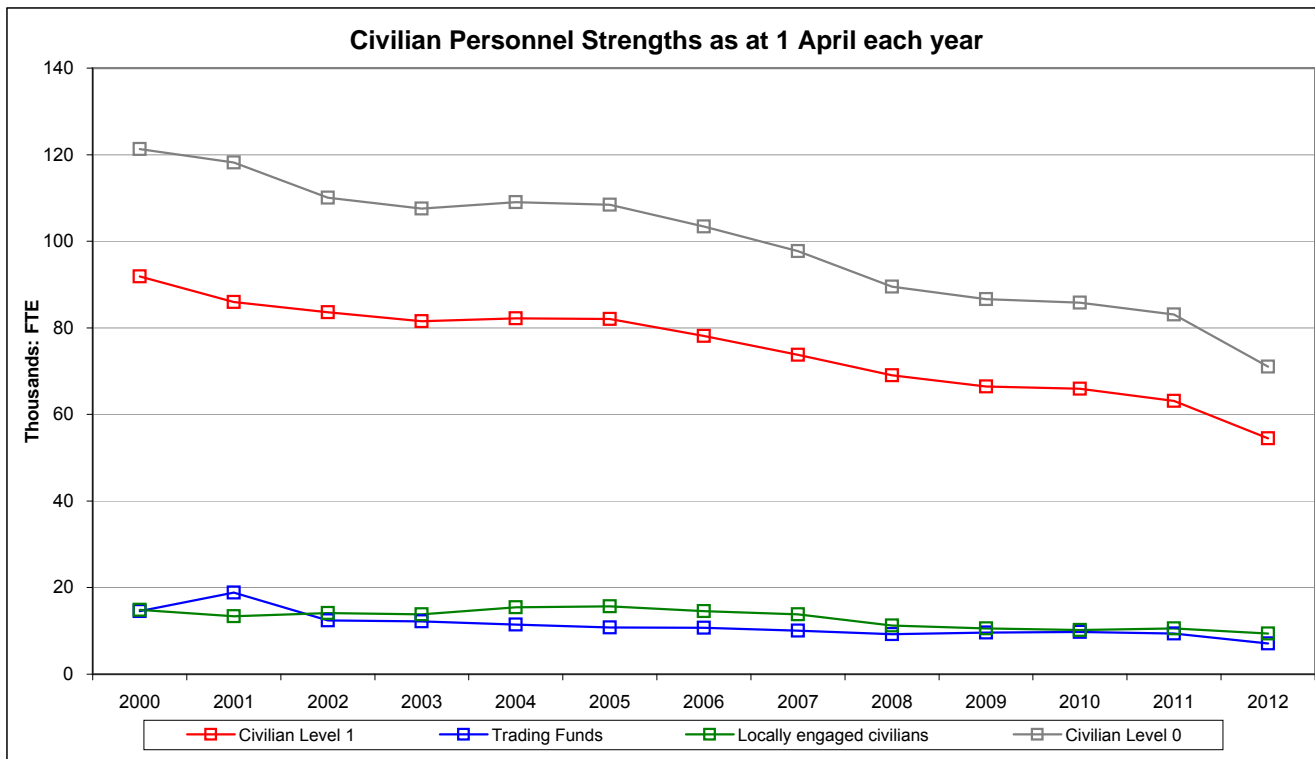
# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Chart to Table

### 2.25

Civilian personnel<sup>1</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.26 Civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by budgetary area, at 1 April 2012**

As at 1 April 2012, MOD Top Level Budgetary areas (TLBs) accounted for 74.0 per cent of the Civilian Level 0 FTE total. Defence Equipment & Support was the largest single budgetary area, comprising 19.9 per cent of the Civilian Level 0 FTE total, followed by Land Forces at 18.6 per cent, Head Office & Corporate Services at 15.6 per cent, and HQ Air Command at 9.2 per cent as the largest TLBs. With the remaining three core TLBs accounting for 10.8 per cent between them. The balance of the Civilian Level 0 FTE total comprises Locally engaged civilians at 13.2 per cent, combined trading funds at 10.0 per cent and Royal Fleet Auxiliary at 2.8 per cent.

Within the TLBs, 99.2 per cent of Head Office & Corporate Services, 90.1 per cent of Defence Infrastructure Organisation, 87.7 per cent of Joint Forces Command, and 86.4 per cent of Defence Equipment & Support staff were employed in non-industrial grades. Remaining TLBs have non-industrial populations in the range of 71.7 to 76.4 per cent with Land Forces recording the lowest population.

Of the Industrial Top Level Budget Total FTE strength of 8,600, 7,410 (86.2 per cent) are accounted for by three TLBs alone: Land Forces. 43.3 per cent, Defence Equipment & Support 22.3 per cent and Air Command 20.6 per cent. Head Office and Corporate Support has the lowest number of industrial personnel. Of the Top Level Budget Non-industrial Total FTE strength of 49,310, 37,360 (85.1 per cent) are accounted for by Defence Equipment & Support (27.7 per cent), Head Office & Corporate Services (25.0 per cent), Land Forces (21.5 per cent) and Air Command (20.6 per cent).

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

Top Level Budget	Total	FTE	
		Non-industrial	Industrial
Navy Command	2 000	1 530	470
Land Forces	13 160	9 440	3 720
Air Command	6 540	4 770	1 770
Head Office & Corporate Services	11 060	10 970	80
Joint Forces Command	3 050	2 680	380
Defence Equipment & Support	14 090	12 170	1 920
Defence Infrastructure Organisation	2 610	2 350	260
Unallocated	10	10	-
<b>Top Level Budget Total</b>	<b>52 510</b>	<b>43 910</b>	<b>8 600</b>
<b>Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 000</b>	*	*
<b>Civilian Level 1 Total<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>54 510</b>	*	*
Defence Science & Technology Laboratory <sup>2</sup>	3 640	*	*
Defence Support Group <sup>2</sup>	2 490	*	*
Hydrographic Office <sup>2</sup>	980	*	*
<b>Trading Funds Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7 110</b>	*	*
<b>Locally engaged civilians (LEC) Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>9 390<sup>e</sup></b>	*	*
<b>Civilian Level 0 Total<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>71 010<sup>e</sup></b>	*	*

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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

**Table 2.27 Civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by budgetary area and grade equivalent<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year**

A budgetary area is defined as higher level groupings of the Top Level Budgetary areas combined together to allow consistent presentation of data across multiple time periods. Although constituent TLBs in areas such as centralised support and logistic support services have changed in structure across the period, the budgetary area groupings remain the same across the period. The budgetary areas for Navy Command, Land Forces and Air Command each represent individual Service areas. While Defence Equipment & Support covers the departments logistic support systems, with remaining TLB areas falling to Centre covering centralised support services.

As directed by policy deriving from the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR), personnel reductions under the SDSR are set to continue until 2020 from the baseline start point of April 2010. Between 2010 (the start of the current SDSR rundown exercise) and 2012, the total FTE strength of MOD civilian personnel fell by 17.3 per cent. Decreases have been seen within each individual Service Command over this period, with the largest proportionate decrease of 24.5 per cent seen in Air Command and the smallest proportionate decrease of 12.8 per cent in Defence Equipment & Support.

Between 2000 and the start of the current SDSR rundown exercise in 2010, the total FTE strength of MOD civilian personnel fell by 29.2 per cent and between 2000 and 2012 the total FTE strength of MOD civilian personnel fell by 41.5 per cent. Decreases have been seen within each individual Service Command between 2000 and 2012, with the largest proportionate decrease of 43.5 per cent seen in Air Command, while Navy Command and Land Forces showed decreases of similar proportions, by 40.4 per cent and 38.0 per cent respectively. Defence Equipment & Support, decreased significantly by 60.0 per cent across the whole period.

The Centre covers a wide range of activity for a number of TLBs including Chief of Joint Operations (CJO), Joint Forces Command (JFC), Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO), Central TLB, Head Office & Corporate Services and Science Innovation and Technology (SIT) grouped together due to commonality of function, providing general and specialist support to Defence Equipment and Support and the front line service TLBs Navy Command, Land Forces and Air Command. Dependent on the requirements of the lead TLBs, the support TLBs grouped within the Centre category have been subject to ongoing restructuring and reorganisation on an annual basis.

This is reflected in the period 2000 to 2006 where Centre actually increased 25.0 per cent where organisations such as Central TLB and Defence Infrastructure organisation absorbed additional functions, and then remained relatively constant in comparison to other budgetary areas, only decreasing by about 1,500 from 2006 to 2011. With reductions due to SDSR and organisational restructuring in the last year resulting in reductions of around 2,600, Centre has reverted back to a similar size to that seen in 2000 as support functions were no longer required.

The impact of the SDSR has had the greatest impact on grade bands SCS, Band E and Industrial personnel. Since 2010, the number of Band E personnel has decreased by 22.6 per cent (22,440 in 2010 to 17,370 in 2012), Industrial personnel by 21.9 per cent (11,010 in 2010 to 8,600 in 2012) and SCS personnel by 19.1 per cent (290 in 2010 to 240 in 2012), with Band E and Industrial personnel also declining consistently since 2000. In comparison the moderate increase in Band C and Band B personnel from 2000 to 2010 had been reversed by 2012 to similar levels of 2000. This has caused a considerable change in the grade structure of the core MOD population.

Since 2000 the proportion of senior personnel within the MOD civilian strength has increased. In 2000, senior personnel at Band C and higher accounted for 14.7 per cent, compared to 24.8 per cent in 2012 of the civilian FTE level 0 total. The workforce population for Band D & E personnel has remained relatively constant from 2000 to 2012 at 39.5 per cent and 37.0 per cent respectively. The population for Trading Fund personnel, Royal Fleet Auxiliary personnel and Locally engaged civilians has also remained relatively stable. The proportion of industrial staff has fallen from 19.5 per cent in 2000 to 12.1 per cent in 2012.

**This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).**

Grade	FTE							
	2000	2006 <sup>3</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Civilian Level 0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>121 280</b>	<b>103 380</b>	<b>97 690</b>	<b>89 500</b>	<b>86 620</b>	<b>85 850</b>	<b>83 060<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>71 010<sup>e</sup></b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	310	310	280	300	300	290	270	240
Pay Band B	2 240	2 740	2 450	2 450	2 440	2 470	2 430	2 210
Pay Band C	15 230	17 310	16 840	16 540	16 800	16 630	16 680	15 170
Pay Band D	14 900	13 500	12 170	10 990	10 580	10 440	9 930	8 890
Pay Band E	33 020	27 220	25 590	23 490	22 800	22 440	20 870	17 370
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	90	170	790	940	110	300	10	40
Industrial	23 670	14 540	13 300	12 060	11 100	11 010	10 580	8 600
Trading Funds	14 550	10 700	10 060	9 210	9 630	9 730	9 350	7 110
Royal Fleet Auxiliary	2 420	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360	2 000
Locally engaged civilians	14 850	14 540	13 840	11 240	10 550	10 200	10 580 <sup>e</sup>	9 390 <sup>e</sup>

Continued on the next page



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

**Table 2.27** Civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by budgetary area and grade equivalent<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)

Grade	2000	2006 <sup>3</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Navy Command</b>	<b>6 440</b>	<b>5 290</b>	<b>5 230</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>4 640</b>	<b>4 760</b>	<b>4 700</b>	<b>3 990</b>
Pay Band C and above	660	640	580	500	510	540	530	500
Pay Band D and below	2 370	1 700	1 640	1 260	1 280	1 320	1 250	1 020
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	-	30	30	-	10	10	10
Industrial	990	610	620	540	550	570	540	470
Royal Fleet Auxiliary	2 420	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360	2 000
<b>Land Forces</b>	<b>22 090</b>	<b>18 650</b>	<b>17 960</b>	<b>17 180</b>	<b>16 490</b>	<b>16 480</b>	<b>14 920</b>	<b>13 160</b>
Pay Band C and above	3 300	3 590	3 340	3 290	3 420	3 450	3 170	2 950
Pay Band D and below	12 960	9 830	8 930	8 390	8 370	8 270	7 530	6 490
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	10	30	400	520	80	150	-	-
Industrial	5 820	5 200	5 300	4 970	4 630	4 610	4 230	3 720
<b>Air Command</b>	<b>11 570</b>	<b>10 770</b>	<b>8 980</b>	<b>8 710</b>	<b>8 560</b>	<b>8 660</b>	<b>8 430</b>	<b>6 540</b>
Pay Band C and above	1 250	1 190	1 060	1 070	1 120	1 150	1 180	1 060
Pay Band D and below	5 820	5 550	4 870	4 580	4 600	4 660	4 480	3 710
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	10	10	70	80	10	-	-	-
Industrial	4 480	4 020	2 980	2 980	2 830	2 850	2 760	1 770
<b>Defence Equipment &amp; Support<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>35 210</b>	<b>22 490</b>	<b>20 880</b>	<b>18 010</b>	<b>16 740</b>	<b>16 150</b>	<b>15 750</b>	<b>14 090</b>
Pay Band C and above	8 080	8 970	8 710	8 430	8 520	8 410	8 610	7 860
Pay Band D and below	15 610	9 560	8 490	6 710	5 800	5 410	4 950	4 300
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	60	40	60	70	10	20	-	10
Industrial	11 470	3 920	3 620	2 790	2 400	2 310	2 190	1 920
<b>Centre</b>	<b>16 570</b>	<b>20 720</b>	<b>20 530</b>	<b>20 260</b>	<b>19 890</b>	<b>19 770</b>	<b>19 320</b>	<b>16 720</b>
Pay Band C and above	4 490	5 860	5 760	5 930	5 900	5 790	5 890	5 240
Pay Band D and below	11 170	13 990	13 760	13 440	13 290	13 210	12 580	10 730
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	80	240	230	10	100	-	20
Industrial	910	790	780	660	680	670	860	720
<b>Unknown<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Pay Band C and above	-	130	110	60	80	60	-	-
Pay Band D and below	-	80	80	100	40	30	10	10
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	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. 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. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).
4. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade, primarily Senior Medical Specialists.
5. Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and personnel for whom no grade information is available.
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. Personnel for whom no Top Level Budget (TLB) information is available are included in this section of the table.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.28** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year

Known Black and Minority Ethnic representation in civilian personnel (excluding unknown and undeclared personnel) has seen an increase overall from 2.9 per cent in 2006 to 3.5 per cent in 2012. Across the same period, the ethnicity declaration rate within core MOD TLBs has increased from 81.8 per cent to 88.9 per cent.

The highest representation of Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel (excluding those of unknown grade) can be found in Pay Band E (4.5 per cent). There has been a 0.9 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 2006.

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3</sup>	Headcount
<b>Civilian Level 0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>107 300</b>	<b>101 570</b>	<b>93 670</b>	<b>90 630</b>	<b>89 970</b>	<b>87 060<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>73 960<sup>e</sup></b>	
<b>White</b>	<b>70 210</b>	<b>67 450</b>	<b>63 250</b>	<b>62 360</b>	<b>62 560</b>	<b>60 230</b>	<b>51 760</b>	
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	270	240	250	260	260	240	220	
Pay Band B	2 300	2 080	2 080	2 080	2 110	2 070	1 900	
Pay Band C	14 180	14 020	13 790	14 130	14 090	14 200	13 040	
Pay Band D	11 490	10 520	9 530	9 290	9 320	8 930	8 010	
Pay Band E	23 360	22 430	20 690	20 440	20 460	19 130	15 950	
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	110	660	770	80	180	10	20	
Industrial	10 010	9 620	8 940	8 740	8 990	8 840	7 220	
Trading Funds	8 500	7 900	7 200	7 340	7 160	6 810	5 410	
<b>Black &amp; Minority Ethnic</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>2 020</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>1 900</b>	
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	10	-	-	-	10	10	10	
Pay Band B	50	50	60	60	60	70	60	
Pay Band C	380	400	410	440	440	460	490	
Pay Band D	380	340	320	290	280	280	260	
Pay Band E	890	880	850	870	840	820	760	
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	10	30	30	-	10	-	-	
Industrial	200	180	190	180	190	190	180	
Trading Funds	170	170	170	190	170	170	140	
<b>Undeclared<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>16 370</b>	<b>14 430</b>	<b>13 040</b>	<b>11 660</b>	<b>11 100</b>	<b>10 210</b>	<b>7 800</b>	
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	40	50	50	40	40	30	20	
Pay Band B	440	400	390	380	390	380	320	
Pay Band C	3 050	2 820	2 740	2 670	2 560	2 500	2 070	
Pay Band D	1 900	1 570	1 380	1 260	1 100	970	830	
Pay Band E	4 100	3 450	3 040	2 520	2 180	1 930	1 430	
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	40	170	220	40	130	-	20	
Industrial	4 600	3 790	3 190	2 420	2 070	1 760	1 340	
Trading Funds	2 200	2 180	2 040	2 330	2 650	2 640	1 760	
<b>Unknown<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>18 630</b>	<b>17 640</b>	<b>15 350</b>	<b>14 570</b>	<b>14 310</b>	<b>14 630<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>12 510<sup>e</sup></b>	
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360	2 000	
Locally engaged civilians	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 <sup>e</sup>	10 520 <sup>e</sup>	

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.28** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)

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

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3</sup>
<b>All Grades</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	2.5	-	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.7
Pay Band B	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2
Pay Band C	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6
Pay Band D	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Pay Band E	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.5
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	6.6	3.8	3.5	-	4.9	-	-
Industrial	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4
Trading Funds	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5

*Ethnicity declaration rate<sup>7</sup> as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel.*

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Core MOD TLB total<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.9</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	87.0	83.3	83.2	87.2	87.9	89.1	91.3
Pay Band B	84.2	84.3	84.6	84.8	84.9	85.0	85.9
Pay Band C	82.7	83.6	83.9	84.5	85.0	85.5	86.7
Pay Band D	86.2	87.4	87.7	88.3	89.7	90.4	90.9
Pay Band E	85.5	87.1	87.6	89.4	90.7	91.2	92.1
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	73.1	80.0	78.9	69.4	58.8	66.7	58.1
Industrial	69.0	72.1	74.1	78.7	81.6	83.7	84.6

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

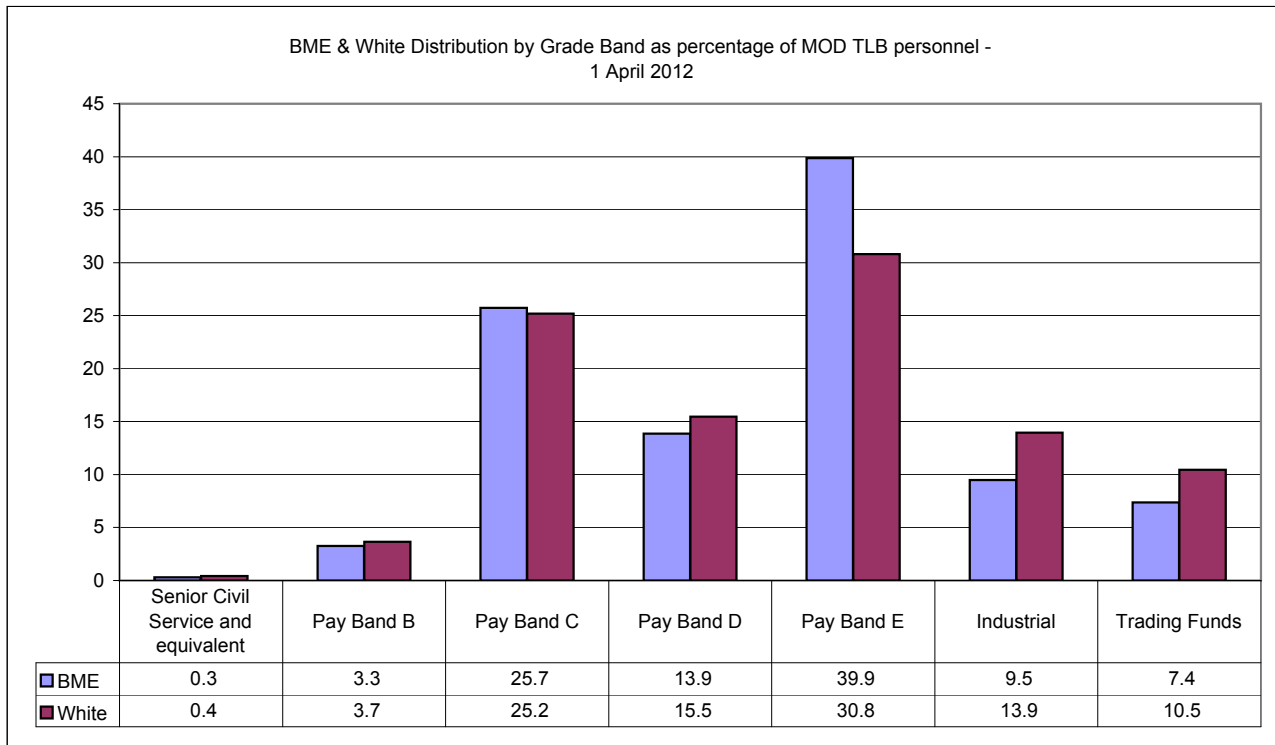
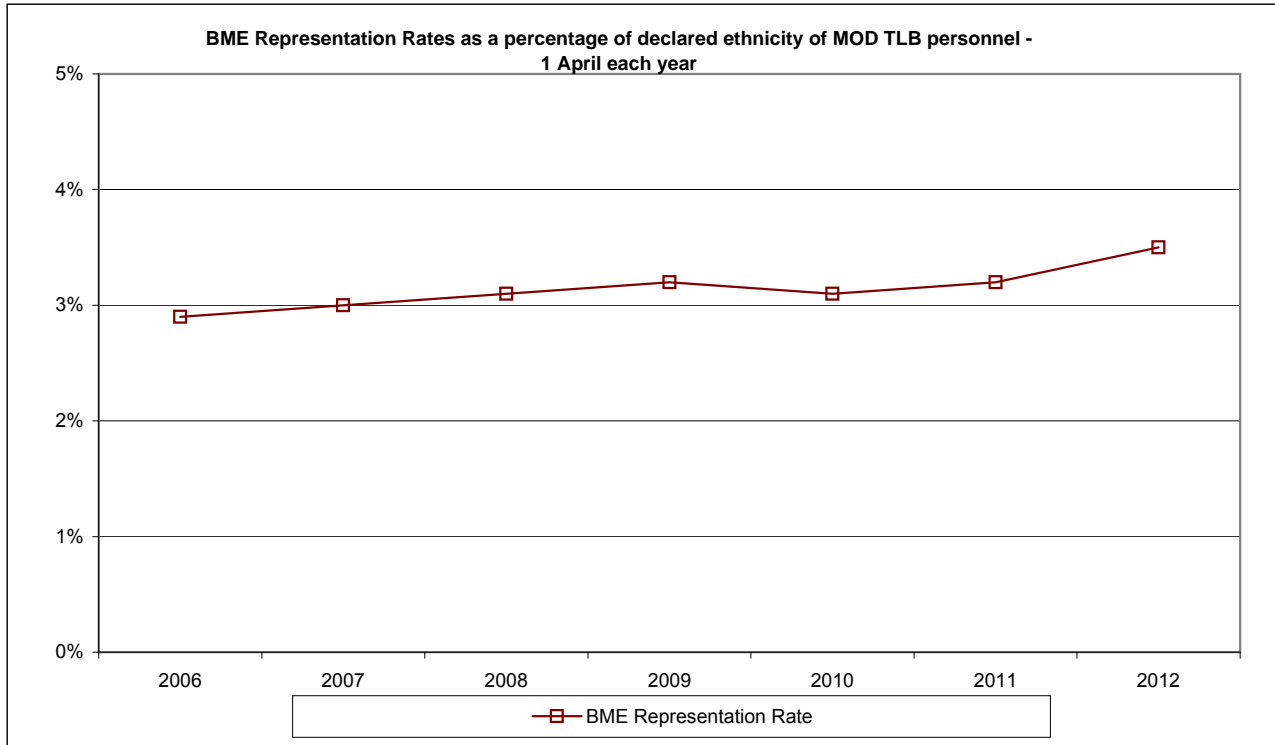
1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).
4. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade, primarily Senior Medical Specialists.
5. Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and personnel for whom no grade information is available.
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.

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Charts to **Table 2.28** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.29** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by gender, grade<sup>2</sup> and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year

The headcount of male civilian personnel fell from 56,500 at 1 April 2006 to 39,300 by 1 April 2012, and the number of female civilian personnel fell from 32,170 to 22,120 over the same period. The proportionate gender balance has remained largely constant over the period, with the percentage of civilian personnel who are female being 36.3 per cent at 1 April 2006 and 36.0 per cent at 1 April 2012.

Although from 1 April 2006 to 1 April 2012 the total number of part-time civilian personnel decreased from 6,430 to 6,040, the number of full-time civilian personnel fell by 26,820 during this period and as a result the proportion of part-time personnel has increased from 7.3 per cent to 9.8 per cent, with a peak at 10.2 per cent in 2011. This change can be clearly seen in the chart to this table.

Although there has been an overall reduction of 23.3 per cent in the number of full-time personnel in Pay Band B and SCS since 2006 (falling from 2,960 to 2,270), the percentage of full-time personnel in Pay Band B and SCS who are female has increased from 16.0 per cent in 2006 to 22.1 per cent in 2012. Despite the reduction in overall personnel numbers, there are now more part-time personnel at Grade C and above (2,020) than there were in 2006 (1,250), which is an increase from 6.0 to 11.2 per cent of all personnel at Band C and above. There has been a substantial growth in male part-time personnel at Bands C and above; following a surge from 240 to 540 in 2007 numbers have remained consistently above 500, with a peak of 680 in 2011 only falling by 60, to 620 in 2012. 47.9 per cent of male part time personnel are now at Band C and above which is an increase from 29.2 per cent in 2006 and from 41.2 per cent in 2007. This compares to 33.5 per cent of all part time personnel at Band C and above in 2012, an increase from 19.5 in 2006 and from 25.3 per cent in 2007.

**Important note: 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.**

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

<i>Gender, part-time/full-time and grade</i>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Female: full-time</b>	<b>26 560</b>	<b>23 840</b>	<b>22 290</b>	<b>21 860</b>	<b>21 830</b>	<b>20 880</b>	<b>17 380</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	30	30	40	50	50	50	50
Pay Band B	440	380	400	430	480	490	460
Pay Band C	4 030	3 440	3 520	3 850	3 930	4 020	3 720
Pay Band D	4 550	3 880	3 510	3 490	3 430	3 350	2 960
Pay Band E	13 230	11 760	10 590	10 330	10 040	9 320	7 550
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	80	470	560	30	120	10	20
Industrial	2 390	2 120	1 940	1 820	1 830	1 740	1 130
Trading Funds	1 820	1 740	1 740	1 870	1 950	1 900	1 500
<b>Male: full-time</b>	<b>55 660</b>	<b>52 300</b>	<b>48 560</b>	<b>46 850</b>	<b>46 350</b>	<b>44 190</b>	<b>38 030</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	280	240	250	240	230	220	180
Pay Band B	2 210	1 910	1 900	1 850	1 830	1 770	1 590
Pay Band C	12 470	12 060	11 690	11 570	11 290	11 230	10 100
Pay Band D	8 380	7 680	6 900	6 480	6 390	5 990	5 410
Pay Band E	11 990	11 640	10 850	10 490	10 400	9 590	8 290
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	80	180	200	30	130	-	20
Industrial	11 720	10 650	9 700	8 900	8 790	8 470	7 230
Trading Funds	8 530	7 940	7 060	7 280	7 280	6 910	5 200
<b>Female: part-time</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>6 480</b>	<b>6 190</b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>5 780</b>	<b>4 740</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	-	-	10	10	10	10	10
Pay Band B	90	140	140	130	140	140	140
Pay Band C	920	1 290	1 330	1 360	1 360	1 340	1 260
Pay Band D	750	740	670	730	730	700	610
Pay Band E	2 900	3 120	2 920	2 790	2 780	2 700	2 090
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	160	190	30	40	-	10
Industrial	570	620	520	470	460	400	250
Trading Funds	360	400	430	470	460	480	390

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.29** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by gender, grade<sup>2</sup> and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year (continued)

<i>Gender, part-time/full-time and grade</i>	Headcount						
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Male: part-time</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 300</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>4</sup>	-	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pay Band B	50	100	90	110	110	110	100
Pay Band C	190	440	400	460	510	560	520
Pay Band D	90	120	140	140	160	130	120
Pay Band E	220	240	220	220	250	270	200
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	50	60	30	30	-	-
Industrial	130	200	160	160	170	170	140
Trading Funds	150	160	190	230	290	330	220
<b>Total female</b>	<b>32 170</b>	<b>30 320</b>	<b>28 480</b>	<b>27 850</b>	<b>27 800</b>	<b>26 660</b>	<b>22 120</b>
<b>Total male</b>	<b>56 500</b>	<b>53 610</b>	<b>49 840</b>	<b>48 200</b>	<b>47 860</b>	<b>45 770</b>	<b>39 330</b>
<b>Total full-time</b>	<b>82 230</b>	<b>76 140</b>	<b>70 840</b>	<b>68 710</b>	<b>68 180</b>	<b>65 070</b>	<b>55 410</b>
<b>Total part-time</b>	<b>6 430</b>	<b>7 790</b>	<b>7 470</b>	<b>7 350</b>	<b>7 480</b>	<b>7 360</b>	<b>6 040</b>

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

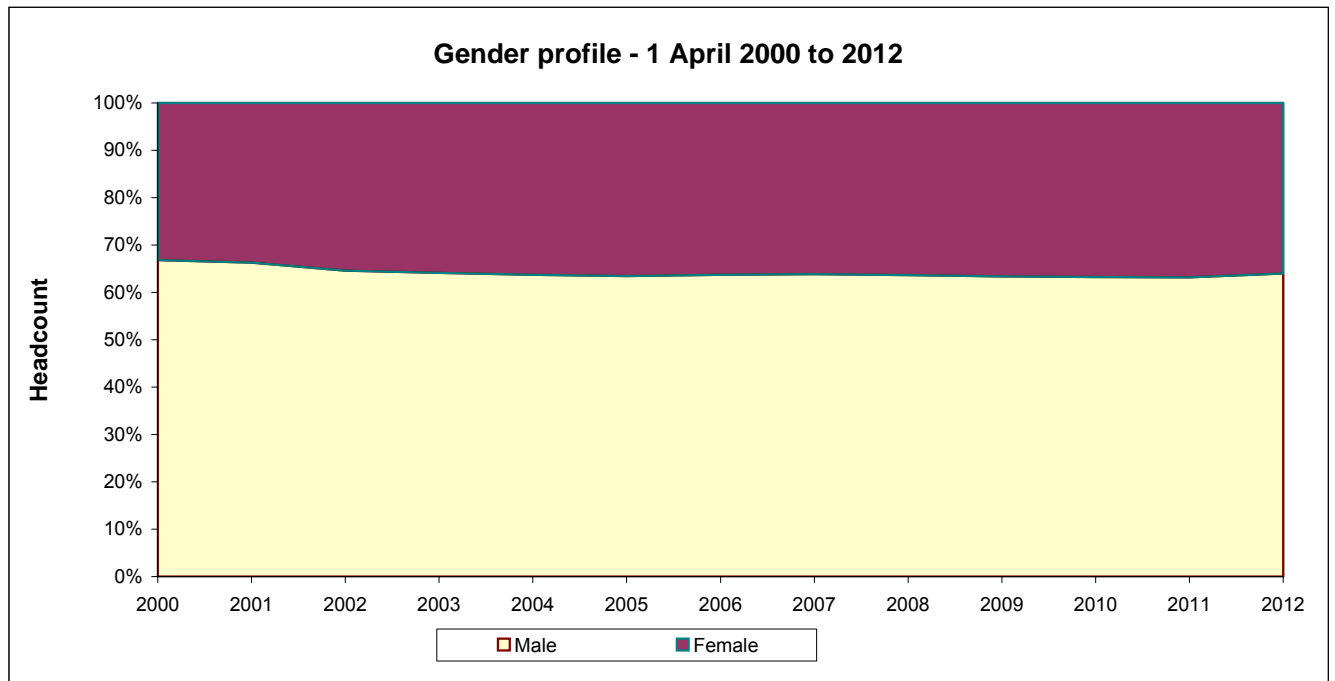
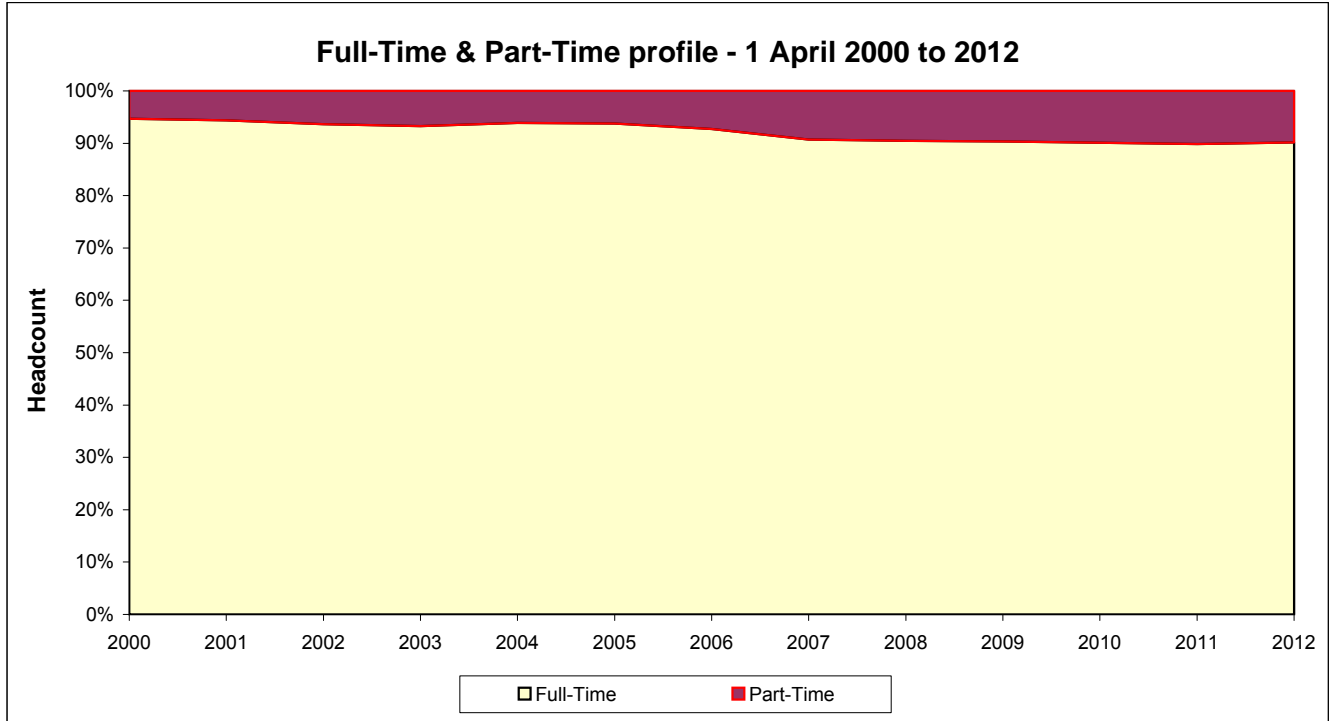
1. Data by gender, grade and part time/full time hours worked are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and locally engaged civilians.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).
4. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade, primarily Senior Medical Specialists.
5. Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and personnel for whom no grade information is available.

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Charts to **Table 2.29** Strength of civilian personnel by gender, grade and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.30** Number of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by disability status and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April 2012

The disability field on the department's Human Resource Management System (HRMS) was reset on 18 April 2011 to accommodate the new disability reporting requirements resulting from the 2011 census exercise. Consequently all disability records were reset and personnel were required to redeclare their disability status. Following the HRMS reset declaration rates fell to 4.6 per cent, and have increased to 29.2 per cent and as such disability representation rates can not be produced at the current time.

To observe representation rates with declaration rates as low as this would not have any statistical validity. In view of the forgoing, disability data remains unreportable for May 2011 onwards, until further notice. Data prior to this time is unaffected.

Prior to the census reset the percentage of civilian personnel with disabilities increased overall from 5.5 per cent in 2006 to 7.2 per cent as at 1 April 2011. Across the same period the rate of disability declaration within core MOD TLBs increased from 70.0 per cent in 2006 to 84.9 per cent in 2011, falling to 29.2 per cent in 2012 following the census reset. Despite the overall decline in civilian personnel strength from 107,300 in 2005 to 87,060 in 2011, the number of personnel with disabilities has increased in absolute terms from 3,390 in 2006 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) in 2011 was found in Pay Band E (8.4 per cent). There has been a 2.4 percentage point increase in the proportion of civilian personnel with disabilities within all middle and senior management Grades (SCS to Grade C) between 2006 and 2011.

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	Headcount 2012 <sup>3,4</sup>
<b>Civilian Level 0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>107 300</b>	<b>101 570</b>	<b>93 670</b>	<b>90 630</b>	<b>89 970</b>	<b>87 060 II<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>73 960<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>No Disability</b>	<b>58 780</b>	<b>57 460</b>	<b>55 610</b>	<b>56 320</b>	<b>55 880</b>	<b>54 390 II</b>	<b>17 820</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>5</sup>	270	250	260	260	250	230 II	80
Pay Band B	1 880	1 800	1 880	1 970	2 040	2 030 II	670
Pay Band C	12 000	12 270	12 420	13 140	13 260	13 530 II	4 580
Pay Band D	9 190	8 580	8 070	8 160	8 290	8 010 II	2 700
Pay Band E	18 580	18 190	17 200	17 790	17 930	17 060 II	4 500
Other non-industrial <sup>6</sup>	120	610	790	100	270	10 II	10
Industrial	9 360	8 850	8 430	8 220	8 420	8 300 II	1 380
Trading Funds	7 380	6 930	6 560	6 690	5 410	5 210 II	3 900
<b>Disability</b>	<b>3 390</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>3 250</b>	<b>3 740</b>	<b>3 930</b>	<b>4 240 II</b>	<b>1 920</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>5</sup>	10	10	10	20	20	20 II	10
Pay Band B	70	60	70	90	100	110 II	50
Pay Band C	650	680	720	920	980	1 110 II	560
Pay Band D	600	580	550	660	670	720 II	410
Pay Band E	1 090	1 120	1 140	1 360	1 480	1 560 II	690
Other non-industrial <sup>6</sup>	-	10	10	-	10	- II	-
Industrial	670	590	520	500	560	610 II	150
Trading Funds	310	280	220	200	120	110 II	60
<b>Undeclared<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>26 490</b>	<b>23 150</b>	<b>19 460</b>	<b>15 990</b>	<b>15 850</b>	<b>13 790 II</b>	<b>41 700</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>5</sup>	40	30	30	30	30	30 II	160
Pay Band B	840	670	570	460	420	380 II	1 560
Pay Band C	4 960	4 280	3 790	3 180	2 840	2 510 II	10 460
Pay Band D	3 980	3 270	2 600	2 020	1 740	1 450 II	6 000
Pay Band E	8 670	7 450	6 230	4 680	4 060	3 250 II	12 940
Other non-industrial <sup>6</sup>	50	240	220	20	30	- II	30
Industrial	4 770	4 160	3 370	2 620	2 270	1 880 II	7 200
Trading Funds	3 180	3 050	2 640	2 970	4 450	4 300 II	3 350

Continued on the next page



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.30** Number of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by disability status and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April 2012 (continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Unknown<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>18 630</b>	<b>17 640</b>	<b>15 350</b>	<b>14 570</b>	<b>14 310</b>	<b>14 630 II<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>12 510<sup>e</sup></b>
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) <sup>8</sup>	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360 II	2 000
Locally engaged civilians <sup>8</sup>	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 II <sup>e</sup>	10 520 <sup>e</sup>

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

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3,4</sup>
<b>All Grades</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.2 II</b>	<b>..</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>5</sup>	3.3	2.4	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.1 II	..
Pay Band B	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.0 II	..
Pay Band C	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.5	6.9	7.6 II	..
Pay Band D	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.5	8.2 II	..
Pay Band E	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.1	7.6	8.4 II	..
Other non-industrial <sup>6</sup>	-	1.8	1.5	-	3.9	- II	..
Industrial	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.8 II	..
Trading Funds	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.1 II	..

**Disability declaration rate<sup>9</sup> as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel<sup>10</sup>.**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>3,4</sup>
<b>Core MOD TLB total<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>84.9 II</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>5</sup>	87.0	88.5	89.4	90.5	88.6	88.8 II	34.7
Pay Band B	70.1	73.6	77.5	81.7	83.7	85.1 II	31.5
Pay Band C	71.8	75.2	77.6	81.6	83.4	85.4 II	32.9
Pay Band D	71.1	73.7	76.8	81.3	83.7	85.8 II	34.1
Pay Band E	69.4	72.2	74.6	80.3	82.7	85.1 II	28.6
Other non-industrial <sup>6</sup>	69.5	72.6	78.5	86.0	89.8	83.3 II	30.2
Industrial	67.8	69.4	72.6	76.8	79.8	82.6 II	17.6

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

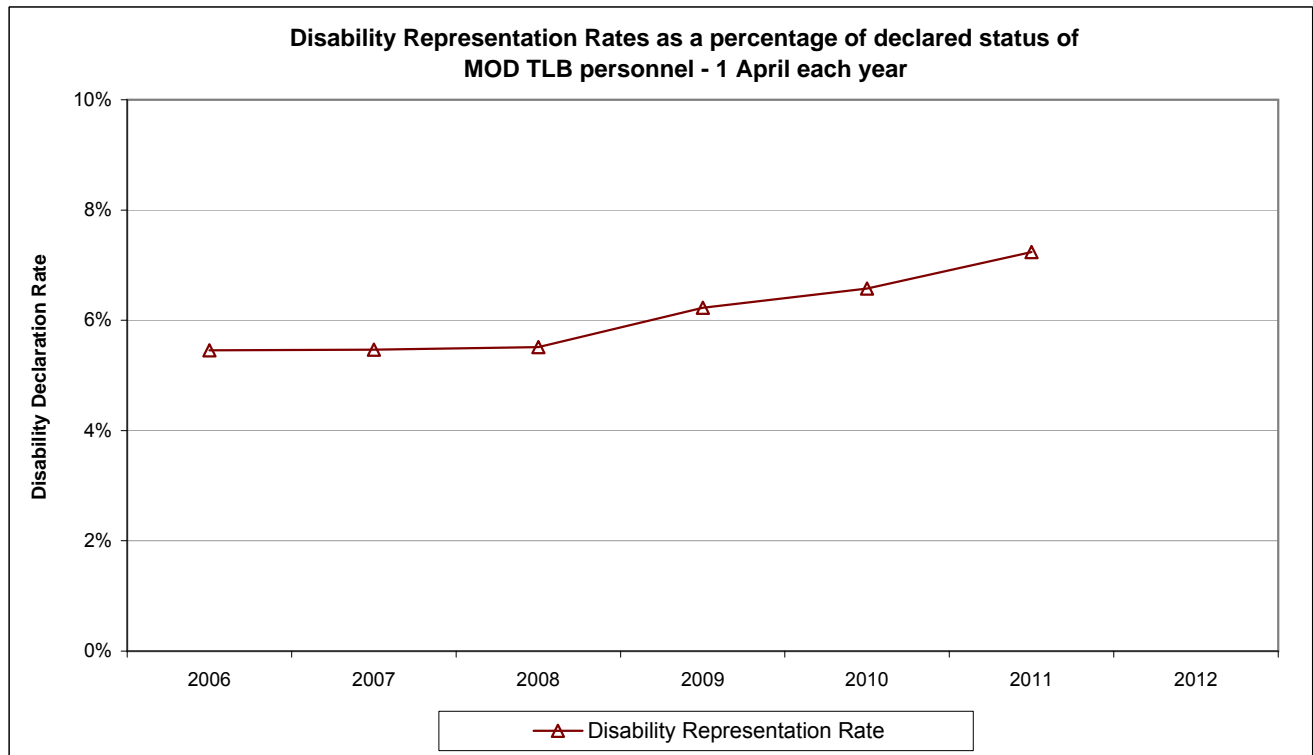
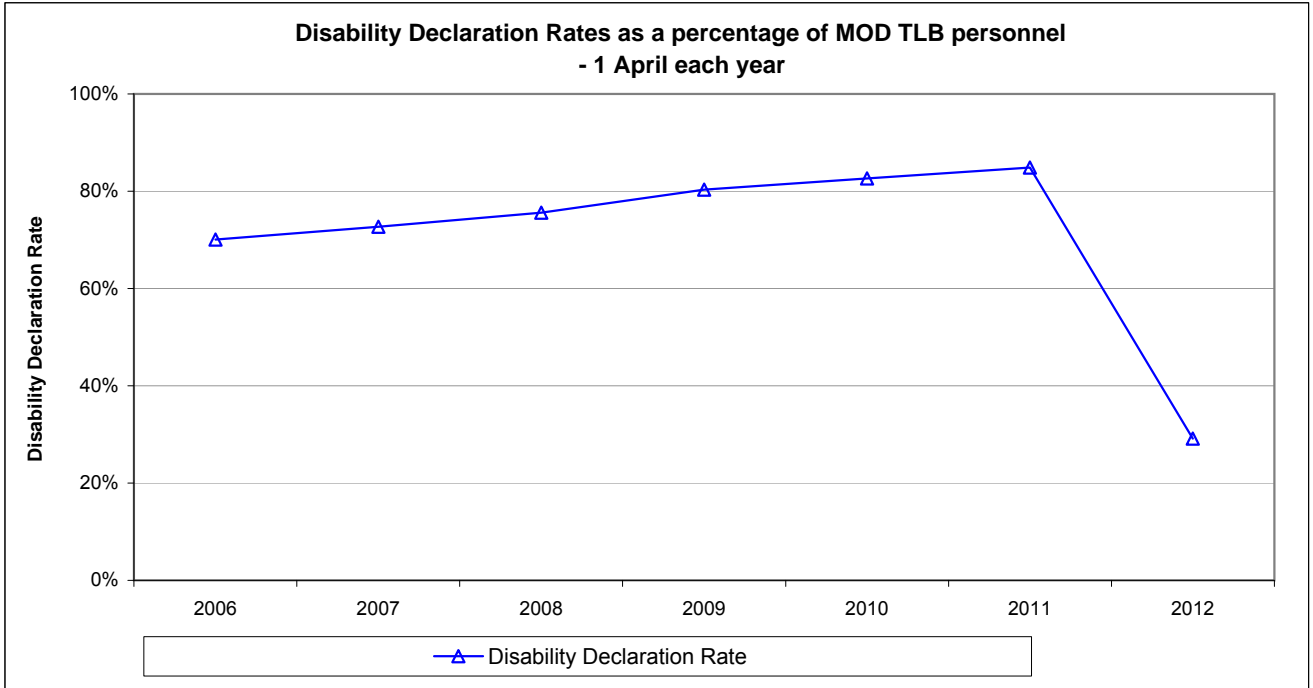
- Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
- Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
- The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).
- The disability field on the department's Human Resource Management System (HRMS) was reset on 18 April 2011 to accommodate the new disability reporting requirements resulting from the 2011 census exercise. Consequently all disability records were reset and personnel were required to redeclare their disability status. The number of personnel who have declared their disability status represent 29.2% of the population and therefore caution is advised when drawing conclusions.
- Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade, primarily Senior Medical Specialists.
- Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and personnel for whom no grade information is available.
- Those for whom there is no record of their disability declaration, and personnel who chose not to declare.
- Disability 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.

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Chart to Table 2.30** Number of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by disability status and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April 2012 (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.31** Age profile of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by industrial status and gender, at 1 April 2012

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 2012 this had fallen to 8.9 per cent. The percentage of civilian personnel aged 50 years and over has risen from 31.9 per cent in 2000 to 42.8 per cent as at 1 April 2012. 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 54.0 per cent of male industrial personnel and 48.6 per cent of male non industrial personnel aged 50 years and over, while 45.8 per cent of female industrials and 33.8 per cent of female non industrials were aged 50 years and over.

The percentage of core MOD civilian personnel aged 40 years and over for males is 80.4 per cent, with 70.7 per cent of female personnel aged 40 years and over. Across the whole age range 37.4 per cent of staff are female, and for personnel aged 40 years and over the proportion of female personnel is comparable at 34.4 per cent, however for female personnel below the age of 40 this proportion rises to 47.1 per cent. This change in proportion of male and female personnel below and above 40 years of age reflects a combination of developing trends in departmental recruitment, exit and retention data for age, grade and gender.

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

	Non-industrial		Industrial		Royal Fleet	Civilian Level 1 <sup>1</sup>	Trading Funds		Locally engaged	Civilian Level 0 <sup>1</sup>	Headcount
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Auxiliaries <sup>2</sup>		Male	Female	civilians <sup>2</sup>		
16-19	-	-	60	10	..	70	40	10	..	120	
20-24	430	410	220	40	..	1 100	280	110	..	1 490	
25-29	1 410	1 350	270	70	..	3 100	520	220	..	3 840	
30-34	1 680	1 860	340	80	..	3 950	560	270	..	4 780	
35-39	1 800	2 000	440	100	..	4 350	540	270	..	5 160	
40-44	3 360	3 020	830	190	..	7 410	730	260	..	8 400	
45-49	4 960	3 830	1 220	260	..	10 270	780	290	..	11 330	
50-54	5 290	3 200	1 440	280	..	10 210	790	240	..	11 240	
55-59	4 320	2 100	1 220	210	..	7 850	680	150	..	8 670	
60-64	2 680	910	1 060	110	..	4 750	410	60	..	5 230	
65+	620	160	260	30	..	1 090	80	10	..	1 180	
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 000	10	-	10 520 <sup>e</sup>	12 520 <sup>e</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 540</b>	<b>18 850</b>	<b>7 360</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>56 130</b>	<b>5 420</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>10 520<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>73 960<sup>e</sup></b>	

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

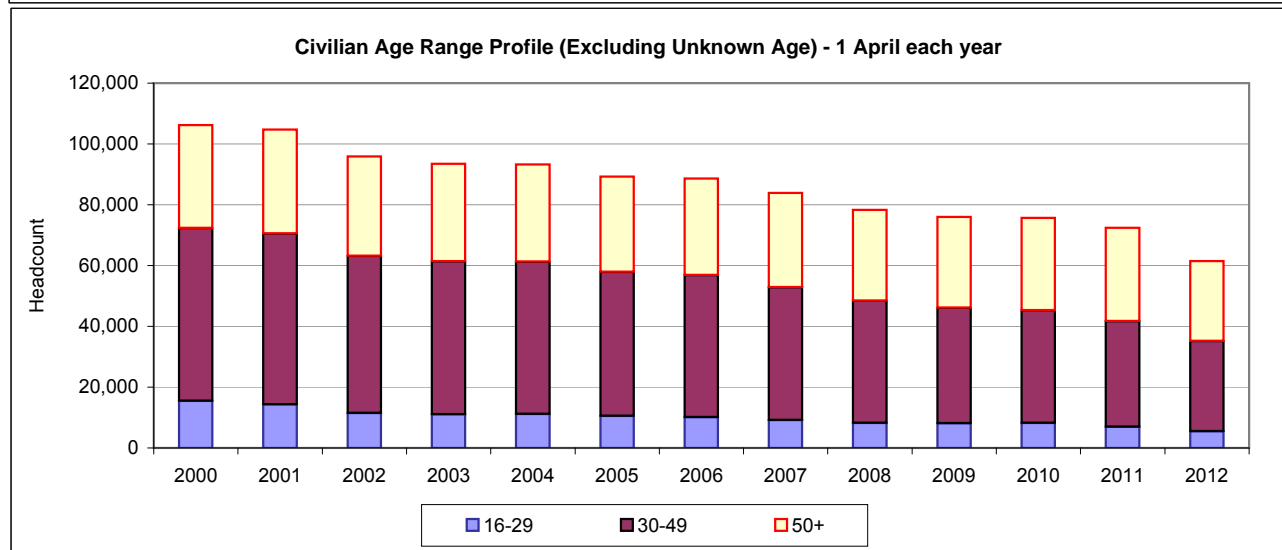
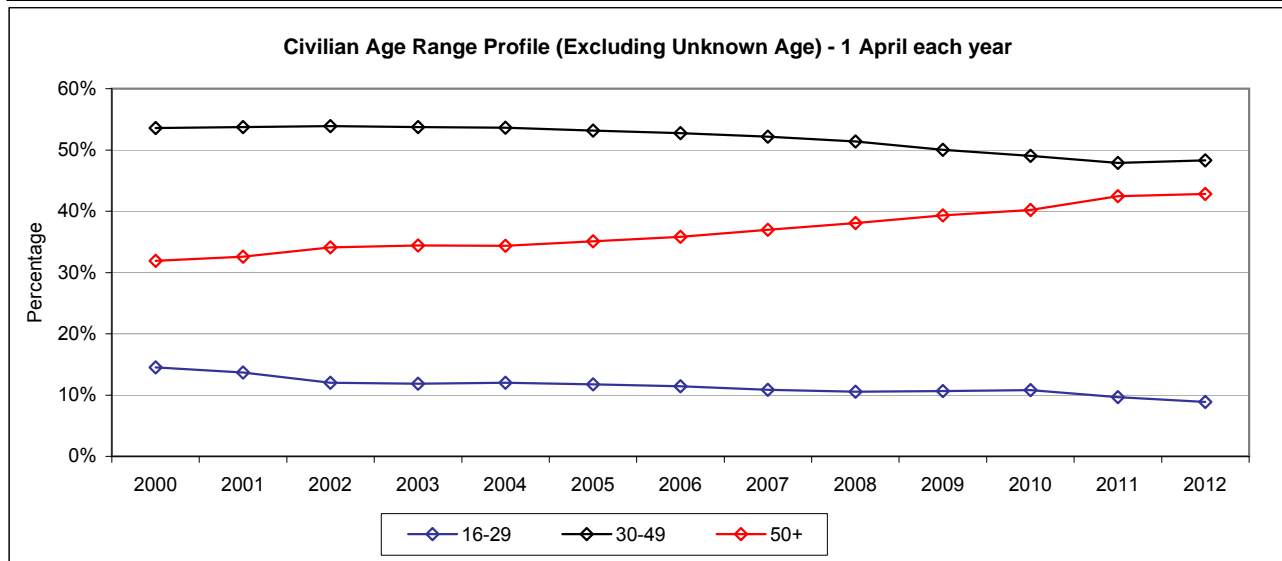
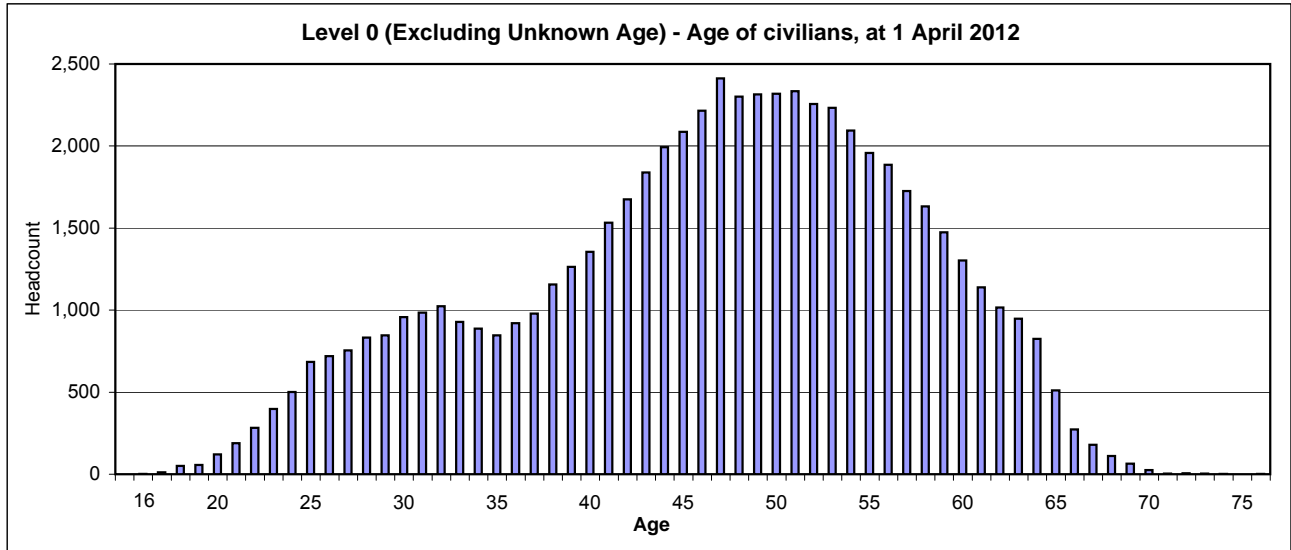
1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. Gender and Age data are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries or locally engaged civilians.

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Charts to **Table 2.31** Age profile of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by industrial status and gender, at 1 April 2012 (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.32** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by religion and grade<sup>2</sup>, 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 67.6 per cent in 2012. Religious representation figures are based on known declarations. Due to the low declaration rate for 2008 and 2009, it is not considered to be statistically appropriate to report representation rates for these periods. Caution should still be used when viewing representation figures from 2010 onwards as more than a third of personnel have not declared their religious beliefs and rates may not be representative of those who have not declared.

The declaration rate for industrial personnel as at 1 April 2012 was 59.6 per cent compared to 67.6 per cent for all 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.

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 72.0 per cent in 2010 to 70.8 per cent in 2012. The percentage of those declaring religious beliefs other than Christian has remained stable between 2010 and 2012 at 5.1 per cent. Those declaring no religious beliefs have increased over the same period from 22.9 per cent to 24.1 per cent. These changes are small given the context of increasing declaration, substantial personnel reductions under SDSR and personnel changes relating to inflow and outflow.

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

	Headcount				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Civilian Level 0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>93 670</b>	<b>90 630</b>	<b>89 970</b>	<b>87 060<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>73 960<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Christian</b>	<b>24 670</b>	<b>27 360</b>	<b>29 510</b>	<b>29 580</b>	<b>25 920</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	100	120	130	120	110
Pay Band B	1 010	1 080	1 140	1 140	1 040
Pay Band C	6 750	7 480	7 810	8 080	7 320
Pay Band D	4 450	4 750	5 070	4 980	4 450
Pay Band E	8 910	10 110	11 060	10 840	9 280
Other non-industrial	290	10	80	-	10
Industrial	3 040	3 650	4 230	4 420	3 720
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	120	160	-	-	..
<b>Non-Christian Religion</b>	<b>1 780</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>2 090</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>1 860</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	-	10	10	10	-
Pay Band B	40	50	50	60	60
Pay Band C	340	390	430	460	440
Pay Band D	310	320	330	330	300
Pay Band E	780	920	950	920	800
Other non-industrial	40	-	-	-	-
Industrial	260	280	310	310	260
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	..
<b>Secular</b>	<b>7 190</b>	<b>8 360</b>	<b>9 400</b>	<b>9 580</b>	<b>8 810</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	40	50	50	50	50
Pay Band B	280	320	350	380	360
Pay Band C	2 040	2 290	2 460	2 620	2 590
Pay Band D	1 460	1 640	1 800	1 840	1 780
Pay Band E	2 460	2 980	3 420	3 290	2 790
Other non-industrial	70	-	40	-	-
Industrial	810	1 040	1 280	1 410	1 230
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	40	40	-	-	..

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.32** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by religion and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)

	Headcount				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Undeclared<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>44 670</b>	<b>38 360</b>	<b>34 660</b>	<b>31 180</b>	<b>24 860</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	150	130	120	100	80
Pay Band B	1 180	1 060	1 020	940	830
Pay Band C	7 810	7 080	6 380	6 000	5 250
Pay Band D	5 010	4 140	3 500	3 030	2 580
Pay Band E	12 420	9 830	8 040	6 820	5 260
Other non-industrial	630	100	190	10	20
Industrial	8 210	6 370	5 430	4 660	3 530
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	9 260	9 650	9 980	9 620	7 320
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Unknown<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>15 350</b>	<b>14 570</b>	<b>14 310</b>	<b>14 630<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>12 510<sup>e</sup></b>
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360	2 000
Locally engaged civilians	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 <sup>e</sup>	10 520 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Representation of Christian civilian personnel as a percentage of total excluding unknown and undeclared.</b>					
	2008 <sup>7</sup>	2009 <sup>7</sup>	2010	2011	2012
<b>All Grades</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	..	..	69.2	66.5	67.3
Pay Band B	..	..	73.6	72.3	71.5
Pay Band C	..	..	73.0	72.4	70.7
Pay Band D	..	..	70.4	69.7	68.1
Pay Band E	..	..	71.7	72.0	72.1
Other non-industrial	..	..	65.0	-	72.2
Industrial	..	..	72.7	72.0	71.4
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	..	..	-	-	..
<b>Religious declaration rate<sup>8</sup> as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel<sup>9</sup>.</b>					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Core MOD TLB total<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>67.6</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	49.5	56.4	61.1	63.8	65.7
Pay Band B	53.1	57.8	60.3	62.5	63.6
Pay Band C	53.9	58.9	62.6	65.0	66.4
Pay Band D	55.4	61.8	67.3	70.2	71.7
Pay Band E	49.4	58.8	65.8	68.8	71.0
Other non-industrial	38.4	14.9	39.3	41.7	41.9
Industrial	33.4	43.8	51.7	56.8	59.6

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

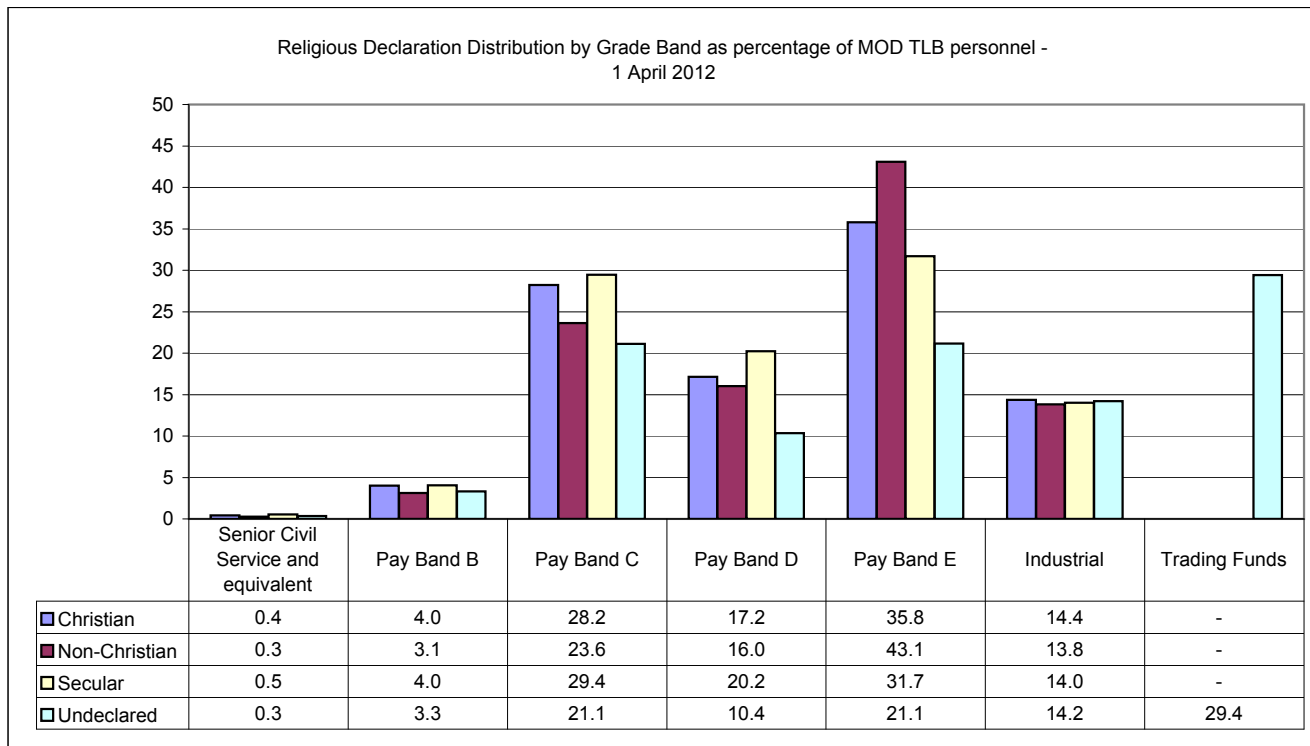
1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade, primarily Senior Medical Specialists.
4. A new Trading Fund system for recording sexual orientation has been implemented, however data was not available for 1 April 2012 at the time of publication.
5. Those for whom there is no record of their religious declaration, and personnel who chose not to declare.
6. Religion information is not collected for Royal Fleet Auxiliary, locally engaged civilian personnel or Trading Funds.
7. Due to the low declaration rate for 2008 and 2009, it is not statistically appropriate to report representation rates for these periods.
8. Declaration rates are based on all known positive declarations, excluding those who select "choose not to declare" or have not responded.
9. Core MOD excludes all Trading Funds personnel, Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians.

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Chart to Table 2.32** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by religion and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.33** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by sexual orientation and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year

Sexual orientation data are only available from 1 April 2008, and since that time declaration rates within core MOD TLBs have risen from 46.6 per cent in 2008 to 66.6 per cent in 2012. Religious representation figures are based on known declarations. Due to the low declaration rate for 2008 and 2009, it is not considered to be statistically appropriate to report representation rates for these periods. Caution should still be used when viewing representation figures from 2010 onwards as more than a third of personnel have not declared their sexual orientation and rates may not be representative of those who have not declared.

Following substantial increases in declaration rates from 2008 to 2012, the number of Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB) civilian personnel has increased by 38.7 per cent across the period. Given the context of large numbers of personnel reductions since 2010, LGB representation rates have increased more than would be expected, from 1.3 per cent in 2010 to 1.7 per cent in 2012. This is particularly strong for personnel in Band C where representation rates have increased from 1.1 to 1.7 of declared sexual orientation.

The declaration rate for industrial personnel as at 1 April 2012 was 59.1 per cent compared to 66.6 per cent for all 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.

This table is a National Statistic. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

	Headcount				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Civilian Level 0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>93 670</b>	<b>90 630<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>89 970</b>	<b>87 060<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>73 960<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>31 790<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>35 680<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>39 230<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>39 400<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>35 460</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	140	170	180	180	160
Pay Band B	1 280	1 410	1 520	1 560	1 440
Pay Band C	8 770	9 800	10 320	10 700	10 090
Pay Band D	5 930	6 430	6 990	6 930	6 380
Pay Band E	11 190	12 920	14 330	14 110	12 270
Other non-industrial	380	20	110	10	20
Industrial	3 950	4 740	5 560	5 880	5 100
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	150 <sup>r</sup>	200 <sup>r</sup>	220 <sup>r</sup>	30 <sup>r</sup>	..
<b>Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>600</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	10	10	10	10	10
Pay Band B	20	20	20	20	20
Pay Band C	100	100	120	140	180
Pay Band D	80	80	90	100	100
Pay Band E	150	180	220	210	210
Other non-industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial	70	60	70	80	70
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	..
<b>Undeclared<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>46 090<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>39 920<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>35 900<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>32 470<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>25 400</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	150	130	110	90	80
Pay Band B	1 220	1 090	1 020	940	820
Pay Band C	8 070	7 340	6 650	6 310	5 330
Pay Band D	5 210	4 330	3 630	3 150	2 620
Pay Band E	13 240	10 730	8 920	7 560	5 650
Other non-industrial	630	100	200	-	20
Industrial	8 300	6 540	5 620	4 830	3 570
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	9 270 <sup>r</sup>	9 660 <sup>r</sup>	9 760 <sup>r</sup>	9 590 <sup>r</sup>	7 320

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# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.33** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by sexual orientation and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Unknown<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>15 350</b>	<b>14 570</b>	<b>14 310</b>	<b>14 630<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>12 510<sup>e</sup></b>
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)	2 270	2 300	2 330	2 360	2 000
Locally engaged civilians	13 080	12 270	11 980	12 270 <sup>e</sup>	10 520 <sup>e</sup>

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

	2008 <sup>7</sup>	2009 <sup>7</sup>	2010	2011	2012
<b>All Grades</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	..	..	3.7	3.3	3.6
Pay Band B	..	..	1.3	1.3	1.6
Pay Band C	..	..	1.1	1.3	1.7
Pay Band D	..	..	1.2	1.4	1.6
Pay Band E	..	..	1.5	1.4	1.7
Other non-industrial	..	..	-	-	-
Industrial	..	..	1.2	1.3	1.4
Trading Funds <sup>4</sup>	..	..	-	-	..

**Sexual Orientation declaration rate<sup>8</sup> as a percentage of Core MOD TLB total civilian personnel<sup>9</sup>.**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Core MOD TLB total<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>
Senior Civil Service and equivalent <sup>3</sup>	49.8	58.4	63.8	66.7	68.6
Pay Band B	51.7	56.6	60.3	62.7	64.0
Pay Band C	52.4	57.4	61.1	63.2	65.9
Pay Band D	53.6	60.1	66.1	69.1	71.2
Pay Band E	46.1	55.0	62.0	65.4	68.8
Other non-industrial	37.7	13.2	37.4	66.7	55.8
Industrial	32.6	42.3	50.0	55.2	59.1

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

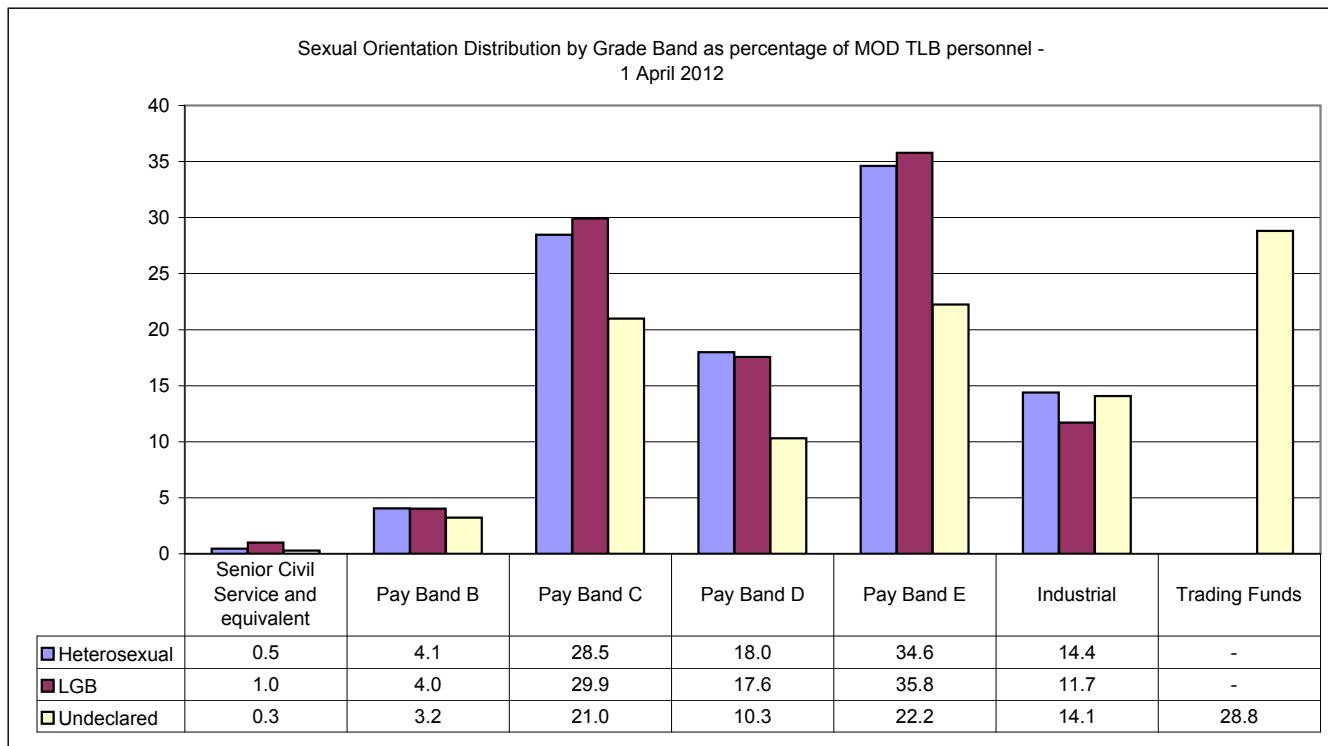
1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. Includes personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade, primarily Senior Medical Specialists.
4. Recording of sexual orientation data for Trading Fund personnel is historically incomplete and recent data extracts have provided a more accurate historical record. Numbers may differ from previously published versions and have been revised. A new system for recording sexual orientation has been implemented, however data was not available for 1 April 2012 at the time of publication.
5. Those for whom there is no record of their sexual orientation declaration, and personnel who chose not to declare.
6. Sexual orientation information is not collected for Royal Fleet Auxiliary or locally engaged civilian personnel.
7. Due to the low declaration rate for 2008 and 2009, it is not statistically appropriate to report representation rates for these periods.
8. Declaration rates are based on all known positive declarations, excluding those who select "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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# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Chart to Table 2.33** Strength of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by sexual orientation and grade<sup>2</sup>, at 1 April each year (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.34 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup>**

From 2006/07 to 2009/10 the intake rate was stable, between 6.5 and 6.8 per cent of average strength, with an intake of over 5,000 personnel each year. The intake rate fell to 2.7 in 2010/11 and further to 2.0 in 2011/12 reflecting an intake of only 1,380 in 2011/12. Trading Funds display a slightly different picture to Core MOD where despite seeing intake fall from 940 in 2009/10 to 430 in 2010/11, 2011/12 displayed an increase to 520, an intake rate of 6.1 against 4.4 for the previous year. As intake rates are also affected by changes in strength, this increased rate may also reflect the smaller Trading Fund strength following the transfer of responsibility of the Met Office to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) in October 2011.

Following the sharp fall in outflow after the peak in 2007/08, due to restructuring in DE&S and DSG, there has been a gradual decline from 2008/09 to 2010/11 with outflow rates falling from 9.5 to 7.3. Outflow in 2011/12 has increased substantially with 1,910 Met Office personnel transferring to BIS, which is the primary cause of the increase in the Trading Fund outflow rate from 8.1 to 34.5. Outflow in the Core MOD has increased from 4,470 to 9,420 of which 5,950 were personnel leaving under the Voluntary Early Release Scheme (VERS), as part of the reductions enacted from the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). Consequently, Core MOD outflow rates have increased from 6.9 in 2010/11 to 16.0 in 2011/12, the highest in the last 7 years.

This table is a National Statistics. These statistics have previously been published in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report (QCPR). This is a quarterly publication and the latest figures can be found here (<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=QCPR>).

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>2</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>2</sup>	Headcount 2011/12
<b>Total intake</b>	<b>6 200</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>5 370</b>	<b>5 080</b>	<b>5 140</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>1 380</b>
MOD excl. Trading Funds	5 560	4 750	4 250	4 040	4 200	1 610	870
Trading Funds	640	850	1 120	1 040	940	430	520
<b>Total outflow</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>10 330</b>	<b>10 990</b>	<b>7 340</b>	<b>5 540</b>	<b>5 270</b>	<b>12 360</b>
<b>MOD excl. Trading Funds</b>	<b>8 600</b>	<b>8 910</b>	<b>9 050</b>	<b>6 420</b>	<b>4 710</b>	<b>4 470</b>	<b>9 420</b>
Resignation	3 540	3 350	2 860	2 000	1 190	1 220	970
Retirement <sup>3</sup>	2 170	2 010	1 380	820	720	1 340	850
Voluntary Release or Redundancy	40	180	580	460	400	180	40
Voluntary Early Release Scheme <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 950
Compulsory Severance or Retirement	550	960	1 530	610	210	150	20
Health / Death in Service	400	320	310	300	300	290	270
Other <sup>5</sup>	1 890	2 070	2 390	2 220	1 880	1 290	1 320
<b>Trading Funds</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2 930</b>
<b>Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>- 80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>- 360</b>
<b>Net Change of locally engaged civilians<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-1 000</b>	<b>-2 200</b>	<b>- 810</b>	<b>- 290</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-1 760</b>

MOD excl. Trading Funds by type of personnel:

<b>Non-industrial</b>							
<b>Intake</b>	<b>4 270</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>3 260</b>	<b>3 340</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>690</b>
<b>Outflow</b>	<b>6 870</b>	<b>6 680</b>	<b>6 810</b>	<b>4 910</b>	<b>3 880</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>7 370</b>
Resignation	2 880	2 780	2 360	1 600	1 000	1 020	800
Retirement <sup>3</sup>	1 780	1 610	1 100	620	560	1 060	640
Voluntary Release or Redundancy	30	60	300	390	390	180	40
Voluntary Early Release Scheme <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 220
Compulsory Severance or Retirement	460	670	1 050	440	180	110	10
Health / Death in Service	280	210	220	220	230	210	200
Other <sup>5</sup>	1 440	1 370	1 770	1 640	1 520	1 050	460
<b>Industrial</b>							
<b>Intake</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Outflow</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>2 050</b>
Resignation	660	580	490	400	190	200	160
Retirement <sup>3</sup>	390	410	280	200	170	280	220
Voluntary Release or Redundancy	0	120	280	80	20	10	0
Voluntary Early Release Scheme <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	730
Compulsory Severance or Retirement	100	290	480	170	30	40	10
Health / Death in Service	130	120	80	90	60	80	70
Other <sup>5</sup>	450	700	620	570	370	240	860

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# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.34 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

*As a percentage of personnel in post<sup>7</sup>*

<b>Total intake</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
MOD excl. Trading Funds	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.4	2.5	1.5
Trading Funds	6.0	8.0	10.9	10.8	9.5	4.4	6.1
<b>Total outflow</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>
MOD excl. Trading Funds	10.7	11.7	12.7	9.5	7.1	6.9	15.8
Resignation	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.6
Trading Funds	13.1	13.4	18.8	9.6	8.3	8.1	34.5

*MOD excl. Trading Funds by type of personnel:*

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>2</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>2</sup>	2011/12
<b>Non-industrial</b>							
<b>Intake</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Outflow</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Resignation	4.4	4.5	4.0	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.6
<b>Industrial</b>							
<b>Intake</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Outflow</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Resignation	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.7

Source:DASA(Quad-Service)

- Total intake and outflow includes all permanent, casual and Trading Funds civilian personnel, but excludes all Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians. Intake is purely a record of recruitment into the Department and does not reflect movements of personnel within the Department, such as promotions and transfers. Therefore flows can only be reconciled to strength at Civilian Level 0.
- The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).
- 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.
- Personnel exiting under the Voluntary Early Release Scheme (VERS) from 30th September 2011 onwards are listed separately from exits under alternative release or redundancy schemes.
- Includes those whose reason for leaving is unknown and those who were dismissed, transferred out of MOD, privatised or at the end of casual or fixed term appointments.
- 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. These changes are not reflected in Total Intake or Total Outflow.
- Rates are the number of people who join or leave the department per 100 of the average headcount strength in each category, but exclude the effect of net transfers between MOD Main TLB and Trading Funds.

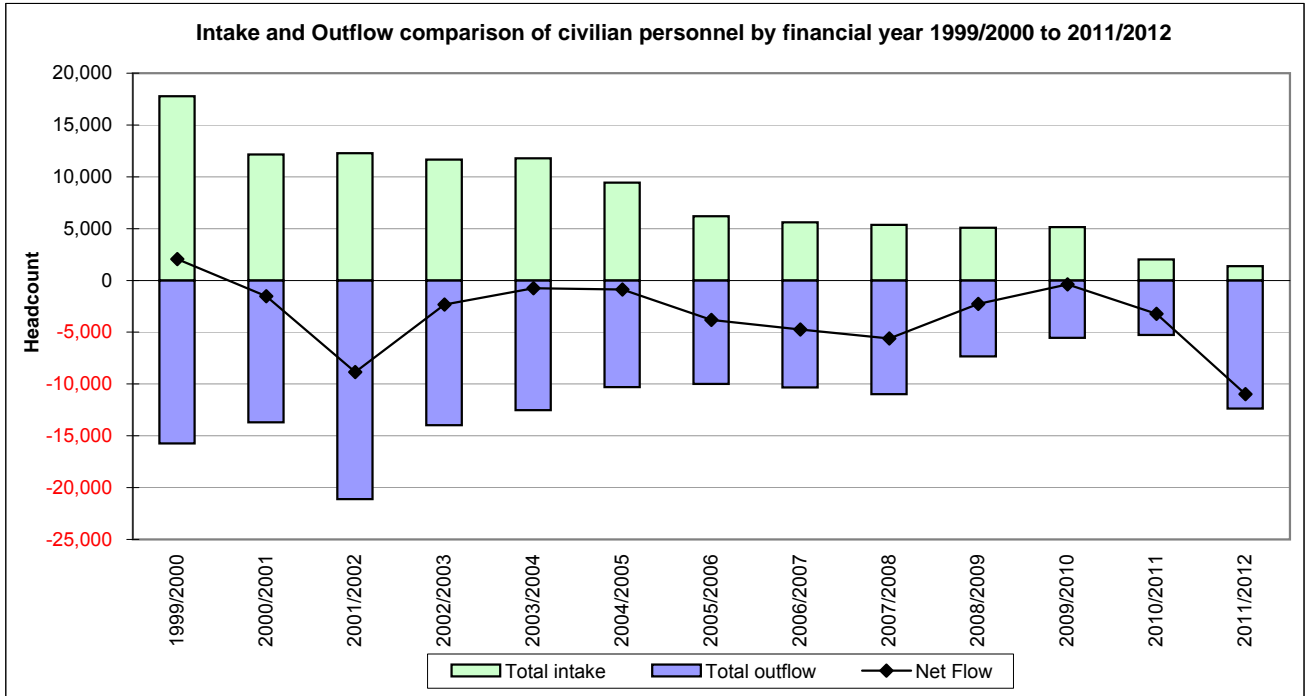
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# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

### Chart to Table

#### 2.34 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> (continued)



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.35 Intake of UK based civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and grade<sup>2</sup>**

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 numbers of unknown ethnicity across the period. Particular caution should be used when considering representation rates of inflow for 2011/12 as Unknown is the largest ethnic origin category for all grades.

The recruitment freeze which has been in effect since August 2010 (with the exception for certain approved specialist personnel requirement) has led to considerably reduced numbers of personnel joining the Department. Caution should therefore be used when viewing ethnicity figures from 2010/11 onwards.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics. Please see further details in Chapter 2 Introduction.

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Headcount
<b>White</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>3 340</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>3 430</b>	<b>3 800</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>610</b>	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	
Pay Band B	30	40	30	50	60	30	10	
Pay Band C	320	330	300	300	380	270	120	
Pay Band D	440	410	340	490	640	240	90	
Pay Band E	1 740	1 400	1 120	1 550	1 530	300	70	
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	40	30	70	20	20	20	10	
Industrial	830	730	580	540	730	260	60	
Trading Funds	350	400	420	470	440	220	240	
<b>Black and Minority Ethnic</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>40</b>	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pay Band B	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Pay Band C	20	10	10	20	10	10	10	
Pay Band D	20	20	20	20	30	10	10	
Pay Band E	140	120	90	80	80	30	10	
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Industrial	30	20	20	10	20	10	-	
Trading Funds	10	20	20	40	60	10	20	
<b>Unknown<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>2 340</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>730</b>	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	20	20	10	10	10	-	-	
Pay Band B	40	40	40	30	20	10	20	
Pay Band C	350	280	240	140	170	170	140	
Pay Band D	250	190	140	120	100	20	100	
Pay Band E	770	710	640	410	200	140	70	
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	80	30	80	10	80	10	20	
Industrial	440	370	500	230	110	60	110	
Trading Funds	280	430	680	520	450	200	260	
<b>Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>- 80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>- 360</b>	
<b>Net Change of locally engaged civilians<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-1 000</b>	<b>-2 200</b>	<b>- 810</b>	<b>- 290</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-1 760</b>	

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.35** Intake of UK based civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and grade<sup>2</sup> (continued)

*Intake of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of known ethnicity total<sup>7</sup>*

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Black and Minority Ethnic</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	-
Pay Band C	6.4	2.9	3.2	4.7	2.8	3.2	5.4
Pay Band D	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.8	3.6	7.4
Pay Band E	7.2	7.6	7.2	5.0	4.7	9.1	8.0
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial	3.3	3.3	4.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	-
Trading Funds	3.6	4.7	3.7	8.5	11.5	4.8	6.3

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Intake includes all permanent, casual and Trading Funds civilian personnel, but excludes all Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians. Intake is purely a record of recruitment into the department and does not reflect movements of personnel within the Department, such as promotions and transfers. Therefore flows can only be reconciled to strength at Civilian Level 0.
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.
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.
7. Rates are the number of people who join or leave the Department per 100 of the average headcount strength, but exclude the effect of net transfers between MOD Main TLB and Trading Funds and promotions.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.36** Outflow of UK based civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and grade<sup>2</sup>

There has been a surge in outflow in 2011/12 with exits at their highest for the last seven years and considerably more than double that seen in the previous two financial years. However, the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) outflow rate has remained consistent from last year at 2.8 per cent and is lower than the overall BME representation rate in the MOD civilian population of 3.5 (see table 2.28). This, in conjunction with a rate of intake of BME (6.7 per cent) in excess of the overall MOD civilian BME representation, is likely to explain the increase in BME representation rates from April 2011 to April 2012 (see table 2.35).

In Pay Bands C and E BME outflow rates are at lower levels than the BME representation for that grade. Both the BME representation rates for Band E and Band C have increased by 0.6 percentage points since 2010 (see table 2.28), with outflow rates falling by 0.3 percentage points for Band C and by 2.9 percentage points for band E. Despite Band E typically exhibiting a greater impact from the reductions associated with SDSR, BME personnel within this grade band have shown a smaller than expected outflow rate.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics. Please see further details in Chapter 2 Introduction.

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>3</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	2011/12	Headcount
<b>White</b>	<b>6 970</b>	<b>7 670</b>	<b>8 170</b>	<b>5 620</b>	<b>4 310</b>	<b>4 140</b>	<b>9 860</b>	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	40	30	30	20	30	20	50	
Pay Band B	170	200	180	160	150	100	250	
Pay Band C	1 130	1 120	1 260	920	850	730	1 820	
Pay Band D	1 020	980	1 100	690	510	510	1 130	
Pay Band E	2 600	2 840	2 810	2 030	1 510	1 540	3 150	
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	30	40	100	40	40	60	-	
Industrial	1 030	1 480	1 580	1 090	650 <sup>r</sup>	630	1 700	
Trading Funds	940	970	1 110	670	580	550	1 760	
<b>Black and Minority Ethnic</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>280</b>	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pay Band B	-	10	10	10	-	-	10	
Pay Band C	20	20	30	40	30	20	50	
Pay Band D	30	30	30	30	20	10	40	
Pay Band E	120	140	130	110	100	60	100	
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Industrial	20	30	30	20	10	10	40	
Trading Funds	20	20	20	20	20	20	50	
<b>Unknown<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>2 410</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>2 220</b>	
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Pay Band B	40	40	40	40	40	30	40	
Pay Band C	350	290	300	300	250	260	290	
Pay Band D	240	200	200	130	110	80	140	
Pay Band E	960	710	540	380	220	160	280	
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	90	20	40	10	20 <sup>r</sup>	40	10	
Industrial	670	710	640	400	180 <sup>r</sup>	200	320	
Trading Funds	450	430	810	220	230	240	1 130	
<b>Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>- 80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>- 360</b>	
<b>Net Change of locally engaged civilians<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-1 000</b>	<b>-2 200</b>	<b>- 810</b>	<b>- 290</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-1 760</b>	

Continued on the next page



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.36** Outflow of UK based civilian personnel<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and grade<sup>2</sup> (continued)

*Outflow of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of known ethnicity total<sup>8</sup>*

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>3</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	2011/12
<b>Black and Minority Ethnic</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	-	3.0	3.2	4.8	-	-	4.2
Pay Band C	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.7
Pay Band D	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.8	4.7	2.7	3.1
Pay Band E	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.9	3.5	3.0
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.0
Trading Funds	2.4	2.1	1.4	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.7

Source:DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Outflow includes all permanent, casual and Trading Funds civilian personnel, but excludes all Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilians. Outflow is a record of the numbers of personnel who leave the Department and does not take account of changes to grade, job type, budgetary area or any other internal movement of personnel. Therefore flows can only be reconciled to strength at Civilian Level 0.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation. In October 2011 responsibility for management of the Meteorological Office personnel (1,900) transferred to Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).
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. 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.
8. Rates are the number of people who join or leave the department per 100 of the average headcount strength, but exclude the effect of net transfers between MOD Main TLB and Trading Funds and promotions. .

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.37 Intake of civilian<sup>1</sup> personnel by gender, grade<sup>2</sup> and whether full or part-time**

The recruitment freeze which has been in effect since August 2010 (with the exception for certain approved specialist personnel requirement) has led to considerably reduced numbers of personnel joining the Department, which may introduce some unquantifiable bias when comparing figures for White and BME intake. Additional caution should therefore be used when viewing ethnicity figures from 2010/11 onwards.

The percentage of MOD civilian intake that are female has remained largely constant at just over 41 per cent across the period, except in 2007/08 when it was just under 40 per cent and 2008/09 when it was slightly higher at just under 44 per cent. These percentages are consistently slightly higher than the female representation in MOD civilian strength, which is likely to provide a partial explanation for the gradual increase in female representation.

It is notable that females recruited as part-time in general predominate in Pay Bands C and E, although in the most recent financial year this is only seen in Pay Band C. It is important to note that overall levels of part time female intake have fallen by 62.9 per cent since 2009/10, compared to a fall of 25.0 per cent for Band C and a 92.3 per cent fall for Band E over the same period. This is largely explained by the fact that recruitment of specialist personnel is rare at Band E and much more synonymous with Band C recruitment.

The percentage of MOD civilian intake recruited on a part-time basis has increased from 11 per cent in 2005/06 to 14.4 per cent in 2011/12, although the overall trend has been more erratic. It has however been consistently higher than the proportion of part-time in MOD civilian personnel strength. The proportion of all males recruited as part-time has remained relatively stable at around 4 per cent, with a slight increase in the FY 2011/12 to 6.2 per cent. Females, however, show a more erratic pattern, albeit substantially greater proportions, at 20.4 per cent part-time in 2005/06, peaking at 31.8 per cent part-time in 2010/11, and reducing to 25.9 per cent in 2011/12. Although in the earlier and later years of the time series, this rate is higher than the rate of female part-time MOD civilian strength, in 2008/09 and 2009/10 the proportion of female intake which were part-time was slightly below the overall proportion of females who were part-time.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics. Please see further details in Chapter 2 Introduction.

<i>Hours, gender and grade<sup>2</sup></i>	Headcount						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Female: full time</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>1 810</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>430</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Pay Band B	20	20	20	30	30	10	10
Pay Band C	160	120	90	110	110	100	60
Pay Band D	180	170	110	180	200	60	50
Pay Band E	1 200	960	860	980	880	200	70
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	10	40	70	20	50	10	20
Industrial	270	230	210	170	170	70	30
Trading Funds	190	200	290	310	300	140	190
<b>Male: full time</b>	<b>3 490</b>	<b>3 180</b>	<b>3 070</b>	<b>2 730</b>	<b>2 880</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>760</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	20	20	10	10	10	10	-
Pay Band B	40	40	40	40	40	20	10
Pay Band C	380	330	280	220	290	200	90
Pay Band D	500	410	370	410	540	200	140
Pay Band E	1 150	1 000	730	830	750	150	60
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	100	20	40	10	30	30	10
Industrial	880	740	780	530	600	240	130
Trading Funds	420	620	810	690	620	280	310

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.37** Intake of civilian<sup>1</sup> personnel by gender, grade<sup>2</sup> and whether full or part-time (continued)

<b>Female: part time</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>150</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	-	10	-	10	-	10	10
Pay Band C	140	140	140	100	120	130	90
Pay Band D	30	20	10	30	30	10	10
Pay Band E	240	220	200	200	160	110	10
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	-	-	30	-	10	-	-
Industrial	100	100	70	60	60	10	20
Trading Funds	20	20	20	20	20	-	10
<b>Male: part time</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	-	10	10	-	10	-	-
Pay Band C	20	30	40	30	50	20	30
Pay Band D	10	10	10	10	-	-	-
Pay Band E	60	40	40	30	10	-	-
Other non-industrial <sup>4</sup>	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Industrial	50	50	40	30	20	10	-
Trading Funds	10	10	10	10	10	-	10
<b>Total Female</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>2 230</b>	<b>2 150</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>580</b>
<b>Total Male</b>	<b>3 650</b>	<b>3 340</b>	<b>3 240</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>810</b>
<b>Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-360</b>
<b>Net Change of locally engaged civilians<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-1 000</b>	<b>-2 200</b>	<b>-810</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-1 760</b>

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.
5. 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.

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.38** Outflow of civilian<sup>1</sup> personnel by gender, grade<sup>2</sup> and whether full or part-time

The percentage of MOD civilian outflow that are female is largely the same at the start and end of the time series at around 41.5 per cent. However, in all the interim years this percentage was slightly below 40 per cent, at its lowest in 2007/08 when it was only just above 36 per cent. Female outflow is at a slightly higher rate than female representation in the population (although this is more than balanced out by higher recruitment rates of females).

The percentage of MOD civilian outflow on a part-time basis increased substantially across the time series, ranging from 9.6 per cent in 2005/06 to a peak of 17.3 per cent in 2010/11, reducing slightly again to 15.8 per cent in 2011/12. The proportion of all males outflowing as part-time has increased from 3.3 per cent in 2005/06 to a peak of 8.1 per cent in 2009/10, subsequently reducing slightly and settling to around 7.5 per cent in the most recent two financial years. Females outflowed as part time in substantially greater proportions, at 18.5 per cent part-time in 2005/06, peaking at 33.0 per cent part-time in 2010/11, and reducing to 27.6 per cent in 2011/12.

It should be noted that reconciling of changes in the part time proportions seen in the MOD civilian strength is not possible with the inflow and outflow of part time personnel, as part time status fluctuates across the career, in different patterns generally for males and females.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics. Please see further details in Chapter 2 Introduction.

<i>Hours, gender and grade<sup>2</sup></i>	Headcount						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>3</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	2011/12
<b>Female: full time</b>	<b>3 400</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>3 030</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>3 700</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Pay Band B	30	40	30	30	20	20	50
Pay Band C	310	310	310	200	180	150	430
Pay Band D	420	400	350	220	190	160	460
Pay Band E	2 020	1 800	1 620	1 100	830	700	1 570
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	20	30	70	20	-	20	10
Industrial	360	430	390	250	130	150	620
Trading Funds	230	220	260	230	180	150	560
<b>Male: full time</b>	<b>5 640</b>	<b>5 980</b>	<b>6 760</b>	<b>4 240</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>3 020</b>	<b>6 700</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	40	30	30	20	30	20	40
Pay Band B	180	180	160	140	140	90	200
Pay Band C	1 050	940	1 080	790	680	590	1 370
Pay Band D	780	720	860	540	390	380	650
Pay Band E	1 170	1 320	1 310	990	690	740	1 180
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	100	10	20	20	-	30	10
Industrial	1 210	1 630	1 660	1 150	610	590	1 180
Trading Funds	1 110	1 140	1 620	590	520	580	2 050
<b>Female: part time</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1 410</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	-	10	20	20	10	10	30
Pay Band C	110	140	150	200	190	200	210
Pay Band D	70	80	80	70	50	60	160
Pay Band E	440	500	480	360	260	280	680
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	10	40	10	30	30	-
Industrial	110	120	140	80	60	60	180
Trading Funds	40	40	30	60	70	30	140
<b>Male: part time</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>540</b>
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	10	20	10	10	20	10	20
Pay Band C	40	50	60	60	80	70	140
Pay Band D	20	10	30	10	20	20	40
Pay Band E	60	70	70	70	40	40	90
Other non-industrial <sup>5</sup>	-	-	10	10	30	20	-
Industrial	40	50	40	40	30	40	70
Trading Funds	30	30	30	40	70	40	180

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Table 2.38** Outflow of civilian personnel, by gender, grade<sup>1,2</sup> and whether full or part-time (continued)

Total Female	4 170	4 120	3 970	2 850	2 200	2 010	5 110
Total Male	5 830	6 210	7 020	4 490	3 330	3 260	7 240
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary <sup>6</sup>	-	10	- 80	30	20	30	- 360
Net Change of locally engaged civilians <sup>6</sup>	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290	290	-1 760

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

## 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 2.39 and 2.40** 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 2.39** New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year

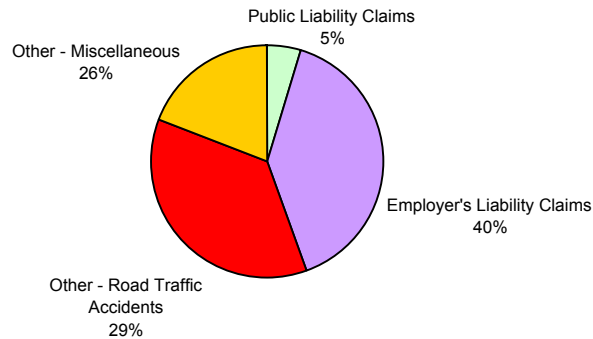
The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	Number					
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>New Claims Notified</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 820</b>	<b>7 389</b>	<b>7 605</b>	<b>6 985</b>	<b>8 391</b>	<b>8 632</b>
<b>Public Liability Claims</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>521</b>
Low Flying	175	244	161	146	143	95
Maritime	24	25	16	17	17	10
Other Public Liability (inc Northern Ireland)	435	690	512	548	771	416
Radiation	5	15	16	8	1	-
<b>Employers' Liability Claims</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>3 199</b>	<b>4 264</b>
Service Employment Tribunal <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	459	776	584	467	374	484
Asbestos Related	209	189	139	150	142	166
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	413	577	725	993	2 453	3 437
Vibration White Finger	58	45	33	17	17	20
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	265	276	203	188	213	157
<b>Other</b>	<b>4 777</b>	<b>4 552</b>	<b>5 216</b>	<b>4 451</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>3 847</b>
Clinical Negligence	67	86	55	61	59	53
Road Traffic Accidents	2 620	2 284	2 254	1 948	1 868	2 334
Area Claims Offices' Claims	2 003	2 124	2 849	2 385	2 301	1 434
Visiting Forces <sup>2</sup>	87	58	58	57	32	26
<b>Settled Claims Notified</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 980</b>	<b>6 419</b>	<b>6 347</b>	<b>6 129</b>	<b>7 533</b>	<b>7 572</b>
<b>Public Liability Claims</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>366</b>
Low Flying	126	141	126	103	99	110
Maritime	13	12	6	12	14	5
Other Public Liability	262	438	353	263	227	251
Radiation	1	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Employers' Liability Claims</b>	<b>2 242</b>	<b>2 337</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 747</b>	<b>3 032</b>	<b>3 061</b>
Service Employment Tribunal <sup>1</sup>	5	57	1	2	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	800	1 063	637	581	449	352
Asbestos Related <sup>3</sup>	607	314	205	200	797	133
Noise Induced Hearing Loss <sup>4</sup>	355	500	380	682	1 525	2 374
Vibration White Finger	70	62	53	44	22	27
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	405	341	321	238	239	175
<b>Other</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>3 490</b>	<b>4 264</b>	<b>4 004</b>	<b>4 161</b>	<b>4 145</b>
Clinical Negligence	23	16	22	38	21	21
Road Traffic Accidents	2 986	2 103	2 657	2 281	2 183	2 816
Area Claims Offices' Claims	1 269	1 330	1 536	1 637	1 925	1 282
Visiting Forces <sup>2</sup>	58	41	49	48	32	26

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 and 2011 / 12 by former members of the Royal Irish Regiment.

#### Number of settled claims by broad category in 2011/12



# CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

## COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

**Table 2.40** 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					
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 820</b>	<b>7 389</b>	<b>7 605</b>	<b>6 985</b>	<b>8 391</b>	<b>8 632</b>
Asbestos Related	223	190	156	150	142	172
Clinical Negligence	67	86	55	61	59	53
Fall	306	305	313	285	256	213
Handling/Sprain	59	53	77	56	56	73
Impact	178	97	93	57	90	57
Low Flying	506	336	202	192	222	95
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	58	45	33	17	17	29
Maritime	24	25	17	18	17	10
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	418	579	728	993	2 453	3 437
Other Causes	1 081	2 342	2 959	2 540	2 853	2 077
Not Known <sup>1</sup>	63	91	24	15	-	-
Vehicle Related	3 837	3 240	2 948	2 601	2 226	2 416

Settled Claims Notified	Number					
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 980</b>	<b>6 419</b>	<b>6 347</b>	<b>6 129</b>	<b>7 533</b>	<b>7 572</b>
Asbestos Related <sup>2</sup>	611	314	210	200	797	136
Clinical Negligence	23	16	23	38	21	21
Fall	395	339	329	297	273	193
Handling/Sprain	108	93	80	72	61	48
Impact	328	272	181	124	116	57
Low Flying	437	255	166	136	144	110
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	71	62	53	44	22	27
Maritime	13	13	7	12	14	5
Noise Induced Hearing Loss <sup>3</sup>	357	500	380	682	1 525	2 376
Other Causes	662	1 499	1 366	1 556	1 948	1 783
Not Known <sup>1</sup>	127	162	74	16	-	-
Vehicle Related	4 601	3 848	2 894	3 478	2 952	2 816

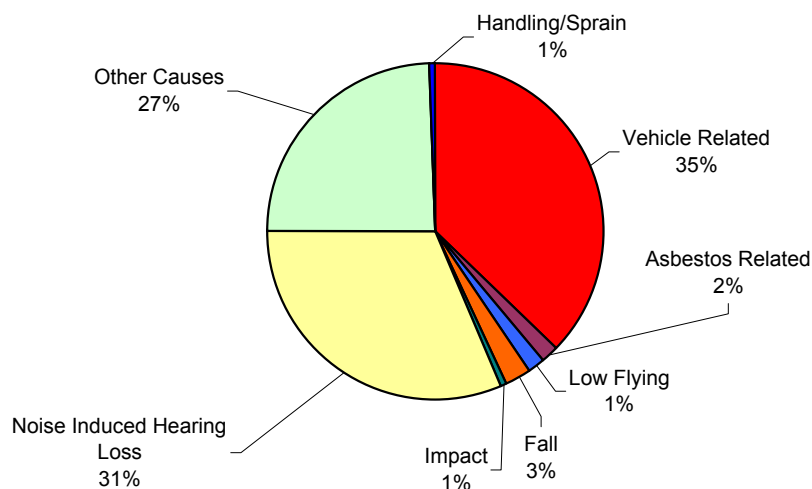
Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

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 and 2011 / 12 by former members of the Royal Irish Regiment.

### Number of settled claims by broad cause in 2011/12<sup>4</sup>





## CHAPTER 2 – PERSONNEL

### INTERNATIONAL

**Table 2.41** Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2012

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they have not been put forward for assessment by UKSA

	Holding	Ceiling
<b>Countries not in NATO</b>		
Armenia	46 800	60 000
Azerbaijan	64 990	70 000
Belarus	48 400	100 000
Georgia	36 270	40 000
Moldova	6 500	20 000
Russia <sup>1</sup>	203 290	*
Ukraine <sup>2</sup>	144 000	250 000
<b>NATO Countries</b>		
Belgium	33 660	70 000
Bulgaria	28 340	104 000
Canada	0	10 660
Czech Republic	33 550	93 333
Denmark	11 600	39 000
France	189 990	325 000
Germany	202 300	345 000
Greece	124 560	158 621
Hungary	25 080	100 000
Italy	152 990	315 000
Luxembourg	520	900
Netherlands	33 260	80 000
Norway	16 200	32 000
Poland	111 080	234 000
Portugal	27 650	75 000
Romania	68 830	230 000
Slovakia	15 980	46 667
Spain	96 180	300 000
Turkey	281 410	530 000
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>189 990</b>	<b>260 000</b>
United States of America	75 940	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 28 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 2011 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 2010/11 and 2011/12 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 2007/08 to 2011/12 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 five 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 2011, a total of 132 deaths occurred among the UK Regular Armed Forces (**see Table 3.1**). During the 10-year period 2002-2011, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised rates fluctuated between a low of 70 per 100,000 in 2011 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 28-year period 1984-2011, 755 suicide and open verdict deaths occurred among UK Regular Armed Forces personnel: 734 among males and 21 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 group. For the Army, these young males were at a 46% 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 statistical significant. (**see Table 3.6**).

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## INTRODUCTION

- Between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 2011 there were 1,283 deaths of Gulf 1 veterans and 1,364 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.
- Between the financial years 2002/03 and 2011/12, there have been 407 UK fatalities on operations in Afghanistan (**see Table 3.8**).
- Between the financial years 2002/03 and 2011/12, there have been 558 very seriously injured or seriously injured casualties on operations in Afghanistan (**see Table 3.9**).
- From the introduction of reporting in Q3 2001/02 until the end of 2011/12, quarter three of 2009/10 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. 2010/11 recorded the highest annual number of amputees in Afghanistan (75 UK Service personnel), an increase of 6% from the previous year (**see Table 3.12**).
- From the introduction of reporting in Q4 2002/03 until the end of 2011/12, 2006/07 recorded the highest annual number of recorded UK Service personnel who sustained a partial or complete limb amputation as a result of injuries sustained in Iraq, with 10 amputees (**see Table 3.12**).
- During 2011/12, 3,970 new episodes of care of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 20.4 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, the rate for those identified as having previously deployed to Afghanistan and/or Iraq was not significantly different compared to those identified as not having previously deployed to either operation (**see Table 3.13**).
- During the 5 financial years 2007/08 to 2011/12 there were 1,481 medical discharges from the Naval Service (**see Table 3.17**), 4,439 from the Army (**see Table 3.18**) and 913 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 April 2002 to 31st March 2012 there were 703 work related deaths, of which 502 were hostile action deaths, 68 were on-duty road traffic accidents and 133 were work place incidents (**see Table 3.20**).
- The number of major injuries and illnesses reported increased from 765 in 2007/08 to 925 in 2011/12; an increase of 29%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased over the 5 year period from 282 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2007/08 to 365 per 100,000 in 2011/12 (**see Table 3.22**). Improvements in reporting mechanisms are thought to be partly responsible for this increase.
- For MOD civilian personnel, the number of working days lost has decreased for both non-industrial and industrial staff between 2010 and 2011, however the rate of sick absence has increased (**see Table 3.24**).
- The number of injury claims cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has increased year on year between 2005/06 (n=135) and 2011/12 (n=6,845) (**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. The number of cleared claims dropped during 2011/12 to 6,475. Please note that this figure is provisional and may increase in future updates of these statistics, as cases with a pending outcome (as at 31 March 2012) are cleared.

## 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.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## INTRODUCTION

### USE OF STATISTICS

The tables published in Chapter 3 have a range of users, both internally within the MOD and externally outside the department. Within the MOD these statistics are used both for policy making and policy monitoring. For example, these statistics are used for MOD medical planning and the monitoring of suicide (and mental health) within the Armed Forces. Outside of the department, these statistics are used by both charities (such as the Royal British Legion and BLESMA) and also by academia (such as Kings College London and Manchester University). Additionally, these statistics are used by the British public to help hold the MOD to account. This is evidenced through the high volume of Parliamentary Questions (PQs) regarding health information and external Freedom of Information (FOI) requests answered.

### OTHER

**Tables 3.01 to 3.07 and 3.25** are National Statistics, whilst the remaining tables in Chapter 3 are not. DASA's operational statistics (**tables 3.8 to 3.12**) were not considered in DASA's 2011 UKSA assessment due to the finite nature of their publication. These publications were all introduced as a result of the MOD's presence in Iraq / Afghanistan and are likely to either cease or be substantially refined when the MOD withdraws from operations in Afghanistan. The remaining tables (**tables 3.13 to 3.23 and 3.26 to 3.29**) relate to publications that have evolved considerably and at this stage are not yet stable enough to be comprehensively judged against the professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for National Statistics.

### CHANGES TO FINANCIAL YEAR

**Tables 3.12 to 3.16 and 3.20 to 3.23** have changed from reporting in calendar year to reporting by financial year. This decision has been made to make the tables consistent with the National or Official Statistic from which the information is sourced as well as to align with the Defence Planning and Business Cycle for provision of healthcare to the Armed Forces.

### 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/>

All links to the most recent publication of DASA Healths National and Official Statistics can be found in the relevant section introductions or they can be located by visiting the DASA web site: <http://www.dasa.mod.uk>

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

This section provides summary statistics on deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 2002 and 2011. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 13 February 2012 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2011*.

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 2011 Armed Forces population. Previously published rates were standardised to the 2010 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. In previous editions of UKDS, JPA strength data from May 2009 onwards was considered provisional but all JPA 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.

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 2011 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2010 were used as an estimate for 2011 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

The 95% confidence interval for a rate provides the range of values within which we expect to find the real value of the indicator under study, with a probability of 95%. If a 95% confidence interval around a rate excludes the comparison value, then a statistical test for the difference between the two values would be significant at the 0.05 level. If two confidence intervals do not overlap, a comparable statistical test would always indicate a statistically significant difference.

The National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2011* which is published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)) is an annual publication and the latest figures can be found here <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MORTALITY>.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## 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<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 2002-2011**

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 and 2011, 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.

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

### Numbers of deaths

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>132</b>
Naval Service	26	37	37	27	33	27	40	23	30	19
Army	94	101	96	93	111	145	79	158	136	98
RAF	27	39	37	40	47	32	18	24	21	15

Source: DASA(Health Information)

During the 10-year period 2002-2011, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised mortality rates fluctuated between 70 per 100,000 in 2011 and a high of 107 per 100,000 in 2007 and 2009. Rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2011 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength. Previously published rates were standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population.

### Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength<sup>1,2</sup>

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>70</b>
Naval Service	75	90	93	70	86	73	110	57	78	52
Army	87	85	75	89	94	130	73	134	116	90
RAF	52	71	66	72	90	73	37	54	49	31

Source: DASA(Health Information)

Continued on the next page

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## 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<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 2002-2011 continued**

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, 2008 and 2010 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 2011 there was a 54% statistically significant decreased risk of dying in the Naval Service compared to the UK general population.

For the years 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 2011, the Army was at the same risk of dying compared to the UK population.

For the periods 2002 - 2005 and 2007 - 2011, 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 2011 there was a 71% statistically significant decreased risk of dying in the RAF compared to the UK general population.

**The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.**

### Standardised mortality ratios<sup>1,3</sup>

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>4</sup>	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>67</b>
Naval Service	53	79	82	62	73	61	89	53	71	46
Army	79	87	86	88	100	133	72	146	131	94
RAF	38	56	55	62	75	55	32	43	39	29

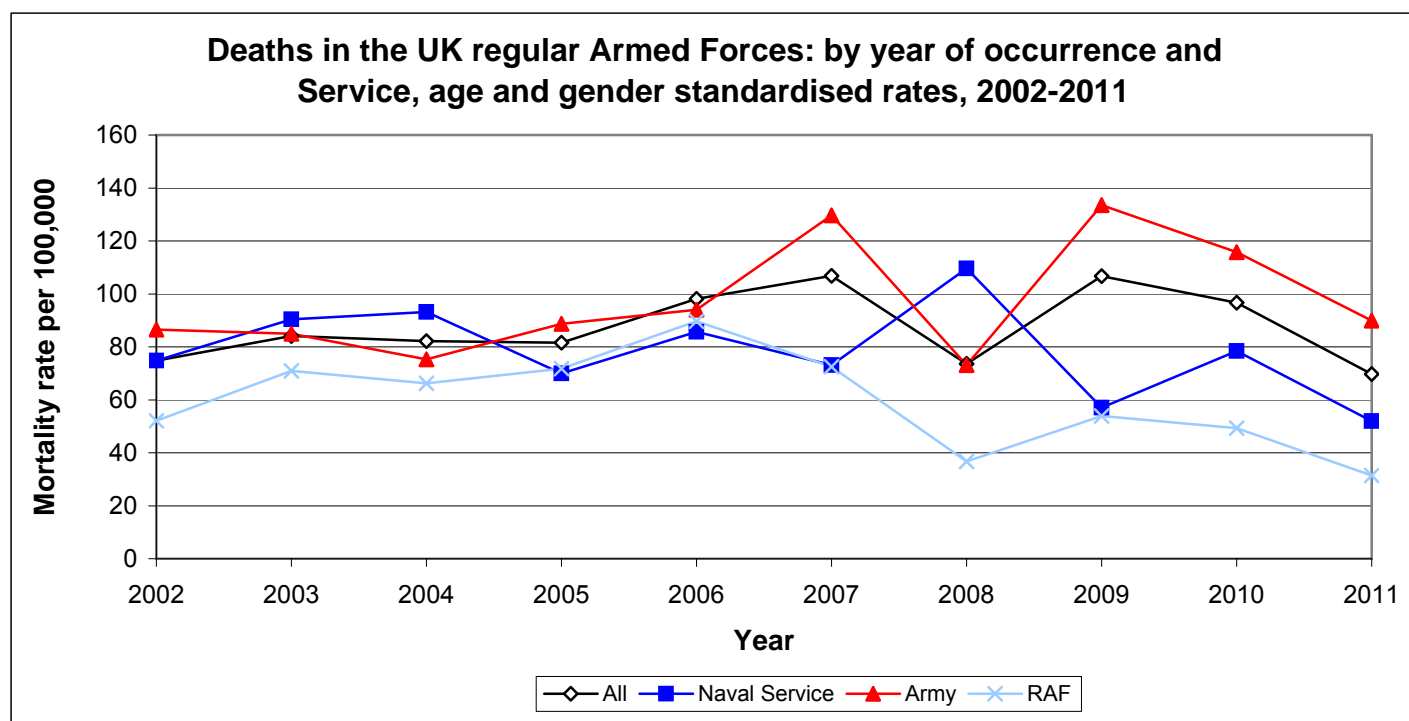
Source: DASA(Health Information)

- Changes to data previously published in UKDS - i) rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2011 Armed Forces population where previously published rates were standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population, ii) JPA strength data from May 2009 onwards was previously provisional but has now been revised with strength figures considered final and no longer provisional.
- Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2011 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength.
- Standardised mortality ratios have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.
- In the previous edition of UKDS the UK general population data for 2010 were not available to calculate standard mortality ratios (SMRs) and so the 2009 data was used as an estimate for the 2010 figure (as there is little year on year variation for the UK figures). The general population data for 2010 is now available and has been used for the 2010 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 rates<sup>1</sup>, 2002-2011



Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2011 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 cause<sup>1</sup>, numbers, 2002-2011**

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

Numbers	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>2</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>	2010 <sup>2</sup>	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Disease-related conditions</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>
Cancers	19	18	21	23	25	27	23 <sup>r</sup>	19	16	19
Diseases of the circulatory system	19	14	18	16	14 <sup>r</sup>	7	10 <sup>r</sup>	9	7	9
Other	3	8	4	5	1	4	5 <sup>r</sup>	8	3	3
<b>External causes of injury and poisoning</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>150<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>164</b>	<b>98<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>165</b>	<b>156<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Deaths due to accidents</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>37<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>37<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>52<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>48</b>
Land Transport Accidents	64	50	61	53	61	51	26	28	36	25
Other	24	21	28	18	27	26	11 <sup>r</sup>	9 <sup>r</sup>	16 <sup>r</sup>	23
<b>Deaths due to violence</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>47</b>
Hostile action <sup>3</sup>	-	40	11	21	48	73	52	107	95	43
Other	3	1	6	1	2	4	-	7	3	4
<b>Suicide and Open verdicts</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>6<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Cause not currently available</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: DASA(Health Information)

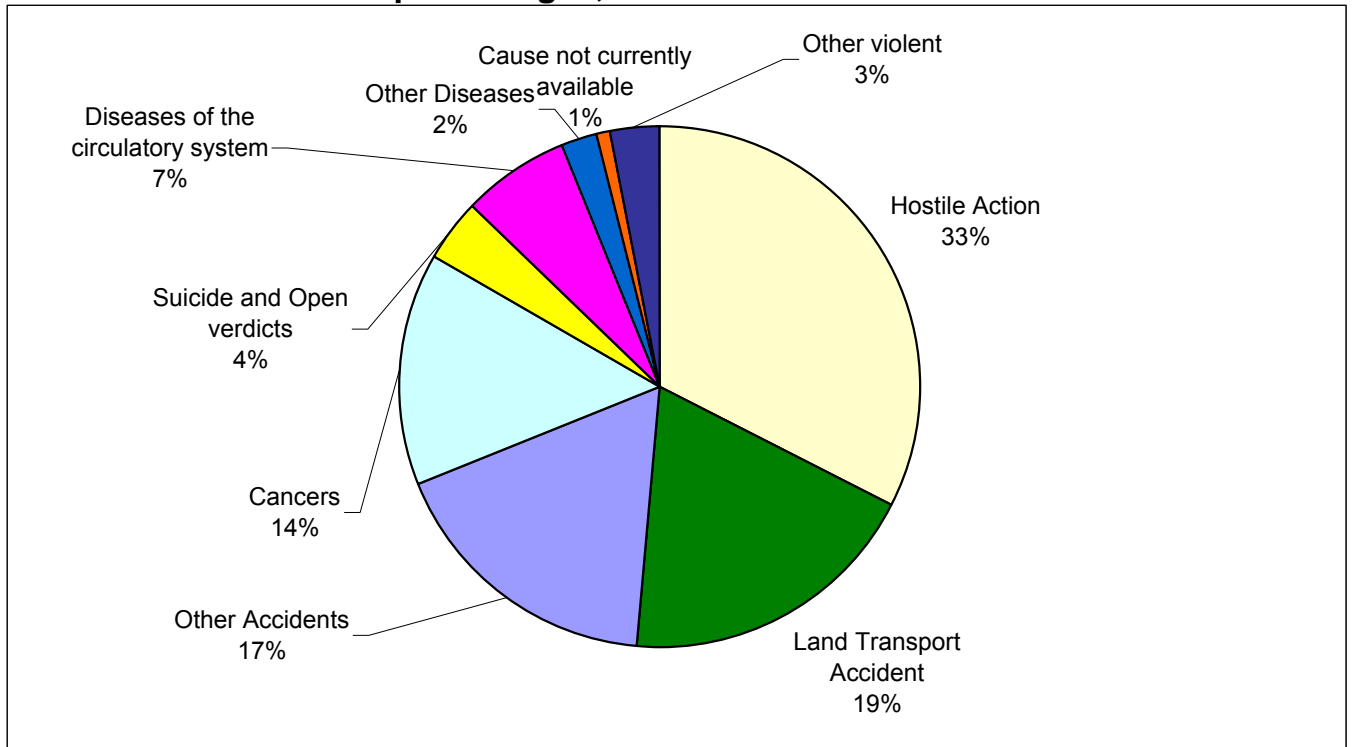
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- DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.
- There have been 13 amendments to the classifications given to the cause of death from the previous publication of UKDS :
  - 2006: One record has been amended from 'Other Accident' to 'Suicide and Open Verdict' and one record from 'Diseases of the circulatory system' to 'Other Accident'
  - 2008: One record has been amended from 'Cancers' to 'Other diseases', one record from 'Other Accident' to 'Cause not currently available' and one record from 'Cause not currently available' to 'Diseases of the circulatory system'
  - 2009: Four records have been amended from 'Other Accident' to 'Suicide and Open Verdict'
  - 2010: One record has been amended from 'Other Accident' to 'Suicide and Open Verdict', one record from 'Cause not currently available' to 'Diseases of the circulatory system', one record from 'Cause not currently available' to 'Other Accident' and one from 'Diseases of the circulatory system' to 'Other Accident'
- 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.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

**Chart to Table 3.2** Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by cause, percentages, 2011<sup>1</sup>



1. Percentages may not add up to 100% 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 cause<sup>1</sup>, age and gender standardised rates<sup>2,3</sup>, 2002-2011

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 rose to a high of 55 per 100,000 in 2010 and then fell to 23 per 100,00 in 2011. This is as a result of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength <sup>2</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>All</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Disease-related conditions</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
Cancers	12	8	13	13	14	15	13	10	9	10
Diseases of the circulatory system	12	7	9	8	7	4	6	5	4	5
Other	2	5	2	3	<1	2	3	4	2	2
<b>External causes of injury and poisoning</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Deaths due to accidents</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>
Land Transport Accidents	28	24	28	26	30	26	13	14	18	13
Other	12	10	13	10	14	13	6	5	8	12
<b>Deaths due to violence</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>
Hostile action <sup>4</sup>	-	19	5	10	25	38	28	55	49	23
Other	1	<1	3	<1	1	2	-	4	1	2
<b>Suicide and Open verdicts</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Cause not currently available</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: DASA(Health Information)

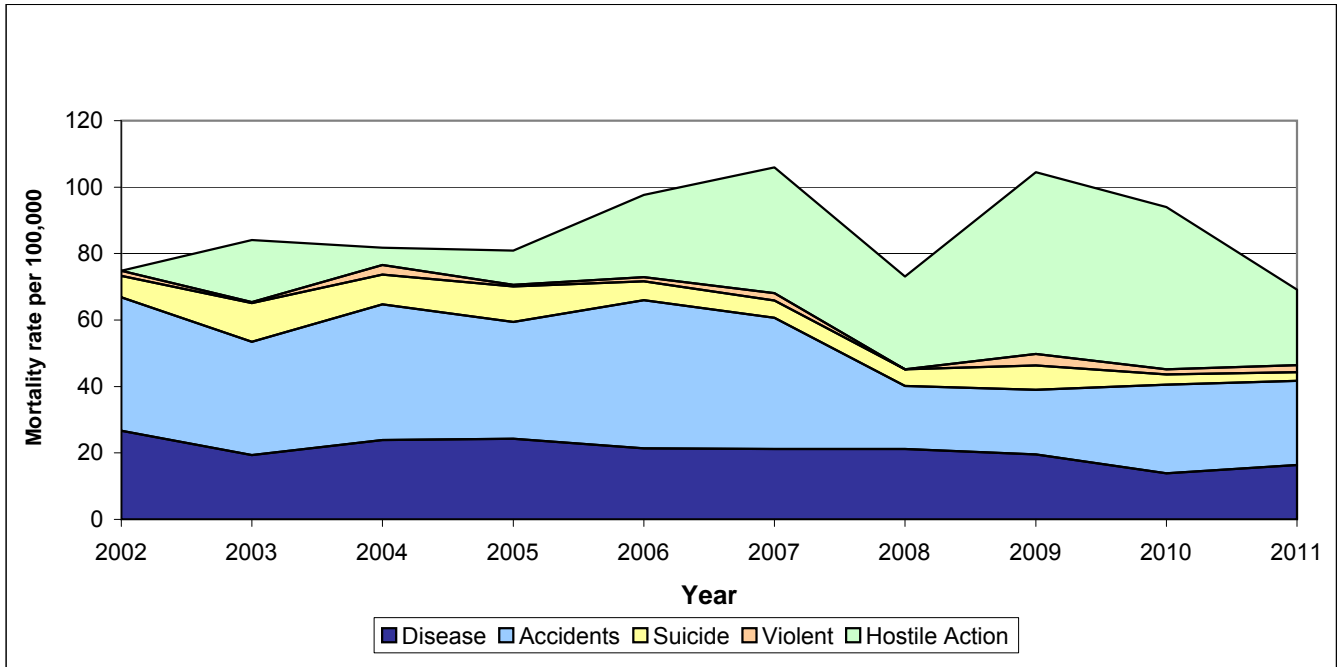
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1. DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.
2. Changes to data previously published in UKDS - i) rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2011 Armed Forces population where previously published rates were standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population, ii) JPA strength data from May 2009 onwards was previously provisional but has now been revised with strength figures considered final and no longer provisional.
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.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

**Chart to Table 3.3** Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, age and gender standardised rates, 2002-2011<sup>1,2</sup>



# 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 cause<sup>1</sup>, standardised mortality ratio<sup>2</sup>, 2002-2011**

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.

For the period 2002, 2007 and 2010, 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. For the years 2008, 2009 and 2011 there was no significant difference in deaths due to accidents between members of the UK Armed Forces and the UK general population.

With the exception of 2008, the UK Regular 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 2011, Land Transport Accident deaths were the second largest cause of death in the UK Regular Armed Forces and the UK AF were at a 85% 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 2002 and 2011, 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.

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

Standardised Mortality Ratio <sup>2,3</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>4</sup>	2011
<b>All</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Disease-related conditions</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>
Cancers	51	50	58	67	72	82	70	58	48	57
Diseases of the circulatory system	51	38	50	45	41	22	30	28	22	28
Other	4	12	6	8	2	7	8	13	5	5
<b>External causes of injury and poisoning</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Deaths due to accidents</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>130</b>
Land Transport Accidents	236	179	242	225	239	228	135	162	258	185
Other	137	127	170	112	150	116	46	35	68	98
<b>Deaths due to violence<sup>6</sup></b>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hostile action <sup>7</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	76	28	139	30	52	119	-	274	108	146
<b>Suicide and Open verdicts</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Cause not currently available</b>	-	-	26	28	24	48	27	105	125	25

Source: DASA(Health Information)

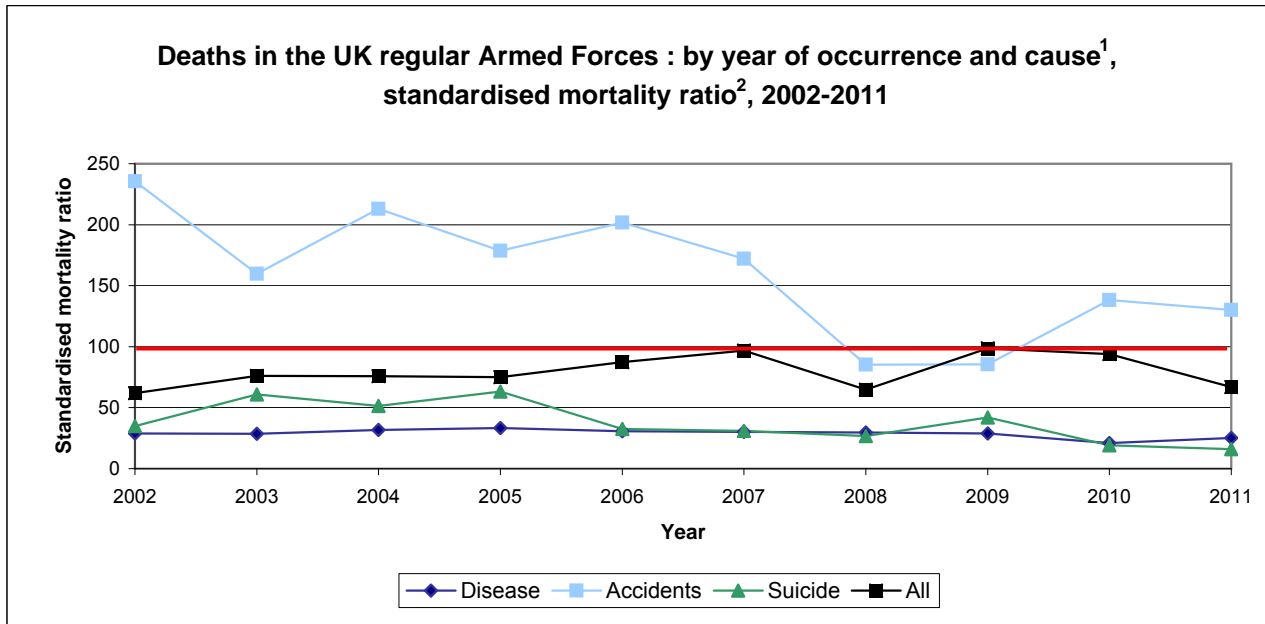
1. DASA codes all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.
2. Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.
3. Changes to data previously published in UKDS - i) rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2011 Armed Forces population where previously published rates were standardised to the 2010 Armed Forces population, ii) JPA strength data from May 2009 onwards was previously provisional but has now been revised with strength figures considered final and no longer provisional.
4. In the previous edition of UKDS the UK general population data for 2010 were not available to calculate SMRs and so the 2009 data was used as an estimate for the 2010 figure (as there is little year on year variation for the UK figures). The general population data for 2010 is now available and has been used for the 2010 SMR.
5. An overall SMR for deaths due to violence has not been calculated due to a lack of comparable UK population data.
6. 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.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Chart to

Table **3.4** Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause<sup>1</sup>, standardised mortality ratio<sup>2</sup>, 2002-2011



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

This section provides summary statistics on suicide and open verdict deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 1984 and 2011. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 13 February 2012 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2011*.

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 29 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 (21 deaths in 28 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 2011 Armed Forces population. Note that comparisons in previous editions of UKDS were standardised to the 2010 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.

The 95% confidence interval for a rate provides the range of values within which we expect to find the real value of the indicator under study, with a probability of 95%. If a 95% confidence interval around a rate excludes the comparison value, then a statistical test for the difference between the two values would be significant at the 0.05 level. If two confidence intervals do not overlap, a comparable statistical test would always indicate a statistically significant difference.

## CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

### SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED

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.

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. In previous editions of UKDS, JPA strength data from May 2009 onwards was considered provisional but all JPA 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 2011 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2010 were used as an estimate for 2011 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

The National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2011* which is published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)) is an annual publication and the latest figures can be found here <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=SUICIDES>.



## 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, 1984-2011

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

	Verdict	Total	Male	Female
All Services	Suicide	582	566	16
	Open	173	168	5
	Awaiting	29	27	2
Naval Service	Suicide	89	86	3
	Open	39	38	1
	Awaiting	3	3	-
Army	Suicide	362	355	7
	Open	99	95	4
	Awaiting	25	23	2
RAF	Suicide	131	125	6
	Open	35	35	-
	Awaiting	1	1	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

**Chart to Table 3.5** Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces, by Service, age standardised rates<sup>1,2,3</sup> 1984-2011, males only

There has been a declining trend for all three Services, particularly in the suicide rates among young Army males in the use of hanging, strangulation and suffocation, poisoning by gases in domestic use/other gases and vapours and the use of firearms and explosives.

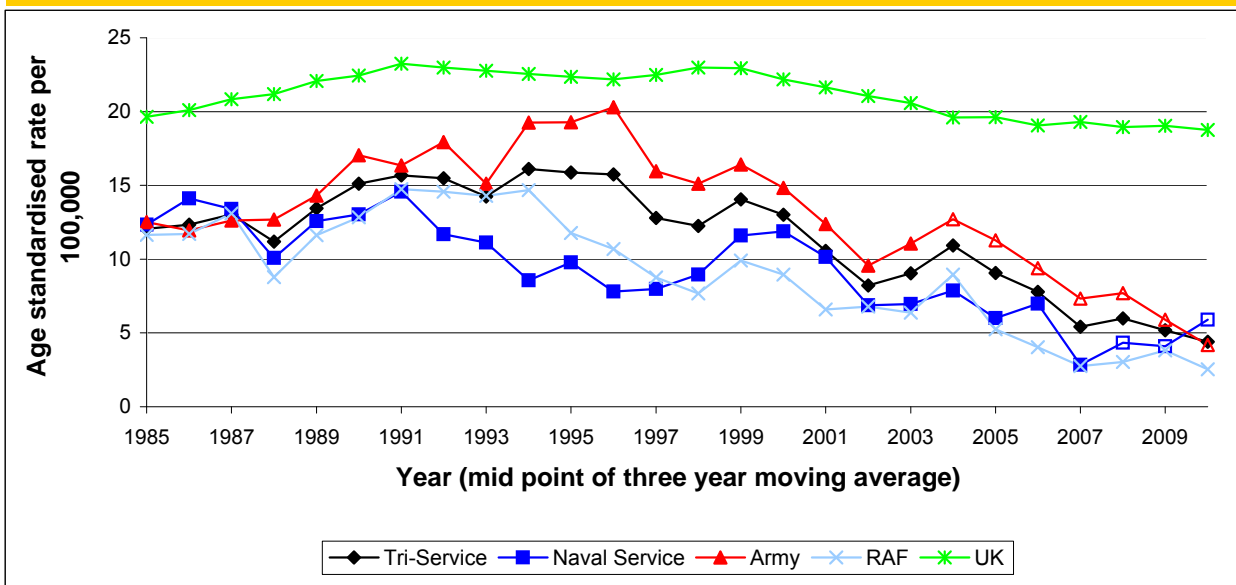
The Naval Service age-standardised suicide rate for males peaked in 1990-1992 at 15 per 100,000. It fell to a low of 3 per 100,000 in 2006-2008 and has risen to 6 per 100,000 in 2009-2011.

The Army age-standardised suicide rate for males rose from 13 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 20 per 100,000 in 1995-1997; it fell to a low of 4 per 100,000 in 2009-2011.

The RAF age-standardised suicide rate for males also rose from 12 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 15 per 100,000 in 1990-1992. It fell to a low of 3 per 100,000 in 2009-2011.

Across the whole time period, the age-standardised suicide rate for males in all three Services was below the UK rate.

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.



Source: DASA(Health Information)

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 2011 Armed Forces population.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## 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<sup>1</sup>, 1984 - 2011, 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: 37-53); the Army was at a 35% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=65, 95% CI: 59-71); and the RAF was at a 57% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=43, 95% CI: 37-50).

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 Army males aged under 20. These young Army males were at a 46% increased risk of suicide over the period 1984-2011 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 1984-2011 compared with the under 20 UK male population.

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

		Age in years					
	Total	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Standardised mortality ratio</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>95% confidence interval</b>	<b>(51-59)</b>	<b>(98-150)</b>	<b>(59-76)</b>	<b>(41-57)</b>	<b>(38-55)</b>	<b>(36-55)</b>	<b>(32-51)</b>
Naval Service	124	7	30	24	22	24	17
Standardised mortality ratio	44	60	46	37	42	50	43
95% confidence interval	(37-53)	(24-123)	(32-66)	(24-56)	(26-63)	(32-74)	(25-69)
Army	450	71	158	88	57	47	29
Standardised mortality ratio	65	146	81	53	48	49	45
95% confidence interval	(59-71)	(116-184)	(69-94)	(43-65)	(37-62)	(37-65)	(30-65)
RAF	160	6	34	41	32	21	26
Standardised mortality ratio	43	66	47	48	46	34	35
95% confidence interval	(37-50)	(24-143)	(34-66)	(35-65)	(32-65)	(21-52)	(23-51)

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.

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## 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 2011. 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.

These statistics have previously been published in the National Statistic *1990/1991 Gulf Conflict - UK Gulf Veterans Mortality Data: Causes of Death* which is published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)). This is an annual publication and the latest figures can be found here <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=GULFVETERANS>.

# 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 2011**

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 1,283 deaths among Gulf veterans compare with approximately 1,323 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: 325 deaths in Gulf veterans and an estimate of 356 amongst the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 239 deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 275 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: 503 deaths compared with an estimate of 467. The largest group of deaths due to external causes were transport accidents: 208 deaths among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 179 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. Of these, land transport accidents accounted for 174 Gulf Veterans' deaths compared to an estimate of 151 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 189 deaths due to intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent (suicides and open verdict deaths) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 169 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group, but this was not statistically significant.

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

ICD Chapter <sup>1</sup>	Cause of death	Number		Adjusted <sup>2</sup> Era	Crude Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted <sup>2</sup> Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted <sup>2</sup> 95% Confidence Interval	
		Gulf	Era				95% Confidence Interval	
	<b>All deaths</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>- 1.04</b>
	<b>All cause coded deaths</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>- 1.04</b>
I - XVIII	<b>Disease-related causes</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.99</b>
I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	11	9	7	1.21	1.40	(0.55 - 3.56)	
II	Neoplasms	325	370	356	0.87	0.92	(0.79 - 1.07)	
V	Mental and behavioural disorders	18	26	24	0.69	0.76	(0.41 - 1.41)	
VI	Diseases of the nervous system	25	38	36	0.65	0.70	(0.42 - 1.16)	
IX	Diseases of the circulatory system	239	280	275	0.85	0.87	(0.73 - 1.04)	
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	26	26	22	0.99	1.10	(0.62 - 1.96)	
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	69	73	73	0.94	0.96	(0.69 - 1.33)	
III, IV, XII - XVIII	All other disease related causes <sup>3</sup>	25	35	31	0.71	0.77	(0.45 - 1.32)	
XX	<b>External causes of mortality</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>- 1.22</b>
	Transport accidents:	208	178	179	1.16	1.15	(0.94 - 1.41)	
	Land transport accident:	174	150	151	1.15	1.14	(0.92 - 1.43)	
	Pedestrian	16	7	8	2.26	2.16	(0.89 - 5.25)	
	Motorcycle rider	55	49	48	1.11	1.13	(0.76 - 1.67)	
	Car occupant	50	44	45	1.13	1.11	(0.74 - 1.67)	
	Other <sup>4</sup>	53	50	50	1.05	1.04	(0.70 - 1.55)	
	Water transport	5	3	4	1.65	1.50	(0.37 - 5.99)	
	Air and space transport	29	25	25	1.15	1.17	(0.68 - 2.00)	
	Other external causes of accidental injury:	84	89	86	0.93	0.95	(0.70 - 1.29)	
	Falls	10	16	15	0.62	0.68	(0.31 - 1.50)	
	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	18	17	18	1.05	0.97	(0.50 - 1.91)	
	Accidental drowning and submersion and other accidental threats to breathing	12	13	13	0.91	0.87	(0.39 - 1.97)	
	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	17	23	21	0.73	0.76	(0.39 - 1.48)	
	Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	20	13	13	1.52	1.60	(0.78 - 3.28)	
	Other	7	7	6	0.99	1.06	(0.36 - 3.13)	
	Intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent <sup>5</sup>	189	170	169	1.10	1.11	(0.90 - 1.37)	
	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	10	*	*	*	*	*
	<b>Other deaths for which cause data are not yet available</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
	<b>Overseas deaths for which cause data are not available</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

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 unspecified". There were 38 of these deaths among Gulf veterans compared to 35 in the Era group.
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

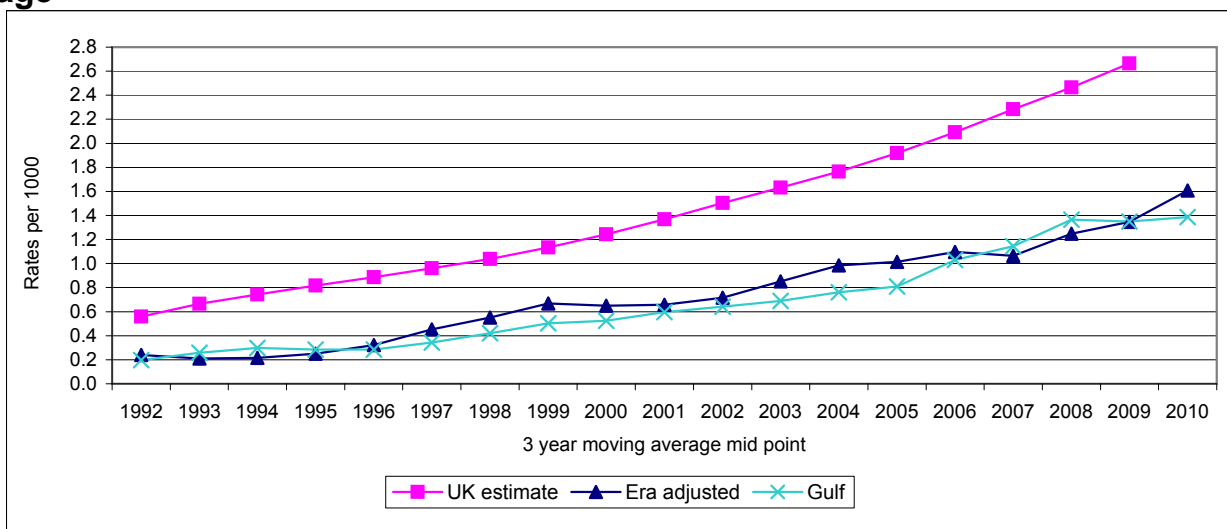
### Charts to Table 3.7 Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2011

UK general population mortality rates were applied to the age and gender profile of the Gulf and Era cohorts to estimate comparable mortality rates.

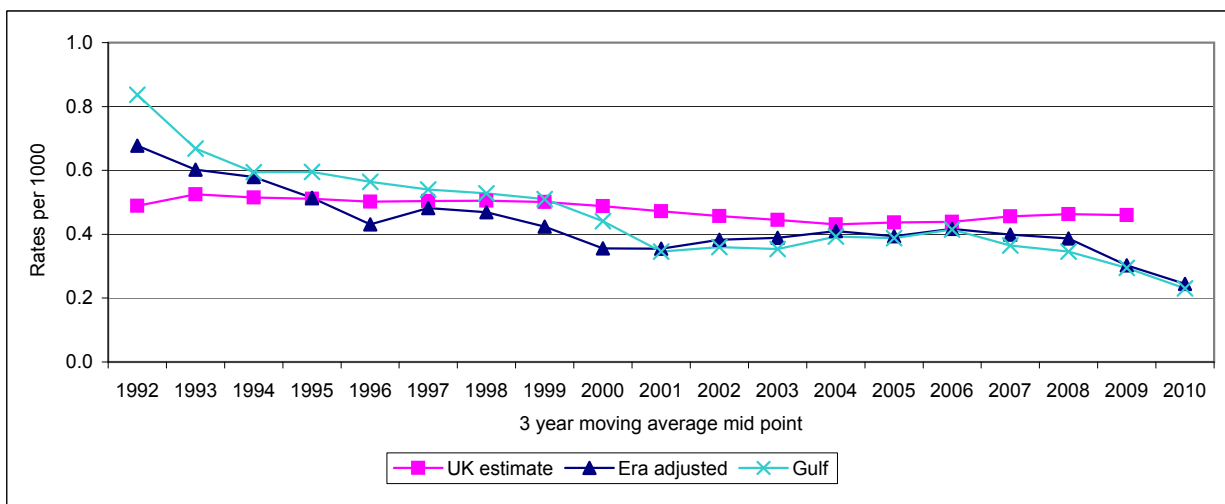
Mortality rates for disease-related causes for both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have gradually increased between 1991 and 2011. These follow the trends in rates for disease-related causes among the UK general population. This suggests that the increase in disease-related deaths 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 are significantly lower than for the UK general population.

Mortality rates for external causes of injury for both the Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have decreased between 1991 and 2011. 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<sup>1,2,3</sup>



#### Gulf and Era adjusted mortality rates for external causes of mortality: 3-year moving average<sup>1,2,3</sup>



1. Data for 1 April 1991 – 31 December 1991 have been adjusted to a full year.
2. 2011 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 2011/12. 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>.

**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 March 2012.

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 were counted within the time period that they attended their first appointment at either of these locations. For example, during 2009/10 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 2008/09. Therefore they are accounted for in the 'New patients at RCDM' figure for Battle Injuries in 2009/10.

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.

These statistics have previously been published in one of the following Official Statistics; *British Casualties - Afghanistan*, *Monthly Iraq and Afghanistan UK Patient Treatment Statistics* or *Quarterly Afghanistan and Iraq Amputation Statistics* and can be found on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)). The *British Casualties - Afghanistan* and *Monthly Iraq and Afghanistan UK Patient Treatment Statistics* are both monthly reports and the *Quarterly Afghanistan and Iraq Amputation Statistics* is released quarterly. To find the latest publication; <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=CASUALTIES-AFGHANISTAN>, <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=PATIENT> or <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=AMPUTATION>.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## 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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>44</b>
Killed in Action	-	1	-	1	26	33	56	105	61	36
Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	20	13	7
Other <sup>1</sup>	3	-	-	2	17	4	1	1	11	1
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Killed in Action	21	18	20	13	21	25	-	-	-	-
Died of Wounds	1	-	-	1	8	7	-	-	-	-
Other <sup>1</sup>	3	16	7	3	2	10	3	-	-	-
<b>Balkans<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Killed in Action	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. 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.
2. The Balkans covers operational casualties in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia.



# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

**Table 3.9** Number of UK Armed Forces and civilian operational casualties<sup>1,2,3</sup>

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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>54</b>
Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) <sup>2,3</sup>	1	3	1	1	19	29	29	94	69	32
Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) <sup>2,3</sup>	-	3	1	-	15	51	34	76	78	22
<b>Iraq<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) <sup>2,3</sup>	4	12	13	5	19	20	-	-	-	-
Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) <sup>2,3</sup>	8	35	21	18	32	34	-	1	-	-
<b>Balkans<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) <sup>2,3</sup>	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) <sup>2,3</sup>	1	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-

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. Iraq figures are as published up until 18 May 2011, the official drawn down of Operations.
5. 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) patients<sup>1,2</sup> receiving treatment at Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC)

In 2008/09 there were 284 patients from Op TELIC (Iraq) 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 2009/10 there were 148 patients from Op TELIC treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 49 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2010/11 there were 70 patients from Op TELIC treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 12 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2011/12 there were 42 patients from Op TELIC treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 6 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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

	2008/09				2009/10				2010/11				2011/12			
	Injury class <sup>3</sup>															
	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
<b>No. of patients seen at RCDM &amp; DMRC</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>All RCDM Birmingham<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>233</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>5</b>
In-Patient	118	13	52	53	38	3	16	19	8	3	3	2	3	1	-	2
Out-Patient	179	19	107	53	76	5	47	24	20	5	8	7	6	2	-	4
<b>All DMRC Headley Court<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>70</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
In-Patient	25	18	5	2	6	5	-	1	2	2	0	0	4	3	1	-
Out-Patient	60	42	12	6	60	32	22	6	48	24	18	6	34	18	13	3
Residential Patients	34	22	10	2	35	15	16	4	17	6	8	3	12	4	5	3
<b>New Patients RCDM or DMRC</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	-	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	-	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
New Patients RCDM only	193	11	104	78	37	-	23	14	6	-	4	2	2	-	-	2
New Patients DMRC only	22	6	9	7	13	1	10	2	9	-	7	2	5	-	4	1

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
2. Numbers include patients treated at RCDM and/or DMRC for injuries/illnesses sustained on Operations PRIOR to the end of Op TELIC (21 May 2011).
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) patients<sup>1</sup> receiving treatment at Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC)

In 2008/09 there were 643 patients from Op HERRICK (Afghanistan) treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 493 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2009/10 there were 1,023 patients from Op HERRICK 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. In 2010/11 there were 1,146 patients from Op HERRICK treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 721 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2011/12 there were 989 patients from Op HERRICK treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 497 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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

	2008/09				2009/10				2010/11				2011/12			
	Injury class <sup>2</sup>															
	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
<b>No. of patients seen at RCDM &amp; DMRC</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>All RCDM Birmingham<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>540</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>164</b>
In-Patient	385	184	79	122	644	389	121	134	608	391	94	123	475	271	72	132
Out-Patient	299	110	130	59	411	157	166	88	400	198	124	78	307	183	71	53
<b>All DMRC Headley Court<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>211</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>22</b>
In-Patient	107	99	8	0	207	197	9	1	262	253	6	3	248	245	2	1
Out-Patient	135	97	32	6	396	331	54	11	613	513	78	22	590	504	66	20
Residential Patients	74	55	16	3	118	93	21	4	170	140	26	4	160	127	24	9
<b>New Patients RCDM or DMRC</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>163</b>
New Patients RCDM only	477	177	149	151	751	391	195	165	675	341	169	165	451	198	97	156
New Patients DMRC only	116	91	21	4	295	249	40	6	363	307	44	12	231	189	33	9

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. 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.
3. 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

## Afghanistan and Iraq Amputations

This section provides statistical information on the number of Armed Forces personnel who as a result of an injury sustained whilst deployed in Afghanistan (on Operation VERTIAS or Op HERRICK) or in Iraq (on Operation TELIC) 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 Afghanistan and Iraq Amputation Statistics* reports which are published on the DASA website.

**Table 3.12a** Number of UK Armed Forces with amputations<sup>1,2</sup> as a result of injuries sustained in Afghanistan

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 from when centrally held data were first collected on 7 October 2001 up until the end of the financial year 2011/12. 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. To ensure that statistics presented in these tables do not disclose individuals' identities, cumulative totals are not presented.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Date Of Initial Amputation	Financial Year										
	Op VERITAS					Op HERRICK					
	01/02 <sup>3</sup>	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07 <sup>4</sup>	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
<b>All - Financial Year</b>	~	-	-	-	-	9	17	28	71	75	46
1 April - 30 June (Q1)	*	-	-	-	-	~	5	~	5	19 <sup>r</sup>	14
1 July - 30 September (Q2)	*	-	-	-	-	~	~	5	22	20	15
1 October - 31 December (Q3)	~	-	-	-	-	~	~	15	24	19 <sup>r</sup>	10
1 January - 31 March (Q4)	-	-	-	-	-	~	6	~	20	17	7

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Includes 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.
2. Data presented as "-" has been suppressed in accordance with DASA's rounding policy.
3. 7 October 2001 is the date Op VERITAS commenced.
4. 1 April 2006 is the date Op HERRICK commenced.

## CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

### Afghanistan and Iraq Amputations

**Table 3.12b** Number of UK Armed Forces with amputations<sup>1,2</sup> as a result of injuries sustained in Iraq

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 Iraq from when centrally held data were first collected on 7 October 2001 up until the end of the financial year 2011/12. 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. To ensure that statistics presented in these tables do not disclose individuals' identities, cumulative totals are not presented.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Date Of Initial Amputation	Financial Year									
	Op TELIC									
	02/03 <sup>3</sup>	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
<b>All - Financial Year</b>	~	~	~	~	10	6	~	~	~	-
1 April - 30 June (Q1)	*	-	-	-	~	~	-	~	~	-
1 July - 30 September (Q2)	*	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	-
1 October - 31 December (Q3)	*	-	~	~	~	~	-	-	-	-
1 January - 31 March (Q4)	~	~	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Includes 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.
2. Data presented as "~" has been suppressed in accordance with DASA's rounding policy.

# 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 contractors.

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 April 2010 to April 2012 is considered final. In previous editions of UKDS, JPA denominator strength data prior to October 2011 was provisional but these figures are now considered final. Deployment data, used for deployment breakdowns and to calculate denominators, cover several operational deployments between November 2001 and March 2012, 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 their first appointment.

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.

The 95% confidence interval for a rate provides the range of values within which we expect to find the real value of the indicator under study, with a probability of 95%. If a 95% confidence interval around a rate excludes the comparison value, then a statistical test for the difference between the two values would be significant at the 0.05 level. If two confidence intervals do not overlap, a comparable statistical test would always indicate a statistically significant difference. The rates and confidence intervals presented have been rounded to 1 decimal place and therefore when small numbers are presented the rate may lie towards one end of the confidence interval instead of more centrally between the lower and upper confidence interval.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## MENTAL HEALTH

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 for those seen prior to DASA collecting these data. These figures report only new episodes of care during the period, not all those who were receiving treatment. It is also important to note that personnel can be seen at a DCMH and can then be admitted to an in-patient facility therefore individuals can appear in both datasets and the numbers provided in the following tables. Therefore as a result it is not possible to add together the DCMH episodes of care and in-patient admissions. 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

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.

These statistics have previously been published in the *UK Armed Forces Mental Health reports* which are published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)). The annual report can be found at <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MENTALHEALTH-ANNUAL> and the quarterly report <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MENTALHEALTH-QTRLY>.

# 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, 2010/11 and 2011/12<sup>1,2,3</sup>

During 2011/12, 3,970 new cases of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 20.4 per 1,000 strength. Among the personnel with a mental disorder, there were some statistically significant findings:

- in 2010/11 and 2011/12 rates for Royal Marine personnel were lower than for Royal Navy, Army and RAF personnel;
- in 2010/11 and 2011/12 rates for Royal Navy personnel were lower than for Army and RAF personnel;
- in 2010/11 and 2011/12 rates for females were higher than for males;
- in 2010/11 and 2011/12 rates for other ranks were higher than for Officers;
- in 2011/12 The rate of mental disorder for those identified as having previously deployed to Afghanistan and/or Iraq was not significantly different compared to those identified as not having previously deployed to either operation. However in 2010/11 the rate was significantly higher in those who had deployed compared to those who had not been identified as having deployed.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Characteristics	2010/11			2011/12		
	Number	Rate <sup>4</sup>	95% CI	Number	Rate <sup>4</sup>	95% CI
<b>All</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>(19.3 - 20.5)</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(19.7 - 21.0)</b>
<b>Service</b>						
Royal Navy	396	12.8	(11.6 - 14.1)	388	13.3	(12.0 - 14.6)
Royal Marines	65	7.8 <i>r</i>	(5.9 - 9.8)	76	9.4	(7.3 - 11.5)
Army	2,578	22.0	(21.1 - 22.8)	2,570	22.2	(21.4 - 23.1)
RAF	944	21.5	(20.1 - 22.9)	936	22.3	(20.9 - 23.7)
<b>Gender</b>						
Males	3,209	17.7	(17.1 - 18.3)	3,184	18.0	(17.4 - 18.6)
Females	774	41.6	(38.6 - 44.5)	786	43.3	(40.3 - 46.4)
<b>Rank</b>						
Officers	353	10.5	(9.4 - 11.5)	400	12.1	(10.9 - 13.3)
Other ranks	3,630	21.8	(21.1 - 22.5)	3,570	22.1	(21.3 - 22.8)
<b>Deployment - Theatres of operation<sup>1</sup></b>						
Iraq and/or Afghanistan <sup>2</sup>	2,564	20.9	(20.1 - 21.7)	2,552	20.7	(19.9 - 21.5)
of which, Iraq	1,691	19.4	(18.4 - 20.3)	1,591	19.6	(18.6 - 20.6)
of which, Afghanistan <sup>2</sup>	1,970	25.8	(24.6 - 26.9)	1,836	20.9	(20.0 - 21.9)
Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan <sup>2</sup>	1,419	18.3	(17.3 - 19.2)	1,418	19.8	(18.8 - 20.9)

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1 Deployment to the wider theatre of operation

2 Person level deployment data for Afghanistan between 1 January 2003 and 14 October 2005 were not available (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 Revisions to previously published data based on provisional strengths have been annotated with an 'r'.

# 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<sup>1</sup>, by year and ICD-10 classification, 2010/11 and 2011/12

In 2010/11 and 2011/12, the most common group of mental disorders were neurotic disorders, of which adjustment disorder was the most prevalent condition. Rates of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) were the lowest of all mental disorders groups (rate of 1.3 per 1,000 strength in 2010/11 and 1.4 per 1,000 strength in 2011/12).

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

ICD-10 Grouping	2010/11			2011/12		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	95% CI	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	95% CI
<b>All</b>	<b>5 582</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>(27.2 - 28.6)</b>	<b>5 404</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>(27.0 - 28.5)</b>
<b>Cases of Mental Health Disorder</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>(19.3 - 20.5)</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(19.7 - 21.0)</b>
Psychoactive substance use	327	1.6	(1.5 - 1.8)	287	1.5	(1.3 - 1.6)
<i>of which due to alcohol</i>	312	1.6	(1.4 - 1.7)	278	1.4	(1.3 - 1.6)
Mood disorders	896	4.5	(4.2 - 4.8)	962	4.9	(4.6 - 5.2)
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	836	4.2	(3.9 - 4.5)	870	4.5	(4.2 - 4.8)
Neurotic disorders	2,456	12.3	(11.8 - 12.7)	2,442	12.5	(12.0 - 13.0)
<i>of which PTSD</i>	253	1.3	(1.1 - 1.4)	273	1.4	(1.2 - 1.6)
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1,599	8.0	(7.6 - 8.4)	1,561	8.0	(7.6 - 8.4)
Other mental disorders	304	1.5	(1.3 - 1.7)	279	1.4	(1.3 - 1.6)
<b>No Mental Disorder</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(7.6 - 8.4)</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>(6.9 - 7.7)</b>

Source: DASA(Health Information)

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2011/12

The rate ratios presented provide a comparison of cases seen between personnel identified as having deployed to a theatre of operation 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, whereas 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.

Table 3.15 shows the overall rate of patients assessed with a mental disorder at the MOD DCMH's were not significantly different to those not identified as having deployed (RR: 1.0, 95% CI: 1.0-1.1). When looking at the rates of specific mental disorders, there were some statistically significant differences between those deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation and those not identified as having deployed.

Rates of mood disorder 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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

ICD-10 Grouping	All patients seen	Deployment - Theatres of operation			
		Iraq and/or Afghanistan <sup>1,2</sup>			Not deployed
		Number	Rate ratio	95% CI	Number
<b>All</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>3,325</b>			<b>2,079</b>
<b>Cases of Mental Health Disorder</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>2,552</b>	1.0	<b>(1.0 - 1.1)</b>	<b>1,418</b>
Psychoactive substance use	287	176	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)	111
<i>of which due to alcohol</i>	278	172	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)	106
Mood disorders	962	547	0.8	(0.7 - 0.9)	415
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	870	494	0.8	(0.7 - 0.9)	376
Neurotic disorders	2,442	1,662	1.2	(1.1 - 1.3)	780
<i>of which PTSD</i>	273	246	5.3	(3.6 - 7.9)	27
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1,561	1,046	1.2	(1.1 - 1.3)	515
Other mental disorders	279	167	0.9	(0.7 - 1.1)	112
<b>No Mental Disorder</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>773</b>			<b>661</b>

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1 Deployment to the wider theatre of operation

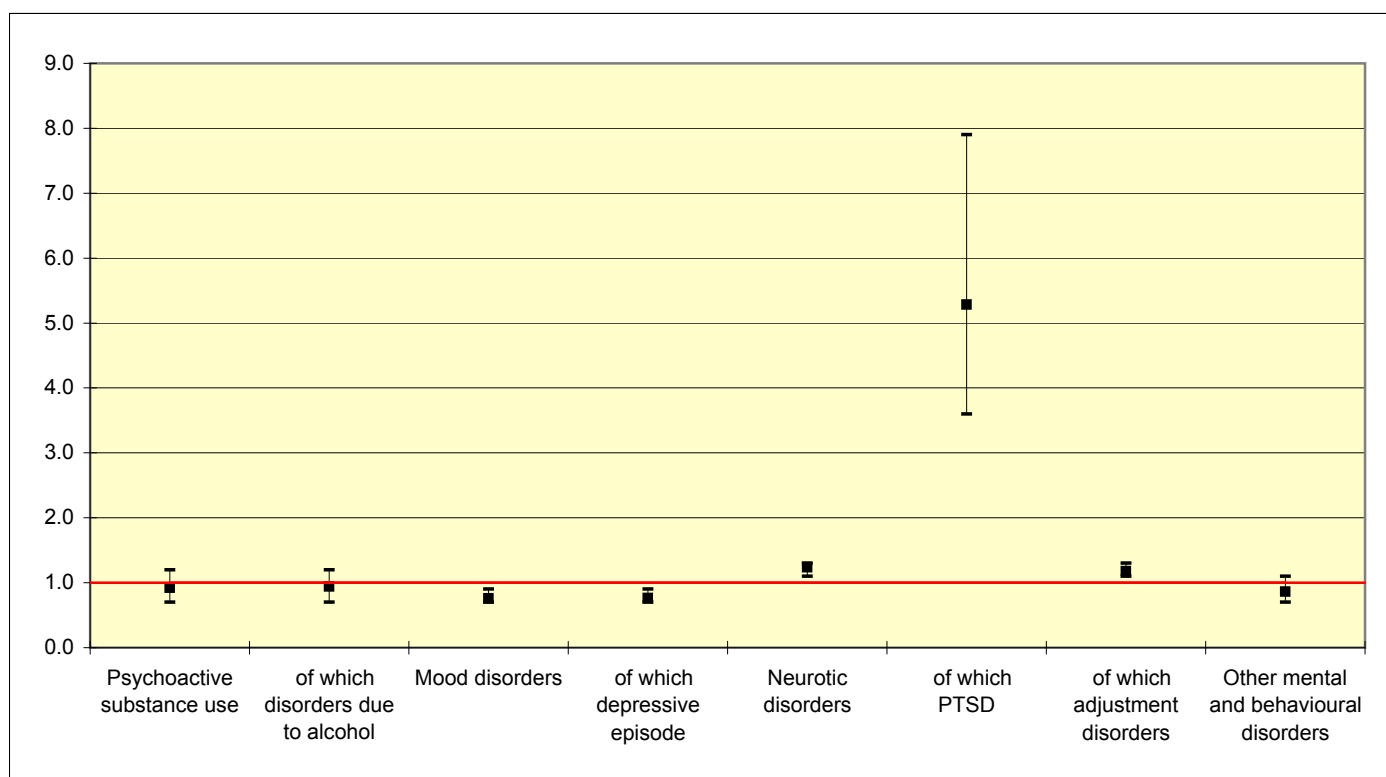
2 Person level deployment data for Afghanistan between 1 January 2003 and 14 October 2005 were not available (see Mental Health Introduction for more information).

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## 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, 2011/12

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 contractors<sup>1</sup>: numbers and rates by demographic characteristics, 2010/11 and 2011/12<sup>2,3,4</sup>

There was no significant difference between the admission rates in 2010/11 and 2011/12 to the MOD's UK and Overseas in-patient contractors, representing a rate of 1.5 and 1.6 per 1,000 strength respectively.

In 2010/11 and 2011/12, there was no significant difference in admission rates between males and females and between those previously deployed compared to those identified as not having previously deployed. However admission rates for Officers was significantly lower than for Ranks.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Characteristics	2010/11			2011/12		
	Number	Rate <sup>5</sup>	95% CI	Number	Rate <sup>5</sup>	95% CI
<b>All</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>(1.3 - 1.7)</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>(1.4 - 1.7)</b>
<b>Service</b>						
Naval Service	28	0.7	(0.5 - 1.0)	26	0.7	(0.5 - 1.0)
Army	247	2.1	(1.8 - 2.4)	249	2.2	(1.9 - 2.4)
RAF	29	0.7	(0.4 - 0.9)	29	0.7	(0.5 - 1.0)
<b>Gender</b>						
Males	277	1.5	(1.3 - 1.7)	271	1.5	(1.4 - 1.7)
Females	27	1.5	(1.0 - 2.1)	33	1.8	(1.2 - 2.4)
<b>Rank</b>						
Officers	16	0.5	(0.3 - 0.8)	20	0.6	(0.4 - 0.9)
Other ranks	288	1.7	(1.5 - 1.9)	284	1.8	(1.6 - 2.0)
<b>Deployment - Theatres of operation<sup>2</sup></b>						
Iraq and/or Afghanistan <sup>3</sup>	170	1.4	(1.2 - 1.6)	183	1.5	(1.3 - 1.7)
of which, Iraq	132	1.5	(1.3 - 1.8)	110	1.4	(1.1 - 1.6)
of which, Afghanistan <sup>3</sup>	88	1.2	(0.9 - 1.4)	133	1.5	(1.3 - 1.8)
Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan <sup>3</sup>	134	1.7	(1.4 - 2.0)	121	1.7	(1.4 - 2.0)

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Includes admissions to South Staffordshire & Shropshire NHS Healthcare for UK and overseas patients (excluding those based in Germany) and admissions to St Guys and St Thomas Hospital London for personnel based in Germany.
2. Deployment to the wider theatre of operation.
3. Person level deployment data for Afghanistan between 1 January 2003 and 14 October 2005 were not available (see **Mental Health Introduction for more information**).
4. 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.
5. Per 1,000 strength.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## MEDICAL DISCHARGES

The tables in this section present the medical discharges for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel by Service, financial year and the principal cause leading to discharge.

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.

These statistics have previously been published in the *Medical Discharges in the UK Regular Armed Forces* which is published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)). This is annual publication and the latest figures can be found here [http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MED\\_DIS](http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=MED_DIS)

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## MEDICAL DISCHARGES

**Table 3.17** Number of medical discharges for Regular UK Naval Service<sup>1</sup> personnel by principal ICD 10 cause code group<sup>2</sup>

During the 5-year period 2007/08 - 2011/12, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries was the most common principal cause of medical discharge from the Naval Service (869 cases, or 59% of all cause coded Naval Service medical discharges). Mental and behavioural disorders was the second most common principal cause of medical discharge (167 cases, or 11% of all cause coded Naval Service medical discharges).

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

	All	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All medical discharges</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>470</b>
<b>All Cause Coded medical discharges</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>469</b>
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	9	-	~	~	~	5
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	15	~	~	~	~	7
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	~	-	-	-	-	~
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	32	6	~	9	~	8
- Of Which diabetes (E10-E14)	27	6	~	7	~	7
- Of which insulin-dependent (E10)	17	5	~	~	~	~
- Of which non-Insulin-dependent (E11)	9	-	~	~	~	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	167	36	29	21	42	39
- Of which Mood disorders (F30 - F39)	68	15	11	9	17	16
- Of Which depression (F32 & F33)	60	13	9	8	16	14
- Of which Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders (F40 - F48)	72	16	13	7	19	17
- Of which post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (F431)	28	7	~	~	7	6
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	16	~	5	~	~	~
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	64	15	9	12	11	17
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	25	9	~	~	~	5
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	16	~	-	~	~	7
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	5	~	-	-	~	~
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	54	~	7	7	~	32
- Of which hearing loss (H833 & H90 - H91)	50	~	6	7	~	30
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H833)	23	-	~	~	~	16
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	~	-	~	-	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	42	8	~	~	10	13
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	33	~	~	7	~	12
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	29	~	~	~	~	11
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	31	~	~	~	8	14
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	39	9	~	~	7	14
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	869	187	138	116	166	262
- Of which Injuries and disorders of the knee <sup>3</sup>	255	58	39	26	42	90
- Of which knee pain (M2556)	85	16	12	13	13	31
- Of which back pain (M549)	113	28	13	20	26	26
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	92	23	12	15	20	22
- Of which heat injury (T67)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	13	~	5	~	~	~
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	13	~	-	-	~	8
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	~	~	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	12	~	~	~	~	~
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	49	8	6	7	9	19
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	14	~	-	~	6	6
No details held on principal condition for medical boarding <sup>4</sup>	13	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.

4. DASA have been unable to locate the medical document (FMED 23s) to enable the medical discharge record to be cause coded

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## MEDICAL DISCHARGES

**Table 3.18** Number of medical discharges for Regular UK Army personnel by principal ICD 10 cause code group<sup>1</sup>

During the 5-year period 2007/08 - 2011/12, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries was the most common principal cause of medical discharge from the Army during the reporting period (2,615 cases, or 60% of all cause coded Army medical discharges). Mental and behavioural disorders (633 cases, or 15% of all cause coded Army medical discharges) was the second most common principal cause of medical discharge.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

	All	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All medical discharges</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>963</b>
<b>All Cause Coded medical discharges</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>963</b>
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	27	6	~	~	~	8
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	33	7	7	~	~	11
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	9	-	~	~	~	~
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	36	9	~	~	7	13
- Of Which diabetes (E10-E14)	20	~	~	~	~	7
- Of which insulin-dependent (E10)	16	~	~	~	~	6
- Of which non-Insulin-dependent (E11)	~	-	-	~	~	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	633	139	140	102	128	124
- Of which Mood disorders (F30 - F39)	186	51	37	25	33	40
- Of Which depression (F32 & F33)	143	42	31	17	25	28
- Of which Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders (F40 - F48)	334	63	71	60	71	69
- Of which post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (F431)	156	21	32	26	33	44
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	51	12	10	12	9	8
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	174	61	20	31	23	39
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	63	22	6	11	11	13
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	51	14	7	7	10	13
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	24	7	~	~	5	6
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	164	23	21	17	37	66
- Of which hearing loss (H833 & H90 - H91)	153	21	18	17	34	63
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H833)	62	7	~	~	14	33
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	~	-	-	-	-	~
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	94	21	17	8	26	22
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	78	22	10	16	14	16
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	69	19	10	11	13	16
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	63	14	13	8	11	17
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	67	9	15	11	13	19
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	2,615	664	498	405	496	552
- Of which Injuries and disorders of the knee <sup>2</sup>	582	143	100	89	134	116
- Of which knee pain (M2556)	275	78	53	42	62	40
- Of which back pain (M549)	336	95	61	46	62	72
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	214	49	36	33	40	56
- Of which heat injury (T67)	10	-	~	~	~	~
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	203	62	61	28	16	36
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	24	8	~	~	6	7
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	18	-	~	6	~	5
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	200	55	37	37	36	35
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	52	5	6	18	9	14
No details held on principal condition for medical boarding <sup>3</sup>	93	60	29	~	~	-
Withheld consent	8	~	~	5	~	-

Source: DASA(Health Information)

- 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.
- ICD 10 Groups: M17, M22, M23, M2406, M2416, M2436, M2446, M2536, M2566, M2586, M2596, M7046, M7126, M7636, M7656, M925, S83, S89.
- DASA have been unable to locate the medical document (FMED 23s) to enable the medical discharge record to be cause coded
- Early in 2012 DASA carried out a review to identify any potential duplicate medical discharge records, i.e. where JPA recorded a person as having left the UK Regular Army more than once within an certain time period e.g. less than 6 months. Less than five personnel were found to have duplicate records, this is likely to be due to their date of exit being delayed. In these instances the latest record was retained in DASA's dataset with all earlier records removed. The relevant numbers have been revised accordingly and are de-noted as 'r'.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## MEDICAL DISCHARGES

**Table 3.19** Number of medical discharges for Regular UK RAF personnel by principal ICD 10 cause code group<sup>1</sup>

During the 5-year period 2007/08 - 2011/12, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries was the most common reason for medical discharges from the RAF during the reporting period (450 cases, or 55% of all cause coded RAF medical discharges). Mental and behavioural disorders (164 cases, or 20% of all cause coded RAF medical discharges), was the second most common cause for medical discharge.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

	All	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All medical discharges</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>All Cause Coded medical discharges</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>173</b>
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	5	~	~	~	-	~
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	20	~	6	5	~	6
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	11	5	~	~	~	~
- Of Which diabetes (E10-E14)	8	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which insulin-dependent (E10)	7	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which non-Insulin-dependent (E11)	~	-	-	-	~	-
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	164	45	40	23	30	26
- Of which Mood disorders (F30 - F39)	72	15	23	11	14	9
- Of Which depression (F32 & F33)	68	14	21	11	13	9
- Of which Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders (F40 - F48)	63	20	11	8	10	14
- Of which post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (F431)	11	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	28	11	8	~	~	5
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	56	15	10	11	7	13
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	~	~	~	-	-	~
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	12	5	~	~	-	~
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	6	~	-	~	-	~
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	12	~	~	~	~	6
- Of which hearing loss (H833 & H90 - H91)	10	~	~	~	~	6
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H833)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	25	7	~	5	~	9
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	7	~	~	~	-	~
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	~	-	~	~	-	~
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	14	~	6	~	~	~
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	11	~	~	~	~	~
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	450	109	90	84	73	94
- Of which Injuries and disorders of the knee <sup>2</sup>	83	18	17	11	17	20
- Of which knee pain (M2556)	31	~	7	~	11	7
- Of which back pain (M549)	112	32	19	19	16	26
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	93	27	16	17	12	21
- Of which heat injury (T67)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	~	-	~	~	-	~
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	7	~	~	-	~	~
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	~	-	~	~	-	-
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	19	~	~	~	6	6
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	~	-	~	-	~	-
No details held on principal condition for medical boarding <sup>3</sup>	56	12	21	23	-	-
Withheld consent	37	-	~	11	16	~

Source: DASA(Health Information)

- 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.
- ICD 10 Groups: M17, M22, M23, M2406, M2416, M2436, M2446, M2536, M2566, M2586, M2596, M7046, M7126, M7636, M7656, M925, S83, S89.
- DASA have been unable to locate the medical document (FMED 23s) to enable the medical discharge record to be cause coded
- Early in 2012 DASA carried out a review to identify any potential duplicate medical discharge records, i.e. where JPA recorded a person as having left the UK Regular RAF more than once within a certain time period e.g. less than 6 months. Less than five personnel were found to have duplicate records, this is likely to be due to their date of exit being delayed. In these instances the latest record was retained in DASA's dataset with all earlier records removed. The relevant numbers have been revised accordingly and are de-noted as 'r'.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### 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 2002/03 and 2011/12. 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 Defence Safety and Environment Authority (DSEA).

### 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 2011/12. 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 2011/12*, 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)

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 2011 and April 2012 divided by 13 for 2011/12 financial year strengths). UK Armed Forces strength figures include regulars and Gurkhas. MOD civilian strength figures include MOD Non-Industrial and Industrial FTE personnel.

These statistics have previously been published in the *Health and Safety incidents among MOD Personnel* reports and the *MOD Health and Safety Statistics Annual Report 2011/12*, which are published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)). This is an annual publication and the latest figures can be found here <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=INCIDENTS-MODPERS>

**Table 3.20** Number of UK Armed Forces and civilian<sup>1</sup> work-related deaths: by year of occurrence and type of incident, 2002/03-2011/12

"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 2002/03 to 2011/12, the number of UK Armed Forces and civilian work-related deaths was lowest in 2005/06 (34 deaths) and highest in 2009/10 (133 deaths). 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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Type of Incident	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>52</b>
Hostile action	22	19	20	15	57	67	60	125	74	43
Road traffic accident - on duty <sup>2</sup>	8	9	7	9	8	9	5	-	8	5
Work place incident	15	15	18	10	25	17	8	8	13	4

Source: DASA(Health Information) and DSEA

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.



# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

**Table 3.21** Number of on-duty<sup>1</sup> work place incidents<sup>2</sup> of UK Armed Forces personnel and civilians<sup>3</sup> resulting in injury-related deaths: by year of occurrence and cause, 2002/03-2011/12

Over the 10 year period 2002/03 to 2011/12, the number of on-duty work place incidents resulting in injury-related deaths was lowest in 2011/12 (4 deaths) and highest in 2006/07 (25 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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Work Place Incidents	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
Avalanche or landslide	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Drowning	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposure to smoke, fire or flames	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Falls	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
Gunshot wounds and other explosives	3	4	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	2
Heat injury	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Parachuting accidents	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transport accidents	6	7	15	-	20	11	6	5	4	2
Fixed wing aircraft	1	1	2	-	14	-	1	2	-	2
Rotary blade aircraft	2	2	11	-	1	7	2	1	-	-
Non powered aircraft	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Land transport <sup>4</sup>	2	4	2	-	3	4	2	1	2	-
Water transport <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-
Struck/Striking against object or person	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Other	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-

Source: DASA(Health Information) and DSEA

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.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

**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, 2007/08-2011/12 <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

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 925 in 2011/12, an increase of 29%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased by 29% over the five years from 282 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2007/08 to 365 per 100,000 in 2011/12. Improvements in reporting mechanisms are thought to be partly responsible for this increase.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Numbers	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1 085</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>1 190</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>925</b>
Naval Service	85	130	90	85	95
Army	605	830	945	895	735
Royal Air Force	15	40	125	125	40
MOD Civilian	60	85	105	80	55

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>410</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>473</b>	<b>450</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>365</b>
Naval Service	220	337	239	226	264
Army	556	765	847	807	672
Royal Air Force	32	95	281	291	94
MOD Civilian	77	112	142	114	82

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.
6. Data for 2010/11 has been updated to include any additional injuries input onto MOD health and safety systems since 1st Aug 2011. Revisions prior to 2010/11 are due to the removal of duplicate injury records identified in previously published data.

# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

**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, 2007/08-2011/12  
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 by 42% over the five years from 376 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2007/08 to 535 per 100,000 in 2011/12.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Numbers	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 205<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>1 660<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1 355</b>
Naval Service	140	90	85	85 <sup>r</sup>	105
Army	590	755	790	1 240 <sup>r</sup>	980
Royal Air Force	60	80	100	95 <sup>r</sup>	85
MOD Civilian	225	285	280	245 <sup>r</sup>	185

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>455<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>467</b>	<b>628<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>535</b>
Naval Service	368	230	218	221 <sup>r</sup>	280
Army	541	694	705 <sup>r</sup>	1 118 <sup>r</sup>	897
Royal Air Force	140 <sup>r</sup>	185	224	219 <sup>r</sup>	205
MOD Civilian	285 <sup>r</sup>	380 <sup>r</sup>	380	338 <sup>r</sup>	281

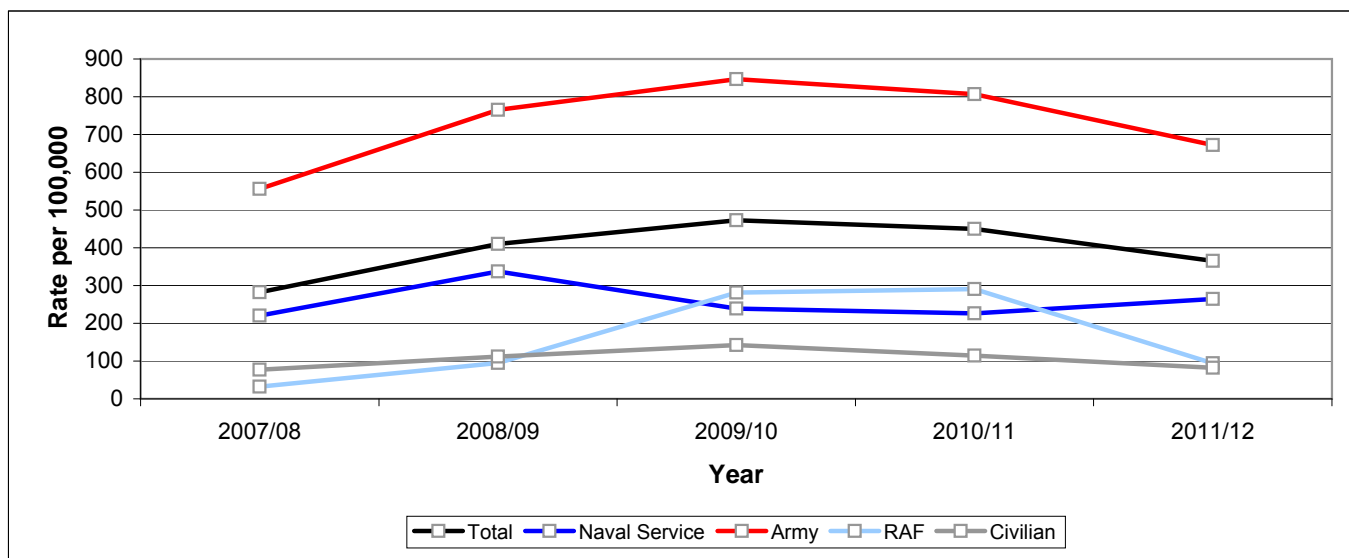
Source: DASA(Health Information)

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.
6. Data for 2010/11 has been updated to include any additional injuries input onto MOD health and safety systems since 1st Aug 2011. Revisions prior to 2010/11 are due to the removal of duplicate injury records identified in previously published data.

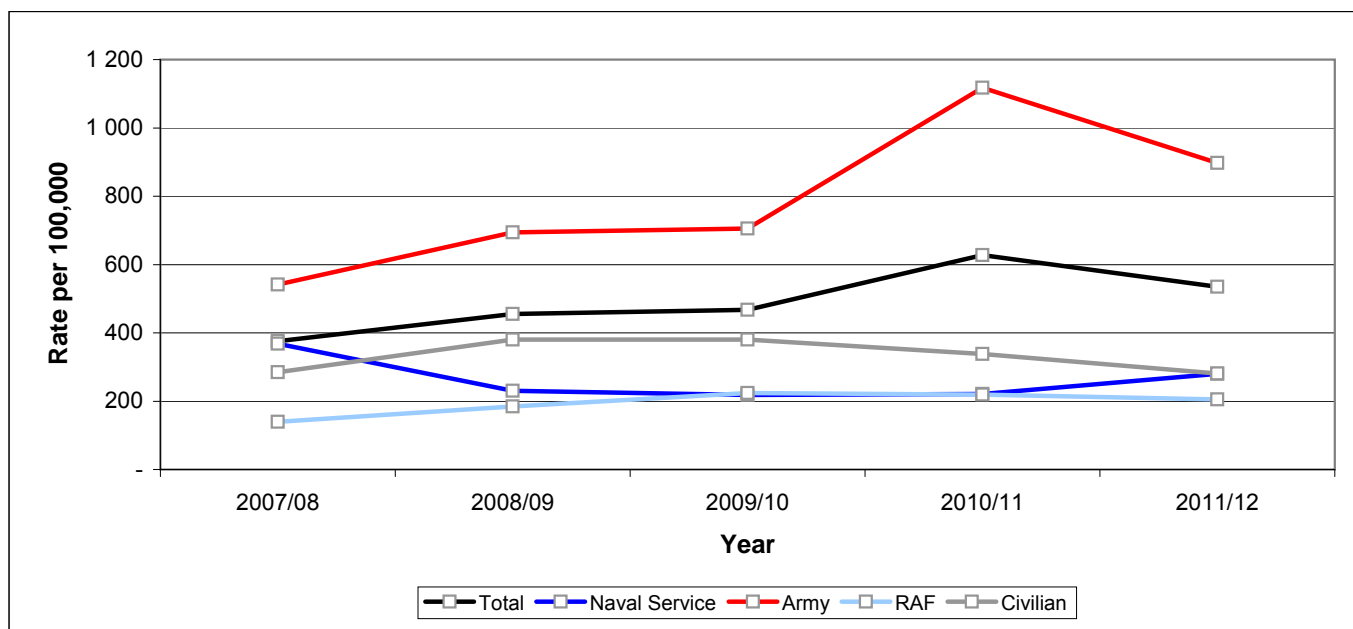
# CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

## 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 <sup>1,2,3,4</sup> per 100,000, 2007/08-2011/12



**Chart to Table 3.23** Serious injuries and illnesses of UK Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians: by year of occurrence and Service, rates <sup>1,2,3,4</sup> per 100,000, 2007/08-2011/12



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. 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 personnel<sup>1</sup>, by ICD Code and industrial/non-industrial marker

The top 3 causes of sickness absence in the non-industrial population are: Mental and behavioural disorders (this includes stress related conditions), Diseases of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue, and Diseases of the respiratory system; these conditions continue to account for almost half of all working days lost to sickness absence in 2011. The number of working days lost have declined for both non-industrial and industrial staff between 2010 and 2011, but the rates of sickness absence has increased during the same period. The number of MoD personnel has dropped by 8,600 (6,740 Non-Industrial and 1,860 Industrial) during this period.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

		Working days (thousands)				
		Year ending 31 December <sup>2</sup>				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Non-industrial total<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>471.7   </b>	<b>423.7</b>	<b>399.8</b>	<b>387.2</b>	<b>370.9</b>
<i>ICD category<sup>4</sup></i>						
IPO	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	41.1	38.6	35.2	32.8	32.5
NGB	Neoplasms	14.7	13.0	14.4	14.2	12.1
PSD	Mental and behavioural disorders	99.6	81.3	72.6	74.5	75.2
NSS	Diseases of the nervous system	16.9	15.3	14.3	15.7	14.2
CIR	Diseases of the circulatory system	18.3	17.2	15.7	16.3	15.6
DRS	Diseases of the respiratory system	64.0	61.7	59.9	50.0	45.1
DDS	Diseases of the digestive system	35.4	33.8	30.8	30.8	28.8
ACI	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	37.1	33.2	30.5	30.4	27.0
BFO	Diseases of the blood forming organs and certain disorders	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.8
DEM	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	4.6	4.6	3.5	4.3	4.0
DEY	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7
DGY	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	16.4	14.6	14.2	13.9	12.8
EMN	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.4
MSD	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	64.1	60.3	61.2	60.0	60.4
OPP	Factors influencing health status and contact with health service	31.1	27.2	26.1	23.0	22.2
PCP	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6.7	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.3
SCO	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.5
SID	Cause of absence not yet known	7.5	5.5	5.0	4.2	4.1
<b>Industrial total</b>		<b>154.8   </b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>107.3</b>

Source:DASA (Statistical Methodological Group)

**Sickness rates<sup>5</sup>:** number of days divided by the average strength (FTE) for that period.

	Year ending 31 December <sup>2,6</sup>				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Non-industrial total	8.22	7.91	7.68	7.58	7.65
Industrial total	11.85	11.26	10.62	10.46	10.90
Trading Funds	..	6.12	6.70	6.66	6.75

Source:DASA (Statistical Methodological Group)

- The source data used in this table are from the MOD's HRMS civilian administration database.
- 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.
- The numbers of days lost have been rounded and therefore may not add up to the totals provided.
- World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.
- 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.
- Trading Funds data are based on Sickness Absence since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008.
- We have combined data from each of the Trading Funds separate administration systems to calculate these rates. The Meteorological Office ceased to be part of the Ministry of Defence on 30th September 2011 and therefore a break in series has occurred.

# 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. These statistics have previously been published in the *War Pension Scheme National Statistic* which is published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)). This is an annual publication and the latest figures can be found here <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=WARPENSIONS>

### **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 caused by 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, compensation payments include a tariff-based tax free lump sum for pain and suffering associated with the injury or illness, the size of which reflects the severity of the injury or illness. There are 15 tariff levels with associated lump sums. For more serious injuries, in addition to the lump sum, a tax-free index-linked income stream known as the Guaranteed Income Payment (GIP) 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. Where death is caused by Service the AFCS provides an income stream known as the Survivor's Guaranteed Income Payment (SGIP). This is payable to the spouse, civil partner or adult dependant for life. Compensation is also paid to eligible children, known as the Child Payment (CP). Further information on the AFCS can be found at [www.mod.uk/afcs](http://www.mod.uk/afcs).

In 2010 a review of the AFCS was conducted under the independent chairmanship of former Chief of Defence Staff, Admiral the Lord Boyce. The Review found the Scheme was fundamentally sound but required adjustment in some areas. All recommendations made by the Review have been accepted by the Government and the Ministry of Defence has been working to implement them. Exceptionally, these improvements will apply to all previous awards under the scheme and all those who have already received an award from the scheme will benefit from the Review's recommendations. The majority of the improvements to the scheme required detailed legislative amendments which were published in February 2011 and were effective from 9 May 2011. All claims made from 9 May 2011 onwards will have the new scheme rules applied. Further information on the improvements to the scheme and new scheme rules can be found in the full AFCS publications on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)).

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.

These statistics have previously been published in the *Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Official Statistic* which is published on the DASA website ([www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk)). This is a six monthly publication and the latest figures can be found here <http://www.dasa.mod.uk/index.php?pub=AFCS>.

## 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

The data in this table are within the scope of National Statistics.

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>TOTAL IN PAYMENT</b>	<b>295 675</b>	<b>201 265</b>	<b>190 745</b>	<b>180 400</b>	<b>170 910</b>	<b>161 535</b>
<b>Disablement pensioners</b>	<b>240 760</b>	<b>165 165</b>	<b>157 125</b>	<b>148 945</b>	<b>141 715</b>	<b>134 430</b>
1914 war <sup>1</sup>	30	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-war <sup>2</sup>	305	50	40	30	25	20
1939 war onwards <sup>3</sup>	233 865	161 970	154 240	146 405	139 450	132 450
Civilian	2 940	1 680	1 550	1 390	1 275	1 165
Polish	1 605	675	595	510	440	360
Mercantile marine	1 805	785	700	605	525	435
Not known	205	~	~	~	-	~
<b>Other pensioners</b>	<b>54 915</b>	<b>36 100</b>	<b>33 620</b>	<b>31 450</b>	<b>29 195</b>	<b>27 105</b>
War widows pension <sup>4</sup>	53 990	35 165	32 715	30 580	28 350	26 295
War widower pension <sup>4</sup>	5	70	70	75	75	80
War orphans pension <sup>5</sup>	165	25	30	25	25	25
War parents pension <sup>6</sup>	155	30	25	20	20	15
Adult dependant pension	25	10	10	10	~	~
Unmarried dependant pension <sup>7</sup>	-	~	~	~	~	~
Allowance for lowered standard of occupation only <sup>8</sup>	..	420	400	390	380	370
Child allowance only <sup>9</sup>	575	380	370	350	340	315

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Disabled because of Service between 4 August 1914 and 30 September 1921.
2. Disabled because of Service between 1 October 1921 and 2 September 1939.
3. Disabled because of Service from 3 September 1939 to date.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Paid to a parent of a deceased Service person.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.

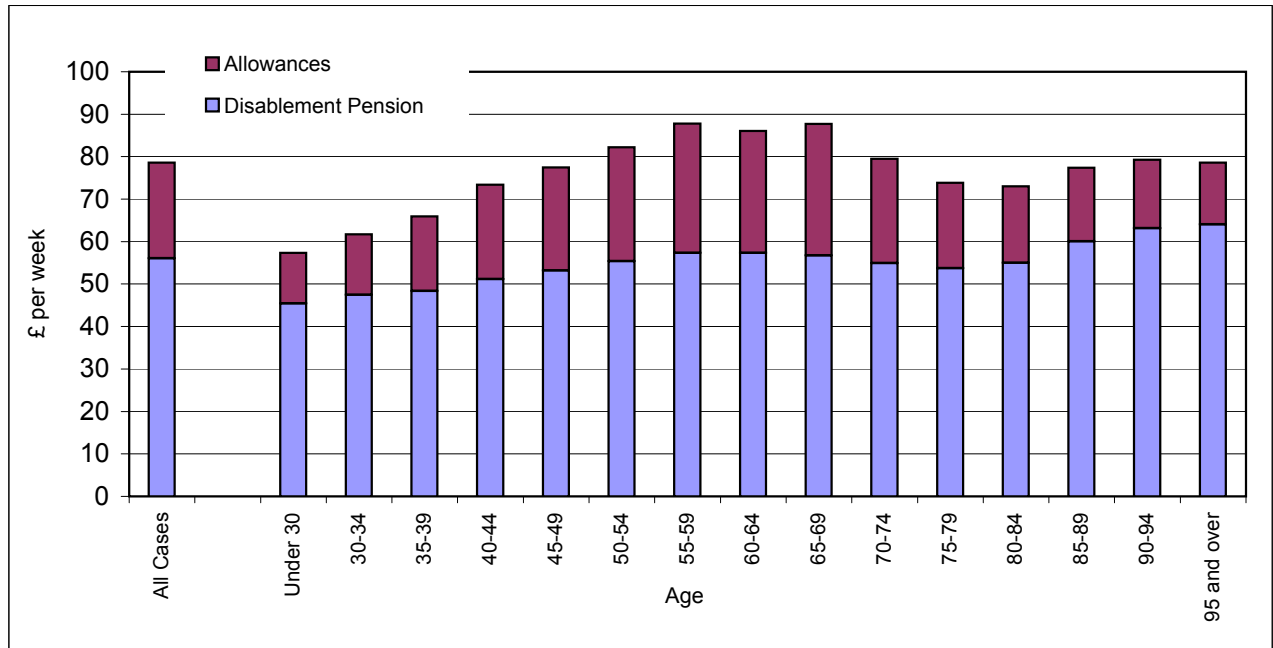


## CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

### WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

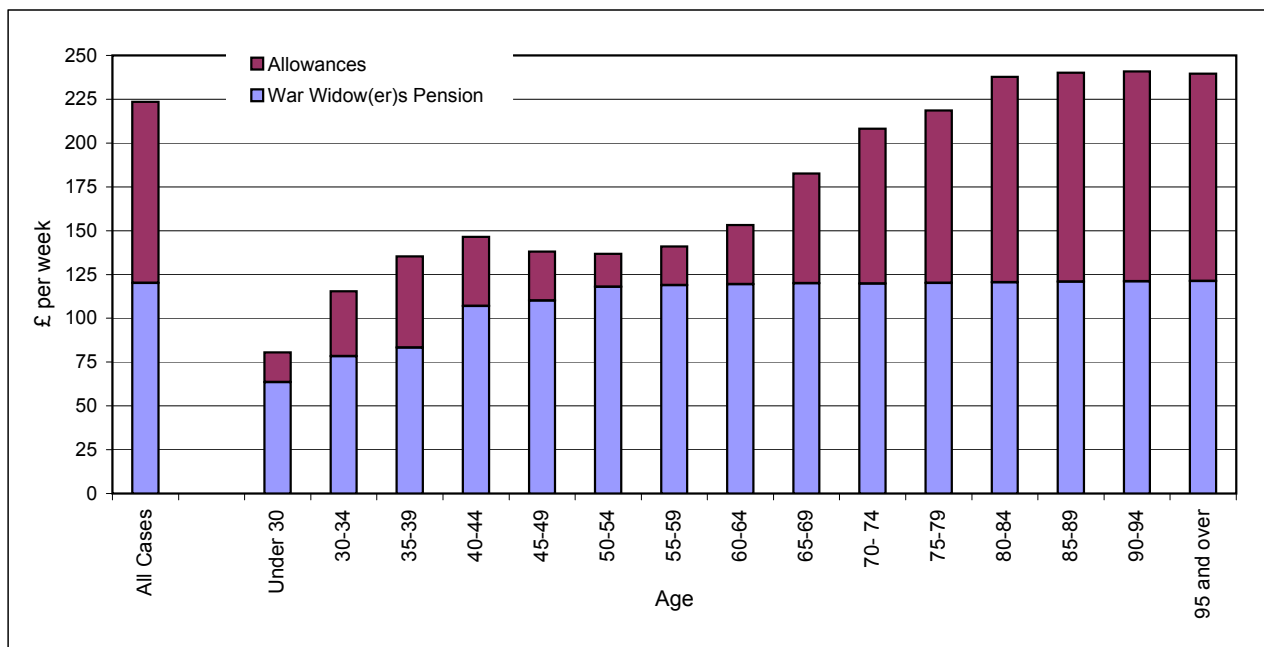
#### Charts to Table 3.25 Average weekly amount of Disablement Pension (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2012

The overall average weekly amount of war disablement pension and associated supplementary allowances was £78.57.



#### Charts to Table 3.25 Average amount of Widow(er)'s Pensions (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2012

The average weekly amount received by widow(er)s was £223.54. 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<sup>1,2</sup>

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.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Claim Type	All Years <sup>3</sup>	Claims registered during:						
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 <sup>3</sup>	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	2011/12 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Claims</b>	<b>33 040</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>365</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>3 545</b>	<b>5 125</b>	<b>6 180</b> <sup>P,r</sup>	<b>7 335</b> <sup>P,r</sup>	<b>8 830</b> <sup>P</sup>
<b>Injury Claims</b>	<b>32 310</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>340</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>5 010</b>	<b>6 045</b> <sup>P,r</sup>	<b>7 220</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>8 750</b> <sup>P</sup>
In-Service	22 790 <sup>P</sup>	210 <sup>r</sup>	765	1 840	3 210	4 395 <sup>P,r</sup>	5 500 <sup>P</sup>	6 875 <sup>P</sup>
Medical Discharge	3 150 <sup>P</sup>	120	610	635	745	305 <sup>P</sup>	325 <sup>P</sup>	420 <sup>P</sup>
Post Service	5 800 <sup>P</sup>	10	165	895	940	1 220 <sup>P,r</sup>	1 270 <sup>P</sup>	1 295 <sup>P</sup>
Additional Claim	570 <sup>P</sup>	-	~	40	115 <sup>r</sup>	125 <sup>P</sup>	125 <sup>P</sup>	160 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Survivors' Claims<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>730</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>25</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>115</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>135</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>115</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>80</b> <sup>P</sup>
Death In-Service	700 <sup>P</sup>	25	120	130	110	135 <sup>P</sup>	110 <sup>P</sup>	75 <sup>P</sup>
Death Post Service	10 <sup>P</sup>	-	-	~	~	~ <sup>P</sup>	~ <sup>P</sup>	~ <sup>P</sup>
Additional Child	15 <sup>P</sup>	-	~	-	~	~ <sup>P</sup>	5 <sup>P</sup>	~ <sup>P</sup>
<b>Reconsiderations</b>	<b>3 910</b> <sup>P</sup>	-	<b>125</b>	<b>255</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>630</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>805</b> <sup>P,r</sup>	<b>995</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>1 100</b> <sup>P</sup>
<b>Appeals</b>	<b>2 090</b> <sup>P</sup>	-	<b>40</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>365</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>545</b> <sup>P</sup>	<b>705</b> <sup>P</sup>

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 spanning cases registered in 2007/08, 2,490 spanning cases registered in 2008/09 and 2,100<sup>r,P</sup> spanning cases registered in 2009/10, 930<sup>r,P</sup> spanning cases registered in 2010/11 and 255<sup>P</sup> spanning claims registered in 2011/12
2. Some data has been revised since the previous edition of UKDS due to ongoing data validation of the live 'CAPS' system (marked as 'r').
3. Claims registered in 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 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 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 there were 285<sup>P</sup>, 630<sup>P</sup> and 5,330<sup>P</sup> registered claims respectively, with a pending outcome as at 31 March 2012 (these claims are marked 'p').
4. A single survivor's claim may result in an award which gives entitlement to one or more Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payments (GIPs).

## CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

### 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<sup>1,2</sup>

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 injury claims cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year between 2005/06 (n=135) and 2010/11 (n=6,845). 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 number of cleared claims dropped in 2011/12 to 6,475, however there are still 5,330 claims with a pending outcome for this financial year and therefore the numbers may increase once these claims have been cleared.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

Claim Type	All Years	CAPS						
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Injury Claims</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 645</b>	<b>135</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>4 025</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>5 260</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>6 845</b> <sup>r</sup>	<b>6 475</b>
Awarded - Lump sum & GIP <sup>3</sup>	1 040	~	55 <sup>r</sup>	90	180 <sup>r</sup>	160	285 <sup>r</sup>	270
Awarded - Lump sum only	13 600	85 <sup>r</sup>	520	1 180	1 835	2 725	3 605 <sup>r</sup>	3 655
Rejected	10 365	50	735	1 120	1 630	1 915	2 565	2 345
Withdrawn	1 640	~	20	180	380 <sup>r</sup>	465	385 <sup>r</sup>	210
<b>Survivors' Claims<sup>4</sup></b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>85</b>
Awarded	280	~	45	50	40	50	50	45
Rejected	410	5	70	85	70	75	65	40
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 (marked as 'r').
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<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

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.

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 2011/12 there was an average of just under 10 conditions awarded per claim.

The data in this table are not National Statistics, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

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	2011/12
<b>All claims awarded</b>	<b>185</b>	-	10	25	20	20	60	50
<b>All conditions awarded</b>	<b>1 535</b>	-	25	140	135	190	585	455
Burns	30	-	~	5	10	~	~	~
Injury, wounds and scarring	650	-	5	55	55	75	260 <sup>r</sup>	195
Mental disorders	10	-	-	~	~	~	5	~
Physical disorders including infectious diseases	25	-	-	-	~	~	10	10
Amputations	335	-	~	10	20	35	145	125
Neurological disorders (including spinal cord, head or brain injuries)	80	-	10	15	10	5	25	15
Senses <sup>5</sup>	100	-	~	15	10	15	35	25
Fractures and dislocations	245	-	5	30	25	40	75	70
Musculoskeletal disorders	60	-	~	5	5	10	25	10
Temporary award <sup>6</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condition unknown <sup>7</sup>	~	-	-	-	-	-	~	-

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 (marked as 'r').
- The table shows all of the conditions that have been awarded for a single claim.
- 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 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<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

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 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, please see the Chapter 3 introduction for more information.

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	2011/12
<b>All claims awarded</b>	<b>14 455</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 865<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>3 835</b>	<b>3 870</b>
Burns	120	~	10	10	20	25	25	25
Injury, wounds and scarring	2 010	15 <sup>r</sup>	75	195 <sup>r</sup>	265 <sup>r</sup>	360	560	535
Mental disorders	515	~	5	45	70	90	140	160
Physical disorders including infectious diseases	365	~	20	40	120	40	70	70
Amputations or brain injuries)	200	-	15	20	25	25	65	40
Senses <sup>5</sup>	635	~	10	40	75	100	150	260
Fractures and dislocations	4 150	40	230	400 <sup>r</sup>	570	845 <sup>r</sup>	1 000	1 060
Musculoskeletal disorders	6 230	10	180	470	805	1 325 <sup>r</sup>	1 760	1 680
Temporary award <sup>6</sup>	15 <sup>p</sup>	-	-	~	-	~ <sup>r</sup>	5	5
Condition unknown <sup>7</sup>	15	10 <sup>r</sup>	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 (marked as 'r').
- 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 ('p') 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

This chapter provides information on the formations, vessels, aircraft and vehicles of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces. The chapter is split into three sections:

- Formations and Vessels
- Aircraft
- Equipment Holdings within the scope of the Treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

It should be noted that in previous versions of UKDS Chapter 4 had four sections with Formations and Vessels being shown separately. This has been changed in UKDS 2012 to reflect the fact that ships are a key organisational unit of the Royal Navy while keeping all information on vessels in one section. The order in which some of the tables appear in this chapter has been amended to reflect this change.

## Context

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

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

Further information on the strategic context for the statistics in this chapter can be found in documents relating to the [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) (SDSR).

## Key Points

### Naval Service Formations and Vessels

- There were 11 submarines and 65 ships in the Royal Navy at 1 April 2012. There are five fewer ships in 2012 than there were in 2010 with the number of Aircraft Carriers has reduced from two to zero. This is a consequence of the Royal Navy beginning to implement the revised priorities identified in the 2010 [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#). There were 19 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service at 1 April 2012, including 6 that are commercially owned and leased to the Royal Navy when required. This is three less than in April 2010.
- The number of militarily useful British-registered passenger, tankers and dry cargo merchant vessels was broadly unchanged between 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2011, with a decrease in Container vessels being offset by an increase in General cargo break bulk vessels.
- The number of militarily useful British-registered merchant specialist and fishing vessels has fallen slightly from 102 to 96 between 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2011. This is mainly due to a reduction in the number of large anchor handling tugs / supply vessels (from 33 to 21) which was partly offset by an increase in other categories of vessel.

### Army Formations

- The number of combat arms regiments in the Army was unchanged between April 2010 and April 2012, when there were 46 Regular Army and 18 Territorial Army combat arms regiments. The number of combat support regiments has increased slightly with an increase in the number of Regular Army Engineers regiments offsetting a fall in the number of Regular Army Signals Regiments. At 1 April 2012 there were 39 Regular Army and 17 Territorial combat support regiments.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## INTRODUCTION

### RAF Formations

- There has been a slight fall in the number of RAF squadrons.

### Joint Formations

- The number of Joint Forces Squadrons reduced by two between April 2010 and April 2012 due to the disbanding of the Joint Harrier Force Squadrons.

### Aircraft

- The number of Lynx Mk 3 helicopters in the Royal Navy Forward Available Fleet fell from 13 to 4 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012 in response to the implementation of the 2010 [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#). The number of Merlin Mk 1 helicopters fell from 24 to 21 over the same period. The number of Lynx Mk 8 (25) and Sea King (21) helicopters was unchanged.
- The number of combat aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 167 to 154 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012, with a reduction in the number of Tornado aircraft (117 to 94) being partly offset by an increase in the number of Typhoon aircraft (50 to 60).
- The number of C4 and ISTAR aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 10 to 7 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012. The number of Air Support aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet was broadly unchanged over the same period.
- The number of Logistics aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 42 to 37 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012 as a result of reductions in the number of Hercules aircraft. This was due to aircraft being transferred to the sustainment (depth) fleet.
- The number of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 217 to 206 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012. All Joint Helicopter Command aircraft fleets are undergoing a period of significant transition as a result of the 2009 Rotary Wing Strategy and the Strategic Defence and Security Review. In the immediate term, Sea King is being retired, Lynx is being replaced by Wildcat, Puma Mk 1 is being replaced by Puma Mk 2 and the Chinook fleet is undergoing upgrade and expansion. Snapshot views of availability should therefore be used illustratively.
- All Harrier aircraft in the Joint Harrier Command Forward Available Fleet were withdrawn from service in December 2010 in response to the implementation of the 2010 [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#).

### Vehicles

- Figures for the total number of vehicles used by the UK Armed Forces are not available centrally. Tables 4.11 and 4.12 give the holdings of the total number of vehicles within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty. It should be noted however that equipment in, for example, Afghanistan and the Falkland Islands are out of the scope of the Treaty, so that while historically these statistics may have given a good estimate of the resource available to the UK Armed Forces, this is no longer the case.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## INTRODUCTION

### Data Sources

The figures in Tables 4.1 to 4.2 and in Tables 4.5 to 4.10 come from the single service Finance and Military Capability branches within the Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Military Capability)'s organisation in the MOD.

Tables 4.3 and 4.4: The figures in these tables have been provided by the Department for Transport (DfT). While these figures have not been previously published in this exact format by the Department for Transport, figures from the same data source are published in the [Shipping Fleet Statistics release](#). Since this publication is not a National Statistic the associated UKDS tables are outside the scope of National Statistics. The figures from 2009 onwards come from the DfT's the World Fleet Database and they reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. 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 2012. See the **CFE Vehicles and Aircraft** text for more information.

### Data Quality

Information on the quality of data is provided in the Introduction to each of the three sections of this chapter. Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 4 Background Quality Report](#)



# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## Formations and Vessels

This section provides information on the formations and vessels of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces.

### Context

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

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

Further information on the strategic context for the statistics in this chapter can be found in documents relating to the [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) (SDSR).

### Naval Service Formations and Vessels

**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 at 1 April 2012. 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.

**Table 4.2** 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 2012. 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 4.2** represent all of those in service with the Royal Navy as at 1 April 2012. 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 4.2** 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.

**Table 4.3** shows the number of militarily useful passenger, tanker and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes and **Table 4.4** 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.

Tables 4.3 and 4.4: The figures in these tables have been provided by the Department for Transport (DfT). While these figures have not been previously published in this exact format by the Department for Transport, figures from the same data source are published in the [Shipping Fleet Statistics release](#). Since this publication is not a National Statistic the associated UKDS tables are outside the scope of National Statistics. The figures from 2009 onwards come from the DfT's the World Fleet Database and they reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## Formations and Vessels

### Key Points

- There were 11 submarines and 65 ships in the Royal Navy at 1 April 2012. There are five fewer ships in 2012 than there were in 2010 with the number of Aircraft Carriers reducing from two to zero. This is a consequence of the Royal Navy beginning to implement the revised priorities identified in the 2010 [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#). There were 19 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service at 1 April 2012, including 6 that are commercially owned and leased to the Royal Navy when required. This is three less than in April 2010.
- The number of militarily useful British-registered passenger, tankers and dry cargo merchant vessels has fallen slightly between 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2011, with a decrease in Container vessels being partly offset by an increase in General cargo break bulk vessels.
- The number of militarily useful British-registered merchant specialist and fishing vessels has fallen slightly between 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2011, from 102 to 96. This is mainly due to a reduction in the number of large anchor handling tugs / supply vessels (from 33 to 21) which was partly offset by an increase in other categories of vessel.

### Further Information

More information about

- Royal Navy submarines can be found at <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Submarines>
- Royal Navy ships can be found at <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Ships>
- The Royal Navy Auxiliary Service can be found at <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Royal-Fleet-Auxiliary>
- Royal Marines can be found at <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/The-Royal-Marines/About-the-Royal-Marines>
- Naval aircraft can be found at <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Aircraft/Helicopters>
- The Royal Navy Reserve can be found at <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Maritime-Reserves/Royal-Naval-Reserves>
- The Royal Marines Reserve can be found at <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Maritime-Reserves/Royal-Marines-Reserves>

## Army Formations

Table 4.5 shows the numbers of Regiments and Infantry battalions in the Regular and Territorial Army; and Corps, Divisional and Brigade headquarters.

### Key Points

- The number of combat arms regiments in the Army was unchanged between April 2010 and April 2012, when there were 46 Regular Army and 18 Territorial Army combat arms regiments. The number of combat support regiments has increased slightly with an increase in the number of Regular Army Engineers regiments offsetting a fall in the number of Regular Army Signals Regiments. At 1 April 2012 there were 39 Regular Army and 17 Territorial combat support regiments.

### Further Information

More information about:

- Regiments and Battalions can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/122.aspx>
- Divisions and Brigades can be found 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/23445.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>

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## Formations and Vessels

- The Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/remem/remem.aspx>

## Royal Air Force Formations

**Table 4.6** shows the number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF), and units in the RAF Regiment.

### Key Points

- There has been a slight fall in the number of RAF squadrons.

### Further Information

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/>

## Joint Forces Formations

**Table 4.7** shows the number of regiments and squadrons in the Special Forces, Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

### Key Points

- The number of Joint Forces Squadrons reduced by two between April 2010 and April 2012 due to the disbanding of the Joint Harrier Force Squadrons.

## Data Sources

The figures in Tables 4.1 to 4.2 and in Tables 4.5 to 4.7 come from the single service Finance and Military Capability branches within the Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Military Capability)'s organisation in the MOD.

The figures in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 have been provided by the Department for Transport (DfT). Statistics from the same data source as these figures have been previously published in the [Shipping Fleet Statistics release](#). Since this publication is not a National Statistic the associated UKDS tables are outside the scope of National Statistics. The figures from 2009 onwards come from the DfT's the World Fleet Database and they reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available.

Further information on data sources can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 4 Background Quality Report](#).

## Data Quality

The figures in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 have been validated by Government Statistician's using an independent source and are deemed to be accurate.

Since the figures in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 are derived from a commercial source (IHS global), the statistics are not considered to be National Statistics, but they are considered to be of good quality by Department for Transport Statisticians.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## Formations and Vessels

The figures in Tables 4.5 to 4.7 have been subjected to sense checks by Government Statisticians. They are extracted from MOD plans and are considered to be of good quality by data providers.

Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 4 Background Quality Report](#)

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## FORMATIONS AND VESSELS

**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**

This table is a National Statistic.

Royal Navy submarines			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trident / Polaris	Vessels	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fleet	Vessels	12	10	9 <sup>1</sup>	9	8 <sup>2</sup>	7 <sup>3</sup>	7	7	7 <sup>4</sup>
Royal Navy ships			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	- <sup>5,6</sup>	-
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4 <sup>6</sup>	4
Destroyers	Vessels	11	8	8	8	7 <sup>7</sup>	6 <sup>8</sup>	6 <sup>9</sup>	6 <sup>9</sup>	5 <sup>10</sup>
Frigates	Vessels	21	17	17	17	17	17	17	15 <sup>11</sup>	13 <sup>12</sup>
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	21	16	16	16	16	16	16	15 <sup>13</sup>	15
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	23	22	22	22 <sup>14</sup>	22	22	22	22	22
Survey ships	Vessels	6	5	5	5	5	4 <sup>15</sup>	4	4	4
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1 <sup>16</sup>	1 <sup>16</sup>	1 <sup>16</sup>	2 <sup>17</sup>
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Tankers	Vessels	9 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	6 <sup>r,18</sup>	6	6	6	6 <sup>r,21</sup>	5
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	- <sup>r</sup>	2	2	2	2 <sup>r,19</sup>	2 <sup>r,20</sup>	2 <sup>r,20</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship <sup>22</sup>	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	3	4 <sup>23</sup>	4 <sup>24</sup>	4	4	4	3 <sup>25</sup>	3
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels <sup>26</sup>	Vessels	2	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>
Royal Marines			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
RM Commando	Commandos	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Command Support Group	Commandos	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantry Battalion	Battalion	-	-	-	1 <sup>27</sup>	1	1	1	1	1
Logistic unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Artillery unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer unit	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Guarding and Fleet Security	Squadrons	1	3	3	3	3	3	4 <sup>28</sup>	4	4
Assault (landing craft)	Squadrons	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Naval Aircraft			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fixed Wing Aircraft <sup>29</sup>	Squadrons	1	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	-	-
Helicopters <sup>30,31</sup>	Squadrons	10 <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>
Reserve Units			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Royal Marine Reserve Units	Units	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. HMS Sovereign was withdrawn from service during the year.
2. HMS Superb was withdrawn from service during the year.
3. HMS Trafalgar and HMS Sceptre were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Astute undergoing sea trials.
4. Reducing to 6 HMS TURBULENT decommissions in 2012.
5. HMS Ark Royal withdrawn from service.
6. HMS Illustrious converted into an Landing Platform Helicopter.
7. HMS Southampton was withdrawn from service during the year.
8. HMS Exeter and HMS Nottingham were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Daring entered full service during 2010.
9. HMS Dauntless entered service and HMS Manchester was withdrawn from service during the year.
10. HMS DIAMOND entered service, HMS GLOUCESTER and HMS LIVERPOOL was decommissioned.
11. HMS Chatham and HMS Campbeltown were withdrawn from service during the year.

12. HMS CUMBERLAND and HMS CORNWALL were decommissioned in year.
13. HMS WALNEY was withdrawn from service during the year.
14. HMS Clyde entered service during the year. HMS Dumbarton Castle was withdrawn from service.
15. HMS Roebuck was withdrawn from service during the year.
16. HMS Endurance non-operational while options for her repair or replacement were considered.
17. HMS Endurance non-operational while options for her repair or replacement were considered. Replaced on an operational basis by HMS Protector
18. RFA Brambleleaf, RFA Oakleaf and RFA Grey Rover were withdrawn from service during the year.
19. Two vessels re-categorised as Fleet Replenishment ships to reflect their primary role.
20. RFA Fort George was withdrawn from service during the year.
21. RFA Bayleaf was withdrawn from service during the year.
22. Secondary role of Aviation Training Ship.
23. RFA Largs Bay and RFA Cardigan Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Galahad was withdrawn from service.
24. RFA Lyme Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Bedivere was withdrawn from service.
25. RFA Largs Bay was sold to Australia in January 2011 as a result of SDSR10.
26. This role ceased for the RFA in 2004 and transferred to Chartered Shipping administered by Defence Supply Chain Operational Movements (DCSOM)
27. 1 Rifles became part of 3 Commando Brigade on 1 April 2008.
28. Fleet Protection Group Royal Marines expanded by one squadron (P Sqn) during Mar-Sep 10.
29. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000.
30. Excludes Joint Helicopter Command squadrons from 1 October 1999.
- 31 Excludes all Operational Conversion Units (OCU) / Operational Evaluation Units (OEU) from 1 April 2004. Other Training squadrons have also been excluded.

r Some of the figures in this table have been corrected following a review by the MOD Finance and Military Capability branches, due to concerns raised about previously published figures. (1) Historic figures of tankers and fleet replenishment ships have been corrected. This provides a clearer picture of vessels in the RFA, as each of these types of vessel has a distinct role. (2) Previous editions of this table incorrectly stated the MOD had a number of roll-off vessels in the Fleet Air Arm. However, the ownership of these vessels transferred from the RFA in 2004 as discussed in footnote 27. (3) Corrections have been made to the number of Naval aircraft squadrons following clarification of the squadrons excluded from these historic figures (see footnotes 29-31).

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## FORMATIONS AND VESSELS

**Table 4.2 Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines that were operational or undergoing refit by class and base port, at 1 April 2012**

Operational vessels are manned, in and around water, with readiness state under the command of Fleet Commander. Vessels undergoing refit are unmanned and in a dockyard in the custody of the DE&S organisation.

This table is a National Statistic.

Royal Navy submarines		Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Trident		Faslane	2	2	4
Fleet		Devonport	5	1	6
		Faslane <sup>1</sup>	-	1	1
Royal Navy ships		Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
<b>Aircraft Carriers</b>		Portsmouth	-	-	-
<b>Landing Platform Dock</b>		Devonport	1	1	2
<b>Landing Platform Helicopter</b>		Devonport	1	-	1
		Portsmouth	1	-	1
<b>Destroyers</b>					
Type 42		Portsmouth	2	-	2
Type 45		Portsmouth	3	- <sup>2</sup>	3
<b>Frigates</b>					
Type 23		Devonport	5	2	7
		Portsmouth	4	2	6
<b>Offshore patrol ships</b>					
River class <sup>3</sup>		Portsmouth	4	-	4
<b>Mine countermeasures vessels</b>					
Hunt class		Portsmouth	7	1	8
Sandown class		Faslane	7	-	7
<b>Patrol craft</b>					
University Royal Navy Unit Navigational training		Various	12	2	14
Gibraltar Squadron		Gibraltar	2	-	2
Op IMPERIOUS		Faslane	2	-	2
<b>Survey ships<sup>4</sup></b>		Devonport	4	-	4
<b>Ice patrol ships<sup>5</sup></b>		Portsmouth <sup>6</sup>	1	1	2
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service <sup>7</sup>			Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Fleet Tankers			2 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	5
Fleet Replenishment ships <sup>8</sup>			1	- <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship <sup>9</sup>			1 <sup>r</sup>	- <sup>r</sup>	1
Landing Ship Dock			3	-	3
Forward Repair ships			1	-	1

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. ASTUTE undergoing Sea Trials but not in refit nor under Fleet Commander command.
2. DRAGON, DEFENDER, DUNCAN undergoing Sea Trials but not in refit nor under Fleet Commander command.
3. Includes Falkland Island Patrol vessel
4. Includes GLEANER
5. HMS Endurance is currently non-operational while options for her repair or replacement are considered.
6. Long term solution will be Devonport based.
7. Following corrections to the numbers of vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service as shown in Table 4.01.01, Roll-on Roll-off vessels and Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment ships have been removed from this table.
8. RFA Fort Austin in extended readiness.
9. Secondary role of Aviation Training Ship.

r A number of corrections have been made to these figures in line with corrections to Table 4.1.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## VESSELS

**Table 4.3 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.

The data in this Table are outside the scope of National Statistics

	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Passenger, tankers &amp; dry cargo merchant vessels</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>770 II</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>805 <sup>r2</sup></b>	<b>813</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>342 II</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>369 <sup>r2</sup></b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Isle of Man and the Channel Islands</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>131 II</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>UK Overseas Territories</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>297 II</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>of which</i>						
<b>Cruise ship (over 200 berths)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32 II</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>
United Kingdom	7	9 II	8	7	6	3
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	- II	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	21	23 II	25	25	26	28
<b>Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7 II</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>
United Kingdom	8	7 II	33	38	36	33
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	- II	1	1	1	1
UK Overseas Territories	-	- II	1	2	1	1
<b>Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43 II</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34 <sup>r2</sup></b>	<b>36</b>
United Kingdom	21	24 II	17	19	27 <sup>r2</sup>	29
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	9	8 II	7	3	3	5
UK Overseas Territories	9	11 II	9	13	4	2
<b>General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>126 II</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>149</b>
United Kingdom	25	32 II	33	32	33	37
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	33	32 II	31	35	49	65
UK Overseas Territories	62	62 II	56	48	41	47
<b>Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37 II</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
United Kingdom	17	13 II	8	8	2	2
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	5	5 II	4	3	-	0
UK Overseas Territories	25	19 II	19	19	19	19
<b>Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 deadweight tons)</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>284 II</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>317</b>
United Kingdom	82	85 II	87	90	74	75
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	85	74 II	78	80	81	80
UK Overseas Territories	108	125 II	135	148	156	162
<b>Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>241 II</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>224</b>
United Kingdom	153	172 II	190	208	191	176
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	17	12 II	12	8	7	7
UK Overseas Territories	55	57 II	63	54	48	41

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.

2 The data published previously for 2010 was provisional. Changes to underlying definitions were finalised in July 2012 and the data published here has been produced on this new basis.



# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## VESSELS

**Table 4.4 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

	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Specialist vessels &amp; Fishing vessels</b>	..	.. II	..	102	102 r <sup>3</sup>	96
United Kingdom	..	.. II	..	61	67 r <sup>3</sup>	64
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	..	.. II	..	27	21 r <sup>3</sup>	18
UK Overseas Territories	..	.. II	..	14	14	14
<i>of which</i>						
<b>Large diving support vessels</b>	1	1 II	4	5	7	8
United Kingdom	-	- II	2	3	4	3
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	1	1 II	2	2	3	5
UK Overseas Territories	-	- II	-	-	-	-
<b>Large ocean tugs (over 100t bollard pull)</b>	2	2 II	8	7	8	7
United Kingdom	2	2 II	7	7	8	6
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	- II	1	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	- II	-	-	-	1
<b>Large anchor handling tugs/supply vessels (over 100t bollard pull)</b>	..	.. II	32	33	26	21
United Kingdom	..	.. II	6	6	6	7
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	..	.. II	24	25	18	13
UK Overseas Territories	..	.. II	2	2	2	1
<b>Large fishing vessels (over 1,500kW)</b>	20	27 II	..	57	61 r <sup>3</sup>	60
United Kingdom	20	27 II	..	45	49 r <sup>3</sup>	48
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	- II	..	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	- II	..	12	12 r <sup>3</sup>	12

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.
2. Horse power / power kw is not available for vessels for 2008 data.
3. The data published previously for 2010 was provisional. Changes to underlying definitions were finalised in July 2012 and the data published here has been produced on this new basis

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## FORMATIONS AND VESSELS

**Table 4.5 Number of Regiments, Infantry battalions & Major Headquarters, in the Regular & Territorial Army, at 1 April each year**

This table is a National Statistic.

<b>Combat arms</b>			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Combat support</b>			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Artillery	Regular Army <sup>1</sup>	Regiments	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Territorial Army <sup>2</sup>	Regiments	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Engineers	Regular Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	12 <sup>3</sup>	12	14
	Territorial Army	Regiments	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Signals	Regular Army	Regiments	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	5 <sup>4</sup>	5	5	5
<b>Combat service support</b>			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Equipment support	Regular Army	Battalions	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Territorial Army	Battalions	4	4	4	2 <sup>5</sup>	2	2	2	2
Logistics	Regular Army	Regiments	22	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Territorial Army	Regiments	17	15	17	17	17	17	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals	Regular Army	Number	8	11	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Territorial Army	Number	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
<b>Corps, Division &amp; Brigade HQ</b>			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
	non-deployable		15	10	9	9	9	10	10	10

Source: Army General Staff

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.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## FORMATIONS

**Table 4.6 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.

This table is a National Statistic.

Regular Air Force		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Multi-rolled Fast Jet Squadrons <sup>1,2</sup>	Squadrons	17	13	13	11	11	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	8 <sup>5</sup>
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	- <sup>6</sup>
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	2	3 <sup>2</sup>	3	4	4	4	4	5 <sup>7</sup>
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	8	8	8	8	8	8	7 <sup>8</sup>	7
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	6	6	7	7	8	8	8
RAF Ground based air defence <sup>9</sup>	Squadrons	*	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
RAF Regiment Field <sup>9</sup>	Squadrons	*	6	6	7	7	8	8	8
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN) <sup>10</sup>	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Defence CBRN Wing <sup>10</sup>	HQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tactical Provost Wg	HQ	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Squadrons	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Wg <sup>11</sup>	HQ	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Squadrons	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
General Policing Wg <sup>11</sup>	HQ	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Squadrons	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tactical Communications Wg <sup>12</sup>	Squadrons		4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Auxiliary Air Force		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Air Movements	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aeromedical <sup>13</sup>	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	3	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	1

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

- Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons. See Table 4.4 - Joint units.
- From 2006, four Air Defence squadrons amalgamated with Strike/Attack, Offensive support and Reconnaissance squadrons to form multi-rolled fast jet squadrons.  
One Reconnaissance squadron was rolered ISTAR. One squadron was disbanded.
- 43 Sqn was stood down on 1 July 2009
- 6 Sqn (Typhoon) stood up 6 Sep 2010. 111 Sqn (Tornado F3) stood down 22 Mar 2011.
- 13 Sqn and 14 Sqn (both Tornado GR4) were disbanded on 1 Jun 2011. (See further footnote below on 14 Sqr
- 201 Sqn and 120 Sqn were disbanded on 26 May 2011
- 14 Sqn was subsequently stood up on 14 October 2011. This unit replaced the flight within 5 Sqn operating the R1 Shadow aircraft
- 70 Sqn disbanded 10 Sep 2010.
- Delivery of Ground based air defence has been vested with the Army since 2008. The remaining 2 squadrons were combined on 1 Apr 08 to provide a 7th Field Sqn (15 Sqn RAF Regt).
- Defence CBRN Wing was established on 14 Dec 2011 on the disbandment of the Joint CBRN Regiment
- Project DARWIN1 and Project BEAGLE re-brigaded Specialist Policing assets under Specialist Policing Wg in 2006. The project also rebrigaded General Policing assets under General Policing Wing; this was not recognised in previous iterations of this table.
- TCW has existed as a formed unit since 1969 and are currently subordinate to 90 Signals Unit at RAF Leeming.
- Includes Air Transportable Surgical.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## FORMATIONS AND VESSELS

**Table 4.7 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.

This table is a National Statistic.

Joint Units		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Special Forces</b>								
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 <sup>1</sup>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Special Forces Support Group Battalion	Battalions	1 <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	- <sup>3</sup>
<b>Joint Helicopter Command</b>								
Royal Navy Helicopter	Squadrons <sup>1</sup>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Army Aviation <sup>4</sup>	Regiments	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Army Aviation - Territorial Army	Regiments	1	2 <sup>5</sup>	2	1 <sup>6</sup>	1	1	1
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons <sup>1</sup>	5	5	6 <sup>7</sup>	6	6	6	6
Royal Auxiliary Air Force <sup>8</sup>	Squadrons <sup>1</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Unit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Joint Force Harrier</b>								
Royal Navy	Squadrons <sup>1</sup>	1	2	2	2	1 <sup>9</sup>	- <sup>10</sup>	-
Royal Air Force	Squadrons <sup>1</sup>	2	2	2	2	1 <sup>11</sup>	- <sup>12</sup>	-

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

- The term "squadron" has different meanings among the three Services: see **Glossary** for details.
- 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.
- The JNBC regiment disbanded on the formation of the Defence CBRN Wing on 14 Dec 2011.
- 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).
- 6 Regt AAC(V) formed on 1 April 2007.
- 7 Regt AAC(V) was disbanded 31 March 09.
- Reflects the standing up of 78 Sqn RAF to accommodate the endorsed increase in Merlin Mk3 crews and aircraft.
- 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.
- On the reduction in the Joint Force Harrier force from 1 April 2010, the Fleet Air Arm Strike Wing was counted as 1 Sqn.
- 800 RNAS was disbanded on 28 January 2011.
- 20 Sqn was disbanded 31 March 2010.
- 1 Sqn was disbanded on 28 January 2011.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## AIRCRAFT

This section provides information on the aircraft of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces.

### Context

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

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

Further information on the strategic context for the statistics in this chapter can be found in documents relating to the [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) (SDSR).

### 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.

### Key Points

- The number of Lynx Mk 3 helicopters in the Royal Navy Forward Available Fleet fell from 13 to 4 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012 in response to the implementation of the 2010 [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#). The number of Merlin Mk 1 helicopters fell from 24 to 21 over the same period. The number of Lynx Mk 8 (25) and Sea King (21) helicopters was unchanged.
- The number of combat aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 167 to 154 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012, with a reduction, following the [SDSR](#), in the number of Tornado aircraft (117 to 94) being partly offset by an increase in the number of Typhoon aircraft (50 to 60). These changes reflect the revised priorities in the 2010 [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#).
- The number of C4 and ISTAR aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 10 to 7 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012. The number of Air Support aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet was broadly unchanged over the same period.
- The number of Logistics aircraft in the RAF Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 42 to 37 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012 as a result of reductions in the number of Hercules aircraft. This was due to aircraft being transferred to the sustainment (depth) fleet.
- The number of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command Forward Available Fleet fell from 217 to 206 between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2012. All Joint Helicopter Command aircraft fleets are undergoing a period of significant transition as a result of the 2009 Rotary Wing Strategy and the Strategic Defence and Security Review. In the immediate term, Sea King is being retired, Lynx is being replaced by Wildcat, Puma Mk 1 is being replaced by Puma Mk 2 and the Chinook fleet is undergoing upgrade and expansion. Snapshot views of availability should therefore be used illustratively.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## AIRCRAFT

- All Harrier aircraft in the Joint Harrier Command Forward Available Fleet were withdrawn from service in December 2010 in response to the implementation of the 2010 [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#).

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### Further Information

More information about:

- Fleet Air Arm aircraft can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Aircraft/Helicoptersoperations-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>

### Data Sources

The figures in Tables 4.8 to 4.10 come from the single service Finance and Military Capability branches within the Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Military Capability)'s organisation in the MOD.

Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 4 Background Quality Report](#).

### Data Quality

The figures in Tables 4.8 to 4.10 have been subjected to sense checks by Government Statisticians. They are extracted from MOD plans and are considered to be of good quality by data providers.

Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 4 Background Quality Report](#).

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## AIRCRAFT

**Table 4.8 Forward Available Fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year**

This table is a National Statistic.

Aircraft type	Aircraft role	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	30	30	28	24	22	21
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	21	21	19	13	4 <sup>1</sup>	4
Lynx Mk 8	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	20	20	20	25	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	10	10	10	10	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	12	12	12	12	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	8	8	- <sup>2</sup>	-
Jetstream T3 <sup>3</sup>	Aircrew Training and Support	2	2	-	-	-	-
King Air	Aircrew Training	..	..	..	..	4 <sup>2</sup>	4

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

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 Jetstream 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.

This table is a National Statistic.

		Forward Available Fleet <sup>†</sup>					
Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Air - Combat</b>	Tornado GR	106	108	106	105	105	94 <sup>1</sup>
	Jaguar GR1A/3/3A	13	- <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-
	Tornado F3	59	47	14	12	- <sup>3</sup>	-
	Typhoon	32	34	42	50	47	60 <sup>4</sup>
<b>C4 and ISTAR</b>	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	1	1	- <sup>5</sup>
	Shadow R1 <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	4	4	5
	Sentinel	-	-	5 <sup>7</sup>	4 <sup>8</sup>	4	3
	Sentry AEW	6	6	6	5 <sup>8</sup>	5	4
	Reaper <sup>9</sup>	-	1 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	3	5	5
<b>Maritime</b>	Nimrod MR2	14	14	14	- <sup>10</sup>	-	-
<b>Air Support</b>	VC10 C1K	10	10	10			
	VC10 K3	4	4	4	11 <sup>8</sup>	11	8 <sup>11</sup>
	VC10 K4	2	1	1			
	Sea King HAR3/3A <sup>12</sup>	23	23	23	17 <sup>8</sup>	17	16
	Tristar K1	1	1	1			
	Tristar KC1	4	4	4	7 <sup>8</sup>	6	5
	Tristar C2	3	3	3			
	Hawk (100 Sqn)	14	16	14	14	17	17
<b>Logistics</b>	BAe 125 CC3	5	5	5	5	5	5
	BAe 146 CC2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	C-17	4	5	6	6	6	6
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	44	44	38	29 <sup>8</sup>	24	24

### Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Elementary Training<sup>13</sup></b>	Viking	82	82	82	82	82	55 <sup>14</sup>
	Vigilant	63	63	63	61	65	56 <sup>14</sup>
<b>Basic Training<sup>13</sup></b>	Tucano	52	52	52	52	52	30 <sup>15</sup>
	Dominie T1	8	8	8	7	- <sup>16</sup>	-
<b>Advanced Training<sup>13</sup></b>	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	55	49	49	49	39	29 <sup>17</sup>
	Hawk T2	-	-	4	21	27	25 <sup>18</sup>
<b>RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)</b>	Hawk T1/T1A	13	13	13	13	13	13

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

- The reduction in Tornado aircraft numbers is due to the disbandment of 13 and 14 Squadrons on 1 Jun 11.
- Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.
- Tornado F3 were withdrawn from service on 31 March 2011.
- The increase in Typhoon aircraft is due to Force growth.
- The Nimrod R1 was withdrawn from service on 30 June 2011.
- The Shadow R1 aircraft was brought into service as an Urgent Operational Requirement (UOR) in 2010. The aircraft has not featured in previous iterations of this table. The numbers reflect the total fleet size - there is no depth fleet for UOR assets.
- Sentinel entered service in November 2008.
- Reductions in these fleets also reflect transfers to sustainment (depth) fleet.
- The Reaper remotely piloted aircraft was brought into service as a UOR in 2007. The aircraft has not featured in previous iterations of this table. The numbers reflect the total fleet size - there is no depth fleet for UOR assets.
- The Nimrod MR2 force was stood down 31 March 2010.
- The VC-10 fleet reduced from 11 to 8 during FY 11/12 as 3 aircraft were retired from the fleet.
- Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).
- Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.
- Reduction in the Viking and Vigilant aircraft reflects transfers to sustainment (depth) fleet.
- 11 Tucano aircraft have been short-term retired and 11 aircraft are in the sustainment (depth) fleet.
- The Dominie was withdrawn from service on 31 January 2011.
- The Hawk T1 aircraft number has reduced as 10 aircraft have been placed into storage.
- The Hawk T2 reduction in fleet numbers also reflects transfer to sustainment (depth) fleet.

<sup>r</sup> The number of Reaper aircraft in 2008 and 2009 were initially reported incorrectly in UKDS as zero. This error was made because the aircraft was purchased as an Urgent Operational Requirement (UOR) and was outside the Management Plans of the time.

\* Forward available fleet are those aircraft available to the front line command for operational and training purposes, including those that are classed as "short term unserviceable". The figures therefore exclude aircraft undergoing scheduled depth maintenance, or planned routine fleet maintenance. The reduction of Sentinel, Sentry, Sea King and Tristar aircraft by one also reflects aircraft undergoing depth or planned routine fleet maintenance.



# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## AIRCRAFT

This table is a National Statistic.

**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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4	26	26	26	26	29	22 <sup>1</sup>
	Sea King HC6 <sup>2</sup>	3	3	3	3	-	-
	Lynx AH7 <sup>3</sup>	6	6	6	6	6	-
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx/Wildcat <sup>3</sup>	68	59	36	36	49	50
	Gazelle	45	42	12 <sup>4</sup>	12	12	12 <sup>5</sup>
	Apache	42	51	51	51	51	49 <sup>6</sup>
Army Aviation Fixed Wing	Islander	5	5	5	3	3	3
	Defender 4000	3	3	4	9	9	9
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2/3	27	29	29	29 <sup>7</sup>	32	29 <sup>8</sup>
	Puma HC1	24	23	22	22	15	12 <sup>9</sup>
	Merlin Mk 3/3A <sup>10</sup>	15	18	20 <sup>r11</sup>	20 <sup>r11</sup>	20	20
Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
RN/RAF Aircraft (including OCUs <sup>12</sup> )	Harrier GR	45	45	45	27 <sup>13</sup>	- <sup>14</sup>	-
	Harrier T10 / T12	7	6	7	5	-	-

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. Reflects the Sea King Mk4 drawdown towards OSD Mar 16.
2. Sea King HC6 was brought into service from 1 April 2006 and has maintained operational capability whilst Sea King HC4 has undergone modification.
3. From 2012 Lynx aircraft operated by the Royal Navy's Commando Helicopter Force are reported from within the Army Lynx/Wildcat pool to reflect 847 NAS' conversion to the Army's Lynx Mk 9A. 847 NAS will be JHC's first Lynx squadron to convert
4. Reflects restructuring of fleet to meet revised operational requirement.
5. 5 & 7 Regt AAC Gazelles included only. BATUS & 8 Flt not included.
6. Includes 3 & 4 Regt AAC + HERRICK Detachment + Middle Wallop training fleet.
7. Chinook Mk 3 first entered the forward fleet in 2010.
8. Some Chinook Mk 2 in JULIUS MOD programme. No Chinook Mk4 yet in Forward Fleet at Apr 12.
9. Pu Mk1 fleet in drawdown towards OSD cliff edge at Dec 12.
10. Merlin Mk 3 and 3A operate within the same fleet and so have been combined.
11. Merlin Mk 3/3A were reported by **Departmental fleet** in 2009 and 2010. This has been changed to bring into line with other years.
12. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.
13. Reflects reduction in Joint Force Harrier from 1 April 2010.
14. Harrier aircraft were withdrawn from service on 15 December 2010.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

This section provides information on Equipment Holdings within the scope of the Treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

### Context

#### Users

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

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

#### Coverage

**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 area of application of the Treaty is:

- 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.

### Equipment Holdings within the scope of the Treaty of 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

## CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

**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.

### Interpretation

- It should be noted that this section provides information only on holdings within the scope of the Treaty. Consequently holdings in other parts of the world including Afghanistan and the Falkland Islands are excluded from the so that while historically these statistics may have given a good estimate of the equipment resource available to the UK Armed Forces, this is no longer the case.
- A variety of factors can affect holdings within the scope of the treaty these include the total size of equipment fleet and movements arising from operations. Consequently caution should be used when interpreting figures.

### Descriptions of equipment

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.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

**“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.

**“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.

## Exclusions from the scope of the 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.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

### Data Sources

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 2012.

### Data Quality

The figures in Tables 4.11 to 4.15 are compiled annually via census. The census, which is sponsored by the MOD Arms Control and Counter Proliferation Policy Department (ACP), is normally completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of October each year. It directs all UK military Formations and Units to provide detailed information on their holdings of military hardware. The information is sourced primarily to meet the data requirements of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE), The Vienna Document 2011(VD11), and The Global Exchange of Military Information (GEMI). The data provided through the census is error checked by the military Chain-of-Command, and by the Joint Arms Control Implementation Group (JACIG), who are responsible for the collation and dissemination of the data to signatory states of each Treaty / Agreement. Tables 4.11 to 4.15 have also been subjected to sense checks by Government Statisticians.

Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 4 Background Quality Report](#)

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## 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**

This table is a National Statistic.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Battle Tanks <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>373</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>334</b>
Challenger 1	14	12	10	9	8	6	4
Challenger 2	313	337	306	293	325	308	319
Chieftain <sup>2</sup>	32	30	30	19	18	17	7
Centurion <sup>2</sup>	14	13	8	7	6	6	4
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Artillery <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>413</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>338</b>
Multiple Launch Rocket System	48	47	42	46	51	48	49
105 mm Light Gun	147	132	132	134	118	98	113
AS90 155mm Gun	156	119	134	121	130	128	128
FH70 155m Towed Howitzer	12	11	8	10	8	8	8
105 mm Pack Howitzer <sup>2</sup>	26	23	14	23	24	23	21
5.5" Towed Howitzer <sup>2</sup>	13	13	9	12	14	10	11
Abbot 105mm Self-Propelled Gun <sup>2</sup>	5	5	3	5	5	3	4
M110 8" Self-Propelled Howitzer <sup>2</sup>	4	3	3	4	4	2	3
Tampella Mortar <sup>2</sup>	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

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.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## 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**

This table is a National Statistic.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Armoured Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>2 117</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>1492</b>
Warrior	404	450	352	313	357	364	365
AFV 432 Rarden	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AFV 432	724	631	484	524	646	409	466
Saxon <sup>1</sup>	445	362	265	95	109	-	0
Spartan	440	453	451	364	374	371	377
Stormer	11	21	33	28	30	17	15
Viking	60	102	98	102	98	99	132
Mastiff	-	-	18	14	95	75	70
Warthog <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	0	58
Humber <sup>3</sup>	2	2	5	-	-	-	-
Saracen <sup>3</sup>	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Saladin <sup>3</sup>	8	8	6	6	6	4	5
Scorpion <sup>3</sup>	20	21	13	12	19	11	3
<b>Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes</b>	<b>1 349</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>702</b>
Warrior RA	67	61	49	43	48	38	37
Warrior Rep	80	85	75	75	74	67	72
Warrior Rec	29	33	23	23	27	18	24
AFV 434	167	138	118	126	147	99	57
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	61	43	34	15	11	22	24
AFV 432 CP/RA	113	113	103	111	102	78	38
AFV 432 EW	25	25	19	21	19	25	-
AFV 436	227	230	200	200	204	112	155
AFV 439	43	43	43	43	9	-	-
Samson	55	43	36	36	47	32	33
Saracen CP <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Saxon AD <sup>1</sup>	10	10	8	-	-	-	-
Saxon CP <sup>1</sup>	35	5	-	1	-	-	-
Saxon FCC <sup>1</sup>	45	41	19	-	-	-	-
Saxon Maintenance <sup>1</sup>	31	33	18	-	-	-	-
Shielder	28	25	20	28	16	-	-
Spartan Milan	3	9	1	1	6	6	1
Spartan Javelin	-	-	-	2	6	2	2
Stormer HVM	85	55	92	109	104	62	60
Striker <sup>3</sup>	51	47	7	-	2	2	2
Sultan	183	187	76 <sup>4</sup>	167	157	162	180
Fuchs NBC	11	11	12	11	11	11	11
Viking Rep/Rec	-	6	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>
Chieftain	45	38	25	6	5	3	2
Titan	-	6	14	21	22	17	11

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (CFE Data Exchange Chart IIA)

1. Taken out of service during 2010.
2. New in service
3. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
4. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## 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**

This table is a National Statistic.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Attack helicopters <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>276</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>190</b>
Lynx	84	81	65	59	63	59	59
Gazelle	116	124	127	113	100	62	71
Apache	61	58	64	54	55	53	47
Scout <sup>2</sup>	15	15	13	16	15	13	13
<b>Combat aircraft <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>501</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>404</b>
Canberra	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harrier	84	95	96	95	91	90	85
Jaguar	106	73	68	68	65	66	65
Tornado	275	259	240	223	207	193	180
EuroFighter2000 <sup>3</sup>	19	34	40	39	44	52	64
Buccaneer <sup>2</sup>	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
F4 Phantom <sup>2</sup>	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Hunter <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lightning <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
<b>Primary Trainers</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>165</b>
Hawk	127	130	127	125	127	133	138
Jet Provost	49	34	27	27	27	26	27
<b>Combat Support Helicopters</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>126</b>
Chinook	43	43	43	15	27	46	50
Puma	45	45	45	46	43	41	42
Wessex	9	9	7	6	1	2	2
Gazelle (RAF)	5	5	5	5	6	6	4
Merlin	22	22	28	28	28	28	28
<b>Unarmed Transport Helicopter</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>
Sea King	29	28	28	33	29	24	31

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'.



# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## 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 2012**

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.  
This table is a National Statistic.

	Tanks		Armoured Combat Vehicles		Artillery	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
<b>Countries not in NATO</b>						
Armenia	110	220	140	220	239	285
Azerbaijan	381	220	181	220	516	285
Belarus	1 462	1 800	2 160	2 600	1 285	1 615
Georgia	136	220	195	220	240	285
Moldova	-	210	202	210	148	250
Russia	..	6 350	..	11 280	..	6 315
Ukraine <sup>1</sup>	2 395	3 200	3 815	5 050	3 108	3 600
<b>Countries in NATO</b>						
Belgium	98	334	213	1 005	133	320
Bulgaria	484	1 475	400	2 000	1 127	1 750
Canada	-	77	-	263	-	32
Czech Republic	164	957	528	1 367	194	767
Denmark	51	353	303	336	56	503
France	588	1 306	2 617	3 820	654	1 292
Germany	858	4 069	1 981	3 281	404	2 445
Greece	1 622	1 735	2 187	2 498	1 920	1 920
Hungary	155	835	597	1 700	30	840
Italy	1 178	1 348	3 110	3 339	1 435	1 955
Netherlands	145	743	863	1 040	250	607
Norway	76	170	221	275	67	491
Poland	900	1 730	1 511	2 150	1 057	1 610
Portugal	224	300	411	430	381	450
Romania	890	1 375	1 479	2 100	1 276	1 475
Slovakia	30	478	329	683	99	383
Spain	506	891	989	2 047	810	1 370
Turkey	2 618	2 795	3 020	3 120	3 232	3 523
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>3 176</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>636</b>
United States of America	98	4 006	597	5 152	198	2 742

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

1. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.

# CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

## 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 2012**

This table is a National Statistic.

Attack helicopters			Combat aircraft <sup>1</sup>		
Countries not in NATO	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	Ceiling
Armenia	8	50	16	100	
Azerbaijan	27	50	79	100	
Belarus	22	80	126	294	
Georgia	6	50	12	100	
Moldova	-	50	-	50	
Russia	..	855	..	3 416	
Ukraine	136	250	511	800	
Countries in NATO	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	Ceiling
Belgium	31	46	68	232	
Bulgaria	19	67	57	235	
Canada	-	13	-	90	
Czech Republic	24	50	38	230	
Denmark	12	18	45	106	
France	248	374	421	800	
Germany	156	280	308	900	
Greece	29	65	595	650	
Hungary	23	108	26	180	
Italy	107	142	395	650	
Netherlands	21	50	85	230	
Norway	-	24	56	100	
Poland	84	130	119	460	
Portugal	-	26	89	160	
Romania	23	120	98	430	
Slovakia	15	40	23	100	
Spain	28	80	177	310	
Turkey	25	130	263	750	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>900</b>	
United States of America	48	396	183	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.

# 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 personnel in difficulty, although a large proportion of its work involves assisting shipping or civilians 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 Coordination Centre (ARCC) at RAF Kinloss controls all military aerial resources. It watches over an area extending from the Faroe 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 coordinate the rescue operation.

DASA have published a Background Quality Report on the SAR statistics, giving details of the accuracy and reliability of the statistics. This can be found at:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/applications/newWeb/www/apps/publications/pubViewFile.php?content=2100&date=2012-01-23&type=pdf&PublishTime=09:30:00>

More information about Royal Navy and RAF SAR can be found at:

<http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/Operations/Enduring-Operations/UK/Search-and-Rescue> and  
<http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafsearchandrescue/>

### Data Information

The UK Military SAR data source is a weekly download from the ARCC database at RAF Kinloss. Every incident recorded by the 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 persons moved from 2001 to 2011.

**Table 5.2** shows the numbers of callouts and persons moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units from 2001 to 2011.

**Table 5.3** shows the numbers of callouts and persons moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance from 2001 to 2011.

**Table 5.4** shows the numbers of callouts and persons moved in each region around the UK from 2001 to 2011.

**Table 5.5** shows the locations of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts in 2011.

### Key Points

- During 2011 the number of incidents fell by 5% and the number of callouts by 6%, compared to 2010. The number of persons moved fell by 5%. This was the second successive year that the number of callouts has fallen. The number of callouts during 2011 was the lowest since 2006. (Table 5.1)
- 98% of callouts during 2011 were to civilian casualties, the same as in 2010, and broadly similar to previous years. (Table 5.2)
- 64% of callouts in 2011 resulted in people being moved, a similar proportion to last year. Callouts resulting in a Medrescue were the most common, representing 47% of all callouts. This was the highest proportion of Medrescues in the past decade, mainly due to a relative decrease in most other callout types. (Table 5.3)

- Mountain Rescue Teams attended 57 callouts during 2011. This was the lowest number of callouts in the past decade, reflecting a general downward trend in incidents requiring MRT assistance since 2007. (Table 5.2)
- 24% of callouts during 2011 were to Scotland, 16% were to Wales and 13% to the South West. A further 28% of callouts were to incidents at sea. These proportions were similar to last year and reflect the prevalence of callouts to the Scottish Highlands, Snowdonia National Park, and the Southwest coastal regions and National Parks. There are few military SAR callouts along the south coast of England, as this area is typically covered by the Maritime & Coastguard Agency, whose callouts are not shown on the map. (Table 5.4)

# CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

**Table 5.1 Military Search and Rescue incidents, callouts and persons moved: 2001 - 2011**

**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 the Aeronautical Rescue Coordination Centre (ARCC).

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 the ARCC.

**Persons moved** involves moving people from a hostile environment to a safe environment or to a medical facility to receive urgent medical attention, or between medical facilities at the request of the NHS.

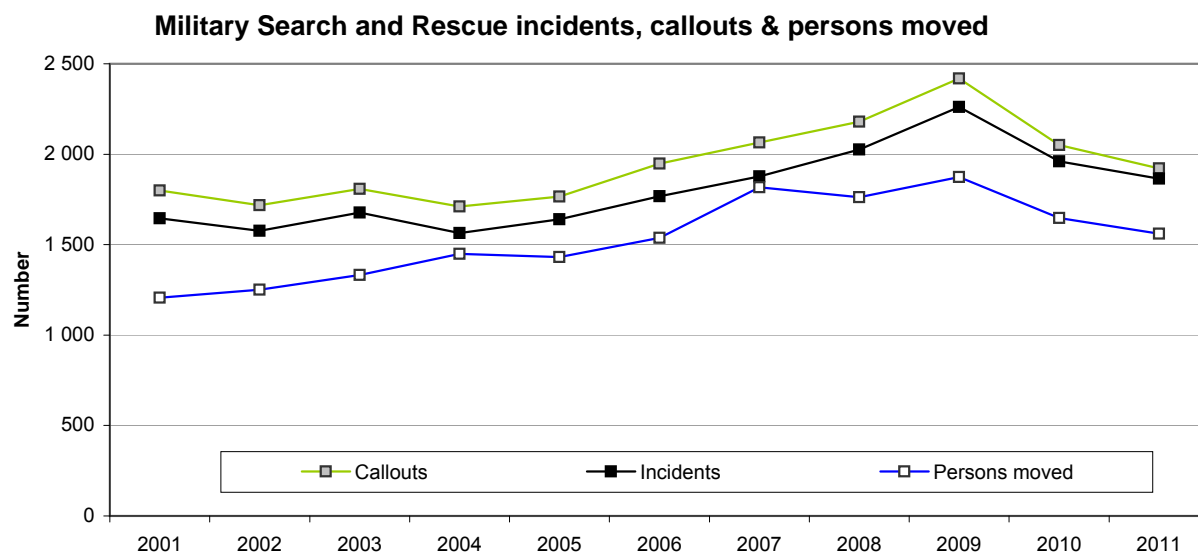
UK SAR units are coordinated by the ARCC at Kinloss (Scotland). Aldergrove (N. Ireland) closed in 2002. The overseas SAR units are based at RAF Akrotiri in Cyprus and Mount Pleasant in the Falkland Islands.

**This table is a National Statistic**

	Incidents			Callouts			Persons moved		
	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas
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 <sup>1</sup>
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
2011	1 864	1 801	63	1 921	1 856	65	1 560	1 501	59

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

- This figure includes two significant 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 persons moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units: 2001 - 2011**

The primary role of Search and 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 and RAF Valley.

**RAF Nimrod:** In the past, 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.

This table is a National Statistic

## Callouts

	UK Total	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships	Civilian		Military	
		RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other					
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		
2011	1 856	542	1 257	-	57	-	-	-	1 815	41		

## Persons moved

	UK Total	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships	Civilian		Military	
		RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other					
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		
2011	1 501	459	1 030	-	12	-	-	-	1 475	26		

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

# CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

**Table 5.3 Callouts and persons moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance: 2001 - 2011**

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.

This table is a National Statistic

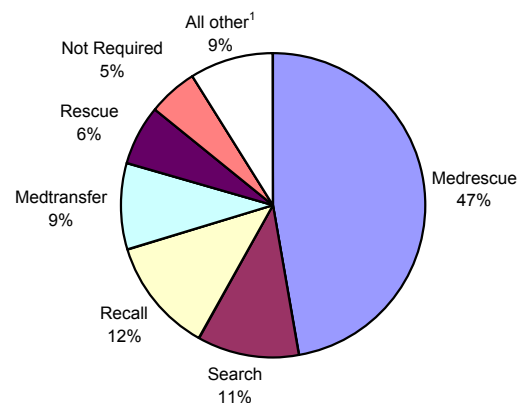
## Callouts

	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
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
2011	1 856	874	118	173	21	8	204	99	225	68	26	40

## Persons moved

	UK total	Med-rescue	Rescue	Med-transfer	Recovery	Transfer
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
2011	1 501	936	353	181	21	10

## Callouts by type of assistance: 2011



1. All other includes Top Cover, Other, Assist, Recovery and Transfer

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

# CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

**Table 5.4 Callouts and persons moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units in each region: 2001 - 2011**

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/ons-geography/index.html>

**This table is a National Statistic**

## Callouts

	<b>UK total</b>	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
2001	<b>1 763</b>	30	62	54	32	11	55	4	39	253	197	438	16
2002	<b>1 684</b>	48	88	61	27	13	52	2	19	209	213	375	14
2003	<b>1 714</b>	54	82	61	25	9	76	5	30	182	243	397	11
2004	<b>1 638</b>	60	96	35	22	8	62	10	29	196	207	371	11
2005	<b>1 702</b>	48	96	62	20	8	57	7	13	234	221	383	15
2006	<b>1 875</b>	50	109	48	34	6	78	15	19	259	253	433	8
2007	<b>1 973</b>	49	84	103	46	21	57	11	25	227	239	475	9
2008	<b>2 083</b>	67	108	116	43	6	64	7	27	242	237	571	6
2009	<b>2 337</b>	67	134	103	37	14	58	5	30	360	357	593	13
2010	<b>1 983</b>	55	130	80	30	2	57	11	18	312	299	484	18
2011	<b>1 856</b>	57	77	81	18	4	73	5	31	244	304	439	7

## Persons moved

	<b>UK total</b>	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
2001	<b>1 182</b>	22	49	41	18	6	22	3	48	159	149	276	10
2002	<b>1 224</b>	32	71	28	10	4	22	2	9	146	172	235	15
2003	<b>1 273</b>	29	72	35	12	3	48	2	9	163	223	314	6
2004	<b>1 412</b>	39	124	34	15	3	24	9	15	179	180	318	8
2005	<b>1 384</b>	39	128	61	10	6	36	6	6	183	193	366	12
2006	<b>1 463</b>	46	63	33	25	3	47	11	14	204	204	404	3
2007	<b>1 767</b>	41	81	155 <sup>1</sup>	15	97 <sup>1</sup>	24	11	9	283	205	348	6
2008	<b>1 607</b>	67	102	81	14	3	28	7	5	214	192	457	4
2009	<b>1 810</b>	48	142 <sup>2</sup>	54	13	7	22	2	21	351	305	452	11
2010	<b>1 605</b>	44	111	60	10	2	28	7	20	244	287	415	13
2011	<b>1 501</b>	40	48	75	6	2	38	3	19	190	279	368	2

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.

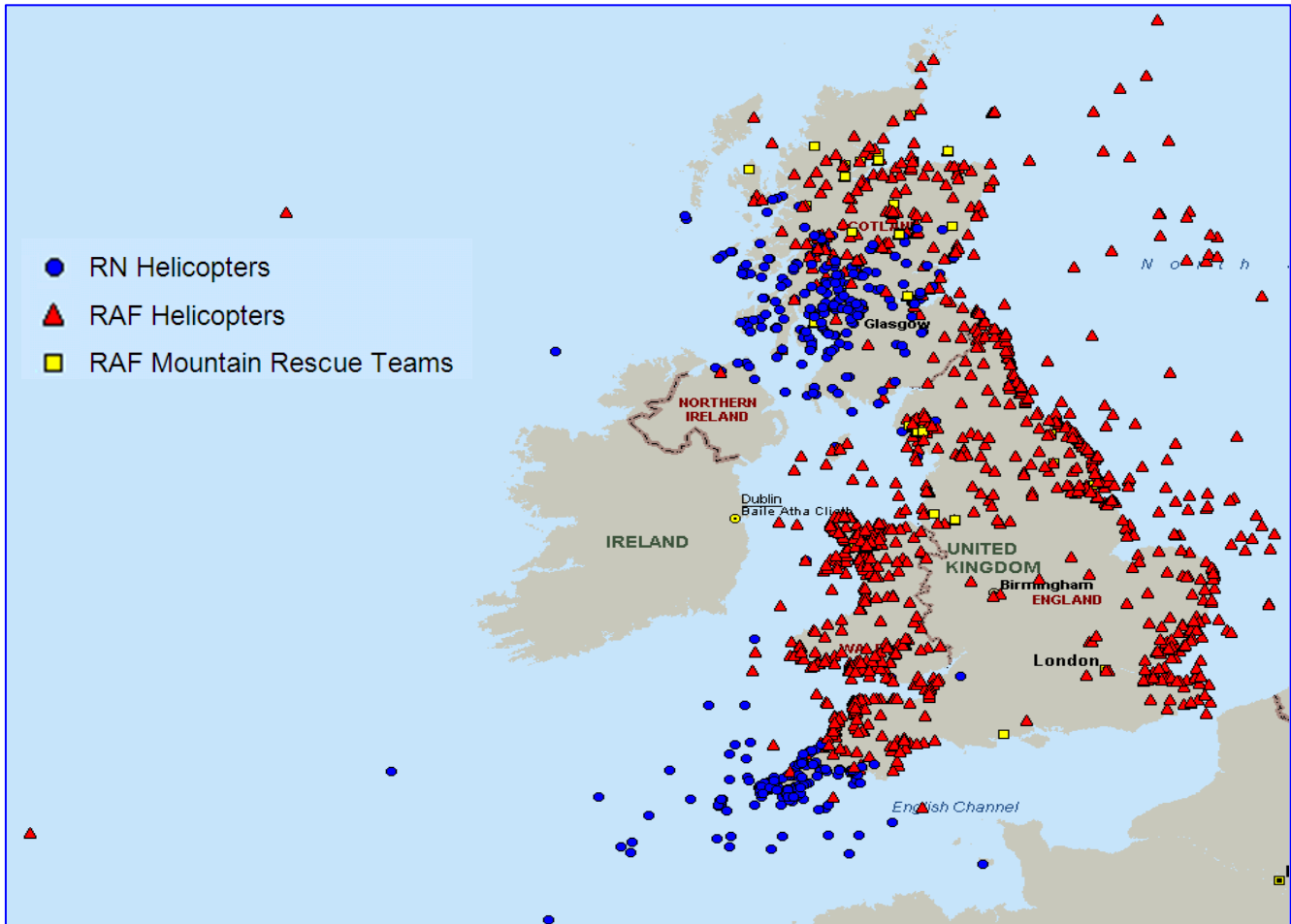


# CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

**Table 5.5** Map of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts: 2011

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.

This table is a National Statistic



Source: DASA (Price Indices)

# CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on Ministry of Defence (MOD) Land Holdings and Buildings. The chapter is split into two sections:

- Land Holdings;
- Buildings.

## Context

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

- gain an understanding of size and condition of the MOD estate;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of initiatives and policy on MOD estate.

## Land holdings

The Ministry of Defence 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.

The total area (freehold and leasehold) of the Defence Estate is some 229 thousand hectares with additional rights and grants providing further capability of over 205 thousand hectares should it be required. 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 £24 billion. The annual cost of new construction, maintenance and property management is over £2 billion.

For more information, visit the Defence Infrastructure Organisation website at: <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/Microsite/dio/>

## Service Family Accommodation

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).

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.

For more information please see

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/MicroSite/DIO/WhatWeDo/Accommodation/ServiceFamilyAccommodation.htm>

## Key Points

- The MOD owns 229 thousand hectares of land and foreshore.
- There has been a decrease of some 1,200 hectares in the freehold & leasehold figure from that reported in 2011. This is largely accounted for by the disposal of a small number of large sites together with a larger number of smaller properties. These smaller properties include the removal of all the properties occupied by the Meteorological Office following the transfer of responsibilities to the Department for Business, Innovation & Skill (BIS) in June 2011.
- The decrease in the size of the overall MOD estate is in accordance with the trends in the estate over recent years as the Department seeks to divest itself of properties that are surplus to requirements, particularly where these can assist wider government initiatives to provide land for housing etc.
- The Centre occupies the largest area at 187 thousand hectares, with access to a further 204 thousand hectares from various rights and grants. The largest decrease in holdings has been in the Centre, with a fall of over 1000 hectares, a significant amount of this is accounted for by the disposal of some smaller training areas, such as at Fulbeck (Lincolnshire) & Stradishall (Suffolk).
- England accounts for the largest portion of MOD land holdings, where the MOD owns 178 thousand hectares and has access to a further 84 thousand hectares in rights and grants.

# CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

## INTRODUCTION

- The decrease in freehold and leasehold land in England is largely due to the disposal of the two small training areas mentioned above, while the decrease in the figures for Northern Ireland reflect the handover of a number of sites to the Northern Ireland Executive (such as Shackleton Barracks outside Londonderry) and the release of a number of other barracks as part of the ongoing Normalisation process, including Lisnelly, St Patricks & St Lucia Barracks or parts thereof.
- 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. Between 2011 and 2012 there has been decreases in the areas attributed to Airfields, Barracks & Training Areas, largely as a result of the disposals already indicated above – Shackleton Barracks is categorised as an airfield. There has also been a reduction in the miscellaneous category, this has been as a result of the reclassification of a number of assets to the Research & Development (R&D) category and the removal of all the Meteorological Office properties. Other minor changes are as a result of re-categorisation of properties between land uses.
- There are around 49,000 Service Family Accommodation properties in the UK, of which around 6,500 are currently vacant. This represents a decrease in the percentage of vacant housing from 15% to 13% of total stock since 2010 and a reduction of approximately eight percentage points from the 2008 peak.
- Around 97% Service Family Accommodation properties within Great Britain for which information is available are assessed as Standard 1 or 2 (good condition, or requiring minor improvements) as of 31st March 2012.

## Data Sources

The land holding figures are derived from the Defence Property Gazetteer (DPG) which contains information on all the property assets that are owned, occupied or over which the MOD hold rights. The areas of each property are calculated from computerised mapping to provide the most accurate representation of the size of the Defence Estate.

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) and the Hydrographic Office).

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.

Data on Housing is provided by regional contractors to DIO who enter it into an electronic asset register (database). Data are extracted from this system by DIO and collated to produce UDKS tables 6.4 and 6.5

## Data Quality

Information on the quality of data is provided in the Introduction to each of the sections of this chapter. Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 6 Background Quality Report](#)

# CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

## LAND HOLDINGS

This section provides information on Ministry of Defence (MOD) Land Holdings.

### Context

#### Users

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

- gain an understanding of size of the MOD estate;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of initiatives and policy on MOD estate.

#### Ministry of Defence Estate

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.

The total area (freehold and leasehold) of the Defence Estate is some 229 thousand hectares with additional rights and grants providing further capability of over 205 thousand hectares should it be required. 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 £24 billion. The annual cost of new construction, maintenance and property management is over £2 billion.

#### 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 license. 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 license) approximately 12,760 hectares of the National

# CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

## LAND HOLDINGS

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.

### 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.

For more information, visit the Defence Infrastructure Organisation website at: <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/Microsite/dio/>

## Land Holdings

**Table 6.1** shows the area of land occupied by each Service and whether owned, leased or with legal rights.

**Table 6.2** shows the area of MOD holdings by country.

**Table 6.3** shows the area of MOD holdings by type of use, such as airfields, training areas and barracks.

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) and the Hydrographic Office).

# CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

## LAND HOLDINGS

### Key Points

- The MOD owns 229 thousand hectares of land and foreshore. The decrease of some 1,200 hectares in the freehold & leasehold figure from that reported in 2011 is largely accounted for by the disposal of a small number of large sites together with a larger number of smaller properties. These smaller properties include the removal of all the properties occupied by the Meteorological Office following the transfer of responsibilities to the Department for Business, Innovation & Skill (BIS) in June 2011.
- This decrease in the size of the overall MOD estate is in accordance with the trends in the estate over recent years as the Department seeks to divest itself of properties that are surplus to requirements, particularly where these can assist wider government initiatives to provide land for housing etc.
- The Centre occupies the largest area at 187 thousand hectares, with access to a further 204 thousand hectares from various rights and grants. The TLB with the largest decrease in holdings is the Centre, with a fall of over 1000 hectares over the last year, a significant amount of this is accounted for by the disposal of some smaller training areas, such as at Fulbeck (Lincolnshire) & Stradishall (Suffolk).
- England accounts for the largest portion of MOD land holdings, where the MOD owns 178 thousand hectares and has access to a further 84 thousand hectares in rights and grants. The decrease in freehold and leasehold land in England is largely due to the disposal of the two small training areas mentioned above, while the decrease in the figures for Northern Ireland reflect the handover of a number of sites to the Northern Ireland Executive (such as Shackleton Barracks outside Londonderry) and the release of a number of other barracks as part of the ongoing Normalisation process, including Lisnelly, St Patricks & St Lucia Barracks or parts thereof.
- Training areas occupy the largest area by type of use at 361 thousand hectares (about 1,400 square miles), including rights over 204 thousand hectares, representing over 80% of the total holdings. Between 2011 and 2012 there has been decreases in the areas attributed to Airfields, Barracks & Training Areas, largely as a result of the disposals already indicated above – Shackleton Barracks is categorised as an airfield. There has also been a reduction in the miscellaneous category, this has been as a result of the reclassification of a number of assets to the Research & Development (R&D) category and the removal of all the Meteorological Office properties. Other minor changes are as a result of re-categorisation of properties between land uses.

### Data Sources

The land holding figures are derived from the Defence Property Gazetteer (DPG) which contains information on all the property assets that are owned, occupied or over which the MOD hold rights. The areas of each property are calculated from computerised mapping to provide the most accurate representation of the size of the Defence Estate.

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.

### Data Quality

The data in these tables have been extracted from a MOD database which is considered to be reliable. There are no significant concerns over the accuracy of data. In addition to validation by DIO, the data in these tables have been subjected to a "sense check" by Government Statisticians.

Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 6 Background Quality Report](#).

# 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.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2</sup>	2012
<b>Total land &amp; foreshore holdings and rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>372.0</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>434.1</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>229.1</b>
Freehold	219.9	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0	209.8	208.8
Leasehold	18.6	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.3
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>
<i>of which:</i>								
<b>Naval Service<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Freehold	10.7	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.0	15.0	2.1	2.1
Leasehold	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Army<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>243.9</b>	<b>245.1</b>	<b>245.1</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Freehold	152.1	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.0	151.0	14.2	14.1
Leasehold	3.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	0.5	0.5
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Royal Air Force<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Freehold	30.9	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	17.8	17.7
Leasehold	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0	3.9	3.9
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>The Centre<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>392.8</b>	<b>391.8</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>187.4</b>
Freehold	25.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	172.7	171.9
Leasehold	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.9	15.5
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>204.4</b>
<b>Other<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Freehold	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.2	3.0
Leasehold	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

1. The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
2. Data from 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
4. The reduction in values from 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.
5. The Centre includes Defence Equipment & Support, Defence Infrastructure Organisation (including former Defence Training Estate (hence marked increase in values from 2011) and Service family quarters leased from Annington Property Ltd.) and Centre TLBs.
6. 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.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2</sup>	2012
<b>Land &amp; foreshore holdings and Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>372.0</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>434.1</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>229.1</b>
Freehold	219.9	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0	209.8	208.8
Leasehold	18.6	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.3
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>223.9</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>262.4</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>179.1</b>	<b>178.2</b>
Freehold	176.2	172.5	172.5	172.2	171.0	170.0	164.5	163.8
Leasehold	15.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	14.6	14.4
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Freehold	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	19.8	19.8
Leasehold	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.3
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>146.4</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Freehold	20.2	24.6	24.6	24.6	25.0	25.0	23.5	23.5
Leasehold	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.4	5.4
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>117.5</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Freehold	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.7
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.1
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>230.4<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>229.1</b>
<b>Land</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>222.1<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>222.1<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
England	176.6	174.5	174.5	174.2	173.0	172.0	..	..
Wales	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	20.0	20.0	..	..
Scotland	20.6	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	..	..
Northern Ireland	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	..	..
<b>Foreshore</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
England	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	..	..
Scotland	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	..	..
Northern Ireland	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 from 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 undergrants 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.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2</sup>	2012
<b>Airfields</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Freehold	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.0	16.1	15.6
Leasehold	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.4
Rights <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	-	-
<b>Naval bases</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Freehold	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Rights <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Training areas, ranges</b>	<b>278.2</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>291.6</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>361.3</b>	<b>360.7</b>
Freehold	145.3	148.8	148.8	148.7	148.0	148.0	144.0	143.5
Leasehold	13.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.9
Rights <sup>3</sup>	119.6	119.5	119.5	127.7	128.0	128.0	204.3	204.3
<b>Barracks, camps</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Freehold	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.6	11.4
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-
Rights <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
<b>Storage, supply depots</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Freehold	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	7.1	7.3
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Rights <sup>3</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-
<b>Research and Development</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>
Freehold	20.5	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.0	15.4	20.7
Leasehold	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.6	3.6
Rights <sup>3</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	-	-
<b>Radio &amp; W/T stations</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Freehold	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.3
Leasehold	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Rights <sup>3</sup>	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Freehold	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	11.5	6.4
Leasehold	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1
Rights <sup>3</sup>	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.2

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

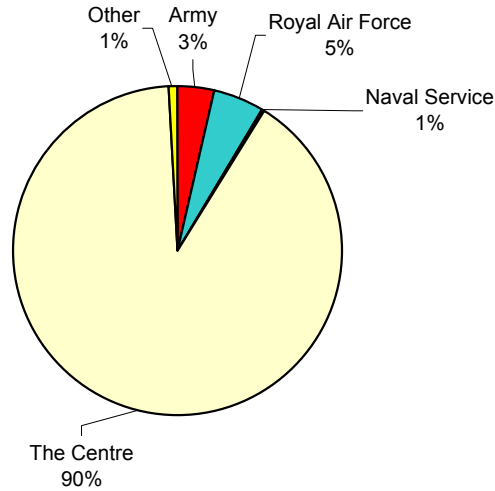
1. The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
2. Data from 2011 has been compiled using a new spatial dataset which allows for greater accuracy in the measurement of the estate, because of this new dataset comparable figures for earlier years are not 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.

# CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

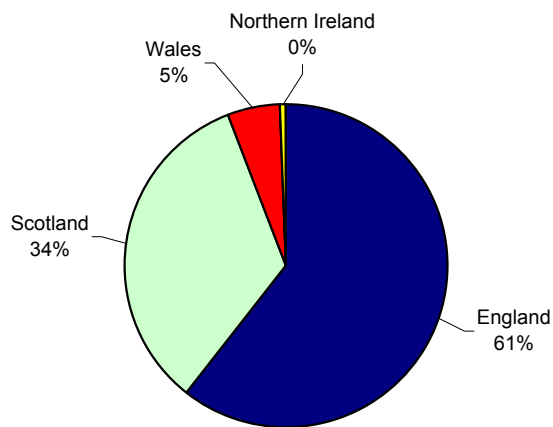
## LAND HOLDINGS

### Charts to tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 Analysis of land holdings, at 1 April 2012

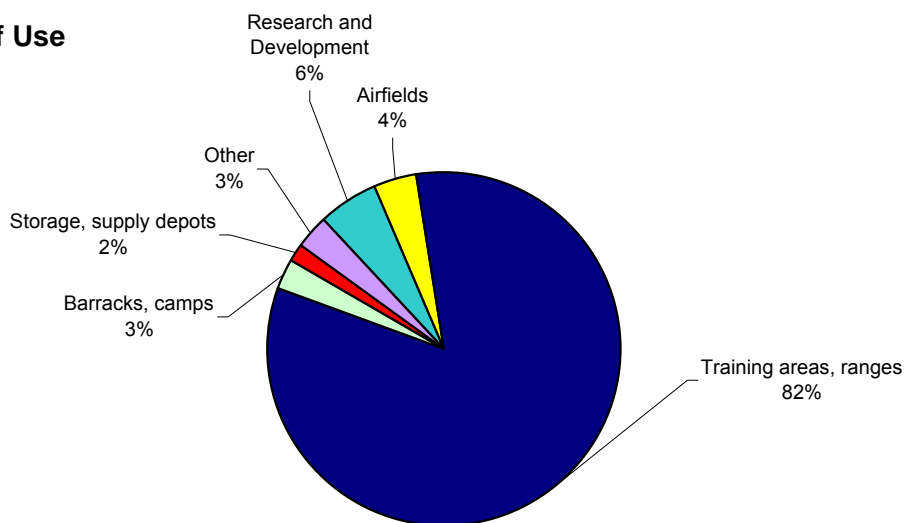
#### Parent Service area



#### Country



#### Type of Use



# CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

## Buildings

This section provides information on Service Family Accommodation.

### Context

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

- gain an understanding of size and condition of Service Family Accommodation;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of MOD initiatives and policy.

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).

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.

For more information please see

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/MicroSite/DIO/WhatWeDo/Accommodation/ServiceFamilyAccommodation.htm>

### Service Family Accommodation

**Table 6.4** shows the numbers of Service Family Accommodation properties in the UK and the numbers and proportion vacant.

**Table 6.5** shows the surveyed condition of Service Family Accommodation properties within the United Kingdom.

### Key Points

- There are around 49,000 Service Family Accommodation properties in the UK, of which around 6,500 are currently vacant. This represents a decrease in the percentage of vacant housing from 15% to 13% of total stock since 2010 and a reduction of approximately eight percentage points from the 2008 peak.
- Around 97% Service Family Accommodation properties within United Kingdom for which information is available are assessed as Standard 1 or 2 (good condition, or requiring minor improvements) as of 31st March 2012. A number of these are awaiting incoming deployments particularly from units relocating from Germany, modernisation or disposal, whilst the remainder are available to let or are already under offer to Service families.

### Data Sources

Data on Housing is provided by regional contractors to DIO who enter it into an electronic asset register (database). Data are extracted from this system by DIO and collated to produce UDKS tables 6.4 and 6.5

### Data Quality

The data in these tables have been extracted from a MOD database which is considered to be reliable. There are no significant concerns over the accuracy of data. In addition to validation by DIO, the data in these tables have been subjected to a "sense check" by Government Statisticians.

Further information can be found in the [UKDS Chapter 6 Background Quality Report](#)

# 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 2012 it managed some 49,000 properties. The planned reduction in UK Permanent Holdings has seen around 300 properties disposed of in the last year which has been partially offset by the procurement of 200 additional properties.

### Vacant properties

There are about 6,500 vacant properties in the UK. A number of these are awaiting incoming deployments particularly from units relocating from Germany, modernisation or disposal, whilst the remainder are available to let or are already under offer to Service families.

The apparent increase in the percentage of properties which are vacant between 2011 and 2012 is explained by uncertainty over the Future Footprint Strategy which has resulted in SFA, previously earmarked for disposal, being retained in certain areas including Scotland and Northern Ireland.

### 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 2012 there were around 42,600 entitled and eligible occupants in England, Wales and Scotland in SFA, to which must be added 1,780 in SSFA.

This table is a National Statistic.

### Permanent holdings

	2000	Thousands						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>
England & Wales	55.9	45.1	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.1	44.2	44.0
Scotland	5.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Northern Ireland	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7

### Vacant accommodation

	2000	Thousands						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>
England & Wales	12.6	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.1	5.0	5.0
Scotland	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Northern Ireland	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8

### Vacant properties as a percentage of all dwellings

	2000	Percentage						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
England & Wales	23	18	18	18	16	14	11	11
Scotland	30	21	23	25	19	18	16	24
Northern Ireland	13	28	41	63	28	34	29	40

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.

Around 97% Service Family Accommodation properties within United Kingdom for which information is available are assessed as Standard 1 or 2 (good condition, or requiring minor improvements) as of 31st March 2012..

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 plumbi

Standard 4 properties will typically require a new bathroom, electrical system, kitchen, insulation upgrade, and health & safety review.

**This table is a National Statistic.**

Surveyed holdings by standards for Condition	<i>Thousands</i>							
	Total stock	Core Stock <sup>1</sup>		Total stock <sup>2</sup>				
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>3</sup>	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total (United Kingdom)</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>
Standard 1 for Condition	12.8	25.1	26.6	28.4	15.8	23.4	22.1	21.1
Standard 2 for Condition	28.4	15.8	15.7	17.4	25.6	21.3	23.8	24.8
Standard 3 for Condition	15.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.0
Standard 4 for Condition	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not Recorded <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	0.8	5.8	3.0	1.7	1.9

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

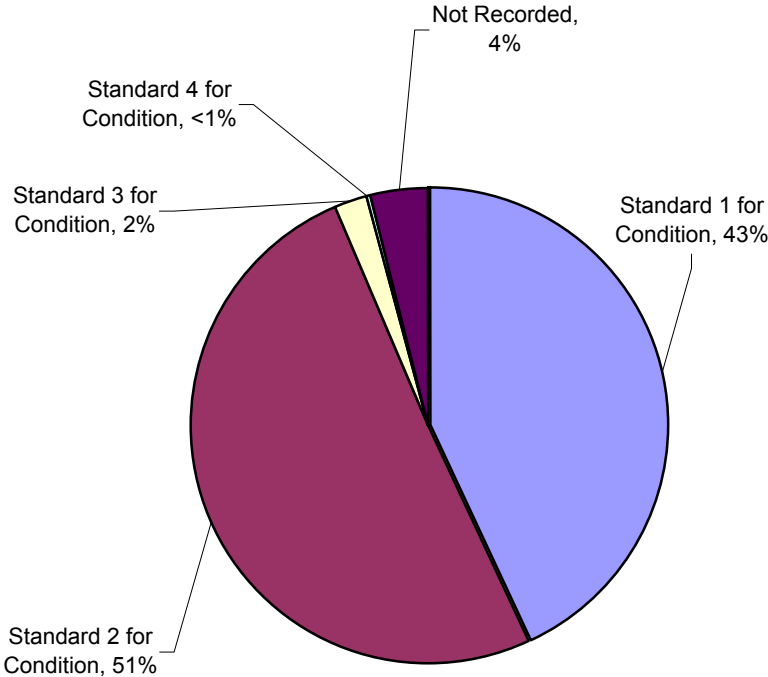
1. Core stock are those properties that are expected to be required in the long term.
2. For the period 2002-07 condition of holdings was reported against core stock. From 2008, for consistency with other reporting this was changed to report against total stock.
3. Northern Ireland data is included from 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 2012

Housing Stock (Percentage)



# CHAPTER 7 – Sustainable Development, Military Aid to the Civil Authorities and Conflict Prevention

## INTRODUCTION

### Changes to UKDS Chapter 7

Following a review and Public Consultation, Chapter 7 has been substantially reduced this year.

Tables 7.1 to 7.5 in UKDS 2011 have been removed as most of the figures previously provided in these tables are published elsewhere and, based on the information available, it is not clear that there is a user requirement for publication in UKDS.

Table 7.7 in UKDS 2011 has been removed since the information it held is not fundamentally statistical in nature and there are concerns about the capacity to produce this table in future years. DASA will be working with the data supplier to determine if a more statistical table can be produced in future years.

Table 7.8 in UKDS 2011 has been removed since the information it held is not fundamentally statistical in nature, it is available elsewhere and there are concerns about the ability to compare data across years.

Table 7.6 in UKDS 2011 has been retained in UKDS since the information it contains is statistical in nature and the statistics are not published elsewhere. However it was not put forward for assessment as a National Statistic by the United Kingdom Statistics Authority since more detailed assessment of the methods for producing and validating these statistics is needed to confirm it meets the required standards. This table has been renumbered to become Table 7.1 in UKDS 2012.

This year, UKDS Chapter 7 consists of just one section: Military Aid to Civil Authorities.

# CHAPTER 7 – Sustainable Development, Military Aid to the Civil Authorities and Conflict Prevention

## Military Aid to Civil Authorities

### Context

The Royal Navy Fisheries Protection Squadron has three River Class Patrol Vessels covering UK waters and one Offshore Patrol Vessel (Helicopter) stationed in the Falkland Isles. The River Class Patrol Vessels cover the fishery limits of England, Wales and Northern Ireland - an area that covers over 80,000 square miles of sea and stretches up to 200 miles from the coastline.

This section provides information on activities undertaken under contract to the Marine Management Organisation. 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.

The main users of this data will be those interested in MOD activities and in particular MOD support for fishery protection. This is most likely to be the media, politicians and public in areas with a fishing industry.

### Military Aid to the Civilian Authorities

**Table 7.1** shows the numbers of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishery limits, and convictions arising, in each financial year.

#### Key Points:

- In 2011/12 1,408 vessels were boarded by the Royal Navy Fisheries Protection Squadron, the highest figure in the last six years. This had resulted in 17 court convictions by the time the information was available.

#### Data Sources

The data in this table are provided by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) from the UK Monitoring, Control and Surveillance System. The data are extracted and collated manually.

#### Data Quality

Quality control is undertaken on the data on which this table is based by both the Royal Navy and the MMO. They have also been subjected to sense checks by Government Statisticians. The MMO consider the information in this table to be very reliable.



# CHAPTER 7 – Sustainable Development, Military Aid to the Civil Authorities and Conflict Prevention

## Military Aid to Civil Authorities

**Table 7.1** 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 Marine Maritime Organisation (MMO). 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.

The data in this Table are outside the scope of National Statistics since they have not been put forward for assessment by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2000/01	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Vessels boarded</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>1 408</b>
by sea areas:							
North Sea	627	343	367	306	338	411	417
Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Western Approaches	976	992	942	796	863	988	991

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	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Convictions arising from boardings<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>
by nationality:							
Belgium	4	10	19	5	3	1	2
Denmark	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eire	4	10	6	-	1	3	3
Faeroes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	8	14	16	12	1	14	6
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Netherlands	6	4	-	2	-	3	2
Spain	-	-	-	3	1	1	2
United Kingdom	20	15	16	8	4	5	2

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.

# CHAPTER 7 – Sustainable Development, Military Aid to the Civil Authorities and Conflict Prevention

## FURTHER INFORMATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

### Alternative Sources of Information Previously Published in UKDS Chapter 7

Alternative Sources for Information Previously Published in UKDS Chapter 7

Topic	Source
Waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence	From 2012 onwards data on waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence will be included in Annex D of the MOD Annual Report and Accounts and Annex B of the <a href="#">Greening Government Commitments Annual Report</a> . It should be noted that the figures in the 2011/12 Greening Government Commitments Annual Report do not match the equivalent UKDS 2011 figures exactly as the data provider has updated the figures to reflect revised Government targets.
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	From 2012 onwards data on Carbon Dioxide Emissions will be included in Annex D of the MOD Annual Report and Accounts and Annex B of the <a href="#">Greening Government Commitments Annual Report</a> . It should be noted that the figures in the 2102 MOD Annual Report and the 2011/12 Greening Government Commitments Annual Report do not match the equivalent UKDS 2011 figures exactly as the data provider has updated the figures to reflect revised Government targets. The 2012 Greening Government Commitments Annual Report does not include information on Marine and Aviation Fuel. The MOD Annual Report and Accounts includes information on Marine and Aviation Fuel, but it is expressed in litres of fuel rather than tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> .
MOD Energy Consumption	From 2012 onwards data on MOD Energy Consumption will be included in Annex D of the MOD Annual Report and Accounts and Annex B of the <a href="#">Greening Government Commitments Annual Report</a> . It should be noted that the figures in the 2011/12 Greening Government Commitments Annual Report are expressed in Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> while those in UKDS 2011 are expressed in million kWh. It is not clear which format is most useful to users. The figures in the 2012 MOD Annual Report and Accounts are expressed in kWh but the figures provided do not match the equivalent figures in UKDS 2011 as the data provider has updated the figures to reflect revised Government targets.
MOD Water Consumption	From 2012 onwards data on MOD Water Consumption will be included in Annex D of the MOD Annual Report and Accounts and Annex B of the <a href="#">Greening Government Commitments Annual Report</a> . It should be noted that the figures in the 2011/12 Greening Government Commitments Annual Report and the 2012 MOD Annual Report and Accounts do not match the equivalent UKDS 2011 figures exactly as the data provider has updated the figures to reflect revised Government targets.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition	Information on Sites of Special Scientific Interest by condition are given in the <a href="#">Defence Estate Information Report</a> on the MOD website. This document contains more detail than UKDS for England and Wales but slightly less detail than UKDS 2011 for Scotland and Northern Ireland. The figures are consistent with those given in UKDS 2011.

### Conflict Prevention

Alternative Sources for Information Previously Published in UKDS Chapter 7

Topic	Source
MOD support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative: examples (excluding operations) of activities undertaken.	Conflict Prevention Fund (CPF) data, including that previously covered in UKDS are reported by DFID to the OECD. The activities and funding are shared between DFID, MOD and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and at various times all may report on the data. Further information on the Conflict Prevention Initiative can be found on the <a href="#">DFID web site</a> , <a href="#">Foreign and Commonwealth Office web site</a> and <a href="#">OECD web site</a> .

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

## Current DASA Publications

Publication	Frequency	
1990/1991 Gulf Conflict - UK Gulf Veterans Mortality Data: Causes of Death	Annual	
Afghanistan Casualty And Fatality Statistics	Monthly	
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Statistics	Bi-Annual	
Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey	Annual	
Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces	Annual	
Defence Inflation Statistical Notice	Annual	
Defence Statistical Bulletins	Ad hoc	
Medical Discharges in the UK Regular Armed Forces	Annual	
MOD Health and Safety Statistics Annual Report	Annual	
Monthly Op TELIC and Op HERRICK UK Patient Treatment Statistics	Monthly	
Naval Service Monthly Personnel Situation Report	Monthly	
Naval service Pocket Brief	Quarterly	
Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report	Quarterly	
Quarterly Location Statistics - UK Armed Forces & Civilian Personnel	Quarterly	
Quarterly Op HERRICK and Op TELIC Amputation Statistics	Quarterly	
SAR Annual - Military Search and Rescue Annual Statistics	Annual	
SAR Monthly - Military Search and Rescue Monthly Statistics	Monthly	
SAR Quarterly- Military 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	Bi-Annual	
TSP 10 - UK Regular Forces Stationed Location (now QLS)	Quarterly	Last 1/11/2011
TSP 19 - UK Regular Forces Intake and Outflow by Age	Annual	Ceased 10/06/2010
UK Armed Forces - Annual Personnel Report	Annual	
UK Armed Forces Mental Health Report - Annual Summary	Annual	
UK Armed Forces Mental Health Report - Quarterly Report	Quarterly	
UK Armed Forces - Monthly Personnel Report	Monthly	
UK Armed Forces - Quarterly Personnel 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	Year	Frequency	Reference
	1999	Twenty-eighth	Cm 4242
	2000	Twenty-ninth	Cm 4565
	2001	Thirtieth	Cm 4993
	2002	Thirty-first	Cm 5361
	2003	Thirty-second	Cm 5717
	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
	2012	Forty-first	Cm 8299

## Annual Report and Accounts and equivalent previous documents

Ministry of Defence Annual Report and Accounts	2004/05	TSO	HC 464
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	2005/06	TSO	HC 1394
	2006/07	TSO	HC 697
	2007/08	TSO	HC 850-I & II
	2008/09	TSO	HC 467-I & II
	2009/10	TSO	HC 258
	2010/11	TSO	HC 992
	2011/12	TSO	HC 62
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory Annual Report and Accounts		TSO	Annual
Defence Support Group Annual Report and Accounts		TSO	Annual
The Meteorological Office Annual Report and Accounts		TSO	Annual
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
Guide to the Classification for Overseas Trade Statistics		TSO	Annual
Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom		TSO	Monthly & Annual
International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: Tenth Revision		World Health Organisation	1992
Major Projects Report 2011: Ministry of Defence		TSO	HC 1520-1
Managing Resources: Analysing Resource Accounts: An Introduction		HM Treasury	June 2001
Ministry of Defence: Claims Annual Report		DS&C (Claims)	
The Military Balance: Institute for International Strategic Studies		OUP	Annual
The National Security Strategy		TSO	Cm 7953
Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI); annual report and accounts; obtainable from NAAFI, London Road, Amesbury Wiltshire SP4 7EN			
Public Expenditure: Statistical Analyses 2012		TSO	Cm 8376
Strategic Defence and Security Review 2010		TSO	CM 7943
Supply Estimates: Main Estimates:		TSO	2000-01: HC 377-1 2004-05: HC 467 2005-06: HC 2 2006-07: HC 1366 2007/08: HC 835 2008/09: HC 885 2009/10: HC 514 2010/11: HC 269 2011/12 : HC921
United Kingdom National Accounts		HMSO/TSO	Annual
United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activity:		HMSO / TSO	(i) Revised 1980 (ii) Revised 1992
White Papers: Defence White Paper 2003:		TSO	Cm 1048
Delivering Security in a Changing World: Future Capabilities		TSO	Cm 6269
Strategic Defence Review (renamed the Defence White Paper)		TSO	Cm 3999

# 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.*

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Civil Service Statistics:	<a href="http://www.civilservice.gov.uk/about/facts/statistics/">http://www.civilservice.gov.uk/about/facts/statistics/</a>
Defence Support Group	<a href="http://www.dsg.mod.uk/">http://www.dsg.mod.uk/</a>
British Army	<a href="http://www.army.mod.uk">http://www.army.mod.uk</a>
Canada: Department of National Defence	<a href="http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/index.html">http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/index.html</a>
Defence Analytical Services and Advice	<a href="http://www.dasa.mod.uk">http://www.dasa.mod.uk</a>
Defence Business Services Finance	<a href="http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/FinanceandProcurement/FMSSC/">http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/FinanceandProcurement/FMSSC/</a>
Defence Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain	<a href="http://www.the-dma.org.uk/">http://www.the-dma.org.uk/</a>
Defence Equipment & Support	<a href="http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/Microsite/DES/">http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/Microsite/DES/</a>
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory	<a href="http://www.dstl.gov.uk">http://www.dstl.gov.uk</a>
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">http://www.defra.gov.uk</a>
Sustainable Development Commission	<a href="http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/">http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/</a>
Department for International Development	<a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/</a>
Department for Transport	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk">http://www.dft.gov.uk</a>
European Union (in English)	<a href="http://europa.eu/index_en.htm">http://europa.eu/index_en.htm</a>
Eurostat	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/</a>
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	<a href="http://www.fco.gov.uk">http://www.fco.gov.uk</a>
France: Ministère de la Défense (in English)	<a href="http://www.defense.gouv.fr/english/portail-defense">http://www.defense.gouv.fr/english/portail-defense</a>
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Office for National Statistics	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/default.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/default.asp</a>
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	<a href="http://www.nato.int">http://www.nato.int</a>
Op HERRICK Casualty and fatality tables	<a href="http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInAfghanistanBritishCasualties.htm">http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInAfghanistanBritishCasualties.htm</a>
Op TELIC Casualty and fatality tables	<a href="http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInIraqBritishCasualties.htm">http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInIraqBritishCasualties.htm</a>
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Royal Navy and Royal Marines	<a href="http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/index.htm">http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/index.htm</a>
Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies	<a href="http://www.rusi.org">http://www.rusi.org</a>

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

<http://www.sipri.org>

The Stationery Office (TSO)

<http://www.tso.co.uk>

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## 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.

**Arms Length Bodies** from 2011/12 included within the Departmental Grouping are the RAF Museum, the National Army Museum, the National Museum of the Royal Navy, the Royal Hospital Chelsea, the War Graves Commission, the Army Benevolent Fund, and the Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations.

**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 was disestablished at 1 April 2012. Head Office & Corporate Services (HO&CS) was established at 1 April 2012 and whilst incorporating many of the functions and personnel of Central TLB did not form a direct replacement. Some functions and associated personnel were transferred from Central TLB to various other TLBs.

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 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 (CJO)** CJO TLB was disestablished at 1 April 2012. Joint Forces Command was established at 1 April 2012 and whilst incorporating many of the functions and personnel of CJO did not form a direct replacement. Some functions and associated personnel were transferred to various other TLBs

**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.

**Commodity Blocks** under Clear Line of Sight the main MOD expenditure categories are now presented in Commodity Blocks. They provide a more meaningful description of the Departments planned and actual spend and include categories such as Personnel Costs, Equipment Support Costs and Infrastructure Costs.

**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 Grouping** from 2011/12 the MOD accounting boundary now includes not just the Core Department but now includes the Department's Arms Length Bodies. **See Arms Length Bodies**

**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**.

**Donated Asset** the notional cost of a donated asset is now treated as income and not a credit to the reserves. This better reflects the receipt of an asset that is essentially free to the Department.

**DPA** see **Defence Procurement Agency**.

**DRAc** see **Departmental Resource Accounts**.

**DSA** see **Disposal Services Authority**.

**DSCA** see **Defence Secondary Care Agency**.

**SDSA** 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**.

**Head Office & Corporate Services (HO&CS)** was established as at 1 April 2012. Lead areas of activity include Senior Finance Office (SFO) responsibility for ensuring that decisions are taken with due regard to affordability and value for money, acting as Head of Establishment for London HO Buildings and associated support requirements, Production of the Department's Resource Accounts and Governance support for MOD Trading Funds.

**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 Forces Command** was established at 1 April 2012 to ensure that a range of military support functions covering medical services, training and education, intelligence and cyber are organised in an efficient and effective manner to support success on operations, supporting investment in joint capabilities, strengthening the links between operational theatres and top level decision making.

**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. Formerly a Trading Fund within the Ministry of Defence, in Autumn 2011 it ceased to be part of the MOD and is now a Trading Fund within the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS).

**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.

**Navy Command** Navy Command is the TLB for the Naval Service, at 1 April 2010 Fleet TLB was renamed to Navy Command. Fleet TLB 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.

**NCO** see **Non-Commissioned Officer**.

**NCR** see **Net Cash Requirement**.

**NDA** see **Nuclear Decommissioning Authority**.

**NDPB** see **Non Departmental Public Bodies**

**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-Current Assets** previously called Fixed Assets is the term used to describe the Assets owned by MOD with the assets being valued on an annual basis and updated each year using indexation.

**Non Departmental Public Bodies** are the National Museum of the Royal Navy, National Army Museum, and Royal Air Force Museum and from 2011/12 are included within the **Departmental Grouping**.

**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/2<sup>nd</sup> 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**.

**PPPA** 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** PPP 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.

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

**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.