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Defence Statistics - July 2002

The main aim of this paper, which updates research paper 00/99, is to bring together the more useful statistics relating to defence expenditure in the light of the recent Spending Review and manpower and to explain some of the problems involved in using such statistics, particularly when making international comparisons.

An updated version of this paper is due to be released in the New Year.

Gavin Berman

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Summary of main points

- The UK Defence Budget has fallen from 5.3% of GDP in 1984/85 to 2.5% in 2001/02 and is planned to fall to 2.2% by 2005/06.
- There has been a 33% fall since 1990 in the size of UK regular armed forces. The number of regular reserves fell by 2.8% between April 2000 and 2001.
- The total number of armed forces personnel in NATO countries has fallen by almost a quarter since 1990.
- Since 1992/93 salaries of senior officers have increased at a faster rate than other ranks. The increases seen in ranks up to corporal were lower than for average earnings in the whole economy.

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I Defence Expenditure

A. UK Defence Expenditure

The 2002 Spending Review delivered the full introduction of resource accounting and budgeting (RAB). This has had a large effect on the presentation of the MoD's Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs).

Previously the principal measure of defence expenditure in the UK was the Defence Budget, which covered all expenditure on the Ministry of Defence's programme, and was met from three votes within the Supply Estimates (Class I, Votes 1 to 3). These votes were individually cash limited, but together they formed the block defence cash limit and were managed as a block budget.

Because of the change to resource budgeting it has become necessary to provide two time series of budget data, one under the old 'near-cash' system and the other under resource budgeting. A brief summary of RAB is provided in an annex to this document.

The Defence Budget for the years 1979/80 to 2001/02 is shown in Table 1 and Chart 1, together with the MoD's planned defence expenditure to the financial year 2005/06 announced in the Spending Review. These figures are as measured under the previous 'near-cash' system. This table also shows the Defence Budget as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product and of public expenditure.

Chart 1

Defence Expenditure 1979-80 to 2005-06

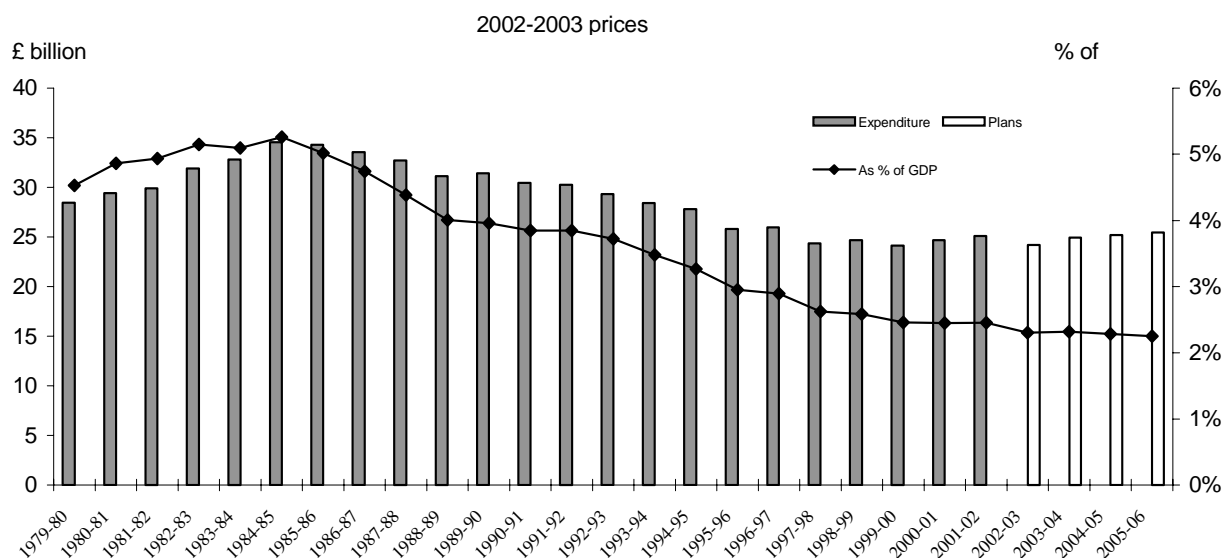


Table 1a provides information on the department's expenditure limits under the Government's new accounting procedure. The figures are given at both outturn and constant 2002/03 prices. It is not meaningful to look at defence expenditure as a proportion of GDP under RAB. The move to full resource budgeting does not affect the Government's key expenditure aggregates and

these will continue to be measured on a basis with the internationally recognised National Accounts. International comparisons will still be calculated using 'near-cash' figures.

There are a number of points to note when looking at trends in defence expenditure over the period shown:

- Defence expenditure is planned to equal 2.3% of GDP in the current financial year and then fall to around 2.2% by 2005/06. This figure has been on a downward trend since 1984/85 when the figure was 5.3%.
- According to the best available estimates of defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP, a previous low was recorded in 1930 when the figure was around 2.6%.¹
- Planned defence expenditure in real terms for the current financial year is 30% below that in 1984/85.

Table 2 looks at the defence budget under RAB broken down by budgetary area. Table 3 looks at the Defence Budget broken down by principal heading. The expenditure total shown in this table differs from that in Table 1 as it shows expenditure at outturn prices. Also, other countries' contributions to the cost of the Gulf War are excluded from this table, so expenditure in 1990/91 and 1991/92 in this table is higher than in Table 1. The percentage of total expenditure spent on personnel, equipment and other items has varied from year to year. In each year since 1995/96 expenditure on equipment has been higher than expenditure on personnel.

¹ Peacock & Wiseman, *The Growth of Public Expenditure in the United Kingdom*, 1961
ONS database series YBHA

Table 1

Defence Budget: 1979/80 to 2005/06

		£ billion	£ billion at 2002/2003 prices (a)	£bn change over previous year in real terms	% change over previous year in real terms	As per cent of GDP	As per cent of TME (b)
1979-80	<i>outturn</i>	9.4	28.4			4.5%	10.1%
1980-81	<i>outturn</i>	11.5	29.4	1.0	3.5%	4.9%	10.3%
1981-82	<i>outturn</i>	12.8	29.9	0.5	1.6%	4.9%	10.2%
1982-83	<i>outturn</i>	14.6	31.9	2.0	6.6%	5.2%	10.6%
1983-84	<i>outturn</i>	15.7	32.8	0.9	2.9%	5.1%	10.6%
1984-85	<i>outturn</i>	17.4	34.6	1.7	5.3%	5.3%	11.0%
1985-86	<i>outturn</i>	18.2	34.3	-0.3	-0.8%	5.0%	11.0%
1986-87	<i>outturn</i>	18.4	33.6	-0.7	-2.1%	4.7%	10.7%
1987-88	<i>outturn</i>	18.9	32.7	-0.9	-2.6%	4.4%	10.4%
1988-89	<i>outturn</i>	19.2	31.1	-1.6	-4.8%	4.0%	10.2%
1989-90	<i>outturn</i>	20.8	31.4	0.3	0.9%	4.0%	10.0%
1990-91 (c)	<i>outturn</i>	21.7	30.4	-1.0	-3.1%	3.9%	9.7%
1991-92 (c)	<i>outturn</i>	22.9	30.3	-0.2	-0.5%	3.9%	9.1%
1992-93	<i>outturn</i>	22.9	29.3	-1.0	-3.1%	3.7%	8.4%
1993-94	<i>outturn</i>	22.8	28.4	-0.9	-3.1%	3.5%	8.0%
1994-95	<i>outturn</i>	22.6	27.8	-0.6	-2.2%	3.3%	7.6%
1995-96	<i>outturn</i>	21.5	25.8	-2.0	-7.3%	3.0%	6.9%
1996-97 (d)	<i>outturn</i>	22.3	26.0	0.2	0.7%	2.9%	7.0%
1997-98 (d)	<i>outturn</i>	21.6	24.4	-1.6	-6.2%	2.6%	6.7%
1998-99	<i>outturn</i>	22.5	24.7	0.3	1.2%	2.6%	6.7%
1999-00	<i>outturn</i>	22.5	24.2	-0.5	-2.0%	2.5%	6.5%
2000-01	<i>outturn</i>	23.5	24.7	0.5	2.1%	2.4%	6.4%
2001-02	<i>provisional</i>	24.5	25.1	0.4	1.8%	2.5%	6.3%
2002-03	<i>plans</i>	24.2	24.2	-0.9	-3.6%	2.3%	5.8%
2003-04	<i>plans</i>	25.6	25.0	0.8	3.1%	2.3%	5.6%
2004-05	<i>plans</i>	26.5	25.2	0.2	1.0%	2.3%	5.5%
2005-06	<i>plans</i>	27.4	25.4	0.2	0.9%	2.2%	5.4%

Average annual real % change

1979/80-1996/97	-0.5%
1997/98-2005/06	0.5%
2001/02-2005/06	0.3%
2002/03-2005/06	1.7%

Notes:

- (a) Adjusted using the adjusted GDP deflator as at June 2002
- (b) Total Managed Expenditure: Sum of total current and capital expenditure of the public sector
- (c) Figures for 1990/91 and 1991/92 are net of other countries' contributions to the cost of the Gulf War of £498m and £1,525m respectively.
- (d) Figures for 1996/97 and 1997/98 are net of the element of receipts from from the sale of married quarters that have been appropriated onto *Defence Votes*, £304m and £700m respectively. The figures for these years including these amounts are given below:

1996-97	22.0	25.0	-0.8	-3.1%	2.9%	6.9%
1997-98	20.9	23.0	-2.0	-8.0%	2.5%	6.5%

Sources:

Defence Statistics 2001 (DASA) Table 1.1
 Ministry of Defence: The Government's Expenditure Plans:
 2001/2002 to 2003/2004, Cm 4608
 Public Expenditure: Statistical Analyses 2002-2003, Cm 5401
 2002 Spending Review, Cm 5570

Table 1a

Defence Resource and Net Capital Budget: 2001/02 to 2005/06 (£bn)

		£ billion	£ billion	£ change	% change
			at 2002/2003	over previous	over previous
			prices (a)	year in real	year in real
				terms	terms
2001-02	provisional	30.0	30.8		
2002-03	plans	29.3	29.3	-1.4	-4.6%
2003-04	plans	30.9	30.2	0.8	2.9%
2004-05	plans	31.8	30.2	0.1	0.2%
2005-06	plans	32.8	30.4	0.2	0.7%

Average annual real % change

2001/02-2005/06	-0.3%
2002/03-2005/06	1.2%

Notes: (a) Adjusted using the adjusted GDP deflator as at June 2002
(b) Total Managed Expenditure: Sum of total current and capital expenditure of the public sector

Source: 2002 Spending Review, Cm 5570

Table 2

The Defence Budget by budgetary area: 1996-97 to 2000-01

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	outturn	outturn	outturn	outturn	estimated outturn	estimates
Commander-in-Chief Fleet	1,155	1,106	1,090	1,282	1,350	1,375
GOC (Northern Ireland)	505	509	512	530	526	515
Commander-in-Chief, Land Command	2,970	2,870	2,866	3,062	3,660	3,710
Air Force Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	1,701	1,653	1,772	1,942	1,905	2,045
Chief of Joint Operations	395	389	368	410	339	350
Chief of Defence Logistics	4,898	4,700	5,033	3,786	3,517	4,066
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command	632	529	549	579	591	598
Adjutant General (Personal & Training Command)	1,082	1,076	1,102	1,258	1,294	1,420
Air Officer C-in-C RAF Personnel and Training Command	813	596	593	576	651	767
2nd Permanent Under Secretary of State	2,049	2,051	2,072	1,894	2,069	..
Chief of Defence Procurement	775	699	699	662	635	..
Defence systems procurement	4,791	5,014	5,397	5,716	5,617	..
Major Customers' Research Budget	531	456	460	457	435	..
Loans and grants to and repayments from the Hydrographic Office	3	-3	0	0	-1	..
Loans and grants to and repayments from the Meteorological Office	27	-6	-9	-13	-8	..
Defence Evaluation and Research Agency	16	-32	-29	-8	-8	..
Central						2,024
Defence Procurement Agency						6,246
Major Customer Research Budget						458
Conflict Prevention						195
Total Defence Budget	22,345	21,610	22,475	22,549	23,538	23,769
Retired pay, pensions and other payments to Service personnel and their dependants	1,076	1,109	1,168	1,270	1,342	..

Sources: Ministry of Defence: *The Government's Expenditure Plans: 2000/2001 to 2001/2002*, Cm 4608
Table 1.4, *Defence Statistics 2001*, DASA

Table 3

Principal Headings of the Defence Budget: 1979/80 to 2000-01

£ billion

		Total Expenditure as per cent of total												
		Expenditure on personnel					Expenditure on equipment					Other expenditure		
		(outturn/ estimates prices) ^(a)	Total	of the Armed Forces	of the retired Armed Forces	of civilian staff	Total	Sea	Land	Air	Other	Total	Works, buildings and land	Misc. stores etc
1979-80	outturn	9.2	42.6%	22.9%	5.0%	14.8%	39.7%	12.1%	8.1%	15.5%	4.0%	17.7%	6.5%	11.2%
1980-81	outturn	11.2	40.7%	22.0%	4.5%	14.2%	43.7%	13.5%	8.1%	18.4%	3.7%	15.6%	5.6%	10.0%
1981-82	outturn	12.6	40.1%	21.6%	4.9%	13.5%	44.7%	12.9%	8.7%	19.5%	3.6%	15.2%	5.3%	9.9%
1982-83	outturn	14.4	37.8%	20.2%	4.7%	12.9%	43.7%	12.0%	9.4%	18.3%	3.3%	18.4%	5.8%	12.7%
1983-84	outturn	15.5	37.0%	19.9%	5.0%	12.1%	44.8%	11.9%	9.5%	19.7%	3.6%	18.2%	6.9%	11.3%
1984-85	outturn	17.1	34.9%	18.9%	4.8%	11.2%	45.8%	13.0%	9.6%	20.3%	2.9%	19.3%	7.4%	11.9%
1985-86	outturn	17.9	35.6%	19.6%	5.0%	11.0%	45.7%	13.9%	10.5%	18.4%	2.8%	18.8%	7.9%	10.9%
1986-87	outturn	18.2	37.9%	20.9%	5.4%	11.7%	43.4%	13.7%	9.7%	17.0%	3.0%	18.6%	8.2%	10.4%
1987-88	outturn	18.9	38.2%	21.4%	5.7%	11.1%	43.9%	14.8%	9.0%	17.1%	2.9%	17.8%	7.7%	10.2%
1988-89	outturn	19.1	39.7%	22.5%	5.6%	11.6%	42.1%	13.8%	8.1%	16.2%	4.0%	18.2%	7.4%	10.8%
1989-90	outturn	20.8	39.0%	21.8%	5.8%	11.4%	41.1%	13.9%	8.4%	14.9%	3.9%	19.9%	9.2%	10.7%
1990-91	outturn	22.3	39.5%	21.6%	6.3%	11.6%	39.6%	13.3%	8.6%	14.3%	3.4%	20.9%	9.3%	11.6%
1991-92	outturn	24.6	40.5%	22.4%	6.6%	11.5%	39.7%	12.8%	8.8%	14.5%	3.6%	19.8%	8.5%	11.3%
1992-93	outturn	23.8	44.2%	23.7%	8.2%	12.3%	36.7%	12.2%	7.8%	13.3%	3.4%	19.1%	7.5%	11.6%
1993-94	outturn	23.4	42.0%	29.5%	(c)	12.5%	39.3%	11.0%	7.7%	13.9%	6.7%	18.7%	8.9%	9.8%
1994-95	outturn	22.5	41.3%	28.8%	(c)	12.5%	39.2%	10.9%	7.3%	14.1%	6.9%	19.5%	10.7%	8.8%
1995-96	outturn	21.5	39.6%	28.6%	(c)	11.0%	39.7%	9.8%	7.3%	15.6%	7.0%	20.7%	9.6%	11.1%
1996-97	outturn	22.0	39.2%	28.2%	(c)	10.9%	41.3%	9.9%	8.2%	15.9%	7.2%	19.5%	8.6%	10.9%
1997-98	outturn	20.9	39.5%	28.4%	(c)	11.1%	43.1%	10.2%	7.9%	18.4%	6.5%	17.4%	6.0%	11.5%
1998-99	outturn	22.5	38.1%	28.0%	(c)	10.1%	44.0%	10.3%	7.4%	20.3%	5.9%	17.9%	7.8%	10.1%
1999-00	outturn	22.5	37.7%	27.7%	(c)	10.0%	45.1%	..	..	..	..	17.3%	..	..
2000-01	estimates	23.5	37.2%	27.7%	(c)	9.6%	41.4%	..	..	..	..	21.3%	..	..

Notes: (a) Figures for 1990/91 and 1991/92 exclude overseas contributions to the cost of the Gulf War.

(b) Using the GDP deflator and forecasts given in the Financial Statement & Budget Report 1995-96.

(c) Pension payments to retired service personnel are outside the new public expenditure control total and are excluded from the defence budget.

Sources: UK Defence Statistics 2001 and earlier editions, Table 1.3

B. International comparisons

There are problems when making international comparisons of military expenditure. One of the most important of these is the suitability of the exchange rates used when expenditures in national currencies are converted to a common basis. The use of current exchange rates can lead to substantial distortions when comparing defence expenditures. This is because the official exchange rates of currencies are often not an accurate reflection of the purchasing power of the respective currencies - rates of exchange may be fixed by administrative decree, or in the case of a floating rate, by forces reflecting many factors, such as the movement of capital or expectations about the future. Also, the national definitions of military spending may vary.

These problems mean, then, that international comparisons of defence expenditure tend to be crude measures which should be treated with a substantial amount of caution. Differences of a fraction of a percentage point should not be used as a basis for argument.

Furthermore, the basis of payment through which the military sector acquires resources can also differ between countries. If, for example, conscription takes place in a country, the total cost of the armed forces in that country is likely to be lower than in a country with a similar size of force which is fully professional².

Tables 4 and 5 show international comparisons of Defence Expenditure based on the NATO definition of defence expenditure. This includes all spending on military forces, military aid to another nations, military pensions, host government expenses for NATO tenant forces, NATO infrastructure and civilian staff costs; but excludes spending on paramilitary forces. In view of the differences between this and national definitions, the figures may diverge considerably from those which are quoted by national authorities or given in national budgets, although for the UK the difference is minor³.

Table 4 shows expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product, while Table 5 shows expenditure in terms of US dollars per capita.

Expenditure as a proportion of GDP has fallen since the 1980s in all member countries except Turkey. Between 1985 and 1989 average defence expenditure in NATO member countries was 4.5% of GDP. This has fallen to 2.5% in 2001. Of the eighteen member countries, defence expenditure per capita rose between 1980 and 2001 in six of the countries, falling in the other twelve.

² although the professional force may well be more effective i.e. the size of professional force necessary to perform a specific defence role may be smaller than that required with conscripts

³ Only around £2 million in 1998/99 made up of expenditure on support services outside the defence budget (mainly provided by the National Audit Office).

Table 4

Defence Expenditure as % of GDP^(a)

Country	Average 1975-79	Average 1980-84	Average 1985-89	Average 1990-94	Average 1995-99	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^(b)
NATO countries										
Belgium	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.3	2.2
Denmark	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
France	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Germany ^(c)	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Greece	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.7	1.8
Italy	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9
Luxembourg	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Netherlands	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
Norway	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.9	1.8
Portugal	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Spain	..	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Turkey	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.0
United Kingdom	4.9	5.2	4.5	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
NATO Europe	..	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Canada	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
United States	5.0	5.6	6.0	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
NATO Total	..	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5

Notes: (a) NATO definition of defence expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product (based on current prices). Figures are for financial year with most months in fiscal year i.e 1999 is 1999/00 for UK.

(b) 2001 figures are estimates.

(c) These percentages have been calculated without taking into account the expenditure for Berlin.

Sources: NATO press release M-DPC-2(2001)156 - 'Financial & Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence' Table 3 and earlier editions

Table 5

NATO Defence Expenditures Per Capita In US\$ (1995 prices & exchange rates) ^(a)

Country	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^{b)}
Belgium	619	613	597	438	431	426	425	429	428	413
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	122	119
Denmark	613	619	641	596	591	595	595	587	568	579
France	821	888	910	826	803	808	781	785	779	779
Germany	859	895	892	504	495	481	482	490	490	484
Greece	452	576	504	484	516	541	587	606	635	645
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	95	102
Italy	324	365	387	338	340	336	343	350	368	354
Luxembourg	240	265	330	345	354	375	396	399	403	457
Netherlands	581	628	632	518	524	517	508	529	502	519
Norway	699	841	887	805	809	793	840	827	807	821
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	80	79
Portugal	216	202	263	269	260	251	261	267	270	273
Spain	239	262	248	221	215	216	212	216	223	221
Turkey	83	80	106	107	113	117	119	123	122	113
United Kingdom	778	860	768	577	578	541	545	530	542	532
NATO Europe	547	582	573	447	443	435	433	393	396	391
Canada	306	386	387	309	278	256	277	285	272	260
United States	1,144	1,467	1,420	1,060	1,002	984	948	945	981	958
NATO Total	758	905	885	670	645	634	620	582	586	585

Notes: (a) 1999 population data have been calculated by applying the average annual growth over previous ten years to 1996 figures.

(b) 2000 figures are estimates.

Sources: NATO press release M-DPC-2(2001)156 - 'Financial & Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence' Table 4 and earlier editions

II Defence personnel

A. Armed Forces personnel

There have been large reductions in the size of UK regular and reserve force since 1990. These followed the restructuring set out in *Britain's Defence for the 90s* and the *Defence Costs Study*. Between 1992/93 and 1998/99 there were over 34,600 redundancies in the UK Armed Forces.

Tables 6 and 7 provide a simple analysis of the strength of UK regular and reserve forces since 1980. Between 1 April 1990 and 1 April 2002, the number of UK regular forces fell by 33% to 204,700. Between 1990 and 2001 the number of regular reserves has fallen by 6% whilst the number of volunteer reserves and auxiliary forces has fallen by 48%.

The Strategic Defence Review, presented to Parliament in July 1998, proposed that the establishment of the regular Army should increase by 3,300 posts to 111,300. The Royal Naval Reserve (RNR) and Reserve Air Forces are to see minor expansions while, in contrast, the Territorial Army will see a significant reduction from 57,000 to "around 40,000".⁴

The SDR also set targets of full manning of the Royal Air Force by 2000, of the Royal Navy by 2002, and of the Army by 2004. The RAF target was not met and it is unlikely that the remaining armed forces will reach their manning target.

Table 8 shows the trained strength and establishment of UK regular forces. The figures show that at 1 April 2002 the Naval Service had a shortfall of around 1,700 between trained requirement and strength compared with 6,100 in the Army and 800 in the RAF.

⁴ Strategic Defence Review, Essay 7, Para 16

Table 6

UK Regular Armed Forces Manpower ^{(a) (b)}

	1 April 1980	1 April 1990	1 April 1994	1 April 1995	1 April 1996	1 April 1997	1 April 1998	1 April 1999	1 April 2000	1 April 2001	1 April 2002
Naval Service	71,900	63,200	55,800	50,900	48,300	45,100	44,500	43,700	42,800	42,400	41,600
Officers	10,100	10,100	9,200	8,800	8,400	7,900	7,800	7,700	7,700	7,800	7,800
Other ranks	61,800	53,000	46,600	42,100	39,900	37,200	36,700	36,000	35,200	34,600	33,900
Army	159,000	152,800	123,000	111,700	108,800	108,800	109,800	109,700	110,100	109,500	110,100
Officers	17,100	17,400	14,800	14,000	13,800	13,700	13,900	13,600	13,900	13,900	14,100
Other ranks	142,000	135,400	108,200	97,700	95,100	95,100	95,900	96,100	96,200	95,600	96,000
Royal Air Force	89,600	89,700	75,700	70,800	64,700	56,900	55,800	55,200	54,700	53,700	53,000
Officers	14,800	15,200	13,500	12,800	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,900	11,000	11,000	10,900
Other ranks	74,800	74,400	62,200	57,900	52,700	45,800	44,900	44,300	43,700	42,700	42,100
Total Officers	42,000	42,900	37,500	35,500	34,100	32,700	32,600	32,200	32,500	32,600	32,800
Total Other Ranks	278,600	262,900	217,000	197,800	187,800	178,100	177,500	176,400	175,100	173,000	171,900
Total Regular Forces	320,600	305,700	254,500	233,300	221,900	210,800	210,100	208,600	207,600	205,700	204,700

Notes: (a) Excludes locally entered personnel and Gurkhas.

(b) Figures may not sum to totals shown due to rounding.

Sources: *Defence Statistics 2001 (DASA) Table 2.8**MoD Statistical Bulletin TSP1 (April 2002)*

Table 7

UK Reserves & Auxiliary Forces (e)

	1 April 1980	1 April 1990	1 April 1994	1 April 1995	1 April 1996	1 April 1997	1 April 1998	1 April 1999	1 April 2000	1 April 2001	% change since 1990
Regular Reserve	192,300	250,800	262,200	264,100	264,600	259,500	254,700	247,500	241,300	234,700	-6%
Volunteer Reserve	77,100	90,600	71,300	64,900	62,000	62,500	62,400	57,400	50,700	47,300	-48%
Split by:											
Naval Service	35,100	34,200	27,900	27,000	27,400	27,700	28,500	28,500	28,300	27,600	-19%
<i>Royal Fleet Reserve</i>	<i>14,200</i>	<i>13,600</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>10,200</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,600</i>	<i>10,600</i>	<i>10,100</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>-28%</i>
<i>Individuals liable to recall</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>13,600</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>13,700</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>14,200</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>13,800</i>	<i>+1%</i>
Total regular reserves	29,200	27,200	23,300	23,300	23,900	24,100	24,800	24,700	24,200	23,500	-14%
Volunteer Reserves & Auxiliary Forces ^(a)	5,900	7,000	4,600	3,700	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	4,100	4,100	-41%
Army	203,500	265,400	257,500	255,200	252,800	247,700	243,000	232,200	220,000	211,000	-20%
<i>Army reserve</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>65,800</i>	<i>54,900</i>	<i>53,400</i>	<i>48,500</i>	<i>41,200</i>	<i>36,600</i>	<i>34,800</i>	<i>34,200</i>	<i>33,500</i>	<i>-49%</i>
<i>Individuals liable to recall</i>	<i>61,400</i>	<i>117,700</i>	<i>137,600</i>	<i>141,900</i>	<i>147,000</i>	<i>148,900</i>	<i>149,300</i>	<i>145,600</i>	<i>141,000</i>	<i>136,000</i>	<i>+16%</i>
Total regular reserves	132,800	183,500	192,500	195,300	195,500	190,100	186,000	180,400	175,200	169,500	-8%
Territorial Army ^(b)	63,300	72,500	65,000	59,900	57,300	57,600	57,000	51,800	44,800	41,500	-43%
Ulster Defence Regiment ^(c)	7,400	6,200	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Home Service Force ^(d)	*	3,200	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Royal Air Force	30,800	41,900	48,200	46,800	46,400	46,800	45,500	44,100	43,700	43,300	+3%
<i>Royal Air Force Reserve</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>10,100</i>	<i>16,300</i>	<i>15,900</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>16,300</i>	<i>15,400</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>14,300</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>+40%</i>
<i>Individuals liable to recall</i>	<i>26,700</i>	<i>30,100</i>	<i>30,100</i>	<i>29,600</i>	<i>29,200</i>	<i>29,000</i>	<i>28,500</i>	<i>27,700</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>-8%</i>
Total regular reserves	30,300	40,200	46,400	45,500	45,200	45,400	43,900	42,400	41,900	41,600	+3%
Volunteer Reserves & Auxiliary Forces	500	1,700	1,800	1,300	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,700	+0%

Notes: (a) The Royal Naval Auxiliary Service are not included in this table. They were disbanded on 31 March 1994.

(b) The figures for the TA include Non-Regular Permanent Staff of which there were around 1,400 at 1 April 2000

(c) On 1 July 1993 the UDR merged with the Royal Irish Rangers and are now counted as regular forces.

(d) By 1 April 1994 the Home Service Force had become fully amalgamated with the Group A of the TA.

(e) A new Reserve Forces Act came into force on 1st April 1997. The figures in this table have been re-aggregated to follow the new conventions set out in the Act

Source: Defence Statistics 2001 (DASA) Table 2.13; TSP 7, 1 April 1998, DASA

Table 8

Strengths and requirements of UK Regular Forces: at 1 April																				Thousands			
	Naval Service							Army ^(a)							Royal Air Force								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		
Trained requirement	44.3	42.9	41.9	40.9	39.9	39.9	39.2	108.0	106.4	105.8	105.3	106.4	107.0	107.0	63.7	56.4	54.5	53.0	52.2	51.6	50.0		
Trained strength	45.5	41.7	40.4	39.1	38.9	38.5	37.5	103.8	101.5	101.1	99.7	100.3	100.4	100.9	62.5	54.2	52.7	51.8	51.2	50.1	49.2		
Variation	+1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-1.9	-1.0	-1.4	-1.7	-4.2	-4.8	-4.7	-5.6	-6.1	-6.6	-6.1	-1.2	-2.2	-1.8	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.8		
Untrained strength	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.31	4.4	4.9	9.5	11.2	12.4	13.7	13.9	13.6	13.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1		
Total UK regular forces	48.3	45.1	44.5	43.7	43.2	42.9	42.4	113.3	112.7	113.5	113.3	114.2	114.0	114.8	64.7	56.9	55.9	55.2	54.9	54.0	53.3		

(a) Includes Gurkhas

Source: Ministry of Defence Performance Report: 1998/99, Cm 4170
TSP 3, DASA

B. Civilian staffing

Table 9 shows that by 1 April 2001, the total of UK and locally engaged civilian personnel had fallen by 60,600 or 35% since 1 April 1990.

Table 9

Civilian manpower at 1 April									
	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
UK Personnel	239,800	141,400	116,100	109,900	109,200	104,200	100,900	100,300	98,400
Locally Engaged	36,400	30,900	17,100	16,900	15,700	15,000	14,800	14,700	13,300
Total civilians	276,200	172,300	133,200	126,800	124,900	119,200	115,700	115,000	111,700

Defence Statistics 2001 (DASA) Table 2.1

C. International comparisons

The numbers of military personnel in each NATO country are set out in Table 10. Once again, this method of international comparison is very crude. Different organisations quote varying figures for the size of the armed forces for certain countries, depending on the definition used. For example, figures could include or exclude paramilitary forces. The NATO figures given in Table 10 include paramilitary forces.

Table 10

NATO Armed Forces Personnel												Thousands	
Country	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^(a)	% change 1990-2001 ^(d)
Belgium ^(b)	103	108	107	106	101	47	46	45	43	42	42	41	-61%
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	52	49	n/a
Denmark	34	33	29	31	30	27	28	25	25	27	24	25	-19%
France	585	575	563	550	542	504	501	475	449	421	395	367	-33%
Germany ^(c)	491	490	495	545	457	352	339	335	333	331	319	307	-44%
Greece	185	186	201	201	205	213	212	206	202	204	205	211	+5%
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	50	49	n/a
Italy	459	474	504	493	473	435	431	419	402	391	381	374	-24%
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a
Netherlands	107	107	103	104	104	67	64	57	55	54	52	52	-50%
Norway	38	40	36	51	41	38	38	33	33	33	32	31	-39%
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	191	178	n/a
Portugal	104	88	102	87	86	78	73	72	71	71	68	70	-20%
Spain	..	356	314	263	246	210	203	197	189	155	144	134	-49%
Turkey	584	717	814	769	804	805	818	828	788	789	793	795	+3%
United Kingdom	348	330	334	308	301	233	221	218	218	218	218	219	-29%
NATO Europe (d)	..	3,504	3,603	3,510	3,390	3,010	2,976	2,912	2,809	3,029	2,967	2,903	-17%
Canada	78	82	83	87	86	70	66	61	60	60	59	59	-32%
United States	2,146	2,050	2,244	2,181	2,115	1,620	1,575	1,539	1,505	1,486	1,483	1,482	-32%
NATO Total (d)	..	5,636	5,930	5,778	5,591	4,700	4,617	4,512	4,375	4,574	4,509	4,445	-23%

Notes: (a) 2001 figures are estimates.

(b) Decrease from 1992 military strength reflects the decision by the Belgian government to demilitarise the Gendarmerie.

(c) Figures for Germany refer to W Germany up to and including 1990 and to united Germany from 1991.

(d) NATO and NATO Europe changes exclude armed forces in new member countries

(n/a) Insufficient data to calculate change

Source: NATO press release M-DPC-2(2000)107 - 'Financial & Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence' Table 6 and earlier editions

III Formation of the armed forces

Table 11 gives data on the formation of the armed forces in terms of numbers of aircraft, ships and army units since 1975.

Table 11

Formation of the armed forces		1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Front-line units													
Royal Navy													
Submarines	Vessels	32	32	33	33	23	16	15	15	15	15	16	16
<i>Trident/Polaris</i>	Vessels	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4
<i>Fleet</i>	Vessels	28	28	29	29	17	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Carriers	Vessels	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Assault ships	Vessels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Cruisers	Vessels	2	1										
Destroyers	Vessels	10	13	15	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11
Frigates	Vessels	60	53	41	35	25	23	24	23	23	23	21	21
Mine counter measure vessels	Vessels	43	36	45	41	18	18	18	18	19	20	21	23
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	14	22	32	34	34	32	32	34	28	24	24	23
Fixed wing aircraft	Squadrons	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Helicopters	Squadrons	13	14	18	17	17	15	15	15	12	12	9	9
Royal marines	Commandos	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Regular army													
Combat arms													
Armour	Regiments	19	19	19	19	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10
Infantry	Battalions	55	70	67	66	45	49	48	47	47	47	47	46
Special Forces	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
Aviation	Regiments	..	6	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	*	*
Combat support													
Artillery	Regiments	26	22	22	22	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15
Engineers	Regiments	13	10	13	13	12	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
Signals	Regiments	17	13	14	13	14	12	12	11	11	11	11	11
Territorial Army													
Combat arms													
Armour	Regiments	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	4	4
Infantry	Battalions	38	38	35	41	36	36	36	33	33	33	15	15
Special Forces	Regiments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	*	*
Aviation	Regiments	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
Combat support													
Artillery	Regiments	5	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Engineers	Regiments	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	5
Signals	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12

Sources: Defence Statistics 2001(DASA) Tables 3.2 & 3.4

Table 11 (continued)

Formation of the armed forces

		1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Home Service Forces													
Infantry	Battalions	13	14	11	11	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
Royal Air Force													
Strike/attack	Squadrons	13	15	11	11	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Offensive support	Squadrons	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2
Reconnaissance	Squadrons	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Air defence	Squadrons	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Airborne Early Warning	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Air transport, tankers and helicopters	Squadrons	17	11	14	15	15	14	14	13	14	14	8	9
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF regiments													
Ground based air defence	Squadrons	6	8	8	7	5	5	6	6	6	4	4	4
Field	Squadrons	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Royal Auxiliary Air Force													
Total	Squadrons	4	9	13	16	14	15	15	17	19	20	19	19
Support units													
Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service													
Support ships	Vessels	8	9	10	8	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Survey ships	Vessels	13	13	9	8	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tankers	Vessels	..	15	14	13	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	..	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Aviation training ship	Vessels	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	..	6	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Forward repair ships	Vessels	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Royal Marines													
Logistic unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Regular Army													
Combat service support													
Equipment support	Battalions	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7
Logistics	Regiments	23	17	23	27	26	26	26	24	24	24	22	22
Field ambulances/field hospitals	Number	11	8	14	16	13	13	12	12	12	12	8	9
Territorial Army													
Combat service support													
Equipment support	Battalions	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4
Logistics	Regiments	13	8	12	12	11	11	11	19	19	19	16	15
Field ambulances/field hospitals	Number	15	13	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	14	11

Sources: Defence Statistics 2001(DASA) Tables 3.2 & 3.4

IV Armed Forces Salaries

Military salaries for ranks in the armed services are quite complex as they often relate to bands, scales and classes according to employment classification, length of service, nature of specialisation etc. For example, there are nine pay rates for Majors in the Army on the main Officer pay scale according to the length of service in that rank.

The tables shown here look at illustrative military salaries for officers and servicemen, based on Army ranks. Table 12 compares indices based on average military salaries for different ranks with the Average Earnings Index. The table shows that salaries of senior officers have risen faster than those of other ranks, by 54% between 1991/92 and 2001/02 compared with 45% for ranks up to corporal. There was a 51% rise in economy wide average earnings over the same period. The table also shows the average annual percentage change in salaries for different periods. For average earnings in 2001/02, a forecast increase of 4.7% has been used.⁵

Table 13 looks at average military salaries for different ranks for various years since 1980/81. It also shows real terms changes calculated by converting the cash salaries to constant 2001/02 prices using the Retail Prices Index.

⁵ *Forecasts for the UK Economy*, HM Treasury, November 2001

Table 12

Military Salary Index: 1991/92=100

	All Ranks ^(a)	Senior Officers (Major General and above)	Officers (Up to Brigadier)	Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	Other ranks (Up to Corporal)	Average earnings (whole economy)
1978-79	28	25	25	27	30	29
1979-80	37	32	33	37	39	34
1980-81	43	39	40	43	45	41
1981-82	48	42	45	48	49	45
1982-83	51	48	48	50	52	49
1983-84	54	51	53	54	55	53
1984-85	57	56	56	57	58	56
1985-86	63	61	62	63	63	61
1986-87	66	69	66	67	67	66
1987-88	72	73	71	72	72	71
1988-89	76	76	76	77	76	78
1989-90	82	84	81	82	81	85
1990-91	88	89	88	88	88	93
1991-92	100	100	100	100	100	100
1992-93	106	106	106	106	106	105
1993-94	108	109	108	108	107	108
1994-95	111	114	111	111	110	112
1995-96	114	120	115	115	114	115
1996-97	120	125	120	120	119	120
1997-98	124	128	125	126	124	125
1998-99	129	136	129	129	128	132
1999-00	135	143	135	135	134	138
2000-01	141	148	141	141	140	144
2001-02	146	154	147	146	145	151
Average annual % change						
1978-79 to 2001-02	7.5%	8.1%	8.0%	7.6%	7.2%	7.4%
1988-89 to 2001-02	5.1%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
1992-93 to 2001-02	3.6%	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	4.1%

Notes: (a) Indices cover adult male UK regular forces and are based on the average rate of basic pay through the year.

Sources: *Defence Statistics 2001 (DASA) and earlier editions*
ONS Database; Incomes Data Services

Table 13

Illustrative Rates of Military Salary (in terms of Army ranks) ^(a)

		1980/81	1985/86	1990/91	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	<i>Average annual change in real terms ^(b)</i>				
											<i>80/81</i>	<i>85/86</i>	<i>90/91</i>	<i>98/99</i>	<i>80/81</i>
											<i>-85/86</i>	<i>-90/91</i>	<i>-01/02</i>	<i>-01/02</i>	<i>-01/02</i>
General		£30,999	£51,558	£76,489	£100,579	£103,510	£106,098	£109,368	£112,668	£116,837	3.6%	2.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%
Brigadier		£18,250	£29,401	£41,682	£59,872	£62,351	£64,554	£67,633	£69,828	£72,620	3.0%	1.1%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%
Colonel	after 4 years in the rank	£16,151	£25,711	£36,598	£51,402	£53,511	£55,366	£58,117	£60,178	£62,400	2.7%	1.1%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Lieutenant Colonel	after 4 years in the rank	£13,750	£22,170	£31,750	£44,225	£46,040	£47,632	£49,999	£51,969	£53,889	3.0%	1.3%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Major	after 4 years in the rank	£11,001	£16,976	£24,109	£32,823	£34,138	£35,251	£37,003	£38,460	£39,884	2.1%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
Captain	after 3 years in the rank	£8,501	£13,202	£18,819	£25,441	£26,468	£27,351	£28,764	£30,040	£31,153	2.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%
Lieutenant	after 2 years in the rank	£6,650	£10,209	£14,395	£19,443	£20,222	£20,882	£21,960	£22,937	£23,787	2.0%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%
Second Lieutenant		£5,201	£7,490	£10,389	£13,976	£13,802	£15,006	£15,782	£18,126	£18,798	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	5.3%	1.7%
Warrant Officer I	band 6, scale C, after 18 years	£8,983	£13,505	£18,888	£26,119	£27,153	£28,032	£29,415	£30,558	£30,864	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.4%
Warrant Officer II	band 6, scale C, after 18 years	£8,593	£12,786	£17,935	£24,789	£25,769	£26,602	£27,915	£28,999	£29,196	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%
Staff Sergeant	band 5, scale C, after 18 years	£7,669	£11,169	£15,620	£21,190	£22,026	£22,739	£23,860	£24,784	£27,211	0.9%	0.8%	2.2%	3.7%	1.6%
Sergeant	band 5, scale C, after 12 years	£7,173	£10,417	£14,616	£19,847	£20,631	£21,297	£22,348	£23,214	£24,123	0.9%	0.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%
Corporal	class 1, band 2, scale C	£6,482	£9,289	£13,066	£17,587	£18,296	£18,911	£19,845	£20,619	£21,101	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Lance Corporal	class 1, band 1, scale C	£5,344	£6,953	£9,614	£13,010	£13,533	£13,988	£14,688	£15,334	£16,031	-1.3%	0.6%	1.8%	2.3%	0.8%
Private	class 2, band 1, scale C	£4,453	£6,081	£8,249	£11,237	£11,685	£12,086	£12,726	£13,282	£13,509	-0.4%	0.2%	1.9%	1.4%	0.8%

Notes: (a) In the illustrative rates for officers, the mid-point of the incremental scales has been used. For servicemen, the pay bandings have been selected which contain the largest number at each rank. Within each rank servicemen are divided for the purposes of pay into classes, bands and scales according to their employment classification, the nature of their specialisation and the period of commitment to serve. All forms of additional pay, eg flying pay, diving pay etc are excluded since they are not paid to the majority of Service personnel. In each year the rates are calculated using a weighted average of the salaries in that year.

(b) Conversions to constant prices are made using the retail prices index. For 2000/01 a forecast increase of 2.8% has been used.

Sources: *Defence Statistics 2001 (DASA), Table 2.15*
ONS CSDB database series CHAW, CBAB & CZVJ

Appendix A: Resource Accounting and Budgeting (RAB)

This note provides a brief guide to RAB. For a more comprehensive guide to this issue please see Annex B in ‘2002 Spending Review, New Public Spending Plans 2003-2006, Cm 5570’

Prior to the 2002 Spending Review Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs) were provided on a near cash basis. The Spending Review delivered the full introduction of resource budgeting.

Resource accounts and budgets (RAB) provide a better measure of the costs of running services, because they capture the full economic costs of providing services. Costs score when resources are consumed (or accrued) rather than when the cash is spent. Resource budgeting captures non-cash costs of economic consumption such as:

- depreciation – the consumption of capital assets over their useful economic life;
- a cost of capital charge – the opportunity and financing costs of holding capital;
- provisions for future payments – for example compensation or early retirement liabilities.

This inclusion of new costs in to the departments’ main budgets (DEL), is a significant change to the public spending control framework. The first of the main changes is that the main budget for current expenditure (the resource DEL) now includes charges for depreciation and impairments (using up or writing off capital assets), a cost of capital charge and provisions for future costs. These charges were transferred from the resource AME to DEL in the 2002 Spending Review.

Grants paid to the private sector are now managed through the resource rather than capital budget. This reflects the fact that under RAB, spending is only treated as capital if it creates an asset on the Government’s balance sheet. Finally, so as to reflect the more commercial budgeting system for public corporations under RAB, investment by public corporations financed by their own resources no longer counts as part of the department’s capital DEL.

In the past, it has been the practice to add current and capital DELs together to give a single number for spending on a department. The inclusion of capital consumption costs (depreciation and impairments) in resource DEL means that simply to add the DELs together would be misleading. Capital would be counted twice – once when the new investment was made and again as it is depreciated over it’s useful life.

In order to provide a single number for departmental spending, total DEL is presented net of the capital consumption costs. This measure of total annual spending under resource budgeting reflects the resources used to run public services plus the net investment in them.

These changes have a large effect on defence expenditure. Because of the significant fixed capital base under the control of the Ministry of Defence (approximately one third of total central Government assets) the Department incurs significant charges for holding and using capital. This means that the resources consumed by defence are higher than measured under cash or near-cash budgeting.

The table below shows the effect that the adjustments for resource budgeting have had on the Departmental Expenditure Limit.

DEL - adjustments for resource budgeting, £ billion					
		DEL (previous basis)	Adjustments for full resource budgeting	DEL (new basis)	
2001/02	prov	24.5	5.5	30.0	
2002/03	plans	24.2	5.1	29.3	
2003/04	CSR plans	25.6	5.3	30.9	
2004/05	CSR plans	26.5	5.3	31.8	
2005/06	CSR plans	27.4	5.4	32.8	

Source: 2002 Spending Review, Cm 5570

The switch to RAB increases MoD DELs by more than £5bn in each year.

Appendix B: Tri-Service and Civilian Personnel information published by DASA

Number	Title	Frequency
TSP1	UK Regular Forces strengths and changes	Monthly
TSP2	UK Armed Forces full time strengths and trained requirements	Quarterly
TSP3	UK Armed Forces strengths and requirements	Monthly
TSP4	UK Regular Forces quarterly press release	Quarterly
TSP5	UK Regular Forces premature voluntary release	Quarterly
TSP6	Global deployment of service personnel	Six-monthly
TSP7	Reserve and Cadet Forces	Yearly
TSP8	Age distribution of UK Regular Forces	Yearly
TSP9	Rank structure of UK Regular Forces	Quarterly
TSP10	UK Regular Forces distribution across the UK	Yearly
TSP11	Male UK Regular Forces marital status and family statistics	Yearly
TSP13	UK Regular Forces servicemen age on entry	Yearly
TSP15	UK Service Personnel on loan to other countries	Quarterly
TSP16	UK Regular Forces disciplinary convictions	CEASED
TSP18	UK Servicemen wastage during first six months of training	Yearly
TSP19	UK Regular Forces intake and outflow by age	Yearly
TSP20	Male Regular Forces outflow by rank	Yearly
TSP22	UK Regular Forces comparative statistics	Yearly
TSP24	Strength of uniformed medical staff	Yearly
SCPS1	UK regular forces and civilian personnel strengths	Monthly
CPS1	Permanent UK-based civilian personnel by grade equivalent, type and area of work	Quarterly
CPS2	Regional analysis of resignations for admin and science group staff	Quarterly
Stats notice	Deaths in the Armed Forces	Annual
Stats notice	Discharges in the Armed Forces	Annual
	UK Defence Statistics	Annual
	War pensions quarterly statistics	Quarterly