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# Defence Employment: 1996-97

This paper updates research paper 97/134 and brings together the latest available national and regional statistics on defence service and civilian manpower and defence industry employment. Though there are very few statistics on regional defence employment, this paper attempts to estimate regional defence employment and defence dependency.

Readers will also wish to consult Library Research Paper 98/120 *Defence Statistics 1998* which sets out some statistics on defence expenditure and armed forces.

Bryn Morgan

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## **Summary of main points**

In 1996-97 it is estimated that employment in the UK defence industry was around 420,000. (Table 1)

Of these around 265,000 were dependent on MoD expenditure and 155,000 on exports. (Table 1)

MoD equipment expenditure in the UK in 1996-97 was around £6.85 billion, around £120 per head. The South West had the highest expenditure per head with £320. (Table 3)

It is estimated that of the total UK defence industry employment of 420,000, around a third were in the South East. (Table 4)

Including MoD civilians there were an estimated 523,000 employees in the defence sector in 1996-97. This represents around 2.3% of all employees. Including UK-based regular forces the total rises to around 700,000 or 2.8% of the workforce in employment. (Table 5)

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## **I Defence Manpower**

The strength of the UK Regular Forces in April 1998 was around 210,100. Around 43,450 of these service personnel were based outside the United Kingdom. The Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR - now known as the Royal Irish Regiment) are not included as regular forces in Ministry of Defence figures. At 1 April 1998 there were 4,619 troops in the RIR. Also excluded from the figures is a total of 4,000 other locally entered personnel, including 3,514 Gurkhas. Table 1 looks at the deployment of UK-based Regular Forces and Ministry of Defence civilian manpower within the regions of the United Kingdom over the last decade.

In mid-1997, 34% of the UK-based service personnel were located in the South East, and 26% were located in the South West. These two regions account for the majority of UK-based servicemen with the next largest region in terms of service deployment being Scotland with around 8% of the UK-based service manpower.

In terms of civilian manpower, the South East is again the most prominent region with 39% of the UK-based civilians in 1997. The South West is second with 22% and Scotland is again third with 9% of the UK-based civilians.

The number of service personnel and civilian personnel deployed in the United Kingdom has declined consistently over the past decade with the largest falls in percentage terms being experienced in the northern region.

## **II Defence Employment**

### **A. Methodology**

Whilst Ministry of Defence figures are available for the deployment of UK regular forces by region, there are no comprehensive regional figures available for defence-related employment. This paper will review what regional figures exist, and attempt to estimate the level of defence-related employment in the regions.

An important issue among defence economists and other interested parties has been the effect of defence spending on regional and local economies. In 1986, Ministry of Defence statisticians decided to investigate the possibility of producing regional estimates of defence spending and defence employment.

## 1. National Estimates

The existing method<sup>1</sup> devised to produce *national* estimates requires the combination of two elements. First, a breakdown of MoD expenditure with UK industry by industrial sector (using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)); and, second, a measure of sales per employee for each of the industries where defence is significantly large. Dividing the first by the second gives an estimate of those employed *directly on defence contracts*.

Of course work is also generated for subcontractors and others who supply the main contractors. This *indirect* employment is estimated using the industry-by-industry input-output table (produced by the Office for National Statistics) which shows the extent to which the output of each industry depends on inputs from supplying industries. The matrix is used to trace the production chain back to raw materials or imports, and the indirect employment over the whole chain is estimated by using figures of sales per employee at each stage.

Another sort of indirect employment, that generated by the additional consumer spending which arises from the defence jobs, is not included in the estimates. One can therefore draw a distinction between defence-related employment and employment dependent on defence expenditure (which includes the latter indirect employment).

The approach described above is used to produce three different employment estimates: one for equipment spending, one for non-equipment spending, and one for UK industry's exports of defence equipment. For equipment spending, the industrial breakdown of expenditure is principally derived from information held on the Ministry of Defence bill-paying computer at Liverpool, on which every contract paid is coded for industry (using a 3-digit SIC). Data on non-equipment spending (largely fuel, food and clothing) are extracted from the MoD accounting system.

Estimates of defence exports are derived from a combination of HM Customs and Excise tariff headings that can reasonably be allocated wholly to defence, and from estimates produced by the Society of British Aerospace Companies. Because exports of some equipment that has both a civil and a defence use cannot be identified, and some non-equipment projects such as military construction also cannot be identified, estimates of both defence exports and of associated employment *almost certainly fall short of the true total*.

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<sup>1</sup> Statement on the Defence Estimates 1988 Volume II (Cm 344-II)

Table 1

**Deployment Of UK Manpower Within The United Kingdom<sup>(a)</sup>**

Full-time equivalents

Region	Service Manpower: 1 July - thousands							Civilian Manpower: 1 July - thousands						
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	%	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	%
North	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.8%	6.3	3.6	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.8%
Yorkshire & Humberside	14.6	14.8	15.5	12.3	12.2	11.0	6.4%	9.3	6.3	6.0	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.2%
East Midlands	13.9	12.9	11.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	4.5%	9.1	4.7	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.8%
East Anglia	13.8	16.3	14.1	11.3	11.6	12.0	7.0%	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.6%
South East	94.8	87.3	79.7	62.4	60.9	59.0	34.4%	94.6	66.6	57.5	43.1	40.4	37.2	39.4%
South West	50.0	48.1	47.2	45.2	44.8	44.4	25.9%	50.9	44.0	30.1	23.2	22.8	23.7	22.2%
West Midlands	9.7	9.4	8.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	3.0%	11.0	9.5	8.8	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.1%
North West	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.2%	12.7	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1%
England	200.0	193.3	179.6	149.4	146.6	142.6	83.1%	196.6	140.4	114.6	89.6	85.4	82.0	83.2%
Scotland	18.1	20.1	19.3	16.9	15.5	13.9	8.1%	21.9	18.1	12.3	10.6	9.5	4.8	9.3%
Wales	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.3	1.9%	9.5	6.5	5.5	4.8	4.7	9.8	4.6%
Northern Ireland <sup>(b)</sup>	11.9	9.7	11.5	9.9	10.5	11.5	6.7%	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9%
United Kingdom <sup>(c)</sup>	238.1	229.6	215.9	182.2	177.4	171.6	100.0%	231.2	167.7	135.2	108.0	102.6	99.7	100.0%

Notes: (a) This table identifies the deployment of UK Regular Forces and MOD civilians. It includes Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel on board ships in home waters. It also includes staff in Royal Ordnance Factories up to 1984 and in the Royal Dockyards up to 1986.

(b) The figures for Northern Ireland include all personnel from other parts of the United Kingdom and from the British Army of the Rhine who are serving on emergency tours of duty, but exclude the former Ulster Defence Regiment now the Home Service element of the Royal Irish Regiment.

(c) The source from which the national totals are compiled for the Services is different from that used to obtain the United Kingdom element of global deployments. Consequently, the sum of the national figures can differ from the United Kingdom figures.

Sources: *Statement on the Defence Estimates 1991 Vol II Table 4.13*

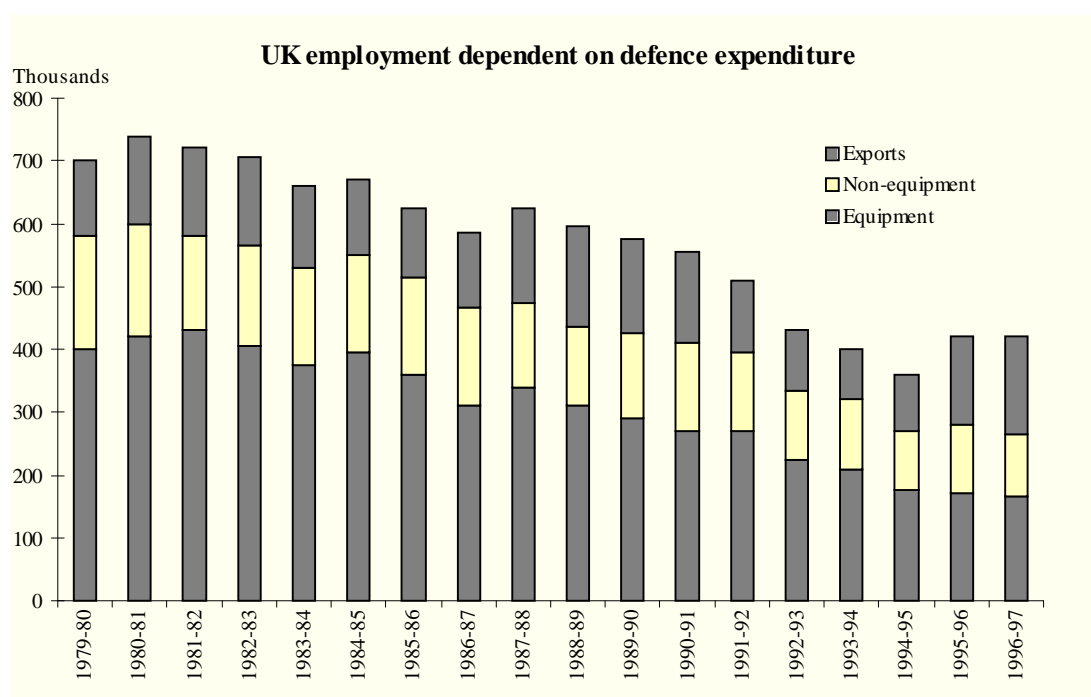
*Defence Statistics 1998 (DASA) table 2.4*

## 2. Regional Estimates

The method used by the MoD to provide a regional analysis of defence employment involves using the existing location codes on the MoD's bill-paying computer at Liverpool. This results in an analysis of MoD expenditure on equipment by region and industry, which can then be combined wherever possible with the most appropriate regional data on sales per employee to give estimates of direct employment. Because no regional information is available for non-equipment spending or for exports, no regional employment estimates are made for these two categories.

### B. MoD National Estimates

The latest Ministry of Defence figures available for UK employment dependent on defence expenditure refer to 1996-97. Using the method described in Section II(A), the Ministry of Defence has estimated national figures for employment dependent on MoD equipment expenditure, MoD non-equipment expenditure and exports. Figures for 1979-80 to 1996-97 are given in Table 2 and illustrated in the graph below.



It can be seen that apart from a rise in total defence employment from 1979-80 to 1980-81 and 1986-87 to 1987-88, there has been a downward trend in defence-related employment over most of the period shown. However, the figures for 1995-96 show a marked increase, particularly in employment dependent on defence exports. Both overall and export employment increased again in 1996-97.



Direct employment dependent on equipment expenditure, i.e. employment at MoD contractors, has fallen by over 60% over the period 1979-80 to 1996-97. One reason given for the general decline in equipment employment may be the increasing productivity within manufacturing industry as a whole, thereby increasing sales per head and hence lowering the estimate of employment according to the MoD methodology (see Section II(A)). This falling number of jobs dependent on MoD equipment expenditure has also meant a decrease in the number of indirect jobs dependent on MoD equipment expenditure - i.e. jobs at defence equipment subcontractors. Employment dependent on MoD non-equipment expenditure has also shown a general decline over the decade, but not to the extent of the fall in equipment-related employment. Hence overall employment supported by MoD expenditure, both direct and indirect, has shown a marked decline over the period 1979-80 to 1996-97.

In contrast, the level of direct and indirect employment supported by defence exports from the UK showed, if anything, a slight upward trend during the 1980s, although this appeared to have been somewhat reversed in the early 1990s. Figures for 1995-96 and 1996-97 have shown a significant increase.

As mentioned earlier, because the defence component of exports of some equipment that has both a civil and a defence use cannot be identified, and some non-equipment projects such as military construction also cannot be identified, estimates of both defence exports and of associated employment almost certainly fall short of the true total.

Table 2

<b>UK Employment Dependent On Defence Expenditure</b> <sup>(a)</sup>										thousands
	1979-80	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>Equipment Expenditure</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>165</b>
direct	220	230	200	140	140	115	105	90	85	80
indirect	180	190	160	130	130	110	105	85	90	85
<b>Non-equipment Expenditure</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>
direct	100	100	85	80	75	65	65	55	55	50
indirect	80	80	70	60	50	45	45	40	40	50
<b>Total MoD Expenditure</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
direct	320	330	285	220	215	180	170	145	135	130
indirect	260	270	230	185	180	150	145	125	130	135
<b>Exports</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>155</b>
direct	65	75	60	75	60	50	40	45	70	75
indirect	55	65	50	75	55	45	40	45	75	80
<b>Total Defence Expenditure</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>420</b>
direct	385	405	345	295	275	225	210	190	205	205
indirect	315	335	280	260	235	190	185	170	205	215

Notes: (a) From 1995/96 figures are based on the Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) 92 classifications

(b) Provisional

Sources: *Statement on the Defence Estimates 1991 Vol II Table 6.8*

*Defence Statistics 1998 (DASA) table 1.11*

### C. MoD Regional Estimates

The only regional estimates that the Ministry of Defence provide refer to direct employment dependent on MoD defence equipment expenditure. Table 3 gives a regional breakdown of defence equipment expenditure (net of VAT) and associated direct employment for 1996-97 (the latest year available) and 1990-91 and 1995-96 (for comparison).

As can be seen from the table, there are wide differences in regional defence spending. The most important region in terms of defence equipment expenditure and associated direct employment in 1996-97 is the South East. There may be a statistical bias towards the South East arising from cases where bills are paid to head offices in London for work actually done outside the region. However, the MoD do not believe that this “head office effect” is a large one<sup>2</sup>. Wales had the lowest proportion of defence equipment expenditure.

In terms of defence equipment expenditure per head, the MoD spent £320 per head in the South West.

The comparison of direct employment dependent on MoD equipment expenditure in 1996-97 and 1990-91 shows clearly that in all regions except Yorkshire and Humberside and the South West, direct equipment-related employment has fallen. The most significant falls were in the North, where there has been a fall of 15,000 or 75% in the number of employees directly dependent on MoD equipment expenditure, and in the South East where the fall was 23,000 or 46%.

The regional employment figures shown in table 3 refer only to direct employment dependent on MoD defence equipment expenditure. Nationally, however, this direct equipment-related employment accounted for just less than one fifth of total defence-related employment in the UK in 1996-97. It is therefore unsatisfactory to use the existing regional figures on direct equipment-related employment when discussing the wider issue of the regional economic impact of defence expenditure. The following section attempts to estimate, albeit crudely, the total level of defence-related employment in the regions.

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<sup>2</sup> Statement on the Defence Estimates 1988 Vol II p62

Table 3

**Defence Expenditure On Equipment & Associated Direct Employment<sup>(a)</sup> 1990-91, 1995-96 and 1996/97**

Region	Expenditure on equipment									Employment directly dependent on defence equipment expenditure					
	£ million			As per cent of total			£ per head			Thousands			As per cent of total		
	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97
North	850	500	400	11.5	7.5	6.0	280	160	130	20	6	5	14.5	7.5	6.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	150	350	500	2.0	5.5	7.0	30	70	100	3	4	5	2.0	5.0	6.0
East Midlands	300	250	200	3.5	3.5	3.0	70	60	50	5	3	3	3.5	3.5	3.5
East Anglia	200	100	100	2.5	1.5	1.5	100	50	50	3	1	1	2.5	1.5	1.5
South East	2,950	2,600	2,350	39.0	38.5	34.0	170	140	130	50	32	27	36.0	38.0	34.5
South West	950	1,250	1,550	12.5	18.5	22.5	200	260	320	18	16	18	13.0	19.0	22.5
West Midlands	450	400	400	6.0	5.5	6.0	90	80	80	8	5	5	5.5	5.5	6.0
North West	900	600	700	11.5	8.5	10.0	140	90	110	15	7	8	10.5	8.5	9.5
England	6,700	6,050	6,250	89.5	89.0	91.0	140	120	130	122	75	72	87.5	88.5	90.5
Scotland	600	600	550	8.0	9.0	8.0	120	120	110	14	8	7	10.0	9.5	8.5
Wales	50	50	50	1.0	1.0	1.0	20	20	20	1	1	0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Northern Ireland	150	100	-	1.5	1.0	0.5	90	60	0	2	1	0	1.5	1.0	0.5
United Kingdom	7,500	6,800	6,850	100.0	100.0	100.0	130	120	120	140	85	79	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) Figures are rounded to nearest £50 million or 0.5%.

(b) Expenditure on equipment is shown net of VAT.

(c) The employment estimates are of direct employment only, i.e. of those working for contractors supplying equipment to the MOD. Employment with suppliers to these contractors is not included.

Sources: Defence Statistics 1998 (DASA) table 1.9 and table 1.12

Population Trends 89 Winter 1997, ONS

### III An Estimate Of Regional Defence Employment

The starting point for this estimation is the national estimates in Table 2. The regional breakdown of the first set of figures (direct employment dependent on equipment expenditure) has already been given in Table 3.

For *indirect* employment dependent on equipment expenditure, it is assumed that the regional distribution of the 85,000 employees in 1996-97 is exactly the same as for the direct employment supported by equipment expenditure - i.e. the ratio of direct to indirect employment dependent on equipment expenditure is assumed to be the same for all regions. Table 3 sets out the proportions that are used.

Non-equipment expenditure (largely food, fuel and clothing) is assumed to be regionally distributed according to the relative size of the UK regular forces deployed in each region, the idea being that the more service personnel in any one region, the more food, clothing and fuel expenditure is likely to be needed. However, there may in reality be a slight bias to London (which would not be taken account of in this regional assumption) because of the construction/works/fuel/energy costs associated particularly with London-based civilian staff. The latest regional distribution of the UK regular forces for July 1997 is given in Table 1, although the July 1996 figures are used in the employment estimates for 1996-97. This regional distribution is applied to the national figures for both direct and indirect non-equipment employment combined.

There is a problem when attempting to analyse export-related defence employment by region because there is no method of determining in which region the employment is based. Though one might assume that the regional pattern of export-related employment might reflect the pattern of equipment-related employment, this is not in fact the case. By far the largest category of defence exports is military aerospace products, the production of which is concentrated in only a few locations.

Table 4

**An Estimate Of Regional Defence Employment 1996-97<sup>(a)</sup>**

Region	Direct Equipment Employment		Indirect Equipment Employment <sup>(b)</sup>		Total Non-equipment Employment <sup>(c) (d)</sup>		Export-Related Employment <sup>(e)</sup>		Total Defence Industrial Employment	
	<i>per cent</i>	thousands	<i>per cent</i>	thousands	<i>per cent</i>	thousands	<i>per cent</i>	thousands	<i>per cent</i>	thousands
North	6.5%	6	6.5%	6	0.8%	1	1.3%	2	3.6%	15
Yorkshire & Humberside	6.0%	4	6.0%	5	6.4%	6	0.4%	1	#NAME?	16
East Midlands	3.5%	3	3.5%	3	4.5%	5	0.9%	1	#NAME?	12
East Anglia	1.5%	1	1.5%	1	7.0%	7	1.8%	3	#NAME?	12
South East	34.5%	32	34.5%	29	34.4%	34	29.9%	45	#NAME?	140
South West	22.5%	16	22.5%	19	25.9%	26	40.3%	60	#NAME?	121
West Midlands	6.0%	5	6.0%	5	3.0%	3	5.4%	8	#NAME?	21
North West	9.5%	7	9.5%	8	1.2%	1	16.1%	24	#NAME?	40
England	90.5%	75	90.5%	77	83.1%	83	96.1%	144	#NAME?	379
Scotland	8.5%	8	8.5%	7	8.1%	8	3.1%	5	#NAME?	28
Wales	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	1.9%	2	0.2%	0	#NAME?	3
N Ireland	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	6.7%	7	0.7%	1	#NAME?	9
United Kingdom	100.0%	79	100.0%	85	100.0%	100	100.0%	150	100.0%	420

Notes: (a) See section 5 for methodology.

(b) Assumes indirect equipment employment has the same regional pattern as direct equipment employment.

(c) Includes both direct and indirect non-equipment employment.

(d) Regional pattern assumed to be the same as the regional distribution of UK-based regular forces as at 1 July 1996.

(e) Regional pattern assumed to be the same as MoD regional equipment expenditure in the aerospace sector in 1996-97.

Sources: *Defence Statistics 1998 (DASA) Tables 1.9, 1.11, 2.4; MoD*

To make some attempt at a regional analysis of defence export-related employment, it is assumed that export employment will follow the pattern of MoD regional equipment expenditure in the aerospace industry. The basis of this assumption is that in recent years around two-thirds of *identified* defence exports from the UK has comprised military aircraft and parts, guided weapons, missiles and parts and optical equipment and training simulators.<sup>3</sup>

By allocating employment according to MoD expenditure in the aerospace sector, the regions with the most significant aerospace sectors should be identified. However, this assumption is far from perfect: it is not necessarily the case that the export pattern will follow the pattern of MoD expenditure, and not *all* defence exports are in the aerospace sector. It also assumes again that indirect employment follows the same regional pattern as direct employment.

Table 4 thus shows the regional analysis of defence employment dependent on MoD expenditure and exports.

From this approximate analysis, it is suggested that the South East has the largest share of defence employment, with around 140,000 employees out of 420,000 in defence industrial jobs supported by MoD defence expenditure and exports. The South West, with around 121,000 employees, ranks second. Though the South East experiences the largest economic impact in absolute terms of regional defence expenditure, this is not so in relative terms when taking into account the importance of the defence sector in each regional economy. This is addressed in Section IV.

## **IV Summary: regional employment**

Of course when assessing the size of the defence sector in terms of employment in each regional economy, one must not forget to include the service and civilian manpower employed and based in each region. Though they may not contribute directly to the gross domestic product of a region, their spending power will serve to create employment and output in the region indirectly.

To summarise the estimates of regional defence employment presented in this paper, table 5 presents the estimates of defence-related industrial employment, MoD civilian employment and UK Regular Forces for each region for 1996-97, together with the proportion of regional employment that the defence sector is estimated to account for. Once again, it must be stressed that these estimates are no more than crude calculations which are highly dependent on the assumptions made in Section III.

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<sup>3</sup> Defence Statistics 1997 Table 1.13

In terms of the relative importance of the defence sector to the regional economy, one indicator is the proportion of defence employees (defence industry jobs plus MoD civilians) as a proportion of the total number of employees in the region. The South West with defence employees accounting for 7.9% of the total number of employees in 1996-97 is argued to be the most defence-dependent region on this basis. The South East, which had the largest defence-related employment and the largest share of MoD equipment expenditure, ranks second highest with 2.4% of employees in the defence sector.

The picture is changed slightly if one examines total defence-related employment - ie employees (including MoD civilians) *plus* UK-based regular service personnel - as a proportion of the workforce in employment, which is a broader measure of employment. The South West is again the most important region, with 8.4% of the workforce employed in the defence sector, well over twice the UK average. Northern Ireland, even excluding the RIR, has the second highest rate of defence employment with 3.2%. The UK average in 1996-97 was 2.8%.

In previous years this paper has presented estimates of defence employment by county. These were based upon work by the European Commission which gave figures for 1991/92. It has been decided that, given the changes in the defence industry in recent years, these figures no longer provide a reliable base to calculate county estimates from. It is likely that defence industry is still concentrated in a small number of counties and regions, with the most dependent areas including: Cumbria, Fife, Essex, Lancashire and Wiltshire. However, to continue to publish figures for these areas on the basis of out-of-date data would lend unwarranted credibility to estimates which were crude in the first place.



Table 5

**Estimated Employment in the Defence Sector 1996-97**

Thousands

Region	Defence Employees				UK-based Regular Forces	Total Defence- Related Employment <sup>(d)</sup>	As % of Workforce in Employment <sup>(e)</sup>
	Industrial Employment	MoD Civilians	Total <sup>(b)</sup>	As % of Total Employees <sup>(c)</sup>			
North	15	1.8	17	1.6%	1.2	18	1.5%
Yorkshire & Humberside	16	3.3	19	1.0%	12.2	31	1.4%
East Midlands	12	2.9	15	0.9%	8.6	23	1.2%
East Anglia	12	3.7	16	1.9%	11.6	27	2.7%
South East	140	40.4	180	2.4%	60.9	241	2.7%
South West	121	22.8	144	7.9%	44.8	189	8.4%
West Midlands	21	8.3	29	1.4%	5.3	35	1.4%
North West	40	2.2	42	1.8%	2.1	44	1.6%
England	379	85.4	464	2.4%	146.6	611	2.7%
Scotland	28	9.5	38	1.9%	15.5	53	2.3%
Wales	3	4.7	8	0.8%	4.3	12	1.0%
Northern Ireland	9	3.0	12	2.1%	10.5	22	3.2%
United Kingdom	420	102.6	523	2.3%	177.4	700	2.8%

Notes: (a) Direct and indirect employment supported by MoD expenditure and exports.

(b) Industrial employment plus MoD civilians.

(c) Total defence employees as a proportion of all employees in employment in Autumn 1996.

(d) Defence employees plus UK-based regular forces.

(e) Total defence-related employment as a proportion of regional workforce in employment (employees plus self-employed plus estimated HM UK-based regular forces plus training programmes) in Autumn 1996.

Sources: *Defence Statistics 1998 (DASA)*; *Labour Market Trends (DFEE) January 1998*;

*NOMIS database (EWF estimates)*

*UK Regular Forces Strength in the United Kingdom by Local Authority Area: 1 July 1996, TSP 10*