

2,126 Views | 16 CrossRef citations to date | 3 Altmetric

Original Articles

The Economics of military outsourcing

KEITH HARTLEY

Pages 199-206 | Published online: 24 Jan 2007

🗨️ Cite this article <https://doi.org/10.1080/1470243042000325904>

Sample our
Politics & International
Relations Journals
>> [Sign in here](#) to start your access
to the latest two volumes for 14 days

📄 Full Article

📊 Figures & data

🗨️ Citations

📊 Metrics

📄 Reprints & Permissions

Read this article

🔗 Share

We Care About Your Privacy

We and our 880 partners store and access personal data, like browsing data or unique identifiers, on your device. Selecting I Accept enables tracking technologies to support the purposes shown under we and our partners process data to provide. Selecting Reject All or withdrawing your consent will disable them. If trackers are disabled, some content and ads you see may not be as relevant to you. You can resurface this menu to change your choices or withdraw consent at any time by clicking the Show Purposes link on the bottom of the webpage. Your choices will have effect within our Website. For more details, refer to our Privacy Policy. [Here](#)

We and our partners process data to provide:

Use precise geolocation data. Actively scan device

I Accept

Reject All

Show Purpose



The Economics of Military Outsourcing

KEITH HARTLEY

The UK Funding Problem

UK defence policy is facing major financial pressures. Defence budgets have been falling in real terms and only recently received a small real terms increase. This budget has to fund a major new equipment programme involving the acquisition of Typhoon, A400M airlifters, missiles, warships, submarines and aircraft carriers. New equipment is costly and costs are rising in real terms, typically by about 10 per cent per annum, which is greater than the increase in the defence budget. An all-volunteer force is also costly to recruit, train and retain, since military personnel require salaries which are higher than in the civilian sector to persuade them to accept the disadvantages of the military employment contract (e.g. discipline; unsocial hours and conditions; and risks of injury and death).

The funding pressures mean that UK defence policy cannot avoid the need for difficult choices: something has to go and the question is what goes? There are four broad policy options, namely, 'equal misery' or another major defence review or higher defence spending or increased efficiency. Typically, governments prefer the 'easy' options of equal misery (e.g. delays in the new equipment programme; reduced training) and increased efficiency. Military outsourcing provides opportunities for efficiency savings. It is not the only option for efficiency improvements. Others include purchasing equipment



Not

Professor

of York.

Addit

KEITH HARTLEY

Professor Keith Hartley, Director, Centre for Defence Economics, University of York.

Log in via your institution

> [Access through your institution](#)

Log in to Taylor & Francis Online

> [Log in](#)

Restore content access

> [Restore content access for purchases made as guest](#)

Purch

PDF c

- 48 h
- Artic
- Artic

EUR 4



Issue

- 30 da
- Artic
- Artic

EUR 2



ave for later

Add to
cart

Add to
cart

* Local ta

People also read

Recommended articles

Cited by
16

Information for

Authors

R&D professionals

Editors

Librarians

Societies

Opportunities

Reprints and e-prints

Advertising solutions

Accelerated publication

Corporate access solutions

Open access

Overview

Open journals

Open Select

Dove Medical Press

F1000Research

Help and information

Help and contact

Newsroom

All journals

Books

Keep up to date

Register to receive personalised research and resources by email

 Sign up

 

 

Copyright

Acc

Registered
5 Howick Pl

or & Francis Group
orma business

