

Armed Forces, Emergency Services and Security Services

There are three main areas of work:

- The Armed Forces – the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force
- The Emergency Services – the police, fire and rescue and ambulance service
- The Security Services – the prison services, and private security services

They all have one thing in common as they help to protect and keep safe people and property. There are also opportunities for both front-line and support staff in all the services.

In this factsheet you'll be able to find out more information about the armed forces, emergency services and security services sectors:

- Jobs
- How much people earn
- The ways into jobs
- The job market
- Future trends
- What's happening locally
- Website addresses of specialist sites that you can explore if you'd like to find out more.

Jobs in the Armed Forces

The British Army

The British Army is one of the armed forces that defend Britain and its allies, both in this country and overseas. It takes part in North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and United Nations (UN) operations wherever required in the world. Many overseas operations are implemented for peacekeeping and humanitarian purposes.

The army is made up of a number of regiments and corps, and designated jobs fall into one of seven categories:

- combat
- engineering
- logistics and supplies
- intelligence, IT and communications
- human resources, administration and finance
- medical
- music and ceremonial.

Army officer jobs within these regiments and corps are broken down into four areas:

- Combat Arms - fighting regiments such as the Infantry
- Combat Support Arms - providing the Combat Arms with direct support on the battlefield in areas such as artillery and engineering
- Combat Service Support Arms - helping every part of the Army to function effectively, including areas such as human resources and medical services
- Professionally qualified officers (PQOs), who are qualified officers prior to joining the Army including, for example, doctors, nurses, solicitors and ministers.

Army soldiers usually have a particular trade or job – ranging from chef to vehicle mechanic - but also carry out a wide range of duties, including taking part in military exercises and operations.

Army Officers lead and manage teams of soldiers. They are responsible for carrying out effective operations and for overseeing the training, discipline and welfare and the career development of the soldiers under their command. As well as these general duties, some officers have a profession in the Army. They include nurses, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, physiotherapists, veterinary surgeons, barristers, solicitors, and chaplains.

The Royal Air Force

The Royal Air Force (RAF) has a responsibility to defend airspace and works alongside the other armed forces as a fighting and peace keeping force.

Roles include Airmen and women and officers:

Airmen and women use their specialist skills in around 50 ground support roles. They also take part in military operations, exercises and training.

Officers are the managers and leaders of the RAF and they take responsibility for the welfare of the airmen and airwomen under their command

Jobs in the RAF are in specialist areas:

- Engineering and technical
- Force protection
- Medical and medical support.
- Personnel support
- Air operations support
- Communications and intelligence.
- Logistics

Officers usually specialise in one of the following roles:

- Pilots
- Weapons systems officers
- Engineer officers
- RAF Police officers
- RAF Regiment officers
- Dental officers
- Medical officers
- Medical support officers
- Medical support officers (physiotherapists)
- Nursing officers
- Personnel support officers
- Chaplains.
- Legal officers
- Physical education officers
- Training officers
- Air traffic control officers
- Aerospace battle managers
- Flight operations officers.
- Intelligence officers
- Logistics officers

The Royal Navy

The Royal Navy has a responsibility to defend UK fishing grounds and oilfields, provide the UK nuclear deterrent and works alongside the other armed forces as a fighting and peace keeping force. It operates ships of different sizes including aircraft carriers, patrol boats and submarines as well as ship-borne aircraft.

Royal Navy ratings operate technology, carry out repairs and put operations into practice.

There are many different roles in different specialist branches, including:

- Warfare
- Engineering
- Logistics
- Medical
- Fleet Air Arm

Officers manage, lead and are responsible for the welfare of the people in their division. They usually specialise in one of the following roles:

- Aircrew officer pilots
- Observers (aircrew officers - navigation and weapons systems)
- Warfare officers.
- Air traffic control officers
- Engineer officers
- Logistics officers
- Training management officers
- Medical officers
- Dental officers.
- Nursing officers
- Chaplains

Jobs in the Emergency Services

Ambulance Crew

Ambulance staff provide emergency and non-emergency care for ill and vulnerable patients, and transport them to and from their homes, hospitals and other medical facilities.

The main types of ambulance crew are:

- **Paramedics** are the most highly trained ambulance staff.
- **Emergency care assistants** (ECAs) help paramedics or ambulance technicians to give patients the urgent care they need.
- **Ambulance care assistants** (ACAs) carry out non-emergency journeys.

Paramedics are usually teamed with an emergency care assistant whose role is to assist them.

Paramedics respond to medical emergencies, and are usually the first senior healthcare professional on the scene. They may find themselves dealing with the aftermath of any situation. They use their skills and high-tech medical equipment to assess, start to treat and stabilise patients before transporting them to hospital or referring them to alternative services, such as minor injury clinics, social services, and GP surgeries. They drive the ambulance or response unit and have to make sure that the ambulance and its equipment are working and maintained.

Fire and Rescue

Firefighters and firefighting managers deal with emergency situations but also increasingly do prevention work too with the public and businesses trying to prevent accidents and fires happening.

As part of their emergency work they control fires, deal with chemical spills and road traffic collisions. Their work may also include providing help to casualties or people trapped in buildings or vehicles. They also have to inspect, clean and maintain their equipment and fire engines.

Firefighters may work full time (known as whole-time) or be on call as retained firefighters. **Retained firefighters** usually combine their work in the fire and rescue service with another, main job.

Police

Police officers work to reduce crime and disorder and make communities safer. They respond to call for help and attend incidents and emergencies as well as investigating and preventing crime. They are also responsible for arresting and detaining crime suspects and to help bring offenders to justice.

Some officers are assigned to traffic control roles. Some forces have mounted police, river patrols and underwater search teams. **British Transport Police** officers patrol stations and trains.

Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) also work on the frontline of their local force providing a visible presence on the street and tackling for example anti-social and nuisance behaviour, detaining someone until a police officer arrives or providing support at large public gatherings such as sports events or public demonstrations.

Jobs in Security Services

Prison Service

Prison Officers keep people who have been remanded or sentenced by the courts securely in prison. Their job is also to build positive relationships with prisoners as part of offender management to help them to not re-offend when they are released.

They would usually supervise prisoners, carry out searches and security checks, escort prisoners as needed and look out for situations where they are at risk to themselves or others, whilst respecting their rights, dignity and property.

Private Security Services

Close protection officers (CPOs) – also known as body guards or personal protection officers - protect their clients from deliberate attack, accidents or unwanted attention. They are responsible for assessing security measures and providing discreet surveillance. CPOs are often contracted to work for people in the public eye.

Some CPOs may train to be chauffeurs, specialising in defensive and evasive driving.

Security Officers

Security officers – also known as security guards - make sure that the buildings, outside areas, valuables and people they protect are safe and secure. Actual tasks vary widely depending on their role. Some security officers may work with guard dogs, for example, while others may escort money or valuables in a security van.

Security officers may monitor, check, keep records and, if needed, search people coming into or leaving a building as well as walk around a site, possibly at night; checking security, looking out for problems, and responding to fire and security alarms. They may also monitor closed-circuit television (CCTV) screens in the control room of a building, store or car park.

Want to know more?

The information in this jobs section is a summary of what's involved in each of the jobs and only a few jobs are highlighted to give a snapshot of this sector.

You can also use the National Careers Service website:

<https://nationalcareersservice.direct.gov.uk/advice/planning/jobfamily/Pages/default.aspx> to find out about 100s of jobs and careers, including the ones listed above and many, many more.

Pay

Army

A soldier's pay is determined by rank, length of service and the band of pay a particular job commands. Lower band pay applies to most jobs that exist at private soldier level. Examples of higher pay band jobs include combat engineer, chef, mechanic and registered general nurse.

- New entrants (aged 16 -33) earn £14,286.
- Privates can earn between £17,689 and £26,668.
- Sergeants' pay can range from £30,012 to £37,298.
- Non-graduate officer cadets start on £15,981 a year.
- Graduate officer cadets start around £29,882.
- Higher ranks' salaries (from Captain to Brigadier) range between £48,450 and £101,923.

The Army provides accommodation for both single and married officers, soldiers and their dependants, many kinds of leave (absence from working as a soldier), and free medical and dental care are provided by the army.

Royal Air Force

- Airmen and women earn around £14,348 - £17,767.
- Senior aircraftmen and women earn up to £29,357 a year, depending on their trade.
- Those promoted to corporal earn up to £33,660 and sergeants up to £37,461.
- New Pilot officers earn £24,130 a year.
- Flight lieutenants start around £39,493 a year.
- Squadron leaders start around £49,646 a year.

RAF personnel are eligible for bonuses after four years, which may require committing to a further minimum period of service. Those living on base receive subsidised food and accommodation.

The Royal Navy

- Royal Navy ratings enter the service on a salary of £13,895 a year.
- Once qualified, able ratings may earn between £17,265 and £28,939 a year.
- Warrant Officers can earn up to £46,753 a year.
- A lieutenant earns between £37,915 and £45,090.
- Commanders earn between £67,031 and £77,617 a year.
- A captain earns between £79,716 and £89,408.

- Some officers with specialist skills and qualifications are paid extra, as are some on special service, for example in submarines. Living costs are heavily subsidised ashore and are free at sea.

Ambulance Service

- Emergency Medical dispatchers can earn between £14,294 and £17,425 a year.
- Ambulance Services driver can earn between £16,271 and £19,268 a year.
- Ambulance Practitioners earn between £21,388 and £27,901 a year.
- An experienced paramedic can earn between £27,500 and £34,530 a year.
- Emergency Services area manager can earn between £30,764 and £40,558 a year.

Paramedics working in and around London may earn more.

Fire and Rescue Service

- Whole-time fire fighters earn at least £21,369 a year on entry, rising to £28,481 a year.
- Crew managers earn between £30,271 and £31,576.
- Station managers earn between £36,729 and £40,510.
- Retained fire fighters are generally paid an annual fee (a retainer) of around £2,848 plus a turn-out fee for each emergency attended. They are also paid for training sessions and for duties such as equipment maintenance.

Police

- Starting salaries for Police Officers with no policing qualification is £19,000 a year.
- After several years' service, earnings can reach around £36,500.
- Sergeants earn around £40,000, while officers who reach the rank of Inspector earn around £50,000.

Pay rates vary between police forces. Officers in some forces receive extra allowances. For details contact your chosen police force.

Prison Service

- New prison officers earn at least £18,500 a year.
- Experienced prison officers may earn around £31,000 a year.

Close Protection Officers

- Many are self-employed and daily rates for CPOs in low risk areas are usually between £100 and £150, plus expenses.
- An established CPO may earn between £24,000 and £30,000.
- Experienced CPOs in high-risk areas can earn anything from £1000 a day.

Security Officers

- Starting salaries for security guards can be between £15,000 and £20,000 a year. Rates tend to be higher in London.
- Experienced security officers such as security managers may earn about £45,000 a year.

Ways in to armed forces, emergency services and security services jobs

Armed Forces

Army

For soldiers the minimum age for entry to the army is 16. If you are under 18, you will need consent from a parent or guardian. All entrants must pass the army entrance test (known as the BARB test) and a two-day selection programme at the Army Development and Selection Centre (ADSC). This programme includes a medical and physical assessment, aptitude and literacy tests, and an interview. Entrants who are eligible for consideration for a technical trade are also asked to sit a technical selection test. All candidates need to meet army nationality requirements.

If you are aged between 16 and 17 years and one month you could apply for the 42-week school leaver's course at the Army Foundation College at Harrogate.

Some jobs, particularly technical and mechanical apprenticeships, require specific qualifications. A vehicle mechanic, for example, requires GCSE grades C/D in maths, English and a science

Officer Cadets must normally be between 17 years and nine months and 28 years. There are, however, higher age limits for professionally qualified entrants such as doctors.

Entrants for officer entry need at least two A levels, or the equivalent, and seven GCSEs (A*-C), including English language, maths and either a science or foreign language. More than 80 per cent of officer cadets are graduates. Certain regiments or corps may also prefer a particular degree, depending on their needs.

Candidates must pass a medical entrance test and meet the Army's nationality and residency requirements. Selection is by a series of interviews, and practical and written tests at the Army Officer Selection Board (AOSB) at Westbury, Wiltshire.

The Army offers a number of financial schemes and incentives to potential officer trainees (which can help with the cost of A level or degree studies) in return for a commitment to officer training and future service. Full details of these schemes are available at www.armyjobs.mod.uk/education

It is also possible to train as an officer after being promoted from soldier. Women cannot currently join regiments and corps involved in frontline fighting.

Royal Air Force

Airmen and women can join the RAF in many trades from the age of 16 except for a few roles such as mental health nurse. The qualifications required vary by role. No formal qualifications are needed to become an RAF Regiment gunner. But most trades require two to five GCSEs (A*-C), including English language and maths. The RAF website lists full entry requirements for each role.

Applicants must be citizens of the UK or Ireland have been Commonwealth citizens since birth or hold dual UK and other nationality.

RAF Apprenticeships and Advanced Apprenticeships are on offer in a wide variety of trades, including aeronautical engineering, information technology, professional cookery, security guarding, and business and administration.

You will also need to take a series of tests covering aptitude, practical initiative and health and fitness.

Wearing glasses may limit the roles for which candidates can apply. Medical conditions may also be a bar to entry such as diabetes and epilepsy.

The Royal Navy

To join the Royal Navy you will need to pass a selection test, interview and medical. There are no formal entry qualifications for many jobs at ratings level, although GCSEs or equivalent qualifications of at least two GCSEs (A*-C) including English and maths are needed for some specialisations. Ratings must be at least 16 years old on entry and older for a few trades.

For officers Entry is with at least five GCSEs (A*-C), including English and maths and two A levels. Equivalent qualifications may be accepted for some specialisations. Many entrants have a degree. Specific degree subjects are required for some roles. Engineer officers, for example, must have an accredited engineering degree.

All candidates must pass a two-day assessment called the Admiralty Interview Board (AIB) at HMS Sultan in Hampshire. Before attending the AIB, those who have applied to become pilots, observers or air traffic controllers take flying aptitude tests at RAF Cranwell in Lincolnshire to assess their potential for training.

There are also UK citizenship requirements.

The Ambulance Service

Entry requirements vary between ambulance trusts and many ask for at least three or four GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent qualifications – five or more GCSEs or equivalent may be required for paramedic training.

Ambulance crew drivers will also need:

- a C1 category driving licence with no more than 3 penalty points
- excellent driving skills with between one and two years' driving experience
- to pass a medical examination

- to pass service selection tests, which may include a driving assessment, fitness test and writing and number skills tests
- to undergo checks through the Criminal Records Bureau in order to work with children and vulnerable adults
- experience of dealing with the public - ideally in a paid or voluntary caring role.

You will need to be registered with the Health Professions Council (HPC) before you can work unsupervised as a paramedic. There are two main routes to becoming a qualified paramedic:

- Student ambulance paramedic program with a health trust - many lead to a higher education diploma, foundation degree or degree in paramedic science. This route may take from two to five years.(see NHS jobs site for vacancies)
- Diploma or degree in paramedic science. This could be a two-year higher education diploma, a two-year or three-year foundation degree or a three-year degree course. Some courses include a number of paid placements. Applicants may need at least five GCSEs (A*-C) including English and maths for higher education diplomas, one or two A levels for foundation degrees, and two or three A levels, including one science subject, for degrees. Equivalent qualifications may be accepted. On completion of an approved course, students are eligible to register as qualified paramedics.

Relevant experience before applying for entry may be gained in various ways. They include:

- the St John Ambulance Cadet programme for young people aged between 10 and 17 years (see <http://www.sja.org.uk>)
- British Red Cross's volunteering opportunities (see <http://www.redcross.org.uk>)

The Fire and Rescue Service

Each Fire Service sets its own entry requirements but in general you need to be 18+. There may be no set academic qualifications for entry to some services, although many applicants have GCSEs or other qualifications and must pass tests in:

- maths
- understanding and interpreting written information
- situational awareness and problem solving.

Applicants need a reasonable level of physical fitness - assessed by a full medical examination and physical tests.

Some services require a full driving licence.

The Police

Eligibility criteria can vary from force to force however in general no set academic qualifications are required, though written tests are part of the assessment and many applicants have strong qualifications. Applicants must be:

- at least 18 years old
- a British, EU or Commonwealth citizen, or a foreign national with indefinite leave to remain in the UK
- in good physical and mental health – a fitness test, eyesight test and medical examination are carried out.
- able to satisfy background and security checks and declare any previous convictions.

Experience of public service or working with people is an advantage. Some candidates volunteer as special constables or work as police community support officers before applying to join the regular service.

For Police Community Support Officers criteria vary from force to force but in general:

- No formal educational requirements but need to pass written tests
- need permanent right to remain without restriction in the UK.
- Full security and reference checks are made
- good health and satisfactory eye test needed
- some tattoos and piercings may be unacceptable

Prison Officers

There are citizenship requirements and you must also:

- be at least 18 years old
- pass an entrance test – although no specific qualifications are not required the test may be easier if you have qualifications
- pass a medical, sight and fitness test
- have good health and physical fitness
- have at least three years' UK residency
- not be an undischarged bankrupt, or having links to any groups or organisations the Prison Service regards as racist
- pass a Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) check.

Close Protection Officers

All Close Protection Officers working in England and Wales are required by law to have a Security Industry Authority (SIA) licence. To apply for a frontline close protection licence, applicants must be aged 18 years or over and have already successfully passed one of the following Level 3 SIA-approved qualifications:

- Certificate in protective security (distance-learning course awarded by Buckinghamshire New University)
- Edexcel BTEC in close protection operations
- City & Guilds Certificate in close protection.

To obtain a frontline close protection licence, CPOs must also:

- provide evidence that they have a valid and SIA-recognised first aid certificate
- undergo checks through the Criminal Records Bureau
- provide proof of age and identity
- have the right to work and remain in the UK.

Security Officers

Security officers usually need an SIA license and those working on premises with an alcohol licence, which can include shopping centres, need an SIA door supervisor licence even if their role doesn't require them to work in the actual areas where the alcohol is sold.

If the role involves monitoring CCTV, an SIA public space surveillance licence may be required too. Other security roles, such as close protection, cash and valuables in transit and vehicle immobilisation, require a separate licence.

Before applying for a security guard licence, an applicant needs to hold one of these qualifications:

- EDI Level 2 Certificate for security guards (EDI also offers a Level 1 introduction to working in the security industry, which could be taken as a first step before SIA training.)
- City & Guilds Level 2 Certificate for security guards
- BTEC Level 2 Award in security guarding
- National Open College Network (NOCN) Level 2 Award in security guarding.

Applicants need to be over 18 and pass identity and Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) checks. A criminal record does not necessarily mean a candidate will be refused a licence.

Some security organisations offer Apprenticeships.

For more information about the courses on offer locally for 14-19 year olds why not take a look at your local area prospectus?

- Walsall - www.choosewalsall.com
- Wolverhampton - www.area-prospectus.com

For courses in higher education check out the UCAS website - www.ucas.com

For Apprenticeships check out vacancies on this site:

- National Apprenticeship site - www.apprenticeships.org.uk

The Job Market

Army

By 2020 the army will consist of 82,000 regular personnel and 30,000 trained reserves.

The first step should be to speak to an adviser at an armed forces careers office. Contact details for local offices and further information about a career in the army is available at <http://www.armyjobs.mod.uk/>

Royal Air Force

The number of people in the RAF has fallen in recent years to around 40,000. However, the force continues to recruit new staff. There is keen competition for most roles. The RAF careers website highlights which trades are receiving high numbers of applications.

All officer roles are open to men and women, with the exception of RAF Regiment officer, which is open to men only. There is strong competition and many entrants are graduates.

The Royal Navy

The Royal Navy recruits approximately 4,500 ratings per year. Armed forces careers offices have details of vacancies.

The Ambulance Service

The NHS employs around 18,600 ambulance staff in England. A few ambulance service staff work for private ambulance services and in the armed forces. Competition for posts can be keen.

The number of paramedics has been growing and there are currently just over 15,000 registered with the Health Professions Council (HPC). Most of them work for the NHS, covering rural areas as well as towns and cities. Others are employed by the armed forces, private hospitals, private ambulance services, private paramedical agencies, and a few major industries.

NHS ambulance jobs are advertised on the NHS jobs vacancy website (<http://www.jobs.nhs.uk/>), on ambulance trusts' websites and in local newspapers.

The Fire and Rescue Service

The main employers of fire fighters in England are the local fire and rescue authorities. They employ just over 30,000 whole-time fire fighters and 11,744 retained fire fighters.

There is a high level of competition for entry to whole-time work, with many more applicants than vacancies. On average when they recruit the services have 150 applicants for each post. There is, however, a national shortage of retained fire fighters.

Other organisations employ fire fighters. These include the British Airports Authority, the Defence Fire and Rescue Service, and the RAF.

The Police

There are around 130,000 police officers working in England and Wales. They are employed by regional police forces, as well as non-geographic forces, such as the British Transport Police, Civil Nuclear Constabulary and the Ministry of Defence Police (MDP).

Police forces recruit at different times. Currently some forces are not recruiting due to financial difficulties caused by decreasing funding being available from central government which is resulting in job losses.

Prison Service

Recruitment is carried out by individual prisons. There are over 25,000 prison officers working in 133 prisons in England and Wales. Most are adult prisons for people over 21 years old, while others are young offenders' institutions for people aged 15 to 21. Men and women are held in separate prisons. Prisons are located in rural and urban areas, some in very remote areas.

Most prisons in England and Wales are run by Her Majesty's Prison Service (HMPS). Twelve others are run by private companies under contract to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). All prisons including contracted out ones are listed on the [HM prison website](#)

Private Security Services

There are around 500,000 people employed in the UK security industry -150,000 are licensed security officers. They work in a variety of places, including businesses, shops and shopping centres, airports, sports and concert venues, building sites, museums, hospitals and schools.

Large organisations may employ their own security staff, but many officers work as contract staff for private security companies. There are around 2,500 security firms in the UK. Many are small, local firms.

There is fierce competition for vacancies as Close protection officers because, although demand is stable, this is a small and specialised area of work. Close Protection Officers employed by the state are usually specially trained police officers or military personnel, often from the Royal Military Police or Special Forces.

Future Trends

This sector – apart from private security and some prison services – is mainly funded by government money and so is vulnerable to cuts at times when public spending is being targeted as it is at the time of writing.

The armed forces (and especially the army) are predicted to continue to have a steady need for recruits – although there are plans to reduce the Ministry of Defences spend by 8% and 42,000 jobs are scheduled to be lost in the armed forces in the period up to 2015. This may affect recruitment in the future. Some forces jobs - for example pilots in the RAF - are very competitive and this is not likely to change in the near future.

Emergency Services and Prison Services

Ambulance Services are part of the NHS and so growth is subject to funding of NHS. The NHS has been protected by the Government to a certain extent from some of the public sector cuts but there are cost cutting plans in place in local NHS trusts. Having said this, 999 calls to the Ambulance Service have gone up by a third over the past 5 years so demand for the service remains high. The NHS is currently campaigning and trying to educate the public to reduce the number of unnecessary calls to 999.

The Fire and Rescue, Police and Prison Services are part of the justice sector – which employs around 600,000 people, approximately 2% of the UK workforce, and is responsible for just over 5% of public spending annually.

The Fire and Rescue Services employ approx 30,500 full-time fire-fighters in England which is a decrease of 3.9% since 2004. There is also a low staff turnover in these services which coupled with further public sector cuts will mean very low recruitment in an already competitive job sector.

The largest sub-sector is policing and law enforcement, which incorporates more than half of the total workforce in the sector. There is a planned reduction in the budget for Policing of 14% and so a reduction of numbers employed in the force is likely in the period up to 2015. Although the target for cuts is mainly administration and back-office jobs there is likely to be some impact on recruitment to forces. West Midlands has 4 police forces employing 25,000 officers, staff and specials approximately 10% of the Police Service.

Community justice, custodial care and fire and rescue services employ between 12-13% of the total sector workforce each.

Between 2002-2008, total employment in the sector grew by 34%, which is much greater than the growth in many other sectors. The overwhelming majority of the workforce consists of employees on a permanent contract (98%), and the majority work in full-time jobs (86%). Employment in the sector is considered fairly stable but is likely to see losses in the next few years up to 2015 as public funding cuts are carried out.

Workforce projections for 2010-2020, forecast a modest decrease of just under 6% in total employment in the UK justice sector. The fall is expected to be the lowest in justice and judicial activities, and highest in fire service activities.

The majority of employers in the sector are large public sector employers (83% of the employees in the sector in Great Britain work in organisations with 50 or more staff). There is also significant private sector involvement (for example, in the provision of custodial services).

The sector also has a large volunteer workforce with an estimated figure of tens of thousands. In 2007, an estimated 27% of voluntary organisations (around 4,700 organisations) in England included criminal justice activities. The majority of the volunteer workforce is represented in the community justice, police and law enforcement and custodial care sub-sectors.

The associate professional and technical major group dominate the occupational profile of the justice sector (54%), compared with 15% across the whole economy.

Sources:

Employment and Skills within the UK Justice Sector 2010

Working Futures 2010 -2020 (December 2011)

Skills for Justice LMI March 2010

Employment and Skills within the UK Justice Sector 2010

Find out more about the armed forces, emergency services and security services sectors

General

<https://nationalcareersservice.direct.gov.uk/Pages/Home.aspx> You can use this site to find out about all the jobs in this sector in more detail.

Armed Forces

Army

Army Jobs: 0845 730 0111.

British Army Websites: <http://www.army.mod.uk/>

www.army.mod.uk/camouflage - for 12- to 17-year-olds

Welbeck College, Forest Road, Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE12 8WD.
0845 600 1483. Website: <http://www.dsfc.ac.uk/>

Royal Air Force

Websites: www.raf.mod.uk/careers and www.raf.mod.uk/altitude

Applicants can also visit their local armed forces careers offices for further advice or call the RAF advice line (0845 605 5555).

Royal Navy

Website www.royalnavy.mod.uk

Applicants can also visit any local armed forces careers office or call 0845 607 5555.

The Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service Network:

<http://www.nhsconfed.org/Training/AmbulanceService/Pages/home.aspx>

College of Paramedics: www.collegeofparamedics.co.uk

British Red Cross: www.redcross.org.uk

Health Professions Council: www.hpc-uk.org

NHS Careers www.nhscareers.nhs.uk

St John Ambulance: www.sja.org.uk

Skills for Health: www.skillsforhealth.org.uk

The Fire Service

Fire Service - www.fireservice.co.uk

The Police

British Transport Police: www.btprecruitment.com

National Police Recruitment Team Website: www.policecouldyou.co.uk

Prison Service

HM Prison Service: www.justice.gov.uk

Skills for Justice: www.skillsforjustice.com

Security Industry

British Security Industry Association (BSIA): www.bsia.co.uk

Buckinghamshire New University course: www.crowdsafetymanagement.co.uk

Security Industry Authority (SIA): www.sia.homeoffice.gov.uk

Skills for Security: www.skillsforsecurity.org.uk

Factsheet produced by Prospects, revised January 2014