



Ministry of Defence



TSP7 - UK Reserve Forces and Cadets

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The UK Reserve Forces and Cadets is an annual publication which contains figures on number of personnel (or **strength**) in the UK Reserve Forces and the four Cadet Forces sponsored by the MOD. It complements the UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report by providing more detail on the Volunteer Reserve forces, along with information on Sponsored Reservists and those who have left the Regular Armed Forces but retain a commitment to train (known as the Regular Reserve), plus Cadets and their instructors.

This publication has been re-configured in 2013 following improvements to data quality and coverage, and the introduction of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Programme, which is explained in more detail on page 6.

Key Points

- **This publication focuses on strengths at 1 April 2013 and is intended to provide more detail on the reserve and cadet forces. More up-to-date information is available in the [Quarterly Personnel Report](#).**
- Under the FR20 Programme context, the strength of the **trained Volunteer Reserve population was 22,050 at 1 April 2013**. This represents a decrease of **160** personnel since the 1 April 2012 baseline.
- The total Trained and Untrained Volunteer Reserve strength, including elements which do not form part of FR20, has declined by 820 over the past year, continuing a long-term trend of decline. **Total Volunteer Reserve strength was 30,650 at 1 April 2013.**
- The strength of the Cadet Forces has fallen slightly in the last year, with 135,410 Cadets and 29,810 instructors at 1 April 2013.

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Release notes and definitions

Following a major review, TSP7 has been reconfigured in 2013. Following a programme of quality assurance and development work, the underlying data for 2012 and 2013 have been standardised and documented. Definitions for the key reserve populations have changed in order to reflect current force structures and the Ministry of Defence's utilisation of its reservist personnel. This work has resulted in some changes to the way that strengths are compiled and categorised, including the addition to the volunteer reserve and regular reserve strengths of those serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) contract.

As a consequence, the Volunteer Reserve total population has changed; at 1 April 2012 it was previously reported as 30,570, but now stands at 31,470 due to both the inclusion of FTRS, ADC and the exclusion of students in the Officer Training Corps and Army Sponsored Reservists, in addition to changes to the way data are processed. These changes were made in order to make definitions consistent between Services. The April 2012 figure for the Maritime Reserve is unchanged as FTRS were found to be included in the previously published total; however as the source data were not retained, the figure stands as an estimate. The RAuxAF total for April 2012 increased by 160 due to the addition of FTRS and ADC. Figures published in this edition will therefore not match those in previous editions of TSP7.

Changes to TSP7

The major addition to this publication is the inclusion of a section focusing on the MOD's Future Reserves 2020 Programme (FR20), which focuses on a subset of the Volunteer Reserve population. Due to the nature and complexity of the reserve forces, not all reservist personnel will be undertaking roles which enable them to be considered part of the FR20 target population. The new section is therefore intended to highlight the personnel which can be considered part of that population, enabling the user to consider the current personnel levels against the future levels required under the Programme. Data in this section start from April 2012, as that is the baseline date against which the progress of the Programme is measured and the first point at which consistent data and definitions were established. For more information see page 6.

Information on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel are included in this publication for the first time. FTRS are drawn either from the Volunteer Reserve or Regular Reserve populations and can be used in a number of ways; their inclusion here means that the user can see how many FTRS come from each population, and how they are used. They were previously counted only in the Quarterly Personnel Reports.

Information on the training status of the Volunteer Reserve population within the FR20 context is included for the first time in TSP7 (this information is already available in recent Quarterly Personnel Reports.) This information has previously been unavailable, but has become available following work to develop and assess the quality of the data held on these personnel.

Snapshot information on the diversity of the Volunteer Reserve forces (FR20) has been added to TSP7 for the first time.

Previous editions of TSP7 included space in the tables for 'Individuals liable to recall'. Such individuals are ex-members of the Regular or Reserve forces. They have a liability to be recalled into service in times of emergency but have no liability to maintain training since, typically, they left the Services a number of years ago. There is no active monitoring of these individuals. Statistics on this population have been unavailable since 2005 for the Navy, and since 2007 for the Army and RAF. The tables no longer include the space for this population; it is considered unlikely that this information will become available in the future.

Potential changes to TSP7 for 2014

Defence Statistics is continuing to review its presentation of reserve forces statistics. For 2014, we are investigating the potential of adding more information on the FR20 element of the Volunteer Reserves publication. We are also investigating the potential to add details on numbers joining and leaving the reserves, to add to those published in the [Quarterly Personnel Report](#) and to bring the amount of information made publically available on reserve personnel more in line with what is published for Regular personnel (in the [Annual Personnel Report](#) and [Tri-Service Statistics Personnel Bulletin](#)).

If you are interested in this information, or have any views on the potential content of this publication, please get in touch by emailing:

DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk

Data Sources

Volunteer Reserves

Armed Forces statistics prior to March 2006 are compiled from personnel records held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA, formerly the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency). In March 2006 the transfer of all Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics are compiled from JPA for the Royal Auxiliary Air Force from April 2006 and for the Army from April 2007. Naval Service Volunteer Reserve data from 1 April 2008 – 1 April 2012 were sourced directly from the Naval Service's standalone database and as the data quality is unknown, figures are considered estimates. Following the migration of the information on to JPA during 2012, all Naval Service reserves data are sourced from JPA.

Regular Reserves

The Naval Service and RAF provide counts of Regular Reserve personnel by applying processing rules to JPA data on personnel exiting the UK Regular Armed Forces, in order to ascertain whether they have a liability to train and therefore be part of the Regular Reserve. This will be dependent on their rank/trade, time served, and reason for leaving. This method is not currently applied in the Army, and therefore data on Regular Reserves are currently produced by the Army. Defence Statistics is assessing whether to adopt a similar method for the Army, and it is hoped that this will result in the information becoming available in the future.

TSP7 previously attempted to break down the regular reserve population by gender. However, due to changes in processing, this information is no longer available. Historic information is included within previous editions of TSP7.

Cadets

Cadets data are sourced from the WESTMINSTER database.

Data Issues – Strengths/Weaknesses (Data Quality)

1. All tables presented in this publication meet the high standards of quality and integrity demanded by the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
2. Regular reserves are not an active force which is paid or trained regularly by MOD, but personnel retain a liability to train and be utilised when necessary. This means that only basic aggregate information is available, and that it may not be up-to-date in all cases as personnel are not centrally monitored.
3. An updated Background Quality Report has been published in conjunction with this report. It provides greater detail on data quality.

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Feedback

Defence Statistics welcomes feedback on our statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about this publication or about the statistics produced by Defence Statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

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Email DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk

Visit our website at www.dasa.mod.uk

Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

||	discontinuity in time series
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	provisional
r	revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	estimate
-	zero or rounded to zero

Italic figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

Rounding

Figures are rounded to the nearest 10. When rounding to the nearest 10, numbers ending in “5” are rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent systematic bias.

Where rounding has been used, totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and so may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

Volunteer Reserve Personnel

Volunteer Reserves - background

Volunteer Reserves are essentially civilians who accept an annual training commitment and a liability to call-out for permanent service (which is time-limited, depending on the type of call-out order¹.) They typically attend training on a part-time basis throughout the year, including an Annual Camp which runs for around two weeks. They are paid at the same rates as regular personnel and if they complete a specified amount of training per year then they become eligible for an annual Bounty payment.

These personnel can be utilised in various ways as defined in the Reserve Forces Act 1996: they can sign a contract to undertake a full-time role for a set period of time (Full-Time Reserve Service or **FTRS**), or a part-time or intermittent additional role (Additional Duties Commitment or **ADC**), or an increased liability for call-out when they have skills which may be needed at short notice (High Readiness Reserve or **HRR**). They can be called-out into permanent service (**Mobilised**) under certain conditions, for example to be deployed on operations.

In addition the structure of the Volunteer Reserve in the Army is broken down into Groups A, B and C. Group A Volunteer Reserve personnel can be 'called out' into permanent service. Group B personnel, whilst necessary for the operation of the reserve or regular forces, have terms and conditions of employment do not allow them to be 'called out' into permanent service. Group C personnel are primarily Sponsored Reservists and are counted separately (see Page 9 for more details on Sponsored Reserves).

Volunteer Reserves strengths

At 1 April 2013, there were **30,650** Volunteer Reserve personnel across the three Services, including all those serving on the various commitment types outlined above. This represents a decrease of around **820** on April 2012, which continues a long-term trend in declining Volunteer Reserve numbers. The decline in strength is in the Army only; strengths in the Naval Service and RAF Volunteer Reserves have increased in the same period. The rate of decline in the Army has slowed, and this along with the other Services' increases, may be related to the increasing focus on the Volunteer Reserve forces brought about by the Future Reserves 2020 Programme. More up-to-date information on the Volunteer Reserve forces can be found in the [Quarterly Personnel Report](#)

More detail on Volunteer Reserves strengths over time can be found in Tables 1 – 4.

¹ See Reserve Forces Act 1996, Part VI: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/14/part/VI>

Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Programme context

The 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)² identified the future Armed Forces that the UK will need over the next ten years and beyond. It identified that the Reserve Forces should be an integral part of this Future Force; providing additional capacity as well as certain specialists whom it would not be practical or cost effective to maintain in the regular forces.

The 2011 Independent Commission to Review the UK's Reserve Forces reported against this context³. They recommended that the Maritime Reserves should increase to 3,100 trained personnel, the Territorial Army (Group A) (soon to be renamed the Army Reserves) should increase to 30,000 trained personnel, and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) should increase to 1,800. These became the FR20 programme's key targets.

The baseline date for the programme, or the date from which it began to measure its progress, is April 2012. In **April 2012** there were an estimated **1,830 trained** personnel in the Maritime Reserve, **19,410** in the Territorial Army (Group A) and **970** in the RAuxAF.

By April 2013 trained strengths had decreased slightly in the Maritime Reserve and Territorial Army (Group A), and increased in the RAuxAF. Following the launch of the FR20 Programme, each Service has initiated recruitment campaigns in order to increase the untrained strength in the future, as new people join and begin their training.

TABLE A Volunteer Reserve (Future Reserves 2020)

	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	29 380^P	29 490^P	29 090^P	28 910^P	28 670^P
Trained	22 210 ^{pe}	21 980 ^{pe}	22 040 ^{pe}	21 980 ^{pe}	22 050 ^P
Untrained	7 180 ^{pe}	7 500 ^{pe}	7 050 ^{pe}	6 930 ^{pe}	6 630 ^P
MARITIME RESERVE^{2,3}	2 570^e	2 540^e	2 570^P	2 620^P	2 620^P
Trained	1 830 ^e	1 800 ^e	1 800 ^P	1 770 ^P	1 770 ^P
Untrained	740 ^e	740 ^e	770 ^P	850 ^P	850 ^P
TERRITORIAL ARMY (Group A)^{4,5}	25 460	25 580	25 160	24 930	24 690
Trained	19 410 ^P	19 160 ^P	19 220 ^P	19 200 ^P	19 230 ^P
Untrained	6 050 ^P	6 420 ^P	5 940 ^P	5 730 ^P	5 460 ^P
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁶	1 360	1 370	1 350	1 350	1 370
Trained	970 ^e	1 020 ^e	1 010 ^e	1 010 ^e	1 050
Untrained	390 ^e	350 ^e	340 ^e	340 ^e	320

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes

1. Maritime Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve, including mobilised reservists, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC) contracts. Prior to October 2013, Maritime Reserve figures include approx 10 Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) personnel serving on ADC contracts, as it was not possible to distinguish them from the Volunteer Reserve ADC personnel. Maritime Reserves data is subject to ongoing data validation exercises, and until these are complete the data remain provisional.

2. Territorial Army (TA) includes mobilised reservists, HRR, those serving on ADCs, plus support and training staff for the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC). It excludes FTRS, Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI). Due to the nature of ADC contracts, it is possible for personnel to be both ADC and HRR simultaneously.

3. Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) figures include mobilised reservists and HRR, and exclude personnel on FTRS and ADC contracts. Prior to April 2013, training status data from the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system were not available, therefore figures are drawn from the RAF's F214 management information system. This system does not allow the figures to be broken down into the categories of Officers, Other Ranks, Mobilised and HRR.

² Securing Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The Strategic Defence and Security Review – October 2010. Published by The Stationery Office ISBN: 9780101794824

³ Future Reserves 2020 – The Independent Commission to Review the United Kingdom's Reserves – July 2011. Published by the Stationery Office ISBN: 9780108510892

Diversity in the Volunteer Reserve FR20 population

In order to bring the range of available information on Volunteer Reserves more into line with that which is available for UK Regular personnel (as presented in the [Annual Personnel Report](#) and [Tri-Service Statistics Personnel Bulletin](#)), **Tables 5 – 7** present breakdowns by sex, ethnic background and age.

Table 5 shows that, at 1 April 2013, **13.7 per cent** of the FR20 population were female. **Table 6** shows that **4.8 per cent** of the FR20 population were from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds. **Table 7** and its associated graphs provide the age profiles for each Service.

Future Reserves 2020 Programme - planned growth

From the April 2012 baseline, the Maritime Reserve trained strength needs to grow by 70%, the Territorial Army (Group A) needs to grow by 55% and the RAuxAF by 86% although the Services are each aiming to achieve this growth prior to 2020, and to subsequently maintain those levels.

Information on the measures the MOD is taking in order to achieve these targets is in the FR20 White Paper, available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/210470/Cm8655-web_FINAL.pdf

Volunteer Reserve personnel outside the scope of FR20

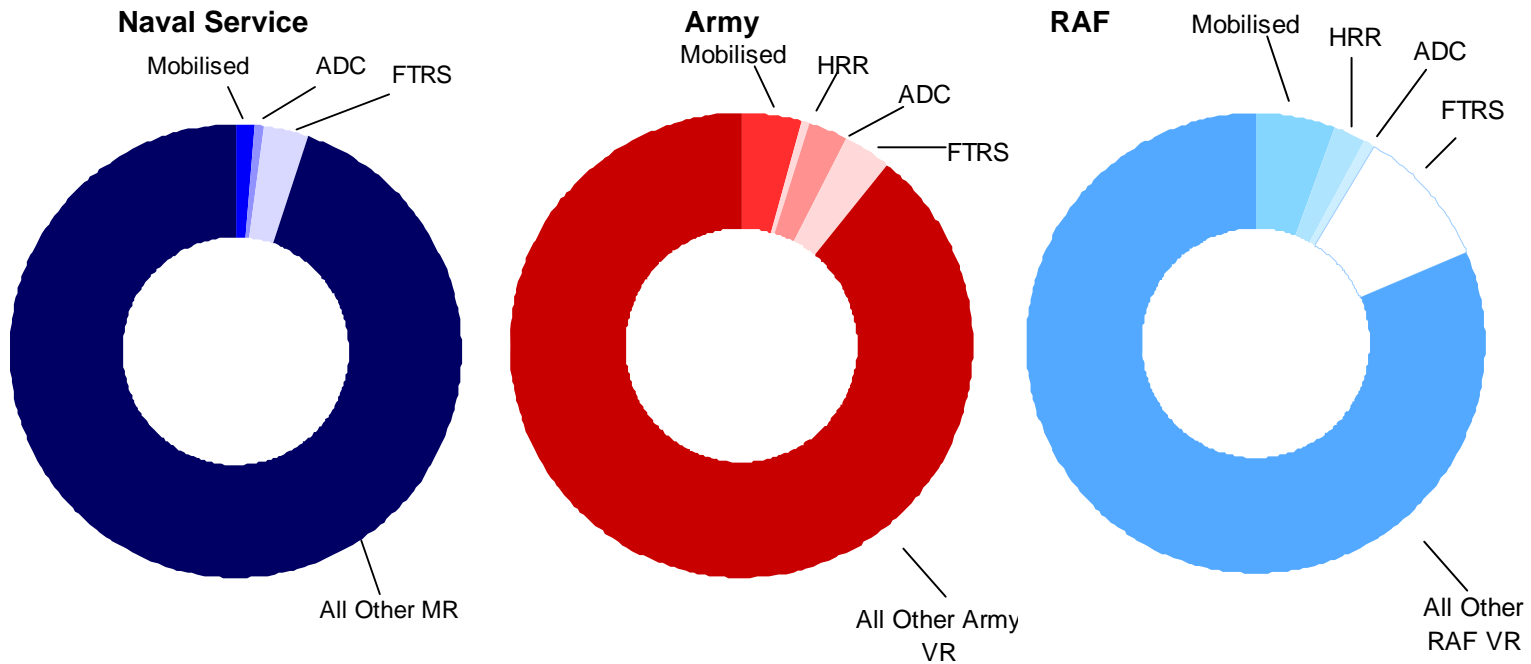
Each Service has determined which of its personnel are included within the FR20 population. There are a number of Volunteer Reserve personnel whose terms and conditions of employment mean that they are excluded from the Programme statistics presented in Table A, but they are included in the remainder of this publication in order to show the whole size of the Volunteer Reserve Forces. These comprise around 2,000 personnel in total; predominantly those serving on FTRS contracts in the Army and RAF, and Non-Regular Permanent Staff.

Longer term trends in total strengths are outlined in **Tables 1 – 4**, **but these are not comparable to the FR20 population statistics for 2012 and 2013, due to the inclusion of personnel excluded from FR20.**

More detail on the Trained Strengths of the FR20 populations by type, along with numbers joining and leaving these populations, can be found in the [Quarterly Personnel Report](#) for 1 October 2013.

Volunteer Reserves - utilisation

There are varying patterns of utilisation of the Volunteer Reserves across the Services. At **1 April 2013**, **5.5 per cent** of the Naval Service Volunteer Reserves and **10.8 per cent** of the Army Volunteer Reserves were either FTRS, ADC, HRR or Mobilised. **18.7 per cent** of the RAF Volunteer Reserves were serving on one of these commitments which reflects the different way in which the RAuxAF uses its personnel. **Tables 2, 3 and 4** show that the numbers tend to change over time regardless of the total force sizes; in fact there is increasing utilisation despite falling overall strengths. This illustrates the nature of such commitment types, as they are designed to be flexible ways in which to utilise reservist personnel when and where they are needed, and that the Ministry of Defence is increasingly using its reserve forces as part of its business. This may well continue as the MOD operates within the policy context set by the SDSR and the FR20 Programme, whereby there is a planned decrease in the overall numbers of Regular personnel, supplemented by a planned increase in the number of reservist personnel.



Regular Reserve Personnel

Regular Reserves

Regular Reserves are essentially ex-Regular personnel who, on leaving the Regular Forces, retain a liability for call-out into permanent service (also known as 'mobilised'). They can also accept a commitment for Full Time Reserve Service (**FTRS**), Additional Duties Commitment (**ADC**) or High Readiness Reserve (**HRR**). The length of time people remain in the Regular Reserve depends on various factors including the length of their Regular service and age. In some limited and specific circumstances, volunteer civilians also serve in these Regular Reserve Forces.

At 1 April 2013, there were **8,100** personnel in the Royal Fleet Reserve, which is the Naval Service ex-Regular force. The size of this force has declined over recent years, mirroring decreases in numbers of personnel leaving the Regular Naval Service (outflow), however it has increased by **450** since April 2012 due to increased outflow from the Naval Service Regulars. The size of the Army Regular Reserve was just over 31,000 at 1 April 2013 which is slightly smaller than its 2003 level of 32,420. The size of the Royal Air Force Regular Reserve has also declined over recent years, but as with the Royal Fleet Reserve, has increased from its 2012 size to its current level of **7,160** following an increased level of outflow from the Regulars.

More detail on Regular Reserve strengths over time can be found in **Tables 1 – 4**.

Regular Reserves – utilisation

Although Regular Reservists can be mobilised or serve on FTRS, ADC or HRR commitments, levels of utilisation are much lower than for Volunteer Reservists. The exception to this is in the Naval Service, where around **310** RFR personnel are currently FTRS, a figure which has declined in recent years, from **420** in 2010. Across the three Services, around **40** Regular Reservists are mobilised, down from **420** in 2003. This suggests that as the MOD is making greater use of its Volunteer Reserve personnel in these types of roles, it is simultaneously utilising Regular Reservists less. This may be due to the types of roles that reservists are being asked to undertake and the fact that Volunteer Reservists attend training and thus keep their skills up-to-date.

Full-Time Reserve Service

FTRS personnel can be drawn from either the Regular or Volunteer Reserve populations. Each Service uses FTRS in different ways depending on their needs. FTRS can also have different commitment types, which determine where they can serve and which tasks they can be expected to perform. Since 2010, all Services have defined which types of FTRS can fill vacant posts in the Regular forces, and where they do so, they will count against the requirement for that force (i.e. they will, along with the Regulars, form part of the required strength). The number of personnel serving on FTRS in the Naval Service (both Volunteer and Regular Reservists) has decreased since 2010, to **400** at 1 April 2013. The number of Army FTRS personnel at 1 April 2013 was **1,530**, an increase of **280** from 1 April 2010. The number of RAF FTRS personnel at 1 April 2013 was **510**, an increase of **60** from 1 April 2010.

Sponsored Reserve Personnel

Under the Reserve Forces Act 1996, each Service utilises civilian personnel who have entered into an agreement with their employer to become part of one of the Reserve forces. The employer will agree with the MOD to make available a certain number of personnel who can be trained and called out to undertake the contracted task as members of the Armed Forces. Such tasks include the use of cargo ships for the deployment of military assets, such as weaponry, vehicles, military personnel and supplies, and specialist driving services such as the transportation of heavy equipment.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 provide more detail on the numbers of the Sponsored Reserves. In most cases, data are available for the 5 most recent years, however data for the 10-year historic reference point are unavailable.

The Naval Service has by far the largest number of Sponsored Reservists, with **1,860** personnel at 1 April 2013. This is largely due to the inclusion of **1,600** members of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA). The RFA is considered a civilian fleet; however since 2006 their members have been offered Sponsored Reserve contracts, which allow them the protections afforded by the Geneva Convention when operating in a conflict zone. RFA numbers have declined in recent years, from a peak of **1,930** in 2011. The Army, by contrast, has **90** Sponsored reservist personnel, the same number as in 2009. The RAF currently has **100** Sponsored Reservists, down from **110** in 2009. There may, however, be increases in the numbers of Sponsored Reservists in future years, as the MOD looks to expand such capabilities under the Future Reserves 2020 programme.

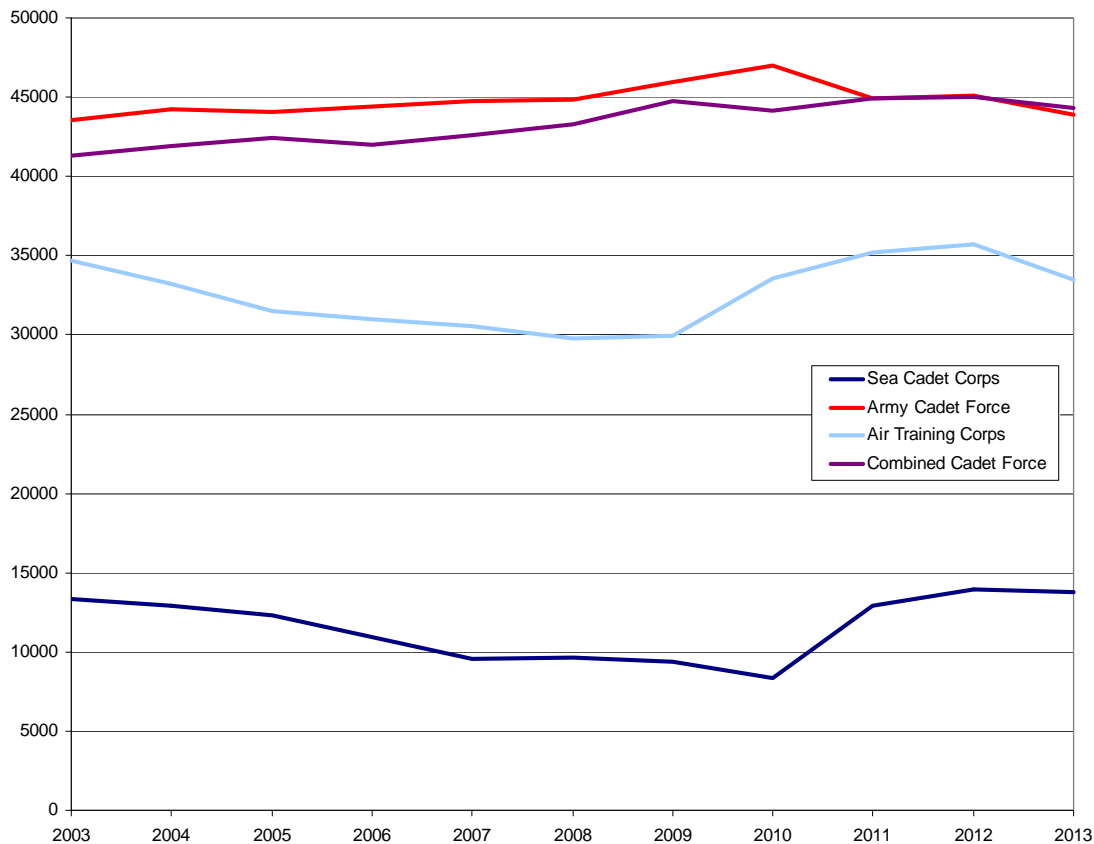
Cadet Forces

The Ministry of Defence sponsors and supports four cadet forces (voluntary youth organisations). Their purpose is to offer challenging and enjoyable activities for young people, and prepare them to play an active part in the community while developing valuable life skills. The Sea Cadet Corps, Army Cadet Force and Air Training Corps are known as the Community Cadet Forces. The Combined Cadet Force contingents contain one or more sections from the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Army or the Royal Air Force. The Cadet Forces are not part of the Armed Forces although some Cadet Force Officers are members of the Reserve Forces, and others are granted honorary Officer status. Despite this, no member of the Cadet Forces has any liability for military service or compulsory training in the Regular or Reserve Forces.

The Cadets tables (**8 – 11**) provide information about the strength of the four Cadet Forces by age and sex. There are also time series tables which provide more information on the patterns of change in the composition of the Cadet Forces in the three most recent years. Historic 5-year and 10-year figures are presented for comparison.

Overall numbers of Cadets in the Community Cadet Forces have increased since 2003, with the Sea Cadets increasing from 13,310 in 2003 to **13,740** in 2013. The Army Cadet Force has also seen a slight increase in Cadet numbers, from 43,550 in 2003 to **43,860** in 2013. The Air Cadets have seen a decline in that period, from 34,650 to **33,490** in 2013. Numbers of Cadets in the Combined Cadet Forces have also increased, from 41,270 in 2003 to **44,320** in 2013.

Strength of Cadets in the MOD-Sponsored Cadet Forces, 2003 - 2013



There have been increases in the numbers of Cadet Force Adult Volunteers. Their numbers have increased from 24,080 in 2012 to **27,700** in 2013 in the Community Cadet Forces, and from 2,100 to **2,110** in the Combined Cadet Force. It is expected that there will be increases in Cadet numbers in the future under the Cadet Expansion Initiative⁴, in which the Government has announced plans to create 100 new Cadet Units in secondary schools. The increases in Adult Volunteers may have occurred as a part of this initiative.

⁴ More information on Cadet Forces and the Cadet Expansion Initiative can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/the-cadet-forces-and-mods-youth-work>

Table 1a - All Service Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year

	2003	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Services	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve ¹ Total	53 140 ||	..	..	..	45 920 ^r	46 570
Volunteer Reserve ² Total	40 420 ||	34 790 ^e	33 490 ^e	31 260 ^e ||	31 470 ^{re}	30 650 ^p
Sponsored Reserve ³ Total	..	2 240 ^p	2 320 ^p	2 370 ^p ||	2 150 ^p	2 040
University Officer Cadets ⁴ Total	..	..	..	..	..^r	..
Naval Service Reserve⁵ Forces	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve	10 340	..	..	7 930 ||	7 660 ^r	8 100
Volunteer Reserve	4 100 ^e	2 970 ^e	2 930 ^e	2 540 ^e ||	2 570 ^{re}	2 620 ^p
Sponsored Reserve	..	2 050 ^p	2 130 ^p	2 180 ^p ||	1 950 ^p	1 860
University Royal Naval Units	..	..	..	..	..	..
Army Reserve⁶ Forces	..	..	..	..	63 120^r	62 340
Regular Reserve	32 420 ||	..	..	..	31 180 ^r	31 300
Volunteer Reserve	34 730 ||	30 220	28 880	27 190 ||	27 380 ^r	26 500
Sponsored Reserve	..	90	80	90 ||	100	80
University Officer Training Corps	4 880	4 980	4 140	4 120	4 360 ^r	4 400
Royal Air Force Reserve⁷ Forces	..	11 050	10 840	10 190 ||	9 800^r	9 910
Regular Reserve	10 380 ||	8 200 ^r	7 850 ^r	7 470 ||	7 080 ^r	7 160
Volunteer Reserve	1 600 ||	1 600	1 680	1 530 ||	1 520 ^r	1 540
Sponsored Reserve	..	110	120	100 ||	100	100
University Air Squadrons	980	1 140	1 200	1 080	1 100	1 110

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

- For information on the Regular Reserve please see Tables 2, 3, 4 and the Glossary
- For information on the Volunteer Reserve please see Tables 2, 3, 4 and the Glossary.
- For information on the Sponsored Reserve please see the Glossary.
- For information on the University Officer Cadets please see the Glossary.
- For information on the Naval Service Reserve, including the Royal Fleet Reserve, Maritime Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and University Royal Naval Units please see Table 2 and the Glossary. Defence Statistics is currently reviewing the methodology for producing statistics for the University Royal Naval Units (URNU) and plans to publish revised figures in the next edition of TSP7.
- For information on the Army Reserve, including the Army Regular Reserve, Volunteer Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and University Officer Training Corps please see Table 3 and the Glossary. The Army Reserve Force total includes FTRS of an unknown origin (see Table 3.) Volunteer Reserve figures prior to 2012 exclude FTRS and ADC.
- For information on the Royal Air Force (RAF) Reserve, including the RAF Regular Reserve, the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and University Air Squadrons please see Table 4 and the Glossary. 2003 Volunteer Reserve figure excludes FTRS and ADC

Table 1b - Relative Strength of Reserve Forces by type at 1 April in each year

Index: 2003 = 100

	2003	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Services^{1,2}	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve Total	100	..	..	..	86.4 ^r	87.6
Volunteer Reserve Total	100 ||	86.1 ^e	82.8 ^e	77.3 ^e ||	77.8 ^{re}	75.8 ^p
Sponsored Reserve Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Officer Cadets Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Service Reserve Forces	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve	100	..	..	76.7 ||	74.0 ^r	78.4
Volunteer Reserve	100	72.5 ^e	71.6 ^e	62.1 ^e ||	62.7 ^{re}	63.9 ^p
Sponsored Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Royal Naval Units	..	..	..	..	..	..
Army Reserve Forces	..	..	..	..	..^r	..
Regular Reserve	100 ||	..	..	..	96.2 ^r	96.5
Volunteer Reserve	100 ||	87.0	83.2	78.3 ||	78.8 ^r	76.3
Sponsored Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Officer Training Corps	100	102.0	84.8	84.4	89.4 ^r	90.1
Royal Air Force Reserve Forces	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve	100 ||	79.0 ^r	75.6 ^r	72.0 ||	68.2 ^r	69.0
Volunteer Reserve	100 ||	100.1	104.9	95.6 ||	95.1 ^r	96.1
Sponsored Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Air Squadrons	100	115.8	122.1	110.6	111.8	113.2

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- Where 2003 strengths are not available, it is not possible to calculate an index.
- Due to the discontinuities in series, these figures should be interpreted with caution. For further advice, contact Defence Statistics.

Table 2 - Naval Service Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year

	2003	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Naval Service Reserve Force¹	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve²	10 340	..	..	7 930^e	7 660^e	8 100^e
Officers	5 900	..	..	3 600^e	3 690^e	3 740^e
of which mobilised	-	10 ^e	-	-	-	- ^e
of which FTRS ³	..	..	80 ^e	50 ^e	30 ^e	60 ^p
of which ADC	..	..	..	..	-^e	- ^e
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	- ^e
Other Ranks	4 440	..	..	4 330^e	3 970^e	4 360^e
of which mobilised	-	-	-	-	-	- ^e
of which FTRS	..	..	340 ^e	290 ^e	250 ^e	250 ^p
of which ADC	..	..	..	..	-^e	- ^e
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	- ^e
Volunteer Reserve^{4,5}	4 100^e	2 970^e	2 930^e	2 540^e	2 570^e	2 620^p
Officers	1 160^e	930^e	900^e	680^e	..	820^p
of which mobilised	..	..	..	..	..	20 ^p
of which FTRS	..	..	80 ^e	50 ^e	40 ^e	50 ^p
of which ADC	..	..	..	..	..	10 ^{pe}
of which HRR	..	..	..	..	..	-^p
Other Ranks	2 930^e	2 040^e	2 030^e	1 870^e	..	1 790^p
of which mobilised	..	..	..	..	..	20 ^p
of which FTRS	..	..	70 ^e	30 ^e	30 ^e	40 ^p
of which ADC	..	..	..	..	..	-^{pe}
of which HRR	..	..	..	..	..	-^p
Sponsored Reserve⁶	..	2 050^p	2 130^p	2 180^p	1 950^p	1 860
Officers	..	800 ^p	800 ^p	770 ^p	700 ^p	660
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary	..	660 ^p	650 ^p	630 ^p	550 ^p	510
Other Ranks	..	1 250 ^p	1 330 ^p	1 410 ^p	1 250 ^p	1 200
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary	..	1 130 ^p	1 220 ^p	1 300 ^p	1 140 ^p	1 090
University Royal Naval Units⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

1. Naval Service Reserve Forces includes trained and untrained Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR), Royal Naval Reserve (RNR), Royal Marines Reserve (RMR), Sponsored Reserve (SR), and University Royal Naval Units (URNU). This population is slightly different to the "Total Reserves - Naval Service" population previously reported in TSP7, in that Sponsored Reserves have been added and Individuals Liable to Recall have been removed.
2. The Naval Service Regular Reserve is known as the Royal Fleet Reserve and comprises ex-Regular Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The Regular Reserve also includes an "active" component who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. These contracts are the same as the Volunteer Reserve contracts and include mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR), plus Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Royal Fleet Reserve personnel on these fixed term contracts do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) target. Please note "Individuals liable to Recall" are no longer reported as part of this category.
3. For more detailed statistics on the different commitment types available to Naval Service personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) contracts please see Table 2 in the Defence Statistics Quarterly Personnel report (QPR). Please note that the Naval Service also report FTRS personnel as part of their UK Armed Forces Full-Time population (for detailed statistics please see Tables 5a and 5b in the QPR). For further information on FTRS contracts, plus an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
4. The Naval Service Volunteer Reserve is known as the Maritime Reserve and comprises trained and untrained RNR and RMR, and includes mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR) personnel, plus personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) contracts. All personnel in the Maritime Reserve count towards the FR20 Volunteer Reserve target.
5. The Officer / Other Rank split is not available for the RMR for April 2012.
6. The Sponsored Reserve comprises the RNR Sponsored Reserve plus Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel on sponsored reserve contracts. The RFA is a civilian manned fleet and all personnel are employed on civilian contracts, however approximately 80 per cent are additionally on sponsored reserve contracts and are reported here as a subset of the Sponsored Reserve. The Defence Statistics' Quarterly Civilian Report publishes statistics on the entire RFA population, and from 2014 will provide a breakdown of RFA personnel by contract. For more information on the RFA and sponsored reserve contracts please see the Glossary.
7. Defence Statistics is currently reviewing the methodology for producing statistics for the University Royal Naval Units (URNU) and plans to publish revised figures in the next edition of TSP7. For information on the University Royal Naval Units (URNU) please see the Glossary.

Table 3 - Army Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year

	2003	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Army Reserve Force¹	..	..	..	..	63 120^{pe}	62 340^{pe}
Regular Reserve²	32 420	..	..	..	31 180^{pe}	31 300^{pe}
Officers	9 450	..	..	..	8 930^{pe}	9 080^{pe}
of which mobilised	20	-	-	-	-	-
of which FTRS ³	..	..	..	..	210 ^e	240 ^e
of which ADC	..	..	..	..	-	-
of which HRR	..	..	..	..	-	-
Other Ranks	22 970	..	..	..	22 250^{pe}	22 220^{pe}
of which mobilised	370	30	30	20	20	10
of which FTRS	..	..	..	..	290 ^e	400 ^e
of which ADC	..	..	..	..	-	-
of which HRR	..	..	..	..	-	-
Volunteer Reserve^{4, 5}	34 730	30 220	28 880	27 190^{ll}	27 380^r	26 500
Officers	..	..	..	..^{ll}	4 780^r	4 720
of which mobilised	740	230	200 ^r	230	200	160
of which FTRS	..	..	..	..	300 ^e	360 ^e
of which ADC	..	-	10	60	90	140
of which HRR	..	10	10	10	10	10
of which NRPS	300	570	560 ^r	510 ^r	400	290
of which EFI	..	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	..	..	..	..^{ll}	22 600^r	21 780
of which mobilised	3 380	1 200	1 150 ^r	1 230	980	980
of which FTRS	..	..	..	..	380 ^e	470 ^e
of which ADC	..	20	30	180	370	640
of which HRR	..	30	60	40	80	90
of which NRPS	800	1 020	1 000	950	820	660
of which EFI	..	40	50	20	20	20
Sponsored Reserve	..	90	80	90	100	80
Officers	..	..	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	..	90	80	90	100	80
FTRS (of unknown origin)⁶	..	1 080	1 260	1 170^{ll}	90^e	60^e
Officers	..	490	550	480 ^{ll}	40 ^e	20 ^e
Other Ranks	..	590	710	700 ^{ll}	60 ^e	40 ^e
University Officer Training Corps⁷	4 880	4 980	4 140	4 120	4 360^r	4 400

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

1. Army Reserve Forces includes trained and untrained Army Regular Reserve, Army Volunteer Reserve, FTRS personnel from unknown origin, Sponsored Reserve, and the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC). This population is slightly different to the "Total Reserves - Army" population previously reported in TSP7. The changes that have been made to this Table are the removal of the "Individuals liable to Recall" category, the addition of the Sponsored Reserve, plus the inclusion of the FTRS and the EFI within the Volunteer Reserve.
2. The Army Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular Army personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The Regular Reserve also includes an "active" component who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. These contracts are similar to the Volunteer Reserve contracts and include mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR), plus Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Regular Reserve personnel on these fixed term contracts do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) target. Please note "Individuals liable to Recall" are no longer reported as part of this category.
3. For more detailed statistics reporting the different commitment types available to Army personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) contracts please see Table 3 in the Defence Statistics' Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR). Please note that the Army also report FTRS personnel as part of their UK Armed Forces population (for detailed statistics please see Tables 5a and 5b in the QPR). For further information on FTRS contracts, plus an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
4. The Volunteer Reserve comprises trained and untrained Volunteer Reserve personnel. It includes Territorial Army (TA) (Group A), which comprises mobilised and HRR TA, plus TA personnel serving on ADC contracts. Due to the nature of the Army ADC contracts, it is possible for personnel to be on both ADC and HRR contracts simultaneously. In such cases personnel would be counted in both the ADC and HRR totals, but would only be counted once in Volunteer Reserve, Officers, and Other Ranks totals. Volunteer Reserve also includes FTRS, Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI), and support and training staff for the UOTC. Army Volunteer Reserve personnel on FTRS, NRPS, and EFI contracts do not count towards the FR20 Volunteer Reserve target. The figures for Volunteer Reserve have been revised since the last publication of TSP7 in order to include personnel serving on FTRS contracts. Other changes are the reporting of Sponsored Reserve as a separate category (these figures were previously included in the Volunteer Reserve), and the reporting of the UOTC as a separate category (these figures were previously reported as a subset of the Volunteer Reserve).
5. Figures for Total Volunteer Reserve prior to 2012 do not include Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on FTRS contracts. Although data on the total number of FTRS personnel are available for this time period (reported as FTRS of unknown origin), it is not possible to determine whether these personnel have originated from the Volunteer or the Regular Reserve.
6. These personnel are on FTRS contracts, however at the time of extract, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel. They are reported here as a separate category, but are included in the Army Reserve Forces Total. As a result of this "unknown origin" category, all Army FTRS figures prior to 2012 are reported as estimates.
7. This figure includes students only, support and training staff for the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC) and direct entry Officer Cadets are included in the figures for Volunteer Reserve. For information on the UOTC please see the Glossary.

Table 4 - Royal Air Force (RAF) Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year

	2003	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Royal Air Force Reserve Force¹	..	11 050	10 840	10 190	9 800	9 910
Regular Reserve²	10 380	8 200 ^r	7 850 ^r	7 470 ^r	7 080 ^r	7 160
Officers	570 ^r	540 ^r	550 ^r	520 ^r	480 ^r	500
of which mobilised	30	10	10	10	10	10
of which FTRS ³	..	110	140	140	130	160
of which ADC	..	40	40	40	40	50
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	9 810 ^r	7 660 ^r	7 300 ^r	6 950 ^r	6 600 ^r	6 660
of which mobilised	10	10	10	20	10	20
of which FTRS	..	140	150	160	160	200
of which ADC	..	10	-	10	10	10
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-
Volunteer Reserve⁴	1 600 ^r	1 600 ^r	1 680 ^r	1 530 ^r	1 520 ^r	1 540 ^r
Officers	..	230 ^r	210 ^r	200 ^r	200 ^r	220
of which mobilised	120	20	20	10	10	10
of which FTRS	..	40	50	40	40	50
of which ADC	..	10	10	10	10	10
of which HRR	..	20	10	10	10	20
Other Ranks	..	1 370 ^r	1 470 ^r	1 330 ^r	1 320 ^r	1 320
of which mobilised	720	160	100	70	60	80
of which FTRS	..	110	110	110	110	110
of which ADC	..	-	10	-	10	10
of which HRR	..	10	10	20	10	10
Sponsored Reserve	..	110	120	100	100	100
Officers	..	40	50	40	40	40
Other Ranks	..	60	70	60	60	60
University Air Squadrons⁵	980	1 140	1 200	1 080	1 100	1 110

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

1. Royal Air Force Reserve Forces includes trained and untrained Royal Air Force (RAF) Regular Reserve, Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF), Sponsored Reserve (SR), and University Air Squadrons (UAS). This population is slightly different to the "Total Reserves - Royal Air Force" population previously reported in TSP7. The changes that have been made to this Table are the removal of the "Individuals liable to Recall" category, plus the addition of the Sponsored Reserve, and the inclusion of the FTRS and the ADC within the Volunteer Reserve totals.
2. The RAF Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular RAF personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The Regular Reserve also includes an "active" component who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. These contracts are the same as the Volunteer Reserve contracts and include mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR), plus Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Regular Reserve personnel on these fixed term contracts do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) target. Please note "Individuals liable to Recall" are no longer reported as part of this category.
3. For more detailed statistics reporting the different commitment types available to RAF personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) contracts please see Table 4 in the Defence Statistics' Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR). Please note that the RAF also report FTRS personnel as part of their UK Armed Forces population (for detailed statistics please see Tables 5a and 5b in the QPR). For further information on FTRS contracts, plus an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
4. The RAF Volunteer Reserve comprises trained and untrained personnel from the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) and includes mobilised and HRR personnel, plus personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts. RAuxAF personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts do not count towards the FR20 Volunteer Reserve target. The figures for Volunteer Reserve have been revised since the last publication of TSP7 in order to include personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts.
5. For information on the University Air Squadrons (UAS) please see the Glossary.

Table 5 - Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Forces by sex and Service at 1 April 2013

	All Services	Maritime Reserve	Territorial Army (Group A)	Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Total FR20 Volunteer Reserve¹	28 670^p	2 610^p	24 690	1 370
Male	24 740 ^p	2 170 ^p	21 420	1 150
Female	3 930 ^p	440 ^p	3 270	220
<i>percentage Female</i>	13.7 ^p	16.8 ^p	13.3	15.8
Officers	5 050^p	820^p	4 060	170
Male	4 100 ^p	670 ^p	3 300	130
Female	950 ^p	150 ^p	760	30
<i>percentage Female</i>	18.8 ^p	18.2 ^p	18.8	19.9
Other Ranks	23 620^p	1 790^p	20 630	1 200
Male	20 640 ^p	1 500 ^p	18 120	1 020
Female	2 980 ^p	290 ^p	2 510	180
<i>percentage Female</i>	12.6 ^p	16.1 ^p	12.2	15.3

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Table 6 - Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Forces by ethnic origin and Service at 1 April 2013

	All Services	Maritime Reserve	Territorial Army (Group A)	Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Total FR20 Volunteer Reserve¹	28 670^p	2 610^p	24 690	1 370
of which Black and Minority Ethnic ²	1 360 ^p	60 ^p	1 260	40
<i>Percentage BME³</i>	4.8 ^p	2.7 ^p	5.1	3.4
of which White	26 860 ^p	2 360 ^p	23 290	1 220
of which Unknown	440 ^p	190 ^p	140	110
Officers	5 050^p	820^p	4 060	170
of which Black and Minority Ethnic	180 ^p	20 ^p	150	-
<i>Percentage BME</i>	3.7 ^p	2.9 ^p	3.8	3.6
of which White	4 780 ^p	780 ^p	3 870	130
of which Unknown	80 ^p	10 ^p	40	30
Other Ranks	23 620^p	1 790^p	20 630	1 200
of which Black and Minority Ethnic	1 180 ^p	40 ^p	1 100	40
<i>Percentage BME</i>	5.1 ^p	2.6 ^p	5.4	3.4
of which White	22 080 ^p	1 580 ^p	19 420	1 090
of which Unknown	360 ^p	170 ^p	100	80

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

1. Includes trained and untrained personnel. For a full description of who is included in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve please see page 6
2. For an explanation of Black and Minority Ethnic please see the Glossary.
3. Black and Minority Ethnic figures and percentages are based on those with a declared and known ethnic origin. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 7 - Future Reserve 2020 Volunteer Reserve Forces by age and Service at 1 April 2013

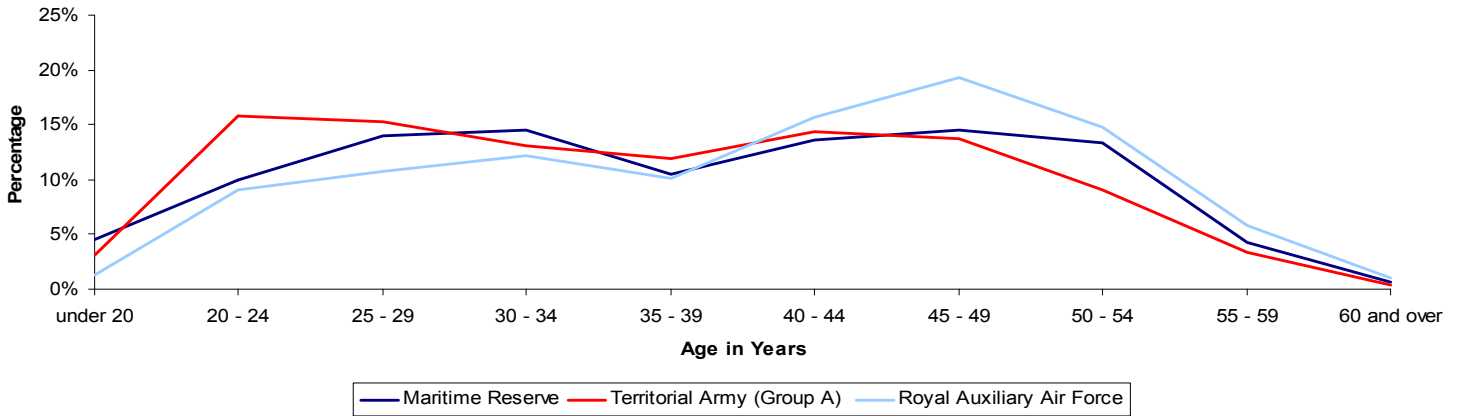
	All Services	%	Maritime Reserve	%	Territorial Army (Group A)	%	Royal Auxiliary Air Force	%
Total FR20 Volunteer Reserve¹	28 670^P	100	2 610^P	100	24 690	100	1 370	100
under 20	920 ^P	3.2	120 ^P	4.6	780	3.2	20	1.2
20 - 24	4 280 ^P	14.9	260 ^P	10.0	3 890	15.8	120	9.1
25 - 29	4 290 ^P	15.0	360 ^P	14.0	3 780	15.3	150	10.7
30 - 34	3 760 ^P	13.1	380 ^P	14.5	3 220	13.0	170	12.2
35 - 39	3 340 ^P	11.7	270 ^P	10.5	2 930	11.9	140	10.1
40 - 44	4 130 ^P	14.4	360 ^P	13.6	3 560	14.4	210	15.6
45 - 49	4 020 ^P	14.0	380 ^P	14.5	3 380	13.7	260	19.3
50 - 54	2 780 ^P	9.7	350 ^P	13.4	2 220	9.0	200	14.7
55 - 59	1 010 ^P	3.5	110 ^P	4.3	820	3.3	80	5.8
60 and over	130 ^P	0.5	20 ^P	0.7	100	0.4	10	1.0
Officers	5 050^P	100	820^P	100	4 060	100	170	100
under 20	10 ^P	0.2	- ^P	-	10	0.2	-	-
20 - 24	240 ^P	4.7	10 ^P	1.5	220	5.5	-	-
25 - 29	320 ^P	6.4	40 ^P	5.5	270	6.7	-	-
30 - 34	530 ^P	10.6	110 ^P	12.9	410	10.1	20	9.6
35 - 39	570 ^P	11.3	100 ^P	12.7	450	11.1	20	9.6
40 - 44	740 ^P	14.6	130 ^P	16.1	580	14.2	30	15.7
45 - 49	1 060 ^P	21.0	170 ^P	21.2	850	21.0	30	19.3
50 - 54	940 ^P	18.6	180 ^P	21.4	730	17.9	40	21.1
55 - 59	580 ^P	11.4	60 ^P	7.8	490	12.1	20	13.3
60 and over	70 ^P	1.3	10 ^P	0.9	50	1.2	10	6.6
Other Ranks	23 620^P	100	1 790^P	100	20 630	100	1 200	100
under 20	910 ^P	3.9	120 ^P	6.7	770	3.7	20	1.4
20 - 24	4 040 ^P	17.1	250 ^P	13.9	3 670	17.8	120	10.1
25 - 29	3 970 ^P	16.8	320 ^P	17.9	3 510	17.0	140	11.8
30 - 34	3 230 ^P	13.7	270 ^P	15.2	2 800	13.6	150	12.5
35 - 39	2 770 ^P	11.7	170 ^P	9.5	2 480	12.0	120	10.2
40 - 44	3 400 ^P	14.4	220 ^P	12.5	2 990	14.5	190	15.6
45 - 49	2 960 ^P	12.6	200 ^P	11.4	2 530	12.3	230	19.4
50 - 54	1 840 ^P	7.8	170 ^P	9.7	1 500	7.3	170	13.9
55 - 59	430 ^P	1.8	50 ^P	2.7	330	1.6	60	4.8
60 and over	70 ^P	0.3	10 ^P	0.6	50	0.3	-	-

Notes:

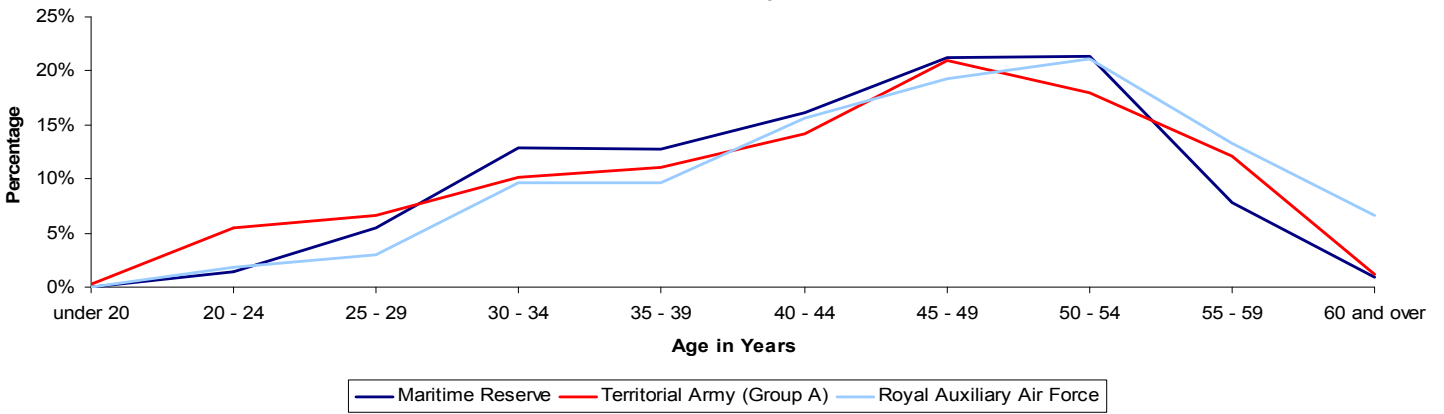
1. For a full description of who is included in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve please see Page 6

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data

Graph 7.1 Future Reserve 2020 Volunteer Reserve Strength, trained and untrained, by Age and Service at 1 April 2013



Graph 7.2 Future Reserve 2020 Volunteer Reserve Officer Strength, trained and untrained, by Age and Service at 1 April 2013



Graph 7.3 Future Reserve 2020 Volunteer Reserve Other Ranks Strength, trained and untrained, by Age and Service at 1 April 2013

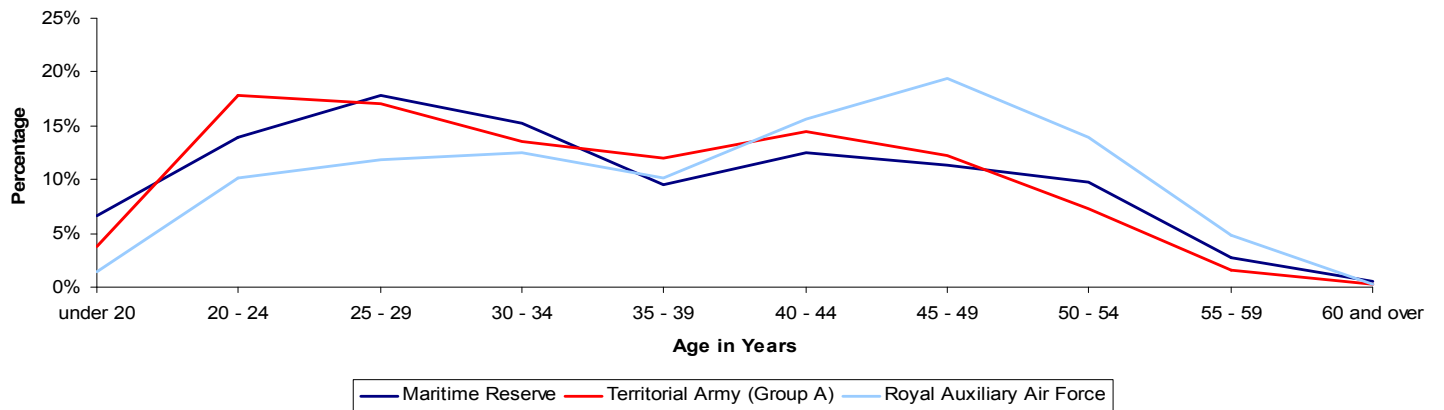


Table 8a - Community Cadet Forces at 1 April each year

	Number				
	2003	2008	2011	2012	2013
Community Cadet Forces¹	112 250	105 270	117 520 ||	118 860	118 790
Cadets	91 510	84 250	93 010 ||	94 780	91 090
Male Cadets	67 420	60 300	68 600 ||	69 210	65 320
Female Cadets	24 080	23 940	24 410 ||	25 570	25 770
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	20 750	21 020	24 510	24 080	27 700
Male Adult Volunteer	15 650	15 550	17 610	17 520	19 900
Female Adult Volunteer	5 090	5 480	6 900	6 560	7 800
Sea Cadet Corps¹	17 490	12 750	18 510 ||	19 110	19 560
Cadets	13 310	9 630	12 910 ||	13 920	13 740
Male Cadets	8 550	6 110	8 550 ||	9 200	8 870
Female Cadets	4 760	3 520	4 360 ||	4 720	4 860
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	4 180	3 110	5 600	5 190	5 820
Male Adult Volunteer	2 810	2 110	3 640	3 510	3 730
Female Adult Volunteer	1 370	1 010	1 960	1 670	2 090
Army Cadet Force	51 190	53 190	53 330	53 490	53 660
Cadets	43 550	44 800	44 890	45 110	43 860
Male Cadets	32 520	32 260	33 560	33 490	31 780
Female Cadets	11 030	12 550	11 330	11 620	12 090
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	7 640	8 380	8 440	8 380	9 800
Male Adult Volunteer	5 880	6 160	6 180	6 150	7 080
Female Adult Volunteer	1 770	2 220	2 270	2 230	2 710
Air Training Corps	43 570	39 340	45 670	46 260	45 570
Cadets	34 650	29 810	35 210	35 750	33 490
Male Cadets	26 360	21 940	26 480	26 520	24 660
Female Cadets	8 290	7 870	8 730	9 230	8 820
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	8 920	9 530	10 460	10 510	12 080
Male Adult Volunteer	6 960	7 280	7 790	7 860	9 090
Female Adult Volunteer	1 960	2 250	2 670	2 660	3 000

Source: Pers Trg RFC

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

Table 8b - Combined Cadet Force at 1 April each year

	Number				
	2003	2008	2011	2012	2013
Combined Cadet Force	43 340	45 540	47 040	47 120	46 430
Cadets	41 270	43 320	44 890	45 020	44 320
Male Cadets	31 480	31 990	32 390	32 350	31 460
Female Cadets	9 790	11 330	12 500	12 660	12 870
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	2 070	2 220	2 150	2 100	2 110
Male Adult Volunteer	1 650	1 700	1 560	1 520	1 520
Female Adult Volunteer	420	520	600	580	590
Naval Service	5 680	5 870	5 710	5 860	5 840
Cadets	5 380	5 560	5 410	5 540	5 560
Male Cadets	3 940	3 800	3 560	3 520	3 620
Female Cadets	1 440	1 760	1 850	2 020	1 940
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	300	310	300	320	290
Male Adult Volunteer	230	240	220	220	200
Female Adult Volunteer	70	80	80	90	80
Army	27 510	29 540	31 440	31 420	30 540
Cadets	26 210	28 170	30 220	30 250	29 340
Male Cadets	19 880	20 820	21 850	21 920	20 790
Female Cadets	6 330	7 350	8 370	8 340	8 540
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	1 300	1 380	1 220	1 170	1 200
Male Adult Volunteer	1 060	1 080	900	860	880
Female Adult Volunteer	240	300	320	310	320
Royal Air Force	10 150	10 120	9 890	9 840	10 050
Cadets	9 680	9 600	9 260	9 220	9 430
Male Cadets	7 660	7 380	6 980	6 910	7 040
Female Cadets	2 020	2 220	2 280	2 310	2 380
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	480	530	630	620	620
Male Adult Volunteer	360	380	440	430	430
Female Adult Volunteer	120	140	190	190	190

Source: Pers Trg RFC

Table 9 - Community Cadet Forces Cadets¹ by Service, age and sex, at 1 April 2013

	Number			Percentage in category %		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Community Cadet Forces	91 090	65 320	25 770	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	1 170	780	380	1.3	1.2	1.5
11	2 040	1 350	690	2.2	2.1	2.7
12	5 920	4 250	1 670	6.5	6.5	6.5
13	16 820	12 480	4 340	18.5	19.1	16.8
14	19 770	14 270	5 500	21.7	21.8	21.3
15	18 250	12 830	5 420	20.0	19.6	21.0
16	13 690	9 540	4 150	15.0	14.6	16.1
17	8 770	6 330	2 440	9.6	9.7	9.5
18	3 500	2 620	880	3.8	4.0	3.4
19	1 160	860	300	1.3	1.3	1.2
Sea Cadet Corps²	13 740	8 870	4 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	1 170	780	380	8.5	8.8	7.9
11	2 040	1 350	690	14.9	15.2	14.2
12	2 140	1 340	800	15.6	15.1	16.5
13	2 250	1 420	830	16.4	16.0	17.1
14	2 160	1 400	760	15.7	15.7	15.6
15	1 840	1 190	650	13.4	13.4	13.3
16	1 290	820	470	9.4	9.2	9.7
17	850	580	270	6.2	6.5	5.6
<i>of which</i>						
Sea Cadets	12 250	7 570	4 680	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	1 170	780	380	9.5	10.4	8.2
11	2 040	1 350	690	16.7	17.9	14.8
12	2 140	1 340	800	17.5	17.7	17.1
13	2 010	1 220	790	16.4	16.1	17.0
14	1 770	1 060	710	14.5	14.0	15.2
15	1 430	820	610	11.7	10.8	13.0
16	1 010	580	440	8.3	7.6	9.3
17	670	420	250	5.4	5.5	5.4
Royal Marine Cadets	1 490	1 300	180	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	240	200	40	15.8	15.2	20.1
14	380	330	50	25.8	25.6	27.2
15	410	370	40	27.5	28.3	21.7
16	280	240	40	18.8	18.6	20.1
17	180	160	20	12.2	12.3	10.9
Army Cadet Force³	43 860	31 780	12 090	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	3 770	2 900	870	8.6	9.1	7.2
13	9 280	6 990	2 290	21.1	22.0	18.9
14	10 320	7 520	2 810	23.5	23.6	23.3
15	8 740	6 130	2 610	19.9	19.3	21.6
16	6 430	4 500	1 920	14.7	14.2	15.9
17	3 700	2 560	1 140	8.4	8.0	9.4
18	1 630	1 180	450	3.7	3.7	3.7
Air Training Corps⁴	33 490	24 660	8 820	100.0	100.0	100.0
13	5 300	4 080	1 220	15.8	16.5	13.8
14	7 290	5 360	1 930	21.8	21.7	21.9
15	7 670	5 510	2 160	22.9	22.3	24.5
16	5 970	4 220	1 750	17.8	17.1	19.8
17	4 220	3 200	1 030	12.6	13.0	11.7
18	1 880	1 440	430	5.6	5.9	4.9
19	1 160	860	300	3.5	3.5	3.4

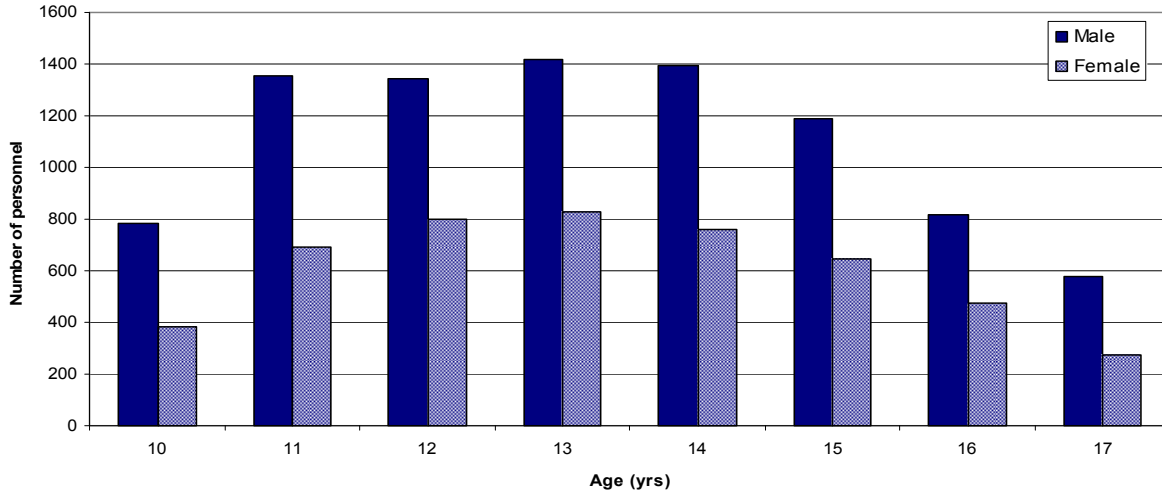
Source: Pers Trg RFC

Notes:

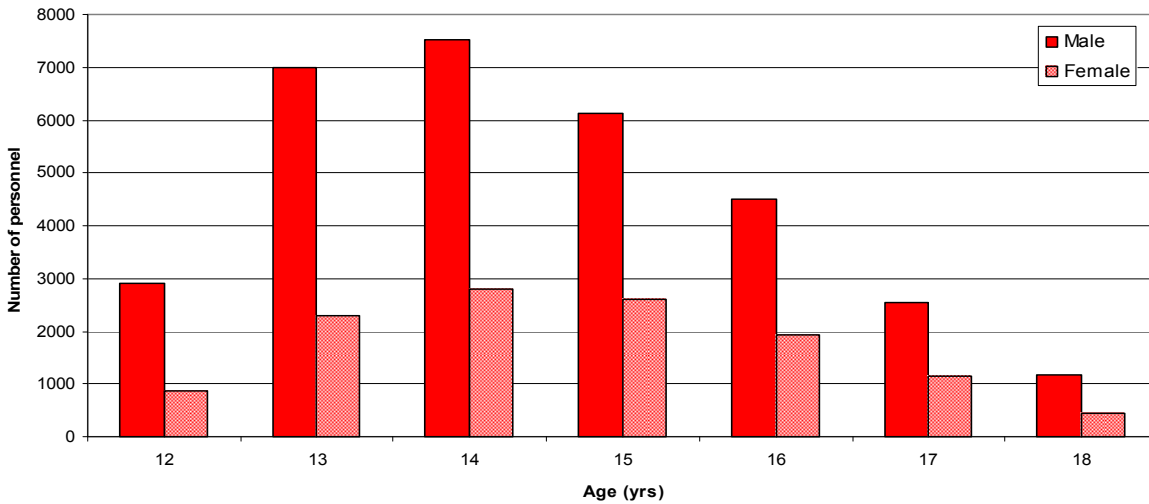
1. Totals include all Community Cadets but exclude all Community Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.
2. The lower age limit for the Sea Cadet Corps is 10 years (12 for Royal Marines Cadets) and the upper age limit is their 18th birthday.
3. The lower age limit for the Army Cadet Force is 12 years and in Year 8 and the upper age limit is 18 years and 9 months.
4. The lower age limit for the Air Training Corps is 13 years and the upper age limit is their 20th birthday.

Single Service Cadet Forces¹ by Service, age and sex at 1 April 2013

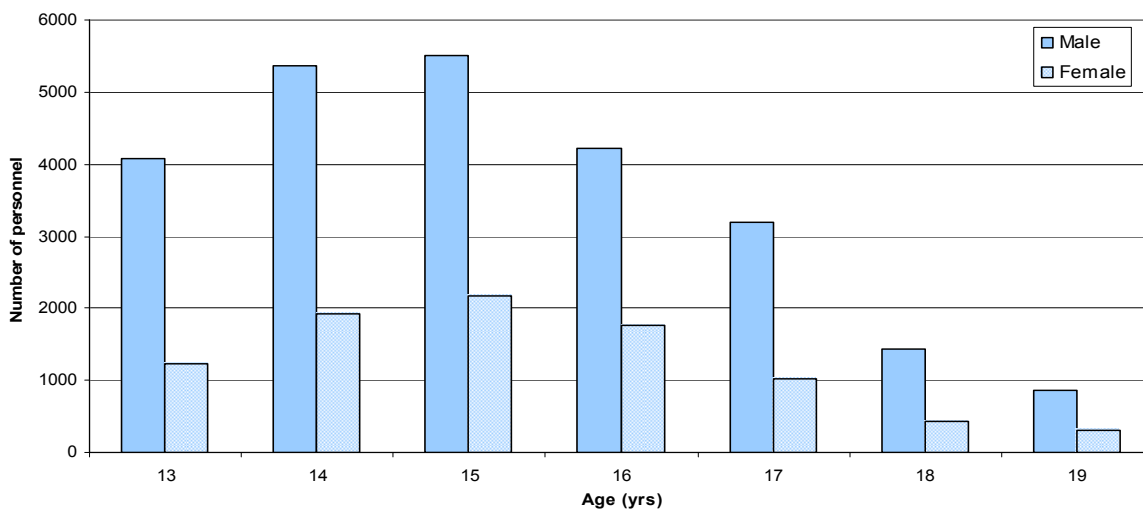
Graph 9.1: Sea Cadet Corps by age² and sex at 1 April 2013



Graph 9.2: Army Cadet Force by age³ and sex at 1 April 2013



Graph 9.3: Air Training Corps by age⁴ and sex at 1 April 2013



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- 1
 2. The lower age limit for the Sea Cadet Corps is 12 years (13 for Royal Marines Cadets) and the upper age limit is their 18th birthday.
 3. The lower age limit for the Army Cadet Force is 12 years and in Year 8 and the upper age limit is 18 years and 9 months.
 4. The lower age limit for the Air Training Corps is 13 years and the upper age limit is their 20th birthday.

Table 10 - Combined Cadet Force Cadets¹ by Service, age² and sex, at 1 April 2013

	Number			Percentage in category %		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Combined Cadet Force	44 320	31 460	12 870	100	100	100
12	230	170	60	0.5	0.5	0.5
13	3 700	2 620	1 090	8.4	8.3	8.4
14	10 690	7 370	3 320	24.1	23.4	25.8
15	12 820	8 990	3 820	28.9	28.6	29.7
16	8 620	6 170	2 440	19.4	19.6	19.0
17	5 610	4 130	1 480	12.6	13.1	11.5
18 and over	2 660	2 000	660	6.0	6.4	5.1
Naval Service	5 560	3 620	1 940	100	100	100
12	10	10	-	0.1	0.2	-
13	320	220	110	5.8	5.9	5.5
14	1 200	750	450	21.6	20.6	23.3
15	1 590	990	610	28.7	27.3	31.3
16	1 260	820	430	22.6	22.8	22.2
17	790	550	230	14.2	15.3	12.1
18 and over	400	280	110	7.1	7.9	5.7
<i>of which:</i>						
Royal Navy	4 850	2 990	1 870	100	100	100
12	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	290	190	100	6.0	6.2	5.6
14	1 090	660	430	22.5	22.2	23.1
15	1 400	820	590	28.9	27.3	31.5
16	1 070	660	410	22.1	22.1	22.1
17	650	430	220	13.4	14.3	11.9
18 and over	340	240	110	7.1	7.9	5.8
Royal Marines	710	630	70	100	100	100
12	10	10	-	-	-	-
13	30	30	-	4.2	4.6	-
14	100	80	20	14.9	13.3	28.4
15	190	170	20	27.1	26.9	28.4
16	180	160	20	25.9	26.1	24.3
17	140	130	10	19.8	20.3	16.2
18 and over	50	50	-	7.2	7.9	-
Army	29 340	20 790	8 540	100	100	100
12	200	140	60	0.7	0.7	0.7
13	2 720	1 890	830	9.3	9.1	9.7
14	7 380	5 090	2 300	25.2	24.5	26.9
15	8 610	6 070	2 540	29.4	29.2	29.8
16	5 410	3 890	1 520	18.4	18.7	17.8
17	3 450	2 520	920	11.8	12.1	10.8
18 and over	1 570	1 190	380	5.3	5.7	4.4
Royal Air Force	9 430	7 040	2 380	100	100	100
12	30	20	10	0.3	0.3	-
13	660	510	150	7.1	7.3	6.5
14	2 100	1 540	570	22.3	21.8	23.8
15	2 610	1 940	670	27.7	27.5	28.1
16	1 950	1 460	490	20.7	20.7	20.7
17	1 370	1 050	320	14.5	14.9	13.5
18 and over	700	530	170	7.4	7.5	7.0

Source: Pers Trg RFC

Notes:

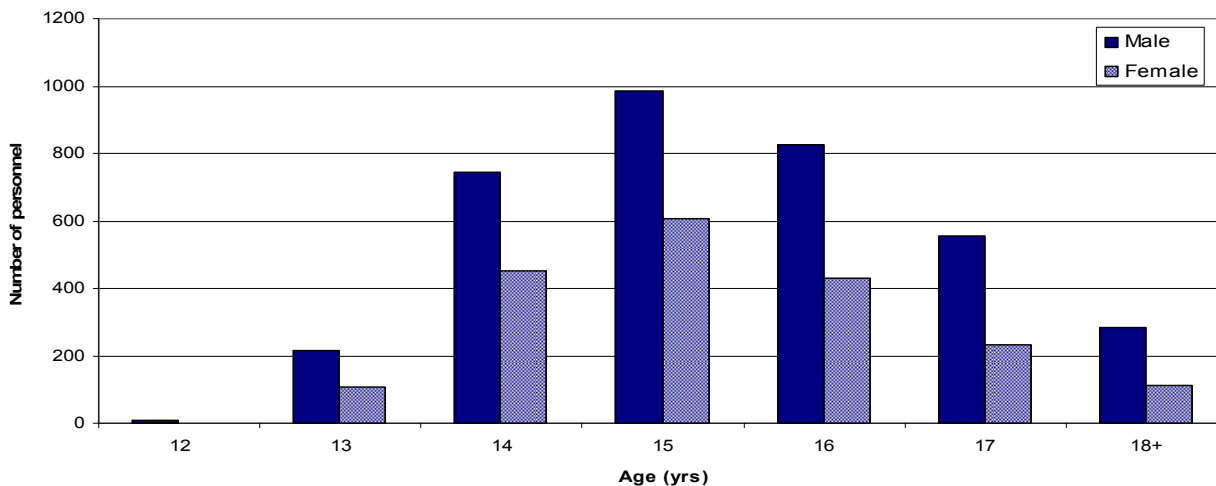
1. Totals include all Combined Cadet Force Cadets but exclude all Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.

2. The lower age limit for the Combined Cadet Force is 12 years old and the upper age limit relates to the end of the summer holidays of their final year of school.

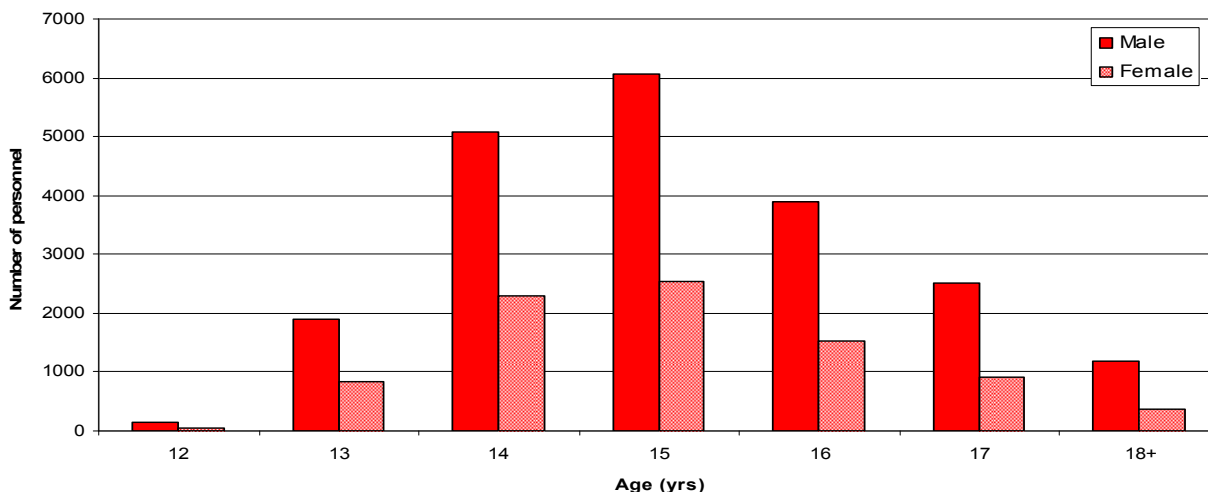
- denotes zero or rounded to zero, percentages are not shown.

Combined Cadet Force¹ by service, age² and sex at 1 April 2013

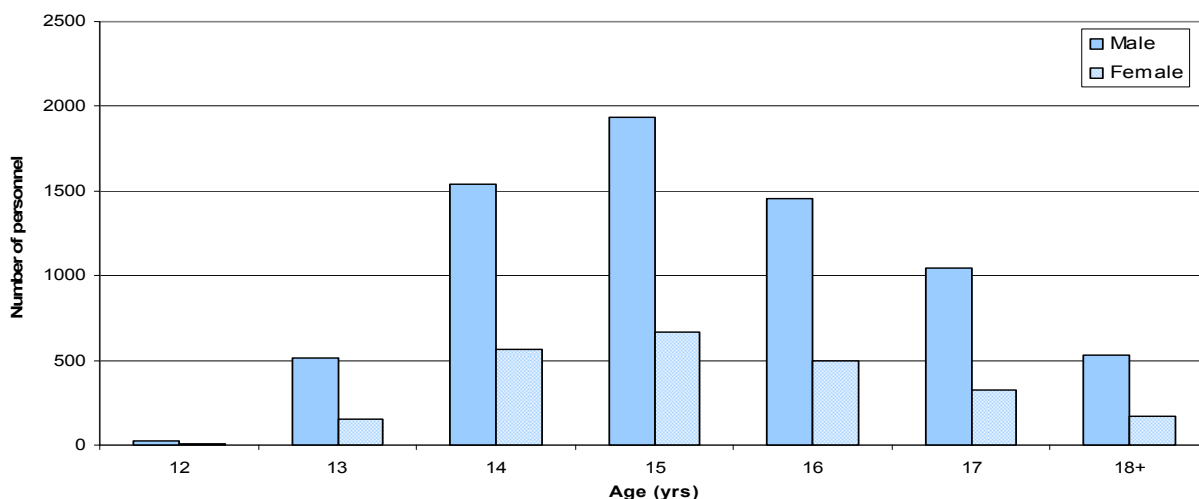
Graph 10.1: Naval Service Cadets by age and sex at 1 April 2013



Graph 10.2: Army Cadets by age and sex at 1 April 2013



Graph 10.3: Royal Air Force Cadets by age and sex at 1 April 2013



Notes:

1. Totals include all Combined Cadet Forces Cadets but exclude all Combined Cadet Force instructors.
2. The lower age limit for the Combined Cadet Force is 12 years old and the upper age limit relates to the end of the summer holidays of their final year of school.

Table 11a - Community Cadet Force Adult Volunteers (CFAV) by Service and sex, at 1 April 2013

	Number			Percentage in category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Community Cadet Forces Adult Volunteers	27 700	19 900	7 800	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	17 750	13 190	4 560	64.1	66.3	58.5
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	9 960	6 710	3 240	35.9	33.7	41.5
Sea Cadet Corps	5 820	3 730	2 090	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	3 880	2 670	1 210	66.6	71.6	57.8
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	1 940	1 060	880	33.4	28.4	42.2
Army Cadet Force	9 800	7 080	2 710	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	8 560	6 340	2 220	87.4	89.5	82.0
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	1 230	740	490	-	-	-
Air Training Corps	12 080	9 090	3 000	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	5 300	4 180	1 130	43.9	46.0	37.6
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	6 780	4 910	1 870	56.1	54.0	62.4

Source: Pers Trg RFC

Table 11b - Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers (CFAV) by Service and sex, at 1 April 2013

	Number			Percentage in category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers	2 110	1 520	590	100	100	100
Naval Service	290	200	80	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	290	200	80	100	100	100
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Navy	260	180	80	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	260	180	80	100	100	100
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Marines	20	20	-	100	100	-
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	20	20	-	100	100	-
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army	1 200	880	320	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	1 200	880	320	100	100	100
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Air Force	620	430	190	100	100	100
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	620	430	190	100	100	100
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Pers Trg RFC

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Active Regular Reserve are Regular Reserve personnel who have applied to return to military Service on a fixed term reserve contract. Active Regular Reserve comprises mobilised Regular Reserve, and Regular Reserve personnel serving on Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) contracts. Although it is possible for Regular Reserve to be on a High Readiness Reserve (HRR) contract, in practice this rarely happens. Active Regular Reserve personnel do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 targets.

Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) personnel are volunteer reserve or regular reserve personnel who undertake part-time work with the Armed Forces. This could be with a Regular or Reserve Unit, or within a headquarters establishment. The minimum commitment is 13 weeks - at least one day a week throughout this period.

Black and Minority Ethnic In 2010 the term "Black and Minority Ethnic" was introduced by the Cabinet Office, replacing "Ethnic Minority" as the term referring to those who self-identify their ethnicity as being other than white, including those of mixed ethnicity (inclusive of partially white ethnicity). See also **Ethnic Origin**

BME see **Black and Minority Ethnic**.

Ethnic Origin is the ethnic grouping to which a person has indicated that they belong. The classifications used were revised for the 2001 Census of Population when a classification of nationality was also collected. These revised definitions were also used to re-survey members of the Armed Forces and the Civil Service in 2001-02.

FTRS (Full-Time Reserve Service) are personnel who fill Service posts for a set period on a full-time basis (this is different from mobilisation) while being a member of one of the Reserve Forces, either as an ex-regular or as a volunteer. An FTRS reservist on:

- **Full Commitment (FC)** fulfils the same range of duties and deployment liability as a regular Service person;
- **Limited Commitment (LC)** serves at one location but can be detached for up to 35 days a year;
- **Home Commitment (HC)** is employed at one location and cannot be detached elsewhere.

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

- The Naval Service predominantly uses FTRS to backfill gapped regular posts. However, they do have a small number of FTRS personnel that are not deployable for operations overseas. There is no distinction made in terms of fulfilling baseline liability posts between FTRS Full Commitment (FC), Limited Commitment (LC) and Home Commitment (HC).
- The Army employ FTRS(FC) and FTRS(LC) to fill Regular Army Liability (RAL) posts as a substitute for regular personnel for set periods of time. FTRS(HC) personnel cannot be deployed to operations and are not counted against RAL.
- The RAF consider that FTRS(FC) can fill Regular RAF Liability posts but have identified separate liabilities for FTRS(LC) and FTRS(HC).

Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme was set out in the White Paper "Reserves in the Future Force 2020: Valuable and Valued" published in July 2013. The programme aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces by 2020 in line with the Whole Force concept, which aims to provide a more integrated balance of regular and reservist military personnel, by increasing the proportion of reserve personnel relative to the Regular Force. The programme has set Volunteer Reserve personnel targets to be met by 2020.

High Readiness Reserves (HRR) can be drawn from the Regular Reserves or the Volunteer Reserves. These are individuals who may be trained to a higher standard and who accept an increased liability for call-out, for which they receive an annual payment. This agreement is designed to meet the requirement for skills that may be needed early in a crisis and provides greater assurance of availability within a set period of time. The agreement of the employer is required before an individual can be accepted as an HRR.

Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) is the system used by the Armed Forces to deal with matters of pay, leave and other personnel administrative tasks. JPA replaced a number of single-Service IT systems and was implemented in April 2006 for RAF, November 2006 for Naval Service and April 2007 for Army.

Liability is the requirement for Armed Forces personnel. See **Requirement**

Maritime Reserve Forces are the Volunteer Reserve element of the Naval Service that count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. They comprise the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marines and include mobilised and High Readiness Maritime Reserve personnel, plus Maritime Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts. The FR20 Trained Strength target for the Maritime Reserve is 3,100.

Ministry of Defence The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for the development and implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

Mobilised Reservists are Volunteer or Regular Reserves who have been called into permanent service with the Regular Forces on military operations under the powers outlined in the Reserve Forces Act 1996. Call-out orders will be for a specific amount of time and subject to limits (e.g. under a call-out for warlike operations (Section 54), call-out periods should not exceed 12 months, unless extended.)

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

Naval Service Reserve Force is the total amount of all reserve forces personnel in the Naval Service. It comprises the Royal Fleet Reserve, the Maritime Reserve, the Sponsored Reserve, and the University Royal Naval Units. It includes trained and untrained personnel.

Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) are members of the Army Volunteer Reserve Force employed on a full time basis. The NRPS comprises Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and soldiers posted to units to assist with the training, administrative and special duties within the Territorial Army. Typical jobs are Permanent Staff Administration Officer and Regimental Administration Officer. Since 2010, these contracts are being discontinued in favour of FTRS (Home Commitment) contracts. NRPS are not included in the Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve population as they have no liability for call out.

Officer An officer is a member of the Armed Forces holding the Queen's Commission to lead and command elements of the forces. Officers form the middle and senior management of the Armed Forces. This includes ranks from Sub-Lt/2nd Lt/Pilot Officer up to Admiral of the Fleet/Field Marshal/Marshal of the Royal Air Force, but excludes Non-Commissioned Officers.

Other Ranks are members of the Armed Forces who are not Officers (but Other Ranks do include Non-Commissioned Officers). The equivalent group in the Royal Navy is known as "Ratings".

Phase 1 Training see **Trained Strength**

Phase 2 Training see **Trained Strength**

RAuxAF see Royal Auxiliary Air Force

Regular Reserve the Regular Reserve Force comprises the Royal Fleet Reserve, Army Regular Reserve and Royal Air Force Regular Reserve. Regular Reserve personnel are former members of a Regular force who retain a liability (obligation) to be called up for Service in times of need. Duration of liability is determined by their previous contract type, length of Regular service and reason for leaving. If ex-Regular service personnel go on to join the Volunteer Reserve forces, they will be counted as members of the Volunteer Reserves.

RFR see **Royal Fleet Reserve**

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

Royal Air Force (RAF) is the aerial defence force of the UK.

Royal Air Force Reserve Force is the total amount of all reserve forces personnel in the Royal Air Force. It comprises regular and volunteer reserve personnel, plus sponsored reserve, and the University Air Squadrons.

Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) is the element of the RAF Volunteer Reserve that count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. It includes mobilised and RAuxAF personnel on High Readiness Reserve (HRR) contracts. RAF Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on ADC and FTRS contracts are not included in the FR20 population. The RAuxAF FR20 trained strength target is 1,800 personnel.

Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) is a civilian manned fleet owned by the MOD, which supports Royal Navy ships around the world, supplying warships with fuel, ammunition and supplies. Although all RFA personnel are MoD civilians, in addition to their civilian status, since 2007, a large proportion of RFA personnel have also become Royal Naval Reserve sponsored reserves. In a combat situation, this sponsored reserve status is activated to ensure that personnel are protected by the Geneva Convention. RFA personnel on sponsored reserve contracts are reported in this publication as a subset of the RNR sponsored reserve. These RFA sponsored reserve personnel are also reported in the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report, which publishes statistics on the whole of the RFA population.

Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) is the Regular Reserve element of the Naval Service. It comprises ex-Regular Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. They include mobilised RFR personnel as well as RFR personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts. For more information see **Regular Reserves**.

Royal Marines Reserve (RMR) is the Volunteer Reserve element of the Royal Marines. Together with the Royal Naval Reserve they make up the **Maritime Reserve Forces**.

Royal Naval Reserve (RNR) is the Volunteer Reserve element of the Royal Navy. Together with the Royal Marines Reserve they make up the **Maritime Reserve Forces**.

Sponsored Reserves are a category of reserve forces created by the Reserve Forces Act 1996 in order to allow certain support tasks to be carried out by trained professionals. These are tasks that must be carried out by service personnel in war time and other higher risk operations but can be carried out by civilians in peace time operations. These roles would be uneconomic to staff with military personnel and so having reserves prevents front line troops being pulled off operations to perform second or third line jobs. Examples of roles typically suited to sponsored reserves are drivers of military vehicles and IT support staff. To recruit sponsored reserves the MOD enters into a contract with a company or organisation that is able to supply the MOD with personnel holding the required skills.

Strength is defined as the number of personnel (for each Service it is partially determined by its requirements)

Territorial Army (Group A) (TA) is the element of the Army Volunteer Reserve that are counted towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. Territorial Army (Group A) includes mobilised and High Readiness Reserves, plus TA personnel serving on ADC contracts. Army Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and NRPS contracts, plus UOTC and EFI personnel, are excluded from the TA (Group A) FR20 population. The FR20 trained strength target for the Army is 30,000 personnel. **Please note:** In line with changes set out in [Reserves in the Future Force 2020](#); the MOD plans to rename the Territorial Army to the Army Reserve to “*reflect the significant changes in its role and its integration into the Whole Force*” in the near future.

Trained Strength comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training.

- **Phase 1** training includes all new entry training to provide basic military skills.
- **Phase 2** training includes initial individual specialisation, sub-specialisation and technical training following Phase 1 training prior to joining the trained strength.

UK Regulars are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, but excluding FTRS personnel, Gurkhas, Naval activated Reservists, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guarding Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), and Non Regular Permanent Service (NRPS). Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.

University Officer Cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces, who is accepted into one of the Reserve Forces prior to starting a university course. Officer Cadets comprise the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC), University Royal Naval Units (URNU), and University Air Squadrons (UAS). Officer Cadets partake in military exercises, adventurous training, community projects, and expeditions. They receive payment for any activities they take part in, however they have no call out liability and are under no obligation to join the full time Armed Forces upon completion of their cadetship.

University Royal Naval Units (URNU) are a Royal Navy training establishment connected to a university. The aim of the URNU is to provide an insight into Naval life for undergraduates. Each URNU has land based facilities close to the university plus a dedicated training vessel. Members get paid for any training activities they participate in, however there is no obligation to join the Naval Service upon graduation.

University Air Squadrons (UAS) offer flying training to undergraduates and a chance to experience life in the Royal Air Force. Undergraduates are paid for any training activities they take part in, however there is no obligation to sign up to the Royal Air Force upon graduation.

University Officer Training Corps (UOTC). The mission of the UOTC is to develop the leadership potential of selected university students and raise awareness of the Army ethos. Each UOTC is an independent with its own cap badge, customs and traditions. Members of the OTC are paid to participate in training activities, but have no obligation to join the Armed Forces when they leave university.

Untrained strength comprises military personnel who have yet to complete Phase 2 training.

Volunteer Reserves comprise the Maritime Reserve, the Territorial Army and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force. They are members of society who voluntarily accept a liability to attend training with the Armed Forces on a part-time basis (usually conducted during evenings and weekends) and to be mobilised to deploy on operations alongside the Regular Force. As they are at a known level of readiness they are usually the first reservists who are called on for operations. The Volunteer Reserve also includes personnel with capabilities or skills that cannot be held economically within the Regular Force or are better drawn from the civil sector, for example personnel with specialist IT or medical skills.