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The Background Quality Report for this publication can be found on the Defence Statistics website or [here](#).

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There are tables within this publication which are not badged as National Statistics. Please refer to the individual tables for details.

Statistical Bulletins Series 2 provides figures on **strength** (number of personnel), **location** of personnel, **intake** (number joining) and **outflow** (number leaving) of the Armed Forces and MOD civilian personnel. They present detailed information on the composition of personnel, including stationed location, gender, ethnic origin and rank/grade, plus higher-level summaries of how key trends in strengths and flows have developed over a number of years.

The trends since 2012 as outlined in this bulletin relate to the reduction of the Armed Forces in order to reach targets for 2020 (approximately 142,500 for the Armed Forces and approximately 53,500 for Civilian Level 0) as defined in the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) and reviewed for the 3 Month Exercise (3ME). See Glossary for details. SDSR documents are available at [this link](#).

Bulletin 2.01 covers figures on the strength, intake and outflow of Service personnel.

Key Points and Trends

- The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 160,710 at 1 April 2013, down 9,300 (5.5 per cent) since 1 April 2012 and down 29,560 (15.5 per cent) since 1 April 2000.
- The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces was 2,230 or 1.4 per cent at 1 April 2013. This deficit has decreased from 4,830 (2.8 per cent) at 1 April 2012 and decreased from 7,880 (4.0 per cent) 1 April 2000. The decrease in the deficit since 1 April 2012 is due to the fact that SDSR-driven requirements have reduced more quickly than the strength.
- At 1 April 2013 the percentage of Armed Forces personnel who were:
 - a. Female was 9.7 per cent, remaining constant since 1 April 2012;
 - b. Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), with known ethnic origin, was 7.1 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from 1 April 2012;
- The intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life was 14,370 in the financial year 2012/13. This was a decrease of 430 (2.9 per cent) when compared with 2011/12.
- The outflow from UK Regular Forces was 23,520 in the financial year 2012/13. This was an increase of 2,150 (10.1 per cent) when compared with 2011/12.

Further Information

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

- Phone Defence Statistics (Tri Service) 020 7807 8896, or mil: 9621 78896.
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- Visit our website at www.dasa.mod.uk

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request for Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence via the following link:

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A National Statistics Publication

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated statistics within this bulletin 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 continues to be observed.

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards. They undergo quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

For general enquiries about National Statistics, contact the National Statistics Customer Contact Centre:

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Tables marked as **NS** are National Statistics. Those without are Official Statistics but have not been badged as National Statistics. Details are provided above individual tables.

Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

}	categories merged for some years
||	discontinuity in time series
~	fewer than five
*	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

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

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

For more information on Defence Statistics’ rounding policy please see our [Statistical Release Policies](#)

Revisions

There are no regular planned revisions of this bulletin. Amendments to figures for earlier years may be identified during the annual compilation of the bulletin. This will be addressed in one of two ways:

- i. where the number of figures updated in a table is small, figures will be updated and those which have been revised will be identified with the symbol "r". An explanation for the revision will be given in the footnotes to the table.
- ii. where the number of figures updated in a table is substantial the revisions to the table, together with the reason for the revisions will be identified in the commentary at the beginning of the relevant chapter / section, and in the commentary above affected tables. Revisions will not be identified by the symbol "r" since where there are a large number of revisions in a table this could make them more difficult to read.

Occasionally updated figures will be provided to the editor during the course of the year. Since this bulletin is published electronically it is possible to revise figures during the course of the year. However to ensure continuity and consistency, figures will only be adjusted during the year where it is likely to substantially affect interpretation and use of the figures.

Abbreviations

Please see the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.

Introduction

This bulletin series provides information on the main trends in strength of (the number of personnel in), intake to (the number of personnel joining) and outflow from (the number of personnel leaving) the UK Armed Forces and MoD Civilian Personnel.

This bulletin focuses on UK Armed Forces service personnel and includes more detailed information on the composition of personnel; including gender, ethnic origin and rank. Summaries of how key trends in the strengths and flows (intake and outflow) have developed over a number of years are also provided.

Context

The information in this bulletin has a wide range of users including the media, politicians, academic researchers and the general public who use the information to;

- understand the size and organisation of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of changes in Defence policy regarding personnel

The figures in the tables within this bulletin relate to the [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) (SDSR), announced in October 2010, which set out plans to make total reductions of around 17,000 service personnel by 2015 and decrease the MoD civil personnel by 25,000 to 60,000 by 2015, as the requirement for civilian support decreases in line with the development of new force structures, restructuring of defence capabilities, rationalisation of the defence estate and realisation of other non-front line savings.

Further reductions were announced subsequently for both the Armed Forces and Civilian workforce. With a reduction of 12,000 to the Army announced in July 2011 as a result of the Three-Month Exercise (3ME) and further Civilian workforce reductions resulting in a target of a Civilian workforce of 57,000 by 2015.

The targets for numbers of personnel in 2020; originally outlined in SDSR and including the revised Army figure after 3ME. are approximately as follows; 29,000 for the Naval Service, 82,000 for the Army and the 31,500 for the RAF.

For more detailed background on the Strategic Defence and Security Review and the strategic context the figures in this bulletin relate to, can be found in the following link for the [full report](#).

Recent Changes

Bulletins

Following the rearrangement of the UKDS publication into several bulletins, the table numbering and structure has been altered to reflect this;

- **Bulletin 2.1** provides detail on Service personnel
- **Bulletin 2.2** provides detail on MoD Civilian personnel
- **Bulletin 2.3** provides location information for both Service and Civilian personnel

UKDS 2012	Statistical Series 2013
Chapter 2 Tables 1-3,39*,40*	Bulletin 2.03 Personnel: Service & Civilian Personnel
Chapter 2 Tables 4-24,41*	Bulletin 2.01 Personnel: Service Personnel
Chapter 2 Tables 25-38	Bulletin 2.02 Personnel: Civilian Personnel

*These tables have been provisionally allocated to these Bulletins – they may be moved.

For more detail on the changes to statistical releases from Defence Statistics between 2013 and 2014, please see the UK Statistics Authority's report [here](#)

Reserve Forces data unavailable

Tables 2.01.11, 2.01.12a and 2.01.12b Reserve Forces and Cadets, are currently unavailable. The Ministry of Defence is currently reviewing definitions and methodology for the different populations within the Reserve Forces. It is expected that these tables will be published before the end of the year once data for the different Services has been made consistent.

Data Sources

The principal sources of data for personnel information presented in Statistical Bulletins Series 2 (formerly UKDS Chapter 2) are the Civilian and Armed Forces administrative databases.

Armed Forces statistics prior to 2006 were compiled from pay records (Naval Service) or personnel records (Army and RAF) 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 in the RAF from April 2006, in the Naval Service from November 2006 and in the Army from April 2007. All statistics before these points are derived from single Service legacy systems.

Armed Forces requirement statistics are those set in the Defence Planning rounds for each year. However requirement figures in this publication may not match those published in the Defence Plans when any Service makes an approved in-year change to its requirement.

Data Quality

Armed Forces data on JPA are a combination of mandatory and non-mandatory fields populated by unit administrators and voluntary fields such as ethnic origin that Armed Forces personnel can choose to complete based on their self-perceptions. In 2011 the ethnicity and nationality categories were aligned with new recommended classifications in the 2011 Census of Population. If the percentage of personnel with unknown or undeclared ethnicity exceeds 40 per cent Defence Statistics consider the risk of misrepresenting ethnicity percentages is too high to publish. All Service totals are also suppressed when single Service figures have varying degrees of coverage to prevent bias towards Services with higher coverage.

As a result of improvements in the quality of data sourced from JPA and the monthly data validation processes, all data from 1 November 2011 is considered to be fit for purpose.

Further information on quality can be found in our background reports :-

[Statistical Releases | Tri Service Personnel Bulletin](#)

National Statistics

Most tables presented in this Bulletin are badged as National Statistics pending assessment by the UK Statistical Authority. All Bulletin 2 Tables that are badged as National Statistics are labelled as such and are produced in line with the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Table 2.01.01a Full-time trained strength and requirement, at 1 April each year

The surplus / deficit in the trained strength of the Services is calculated as the difference between the number of trained (which comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training [see Glossary for more detail]) UK Armed Forces personnel and their requirement. The requirement is the number of Service personnel needed in each of the three Services, based on the annual Defence Planning Rounds.

The main factors which affect decisions about the size of the Armed Forces required by the MOD to achieve success in its military tasks include:

- a) changes in technology, the introduction of new equipment and restructuring that leads to equipment becoming obsolete or surplus to requirements;
- b) the type of ongoing operations that are being conducted and the development of emerging threats.

Each Service looks to maintain a strength (number of personnel) which is close to their requirement. The surplus/deficit is only one indicator of each of the Service's ability to execute military tasks; other indicators include the surplus/deficit in key trades or in Ranks.

The requirement for UK Armed Forces personnel has decreased across all three Services since April 2004, although there were slight increases in Army and RAF requirements in the financial year 2010/11. The rate of decrease has been quickest in the RAF, followed by the Naval Service and slowest in the Army. The requirement for Officers has fallen more slowly than that for Other Ranks.

Each Service has mainly been in deficit since April 2003, except when the RAF were briefly in surplus from April to July 2005 following a reduction in the requirement, and the Army who were in surplus from April to October 2010 and the Naval Service who entered surplus in January 2013 and have remained as such since then.

The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces personnel has decreased from 7,880 at 1 April 2000 to 2,230 at 1 April 2013. The largest deficit is in the Army, where the reduction in strength over the past three years has been faster than the reduction in requirement. The Naval Service was the only Service in surplus at 1 April 2013, due to the requirement reducing much faster than the strength.

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 160,710 at 1 April 2013, down 9,300 (5.5 per cent) since 1 April 2012 and down 29,560 (15.5 per cent) since 1 April 2000. This trend is likely to continue over the next few years due to the SDSR which outlined a reduction in the size of the Regular Armed Forces by around 17,000 posts (around 5,000 each from the RN and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). A further reduction of 12,000 to the Army was subsequently announced as a result of the 3ME.

This table is a National Statistic.

Table 2.01.01a Full-time trained strength and requirement, at 1 April each year

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Services								
Requirement	198 160	183 610	179 270	178 860	178 750	179 250	174 840	162 940
Strength ²	190 270	177 430	173 530	174 170	177 890	176 860	170 010	160 710
Surplus/Deficit	-7 880	-6 190	-5 740	-4 690	-860	-2 390 ^r	-4 830	-2 230
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.0	-3.4	-3.2	-2.6	-0.5	-1.3	-2.8	-1.4
Naval Service								
Requirement	39 860	36 800	36 260	35 760	35 790	35 700	34 800	30 530
Strength ²	38 880	34 830	35 050	35 020	35 500	35 420	33 290	31 420
Surplus/Deficit	-990	-1 970	-1 210	-740	-290	-280	-1 510	890
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	-5.3	-3.3	-2.1	-0.8	-0.8	-4.3	2.9
Army								
Requirement	106 400	101 800	101 800	101 790	102 160	102 210	101 210	96 790
Strength ²	100 190	99 080	98 070	99 510	102 260	101 340	98 600	93 940
Surplus/Deficit	-6 210	-2 720	-3 730	-2 280	100	-870	-2 610	-2 850
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-5.8	-2.7	-3.7	-2.2	0.1	-0.8	-2.6	-2.9
Royal Air Force								
Requirement	51 900	45 020	41 210	41 310	40 800	41 340	38 830	35 620
Strength ²	51 210	43 510	40 400	39 640	40 130	40 090	38 120	35 350
Surplus/Deficit	-690	-1 500	-800	-1 670	-670	-1 250	-700	-270
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	-3.3	-1.9	-4.1	-1.7	-3.0	-1.8	-0.8

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Surplus / Deficit as a percentage of requirement since 1 April 2007

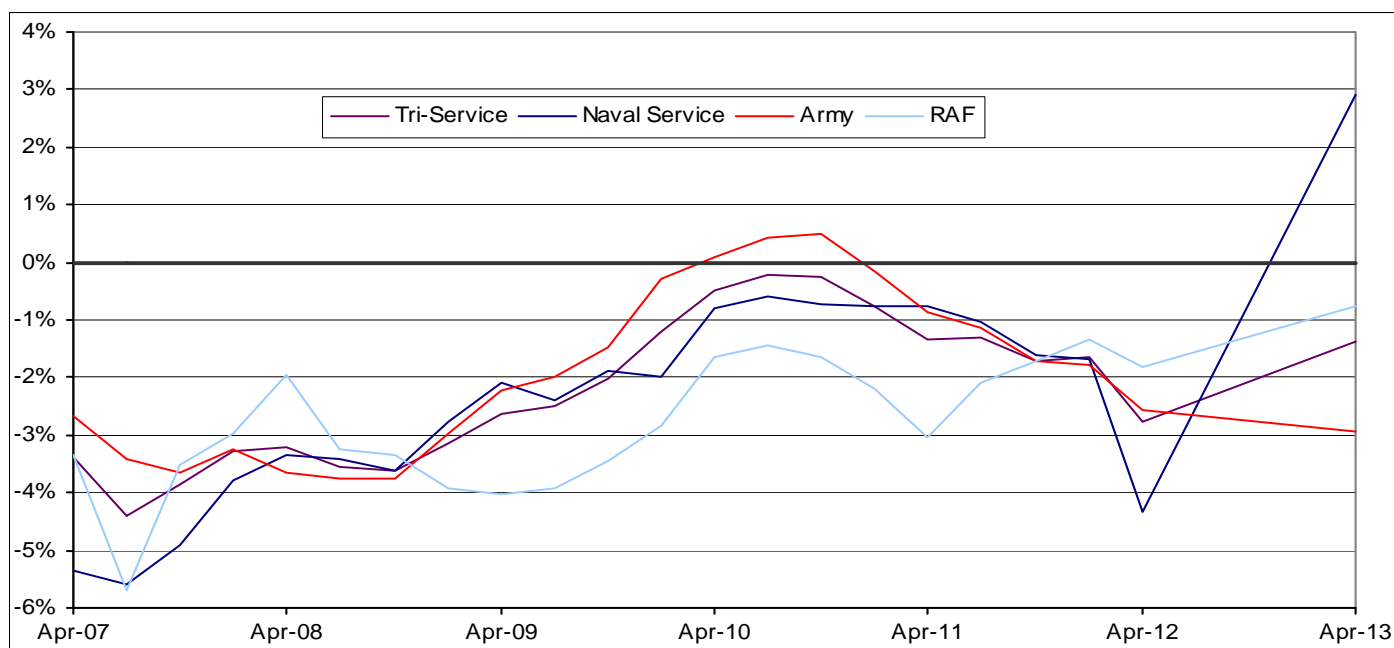


Table 2.01.01b Full-time trained strength¹ and requirement, at 1 April each year

The overall deficit at 1 April 2013 is mainly due to a deficit of 1,630 Other Ranks, although there is a proportionally smaller deficit in the Other Ranks (2.2 per cent) when compared to the Officers (1.2 per cent). The table shows that the numbers of personnel have been below requirement in all 3 Services for Other Ranks every year since 2007; this is the second time that Officers have been in overall deficit since 2005.

For all three Services, the proportion of Officers making up the requirement has increased by approximately 2 percentage points since 2000. The Army continues to have the lowest ratio of Officers to Other Ranks despite the observed increase in Officer requirements since 2011. This increase in Army Officer requirement reflects movement towards the required structure as detailed in the Army 2020 plan. This is based on the assumption that the future Army will need to engage in roles which will require more Officers. More details on Army 2020 can be found here:

http://www.army.mod.uk/documents/general/Army2020_Report.pdf

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Services								
Officers								
Requirement	30 140	29 840	29 070	28 940	28 920	28 220	28 260	27 470
Strength ²	29 390	30 030	29 390	29 550	29 470	29 310	28 160	26 870
Surplus/Deficit	- 740	190	320	610	550	1 090	- 100	- 600
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.9	3.9	-0.4	-2.2
Other Ranks								
Requirement	168 020	153 770	150 190	149 920	149 830	151 030	146 580	135 470
Strength ²	160 880	147 400	144 140	144 620	148 420	147 540	141 860	133 840
Surplus/Deficit	-7 140	-6 370	-6 060	-5 300	-1 420	-3 480	-4 720	-1 630
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.3	-4.1	-4.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.3	-3.2	-1.2
Naval Service								
Officers								
Requirement	6 860	6 840	6 670	6 580	6 630	6 610	6 510	5 800
Strength ²	6 670	6 790	6 620	6 690	6 660	6 620	6 410	6 240
Surplus/Deficit	- 190	- 50	- 50	110	20	10	- 100	430
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.8	-0.8	-0.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	-1.5	7.5
Other Ranks								
Requirement	33 000	29 960	29 590	29 180	29 160	29 090	28 290	24 730
Strength ²	32 210	28 040	28 430	28 330	28 850	28 800	26 880	25 190
Surplus/Deficit	- 790	-1 910	-1 160	- 850	- 320	- 280	-1 420	460
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.4	-6.4	-3.9	-2.9	-1.1	-1.0	-5.0	1.9
Army								
Officers								
Requirement	13 300	13 350	13 480	13 460	13 680	12 980	13 480	14 060
Strength ²	12 880	14 260	14 260	14 240	14 240	14 120	13 520	13 060
Surplus/Deficit	- 410	910	780	780	560	1 140	50	-1 000
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-3.1	6.8	5.8	5.8	4.1	8.8	0.3	-7.1
Other Ranks								
Requirement	93 100	88 450	88 320	88 320	88 480	89 230	87 730	82 730
Strength ²	87 300	84 820	83 810	85 270	88 020	87 220	85 080	80 880
Surplus/Deficit	-5 800	-3 630	-4 500	-3 060	- 460	-2 010	-2 660	-1 850
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-6.2	-4.1	-5.1	-3.5	-0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-2.2
Royal Air Force								
Officers								
Requirement	9 980	9 640	8 920	8 900	8 610	8 630	8 270	7 600
Strength ²	9 840	8 980	8 510	8 620	8 570	8 560	8 220	7 570
Surplus/Deficit	- 140	- 660	- 410	- 280	- 40	- 60	- 50	- 30
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.4	-6.9	-4.6	-3.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4
Other Ranks								
Requirement	41 920	35 370	32 290	32 420	32 190	32 710	30 560	28 020
Strength ²	41 370	34 540	31 890	31 020	31 550	31 520	29 900	27 780
Surplus/Deficit	- 550	- 840	- 400	-1 390	- 640	-1 190	- 650	- 240
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	-2.4	-1.2	-4.3	-2.0	-3.6	-2.1	-0.9

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1 The full time trained strength comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and FTRS (Full Time Reserve Service) personnel. It does not include mobilised reservists.

2 From 1 April 2010 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. For a full description of FTRS please refer to the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations at the end of this publication.

Table 2.01.02

Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, and whether trained or untrained, at 1 April each year

The total strength of UK Regular Forces decreased 17.8 per cent between 2000 and 2013. The RAF has seen the largest decrease of 32.3 per cent, whereas the Naval Service decreased by 20.7 per cent and the Army decreased by just 9.4 per cent. The trained strength of UK Regular Forces decreased 15.5 per cent between 2000 and 2013. The untrained strength decreased by 37.2 per cent in the same period, with all Services seeing lower numbers of personnel in training when compared with 2000; this is illustrated in Chart 2.01.02.

At 1 April 2013, 92.1 per cent of UK Regular Forces personnel were trained and 7.9 per cent were untrained. Since 2000, the percentage of untrained personnel has followed a downward trend, reaching its lowest point in 2011, at which time 7.4 per cent were untrained. The sharpest drop occurred between 2010 and 2011 dropping from 9.6% untrained to 7.4%, caused by the reduction in intake following the requirements outlined in the SDSR and the 3ME. Since 2011, this percentage has increased slightly, reflecting an increase in intake to training since 2011 (see table 2.01.14) and an increase in trained outflow (see Table 2.01.17).

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Services	207 610	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710
Officers	32 520	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060
Other Ranks	175 100	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650
Trained	186 000	172 480	168 180	168 510	173 300	172 600	166 110	157 150
Officers	29 080	29 280	28 560	28 600	28 950	28 970	27 920	26 640
Other Ranks	156 920	143 200	139 620	139 900	144 360	143 630	138 190	130 510
Untrained	21 610	18 190	18 730	20 100	18 400	13 770	13 700	13 560
Officers	3 440	2 890	3 160	3 090	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 420
Other Ranks	18 180	15 300	15 570	17 000	15 420	10 910	10 910	11 140
Naval Service	42 850	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6 750	7 480	7 650	7 820	7 990	8 200	7 890	7 690
Officers	7 660	7 580	7 480	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	670	790	800	830	860	860	840	810
Other Ranks	35 190	31 270	31 080	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6 080	6 680	6 860	6 990	7 140	7 330	7 050	6 870
Trained	38 540	34 260	34 520	34 400	35 180	35 250	33 190	31 280
Officers	6 560	6 650	6 480	6 520	6 530	6 550	6 370	6 180
Other Ranks	31 970	27 600	28 040	27 880	28 640	28 700	26 820	25 100
Untrained	4 310	4 590	4 040	3 940	3 560	2 410	2 360	2 680
Officers	1 100	920	1 000	890	930	870	820	760
Other Ranks	3 220	3 670	3 040	3 050	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 920
Army	110 050	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730
Officers	13 870	14 640	14 550	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890
Other Ranks	96 180	91 700	90 440	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840
Trained	96 470	95 060	93 620	94 870	98 040	97 280	94 800	90 530
Officers	12 760	13 800	13 720	13 620	13 870	13 870	13 330	12 890
Other Ranks	83 720	81 260	79 900	81 250	84 170	83 410	81 470	77 630
Untrained	13 580	11 280	11 360	11 830	10 890	8 960	9 450	9 200
Officers	1 110	840	830	890	780	890	1 140	990
Other Ranks	12 470	10 440	10 530	10 940	10 110	8 070	8 310	8 200
Royal Air Force	54 720	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030
Officers	10 990	9 960	9 700	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230
Other Ranks	43 730	35 520	33 680	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790
Trained	50 990	43 170	40 040	39 240	40 090	40 070	38 120	35 340
Officers	9 760	8 840	8 370	8 470	8 550	8 550	8 220	7 560
Other Ranks	41 240	34 340	31 680	30 770	31 550	31 520	29 900	27 780
Untrained	3 720	2 310	3 330	4 320	3 960	2 400	1 880	1 680
Officers	1 230	1 130	1 330	1 310	1 280	1 100	820	670
Other Ranks	2 490	1 190	2 000	3 010	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 020

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Chart to Table 2.01.02 Percentage change in UK Regular strength at 1 April each year compared with 1 April 2000

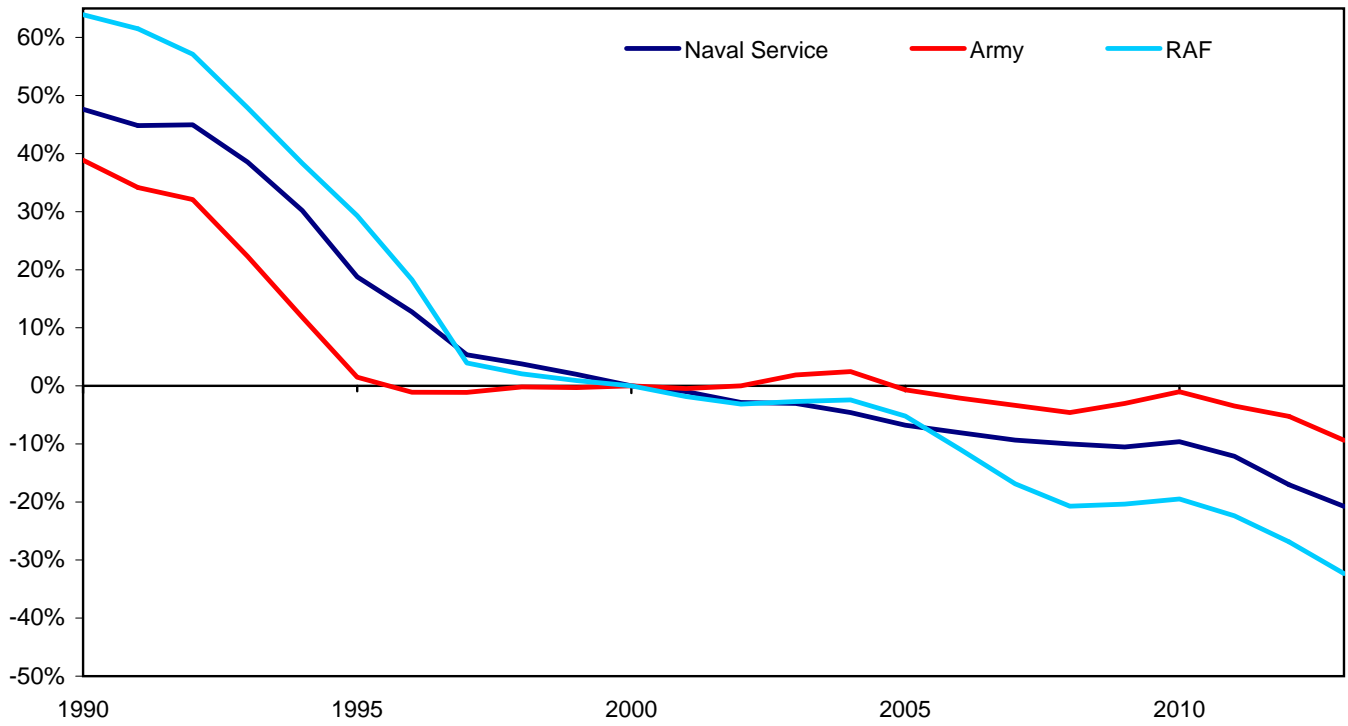


Table 2.01.03 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex, at 1 April each year

The Armed Forces have an exemption from the Equality Act 2010 for reasons of combat effectiveness and there are restrictions on females serving in close-combat roles. The principal roles closed to women are: the Royal Marines General Service, the Household Cavalry and Royal Armoured Corps, the Infantry and Royal Air Force Regiment. Figures compiled in the 2006 (soon to be revised) review show that the proportion of posts in the Armed Forces open to women was 71 per cent in the Naval Service, 67 per cent in the Army and 96 per cent in the Royal Air Force.

Between 2000 and 2013 the percentage of females in the UK Regular Forces increased from 8.0 per cent to 9.7 per cent. At 1 April 2013 females accounted for 12.6 per cent of Officers and 9.1 per cent of Other Ranks.

The RAF has always had the highest proportion of female personnel (currently 13.9 per cent), followed by the Naval Service (currently 9.0 per cent) and the Army (currently 8.4 per cent). There are no specific policy explanations for the difference, although the proportion of posts in each Service open to women may contribute to the difference. The long term trend in all three Services is for gradual increases in the proportion of personnel who are female. The Naval Service, however, has recently shown signs of a change in this trend. Since 2010, although the percentage of female Naval Service Officers has increased by 0.2 percentage points, the percentage of female Naval Service Other Ranks has fallen from 9.6 per cent in 2010 to 8.8 per cent in 2013. This has led, since 2010, to a decrease in the percentage of females in the Naval Service. One reason for this could be that whilst the Royal Navy has reduced in size by 14.5 per cent, the Royal Marines, with predominantly male roles, has only reduced by 3.8 per cent.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Services	207 610	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710
of which female	16 550	17 670	17 610	17 850	18 320	17 850	17 370	16 610
Percentage female	8.0%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%
Officers	32 520	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060
of which female	2 890	3 740	3 760	3 830	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 670
Percentage female	8.9%	11.6%	11.9%	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%
Other Ranks	175 100	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650
of which female	13 660	13 930	13 840	14 020	14 430	13 950	13 560	12 940
Percentage female	7.8%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%
Naval Service	42 850	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960
of which female	3 400	3 650	3 680	3 660	3 710	3 530	3 280	3 080
Percentage female	7.9%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.1%
Officers	7 660	7 580	7 480	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940
of which female	520	680	700	720	720	720	700	690
Percentage female	6.7%	9.0%	9.4%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%
Other Ranks	35 190	31 270	31 080	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020
of which female	2 890	2 970	2 980	2 950	2 990	2 810	2 580	2 390
Percentage female	8.2%	9.5%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	8.8%
Army	110 050	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730
of which female	7 800	8 190	8 220	8 320	8 570	8 480	8 570	8 400
Percentage female	7.1%	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%
Officers	13 870	14 640	14 550	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890
of which female	1 280	1 630	1 640	1 620	1 660	1 670	1 680	1 640
Percentage female	9.2%	11.1%	11.3%	11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%
Other Ranks	96 180	91 700	90 440	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840
of which female	6 520	6 560	6 580	6 700	6 910	6 810	6 890	6 760
Percentage female	6.8%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%
Royal Air Force	54 720	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030
of which female	5 350	5 840	5 700	5 870	6 040	5 840	5 520	5 130
Percentage female	9.8%	12.8%	13.2%	13.5%	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%
Officers	10 990	9 960	9 700	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230
of which female	1 100	1 430	1 430	1 490	1 510	1 510	1 440	1 340
Percentage female	10.0%	14.4%	14.7%	15.2%	15.4%	15.7%	15.9%	16.3%
Other Ranks	43 730	35 520	33 680	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790
of which female	4 250	4 400	4 280	4 380	4 530	4 330	4 090	3 790
Percentage female	9.7%	12.4%	12.7%	13.0%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Table 2.01.04**Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, sex and rank¹, at 1 April 2013**

At 1 April 2013, there were 154,100 (90.3 per cent) male and 16,610 (9.7 per cent) female UK Regular Forces personnel.

12.6 per cent of Officers were female, however females are concentrated in the junior Officer ranks - females represent 14.2 per cent of personnel at Major¹ and below and only 5.8 per cent of those at Lieutenant Colonel¹ and above. This does, however, represent an increase from 2012, when 5.3 per cent of the more senior Officers were female.

Among the Other Ranks, there was a lower proportion of personnel that were female (9.1 per cent), but a smaller difference between junior Other Ranks (9.5 per cent) and senior Other Ranks (8.2 per cent), this trend is true for both the Naval Service and the RAF, but the opposite is true for the Army with there being 8.3 of senior other ranks

Possible explanations for the smaller proportion of females in senior ranks involve the length of time taken to reach senior ranks. For example, historical data shows that the proportion of females in the Armed Forces in 1975 was less than half of the current level, and although this has steadily increased, females will tend to have shorter lengths of service, and therefore will be at lower ranks. In addition, until 1990, women were required to leave the Armed Forces if they became pregnant, which also impacts average lengths of service and hence rank.

This table is a National Statistic.

	All Personnel	Male	Female	Percentage Female
All Services	170 710	154 100	16 610	9.7
Officers	29 060	25 390	3 670	12.6
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 300	4 990	300	5.8
Major ¹ and below	23 760	20 400	3 370	14.2
Other Ranks	141 650	128 710	12 940	9.1
Sergeant ¹ and above	38 100	34 990	3 120	8.2
Corporal ¹ and below	103 550	93 720	9 830	9.5
Naval Service	33 960	30 880	3 080	9.1
Officers	6 940	6 250	690	9.9
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 420	1 380	50	3.2
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 520	4 880	640	11.6
Other Ranks	27 020	24 630	2 390	8.8
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	8 550	8 060	500	5.8
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	18 460	16 570	1 890	10.3
Army	99 730	91 320	8 400	8.4
Officers	13 890	12 250	1 640	11.8
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 430	2 280	150	6.3
Major and below	11 460	9 970	1 490	13.0
Other Ranks	85 840	79 080	6 760	7.9
Sergeant and above	20 350	18 660	1 690	8.3
Corporal and below	65 490	60 420	5 070	7.7
Royal Air Force	37 030	31 890	5 130	13.9
Officers	8 230	6 890	1 340	16.3
Wing Commander and above	1 440	1 340	110	7.4
Squadron Leader and below	6 790	5 550	1 240	18.2
Other Ranks	28 790	25 000	3 790	13.2
Sergeant and above	9 200	8 270	930	10.1
Corporal and below	19 600	16 730	2 860	14.6

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.01.21**

Table 2.01.05 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2013 personnel from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds comprised 2.4 per cent of Officer strength and 8.1 per cent of Other Ranks strength. Whilst the strength and percentage of BME Officers has remained relatively stable since 2007 for all three Services, the Other Ranks percentage has increased from 6.5 per cent at 1 April 2007 (9,690 personnel) to 8.1 per cent at 1 April 2013 (11,360 personnel).

Since 2007, the Naval Service has seen increases in BME Officers and BME Other Ranks; the Army has seen a decrease in BME Officers, although it has experienced the largest increase in BME Other Ranks (rising from 9.3 per cent in 2007 to 11.4 per cent in 2013); the RAF has seen decreases in both BME Officers and BME Other Ranks.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Services	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710
Officers	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060
BME	740	730	750	740	750	720	670
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
White	29 440	28 960	28 740	29 640	30 040	29 060	27 630
Unknown ²	2 000	2 040	2 200	1 550	1 050	930	760
Other Ranks	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650
BME	9 690	9 860	10 760	11 500	11 480	11 580	11 360
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	6.5%	6.7%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%
White	140 250	136 550	137 690	144 150	140 690	135 690	128 840
Unknown ²	8 550	8 770	8 450	4 120	2 360	1 820	1 450
Naval Service	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960
Officers	7 580	7 480	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940
BME	110	110	120	120	130	130	120
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
White	7 110	7 090	7 030	7 110	7 160	6 950	6 710
Unknown ²	360	280	260	240	130	120	100
Other Ranks	31 270	31 080	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020
BME	910	1 020	1 090	1 170	1 180	1 110	1 040
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%
White	28 830	28 940	28 410	29 100	28 490	26 850	25 650
Unknown ²	1 530	1 120	1 430	1 000	580	400	330
Army	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730
Officers	14 640	14 550	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890
BME	400	400	400	400	400	400	370
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
White	13 480	13 220	12 930	13 680	14 180	13 960	13 430
Unknown ²	750	930	1 170	570	190	120	90
Other Ranks	91 700	90 440	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840
BME	8 050	8 180	9 020	9 670	9 680	9 900	9 770
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	9.3%	9.7%	10.4%	10.4%	10.6%	11.1%	11.4%
White	78 680	76 340	77 670	82 900	81 330	79 680	75 920
Unknown ²	4 980	5 920	5 510	1 700	470	200	150
Royal Air Force	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030
Officers	9 960	9 700	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230
BME	230	210	230	230	220	190	180
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
White	8 850	8 660	8 780	8 850	8 700	8 150	7 480
Unknown ²	880	820	770	740	740	690	580
Other Ranks	35 520	33 680	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790
BME	730	670	660	660	620	580	550
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
White	32 740	31 270	31 610	32 150	30 870	29 160	27 270
Unknown ²	2 040	1 740	1 520	1 420	1 320	1 230	970

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Ethnicity data for all three Services is only available since April 2007 following the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known ethnicity only.
2. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

Table 2.01.06 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, ethnic origin and rank¹, at 1 April 2013

At 1 April 2013 personnel from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds comprised 2.4 per cent of Officer strength and 8.1 per cent of Other Ranks strength. Within both Officers and Other Ranks, there were proportionally more BME personnel in the lower rank ranges (Major and below¹, and Corporal and below) than at the more senior ranks. The Army has the highest proportion of BME personnel, who comprise 10.2 per cent of total Regular Army strength, compared with 3.5 per cent in the Naval Service and 2.0 per cent in the RAF.

In the Naval Service and Army, there was a higher proportion of personnel from BME backgrounds in the Other Ranks than Officers, whereas in the RAF the reverse is true. The RAF has a higher proportion of BME Officers (2.3 per cent) than the Naval Service, but also has the lowest proportion of BME personnel in the Other Ranks (2.0 per cent).

This table is a National Statistic.

	Number								Percentage
	All Personnel	White	Black and Minority Ethnic ³	Of which Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Unknown ⁴	
All Services	170 710	156 460	12 030	2 165	1 970	7 025	875	2 210	7.1
Officers	29 060	27 630	670	300	170	115	85	760	2.4
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 300	5 070	100	40	20	10	25	130	1.9
Major ¹ and below	23 760	22 560	570	260	150	105	60	640	2.5
Other Ranks	141 650	128 840	11 360	1 865	1 800	6 910	785	1 450	8.1
Sergeant ¹ and above	38 100	36 250	1 200	375	220	460	155	650	3.2
Corporal ¹ and below	103 550	92 590	10 160	1 495	1 580	6 450	630	800	9.9
Naval Service	33 960	32 360	1 170	340	85	620	115	430	3.5
Officers	6 940	6 710	120	60	30	20	20	100	1.8
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 420	1 370	20	10	~	-	10	30	1.5
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 520	5 340	100	50	25	20	10	80	1.9
Other Ranks	27 020	25 650	1 040	280	60	605	100	330	3.9
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	8 550	8 330	140	65	10	35	25	80	1.7
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	18 460	17 320	900	215	45	565	70	240	4.9
Army	99 730	89 350	10 140	1 485	1 740	6 245	675	240	10.2
Officers	13 890	13 430	370	165	100	60	40	90	2.7
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 430	2 370	50	25	10	5	10	20	1.9
Major and below	11 460	11 060	320	145	90	55	35	70	2.8
Other Ranks	85 840	75 920	9 770	1 315	1 640	6 185	630	150	11.4
Sergeant and above	20 350	19 390	910	230	175	400	105	40	4.5
Corporal and below	65 490	56 530	8 860	1 085	1 465	5 785	525	110	13.5
Royal Air Force	37 030	34 760	720	340	145	160	85	1 550	2.0
Officers	8 230	7 480	180	75	40	35	25	580	2.3
Wing Commander and above	1 440	1 330	30	10	10	~	5	80	2.2
Squadron Leader and below	6 790	6 150	140	65	30	30	20	490	2.3
Other Ranks	28 790	27 270	550	265	100	125	55	970	2.0
Sergeant and above	9 200	8 530	150	75	30	25	20	520	1.7
Corporal and below	19 600	18 740	400	195	70	100	35	450	2.1

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.01.21**

2. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and only include personnel with a known ethnic origin.

3. Mixed comprises Mixed Black African and White, Mixed Asian and White, Mixed Black Caribbean and White and other Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds. Asian comprises Asian Bangladeshi, Asian Pakistani, Asian Indian and other Asian Backgrounds, and reflecting changes made in the 2011 Census, now includes Chinese.

Black comprises Black Caribbean, Black African and other Black Backgrounds.

Other is defined as "other ethnic background".

4. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

All figures are rounded to the nearest 10, with the exception of those in the detailed BME categories. These figures are rounded to the nearest 5 so as not to obscure the data, and therefore may not sum to the totals shown.

Table 2.01.07 Strength of UK Regular Forces by age¹, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2013, the average age of UK Regular Forces Officers was 37 years and Other Ranks was 29 years.

Whilst the average ages for Officers and Other Ranks has remained stable since 2000, there is some evidence that the Armed Forces are ageing. There was a marked decrease in the number of personnel under 40, falling from 184,070 in 2000, to 140,620 in 2013, a decrease of 23.6 per cent. At the same time, there was a marked increase in the number of personnel over 40, rising from 23,540 in 2000, up to 30,090 in 2013, an increase of 27.8 per cent. Most of the rise in over 40s was influenced by increases in the Other Ranks.

Over the last year, all of the age categories have experienced decreases in numbers, except for Other Ranks aged 50 and over, which has increased slightly, and Officers aged under 20, whose numbers have remained stable at 20. The largest decreases for the Officers has been in the 25-29 age category (a decrease of 350 since 2012) and the largest decrease for the Other Ranks has been in the 20-24 age category (a decrease of 2,630 since 2012).

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Officers	32 520	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	310	130	110	100	80	40	20	20
20-24	2 890	2 610	2 490	2 480	2 550	2 380	2 110	1 850
25-29	6 220	6 290	6 240	6 140	5 970	5 890	5 670	5 320
30-34	5 750	5 040	4 930	5 050	5 290	5 520	5 530	5 400
35-39	5 660	5 590	5 440	5 300	5 190	5 000	4 700	4 460
40-44	4 940	5 520	5 470	5 470	5 450	5 440	5 280	4 910
45-49	3 520	4 300	4 320	4 270	4 360	4 460	4 410	4 290
50 and over	3 210	2 690	2 730	2 880	3 050	3 100	2 980	2 820
Average age²	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Other Ranks	175 100	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	6 400	4 660	4 450	4 670	3 510	2 530	2 620	2 170
18-19	16 190	11 700	11 230	11 950	11 630	8 740	7 080	6 900
20-24	39 400	41 840	40 510	41 090	42 680	40 700	38 800	36 170
25-29	39 970	33 560	34 200	34 720	35 780	36 070	35 860	34 780
30-34	33 780	23 400	21 990	22 260	23 830	25 270	26 190	25 970
35-39	27 490	27 360	26 490	25 010	23 480	21 510	19 360	17 580
40-44	7 960	11 050	11 200	11 710	12 870	13 460	12 920	11 950
45-49	2 640	3 800	3 940	4 170	4 470	4 580	4 550	4 360
50 and over	1 270	1 120	1 190	1 320	1 540	1 650	1 730	1 760
Average age²	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Age is as at last birthday
2. Averages are the mean age in years.

Table 2.01.08 Strength of UK Regular Forces by rank, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2013 there were 29,060 Officers and 141,650 Other Ranks in the UK Regular Forces. Officer strength reduced by 3,460 (10.6 per cent) between 2000 and 2013, whereas Other Ranks strength fell by 33,440 (19.1 per cent) in the same period. Although most of the decline in Officer strength has occurred since 2011, the Other Ranks have been on a downward trend since 2000 with a marked decrease occurring since 2010.

There were 60,010 Private Other Ranks at 1 April 2013, a decrease of 16,890 (22.0 per cent) since 2000, with the decline in strength at this rank over the last few years reflecting decreases in intake (see Table 2.01.14). Proportionally the largest fall was at the Staff Sergeant rank, with 27.6 per cent fewer personnel in 2013 than in 2000. Among the Officers, the greatest decrease in strength between 2000 and 2013 was at Lieutenant and below. Between 2011 and 2013, strengths decreased at all ranks.

These downward trends are likely to continue in the next few years due to the reductions outlined in the SDSR and 3ME.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Officers	32 520	32 170	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060
<i>by rank¹:</i>								
Major General and above	150	140	140	140	140	140	140	130
Brigadier	370	350	350	370	360	340	330	300
Colonel	1 100	1 180	1 180	1 220	1 220	1 200	1 140	1 110
Lieutenant Colonel	3 910	4 120	4 120	4 100	4 130	4 080	3 920	3 750
Major	9 940	9 730	9 580	9 510	9 530	9 450	9 050	8 650
Captain	11 800	12 100	11 870	11 750	11 910	12 080	12 030	11 440
Lieutenant and below	5 240	4 540	4 480	4 600	4 650	4 540	4 090	3 680
Other Ranks	175 100	158 500	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650
<i>by rank¹:</i>								
Warrant Officer	8 690	9 150	9 080	9 140	9 250	8 780	8 320	7 730
Staff Sergeant	16 190	13 820	13 570	13 290	13 170	12 870	12 230	11 720
Sergeant	23 840	21 940	21 280	20 990	21 070	20 690	19 710	18 650
Corporal ²	33 270	30 680	30 300	29 600	30 110	29 850	28 890	27 540
Lance Corporal ²	16 200	16 590	16 680	16 420	16 530	16 880	16 870	16 000
Private (including juniors)	76 900	66 330	64 280	67 460	69 650	65 460	63 080	60 010

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.01.21**

2. Royal Marines with a substantive rank of Marine but acting as Corporal are presented as Lance Corporal from 1 April 2003 onwards. Before this point they are presented as Corporal.

Table 2.01.09 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and religion, at 1 April each year

The percentage of UK Regular Armed Forces who are Christian reduced from 89.7 per cent in 2007 to 81.7 per cent in 2013. In the same period, the number of personnel declaring 'No Religion' increased from 9.5 per cent in 2007 to 16.4 per cent in 2013. At 1 April 2013, the Army has the highest proportion of personnel declaring any religion, and the Naval Service has the lowest. The Army also has the highest proportion of personnel declaring non-Christian religions, standing at 2.5 per cent in 2013.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
All Services	190 670		186 910		188 600		191 710		186 360		179 800		170 710	
No Religion	18 000	9.5	19 080	10.5	21 500	11.6	23 770	12.6	24 740	13.4	26 180	14.7	27 670	16.4
Christian	169 070	89.7	160 990	88.5	161 220	87.1	162 190	85.8	156 570	84.9	148 550	83.5	138 170	81.7
Christian Tradition ¹	190	0.1	210	0.1	220	0.1	250	0.1	250	0.1	260	0.1	240	0.1
Buddhist	320	0.2	350	0.2	390	0.2	440	0.2	480	0.3	520	0.3	560	0.3
Hindu	300	0.2	340	0.2	550	0.3	700	0.4	710	0.4	820	0.5	890	0.5
Jewish	70	-	70	-	70	-	80	-	80	-	80	-	70	-
Muslim	360	0.2	390	0.2	500	0.3	600	0.3	610	0.3	650	0.4	640	0.4
Sikh	90	-	90	0.1	110	0.1	120	0.1	120	0.1	130	0.1	140	0.1
Other Religions ²	190	0.1	460	0.3	630	0.3	870	0.5	870	0.5	820	0.5	790	0.5
Unknown ³	2 090	*	4 930	*	3 400	*	2 690	*	1 940	*	1 800	*	1 540	*
Naval Service	38 850		38 560		38 340		38 730		37 660		35 540		33 960	
No Religion	5 000	13.1	5 420	14.2	5 890	15.7	6 690	17.7	7 040	18.8	7 110	20.1	7 550	22.3
Christian	33 120	86.4	32 420	85.1	31 270	83.5	30 840	81.5	30 080	80.3	27 930	78.9	25 950	76.6
Christian Tradition ¹	40	0.1	40	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.2	80	0.2	80	0.2
Buddhist	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	50	0.1
Hindu	20	-	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
Jewish	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
Muslim	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Sikh	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	0.0
Other Religions ²	70	0.2	90	0.2	120	0.3	140	0.4	170	0.4	180	0.5	170	0.5
Unknown ³	510	*	470	*	880	*	880	*	180	*	130	*	90	*
Army	106 340		104 980		106 700		108 920		106 240		104 250		99 730	
No Religion	8 180	7.7	8 680	8.5	9 970	9.4	10 650	9.8	11 110	10.5	12 370	11.9	13 450	13.5
Christian	96 560	91.3	91 960	90.2	94 060	88.8	95 820	88.1	92 720	87.3	89 280	85.7	83 590	83.9
Christian Tradition ¹	100	0.1	120	0.1	130	0.1	140	0.1	120	0.1	120	0.1	100	0.1
Buddhist	260	0.2	270	0.3	320	0.3	370	0.3	400	0.4	440	0.4	470	0.5
Hindu	250	0.2	290	0.3	490	0.5	630	0.6	650	0.6	760	0.7	830	0.8
Jewish	40	-	40	-	50	-	50	-	60	0.1	60	0.1	50	-
Muslim	270	0.3	300	0.3	410	0.4	500	0.5	510	0.5	550	0.5	550	0.6
Sikh	50	-	60	0.1	80	0.1	80	0.1	80	0.1	90	0.1	120	0.1
Other Religions ²	40	-	270	0.3	400	0.4	580	0.5	540	0.5	480	0.5	470	0.5
Unknown ³	590	*	2 990	*	800	*	110	*	50	*	100	*	90	*
Royal Air Force	45 480		43 370		43 560		44 050		42 460		40 000		37 030	
No Religion	4 810	10.8	4 990	11.9	5 640	13.5	6 440	15.2	6 590	16.2	6 710	17.5	6 670	18.7
Christian	39 390	88.5	36 600	87.4	35 890	85.8	35 530	83.9	33 770	82.9	31 340	81.5	28 630	80.3
Christian Tradition ¹	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.1	60	0.2	60	0.2	60	0.2
Buddhist	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Hindu	40	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Jewish	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	10	-	10	-
Muslim	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1
Sikh	20	0.1	20	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
Other Religions ²	80	0.2	100	0.2	120	0.3	150	0.4	160	0.4	160	0.4	150	0.4
Unknown ³	990	*	1 470	*	1 720	*	1 700	*	1 710	*	1 570	*	1 360	*

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Religion data for all three Services are only available since April 2007 following the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

1. Christian Tradition includes Christian Scientist, Church of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), Jehovah's Witness and Unitarian religions among others.
2. Other Religions includes Druid, Pagan, Rastafarian, Spiritualist, Zoroastrian (Parsee), Wicca and Baha'i among others.
3. Includes those with an unrecorded religion and those who choose not to declare.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known religion only.

Table 2.01.10 Strength of the Trained UK Regular Forces by Service and nationality, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2013 the majority of Armed Forces personnel had a recorded nationality of UK (94.8 per cent). The proportion of Non-UK personnel has increased by 1.1 percentage points between 2008 and 2013. The increase in personnel with a nationality recorded as Nepalese is a result of a change in the terms and conditions of service for Gurkha personnel which from 1 April 2009 allows them to transfer into the UK Regular Forces.

At 1 April 2013 the RAF had the highest proportion with a nationality of UK (99.7 per cent) and the Army had the lowest (91.8 per cent).

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
All Services	172 480		168 180		168 510		173 300		172 600		166 110		157 150	
UK	165 420	96.1	160 700	95.9	159 610	95.4	164 220	95.0	163 980	95.1	157 540	94.9	148 870	94.8
Non-UK	6 750	3.9	6 890	4.1	7 710	4.6	8 620	5.0	8 490	4.9	8 510	5.1	8 220	5.2
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	6 700	3.9	6 810	4.1	7 370	4.4	8 160	4.7	8 050	4.7	7 980	4.8	7 620	4.9
Nepalese	20	-	50	-	310	0.2	440	0.3	430	0.2	520	0.3	600	0.4
Other Foreign	20	-	30	-	30	-	20	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Unknown ³	310	*	590	*	1 190	*	460	*	130	*	60	*	50	*
Naval Service	34 260		34 520		34 400		35 180		35 250		33 190		31 280	
UK	33 540	98.6	33 730	98.3	33 580	98.1	34 280	97.8	34 400	97.7	32 440	97.7	30 580	97.8
Non-UK	490	1.4	580	1.7	660	1.9	760	2.2	790	2.3	750	2.3	700	2.2
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	480	1.4	570	1.7	650	1.9	750	2.2	790	2.2	750	2.3	700	2.2
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Foreign	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown ³	230	*	200	*	160	*	140	*	50	*	-	*	-	*
Army	95 060		93 620		94 870		98 040		97 280		94 800		90 530	
UK	88 860	93.5	87 120	93.3	87 020	92.6	90 040	92.1	89 690	92.2	87 160	91.9	83 120	91.8
Non-UK	6 190	6.5	6 240	6.7	6 950	7.4	7 750	7.9	7 580	7.8	7 640	8.1	7 410	8.2
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	6 160	6.5	6 170	6.6	6 620	7.0	7 290	7.5	7 150	7.3	7 120	7.5	6 810	7.5
Nepalese	20	-	50	0.1	310	0.3	440	0.5	430	0.4	520	0.6	600	0.7
Other Foreign	10	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown ³	-	*	260	*	900	*	250	*	20	*	10	*	-	*
Royal Air Force	43 170		40 040		39 240		40 090		40 070		38 120		35 340	
UK	43 020	99.9	39 850	99.8	39 020	99.7	39 900	99.7	39 880	99.7	37 950	99.7	35 180	99.7
Non-UK	60	0.1	70	0.2	100	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3	120	0.3	120	0.3
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	60	0.1	70	0.2	100	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown ³	80	*	130	*	120	*	80	*	70	*	60	*	50	*

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Nationality data for all three Services are only available from 1 April 2007 due to the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

¹ Citizens of the Republic of Ireland.

² Includes Zimbabwean and Fijian citizens, who continue to retain Commonwealth status under the British Nationality Act 1981.

³ Includes those with an unrecorded nationality.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known nationality only.

Table **2.01.11** Strength of the Reserve Forces¹, at 1 April each year

Tables 2.01.11, 2.01.12a and 2.01.12b Reserve Forces and Cadets, are currently unavailable. The Ministry of Defence is currently reviewing definitions and methodology for the different populations within the Reserve Forces. It is expected that these tables will be published before the end of the year once data for the different Services have been made consistent.

Table 2.01.12a Strength of Community Cadet Forces by sex at 1 April each year

Tables 2.01.11, 2.01.12a and 2.01.12b Reserve Forces and Cadets, are currently unavailable. The Ministry of Defence is currently reviewing definitions and methodology for the different populations within the Reserve Forces. It is expected that these tables will be published before the end of the year once data for the different Services has been made consistent.

Table 2.01.12b **Combined Cadet Forces strength at 1 April each year**

Tables 2.01.11, 2.01.12a and 2.01.12b Reserve Forces and Cadets, are currently unavailable. The Ministry of Defence is currently reviewing definitions and methodology for the different populations within the Reserve Forces. It is expected that these tables will be published before the end of the year once data for the different Services has been made consistent.

2.01.13 Intake¹ to and Outflow² from UK Regular Forces by Service

Intake comprises trained and untrained personnel who are new-entrants, intake from reserves, personnel who re-enter the Services and trained direct entrants. Intake excludes movements between Services, promotions from Other Ranks to Officers and flows from untrained to trained. For more details regarding intake see the footnotes below and the Glossary.

Outflow includes both trained and untrained personnel who leave the Service (including personnel that reach the end of an agreed contracted period, those who successfully apply to leave the Services before the end of their contract (Voluntary Outflow) and those that are made redundant), die in Service and recalled reservists on release. Outflow figures do not include promotion from Ranks to Officers or any flows between the different Services. More detail on outflow can be found in both the footnotes below and the Glossary.

The intake to UK Regular Forces was 14,370 in financial year 2012/13. This was an decrease of 430 (2.9 per cent) when compared with 2011/12 and a decrease of 8,820 (38.0 per cent) when compared with the 2008/09 six year high of 23,190. In order to meet the reductions set out in SDSR and 3ME, recruiting (intake) has been reduced and fewer extentions of Service (longer contracts) have been offered. The Armed Forces cannot bring people in from the outside into these senior military roles without the necessary military experience. Because of this, the Armed Forces needs to replace those who are promoted every year with new talent. Even though the Armed Forces are reducing in size and have surpluses in some ranks, the Armed Forces needs to continue to recruit into junior ranks every year even if they have to make other Service personnel redundant.

The outflow from the UK Regular Forces was 23,520 in financial year 2012/13. This was an increase of 2,150 (10.1 per cent) when compared with 2011/12 and a decrease of 1,240 (5.0 per cent) when compared with 2007/08. Of these, 3,470 (14.8 per cent) were redundancy. This redundancy programme is needed to ensure that the Armed Forces continue to have the right balance of skills for the future, maintained across the rank structures.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All Services						
Strength at start of period	190 670	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800
Intake (+)	21 350	23 190	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 370
LTA Intake (+) ³	*	*	980	820	630	470
Outflow (-)	24 760	21 650	18 270	18 140	21 370	23 520
of which Voluntary Outflow	*	8 900	6 400	6 660	7 750	8 800
of which Redundancy	*	-	-	-	1 700	3 470
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	*	1 110	750	640	400
Strength at end of period ⁴	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710
Naval Service						
Strength at start of period	38 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540
Intake (+)	4 040	4 240	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 770
LTA Intake (+) ³	*	*	20	20	10	10
Outflow (-)	4 330	4 440	3 720	3 630	4 320	4 350
of which Voluntary Outflow	1 990	1 890	1 380	1 330	1 450	1 850
of which Redundancy	-	-	-	-	660	430
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	*	20	20	10	10
Strength at end of period ⁴	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960
Army						
Strength at start of period	106 340	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250
Intake (+)	14 290	14 660	13 910	8 760	11 190	10 300
LTA Intake (+) ³	*	*	960	790	620	460
Outflow (-)	15 280	13 080	11 560	11 500	13 200	14 890
of which Voluntary Outflow	*	5 060	3 950	4 260	4 980	5 530
of which Redundancy	*	-	-	-	600	2 060
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	*	1 080	730	630	390
Strength at end of period ⁴	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730
Royal Air Force						
Strength at start of period	45 480	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000
Intake (+)	3 020	4 300	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310
LTA Intake (+) ³	*	*	-	-	-	-
Outflow (-)	5 150	4 120	2 990	3 010	3 850	4 280
of which Voluntary Outflow	1 930	1 960	1 070	1 070	1 320	1 430
of which Redundancy	800	-	-	-	440	980
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	*	10	-	-	-
Strength at end of period ⁴	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- Figures show Intake to UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from ranks to officer due to promotion.
- Figures show Outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2)
- Long Term Absentees (LTAs) are service personnel who have been absent without leave (AWOL) for more than 21 days.
- Strengths at the end of the period may not equal the sum of the strength at the beginning of the period and intervening intake and outflow. This is due to movements between Services.
- From 1 April 2009 onwards, Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

2.01.14 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

Women accounted for 8.4 per cent of the intake to UK Regular Forces in 2012/13, which represents a gradual decline since 2007/08. This decrease is not uniform across the Officers and Other Ranks with all Services having an decrease in the percentage of Officer intake from 16.8 per cent in 2011/12 to 16.4 per cent in 2012/13.

The percentage of female intake in the Other Ranks has decreased from 8.1 per cent in 2011/12 to 7.7 per cent in 2012/13. When compared to 2011/12, the Naval Service, Army and RAF have seen a decrease in female intake.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000/01	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All Services	23 020	21 350	23 190	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 370
<i>Percentage female</i>	11.3%	9.9%	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.7%	8.4%
Officers	1 760	1 720	1 690	1 580	1 360	1 070	1 060
of which female	350	300	300	250	210	180	170
<i>Percentage female</i>	19.9%	17.4%	18.0%	15.8%	15.8%	16.8%	16.4%
Other Ranks	21 260	19 630	21 500	19 920	11 370	13 730	13 310
of which female	2 260	1 820	1 830	1 660	900	1 110	1 030
<i>Percentage female</i>	10.6%	9.3%	8.5%	8.4%	7.9%	8.1%	7.7%
Naval Service	4 620	4 040	4 240	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 770
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.7%	12.1%	10.5%	9.4%	6.7%	8.3%	7.3%
Officers	450	380	310	390	300	280	280
of which female	80	60	50	50	30	40	40
<i>Percentage female</i>	18.5%	16.0%	16.9%	13.0%	9.4%	13.5%	12.5%
Other Ranks	4 180	3 660	3 930	3 740	2 250	1 940	2 490
of which female	550	430	390	340	140	150	170
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.2%	11.7%	9.9%	9.0%	6.3%	7.5%	6.7%
Army²	14 770	14 290	14 660	13 910	8 760	11 190	10 300
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.0%	7.8%	6.9%	6.8%	8.1%	8.3%	8.1%
Officers	870	940	840	790	780	710	640
of which female	170	150	130	120	120	110	100
<i>Percentage female</i>	19.2%	15.8%	15.3%	15.0%	14.8%	16.0%	15.3%
Other Ranks	13 900	13 350	13 820	13 120	7 980	10 480	9 660
of which female	1 160	960	890	830	590	810	740
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.3%	7.2%	6.4%	6.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%
Royal Air Force	3 630	3 020	4 300	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310
<i>Percentage female</i>	18.0%	17.1%	15.8%	16.7%	16.7%	13.1%	12.9%
Officers	440	410	540	400	280	80	140
of which female	100	90	120	80	70	30	40
<i>Percentage female</i>	22.8%	22.4%	22.9%	20.3%	25.3%	36.3%	29.7%
Other Ranks	3 190	2 620	3 760	3 070	1 140	1 310	1 170
of which female	560	430	560	500	170	150	130
<i>Percentage female</i>	17.4%	16.3%	14.8%	16.3%	14.6%	11.7%	10.9%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from ranks to officer due to promotion.

2. From 2009/10 Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

2.01.15 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) intake to UK Regular Forces was 1,110 in financial year 2012/13. This was a increase of 70 (6.5 per cent) when compared with 2011/12 and a decrease of 20.4 per cent when compared with 2009/10. BME Officer intake during 2012/13 was 3.1 per cent of total officer intake; for Other Ranks the figure was 8.2 per cent.

The Army continues to have the highest percentage of BME Other Ranks intake (10.2 per cent of total intake). It is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons for the Officer BME intake due to small numbers.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All Services	21 350	23 190	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 370
Officers	1 720	1 690	1 580	1 360	1 070	1 060
White	..	..	1 240	1 160	1 000	990
BME	..	..	20	30	20	30
Unknown ²	..	..	310	170	40	40
Other ranks	19 630	21 500	19 920	11 370	13 730	13 310
White	..	18 170	17 710	10 000	12 290	12 010
BME	..	1 940	1 370	630	1 020	1 080
Unknown ²	..	1 400	850	740	420	220
Naval Service	4 040	4 240	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 770
Officers	380	310	390	300	280	280
White	290	250	340	280	270	260
BME	10	10	-	10	-	10
Unknown ²	80	50	50	20	10	10
Other ranks	3 660	3 930	3 740	2 250	1 940	2 490
White	..	3 000	3 340	2 030	1 780	2 350
BME	..	180	140	80	60	80
Unknown ²	..	760	260	140	100	60
Army	14 290	14 660	13 910	8 760	11 190	10 300
Officers	940	840	790	780	710	640
White	..	..	530	620	670	600
BME	..	..	10	20	20	20
Unknown ²	..	..	250	150	20	20
Other ranks	13 350	13 820	13 120	7 980	10 480	9 660
White	10 020	11 520	11 410	6 860	9 270	8 550
BME	1 210	1 680	1 140	530	940	970
Unknown ²	2 120	620	560	590	260	130
Royal Air Force	3 020	4 300	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310
Officers	410	540	400	280	80	140
White	400	510	380	270	70	130
BME	10	20	10	-	-	-
Unknown ²	-	10	10	10	10	-
Other ranks	2 620	3 760	3 070	1 140	1 310	1 170
White	2 320	3 660	2 960	1 110	1 230	1 120
BME	40	80	80	20	20	30
Unknown ²	250	20	30	-	60	20
Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total intake (exc. unknown)						
All personnel	..	..	6.8	5.6	7.3	7.9
Officers	..	..	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.1
Naval Service	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	3.0
Army	..	..	1.5	2.5	2.6	3.1
Royal Air Force	1.7	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.5	3.7
Other ranks	..	9.6	7.2	5.9	7.7	8.2
Naval Service	..	5.6	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.1
Army	10.8	12.7	9.1	7.1	9.2	10.2
Royal Air Force	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Ethnicity percentages are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Where more than 40% of ethnicity data are unknown, figures are suppressed to reduce the possibility of presenting misleading information. All Service totals are also suppressed when single Service figures have varying degrees of coverage to prevent bias towards Services with higher coverage.

1. Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from ranks to officer due to promotion.

2. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who choose not to declare.

2.01.16 Gains to Trained Strength¹ of UK Regular Forces by Service

GTS figures comprise those who complete training (untrained to trained flow) and those that enter directly into trained strength (direct entrants). They exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).

The observed levels of GTS are directly related to previous intake patterns, as personnel recruited some time ago become trained. Declines in intake over the past 3-4 years have resulted in lower GTS across all services.

The Gains to Trained Strength (GTS) of UK Regular Armed Forces was 11,150 in financial year 2012/13, having dropped to a six year low. The Army and RAF both reached a six year GTS high in 2009/10 and the RAF has since experienced three consecutive years of GTS reductions. The Naval Service reached its six year GTS high in 2007/08, and has experienced a downward trend since then. This is caused by reduced intake into the AF in

This decrease can be seen in both Officers and Other Ranks, although Officer GTS reached its peak at 2,120 in 2008/09.

The figures presented here do not match GTS figures shown in previous editions of UKDS prior to 2011, as they exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA). GTS figures prior to 2011 included returns from LTA.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All Services²	14 410	16 460	17 450	13 400	11 320	11 150
From untrained to trained	13 210	15 230	16 520	13 080	10 990	10 870
Trained direct entrants ³	1 200	1 230	930	320	340	280
Officers	1 570	2 120	1 970	1 730	1 340	1 400
From untrained to trained	1 150	1 710	1 570	1 400	1 080	1 170
Trained direct entrants ³	100	100	80	50	30	30
From Other Ranks	320	310	320	280	230	200
Other Ranks	13 160	14 640	15 800	11 950	10 210	9 960
From untrained to trained	12 060	13 510	14 950	11 680	9 900	9 710
Trained direct entrants ³	1 090	1 130	850	270	310	250
Naval Service²	3 500	3 310	3 370	2 880	1 800	1 890
From untrained to trained	3 410	3 240	3 270	2 830	1 770	1 850
Trained direct entrants ³	90	70	90	60	20	40
Officers	290	450	380	410	330	340
From untrained to trained	280	440	370	400	330	340
Trained direct entrants ³	10	10	10	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	3 210	2 860	2 980	2 480	1 460	1 550
From untrained to trained	3 130	2 800	2 900	2 420	1 440	1 510
Trained direct entrants ³	80	60	80	50	20	30
Army²	9 530	10 330	10 860	7 890	7 840	8 060
From untrained to trained	8 460	9 200	10 050	7 640	7 540	7 830
Trained direct entrants ³	1 070	1 130	810	250	300	230
Officers	1 060	990	1 090	890	660	940
From untrained to trained	660	620	720	580	410	720
Trained direct entrants ³	80	70	60	40	20	20
From Other Ranks	320	290	310	270	220	200
Other Ranks	8 790	9 640	10 080	7 270	7 400	7 320
From untrained to trained	7 810	8 580	9 330	7 060	7 130	7 110
Trained direct entrants ³	980	1 050	750	210	280	210
Royal Air Force²	1 380	2 810	3 220	2 630	1 680	1 210
From untrained to trained	1 340	2 790	3 190	2 610	1 670	1 200
Trained direct entrants ³	40	30	20	20	20	10
Officers	220	680	500	440	340	120
From untrained to trained	210	650	470	420	340	120
Trained direct entrants ³	20	20	10	10	-	-
From Other Ranks	-	20	10	10	-	-
Other Ranks	1 150	2 150	2 730	2 210	1 340	1 090
From untrained to trained	1 130	2 130	2 720	2 200	1 330	1 080
Trained direct entrants ³	30	10	10	10	10	-

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- GTS figures comprise those who complete training (untrained to trained flow) and those that enter directly into the trained strength (direct entrants). They exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).
- Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall strength and as such exclude the intake to trained officers from trained other ranks.
- Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars.

2.01.17 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and whether trained or untrained

Total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 23,520 in 2012/13 an increase of 2,150 from 2011/12. This represents the second increase since 2007/08, with total outflow falling year on year from 2007/08 to 2010/11.

Trained outflow has increased when compared to 2011/12 and 2009/10 whereas untrained outflow has decreased over the same period. This reflects reductions in the untrained strength and personnel leaving through the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme.

This table is a National Statistic.

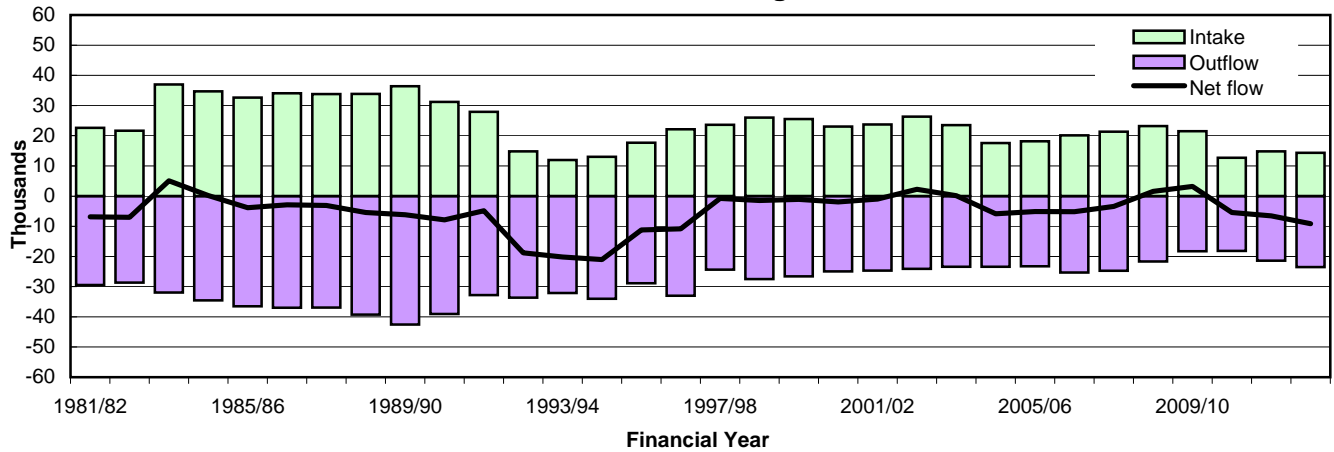
	2000/01	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All Services²	24 950	24 760	21 650	18 270	18 140	21 370	23 520
Trained	17 600	18 130	15 860	12 280	13 960	17 650	20 010
Untrained	7 350	6 630	5 790	5 990	4 170	3 720	3 510
Officers	2 290	2 740	2 380	1 880	1 930	2 560	3 040
Trained	1 920	2 300	2 070	1 620	1 710	2 380	2 680
Untrained	380	440	310	260	220	180	360
Other ranks	22 650	22 020	19 270	16 390	16 200	18 810	20 480
Trained	15 680	15 830	13 780	10 660	12 250	15 280	17 330
Untrained	6 970	6 190	5 480	5 730	3 950	3 540	3 150
Naval Service	5 040	4 330	4 440	3 720	3 630	4 320	4 350
Trained	3 530	3 110	3 250	2 430	2 690	3 750	3 710
Untrained	1 500	1 220	1 190	1 290	940	570	640
Officers	480	570	520	440	460	570	590
Trained	410	450	410	360	390	510	530
Untrained	80	120	110	90	70	60	60
Other ranks	4 550	3 760	3 920	3 280	3 170	3 750	3 760
Trained	3 120	2 660	2 840	2 070	2 300	3 240	3 180
Untrained	1 430	1 110	1 080	1 210	870	500	580
Army²	15 230	15 280	13 080	11 560	11 500	13 200	14 890
Trained	10 070	10 640	9 170	7 580	8 630	10 310	12 370
Untrained	5 160	4 640	3 920	3 970	2 870	2 900	2 520
Officers	1 150	1 380	1 210	980	990	1 240	1 460
Trained	900	1 130	1 070	850	880	1 190	1 380
Untrained	260	240	140	140	110	60	90
Other ranks	14 080	13 900	11 870	10 580	10 510	11 960	13 430
Trained	9 180	9 510	8 100	6 740	7 750	9 120	10 990
Untrained	4 900	4 400	3 780	3 840	2 760	2 840	2 440
Royal Air Force	4 680	5 150	4 120	2 990	3 010	3 850	4 280
Trained	4 000	4 380	3 440	2 270	2 640	3 590	3 940
Untrained	680	770	690	720	370	260	350
Officers	660	790	650	460	490	740	990
Trained	610	710	590	420	440	680	780
Untrained	40	80	60	40	50	60	210
Other ranks	4 020	4 360	3 470	2 530	2 520	3 110	3 300
Trained	3 380	3 670	2 850	1 850	2 200	2 910	3 160
Untrained	640	680	620	680	320	200	140

Source: Defence Statistics(Tri-Service)

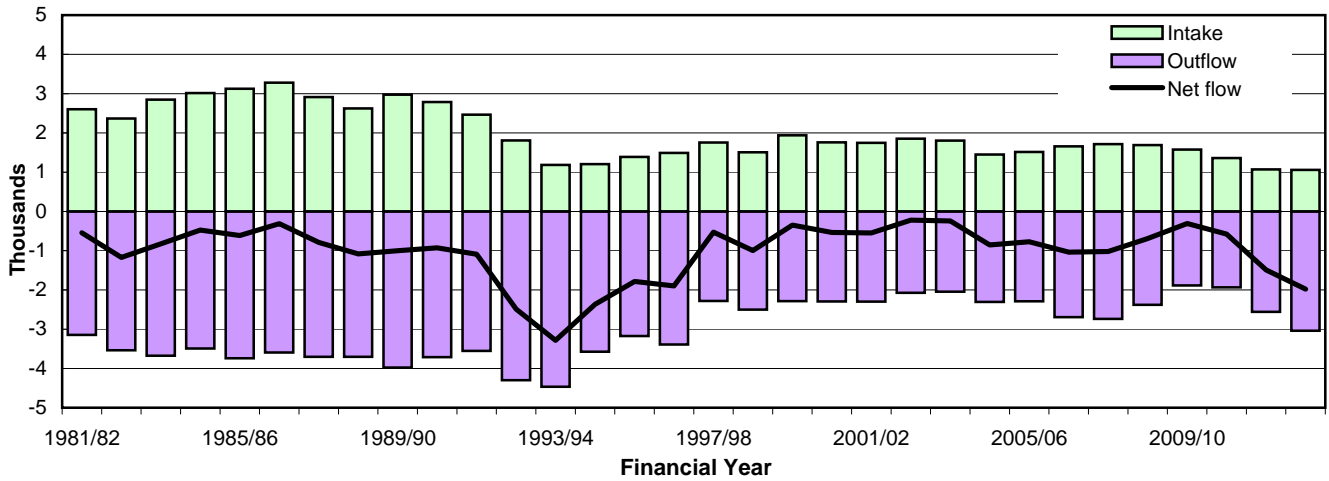
- Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.
- Outflow figures up to and including 2006/07 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures from 2007/08 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.

Charts to Tables 2.01.14 & 2.01.17 Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces

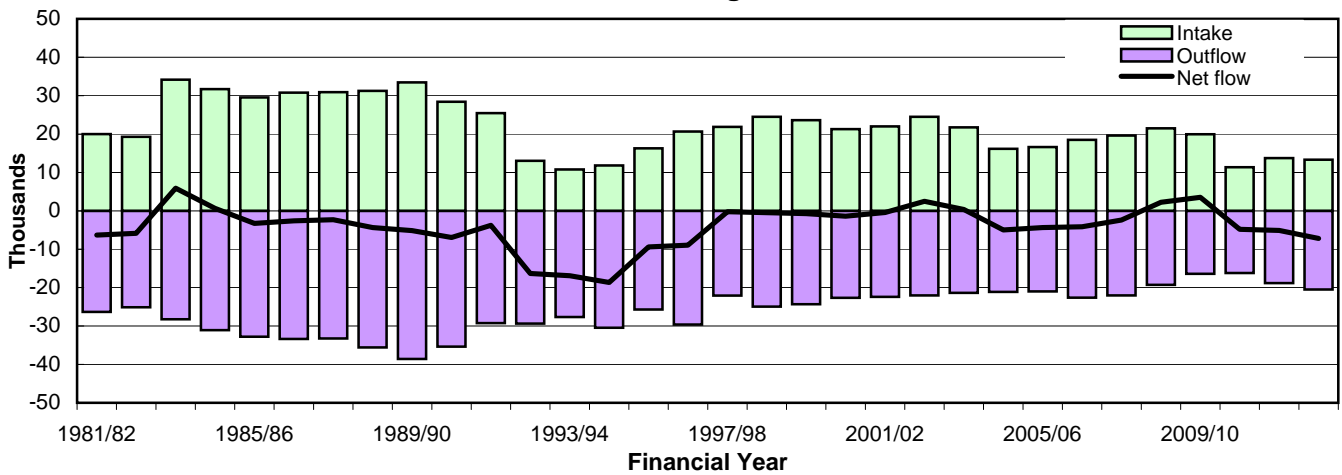
Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Officers



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Other Ranks



2.01.18 Outflow¹ from trained UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel as a percentage of total outflow was 6.1 per cent in 2012/13. This was an increase of 1.2 percentage points compared to 2011/12; and the same as 2007/08. BME Officer outflow during 2012/13 was 2.6 per cent of total outflow; for Other Ranks this was 6.6 per cent.

The Army continues to have the highest percentage of BME Other Ranks outflow (8.8 per cent of total outflow), reflecting the higher percentage of BME personnel in the Army. It is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons for the Officer BME outflow due to small numbers.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All Services	18 130	15 860	12 280	13 960	17 650	20 010
Officers	2 300	2 070	1 620	1 710	2 380	2 680
White	2 100	1 890	1 520	1 630	2 250	2 530
Black and Minority Ethnic	60	40	40	40	50	70
Unknown ²	140	140	70	40	70	80
Other ranks	15 830	13 780	10 660	12 250	15 280	17 330
White	14 000	12 350	9 630	11 430	14 280	15 920
Black and Minority Ethnic	1 000	800	640	600	790	1 130
Unknown ²	830	640	390	220	210	280
Naval Service	3 110	3 250	2 430	2 690	3 750	3 710
Officers	450	410	360	390	510	530
White	430	390	340	370	490	510
Black and Minority Ethnic	10	-	-	-	10	10
Unknown ²	10	20	10	10	10	10
Other ranks	2 660	2 840	2 070	2 300	3 240	3 180
White	2 510	2 710	1 970	2 190	3 080	2 990
Black and Minority Ethnic	60	60	50	60	110	110
Unknown ²	80	60	50	60	50	80
Army	10 640	9 170	7 580	8 630	10 310	12 370
Officers	1 130	1 070	850	880	1 190	1 380
White	1 050	990	790	850	1 140	1 320
Black and Minority Ethnic	20	30	20	30	30	50
Unknown ²	60	60	30	10	20	10
Other ranks	9 510	8 100	6 740	7 750	9 120	10 990
White	8 210	7 050	5 960	7 190	8 470	10 000
Black and Minority Ethnic	840	670	550	500	620	960
Unknown ²	450	380	220	60	30	30
Royal Air Force	4 380	3 440	2 270	2 640	3 590	3 940
Officers	710	590	420	440	680	780
White	620	510	390	410	620	700
Black and Minority Ethnic	30	10	10	10	20	10
Unknown ²	60	70	20	20	40	70
Other ranks	3 670	2 850	1 850	2 200	2 910	3 160
White	3 280	2 590	1 700	2 050	2 720	2 940
Black and Minority Ethnic	90	70	40	40	60	50
Unknown ²	300	190	110	100	120	170
Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total outflow (excluding unknown)						
All personnel	6.1	5.6	5.7	4.7	4.9	6.1
Officers	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6
Naval Service	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
Army	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.4
Royal Air Force	4.0	1.7	2.5	2.4	3.4	1.8
Other ranks	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.6
Naval Service	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.6
Army	9.3	8.6	8.4	6.5	6.8	8.8
Royal Air Force	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.8

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Ethnicity percentages are based on those with a known ethnic origin.

- Figures show outflow from trained UK Regular Forces, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.
- Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

2.01.19 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

Females as a percentage of total outflow increased to 8.4 per cent during 2012/13 from 8.3 per cent in 2011/12 and has fallen from 9.7 per cent in 2000/01. There are no clear trends in females as a proportion of outflow, with some variations in the percentages each year.

Females as a proportion of outflow has increased during 2012/13 in the Army and decreased in the Naval Service and the RAF. Naval Service female outflow fell by 0.9 percentage points to 9.2 per cent; Army rose by 0.5 percentage points to 6.8 per cent and RAF fell by 0.1 percentage points to 13.0 per cent.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000/01	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All Services²	24 950	24 760	21 650	18 270	18 140	21 370	23 520
of which female	2 430	2 190	1 900	1 440	1 590	1 770	1 970
percentage female	9.7	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.8	8.3	8.4
Officers: total	2 290	2 740	2 380	1 880	1 930	2 560	3 040
of which female	260	340	300	220	240	290	350
percentage female	11.1	12.4	12.7	11.5	12.2	11.5	11.5
Other ranks: total	22 650	22 020	19 270	16 390	16 200	18 810	20 480
of which female	2 180	1 860	1 600	1 220	1 350	1 480	1 620
percentage female	9.6	8.4	8.3	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.9
Naval Service	5 040	4 330	4 440	3 720	3 630	4 320	4 350
of which female	550	460	460	340	360	440	400
percentage female	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.9	10.1	9.2
Officers: total	480	570	520	440	460	570	590
of which female	40	40	50	50	50	60	60
percentage female	9.1	7.7	9.6	11.2	10.1	11.1	9.5
Other ranks: total	4 550	3 760	3 920	3 280	3 170	3 750	3 760
of which female	510	420	410	290	310	380	340
percentage female	11.2	11.2	10.4	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.2
Army²	15 230	15 280	13 080	11 560	11 500	13 200	14 890
of which female	1 330	1 080	920	690	790	830	1 010
percentage female	8.8	7.1	7.1	6.0	6.9	6.3	6.8
Officers: total	1 150	1 380	1 210	980	990	1 240	1 460
of which female	160	180	160	100	120	120	150
percentage female	13.4	12.9	13.1	9.9	12.3	9.6	10.3
Other ranks: total	14 080	13 900	11 870	10 580	10 510	11 960	13 430
of which female	1 180	900	760	600	670	710	860
percentage female	8.4	6.5	6.4	5.6	6.4	5.9	6.4
RAF	4 680	5 150	4 120	2 990	3 010	3 850	4 280
of which female	540	650	520	410	440	510	560
percentage female	11.6	12.6	12.5	13.6	14.5	13.1	13.0
Officers: total	660	790	650	460	490	740	990
of which female	60	120	90	70	70	110	140
percentage female	8.5	14.9	14.3	15.3	13.9	15.1	14.4
Other ranks: total	4 020	4 360	3 470	2 530	2 520	3 110	3 300
of which female	490	530	420	340	370	390	420
percentage female	12.1	12.2	12.2	13.3	14.6	12.7	12.6

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.

2. Outflow figures up to and including 2006/07 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures from 2007/08 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.

2.01.20

Military salaries¹: illustrative rates and indices (2001/02=100)

Indices are based on annual pay rates. Following a two-year public sector pay freeze, 2013/14 is the start of a further two years of pay restraint with public sector pay awards limited to an average of one per cent. All rates of base pay have been uplifted by one per cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14 as recommended by the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB). Other forms of pay, such as Specialist Pay and Veterinary Officers pay, have also increased by one per cent. As the underlying rank weights are constant, the changes in the indices purely reflect changes in pay. All indices are calculated using standard rank weights taken at 1 April 2013 and are based against average rates of pay in 2001/02 - the year the new Pay2000 pay system was introduced.

There continues to be a real terms contraction in military salaries. This has been caused by the recent public sector pay freeze and the current restraint with public sector pay awards, coupled with a high proportional increase in the Retail Price Index. At -3 per cent during 2012/13, military salaries Average Weekly Earnings are still experiencing negative growth rates whilst the UK Average Weekly Earnings are also experiencing negative growth at -1.7 per cent as a result of inflation continuing to outstrip growth in average salaries.

	2001/02	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Military salaries Index: all ranks²	100	127	130	133	133	133	135
Senior officers (Major General and above)	100	124	131	136	136	136	138
Officers (up to Brigadier)	100	128	132	134	134	134	136
Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	100	125	129	131	131	131	133
Other ranks (up to Corporal)	100	126	130	132	133	133	135

Illustrative rates³ of annual military salary (in terms of Army ranks)

Pay 2000 Pay System⁴

Pounds Sterling

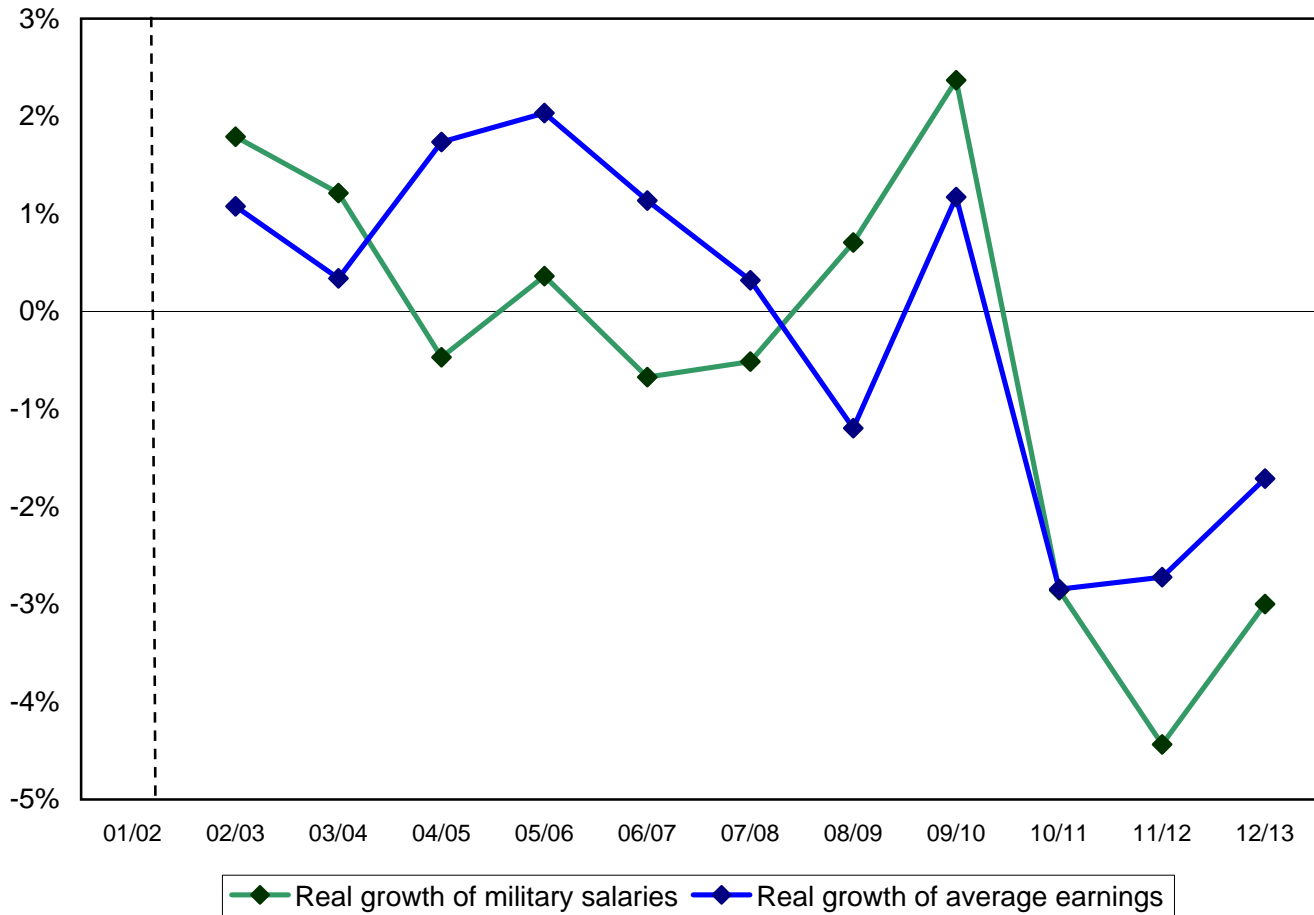
Rank	Level	2001/02	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
General	Level 4	125,928	164,159	172,130	177,993	177,993	177,993	179,773
Brigadier	Level 5	74,135	96,288	98,984	100,964	100,964	100,964	102,145
Colonel	Level 1	59,280	77,545	79,716	81,310	81,310	81,310	82,381
Lieutenant Colonel	Level 9	56,586	74,023	76,095	77,617	77,617	77,617	78,737
Major	Level 9	43,472	54,551	56,078	57,199	57,199	57,199	58,025
Captain	Level 3	30,372	38,109	39,176	39,959	39,959	39,959	40,536
Lieutenant	Level 8	23,787	29,704	30,536	31,147	31,147	31,147	31,596
2nd Lieutenant	Level 5	18,798	23,475	24,133	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,971
Warrant Officer I	Level 7 H	35,420	44,588	45,836	46,753	46,753	46,753	47,428
Warrant Officer II	Level 9 H	33,029	41,249	42,404	43,252	43,252	43,252	43,876
Staff Sergeant	Level 7 L	28,904	36,484	37,506	38,256	38,256	38,256	38,808
Sergeant	Level 7 H	28,200	35,219	36,205	36,929	36,929	36,929	37,462
Corporal	Level 7 H	25,342	31,646	32,532	33,182	33,182	33,182	33,661
Lance Corporal	Level 9 H	22,101	27,599	28,372	28,940	28,940	28,940	29,357
Private	Level 2 L	12,071	16,227	16,681	17,015	17,736	17,986	18,245

Source: Defence Statistics(Tri-Service)

1. Data are for UK Regular Forces which includes all trained and untrained personnel. Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists are excluded.
2. Equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and Royal Air Force are shown in **Table 2.01.21**
3. The illustrative rates of annual military salary are calculated using the Pay Review Bodies' annualised rates for the appropriate year. The rate shown for each rank is the pay level with the largest number of people at 1 April 2013.
4. Under the Pay 2000 system, introduced in 2001/02, Regular personnel progress annually up incremental pay spines, subject to satisfactory performance. Other Ranks are also assigned to Higher (H) or Lower (L) ranges, in accordance with their trade.

Chart to Table 2.01.20 Military salaries: illustrative rates and indices

Real Growth¹ of military salaries and average earnings²



Source: Defence Statistics(Tri-Service), Office for National Statistics

1. Real growth in salaries is growth over and above inflation. It represents the increase in purchasing power between one year and the next. For example, if salaries grew by 2%, but prices rose by 1%, real salary growth would be about 1%, because someone earning that salary could purchase around 1% more goods and services. Real pay growth can be negative if inflation is outstripping salary growth, values at 0% indicate an increase in line with inflation. The measure of inflation used here is growth in Retail Price Index (RPI).
2. When calculating the real growth of average earnings the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Average Weekly Earnings index (K45U: whole economy, total pay including bonuses) has been employed. Military salaries do not include bonuses or allowances.

2.01.21 NATO Rank Codes and UK Service Ranks

NATO Code	Royal Navy ¹	Royal Marines ²	Army	Royal Air Force
Officers				
OF-10	Admiral of the Fleet	-	Field Marshal	Marshal of the RAF
OF-9	Admiral	General	General	Air Chief Marshal
OF-8	Vice Admiral	Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Air Marshal
OF-7	Rear Admiral	Major General	Major General	Air Vice-Marshal
OF-6	Commodore	Brigadier	Brigadier	Air Commodore
OF-5	Captain	Colonel	Colonel	Group Captain
OF-4	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Wing Commander
OF-3	Lieutenant Commander	Major	Major	Squadron Leader
OF-2	Lieutenant	Captain	Captain	Flight Lieutenant
OF-1	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Flying Officer/Pilot Officer
OF(D)	Midshipman	-	Officer Designate	Officer Designate

Other Ranks				
OR-9	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer
OR-8	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	-
OR-7	Chief Petty Officer	Colour Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Flight Sergeant/ Chief Technician
OR-6	Petty Officer	Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant
OR-4	Leading Rate	Corporal	Corporal	Corporal
OR-3	-	Lance Corporal ⁴	Lance Corporal	Lance Corporal ⁵
OR-2	Able Rating ³	Marine ³	Private (Classes 1 to 3)	Junior Technician/ Leading Aircraftman/ Senior Aircraftman
OR-1	-	-	Private (Class 4)/Junior	Aircraftman

1. The Royal Navy introduced a Warrant Officer Class 2 on 1 April 2004.
2. Royal Marine officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.
3. The rates of Able Rating and Ordinary Seaman were merged on 1 April 1999, as were the corresponding ranks of Marine 1st class and Marine 2nd class. The ranks of Junior Rating and Junior Marine were also abolished.
4. Rank introduced in 2008 in the Royal Marines.
5. Rank introduced in 2010 in the RAF.

Civilian equivalents to military ranks

NATO Code	Ministry of Defence civilian grade equivalent
OF-10	Permanent Under Secretary/ 2nd Permanent Under Secretary
OF-9	
OF-8	SCS ¹ 3-star ² / Director General
OF-7	SCS ¹ 2-star ³ / Director
OF-6	SCS ¹ 1-star ⁴ / Deputy Director
-	Band B1 ⁵
OF-5	Band B2 ⁶
OF-4	Band C1 ⁷
OF-3	Band C2 ⁸
OF-2	Band D ⁹

1. Senior Civil Service.
2. Formerly Grade 2, Deputy Under Secretary.
3. Formerly Grade 3, Assistant Under Secretary.
4. Formerly Grades 4 and 5, Executive Director and Assistant Secretary.
5. Formerly Grade 6, Senior Principal Officer and equivalents.
6. Formerly Grade 7, Principal Officer and equivalents.
7. Formerly Senior Executive Officer and equivalents.
8. Formerly Higher Executive Officer and equivalents.
9. Formerly Executive Officer and equivalents.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) personnel are reserve personnel who undertake specific duties for a set period on a part-time or intermittent basis while being a member of one of the Regular or Volunteer Reserve Forces.

Army Reserve is the Regular Reserve component of the Army. They are ex-Regular Army personnel who retain a liability to be recalled for military service in times of need. They include mobilised Army Reserve personnel as well as Army Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts. For more information see **Regular Reserves**. **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. Currently, in this publication, Army Reserve refers to the Regular Reserves.

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**.

Civilian Level 1 Permanent and casual civilian personnel and **Royal Fleet Auxiliaries**, but excludes **Trading Funds** and **Locally Engaged Civilians**. This is generally used for MOD internal reporting and planning.

Civilian Level 0 This contains all those at Level 1 plus **Trading Funds** and **Locally Engaged Civilians**. This is used for external reporting, including the Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report, Defence Statistics Bulletins and Parliamentary Business.

Direct Entrants to the trained strength comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified Officers (PQO), Late Entrant (LE) transfers from the Army Other Ranks to Officers and FTRS filling regular posts.

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 while being a member of one of the Reserve Services, 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).

Full-Time Trained Strength The Full-Time Trained Strength of the UK Armed Forces is defined as comprising of trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and elements of the FTRS (Full Time Reserve Service) personnel. It does not include mobilised reservists.

Gains to Trained Strength Gains to Trained Strength figures comprise personnel who complete training (the untrained to trained flow) and personnel that enter directly into the trained strength (direct trained entrants) of the Armed Forces. Direct Trained Entrants comprise trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars. These figures exclude personnel that are returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).

GTS see **Gains to Trained Strength**

Gurkhas are recruited and employed in the British and Indian Armies under the terms of the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement (TPA) on a broadly comparable basis. They remain Nepalese citizens but in all other respects are full members of HM Forces. Since 2008, Gurkhas are entitled to join the UK Regular Forces after 5 years of service and apply for British citizenship.

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 are available for military service at an agreed minimum notice, 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.

Intake to UK Regular Forces comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified Officers) and intake from the reserves. It excludes all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from the untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from Ranks to Officer due to promotion.

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.

LEC Locally engaged civilian, see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

LEP see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

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

Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel A civilian employee recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas location and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas location or Administration, including the dependents of UK military personnel or UK-based civilian staff employed in that overseas theatre (who are sometimes separately identified as UK Dependents). LECs are not civil servants.

Long Term Absentees (LTAs) are Service personnel who have been absent without leave (AWOL) for more than 21 days.

LTAs see **Long Term Absentees**

Maritime Reserve Forces are the Volunteer Reserve element of the Naval Service. They comprise the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marines Reserve and are commanded by Commander Maritime Reserves based in Naval Command Headquarters, Portsmouth. Maritime Reserves' involvement ranges from operations within Afghanistan and Iraq, to counter-terrorism and anti-piracy work in the Gulf. They include mobilised and High Readiness Maritime Reserve personnel, Maritime Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts, Royal Navy Sponsored Reserves, and personnel from the University Royal Naval Units. For more information see **Volunteer Reserves**.

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 comprises the **Royal Navy** (including the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service) and the **Royal Marines** combined.

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 Other ranks are members of the Royal Marines, Army and Royal Air Force who are not officers but Other Ranks include Non-Commissioned Officers. The equivalent group in the Royal Navy is known as "Ratings".

Outflow from UK Regular Forces include personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from Ranks to Officers or flows between Services. Prior to year ending 31 March 2009, Army outflow included the net flow of personnel from the Regular Armed Forces to Long Term Absentee (LTA). After year ending 31 March 2009 outflow does not include this flow to LTA.

Phase 1 Training see **Trained Strength**

Phase 2 Training see **Trained Strength**

RAF Reserve (RAFR) is the Regular Reserve element of the RAF. It is formed from ex-Regular RAF personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. It includes the RAF Sponsored Reserves as well as members of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Training) and the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (University Air Squadrons). The RAFR also includes mobilised RAFR and RAFR personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts. For more information see **Regular Reserves**.

RAuxAF see Royal Auxiliary Air Force

Regular Reserve the Regular Reserve Force comprises the Royal Fleet Reserve, Army Reserve and Royal Air Force Reserve. The Royal Air Force Reserve includes the RAF Sponsored Reserve as well as some elements of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve - members of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Training) and the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (University Air Squadrons).

Regular Reserve personnel are former members of a Regular force who retain a liability (obligation) for Reserve service. 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.

Regulars see **UK Regulars**

Requirement the requirement for the UK Armed Forces is defined as the number of Service personnel needed, based on the Defence Planning Round, set for each of the three Services.

RFR see **Royal Fleet Reserve**

RM see **Royal Marines**.

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

RN see **Royal Navy**.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

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

Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) is the Volunteer Reserve element of the Royal Air Force. They serve alongside Regular RAF personnel both in the UK and overseas. They include mobilised and HRR RauxAF as well as RauxAF personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts. For more information see **Volunteer Reserves**.

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 Royal Marines are sea-going soldiers who are part of the Naval Service. RM officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.

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**.

Royal Navy The sea-going defence forces of the UK, including ships, submarines, and Naval aircraft and their personnel, but excluding the Royal Marines and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). From 1 April 2000 the Royal Navy incorporated Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS).

The **SDSR (Strategic Defence and Security Review)** was a review of the United Kingdom's defence and security capability and was undertaken in 2010. It envisaged that by 2020 each Service will number: Royal Navy: 29,000, RAF: 31,500 and Army: 94,000. The target for the Army was revised to 82,000 following an internal 3ME (Three Month Exercise) in July 2011 and announcements at Army 2020 in July 2012.

Sponsored Reserves (SR) are nominated employees of a company or organisation with whom the Armed Forces have signed a contract for the delivery of a Sponsored Reserve capability that are required to join the Armed Forces as 'Special Members'. Under Part V of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (RFA 96), Sponsored Reserves have special liabilities for reserve service, military training and call out.

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

Surplus / Deficit The surplus / deficit in the trained strength of the Services is defined and calculated as the difference between the number of trained UK Armed Forces personnel and their requirement. The surplus / deficit can be considered to be an indicator of each of the Service's ability to execute military tasks.

Territorial Army (TA) is the Volunteer Reserve element of the Army and is the largest of the three Volunteer Reserve Forces. The TA trains alongside and provides support to the Regular Army on missions at home and overseas. The TA includes Volunteer Reserves, mobilised and High Readiness TA, TA serving on ADC contracts, Non-Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Officer Training Corps (OTC), Army Sponsored Reserves and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI) personnel. For more information see **Volunteer Reserves**. **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. Currently, in this publication, Army Reserve refers to the Regular Reserves.

Time Expiry A term used to describe those in the Armed Services who reach the end of their engagement or commission and then leave.

Trading Fund Trading Funds were introduced by the Government under the Trading Funds Act 1973 as a 'means of financing trading operations of a government department which, hitherto, have been carried out on Vote'. They are self-accounting units that have greater freedom, than other government departments, in managing their own financial and management activities. They are also free to negotiate their own terms and conditions with their staff and for this reason their grading structures do not always match that of the rest of the Ministry.

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) and Non Regular Permanent Service (NRPS). Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.

University cadet A university cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces who is accepted into one of the Forces prior to starting a university course. They usually receive some form of financial assistance with their course.

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

VO see **Voluntary Outflow**.

Voluntary Outflow is defined as all exits from trained personnel which are voluntarily generated by the individual before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

Volunteer Reserves comprises 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.