



Ministry of Defence

UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report



1 April 2013

The UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report contains figures on strength, intake and outflow of UK Regular and Non-Regular Forces and the strength of the volunteer reserve forces. It complements the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report by providing greater detail about the sex, ethnicity and rank of the Armed Forces.

The tables present information about changes in the composition of the UK's Armed Forces for the five most recent quarters as well as the current and three most recent financial years.

The trends in this report are in relation to the Armed Forces reaching their targets as set in SDSR 20.

Statistical release

Published 16 May 2013
(reissued 20 June 2013)

Armed Forces Personnel Key Points and Trends

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Release notes:

Defence Statistics undertook a major review of all Armed Forces personnel data from the Joint Personnel Administration system. Some figures for the period 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 will not match those published prior to 12 December 2012. Please refer to Page 3 for more details.

At 1 April 2013:

- The trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 160,710, down from 170,010 in April 2012. This was a 1.4% deficit against the requirement. Army and RAF were in deficit but the Naval Service in surplus, the largest shortfall in the Army.
- The untrained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 13,760, down 0.8% since April 2012.
- The percentage of women in the UK Regular Forces has remained stable in this quarter at 9.7%.
- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel comprised 7.1% of the UK Regular Forces, remaining stable for the last 3 quarters.

In the 12 months to 31 March 2013:

- The intake into the UK Regular Forces was 14,370; a decrease of 2.9% compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2012.
- The outflow from the UK Regular Forces was 23,520; an increase of 10.1% compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2012.
- UK Regular officers' Voluntary Outflow (VO) rate had **increased** to 3.9% of trained strength (1,080 personnel), up from 3.5% in the 12 months to 31 March 2012.
- UK Regular other ranks' VO rate had **increased** to 5.7% of trained strength (7,720 personnel), up from 4.8% in the 12 months to 31 March 2012.
- 3,300 personnel left the Trained UK Regular Forces under the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme, including 430 Naval Service, 2,060 Army and 810 Royal Air Force personnel. This is part of the Armed Forces targets to reach the Strategic Defence and Security review (SDSR) targets.

Volunteer reserve forces

The total strength of the Volunteer Reserves is 28,790, a decrease of 240 when compared to 1 January 2013 and a decrease of 710 when compared to 1 April 2012.

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1. Full Time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service personnel (for a full description of FTRS, please refer to the Glossary at the end of this publication).
2. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.

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Volunteer Reserve Forces data

Defence Statistics has completed its review of reserves personnel data quality. This has resulted in improvements to the processes by which reserves data are derived, and the use of the Joint Personnel Administration system as the primary data source for all Services. The greatest change has been within the Territorial Army, where a detailed review project has resulted in a re-categorisation of some types of personnel, plus an improved process for identifying the training status of its Group A personnel. All previously published totals have changed, by up to 70 personnel (January 2013.) The Maritime Reserves has seen an increase of 20 to its January 2013 figures due to a switch to using JPA data. The Royal Auxiliary Air Force figures have also been revised due to a switch to JPA, which affects all previously published totals. Approximately 20-30 personnel in each quarter were not captured by the single Service system so the totals and the numbers classified as trained have increased for the whole period.

Data for the volunteer reserve forces remain provisional whilst the MOD agrees definitions for the population to be monitored as part of the Future Reserves 2020 Programme. The outcome of such discussions is likely to affect the presentation of Table 9. Defence Statistics will issue finalised volunteer reserve data when formal agreement has been reached.

SDSR

SDSR targets have been added to graphs 2.1 and 2.7 and the Army's 2020 target (after the 3 month exercise; see glossary for more information) has been added to graph 2.4. Graph 2.10 has been included for the first time to show the overall drawdown of the Armed Forces.

Revisions to historic data from the Joint Personnel Administration System

Defence Statistics has recently undertaken a major review of all personnel data from the Joint Personnel Administration system. This has resulted in changes to the strengths, intake and outflow data reported in the Quarterly and Monthly Personnel Reports, affecting the following periods to all 3 services:

- Strength statistics : 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 (inclusive)
- Flow statistics : from the period ending 31 March 2009 to the period ending 30 September 2011

The revised data are considered finalised and are therefore no longer marked provisional. All Data from 1 November 2011 are considered final. For all revisions for the Quarterly Personnel Report, please see the QPR compendium published at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Commentary

1. Key changes

Surplus / Deficit in trained strength of the UK Armed Forces against the requirement

Recent changes

1. The deficit in the UK Armed Forces was 2,230 (1.4%) at 1 April 2013; compared with 3,670 (2.2%) at 1 January 2013, and 4,830 (2.8%) at 1 April 2012 (Table 2).
2. At 1 April 2013 the full time trained strengths of Army and RAF were below the requirements. The Army has the highest deficit against requirement of 2.9%, followed by the RAF with a 0.8% deficit against requirement while the Naval Service has a 2.9% surplus against requirement.

Background

3. The strength of each Service is in part determined by its requirements. All three Services have 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 (Graphs 2.1 to 2.9). Currently the Naval Service has been in surplus since January 2013 this followed reductions in the requirement.
4. The surplus / deficit in the strength of the Services against the requirement is one indicator of their ability to execute military tasks. Other indicators include the surplus / deficit in key trades or ranks.

Requirement for UK Armed Forces

Recent changes

5. The UK Armed Forces requirement for manpower was 162,940 at 1 April 2013, representing a decrease of 2,980 (1.8%) from 1 January 2013, and a decrease of 11,900 (6.8%) since 1 April 2012 (Table 2).
6. Since April 2012 the overall requirement for all three Services has decreased. The Royal Air Force requirement decreased by 3,210, the Army by 4,420 and the Naval Services by 4,270. The only exception was for Army Officers, which has shown an increase. Comparisons between strength and requirement for each service by officer and rank are illustrated in Graphs 2.1 to 2.9.

Background

7. The requirement for the UK Armed Forces is the number of service personnel needed, based on the Defence Planning Round liabilities set for each of the three Services.
8. 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.
9. The main factors which affect decisions about the size of the Armed Forces MOD required to achieve success in its Military Tasks¹ include:

¹ A list of Military Tasks can be found on the Department's website www.mod.uk

- 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.

Trained strength of UK Armed Forces

Recent changes

The trained strength of the UK Armed Forces comprises of military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training (see Glossary for more detail). At 1 April 2013 it was 160,710, down 1,540 (0.9%) since 1 January 2013 and down 9,300 (5.5%) since 1 April 2012 (Table 2). The greatest decrease between 1 April 2013 and 1 April 2012 has occurred in the Royal Air Force from 38,120 to 35,350 (7.3%). This is partly due a decrease in intake to the Armed Forces and to the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme (see point 31) to reach the Strategic Defence and Security review (SDSR) targets. The Strength of the UK Armed Forces is determined by the number of personnel who join and leave the forces in each period. Since 2011 more trained personnel have left the Armed Forces than have joined, resulting in a decrease of the overall trained strength.

Background

10. The tri-Service trained strength began to decrease in January 2011 (see Graphs 2.1 to 2.10). Longer term, the strength has decreased since 2004 in all three Services, with the largest decrease in the RAF.

Untrained strength of UK Armed Forces

Recent changes

11. The untrained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 13,760 at 1 April 2013, up 840 (6.5%) since 1 January 2013 and down 110 (0.8%) since 1 April 2012 (Table 3c).

12. Since 1 April 2012 the Naval Service untrained strength increased by 320 (13.7%) and the Army decreased by 230 (2.4%). The RAF untrained strength has decreased by 200 (10.7%) in the same period.

Diversity of the UK Regular Armed Forces

Recent changes

13. The number of women serving in the UK Regular Forces was 16,610 (9.7% of UK Regular Forces) at 1 April 2013. This is a decrease of 70 (0.4%) since 1 January 2013 and 760 (4.4%) since 1 April 2012. (Table 4a). The percentage of women UK Regular Forces has remained constant at 9.7% since 1 April 2012.

14. The number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel serving in the UK Regular Forces was 12,030 (representing 7.1% of UK Regular Forces) at 1 April 2013. The total number of BME personnel has increase by 20 (0.2%) since 1 January 2013 and decreased 270 (2.2%) since 1 April 2012. (Table 4b).

Background

15. The percentage of the UK Regular Armed Forces who are female has increased slightly since April 2004 in all three Services.

16. The percentage of the UK Regular Forces who consider themselves to be from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds has increased since April 2005 in the Army and Navy (but not the RAF). The largest increase was in the Army (which already had a higher proportion of personnel from foreign and commonwealth countries than the other two Services). (Graph 4.2).

17. MOD publicises on its website² the importance placed on the Armed Forces being representative of the diverse society they exist to defend; and states that '*operational effectiveness depends on cohesion and teamwork, which are enhanced by treating everyone fairly, with dignity and respect*'.

18. 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 which are 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 review show that the proportion of posts in the Armed Forces open to women was 71% in the Naval Service, 67% in the Army and 96% in the Royal Air Force.³

Intake into the UK Regular Armed Forces (trained and untrained)

Intake to the Armed Forces comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves (see Glossary for more information).

Recent changes

19. The intake to the trained and untrained strength of the UK Regular Armed Forces was 14,370 in the 12 months to 31 March 2013. This is a decrease of 100 (0.7%) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2012) and a decrease of 430 (2.9%) since the same period a year ago (the 12 months to 31 March 2012). (Table 5a).

20. The intake pattern of each service however is different; the intake to the trained and untrained strength of the Naval Service has increased by 550 (24.9%) compared to the 12 months to 31 March 2012, the Army has decreased by 890 (8.0%) and the RAF has decreased by 90 (6.2%).

Intake of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel

21. The intake of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel was 7.8% in the 12 months to 31 March 2013. This the same as the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2012) and an increase of 0.5 percentage points since the 12 months to 31 March 2012. The largest increase can be found in the Army whose BME intake has increased by 1.0 percentage points since the same period a year ago, whilst the RAF and Naval Service increased 0.4 and 0.3 percentage points respectively. (Table 5c).

Gains to the Trained Strength (GTS) of the UK Regular Armed Forces

Recent changes

22. The GTS of the UK Regular Armed Forces was 11,150 in the 12 months to 31 March 2013; this has remained constant compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2012) and a decrease of 170 (1.5%) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2012. (Table 6).

² MOD information relating specifically to Equality and Diversity in the Armed Forces which can be viewed at www.mod.uk

³ Annual Report Against the Equality and Diversity Scheme 1st April 2006- 31st March 2007 (page 52).

23. In the 12 months to 31 March 2013, the largest percentage decrease was in the RAF which saw a sharp drop of 28.4% compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2012. The GTS of the Army and the Naval Service both in comparison have increased by 2.8% and 5.1% respectively (Table 6).

Background

24. 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).

25. The observed levels of GTS are directly related to previous intake patterns, as personnel recruited some time ago become trained⁴. Declines in intake over the past 3-4 years have resulted in lower GTS across all services.

Outflow from the UK Regular Armed Forces (trained and untrained)

Recent changes

26. The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 23,520 in the 12 months to 31 March 2013. This is a decrease of 1,620 (6.4%) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2012 and an increase of 2,150 (10.1%) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2012. (Table 7). This is partly due to the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme - see point 32.

27. The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces has decreased in all three services, when the 12 months to 31 March 2013 are compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2012. Army outflow decreased by 4.0%, RAF outflow decreased by 9.9% and Naval Service decreased by 10.8%.

28. The outflow of trained personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 20,010 (85.1% of total outflow) in the 12 months to 31 March 2013. This is a decrease of 1,440 (6.7%) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2012 and an increase of 2,360 (13.3%) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2012. (Table 7).

29. The outflow of untrained personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 3,510 (14.9% of total outflow) in the 12 months to 31 March 2013. This is a decrease of 180 (4.8%) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2012 and a decrease of 200 (5.5%) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2012. (Table 7)

Voluntary Outflow (VO) from the trained UK Regular Armed Forces

Recent changes

30. The VO rate of **officers** from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 3.9% of trained strength (1,080 personnel) in the 12 months to 31 March 2013, remaining constant compared with the 3.9% in the 12 months to 31 December 2012 and up from 3.5% in the 12 months to 31 March 2012.

31. The VO rate of **other ranks** from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 5.7% of trained strength (7,720 personnel) in the 12 months to 31 March 2013, up from 5.5% in the 12 months to 31 December 2012 and up from 4.8% in the 12 months to 31 March 2012.

⁴ Time spent in training can vary from around 9 months for some Other Ranks to up to 7 years for some specialist Officers.

Redundancy in the trained UK Regular Armed Forces

32. In the 12 months to 31 March 2013, 3,300 personnel left the Trained UK Regular Forces under the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme, including 430 Naval Service, 2,060 Army and 810 Royal Air Force personnel.

33. A total of 610 officers (representing 22.7% of all trained officer outflow during the 12 months ending 31 March 2013) and 2,700 other ranks (representing 15.6% of all trained other ranks outflow) left under the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme. This outflow of personnel under the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme accounts for noticeable decreases in the Trained Strengths.

Volunteer reserve forces

34. The total strength of the Volunteer Reserves is 28,790, a decrease of 240 when compared to 1 January 2013. The greatest decrease occurred in the Army Volunteer Reserves which decreased by 240 personnel or 1 per cent, whereas the number of Royal Auxiliary Air Force personnel has increased slightly. The Volunteer Reserve strength has decreased by 710 or 2.5 per cent since 1 April 2012. This is due to a decrease of 770 personnel or 3.1 per cent in the Army; the Maritime Reserves and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force strengths have increased by 1.9 percent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

2. Data Sources:

Armed Forces statistics prior to March 2006 are 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 for the RAF from April 2006, for the Naval Service from November 2006 and for the Army from April 2007.

3. Data Issues – Strengths/Weaknesses (Data Quality):

1. All tables presented in this publication meet the high standards of quality and integrity demanded by the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
2. All the data for UK Regular Forces are now finalised and further information on the background and quality of our data can be found in our Background and Quality Reports that can be accessed on www.dasa.mod.uk.
3. Territorial Army (Group A) trained status figures are currently marked as provisional whilst Defence Statistics reviews the methodology for deriving the population and training status of these personnel. The total will not match any figures previously released into the public domain for TA Group A as a result of the ongoing project to improve the definitions and methodology for calculating this population.

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

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Visit our website at www.dasa.mod.uk

4. Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

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

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

Rounding

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.

Table 1 - Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by Gender and Ethnic Type

The strength of the UK Regular Armed Forces was 170,710 at 1 April 2013, down 770 (0.5%) since 1 January 2013 and down 9,090 (5.1%) since 1 April 2012.

At 1 April 2013, 9.7 per cent of UK Regular Forces were female. Officers in the UK Regular Armed forces have had a small increase in the proportion of females (12.6% at 1 April 2013 compared to 12.4% at 1 April 2012) while the Other Ranks have remained constant at 9.1%.

At 1 April 2013, 7.1 per cent of UK Regular Forces were Black and Minority Ethnic². Whilst Officers in the UK Regular Armed forces have remained constant between 1 April 2012 and 1 April 2013 at 2.4%, the proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel have increased slightly in Other Ranks, rising from 7.9% at 1 April 2012 to 8.1% at 1 April 2013.

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710
of which female	17 850	18 320	17 850	17 370	17 360	17 060	16 680	16 610
Percentage female	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	11,520	12,240	12,230	12,300	12,390	12,310	12,010	12,030
Percentage BME ²	6.5% ^r	6.6% ^r	6.7% ^r	6.9% ^r	7.1% ^r	7.1% ^r	7.1% ^r	7.1%
Officers	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	30 550	30 010	29 200	29 060
of which female	3 830	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 820	3 760	3 680	3 670
Percentage female	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%	12.6%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	750	740	750	720	720	700	680	670
Percentage BME ²	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Other Ranks	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	147 740	145 930	142 290	141 650
of which female	14 020	14 430	13 950	13 560	13 540	13 300	13 010	12 940
Percentage female	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	10 760	11 500	11 480	11 580	11 680	11 610	11 330	11 360
Percentage BME ²	7.3% ^r	7.4% ^r	7.5% ^r	7.9% ^r	8.0% ^r	8.0% ^r	8.0% ^r	8.1%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. Black and Minority Ethnic percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. The maximum change is an increase of 70 BME personnel at 1 April 2010. Please see the introduction for more details.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 2 - Full time trained strengths and requirements of UK Armed Forces¹

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES								
Requirement	178 860 II	178 750	179 250	174 840	171 860 P	168 890 P	165 920 P	162 940 P
Strength ²	174 170 II	177 890	176 860	170 010	168 180	165 890	162 250	160 710
Surplus / Deficit ²	-4 690 II	- 860	-2 390	-4 830	-3 680 P	-3 000 P	-3 670 P	-2 230 P
Officers								
Requirement	28 940 II	28 920	28 220	28 260	28 070 P	27 870 P	27 670 P	27 470 P
Strength ²	29 550 II	29 470	29 310	28 160	28 110	27 690	27 070	26 870
Surplus / Deficit ²	610 II	550	1 090	- 100	40 P	- 180 P	- 600 P	- 600 P
Other Ranks								
Requirement	149 920 II	149 830	151 030	146 580	143 790 P	141 020 P	138 240 P	135 470 P
Strength	144 620 II	148 420	147 540	141 860	140 070	138 200	135 180	133 840
Surplus / Deficit	-5 300 II	-1 420	-3 480	-4 720	-3 720 P	-2 810 P	-3 070 P	-1 630 P
NAVAL SERVICE								
Requirement	35 760 II	35 790	35 700	34 800	33 730	32 660	31 600	30 530
Strength	35 020 II	35 500	35 420	33 290	32 810	32 140	31 810	31 420
Surplus / Deficit	- 740 II	- 290	- 280	-1 510	- 920	- 530	220	890
Officers								
Requirement	6 580 II	6 630	6 610	6 510	6 340	6 160	5 990	5 800
Strength	6 690 II	6 660	6 620	6 410	6 400	6 340	6 260	6 240
Surplus / Deficit	110 II	20	10	- 100	60	180	280	430
Other Ranks								
Requirement	29 180 II	29 160	29 090	28 290	27 390	26 500	25 610	24 730
Strength	28 330 II	28 850	28 800	26 880	26 410	25 800	25 550	25 190
Surplus / Deficit	- 850 II	- 320	- 280	-1 420	- 980	- 700	- 60	460
ARMY								
Requirement	101 790 II	102 160	102 210	101 210	100 100	99 000	97 900	96 790
Strength ²	99 510 II	102 260	101 340	98 600	97 820	96 960	94 610	93 940
Surplus / Deficit ²	-2 280 II	100	- 870	-2 610	-2 290	-2 040	-3 280	-2 850
Officers								
Requirement	13 460 II	13 680	12 980	13 480	13 620	13 770	13 920	14 060
Strength ²	14 240 II	14 240	14 120	13 520	13 590	13 400	13 130	13 060
Surplus / Deficit ²	780 II	560	1 140	50	- 30	- 370	- 790	-1 000
Other Ranks								
Requirement	88 320 II	88 480	89 230	87 730	86 480	85 230	83 980	82 730
Strength	85 270 II	88 020	87 220	85 080	84 220	83 570	81 480	80 880
Surplus / Deficit	-3 060 II	- 460	-2 010	-2 660	-2 260	-1 660	-2 500	-1 850
ROYAL AIR FORCE								
Requirement	41 310 II	40 800	41 340	38 830	38 030 P	37 220 P	36 420 P	35 620 P
Strength	39 640 II	40 130	40 090	38 120	37 560	36 790	35 820	35 350
Surplus / Deficit	-1 670 II	- 670	-1 250	- 700	- 470 P	- 430 P	- 600 P	- 270 P
Officers								
Requirement	8 900 II	8 610	8 630	8 270	8 110 P	7 940 P	7 770 P	7 600 P
Strength	8 620 II	8 570	8 560	8 220	8 120	7 950	7 680	7 570
Surplus / Deficit	- 280 II	- 40	- 60	- 50	10 P	10 P	- 90 P	- 30 P
Other Ranks								
Requirement	32 420 II	32 190	32 710	30 560	29 920 P	29 280 P	28 650 P	28 020 P
Strength	31 020 II	31 550	31 520	29 900	29 440	28 840	28 140	27 780
Surplus / Deficit	-1 390 II	- 640	-1 190	- 650	- 480 P	- 450 P	- 510 P	- 240 P

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

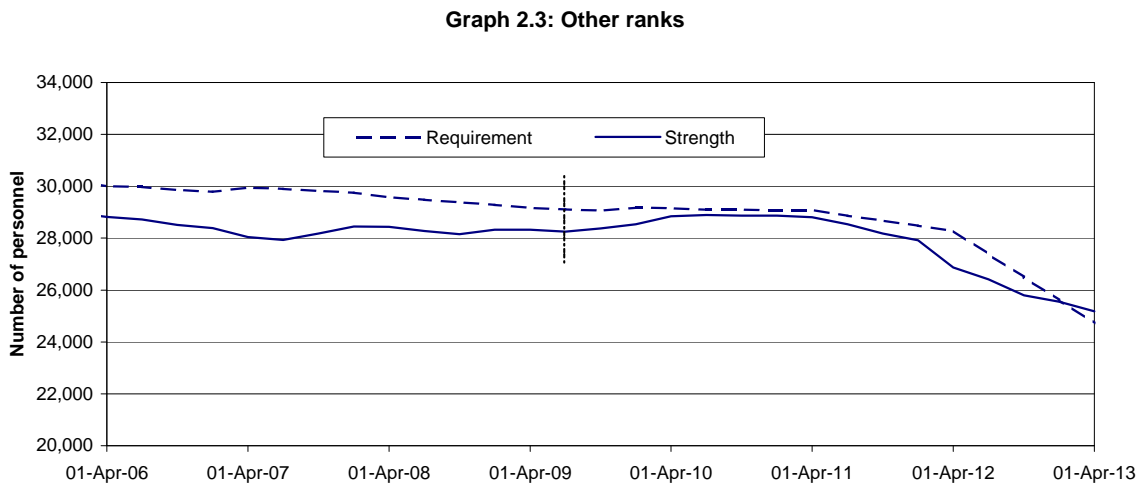
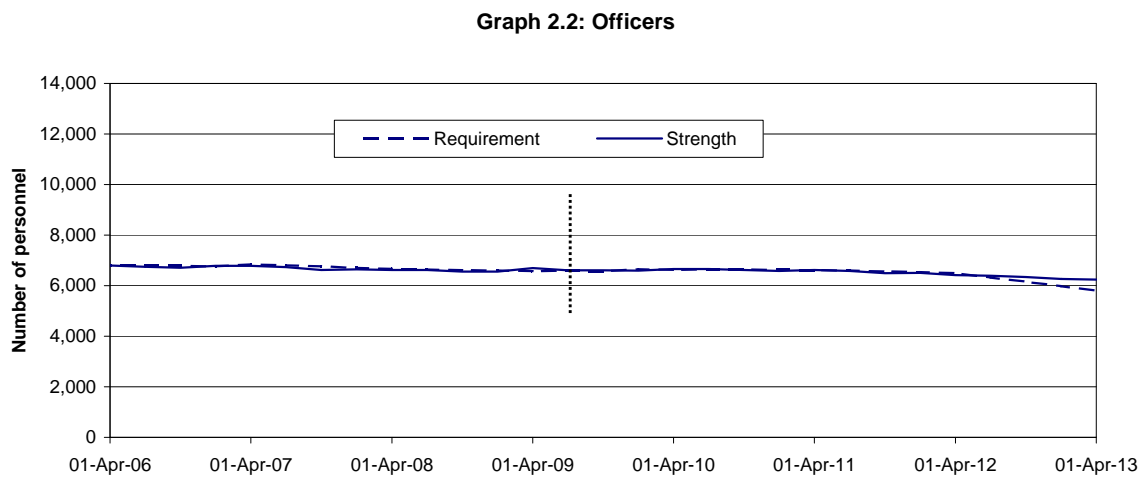
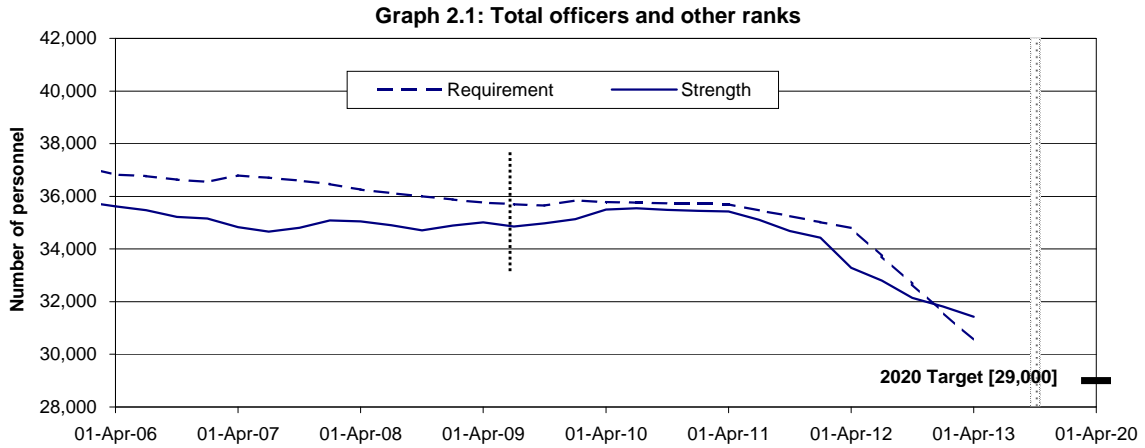
1. Full time trained strength and trained requirement comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and Full Time Reserve Service Personnel (FTRS). From 1 July 2009 some elements of the FTRS are excluded (for a full description of FTRS please refer to the Glossary at the end of this publication).
2. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase II training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Monthly information on full time trained strength against requirement (officers and other ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 1 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Naval Service



From 1 July 2009 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. This is shown in the graphs as a dotted line representing a break in series. See Glossary for more details.

The SDSR envisaged that by 2020 the Naval Service will number 29,000 personnel. This target is shown in Graph 2.1. See Glossary for more details.

In Graph 2.1, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

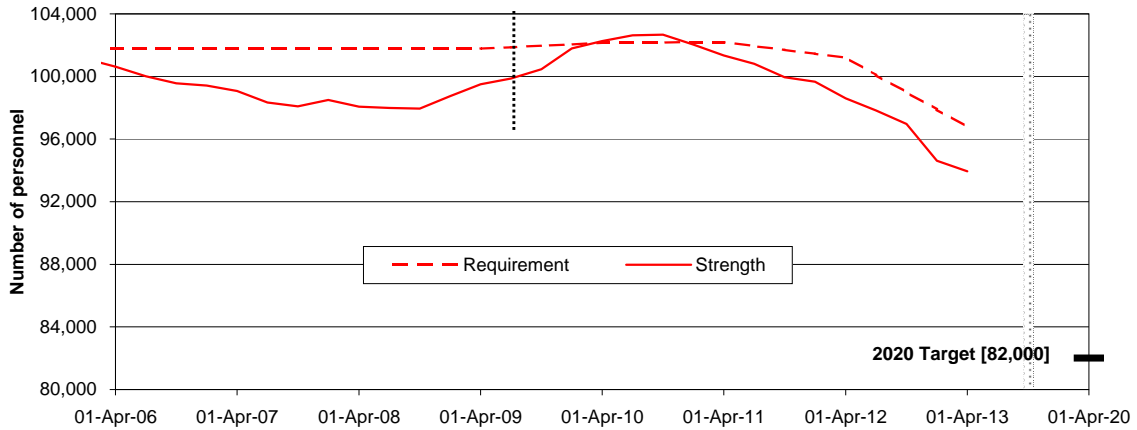
Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

For a graph compiled using monthly data showing Naval Service full time trained strength and requirement (officer/rank combined), see graph 1.1 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

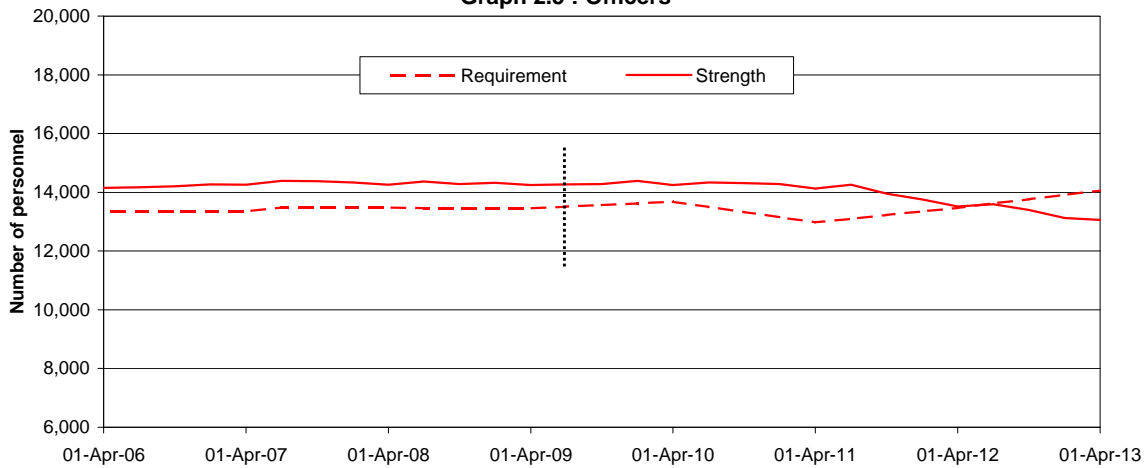
Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Army

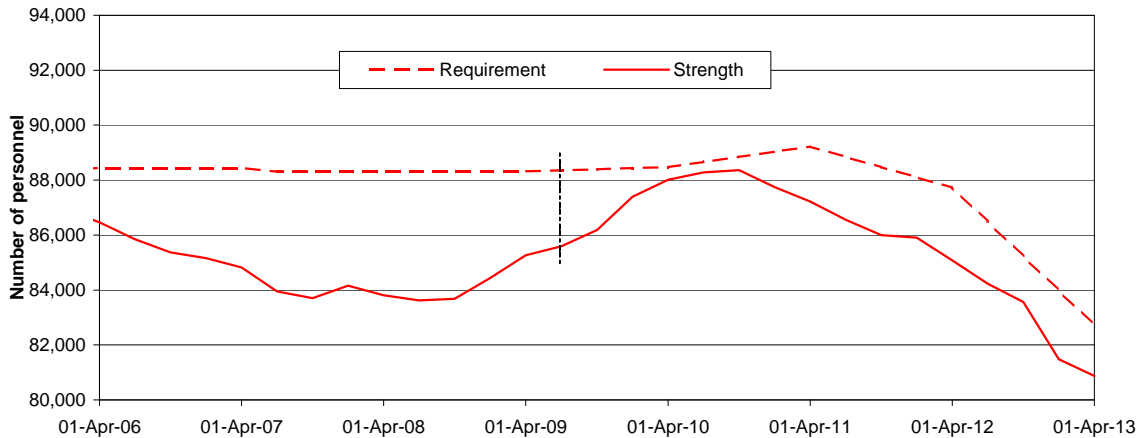
Graph 2.4: Total officers and other ranks



Graph 2.5 : Officers



Graph 2.6: Other ranks



From 1 July 2009 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. This is shown in the graphs as a dotted line representing a break in series. See Glossary for more details.

From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase II training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

The SDSR envisaged that by 2020 the Army would number 94,000 personnel. This target was revised to 82,000 personnel following both 3ME and Army 2020. This target is shown in Graph 2.4. See Glossary for more details.

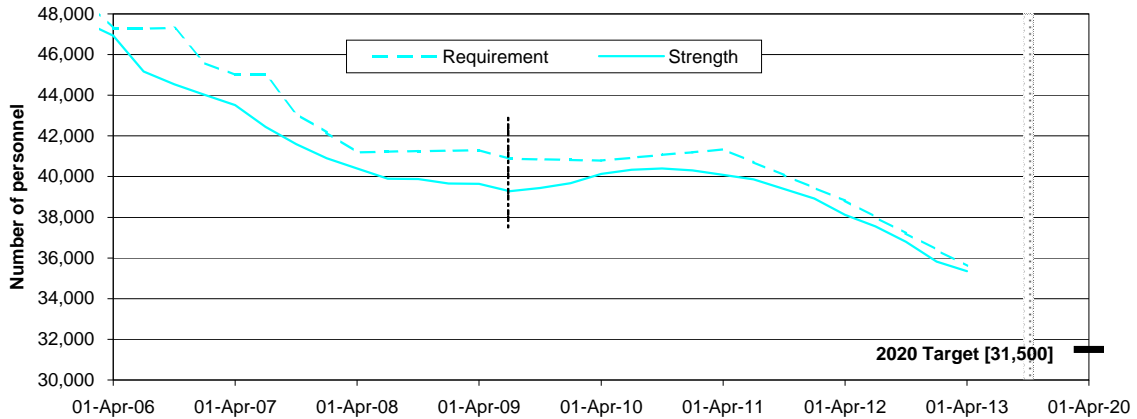
In Graph 2.4, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

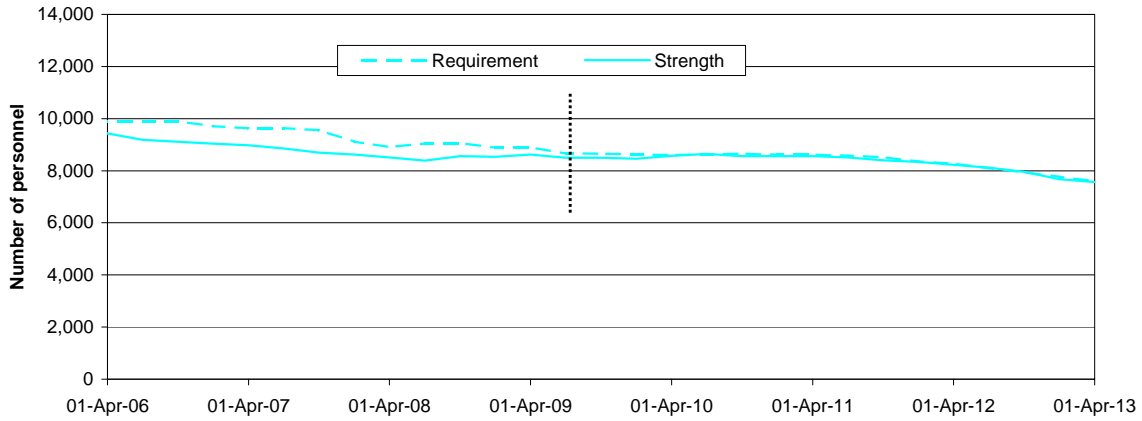
For a graph compiled using monthly data showing Army full time trained strength and requirement (officer/rank combined), see graph 1.2 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces
Royal Air Force

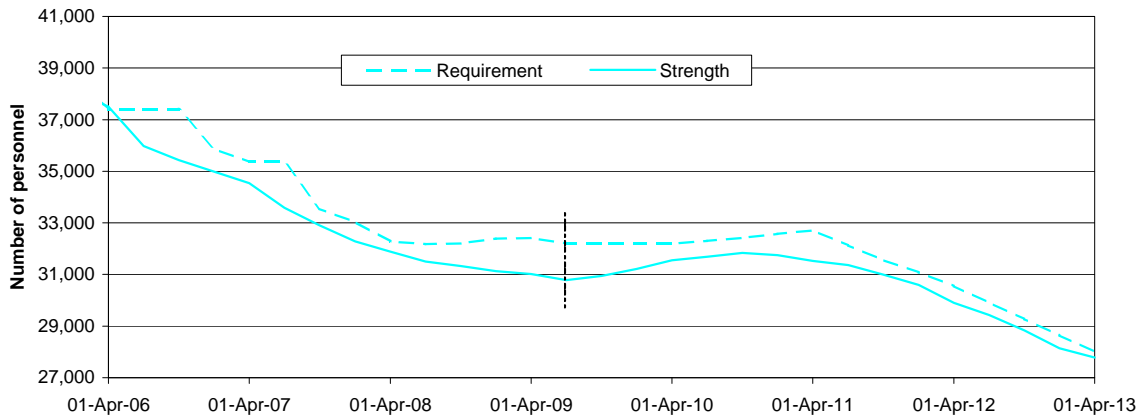
Graph 2.7: Total officers and other ranks



Graph 2.8: Officers



Graph 2.9: Other ranks



From 1 July 2009 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. This is shown in the graphs as a dotted line representing a break in series. See Glossary for more details.

The SDSR envisaged that by 2020 the RAF would number 31,500 personnel. This target is shown in Graph 2.7. See Glossary for more details.

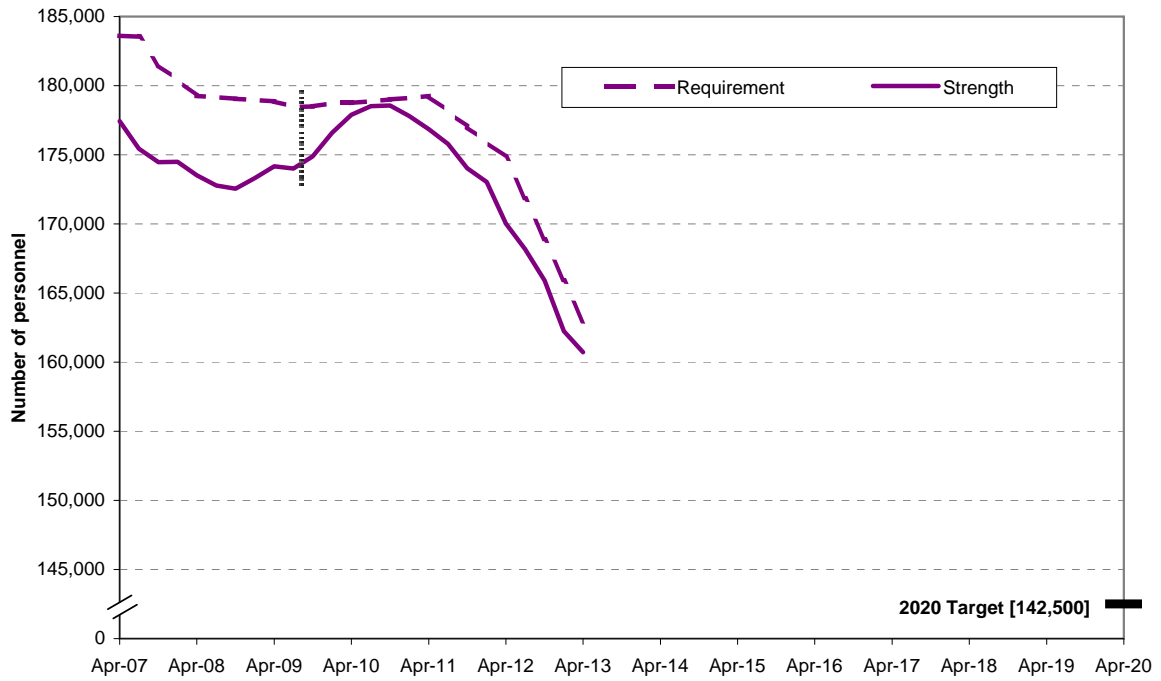
In Graph 2.7, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

For a graph compiled using monthly data showing RAF full time trained strength and requirement by officer/rank combined, see graph 1.3 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

UK Armed Forces Trained Strength, Requirement and 2020 Target

Graph 2.10 Trained Strength, Requirement and 2020 Target



The SDSR 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 reduced to 82,000 following 3ME and Army 2020. See Glossary for more details.

From 1 July 2009 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. This is shown in the graphs as a dotted line representing a break in series. The elements included and excluded are different for each individual service. See Glossary for more details.

Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 for each individual service are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 3a - Strength of UK Armed Forces¹ - full time trained and untrained personnel

As at 1 April 2013 the full time UK Armed Forces comprised 176,660 personnel of which 160,710 were trained and counted against the requirement (see Table 2). There were 13,760 untrained personnel (see Table 3c).

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	194 550	197 820	192 330	185 690	184 160	181 710	177 230	176 660
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710
Officers	32 640	32 970	32 730	31 610	31 490	30 960	30 210	30 110
UK Regular Forces	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	30 550	30 010	29 200	29 060
Gurkhas	140	140	130	120	120	120	120	120
FTRS ³	810	900	770	780	810	830	900	930
FC	360	360	210	140	140	130	140	130
LC	160	170	170	150	140	150	170	180
HC	290	360	390	500	530	550	600	630
Other Ranks	161 910	164 860	159 600	154 080	152 670	150 750	147 020	146 550
UK Regular Forces	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	147 740	145 930	142 290	141 650
Gurkhas	3 710	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 620	3 450	3 320	3 390
FTRS ³	1 290	1 380	1 290	1 280	1 320	1 370	1 410	1 510
FC	620	590	380	180	160	150	140	140
LC	300	320	330	320	310	320	320	340
HC	370	470	580	780	840	900	950	1,020
NAVAL SERVICE	38 960	39 310	38 090	35 900	35 610	35 040	34 660	34 360
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	35 250	34 680	34 290	33 960
Officers	7 580	7 620	7 520	7 280	7 210	7 190	7 080	7 050
UK Regular Forces	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	7 120	7 100	6 980	6 940
FTRS ³	170	160	110	80	80	80	100	110
FC	80	80	50	50	50	50	50	50
LC	50	40	40	30	30	30	30	30
HC	40	30	20	10	10	10	20	20
Other Ranks	31 380	31 680	30 570	28 630	28 400	27 850	27 580	27 310
UK Regular Forces	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	28 130	27 580	27 310	27 020
FTRS ³	450	420	320	280	280	270	270	290
FC	120	110	70	50	50	50	50	60
LC	180	190	180	170	170	160	170	170
HC	140	120	70	50	50	50	60	60
ARMY	111 620	114 020	111 330	109 350	108 670	107 720	104 620	104 760
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	103 590	102 760	99 740	99 730
Officers	15 130	15 330	15 370	15 140	15 190	15 040	14 640	14 620
UK Regular Forces	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	14 500	14 340	13 910	13 890
Gurkhas	140	140	130	120	120	120	120	120
FTRS ³	490	550	480	540	560	580	610	620
FC	260	250	140	90	80	80	80	70
LC	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
HC	200	280	320	440	470	490	520	540
Other Ranks	96 490	98 690	95 960	94 210	93 480	92 680	89 990	90 140
UK Regular Forces	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	89 090	88 420	85 830	85 840
Gurkhas	3 710	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 620	3 450	3 320	3 390
FTRS ³	590	710	700	730	770	810	840	910
FC	470	480	310	130	110	100	80	80
LC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HC	120	230	390	600	660	720	760	830
ROYAL AIR FORCE	43 960	44 500	42 920	40 440	39 880	38 950	37 940	37 540
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	39 440	38 500	37 460	37 030
Officers	9 930	10 010	9 840	9 200	9 090	8 730	8 490	8 440
UK Regular Forces	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 920	8 560	8 300	8 230
FTRS ³	150	190	180	160	170	170	190	200
FC	20	30	10	-	-	-	-	-
LC	80	120	120	110	110	120	130	140
HC	40	50	50	50	60	50	60	60
Other Ranks	34 040	34 480	33 080	31 240	30 790	30 210	29 450	29 100
UK Regular Forces	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	30 520	29 930	29 150	28 790
FTRS ³	250	260	270	270	270	280	290	310
FC	30	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
LC	110	130	140	150	140	150	160	170
HC	110	120	120	120	120	130	130	140

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full Time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service personnel (for a full description of FTRS please refer to the Glossary at the end of this publication.)

2. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.

3. All full-time reservists are trained.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (officers and other ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 3b - Strength of UK Armed Forces ¹ - full time trained personnel serving against the requirement

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	174 170 II	177 890	176 860	170 010	168 180	165 890	162 250	160 710
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{2,4}</i>	<i>168 510</i>	<i>173 300</i>	<i>172 600</i>	<i>166 110</i>	<i>164 370</i>	<i>162 160</i>	<i>158 630</i>	<i>157 150</i>
Officers⁴	29 550 II	29 470	29 310	28 160	28 110	27 690	27 070	26 870
UK Regular Forces ⁴	28 600	28 950	28 970	27 920	27 870	27 460	26 830	26 640
Gurkhas ⁴	140	140	130	120	120	120	120	120
FTRS ³	810 II	390	210	110	120	120	120	120
Other Ranks	144 620 II	148 420	147 540	141 860	140 070	138 200	135 180	133 840
UK Regular Forces	139 900	144 360	143 630	138 190	136 500	134 710	131 800	130 510
Gurkhas	3 430	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 440	3 370	3 240	3 190
FTRS ³	1 290 II	570	310	140	130	120	130	140
NAVAL SERVICE	35 020 II	35 500	35 420	33 290	32 810	32 140	31 810	31 420
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	<i>34 400</i>	<i>35 180</i>	<i>35 250</i>	<i>33 190</i>	<i>32 700</i>	<i>32 020</i>	<i>31 680</i>	<i>31 280</i>
Officers	6 690 II	6 660	6 620	6 410	6 400	6 340	6 260	6 240
UK Regular Forces	6 520	6 530	6 550	6 370	6 350	6 290	6 200	6 180
FTRS ³	170 II	120	80	40	50	50	60	60
Other Ranks	28 330 II	28 850	28 800	26 880	26 410	25 800	25 550	25 190
UK Regular Forces	27 880	28 640	28 700	26 820	26 350	25 730	25 470	25 100
FTRS ³	450 II	200	100	60	60	70	80	90
ARMY⁴	99 510 II	102 260	101 340	98 600	97 820	96 960	94 610	93 940
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{2,4}</i>	<i>94 870</i>	<i>98 040</i>	<i>97 280</i>	<i>94 800</i>	<i>94 120</i>	<i>93 360</i>	<i>91 140</i>	<i>90 530</i>
Officers⁴	14 240 II	14 240	14 120	13 520	13 590	13 400	13 130	13 060
UK Regular Forces ⁴	13 620	13 870	13 870	13 330	13 400	13 210	12 950	12 890
Gurkhas ⁴	140	140	130	120	120	120	120	120
FTRS ³	490 II	240	120	70	70	60	60	50
Other Ranks	85 270 II	88 020	87 220	85 080	84 220	83 570	81 480	80 880
UK Regular Forces	81 250	84 170	83 410	81 470	80 720	80 150	78 190	77 630
Gurkhas	3 430	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 440	3 370	3 240	3 190
FTRS ³	590 II	360	200	80	60	50	50	50
ROYAL AIR FORCE	39 640 II	40 130	40 090	38 120	37 560	36 790	35 820	35 350
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	<i>39 240</i>	<i>40 090</i>	<i>40 070</i>	<i>38 120</i>	<i>37 550</i>	<i>36 790</i>	<i>35 820</i>	<i>35 340</i>
Officers	8 620 II	8 570	8 560	8 220	8 120	7 950	7 680	7 570
UK Regular Forces	8 470	8 550	8 550	8 220	8 120	7 950	7 680	7 560
FTRS ³	150 II	30	10	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	31 020 II	31 550	31 520	29 900	29 440	28 840	28 140	27 780
UK Regular Forces	30 770	31 550	31 520	29 900	29 430	28 840	28 140	27 780
FTRS ³	250 II	10	10	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full time trained strength comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and Full Time Reserve Service Personnel (FTRS). From 1 July 2009 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. See Glossary for more details.
2. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.
3. FTRS figures prior to 1 July 2009 include all Full Commitment, Limited Commitment and Home Commitment personnel.
4. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase II training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

3bi. Strength of FTRS serving against an additional requirement ¹

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES								
Requirement ²	*	1 290	1 490	1 760	1 850	1 920	1 980	2 070
Trained Strength	*	1 320	1 530	1 810	1 890	1 960	2 050	2 180
Surplus / Deficit ²	*	30	40	40	40	40	70	110
NAVAL SERVICE								
Requirement	*	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Trained Strength	*	250	250	260	250	230	240	250
Surplus / Deficit	*	10	10	20	10	-10	-	10
ARMY								
Requirement ²	*	650	850	1 120	1,200	1 280	1 340	1 430
Trained Strength	*	660	850	1 120	1,200	1 280	1 340	1 430
Surplus / Deficit ²	*	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL AIR FORCE								
Requirement	*	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Trained Strength	*	410	430	430	430	450	480	500
Surplus / Deficit	*	10	30	30	30	40	70	100

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. From 1 July 2009 FTRS personnel serving against a requirement additional to that in Table 2 are identified separately. Prior to 1 July 2009 all FTRS personnel were counted against the requirement. See Glossary for more details.
2. From 1 October 2010 there is a change in the way the additional Army requirement is calculated. The Army has begun a process of transferring Non-Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) (who are not reported in this publication) onto FTRS(HC) contracts. Prior to 1 October 2010, strengths in this table included a number of such personnel, but the reported requirement did not reflect this change. Given uncertainty in the rate of transfer from NRPS, from 1 October onwards, the Army additional requirement is reported as equal to strength, in order to avoid showing surplus/deficit figures which are not reflective of planned requirements.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (officers and other ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 3c - Strength of UK Armed Forces¹ - full time untrained personnel²

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES⁵	20 380	18 610	13 950	13 870	14 090	13 860	12 930	13 760
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{3,5}</i>	<i>20 100</i>	<i>18 400</i>	<i>13 770</i>	<i>13 700</i>	<i>13 910</i>	<i>13 770</i>	<i>12 850</i>	<i>13 560</i>
Officers⁵	3 090	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 680	2 550	2 360	2 420
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	3 090	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 680	2 550	2 360	2 420
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	17 290	15 630	11 080	11 090	11 410	11 310	10 560	11 340
UK Regular Forces ³	17 000	15 420	10 910	10 910	11 240	11 220	10 490	11 140
Gurkhas	280	210	180	180	180	80	70	200
NAVAL SERVICE	3 940	3 560	2 410	2 360	2 560	2 670	2 610	2 680
Officers	890	930	870	820	780	810	780	760
UK Regular Forces ³	890	930	870	820	780	810	780	760
Other Ranks	3 050	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 780	1 860	1 830	1 920
UK Regular Forces ³	3 050	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 780	1 860	1 830	1 920
ARMY⁵	12 110	11 100	9 140	9 630	9 650	9 480	8 670	9 400
Officers⁵	890	780	890	1,140	1,100	1,130	960	990
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	890	780	890	1,140	1,100	1,130	960	990
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	11 220	10 320	8 250	8 490	8 550	8 360	7 710	8 400
UK Regular Forces ³	10 940	10 110	8 070	8 310	8 370	8 270	7 640	8 200
Gurkhas	280	210	180	180	180	80	70	200
ROYAL AIR FORCE	4 320	3 960	2 400	1 880	1 890	1 710	1 640	1 680
Officers	1 310	1 280	1 100	820	800	610	630	670
UK Regular Forces ³	1 310	1 280	1 100	820	800	610	630	670
Other Ranks	3 010	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 080	1 090	1 010	1 020
UK Regular Forces ³	3 010	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 080	1 090	1 010	1 020

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full Time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service personnel.
2. For a reservist to serve full time they are required to be trained, consequently there are no untrained FTRS.
3. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.
4. Gurkha officers are promoted from trained ranks, therefore there are no untrained Gurkha officers.
5. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase II training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (officers and other ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 4a - Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by sex

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710
of which female	17 850	18 320	17 850	17 370	17 360	17 060	16 680	16 610
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
Officers	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	30 550	30 010	29 200	29 060
of which female	3 830	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 820	3 760	3 680	3 670
<i>Percentage female</i>	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%	12.6%
Other Ranks	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	147 740	145 930	142 290	141 650
of which female	14 020	14 430	13 950	13 560	13 540	13 300	13 010	12 940
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
NAVAL SERVICE	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	35 250	34 680	34 290	33 960
of which female	3 660	3 710	3 530	3 280	3 260	3 160	3 110	3 080
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.3%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Officers	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	7 120	7 100	6 980	6 940
of which female	720	720	720	700	700	690	690	690
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%
Other Ranks	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	28 130	27 580	27 310	27 020
of which female	2 950	2 990	2 810	2 580	2 560	2 460	2 420	2 390
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.5%	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	9.1%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%
ARMY	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	103 590	102 760	99 740	99 730
of which female	8 320	8 570	8 480	8 570	8 640	8 560	8 380	8 400
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%
Officers	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	14 500	14 340	13 910	13 890
of which female	1 620	1 660	1 670	1 680	1 680	1 660	1 630	1 640
<i>Percentage female</i>	11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%
Other Ranks	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	89 090	88 420	85 830	85 840
of which female	6 700	6 910	6 810	6 890	6 950	6 900	6 750	6 760
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	39 440	38 500	37 460	37 030
of which female	5 870	6 040	5 840	5 520	5 470	5 350	5 200	5 130
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.5%	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%
Officers	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 920	8 560	8 300	8 230
of which female	1 490	1 510	1 510	1 440	1 430	1 400	1 360	1 340
<i>Percentage female</i>	15.2%	15.4%	15.7%	15.9%	16.1%	16.4%	16.4%	16.3%
Other Ranks	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	30 520	29 930	29 150	28 790
of which female	4 380	4 530	4 330	4 090	4 030	3 940	3 840	3 790
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.0%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the commentary for more details.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 4b - Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by ethnic origin and nationality

	2009 1 Apr	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	11 520	12 240	12 230	12 300	12 390	12 310	12 010	12 030
Percentage BME ²	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
of which UK	4 310	4 510	4 790	4 790	4 780	4 750	4 650	4 740
% UK	37.4%	36.9%	39.2%	39.0%	38.6%	38.6%	38.7%	39.4%
of which non-UK	7 210	7 730	7 430	7 510	7 610	7 560	7 360	7 290
% non-UK	62.6%	63.1%	60.8%	61.0%	61.4%	61.4%	61.3%	60.6%
White	166 430	173 790	170 730	164 750	163 260	161 230	157 240	156 460
Unknown	10 660	5 670	3 410	2 750	2 630	2 390	2 240	2 210
NAVAL SERVICE	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	35 250	34 680	34 290	33 960
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	1 210	1 290	1 300	1 230	1 240	1 200	1 180	1 170
Percentage BME ²	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
of which UK	650	690	710	670	670	660	650	660
% UK	53.8%	53.7%	54.4%	54.7%	54.5%	55.3%	55.0%	56.1%
of which non-UK	560	600	590	560	560	540	530	510
% non-UK	46.2%	46.3%	45.6%	45.3%	45.5%	44.7%	45.0%	43.9%
White	35 450	36 210	35 650	33 800	33 530	33 010	32 670	32 360
Unknown	1 690	1 240	700	520	490	470	440	430
ARMY	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	103 590	102 760	99 740	99 730
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	9 420	10 070	10 090	10 300	10 390	10 360	10 100	10 140
Percentage BME ²	9.4%	9.4%	9.6%	9.9%	10.1%	10.1%	10.2%	10.2%
of which UK	2 840	3 010	3 310	3 410	3 410	3 400	3 340	3 430
% UK	30.1%	29.9%	32.9%	33.1%	32.8%	32.8%	33.1%	33.9%
of which non-UK	6 590	7 060	6 770	6 890	6 980	6 960	6 760	6 710
% non-UK	69.9%	70.1%	67.1%	66.9%	67.2%	67.2%	66.9%	66.1%
White	90 600	96 590	95 500	93 640	92 910	92 150	89 420	89 350
Unknown	6 680	2 270	650	310	290	250	210	240
ROYAL AIR FORCE	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	39 440	38 500	37 460	37 030
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	890	890	840	770	770	750	730	720
Percentage BME ²	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
of which UK	820	820	770	700	700	680	660	660
% UK	92.6%	91.9%	91.9%	91.6%	91.3%	90.8%	90.6%	90.6%
of which non-UK	70	70	70	60	70	70	70	70
% non-UK	7.4%	8.1%	8.1%	8.4%	8.7%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%
White	40 380	41 000	39 570	37 310	36 820	36 070	35 150	34 760
Unknown	2 290	2 160	2 050	1 920	1 850	1 670	1 580	1 550

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.

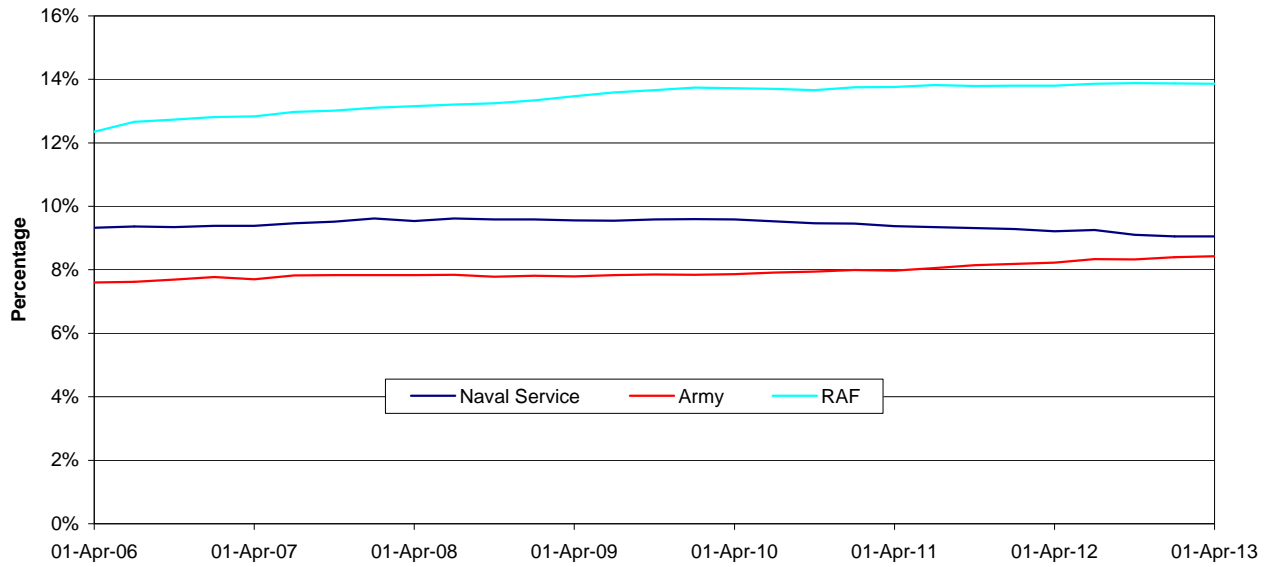
2. Black and Minority Ethnic percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

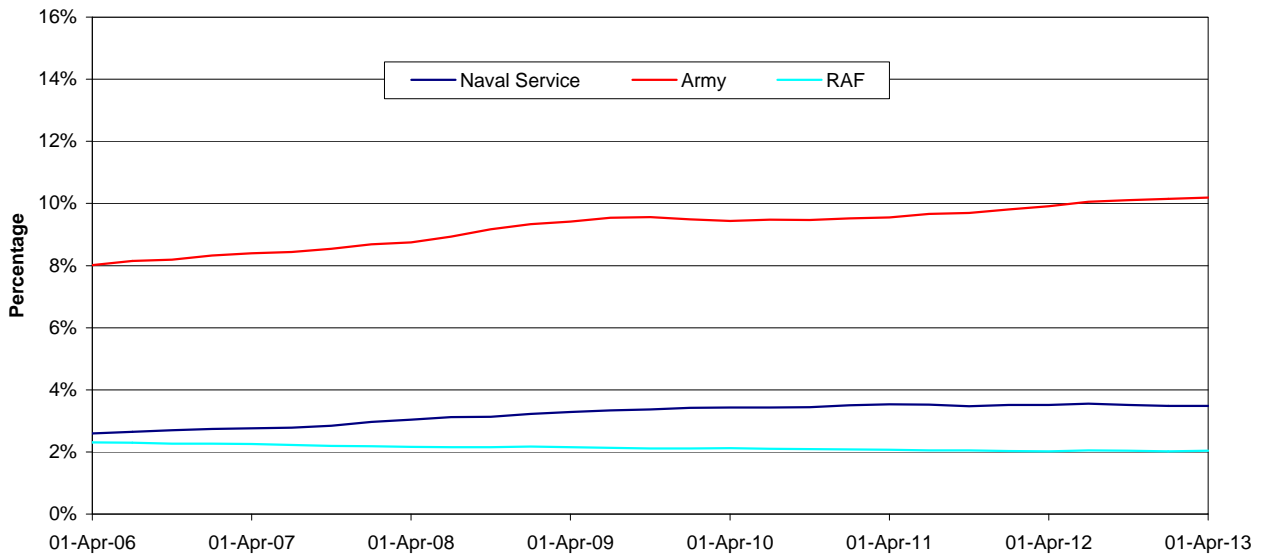
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Strength of UK Regular Forces

Graph 4.1: Females as a percentage of strength by Service



Graph 4.2: BME personnel as a percentage of strength by Service



Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Tables showing data on strength split by sex and ethnic origin from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2008 are shown in TSP4 Table 3 and 3a which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 5a - Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces², trained and untrained

	Financial Year	Financial Year	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	2009/10	2010/11	2012 31 Mar	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	to 2013 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 920	14 530	14 470	14 370	14 370
To untrained	20 570	12 400	14 460	14 590	14 210	14 160	14 090	14 090
Trained direct entrants	930	320	340	330	320	310	280	280
Officers	1 580	1 360	1 070	1 000	960	1 040	1 060	1 060
To untrained	1 490	1 300	1 040	970	930	1 000	1 030	1 030
Trained direct entrants	80	50	30	30	30	30	30	30
Other Ranks	19 920	11 370	13 730	13 930	13 570	13 430	13 310	13 310
To untrained	19 080	11 100	13 420	13 620	13 280	13 150	13 060	13 060
Trained direct entrants	850	270	310	300	290	280	250	250
NAVAL SERVICE	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 420	2 570	2 680	2 770	2 770
To untrained	4 040	2 490	2 190	2 390	2 550	2 640	2 730	2 730
Trained direct entrants	90	60	20	30	20	30	40	40
Officers	390	300	280	230	230	280	280	280
To untrained	380	290	280	230	220	270	280	280
Trained direct entrants	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	3 740	2 250	1 940	2 180	2 350	2 400	2 490	2 490
To untrained	3 660	2 200	1 910	2 160	2 330	2 370	2 450	2 450
Trained direct entrants	80	50	20	20	20	30	30	30
ARMY³	13 910	8 760	11 190	11 190	10 740	10 460	10 300	10 300
To untrained	13 100	8 520	10 890	10 910	10 450	10 200	10 060	10 060
Trained direct entrants	810	250	300	290	280	270	230	230
Officers	790	780	710	670	640	640	640	640
To untrained	730	740	690	650	620	620	620	620
Trained direct entrants	60	40	20	20	20	20	20	20
Other Ranks	13 120	7 980	10 480	10 520	10 100	9 830	9 660	9 660
To untrained	12 370	7 780	10 200	10 250	9 840	9 580	9 440	9 440
Trained direct entrants	750	210	280	270	260	250	210	210
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 220	1 330	1 310	1 310
To untrained	3 440	1 390	1 380	1 300	1 210	1 320	1 300	1 300
Trained direct entrants	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10
Officers	400	280	80	90	100	120	140	140
To untrained	380	270	80	90	90	120	130	130
Trained direct entrants	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	3 070	1 140	1 310	1 220	1 120	1 210	1 170	1 170
To untrained	3 060	1 120	1 300	1 210	1 120	1 200	1 170	1 170
Trained direct entrants	10	10	10	10	-	10	-	-

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. 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.

2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

3. From 1 April 2009 onwards, Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 31 March 2009 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 5b - Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces² by sex

	Financial Year	Financial Year	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	2009/10	2010/11	2012 31 Mar	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	to 2013 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 920	14 530	14 470	14 370	14 370
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.9%	8.8%	8.7%	9.1%	8.3%	8.5%	8.4%	8.4%
Officers	1 580	1 360	1 070	1 000	960	1 040	1 060	1 060
of which female	250	210	180	180	170	190	170	170
<i>Percentage female</i>	15.8%	15.8%	16.8%	18.4%	17.9%	18.6%	16.4%	16.4%
Other Ranks	19 920	11 370	13 730	13 930	13 570	13 430	13 310	13 310
of which female	1 660	900	1 110	1 170	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.4%	7.9%	8.1%	8.4%	7.6%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
NAVAL SERVICE	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 420	2 570	2 680	2 770	2 770
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.4%	6.7%	8.3%	8.5%	7.6%	7.5%	7.3%	7.3%
Officers	390	300	280	230	230	280	280	280
of which female	50	30	40	30	30	40	40	40
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.0%	9.4%	13.5%	14.7%	12.3%	13.7%	12.5%	12.5%
Other Ranks	3 740	2 250	1 940	2 180	2 350	2 400	2 490	2 490
of which female	340	140	150	170	170	160	170	170
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.0%	6.3%	7.5%	7.9%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%
ARMY³	13 910	8 760	11 190	11 190	10 740	10 460	10 300	10 300
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.8%	8.1%	8.3%	8.7%	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%
Officers	790	780	710	670	640	640	640	640
of which female	120	120	110	120	110	120	100	100
<i>Percentage female</i>	15.0%	14.8%	16.0%	17.6%	18.0%	18.2%	15.3%	15.3%
Other Ranks	13 120	7 980	10 480	10 520	10 100	9 830	9 660	9 660
of which female	830	590	810	860	750	750	740	740
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.3%	7.4%	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 220	1 330	1 310	1 310
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.7%	16.7%	13.1%	13.0%	12.2%	12.0%	12.9%	12.9%
Officers	400	280	80	90	100	120	140	140
of which female	80	70	30	30	30	40	40	40
<i>Percentage female</i>	20.3%	25.3%	36.3%	33.3%	31.3%	32.8%	29.7%	29.7%
Other Ranks	3 070	1 140	1 310	1 220	1 120	1 210	1 170	1 170
of which female	500	170	150	140	120	120	130	130
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.3%	14.6%	11.7%	11.5%	10.5%	9.9%	10.9%	10.9%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. 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.

2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

3. From 1 April 2009 onwards, Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 31 March 2009 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 5c - Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces² by ethnic origin and nationality

	Financial Year	Financial Year	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	2009/10	2010/11	2012 31 Mar	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	to 2013 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 920	14 530	14 470	14 370	14 370
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	1 390	660	1,040	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,110	1 110
Percentage BME ³	6.8%	5.6%	7.3%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
of which UK	420	270	350	370	360	370	480	480
% UK	30.1%	41.7%	34.1%	34.0%	32.4%	33.4%	40.5%	40.5%
of which non-UK	970	380	680	710	740	750	710	710
% non-UK	69.9%	58.3%	65.9%	66.0%	67.6%	66.6%	59.5%	59.5%
White	18 950	11 160	13 290	13 460	13 110	13 120	13 000	13 000
Unknown	1 160	910	460	380	310	240	260	260
NAVAL SERVICE	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 420	2 570	2 680	2 770	2 770
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	150	90	60	70	80	80	80	80
Percentage BME ³	3.9%	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%
of which UK	80	50	40	40	50	70	160	160
% UK	51.7%	56.3%	69.0%	54.8%	56.6%	73.0%	88.7%	88.7%
of which non-UK	70	40	20	30	40	30	20	20
% non-UK	48.3%	43.7%	31.0%	45.2%	43.4%	27.0%	11.3%	11.3%
White	3 680	2 300	2 050	2 250	2 430	2 540	2 610	2 610
Unknown	310	160	110	90	60	60	80	80
ARMY⁴	13 910	8 760	11 190	11 190	10 740	10 460	10 300	10 300
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	1 150	540	960	980	990	1 000	990	990
Percentage BME ³	8.8%	6.8%	8.8%	9.0%	9.4%	9.7%	9.8%	9.8%
of which UK	260	200	300	300	290	280	290	290
% UK	22.8%	36.9%	30.8%	30.9%	29.2%	28.1%	30.0%	30.0%
of which non-UK	890	340	660	680	700	720	690	690
% non-UK	77.2%	63.1%	69.2%	69.1%	70.8%	71.9%	70.0%	70.0%
White	11 940	7 480	9 950	9 950	9 530	9 320	9 140	9 140
Unknown	820	740	280	270	220	140	160	160
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 220	1 330	1 310	1 310
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	90	30	20	30	30	30	30	30
Percentage BME ³	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%
of which UK	80	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% UK	85.1%	92.3%	94.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
of which non-UK	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% non-UK	14.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	3 340	1 380	1 300	1 260	1 150	1 260	1 250	1 250
Unknown	30	10	70	20	40	30	30	30

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. 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.

2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel and mobilised reservists.

3. Black and Minority Ethnic percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin.

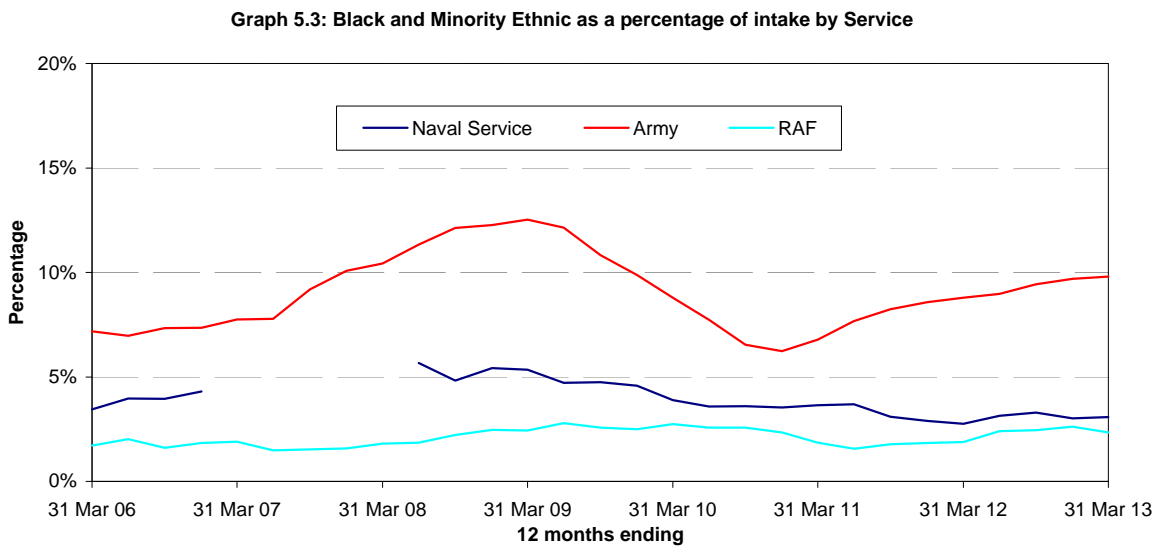
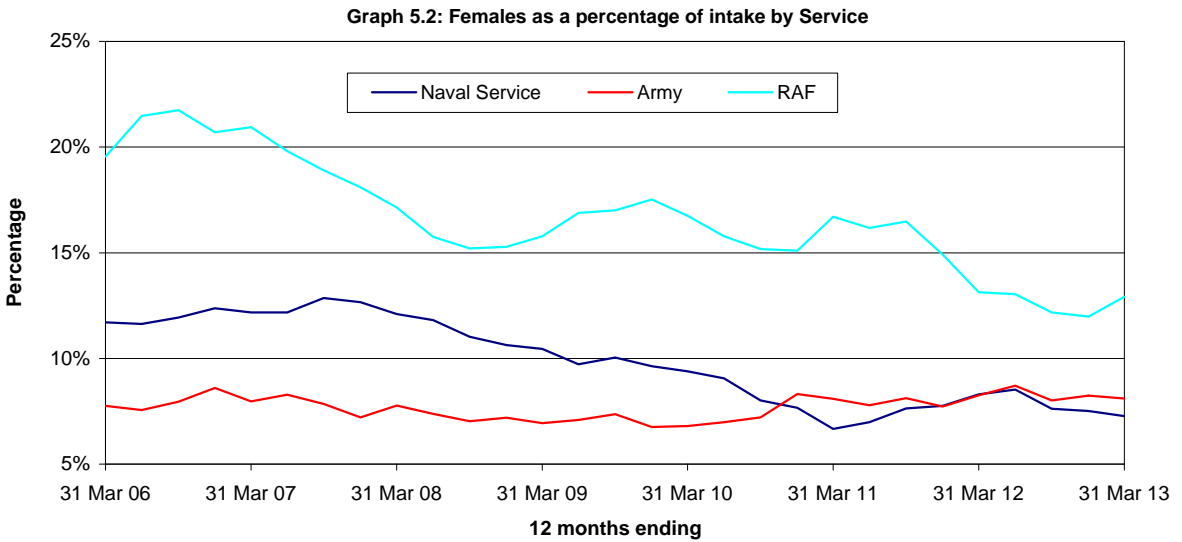
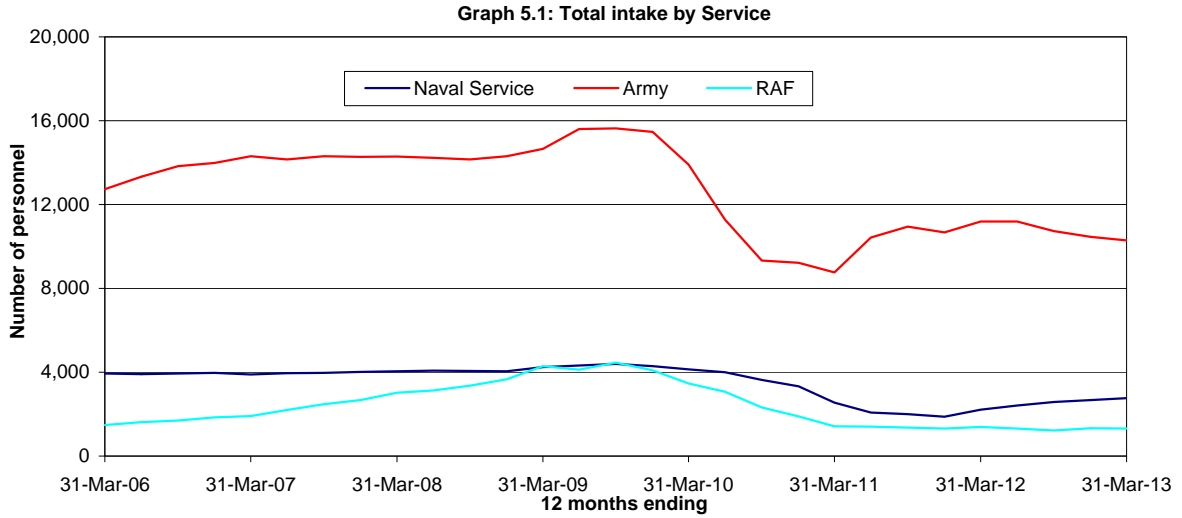
4. From 1 April 2009 onwards, Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

Percentages calculated from unrounded data.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 31 March 2009 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Intake to UK Regular Forces



Naval Service intake by ethnic origin is currently unavailable from the 12 month period ending 31 March 2007 to period ending 31 March 2008 due to poor data coverage.

Tables showing data on intake by sex from 12 months ending 31 March 2006 to period ending 31 March 2008 are shown in TSP4 Table 4 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 6 - Gains to the Trained Strength (GTS)¹ of UK Regular Forces²

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	to 2013
	2009/10	2010/11	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES³	17 450	13 400	11 320	10 720^r	11 030^r	11 150^r	11 150^r	11 150^r
From untrained to trained	16 520	13 080	10 990	10 390 ^r	10 720 ^r	10 840 ^r	10 870 ^r	10 870 ^r
Trained direct entrants ⁴	930	320	340	330	320	310	280	280
Officers	1 970	1 730	1 330	1 270^r	1 480^r	1 490^r	1 400^r	1 400^r
From untrained to trained	1 570	1 400	1 080	1 050 ^r	1 260 ^r	1 260 ^r	1 170 ^r	1 170 ^r
Trained direct entrants ⁴	80	50	30	30	30	30	30	30
From Other Ranks	320	280	220	200	200	200	200	200
Other Ranks	15 800	11 950	10 210	9 640	9 750	9 860	9 960	9 960
From untrained to trained	14 950	11 680	9 900	9 340	9 460	9 580	9 710	9 710
Trained direct entrants ⁴	850	270	310	300	290	280	250	250
NAVAL SERVICE³	3 370	2 880	1 800	1 620^r	1 650^r	1 740^r	1 890^r	1 890^r
From untrained to trained	3 270	2 830	1 770	1 590 ^r	1 630 ^r	1 710 ^r	1 850 ^r	1 850 ^r
Trained direct entrants ⁴	90	60	20	30	20	30	40	40
Officers	380	410	330	350^r	400^r	340^r	340^r	340^r
From untrained to trained	370	400	330	350 ^r	400 ^r	340 ^r	340 ^r	340 ^r
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	2 980	2 480	1 460	1 270	1 250	1 400	1 550	1 550
From untrained to trained	2 900	2 420	1 440	1 240	1 230	1 370	1 510	1 510
Trained direct entrants ⁴	80	50	20	20	20	30	30	30
ARMY³	10 860	7 890	7 840	7 740	8 060	8 100	8 060	8 060
From untrained to trained	10 050	7 640	7 540	7 450	7 780	7 830	7 830	7 830
Trained direct entrants ⁴	810	250	300	290	280	270	230	230
Officers	1 090	890	660	640	810	910	940	940
From untrained to trained	720	580	410	420	590	690	720	720
Trained direct entrants ⁴	60	40	20	20	20	20	20	20
From Other Ranks	310	270	220	200	200	200	200	200
Other Ranks	10 080	7 270	7 400	7 300	7 450	7 390	7 320	7 320
From untrained to trained	9 330	7 060	7 130	7 020	7 180	7 140	7 110	7 110
Trained direct entrants ⁴	750	210	280	270	260	250	210	210
ROYAL AIR FORCE³	3 220	2 630	1 680	1 360^r	1 330^r	1 310^r	1 210^r	1 210^r
From untrained to trained	3 190	2 610	1 670	1 350 ^r	1 320 ^r	1 300 ^r	1 200 ^r	1 200 ^r
Trained direct entrants ⁴	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10
Officers	500	440	340	280^r	280^r	230^r	120^r	120^r
From untrained to trained	470	420	340	280 ^r	270 ^r	230 ^r	120 ^r	120 ^r
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	2 730	2 210	1 340	1 080	1 050	1 080	1 090	1 090
From untrained to trained	2 720	2 200	1 330	1 070	1 050	1 070	1 080	1 080
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	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). This is a change in method from GTS figures presented in Table 4 of TSP4 which included returns from LTA.
 - UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel, and mobilised reservists.
 - 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.
- Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 31 March 2006 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Figures regarding Untrained to Trained for Naval Service and RAF Officers were not updated after the data was initially finalised but have now been rectified.

Gains to the Trained Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service

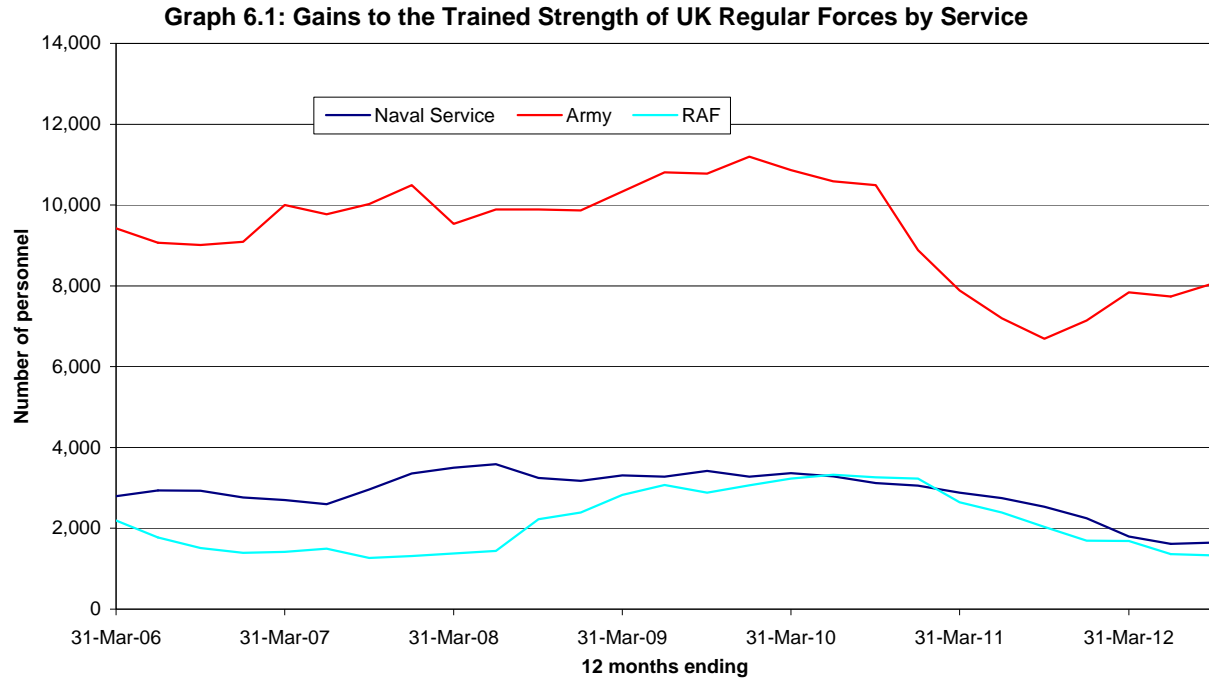


Table 7 - Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces²

	Financial Year	Financial Year	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	2009/10	2010/11	2012 31 Mar	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	to 2013 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	18 270	18 140	21 370	21 640	22 670	25 140	23 520	23 520
Trained	12 280	13 960	17 650	17 930	18 820	21 450	20 010	20 010
Untrained	5 990	4 170	3 720	3 710	3 850	3 690	3 510	3 510
Officers	1 880	1 930	2 560	2 630	2 960	3 360	3 040	3 040
Trained	1 620	1 710	2 380	2 440	2 600	3 000	2 680	2 680
Untrained	260	220	180	190	350	360	360	360
Other Ranks	16 390	16 200	18 810	19 010	19 710	21 780	20 480	20 480
Trained	10 660	12 250	15 280	15 490	16 220	18 450	17 330	17 330
Untrained	5 730	3 950	3 540	3 520	3 490	3 330	3 150	3 150
NAVAL SERVICE	3 720	3 630	4 320	4 330	4 650	4 870	4 350	4 350
Trained	2 430	2 690	3 750	3 770	4 090	4 270	3 710	3 710
Untrained	1 290	940	570	560	560	600	640	640
Officers	440	460	570	580	610	650	590	590
Trained	360	390	510	520	550	590	530	530
Untrained	90	70	60	60	60	60	60	60
Other Ranks	3 280	3 170	3 750	3 750	4 040	4 220	3 760	3 760
Trained	2 070	2 300	3 240	3 250	3 540	3 680	3 180	3 180
Untrained	1 210	870	500	500	500	540	580	580
ARMY	11 560	11 500	13 200	13 430	13 730	15 510	14 890	14 890
Trained	7 580	8 630	10 310	10 520	10 840	12 800	12 370	12 370
Untrained	3 970	2 870	2 900	2 910	2 890	2 710	2 520	2 520
Officers	980	990	1 240	1 310	1 390	1 590	1 460	1 460
Trained	850	880	1 190	1 240	1 320	1 520	1 380	1 380
Untrained	140	110	60	70	70	70	90	90
Other Ranks	10 580	10 510	11 960	12 120	12 340	13 920	13 430	13 430
Trained	6 740	7 750	9 120	9 280	9 520	11 280	10 990	10 990
Untrained	3 840	2 760	2 840	2 850	2 820	2 640	2 440	2 440
ROYAL AIR FORCE	2 990	3 010	3 850	3 880	4 300	4 750	4 280	4 280
Trained	2 270	2 640	3 590	3 640	3 900	4 380	3 940	3 940
Untrained	720	370	260	240	400	380	350	350
Officers	460	490	740	740	960	1 120	990	990
Trained	420	440	680	680	730	890	780	780
Untrained	40	50	60	60	230	230	210	210
Other Ranks	2 530	2 520	3 110	3 140	3 330	3 640	3 300	3 300
Trained	1 850	2 200	2 910	2 960	3 160	3 490	3 160	3 160
Untrained	680	320	200	180	170	150	140	140

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

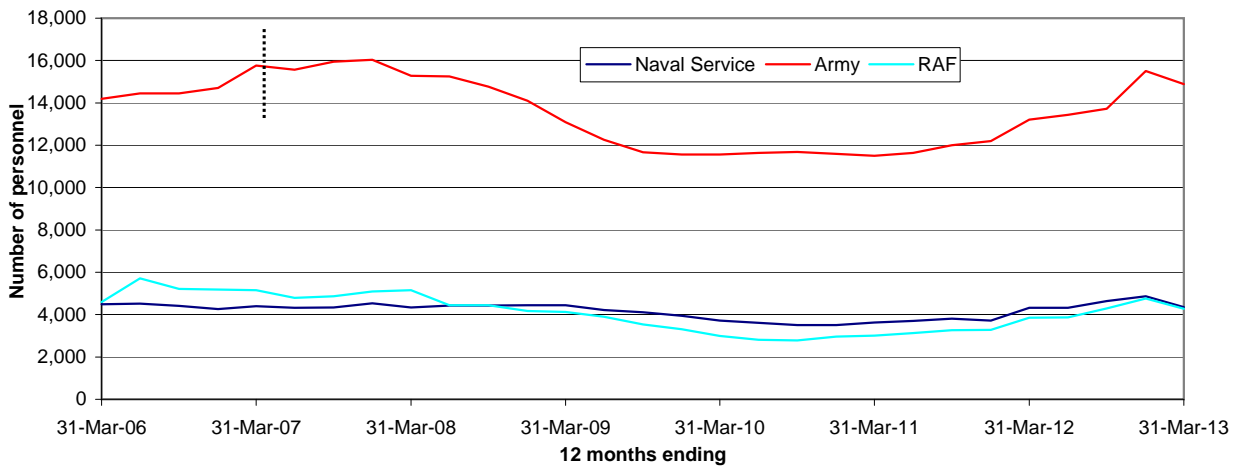
1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 6 which include promotion from ranks to officers.
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 31 March 2009 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

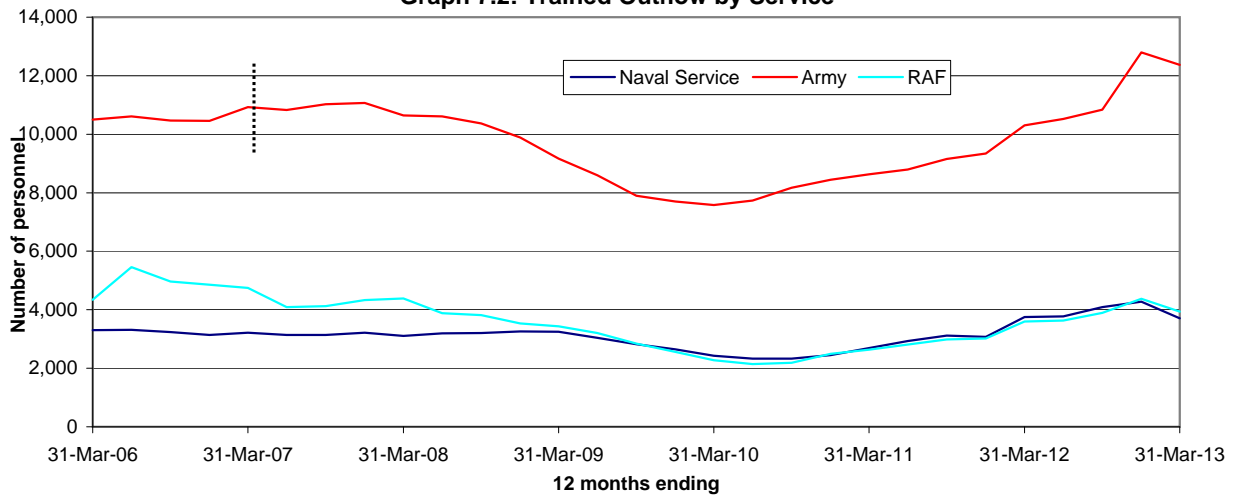
Information showing outflow from the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Outflow from the UK Regular Forces

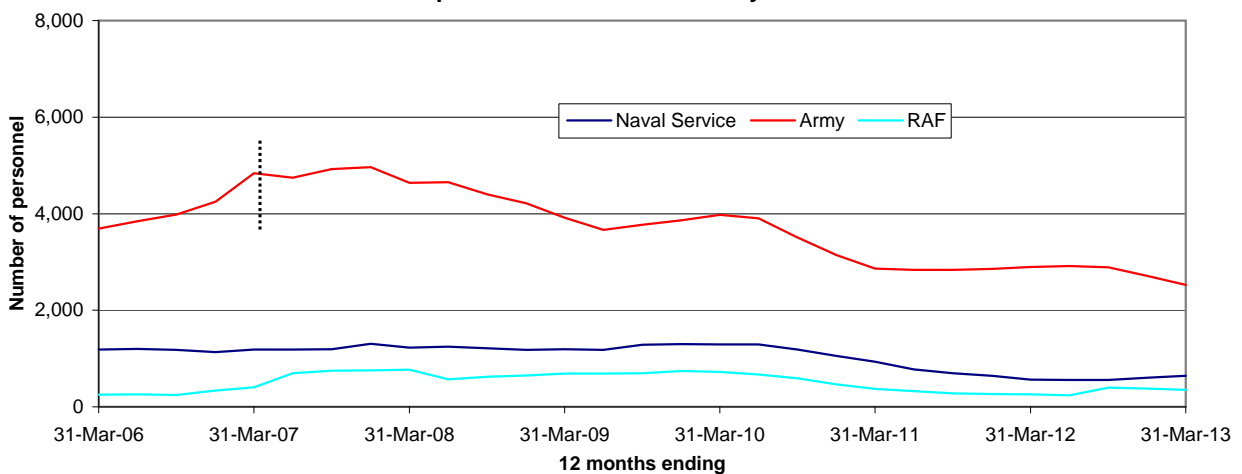
Graph 7.1: Total Outflow by Service



Graph 7.2: Trained Outflow by Service



Graph 7.3: Untrained Outflow by Service



Outflow figures up to and including 12 months ending 31 March 2007 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures for 12 month periods ending after 31 March 2007 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details. This is shown in the graphs with a dotted line representing a break in series.

Tables showing data on outflow by trained and untrained from period ending 31 March 2006 to period ending 31 March 2008 are shown in TSP4 Table 6 and 7a which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 8a - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces¹ officers by exit reason

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2009/10	2010/11	2012 31 Mar	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number ²	1 620	1 710	2 380 ^r	2 440 ^r	2 600 ^r	3 000 ^r	2 680
Total Outflow rate³	5.6	5.9	8.3^r	8.6^r	9.3^r	10.8^r	9.8
VO ⁴ number	820	840	1 000	1 040	1 070	1 070	1 080
VO⁴ rate³	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Time Expiry number	640	720	850	850	810	780	770
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	360	380	520	940	610
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Other Wastage number	160	150	170 ^r	180 ^r	200 ^r	210 ^r	220
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6^r</i>	<i>0.6^r</i>	<i>0.7^r</i>	<i>0.7^r</i>	<i>0.8</i>
NAVAL SERVICE							
Total Outflow number ²	360	390	510	520	550	590	530
Total Outflow rate³	5.5	6.0	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.3	8.4
VO ⁴ number	220	190	200	210	240	230	240
VO⁴ rate³	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
Time Expiry number	120	170	200	200	190	170	170
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	60	70	80	140	80
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Other Wastage number	20	30	40	40	40	50	40
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>
ARMY							
Total Outflow number ²	850	880	1 190 ^r	1 240 ^r	1 320 ^r	1 520 ^r	1 380
Total Outflow rate³	6.1	6.3	8.6^r	9.2^r	9.8^r	11.4^r	10.4
VO ⁴ number	450	480	560	590	620	620	640
VO⁴ rate³	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8
Time Expiry number	340	360	410	430	410	410	400
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	160	170	230	430	280
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Other Wastage number	60	50	50 ^r	50 ^r	60 ^r	60 ^r	60
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4^r</i>	<i>0.4^r</i>	<i>0.4^r</i>	<i>0.5^r</i>	<i>0.5</i>
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number ²	420	440	680	680	730	890	780
Total Outflow rate³	5.0	5.1	8.1	8.1	8.9	11.0	9.8
VO ⁴ number	160	180	230	230	220	210	210
VO⁴ rate³	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Time Expiry number	190	180	240	220	210	210	210
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	130	140	210	370	250
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Other Wastage number	80	80	80	90	100	100	120
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. Figures show outflow from the 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.
3. Rates are the number of people who leave per 100 of the trained strength.
4. Voluntary Outflow is defined as all exits from trained UK Regular Forces which are voluntarily generated by the individual before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 31 March 2009 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Figures from the quarter ending April 2012 for Army Officers for Other Wastage were not updated after the data was initially finalised but have now been rectified.

Table 8b - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces¹ other ranks by exit reason

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2009/10	2010/11	2012 31 Mar	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number ²	10 660	12 250	15 280 ^r	15 490 ^r	16 220 ^r	18 450 ^r	17 330
Total Outflow rate³	7.5	8.5	10.8^r	11.1^r	11.7^r	13.5^r	12.9
VO ⁴ number	5 580	5 820	6 750	6 980	7 190	7 530	7 720
VO⁴ rate³	3.9	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7
Time Expiry number	2 440	3 340	3 880 ^r	3 890 ^r	3 790 ^r	3 680 ^r	3 480
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7^r</i>	<i>2.8^r</i>	<i>2.7^r</i>	<i>2.7^r</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	1 340	1 410	1 970	3 910	2 700
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Other Wastage number	2 640	3 090	3 310 ^r	3 210 ^r	3 270 ^r	3 320 ^r	3 430
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3^r</i>	<i>2.3^r</i>	<i>2.4^r</i>	<i>2.4^r</i>	<i>2.6</i>
NAVAL SERVICE							
Total Outflow number ²	2 070	2 300	3 240	3 250	3 540	3 680	3 180
Total Outflow rate³	7.4	8.0	11.6	11.8	13.1	13.9	12.3
VO ⁴ number	1 160	1 140	1 250	1 290	1 370	1 490	1 610
VO⁴ rate³	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.2
Time Expiry number	490	590	630	630	630	660	670
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	590	610	880	920	350
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Other Wastage number	420	570	770	720	650	610	550
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>
ARMY							
Total Outflow number ²	6 740	7 750	9 120 ^r	9 280 ^r	9 520 ^r	11 280 ^r	10 990
Total Outflow rate³	8.2	9.2	11.1^r	11.3^r	11.7^r	14.0^r	13.8
VO ⁴ number	3 500	3 780	4 420	4 550	4 660	4 840	4 890
VO⁴ rate³	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.1
Time Expiry number	1 280	1 710	2 020 ^r	2 080 ^r	1 970 ^r	1 860 ^r	1 720
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.5^r</i>	<i>2.5^r</i>	<i>2.4^r</i>	<i>2.3^r</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	440	460	560	2,150	1,780
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Other Wastage number	1 950	2 260	2 240 ^r	2 190 ^r	2 320 ^r	2 420 ^r	2 600
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7^r</i>	<i>2.7^r</i>	<i>2.9^r</i>	<i>3.0^r</i>	<i>3.3</i>
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number ²	1 850	2 200	2 910	2 960	3 160	3 490	3 160
Total Outflow rate³	6.0	6.9	9.4	9.7	10.6	11.9	11.0
VO ⁴ number	910	900	1 090	1 140	1 160	1 200	1 220
VO⁴ rate³	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2
Time Expiry number	670	1 040	1 220	1 180	1 190	1 160	1 080
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Redundancy number	-	-	310	340	530	840	570
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Other Wastage number	270	270	290	300	290	290	290
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. 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.
3. Rates are the number of people who leave per 100 of the trained strength.
4. Voluntary Outflow is defined as all exits from trained UK Regular Forces which are voluntarily generated by the individual before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

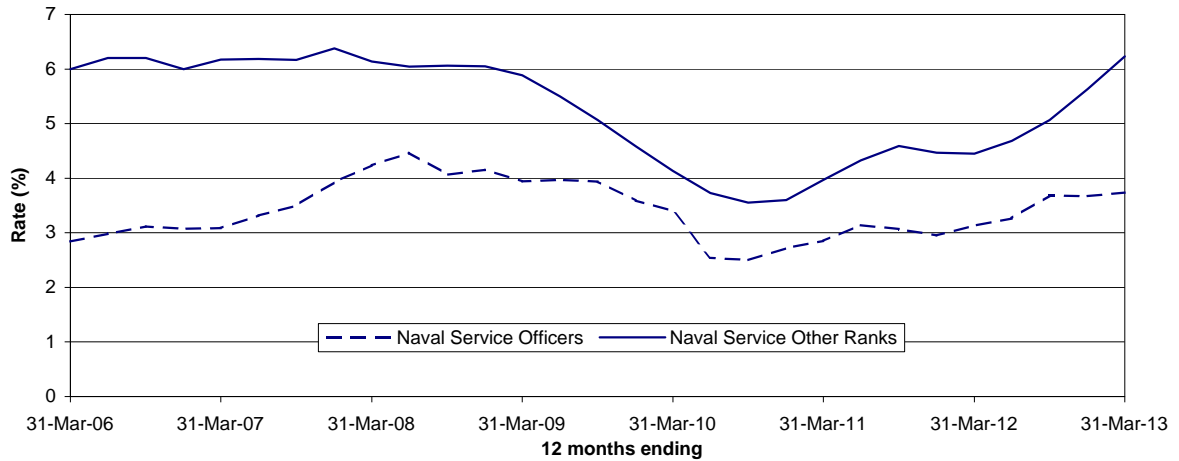
Data from the Joint Personnel Administration System for 31 March 2009 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

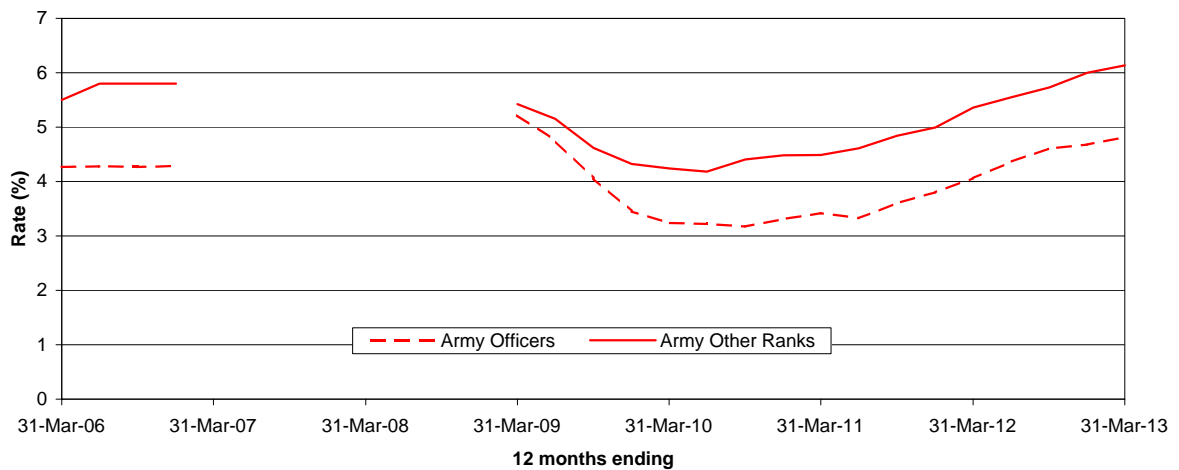
Figures from the quarter ending April 2012 for Army Other Ranks for Time Expiry and Other Wastage were not updated after the data was initially finalised but have now been rectified.

Voluntary Outflow rate from the UK Regular Forces

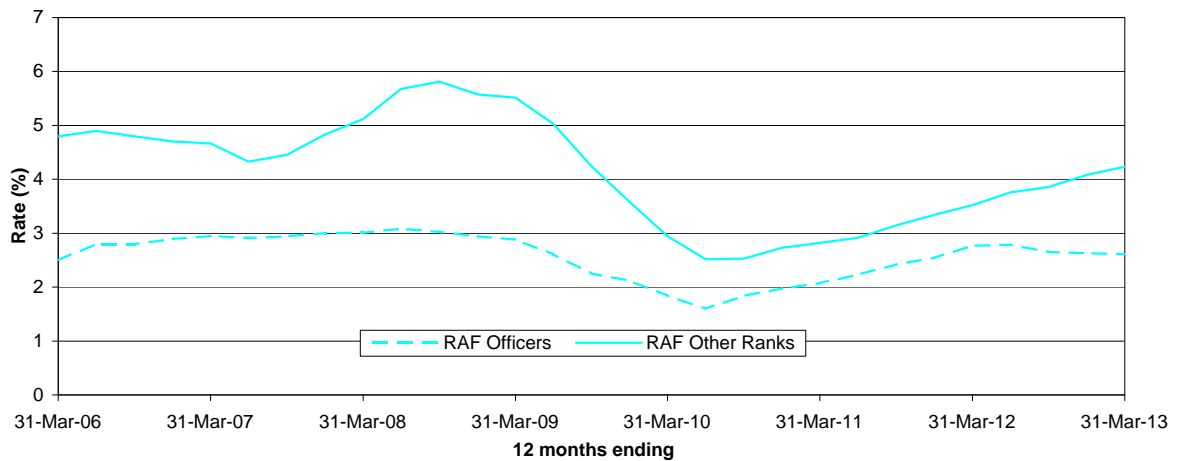
Graph 8.1: Naval Service VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength



Graph 8.2: Army VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength



Graph 8.3: Royal Air Force VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength



Army reasons for exit, including VO, are unavailable from the 12 month period ending 31 March 2007 to the 12 month period ending 31 December 2008. .

Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Graphs 4.1 - 4.3 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Table 9 - Strength of the volunteer reserve forces¹

	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	29 380 ^{rpe}	29 490 ^{rpe}	29 090 ^{rp}	28 910 ^{rp}	28 670 ^p
Trained	22 210 ^{rpe}	21 980 ^{rpe}	22 040 ^{rpe}	22 000 ^{rpe}	22 050 ^p
Untrained	7 170 ^{rpe}	7 500 ^{rpe}	7 050 ^{rpe}	6 910 ^{rpe}	6 630 ^p
MARITIME RESERVE FORCES ^{2, 3, 4}	2 570 ^{pe}	2 540 ^{pe}	2 570 ^p	2 620 ^{rp}	2 620 ^p
Trained	1 830 ^{pe}	1 800 ^{pe}	1 800 ^p	1 780 ^p	1 770 ^p
Untrained	740 ^{pe}	740 ^{pe}	770 ^p	840 ^{rp}	850 ^p
TERRITORIAL ARMY (Group A) ^{5, 6, 7}	25 460 ^{rp}	25 580 ^{rp}	25 160 ^{rp}	24 930 ^{rp}	24 690 ^p
Trained	19 410 ^{rp}	19 160 ^{rp}	19 220 ^{rp}	19 200 ^{rp}	19 230 ^p
Untrained	6 050 ^{rp}	6 420 ^{rp}	5 940 ^{rp}	5 730 ^{rp}	5 460 ^p
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE ^{8, 9}	1 360 ^{rp}	1 370 ^{rp}	1 350 ^{rp}	1 350 ^{rp}	1 370 ^p
Trained	970 ^{rpe}	1 020 ^{rpe}	1 010 ^{rpe}	1 010 ^{rpe}	1 040 ^p
Untrained	390 ^{rpe}	350 ^{rpe}	340 ^{rpe}	340 ^{rpe}	320 ^p

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Members of the Volunteer Reserve forces currently serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) contracts are included in Tables 2, 3a, 3b and 3bi. FTRS personnel drawn from the Territorial Army and Royal Auxiliary Air Force are excluded from this table, FTRS personnel drawn from the volunteer Maritime Reserve Forces are included in this table. Territorial Army (Gp A) and Maritime Reserve figures include personnel on Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) contracts, whereas Royal Auxiliary Air Force figures do not. The Ministry of Defence is currently reviewing definitions and methodology for these populations and it is expected that data for the different Services will be made consistent before the July 2013 QPR. Until then all Volunteer Reserve figures are currently marked as provisional.

2. Maritime Reserve Forces comprise the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve, including mobilised reservists, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those serving on FTRS and ADC contracts.

3. April 2012 and July 2012 figures for the Maritime Reserve Forces are estimates. Maritime Reserves data for April 2012 were produced using single Service legacy systems and the source data were not retained for statistical purposes. Maritime Reserves data were migrated on to the Joint Personnel Administration system in early 2012 and the first outputs produced for July 2012, however the JPA source data were not retained for statistical purposes until the latter part of 2012 and therefore figures prior to October 2012 cannot be replicated or verified. DS considers these the best currently available strength estimates, and it is unlikely that there are any data available which would allow us to re-estimate the figures prior to October 2012. Figures for October 2012 onwards remain provisional whilst MOD reviews and agrees the population definitions.

4. The January figures for the Maritime Reserve have been revised. As the data source for all Maritime Reserve figures is now JPA, any figures previously obtained from single Service systems have been updated where possible.

5. Territorial Army (Group A) includes Volunteer Reserves, Mobilised TA, HRR, those serving on ADCs and those in the OTC who are support and training staff who are Group A. It excludes FTRS and those members of the Territorial Army not available for certain specific tasks as defined in the Reserve Forces Act 1996, including Non-Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS). Personnel in Territorial Army Groups B and C have varying call-out liabilities and are utilised in different ways, and the classification of trained or untrained is not available for those Groups.

6. Territorial Army (Group A) figures will not match the 'Army Volunteer Reserves' figures as published in the DS publication TSP7. This is due to differences in the categorisation of personnel within the Army Volunteer Reserve population. TSP7 is currently undergoing review and it is expected that from the April 2013 edition (provisionally scheduled for release in June 2013), categorisations will align.

7. Territorial Army (Group A) figures have been revised. Defence Statistics has reviewed the methodology for deriving the population and training status of these personnel. The totals will not match any figures previously released into the public domain for TA Group A.

8. Royal Auxiliary Air Force figures include mobilised reservists and HRR, and exclude personnel on FTRS and ADC contracts.

9. Figures for the Royal Auxiliary Air Force have been revised. Previously, all figures were obtained from the RAF F214 system whereas revised figures are compiled from a combination of JPA and F214. Trained and untrained status has not previously been available on JPA, therefore these figures are estimates based on the F214 system. Following the completion of work to improve data quality on JPA, from April 2013 onwards, all figures will be derived from JPA.

Glossary

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).

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.

Intake to UK Regular Forces (as defined in table 5a and 5b) 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 personal administrative tasks. JPA replaced a number of single-service IT systems and was implemented in April 2006 for RAF, November 2006 for Naval Service and April 2007 for Army.

Liability is the requirement for Armed Forces personnel. The Quarterly Manning Report presents the "Regular Liability" in Table 1 and an additional liability in Table 3bi for Full Time Reserve Service Personnel that do not serve against the Regular Liability. Prior to 1 October 2010, the Army liability presented in this table includes the number of personnel currently serving in OCE(R) posts. From 1 October 2010 onwards, the liability is set at equal to current strength. For more details see Table 3bi.

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

Mobilised Reservists are reserves who have been called into full-time service with the Regular Forces on military operations.

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

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). Post year ending 31 March 2009 outflow does not include this flow to LTA.

Operational Commitment Establishment (Reserve) (OCE(R)) FTRS(FC) personnel can be deployed either as a direct substitute for Regular Army personnel, or deployed into OCE(R) posts. While they are filling OCE(R) positions, FTRS(FC) personnel are not counted against Regular Army Liability. These are reported in Table 3bi as *FTRS personnel serving against an additional requirement* along with non-deployable FTRS as defined above.

OCE(R) posts can also be filled by mobilised volunteer or regular reservists, but these groups are not reported in this publication.

The **SDSR** (Strategic Defence and Security Review) 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.

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, MPGS and NRPS. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.

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

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.