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UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report

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

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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.

This is a quarterly publication providing information on the number of personnel in (defined as the **strength**), joining (**intake**) and leaving (**outflow**) the UK Regular and Non-Regular Forces, and the strength of the volunteer forces (see glossary for more details). 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 graphs that accompany tables extend the time-series to provide a quarterly picture of the longer term patterns.

The trends in this report relate to the reduction of the Armed Forces in order to reach targets (142,500 for the Armed Forces; for more information please see **Table 2** and **Graphs 2.1, 2.4, 2.7** and **2.10**) defined in the **Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)** and the **3 Month Exercise (3ME)**. These set out specific changes to and decisions on the Armed Forces.

Armed Forces Personnel Key Points and Trends

- The trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was **158,180** at 1 July 2013, **down from 168,180** at 1 July 2012. This was a 2 per cent deficit against the number of personnel needed (**requirement**) by the Armed Forces. The Army and RAF were below the requirement and the Naval Service was above the requirement; the largest shortfall was in the Army.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2013:

- The number of Service personnel who have left the UK Regular Forces was **24,110**; an increase of 11.4 per cent compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2012. (See **Table 7**). This increase is due to an increase in Service personnel leaving through either the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme** or before the end of their contracted period (**Voluntary Outflow**).
- **3,960** personnel left the Trained UK Regular Forces under the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme, including **450** Naval Service, **2,560** Army and **950** Royal Air Force personnel. This is part of the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme target to reach the SDSR and 3ME personnel targets.

Volunteer Reserve Forces Key Points

- The total strength of the Volunteer Reserves is **28,090**, a decrease of 590 when compared to 1 April 2013 and a decrease of 1,300 when compared to 1 April 2012.

Notes and Definitions

Volunteer Reserve Forces Data

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 (see Data Issues note 4).

Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)

Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) targets have been included in Graphs 2.1 and 2.7 and the Army's 2020 target (after the 3 month exercise [3ME]; see glossary for more information) included in Graph 2.4. Graph 2.10 shows the overall drawdown of the Armed Forces.

The SDSR set out specific changes and decisions on the Armed Forces, the Government's approach to wider security (including development), partnerships and alliances, and structural reform and implementation.

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, and 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. The majority of figures have been revised by 10 or fewer. All data from 1 November 2011 are considered final. For all revisions of the Quarterly Personnel Report, please see the QPR compendium published at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Data Sources

Armed Forces statistics prior to March 2006 were compiled from pay records (Naval Service) or personnel records (Army and RAF) held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA, formerly the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency). In March 2006 the transfer of all Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics are compiled from JPA for the RAF from April 2006, for the Naval Service from November 2006 and for the Army from April 2007.

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 at www.dasa.mod.uk.

3. 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 JPA 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. April 2012 and July 2012 figures for the Maritime Reserves are therefore estimates and figures for October 2012 onwards remain provisional whilst the MOD reviews and agrees the population definitions.

4. Royal Auxiliary Air Force data prior to April 2013 were produced using the RAF F214 system, as at this time, trained and untrained status were not available on JPA. Following the completion of work to improve the data quality on JPA, from April 2013 onwards, all figures have been derived from JPA. Strength figures have been revised back to April 2012, and are now sourced from JPA. It has not been possible to revise figures for trained and untrained status, and therefore, prior to April 2013 the figures will remain as estimates. All figures for April 2013 onwards remain provisional whilst the MOD reviews and agrees the population definitions.

5. Populations and reported categories of volunteer reserves are currently inconsistent across the three Services. The MOD is reviewing definitions and methodology for all reserves populations and it is expected that data for the three Services will shortly be made consistent. As a result of this review, it is expected that revised figures for volunteer reserves will be released in a re-issue of this publication in September 2013. Until this time, all figures for volunteer reserves remain provisional.

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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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.

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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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Full-time UK Armed Forces

Table 1 shows the Strength of UK Regular Forces, by numbers and percentages of female personnel and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel for Officers and Other Ranks. For more detail on the numbers and percentages of female personnel and BME personnel see **Tables 4a and 4b** and for an illustration of the trend of strength over time, see **Graphs 4.1 and 4.2**.

The 'Strength of the UK Regular Forces' comprises military personnel (or **strength**) that are Regular Service personnel (including Nursing Services, but **excluding** Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, Gurkhas, Naval activated reservists, mobilised reservists, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS) and Non-Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS)) including both trained and untrained (**trained strength** comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training, see Glossary for more details on training) unless otherwise stated. For more details regarding definitions see the footnotes below and Glossary.

- The strength of the UK Regular Forces was **168,080** at 1 July 2013, continuing the trend of decreasing personnel since 1 April 2010. This trend is likely to continue due to the decision made by the Strategic Defence and Security Review (**SDSR**) to reduce the size of the Regular Forces by around 17,000 posts (around 5,000 each from the Naval Service and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). An additional further reduction of 12,000 to the Army was subsequently announced as a result of the **3ME** making the Army's final reduction 19,000.
- At 1 July 2013, **9.8 per cent** of UK Regular Forces were female. The proportion of female **Officers** in the UK Regular Armed Forces has **increased** (12.6 per cent at 1 July 2013 compared with 12.5 per cent at 1 July 2012) while the **Other Ranks** have **remained constant** at 9.2 per cent when compared to 1 July 2012.
- At 1 July 2013, **7.2 per cent** of UK Regular Forces were Black and Minority Ethnic². The proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel who are **Officers** in the UK Regular Forces **remained constant** between 1 July 2012 and 1 July 2013 at 2.4 per cent, the proportion **increased** slightly in **Other Ranks**, rising from 8.0 per cent at 1 July 2012 to 8.1 per cent at 1 July 2013.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710	168 080
of which female	18 320	17 850	17 370	17 360	17 060	16 680	16 610	16 450
Percentage female	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	12 240	12 230	12 300	12 390	12 310	12 010	12 030	11 880
Percentage BME ²	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%
Officers	31 930	31 830	30 700	30 550	30 010	29 200	29 060	28 750
of which female	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 820	3 760	3 680	3 670	3 630
Percentage female	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	740	750	720	720	700	680	670	670
Percentage BME ²	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Other Ranks	159 780	154 530	149 100	147 740	145 930	142 290	141 650	139 330
of which female	14 430	13 950	13 560	13 540	13 300	13 010	12 940	12 820
Percentage female	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	11 500	11 480	11 580	11 680	11 610	11 330	11 360	11 220
Percentage BME ²	7.4%	7.5%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	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.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 2 shows the full-time trained strengths of and the requirements for the UK Armed Forces by Service and detail for Other Ranks and Officers; with details regarding the surplus / deficit in the trained strength.

Background

The **surplus / deficit** in the trained strength of the Services is calculated as the difference between the number of trained (which comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training [see Glossary for more detail]) UK Armed Forces personnel and their requirement. The surplus / deficit is one indicator of each of the Service's ability to execute military tasks. Other indicators include the surplus / deficit in key trades or in Ranks.

The **strength** of (defined as the number of personnel in) 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 (see **Graphs 2.1 to 2.9**). Currently the Naval Service is and remains in surplus since January 2013, this followed reductions in the requirement.

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

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. This trend is illustrated in **Graphs 2.1 to 2.9**.

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

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

The **full-time trained strength** of the UK Armed Forces comprises all full-time military personnel (or strength) in the UK Armed Forces who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training (see Glossary for more details concerning training).

For more detail on the full-time, both trained and untrained, strengths of UK Armed Forces; see **Tables 3a - 3c**.

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

- Overall the UK Armed Forces **requirement** for manpower was **161,460** at 1 July 2013, representing a **decrease of 1,050** (0.6 per cent) since 1 April 2013 and a **decrease of 10,400** (6.1 per cent) since 1 July 2012.
- Since 1 July 2012 the overall requirement for all three Services has decreased. The Naval Service requirement **decreased by 3,230**, the Army requirement **decreased by 3,990** and the Royal Air Force requirement **decreased by 3,180**. The only exception was for Army Officer requirement, which has shown an increase over this time period. Comparisons between strength and requirement for each Service by Officer and Rank are illustrated in **Graphs 2.1 to 2.9**. These show that since 2008, manning has been below requirement in all 3 Services for Other Ranks whilst overall the Army were in surplus from April to October 2010. Currently the Army and RAF are both in deficit whilst the Naval Service has been in surplus since January 2013 this followed reductions in the requirement. Graph 2.10 illustrates the All Service (Tri-Service) trend since April 2007.
- At 1 July 2013, the full-time trained strengths of the Army and RAF were both below the requirements. The Army had a **3.7 per cent deficit against requirement**, the RAF had a **0.7 per cent deficit against requirement** and the Naval Service had a **1.9 per cent surplus against requirement**.
- The **surplus / deficit** of strength against requirement in the UK Armed Forces was a **deficit of 3,280** (2.0 per cent of requirement) at 1 July 2013 an increase compared with a **deficit of 1,790** (1.1 per cent of requirement) at 1 April 2013, and a decrease **deficit of 3,680** (2.1 per cent of requirement) at 1 July 2012.
- These trends are likely to continue due to the **SDSR** decision to reduce the size of the Regular Armed Forces by around 17,000 posts (around 5,000 each from the RN and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army. A further reduction of 12,000 (for a total reduction of 19,000 Army posts) was subsequently announced as a result of the **3ME**.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES								
Requirement	178 750	179 250	174 840	171 860 ^p	168 890 ^p	165 920 ^p	162 510 ^{rp}	161 460 ^p
Strength ²	177 890	176 860 ^{ll}	170 010	168 180	165 890	162 250	160 710	158 180
Surplus / Deficit ²	- 860	- 2 390 ^{ll}	- 4 830	- 3 680 ^p	- 3 000 ^p	- 3 670 ^p	- 1 790 ^{rp}	- 3 280 ^p
Officers								
Requirement	28 920	28 220	28 260	28 070 ^p	27 870 ^p	27 670 ^p	27 390 ^{rp}	27 290 ^p
Strength ²	29 470	29 310 ^{ll}	28 160	28 110	27 690	27 070	26 870	26 580
Surplus / Deficit ²	550	1 090 ^{ll}	- 100	40 ^p	- 180 ^p	- 600 ^p	- 520 ^{rp}	- 710 ^p
Other Ranks								
Requirement	149 830	151 030	146 580	143 790 ^p	141 020 ^p	138 240 ^p	135 120 ^{rp}	134 170 ^p
Strength	148 420	147 540	141 860	140 070	138 200	135 180	133 840	131 600
Surplus / Deficit	- 1 420	- 3 480	- 4 720	- 3 720 ^p	- 2 810 ^p	- 3 070 ^p	- 1 270 ^{rp}	- 2 570 ^p
NAVAL SERVICE								
Requirement	35 790	35 700	34 800	33 730	32 660	31 600	30 530	30 500
Strength	35 500	35 420	33 290	32 810	32 140	31 810	31 420	31 070
Surplus / Deficit	- 290	- 280	- 1 510	- 920	- 530	220	890	570
Officers								
Requirement	6 630	6 610	6 510	6 340	6 160	5 990	5 800	5 850
Strength	6 660	6 620	6 410	6 400	6 340	6 260	6 240	6 170
Surplus / Deficit	20	10	- 100	60	180	280	430	320
Other Ranks								
Requirement	29 160	29 090	28 290	27 390	26 500	25 610	24 730	24 650
Strength	28 850	28 800	26 880	26 410	25 800	25 550	25 190	24 900
Surplus / Deficit	- 320	- 280	- 1 420	- 980	- 700	- 60	460	240
ARMY								
Requirement	102 160	102 210	101 210	100 100	99 000	97 900	96 790	96 110
Strength ²	102 260	101 340 ^{ll}	98 600	97 820	96 960	94 610	93 940	92 510
Surplus / Deficit ²	100	- 870 ^{ll}	- 2 610	- 2 290	- 2 040	- 3 280	- 2 850	- 3 600
Officers								
Requirement	13 680	12 980	13 480	13 620	13 770	13 920	14 060	13 950
Strength ²	14 240	14 120 ^{ll}	13 520	13 590	13 400	13 130	13 060	13 010
Surplus / Deficit ²	560	1 140 ^{ll}	50	- 30	- 370	- 790	- 1 000	- 950
Other Ranks								
Requirement	88 480	89 230	87 730	86 480	85 230	83 980	82 730	82 160
Strength	88 020	87 220	85 080	84 220	83 570	81 480	80 880	79 500
Surplus / Deficit	- 460	- 2 010	- 2 660	- 2 260	- 1 660	- 2 500	- 1 850	- 2 660
ROYAL AIR FORCE								
Requirement	40 800	41 340	38 830	38 030 ^p	37 220 ^p	36 420 ^p	35 190 ^{rp}	34 850 ^p
Strength	40 130	40 090	38 120	37 560	36 790	35 820	35 350	34 610
Surplus / Deficit	- 670	- 1 250	- 700	- 470 ^p	- 430 ^p	- 600 ^p	160 ^{rp}	- 240 ^p
Officers								
Requirement	8 610	8 630	8 270	8 110 ^p	7 940 ^p	7 770 ^p	7 520 ^{rp}	7 490 ^p
Strength	8 570	8 560	8 220	8 120	7 950	7 680	7 570	7 400
Surplus / Deficit	- 40	- 60	- 50	10 ^p	10 ^p	- 90 ^p	50 ^{rp}	- 80 ^p
Other Ranks								
Requirement	32 190	32 710	30 560	29 920 ^p	29 280 ^p	28 650 ^p	27 670 ^{rp}	27 360 ^p
Strength	31 550	31 520	29 900	29 440	28 840	28 140	27 780	27 200
Surplus / Deficit	- 640	- 1 190	- 650	- 480 ^p	- 450 ^p	- 510 ^p	120 ^{rp}	- 160 ^p

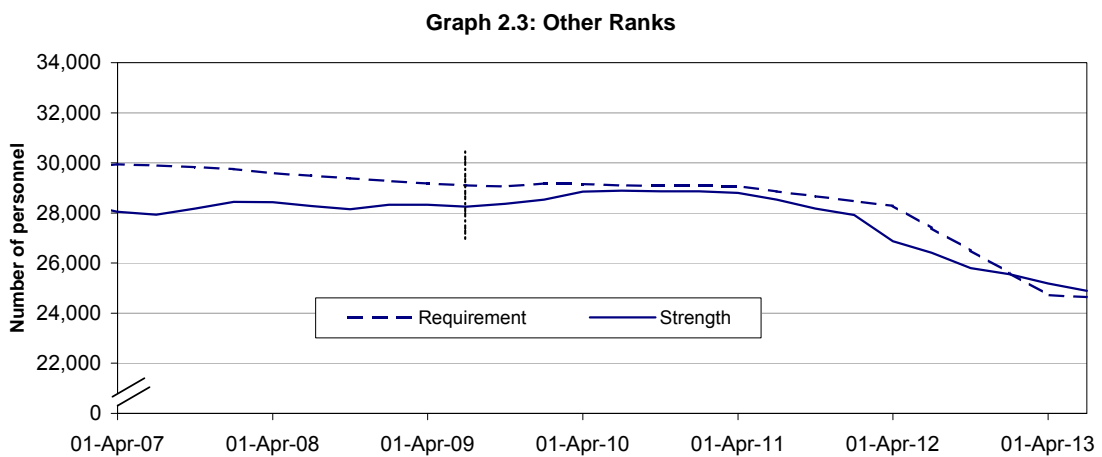
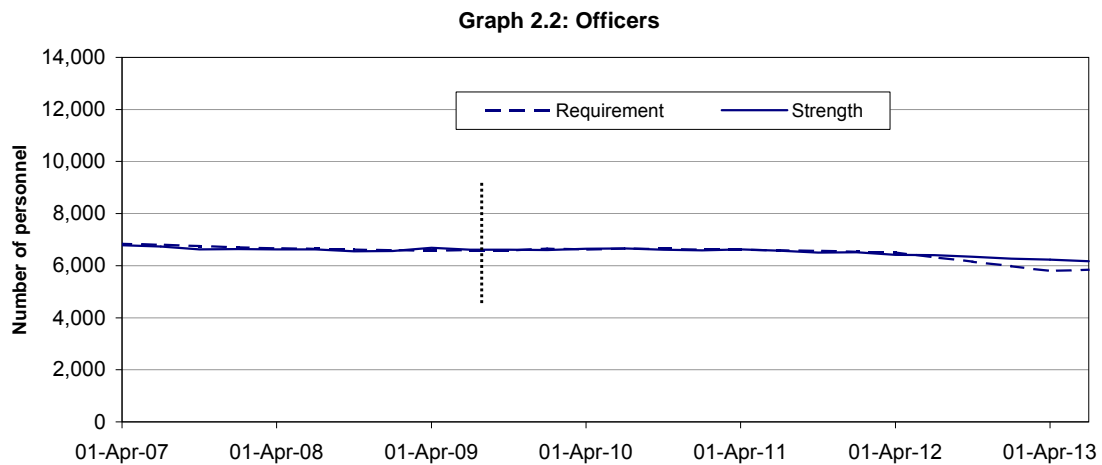
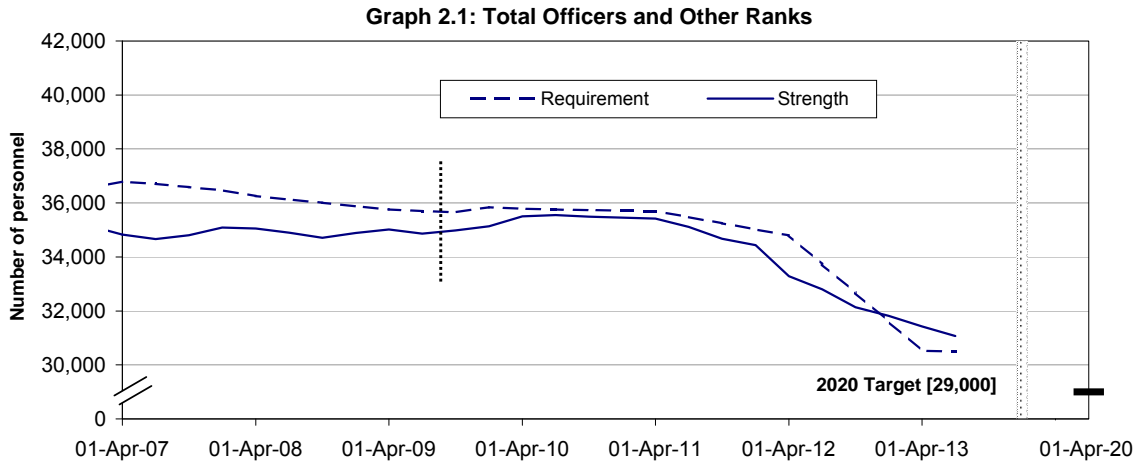
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time trained strength and trained requirement comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel. From 1 July 2009 onwards some elements of the FTRS were 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 2 training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

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.

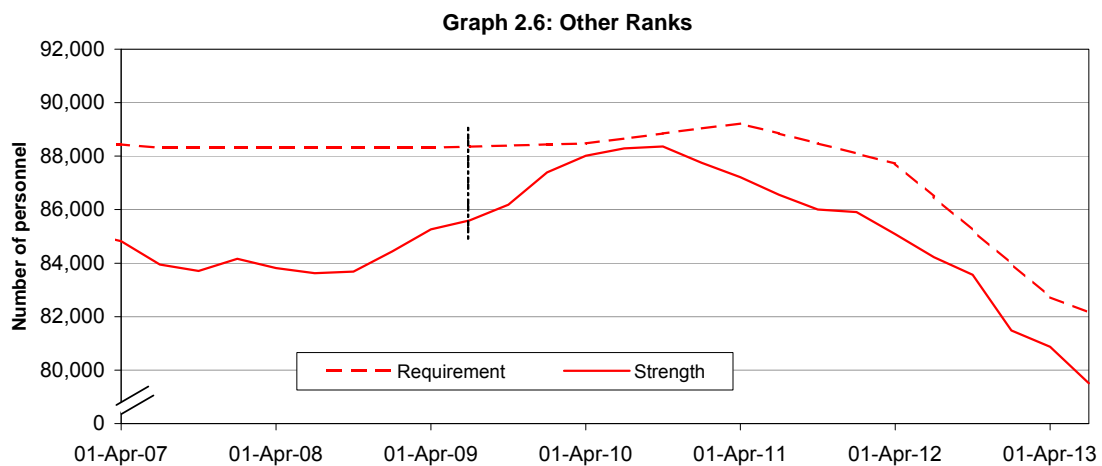
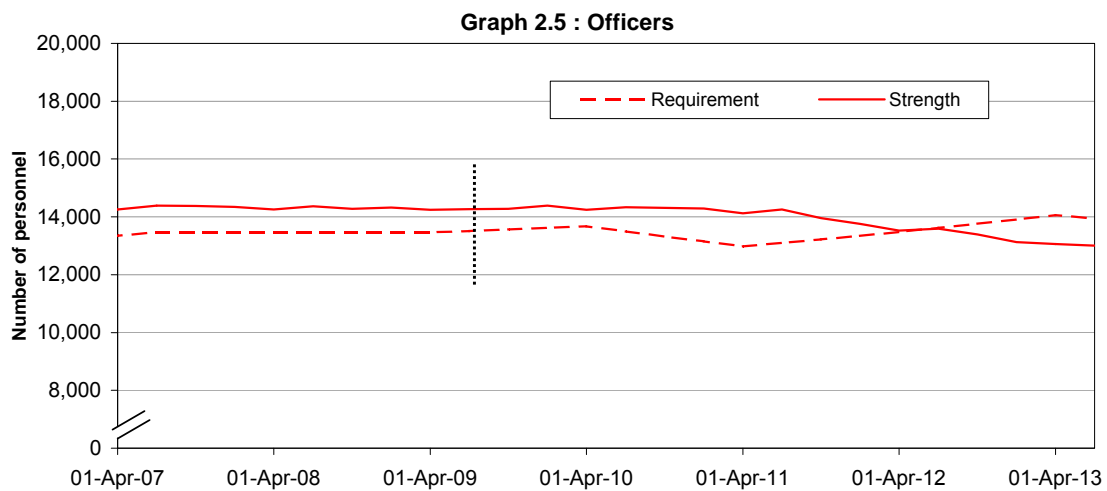
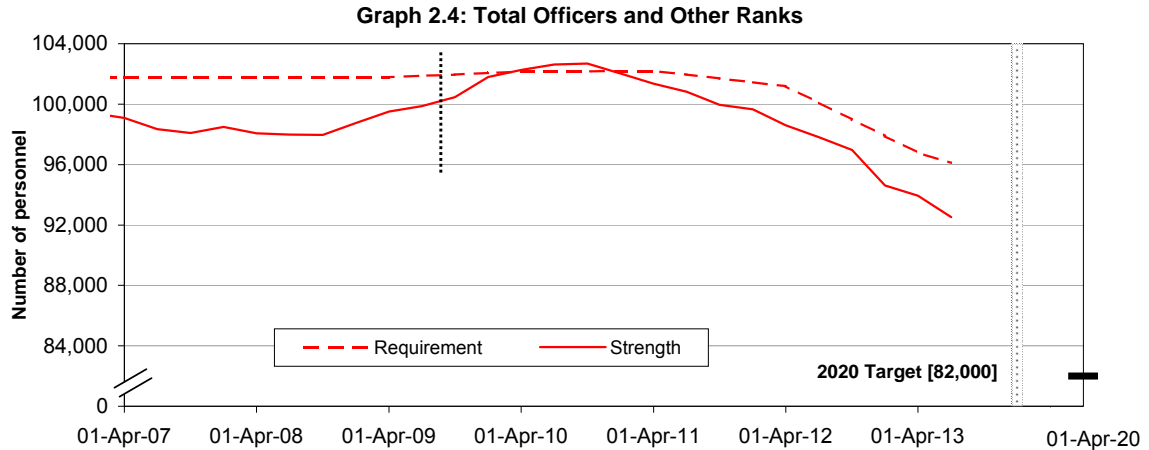
In Graph 2.1, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

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



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.

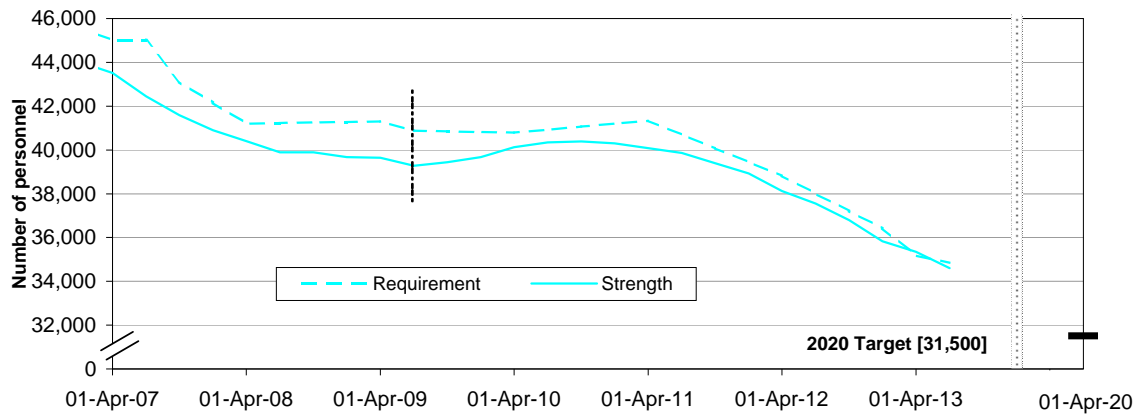
Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

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.

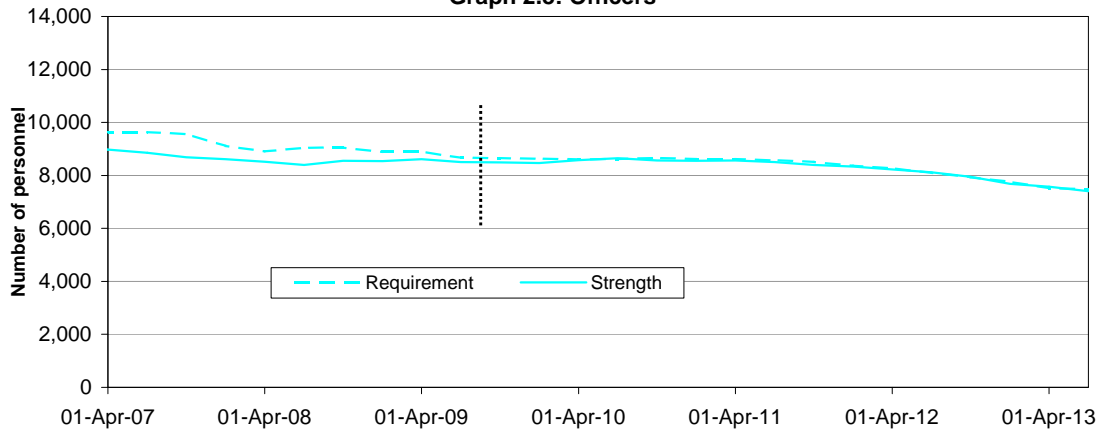
Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Royal Air Force

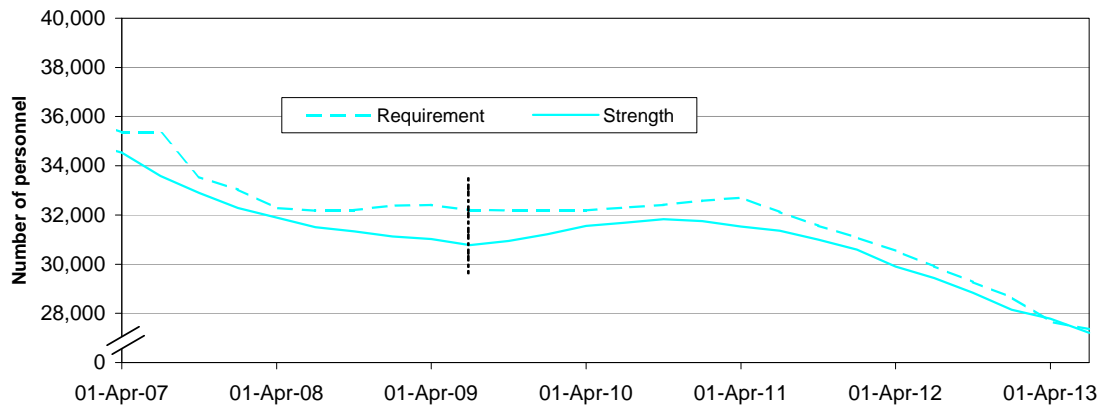
Graph 2.7: Total Officers and Other Ranks



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.

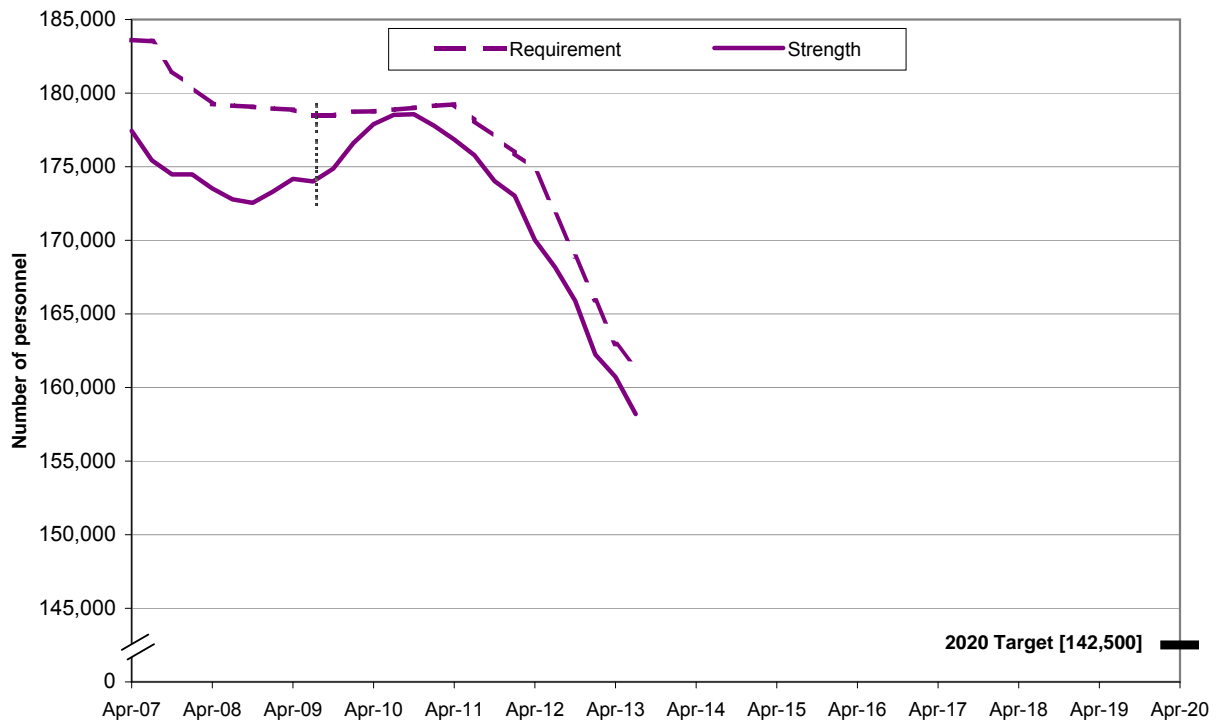
In Graph 2.7, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

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 outlines the strength of the full-time UK Armed Forces, which comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, both trained and untrained, by Service.

The majority of FTRS personnel serve in support roles which are vital to Defence, but do not form part of the UK Regulars.

Gurkhas are employed under the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement terms and conditions and after 5 years are eligible for a transfer to the UK Regulars should they wish (more information on what defines FTRS and Gurkhas can be found in the Glossary).

• As at 1 July 2013 the full-time UK Armed Forces comprised **173,980** personnel of which **158,180** were trained and counted against the requirement (see **Table 3b** and for more detail on requirements see **Table 2**). There were **13,350** untrained personnel (see **Table 3c**).

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES	197 820	192 330	185 690	184 160	181 710	177 230	176 660	173 980
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710	168 080
Officers	32 970	32 730	31 610	31 490	30 960	30 210	30 110	29 870
UK Regular Forces	31 930	31 830	30 700	30 550	30 010	29 200	29 060	28 750
Gurkhas	140	130	120	120	120	120	120	110
FTRS ³	900	770	780	810	830	900	930	1 010
FC	360	210	140	140	130	140	130	130
LC	170	170	150	140	150	170	180	180
HC	360	390	500	530	550	600	630	700
Other Ranks	164 860	159 600	154 080	152 670	150 750	147 020	146 550	144 100
UK Regular Forces	159 780	154 530	149 100	147 740	145 930	142 290	141 650	139 330
Gurkhas	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 620	3 450	3 320	3 390	3 080
FTRS ³	1 380	1 290	1 280	1 320	1 370	1 410	1 510	1 690
FC	590	380	180	160	150	140	140	150
LC	320	330	320	310	320	320	340	370
HC	470	580	780	840	900	950	1,020	1,180
NAVAL SERVICE	39 310	38 090	35 900	35 610	35 040	34 660	34 360	34 110
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	38 730	37 660	35 540	35 250	34 680	34 290	33 960	33 680
Officers	7 620	7 520	7 280	7 210	7 190	7 080	7 050	6 970
UK Regular Forces	7 460	7 410	7 190	7 120	7 100	6 980	6 940	6 860
FTRS ³	160	110	80	80	80	100	110	110
FC	80	50	50	50	50	50	50	60
LC	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	30
HC	30	20	10	10	10	20	20	20
Other Ranks	31 680	30 570	28 630	28 400	27 850	27 580	27 310	27 140
UK Regular Forces	31 270	30 240	28 350	28 130	27 580	27 310	27 020	26 830
FTRS ³	420	320	280	280	270	270	290	310
FC	110	70	50	50	50	50	60	70
LC	190	180	170	170	160	170	170	180
HC	120	70	50	50	50	60	60	70
ARMY	114 020	111 330	109 350	108 670	107 720	104 620	104 760	102 950
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	108 920	106 240	104 250	103 590	102 760	99 740	99 730	98 030
Officers	15 330	15 370	15 140	15 190	15 040	14 640	14 620	14 600
UK Regular Forces	14 640	14 760	14 480	14 500	14 340	13 910	13 890	13 820
Gurkhas	140	130	120	120	120	120	120	110
FTRS ³	550	480	540	560	580	610	620	680
FC	250	140	90	80	80	80	70	70
LC	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	-
HC	280	320	440	470	490	520	540	610
Other Ranks	98 690	95 960	94 210	93 480	92 680	89 990	90 140	88 350
UK Regular Forces	94 280	91 480	89 780	89 090	88 420	85 830	85 840	84 210
Gurkhas	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 620	3 450	3 320	3 390	3 080
FTRS ³	710	700	730	770	810	840	910	1,050
FC	480	310	130	110	100	80	80	80
LC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HC	230	390	600	660	720	760	830	970
ROYAL AIR FORCE	44 500	42 920	40 440	39 880	38 950	37 940	37 540	36 920
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	44 050	42 460	40 000	39 440	38 500	37 460	37 030	36 370
Officers	10 010	9 840	9 200	9 090	8 730	8 490	8 440	8 300
UK Regular Forces	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 920	8 560	8 300	8 230	8 080
FTRS ³	190	180	160	170	170	190	200	220
FC	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
LC	120	120	110	110	120	130	140	150
HC	50	50	50	60	50	60	60	60
Other Ranks	34 480	33 080	31 240	30 790	30 210	29 450	29 100	28 620
UK Regular Forces	34 230	32 810	30 970	30 520	29 930	29 150	28 790	28 290
FTRS ³	260	270	270	270	280	290	310	330
FC	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
LC	130	140	150	140	150	160	170	190
HC	120	120	120	120	130	130	140	140

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all FTRS personnel (for a description of FTRS 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.

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 outlines the strength of the **trained** full-time UK Armed Forces serving against the requirement.

- 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.
- The greatest proportional decrease between 1 July 2012 and 1 July 2013 occurred in the Royal Air Force from 37,560 to 34,610 (**7.9 per cent**). This is partly due to a decrease in intake to the Armed Forces and partly due to the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme to reach the Strategic Defence and Security Review (**SDSR**) targets.
- The trained strength of the UK Armed Forces comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training (see Glossary). At 1 July 2013 it was **158,180, down 2,530** (1.6 per cent) since 1 April 2013 and **down 10,000** (5.9 per cent) since 1 July 2012.

Table 3b - Strength of UK Armed Forces¹ - full-time trained personnel serving against the requirement

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES	177 890	176 860	170 010	168 180	165 890	162 250	160 710	158 180
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{2,3}</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>	<i>154 930</i>
Officers³	29 470	29 310	28 160	28 110	27 690	27 070	26 870	26 580
UK Regular Forces ³	28 950	28 970	27 920	27 870	27 460	26 830	26 640	26 350
Gurkhas ³	140	130	120	120	120	120	120	110
FTRS	390	210	110	120	120	120	120	120
Other Ranks	148 420	147 540	141 860	140 070	138 200	135 180	133 840	131 600
UK Regular Forces	144 360	143 630	138 190	136 500	134 710	131 800	130 510	128 570
Gurkhas	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 440	3 370	3 240	3 190	2 890
FTRS	570	310	140	130	120	130	140	140
NAVAL SERVICE	35 500	35 420	33 290	32 810	32 140	31 810	31 420	31 070
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</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>	<i>30 910</i>
Officers	6 660	6 620	6 410	6 400	6 340	6 260	6 240	6 170
UK Regular Forces	6 530	6 550	6 370	6 350	6 290	6 200	6 180	6 110
FTRS	120	80	40	50	50	60	60	60
Other Ranks	28 850	28 800	26 880	26 410	25 800	25 550	25 190	24 900
UK Regular Forces	28 640	28 700	26 820	26 350	25 730	25 470	25 100	24 800
FTRS	200	100	60	60	70	80	90	90
ARMY³	102 260	101 340	98 600	97 820	96 960	94 610	93 940	92 510
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{2,3}</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>	<i>89 410</i>
Officers³	14 240	14 120	13 520	13 590	13 400	13 130	13 060	13 010
UK Regular Forces ³	13 870	13 870	13 330	13 400	13 210	12 950	12 890	12 840
Gurkhas ³	140	130	120	120	120	120	120	110
FTRS	240	120	70	70	60	60	50	50
Other Ranks	88 020	87 220	85 080	84 220	83 570	81 480	80 880	79 500
UK Regular Forces	84 170	83 410	81 470	80 720	80 150	78 190	77 630	76 570
Gurkhas	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 440	3 370	3 240	3 190	2 890
FTRS	360	200	80	60	50	50	50	50
ROYAL AIR FORCE	40 130	40 090	38 120	37 560	36 790	35 820	35 350	34 610
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</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>	<i>34 600</i>
Officers	8 570	8 560	8 220	8 120	7 950	7 680	7 570	7 400
UK Regular Forces	8 550	8 550	8 220	8 120	7 950	7 680	7 560	7 400
FTRS	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	31 550	31 520	29 900	29 440	28 840	28 140	27 780	27 200
UK Regular Forces	31 550	31 520	29 900	29 430	28 840	28 140	27 780	27 200
FTRS	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). 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. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase 2 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.

Table 3bi outlines the strength of the **Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS)** serving against **additional requirements** to those defined in Table 2. For a full definition of how each service determines whether FTRS are counted against liability or additional requirements see **FTRS** in the glossary.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES								
Requirement ²	1 290	1 490	1 760	1 850	1 920	1 980	2 070	2 280
Trained Strength	1 320	1 530	1 810	1 890	1 960	2 050	2 180	2 440
Surplus / Deficit ²	30	40	40	40	40	70	110	170
NAVAL SERVICE								
Requirement	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Trained Strength	250	250	260	250	230	240	250	270
Surplus / Deficit	10	10	20	10	- 10	-	10	30
ARMY								
Requirement ²	650	850	1 120	1 200	1 280	1 340	1 430	1 630
Trained Strength	660	850	1 120	1 200	1 280	1 340	1 430	1 630
Surplus / Deficit ²	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL AIR FORCE								
Requirement	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Trained Strength	410	430	430	430	450	480	500	540
Surplus / Deficit	10	30	30	30	40	70	100	140

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. FTRS personnel serving against a requirement additional to that in Table 2 are identified separately. 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 shows the strength of **untrained** full-time UK Armed Forces personnel.

Table 3c shows the strength of the untrained UK Armed Forces, broken down by Service and Officer and Other Rank. For more information on the total of trained personnel please see Table 3b.

• The **untrained** strength of the UK Armed Forces was **13,350** at 1 July 2013, **down 420** (3.0 per cent) since 1 April 2013 and **down 740** (5.3 per cent) since 1 July 2012.

• Since 1 July 2012 the Naval Service untrained strength **increased by 210** (8.4 per cent) whilst the Army **decreased by 840** (8.7 per cent) and the RAF **decreased by 120** (6.5 per cent) over the same period. All three Services have reduced their intake of untrained strength since the SDSR and 3ME targets were announced. For more information on intake please see **Tables 5a-5c**.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES⁵	18 610	13 950	13 870	14 090	13 860	12 930	13 760	13 350
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{3,5}</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>	<i>13 150</i>
Officers⁵	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 680	2 550	2 360	2 420	2 400
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 680	2 550	2 360	2 420	2 400
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	15 630	11 080	11 090	11 410	11 310	10 560	11 340	10 950
UK Regular Forces ³	15 420	10 910	10 910	11 240	11 220	10 490	11 140	10 750
Gurkhas	210	180	180	180	80	70	200	200
NAVAL SERVICE	3 560	2 410	2 360	2 560	2 670	2 610	2 680	2 770
Officers	930	870	820	780	810	780	760	750
UK Regular Forces ³	930	870	820	780	810	780	760	750
Other Ranks	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 780	1 860	1 830	1 920	2 020
UK Regular Forces ³	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 780	1 860	1 830	1 920	2 020
ARMY⁵	11 100	9 140	9 630	9 650	9 480	8 670	9 400	8 810
Officers⁵	780	890	1 140	1,100	1,130	960	990	970
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	780	890	1 140	1,100	1,130	960	990	970
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	10 320	8 250	8 490	8 550	8 360	7 710	8 400	7 840
UK Regular Forces ³	10 110	8 070	8 310	8 370	8 270	7 640	8 200	7 640
Gurkhas	210	180	180	180	80	70	200	200
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 960	2 400	1 880	1 890	1 710	1 640	1 680	1 770
Officers	1 280	1 100	820	800	610	630	670	680
UK Regular Forces ³	1 280	1 100	820	800	610	630	670	680
Other Ranks	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 080	1 090	1 010	1 020	1 090
UK Regular Forces ³	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 080	1 090	1 010	1 020	1 090

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 2 training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

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.

UK Regular Forces

Table 4a shows the strength of UK Regular Forces by gender. This is given by each Service and by whether Officer or Other Ranks.

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

See **Graph 4.1** for a comparison, by Service, of females as a percentage of strength.

- The number of women serving in the UK Regular Forces was **16,450** (9.8 per cent of UK Regular Forces) at 1 July 2013. This is a **decrease of 160** (1 per cent) since 1 April 2013 and a **decrease of 920** (5.3 per cent) since 1 July 2012. Despite the number of female personnel decreasing, the percentage has **increased** to 9.8 per cent, from 9.7 per cent at 1 July 2012.
- The percentage of the UK Regular Forces who are female has been **increasing** in all three Services since April 2000.

Table 4a - Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by sex

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710	168 080
of which female	18 320	17 850	17 370	17 360	17 060	16 680	16 610	16 450
Percentage female	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%
Officers	31 930	31 830	30 700	30 550	30 010	29 200	29 060	28 750
of which female	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 820	3 760	3 680	3 670	3 630
Percentage female	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%
Other Ranks	159 780	154 530	149 100	147 740	145 930	142 290	141 650	139 330
of which female	14 430	13 950	13 560	13 540	13 300	13 010	12 940	12 820
Percentage female	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%
NAVAL SERVICE	38 730	37 660	35 540	35 250	34 680	34 290	33 960	33 680
of which female	3 710	3 530	3 280	3 260	3 160	3 110	3 080	3 040
Percentage female	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.3%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.0%
Officers	7 460	7 410	7 190	7 120	7 100	6 980	6 940	6 860
of which female	720	720	700	700	690	690	690	680
Percentage female	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%
Other Ranks	31 270	30 240	28 350	28 130	27 580	27 310	27 020	26 830
of which female	2 990	2 810	2 580	2 560	2 460	2 420	2 390	2 360
Percentage female	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	9.1%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	8.8%
ARMY	108 920	106 240	104 250	103 590	102 760	99 740	99 730	98 030
of which female	8 570	8 480	8 570	8 640	8 560	8 380	8 400	8 370
Percentage female	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.5%
Officers	14 640	14 760	14 480	14 500	14 340	13 910	13 890	13 820
of which female	1 660	1 670	1 680	1 680	1 660	1 630	1 640	1 640
Percentage female	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%	11.9%
Other Ranks	94 280	91 480	89 780	89 090	88 420	85 830	85 840	84 210
of which female	6 910	6 810	6 890	6 950	6 900	6 750	6 760	6 730
Percentage female	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%	8.0%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	44 050	42 460	40 000	39 440	38 500	37 460	37 030	36 370
of which female	6 040	5 840	5 520	5 470	5 350	5 200	5 130	5 030
Percentage female	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	13.8%
Officers	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 920	8 560	8 300	8 230	8 080
of which female	1 510	1 510	1 440	1 430	1 400	1 360	1 340	1 310
Percentage female	15.4%	15.7%	15.9%	16.1%	16.4%	16.4%	16.3%	16.2%
Other Ranks	34 230	32 810	30 970	30 520	29 930	29 150	28 790	28 290
of which female	4 530	4 330	4 090	4 030	3 940	3 840	3 790	3 720
Percentage female	13.2%	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, FTRS personnel and mobilised reservists.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 4b shows the strength of UK Regular Forces by ethnic origin (Black and Minority Ethnic, White and Unknown) and nationality (for BME personnel only).

MOD publicises on its website 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'.

See **Graph 4.2** for a comparison, by Service, of BME personnel as a percentage of strength.

- The number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel serving in the UK Regular Forces was **11,880** (representing 7.2 per cent) at 1 July 2013. The total number of BME personnel has **decreased by 150** (1.2 per cent) since 1 April 2013 and **decreased by 510** (4.1 per cent) since 1 July 2012. However, the percentage of BME in the UK Regular Forces has **increased** from 7.1 per cent at 1 July 2012 to 7.2 per cent at 1 July 2013.
- The percentage of the UK Regular Forces who consider themselves to be from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds has been increasing 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).

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES	191 710	186 360	179 800	178 280	175 940	171 480	170 710	168 080
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	12 240	12 230	12 300	12 390	12 310	12 010	12 030	11 880
Percentage BME ²	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%
of which UK	4 510	4 790	4 790	4 780	4 750	4 650	4 740	4 690
% UK	36.9%	39.2%	39.0%	38.6%	38.6%	38.7%	39.4%	39.4%
of which non-UK	7 730	7 430	7 510	7 610	7 560	7 360	7 290	7 200
% non-UK	63.1%	60.8%	61.0%	61.4%	61.4%	61.3%	60.6%	60.6%
White	173 790	170 730	164 750	163 260	161 230	157 240	156 460	154 100
Unknown	5 670	3 410	2 750	2 630	2 390	2 240	2 210	2 090
NAVAL SERVICE	38 730	37 660	35 540	35 250	34 680	34 290	33 960	33 680
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	1 290	1 300	1 230	1 240	1 200	1 180	1 170	1 150
Percentage BME ²	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
of which UK	690	710	670	670	660	650	660	660
% UK	53.7%	54.4%	54.7%	54.5%	55.3%	55.0%	56.1%	56.8%
of which non-UK	600	590	560	560	540	530	510	500
% non-UK	46.3%	45.6%	45.3%	45.5%	44.7%	45.0%	43.9%	43.2%
White	36 210	35 650	33 800	33 530	33 010	32 670	32 360	32 130
Unknown	1 240	700	520	490	470	440	430	400
ARMY	108 920	106 240	104 250	103 590	102 760	99 740	99 730	98 030
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	10 070	10 090	10 300	10 390	10 360	10 100	10 140	10 020
Percentage BME ²	9.4%	9.6%	9.9%	10.1%	10.1%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
of which UK	3 010	3 310	3 410	3 410	3 400	3 340	3 430	3 390
% UK	29.9%	32.9%	33.1%	32.8%	32.8%	33.1%	33.9%	33.8%
of which non-UK	7 060	6 770	6 890	6 980	6 960	6 760	6 710	6 630
% non-UK	70.1%	67.1%	66.9%	67.2%	67.2%	66.9%	66.1%	66.2%
White	96 590	95 500	93 640	92 910	92 150	89 420	89 350	87 810
Unknown	2 270	650	310	290	250	210	240	200
ROYAL AIR FORCE	44 050	42 460	40 000	39 440	38 500	37 460	37 030	36 370
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	890	840	770	770	750	730	720	710
Percentage BME ²	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
of which UK	820	770	700	700	680	660	660	640
% UK	91.9%	91.9%	91.6%	91.3%	90.8%	90.6%	90.6%	90.6%
of which non-UK	70	70	60	70	70	70	70	70
% non-UK	8.1%	8.1%	8.4%	8.7%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%
White	41 000	39 570	37 310	36 820	36 070	35 150	34 760	34 160
Unknown	2 160	2 050	1 920	1 850	1 670	1 580	1 550	1 490

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.

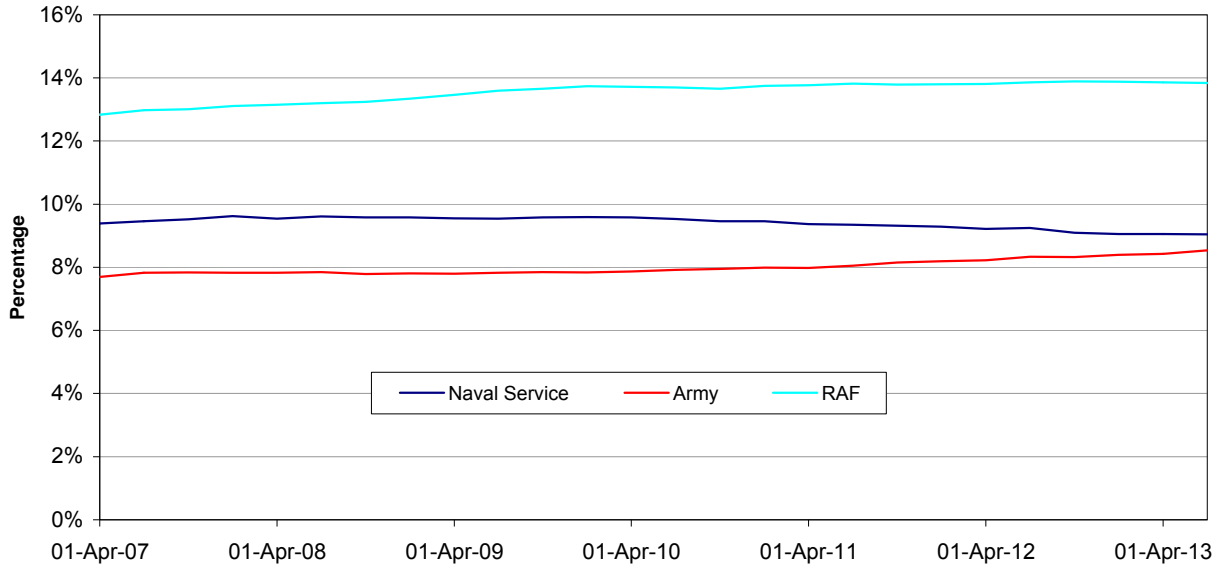
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Strength of UK Regular Forces

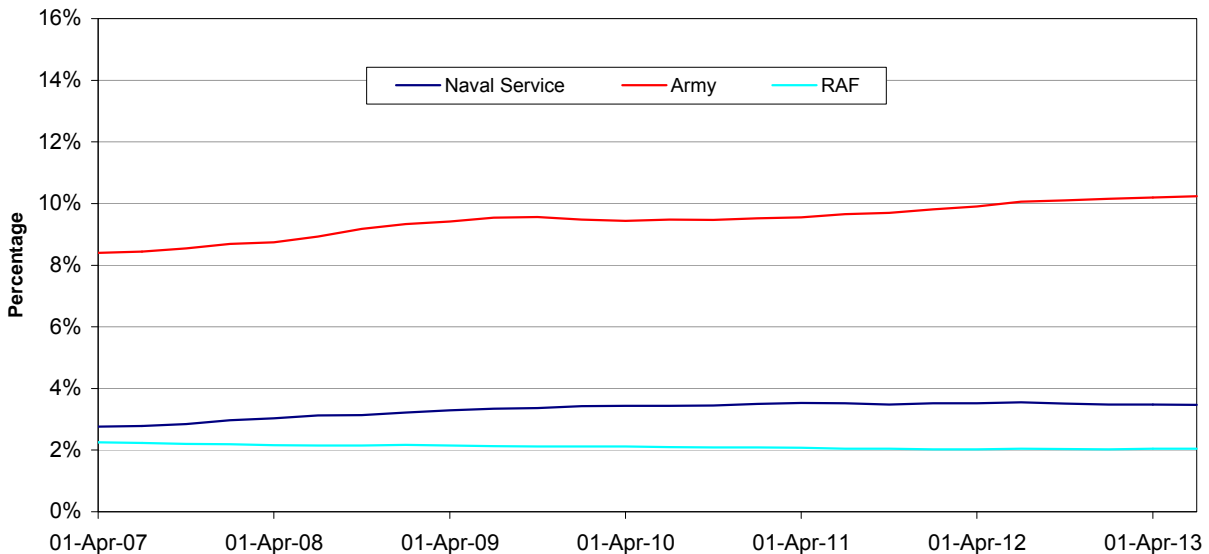
Graph 4.1 shows the proportion of women in each of the Services since 2006. The RAF has always had the highest proportion of female personnel (currently **13.8 per cent**), followed by the Naval Service (currently **9.0 per cent**) and the Army (currently **8.5 per cent**). There are no specific policy explanations for the difference, although the proportion of posts in each Service open to women may contribute to the difference.

Graph 4.2 illustrates the proportion of BME personnel in each of the 3 Services. Since 2006 the Army has always had the highest proportion of BME personnel followed by the Naval Service and then the RAF.

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 shows, by Service, the **intake to UK Regular forces** (full definitions found in the footnotes below) and whether entrants are untrained or direct trained entrants. For an illustration of the trend of intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service see **Graph 5.1**.

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

- The **intake to the trained and untrained strength** of the UK Regular Forces was **13,870** in the 12 months to 30 June 2013. This is a **decrease of 500** (3.5 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 March 2013) and a **decrease of 1050** (7.2 per cent) since the same period a year ago (the 12 months to 30 June 2012).
- In order to meet the targets as set out in the **SDSR** and **3ME**, recruiting (or intake) has been reduced and fewer extensions of Service (longer contracts) have been offered. The Armed Forces cannot bring people in from outside to perform more senior roles as they lack the necessary military experience. These positions are therefore filled by promotions within the Services. The Armed Forces must then replace those who are promoted every year with new recruits. Even though the Armed Forces are reducing in size and have surpluses in some Ranks, the Armed Forces needs to continue to recruit into junior Ranks every year in addition to making other Service personnel redundant.
- The intake pattern of each Service however is different; the intake to the trained and untrained strength of the Naval Service has **increased by 400** (16.7 per cent) compared to the 12 months to 30 June 2012, the Army has **decreased by 1550** (13.8 per cent) and the RAF has **increased by 90** (7.0 per cent) compared to the 12 months to 30 June 2012.

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

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	to 2013
	2010/11	2011/12	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Jun
ALL SERVICES	12 730	14 800	14 920	14 530	14 470	14 370	13 870	3 040
To untrained	12 400	14 460	14 590	14 210	14 160	14 090	13 610	2 980
Trained direct entrants	320	340	330	320	310	280	260	60
Officers	1 360	1 070	1 000	960	1 040	1 060	1 050	260
To untrained	1 300	1 040	970	930	1 000	1 030	1 020	260
Trained direct entrants	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	-
Other Ranks	11 370	13 730	13 930	13 570	13 430	13 310	12 820	2 780
To untrained	11 100	13 420	13 620	13 280	13 150	13 060	12 580	2 730
Trained direct entrants	270	310	300	290	280	250	230	60
NAVAL SERVICE	2 550	2 220	2 420	2 570	2 680	2 770	2 820	750
To untrained	2 490	2 190	2 390	2 550	2 640	2 730	2 780	740
Trained direct entrants	60	20	30	20	30	40	40	10
Officers	300	280	230	230	280	280	280	50
To untrained	290	280	230	220	270	280	280	50
Trained direct entrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	2 250	1 940	2 180	2 350	2 400	2 490	2 540	700
To untrained	2 200	1 910	2 160	2 330	2 370	2 450	2 500	690
Trained direct entrants	50	20	20	20	30	30	40	10
ARMY	8 760	11 190	11 190	10 740	10 460	10 300	9 650	1 900
To untrained	8 520	10 890	10 910	10 450	10 200	10 060	9 440	1 850
Trained direct entrants	250	300	290	280	270	230	200	40
Officers	780	710	670	640	640	640	620	170
To untrained	740	690	650	620	620	620	600	170
Trained direct entrants	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	-
Other Ranks	7 980	10 480	10 520	10 100	9 830	9 660	9 020	1 720
To untrained	7 780	10 200	10 250	9 840	9 580	9 440	8 840	1 680
Trained direct entrants	210	280	270	260	250	210	180	40
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 220	1 330	1 310	1 400	400
To untrained	1 390	1 380	1 300	1 210	1 320	1 300	1 390	390
Trained direct entrants	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	-
Officers	280	80	90	100	120	140	150	40
To untrained	270	80	90	90	120	130	140	40
Trained direct entrants	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	1 140	1 310	1 220	1 120	1 210	1 170	1 260	360
To untrained	1 120	1 300	1 210	1 120	1 200	1 170	1 250	350
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, FTRS personnel, and mobilised reservists.

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 shows, by each Service, the **intake to UK Regular forces** (full definitions found in the footnotes below) by whether Officers or Other Ranks and of which of these are female. For an illustration of the trend of intake of female personnel to the UK Regular Forces by Service, see **Graph 5.2**.

- The percentage of intake for female personnel was **8.3 per cent** in the 12 months to 30 June 2013. This is a **decrease of 0.1 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 March 2013) and a **decrease of 0.8 percentage points** since the 12 months to 30 June 2012.
- The Naval Service intake of female personnel has **decreased by 1.4 percentage points** since the same period a year ago (12 months ending 30 June 2012), the Army **decreased by 0.7 percentage points** over the same period and the RAF **increased by 0.1 percentage points** over the same period; there is no policy explanation for the changes.

Table 5b - Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces² by sex

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	to 2013
	2010/11	2011/12	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Jun
ALL SERVICES	12 730	14 800	14 920	14 530	14 470	14 370	13 870	3 040
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.8%	8.7%	9.1%	8.3%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	10.5%
Officers	1 360	1 070	1 000	960	1 040	1 060	1 050	260
of which female	210	180	180	170	190	170	160	40
<i>Percentage female</i>	15.8%	16.8%	18.4%	17.9%	18.6%	16.4%	15.3%	16.9%
Other Ranks	11 370	13 730	13 930	13 570	13 430	13 310	12 820	2 780
of which female	900	1 110	1 170	1 030	1 030	1 030	990	280
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.9%	8.1%	8.4%	7.6%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	9.9%
NAVAL SERVICE	2 550	2 220	2 420	2 570	2 680	2 770	2 820	750
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.7%	8.3%	8.5%	7.6%	7.5%	7.3%	7.1%	8.9%
Officers	300	280	230	230	280	280	280	50
of which female	30	40	30	30	40	40	30	10
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.4%	13.5%	14.7%	12.3%	13.7%	12.5%	10.6%	20.4%
Other Ranks	2 250	1 940	2 180	2 350	2 400	2 490	2 540	700
of which female	140	150	170	170	160	170	170	60
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.3%	7.5%	7.9%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	8.1%
ARMY	8 760	11 190	11 190	10 740	10 460	10 300	9 650	1 900
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.1%	8.3%	8.7%	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	8.0%	10.2%
Officers	780	710	670	640	640	640	620	170
of which female	120	110	120	110	120	100	90	20
<i>Percentage female</i>	14.8%	16.0%	17.6%	18.0%	18.2%	15.3%	15.1%	14.5%
Other Ranks	7 980	10 480	10 520	10 100	9 830	9 660	9 020	1 720
of which female	590	810	860	750	750	740	680	170
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.4%	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	9.7%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 220	1 330	1 310	1 400	400
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.7%	13.1%	13.0%	12.2%	12.0%	12.9%	13.1%	15.2%
Officers	280	80	90	100	120	140	150	40
of which female	70	30	30	30	40	40	40	10
<i>Percentage female</i>	25.3%	36.3%	33.3%	31.3%	32.8%	29.7%	25.3%	23.1%
Other Ranks	1 140	1 310	1 220	1 120	1 210	1 170	1 260	360
of which female	170	150	140	120	120	130	150	50
<i>Percentage female</i>	14.6%	11.7%	11.5%	10.5%	9.9%	10.9%	11.7%	14.3%

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 Rank to Officer due to promotion.

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

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 shows, by each Service, the **intake to UK Regular Forces** (full definitions found in the footnotes below) by ethnicity and a breakdown of nationality for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel. For an illustration of the trend of intake of BME personnel to the UK Regular Forces by Service, see **Graph 5.3**.

- The percentage of intake for BME personnel was **7.7 per cent** in the 12 months to 30 June 2013. This is a **decrease of 0.2 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 March 2013) and an **increase of 0.2 percentage points** since the 12 months to 30 June 2012.
- The BME intake for the 12 months to 30 June 2013 compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2012 for the Naval Service **decreased by 0.4 percentage points**, the Army **increased by 0.9 percentage points** and the RAF **decreased by 0.4 percentage points**.

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

	Financial Year	Financial Year	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	2010/11	2011/12	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	to 2013 30 Jun
ALL SERVICES	12 730	14 800	14 920	14 530	14 470	14 370	13 870	3 040
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	660	1 040	1 080	1 100	1 110	1 110	1 050	250
Percentage BME ³	5.6%	7.3%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%	8.2%
of which UK	270	360 ^r	370 ^r	360 ^r	350 ^r	370 ^r	340	70
% UK	41.7%	34.3% ^r	34.1% ^r	32.7% ^r	31.7% ^r	33.3% ^r	33.0%	28.7%
of which non-UK	380	680 ^r	710 ^r	740 ^r	760 ^r	740 ^r	700	180
% non-UK	58.3%	65.7% ^r	65.9% ^r	67.3% ^r	68.3% ^r	66.7% ^r	67.0%	71.3%
White	11 160	13 290	13 460	13 110	13 120	13 000	12 570	2 760
Unknown	910	460	380	310	240	260	250	40
NAVAL SERVICE	2 550	2 220	2 420	2 570	2 680	2 770	2 820	750
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	90	60	70	80	80	80	70	20
Percentage BME ³	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%
of which UK	50	40	40	50	40 ^r	50 ^r	50	10
% UK	56.3%	69.0%	54.8%	56.6%	55.7% ^r	57.8% ^r	64.9%	63.2%
of which non-UK	40	20	30	40	40 ^r	40 ^r	30	10
% non-UK	43.7%	31.0%	45.2%	43.4%	44.3% ^r	42.2% ^r	35.1%	36.8%
White	2 300	2 050	2 250	2 430	2 540	2 610	2 660	720
Unknown	160	110	90	60	60	80	80	20
ARMY	8 760	11 190	11 190	10 740	10 460	10 300	9 650	1 900
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	540	960	980	990	1 000	990	940	220
Percentage BME ³	6.8%	8.8%	9.0%	9.4%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%	11.8%
of which UK	200	300	300	290	280	290 ^r	270	50
% UK	36.9%	30.8%	30.9%	29.2%	28.1%	29.6% ^r	28.9%	24.3%
of which non-UK	340	660	680	700	720	700 ^r	670	170
% non-UK	63.1%	69.2%	69.1%	70.8%	71.9%	70.4% ^r	71.1%	75.7%
White	7 480	9 950	9 950	9 530	9 320	9 140	8 560	1 650
Unknown	740	280	270	220	140	160	140	20
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 220	1 330	1 310	1 400	400
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	30	20	30	30	30	30	30	10
Percentage BME ³	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5% ^r	2.0%	1.5%
of which UK	20	20 ^r	30 ^r	20 ^r	30 ^r	30 ^r	20	-
% UK	92.3%	88.0% ^r	87.1% ^r	82.8% ^r	82.4% ^r	84.4% ^r	85.7%	83.3%
of which non-UK	-	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	10 ^r	- ^r	-	-
% non-UK	-	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	17.6% ^r	- ^r	-	-
White	1 380	1 300	1 260	1 150	1 260	1 250	1 340	380
Unknown	10	70	20	40	30	30	30	-

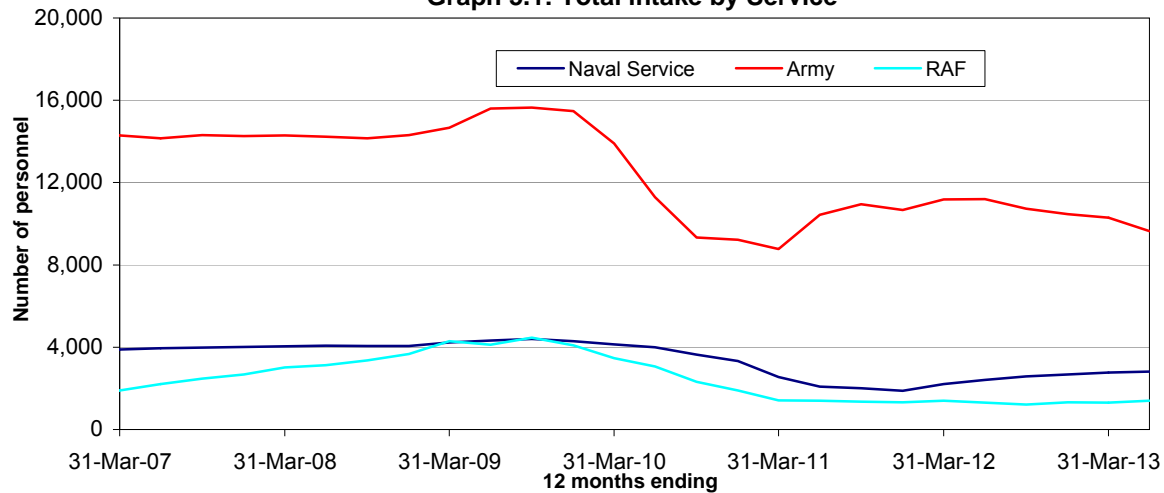
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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 Rank to Officer due to promotion.
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and mobilised reservists.
3. Black and Minority Ethnic percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

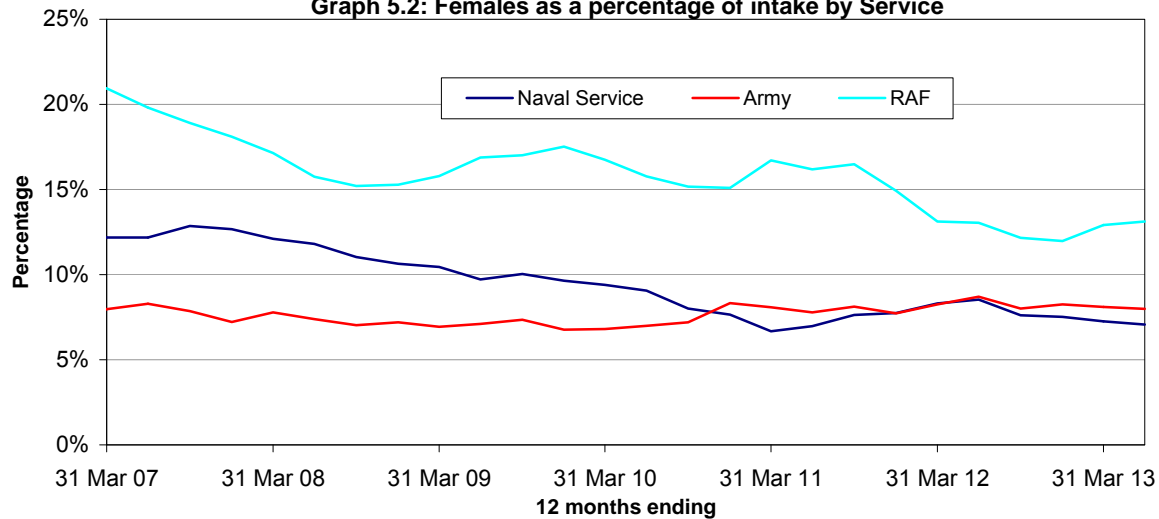
Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Intake to UK Regular Forces

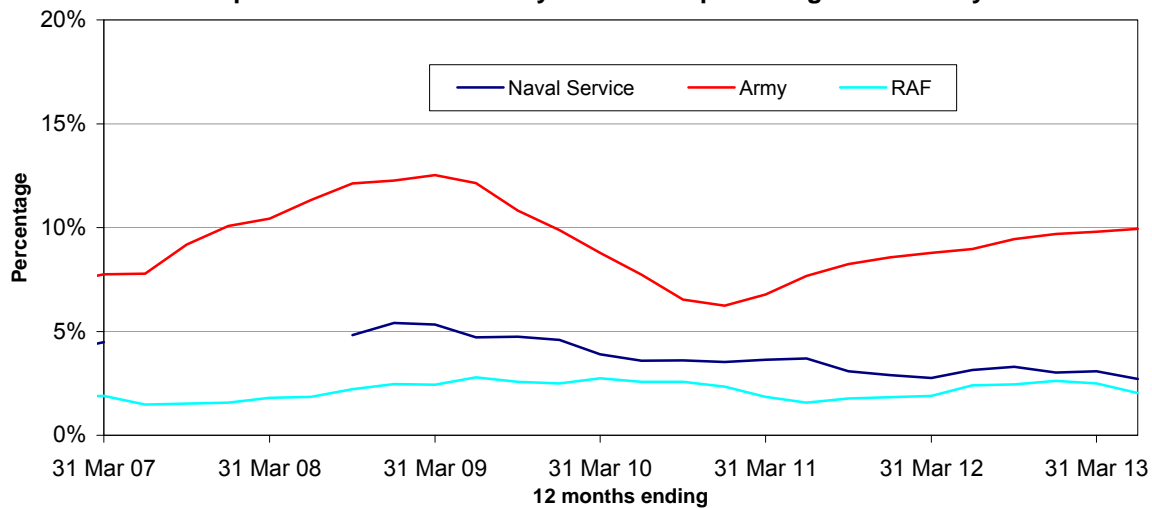
Graph 5.1: Total intake by Service



Graph 5.2: Females as a percentage of intake by Service



Graph 5.3: Black and Minority Ethnic as a percentage of intake by Service



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.

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

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 shows the Gains to the Trained Strength (GTS) for UK Regular Forces by Officers and Other Ranks. For an illustration of the trend of GTS of UK Regular Forces by Service, see **Graph 6.1**.

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

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

- The GTS of the UK Regular Forces was **11,430** in the 12 months to 30 June 2013; this is an **increase of 280** (2.5 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 March 2013) and an **increase of 720** (6.7 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2012.
- Comparing the 12 months to 30 June 2013 with the 12 months to 30 June 2012; the GTS in the Naval Service **increased by 380** (23.3 per cent), the GTS in the Army **increased by 460** (6.0 per cent) and in the RAF, GTS **decreased by 120** (9.2 per cent).

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	2013	2013	to 2013
	2010/11	2011/12	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Jun
ALL SERVICES³	13 400	11 320	10 720	11 030	11 150	11 150	11 430	2 730
From untrained to trained	13 080	10 990	10 390	10 720	10 840	10 870	11 170	2 670
Trained direct entrants ⁴	320	340	330	320	310	280	260	60
Officers	1 730	1 330	1 270	1 480	1 490	1 400	1 330	400
From untrained to trained	1 400	1 080	1 050	1 260	1 260	1 170	1 100	280
Trained direct entrants ⁴	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	-
From Other Ranks	280	220	200	200	200	200	200	120
Other Ranks	11 950	10 210	9 640	9 750	9 860	9 960	10 300	2 450
From untrained to trained	11 680	9 900	9 340	9 460	9 580	9 710	10 070	2 400
Trained direct entrants ⁴	270	310	300	290	280	250	230	60
NAVAL SERVICE³	2 880	1 800	1 620	1 650	1 740	1 890	2 000	500
From untrained to trained	2 830	1 770	1 590	1 630	1 710	1 850	1 950	490
Trained direct entrants ⁴	60	20	30	20	30	40	40	10
Officers	410	330	350	400	340	340	310	60
From untrained to trained	400	330	350	400	340	340	300	60
Trained direct entrants ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	2 480	1 460	1 270	1 250	1 400	1 550	1 690	450
From untrained to trained	2 420	1 440	1 240	1 230	1 370	1 510	1 650	430
Trained direct entrants ⁴	50	20	20	20	30	30	40	10
ARMY³	7 890	7 840	7 740	8 060	8 100	8 060	8 200	1 940
From untrained to trained	7 640	7 540	7 450	7 780	7 830	7 830	8 000	1 900
Trained direct entrants ⁴	250	300	290	280	270	230	200	40
Officers	890	660	640	810	910	940	900	310
From untrained to trained	580	410	420	590	690	720	680	180
Trained direct entrants ⁴	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	-
From Other Ranks	270	220	200	200	200	200	200	120
Other Ranks	7 270	7 400	7 300	7 450	7 390	7 320	7 500	1 760
From untrained to trained	7 060	7 130	7 020	7 180	7 140	7 110	7 320	1 720
Trained direct entrants ⁴	210	280	270	260	250	210	180	40
ROYAL AIR FORCE³	2 630	1 680	1 360	1 330	1 310	1 210	1 240	280
From untrained to trained	2 610	1 670	1 350	1 320	1 300	1 200	1 220	280
Trained direct entrants ⁴	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	-
Officers	440	340	280	280	230	120	130	40
From untrained to trained	420	340	280	270	230	120	120	40
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	2 210	1 340	1 080	1 050	1 080	1 090	1 110	250
From untrained to trained	2 200	1 330	1 070	1 050	1 070	1 080	1 100	240
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	10	10	-	10	-	10	-

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. 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.
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel, and mobilised reservists.
3. Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall strength and as such exclude the intake to trained Officers from trained Other Ranks.
4. Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified Officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars.

Gains to the Trained Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service

Graph 6.1 shows the number of Service personnel who complete training (or join as a direct entrant). The total for the Army is consistently higher than for the Naval Service or RAF. This is due to the Army having a higher number of personnel on strength relative to the other two Services and consequently a higher number of personnel that exit Service. This results in the Army needing to recruit and train more individuals than the other Services in order to maintain its required strength.

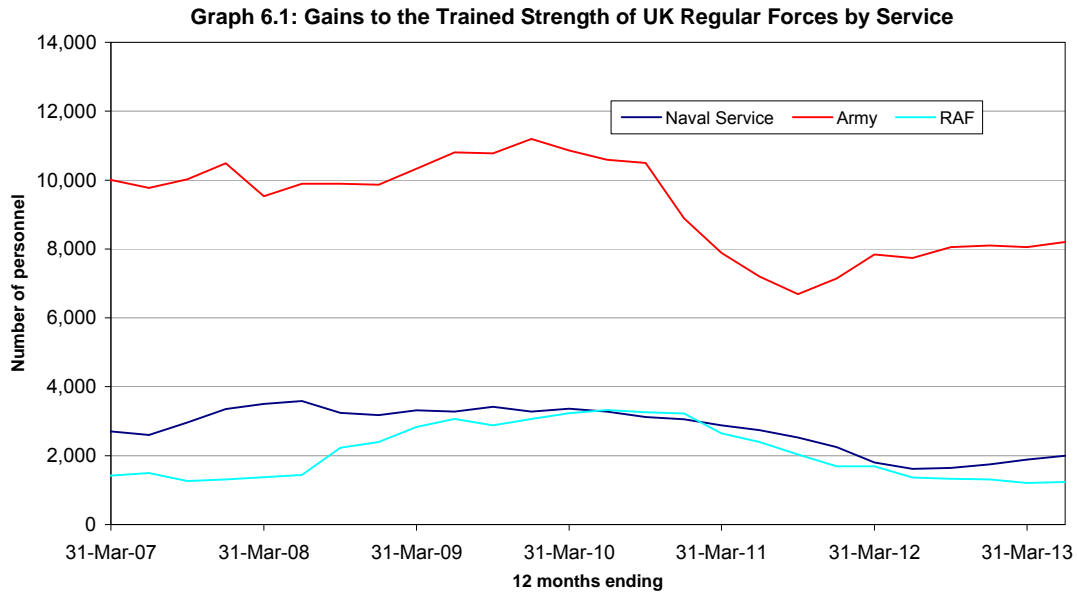


Table 7 shows **outflow** for UK Regular Forces for each Service, whether trained or untrained and by Officers and Other Ranks.

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

For additional details showing outflow in a time series for individual Services please see Graphs **8.1 - 8.3**. For more information on numbers of personnel who voluntarily exit the Armed Forces before the end of their agreed contracted period see **Table 8** (page 10) and **Graphs 4.1-4.3** (page 11).

- The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Forces was **24,110** in the 12 months to 30 June 2013. This is a **increase of 590** (2.5 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013 and an **increase of 2,470** (11.4 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2012; this is due to those leaving on redundancy and an increase in voluntary outflow.
- The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Forces peaked in the 12 months to 31 December 2012 for each of the three Services and for both Officers and Other Ranks. This was due to Tranche 2 Redundancies taking place during December 2012. This redundancy programme is necessary to ensure that the Armed Forces continues to have the right balance of skills for the future maintained across the Rank structures.
- The **outflow of trained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **20,750** (86.1 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 30 June 2013; an **increase of 740** (3.7 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013 and an **increase of 2,820** (15.7 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2012 (see **Graph 7.2** for a breakdown of trained outflow by Service)
- The **outflow of untrained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **3,360** (13.9 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 30 June 2013; a **decrease of 150** (4.3 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013 and a **decrease of 350** (9.4 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2012. (see **Graph 7.3** for a breakdown of untrained outflow by Service)

Table 7 - Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces²

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	to 2013 30 Jun
ALL SERVICES	18 140	21 370	21 640	22 670	25 140	23 520	24 110	5 680
Trained	13 960	17 650	17 930	18 820	21 450	20 010	20 750	4 910
Untrained	4 170	3 720	3 710	3 850	3 690	3 510	3 360	770
Officers	1 930	2 560	2 630	2 960	3 360	3 040	3 190	730
Trained	1 710	2 380	2 440	2 600	3 000	2 680	2 840	680
Untrained	220	180	190	350	360	360	340	40
Other Ranks	16 200	18 810	19 010	19 710	21 780	20 480	20 920	4 950
Trained	12 250	15 280	15 490	16 220	18 450	17 330	17 900	4 230
Untrained	3 950	3 540	3 520	3 490	3 330	3 150	3 020	720
NAVAL SERVICE	3 630	4 320	4 330	4 650	4 870	4 350	4 380	1 020
Trained	2 690	3 750	3 770	4 090	4 270	3 710	3 690	850
Untrained	940	570	560	560	600	640	690	170
Officers	460	570	580	610	650	590	600	140
Trained	390	510	520	550	590	530	540	130
Untrained	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	20
Other Ranks	3 170	3 750	3 750	4 040	4 220	3 760	3 780	880
Trained	2 300	3 240	3 250	3 540	3 680	3 180	3 150	720
Untrained	870	500	500	500	540	580	620	160
ARMY	11 500	13 200	13 430	13 730	15 510	14 890	15 260	3 610
Trained	8 630	10 310	10 520	10 840	12 800	12 370	12 920	3 060
Untrained	2 870	2 900	2 910	2 890	2 710	2 520	2 330	550
Officers	990	1 240	1 310	1 390	1 590	1 460	1 540	380
Trained	880	1 190	1 240	1 320	1 520	1 380	1 460	360
Untrained	110	60	70	70	70	90	80	20
Other Ranks	10 510	11 960	12 120	12 340	13 920	13 430	13 720	3 230
Trained	7 750	9 120	9 280	9 520	11 280	10 990	11 460	2 700
Untrained	2 760	2 840	2 850	2 820	2 640	2 440	2 250	530
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 010	3 850	3 880	4 300	4 750	4 280	4 470	1 050
Trained	2 640	3 590	3 640	3 900	4 380	3 940	4 130	1 010
Untrained	370	260	240	400	380	350	340	40
Officers	490	740	740	960	1 120	990	1 040	210
Trained	440	680	680	730	890	780	850	200
Untrained	50	60	60	230	230	210	200	10
Other Ranks	2 520	3 110	3 140	3 330	3 640	3 300	3 430	840
Trained	2 200	2 910	2 960	3 160	3 490	3 160	3 280	810
Untrained	320	200	180	170	150	140	150	40

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.

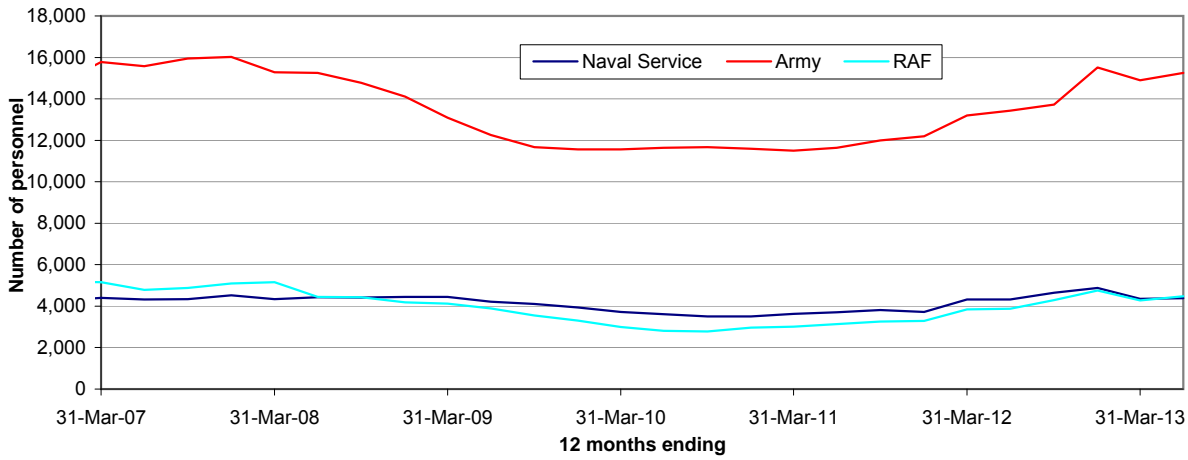
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.

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.

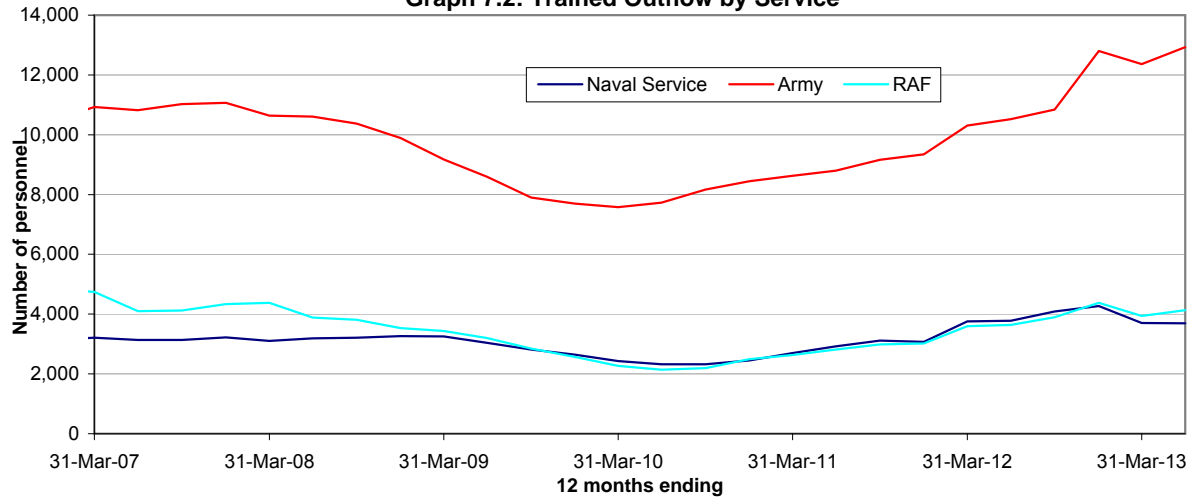
Outflow from the UK Regular Forces

Graphs 7.1 to 7.3 show that the Army has more personnel leaving, both trained and untrained. This is not unusual as the strength of the Army is much greater than the RAF and Naval Service. Trained outflow is increasing for all three Services; mainly due to the redundancy program and the rise in voluntary outflow.

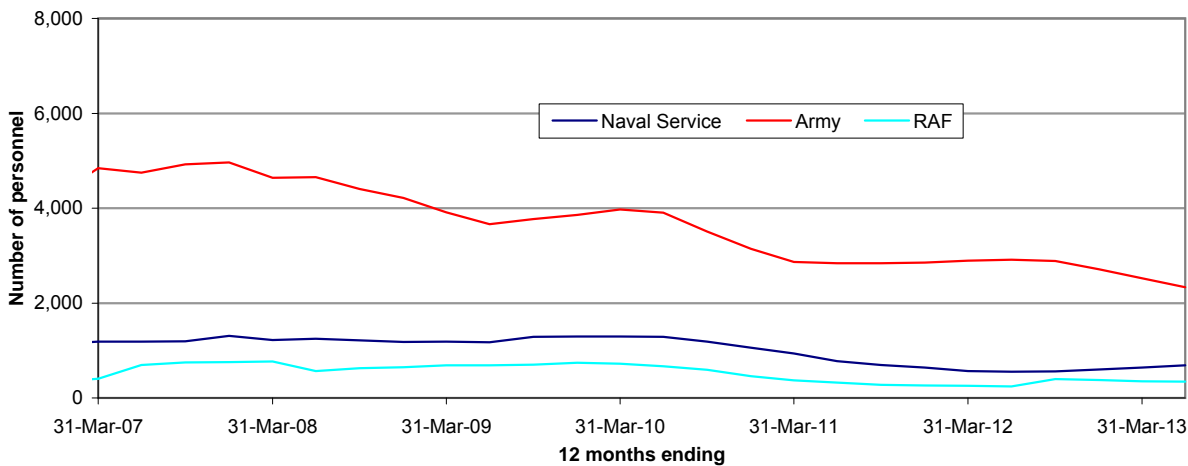
Graph 7.1: Total Outflow by Service



Graph 7.2: Trained Outflow by Service



Graph 7.3: Untrained Outflow by Service



Outflow figures for 12 month periods ending after 31 March 2007 do not include net flow to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures up to and including 12 months ending 31 March 2007 included the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to LTA. See Glossary for more details.

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 shows, for **Officers, trained outflow** for UK Regular Forces for each Service by **exit reason**.

Voluntary Outflow (VO) encompasses all personnel who voluntarily exit before the end of their agreed engagement or contracted period (Time Expiry). For more details, see the footnotes below or the Glossary. For total outflow from UK Regular Forces see **Table 7**. See **Graphs 8.1 to 8.3** for a comparison, for each Service, of VO as a percentage of average trained strength. Other wastage includes, but is not limited to, unspecified, medically discharged and unsuitable.

• The **VO rate of Officers** from the UK Regular Forces was **4.1 per cent of trained strength** (1,110 personnel) in the 12 months to 30 June 2013, **up from 3.9 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 31 March 2013 and **up from 3.7 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 30 June 2012.

• A total of **740 Officers** (representing 25.8 per cent of all trained Officer outflow during the 12 months ending 30 June 2013) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow of personnel accounts for noticeable decreases in the trained strengths of Officers.

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

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number ²	1 710	2 380	2 440	2 600	3 000	2 680	2 840
Total Outflow rate³	5.9	8.3	8.6	9.3	10.8	9.8	10.5
VO ⁴ number	840	1 000	1 040	1 070	1 070	1 080	1 110
VO⁴ rate³	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1
Time Expiry number	720	850	850	810	780	770	780
<i>Time Expiry rate³</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>	<i>2.9</i>
Redundancy number	-	360	380	520	940	610	740
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Other Wastage number	150	170	180	200	210	220	230
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>
NAVAL SERVICE							
Total Outflow number ²	390	510	520	550	590	530	540
Total Outflow rate³	6.0	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.3	8.4	8.6
VO ⁴ number	190	200	210	240	230	240	240
VO⁴ rate³	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9
Time Expiry number	170	200	200	190	170	170	170
<i>Time Expiry rate³</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>	<i>2.7</i>
Redundancy number	-	60	70	80	140	80	80
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Other Wastage number	30	40	40	40	50	40	50
<i>Other Wastage rate³</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>	<i>0.7</i>
ARMY							
Total Outflow number ²	880	1 190	1 240	1 320	1 520	1 380	1 460
Total Outflow rate³	6.3	8.6	9.2	9.8	11.4	10.4	11.2
VO ⁴ number	480	560	590	620	620	640	640
VO⁴ rate³	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Time Expiry number	360	410	430	410	410	400	400
<i>Time Expiry rate³</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>	<i>3.1</i>
Redundancy number	-	160	170	230	430	280	350
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Other Wastage number	50	50	50	60	60	60	60
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number ²	440	680	680	730	890	780	850
Total Outflow rate³	5.1	8.1	8.1	8.9	11.0	9.8	10.9
VO ⁴ number	180	230	230	220	210	210	220
VO⁴ rate³	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
Time Expiry number	180	240	220	210	210	210	200
<i>Time Expiry rate³</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>	<i>2.6</i>
Redundancy number	-	130	140	210	370	250	310
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Other Wastage number	80	80	90	100	100	120	120
<i>Other Wastage rate³</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>	<i>1.5</i>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, FTRS 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.

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.

Table 8b shows, for Other Ranks, trained outflow for UK Regular Forces for each Service by exit reason.

See Graphs 8.1-8.3 for a comparison, for each Service, of VO as a percentage of average trained strength between Other Ranks and Officers

- The VO rate of Other Ranks from the UK Regular Forces was **5.8 percent of trained strength** (7,720 personnel) in the 12 months to 30 June 2013, **up from 5.7 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 31 March 2013 and **up from 5.0 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 30 June 2012.
- A total of **3,230 Other Ranks** (representing 18.7 per cent of all trained Other Ranks outflow during the 12 months ending 30 June 2013) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow of personnel accounts for noticeable decreases in the trained strengths of Other Ranks.

Table 8b - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces¹ Other Ranks by exit reason

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012 30 Jun	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number ²	12 250	15 280	15 490	16 220	18 450	17 330	17 900
Total Outflow rate³	8.5	10.8	11.1	11.7	13.5	12.9	13.5
VO ⁴ number	5 820	6 750	6 980	7 190	7 530	7 720	7 720
VO⁴ rate³	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8
Time Expiry number	3 340	3 880	3 890	3 790	3 680	3 480	3 430
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Redundancy number	-	1 340	1 410	1 970	3 910	2 700	3 230
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Other Wastage number	3 090	3 310	3 210	3 270	3 320	3 430	3 520
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>
NAVAL SERVICE							
Total Outflow number ²	2 300	3 240	3 250	3 540	3 680	3 180	3 150
Total Outflow rate³	8.0	11.6	11.8	13.1	13.9	12.3	12.4
VO ⁴ number	1 140	1 250	1 290	1 370	1 490	1 610	1 560
VO⁴ rate³	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.1
Time Expiry number	590	630	630	630	660	670	720
<i>Time Expiry rate³</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>	<i>2.8</i>
Redundancy number	-	590	610	880	920	350	370
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Other Wastage number	570	770	720	650	610	550	510
<i>Other Wastage rate³</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>	<i>2.0</i>
ARMY							
Total Outflow number ²	7 750	9 120	9 280	9 520	11 280	10 990	11 460
Total Outflow rate³	9.2	11.1	11.3	11.7	14.0	13.8	14.6
VO ⁴ number	3 780	4 420	4 550	4 660	4 840	4 890	4 900
VO⁴ rate³	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2
Time Expiry number	1 710	2 020	2 080	1 970	1 860	1 720	1 620
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Redundancy number	-	440	460	560	2 150	1 780	2 210
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Other Wastage number	2 260	2 240	2 190	2 320	2 420	2 600	2 730
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number ²	2 200	2 910	2 960	3 160	3 490	3 160	3 280
Total Outflow rate³	6.9	9.4	9.7	10.6	11.9	11.0	11.6
VO ⁴ number	900	1 090	1 140	1 160	1 200	1 220	1 270
VO⁴ rate³	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5
Time Expiry number	1 040	1 220	1 180	1 190	1 160	1 080	1 090
<i>Time Expiry rate³</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>	<i>3.8</i>
Redundancy number	-	310	340	530	840	570	640
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Other Wastage number	270	290	300	290	290	290	280
<i>Other Wastage rate³</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>	<i>1.0</i>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, FTRS 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.

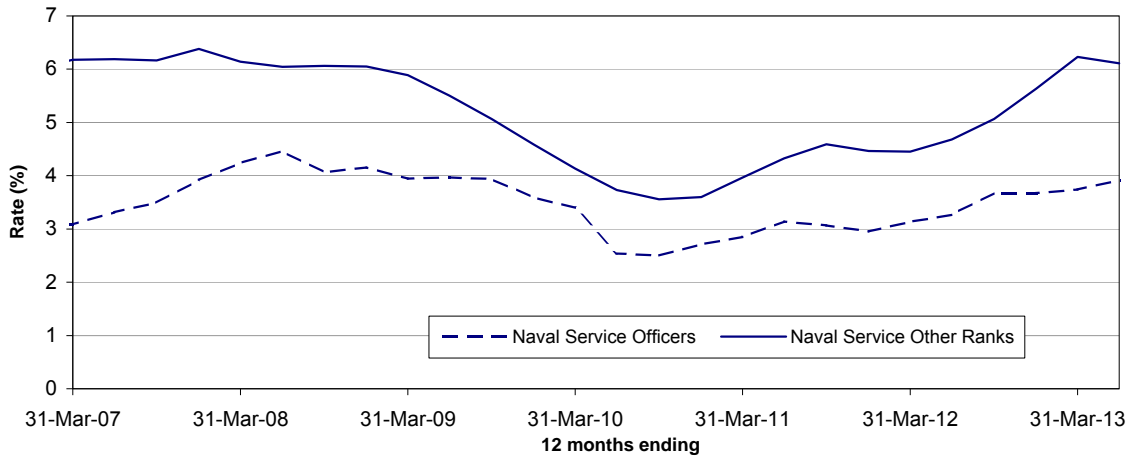
Data from the JPA system for 31 March 2009 to 30 September 2011 have been reviewed and finalised, therefore some figures may differ from previous publications. Please see the introduction for more details.

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.

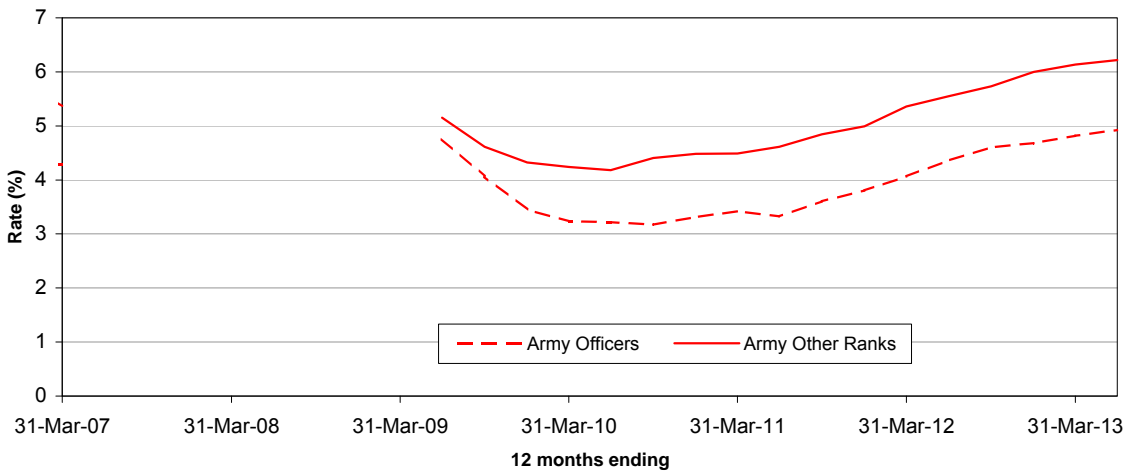
Voluntary Outflow rate from the UK Regular Forces

Graphs 8.1 to 8.3 show Voluntary Outflow (VO) for each Service by Officer and Other Ranks. VO has increased in all Services since around the April 2010 quarter point; VO for Army Other Ranks has been consistently higher than both RAF and Naval Service Other Ranks since April 2010. The RAF (both Officers and Other Ranks) has consistently had the lowest VO rate since 2008. There is no single reason as to why VO has increased over the years but the Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey shows that reasons service personnel have given for leaving the Armed Forces include: being separated from family and friends and not being medically deployable.

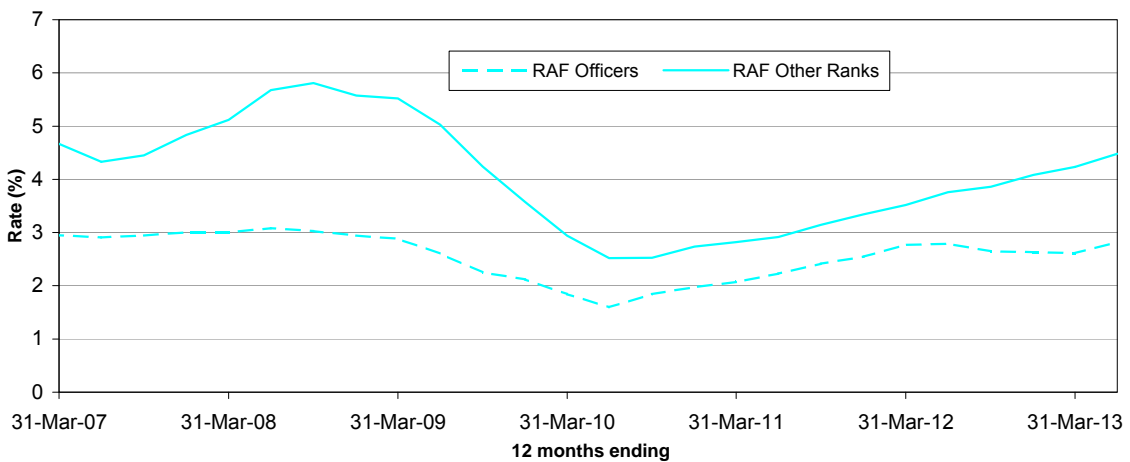
Graph 8.1: Naval Service VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength



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 shows the strength of the Volunteer Reserve force, by Service, and whether trained or untrained.

The total strength of the Volunteer Reserves is **28,090**, a **decrease of 590** when compared to 1 April 2013 and a decrease of 1,300 or 4.4 per cent compared to 1 April 2012. The majority of the decrease since 1 April 2012 has been in the untrained strength, which has decreased by 13.8 per cent during this time. The Territorial Army (Group A) has experienced the largest decrease in total strength since 1 April 2012 - 1,350 personnel or 5.3 per cent. The Maritime Reserves has increased by 70 personnel or 2.7 per cent since 1 April 2012 and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force has decreased by 10 personnel or 1.0 per cent since 1 April 2012.

Table 9 - Strength of the Volunteer Reserve Forces¹

	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Jul	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul
ALL SERVICES	29 380^{pe}	29 490^{pe}	29 090^p	28 910^p	28 670^p	28 090^p
Trained	22 210 ^{pe}	21 980 ^{pe}	22 040 ^{pe}	22 000 ^{pe}	22 050 ^p	21 900 ^p
Untrained	7 170 ^{pe}	7 500 ^{pe}	7 050 ^{pe}	6 910 ^{pe}	6 630 ^p	6 180 ^p
MARITIME RESERVE FORCES²	2 570^{pe}	2 540^{pe}	2 570^p	2 620^p	2 620^p	2 630^p
Trained	1 830 ^{pe}	1 800 ^{pe}	1 800 ^p	1 780 ^p	1 770 ^p	1 780 ^p
Untrained	740 ^{pe}	740 ^{pe}	770 ^p	840 ^p	850 ^p	850 ^p
TERRITORIAL ARMY (Group A)^{3, 4}	25 460^p	25 580^p	25 160^p	24 930^p	24 690^p	24 110^p
Trained	19 410 ^p	19 160 ^p	19 220 ^p	19 200 ^p	19 230 ^p	19 120 ^p
Untrained	6 050 ^p	6 420 ^p	5 940 ^p	5 730 ^p	5 460 ^p	4 990 ^p
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁵	1 360^p	1 370^p	1 350^p	1 350^p	1 370^p	1 340^p
Trained	970 ^{pe}	1 020 ^{pe}	1 010 ^{pe}	1 010 ^{pe}	1 040 ^p	1 000 ^p
Untrained	390 ^{pe}	350 ^{pe}	340 ^{pe}	340 ^{pe}	320 ^p	340 ^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 October 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. Territorial Army (Group A) includes Volunteer Reserves, Mobilised TA, HRR, those serving on ADCs and those in the Officer Training Corps 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.

4. 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 September 2013), categorisations will align.

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

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 personnel administrative tasks. JPA replaced a number of single-Service IT systems and was implemented in April 2006 for RAF, November 2006 for Naval Service and April 2007 for Army.

Liability is the requirement for Armed Forces personnel. 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, Military Provost Guarding Service (MPGS) and Non Regular Permanent Service (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.