



# Ministry of Defence



## UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report

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This publication is a quarterly report providing information on the number of military personnel in (defined as the **strength**), joining (**intake**) and leaving (**outflow**) the UK Regular and Non-Regular Forces, and the Reserve 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, and other military personnel, 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 full time Armed Forces in order to reach targets (142,500 for the Armed Forces; for more information please see **Table 5b** and **Graphs 5.1, 5.4, 5.7** and **5.10**) defined in the **2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)** and the **3 Month Exercise (3ME)**.

Information in Tables 6a and 6b relate to the **Future Reserve 2020 (FR20)** targets.

- The total strength of UK Forces Service Personnel (**See Table 1**) was **205,850** at 1 October 2013. This information has been included in the QPR publication for the first time. For more information on the different categories, please see **Tables 1-4**.

### Full Time Armed Forces Personnel Key Points and Trends

- The trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was **156,690** at 1 October 2013, **down from 165,890** at 1 October 2012. This was a 2.5 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 September 2013:

- The number of Service personnel who have left the UK Regular Forces was **22,880**; an increase of 0.9 per cent compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2012. (See **Table 11**). 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**).

### Future Reserve 2020 Key Points

- The trained strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve is **21,870**, a decrease of 30 when compared to 1 July 2013 and a decrease of 160 when compared to 1 October 2012.

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1. UK Service Personnel for all services comprises UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Volunteer Reserve, Active Regular Reserve, and Sponsored Reserve. University Officer Cadets are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
2. 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).
3. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.

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# Notes and Definitions

## Changes to this edition of the QPR

There have been a number of changes to how statistics for UK Armed Forces Service personnel are reported in the QPR. This publication contains a number of new tables, plus changes to existing tables.

- **Tables 1 – 4** are new tables showing the trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve Service personnel.

This is the first time that statistics for the Regular and Reserve Forces have been presented together; this change reflects the MOD's move towards the Whole Force as introduced in the Defence Reform Review of 2011.

- **Table 5a** showing the strength of the UK Armed Forces, is the same as the previous *Table 3a*.
- **Table 5b** is a combination of statistics that were previously presented in *Tables 2 and 3b*.
- **Table 5c** is the same as the previous *Table 3c*.
- What was previously *Table 3bi* is now attached in an **Annex** as **Table 5bi**.
- **Tables 6a and 6b** show the strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) population; these are new tables providing greater detail on the FR20 population that was previously reported in *Table 9*.
- **Table 7a** is the same as the previous *Table 1*.
- **Tables 7b and 7c** are the same as the old *Table 4a and 4b*.
- **Tables 8a, 8b and 8c** provide the information on intake to the Regular forces previously presented as *Tables 5a, 5b and 5c* respectively.
- **Table 9** is a new table showing movements into the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer population.
- **Table 10** provides information on the Gains to Trained Strength to Regular forces as previously illustrated in *Table 6*.
- **Table 11** provides information on the outflow from the UK Regular forces, this table was previously *Table 7*.
- **Tables 12a and 12b** provide outflow for Officers and Other ranks from the trained UK Regulars by exit reason; these tables were previously *Tables 8a and 8b*.
- **Table 13** is a new table illustrating movements out of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) population

## Table 5bi - Strength of the FTRS serving against an additional requirement

This Table was in previous publications as Table 3bi and has now been renamed as Table 5bi and been moved to the Annex. In future publications it is planned to remove this Table from the QPR publication subject to a consultation which will be launched by Defence Statistics in December.

Please get in touch if you would like to be involved in this consultation:

DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk

## Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve population

The MOD has completed its work to agree methodology and definitions for the Volunteer Reserve population to be monitored as part of the Future Reserves 2020 programme. It has been agreed that the population will remain as previously published, with each Service using a slightly different combination of elements from its Volunteer Reserve to make up its FR20 population. Therefore it has not been necessary to re-issue revised figures as previously expected. Figures for the Royal Auxiliary Air Force are now finalised, however figures for the Territorial Army and Maritime Reserve remain provisional whilst DS carries out further data validation exercises.

## **2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)**

2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) targets have been included in Graphs 5.1 and 5.7 and the Army's 2020 target (after the 3 month exercise [3ME]; see Glossary for more information) included in Graph 5.4. Graph 5.10 shows the overall drawdown of the Armed Forces.

The SDR sets 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](http://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 Regular Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics for Regular Personnel 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).
3. Reserve Forces personnel records were not fully migrated onto the JPA system until 2012. Prior to this time data was produced from single Service systems, which are unable to be replicated or verified. Reserve Forces data quality prior to April 2012 is therefore not up to the required standard for this publication.
4. 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 figures reported for this period to be 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 DS completes its data validation.
5. 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. 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.

6. The Army have a number of FTRS personnel which they are unable to identify whether they are Volunteer Reserve or Regular Reserve. These personnel are reported separately in Tables 1 and 3, and hence the Army FTRS figures in these tables are reported as estimates.

7. Information on movements into and out of the FR20 populations (Tables 9 and 13) is calculated by Defence Statistics by comparing month-on-month snapshots of strength. They attempt to establish, out of those joining, whether personnel are new joiners / have had previous service, and of those leaving, whether they have gone to another part of the Armed Forces or have left the Armed Forces completely. This methodology, along with Maritime Reserve sources data, is still in development and subject to quality assurance testing. For this reason the data in these tables are provisional and may change in the future.

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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## National Statistics

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

## **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
~	fewer than 5

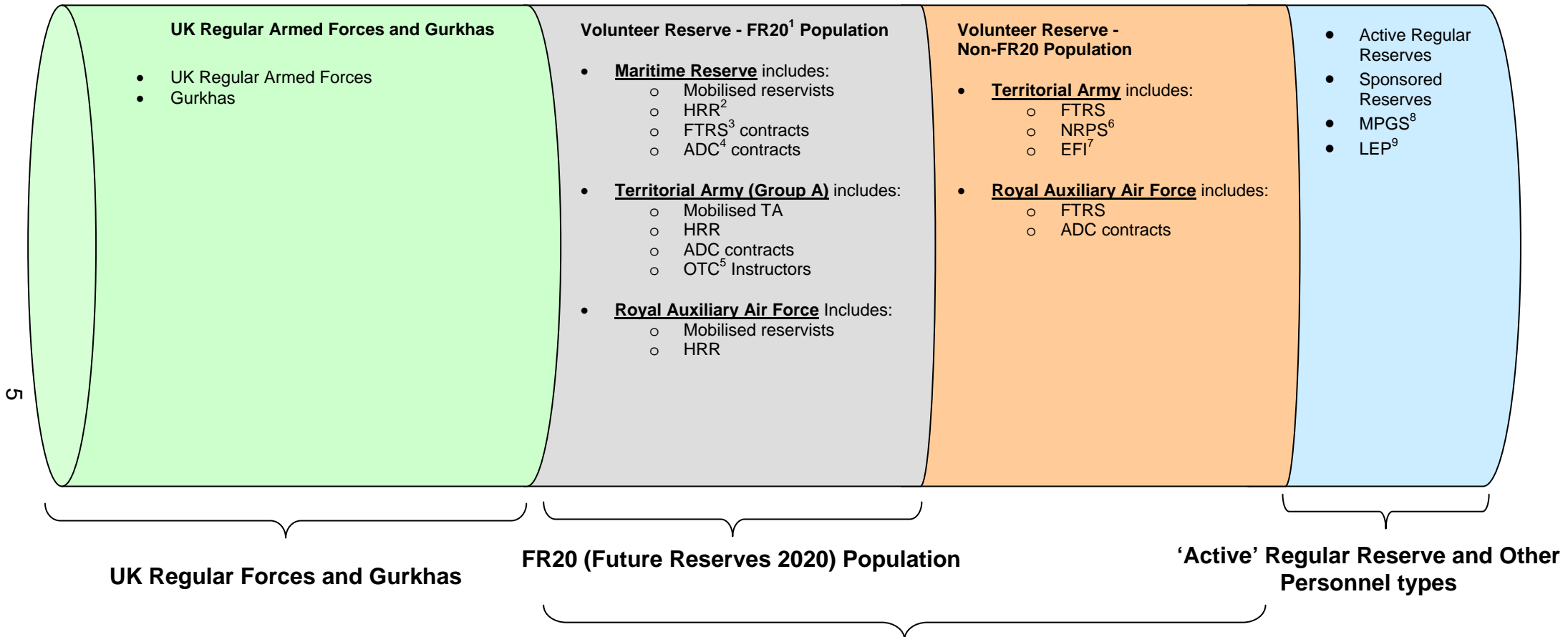
*Italic* figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

### **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.

# UK Forces - Regular, Full time and Reserve, Service personnel



## Not to Scale

1. Future Reserves 2020
2. High Readiness Reserves
3. Full Time Reserve Service
4. Additional Duties Commitment
5. Officer Training Corps
6. Non Regular Permanent Staff
7. Military Provost Guard Service
8. Expeditionary Forces Institute
9. Locally Engaged Personnel

## Volunteer Reserves



## UK Service Personnel

**Table 1** shows the total **trained and untrained** strength of all **Regular, Full time and Reserve**, UK Forces Service personnel

The total strength of all UK Forces Service personnel at 1 October 2013 was **205,850**. This is a **decrease of 2,100** since July 2013, and a **decrease of 11,070** since October 2012. The UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 9,480** since October 2012. The Volunteer Reserve has **decreased by 1,550** since October 2012 and the Active Regular Reserve has **increased by 420**.

The reduction in the UK Regular Forces is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR set out reductions of 17,000 UK Regular Forces personnel by 2015, however following a "Three Month Review" an additional 12,000 reductions, to be implemented by 2020, were announced, bringing the total number of reductions to 29,000. The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Force, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 6a**.

**Table 1 - UK Forces - Trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve, Service personnel**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>UK Forces Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	..	221 330 <sup>P</sup>	216 920 <sup>P</sup>	212 240 <sup>P</sup>	211 350 <sup>P</sup>	207 950 <sup>P</sup>	205 850 <sup>P</sup>
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></b>	191 710	186 360	179 800	175 940	171 480	170 710	168 080	166 460
<b>Gurkhas<sup>3</sup></b>	3 840	3 910	3 820	3 570	3 440	3 510	3 200	3 160
<b>Military Provost Guard Service</b>	..	..	2 630	2 680	2 740	2 770	2 760	2 730
<b>Locally Engaged Personnel</b>	..	..	210	210	200	200	210	220
<b>Volunteer Reserve<sup>4</sup></b>	..	..	31 470 <sup>P</sup>	31 100 <sup>P</sup>	30 900 <sup>P</sup>	30 650 <sup>P</sup>	30 120 <sup>P</sup>	29 550 <sup>P</sup>
of which mobilised	..	..	1 280 <sup>P</sup>	1 230 <sup>P</sup>	1 130 <sup>P</sup>	1 280 <sup>P</sup>	1 040 <sup>P</sup>	1 190 <sup>P</sup>
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	..	900 <sup>pe</sup>	960 <sup>pe</sup>	1 010 <sup>pe</sup>	1 080 <sup>pe</sup>	1 230 <sup>pe</sup>	1 300 <sup>pe</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	200 <sup>pe</sup>	170 <sup>pe</sup>	170 <sup>pe</sup>	170 <sup>pe</sup>	190 <sup>pe</sup>	200 <sup>pe</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	150 <sup>pe</sup>	140 <sup>pe</sup>	150 <sup>pe</sup>	160 <sup>pe</sup>	160 <sup>pe</sup>	160 <sup>pe</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	550 <sup>pe</sup>	640 <sup>pe</sup>	680 <sup>pe</sup>	750 <sup>pe</sup>	880 <sup>pe</sup>	940 <sup>pe</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	490 <sup>P</sup>	590 <sup>P</sup>	660 <sup>P</sup>	800 <sup>P</sup>	720 <sup>P</sup>	760 <sup>P</sup>
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	110	100	110	130	160	140
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	..	..	1 220	1 090	1 030	960	880	820
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	..	..	20	20	10	20	20	10
<b>Active Regular Reserve<sup>6</sup></b>	..	..	1 160 <sup>pe</sup>	1 250 <sup>pe</sup>	1 320 <sup>pe</sup>	1 410 <sup>pe</sup>	1 540 <sup>pe</sup>	1 670 <sup>pe</sup>
of which mobilised	..	..	40 <sup>P</sup>	30 <sup>P</sup>	30 <sup>P</sup>	40 <sup>P</sup>	40 <sup>P</sup>	40 <sup>P</sup>
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	..	1 070 <sup>pe</sup>	1 150 <sup>pe</sup>	1 220 <sup>pe</sup>	1 300 <sup>pe</sup>	1 420 <sup>pe</sup>	1 560 <sup>pe</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	100 <sup>pe</sup>	90 <sup>pe</sup>	90 <sup>pe</sup>	90 <sup>pe</sup>	90 <sup>pe</sup>	90 <sup>pe</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	320 <sup>pe</sup>	320 <sup>pe</sup>	330 <sup>pe</sup>	360 <sup>pe</sup>	390 <sup>pe</sup>	420 <sup>pe</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	650 <sup>pe</sup>	740 <sup>pe</sup>	790 <sup>pe</sup>	860 <sup>pe</sup>	950 <sup>pe</sup>	1 060 <sup>pe</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	50 <sup>P</sup>	60 <sup>P</sup>	60 <sup>P</sup>	60 <sup>P</sup>	70 <sup>P</sup>	60 <sup>P</sup>
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	..	..	2 150	2 080	2 090	2 040	2 010	2 010
<b>FTRS (of unknown origin)<sup>7</sup></b>	..	..	90 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>	60 <sup>e</sup>	50 <sup>e</sup>	40 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	70 <sup>e</sup>	70 <sup>e</sup>	70 <sup>e</sup>	50 <sup>e</sup>	40 <sup>e</sup>	40 <sup>e</sup>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- All UK Forces Service Personnel comprises UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Volunteer Reserve, Active Regular Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and FTRS of unknown origin. University Officer Cadets are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
- UK Regulars are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, but excluding Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP) and Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), High Readiness Reserve (HRR) and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI) personnel. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
- 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.
- Volunteer Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Marine Reserve, Territorial Army, and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.
- For information on the FTRS, and an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary. The Army has a number of Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel for whom they are unable to identify whether they are from the Volunteer or the Regular Reserve. These personnel are reported at the foot of this table, and hence all FTRS figures are reported as estimates.
- The Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular service personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The "active" component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service, on a fixed term reserve contract. For more information on Active Regular Reserve contracts please see the Glossary.
- These personnel are on FTRS contracts, however, at the time extract, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel.

**Table 2** shows the total trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve, Naval Service personnel

The total strength of all Naval Service personnel at 1 October 2013 was **38,260**. This is a **decrease of 200** since July 2013, and a **decrease of 1,170** since October 2012. The Naval Service UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 1,170** since October 2012. Whereas the Volunteer Reserve and the Active Regular Reserve have both **increased slightly** during this time.

The reduction in the Naval Service UK Regular Forces is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR sets out a reduction of 5,000 Naval Service UK Regular Forces personnel, to reach a Regular Force size of 30,000 by 2015. The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Force, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 6a**.

**Table 2 - Naval Service - Trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve, Service personnel**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>Naval Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	..	40 350 <sup>e</sup>	39 440 <sup>p</sup>	39 120 <sup>p</sup>	38 750 <sup>p</sup>	38 460 <sup>p</sup>	38 260 <sup>p</sup>
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement<sup>2</sup></i>	35 500	35 420	33 290	32 140	31 810	31 420	31 070	30 720
<i>Trained FR20 population<sup>3</sup></i>	..	..	1 830 <sup>e</sup>	1 800 <sup>p</sup>	1 770 <sup>tp</sup>	1 770 <sup>p</sup>	1 780 <sup>p</sup>	1 790 <sup>p</sup>
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>38 730</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>34 680</b>	<b>34 290</b>	<b>33 960</b>	<b>33 680</b>	<b>33 520</b>
<b>Volunteer Reserve<sup>5</sup></b>	..	..	2 570 <sup>e</sup>	2 570 <sup>p</sup>	2 620 <sup>p</sup>	2 620 <sup>p</sup>	2 630 <sup>p</sup>	2 600 <sup>p</sup>
of which mobilised	..	..	50 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>p</sup>	30 <sup>p</sup>	40 <sup>p</sup>	70 <sup>p</sup>	70 <sup>p</sup>
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>6</sup>	..	..	70	70	80	90	110	120
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	40	40	50	50	70	70
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	20	20	20	20	20	20
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	10	10	10	20	20	20
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	10 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	20 <sup>p</sup>
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Active Regular Reserve<sup>7</sup></b>	..	..	290 <sup>e</sup>	290 <sup>p</sup>	300 <sup>p</sup>	310 <sup>p</sup>	330 <sup>p</sup>	340 <sup>p</sup>
of which mobilised	..	..	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>6</sup>	..	..	280	290	300	310	320	330
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	60	60	60	60	60	60
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	170	170	170	180	180	190
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	50	60	60	70	80	80
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	~ <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	~ <sup>p</sup>
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	..	..	1 950	1 890	1 910	1 860	1 820	1 810
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary <sup>8</sup>	..	..	1 690	1 640	1 620	1 600	1 580	1 560

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Naval Service Personnel comprises the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve (RNR), Royal Marine Reserve (RMR), Active Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) and the Royal Naval Reserve Sponsored Reserve. University Royal Naval Units (URNU) are excluded.
2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.
3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Maritime Reserve. For more information on the target and which volunteer reserve personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.
4. UK Regulars are full time Naval Service personnel (Royal Navy and Royal Marines), including Nursing Services, but excluding Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, and mobilised Reservists. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
5. The Naval Service Volunteer Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve.
6. For information on the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS), and an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
7. The Naval Service Regular Reserve is known as the Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) and comprises ex-Regular Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The "active" component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. For more information on Active Regular Reserve contracts please see the Glossary.
8. Although all of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary are employed as civilians, approximately 80 per cent of them are also on sponsored reserve contracts and are shown here as a subset of the sponsored reserve. The Defence Statistics Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report publishes all of the RFA personnel, including those on sponsored reserve contracts, and will provide a breakdown by sponsored reserve status from 2014. For more information on the RFA please see the Glossary.

**Table 3** shows the total trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve, Army Service personnel

The total strength of all Army Service personnel at 1 October 2013 was **129,470**. This is a **decrease of 1,550** since July 2013, and a **decrease of 7,520** since October 2012. The Army UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 5,730** since October 2012. The Army Volunteer Reserve has **decreased by 1,630** since October 2012, and the Active Regular Reserve has **increased by 240**.

The reduction in the Army UK Regular Forces is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR initially set out a reduction of 7,000 UK Regular Forces personnel, however following an internal "Three Month Review", in 2011 an additional 12,000 reductions were announced, bringing the Army Regular Force down to 82,000 by 2020. In 2012 the Army 2020 White Paper was published, setting out how the Army plans to achieve its Future Force targets. The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Force, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the Volunteer Reserve personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 6a**.

**Table 3 - Army - Trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve, Service personnel**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>Army Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	..	<b>138 990</b>	<b>136 990</b>	<b>133 640</b>	<b>133 490</b>	<b>131 020</b>	<b>129 470</b>
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement<sup>2</sup></i>	102 260	101 340	98 600	96 960	94 610	93 940	92 510	91 850
<i>Trained FR20 population<sup>3</sup></i>	..	..	19 410 <sup>p</sup>	19 220 <sup>p</sup>	19 200 <sup>p</sup>	19 230 <sup>p</sup>	19 120 <sup>p</sup>	19 090 <sup>p</sup>
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>108 920</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>	<b>102 760</b>	<b>99 740</b>	<b>99 730</b>	<b>98 030</b>	<b>97 030</b>
<b>Gurkhas</b>	<b>3 840</b>	<b>3 910</b>	<b>3 820</b>	<b>3 570</b>	<b>3 440</b>	<b>3 510</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>3 160</b>
<b>Military Provost Guard Service</b>	..	..	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 740</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>2 730</b>
<b>Locally Engaged Personnel</b>	..	..	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Volunteer Reserve</b>	..	..	<b>27 380</b>	<b>27 020</b>	<b>26 750</b>	<b>26 500</b>	<b>25 970</b>	<b>25 380</b>
of which mobilised	..	..	1 170	1 140	1 040	1 140	870	1 030
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	..	680	740 <sup>e</sup>	770 <sup>e</sup>	830 <sup>e</sup>	970 <sup>e</sup>	1 020 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	160	130 <sup>e</sup>	120 <sup>e</sup>	120 <sup>e</sup>	120 <sup>e</sup>	120 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	~	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	520	610 <sup>e</sup>	650 <sup>e</sup>	710 <sup>e</sup>	850 <sup>e</sup>	900 <sup>e</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	460	560	640	780	700	730
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	80	70	80	100	120	100
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	..	..	1 220	1 090	1 030	960	880	820
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	..	..	20	20	10	20	20	10
<b>Active Regular Reserve<sup>6</sup></b>	..	..	<b>510</b>	<b>570<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>600<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>650<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>720<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>810<sup>e</sup></b>
of which mobilised	..	..	20	10	10	10	10	10
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	..	500	560 <sup>e</sup>	600 <sup>e</sup>	640 <sup>e</sup>	720 <sup>e</sup>	810 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	40	30 <sup>e</sup>	30 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	10	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	450	520 <sup>e</sup>	560 <sup>e</sup>	610 <sup>e</sup>	690 <sup>e</sup>	790 <sup>e</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	..	..	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>FTRS (of unknown origin)<sup>7</sup></b>	..	..	<b>90<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>90<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>80<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>60<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>50<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>40<sup>e</sup></b>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	70 <sup>e</sup>	70 <sup>e</sup>	70 <sup>e</sup>	50 <sup>e</sup>	40 <sup>e</sup>	40 <sup>e</sup>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Army Service Personnel comprises the UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), the Army Volunteer Reserve, the Army Active Regular Reserve, the Army Sponsored Reserve, and FTRS of unknown origin. University Officer Training Corps (UOTC) are excluded.

2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.

3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Army Reserve. For more information on the target and which volunteer reserve personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.

4. UK Regular Forces comprises full time trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and mobilised reservists.

5. The Army has a number of Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel whom they are unable to identify whether they are from the Volunteer or the Regular Reserve, these personnel are reported at the foot of this table, and all FTRS figures are reported as estimates. For information on the FTRS, and an explanation of the different Commitments, please see the Glossary.

6. The Army Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular Army personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The "active" component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. For more information on Active Regular Reserve contracts please see the Glossary.

7. These personnel are on FTRS contracts, however, at the time extract, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel.

**Table 4** shows the total trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve, Royal Air Force Service personnel

The total strength of all Royal Air Force (RAF) Service personnel at 1 October 2013 was **38,120**. This is a **decrease of 360** since July 2013, and a **decrease of 2,380** since October 2012. The RAF UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 2,580** since October 2012. Whereas the Volunteer Reserve, the Active Regular Reserve and the Sponsored Reserve have all increased during this time.

The reduction in the RAF UK Regular Forces is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR sets out a reduction of 5,000 RAF UK Regular Forces personnel, to reach a Regular Force size of 33,000 by 2015. The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Force, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 6a**.

**Table 4 - Royal Air Force - Trained and untrained strength of all Regular, Full time and Reserve, Service personnel**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>Royal Air Force Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	..	<b>41 990</b>	<b>40 490</b>	<b>39 480</b>	<b>39 110</b>	<b>38 470</b>	<b>38 120</b>
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement<sup>2</sup></i>	40 130	40 090	38 120	36 790	35 820	35 350	34 610	34 130
<i>Trained FR20 population<sup>3</sup></i>	..	..	970	1 010	1 010	1 050	1 000	990
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>44 050</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>38 500</b>	<b>37 460</b>	<b>37 030</b>	<b>36 370</b>	<b>35 920</b>
<b>Volunteer Reserve</b>	..	..	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 570</b>
of which mobilised	..	..	60	70	60	90	100	90
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	..	140	140	160	160	160	160
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	120	120	130	130	140	140
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	20	20	20	20	20	20
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	20	20	10	10	10	10
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	20	30	30	30	30	40
<b>Active Regular Reserve<sup>6</sup></b>	..	..	<b>360</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>510</b>
of which mobilised	..	..	20	20	30	30	40	30
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	..	290	310	330	360	390	420
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	..	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	..	140	150	160	180	210	230
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	..	150	160	170	180	180	190
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	..	50	60	60	60	60	60
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	..	..	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Royal Air Force (RAF) Service Personnel comprises the RAF Regular Force, the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, the Active Royal Air Force Reserve, and the RAF Sponsored Reserve. University Air Squadron (UAS) are excluded.

2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.

3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Royal Auxiliary Air Force. For more information on the target and which personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.

4. UK Regular Forces comprise full time trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and mobilised reservists.

5. For information on the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS), and an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.

6. The RAF Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular RAF personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The "active" component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. For more information on Active Regular Reserve contracts please see the Glossary.

## Full Time UK Armed Forces

**Tables 5a, b and c** provide detail on the **strengths** of, and the **requirements** for, the **Full-time UK Armed Forces** (which comprises UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel), by Service and Rank, plus detail regarding the surplus / deficit in the trained strength.

### Background

The strength of (defined as the number of personnel in) each Service is in part determined by its requirements. Currently the Naval Service is in surplus whilst the RAF has been in deficit since July 2005, and Army are currently in deficit (see Graphs 5.1 to 5.9).

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

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 within key trades or in specific Ranks.

The requirement for UK Armed Forces personnel has decreased across all three Services since April 2004, although there were slight increases in Army and RAF requirements in the financial year 2010/11. The rate of decrease has been quickest in the RAF, followed by the Naval Service and slowest in the Army. The requirement for Officers has fallen more slowly than that for Other Ranks. This trend is illustrated in **Graphs 5.1 to 5.9**.

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 5a - 5c**.

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

- Overall the UK Armed Forces **requirement** for manpower was **160,730** at 1 October 2013, representing a **decrease of 990** (0.6 per cent) since 1 July 2013 and a **decrease of 8,160** (4.8 per cent) since 1 October 2012. See **Table 5b**.
- Since 1 October 2012 the overall requirement for all three Services has decreased. The Naval Service requirement **decreased by 2,220**, the Army requirement **decreased by 3,560** and the Royal Air Force requirement **decreased by 2,390**. Army Officer requirement however has shown a slight increase over this time period.
- Comparisons between strength and requirement for each Service by Officer and Rank are illustrated in **Graphs 5.1 to 5.9**. Since 2008, manning has been below requirement in Other Ranks apart from the Naval Service which was in surplus after April 2013. Currently the Army and RAF are both in deficit (overall Army strength was in surplus from April to October 2010) whilst the Naval Service has been in surplus since January 2013; following reductions in the requirement. **Graph 5.10** illustrates the Tri-Service trend since April 2007.
- At 1 October 2013, the full-time trained strengths of the Army and RAF were both below the requirements. The Naval Service had a **0.9 per cent surplus against requirement**, the Army had a **3.8 per cent deficit against requirement** and the RAF had a **2.0 per cent deficit against requirement**.
- The **surplus / deficit** of strength against requirement in the UK Armed Forces was a **deficit of 4,030** (2.5 per cent of requirement) at 1 October 2013, an increase compared with a **deficit of 3,530** (2.2 per cent of requirement) at 1 July 2013, and an increase compared with the **deficit of 3,000** (1.8 per cent of requirement) at 1 October 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 5a** 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 October 2013 the full-time UK Armed Forces comprised **172,530** personnel of which **156,690 were trained** and counted against the requirement (see **Table 5b** for more detail on full time trained personnel and requirements). There were **13,210 untrained** personnel (see **Table 5c**).

Table 5a - Strength of UK Armed Forces<sup>1</sup> - full-time trained and untrained personnel

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>197 820</b>	<b>192 330</b>	<b>185 690</b>	<b>181 710</b>	<b>177 230</b>	<b>176 660</b>	<b>173 980</b>	<b>172 530</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	191 710	186 360	179 800	175 940	171 480	170 710	168 080	166 460
<b>Officers</b>	<b>32 970</b>	<b>32 730</b>	<b>31 610</b>	<b>30 960</b>	<b>30 210</b>	<b>30 110</b>	<b>29 870</b>	<b>29 740</b>
UK Regular Forces	31 930	31 830	30 700	30 010	29 200	29 060	28 750	28 540
Gurkhas	140	130	120	120	120	120	110	110
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	900	770	780	830	900	930	1 010	1 080
<i>Full Commitment</i>	360	210	140	130	140	130	130	140
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	170	170	150	150	170	180	180	190
<i>Home Commitment</i>	360	390	500	550	600	630	700	760
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>164 860</b>	<b>159 600</b>	<b>154 080</b>	<b>150 750</b>	<b>147 020</b>	<b>146 550</b>	<b>144 100</b>	<b>142 790</b>
UK Regular Forces	159 780	154 530	149 100	145 930	142 290	141 650	139 330	137 920
Gurkhas	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 450	3 320	3 390	3 080	3 050
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	1 380	1 290	1 280	1 370	1 410	1 510	1 690	1 820
<i>Full Commitment</i>	590	380	180	150	140	140	150	150
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	320	330	320	320	320	340	370	380
<i>Home Commitment</i>	470	580	780	900	950	1,020	1,180	1,290
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>39 310</b>	<b>38 090</b>	<b>35 900</b>	<b>35 040</b>	<b>34 660</b>	<b>34 360</b>	<b>34 110</b>	<b>33 970</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	38 730	37 660	35 540	34 680	34 290	33 960	33 680	33 520
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 620</b>	<b>7 520</b>	<b>7 280</b>	<b>7 190</b>	<b>7 080</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>6 970</b>	<b>7 000</b>
UK Regular Forces	7 460	7 410	7 190	7 100	6 980	6 940	6 860	6 880
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	160	110	80	80	100	110	110	120
<i>Full Commitment</i>	80	50	50	50	50	50	60	70
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Home Commitment</i>	30	20	10	10	20	20	20	30
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>31 680</b>	<b>30 570</b>	<b>28 630</b>	<b>27 850</b>	<b>27 580</b>	<b>27 310</b>	<b>27 140</b>	<b>26 970</b>
UK Regular Forces	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 580	27 310	27 020	26 830	26 640
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	420	320	280	270	270	290	310	330
<i>Full Commitment</i>	110	70	50	50	50	60	70	70
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	190	180	170	160	170	170	180	180
<i>Home Commitment</i>	120	70	50	50	60	60	70	80
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>114 020</b>	<b>111 330</b>	<b>109 350</b>	<b>107 720</b>	<b>104 620</b>	<b>104 760</b>	<b>102 950</b>	<b>102 060</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	108 920	106 240	104 250	102 760	99 740	99 730	98 030	97 030
<b>Officers</b>	<b>15 330</b>	<b>15 370</b>	<b>15 140</b>	<b>15 040</b>	<b>14 640</b>	<b>14 620</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>14 520</b>
UK Regular Forces	14 640	14 760	14 480	14 340	13 910	13 890	13 820	13 680
Gurkhas	140	130	120	120	120	120	110	110
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	550	480	540	580	610	620	680	720
<i>Full Commitment</i>	250	140	90	80	80	70	70	60
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	20	10	10	10	10	10	~	~
<i>Home Commitment</i>	280	320	440	490	520	540	610	660
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>98 690</b>	<b>95 960</b>	<b>94 210</b>	<b>92 680</b>	<b>89 990</b>	<b>90 140</b>	<b>88 350</b>	<b>87 540</b>
UK Regular Forces	94 280	91 480	89 780	88 420	85 830	85 840	84 210	83 340
Gurkhas	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 450	3 320	3 390	3 080	3 050
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	710	700	730	810	840	910	1,050	1,150
<i>Full Commitment</i>	480	310	130	100	80	80	80	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Home Commitment</i>	230	390	600	720	760	830	970	1,070
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>44 500</b>	<b>42 920</b>	<b>40 440</b>	<b>38 950</b>	<b>37 940</b>	<b>37 540</b>	<b>36 920</b>	<b>36 500</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	44 050	42 460	40 000	38 500	37 460	37 030	36 370	35 920
<b>Officers</b>	<b>10 010</b>	<b>9 840</b>	<b>9 200</b>	<b>8 730</b>	<b>8 490</b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>8 300</b>	<b>8 220</b>
UK Regular Forces	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 560	8 300	8 230	8 080	7 980
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	190	180	160	170	190	200	220	230
<i>Full Commitment</i>	30	10	~	~	-	~	~	-
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	120	120	110	120	130	140	150	160
<i>Home Commitment</i>	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	70
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>34 480</b>	<b>33 080</b>	<b>31 240</b>	<b>30 210</b>	<b>29 450</b>	<b>29 100</b>	<b>28 620</b>	<b>28 280</b>
UK Regular Forces	34 230	32 810	30 970	29 930	29 150	28 790	28 290	27 930
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	260	270	270	280	290	310	330	350
<i>Full Commitment</i>	10	10	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	130	140	150	150	160	170	190	200
<i>Home Commitment</i>	120	120	120	130	130	140	140	140

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all FTRS personnel (for definitions of FTRS populations please refer to the Glossary)

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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

**Table 5b** 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 October 2012 and 1 October 2013 occurred in the Royal Air Force from 36,790 to 34,130 (**7.2 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 (see glossary) of the UK Armed Forces as at 1 October 2013 was **156,690**, **down 1,490** (0.9 per cent) since 1 July 2013 and **down 9,200** (5.5 per cent) since 1 October 2012.

**Table 5b - Strength of UK Armed Forces<sup>1</sup> - full-time trained personnel serving against the requirement**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>177 890</b>	<b>176 860</b>	<b>170 010</b>	<b>165 890</b>	<b>162 250</b>	<b>160 710</b>	<b>158 180</b>	<b>156 690</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2,3</sup>	173 300	172 600	166 110	162 160	158 630	157 150	154 930	153 440
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>178 750</b>	<b>179 250</b>	<b>174 840</b>	<b>168 890</b>	<b>165 920</b>	<b>162 700 r</b>	<b>161 720 r</b>	<b>160 730</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>- 860</b>	<b>- 2 390   </b>	<b>- 4 830</b>	<b>- 3 000</b>	<b>- 3 670</b>	<b>- 1 980 r</b>	<b>- 3 530 r</b>	<b>- 4 030</b>
<b>Officers<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>29 470</b>	<b>29 310</b>	<b>28 160</b>	<b>27 690</b>	<b>27 070</b>	<b>26 870</b>	<b>26 580</b>	<b>26 320</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	28 950	28 970	27 920	27 460	26 830	26 640	26 350	26 080
of which Gurkhas <sup>3</sup>	140	130	120	120	120	120	110	110
of which FTRS	390	210	110	120	120	120	120	130
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>28 920</b>	<b>28 220</b>	<b>28 260</b>	<b>27 870</b>	<b>27 670</b>	<b>27 430 r</b>	<b>27 340 r</b>	<b>27 230</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1 090   </b>	<b>- 100</b>	<b>- 180</b>	<b>- 600</b>	<b>- 560 r</b>	<b>- 760 r</b>	<b>- 910</b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>148 420</b>	<b>147 540</b>	<b>141 860</b>	<b>138 200</b>	<b>135 180</b>	<b>133 840</b>	<b>131 600</b>	<b>130 370</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	144 360	143 630	138 190	134 710	131 800	130 510	128 570	127 360
of which Gurkhas	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 370	3 240	3 190	2 890	2 860
of which FTRS	570	310	140	120	130	140	140	150
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>149 830</b>	<b>151 030</b>	<b>146 580</b>	<b>141 020</b>	<b>138 240</b>	<b>135 270 r</b>	<b>134 370 r</b>	<b>133 500</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 1 420</b>	<b>- 3 480</b>	<b>- 4 720</b>	<b>- 2 810</b>	<b>- 3 070</b>	<b>- 1 420 r</b>	<b>- 2 770 r</b>	<b>- 3 130</b>
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>35 500</b>	<b>35 420</b>	<b>33 290</b>	<b>32 140</b>	<b>31 810</b>	<b>31 420</b>	<b>31 070</b>	<b>30 720</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2</sup>	35 180	35 250	33 190	32 020	31 680	31 280	30 910	30 550
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>35 790</b>	<b>35 700</b>	<b>34 800</b>	<b>32 660</b>	<b>31 600</b>	<b>30 530</b>	<b>30 500</b>	<b>30 450</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 290</b>	<b>- 280</b>	<b>- 1 510</b>	<b>- 530</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>6 660</b>	<b>6 620</b>	<b>6 410</b>	<b>6 340</b>	<b>6 260</b>	<b>6 240</b>	<b>6 170</b>	<b>6 110</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	6 530	6 550	6 370	6 290	6 200	6 180	6 110	6 040
of which FTRS	120	80	40	50	60	60	60	70
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>6 630</b>	<b>6 610</b>	<b>6 510</b>	<b>6 160</b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>5 850</b>	<b>5 860</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>- 100</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>28 850</b>	<b>28 800</b>	<b>26 880</b>	<b>25 800</b>	<b>25 550</b>	<b>25 190</b>	<b>24 900</b>	<b>24 610</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	28 640	28 700	26 820	25 730	25 470	25 100	24 800	24 510
of which FTRS	200	100	60	70	80	90	90	100
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>29 160</b>	<b>29 090</b>	<b>28 290</b>	<b>26 500</b>	<b>25 610</b>	<b>24 730</b>	<b>24 650</b>	<b>24 590</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 320</b>	<b>- 280</b>	<b>- 1 420</b>	<b>- 700</b>	<b>- 60</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ARMY<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>102 260</b>	<b>101 340</b>	<b>98 600</b>	<b>96 960</b>	<b>94 610</b>	<b>93 940</b>	<b>92 510</b>	<b>91 850</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2,3</sup>	98 040	97 280	94 800	93 360	91 140	90 530	89 410	88 770
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>102 160</b>	<b>102 210</b>	<b>101 210</b>	<b>99 000</b>	<b>97 900</b>	<b>96 790</b>	<b>96 110</b>	<b>95 440</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>- 870   </b>	<b>- 2 610</b>	<b>- 2 040</b>	<b>- 3 280</b>	<b>- 2 850</b>	<b>- 3 600</b>	<b>- 3 590</b>
<b>Officers<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>14 240</b>	<b>14 120</b>	<b>13 520</b>	<b>13 400</b>	<b>13 130</b>	<b>13 060</b>	<b>13 010</b>	<b>12 850</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	13 870	13 870	13 330	13 210	12 950	12 890	12 840	12 690
of which Gurkhas <sup>3</sup>	140	130	120	120	120	120	110	110
of which FTRS	240	120	70	60	60	50	50	50
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>13 680</b>	<b>12 980</b>	<b>13 480</b>	<b>13 770</b>	<b>13 920</b>	<b>14 060</b>	<b>13 950</b>	<b>13 840</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1 140   </b>	<b>50</b>	<b>- 370</b>	<b>- 790</b>	<b>- 1 000</b>	<b>- 950</b>	<b>- 990</b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>88 020</b>	<b>87 220</b>	<b>85 080</b>	<b>83 570</b>	<b>81 480</b>	<b>80 880</b>	<b>79 500</b>	<b>78 990</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	84 170	83 410	81 470	80 150	78 190	77 630	76 570	76 080
of which Gurkhas	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 370	3 240	3 190	2 890	2 860
of which FTRS	360	200	80	50	50	50	50	50
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>88 480</b>	<b>89 230</b>	<b>87 730</b>	<b>85 230</b>	<b>83 980</b>	<b>82 730</b>	<b>82 160</b>	<b>81 600</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 460</b>	<b>- 2 010</b>	<b>- 2 660</b>	<b>- 1 660</b>	<b>- 2 500</b>	<b>- 1 850</b>	<b>- 2 660</b>	<b>- 2 600</b>
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>40 130</b>	<b>40 090</b>	<b>38 120</b>	<b>36 790</b>	<b>35 820</b>	<b>35 350</b>	<b>34 610</b>	<b>34 130</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2</sup>	40 090	40 070	38 120	36 790	35 820	35 340	34 600	34 120
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>40 800</b>	<b>41 340</b>	<b>38 830</b>	<b>37 220</b>	<b>36 420</b>	<b>35 380 r</b>	<b>35 110 r</b>	<b>34 840</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 670</b>	<b>- 1 250</b>	<b>- 700</b>	<b>- 430</b>	<b>- 600</b>	<b>- 30 r</b>	<b>- 500 r</b>	<b>- 710</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>8 570</b>	<b>8 560</b>	<b>8 220</b>	<b>7 950</b>	<b>7 680</b>	<b>7 570</b>	<b>7 400</b>	<b>7 360</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	8 550	8 550	8 220	7 950	7 680	7 560	7 400	7 350
of which FTRS	30	10	~	~	-	~	~	-
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>8 610</b>	<b>8 630</b>	<b>8 270</b>	<b>7 940</b>	<b>7 770</b>	<b>7 560 r</b>	<b>7 540 r</b>	<b>7 530</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 40</b>	<b>- 60</b>	<b>- 50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>- 90</b>	<b>10 r</b>	<b>- 140 r</b>	<b>- 170</b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>31 550</b>	<b>31 520</b>	<b>29 900</b>	<b>28 840</b>	<b>28 140</b>	<b>27 780</b>	<b>27 200</b>	<b>26 770</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	31 550	31 520	29 900	28 840	28 140	27 780	27 200	26 770
of which FTRS	10	10	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>32 190</b>	<b>32 710</b>	<b>30 560</b>	<b>29 280</b>	<b>28 650</b>	<b>27 820 r</b>	<b>27 560 r</b>	<b>27 310</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 640</b>	<b>- 1 190</b>	<b>- 650</b>	<b>- 450</b>	<b>- 510</b>	<b>- 40 r</b>	<b>- 360 r</b>	<b>- 540</b>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces 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.

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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).



**Table 5c** shows the strength of **untrained** full-time UK Armed Forces personnel.

Table 5c 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 5b.

- The **untrained** strength of the UK Armed Forces was **13,210** at 1 October 2013, **down 140** (1.0 per cent) since 1 July 2013 and **down 650** (4.7 per cent) since 1 October 2012.
- Since 1 October 2012 the Naval Service untrained strength **increased by 300** (11.3 per cent) whilst the Army **decreased by 1,040** (11.0 per cent) and the RAF **increased by 90** (5.4 per cent) over the same period. This difference between the three Services could be due to reduced intake of untrained full-time Armed Forces personnel in the Army since the SDSR and 3ME targets were announced. For more information on intake please see **Tables 8a-8c**.

**Table 5c - Strength of UK Armed Forces<sup>1</sup> - full-time untrained personnel<sup>2</sup>**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>18 610</b>	<b>13 950</b>	<b>13 870</b>	<b>13 860</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>13 760</b>	<b>13 350</b>	<b>13 210</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>3,5</sup></i>	<i>18 400</i>	<i>13 770</i>	<i>13 700</i>	<i>13 770</i>	<i>12 850</i>	<i>13 560</i>	<i>13 150</i>	<i>13 020</i>
<b>Officers<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>2 860</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 460</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3,5</sup>	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 550	2 360	2 420	2 400	2 460
Gurkhas <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>15 630</b>	<b>11 080</b>	<b>11 090</b>	<b>11 310</b>	<b>10 560</b>	<b>11 340</b>	<b>10 950</b>	<b>10 750</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	15 420	10 910	10 910	11 220	10 490	11 140	10 750	10 560
Gurkhas	210	180	180	80	70	200	200	180
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>3 560</b>	<b>2 410</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>2 970</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>840</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	930	870	820	810	780	760	750	840
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>2 020</b>	<b>2 130</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 860	1 830	1 920	2 020	2 130
<b>ARMY<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>11 100</b>	<b>9 140</b>	<b>9 630</b>	<b>9 480</b>	<b>8 670</b>	<b>9 400</b>	<b>8 810</b>	<b>8 440</b>
<b>Officers<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>780</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>990</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3,5</sup>	780	890	1 140	1,130	960	990	970	990
Gurkhas <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>10 320</b>	<b>8 250</b>	<b>8 490</b>	<b>8 360</b>	<b>7 710</b>	<b>8 400</b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>7 450</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	10 110	8 070	8 310	8 270	7 640	8 200	7 640	7 270
Gurkhas	210	180	180	80	70	200	200	180
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>3 960</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>1 800</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>630</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	1 280	1 100	820	610	630	670	680	630
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 170</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 090	1 010	1 020	1 090	1 170

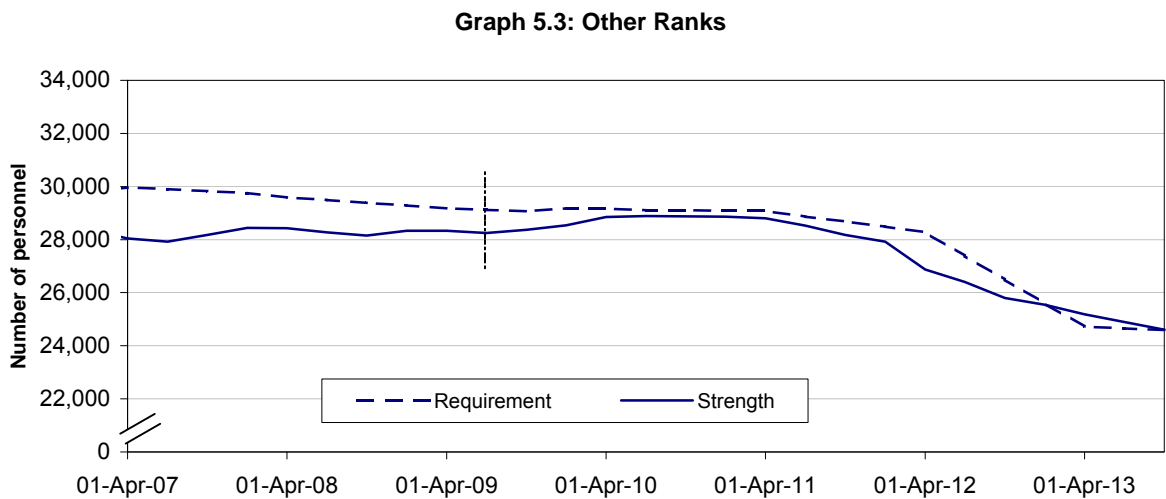
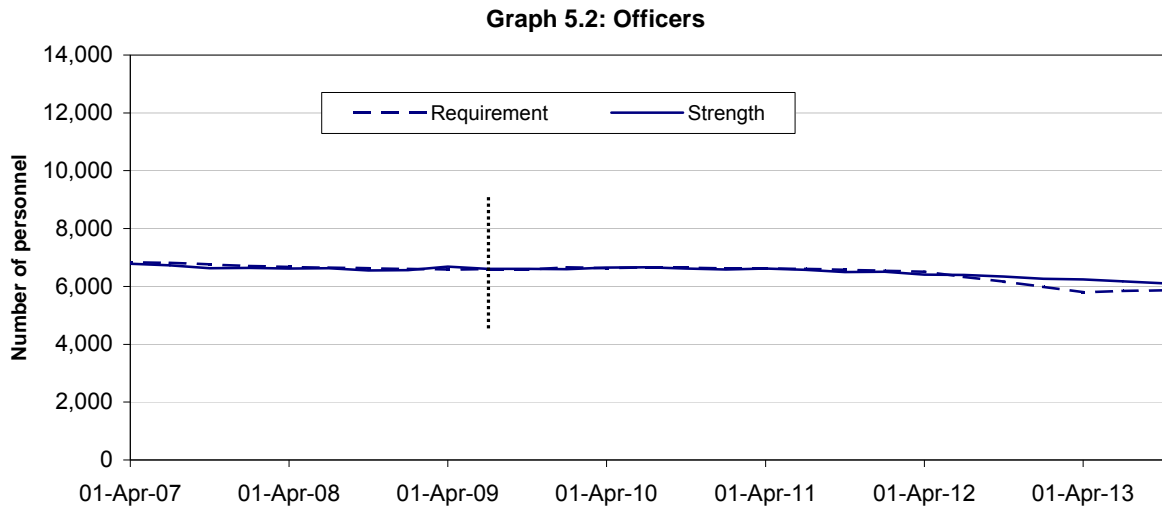
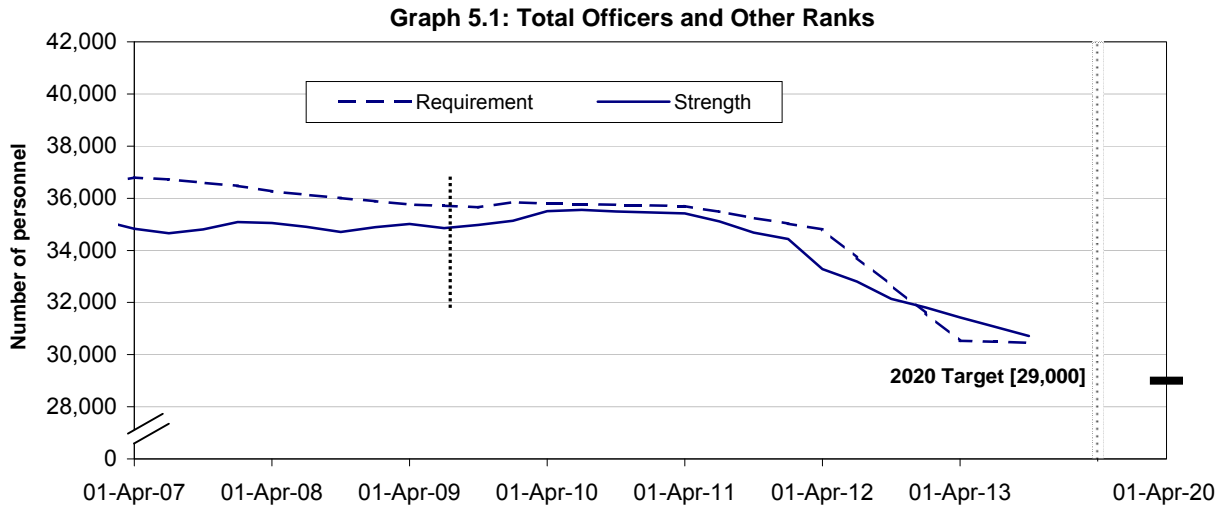
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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](http://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 5.1, see Glossary for more details.

In Graph 5.1, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

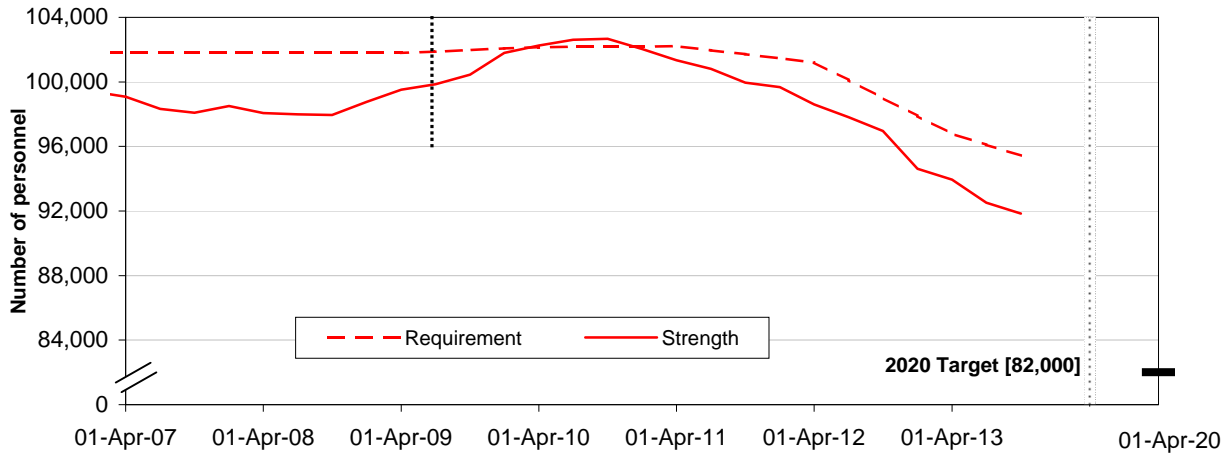
Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at [www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

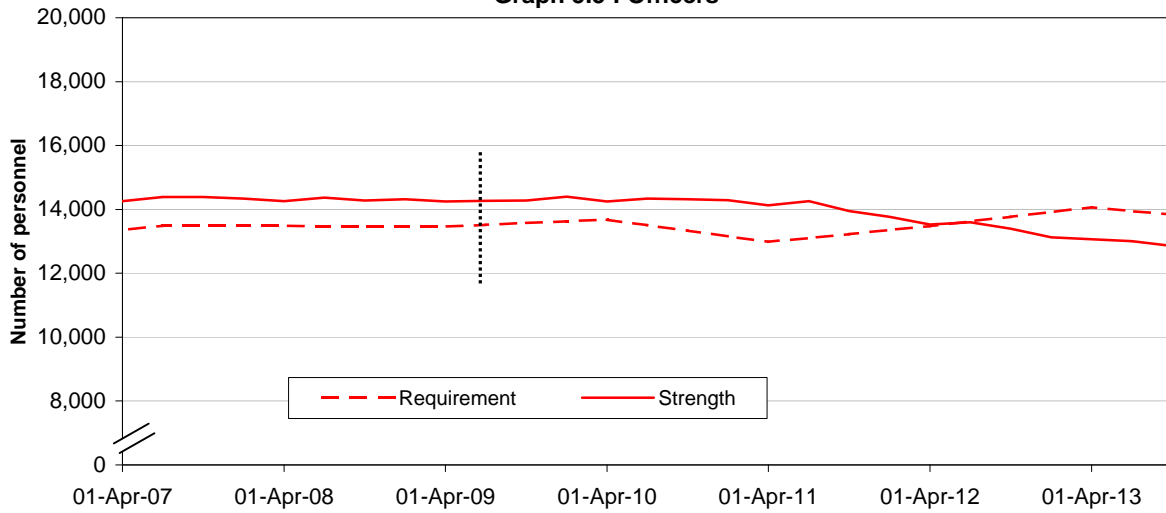
# Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

## Army

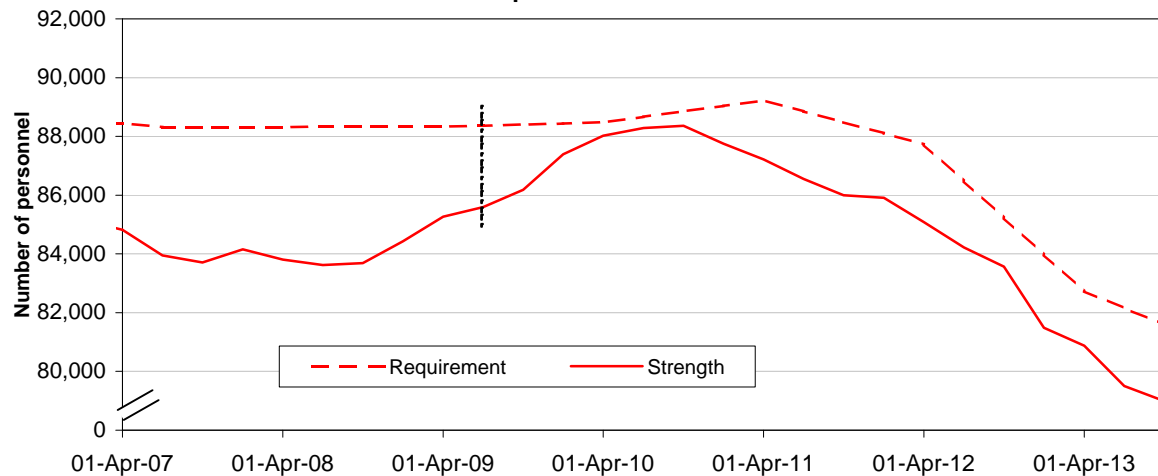
**Graph 5.4: Total Officers and Other Ranks**



**Graph 5.5 : Officers**



**Graph 5.6: Other Ranks**



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

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

The SDSR envisaged that by 2020 the Army would number 94,000 personnel. This target was revised to 82,000 personnel following both 3ME and Army 2020. This target is shown in Graph 5.4. See Glossary for more details.

In Graph 5.4, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

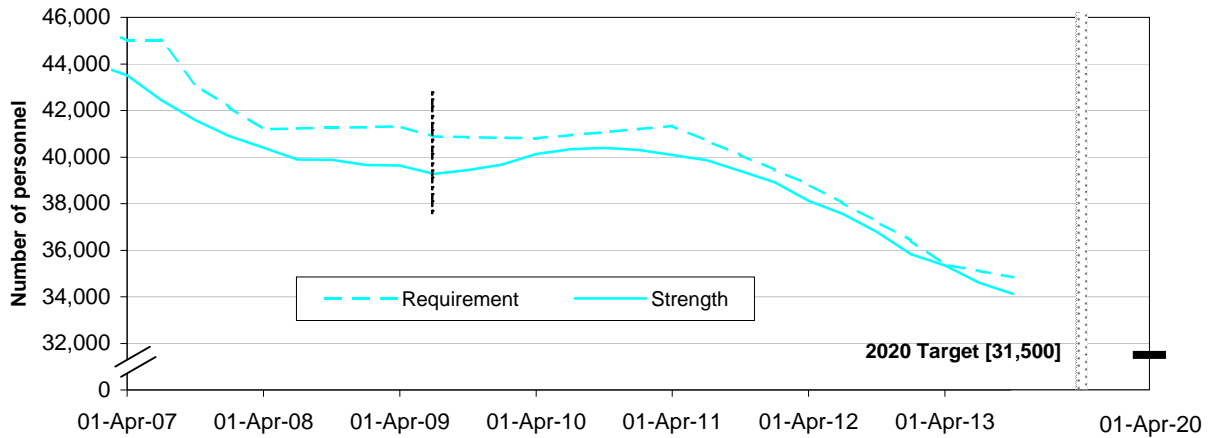
Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at [www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

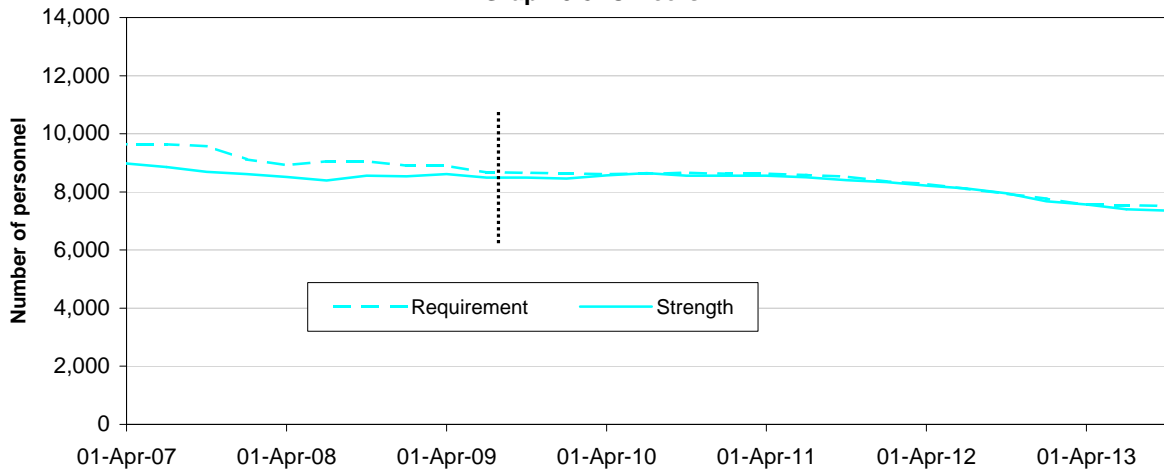
# Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

## Royal Air Force

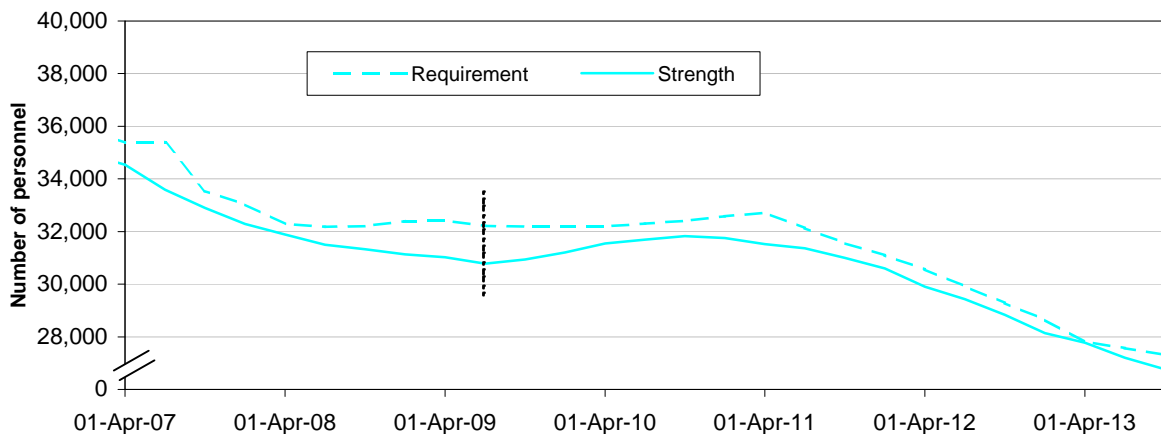
**Graph 5.7: Total Officers and Other Ranks**



**Graph 5.8: Officers**



**Graph 5.9: 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 5.7. See Glossary for more details.

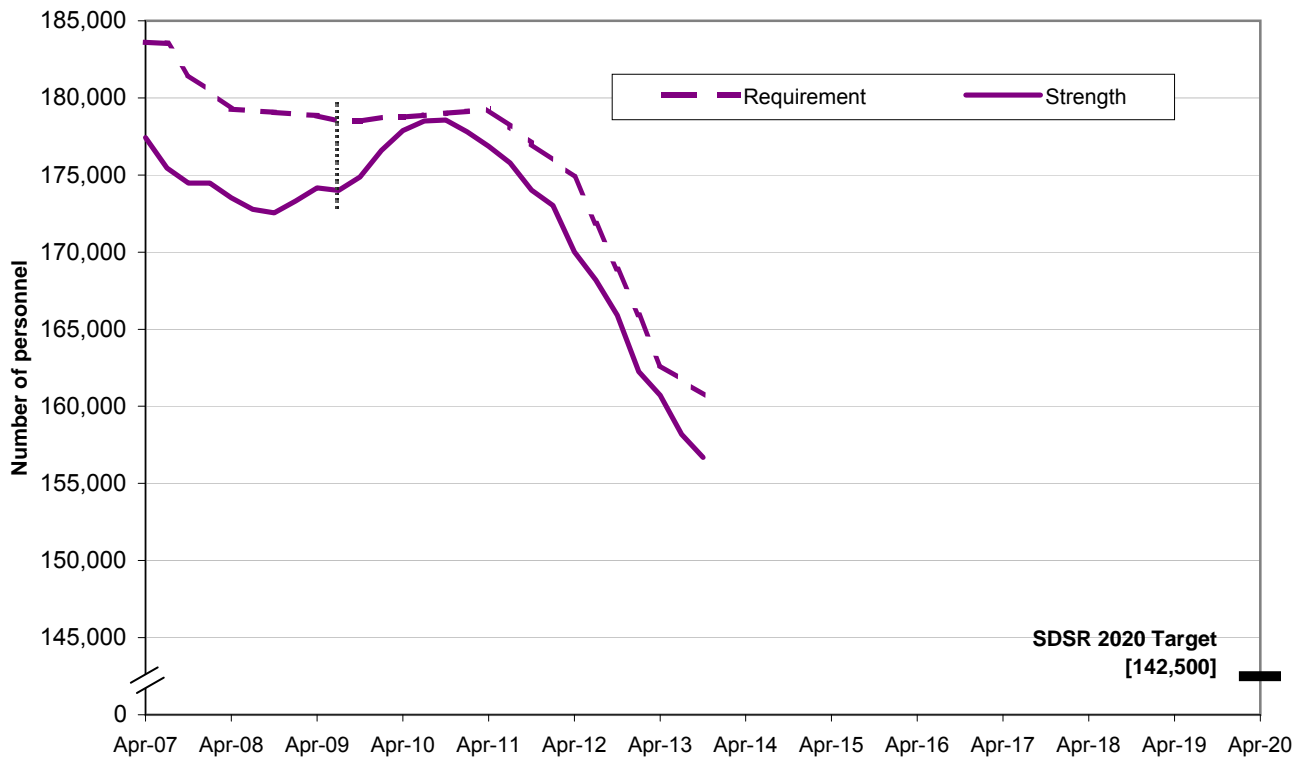
In Graph 5.7, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

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](http://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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

# UK Full Time Armed Forces Trained Strength, Requirement and SDSR 2020 Target

Graph 5.10 Trained Strength, Requirement and SDSR 2020 Target



The SDSR envisages that by 2020 each Service will have a full-time trained strength of: 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

**Table 6a** shows the **Trained Strength** of the **Future Reserves 2020** population, by Service and Rank.

Tables 6a and 6b show the trained and untrained strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) population. Each Service utilises the different categories of its Volunteer Reserve force differently and on this basis has determined which elements are included within the FR20 programme. Personnel counted here are also counted in Tables 1 - 4 of this publication as part of the Volunteer Reserve totals. Tables 6a and 6b are comparable to Table 9 in previous QPR publications, although these tables contain greater detail.

The 2011 Independent Commission to Review the UK's Reserve Forces recommended that the Maritime Reserve should increase to **3,100** trained personnel, the Territorial Army should increase to **30,000** trained personnel, and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) should increase to **1,800**. These became the FR20 programme's key targets.

The total **trained strength** of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) population at 1 October 2013 was **21,870**. This was down by 30 personnel since 1 July 2013 and down by 160 personnel since 1 October 2012. The trained strength of the Maritime Reserve at 1 October 2013 was **1,790**, up 10 since 1 July 2013. The trained strength of the Territorial Army (Group A) was **19,090** at 1 October 2013, down 30 since 1 July 2013. The trained strength of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force at 1 October 2013 was **990**, down 10 since 1 July 2013.

**Table 6a - Trained Strength of the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve population<sup>1</sup>**

	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>22 210<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>22 040<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>21 980<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>22 050<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>21 900<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>21 870<sup>p</sup></b>
Officers	..	..	..	4 700 <sup>p</sup>	4 710 <sup>p</sup>	4 720 <sup>p</sup>
Other Ranks	..	..	..	17 350 <sup>p</sup>	17 200 <sup>p</sup>	17 150 <sup>p</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 830<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 800<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>1 770<sup>rp</sup></b>	<b>1 770<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>1 780<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>1 790<sup>p</sup></b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>710<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>710<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>720<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>730<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>730<sup>p</sup></b>
of which mobilised	..	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	20 <sup>p</sup>	30 <sup>p</sup>	30 <sup>p</sup>
of which FTRS	..	40 <sup>p</sup>	50 <sup>p</sup>	50 <sup>p</sup>	50 <sup>p</sup>	60 <sup>p</sup>
of which ADC	..	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	0 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>
of which HRR	..	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 080<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>1 060<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>1 040<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>1 060<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>1 060<sup>p</sup></b>
of which mobilised	..	~ <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	20 <sup>p</sup>	40 <sup>p</sup>	30 <sup>p</sup>
of which FTRS	..	30 <sup>p</sup>	30 <sup>p</sup>	40 <sup>p</sup>	50 <sup>p</sup>	50 <sup>p</sup>
of which ADC	..	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>
of which HRR	..	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>	- <sup>p</sup>
<b>TERRITORIAL ARMY (Group A)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>19 410<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>19 220<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>19 200<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>19 230<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>19 120<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>19 090<sup>p</sup></b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>3 900<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>3 840<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>3 830<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>3 820<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>3 810<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>3 820<sup>p</sup></b>
of which mobilised	200 <sup>p</sup>	200 <sup>p</sup>	170 <sup>p</sup>	160 <sup>p</sup>	110 <sup>p</sup>	150 <sup>p</sup>
of which ADC	90 <sup>p</sup>	110 <sup>p</sup>	120 <sup>p</sup>	140 <sup>p</sup>	130 <sup>p</sup>	130 <sup>p</sup>
of which HRR	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>	10 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>15 510<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>15 380<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>15 370<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>15 420<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>15 310<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>15 270<sup>p</sup></b>
of which mobilised	970 <sup>p</sup>	930 <sup>p</sup>	880 <sup>p</sup>	980 <sup>p</sup>	760 <sup>p</sup>	880 <sup>p</sup>
of which ADC	370 <sup>p</sup>	440 <sup>p</sup>	510 <sup>p</sup>	620 <sup>p</sup>	560 <sup>p</sup>	580 <sup>p</sup>
of which HRR	80 <sup>p</sup>	60 <sup>p</sup>	70 <sup>p</sup>	90 <sup>p</sup>	110 <sup>p</sup>	90 <sup>p</sup>
<b>ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>970<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 010<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 010<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 050<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>990</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>
of which mobilised	..	..	..	10	10	10
of which HRR	..	..	..	20	20	20
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>820</b>
of which mobilised	..	..	..	80	80	80
of which HRR	..	..	..	10	10	10

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Please note: the relevant footnotes for this table are found on the next page, below Table 6b

**Table 6b** shows the **Untrained Strength** of the Future Reserves 2020 population, by Service and Rank.

The untrained strength does not form part of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) targets. These statistics can be taken as an indicator of the number of personnel that may potentially join the future FR20 population trained strength, however it should be noted that personnel can and do leave before they complete their training or transfer into another part of the Armed Forces. Please see Table 13 for more information on the numbers of personnel joining and leaving both the trained and untrained strength of the FR20 populations.

The untrained strength was **5,650** at 1 October 2013, including 320 untrained officers and 5,330 untrained other ranks. The untrained strengths have decreased overall since April 2012, however there have been increases in both the Maritime Reserve and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force untrained strengths in the past year.

**Table 6b - Untrained Strength of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve population<sup>1</sup>**

	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>7 180<sup>pe</sup></b>	<b>7 050<sup>pe</sup></b>	<b>6 930<sup>rpe</sup></b>	<b>6 630<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>6 180<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>5 650<sup>p</sup></b>
Officers	..	..	..	350 <sup>p</sup>	330 <sup>p</sup>	320 <sup>p</sup>
Other Ranks	..	..	..	6 270 <sup>p</sup>	5 850 <sup>p</sup>	5 330 <sup>p</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>740<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>770<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>850<sup>rp</sup></b>	<b>850<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>850<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>810<sup>p</sup></b>
Officers	..	100 <sup>p</sup>	100 <sup>p</sup>	100 <sup>p</sup>	100 <sup>p</sup>	100 <sup>p</sup>
Other Ranks	..	680 <sup>p</sup>	750 <sup>p</sup>	740 <sup>p</sup>	750 <sup>p</sup>	720 <sup>p</sup>
<b>TERRITORIAL ARMY (Group A)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6 050<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>5 940<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>5 730<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>5 460<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>4 990<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>4 440<sup>p</sup></b>
Officers	180 <sup>p</sup>	200 <sup>p</sup>	240 <sup>p</sup>	250 <sup>p</sup>	230 <sup>p</sup>	210 <sup>p</sup>
Other Ranks	5 870 <sup>p</sup>	5 740 <sup>p</sup>	5 490 <sup>p</sup>	5 210 <sup>p</sup>	4 760 <sup>p</sup>	4 230 <sup>p</sup>
<b>ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>390<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>340<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>340<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>320</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>400</b>
Officers	..	..	..	10	-	10
Other Ranks	..	..	..	320	340	390

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

- The FR20 population is a sub-set of the Volunteer Reserves reported within Tables 1 - 4. This specific population is reported separately here in order to monitor progress towards the FR20 trained strength targets. The Ministry of Defence has completed its review of the definitions and methodology to be used for reporting Volunteer Reserves and the FR20 population; as a result of this review the figures for the Royal Auxiliary Air Force have had their provisional status removed and are now finalised. The figures for the Territorial Army and the Maritime Reserve are still subject to ongoing data validation, and as such continue to be reported as provisional.
- Maritime Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve, including mobilised reservists, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC) contracts. Prior to October 2013, Maritime Reserve figures include approx 10 Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) personnel serving on ADC contracts, as it was not possible to distinguish them from the Volunteer Reserve ADC personnel. Maritime Reserves data is subject to ongoing data validation exercises, and until these are complete the data remain provisional.
- Territorial Army (TA) includes mobilised reservists, HRR, those serving on ADCs, plus support and training staff for the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC). It excludes FTRS, Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI). Due to the nature of ADC contracts, it is possible for personnel to be both ADC and HRR simultaneously. In such cases personnel would be counted in both the ADC total and the HRR total, but would only be counted once in the TA, Officers and Other Ranks totals.
- Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) figures include mobilised reservists and HRR, and exclude personnel on FTRS and ADC contracts. Prior to April 2013, training status data from the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system were not available, therefore figures are drawn from the RAF's F214 management information system. This system does not allow the figures to be broken down into the categories of Officers, Other Ranks, Mobilised and HRR.
- Figures for Maritime Reserve 1 Jan 2013 Trained and Untrained Strength, and Royal Auxiliary Air Force 1 April 2013 Trained Strength have been revised due to previous data processing errors.

The numbers presented in Tables 6a and 6b may differ to those that have been released into the public domain by MoD previously; Defence Statistics are looking into these differences.

The Ministry of Defence has completed its review of the definitions and methodology for reporting the FR20 populations and as such the Royal Auxiliary Air Force figures have had their provisional status removed. The Territorial Army and Maritime Reserve figures are still undergoing data validation, and thus remain provisional until this work is complete.

## Diversity Statistics - UK Regular Forces

**Table 7a** 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 7b and 7c** and for an illustration of the trend of strength over time, see **Graphs 7.1 and 7.2**.

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 unless otherwise stated. For more details regarding definitions see the footnotes below and Glossary.

- The strength of the UK Regular Forces was **166,460** at 1 October 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 October 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 October 2013 compared with 12.5 per cent at 1 October 2012) and the proportion of female **Other Ranks** also **increased** (9.2 per cent at 1 October 2013 compared with 9.1 per cent at 1 October 2012)
- At 1 October 2013, **7.2 per cent** of UK Regular Forces were Black and Minority Ethnic<sup>2</sup>. The proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel who are **Officers** in the UK Regular Forces **remained constant** between 1 October 2012 and 1 October 2013 at 2.4 per cent, the proportion **increased** slightly in **Other Ranks**, rising from 8.0 per cent at 1 October 2012 to 8.2 per cent at 1 October 2013.

**Table 7a - Strength of UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> by sex and ethnic origin, trained and untrained**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>191 710</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>175 940</b>	<b>171 480</b>	<b>170 710</b>	<b>168 080</b>	<b>166 460</b>
of which female	18 320	17 850	17 370	17 060	16 680	16 610	16 450	16 310
Percentage female	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.8%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	12 240	12 230	12 300	12 310	12 010	12 030	11 880	11 820
Percentage BME <sup>2</sup>	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>31 930</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>	<b>30 010</b>	<b>29 200</b>	<b>29 060</b>	<b>28 750</b>	<b>28 540</b>
of which female	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 760	3 680	3 670	3 630	3 610
Percentage female	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	740	750	720	700	680	670	670	660
Percentage BME <sup>2</sup>	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>159 780</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>	<b>145 930</b>	<b>142 290</b>	<b>141 650</b>	<b>139 330</b>	<b>137 920</b>
of which female	14 430	13 950	13 560	13 300	13 010	12 940	12 820	12 700
Percentage female	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	11 500	11 480	11 580	11 610	11 330	11 360	11 220	11 160
Percentage BME <sup>2</sup>	7.4%	7.5%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.1%	8.2%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri Service)

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

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.



**Table 7b** 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 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 7.1** for a comparison, by Service, of females as a percentage of strength.

• The number of women serving in the UK Regular Forces was **16,310** (9.8 per cent of UK Regular Forces) at 1 October 2013. This is a **decrease of 140** (0.9 per cent) since 1 July 2013 and a **decrease of 750** (4.4 per cent) since 1 October 2012. Despite the number of female personnel decreasing, the percentage has **increased** to 9.8 per cent, from 9.7 per cent at 1 October 2012.

• The proportion of the total UK Regular Forces who are female has been **increasing** overall, though this differs by service.

**Table 7b - Strength of UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> by sex, trained and untrained**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>191 710</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>175 940</b>	<b>171 480</b>	<b>170 710</b>	<b>168 080</b>	<b>166 460</b>
of which female	18 320	17 850	17 370	17 060	16 680	16 610	16 450	16 310
Percentage female	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.8%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>31 930</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>	<b>30 010</b>	<b>29 200</b>	<b>29 060</b>	<b>28 750</b>	<b>28 540</b>
of which female	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 760	3 680	3 670	3 630	3 610
Percentage female	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>159 780</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>	<b>145 930</b>	<b>142 290</b>	<b>141 650</b>	<b>139 330</b>	<b>137 920</b>
of which female	14 430	13 950	13 560	13 300	13 010	12 940	12 820	12 700
Percentage female	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>38 730</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>34 680</b>	<b>34 290</b>	<b>33 960</b>	<b>33 680</b>	<b>33 520</b>
of which female	3 710	3 530	3 280	3 160	3 110	3 080	3 040	3 010
Percentage female	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.0%	9.0%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 460</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>7 190</b>	<b>7 100</b>	<b>6 980</b>	<b>6 940</b>	<b>6 860</b>	<b>6 880</b>
of which female	720	720	700	690	690	690	680	690
Percentage female	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>31 270</b>	<b>30 240</b>	<b>28 350</b>	<b>27 580</b>	<b>27 310</b>	<b>27 020</b>	<b>26 830</b>	<b>26 640</b>
of which female	2 990	2 810	2 580	2 460	2 420	2 390	2 360	2 320
Percentage female	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>108 920</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>	<b>102 760</b>	<b>99 740</b>	<b>99 730</b>	<b>98 030</b>	<b>97 030</b>
of which female	8 570	8 480	8 570	8 560	8 380	8 400	8 370	8 340
Percentage female	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>14 640</b>	<b>14 760</b>	<b>14 480</b>	<b>14 340</b>	<b>13 910</b>	<b>13 890</b>	<b>13 820</b>	<b>13 680</b>
of which female	1 660	1 670	1 680	1 660	1 630	1 640	1 640	1 620
Percentage female	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%	11.9%	11.8%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>94 280</b>	<b>91 480</b>	<b>89 780</b>	<b>88 420</b>	<b>85 830</b>	<b>85 840</b>	<b>84 210</b>	<b>83 340</b>
of which female	6 910	6 810	6 890	6 900	6 750	6 760	6 730	6 720
Percentage female	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>44 050</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>38 500</b>	<b>37 460</b>	<b>37 030</b>	<b>36 370</b>	<b>35 920</b>
of which female	6 040	5 840	5 520	5 350	5 200	5 130	5 030	4 950
Percentage female	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	13.8%	13.8%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>9 820</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>9 030</b>	<b>8 560</b>	<b>8 300</b>	<b>8 230</b>	<b>8 080</b>	<b>7 980</b>
of which female	1 510	1 510	1 440	1 400	1 360	1 340	1 310	1 300
Percentage female	15.4%	15.7%	15.9%	16.4%	16.4%	16.3%	16.2%	16.3%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>34 230</b>	<b>32 810</b>	<b>30 970</b>	<b>29 930</b>	<b>29 150</b>	<b>28 790</b>	<b>28 290</b>	<b>27 930</b>
of which female	4 530	4 330	4 090	3 940	3 840	3 790	3 720	3 650
Percentage female	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.1%

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 7c** 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 7.2** 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 **11,820** (representing 7.2 per cent) at 1 October 2013. The total number of BME personnel has **decreased by 60** (0.5 per cent) since 1 July 2013 and **decreased by 490** (4.0 per cent) since 1 October 2012. However, the percentage of BME in the UK Regular Forces has **increased** from 7.1 per cent at 1 October 2012 to 7.2 per cent at 1 October 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 7c - Strength of UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and nationality, trained and untrained**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>191 710</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>175 940</b>	<b>171 480</b>	<b>170 710</b>	<b>168 080</b>	<b>166 460</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	12 240	12 230	12 300	12 310	12 010	12 030	11 880	11 820
Percentage BME <sup>2</sup>	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%
of which UK	4 510	4 790	4 790	4 750	4 650	4 740	4 690	4 670
% UK	36.9%	39.2%	39.0%	38.6%	38.7%	39.4%	39.4%	39.5%
of which non-UK	7 730	7 430	7 510	7 560	7 360	7 290	7 200	7 160
% non-UK	63.1%	60.8%	61.0%	61.4%	61.3%	60.6%	60.6%	60.5%
White	173 790	170 730	164 750	161 230	157 240	156 460	154 100	152 450
Unknown	5 670	3 410	2 750	2 390	2 240	2 210	2 090	2 180
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>38 730</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>34 680</b>	<b>34 290</b>	<b>33 960</b>	<b>33 680</b>	<b>33 520</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	1 290	1 300	1 230	1 200	1 180	1 170	1 150	1 150
Percentage BME <sup>2</sup>	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
of which UK	690	710	670	660	650	660	660	650
% UK	53.7%	54.4%	54.7%	55.3%	55.0%	56.1%	56.8%	56.6%
of which non-UK	600	590	560	540	530	510	500	500
% non-UK	46.3%	45.6%	45.3%	44.7%	45.0%	43.9%	43.2%	43.4%
White	36 210	35 650	33 800	33 010	32 670	32 360	32 130	31 980
Unknown	1 240	700	520	470	440	430	400	380
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>108 920</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>	<b>102 760</b>	<b>99 740</b>	<b>99 730</b>	<b>98 030</b>	<b>97 030</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	10 070	10 090	10 300	10 360	10 100	10 140	10 020	9 970
Percentage BME <sup>2</sup>	9.4%	9.6%	9.9%	10.1%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	10.3%
of which UK	3 010	3 310	3 410	3 400	3 340	3 430	3 390	3 380
% UK	29.9%	32.9%	33.1%	32.8%	33.1%	33.9%	33.8%	33.9%
of which non-UK	7 060	6 770	6 890	6 960	6 760	6 710	6 630	6 590
% non-UK	70.1%	67.1%	66.9%	67.2%	66.9%	66.1%	66.2%	66.1%
White	96 590	95 500	93 640	92 150	89 420	89 350	87 810	86 720
Unknown	2 270	650	310	250	210	240	200	340
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>44 050</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>38 500</b>	<b>37 460</b>	<b>37 030</b>	<b>36 370</b>	<b>35 920</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	890	840	770	750	730	720	710	700
Percentage BME <sup>2</sup>	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
of which UK	820	770	700	680	660	660	640	640
% UK	91.9%	91.9%	91.6%	90.8%	90.6%	90.6%	90.6%	90.3%
of which non-UK	70	70	60	70	70	70	70	70
% non-UK	8.1%	8.1%	8.4%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.7%
White	41 000	39 570	37 310	36 070	35 150	34 760	34 160	33 750
Unknown	2 160	2 050	1 920	1 670	1 580	1 550	1 490	1 460

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.

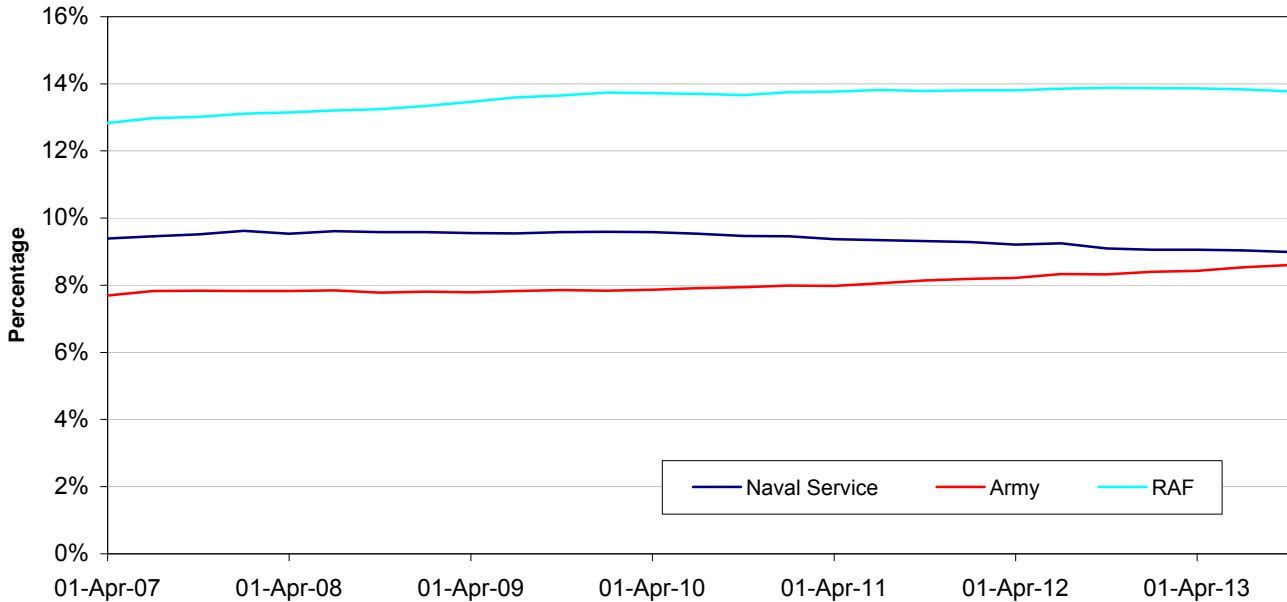
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

## Strength of UK Regular Forces

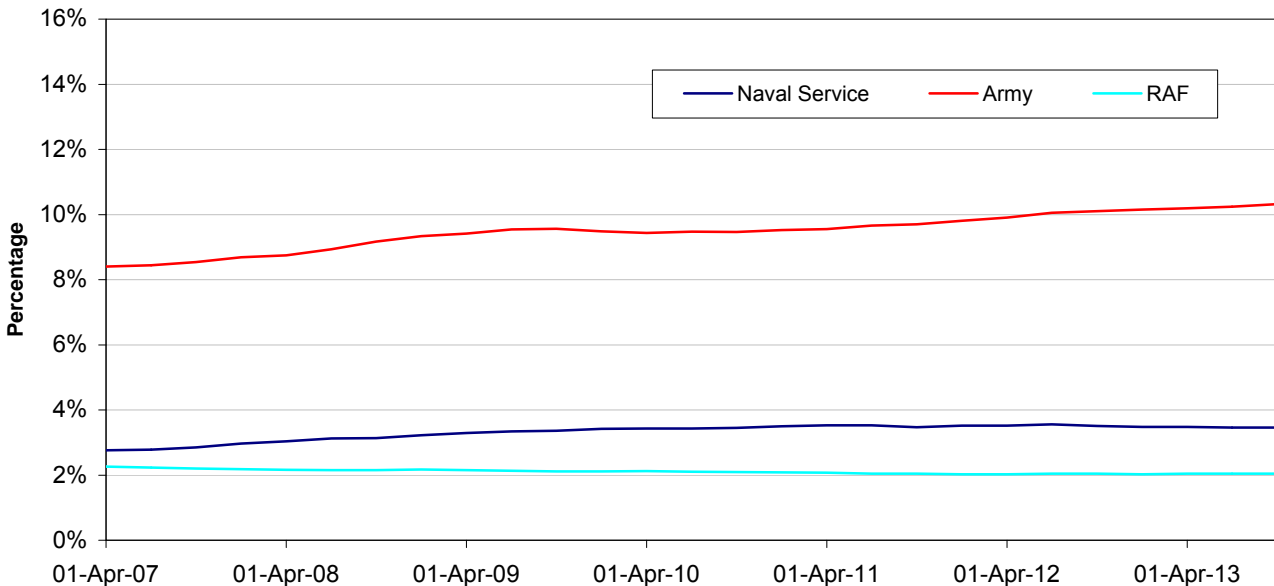
Graph 7.1 shows the proportion of women in each of the Services since 2006. The RAF has always had the highest proportion of female personnel (currently **13.8 per cent**), followed by the Naval Service (currently **9.0 per cent**) and the Army (currently **8.6 per cent**). There are no specific policy explanations for the difference, although the proportion of posts in each Service open to women may contribute to the difference.

Graph 7.2 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 7.1: Females as a percentage of strength by Service**



**Graph 7.2: 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

## Intake and Outflow

**Table 8a** 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 8.1**.

**Intake to the UK Regular Forces** 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 **13,390** in the 12 months to 30 September 2013. This is a **decrease of 480** (3.4 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 June 2013) and a **decrease of 1,140** (7.8 per cent) since the same period a year ago (the 12 months to 30 September 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 vast amounts of 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 340** (13.1 per cent), the Army has **decreased by 1,710** (15.9 per cent) and the RAF has **increased by 240** (19.7 per cent) compared to the 12 months to 30 September 2012.

Table 8a - Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup>, trained and untrained

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	to 2013
	2010/11	2011/12	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>14 530</b>	<b>14 470</b>	<b>14 370</b>	<b>13 870</b>	<b>13 390</b>	<b>6 420</b>
To untrained	12 400	14 460	14 210	14 160	14 090	13 610	13 130	6 290
Trained direct entrants	320	340	320	310	280	260	260	130
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>620</b>
To untrained	1 300	1 040	930	1 000	1 030	1 020	1 020	600
Trained direct entrants	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	10
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>11 370</b>	<b>13 730</b>	<b>13 570</b>	<b>13 430</b>	<b>13 310</b>	<b>12 820</b>	<b>12 340</b>	<b>5 800</b>
To untrained	11 100	13 420	13 280	13 150	13 060	12 580	12 110	5 680
Trained direct entrants	270	310	290	280	250	230	240	120
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>2 820</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>1 540</b>
To untrained	2 490	2 190	2 550	2 640	2 730	2 780	2 850	1 500
Trained direct entrants	60	20	20	30	40	40	60	30
<b>Officers</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>170</b>
To untrained	290	280	220	270	280	280	270	170
Trained direct entrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 350</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>1 360</b>
To untrained	2 200	1 910	2 330	2 370	2 450	2 500	2 580	1 340
Trained direct entrants	50	20	20	30	30	40	50	30
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>11 190</b>	<b>10 740</b>	<b>10 460</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>9 650</b>	<b>9 020</b>	<b>4 100</b>
To untrained	8 520	10 890	10 450	10 200	10 060	9 440	8 830	4 000
Trained direct entrants	250	300	280	270	230	200	200	90
<b>Officers</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>370</b>
To untrained	740	690	620	620	620	600	580	360
Trained direct entrants	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	10
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>7 980</b>	<b>10 480</b>	<b>10 100</b>	<b>9 830</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>9 020</b>	<b>8 420</b>	<b>3 720</b>
To untrained	7 780	10 200	9 840	9 580	9 440	8 840	8 250	3 640
Trained direct entrants	210	280	260	250	210	180	170	80
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>790</b>
To untrained	1 390	1 380	1 210	1 320	1 300	1 390	1 440	780
Trained direct entrants	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Officers</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>70</b>
To untrained	270	80	90	120	130	140	160	70
Trained direct entrants	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>710</b>
To untrained	1 120	1 300	1 120	1 200	1 170	1 250	1 280	710
Trained direct entrants	10	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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

**Table 8b** 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 8.2**.

- The percentage of intake for female personnel was **9.0 per cent** in the 12 months to 30 September 2013. This is an **increase of 0.7 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 June 2013) and also an **increase of 0.7 percentage points** since the 12 months to 30 September 2012.
- The proportion of intake that are female personnel has **decreased by 0.3 percentage points** in the Naval Service since the same period a year ago (12 months ending 30 September 2012), **increased by 0.8 percentage points** for the Army over the same period and **increased by 1.5 percentage points** the RAF over the same period; there is no policy explanation for the change.

**Table 8b - Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup> by sex, trained and untrained**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep	to 2013 30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>14 530</b>	<b>14 470</b>	<b>14 370</b>	<b>13 870</b>	<b>13 390</b>	<b>6 420</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.8%	8.7%	8.3%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	9.0%	10.0%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>620</b>
of which female	210	180	170	190	170	160	170	90
<i>Percentage female</i>	15.8%	16.8%	17.9%	18.6%	16.4%	15.3%	15.9%	14.7%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>11 370</b>	<b>13 730</b>	<b>13 570</b>	<b>13 430</b>	<b>13 310</b>	<b>12 820</b>	<b>12 340</b>	<b>5 800</b>
of which female	900	1 110	1 030	1 030	1 030	990	1 040	550
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.9%	8.1%	7.6%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	8.4%	9.5%
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>2 820</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>1 540</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.7%	8.3%	7.6%	7.5%	7.3%	7.1%	7.3%	7.9%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>170</b>
of which female	30	40	30	40	40	30	40	20
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.4%	13.5%	12.3%	13.7%	12.5%	10.6%	12.9%	13.5%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 350</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>1 360</b>
of which female	140	150	170	160	170	170	180	100
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.3%	7.5%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>11 190</b>	<b>10 740</b>	<b>10 460</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>9 650</b>	<b>9 020</b>	<b>4 100</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.1%	8.3%	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	8.0%	8.8%	10.1%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>370</b>
of which female	120	110	110	120	100	90	90	50
<i>Percentage female</i>	14.8%	16.0%	18.0%	18.2%	15.3%	15.1%	15.0%	13.6%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>7 980</b>	<b>10 480</b>	<b>10 100</b>	<b>9 830</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>9 020</b>	<b>8 420</b>	<b>3 720</b>
of which female	590	810	750	750	740	680	700	360
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.4%	7.7%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	8.3%	9.7%
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>790</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.7%	13.1%	12.2%	12.0%	12.9%	13.1%	13.7%	14.1%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>70</b>
of which female	70	30	30	40	40	40	40	20
<i>Percentage female</i>	25.3%	36.3%	31.3%	32.8%	29.7%	25.3%	24.4%	23.6%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>710</b>
of which female	170	150	120	120	130	150	160	90
<i>Percentage female</i>	14.6%	11.7%	10.5%	9.9%	10.9%	11.7%	12.3%	13.2%

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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

**Table 8c** 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 8.3**.

- The percentage of intake for BME personnel was **7.5 per cent** in the 12 months to 30 September 2013. This is a **decrease of 0.2 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 June 2013) and a **decrease of 0.3 percentage points** since the 12 months to 30 September 2012.
- The BME proportion of intake to the UK Regular Forces for the 12 months to 30 September 2013 compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2012 for the Naval Service **decreased by 0.9 percentage points**, the Army **increased by 0.6 percentage points** and the RAF **decreased by 0.7 percentage points**.

**Table 8c - Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup> by Ethnic Origin and Nationality, trained and untrained**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	to 2013
	2010/11	2011/12	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>14 530</b>	<b>14 470</b>	<b>14 370</b>	<b>13 870</b>	<b>13 390</b>	<b>6 420</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	660	1 040	1 100	1 110	1 110	1 050	980	460
Percentage BME <sup>3</sup>	5.6%	7.3%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%
of which UK	270	360	360	350	370	340	320	150
% UK	41.7%	34.3%	32.7%	31.7%	33.3%	33.0%	33.5%	32.7%
of which non-UK	380	680	740	760	740	700	640	300
% non-UK	58.3%	65.7%	67.3%	68.3%	66.7%	67.0%	66.5%	67.3%
White	11 160	13 290	13 110	13 120	13 000	12 570	12 000	5 700
Unknown	910	460	310	240	260	250	410	260
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>2 820</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>1 540</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	90	60	80	80	80	70	70	40
Percentage BME <sup>3</sup>	3.6%	2.8%	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%
of which UK	50	40	50	40	50	50	40	20
% UK	56.3%	69.0%	56.6%	55.7%	57.8%	64.9%	61.6%	60.0%
of which non-UK	40	20	40	40	40	30	30	10
% non-UK	43.7%	31.0%	43.4%	44.3%	42.2%	35.1%	38.4%	40.0%
White	2 300	2 050	2 430	2 540	2 610	2 660	2 740	1 450
Unknown	160	110	60	60	80	80	100	50
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>11 190</b>	<b>10 740</b>	<b>10 460</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>9 650</b>	<b>9 020</b>	<b>4 100</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	540	960	990	1 000	990	940	870	410
Percentage BME <sup>3</sup>	6.8%	8.8%	9.4%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%	10.4%
of which UK	200	300	290	280	290	270	260	120
% UK	36.9%	30.8%	29.2%	28.1%	29.6%	28.9%	29.9%	29.6%
of which non-UK	340	660	700	720	700	670	610	290
% non-UK	63.1%	69.2%	70.8%	71.9%	70.4%	71.1%	70.1%	70.4%
White	7 480	9 950	9 530	9 320	9 140	8 560	7 860	3 500
Unknown	740	280	220	140	160	140	290	190
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>790</b>
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	30	20	30	30	30	30	30	20
Percentage BME <sup>3</sup>	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%
of which UK	20	20	20	30	30	20	20	-
% UK	92.3%	88.0%	82.8%	82.4%	84.4%	85.7%	85.7%	-
of which non-UK	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
% non-UK	-	-	-	17.6%	-	-	-	-
White	1 380	1 300	1 150	1 260	1 250	1 340	1 400	750
Unknown	10	70	40	30	30	30	30	20

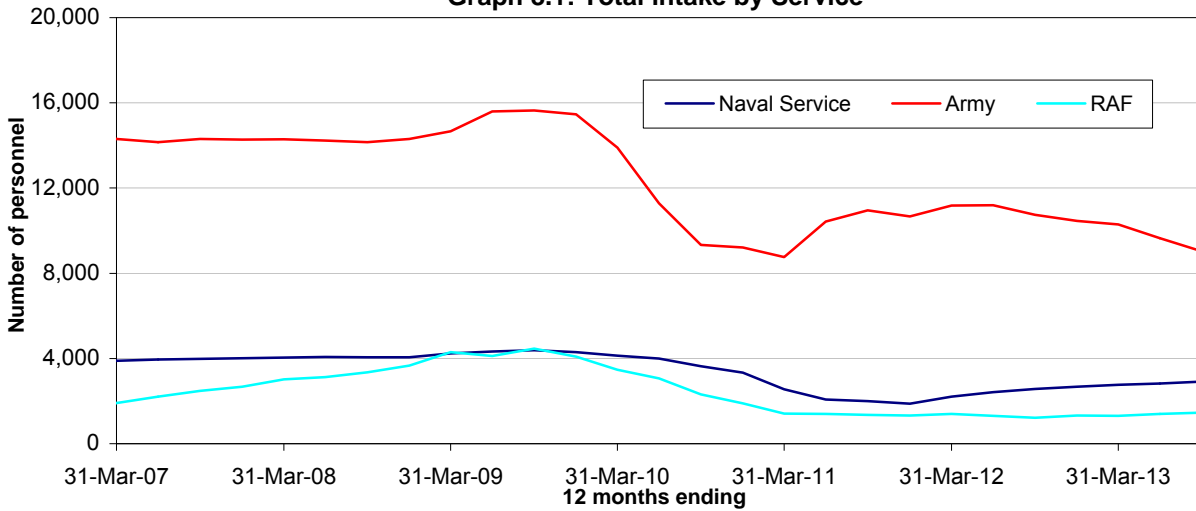
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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.

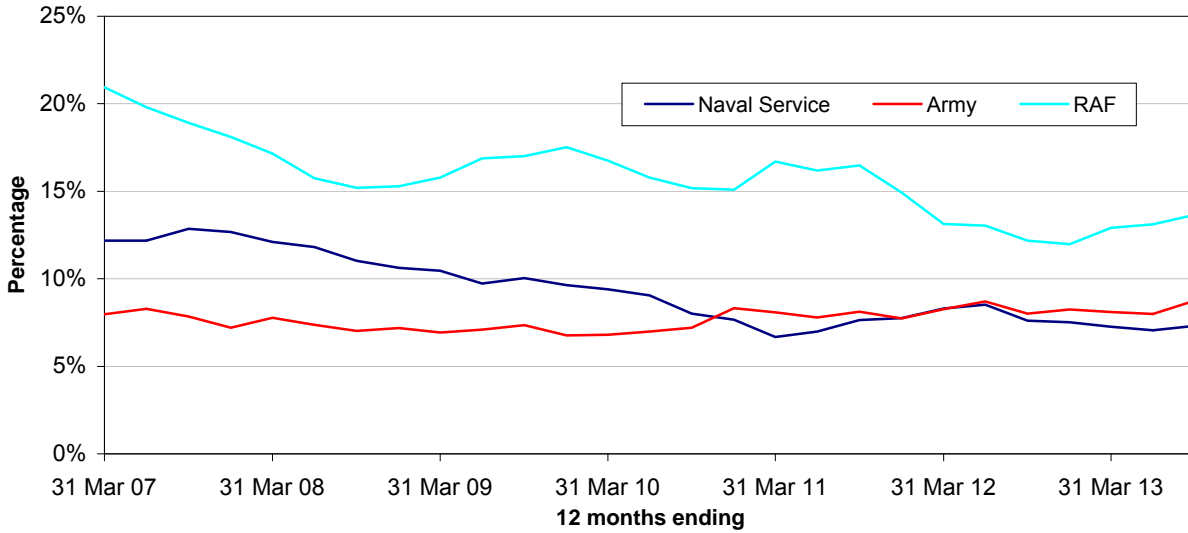
Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at [www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

# Intake to UK Regular Forces

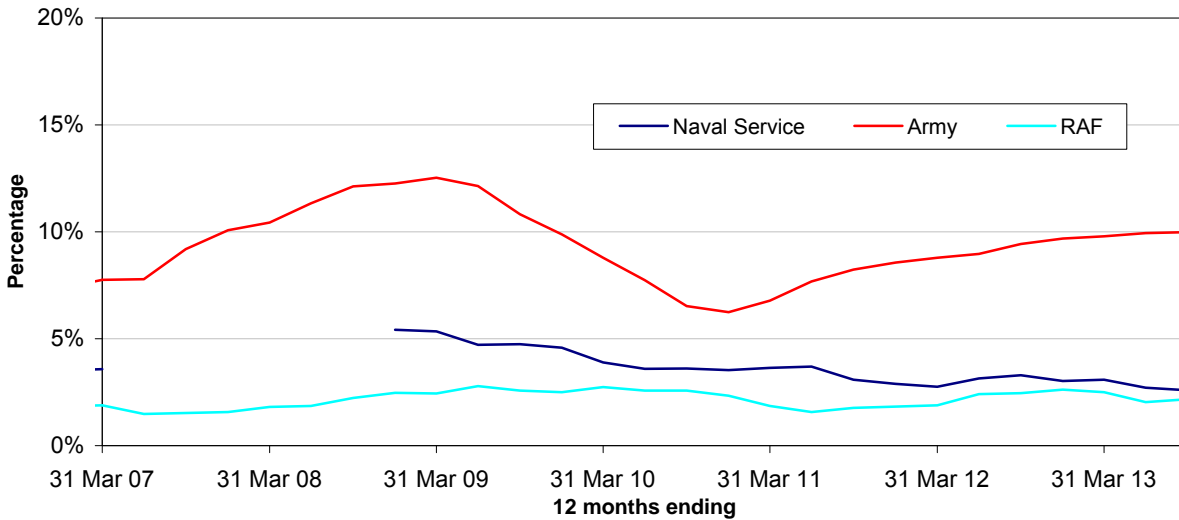
**Graph 8.1: Total intake by Service**



**Graph 8.2: Females as a percentage of intake by Service**



**Graph 8.3: 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 gender 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).



## Future Reserves 2020 Programme Monitoring - movements

**Table 9** shows the number of people moving into the FR20 populations (see Tables 6a and 6b). It shows how many have **joined the trained or untrained strength** of the relevant populations in each period. Personnel can either move in from another part of the Armed Forces (labelled **Previous service**), or can join having had **No previous service**. It is only possible to check whether personnel have had previous service back to April 2007, as data relating to earlier periods is not held in a suitable format.

**Data presented in this table are provisional. Defence Statistics is continuing to investigate issues and methodologies relating to these statistics and this work may result in changes to data.**

Between 1 October 2012 and 30 September 2013, **4,090** people joined the FR20 population. **510** joined the Maritime Reserve, of which 360 joined the untrained strength. Of those, 260 had no previous service with the Armed Forces and 90 had previously been part of the Armed Forces. All 140 trained direct entrants had previous service. **3,250** joined the TA Group A, of which 2,120 joined the untrained strength. Of those, 1,420 had no previous service. There were 1,130 trained direct entrants, the majority of which had previous service in another part of the Armed Forces, many having served in the Regulars and some in the FTRS. **330** joined the Royal Auxiliary Air Force however it is not currently possible to establish how many joiners were trained or untrained.

**Table 9 Movements into FR20 populations<sup>1 2</sup>**

	Financial Year 2010/11	Financial Year 2011/12	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year to 2013 30 Sep
			2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep	
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	*	*	*	*	..	..	<b>4 090<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>1 720<sup>P</sup></b>
To untrained	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	1 070 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	360 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	720 <sup>P</sup>
Trained direct entrants	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	650 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	640 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	20 <sup>P</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	*	..	..	<b>510<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>220<sup>P</sup></b>
To untrained	*	*	*	*	..	..	360 <sup>P</sup>	140 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	100 <sup>P</sup>	30 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	260 <sup>P</sup>	110 <sup>P</sup>
Trained direct entrants	*	*	*	*	..	..	150 <sup>P</sup>	80 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	140 <sup>P</sup>	80 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	- <sup>P</sup>	- <sup>P</sup>
<b>TERRITORIAL ARMY GROUP A<sup>4</sup></b>	*	*	*	*	<b>4 040<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>3 500<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>3 250<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>1 310<sup>P</sup></b>
To untrained	*	*	*	*	2 990 <sup>P</sup>	2 390 <sup>P</sup>	2 120 <sup>P</sup>	790 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	760 <sup>P</sup>	720 <sup>P</sup>	700 <sup>P</sup>	300 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	2 230 <sup>P</sup>	1 660 <sup>P</sup>	1 420 <sup>P</sup>	490 <sup>P</sup>
Trained direct entrants	*	*	*	*	1 050 <sup>P</sup>	1 110 <sup>P</sup>	1 130 <sup>P</sup>	520 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	970 <sup>P</sup>	1 040 <sup>P</sup>	1 080 <sup>P</sup>	510 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	80 <sup>P</sup>	70 <sup>P</sup>	50 <sup>P</sup>	10 <sup>P</sup>
<b>ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE<sup>5</sup></b>	*	*	*	*	..	..	<b>330<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>190<sup>P</sup></b>
To untrained	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	140 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	30 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	120 <sup>P</sup>
Trained direct entrants	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	50 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	40 <sup>P</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	- <sup>P</sup>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Movements in are derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures include any movements into a specific population including those coming from the Regular Armed Forces, or any other population not included in FR20, such as Cadets from the Officer Training Corps or FTRS (Army). See **Tables 6a** and **6b** for more details on the FR20 populations.
2. When calculating whether individuals have previously served, it is only possible to check information held within the Joint Personnel Administration system back to April 2007. If an individual served and left the Armed Forces prior to that point, or was not recorded on the system, or was assigned a different service number, they would be counted as 'no previous service' as it is not possible to match their data. This may explain the observed instances of trained entrants with no previous service.
3. Centrally held data for the Maritime Reserve date back to October 2012. Due to the lack of individual data prior to October 2012, it is not possible to calculate movements for 12 month periods before October 2013. **Movements between Full Time Reserve Service and Volunteer Reserve assignments are not captured as FTRS are part of the FR20 population.**
4. Validated and corrected data for the Territorial Army date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to April 2012, it is not possible to calculate movements for 12 month periods before April 2013. **Movements into TA Group A from Full Time Reserve Service are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**
5. Centrally held and validated data on the Royal Auxiliary Air Force date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to April 2012, it is not possible to calculate movements for 12 month periods before April 2013. It is not possible to establish whether personnel moving into the population were trained or untrained for any month prior to April 2013, due to the lack of centrally held individual data. **Movements in from Full Time Reserve Service and Additional Duties Contracts are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**

\* The FR20 baseline date, or date from which the Programme is monitored, is April 2012. Therefore there cannot be any movements into these populations in 12-month periods prior to 31 March 2013.

**Table 10** 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 10.1**.

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 the services.

- The GTS of the UK Regular Forces was **11,290** in the 12 months to 30 September 2013; this is an **decrease of 140** (1.2 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 Jun 2013) and an **increase of 260** (2.4 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2012.
- Comparing the 12 months to 30 September 2013 with the 12 months to 30 September 2012; the GTS in the Naval Service **increased by 390** (23.8 per cent), the GTS in the Army **decreased by 70** (0.9 per cent) and in the RAF, GTS **decreased by 60** (4.7 per cent).

**Table 10 - Gains to the Trained Strength (GTS)<sup>1</sup> of UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup>**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	to 2013
	2010/11	2011/12	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>13 400</b>	<b>11 320</b>	<b>11 030</b>	<b>11 150</b>	<b>11 150</b>	<b>11 430</b>	<b>11 290</b>	<b>5 640</b>
From untrained to trained	13 080	10 990	10 720	10 840	10 870	11 170	11 030	5 510
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	320	340	320	310	280	260	260	130
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>760</b>
From untrained to trained	1 400	1 080	1 260	1 260	1 170	1 100	1 100	570
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	10
From Other Ranks	280	220	200	200	200	200	210	180
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>11 950</b>	<b>10 210</b>	<b>9 750</b>	<b>9 860</b>	<b>9 960</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>10 170</b>	<b>5 060</b>
From untrained to trained	11 680	9 900	9 460	9 580	9 710	10 070	9 930	4 940
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	270	310	290	280	250	230	240	120
<b>NAVAL SERVICE<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 880</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>1 010</b>
From untrained to trained	2 830	1 770	1 630	1 710	1 850	1 950	1 980	980
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	60	20	20	30	40	40	60	30
<b>Officers</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>110</b>
From untrained to trained	400	330	400	340	340	300	270	110
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 480</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>900</b>
From untrained to trained	2 420	1 440	1 230	1 370	1 510	1 650	1 720	870
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	50	20	20	30	30	40	50	30
<b>ARMY<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7 890</b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>8 200</b>	<b>7 990</b>	<b>4 010</b>
From untrained to trained	7 640	7 540	7 780	7 830	7 830	8 000	7 790	3 920
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	250	300	280	270	230	200	200	90
<b>Officers</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>520</b>
From untrained to trained	580	410	590	690	720	680	660	340
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	10
From Other Ranks	270	220	200	200	200	200	200	170
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>7 270</b>	<b>7 400</b>	<b>7 450</b>	<b>7 390</b>	<b>7 320</b>	<b>7 500</b>	<b>7 300</b>	<b>3 660</b>
From untrained to trained	7 060	7 130	7 180	7 140	7 110	7 320	7 130	3 580
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	210	280	260	250	210	180	170	80
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>620</b>
From untrained to trained	2 610	1 670	1 320	1 300	1 200	1 220	1 250	610
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Officers</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>120</b>
From untrained to trained	420	340	270	230	120	120	170	120
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 210</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>500</b>
From untrained to trained	2 200	1 330	1 050	1 070	1 080	1 100	1 080	490
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	10	10	-	10	-	10	10	10

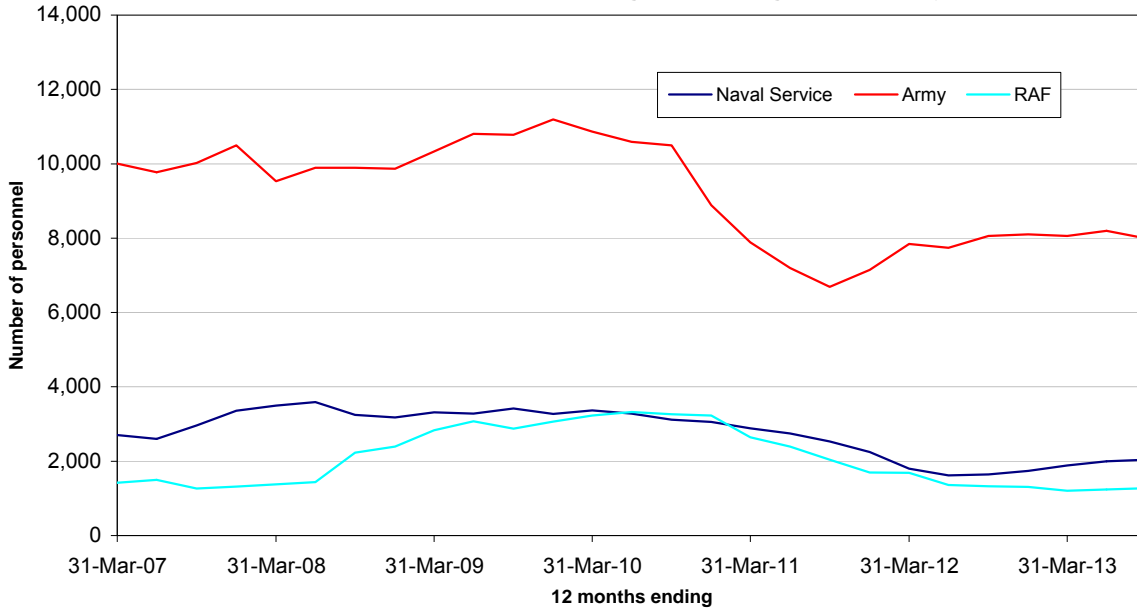
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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 10.1 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.

Graph 10.1: Gains to the Trained Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service



**Table 11** 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 **11.1 - 11.3**. For more information on numbers of personnel who voluntarily exit the Armed Forces before the end of their agreed contracted period see **Table 12** and **Graphs 12.1-12.3**.

- The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Forces was **22,880** in the 12 months to 30 September 2013. This is a **decrease of 1,230** (5.1 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2013 and an **increase of 210** (0.9 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 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 was considered 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 **19,850** (86.8 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 30 September 2013; an **decrease of 900** (4.3 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2013 and an **increase of 1,020** (5.4 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2012 (see **Graph 12.2** for a breakdown of trained outflow by Service)
- The **outflow of untrained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **3,030** (13.2 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 30 September 2013; a **decrease of 330** (9.9 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2013 and a **decrease of 820** (21.3 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2012. (see **Graph 12.3** for a breakdown of untrained outflow by Service)

Table 11 - Outflow<sup>1</sup> from UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup>, trained and untrained

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep	to 2013 30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>18 140</b>	<b>21 370</b>	<b>22 670</b>	<b>25 140</b>	<b>23 520</b>	<b>24 110</b>	<b>22 880</b>	<b>10 670</b>
Trained	13 960	17 650	18 820	21 450	20 010	20 750	19 850	9 250
Untrained	4 170	3 720	3 850	3 690	3 510	3 360	3 030	1 420
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>2 560</b>	<b>2 960</b>	<b>3 360</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>3 190</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>1 390</b>
Trained	1 710	2 380	2 600	3 000	2 680	2 840	2 700	1 300
Untrained	220	180	350	360	360	340	170	90
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>16 200</b>	<b>18 810</b>	<b>19 710</b>	<b>21 780</b>	<b>20 480</b>	<b>20 920</b>	<b>20 010</b>	<b>9 280</b>
Trained	12 250	15 280	16 220	18 450	17 330	17 900	17 150	7 940
Untrained	3 950	3 540	3 490	3 330	3 150	3 020	2 860	1 340
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>4 320</b>	<b>4 650</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>4 070</b>	<b>1 970</b>
Trained	2 690	3 750	4 090	4 270	3 710	3 690	3 400	1 680
Untrained	940	570	560	600	640	690	660	290
<b>Officers</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>280</b>
Trained	390	510	550	590	530	540	520	250
Untrained	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	30
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>4 040</b>	<b>4 220</b>	<b>3 760</b>	<b>3 780</b>	<b>3 490</b>	<b>1 690</b>
Trained	2 300	3 240	3 540	3 680	3 180	3 150	2 890	1 430
Untrained	870	500	500	540	580	620	600	260
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>11 500</b>	<b>13 200</b>	<b>13 730</b>	<b>15 510</b>	<b>14 890</b>	<b>15 260</b>	<b>14 790</b>	<b>6 810</b>
Trained	8 630	10 310	10 840	12 800	12 370	12 920	12 570	5 750
Untrained	2 870	2 900	2 890	2 710	2 520	2 330	2 220	1 060
<b>Officers</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>760</b>
Trained	880	1 190	1 320	1 520	1 380	1 460	1 410	720
Untrained	110	60	70	70	90	80	80	40
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>10 510</b>	<b>11 960</b>	<b>12 340</b>	<b>13 920</b>	<b>13 430</b>	<b>13 720</b>	<b>13 290</b>	<b>6 050</b>
Trained	7 750	9 120	9 520	11 280	10 990	11 460	11 160	5 040
Untrained	2 760	2 840	2 820	2 640	2 440	2 250	2 130	1 010
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>3 850</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>4 750</b>	<b>4 280</b>	<b>4 470</b>	<b>4 020</b>	<b>1 890</b>
Trained	2 640	3 590	3 900	4 380	3 940	4 130	3 880	1 820
Untrained	370	260	400	380	350	340	150	80
<b>Officers</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>350</b>
Trained	440	680	730	890	780	850	770	340
Untrained	50	60	230	230	210	200	20	10
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>3 110</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>3 640</b>	<b>3 300</b>	<b>3 430</b>	<b>3 230</b>	<b>1 540</b>
Trained	2 200	2 910	3 160	3 490	3 160	3 280	3 100	1 480
Untrained	320	200	170	150	140	150	120	60

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

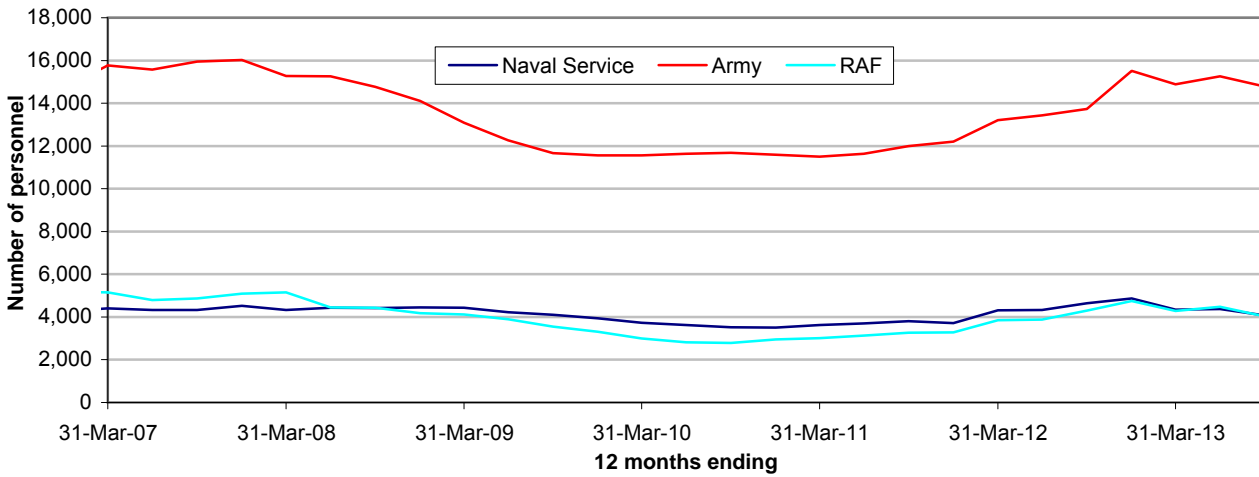
1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from Ranks to Officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 10 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

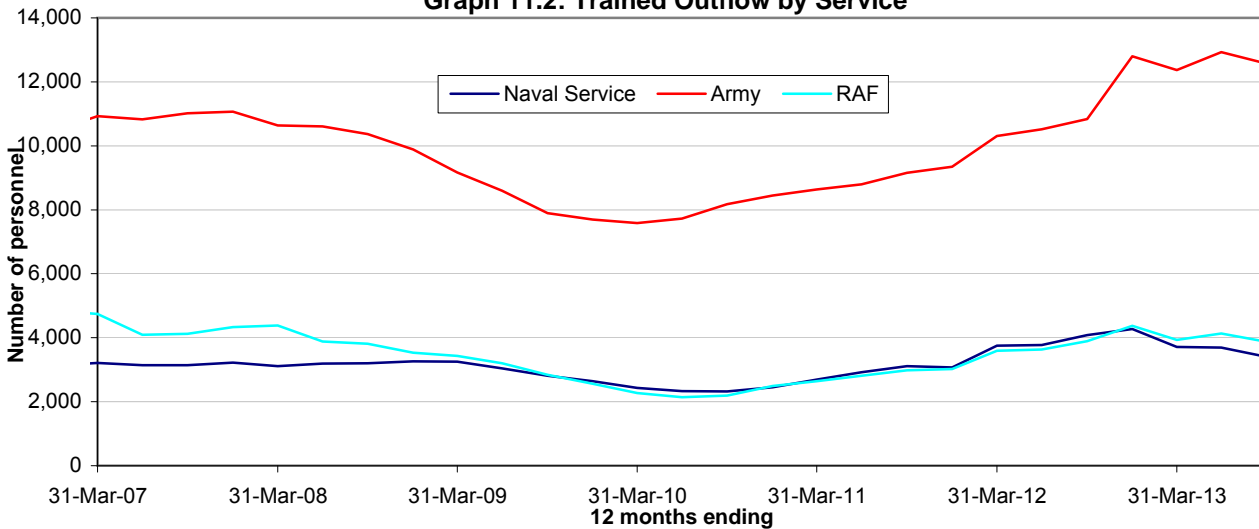
## Outflow from the UK Regular Forces

Graphs 11.1 to 11.3 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.

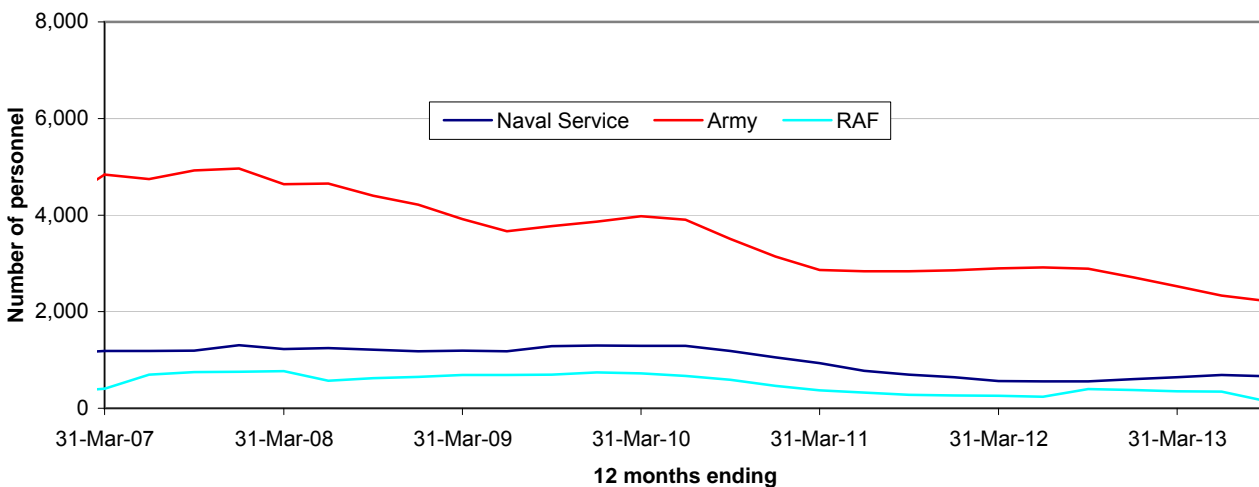
**Graph 11.1: Total Outflow by Service**



**Graph 11.2: Trained Outflow by Service**



**Graph 11.3: 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

**Table 12a** 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 11**. See **Graphs 12.1 to 12.3** 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 **4.2 per cent of trained strength** (1,120 personnel) in the 12 months to 30 September 2013, **up from 4.1 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 30 June 2013 and **up from 3.8 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 30 September 2012.
- A total of **600 Officers** (representing 22.1 per cent of all trained Officer outflow during the 12 months ending 30 September 2013) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow of personnel accounts for noticeable decreases in the trained strengths of Officers.

**Table 12a - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> Officers by exit reason**

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	1 710	2 380	2 600	3 000	2 680	2 840	2 700
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	840	1 000	1 070	1 070	1 080	1 110	1 120
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Time Expiry number	720	850	810	780	770	780	760
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Redundancy number	-	360	520	940	610	740	600
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Other Wastage number	150	170	200	210	220	230	230
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	390	510	550	590	530	540	520
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	190	200	240	230	240	240	240
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Time Expiry number	170	200	190	170	170	170	170
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Redundancy number	-	60	80	140	80	80	60
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Other Wastage number	30	40	40	50	40	50	40
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<b>ARMY</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	880	1 190	1 320	1 520	1 380	1 460	1 410
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	480	560	620	620	640	640	630
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Time Expiry number	360	410	410	410	400	400	420
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Redundancy number	-	160	230	430	280	350	290
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Other Wastage number	50	50	60	60	60	60	70
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	440	680	730	890	780	850	770
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	180	230	220	210	210	220	240
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Time Expiry number	180	240	210	210	210	200	180
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></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>2.3</i>
Redundancy number	-	130	210	370	250	310	240
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Other Wastage number	80	80	100	100	120	120	110
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</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 average 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

**Table 12b** shows, for **Other Ranks**, trained outflow for UK Regular Forces for each Service by exit reason.

See **Graphs 12.1-12.3** 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 per cent of trained strength** (7,540 personnel) in the 12 months to 30 September 2013, this rate **remained constant** compared to the 12 months to 30 June 2013 and **up from 5.2 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 30 September 2012.
- A total of **2,730 Other Ranks** (representing 15.9 per cent of all trained Other Ranks outflow during the 12 months ending 30 September 2013) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow of personnel accounts for noticeable decreases in the trained strengths of Other Ranks.

**Table 12b - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> Other Ranks by exit reason**

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	12 250	15 280	16 220	18 450	17 330	17 900	17 150
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	5 820	6 750	7 190	7 530	7 720	7 720	7 540
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Time Expiry number	3 340	3 880	3 790	3 680	3 480	3 430	3 390
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Redundancy number	-	1 340	1 970	3 910	2 700	3 230	2 730
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Other Wastage number	3 090	3 310	3 270	3 320	3 430	3 520	3 500
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	2 300	3 240	3 540	3 680	3 180	3 150	2 890
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	1 140	1 250	1 370	1 490	1 610	1 560	1 520
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Time Expiry number	590	630	630	660	670	720	750
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Redundancy number	-	590	880	920	350	370	100
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-</i>
Other Wastage number	570	770	650	610	550	510	520
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<b>ARMY</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	7 750	9 120	9 520	11 280	10 990	11 460	11 160
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	3 780	4 420	4 660	4 840	4 890	4 900	4 660
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Time Expiry number	1 710	2 020	1 970	1 860	1 720	1 620	1 630
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Redundancy number	-	440	560	2 150	1 780	2 210	2 180
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Other Wastage number	2 260	2 240	2 320	2 420	2 600	2 730	2 690
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></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>	<i>3.5</i>
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	2 200	2 910	3 160	3 490	3 160	3 280	3 100
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	900	1 090	1 160	1 200	1 220	1 270	1 350
<b>VO<sup>4</sup> rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Time Expiry number	1 040	1 220	1 190	1 160	1 080	1 090	1 020
<i>Time Expiry rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Redundancy number	-	310	530	840	570	640	450
<i>Redundancy rate<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Other Wastage number	270	290	290	290	290	280	280
<i>Other Wastage rate<sup>3</sup></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 average 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.

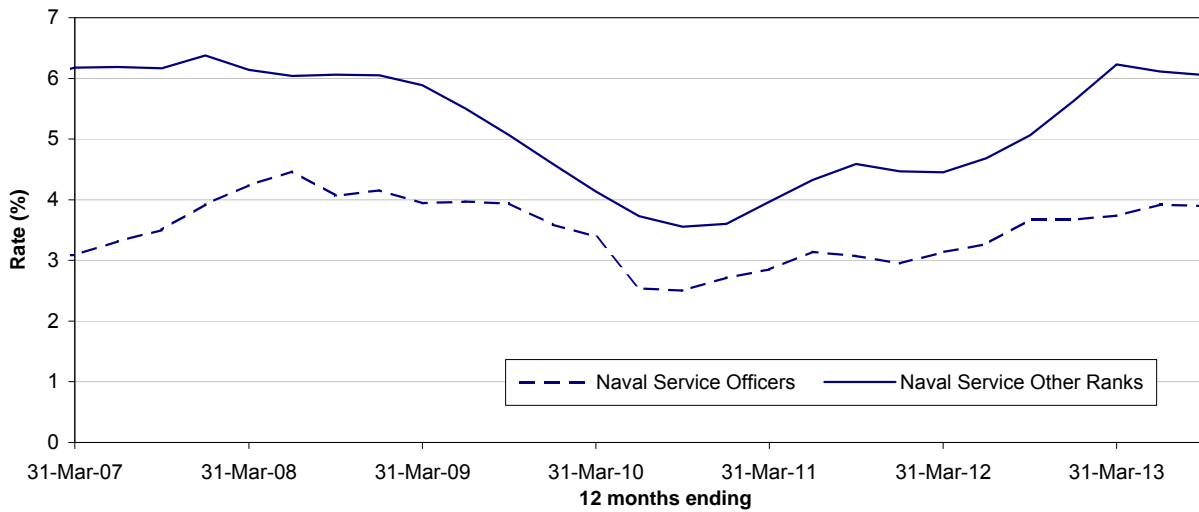
Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at [www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).



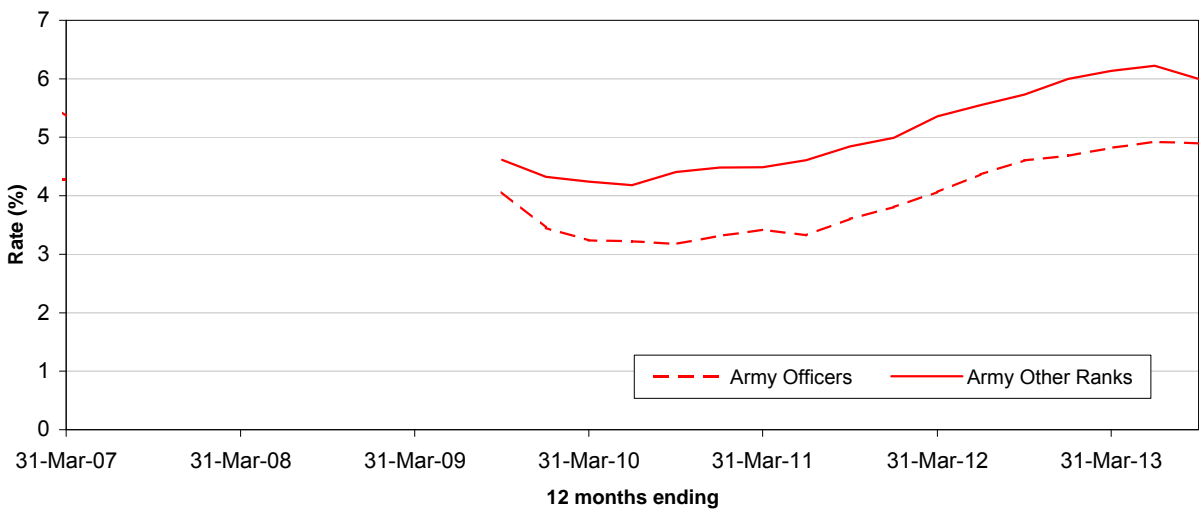
## Voluntary Outflow rate from the UK Regular Forces

Graphs 12.1 to 12.3 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.

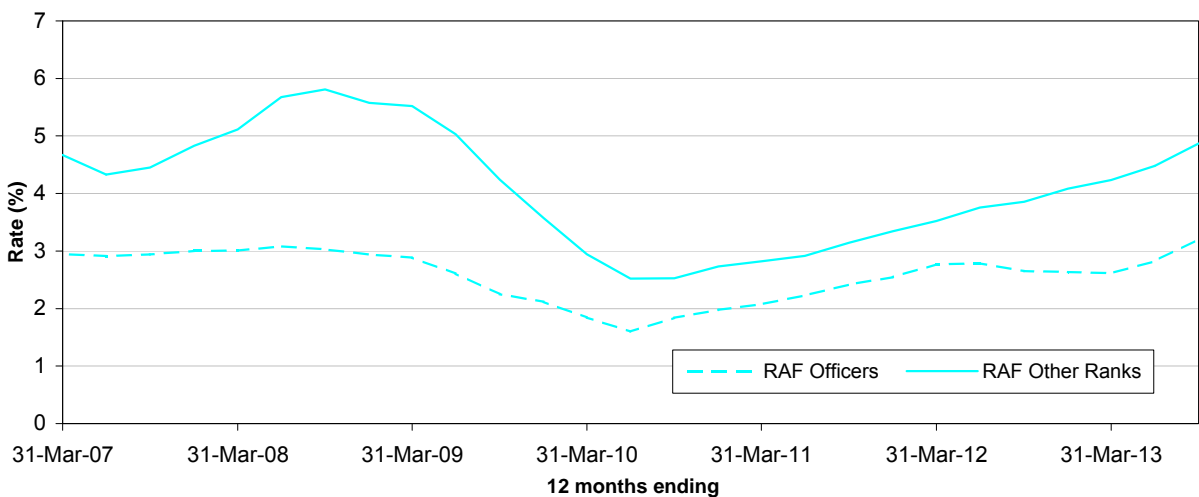
**Graph 12.1: Naval Service VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength**



**Graph 12.2: Army VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength**



**Graph 12.3: 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

## Future Reserves 2020 Programme Monitoring - movements

**Table 13** shows the number of people moving out of the FR20 populations (see Tables 6a and 6b). It shows how many have **left the trained or untrained strength** of the relevant populations in each period. Personnel can either move out to another part of the Armed Forces, or can leave the Armed Forces completely. Personnel may leave FR20 populations and then re-join the Armed Forces at a later date, but this will not be captured in this table.

**Data presented in this table are provisional. Defence Statistics is continuing to investigate issues and methodologies relating to these statistics and this work may result in changes to data.**

Between 1 October 2012 and 30 September 2013, 5,650 people left the FR20 population. 480 left the Maritime Reserve, of which 340 left the Armed Forces and 50 joined other parts of the Armed Forces. 4,880 left the TA Group A, of which 2,770 were trained and 2,110 were untrained. 290 people left the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, however it is not currently possible to establish how many leavers were trained or untrained.

**Table 13 Movements out of FR20 populations<sup>1</sup>**

	Financial Year	Financial Year	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	2010/11	2011/12	2012 30 Sep	2012 31 Dec	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep	to 2013 30 Sep
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	*	*	*	*	..	..	<b>5 650</b>	<b>2 860<sup>P</sup></b>
From untrained strength	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	1 180 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	90 <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	1 070 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	30 <sup>P</sup>
From trained strength	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	1 680 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	240 <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	1 400 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	30 <sup>P</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>2</sup></b>	*	*	*	*	..	..	<b>480<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>220<sup>P</sup></b>
From untrained strength	*	*	*	*	..	..	260 <sup>P</sup>	130 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	40 <sup>P</sup>	20 <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	180 <sup>P</sup>	80 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	..	..	30 <sup>P</sup>	20 <sup>P</sup>
From trained strength	*	*	*	*	..	..	220 <sup>P</sup>	90 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	10 <sup>P</sup>	- <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	160 <sup>P</sup>	60 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	..	..	50 <sup>P</sup>	20 <sup>P</sup>
<b>TERRITORIAL ARMY GROUP A<sup>3</sup></b>	*	*	*	*	<b>4 820<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>4 970<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>4 880<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>2 470<sup>P</sup></b>
From untrained strength	*	*	*	*	2 140 <sup>P</sup>	2 210 <sup>P</sup>	2 110 <sup>P</sup>	1 010 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	100 <sup>P</sup>	100 <sup>P</sup>	120 <sup>P</sup>	60 <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	2 030 <sup>P</sup>	2 100 <sup>P</sup>	1 990 <sup>P</sup>	940 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	10 <sup>P</sup>	10 <sup>P</sup>	10 <sup>P</sup>	- <sup>P</sup>
From trained strength	*	*	*	*	2 680 <sup>P</sup>	2 750 <sup>P</sup>	2 770 <sup>P</sup>	1 460 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	330 <sup>P</sup>	400 <sup>P</sup>	400 <sup>P</sup>	230 <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	2 330 <sup>P</sup>	2 340 <sup>P</sup>	2 360 <sup>P</sup>	1 230 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	20 <sup>P</sup>	20 <sup>P</sup>	10 <sup>P</sup>	- <sup>P</sup>
<b>ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE<sup>4</sup></b>	*	*	*	*	..	..	<b>290<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>160<sup>P</sup></b>
From untrained strength	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	40 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	- <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	40 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	- <sup>P</sup>
From trained strength	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	120 <sup>P</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	10 <sup>P</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	110 <sup>P</sup>
unknown <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	- <sup>P</sup>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- Movements out are derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures include any movements out of a specific population including those moving to the Regular Armed Forces, or any other population not included in FR20, such as movements into FTRS in the Army. See **Tables 6a** and **6b** for more details on the FR20 populations.
  - Centrally held data for the Maritime Reserve date back to October 2012. Due to the lack of individual data prior to October 2012, it is not possible to calculate movements for 12 month periods before October 2013. **Movements between Full Time Reserve Service and Volunteer Reserve assignments are not captured because FTRS are part of the FR20 population.**
  - Validated and corrected data for the Territorial Army date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to April 2012, it is not possible to calculate movements for 12 month periods before April 2013. **Movements from TA Group A to Full Time Reserve Service are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**
  - Centrally held and validated data on the Royal Auxiliary Air Force date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to April 2012, it is not possible to calculate movements for 12 month periods before April 2013. It is not possible to establish whether personnel moving out of the population were trained or untrained for any month prior to April 2013, due to the lack of centrally held individual data. **Movements to Full Time Reserve Service and Additional Duties Contracts are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**
  - At this stage it has not been possible to identify whether some individuals have joined another part of the Armed Forces or have left completely, due to inconsistencies between the source data sets for different populations. It is hoped that this issue will be resolved in future publications.
- \* The FR20 baseline date, or date from which the Programme is monitored, is April 2012. Therefore there cannot be any movements out of these populations in 12-month periods prior to 31 March 2013.

## Annex

**Table A 5bi** outlines the strength of the **Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS)** serving against **additional requirements** to those defined in Table 5b. For a full definition of how each service determines whether FTRS are counted against liability or additional requirements see **FTRS** in the glossary.

**Table A 5bi. Strength of FTRS serving against an additional requirement<sup>1</sup>**

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2012 1 Oct	2013 1 Jan	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>								
Requirement <sup>2</sup>	1 290	1 490	1 760	1 920	1 980	2 070	2 280	2 460
Trained Strength	1 320	1 530	1 810	1 960	2 050	2 180	2 440	2 630
Surplus / Deficit <sup>2</sup>	30	40	40	40	70	110	170	170
<b>NAVAL SERVICE</b>								
Requirement	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	280
Trained Strength	250	250	260	230	240	250	270	280
Surplus / Deficit	10	10	20	- 10	-	10	30	-
<b>ARMY</b>								
Requirement <sup>2</sup>	650	850	1 120	1 280	1 340	1 430	1 630	1 770
Trained Strength	660	850	1 120	1 280	1 340	1 430	1 630	1 770
Surplus / Deficit <sup>2</sup>	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>								
Requirement	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Trained Strength	410	430	430	450	480	500	540	570
Surplus / Deficit	10	30	30	40	70	100	140	170

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. FTRS personnel serving against a requirement additional to that in Table 5b 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 reported in Tables 1 and 3) 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](http://www.dasa.mod.uk).

# Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

**Active Regular Reserve** are Regular Reserve personnel who have applied to return to military Service on a fixed term reserve contract. Active Regular Reserve comprises mobilised Regular Reserve, and Regular Reserve personnel serving on Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) contracts. Although it is possible for Regular Reserve to be on a High Readiness Reserve (HRR) contract, in practice this rarely happens.

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

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

**BME** see **Black and Minority Ethnic**.

**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 Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) filling regular posts.

**Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI)** personnel are members of the NAAFI (Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes) who have joined the Territorial Army in order to be eligible to provide NAAFI services (retail, leisure and catering) to British Forces in operational areas.

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

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

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

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

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

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

**Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme** was set out in the White Paper "Reserves in the Future Force 2020: Valuable and Valued" published in July 2013. The programme aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces by 2020 in line with the Whole Force concept, which aims to provide a more

integrated balance of regular and reservist military personnel, by increasing the proportion of reserve personnel relative to the Regular Force. The programme has set Volunteer Reserve personnel targets to be met by 2020.

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

**GTS** see **Gains to Trained Strength**

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

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

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

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

**LEP** see **Locally Engaged Personnel**.

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

**Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP)** are recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas location and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas location or Administration, including the dependents of UK military personnel or UK-based civilian staff employed in that overseas theatre (who are sometimes separately identified as UK Dependents).

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

**LTAs** see **Long Term Absentees**

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

**MPGS (Military Provost Guard Service)** provides professional soldiers to meet armed security requirements at Royal Navy, Army, RAF and other MOD bases in Great Britain. MPGS personnel must have served a minimum of three years with any of the Regular or Reserve Forces. They have no liability for mobilisation and any movement is limited to within a 30 mile radius of their stationed unit.

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

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

**Movements in to the FR20 population** are derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures include any movements into a specific population including those coming from the Regular Armed Forces, or any other population not included in FR20, such as Cadets from the Officer Training Corps (Army).

**Movements out of the FR20 population** are derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures include any movements out of a specific population including those moving to the Regular Armed Forces, or any other population not included in FR20, such as movements into FTRS in the Army.

**MOD** see **Ministry of Defence**.

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

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

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

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

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

**Phase 1 Training** see **Trained Strength**

**Phase 2 Training** see **Trained Strength**

**RAuxAF** see Royal Auxiliary Air Force

**Regular Reserve** the Regular Reserve Force comprises the Royal Fleet Reserve, Army Regular Reserve and Royal Air Force Regular Reserve. Regular Reserve personnel are former members of a Regular force who retain a liability (obligation) to be called up for Service in times of need. Duration of liability is determined by their previous contract type, length of Regular service and reason for leaving.

If ex-Regular service personnel go on to join the Volunteer Reserve forces, they will be counted as members of the Volunteer Reserves.

**Regulars** see **UK Regulars**

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

**RFR** see **Royal Fleet Reserve**

**RM** see **Royal Marines**.

**RMR** see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

**RN** see **Royal Navy**.

**RNR** see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**VO** see **Voluntary Outflow**.

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



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