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

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

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

The trends since 2010 outlined in this bulletin relate to the reduction of the Armed Forces in order to reach targets for 2020 (approximately 142,500 for the Armed Forces and approximately 53,500 for Civilian Level 0) as defined in the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) and reviewed for the 3 Month Exercise (3ME). See Glossary for details. SDSR documents are available at [this link](#).

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

Key Points and Trends

- The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was **150,890** at 1 April 2014, down 9,820 (6.1 per cent) since 1 April 2013 and down 39,380 (20.7 per cent) since 1 April 2000.
- The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces was **8,750** or **5.5 per cent** at 1 April 2014. This deficit has increased from 2,230 (1.4 per cent) at 1 April 2013 and increased from 7,880 (4.0 per cent) at 1 April 2000. The increase in the deficit since 1 April 2012 is due to the fact that SDSR-driven requirements have reduced quicker than the strength.
- At 1 April 2014 the percentage of Armed Forces personnel who were:
 - a. Female was **9.9 per cent**, an increase since 1 April 2013;
 - b. Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), with known ethnic origin, was **7.1 per cent** remaining constant since 1 April 2013
- The intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life was **11,880** in the financial year 2013/14. This was a decrease of 2,480 (17.3 per cent) when compared with 2012/13.
- The outflow from UK Regular Forces was **23,000** in the financial year 2013/14. This was a decrease of 520 (2.2 per cent) when compared with 2012/13.
- Following a three-year public sector pay freeze, 2014/15 is to be the second year of a further two years of pay restraint with public sector pay awards limited to an average of one per cent. During 2013/14, military salaries and the UK average weekly earnings are both experiencing negative real growth of -1.4 per cent, as a result of inflation increasing more so than actual average salaries.

Further Information

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A National Statistics Publication

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

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

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

Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

}	categories merged for some years
	discontinuity in time series
~	fewer than five
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	provisional
r	revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	estimate
–	zero or rounded to zero

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

Rounding

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

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

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

Revisions

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

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

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

Abbreviations

Please see the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.

Introduction

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

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

Context

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recent Changes

Reserve Forces data unavailable

Table 2.01.11 Strength of the Reserve Forces, is currently unavailable. Defence Statistics is currently reviewing the definitions, methodology and presentation of the different populations for the Reserve Forces in this publication. It is expected that these tables may be published before the end of the year once a format has been agreed.

Revisions

Requirements for the RAF for 2013-14 were reviewed and revised for the 1 April 2014 Quarterly Personnel Report, and therefore differed from previous publications (see Table 5b). This revision was due to an incorrect requirement being used for the RAF at the April 2013 point.

Requirements for the Royal Navy / Royal Marines for 2013-14 have been reviewed and revised (see Table 5b). This revision was due to an update made to the Royal Navy / Royal Marines requirement between August 2013 and June 2014. Corresponding revisions have also been made in the Monthly Personnel Report and Navy Situation Report. No previously published publications have been revised.

Data Sources

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

Armed Forces statistics prior to 2006 were compiled from pay records (Naval Service) or personnel records (Army and RAF) held at the time by the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (now Defence Business Services). In March 2006 the transfer of all Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics are compiled from JPA in the RAF from April 2006, in the Naval Service from November 2006 and in the Army from April 2007. All statistics before these points are derived from single Service legacy systems.

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

Data on cadets are derived from two main sources: the 'Westminster' and 'Bader' management information systems. Westminster provides data for the Sea Cadets, the Army Cadet Force and the Combined Cadet Force (excluding CCF (RAF) adults); Bader is used for data on the Air Training Corps and adults in the CCF (RAF).

Data Quality

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

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

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

Statistical Bulletin Series 2

In 2013 the annual compendium UK Defence Statistics was split into several bulletins; the table numbering and structure was altered in 2013 to reflect this;

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

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

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

Related Information

Information on UK Armed Forces personnel related to those presented in this publication can also be found in the following National Statistics:

- [Monthly personnel report](#)
Monthly statistics on strengths, requirements, intakes and outflows from the UK armed forces by service
- [Quarterly personnel report](#)
Quarterly statistics on strengths, requirements, intakes and outflows from the UK armed forces by service
- [Reserve Forces and Cadets](#)
Annual statistics on the strength of UK reserve forces, including regular and volunteer reserves
- [Annual Personnel Report](#)
Annual statistics on the strength, intake and outflow of UK regular forces with a focus on rank and age

These can be found on our website here;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence/about/statistics>

National Statistics

All Bulletin 2 Tables that are badged as National Statistics are labelled as such and are produced in line with the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

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

The surplus/deficit in the trained strength of the Services is calculated as the difference between the number of trained UK Armed Forces personnel and their requirement. The requirement is the number of trained Service personnel needed in each of the three Services, based on the annual Defence Planning Rounds.

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

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

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

The 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).

There has been a downward trend in the requirement for UK Armed Forces personnel in all three Services since April 2008, although there was an overall increase in the All Service requirement between 2010 and 2011. The rate of decrease has been quickest in the RAF, followed by the RN/RM and slowest in the Army.

The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces personnel has increased from 7,880 at 1 April 2000 to 8,750 at 1 April 2014. The RN/RM was in surplus at 1 April 2014, due to the requirement reducing much faster than the strength. The largest deficit is in the Army, where the reduction in strength over the past three years has been faster than the reduction in requirement and the RAF experienced greater deficit (5.7 per cent) in 2014 than in 2013 (0.8 per cent).

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 150,890 at 1 April 2014, down 9,820 (6.1 per cent) since 1 April 2013 and down 39,380 (20.7 per cent) since 1 April 2000. This trend is likely to continue over the next few years due to the SDSR which outlined a reduction in the size of the Regular Armed Forces by around 17,000 posts (around 5,000 each from the RN and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). A further reduction of 12,000 to the Army was subsequently announced as a result of the 3ME.

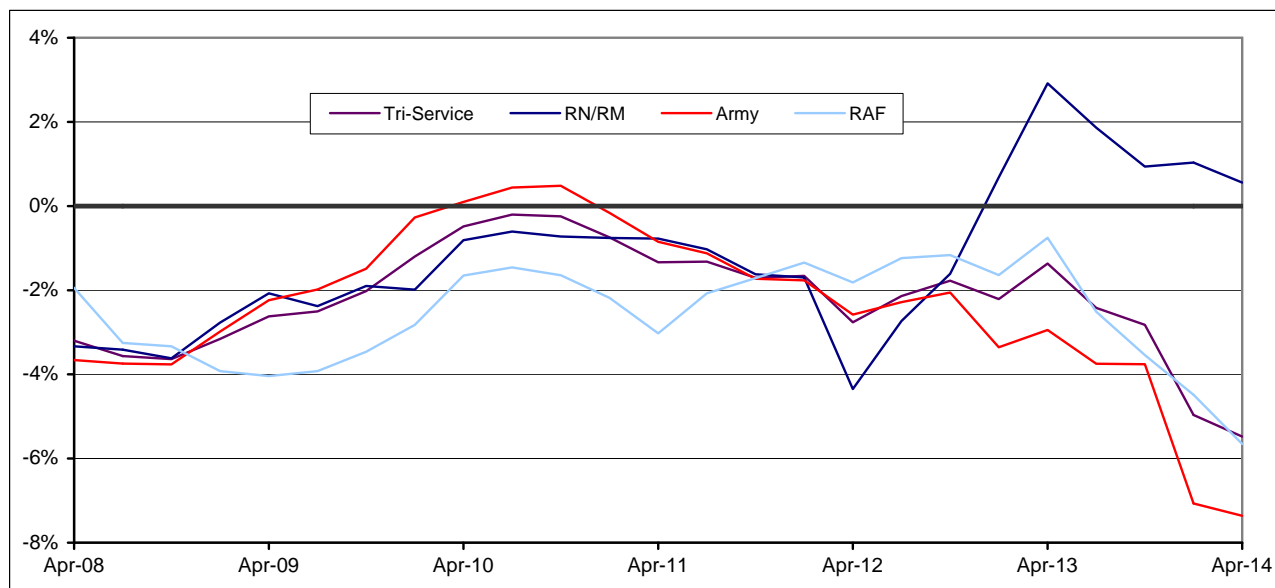
This table is a National Statistic.

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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Services								
Requirement	198 160	179 270	178 860	178 750	179 250	174 840	162 940	159 640
Strength ²	190 270	173 530	174 170	177 890	176 860	170 010	160 710	150 890
Surplus/Deficit	-7 880	-5 740	-4 690	-860	-2 390	-4 830	-2 230	-8 750
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.0	-3.2	-2.6	-0.5	-1.3	-2.8	-1.4	-5.5
RN/RM								
Requirement	39 860	36 260	35 760	35 790	35 700	34 800	30 530	30 340
Strength ²	38 880	35 050	35 020	35 500	35 420	33 290	31 420	30 510
Surplus/Deficit	-990	-1 210	-740	-290	-280	-1 510	890	170
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	-3.3	-2.1	-0.8	-0.8	-4.3	2.9	0.6
Army								
Requirement	106 400	101 800	101 790	102 160	102 210	101 210	96 790	94 100
Strength ²	100 190	98 070	99 510	102 260	101 340	98 600	93 940	87 180
Surplus/Deficit	-6 210	-3 730	-2 280	100	-870	-2 610	-2 850	-6 930
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-5.8	-3.7	-2.2	0.1	-0.8	-2.6	-2.9	-7.4
Royal Air Force								
Requirement	51 900	41 210	41 310	40 800	41 340	38 830	35 620	35 200
Strength ²	51 210	40 400	39 640	40 130	40 090	38 120	35 350	33 210
Surplus/Deficit	-690	-800	-1 670	-670	-1 250	-700	-270	-1 990
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	-1.9	-4.1	-1.7	-3.0	-1.8	-0.8	-5.7

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Surplus / Deficit as a percentage of requirement since 1 April 2008



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

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

The overall deficit at 1 April 2014 is mainly due to a deficit of 7,240 Other Ranks, although proportionally, the deficit in Officers and Other Ranks is the same. The table shows that the numbers of personnel have been below requirement in all three Services for Other Ranks every year since 2008 with the exception of RN/RM who have been in surplus since 2013. The requirement for Officers has fallen at a slower rate than that for Other Ranks.

For all three Services, the proportion of Officers making up the requirement has increased by approximately 2.0 percentage points since 2000. The Army continues to have the lowest ratio of Officers to Other Ranks despite the observed increase in Officer requirements since 2011. This increase in Army Officer requirement reflects movement towards the required structure as detailed in the Army 2020 plan. This is based on the assumption that the future Army will need to engage in roles which will require proportionally more Officers. More details on Army 2020 can be found here:

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

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Services								
Officers								
Requirement	30 140	29 070	28 940	28 920	28 220	28 260	27 490 ^r	27 200
Strength ²	29 390	29 390	29 550	29 470	29 310	28 160	26 870	25 700
Surplus/Deficit	- 740	320	610	550	1 090	- 100	- 620 ^r	- 1 510
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.5	1.1	2.1	1.9	3.9	-0.4	-2.3 ^r	-5.5
Other Ranks								
Requirement	168 020	150 190	149 920	149 830	151 030	146 580	135 450 ^r	132 440
Strength ²	160 880	144 130 ^r	144 620	148 420	147 540	141 860	133 840	125 190
Surplus/Deficit	- 7 140	- 6 060	- 5 300	- 1 420	- 3 480	- 4 720	- 1 610 ^r	- 7 240
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-4.3	-4.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.3	-3.2	-1.2 ^r	-5.5
RN/RM								
Officers								
Requirement	6 860	6 670	6 580	6 630	6 610	6 510	5 810 ^r	5 850
Strength ²	6 670	6 620	6 690	6 660	6 620	6 410	6 240	6 100
Surplus/Deficit	- 190	- 50	110	20	10	- 100	420 ^r	250
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.8	-0.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	-1.5	7.3 ^r	4.2
Other Ranks								
Requirement	33 000	29 590	29 180	29 160	29 090	28 290	24 720 ^r	24 490
Strength ²	32 210	28 430	28 330	28 850	28 800	26 880	25 190	24 410
Surplus/Deficit	- 790	- 1 160	- 850	- 320	- 280	- 1 420	470 ^r	- 80
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-2.4	-3.9	-2.9	-1.1	-1.0	-5.0	1.9 ^r	-0.3
Army								
Officers								
Requirement	13 300	13 480	13 460	13 680	12 980	13 480	14 060	13 620
Strength ²	12 880	14 260	14 240	14 240	14 120	13 520	13 060	12 460
Surplus/Deficit	- 410	780	780	560	1 140	50	- 1 000	- 1 160
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-3.1	5.8	5.8	4.1	8.8	0.3	-7.1	-8.6
Other Ranks								
Requirement	93 100	88 320	88 320	88 480	89 230	87 730	82 730	80 480
Strength ²	87 300	83 810	85 270	88 020	87 220	85 080	80 880	74 720
Surplus/Deficit	- 5 800	- 4 500	- 3 060	- 460	- 2 010	- 2 660	- 1 850	- 5 760
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-6.2	-5.1	-3.5	-0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-2.2	-7.2
Royal Air Force								
Officers								
Requirement	9 980	8 920	8 900	8 610	8 630	8 270	7 610 ^r	7 740
Strength ²	9 840	8 510	8 620	8 570	8 560	8 220	7 570	7 150
Surplus/Deficit	- 140	- 410	- 280	- 40	- 60	- 50	- 40 ^r	- 590
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.4	-4.6	-3.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6 ^r	-7.6
Other Ranks								
Requirement	41 920	32 290	32 420	32 190	32 710	30 560	28 010 ^r	27 460
Strength ²	41 370	31 890	31 020	31 550	31 520	29 900	27 780	26 060
Surplus/Deficit	- 550	- 400	- 1 390	- 640	- 1 190	- 650	- 230 ^r	- 1 400
Surplus/Deficit as % of requirement	-1.3	-1.2	-4.3	-2.0	-3.6	-2.1	-0.8 ^r	-5.1

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

Table 2.01.02 Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by Service, and whether trained or untrained, at 1 April each year

The total strength of UK Regular Forces decreased 23.1 per cent between 2000 and 2014. The RAF has seen the largest decrease of 35.6 per cent, whereas the RN/RM decreased by 22.2 per cent and the Army decreased by 17.3 per cent. The trained strength of UK Regular Forces decreased 20.6 per cent between 2000 and 2014. The untrained strength decreased by 45.1 per cent in the same period, with all three Services seeing lower numbers of personnel in training when compared with 2000; this is illustrated in Chart 2.01.02.

At 1 April 2014, 92.6 per cent of UK Regular Forces personnel were trained and 7.4 per cent were untrained. Since 2008, the proportion of untrained personnel has decreased from 10.0 per cent to 7.4 per cent. The sharpest drop occurred between 2010 and 2011 dropping from 9.6 per cent untrained to 7.4 per cent, caused by the reduction in intake following the requirements outlined in the SDSR and the 3ME.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Services	207 610	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	159 630
Officers	32 520	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	27 850
Other Ranks	175 100	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	131 770
Trained	186 000	168 180	168 510	173 300	172 600	166 110	157 150	147 760
Officers	29 080	28 560	28 600	28 950	28 970	27 920	26 640	25 460
Other Ranks	156 920	139 620	139 900	144 360	143 630	138 190	130 510	122 300
Untrained	21 610	18 730	20 100	18 400	13 770	13 700	13 560	11 870
Officers	3 440	3 160	3 090	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 420	2 400
Other Ranks	18 180	15 570	17 000	15 420	10 910	10 910	11 140	9 470
RN/RM	42 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 330
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6 750	7 650	7 820	7 990	8 200	7 890	7 690	7 810
Officers	7 660	7 480	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 800
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	670	800	830	860	860	840	810	810
Other Ranks	35 190	31 080	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 530
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6 080	6 860	6 990	7 140	7 330	7 050	6 870	7 010
Trained	38 540	34 520	34 400	35 180	35 250	33 190	31 280	30 310
Officers	6 560	6 480	6 520	6 530	6 550	6 370	6 180	6 010
Other Ranks	31 970	28 040	27 880	28 640	28 700	26 820	25 100	24 290
Untrained	4 310	4 040	3 940	3 560	2 410	2 360	2 680	3 030
Officers	1 100	1 000	890	930	870	820	760	790
Other Ranks	3 220	3 040	3 050	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 920	2 240
Army	110 050	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	91 070
Officers	13 870	14 550	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 200
Other Ranks	96 180	90 440	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840	77 860
Trained	96 470	93 620	94 870	98 040	97 280	94 800	90 530	84 250
Officers	12 760	13 720	13 620	13 870	13 870	13 330	12 890	12 300
Other Ranks	83 720	79 900	81 250	84 170	83 410	81 470	77 630	71 950
Untrained	13 580	11 360	11 830	10 890	8 960	9 450	9 200	6 810
Officers	1 110	830	890	780	890	1 140	990	900
Other Ranks	12 470	10 530	10 940	10 110	8 070	8 310	8 200	5 910
Royal Air Force	54 720	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 230
Officers	10 990	9 700	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230	7 850
Other Ranks	43 730	33 680	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790	27 380
Trained	50 990	40 040	39 240	40 090	40 070	38 120	35 340	33 200
Officers	9 760	8 370	8 470	8 550	8 550	8 220	7 560	7 140
Other Ranks	41 240	31 680	30 770	31 550	31 520	29 900	27 780	26 050
Untrained	3 720	3 330	4 320	3 960	2 400	1 880	1 680	2 030
Officers	1 230	1 330	1 310	1 280	1 100	820	670	700
Other Ranks	2 490	2 000	3 010	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 020	1 330

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Chart to Table **2.01.02**

Percentage difference in UK Regular strength at 1 April each year compared with 1 April 2000

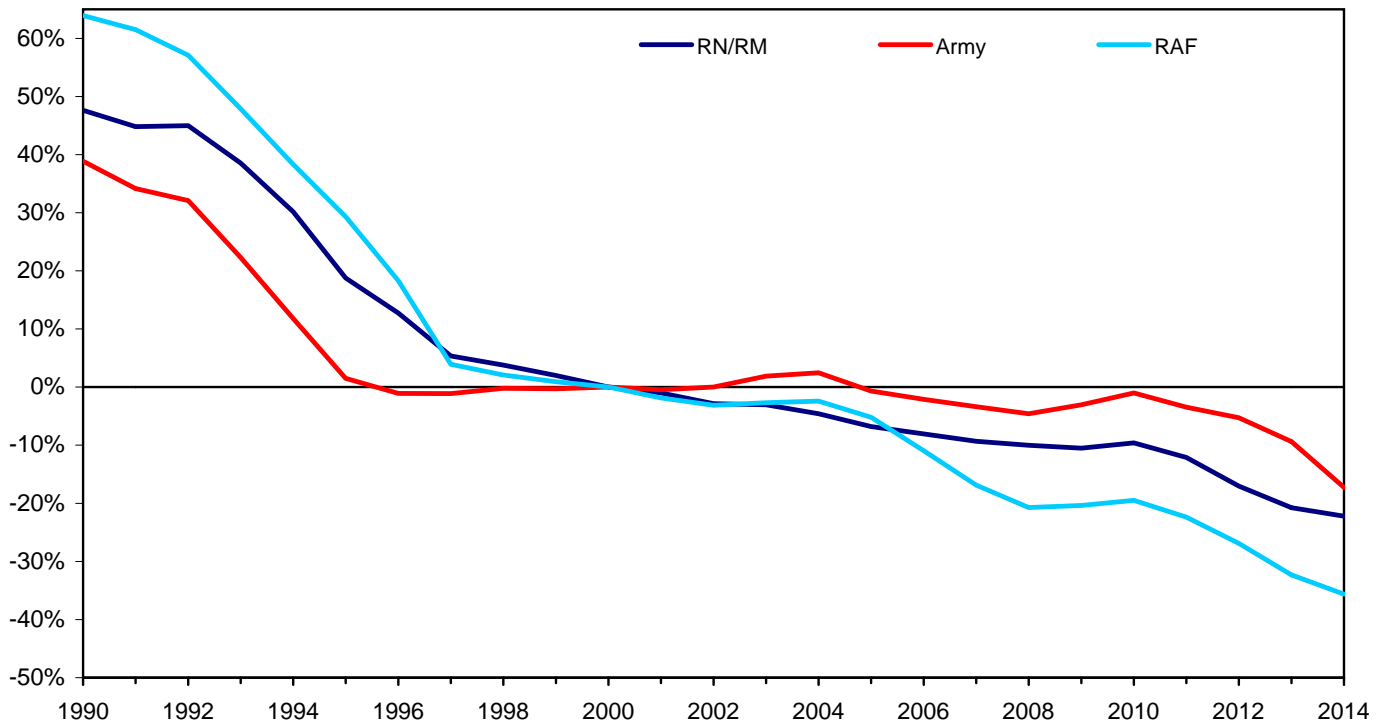


Table 2.01.03 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex, at 1 April each year

The Armed Forces have an exemption from the Equality Act 2010 for reasons of combat effectiveness and there are restrictions on females serving in close-combat roles. The principal roles closed to women are: the Royal Marines General Service, the Household Cavalry and Royal Armoured Corps, the Infantry and Royal Air Force Regiment. Figures compiled in the 2014 show that the proportion of posts in the Armed Forces open to women was 78 per cent in the Royal Navy / Royal Marines, 71 per cent in the Army and 94 per cent in the Royal Air Force. The RAF have seen a reduction in the proportion of posts open to women due to the number of Regiment posts remaining static following redundancies. The ban preventing women serving on board submarines was lifted in 2011. On 6 May 2014, it was announced that 3 officers had earned their "Dolphins' Badge" becoming the first female submariners. In addition, it was announced on 8 May 2014 that a review into women serving in front combat roles in the Army scheduled for 2018 has been bought forward.

Between 2000 and 2014 the percentage of females in the UK Regular Forces increased from 8.0 per cent to 9.9 per cent. At 1 April 2014 females accounted for 12.7 per cent of Officers and 9.3 per cent of Other Ranks.

The RAF has always had the highest proportion of female personnel (currently 13.8 per cent), followed by the RN/RM (currently 9.1 per cent) and the Army (currently 8.7 per cent). There are no specific policy explanations for the difference, although the proportion of posts in each Service open to women may contribute to the difference.

The long term trend in all three Services is for gradual increases in the proportion of personnel who are female. The RN/RM and RAF, however, has recently shown signs of a change in this trend. Since 2010, although the percentage of female RN/RM Officers has increased by 0.3 percentage points, the percentage of female RN/RM Other Ranks has fallen from 9.6 per cent in 2010 to 8.8 per cent in 2014. The percentage of females in the RN/RM has continued to decrease since 2010. One reason for this could be that whilst the Royal Navy has reduced in size by 17.0 per cent, the Royal Marines, with predominantly male roles, has only reduced by 2.2 per cent. In the RAF, the number of Royal Air Force Regiment posts (closed to women), remained static against reduction across the wider Service following two redundancy tranches. This may in part explain the slight reduction in the proportion of female personnel in the RAF.

This table is a National Statistic.

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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Services	207 610	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	159 630
of which female	16 550	17 610	17 850	18 320	17 850	17 370	16 610	15 840
Percentage female	8.0%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%
Officers	32 520	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	27 850
of which female	2 890	3 760	3 830	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 670	3 540
Percentage female	8.9%	11.9%	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.7%
Other Ranks	175 100	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	131 770
of which female	13 660	13 840	14 020	14 430	13 950	13 560	12 940	12 300
Percentage female	7.8%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.3%
RN/RM	42 850	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 330
of which female	3 400	3 680	3 660	3 710	3 530	3 280	3 080	3 020
Percentage female	7.9%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%
Officers	7 660	7 480	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 800
of which female	520	700	720	720	720	700	690	680
Percentage female	6.7%	9.4%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	10.0%
Other Ranks	35 190	31 080	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 530
of which female	2 890	2 980	2 950	2 990	2 810	2 580	2 390	2 330
Percentage female	8.2%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%
Army	110 050	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	91 070
of which female	7 800	8 220	8 320	8 570	8 480	8 570	8 400	7 970
Percentage female	7.1%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.7%
Officers	13 870	14 550	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 200
of which female	1 280	1 640	1 620	1 660	1 670	1 680	1 640	1 560
Percentage female	9.2%	11.3%	11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.8%
Other Ranks	96 180	90 440	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840	77 860
of which female	6 520	6 580	6 700	6 910	6 810	6 890	6 760	6 400
Percentage female	6.8%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%	8.2%
Royal Air Force	54 720	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 230
of which female	5 350	5 700	5 870	6 040	5 840	5 520	5 130	4 860
Percentage female	9.8%	13.2%	13.5%	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.8%
Officers	10 990	9 700	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230	7 850
of which female	1 100	1 430	1 490	1 510	1 510	1 440	1 340	1 290
Percentage female	10.0%	14.7%	15.2%	15.4%	15.7%	15.9%	16.3%	16.5%
Other Ranks	43 730	33 680	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790	27 380
of which female	4 250	4 280	4 380	4 530	4 330	4 090	3 790	3 560
Percentage female	9.7%	12.7%	13.0%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.0%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Table 2.01.04**Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, sex and rank¹, at 1 April 2014**

At 1 April 2014, there were 143,790 (90.1 per cent) male and 15,840 (9.9 per cent) female UK Regular Forces personnel.

Females represent 12.7 percent of Officers concentrated in the junior Officer ranks (14.2 per cent of personnel at Major¹ and below and only 6.3 per cent of those at Lieutenant Colonel¹ and above). This is an increase from 2013, when 5.8 per cent of the more senior Officers were female.

Among the Other Ranks, there was a lower proportion of personnel that were female (9.3 per cent), but a smaller difference between junior Other Ranks (9.5 per cent) and senior Other Ranks (8.8 per cent), this trend is true for both the RN/RM and the RAF, but the opposite is true for the Army with there being 8.8 per cent of senior other ranks compared to 8.0 per cent of junior other ranks.

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

This table is a National Statistic.

	All Personnel	Male	Female	Percentage Female
All Services	159 630	143 790	15 840	9.9
Officers	27 850	24 320	3 540	12.7
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 240	4 910	330	6.3
Major ¹ and below	22 610	19 400	3 210	14.2
Other Ranks	131 770	119 470	12 300	9.3
Sergeant ¹ and above	35 370	32 270	3 100	8.8
Corporal ¹ and below	96 400	87 200	9 200	9.5
RN/RM	33 330	30 320	3 020	9.1
Officers	6 800	6 120	680	10.0
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 400	1 350	50	3.6
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 400	4 770	630	11.7
Other Ranks	26 530	24 200	2 330	8.8
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	8 080	7 570	510	6.4
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	18 450	16 630	1 820	9.9
Army	91 070	83 100	7 970	8.8
Officers	13 200	11 640	1 560	11.8
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 400	2 240	160	6.6
Major and below	10 800	9 400	1 410	13.0
Other Ranks	77 860	71 460	6 400	8.2
Sergeant and above	18 580	16 940	1 640	8.8
Corporal and below	59 280	54 520	4 770	8.0
Royal Air Force	35 230	30 370	4 860	13.8
Officers	7 850	6 550	1 290	16.5
Wing Commander and above	1 430	1 310	120	8.4
Squadron Leader and below	6 410	5 240	1 170	18.3
Other Ranks	27 380	23 820	3 560	13.0
Sergeant and above	8 710	7 760	950	10.9
Corporal and below	18 670	16 060	2 610	14.0

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the RN/RM and RAF. See Table 2.01.21

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

At 1 April 2014 personnel from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds comprised 2.4 per cent of Officer strength and 8.1 per cent of Other Ranks strength. Whilst the strength and percentage of BME Officers has remained relatively stable since 2008 for all three Services, the Other Ranks percentage has gradually increased from 6.7 per cent at 1 April 2008 (9,860 personnel) to 8.1 per cent at 1 April 2014 (10,560 personnel).

Compared with 2008, the RN/RM has seen increases in BME Officers and BME Other Ranks; the Army has seen a decrease in BME Officers, although it has experienced the largest increase in BME Other Ranks (rising from 9.7 per cent in 2008 to 11.6 per cent in 2013); the RAF has seen decreases in BME Other Ranks while the proportion of BME Officers remains the same as it was in 2008, despite fluctuations in the time period.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Services	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	159 630
Officers	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	27 850
BME	730	750	740	750	720	670	640
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
White	28 960	28 740	29 640	30 040	29 060	27 630	26 490
Unknown ²	2 040	2 200	1 550	1 050	930	760	720
Other Ranks	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	131 770
BME	9 860	10 760	11 500	11 480	11 580	11 360	10 560
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	6.7%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	8.1%
White	136 550	137 690	144 150	140 690	135 690	128 840	119 950
Unknown ²	8 770	8 450	4 120	2 360	1 820	1 450	1 260
RN/RM	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 330
Officers	7 480	7 410	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 800
BME	110	120	120	130	130	120	120
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
White	7 090	7 030	7 110	7 160	6 950	6 710	6 600
Unknown ²	280	260	240	130	120	100	90
Other Ranks	31 080	30 930	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 530
BME	1 020	1 090	1 170	1 180	1 110	1 040	1 020
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%
White	28 940	28 410	29 100	28 490	26 850	25 650	25 220
Unknown ²	1 120	1 430	1 000	580	400	330	280
Army	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	91 070
Officers	14 550	14 510	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 200
BME	400	400	400	400	400	370	360
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
White	13 220	12 930	13 680	14 180	13 960	13 430	12 780
Unknown ²	930	1 170	570	190	120	90	70
Other Ranks	90 440	92 190	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840	77 860
BME	8 180	9 020	9 670	9 680	9 900	9 770	9 000
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	9.7%	10.4%	10.4%	10.6%	11.1%	11.4%	11.6%
White	76 340	77 670	82 900	81 330	79 680	75 920	68 760
Unknown ²	5 920	5 510	1 700	470	200	150	100
Royal Air Force	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 230
Officers	9 700	9 780	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230	7 850
BME	210	230	230	220	190	180	170
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
White	8 660	8 780	8 850	8 700	8 150	7 480	7 110
Unknown ²	820	770	740	740	690	580	570
Other Ranks	33 680	33 780	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790	27 380
BME	670	660	660	620	580	550	530
<i>Percentage BME¹</i>	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
White	31 270	31 610	32 150	30 870	29 160	27 270	25 980
Unknown ²	1 740	1 520	1 420	1 320	1 230	970	880

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Table 2.01.06 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, ethnic origin and rank¹, at 1 April 2014

At 1 April 2014 personnel from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds comprised 2.4 per cent of Officer strength and 8.1 per cent of Other Ranks strength. Within both Officers and Other Ranks, there were proportionally more BME personnel in the lower rank ranges (Major and below, and Corporal and below) than at the more senior ranks. At the single Service level, the RN/RM and Army also follow this trend. The RAF Officers however, have a greater proportion of BME personnel in senior ranks than in lower ranks. The Army has the highest proportion of BME personnel, who comprise 10.3 per cent of total Regular Army strength, compared with 3.5 per cent in the RN/RM and 2.1 per cent in the RAF. The high proportions of BME in the Army can in part be explained by the change in the terms and conditions of service for Gurkha personnel which from 1 April 2009, allows them to transfer to UK Regular Forces.

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

This table is a National Statistic.

	Number								Percentage
	All Personnel	White	Black and Minority Ethnic ³	Of which Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Unknown ⁴	
All Services	159 630	146 440	11 200	2 025	1 955	6 450	770	1 980	7.1
Officers	27 850	26 490	640	290	165	105	80	720	2.4
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 240	5 020	100	45	20	10	25	125	2.0
Major ¹ and below	22 610	21 470	540	250	145	95	55	600	2.5
Other Ranks	131 770	119 950	10 560	1 735	1 790	6 345	690	1 260	8.1
Sergeant ¹ and above	35 370	33 490	1 270	325	250	555	140	615	3.7
Corporal ¹ and below	96 400	86 460	9 290	1 410	1 540	5 790	550	645	9.7
RN/RM	33 330	31 820	1 140	330	85	615	110	370	3.5
Officers	6 800	6 600	120	55	25	15	20	90	1.8
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 400	1 360	20	10	~	-	10	25	1.4
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 400	5 240	100	45	25	15	10	65	1.8
Other Ranks	26 530	25 220	1 020	275	60	595	90	280	3.9
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	8 080	7 870	140	60	10	45	25	70	1.7
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	18 450	17 350	880	215	50	555	65	215	4.8
Army	91 070	81 530	9 360	1 355	1 735	5 685	590	170	10.3
Officers	13 200	12 780	360	165	95	60	40	65	2.7
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 400	2 340	50	25	10	10	10	15	2.0
Major and below	10 800	10 440	310	140	90	50	30	50	2.9
Other Ranks	77 860	68 760	9 000	1 190	1 640	5 625	550	100	11.6
Sergeant and above	18 580	17 560	990	195	215	490	95	35	5.3
Corporal and below	59 280	51 200	8 020	995	1 425	5 135	455	65	13.5
Royal Air Force	35 230	33 090	700	335	135	155	75	1 440	2.1
Officers	7 850	7 110	170	70	40	30	25	565	2.3
Wing Commander and above	1 430	1 320	30	10	10	~	10	85	2.4
Squadron Leader and below	6 410	5 800	130	60	30	25	15	480	2.2
Other Ranks	27 380	25 980	530	265	90	125	50	875	2.0
Sergeant and above	8 710	8 060	140	70	25	25	20	510	1.7
Corporal and below	18 670	17 910	390	195	65	100	30	365	2.1

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the RN/RM and RAF. See Table 2.01.21
- Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and only include personnel with a known ethnic origin.
- Mixed comprises Mixed Black African and White, Mixed Asian and White, Mixed Black Caribbean and White and other Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds. Asian comprises Asian Bangladeshi, Asian Pakistani, Asian Indian and other Asian Backgrounds, and reflecting changes made in the 2011 Census, now includes Chinese. Black comprises Black Caribbean, Black African and other Black Backgrounds. Other is defined as "other ethnic background".
- Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

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

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

At 1 April 2014, the average age of UK Regular Forces Officers was 37 years and Other Ranks was 29 years.

Whilst the average ages for Officers and Other Ranks has remained static since 2000, there is some evidence that the Armed Forces are ageing. There was a decrease in the number of personnel under 40, falling from 184,070 in 2000, to 131,660 in 2014, a decrease of 28.5 per cent. At the same time, there was an increase in the number of personnel over 40, rising from 23,540 in 2000, up to 27,970 in 2014, an increase of 28.5 per cent. The raise in over 40s was influenced by increases in the Other Ranks. The number of Officers over 40 has decreased from 11,670 in 2000 to 11,490 in 2014.

Following a continued reduction in the size of the UK Armed Forces, over the last year all of the age categories have experienced decreases in numbers; except for Officers aged under 20 and Other Ranks aged 50 and over which have increased slightly. The largest decreases for the Officers has been in the 40-44 age category (a decrease of 370 since 2013), which may be in part explained by personnel leaving through the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme, and the largest decrease for the Other Ranks has been in the 20-24 age category (a decrease of 3,550 since 2013), which could be a result of the reduction in recruitment following the SDSR.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Officers	32 520	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	27 850
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	310	110	100	80	40	20	20	30
20-24	2 890	2 490	2 480	2 550	2 380	2 110	1 850	1 710
25-29	6 220	6 240	6 140	5 970	5 890	5 670	5 320	5 090
30-34	5 750	4 930	5 050	5 290	5 520	5 530	5 400	5 110
35-39	5 660	5 440	5 300	5 190	5 000	4 700	4 460	4 420
40-44	4 940	5 470	5 470	5 450	5 440	5 280	4 910	4 540
45-49	3 520	4 320	4 270	4 360	4 460	4 410	4 290	4 210
50 and over	3 210	2 730	2 880	3 050	3 100	2 980	2 820	2 740
Average age²	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Other Ranks	175 100	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	131 770
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	6 400	4 450	4 670	3 510	2 530	2 620	2 170	1 760
18-19	16 190	11 230	11 950	11 630	8 740	7 080	6 900	6 300
20-24	39 400	40 510	41 090	42 680	40 700	38 800	36 170	32 620
25-29	39 970	34 200	34 720	35 780	36 070	35 860	34 780	33 350
30-34	33 780	21 990	22 260	23 830	25 270	26 190	25 970	24 720
35-39	27 490	26 490	25 010	23 480	21 510	19 360	17 580	16 550
40-44	7 960	11 200	11 710	12 870	13 460	12 920	11 950	10 450
45-49	2 640	3 940	4 170	4 470	4 580	4 550	4 360	4 230
50 and over	1 270	1 190	1 320	1 540	1 650	1 730	1 760	1 800
Average age²	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Table 2.01.08

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

At 1 April 2014 there were 27,850 Officers and 131,770 Other Ranks in the UK Regular Forces. Officer strength reduced by 4,670 (14.4 per cent) between 2000 and 2014, whereas Other Ranks strength fell by 43,330 (24.7 per cent) in the same period. Although most of the decline in Officer strength has occurred since 2011, the Other Ranks have been on a downward trend since 2000 with a marked decrease occurring since 2010.

There were 55,340 Private Other Ranks at 1 April 2014, a decrease of 21,560 (28.0 per cent) since 2000, with the decline in strength at this rank over the last few years reflecting decreases in intake (see Table 2.01.14). Proportionally the largest fall was at the Staff Sergeant rank, with 32.6 per cent fewer personnel in 2014 than in 2000. Among the Officers, the greatest decrease in strength between 2000 and 2014 was at Lieutenant and below. Between 2011 and 2014, strengths decreased at all ranks.

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

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Officers	32 520	31 730	31 700	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	27 850
<i>by rank</i> ¹ :								
Major General and above	150	140	140	140	140	140	130	130
Brigadier	370	350	370	360	340	330	300	310
Colonel	1 100	1 180	1 220	1 220	1 200	1 140	1 110	1 080
Lieutenant Colonel	3 910	4 120	4 100	4 130	4 080	3 920	3 750	3 720
Major	9 940	9 580	9 510	9 530	9 450	9 050	8 650	8 360
Captain	11 800	11 870	11 750	11 910	12 080	12 030	11 440	10 720
Lieutenant and below	5 240	4 480	4 600	4 650	4 540	4 090	3 680	3 530
Other Ranks	175 100	155 190	156 910	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	131 770
<i>by rank</i> ¹ :								
Warrant Officer	8 690	9 080	9 140	9 250	8 780	8 320	7 730	7 370
Staff Sergeant	16 190	13 570	13 290	13 170	12 870	12 230	11 720	10 910
Sergeant	23 840	21 280	20 990	21 070	20 690	19 710	18 650	17 100
Corporal ²	33 270	30 300	29 600	30 110	29 850	28 890	27 540	26 170
Lance Corporal ²	16 200	16 680	16 420	16 530	16 880	16 870	16 000	14 880
Private (including juniors)	76 900	64 280	67 460	69 650	65 460	63 080	60 010	55 340

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the RN/RM and RAF. See Table 2.01.21

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

Table 2.01.09

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

The percentage of UK Regular Armed Forces who are Christian reduced from 88.5 per cent in 2008 to 79.8 per cent in 2014. In the same period, the number of personnel declaring 'No Religion' increased from 10.5 per cent in 2008 to 18.2 per cent in 2014. At 1 April 2014, the Army has the highest proportion of personnel declaring any religion, and the RN/RM has the lowest. Of those personnel declaring non-Christian religions, 80.6 per cent are made up of Army personnel.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
All Services	186 910		188 600		191 710		186 360		179 800		170 710		159 630	
No Religion	19 080	10.5	21 500	11.6	23 770	12.6	24 740	13.4	26 180	14.7	27 670	16.4	28 780	18.2
Christian	160 990	88.5	161 220	87.1	162 190	85.8	156 570	84.9	148 550	83.5	138 170	81.7	126 330	79.8
Christian Tradition ¹	210	0.1	220	0.1	250	0.1	250	0.1	260	0.1	240	0.1	220	0.1
Buddhist	350	0.2	390	0.2	440	0.2	480	0.3	520	0.3	560	0.3	550	0.3
Hindu	340	0.2	550	0.3	700	0.4	710	0.4	820	0.5	890	0.5	880	0.6
Jewish	70	0.0	70	0.0	80	0.0	80	0.0	80	0.0	70	0.0	60	0.0
Muslim	390	0.2	500	0.3	600	0.3	610	0.3	650	0.4	640	0.4	600	0.4
Sikh	90	0.1	110	0.1	120	0.1	120	0.1	130	0.1	140	0.1	160	0.1
Other Religions ²	460	0.3	630	0.3	870	0.5	870	0.5	820	0.5	790	0.5	740	0.5
Unknown ³	4 930	*	3 400	*	2 690	*	1 940	*	1 800	*	1 540	*	1 310	*
RN/RM	38 560		38 340		38 730		37 660		35 540		33 960		33 330	
No Religion	5 420	14.2	5 890	15.7	6 690	17.7	7 040	18.8	7 110	20.1	7 550	22.3	8 200	24.6
Christian	32 420	85.1	31 270	83.5	30 840	81.5	30 080	80.3	27 930	78.9	25 950	76.6	24 720	74.3
Christian Tradition ¹	40	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.2	80	0.2	80	0.2	80	0.2
Buddhist	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	50	0.1	40	0.1
Hindu	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
Jewish	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0
Muslim	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Sikh	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0
Other Religions ²	90	0.2	120	0.3	140	0.4	170	0.4	180	0.5	170	0.5	170	0.5
Unknown ³	470	*	880	*	880	*	180	*	130	*	90	*	50	*
Army	104 980		106 700		108 920		106 240		104 250		99 730		91 070	
No Religion	8 680	8.5	9 970	9.4	10 650	9.8	11 110	10.5	12 370	11.9	13 450	13.5	13 560	14.9
Christian	91 960	90.2	94 060	88.8	95 820	88.1	92 720	87.3	89 280	85.7	83 590	83.9	74 950	82.3
Christian Tradition ¹	120	0.1	130	0.1	140	0.1	120	0.1	120	0.1	100	0.1	90	0.1
Buddhist	270	0.3	320	0.3	370	0.3	400	0.4	440	0.4	470	0.5	470	0.5
Hindu	290	0.3	490	0.5	630	0.6	650	0.6	760	0.7	830	0.8	820	0.9
Jewish	40	0.0	50	0.0	50	0.0	60	0.1	60	0.1	50	0.0	40	0.0
Muslim	300	0.3	410	0.4	500	0.5	510	0.5	550	0.5	550	0.6	510	0.6
Sikh	60	0.1	80	0.1	80	0.1	80	0.1	90	0.1	120	0.1	130	0.1
Other Religions ²	270	0.3	400	0.4	580	0.5	540	0.5	480	0.5	470	0.5	440	0.5
Unknown ³	2 990	*	800	*	110	*	50	*	100	*	90	*	50	*
Royal Air Force	43 370		43 560		44 050		42 460		40 000		37 030		35 230	
No Religion	4 990	11.9	5 640	13.5	6 440	15.2	6 590	16.2	6 710	17.5	6 670	18.7	7 020	20.6
Christian	36 600	87.4	35 890	85.8	35 530	83.9	33 770	82.9	31 340	81.5	28 630	80.3	26 660	78.4
Christian Tradition ¹	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.1	60	0.2	60	0.2	60	0.2	50	0.2
Buddhist	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Hindu	30	0.1	30	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1	40	0.1
Jewish	20	0.0	20	0.0	20	0.0	20	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	20	0.0
Muslim	50	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	50	0.1	40	0.1
Sikh	20	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	30	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.0
Other Religions ²	100	0.2	120	0.3	150	0.4	160	0.4	160	0.4	150	0.4	140	0.4
Unknown ³	1 470	*	1 720	*	1 700	*	1 710	*	1 570	*	1 360	*	1 210	*

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

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

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

At 1 April 2014 the majority of Armed Forces personnel had a recorded nationality of UK (94.8 per cent) down 1.1 per cent from 2008. The proportion of Non-UK personnel has increased by 1.1 percentage points between 2008 and 2014. The increase in personnel with a nationality recorded as Nepalese is a result of a change in the terms and conditions of service for Gurkha personnel which from 1 April 2009 allows them to transfer into the UK Regular Forces.

At 1 April 2014 the RAF had the highest proportion with a nationality of UK (99.7 per cent) and the Army had the lowest (91.9 per cent).

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
All Services	168 180		168 510		173 300		172 600		166 110		157 150		147 760	
UK	160 700	95.9	159 610	95.4	164 220	95.0	163 980	95.1	157 540	94.9	148 870	94.8	140 060	94.8
Non-UK	6 890	4.1	7 710	4.6	8 620	5.0	8 490	4.9	8 510	5.1	8 220	5.2	7 660	5.2
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	6 810	4.1	7 370	4.4	8 150	4.7	8 050	4.7	7 980	4.8	7 620	4.9	7 060	4.8
Nepalese	50	-	310	0	440	0.3	430	0.2	520	0.3	600	0.4	590	0.4
Other Foreign	30	-	30	-	20	-	10	-	10	-	~	-	10	-
Unknown ³	590	*	1 190	*	460	*	130	*	60	*	50	*	40	*
RN/RM	34 520		34 400		35 180		35 250		33 190		31 280		30 310	
UK	33 730	98.3	33 580	98.1	34 280	97.8	34 400	97.7	32 440	97.7	30 580	97.8	29 620	97.7
Non-UK	580	1.7	660	1.9	760	2.2	790	2.3	750	2.3	700	2.2	680	2.3
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	570	1.7	650	1.9	750	2.2	790	2.2	750	2.3	700	2.2	680	2.2
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	~	-
Other Foreign	10	-	~	-	~	-	10	-	~	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown ³	200	*	160	*	140	*	50	*	-	*	~	*	-	*
Army	93 620		94 870		98 040		97 280		94 800		90 530		84 250	
UK	87 120	93.3	87 020	92.6	90 040	92.1	89 690	92.2	87 160	91.9	83 120	91.8	77 390	91.9
Non-UK	6 240	6.7	6 950	7.4	7 750	7.9	7 580	7.8	7 640	8.1	7 410	8.2	6 860	8.1
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	6 170	6.6	6 620	7.0	7 290	7.5	7 150	7.3	7 120	7.5	6 810	7.5	6 270	7.4
Nepalese	50	0	310	0.3	440	0.5	430	0.4	520	0.6	600	0.7	590	0.7
Other Foreign	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	~	-
Unknown ³	260	*	900	*	250	*	20	*	10	*	~	*	~	*
Royal Air Force	40 040		39 240		40 090		40 070		38 120		35 340		33 200	
UK	39 850	99.8	39 020	99.7	39 900	99.7	39 880	99.7	37 950	99.7	35 180	99.7	33 040	99.7
Non-UK	70	0.2	100	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3	120	0.3	120	0.3	120	0.3
Irish ¹ and Commonwealth ²	70	0.2	100	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3	110	0.3	120	0.3	110	0.3
Nepalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Foreign	~	-	~	-	~	-	~	-	~	-	~	-	~	-
Unknown ³	130	*	120	*	80	*	70	*	60	*	50	*	40	*

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

¹ Citizens of the Republic of Ireland.

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

³ Includes those with an unrecorded nationality.

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

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

Table 2.01.11 Strength of the Reserve Forces, is currently unavailable. Defence Statistics is currently reviewing the definitions, methodology and presentation for the different populations for the Reserve Forces in this publication. It is expected that these tables may be published before the end of the year once a format has been agreed.

This table is a National Statistic.

Please note that up to date statistics can be found in our Quarterly Personnel Report and Reserves and Cadet statistics publications. These can be found here:

UK Reserves Forces And Cadets

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-reserve-forces-and-cadets-strengths-2014>

UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-armed-forces-quarterly-personnel-report-2014>

Table 2.01.12a

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

At 1 April 2014 the strength of the total Community Cadet Forces was 114,050, with 88,260 Community Cadet Force Cadets and 25,790 Community Cadet Forces Adult Volunteers. The Army Cadet Force makes up 44.3 per cent of the Community Cadet Forces, The Air Training Corps makes up 38.6 per cent, and the Sea Cadet Corps just 17.3 per cent.

Of the 88,260 Community Cadet Force Cadets, 62,090 were male (70.3 per cent) and 26,170 female (29.7 per cent) at 1 April 2014. The proportion of female Community Cadet Force Cadets has been relatively stable since 2007. The Sea Cadet Corps Cadets have the highest proportion of female members at 36.0 per cent, the Army Cadet Force Cadets have the next highest proportion of female members at 29.5 per cent, and the Air Training Corps Cadets have the lowest proportion of female members at 27.3 per cent.

This table is a National Statistic.

		Number					
	2002	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Community Cadet Forces¹	109 310	106 930	111 090	117 520	118 860	118 790	114 050
Cadets	88 340	85 290	88 860	93 010	94 780	91 090	88 260
Male Cadets	65 510	61 600	63 720	68 600	69 210	65 320	62 090
Female Cadets	22 840	23 690	25 140	24 410	25 570	25 770	26 170
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	20 960	21 640	22 230	24 510	24 080	27 700	25 790
Male Adult Volunteer	15 800	16 000	16 320	17 610	17 520	19 900	18 350
Female Adult Volunteer	5 160	5 640	5 910	6 900	6 560	7 800	7 440
Sea Cadet Corps¹	18 150	12 950	11 910	18 510	19 110	19 560	19 550
Cadets	13 600	9 410	8 310	12 910	13 920	13 740	13 630
Male Cadets	8 800	6 140	5 500	8 550	9 200	8 870	8 730
Female Cadets	4 800	3 260	2 810	4 360	4 720	4 860	4 900
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	4 560	3 540	3 600	5 600	5 190	5 820	5 920
Male Adult Volunteer	3 040	2 420	2 470	3 640	3 510	3 730	3 810
Female Adult Volunteer	1 520	1 120	1 130	1 960	1 670	2 090	2 110
Army Cadet Force	48 410	54 260	56 450	53 330	53 490	53 660	50 480
Cadets	40 700	45 930	46 990	44 890	45 110	43 860	41 040
Male Cadets	30 710	33 420	33 540	33 560	33 490	31 780	28 940
Female Cadets	10 000	12 500	13 460	11 330	11 620	12 090	12 100
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	7 710	8 330	9 450	8 440	8 380	9 800	9 440
Male Adult Volunteer	5 960	6 100	6 830	6 180	6 150	7 080	6 790
Female Adult Volunteer	1 740	2 220	2 620	2 270	2 230	2 710	2 650
Air Training Corps	43 080	39 720	42 740	45 670	46 260	45 570	44 020
Cadets	34 050	29 950	33 560	35 210	35 750	33 490	33 590
Male Cadets	26 000	22 030	24 690	26 480	26 520	24 660	24 420
Female Cadets	8 040	7 920	8 870	8 730	9 230	8 820	9 170
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	9 040	9 770	9 180	10 460	10 510	12 080	10 430
Male Adult Volunteer	6 800	7 470	7 020	7 790	7 860	9 090	7 750
Female Adult Volunteer	1 900	2 300	2 160	2 670	2 660	3 000	2 680

Source: DCDS Pers (RF&C)

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

Table 2.01.12b

Combined Cadet Forces strength at 1 April each year

The Combined Cadet Force strength was 45,760 at 1 April 2014, this comprises the Cadets strength 42,950 (93.9 per cent) and the Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteer strength 2,810 (6.1 per cent). The Army Sections make up 66.8 per cent of the total Combined Cadet Force, the Royal Air Force Sections make up 20.4 per cent, and the Naval Service Sections make up 12.7 per cent.

At 1 April 2014 the number of female Cadets in the Combined Cadet Force was 12,750 (29.7 per cent), and the number of female personnel in the Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers was 770 (27.4 per cent). The proportion of female cadets in the Combined Cadet Force has followed an increasing trend since 2009.

This table is a National Statistic.

		Number					
	2002	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Combined Cadet Force	42 980	46 920	46 210	47 040	47 120	46 430	45 760
Cadets	40 970	44 720	44 130	44 890	45 020	44 320	42 950
Male Cadets	31 640	32 610	32 220	32 390	32 350	31 460	30 200
Female Cadets	9 330	12 110	11 910	12 500	12 660	12 870	12 750
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	2 000	2 200	2 080	2 150	2 100	2 110	2 810
Male Adult Volunteer	1 610	1 720	1 520	1 560	1 520	1 520	2 040
Female Adult Volunteer	390	480	570	600	580	590	770
Naval Service	5 640	6 000	5 990	5 710	5 860	5 840	5 830
Cadets	5 340	5 670	5 660	5 410	5 540	5 560	5 370
Male Cadets	3 890	3 870	3 860	3 560	3 520	3 620	3 550
Female Cadets	1 450	1 800	1 800	1 850	2 020	1 940	1 820
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	300	320	340	300	320	290	460
Male Adult Volunteer	240	240	240	220	220	200	320
Female Adult Volunteer	60	80	90	80	90	80	140
Army	27 400	30 590	29 970	31 440	31 420	30 540	30 590
Cadets	26 140	29 180	28 780	30 220	30 250	29 340	28 880
Male Cadets	20 230	21 230	21 010	21 850	21 920	20 790	20 160
Female Cadets	5 910	7 950	7 760	8 370	8 340	8 540	8 730
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	1 260	1 410	1 200	1 220	1 170	1 200	1 700
Male Adult Volunteer	1 050	1 100	890	900	860	880	1 280
Female Adult Volunteer	210	310	310	320	310	320	420
Royal Air Force	9 940	10 330	10 240	9 890	9 840	10 050	9 340
Cadets	9 490	9 860	9 700	9 260	9 220	9 430	8 690
Male Cadets	7 520	7 510	7 350	6 980	6 910	7 040	6 490
Female Cadets	1 970	2 350	2 350	2 280	2 310	2 380	2 200
Cadet Force Adult Volunteer	440	460	550	630	620	620	650
Male Adult Volunteer	320	380	380	440	430	430	440
Female Adult Volunteer	120	80	160	190	190	190	210

Source: DCDS Pers (RF&C),

Table 2.01.13 Intake¹ to and Outflow² from UK Regular Forces by Service

The intake to UK Regular Forces was 11,880 in financial year 2013/14. This was a decrease of 2,480 (17.3 per cent) when compared with 2012/13 and a decrease of 11,300 (48.7 per cent) when compared with the 2008/09 six year high of 23,190. In order to meet the targets as set out in the **Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)** and **Three Month Exercise (3ME)**, recruiting (intake) has been reduced and fewer extensions of Service (longer contracts) have been offered. The Armed Forces cannot bring many people in from the outside into senior roles without the necessary military experience, therefore the Armed Forces needs to replace those who are promoted every year with new talent. 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 outflow from the UK Regular Forces was 23,000 in financial year 2013/14. This was a decrease of 520 (2.2 per cent) when compared with 2012/13 and a decrease of 1,350 (6.2 per cent) when compared with 2008/09. Of these, 4,280 (18.6 per cent) were redundancy. This redundancy programme is needed to ensure that the Armed Forces continue to have the right balance of skills for the future, maintained across the rank structures.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All Services						
Strength at start of period	186 910	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710
Intake (+)	23 190	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 370	11 880
LTA Intake (+)³	*	980	820	630	470	370
Outflow (-)	21 650	18 270	18 140	21 370	23 520	23 000
<i>of which Voluntary Outflow</i>	8 900	6 400	6 660	7 750	8 800	8 050
<i>of which Redundancy</i>	-	-	-	1 700	3 470	4 280
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	1 110	750	640	400	320
Strength at end of period ⁴	188 600	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	159 630
RN/RM						
Strength at start of period	38 560	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960
Intake (+)	4 240	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 770	3 170
LTA Intake (+)³	*	20	20	10	10	10
Outflow (-)	4 440	3 720	3 630	4 320	4 350	3 790
<i>of which Voluntary Outflow</i>	1 890	1 380	1 330	1 450	1 850	1 690
<i>of which Redundancy</i>	-	-	-	660	430	40
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	20	20	10	10	10
Strength at end of period ⁴	38 340	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 330
Army						
Strength at start of period	104 980	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730
Intake (+)	14 660	13 910	8 760	11 190	10 300	7 020
LTA Intake (+)³	*	960	790	620	460	360
Outflow (-)	13 080	11 560	11 500	13 200	14 890	15 740
<i>of which Voluntary Outflow</i>	5 060	3 950	4 260	4 980	5 530	4 710
<i>of which Redundancy</i>	-	-	-	600	2 060	4 060
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	1 080	730	630	390	310
Strength at end of period ⁴	106 700	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	91 070
Royal Air Force						
Strength at start of period	43 370	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030
Intake (+)	4 300	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 690
LTA Intake (+)³	*	-	~	~	~	~
Outflow (-)	4 120	2 990	3 010	3 850	4 280	3 480
<i>of which Voluntary Outflow</i>	1 960	1 070	1 070	1 320	1 430	1 650
<i>of which Redundancy</i>	-	-	-	440	980	180
LTA Outflow (-)³	*	10	~	~	~	~
Strength at end of period ⁴	43 560	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 230

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. Figures show Outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2)
3. Long Term Absentees (LTAs) are service personnel who have been absent without leave (AWOL) for more than 21 days.
4. Strengths at the end of the period may not equal the sum of the strength at the beginning of the period and intervening intake and outflow. This is due to movements from Other Ranks to Officers.
5. From 1 April 2009 onwards, Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

Table 2.01.14 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

Women accounted for 9.6 per cent of the intake to UK Regular Forces in 2013/14, representing an increase since 2008/09. This increase is not uniform across the Officers and Other Ranks with all Services having a decrease in the percentage of Officer intake from 16.4 per cent in 2012/13 to 15.2 per cent in 2013/14. The percentage of female intake in the Other Ranks has increased from 7.7 per cent in 2012/13 to 9.1 per cent in 2013/14. When compared to 2012/13, the RN/RM, Army and RAF have seen a proportional increase in female intake.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000/01	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All Services	23 020	23 190	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 370	11 880
Percentage female	11.3%	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.7%	8.4%	9.6%
Officers	1 760	1 690	1 580	1 360	1 070	1 060	1 070
of which female	350	300	250	210	180	170	160
Percentage female	19.9%	18.0%	15.8%	15.8%	16.8%	16.4%	15.2%
Other Ranks	21 260	21 500	19 920	11 370	13 730	13 310	10 820
of which female	2 260	1 830	1 660	900	1 110	1 030	980
Percentage female	10.6%	8.5%	8.4%	7.9%	8.1%	7.7%	9.1%
RN/RM	4 620	4 240	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 770	3 170
Percentage female	13.7%	10.5%	9.4%	6.7%	8.3%	7.3%	8.0%
Officers	450	310	390	300	280	280	290
of which female	80	50	50	30	40	40	40
Percentage female	18.5%	16.9%	13.0%	9.4%	13.5%	12.5%	12.2%
Other Ranks	4 180	3 930	3 740	2 250	1 940	2 490	2 890
of which female	550	390	340	140	150	170	220
Percentage female	13.2%	9.9%	9.0%	6.3%	7.5%	6.7%	7.5%
Army²	14 770	14 660	13 910	8 760	11 190	10 300	7 020
Percentage female	9.0%	6.9%	6.8%	8.1%	8.3%	8.1%	9.3%
Officers	870	840	790	780	710	640	580
of which female	170	130	120	120	110	100	80
Percentage female	19.2%	15.3%	15.0%	14.8%	16.0%	15.3%	13.9%
Other Ranks	13 900	13 820	13 120	7 980	10 480	9 660	6 440
of which female	1 160	890	830	590	810	740	580
Percentage female	8.3%	6.4%	6.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	8.9%
Royal Air Force	3 630	4 300	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 690
Percentage female	18.0%	15.8%	16.7%	16.7%	13.1%	12.9%	13.8%
Officers	440	540	400	280	80	140	200
of which female	100	120	80	70	30	40	50
Percentage female	22.8%	22.9%	20.3%	25.3%	36.3%	29.7%	23.4%
Other Ranks	3 190	3 760	3 070	1 140	1 310	1 170	1 490
of which female	560	560	500	170	150	130	190
Percentage female	17.4%	14.8%	16.3%	14.6%	11.7%	10.9%	12.5%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

Table 2.01.15 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) intake to UK Regular Forces was 800 in financial year 2013/14. This was a decrease of 300 (27.5 per cent) when compared with 2012/13 and a decrease of 59.7 per cent when compared with 2008/09. However as the proportion of BME personnel in total intake for each year, has been gradually increasing. During 2013/14 for Officers was 2.9 per cent of total officer intake; for Other Ranks, BME personnel comprised 7.4 per cent of total Other Ranks intake.

The Army continues to have the highest percentage of BME Other Ranks intake (10.8 per cent of total Army Other Ranks intake). It is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons for the Officer BME intake due to small numbers.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All Services	23 190	21 500	12 730	14 800	14 370	11 880
Officers	1 690	1 580	1 360	1 070	1 060	1 070
White	1 180	1 240	1 160	1 000	990	950
BME	60	20	30	20	30	30
Unknown ²	450	310	170	40	40	80
Other ranks	21 500	19 920	11 370	13 730	13 310	10 820
White	18 170	17 710	10 000	12 290	12 010	9 700
BME	1 940	1 370	630	1 020	1 080	780
Unknown ²	1 400	850	740	420	220	340
RN/RM	4 240	4 130	2 550	2 220	2 770	3 170
Officers	310	390	300	280	280	290
White	250	340	280	270	260	260
BME	10	~	10	~	10	~
Unknown ²	50	50	20	10	10	20
Other ranks	3 930	3 740	2 250	1 940	2 490	2 890
White	3 000	3 340	2 030	1 780	2 350	2 710
BME	180	140	80	60	80	80
Unknown ²	760	260	140	100	60	100
Army	14 660	13 910	8 760	11 190	10 300	7 020
Officers	840	790	780	710	640	580
White	420	530	620	670	600	530
BME	30	10	20	20	20	20
Unknown ²	390	250	150	20	20	30
Other ranks	13 820	13 120	7 980	10 480	9 660	6 440
White	11 520	11 410	6 860	9 270	8 550	5 560
BME	1 680	1 140	530	940	970	670
Unknown ²	620	560	590	260	130	210
Royal Air Force	4 300	3 460	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 690
Officers	540	400	280	80	140	200
White	510	380	270	70	130	160
BME	20	10	~	~	~	~
Unknown ²	10	10	10	10	~	40
Other ranks	3 760	3 070	1 140	1 310	1 170	1 490
White	3 660	2 960	1 110	1 230	1 120	1 430
BME	80	80	20	20	30	30
Unknown ²	20	30	~	60	20	30
Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total intake (exc. unknown)						
All personnel	..	6.8	5.6	7.3	7.9	7.0
Officers	..	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.9
RN/RM	2.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	3.0	1.5
Army	..	1.5	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8
Royal Air Force	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.5	3.7	1.9
Other ranks	9.6	7.2	5.9	7.7	8.2	7.4
RN/RM	5.6	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.7
Army	12.7	9.1	7.1	9.2	10.2	10.8
Royal Air Force	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.0

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

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

Table 2.01.16

Gains to Trained Strength¹ of UK Regular Forces by Service

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

GTS of UK Regular Forces was 10,970 in financial year 2013/14, having dropped to a six year low. Compared with 2009/10, the Army GTS has decreased by 30.8 per cent. This is caused by reduced intake into the UK Regular Armed Forces in order to meet the targets set out in the SDSR and 3ME exercises. All Services reached a six year GTS high in 2009/10. The RAF has since experienced three consecutive years of GTS reductions before a slight increase in 2013/14. The RN/RM experienced a downward trend until 2012/13 where the GTS increased by 17.7 per cent.

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

The figures presented here do not match GTS figures shown in previous editions of UKDS prior to financial year 2010/11, as these exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA). GTS figures prior to 2010/2011 included returns from LTA.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All Services²	16 460	17 450	13 400 II	11 320	11 150	10 970
From untrained to trained	15 230	16 520	13 080	10 990	10 870	10 690
Trained direct entrants ³	1 230	930	320	340	280	290
Officers	2 120	1 970	1 730 II	1 330	1 400	1 330
From untrained to trained	1 710	1 570	1 400	1 080	1 170	1 090
Trained direct entrants ³	100	80	50	30	30	40
From Other Ranks	310	320	280	220	200	200
Other Ranks	14 640	15 800	11 950 II	10 210	9 960	9 850
From untrained to trained	13 510	14 950	11 680	9 900	9 710	9 600
Trained direct entrants ³	1 130	850	270	310	250	250
RN/RM²	3 310	3 370	2 880 II	1 800	1 890	2 220
From untrained to trained	3 240	3 270	2 830	1 770	1 850	2 180
Trained direct entrants ³	70	90	60	20	40	50
Officers	450	380	410 II	330	340	300
From untrained to trained	440	370	400	330	340	290
Trained direct entrants ³	10	10	~	~	~	~
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	2 860	2 980	2 480 II	1 460	1 550	1 930
From untrained to trained	2 800	2 900	2 420	1 440	1 510	1 880
Trained direct entrants ³	60	80	50	20	30	40
Army²	10 330	10 860	7 890 II	7 840	8 060	7 520
From untrained to trained	9 200	10 050	7 640	7 540	7 830	7 300
Trained direct entrants ³	1 130	810	250	300	230	210
Officers	990	1 090	890 II	660	940	830
From untrained to trained	620	720	580	410	720	620
Trained direct entrants ³	70	60	40	20	20	20
From Other Ranks	290	310	270	220	200	190
Other Ranks	9 640	10 080	7 270 II	7 400	7 320	6 880
From untrained to trained	8 580	9 330	7 060	7 130	7 110	6 680
Trained direct entrants ³	1 050	750	210	280	210	190
Royal Air Force²	2 810	3 220	2 630 II	1 680	1 210	1 240
From untrained to trained	2 790	3 190	2 610	1 670	1 200	1 210
Trained direct entrants ³	30	20	20	20	10	30
Officers	680	500	440 II	340	120	200
From untrained to trained	650	470	420	340	120	180
Trained direct entrants ³	20	10	10	~	~	20
From Other Ranks	20	10	10	~	-	10
Other Ranks	2 150	2 730	2 210 II	1 340	1 090	1 040
From untrained to trained	2 130	2 720	2 200	1 330	1 080	1 030
Trained direct entrants ³	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).
2. Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall strength and as such exclude the intake to trained officers from trained other ranks.
3. Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars.
4. Trained Strength comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training. Please see the Glossary for details.

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

Total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 23,000 in 2013/14, a decrease of 520 from 2012/13. While the Outflow from the RN/RM and Army has fluctuated since 2009/10, the RAF had an increasing trend until 2013/14 when there was a 18.8 per cent decrease from 2012/13.

Trained outflow has increased when compared to 2012/13 and 2009/10 whereas untrained outflow has decreased over the same period. This reflects reductions in the untrained strength and personnel leaving through the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme.

This table is a National Statistic.

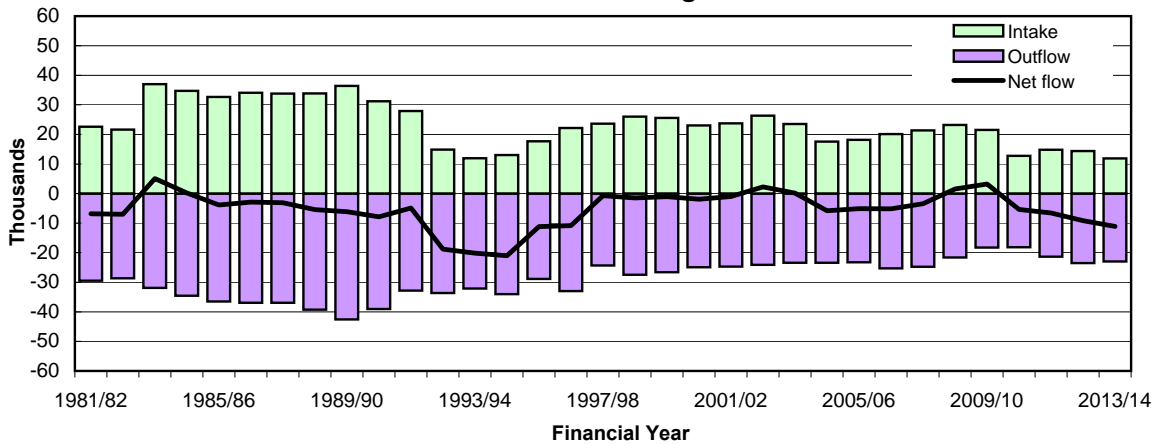
	2000/01	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All Services²	24 950	21 650	18 270	18 140	21 370	23 520	23 000
Trained	17 600	15 860	12 280	13 960	17 650	20 010	20 190
Untrained	7 350	5 790	5 990	4 170	3 720	3 510	2 800
Officers	2 290	2 380	1 880	1 930	2 560	3 040	2 640
Trained	1 920	2 070	1 620	1 710	2 380	2 680	2 500
Untrained	380	310	260	220	180	360	140
Other ranks	22 650	19 270	16 390	16 200	18 810	20 480	20 350
Trained	15 680	13 780	10 660	12 250	15 280	17 330	17 690
Untrained	6 970	5 480	5 730	3 950	3 540	3 150	2 660
RN/RM	5 040	4 440	3 720	3 630	4 320	4 350	3 790
Trained	3 530	3 250	2 430	2 690	3 750	3 710	3 070
Untrained	1 500	1 190	1 290	940	570	640	710
Officers	480	520	440	460	570	590	520
Trained	410	410	360	390	510	530	460
Untrained	80	110	90	70	60	60	60
Other ranks	4 550	3 920	3 280	3 170	3 750	3 760	3 270
Trained	3 120	2 840	2 070	2 300	3 240	3 180	2 620
Untrained	1 430	1 080	1 210	870	500	580	650
Army²	15 230	13 080	11 560	11 500	13 200	14 890	15 740
Trained	10 070	9 170	7 580	8 630	10 310	12 370	13 800
Untrained	5 160	3 920	3 970	2 870	2 900	2 520	1 940
Officers	1 150	1 210	980	990	1 240	1 460	1 480
Trained	900	1 070	850	880	1 190	1 380	1 420
Untrained	260	140	140	110	60	90	60
Other ranks	14 080	11 870	10 580	10 510	11 960	13 430	14 250
Trained	9 180	8 100	6 740	7 750	9 120	10 990	12 370
Untrained	4 900	3 780	3 840	2 760	2 840	2 440	1 880
Royal Air Force	4 680	4 120	2 990	3 010	3 850	4 280	3 480
Trained	4 000	3 440	2 270	2 640	3 590	3 940	3 320
Untrained	680	690	720	370	260	350	150
Officers	660	650	460	490	740	990	640
Trained	610	590	420	440	680	780	620
Untrained	40	60	40	50	60	210	20
Other ranks	4 020	3 470	2 530	2 520	3 110	3 300	2 830
Trained	3 380	2 850	1 850	2 200	2 910	3 160	2 700
Untrained	640	620	680	320	200	140	130

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

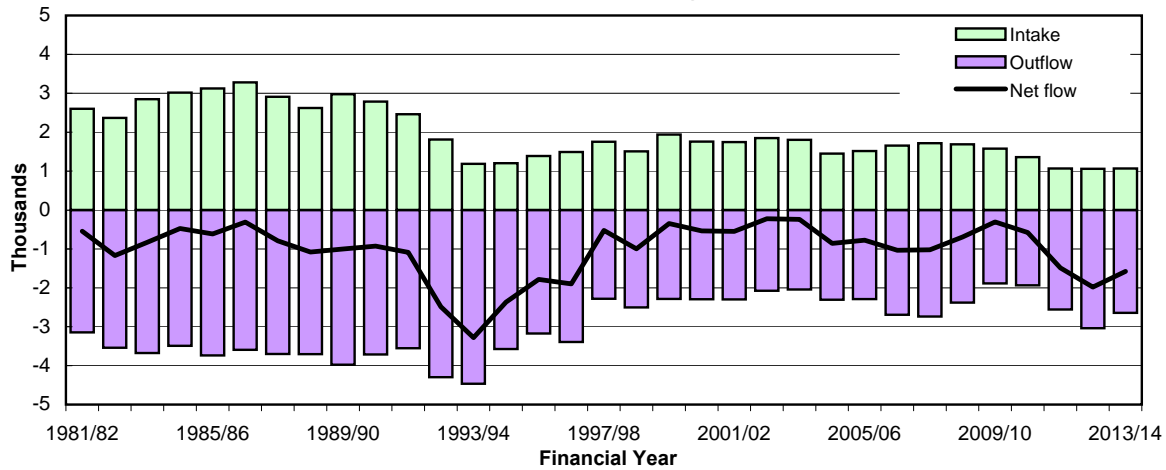
- Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks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

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

Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Officers



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Other Ranks

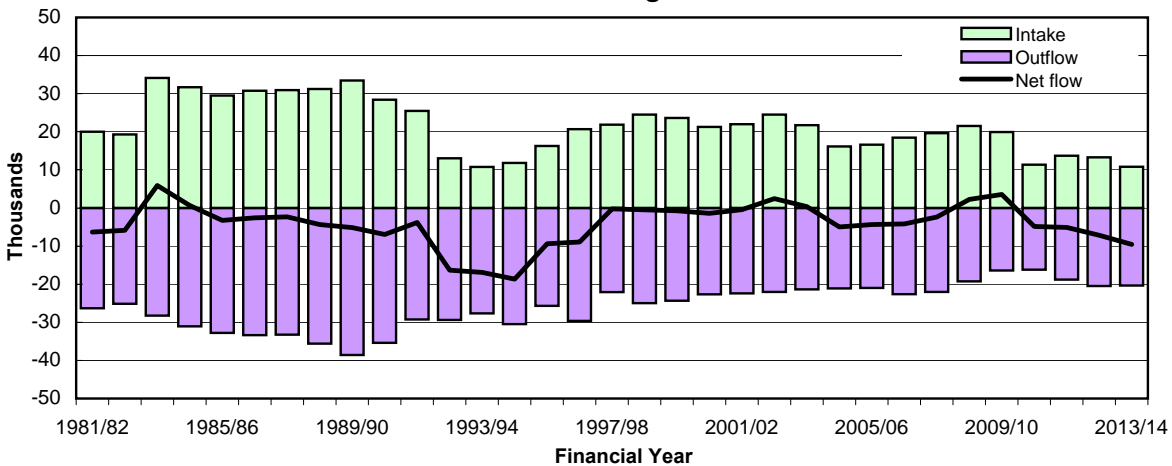


Table 2.01.18

Outflow¹ from trained UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel as a percentage of total outflow was 7.5 per cent in 2013/14. This was an increase of 1.4 percentage points compared with 2012/13. BME Officer outflow during 2013/14 was 2.5 per cent of total officer outflow; for Other Ranks this was 8.2 per cent.

The Army continues to have the highest percentage of BME Other Ranks outflow (10.5 per cent of total Army Other Ranks outflow), reflecting the higher percentage of BME personnel in the Army. It is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons for the Officer BME outflow due to small numbers.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All Services	15 860	12 280	13 960	17 650	20 010	20 190
Officers	2 070	1 620	1 710	2 380	2 680	2 500
White	1 890	1 520	1 630	2 250	2 530	2 380
Black and Minority Ethnic	40	40	40	50	70	60
Unknown ²	140	70	40	70	80	60
Other ranks	13 780	10 660	12 250	15 280	17 330	17 690
White	12 350	9 630	11 430	14 280	15 920	16 090
Black and Minority Ethnic	800	640	600	790	1 130	1 440
Unknown ²	640	390	220	210	280	160
RN/RM	3 250	2 430	2 690	3 750	3 710	3 070
Officers	410	360	390	510	530	460
White	390	340	370	490	510	430
Black and Minority Ethnic	~	~	~	10	10	10
Unknown ²	20	10	10	10	10	10
Other ranks	2 840	2 070	2 300	3 240	3 180	2 620
White	2 710	1 970	2 190	3 080	2 990	2 500
Black and Minority Ethnic	60	50	60	110	110	90
Unknown ²	60	50	60	50	80	30
Army	9 170	7 580	8 630	10 310	12 370	13 800
Officers	1 070	850	880	1 190	1 380	1 420
White	990	790	850	1 140	1 320	1 380
Black and Minority Ethnic	30	20	30	30	50	40
Unknown ²	60	30	10	20	10	10
Other ranks	8 100	6 730	7 750	9 120	10 990	12 370
White	7 050	5 960	7 190	8 470	10 000	11 050
Black and Minority Ethnic	670	550	500	620	960	1 300
Unknown ²	380	220	60	30	30	20
Royal Air Force	3 440	2 270	2 640	3 590	3 940	3 320
Officers	590	420	440	680	780	620
White	510	390	410	620	700	570
Black and Minority Ethnic	10	10	10	20	10	10
Unknown ²	70	20	20	40	70	40
Other ranks	2 850	1 850	2 200	2 910	3 160	2 700
White	2 590	1 700	2 050	2 720	2 940	2 540
Black and Minority Ethnic	70	40	40	60	50	50
Unknown ²	190	110	100	120	170	110
Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total outflow (excluding unknown)						
All personnel	5.6	5.7	4.7	4.9	6.1	7.5
Officers	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5
RN/RM	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.7
Army	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.4	2.6
Royal Air Force	1.7	2.5	2.4	3.4	1.8	2.2
Other ranks	6.1	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.6	8.2
RN/RM	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.4
Army	8.6	8.4	6.5	6.8	8.8	10.5
Royal Air Force	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.8

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

Table 2.01.19 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

Females as a percentage of total outflow decreased from 8.4 percent in 2012/13 to 8.3 per cent in 2013/14. This was a decrease of 21.0 per cent from 2000/01. There are no clear trends in the female as a proportion of outflow, with some variations in the percentages each year.

Females as a proportion of outflow has increased during 2013/14 in the Army and RAF and decreased in the RN/RM. RN/RM female outflow fell by 1.0 percentage points to 8.2 per cent; Army rose by 0.2 percentage points to 7.0 per cent and RAF rose by 1.7 percentage points to 14.7 per cent in 2013/14.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2000/01	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All Services²	24 950	21 650	18 270	18 140	21 370	23 520	23 000
of which female	2 430	1 900	1 440	1 590	1 770	1 970	1 920
percentage female	9.7	8.8	7.9	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.3
Officers: total	2 290	2 380	1 880	1 930	2 560	3 040	2 640
of which female	260	300	220	240	290	350	320
percentage female	11.1	12.7	11.5	12.2	11.5	11.5	12.2
Other ranks: total	22 650	19 270	16 390	16 200	18 810	20 480	20 350
of which female	2 180	1 600	1 220	1 350	1 480	1 620	1 590
percentage female	9.6	8.3	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.8
RN/RM	5 040	4 440	3 720	3 630	4 320	4 350	3 790
of which female	550	460	340	360	440	400	310
percentage female	11.0	10.3	9.1	9.9	10.1	9.2	8.2
Officers: total	480	520	440	460	570	590	520
of which female	40	50	50	50	60	60	40
percentage female	9.1	9.6	11.2	10.1	11.1	9.5	8.1
Other ranks: total	4 550	3 920	3 280	3 170	3 750	3 760	3 270
of which female	510	410	290	310	380	340	270
percentage female	11.2	10.4	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.2	8.2
Army²	15 230	13 080	11 560	11 500	13 200	14 890	15 740
of which female	1 330	920	690	790	830	1 010	1 090
percentage female	8.8	7.1	6.0	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.0
Officers: total	1 150	1 210	980	990	1 240	1 460	1 480
of which female	160	160	100	120	120	150	180
percentage female	13.4	13.1	9.9	12.3	9.6	10.3	11.9
Other ranks: total	14 080	11 870	10 580	10 510	11 960	13 430	14 250
of which female	1 180	760	600	670	710	860	920
percentage female	8.4	6.4	5.6	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.4
RAF	4 680	4 120	2 990	3 010	3 850	4 280	3 480
of which female	540	520	410	440	510	560	510
percentage female	11.6	12.5	13.6	14.5	13.1	13.0	14.7
Officers: total	660	650	460	490	740	990	640
of which female	60	90	70	70	110	140	100
percentage female	8.5	14.3	15.3	13.9	15.1	14.4	16.3
Other ranks: total	4 020	3 470	2 530	2 520	3 110	3 300	2 830
of which female	490	420	340	370	390	420	410
percentage female	12.1	12.2	13.3	14.6	12.7	12.6	14.3

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

Table 2.01.20

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

Indices are based on annual pay rates. Following a three-year public sector pay freeze, 2014/15 is the second year of a further two years of pay restraint with public sector pay awards limited to an average of one per cent. All rates of base pay had been uplifted by one per cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14 as recommended by the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB). Other forms of pay, such as Specialist Pay and Veterinary Officers pay, have also increased by one per cent. As the underlying rank weights are constant, the changes in the indices purely reflect changes in pay. All indices are calculated using standard rank weights taken at 1 April 2014 and are based against average rates of pay in 2001/02 - the year the new Pay2000 pay system was introduced.

There continues to be a real terms contraction in military salaries. This has been caused in part by the recent public sector pay freeze and the current restraint with public sector pay awards. During 2013/14, military salaries and the UK average weekly earnings are both experiencing negative real growth of -1.4 per cent, both as a result of inflation continuing to outstrip growth in actual average salaries. See the **Chart to Table 2.01.20**

	2001/02	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Military salaries Index: all ranks²	100	130	133	133	133	135	136
Senior officers (Major General and above)	100	131	136	136	136	138	139
Officers (up to Brigadier)	100	132	134	134	134	136	138
Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	100	129	131	131	131	133	135
Other ranks (up to Corporal)	100	130	132	133	133	135	137

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

Pay 2000 Pay System⁴

Pounds Sterling

General	Level 2	119,867	165,445	169,416	169,416	169,416	171,110	172,821
Brigadier	Level 5	74,135	98,984	100,964	100,964	100,964	102,145	103,167
Colonel	Level 1	59,280	79,716	81,310	81,310	81,310	82,381	83,205
Lieutenant Colonel	Level 9	56,586	76,095	77,617	77,617	77,617	78,737	79,524
Major	Level 9	43,472	56,078	57,199	57,199	57,199	58,025	58,605
Captain	Level 9	34,270	44,206	45,090	45,090	45,090	45,741	46,199
Lieutenant	Level 7	23,192	29,773	30,369	30,369	30,369	30,807	31,115
2nd Lieutenant	Level 5	18,798	24,133	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,971	25,220
Warrant Officer I	Level 7 H	35,420	45,836	46,753	46,753	46,753	47,428	47,902
Warrant Officer II	Level 9 H	33,029	42,404	43,252	43,252	43,252	43,876	44,315
Staff Sergeant	Level 7 L	28,904	37,506	38,256	38,256	38,256	38,808	39,196
Sergeant	Level 7 H	28,200	36,205	36,929	36,929	36,929	37,462	37,836
Corporal	Level 7 H	25,342	32,532	33,182	33,182	33,182	33,661	33,998
Lance Corporal	Level 9 H	22,101	28,372	28,940	28,940	28,940	29,357	29,651
Private	Level 7 L	12,071	21,920	22,359	22,359	22,359	22,682	22,908

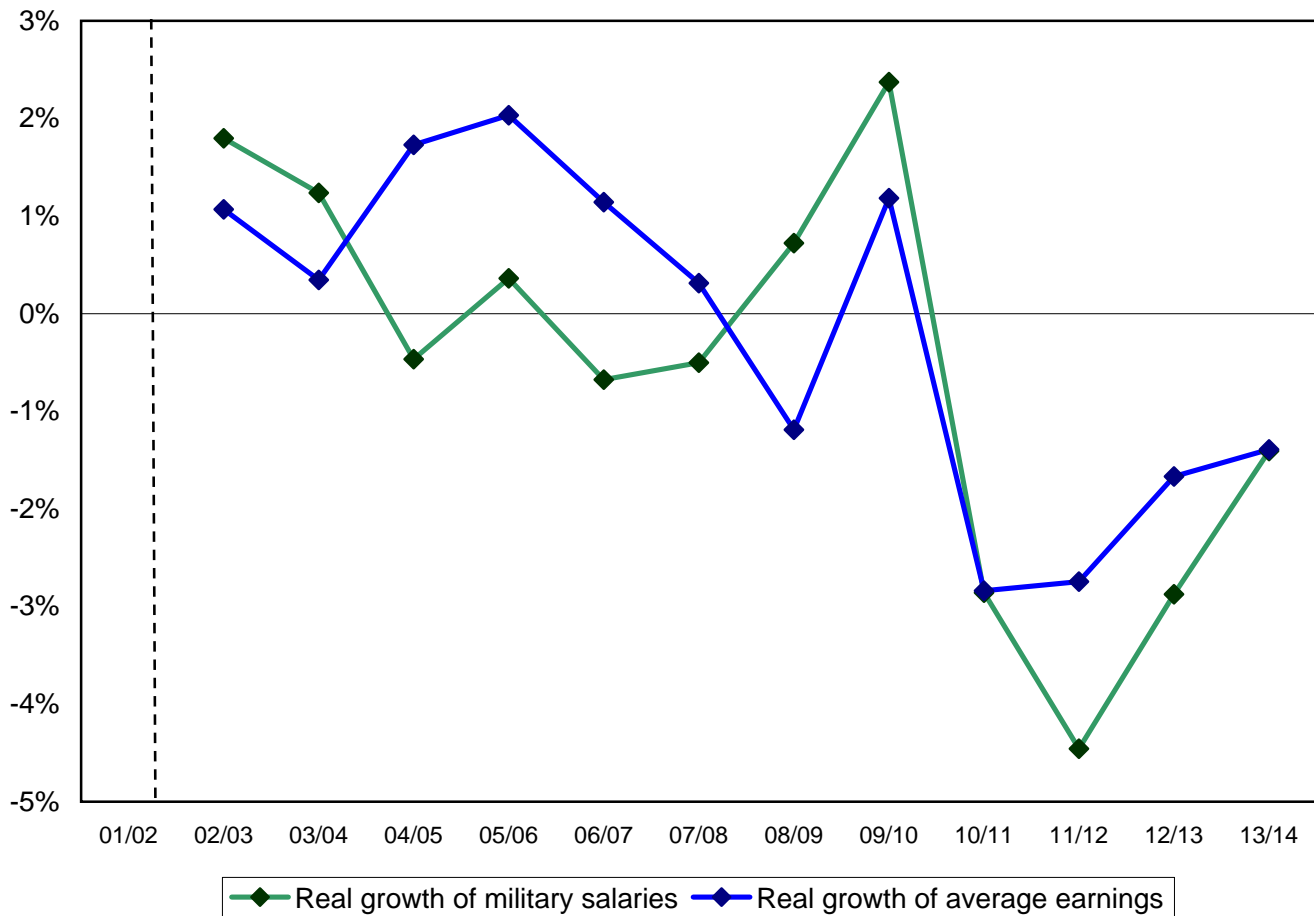
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Data are for UK Regular Forces which includes all trained and untrained personnel. Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists are excluded.
2. Equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and Royal Air Force are shown in **Table 2.01.21**
3. The illustrative rates of annual military salary are calculated using the Pay Review Bodies' annualised rates for the appropriate year. The rate shown for each rank is the pay level with the largest number of people at 1 April 2014.
4. Under the Pay 2000 system, introduced in 2001/02, Regular personnel progress annually up incremental pay spines, subject to satisfactory performance. Other Ranks are also assigned to Higher (H) or Lower (L) ranges, in accordance with their trade.

Chart to Table 2.01.20

Military salaries: illustrative rates and indices

Real Growth¹ of military salaries and average earnings²



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

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

Table 2.01.21 NATO Rank Codes and UK Service Ranks

NATO Code	Royal Navy ¹	Royal Marines ²	Army	Royal Air Force
Officers				
OF-10	Admiral of the Fleet	-	Field Marshal	Marshal of the RAF
OF-9	Admiral	General	General	Air Chief Marshal
OF-8	Vice Admiral	Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Air Marshal
OF-7	Rear Admiral	Major General	Major General	Air Vice-Marshal
OF-6	Commodore	Brigadier	Brigadier	Air Commodore
OF-5	Captain	Colonel	Colonel	Group Captain
OF-4	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Wing Commander
OF-3	Lieutenant Commander	Major	Major	Squadron Leader
OF-2	Lieutenant	Captain	Captain	Flight Lieutenant
OF-1	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Flying Officer/Pilot Officer
OF(D)	Midshipman	-	Officer Designate	Officer Designate
Other Ranks				
OR-9	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer
OR-8	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	-
OR-7	Chief Petty Officer	Colour Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Flight Sergeant/ Chief Technician
OR-6	Petty Officer	Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant
OR-4	Leading Rate	Corporal	Corporal	Corporal
OR-3	-	Lance Corporal ⁴	Lance Corporal	Lance Corporal ⁵
OR-2	Able Rating ³	Marine ³	Private (Classes 1 to 3)	Junior Technician/ Leading Aircraftman/ Senior Aircraftman
OR-1	-	-	Private (Class 4)/Junior	Aircraftman

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

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

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

Air Training Corps (ATC) aims to promote and encourage an interest in aviation and the Royal Air Force among young people up to the age of 20, by providing training which will be useful in the services and civilian life. The ATC is a voluntary youth organisation that encourages and develops qualities of leadership and good citizenship.

Army The British Army consists of the General Staff and the deployable Field Army and the Regional Forces that support them, as well as Joint elements that work with the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force. Its primary task is to help defend the interests of the UK.

Army Cadet Force is one of the country's largest voluntary youth organisations. It is also one of the oldest, having celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2010. The ACF offers young people up to the age of 18 years 9 months a broad range of challenging, educational and adventurous activities which help them develop physically, mentally and socially.

Army Reserve (Group A) is the element of the Army Reserve (volunteers) that is counted towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. Army Reserve (Group A) includes mobilised and High Readiness Reserves, plus Army Reserve personnel serving on ADC contracts. Army Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and NRPS contracts, plus UOTC and EFI personnel, are excluded from the Army Reserve (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 has rebranded the Territorial Army as the Army Reserve to "*reflect the significant changes in its role and its integration into the Whole Force*", with effect from January 2014.

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) 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**

Cadets The Ministry of Defence sponsors and supports four cadet forces (voluntary youth organisations). They offer challenging activities for young people and prepare them to play an active part in the community while developing valuable life skills. No member of the cadet forces is liable for military call up. The cadet forces comprise:

- Sea Cadets
- Army Cadet Force
- Air Training Corps
- Combined Cadet Force

Cadet Force Adult Volunteers The Cadet Forces could not exist without the support of adults who volunteer to help train cadets, run meetings, activities and events. They give cadets the chance to get involved in activities ranging from canoeing to rock climbing, navigation to flying, and first aid to Duke of Edinburgh's Award. No previous military experience is necessary and adult volunteers are not liable for military call up.

Combined Cadet Force is a unique educational partnership which operates in schools across the UK. Through military-themed activities, cadets have the opportunity to develop skills such as leadership, self-reliance, resourcefulness, endurance and perseverance. CCF contingents contain one or more sections from the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines or the Royal Air Force, and promote the aims and values of the services they represent.

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

Ethnic Origin is the ethnic grouping to which a person has indicated that they belong. The classifications used were revised for the 2001 Census of Population when a classification of nationality

was also collected. These revised definitions were also used to re-survey members of the Armed Forces and the Civil Service in 2001-02.

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

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

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

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

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

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 (GTS) 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).

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.

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

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

LTAs see **Long Term Absentees**

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

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

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

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

Naval Service was previously used in this publication to describe the population which comprises the **Royal Navy** (including the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service) and the **Royal Marines** combined which is now referred to as **RN/RM** or **Royal Navy/Royal Marines**. Naval Service describes the total Naval population which includes the RN/RM as well as the **Maritime Reserve**, **Serving Royal Fleet Reserve** and **Naval Sponsored Reservists**

Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) include Service personnel with a NATO rank of OR-3 or above (Lance Corporal and equivalent, see **Table 2.01.21**), up to and including OR-9.

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. See **Table 2.01.21** for detail on ranks and equivalents.

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. See **Table 2.01.21** for detail on ranks and equivalents.

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

Phase 1 Training see **Trained Strength**

Phase 2 Training see **Trained Strength**

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

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.

RN/RM or **Royal Navy/Royal Marines** is a term used in this publication to describe full-time Naval Armed Forces personnel which comprises of the **Royal Navy** (including the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service) and the **Royal Marines** combined.

Royal Air Force (RAF). The 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. For more information see **Volunteer Reserves**.

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 (RM) 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**.

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**.

Royal Navy (RN) The sea-going defence forces of the UK but excludes the Royal Marines and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA).

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 Regular 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. SDSR documents are available at [this link](#).

Sea Cadets (including Royal Marines cadets) aims to give young people up to the age of 18, the best start in life through adventurous nautical activity. Sea Cadets is a voluntary youth organisation which is sponsored by and follows the customs and traditions of the Royal Navy.

Serving Regular Reserve are Regular Reserve personnel who have applied to return to military Service on a fixed term reserve contract. Serving 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.

Sponsored Reserves were created by the Reserve Forces Act 1996, and are members of a civilian workforce who deliver support to UK Forces under a contract or agreement with the MOD. They deliver this support in peacetime as civilians and continue to deliver it as a member of the reserve forces when there is a requirement to do so during military operations. They provide a range of capabilities including transportation and engineering that are not cost effective to maintain within either the regular or volunteer reserve force.

Strength is defined as the number of personnel.

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.

Territorial Army (TA) In line with changes set out in [Reserves in the Future Force 2020](#); the MOD has rebranded the Territorial Army as the Army Reserve to “*reflect the significant changes in its role and its integration into the Whole Force*”, with effect from January 2014.

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

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

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

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

Voluntary Outflow (VO) 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 Army Reserve 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.