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This publication is a quarterly report providing information on the number of military personnel in (defined as the **strength**), joining (**intake**) and leaving (**outflow**) the UK Regular and Non-Regular Forces, and the Reserve Forces (see Glossary for more details). It complements the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report by providing greater detail about the sex, ethnicity and rank of the Armed Forces.

The tables in the report present information about changes in the composition of the UK's Armed Forces, and other military personnel, for the five most recent quarters, as well as the current and three most recent financial years. The graphs that accompany tables extend the time-series to provide a quarterly picture of the longer term patterns.

The trends in this report relate to the reduction of the full time Armed Forces in order to reach targets (142,500 for the Armed Forces; for more information please see **Table 5b** and **Graphs 5.1, 5.2, 5.5 and 5.8**) defined in the **2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)** and the **3 Month Exercise (3ME)**. Information in Tables 6a and 6b relate to the **Future Reserve 2020 (FR20)** targets.

- The total strength of UK Forces Service Personnel (**See Table 1**) was **195,980** at 1 October 2014. For more information on the different categories, please see **Tables 1-4**.

Full Time Armed Forces Personnel Key Points and Trends

- The trained strength of the Full Time UK Armed Forces was **146,980** at 1 October 2014, **down from 156,690** at 1 October 2013. This was a **3.9 per cent deficit** against the number of personnel needed (**requirement**) by the Armed Forces. All of the Services were below the requirement; the largest proportional shortfall was in the Royal Air Force (5.8 per cent deficit).
- The decrease in the number of Regular Army personnel (**See Tables 5a-c**) is due in part to personnel leaving under Tranche 3 redundancies; on 18 June 2013 individuals were notified of redundancy, volunteers for redundancy served up to six months notice whilst those selected for compulsory redundancy served up to twelve months notice.

In the 12 months to 30 September 2014:

- The number of Service personnel who left the UK Regular Forces was **21,920**; a **decrease of 4.2 per cent** compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2013. (See **Table 11**).

Future Reserve 2020 Key Points

- The trained strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve is **22,450** at 1 October 2014, **90 higher** than the 1 July 2014 strength and **400 higher** than 1 October 2013.
- **5,200** have joined the trained or untrained strength of the FR20 populations in the 12 months to 30 September 2014, an **increase of 27.1 per cent** compared with equivalent figures for the same time period last year (see **Table 9a**).

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1. UK Service Personnel for all Services comprises UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Volunteer Reserve, Serving Regular Reserve, Sponsored Reserve and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) of unknown origin. University Officer Cadets are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
2. Full Time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all FTRS personnel (for a full description of FTRS, please refer to the Glossary at the end of this publication).
3. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.

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Notes and Definitions

Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve population

Provisional Figures

Defence Statistics has now completed its data validation exercises on the Volunteer Reserve data and following revisions to the Army Reserve and RAF Reserve numbers (see Revisions section for more detail), the provisional status of Volunteer Reserve statistics in this publication has now been removed.

The Army Reserve data has retained its provisional status for strength and outflow (Tables 1, 3, 6a, 6b, 13 and 14) as at 1 October 2014, which is expected to be revised in the next QPR. This is due to inaccurate data being recorded on the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system, resulting in the Army Reserve strengths, in Tables 3, 6a and 6b being underreported by approximately 30 personnel, as at 1 October 2014, and the outflow numbers (Tables 13 and 14) being over reported by the same amount.

Planned Growth

On 19 December 2013 the Secretary of State for Defence announced the planned growth of the trained strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve, over the next five years. This announcement included annual trained strength targets along with intake targets to support the planned growth. Performance against these targets is reported in tables 6a and 9b. The announcement, along with the annual trained strength and intake targets, can be found on the Parliament website [here](#).

Royal Auxiliary Air Force data

In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) personnel were found to be incorrect (Tables 6a and 6b). A key field from the Joint Personnel Administration system used in the reporting of trained status was found to hold inaccurate information. A corrections exercise in early 2014 resulted in accurate figures as from April 2014.

Figures for April and October 2013 have been partially revised in this publication (Tables 4, 6a and 6b), which has resulted in decreases to the trained strength of up to 30 personnel and corresponding increases to the untrained strength. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to rectify all of the inaccuracies and therefore figures for April, July and October 2013 and January 2014 are still believed to underestimate the RAuxAF trained strength (Table 6a) by up to 90 personnel. The untrained strengths (Table 6b) are overestimated by a similar amount.

These inaccuracies are not expected to be fully corrected, and figures reported for this period are the best available. RAuxAF trained and untrained strengths from April 2013 to January 2014 will therefore remain as estimates.

Due to the inaccuracies in the trained and untrained strengths, intake to and outflow from the FR20 Volunteer Reserve populations (Tables 9a, 9b, 13 and 14) are affected. Prior to April 2014 it is not possible to report intake to and outflow from the trained or untrained strengths. Total intake and outflow are not affected.

Army Reserve (formerly known as Territorial Army)

In line with the Defence Reform Act 2014 (achieving Royal Assent 14 May 2014), the Territorial Army is renamed the Army Reserve.

2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)

2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) targets have been included in Graphs 5.2 and 5.8 and the Army's 2020 target (after the 3 Month Exercise [3ME]; see Glossary for more information) included in Graph 5.5. Graph 5.1 shows the overall drawdown of the Armed Forces.

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

Revisions

Following the data quality investigation reported last quarter, the Army Reserve (Group A) statistics have been revised for all months from April 2012 to July 2014. The investigation involved reviewing the training history of Group A Reserves and has resulted in corrections to the training status of some personnel. The revisions have increased the numbers of trained soldiers and decreased the numbers of trained officers slightly (Table 6a). The overall effect of the revisions has been to increase the trained strength of Army Reserve (Group A) slightly prior to April 2014; by 70 at 1 April 2012, increasing to 150 at 1 April 2013 and then reducing by 10 at 1 April 2014. The untrained strengths (Table 6b) have altered during the same time period by the corresponding amounts.

The intake and outflow statistics (Tables 9a, 9b, 13 and 14) have also been revised. While the total flows are unaffected, the revisions have increased the trained intake by 100 for financial year 2012/13 and 80 for financial year 2013/14, reducing the untrained intake by the same amount. Trained outflow has also been revised upwards, by 40 for financial year 2012/13 and 50 for financial year 2013/14, untrained outflow being reduced correspondingly.

An issue related to the symbols used to represent numbers smaller than five has been corrected in this publication and the definition in the symbols and conventions section corrected. There were inconsistencies across tables over the use of '~' for '5 or fewer' and '-' for 'zero or rounded to zero' as some tables did not use the '~' symbol to identify categories with 5 or fewer personnel. There is **no change** to underlying data but the affected figures (in Tables 1, 3, 4, 5a, 6b, 8a and 10) are marked revised as †

Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) is now the widely used terminology, as a collective descriptor for non-white citizens, across Whitehall, other public sector bodies and the third sector, as well as among Civil Service race staff networks and their cross-Whitehall umbrella body, the Civil Service Race Forum. BAME has replaced Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) used in previous publications, though there has been **no change** to the underlying population included.

In the QPR for 1 July 2014, a footnote for Tables 11, 12a and 12b stated that outflow included 'outflow to the Volunteer Reserves'. This note was incorrect and has been removed from this publication. The calculation method for outflow has **not changed**.

Data Sources

Armed Forces statistics in this publication are compiled from Service personnel records from the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Statistics for Full-time personnel have been compiled from JPA for the RAF since April 2006, for RN/RM since November 2006 and for the Army since April 2007.

Please see our Background Quality Report on GOV.UK for more detail on the data sources, data quality and processes carried out to produce these statistics:

gov.uk/government/collections/defence-statistics-background-quality-reports-index

Data Issues – Strengths / Weaknesses (Data Quality)

1. All tables presented in this publication meet the high standards of quality and integrity demanded by the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
2. Reserve Forces personnel records were not fully migrated onto the JPA system until 2012. Prior to this time data was produced from single Service systems, which are unable to be replicated or verified. Reserve Forces data quality prior to April 2012 is therefore not up to the required standard for this publication.
3. Maritime Reserve data for April 2012 were produced using single Service legacy systems and the source data were not retained for statistical purposes. Maritime Reserves data were migrated on to the JPA system in early 2012 and the first outputs produced for July 2012. However the JPA source data were not retained for statistical purposes until the latter part of 2012 and therefore figures prior to October 2012 cannot be replicated or verified. Defence Statistics considers figures reported for this period to be the best currently available strength estimates, and it is unlikely that there are any data available which would allow us to re-estimate the figures prior to October 2012. April 2012 and July 2012 figures for the Maritime Reserves are therefore estimates.

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

5. The Army has completed a data corrections exercise on its Sponsored Reserve data. This exercise has resulted in a decrease to the Sponsored Reserved strength of approximately 30 personnel from 1 July 2014. It was not possible to revise figures before this time therefore Army Sponsored Reserve figures prior to 1 July 2014 are thought to be overestimated by up to 30 personnel and are reported as estimates.

6. Royal Auxiliary Air Force data prior to April 2013 were produced using the RAF F214 system, as at this time, trained and untrained status were not available on JPA. Following work to improve the data quality on JPA, from April 2013 onwards, all figures have been derived from JPA, however there are known to be inaccuracies in the training status of some individuals, affecting April, July, October 2013 and January 2014 strengths. Trained and untrained strengths prior to April 2014 therefore remain as estimates.

7. The Officer and Other Rank breakdown of the total liability for the Army was unavailable before publication and has been apportioned based on a historic liability figure. As such these liabilities are now marked as estimates, as are the associated surpluses / deficits. Previously these were marked provisional.

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National Statistics

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

Symbols and conventions

Symbols

	discontinuity in time series
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	provisional
r	revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	estimate
-	zero
~	5 or fewer

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

Rounding

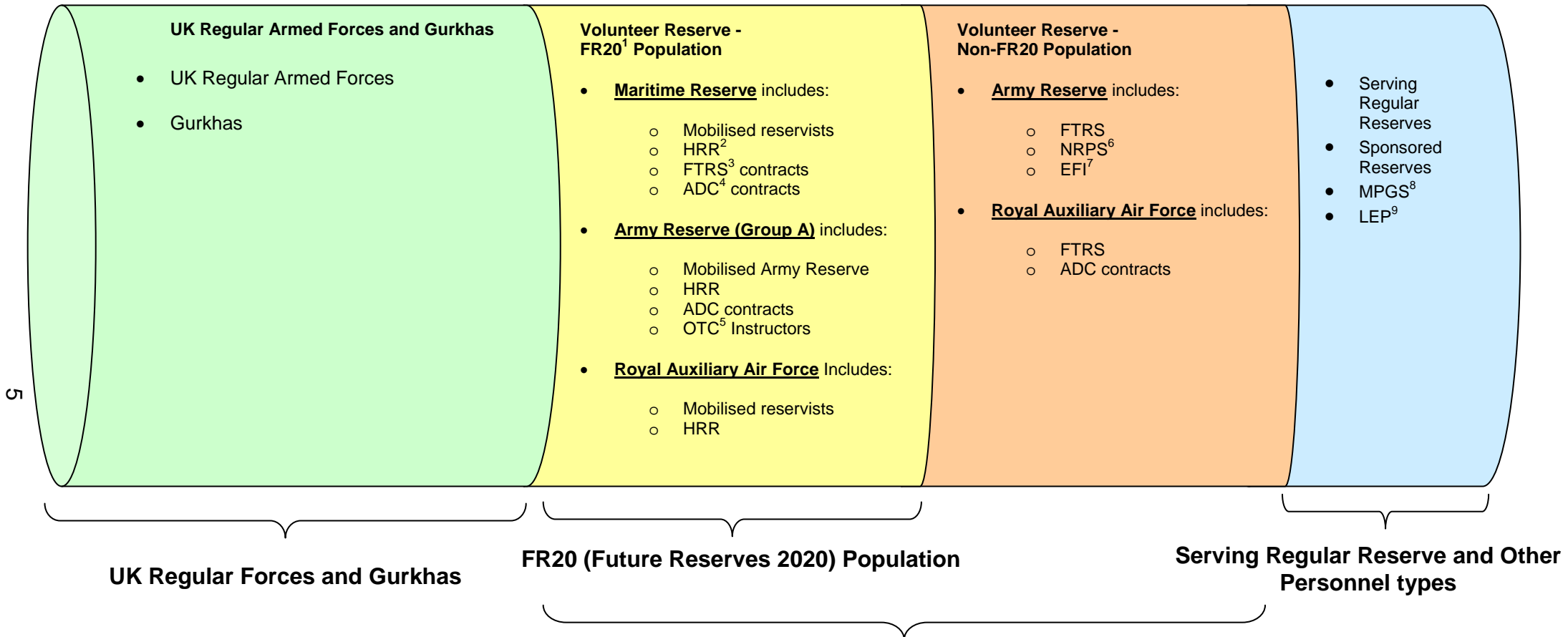
Figures in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 10, though numbers ending in a “5” have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent the systematic bias caused by always rounding numbers upwards.

For example; a value of ‘25’ would be rounded **down** to ‘20’ and a value of ‘15’ would be rounded **up** to ‘20’.

Additionally, totals and sub-totals are rounded separately and so may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and presented to one decimal place, apart from when used to calculate approximations.

UK Forces - Regular, Full time and Reserve Service Personnel



Not to Scale

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

Volunteer Reserves

UK Service Personnel

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

The total strength of all UK Forces Service personnel at 1 October 2014 was **195,980**. This is a **decrease of 510** since 1 July 2014, and a **decrease of 9,870** since 1 October 2013. The UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 9,830** since 1 October 2013. The Volunteer Reserve has **decreased by 140** since 1 October 2013 and the Serving Regular Reserve has **increased by 420**.

The reduction in the UK Regular Forces is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR set out reductions of 17,000 UK Regular Forces personnel by 2015, however following a "Three Month Review" an additional 12,000 reductions, to be implemented by 2020, were announced, bringing the total number of reductions to 29,000. The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 1**

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
UK Forces Service Personnel¹	..	221 330 ^e	211 340	205 850	199 620	198 810	196 490 ^r	195 980 ^p
UK Regular Forces²	186 360	179 800	170 710	166 460	160 650	159 630	157 490	156 630
Gurkhas³	3 910	3 820	3 510	3 160	3 100	3 050	2 840	2 780
Military Provost Guard Service	..	2 630	2 770	2 730	2 730	2 810	2 840	2 900
Locally Engaged Personnel	..	210	200	220	200	220	220	220
Volunteer Reserve⁴	..	31 310 ^e	30 360	29 180	28 730	28 860	28 770 ^r	29 050 ^p
of which mobilised	..	1 280 ^e	1 280	1 190	760	890	640	540 ^p
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	..	740 ^e	800 ^e	930 ^e	950 ^e	990 ^e	1 020 ^e	1 060 ^{pe}
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	200 ^e	170 ^e	200 ^e	180 ^e	170 ^e	170 ^e	170 ^{pe}
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	150 ^e	160 ^e	160 ^e	180 ^e	190 ^e	210 ^e	220 ^{pe}
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	390 ^e	470 ^e	580 ^e	600 ^e	620 ^e	650 ^e	670 ^{pe}
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	490 ^e	800 ^e	760	930	870	990	970 ^p
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	110	130	140	140	110	120	130 ^p
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	..	1 220	960	820	760	700	660	610 ^p
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	..	20	20	10	10	~ ^r	~ ^r	- ^p
Serving Regular Reserve⁶	..	1 320 ^e	1 690 ^e	2 030 ^e	2 150 ^e	2 260 ^e	2 370 ^e	2 450 ^e
of which mobilised	..	40	40	40	30	50	50	40
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	..	1 230 ^e	1 590 ^e	1 930 ^e	2 050 ^e	2 160 ^e	2 280 ^e	2 360 ^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	100 ^e	90 ^e	90 ^e	90 ^e	90 ^e	100 ^e	100 ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	320 ^e	360 ^e	420 ^e	450 ^e	490 ^e	510 ^e	540 ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	810 ^e	1 140 ^e	1 420 ^e	1 510 ^e	1 580 ^e	1 670 ^e	1 720 ^e
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	50 ^e	60 ^e	60	70	50	40	50
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve⁷	..	2 150 ^e	2 040 ^e	2 010 ^e	2 000 ^e	1 960 ^e	1 920	1 920
FTRS (of unknown origin)⁸	..	90 ^e	60 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	30 ^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	20 ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e	~ ^e	~ ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	~ ^e	~ ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	70 ^e	50 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	30 ^e

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. All UK Forces Service Personnel comprises UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Volunteer Reserve, Serving Regular Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and FTRS of unknown origin. University Officer Cadets are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.

2. UK Regulars are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, but excluding Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), High Readiness Reserve (HRR) and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI) personnel. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.

3. 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.

4. Volunteer Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Marine Reserve, Army Reserve, and the Royal Air Force Reserve.

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

6. The Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular service personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The serving component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service, on a fixed term reserve commitment. For more information on the Serving Regular Reserve commitments please see the Glossary.

7. A recent JPA data cleansing exercise to the Army Sponsored Reserve data has resulted in a decrease to the strength. Figures reported from July 2014 are correct, however it has not been possible to revise the data prior to this time, therefore all figures reported before July 2014 are believed to be overestimated by up to approximately 30 personnel.

8. These personnel are serving on FTRS, however, at the time extracted, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel.

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

The total strength of all Naval Service personnel at 1 October 2014 was **38,020**. This is a **decrease of 120** since 1 July 2014, and a **decrease of 240** since 1 October 2013. The Naval Service UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 610** since 1 October 2013. Whilst the Volunteer Reserve **increased by 360** and the Serving Regular Reserve **increased by 90** since 1 October 2013.

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

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
Naval Service Personnel¹	..	40 350 ^e	38 740	38 260	38 120	38 320	38 140	38 020
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement²</i>	35 420	33 290	31 420	30 720	30 700	30 510	30 410	30 220
<i>Trained FR20 population³</i>	..	1 830 ^e	1 760	1 800	1 830	1 870	1 900	1 920
UK Regular Forces⁴	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 520	33 340	33 330	33 080	32 900
Volunteer Reserve⁵	..	2 570 ^e	2 610	2 600	2 640	2 850	2 930	2 970
of which mobilised	..	50 ^e	40	70	60	50	40	50
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁶	..	70	90	120	130	130	140	140
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	40	50	70	80	80	80	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	20	20	20	20	30	30	30
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	10	20	20	20	20	30	30
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	10 ^e	10	20	30	10	20	20
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serving Regular Reserve⁷	..	290 ^e	310	340	360	390	410	420
of which mobilised	..	- ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁶	..	280	310	330	350	390	400	420
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	60	60	60	60	70	70	70
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	170	180	190	200	210	200	210
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	50	70	80	90	110	120	130
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	~ ^e	~	~	10	10	10	10
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve	..	1 950	1 860	1 810	1 780	1 740	1 730	1 730
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary ⁸	..	1 690	1 600	1 560	1 550	1 550	1 540	1 540

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

The total strength of all Army Service personnel at 1 October 2014 was **120,800**. This is a **decrease of 100** since 1 July 2014 and a **decrease of 8,670** since 1 October 2013. The Army UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 7,820** since 1 October 2013. The Army Volunteer Reserve has **decreased by 780** since 1 October 2013, and the Serving Regular Reserve has **increased by 190**.

The reduction in the UK Army Regular Forces is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR initially set out a reduction of 7,000 UK Army Regular Forces personnel, however following an internal "Three Month Exercise" (3ME), in 2011 an additional 12,000 reductions were announced, bringing the Army Regular Force down to 82,000 by 2020. In 2012 the Army 2020 White Paper was published, setting out how the Army plans to achieve its Future Force targets. The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Force, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the Volunteer Reserve personnel that count towards these targets please see T:

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
Army Service Personnel¹	..	138 990	133 490	129 470	123 690	122 840	120 900	120 800^P
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement²</i>	101 340	98 600	93 940	91 850	88 060	87 180	85 420	84 240
<i>Trained FR20 population³</i>	..	19 480 ^r	19 380 ^r	19 290 ^r	19 280 ^r	19 390 ^r	19 290	19 310 ^P
UK Regular Forces⁴	106 240	104 250	99 730	97 030	91 800	91 070	89 480	89 200
Gurkhas	3 910	3 820	3 510	3 160	3 100	3 050	2 840	2 780
Military Provost Guard Service	..	2 630	2 770	2 730	2 730	2 810	2 840	2 900
Locally Engaged Personnel	..	210	200	220	200	220	220	220
Volunteer Reserve	..	27 220	26 210	25 020	24 480	24 290	24 080	24 230^P
of which mobilised	..	1 170	1 140	1 030	630	650	420	350 ^P
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	..	520 ^e	550 ^e	650 ^e	640 ^e	670 ^e	680 ^e	710 ^{pe}
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	160 ^e	120 ^e	120 ^e	90 ^e	90 ^e	90 ^e	80 ^{pe}
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	~ ^{re}	~ ^{re}	~ ^{re}	~ ^{re}	- ^e	- ^e	- ^{pe}
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	360 ^e	430 ^e	540 ^e	550 ^e	580 ^e	600 ^e	620 ^{pe}
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	460	780	730	890	840	950	930 ^P
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	80	100	100	100	60	80	90 ^P
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	..	1 220	960	820	760	700	660	610 ^P
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	..	20	20	10	10	~ ^r	~ ^r	- ^P
Serving Regular Reserve⁶	..	670^e	930^e	1 180^e	1 240^e	1 280^e	1 340^e	1 370^e
of which mobilised	..	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	..	660 ^e	920 ^e	1 170 ^e	1 230 ^e	1 270 ^e	1 330 ^e	1 360 ^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	40 ^e	30 ^e	20 ^e	20 ^e	20 ^e	20 ^e	20 ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	10 ^e	~ ^{re}	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	610 ^e	890 ^e	1 150 ^e	1 210 ^e	1 260 ^e	1 310 ^e	1 340 ^e
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve⁷	..	100^e	80^e	90^e	90^e	90^e	60	50
FTRS (of unknown origin)⁸	..	90^e	60^e	40^e	40^e	40^e	40^e	30^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	20 ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e	~ ^e	~ ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	~ ^e	~ ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	70 ^e	50 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	30 ^e

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Army Service Personnel comprises the UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), the Army Volunteer Reserve, Serving Army Regular Reserve, the Army Sponsored Reserve, and FTRS of unknown origin. University Officer Training Corps (UOTC) are excluded.
2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.
3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Army Reserve. For more information on the target and which volunteer reserve personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.
4. UK Regular Forces comprises Full-time trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and reservists.
5. The Army has a number of Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel whom they are unable to identify whether they are from the Volunteer or the Regular Reserve, these personnel are reported at the foot of this table, and all FTRS figures are reported as estimates. For information on the FTRS, and an explanation of the different Commitments, please see the Glossary.
6. The Army Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular Army personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The serving component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve commitment. For more information on Serving Regular Reserve commitments please see the Glossary.
7. A JPA data cleansing exercise to the Army Sponsored Reserve data has resulted in a decrease to the strength. Figures reported from July 2014 are correct, however it has not been possible to revise the data prior to this time, therefore all figures reported before July 2014 are believed to be overestimated by up to 30 personnel.
8. These personnel are serving on FTRS, however, at the time extracted, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel.

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

The total strength of all Royal Air Force (RAF) Service personnel at 1 October 2014 was **37,170**. This is a **decrease of 280** since 1 July 2014 and a **decrease of 950** since October 2013. The RAF UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 1,400** since October 2013. Comparing October 2014 with October 2013; the Volunteer Reserve **increased by 280**, the Serving Regular Reserve **increased by 140** and the Sponsored Reserve **increased by 20**.

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

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
Royal Air Force Service Personnel¹	..	41 990	39 110	38 120	37 810	37 660	37 450	37 170
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement²</i>	40 090	38 120	35 350	34 130	33 680	33 210	32 880	32 520
<i>Trained FR20 population³</i>	..	970 ^e	1 020 ^{re}	960 ^{re}	1 040 ^e	1 220	1 180	1 220
UK Regular Forces⁴	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 920	35 520	35 230	34 940	34 520
Volunteer Reserve	..	1 520	1 540	1 570	1 600	1 720	1 760	1 850
of which mobilised	..	60	90	90	70	190	170	140
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	..	140	160	160	180	190	200	210
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	120	130	140	150	160	180	190
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	20	10	10	10	20	20	20
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	20	30	40	40	40	40	50
Serving Regular Reserve⁶	..	360	440	510	560	580	620	660
of which mobilised	..	20	30	30	30	40	40	40
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	..	290	360	420	460	500	550	580
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	10	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	140	180	230	260	280	310	330
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	150	180	190	200	220	230	240
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	50	60	60	60	40	40	40
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve	..	100	100	120	130	130	130	140

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Royal Air Force (RAF) Service Personnel comprises the RAF Regular Force, the RAF Reserves, the Serving RAF Regular Reserve, and the RAF Sponsored Reserve. University Air Squadron (UAS) are excluded.
2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.
3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Royal Auxiliary Air Force. For more information on the target and which personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.
4. UK Regular Forces comprise Full-time trained and untrained personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and reservists.
5. For information on the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS), and an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
6. The RAF Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular RAF personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The serving component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve commitment. For more information on Serving Regular Reserve commitments please see the Glossary.

Full-time UK Armed Forces and Reserves

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

The majority of **FTRS** personnel serve in support roles which are vital to Defence, but do not form part of the UK Regulars. **Gurkhas** are employed under the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement terms and conditions and after 5 years are eligible for a transfer to the UK Regulars should they wish (more information on FTRS and Gurkha personnel can be found in the Glossary).

Background

The number of personnel (defined as the **strength**) in each Service is in part determined by its requirements. The **requirement** for the Full-time UK Armed Forces is the number of trained service personnel needed, based on the Defence Planning Round set for each of the three Services.

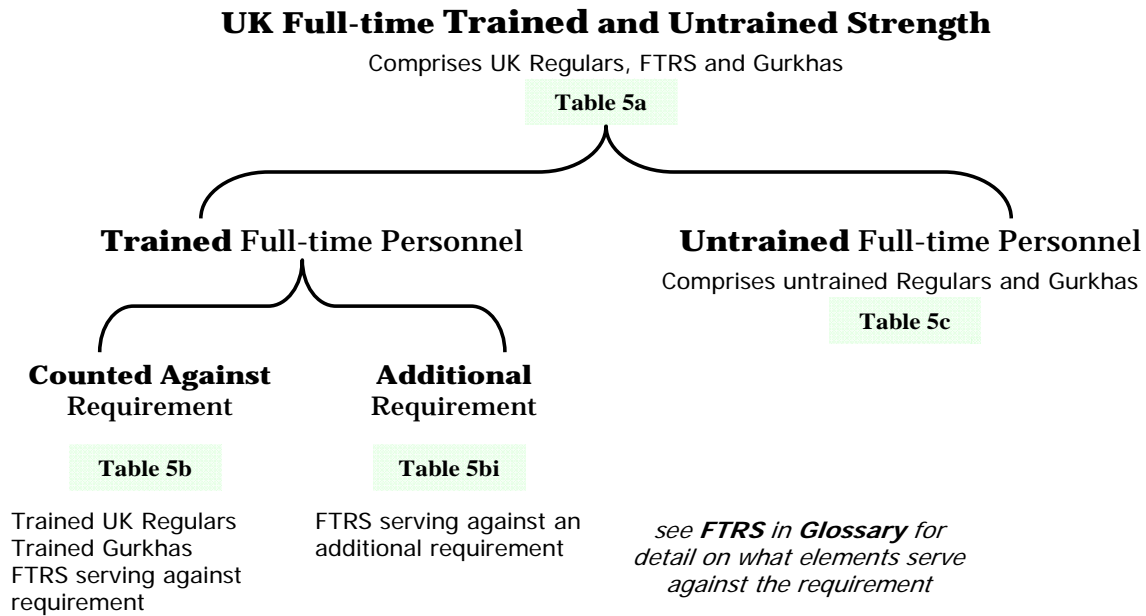
The **surplus / deficit** in the trained strength of the Services is calculated as the difference between the number of **trained** (which comprises military personnel who have completed 'Phase 1' and 'Phase 2' training, see Glossary for more detail) Full-time UK Armed Forces personnel and their requirement. The surplus / deficit is one indicator of each of the Service's ability to execute military tasks. Other indicators include the surplus / deficit within key trades or in specific Ranks. **Table 5b** provides information on the surplus / deficit for each Service.

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.

Detail on the **Full-time**, both trained and untrained, strengths of UK Armed Forces are outlined in **Tables 5a - 5c**, see Figure 1 below for an illustration of the specific populations.

Figure 1 - Outline of UK Full-time Trained and Untrained Strength Population



• As at 1 October 2014 the Full-Time UK Armed Forces comprised **162,870 personnel** (see **Table 5a** overleaf) of which **146,980 were trained** and counted against the requirement (see **Table 5b**) and **12,760 were untrained** personnel (see **Table 5c**). There were **3,130 trained FTRS** personnel not counted against the requirement but serving against an additional requirement (see **Table 5bi**) as at 1 October 2014.

Table 5a (see overleaf) outlines the strength of the **Full-time UK Armed Forces**, which comprises all **UK Regular Forces**, **Gurkhas** and all **Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS)** personnel, both trained and untrained, by Service.

• The strength of the UK Regular Forces was **156,630** at 1 October 2014, continuing the trend of decreasing personnel since 1 April 2011. This trend is likely to continue due to the decision made by the Strategic Defence and Security Review (**SDSR**) to reduce the size of the Regular Forces by around 17,000 posts (around 5,000 each from the RN/RM and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). An additional further reduction of 12,000 to the Army was subsequently announced as a result of the "Three Month Exercise" (**3ME**) making a total Army reduction of 19,000.

Table 5a - Strength of UK Armed Forces¹ - Full-time trained and untrained personnel

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES	192 330	185 690	176 660	172 530	166 800	165 860	163 670	162 870
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	186 360	179 800	170 710	166 460	160 650	159 630	157 490	156 630
Officers	32 730	31 610	30 110	29 740	29 220	29 170	29 140	29 130
UK Regular Forces	31 830	30 700	29 060	28 540	27 960	27 850	27 760	27 680
Gurkhas	130	120	120	110	110	100	100	110
FTRS ³	770	780	930	1 080	1 150	1 210	1 270	1 340
<i>Full Commitment</i>	210	140	130	140	140	140	140	140
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	170	150	180	190	220	240	250	260
<i>Home Commitment</i>	390	500	630	760	790	830	880	930
Other Ranks	159 600	154 080	146 550	142 790	137 580	136 690	134 530	133 740
UK Regular Forces	154 530	149 100	141 650	137 920	132 690	131 770	129 730	128 950
Gurkhas	3 780	3 700	3 390	3 050	2 990	2 940	2 730	2 680
FTRS ³	1 290	1 280	1 510	1 820	1 890	1 970	2 070	2 120
<i>Full Commitment</i>	380	180	140	150	130	130	130	120
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	330	320	340	380	410	440	470	500
<i>Home Commitment</i>	580	780	1 020	1 290	1 350	1 410	1 470	1 500
RN/RM	38 090	35 900	34 360	33 970	33 820	33 840	33 610	33 460
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 520	33 340	33 330	33 080	32 900
Officers	7 520	7 280	7 050	7 000	6 940	6 950	6 930	6 980
UK Regular Forces	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 880	6 810	6 800	6 780	6 820
FTRS ³	110	80	110	120	130	140	150	160
<i>Full Commitment</i>	50	50	50	70	70	80	80	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	40	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
<i>Home Commitment</i>	20	10	20	30	30	30	30	40
Other Ranks	30 570	28 630	27 310	26 970	26 880	26 890	26 690	26 480
UK Regular Forces	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 640	26 530	26 530	26 300	26 080
FTRS ³	320	280	290	330	350	360	390	400
<i>Full Commitment</i>	70	50	60	70	70	70	70	70
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	180	170	170	180	190	190	190	200
<i>Home Commitment</i>	70	50	60	80	90	100	120	120
ARMY	111 330	109 350	104 760	102 060	96 820	96 100	94 370	94 090
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	106 240	104 250	99 730	97 030	91 800	91 070	89 480	89 200
Officers	15 370	15 140	14 620	14 520	14 110	14 090	14 120	14 080
UK Regular Forces	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 680	13 250	13 200	13 190	13 120
Gurkhas	130	120	120	110	110	100	100	110
FTRS ³	480	540	620	720	750	780	830	860
<i>Full Commitment</i>	140	90	70	60	60	60	60	60
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	10	10	10	~	~	- ^r	- ^r	-
<i>Home Commitment</i>	320	440	540	660	690	720	770	800
Other Ranks	95 960	94 210	90 140	87 540	82 710	82 010	80 250	80 010
UK Regular Forces	91 480	89 780	85 840	83 340	78 550	77 860	76 290	76 090
Gurkhas	3 780	3 700	3 390	3 050	2 990	2 940	2 730	2 680
FTRS ³	700	730	910	1 150	1 170	1 200	1 230	1 240
<i>Full Commitment</i>	310	130	80	80	60	60	50	50
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	~	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	-
<i>Home Commitment</i>	390	600	830	1 070	1 110	1 150	1 180	1 200
ROYAL AIR FORCE	42 920	40 440	37 540	36 500	36 160	35 920	35 690	35 320
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 920	35 520	35 230	34 940	34 520
Officers	9 840	9 200	8 440	8 220	8 170	8 130	8 090	8 060
UK Regular Forces	9 660	9 030	8 230	7 980	7 900	7 850	7 800	7 740
FTRS ³	180	160	200	230	270	290	300	320
<i>Full Commitment</i>	10	~	~	~ ^r	10	10	10	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	120	110	140	160	180	200	210	220
<i>Home Commitment</i>	50	50	60	70	80	80	80	90
Other Ranks	33 080	31 240	29 100	28 280	27 990	27 790	27 600	27 250
UK Regular Forces	32 810	30 970	28 790	27 930	27 610	27 380	27 140	26 780
FTRS ³	270	270	310	350	380	400	450	480
<i>Full Commitment</i>	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	140	150	170	200	220	240	270	290
<i>Home Commitment</i>	120	120	140	140	150	160	170	180

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

3. All full-time reservists are trained.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in Table 2 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Table 5b outlines the strength of the **trained** Full-time UK Armed Forces serving against the requirement.

Please note: The Officer and Other Rank breakdown of the total liability for the Army was unavailable before publication and has been apportioned based on a historic liability figure. As such each liability and the associated surplus / deficit are marked as estimates.

- The trained strength of the Full-time UK Armed Forces as at 1 October 2014 was **146,980, down 1,730 (1.2 per cent)** since 1 July 2014 and **down 9,720 (6.2 per cent)** since 1 October 2013.
- The strength of the UK Armed Forces each quarter is determined by the number of personnel on strength the previous quarter plus those who join and minus those who leave; since 2011 more trained personnel have left the Armed Forces than have joined, resulting in a decrease of the overall trained strength each quarter.
- The greatest proportional decrease between 1 October 2013 and 1 October 2014 occurred in the Army from 91,850 to 84,240 (**8.3 per cent**). This is in part due to both decreased intake to the Army and the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme, to reach the long-term Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) targets.
- The strength in the Army has been decreasing but there were larger decreases between 1 Oct 2013 and 1 Jan 2014 and between 1 Apr 2014 and 1 Jul 2014 than between other quarters; these increases are partly due to personnel leaving under Tranche 3 of the Redundancy Programme. On 18 June 2013 individuals were notified of redundancy: those taking voluntary redundancy were to serve up to six months notice whilst those selected for compulsory redundancy were to serve up to twelve. These larger reductions in personnel numbers are likely to be explained by the ending of each notice period. Information on outflow and redundancy from UK Regular Forces is available in **Tables 11, 12a and 12b**

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

- Overall the UK Armed Forces **requirement** for manpower was **152,980** at 1 October 2014, representing a **decrease of 3,020 (1.9 per cent)** since 1 July 2014 and a **decrease of 8,270 (5.1 per cent)** since 1 October 2013.
- Since 1 October 2013 the overall requirement for all three Services has decreased. The Royal Navy / Royal Marines (RN/RM) requirement **decreased by 120**, the Army requirement **decreased by 7,310** and the Royal Air Force requirement **decreased by 840**.
- Comparisons between trained strength and requirement for each Service by Officer and Rank are illustrated in **Graphs 5.2 to 5.10**. Currently all Services are in deficit however the RN/RM was in surplus between January 2013 and July 2014, following reductions in the requirement. Graph 5.1 illustrates the Tri-Service trend for the combined UK Full-time Armed Forces since April 2007.
- The surplus / deficit of trained strength against requirement in the UK Armed Forces was a **deficit of 6,000 (3.9 per cent of requirement)** at 1 October 2014, a reduction in deficit compared with **7,290 (4.7 per cent of requirement)** at 1 July 2014, and an increase in deficit compared with **4,560 (2.8 per cent of requirement)** at 1 October 2013. This deficit against requirement is likely to widened due to recent redundancies and reduced intake, but also due to the liability not keeping pace with the current reductions in strength. The recent exit of Army personnel through Tranche 3 of the redundancy programme is an important factor in the continued Army deficit; this trend may continue in the Army following personnel leaving through Tranche 4 of the Redundancy Programme later this financial year, which was announced on the 12 June 2014.
- At 1 October 2014, the full-time trained strengths of each of the Services were both below the requirements. The RN/RM have had a **0.3 per cent deficit** against requirement, the Army had a **4.4 per cent deficit** against requirement and the RAF had a **5.8 per cent deficit** against requirement
- These trends are likely to continue due to the **SDSR** decision to reduce the size of the Regular Armed Forces by around 17,000 posts (approximately 5,000 each from the RN/RM and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). A further reduction of 12,000 (for a total reduction of 19,000 Army posts) was subsequently announced as a result of the **3ME**.

Table 5b - Strength of UK Armed Forces¹ - Full-time trained personnel serving against the requirement

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES	176 860	170 010	160 710	156 690	152 440	150 890	148 710	146 980
of which UK Regular Forces ^{2,3}	172 600	166 110	157 150	153 440	149 210	147 760	145 720	144 050
Requirement	179 250	174 840	162 940	161 250	160 400	159 640	156 000	152 980
Surplus / Deficit³	-2 390	-4 830	-2 230	-4 560	-7 970	-8 750	-7 290	-6 000
Officers³	29 310	28 160	26 870	26 320	25 920	25 700	25 610	25 400
of which UK Regular Forces ³	28 970	27 920	26 640	26 080	25 680	25 460	25 360	25 150
of which Gurkhas ³	130	120	120	110	110	100	100	110
of which FTRS	210	110	120	130	130	140	140	150
Requirement	28 220	28 260	27 490	27 270	27 150	27 200	26 580 ^e	26 130 ^e
Surplus / Deficit³	1 090	- 100	- 620	- 950	-1 230	-1 510	- 970 ^e	- 730 ^e
Other Ranks	147 540	141 860	133 840	130 370	126 520	125 190	123 100	121 580
of which UK Regular Forces	143 630	138 190	130 510	127 360	123 540	122 300	120 360	118 900
of which Gurkhas	3 600	3 530	3 190	2 860	2 850	2 730	2 550	2 500
of which FTRS	310	140	140	150	140	160	190	180
Requirement	151 030	146 580	135 450	133 980	133 260	132 440	129 420 ^e	126 850 ^e
Surplus / Deficit	-3 480	-4 720	-1 610	-3 610	-6 730	-7 240	-6 320 ^e	-5 270 ^e

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and Full Time Reserve Service Personnel (FTRS). Some elements of the FTRS are excluded in this table and included in Table 5bi, see Glossary for detail on how each Service organises FTRS personnel.
2. The UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and reservists.
3. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase 2 training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

continued on the next page

Table 5b - Strength of UK Armed Forces¹ - Full-time trained personnel serving against the requirement (continued)

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
RN/RM	35 420	33 290	31 420	30 720	30 700	30 510	30 410	30 220
of which UK Regular Forces ²	35 250	33 190	31 280	30 550	30 530	30 310	30 180	29 990
Requirement	35 700	34 800	30 530	30 440	30 390	30 340	30 330	30 320
Surplus / Deficit	- 280	-1 510	890	290	310	170	80	- 90
Officers	6 620	6 410	6 240	6 110	6 100	6 100	6 090	6 020
of which UK Regular Forces	6 550	6 370	6 180	6 040	6 030	6 010	6 010	5 940
of which FTRS	80	40	60	70	70	80	80	80
Requirement	6 610	6 510	5 810	5 840	5 840	5 850	5 950	5 940
Surplus / Deficit	10	- 100	420	270	260	250	140	90
Other Ranks	28 800	26 880	25 190	24 610	24 600	24 410	24 320	24 200
of which UK Regular Forces	28 700	26 820	25 100	24 510	24 500	24 290	24 170	24 050
of which FTRS	100	60	90	100	100	120	150	140
Requirement	29 090	28 290	24 720	24 600	24 540	24 490	24 380	24 380
Surplus / Deficit	- 280	-1 420	470	10	60	- 80	- 70	- 180
ARMY³	101 340	98 600	93 940	91 850	88 060	87 180	85 420	84 240
of which UK Regular Forces ^{2,3}	97 280	94 800	90 530	88 770	85 010	84 250	82 670	81 550
Requirement	102 210	101 210	96 790	95 440	94 760	94 100	90 800	88 130
Surplus / Deficit³	- 870	-2 610	-2 850	-3 590	-6 700	-6 930	-5 380	-3 890
Officers³	14 120	13 520	13 060	12 850	12 580	12 460	12 420	12 320
of which UK Regular Forces ³	13 870	13 330	12 890	12 690	12 420	12 300	12 260	12 160
of which Gurkhas ³	130	120	120	110	110	100	100	110
of which FTRS	120	70	50	50	50	50	60	60
Requirement	12 980	13 480	14 060	13 840	13 730	13 620	12 950^e	12 570^e
Surplus / Deficit³	1 140	50	-1 000	- 990	-1 150	-1 160	- 520^e	- 240^e
Other Ranks	87 220	85 080	80 880	78 990	75 480	74 720	73 000	71 920
of which UK Regular Forces	83 410	81 470	77 630	76 080	72 590	71 950	70 410	69 390
of which Gurkhas	3 600	3 530	3 190	2 860	2 850	2 730	2 550	2 500
of which FTRS	200	80	50	50	30	40	40	30
Requirement	89 230	87 730	82 730	81 600	81 030	80 480	77 850^e	75 560^e
Surplus / Deficit	-2 010	-2 660	-1 850	-2 600	-5 550	-5 760	-4 860^e	-3 640^e
ROYAL AIR FORCE	40 090	38 120	35 350	34 130	33 680	33 210	32 880	32 520
of which UK Regular Forces ²	40 070	38 120	35 340	34 120	33 670	33 200	32 870	32 510
Requirement	41 340	38 830	35 620	35 380	35 260	35 200	34 870	34 540
Surplus / Deficit	-1 250	- 700	- 270	-1 250	-1 580	-1 990	-1 990	-2 020
Officers	8 560	8 220	7 570	7 360	7 230	7 150	7 100	7 050
of which UK Regular Forces	8 550	8 220	7 560	7 350	7 230	7 140	7 090	7 050
of which FTRS	10	~	~	~	10	10	10	10
Requirement	8 630	8 270	7 610	7 590	7 580	7 740	7 680	7 630
Surplus / Deficit	- 60	- 50	- 40	- 230	- 340	- 590	- 590	- 580
Other Ranks	31 520	29 900	27 780	26 770	26 440	26 060	25 780	25 470
of which UK Regular Forces	31 520	29 900	27 780	26 770	26 440	26 050	25 780	25 460
of which FTRS	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Requirement	32 710	30 560	28 010	27 790	27 680	27 460	27 180	26 910
Surplus / Deficit	-1 190	- 650	- 230	-1 020	-1 240	-1 400	-1 400	-1 440

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and Full Time Reserve Service Personnel (FTRS). Some elements of the FTRS are excluded in this table and included in Table 5bi, see Glossary for detail on how each Service organises FTRS personnel.
2. The UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and reservists.
3. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase 2 training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Table 5bi outlines the strength of the **Full-time Reserve Service (FTRS)** serving against **additional requirements** to those defined in Table 5b. These form part of the total Full-time UK Armed Forces strength in **Table 5a**, together with the Trained and Untrained Full-Time UK Armed Forces personnel reported in **Tables 5b and 5c** respectively. For a full definition of how each Service determines whether FTRS are counted against liability or additional requirements see **FTRS** in the Glossary.

Table 5bi - Strength of UK Armed Forces - Strength of FTRS serving against an additional requirement¹

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES								
<i>Requirement²</i>	1 490	1 760	2 070	2 460	2 520	2 580	2 650	2 750
Trained Strength	1 530	1 810	2 180	2 630	2 780	2 880	3 010	3 130
<i>Surplus / Deficit²</i>	40	40	110	170	260	300	360	380
RN/RM								
<i>Requirement</i>	240	240	240	280	280	280	280	330
Trained Strength	250	260	250	280	310	300	310	330
<i>Surplus / Deficit</i>	10	20	10	-	30	20	30	~
ARMY								
<i>Requirement²</i>	850	1 120	1 430	1 770	1 840	1 900	1 960	2 020
Trained Strength	850	1 120	1 430	1 770	1 840	1 900	1 960	2 020
<i>Surplus / Deficit²</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL AIR FORCE								
<i>Requirement</i>	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Trained Strength	430	430	500	570	630	680	740	780
<i>Surplus / Deficit</i>	30	30	100	170	230	280	340	380

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. FTRS personnel serving against a requirement additional to that in Table 5b are identified separately. See Glossary for more details.
2. From 1 October 2010 there is a change in the way the additional Army requirement is calculated. The Army has begun a process of transferring Non-Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) (who are reported in Tables 1 and 3) onto FTRS(HC) contracts. Prior to 1 October 2010, strengths in this table included a number of such personnel, but the reported requirement did not reflect this change. Given uncertainty in the rate of transfer from NRPS, from 1 October onwards, the Army additional requirement is reported as equal to strength, in order to avoid showing surplus/deficit figures which are not reflective of planned requirements.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Table 5c shows the strength of the untrained UK Armed Forces, broken down by Service and Officer and Other Rank. For more information on the total of trained personnel please see **Table 5b**.

• The **untrained** strength of the UK Armed Forces was **12,760** at 1 October 2014, **an increase of 800** (6.7 per cent) people since 1 July 2014 and **down 450** (3.4 per cent) since 1 October 2013.

• Since 1 October 2013 the RN/RM untrained strength **decreased by 60** (2.0 per cent) whilst the Army **decreased by 600** (7.2 per cent) and the RAF **increased by 210** (11.9 per cent) over the same period. This difference could be due to the reduced intake of untrained Full-time Armed Forces personnel in the Army since the SDSR and 3ME targets were announced. For more information on intake and outflow to and from the UK Regulars, see **Tables 8a-8c** and **Tables 11, 12a and 12b** respectively.

Table 5c - Strength of UK Armed Forces¹ - full-time untrained personnel²

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES⁵	13 950	13 870	13 760	13 210	11 580	12 080	11 950	12 760
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{3,5}</i>	<i>13 770</i>	<i>13 700</i>	<i>13 560</i>	<i>13 020</i>	<i>11 440</i>	<i>11 870</i>	<i>11 770</i>	<i>12 580</i>
Officers⁵	2 860	2 780	2 420	2 460	2 280	2 400	2 400	2 540
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	2 860	2 780	2 420	2 460	2 280	2 400	2 400	2 540
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	11 080	11 090	11 340	10 750	9 300	9 680	9 550	10 220
UK Regular Forces ³	10 910	10 910	11 140	10 560	9 160	9 470	9 370	10 040
Gurkhas	180	180	200	180	140	210	180	180
RN/RM	2 410	2 360	2 680	2 970	2 810	3 030	2 900	2 910
Officers	870	820	760	840	780	790	770	880
UK Regular Forces ³	870	820	760	840	780	790	770	880
Other Ranks	1 540	1 530	1 920	2 130	2 030	2 240	2 130	2 030
UK Regular Forces ³	1 540	1 530	1 920	2 130	2 030	2 240	2 130	2 030
ARMY⁵	9 140	9 630	9 400	8 440	6 920	7 020	6 980	7 840
Officers⁵	890	1 140	990	990	830	900	920	960
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	890	1 140	990	990	830	900	920	960
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	8 250	8 490	8 400	7 450	6 090	6 120	6 060	6 880
UK Regular Forces ³	8 070	8 310	8 200	7 270	5 950	5 910	5 880	6 700
Gurkhas	180	180	200	180	140	210	180	180
ROYAL AIR FORCE	2 400	1 880	1 680	1 800	1 850	2 030	2 070	2 010
Officers	1 100	820	670	630	670	700	710	700
UK Regular Forces ³	1 100	820	670	630	670	700	710	700
Other Ranks	1 290	1 070	1 020	1 170	1 170	1 330	1 360	1 320
UK Regular Forces ³	1 290	1 070	1 020	1 170	1 170	1 330	1 360	1 320

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service personnel.

2. For a reservist to serve full-time they are required to be trained, consequently there are no untrained FTRS.

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

4. Gurkha Officers are promoted from trained Ranks, therefore there are no untrained Gurkha Officers.

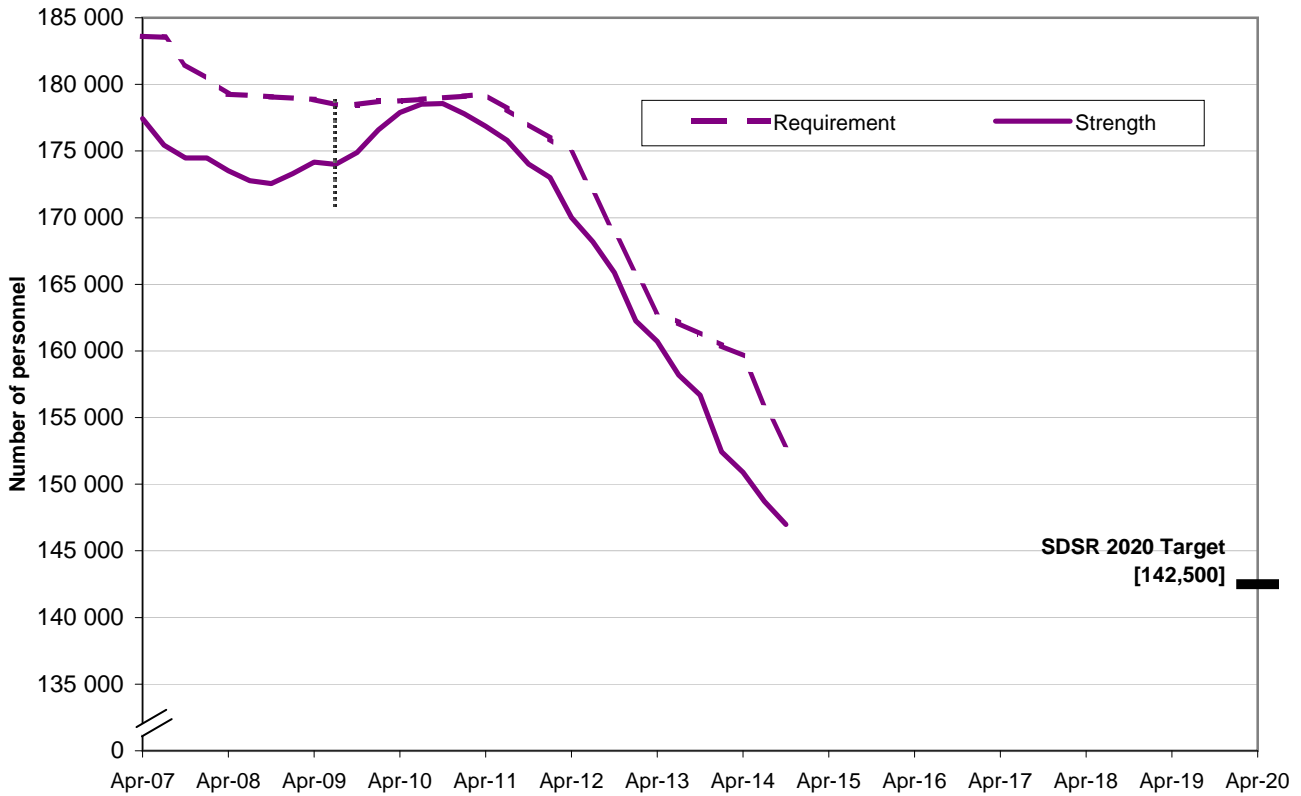
5. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase 2 training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

UK Full-time Armed Forces Trained Strength, Requirement and SDSR 2020 Target

The requirement for UK Armed Forces personnel has **decreased** across all three Services overall since April 2007, although there were slight increases in Army and RAF requirements between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2011. The overall decrease in requirement in each of the Services has been proportionally similar however the requirement for Officers has fallen more slowly than that for Other Ranks. This trend is further illustrated in **Graphs 5.2 to 5.10**.

Graph 5.1 Trained Strength, Requirement and SDSR 2020 Target

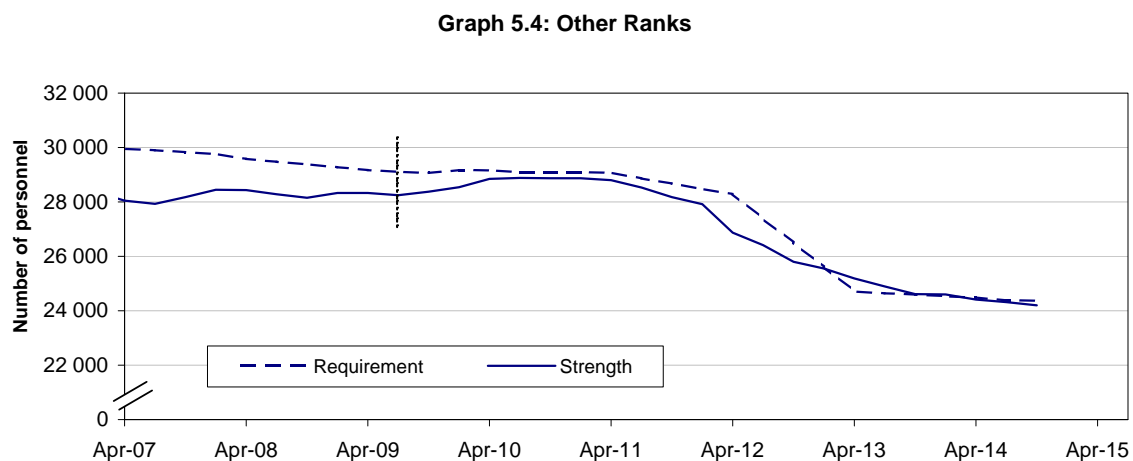
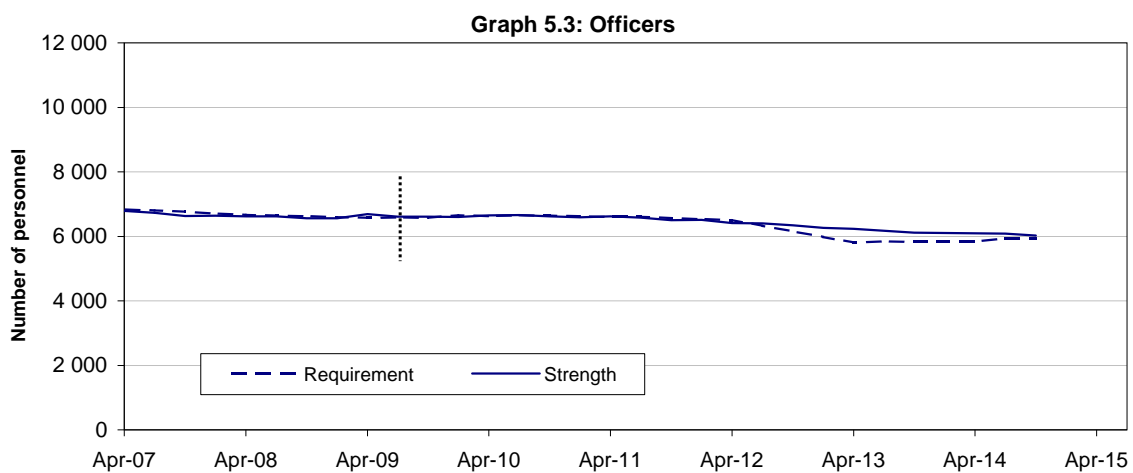
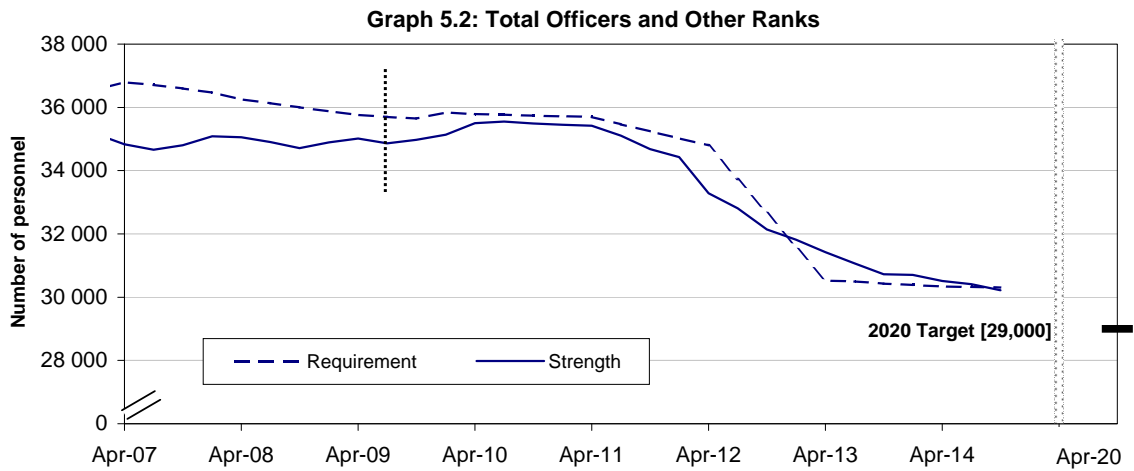


The SDSR envisages that by 2020 each Service will have a Full-time trained strength of: Royal Navy / Royal Marines: 29,000, RAF: 31,500 and Army: 94,000. The target for the Army was reduced to 82,000 following 3ME and Army 2020. See Glossary for more details.

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

Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Royal Navy / Royal Marines



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

The SDSR envisaged that by 2020 the RN/RM will number 29,000 personnel. This target is shown in Graph 5.2, see Glossary for more details.

In Graph 5.2, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2015 and April 2020.

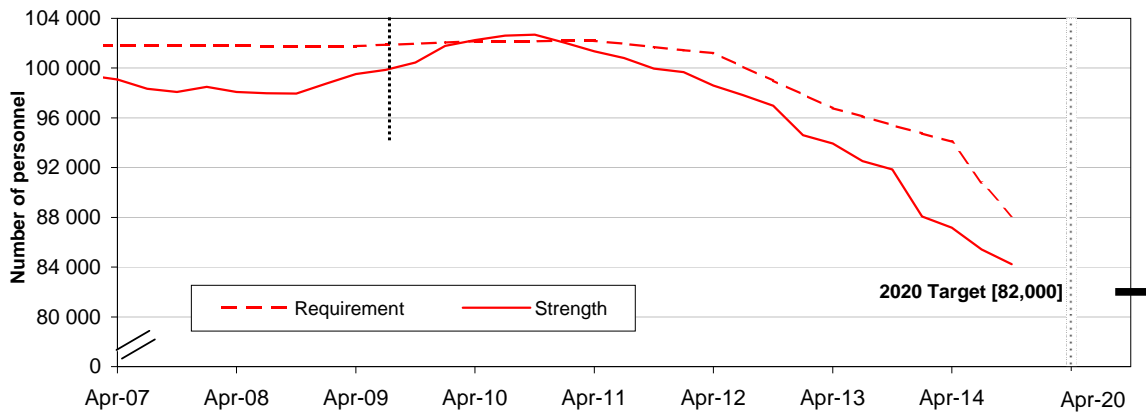
For a graph compiled using monthly data showing RN/RM Full-time trained strength and requirement (Officer/Rank combined), see Graph 1.1 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

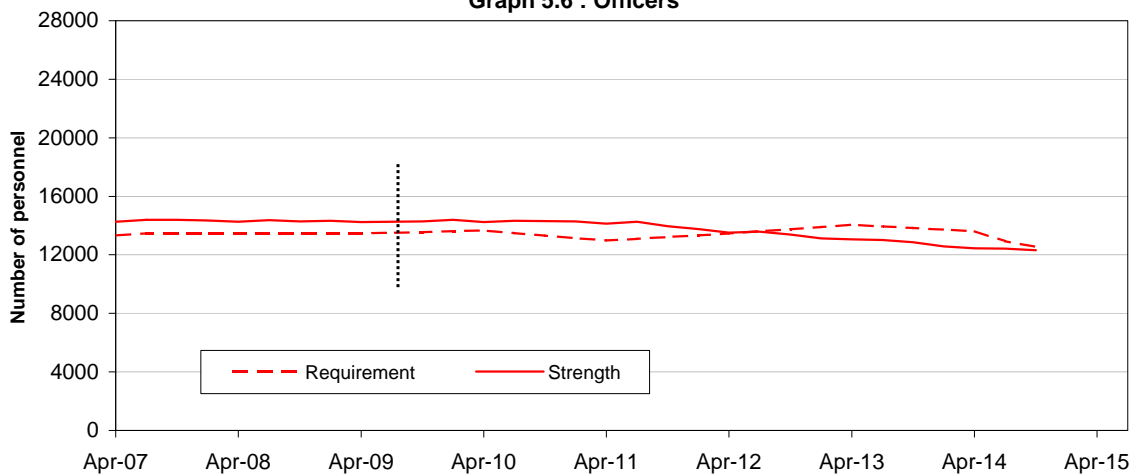
Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Army

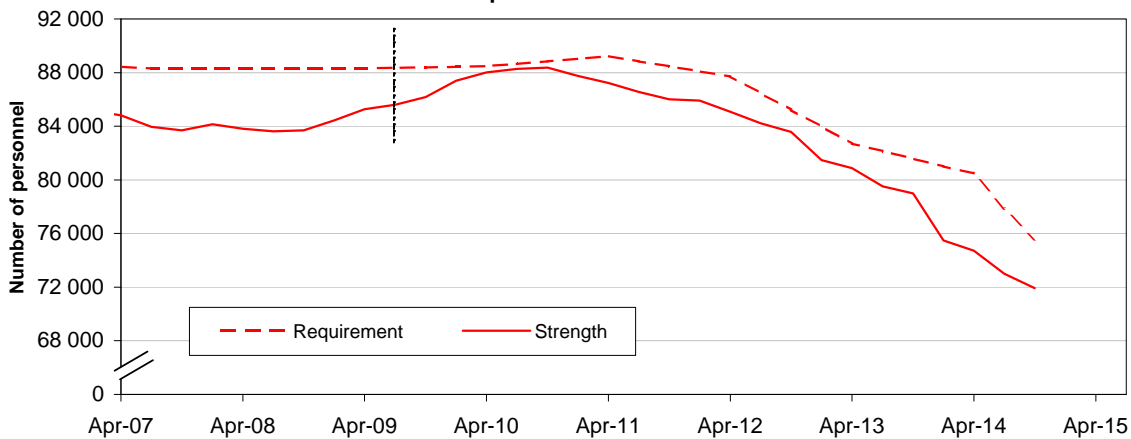
Graph 5.5: Total Officers and Other Ranks



Graph 5.6 : Officers



Graph 5.7: Other Ranks



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

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

The SDSR envisaged that by 2020 the Army would number 94,000 personnel. This target was revised to 82,000 personnel following both 3ME and Army 2020. This target is shown in Graph 5.5. See Glossary for more details.

In Graph 5.5, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2015 and April 2020.

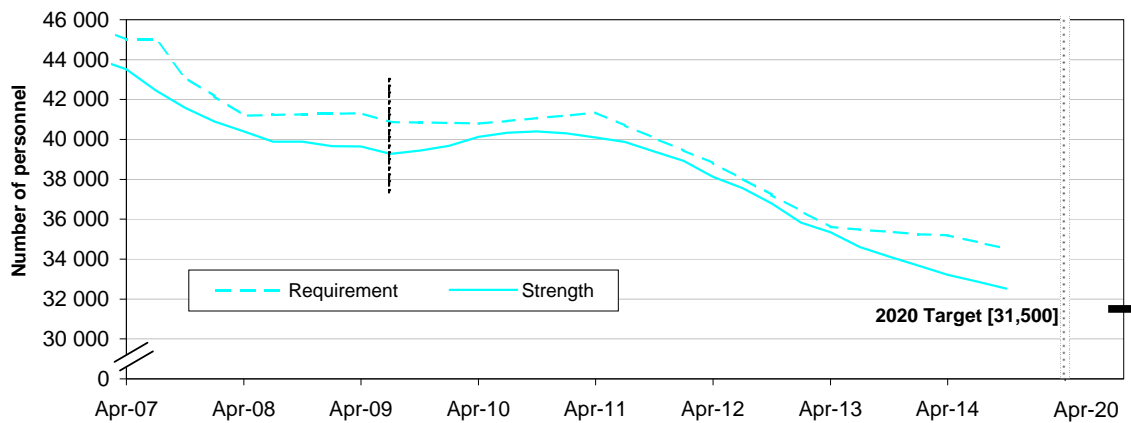
For a graph compiled using monthly data showing Army Full-time trained strength and requirement (Officer/Rank combined), see Graph 1.2 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

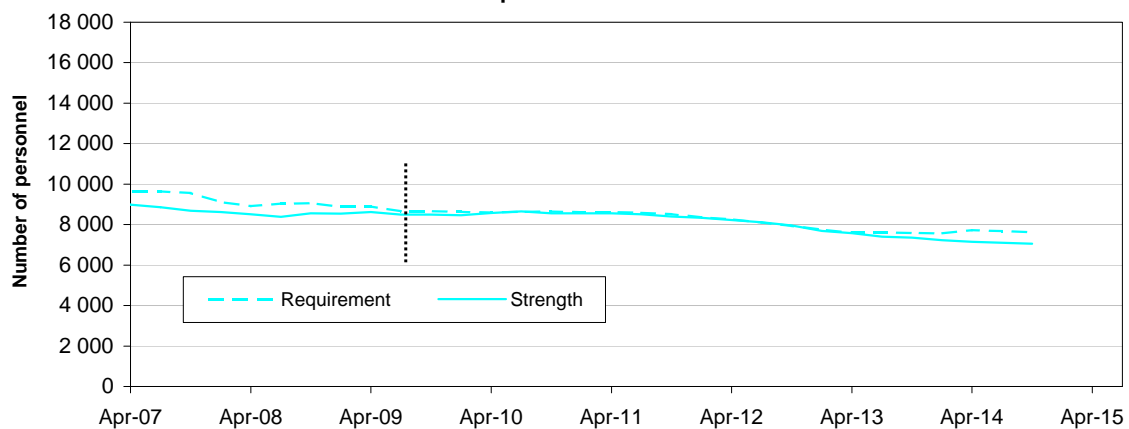
Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Royal Air Force

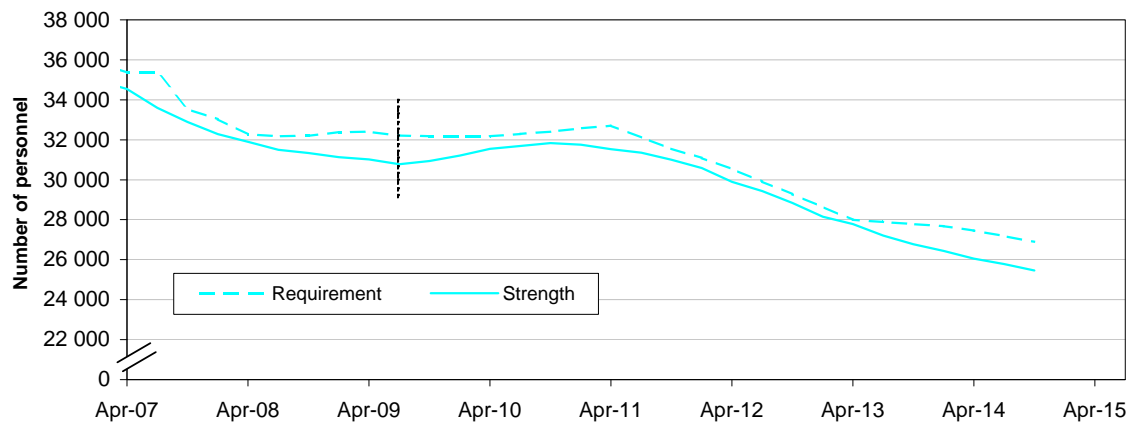
Graph 5.8: Total Officers and Other Ranks



Graph 5.9: Officers



Graph 5.10: Other Ranks



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

The SDSR envisaged that by 2020 the RAF would number 31,500 personnel. This target is shown in Graph 5.8. See Glossary for more details.

In Graph 5.8, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2015 and April 2020.

For a graph compiled using monthly data showing RAF Full-time trained strength and requirement by Officer/Rank combined, see Graph 1.3 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

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

Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Programme Background

The 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) identified the future Armed Forces that the UK would need over the next ten years and beyond. It identified that the Reserve Forces should be an integral part of this Future Force; providing additional capacity as well as certain specialists whom it would not be practical or cost effective to maintain in the UK Regular forces.

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

The baseline date for the programme, or the date from which it began to measure its progress, is April 2012. In April 2012 there were an estimated 1,830 trained personnel in the Maritime Reserve, 19,480 in the Army Reserve (Group A) and 970 in the RAuxAF.

Progress of the FR20 programme can be monitored through the QPR using **Tables 6a, 6b, 9a, 9b, 13 and 14**.

On 19 December 2013, the Secretary of State for Defence announced the planned profile for future growth of the reserves including annual Trained Strength and Intake targets. Performance is reported against this year's Trained Strength targets in Table 6a and Intake targets in Table 9b. The full announcement including targets is published at the Parliament website at the link below;

data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2013-2063/20131219-WMS-Reserves-final_3_.doc

Data Quality Notes

Defence Statistics has now completed its data validation exercises on the Volunteer Reserve data and following revisions to the Army Reserve and RAF Reserve numbers (see Revisions section on page 2 for more detail), the provisional status of Volunteer Reserve statistics in this publication has now been removed.

Following the data quality investigation reported last quarter, the **Army Reserve (Group A)** statistics have been revised for all months from April 2012 to July 2014. The investigation involved reviewing the training history of Group A Reserves and has resulted in corrections to the training status of some personnel. The revisions have increased the numbers of trained soldiers and decreased the numbers of trained officers slightly (Table 6a). The over all effect of the revisions has been to increase the trained strength of Group A Army Reserve slightly prior to April 2014; by 70 at 1 April 2012, increasing to 150 by 1 April 2013 and then reducing the trained strength by 10 at 1 April 2014.

The **Army Reserve** data has retained its provisional status for strength and outflow (Tables 1, 3, 6a, 6b, 13 and 14) as at 1 October 2014, which is expected to be revised in the next QPR. This is due to inaccurate data being recorded on the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system, resulting in the Army Reserve strengths, in Tables 3, 6a and 6b being underreported by approximately 30 personnel, as at 1 October 2014, and the outflow numbers (Tables 13 and 14) being over reported by the same amount.

In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of **Royal Auxiliary Air Force** personnel were found to be incorrect. A corrections exercise has resulted in more accurate figures from April 2014, however figures for April 2013, October 2013 and January 2014 are believed to underestimate the RAuxAF trained strength by up to 90 personnel (see Page 1 for more details). Caution is advised when interpreting changes in the RAuxAF trained strength during this time, as observed changes may be due to inaccuracies in data rather than actual changes to the numbers of trained personnel.

Tables 6a and 6b show the trained and untrained strength of the **Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) population**. Each Service utilises the different categories of its Volunteer Reserve force differently and on this basis has determined which elements are included within the FR20 programme. Personnel counted here are also counted in Tables 1 - 4 of this publication, as part of the Volunteer Reserve totals.

The total **trained strength** of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) population at 1 October 2014 was **22,450**. This was **90 (0.4 per cent) higher** than the 1 July 2014 figure and **400 (1.8 per cent) higher** than the 1 October 2013. At 1 October 2014, the trained strength of the Maritime Reserve was **1,920**, the trained strength of the Army Reserve (Group A) was **19,310** and the trained strength of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force was **1,220**.

Table 6a - Trained Strength of the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve population¹

	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	Target for April 2015
ALL SERVICES	22 270^{re}	22 170^{re}	22 050^{re}	22 150^{re}	22 480	22 370	22 450^p	23 090
Officers	..	4 680 ^{re}	4 710 ^{re}	4 740 ^{re}	4 780 ^r	4 770 ^r	4 790 ^p	
Other Ranks	..	17 480 ^{re}	17 340 ^{re}	17 410 ^{re}	17 700 ^r	17 590 ^r	17 660 ^p	
MARITIME RESERVE²	1 830^e	1 760	1 800	1 830	1 870	1 900	1 920	1 790
Officers	..	720	730	740	740	750	760	
of which mobilised	..	20	30	30	30	20	20	
of which FTRS	..	50	60	60	70	70	80	
of which ADC	..	~	10	20	10	10	10	
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Ranks	..	1 040	1 070	1 090	1 130	1 150	1 170	
of which mobilised	..	20	30	30	20	20	20	
of which FTRS	..	40	60	60	60	60	60	
of which ADC	..	~	10	10	~	10	10	
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ARMY RESERVE (Group A)^{3 5}	19 480^r	19 380^r	19 290^r	19 280^r	19 390^r	19 290	19 310^p	19 900
Officers	3 860^r	3 800^r	3 810^r	3 820^r	3 830^r	3 810^r	3 820^p	
of which mobilised	200	160	150	130	110	80	60 ^p	
of which ADC	90	140	130	160 ^r	150	150	130 ^p	
of which HRR	10	10	10	10	~	10	10 ^p	
Other Ranks	15 620^r	15 580^r	15 480^r	15 450^r	15 560^r	15 480^r	15 500^p	
of which mobilised	970	980	880	510	540	340	290 ^p	
of which ADC	370	620	580	710	670	790	790 ^p	
of which HRR	80	90	90	90	60	70	80 ^p	
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁴	970^e	1 020^{re}	960^{re}	1 040^e	1 220	1 180	1 220	1 400
Officers	..	160^e	170^e	180^e	220	210	220	
of which mobilised	..	10	10	10	10	10	10	
of which HRR	..	20	20	30	30	30	30	
Other Ranks	..	860^{re}	790^{re}	860^e	1 010	970	1,000	
of which mobilised	..	80	80	60	180	160	130	
of which HRR	..	10	10	10	20	20	20	

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

1. The FR20 population is a sub-set of the Volunteer Reserves reported within Tables 1 - 4. This specific population is reported separately here in order to monitor progress towards the FR20 trained strength targets.
2. Maritime Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve, including mobilised reservists, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC) contracts. Prior to October 2013, Maritime Reserve figures include approx 10 Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) personnel serving on ADC contracts, as it was not possible to distinguish them from the Volunteer Reserve ADC personnel.
3. Army Reserve (Group A) includes mobilised reservists, HRR, those serving on ADCs, plus support and training staff for the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC). It excludes FTRS, Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Sponsored Reserves and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI). Due to the nature of ADC contracts, it is possible for personnel to be both ADC and HRR simultaneously. In such cases personnel would be counted in both the ADC total and the HRR total, but would only be counted once in the Army Reserve (Group A), Officers and Other Ranks totals. **The Army Reserve FR20 Trained Strength numbers exclude approximately 710 personnel (as at 1 October 2014) currently serving on FTRS commitments (as reported in Table 3 as a subset of the Volunteer Reserve). On completion of these commitments these personnel will return to the FR20 Trained Strength and will be reported against the FR20 targets.**
4. Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) figures include mobilised reservists and HRR, and exclude personnel on FTRS and ADC contracts. Prior to April 2013, training status data from the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system were not available, therefore figures are drawn from the RAF's F214 management information system. This system does not allow the figures to be broken down into the categories of Officers, Other Ranks, Mobilised and HRR. **The RAuxAF Trained Strength numbers exclude approximately 240 RAF Reserves personnel (as at 1 October 2014) currently serving on FTRS and ADC (as reported in Table 4 as a subset of the Volunteer Reserve). On completion of these commitments these personnel will return to the FR20 Trained Strength and will be reported against the FR20 targets.**
5. In line with the Defence Reform Act 2014 (achieving Royal Assent 14 May 2014), the Territorial Army has been renamed the Army Reserve.

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

In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of Royal Auxiliary Air Force personnel were found to be incorrect. A corrections exercise has resulted in more accurate figures from April 2014, however figures for April 2013, October 2013 and January 2014 are believed to overestimate the RAuxAF untrained strength by up to 90 personnel.

The untrained strength does not form part of the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) targets. These statistics can be taken as an indicator of the number of personnel that may potentially join the future FR20 population trained strength, however it should be noted that personnel can and do leave before they complete their training or transfer into another part of the Armed Forces. Please see **Tables 9, 13 and 14** for more information on the numbers of personnel joining and leaving both the trained and untrained strength of the FR20 populations.

The untrained strength was **5,040** at 1 October 2014, including **380 untrained officers** and **4,650 untrained other ranks**. Although this is an **increase of 200 personnel** since 1 July 2014, this is a **decrease of 430 personnel** since 1 October 2013 and the strength is lower than strengths at the 2012 and 2013 April points.

Caution is advised when interpreting changes in the RAuxAF untrained strengths before April 2014, as observed changes may be due to inaccuracies in data rather than actual changes to the numbers of untrained personnel.

Table 6b - Untrained Strength of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve population¹

	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES	7 110^{re}	6 500^{re}	5 470^{re}	4 970^{re}	4 790^r	4 830	5 040^p
Officers	..	370 ^{re}	330 ^{re}	350 ^{re}	350 ^r	350 ^r	380 ^p
Other Ranks	..	6 140 ^{re}	5 140 ^{re}	4 620 ^{re}	4 440 ^r	4 480 ^r	4 650 ^p
MARITIME RESERVE²	740	850	800	820	980	1 030	1 040
Officers	..	100	100	100	100	110	120
Other Ranks	..	750	710	720	880	920	920
ARMY RESERVE (Group A)^{3, 5}	5 990^r	5 310^r	4 240^r	3 790^r	3 520^r	3 450	3 600^p
Officers	230 ^r	260 ^r	220 ^r	240 ^r	240 ^r	240 ^r	250 ^p
Other Ranks	5 760 ^r	5 050 ^r	4 020 ^r	3 550 ^r	3 280 ^r	3 210 ^r	3 350 ^p
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁴	390^e	350^{re}	420^{re}	360^e	280	360	390
Officers	..	10 ^e	10 ^e	10 ^e	~ ^r	~ ^r	10
Other Ranks	..	340 ^{re}	420 ^{re}	360 ^e	280	350	390

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

1. The FR20 population is a sub-set of the Volunteer Reserves reported within Tables 1 - 4. This specific population is reported separately here in order to monitor progress towards the FR20 trained strength targets.
2. Maritime Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve, including mobilised reservists, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC) contracts. Prior to October 2013, Maritime Reserve figures include approx 10 Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) personnel serving on ADC contracts, as it was not possible to distinguish them from the Volunteer Reserve ADC personnel.
3. Army Reserve (Group A) includes mobilised reservists, HRR, those serving on ADCs, plus support and training staff for the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC). It excludes FTRS, Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Sponsored Reserves and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI).
4. Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) figures include mobilised reservists and HRR, and exclude personnel on FTRS and ADC contracts. Prior to April 2013, training status data from the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system were not available, therefore figures are drawn from the RAF's F214 management information system. This system does not allow the figures to be broken down into the categories of Officers, Other Ranks, Mobilised and HRR.
5. In line with the Defence Reform Act 2014 (achieving Royal Assent 14 May 2014), the Territorial Army has been renamed the Army Reserve.

Diversity Statistics - UK Regular Forces

Table 7a shows the Strength of **UK Regular Forces**, by number and percentage of female personnel and Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) personnel for Officers and Other Ranks. For more detail on the numbers and percentages of female personnel and BAME personnel see **Tables 7b and 7c** and for an illustration of the trend of strength over time, see **Graphs 7.1 and 7.2**.

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

The **UK Regular Forces** population comprises the paid Full-time military personnel (including the Nursing Services) but **excludes** the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, Gurkhas and mobilised reservist elements of the Full-time strength.

- At 1 October 2014, **10.0 per cent** of UK Regular Forces were female. Despite the decrease in the strength of female UK Regular Forces and the overall UK Regular population, the proportion of female **Officers** has remained constant and the proportion of female **Other Ranks** in the UK Regular Armed Forces increased slightly over the past year. This means the number of female personnel in the Regulars has decreased at a slower rate than male personnel in the Regulars. See **Table 7b**.
- At 1 October 2014, **7.1 per cent** of UK Regular Forces declared their ethnicity as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic². The proportion of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic personnel remained broadly constant for both **Officers** and **Other Ranks** in the UK Regular Forces, decreasing slightly to **2.3 per cent** in the Officers and remaining at **8.1 per cent** for Other Ranks. See **Table 7c**.

Table 7a - Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by sex and ethnic origin, trained and untrained

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES	186 360	179 800	170 710	166 460	160 650	159 630	157 490	156 630
of which female	17 850	17 370	16 610	16 310	15 920	15 840	15 780	15 740
Percentage female	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.0%
BAME	12 230	12 300	12 030	11 820	11 260	11 200	11 020	10 960
Percentage BAME ²	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Officers	31 830	30 700	29 060	28 540	27 960	27 850	27 760	27 680
of which female	3 900	3 820	3 670	3 610	3 560	3 540	3 530	3 520
Percentage female	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%
BAME	750	720	670	660	650	640	640	630
Percentage BAME ²	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
Other Ranks	154 530	149 100	141 650	137 920	132 690	131 770	129 730	128 950
of which female	13 950	13 560	12 940	12 700	12 370	12 300	12 250	12 220
Percentage female	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%
BAME	11 480	11 580	11 360	11 160	10 610	10 560	10 380	10 320
Percentage BAME ²	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri Service)

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

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 7b shows the strength of UK Regular Forces by sex. This is given by Service and split by Officer and Other Ranks.

The Armed Forces have an exemption from the Equality Act 2010 for reasons of combat effectiveness and there are restrictions on females serving in close-combat roles. The principal roles closed to women are: the Royal Marines General Service, the Household Cavalry and Royal Armoured Corps, the Infantry and Royal Air Force Regiment. Figures compiled in 2014 show the proportion of posts in the Regular Armed Forces open to women was 78.1 per cent in the Royal Navy/Royal Marines, 70.6 per cent in the Army and 93.7 per cent in the Royal Air Force.

See **Graph 7.1** for a comparison, by Service, of females as a percentage of strength.

- The number of women serving in the UK Regular Forces was **15,740** (10.0 per cent) at 1 October 2014. This is a **decrease of 50** (0.3 per cent) since 1 July 2014 and a **decrease of 570** (3.5 per cent) since 1 October 2013.
- Despite the actual number of female personnel decreasing overall in the UK Regular Forces, the percentage **gradually increased to 10.0 per cent** at 1 July 2014 and **remained constant** for 1 October 2014; up from 9.8 per cent at 1 October 2013. This proportion is gradually increasing despite overall reductions in the total number of UK Regular personnel through recent redundancies to meet Defence Review targets.
- This increasing trend also holds for each of the Services individually; the RN/RM **increased** by 0.2 percentage points, the Army **increased** by 0.3 percentage points, and the RAF **increased** by 0.1 percentage points.

Table 7b - Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by sex, trained and untrained

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES	186 360	179 800	170 710	166 460	160 650	159 630	157 490	156 630
of which female	17 850	17 370	16 610	16 310	15 920	15 840	15 780	15 740
Percentage female	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.0%
Officers	31 830	30 700	29 060	28 540	27 960	27 850	27 760	27 680
of which female	3 900	3 820	3 670	3 610	3 560	3 540	3 530	3 520
Percentage female	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%
Other Ranks	154 530	149 100	141 650	137 920	132 690	131 770	129 730	128 950
of which female	13 950	13 560	12 940	12 700	12 370	12 300	12 250	12 220
Percentage female	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%
RN/RM	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 520	33 340	33 330	33 080	32 900
of which female	3 530	3 280	3 080	3 010	3 000	3 020	3 010	3 030
Percentage female	9.4%	9.2%	9.1%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%
Officers	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 880	6 810	6 800	6 780	6 820
of which female	720	700	690	690	680	680	680	690
Percentage female	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%	10.0%	10.1%	10.1%
Other Ranks	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 640	26 530	26 530	26 300	26 080
of which female	2 810	2 580	2 390	2 320	2 320	2 330	2 330	2 350
Percentage female	9.3%	9.1%	8.8%	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%
ARMY	106 240	104 250	99 730	97 030	91 800	91 070	89 480	89 200
of which female	8 480	8 570	8 400	8 340	8 010	7 970	7 920	7 910
Percentage female	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.6%	8.7%	8.7%	8.9%	8.9%
Officers	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 680	13 250	13 200	13 190	13 120
of which female	1 670	1 680	1 640	1 620	1 580	1 560	1 550	1 560
Percentage female	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.8%	11.9%	11.8%	11.8%	11.9%
Other Ranks	91 480	89 780	85 840	83 340	78 550	77 860	76 290	76 090
of which female	6 810	6 890	6 760	6 720	6 430	6 400	6 370	6 350
Percentage female	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 920	35 520	35 230	34 940	34 520
of which female	5 840	5 520	5 130	4 950	4 910	4 860	4 850	4 800
Percentage female	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%
Officers	9 660	9 030	8 230	7 980	7 900	7 850	7 800	7 740
of which female	1 510	1 440	1 340	1 300	1 300	1 290	1 300	1 270
Percentage female	15.7%	15.9%	16.3%	16.3%	16.4%	16.5%	16.6%	16.5%
Other Ranks	32 810	30 970	28 790	27 930	27 610	27 380	27 140	26 780
of which female	4 330	4 090	3 790	3 650	3 620	3 560	3 550	3 520
Percentage female	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.1%	13.1%	13.0%	13.1%	13.1%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 7c shows the strength of UK Regular Forces by ethnic origin (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic, White and Unknown) and nationality (for BAME personnel only).

See **Graph 7.2** for a comparison, by Service, of BAME personnel as a percentage of strength.

- The number of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) personnel serving in the UK Regular Forces was **10,960** at 1 October 2014. The total number of BAME personnel has **decreased by 70** (0.6 per cent) since 1 July 2014 and **decreased by 870** (7.3 per cent) since 1 October 2013. The proportion of BAME in the UK Regular Forces has decreased slightly from 7.2 per cent at 1 October 2013 to 7.1 per cent at 1 October 2014.
- The percentage of the UK Regular Forces who consider themselves to be from a BAME background has remained relatively constant across all three services since April 2013; though until recently the proportion of BAME personnel in the Army had been increasing gradually. **Graph 7.2** illustrates the trend in each Service since April 2007.
- The Army has a higher proportion of BAME personnel from Foreign and Commonwealth Countries than the other two Services. Since 2009, Gurkha personnel have been able to transfer into the UK Regular Army and this can partially explain the larger proportion of BAME personnel in the Army.
- Since 1 October 2013, the strength of BAME personnel from the UK has decreased by less than the strength of BAME personnel from Foreign and Commonwealth Countries.

Table 7c - Strength of UK Regular Forces¹ by ethnic origin and nationality, trained and untrained

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct
ALL SERVICES	186 360	179 800	170 710	166 460	160 650	159 630	157 490	156 630
BAME	12 230	12 300	12 030	11 820	11 260	11 200	11 020	10 960
Percentage BAME ²	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
of which UK	4 790	4 790	4 740	4 670	4 530	4 590	4 600	4 660
% UK	39.2%	39.0%	39.4%	39.5%	40.2%	41.0%	41.7%	42.5%
of which non-UK	7 430	7 510	7 290	7 160	6 730	6 610	6 430	6 300
% non-UK	60.8%	61.0%	60.6%	60.5%	59.8%	59.0%	58.3%	57.5%
White	170 730	164 750	156 460	152 450	147 420	146 440	144 540	143 780
Unknown	3 410	2 750	2 210	2 180	1 970	1 980	1 930	1 890
RN/RM	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 520	33 340	33 330	33 080	32 900
BAME	1 300	1 230	1 170	1 150	1 140	1 140	1 150	1 150
Percentage BAME ²	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
of which UK	710	670	660	650	650	650	660	660
% UK	54.5%	54.7%	56.1%	56.6%	56.8%	57.3%	57.7%	57.8%
of which non-UK	590	560	510	500	490	490	480	480
% non-UK	45.5%	45.3%	43.9%	43.4%	43.2%	42.7%	42.3%	42.2%
White	35 650	33 800	32 360	31 980	31 820	31 820	31 570	31 400
Unknown	700	520	430	380	380	370	360	350
ARMY	106 240	104 250	99 730	97 030	91 800	91 070	89 480	89 200
BAME	10 090	10 300	10 140	9 970	9 420	9 360	9 180	9 120
Percentage BAME ²	9.6%	9.9%	10.2%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	10.2%
of which UK	3 310	3 410	3 430	3 380	3 250	3 310	3 310	3 370
% UK	32.9%	33.1%	33.9%	33.9%	34.5%	35.3%	36.0%	37.0%
of which non-UK	6 770	6 880	6 710	6 590	6 170	6 060	5 880	5 750
% non-UK	67.1%	66.9%	66.1%	66.1%	65.5%	64.7%	64.0%	63.0%
White	95 500	93 640	89 350	86 720	82 220	81 530	80 150	79 930
Unknown	650	310	240	340	160	170	140	150
ROYAL AIR FORCE	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 920	35 520	35 230	34 940	34 520
BAME	840	770	720	700	700	700	700	690
Percentage BAME ²	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
of which UK	770	700	660	640	630	630	630	620
% UK	92.0%	91.7%	90.7%	90.5%	90.4%	90.4%	90.5%	90.4%
of which non-UK	70	60	70	70	70	70	70	70
% non-UK	8.0%	8.3%	9.3%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%
White	39 570	37 310	34 760	33 750	33 390	33 090	32 820	32 440
Unknown	2 050	1 920	1 550	1 460	1 430	1 440	1 420	1 390

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

2. Black Asian and Minority Ethnic percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin and percentages of UK and non-UK from those with a known nationality.

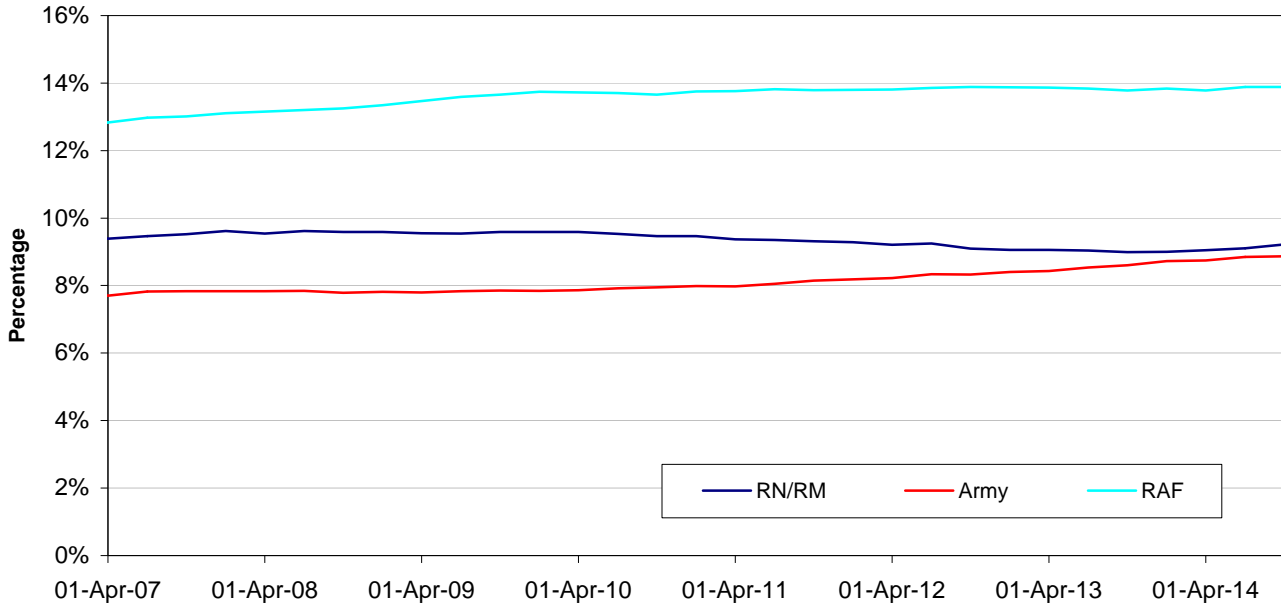
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Strength of UK Regular Forces

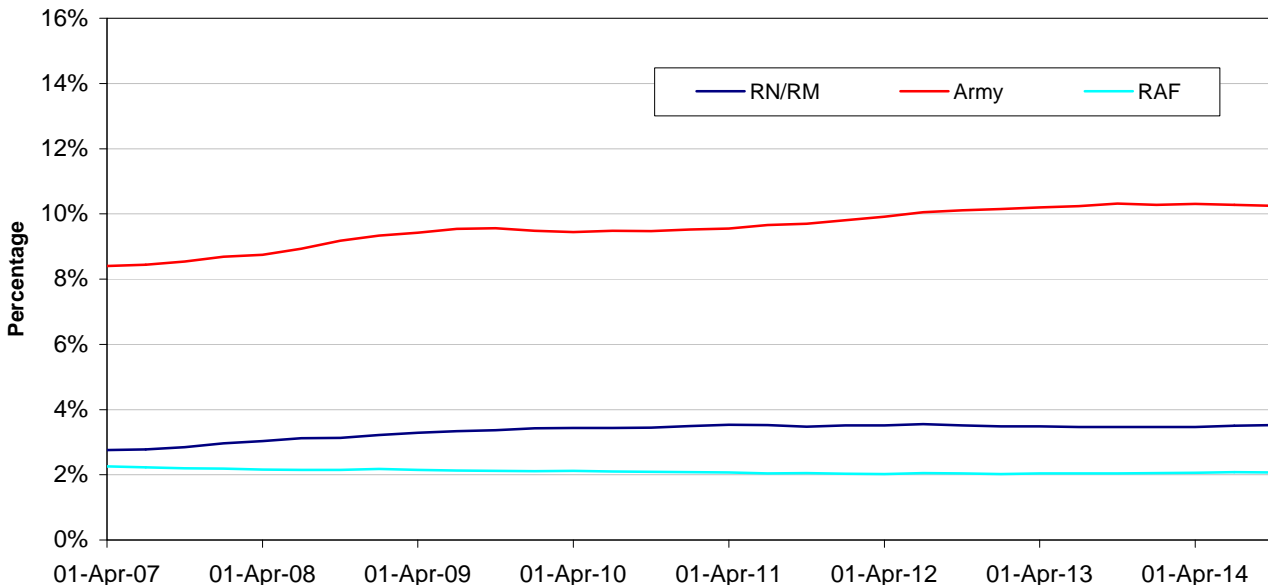
Graph 7.1 shows the proportion of women in each of the Services since April 2007. The RAF has consistently had the highest proportion of female personnel (currently **13.9 per cent**), followed by the RN/RM (currently **9.2 per cent**) and the Army (currently **8.9 per cent**). There are no specific policy explanations for the difference, although the proportion of posts in each Service open to women may contribute to the difference.

Graph 7.2 illustrates the proportion of BAME personnel in each of the three Services. Since April 2007 the Army has consistently had the highest proportion of BAME personnel followed by the RN/RM and then the RAF. Over this time period, the greatest increase in the proportion of BAME personnel has been in the Army (increasing from **8.4 per cent** to a peak of **10.3 per cent** in July 2014), whereas the RAF has remained constant and the RN/RM has increased slightly.

Graph 7.1: Female personnel as a percentage of strength by Service



Graph 7.2: BAME¹ personnel as a percentage of strength by Service



1. Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin.

Intake and Outflow

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

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.

Table 8a shows the **intake to UK Regular forces** (full definitions found in the Glossary and in the footnotes below), by Service and whether entrants are untrained or direct trained entrants. For an illustration of the trend of intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service see **Graph 8.1**.

- The **intake to the trained and untrained strength** of the UK Regular Forces was **12,040** in the 12 months to 30 September 2014. This is an **increase of 320** (2.8 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 June 2014) and a **decrease of 1,340** (10.0 per cent) since the same period a year ago; the 12 months to 30 September 2013.
- The intake pattern of each Service however is different; compared to the 12 months to 30 September 2013, the intake to the trained and untrained strength of the RN/RM has **increased by 80** (2.7 per cent), the Army has **decreased by 1,800** (19.9 per cent) and the RAF has **increased by 380** (25.8 per cent) . Although the number of people joining as intake has been increasing in the RN/RM and RAF, intake across all Services is lower than the pre-2010 historical levels (see **Graph 8.1**).
- Although annual intake to the Army Other Ranks had previously been **decreasing** since financial year end 2011/12 (intake to the Army Other Ranks in the 12 months ending 30 September 2014 is lower by **1,740** or **20.7 per cent** compared with the 12 months ending 30 September 2013), intake is actually higher by **400** or **6.4 per cent** when compared to the 12 months ending the previous quarter (30 June 2014). However, intake of Army Officers continues to decrease.
- Although overall RN/RM intake has increased by **80** or **2.7 per cent** compared to the 12 months ending 30 September 2013, the Royal Navy intake in the 12 months ending 30 September 2014 has **increased by 17.3 per cent** compared to the 12 months to 30 September 2013 and the change in Royal Marines intake over the same period of time was a **decrease of 21.8 per cent**.

Table 8a - Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces², trained and untrained

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	30 Sep
	2011/12	2012/13	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	2014
ALL SERVICES	14 800	14 370	13 390	12 690	11 880	11 720	12 040	6 580
To untrained	14 460	14 090	13 130	12 430	11 600	11 410	11 730	6 420
Trained direct entrants	340	280	260	260	290	310	320	160
Officers	1 070	1 060	1 050	1 070	1 070	1 090	1 110	660
To untrained	1 040	1 030	1 020	1 040	1 030	1 040	1 060	630
Trained direct entrants	30	30	30	40	40	50	50	30
Other Ranks	13 730	13 310	12 340	11 620	10 820	10 640	10 940	5 920
To untrained	13 420	13 060	12 110	11 390	10 570	10 370	10 670	5 790
Trained direct entrants	310	250	240	230	250	260	270	140
RN/RM	2 220	2 770	2 910	2 970	3 170	3 080	2 990	1 350
To untrained	2 190	2 730	2 850	2 920	3 130	3 030	2 950	1 330
Trained direct entrants	20	40	60	50	50	50	40	20
Officers	280	280	280	280	290	300	310	200
To untrained	280	280	270	270	280	300	300	190
Trained direct entrants	~	~ ^r	~	~	~	~	~	~
Other Ranks	1 940	2 490	2 630	2 690	2 890	2 780	2 680	1 160
To untrained	1 910	2 450	2 580	2 640	2 840	2 730	2 640	1 140
Trained direct entrants	20	30	50	50	40	40	30	20
ARMY	11 190	10 300	9 020	8 170	7 020	6 840	7 230	4 300
To untrained	10 890	10 060	8 830	7 980	6 810	6 620	6 980	4 180
Trained direct entrants	300	230	200	190	210	230	240	120
Officers	710	640	610	610	580	570	550	340
To untrained	690	620	580	590	560	550	540	330
Trained direct entrants	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10
Other Ranks	10 480	9 660	8 420	7 560	6 440	6 280	6 680	3 960
To untrained	10 200	9 440	8 250	7 380	6 250	6 070	6 450	3 840
Trained direct entrants	280	210	170	170	190	210	230	120
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 390	1 310	1 460	1 560	1 690	1 800	1 830	930
To untrained	1 380	1 300	1 440	1 540	1 660	1 760	1 790	910
Trained direct entrants	20	10	10	20	30	40	40	20
Officers	80	140	160	180	200	210	240	120
To untrained	80	130	160	170	180	190	220	110
Trained direct entrants	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	10	20	30	30	10
Other Ranks	1 310	1 170	1 290	1 380	1 490	1 580	1 590	810
To untrained	1 300	1 170	1 280	1 370	1 480	1 570	1 580	810
Trained direct entrants	10	~	10	10	10	10	10	~

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained Full-time personnel but does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and reservists.

Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Table 8b shows the **intake to UK Regular Forces** (full definitions found in the footnotes below), by Service, for Officers and Other Ranks and of which of these are female. For an illustration of the trend of intake of female personnel to the UK Regular Forces by Service, see **Graph 8.2**.

• Female personnel represented **10.1 per cent** of intake to the UK Regulars in the 12 months to 30 September 2014; an **increase of 0.1 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 June 2014) and also an **increase of 1.1 percentage points** since the 12 months to 30 September 2013. This is driven by an increase in the proportion of females in the Other Ranks; **9.6 per cent** of intake to the Other Ranks in the 12 months to 30 September 2014 were female personnel.

• The proportion of intake that are female personnel has, compared to the 12 months ending 30 September 2013, **increased by 1.8 percentage points** in the RN/RM, **increased by 0.4 percentage points** for the Army and **increased by 1.7 percentage points** for the RAF. There is no policy explanation for the change, however the actual number of female personnel are remaining relatively constant while the number of male personnel on intake has been dropping.

Table 8b - Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces² by sex, trained and untrained

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	30 Sep
	2011/12	2012/13	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	2014
ALL SERVICES	14 800	14 370	13 390	12 690	11 880	11 720	12 040	6 580
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.7%	8.4%	9.0%	9.1%	9.6%	10.0%	10.1%	10.9%
Officers	1 070	1 060	1 050	1 070	1 070	1 090	1 110	660
of which female	180	170	170	170	160	170	170	100
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.8%	16.4%	15.9%	15.6%	15.2%	15.3%	15.1%	14.6%
Other Ranks	13 730	13 310	12 340	11 620	10 820	10 640	10 940	5 920
of which female	1 110	1 030	1 040	990	980	1 010	1 050	620
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.1%	7.7%	8.4%	8.5%	9.1%	9.5%	9.6%	10.5%
RN/RM	2 220	2 770	2 910	2 970	3 170	3 080	2 990	1 350
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	8.0%	8.4%	9.1%	10.4%
Officers	280	280	280	280	290	300	310	200
of which female	40	40	40	30	40	40	30	20
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.5%	12.5%	12.9%	11.6%	12.2%	12.1%	10.6%	10.8%
Other Ranks	1 940	2 490	2 630	2 690	2 890	2 780	2 680	1 160
of which female	150	170	180	190	220	220	240	120
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.5%	6.7%	6.7%	6.9%	7.5%	8.0%	8.9%	10.3%
ARMY	11 190	10 300	9 020	8 170	7 020	6 840	7 230	4 300
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.3%	8.1%	8.8%	8.7%	9.3%	9.6%	9.2%	9.8%
Officers	710	640	610	610	580	570	550	340
of which female	110	100	90	90	80	80	80	50
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.0%	15.3%	15.0%	14.8%	13.9%	13.6%	14.7%	14.9%
Other Ranks	10 480	9 660	8 420	7 560	6 440	6 280	6 680	3 960
of which female	810	740	700	620	580	580	580	370
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.7%	7.6%	8.3%	8.2%	8.9%	9.3%	8.7%	9.3%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 390	1 310	1 460	1 560	1 690	1 800	1 830	930
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.1%	12.9%	13.7%	14.5%	13.8%	14.3%	15.4%	17.2%
Officers	80	140	160	180	200	210	240	120
of which female	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	20
<i>Percentage female</i>	36.3%	29.7%	24.4%	24.2%	23.4%	24.4%	21.6%	20.0%
Other Ranks	1 310	1 170	1 290	1 380	1 490	1 580	1 590	810
of which female	150	130	160	180	190	200	230	140
<i>Percentage female</i>	11.7%	10.9%	12.3%	13.2%	12.5%	12.9%	14.4%	16.8%

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), intake to the Army from the Gurkhas and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from Rank to Officer due to promotion.

2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained Full-time personnel but does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and reservists.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel

Report which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Table 8c shows, by each Service, the **intake to UK Regular Forces** (full definitions found in the footnotes below) by ethnicity and a breakdown of nationality for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) personnel. For an illustration of the trend of intake of BAME personnel to the UK Regular Forces by Service, see **Graph 8.3**.

• The percentage of intake for BAME personnel was **6.0 per cent** in the 12 months to 30 September 2014. This is a **decrease of 0.4** percentage points compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 June 2014) and a **decrease of 1.5** percentage points since the 12 months to 30 September 2013. The number and proportion of Non-UK BAME personnel joining has decreased.

• The BAME proportion of intake to the UK Regular Forces for the 12 months to 30 September 2014 compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2013 for the RN/RM **increased by 0.4** percentage points, the Army **decreased by 1.9** percentage points and the RAF **increased by 0.1** percentage points.

Table 8c - Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces² by Ethnic Origin and Nationality, trained and untrained

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	30 Sep
	2011/12	2012/13	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	2014
ALL SERVICES	14 800	14 370	13 390	12 690	11 880	11 720	12 040	6 580
BAME	1 040	1 110	980	920	800	730	710	360
Percentage BAME ³	7.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.4%	7.0%	6.4%	6.0%	5.5%
of which UK	360	370	330	330	300	320	360	210
% UK	34.4%	33.3%	34.2%	36.3%	37.6%	44.3%	50.8%	59.1%
of which non-UK	680	740	640	580	500	400	350	150
% non-UK	65.6%	66.7%	65.8%	63.7%	62.4%	55.7%	49.2%	40.9%
White	13 290	13 000	12 000	11 370	10 650	10 560	11 070	6 120
Unknown	460	260	410	410	430	430	270	100
RN/RM	2 220	2 770	2 910	2 970	3 170	3 080	2 990	1 350
BAME	60	80	70	80	80	80	90	40
Percentage BAME ³	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%
of which UK	40	50	40	50	50	60	60	30
% UK	70.2%	57.8%	61.6%	67.5%	65.8%	67.1%	67.4%	64.3%
of which non-UK	20	40	30	20	30	30	30	20
% non-UK	29.8%	42.2%	38.4%	32.5%	34.2%	32.9%	32.6%	35.7%
White	2 050	2 610	2 740	2 780	2 970	2 880	2 800	1 270
Unknown	110	80	100	100	120	120	110	40
ARMY	11 190	10 300	9 020	8 170	7 020	6 840	7 230	4 300
BAME	960	990	870	810	690	600	580	290
Percentage BAME ³	8.8%	9.8%	10.0%	10.2%	10.2%	9.1%	8.1%	6.9%
of which UK	300	290	260	250	220	230	260	160
% UK	30.9%	29.6%	30.0%	31.4%	31.8%	37.9%	45.5%	55.8%
of which non-UK	660	700	610	550	470	370	320	130
% non-UK	69.1%	70.4%	70.0%	68.6%	68.2%	62.1%	54.5%	44.2%
White	9 950	9 140	7 860	7 080	6 090	6 010	6 550	3 960
Unknown	280	160	290	280	240	230	90	40
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 390	1 310	1 460	1 560	1 690	1 800	1 830	930
BAME	20	30	30	30	30	40	40	20
Percentage BAME ³	1.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%
of which UK	20	30	30	30	30	40	40	20
% UK	88.0%	84.4%	87.1%	89.7%	90.9%	92.5%	92.5%	91.3%
of which non-UK	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
% non-UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	1 300	1 250	1 400	1 500	1 590	1 680	1 720	890
Unknown	70	30	30	30	60	80	70	20

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified Officers), intake to the Army from the Gurkhas and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from Rank to Officer due to promotion.
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained Full-time personnel but does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and reservists.
3. Black Asian and Minority Ethnic percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin and known nationality. Figures are based on those with a known nationality.

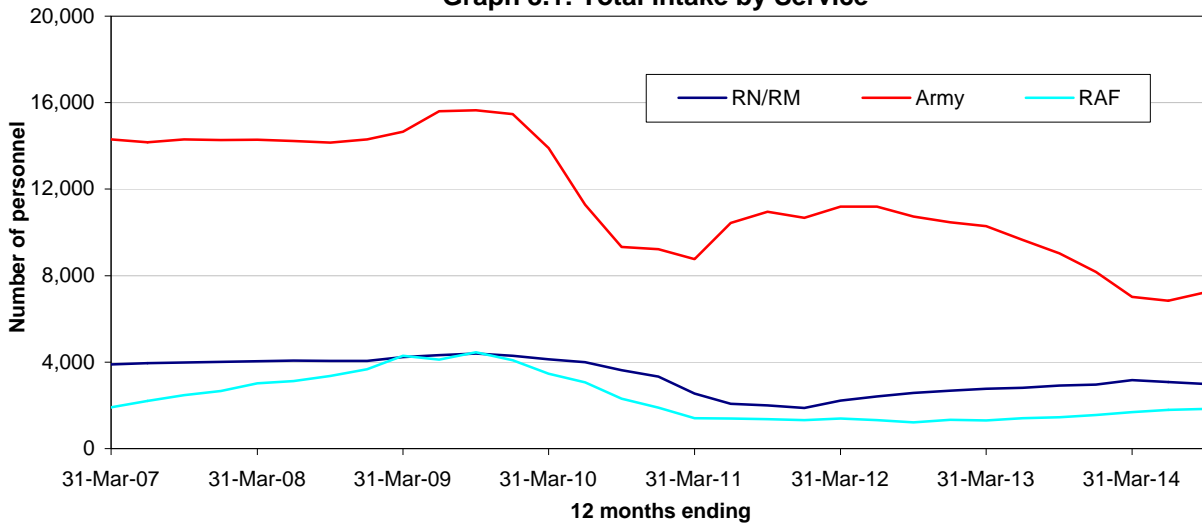
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel

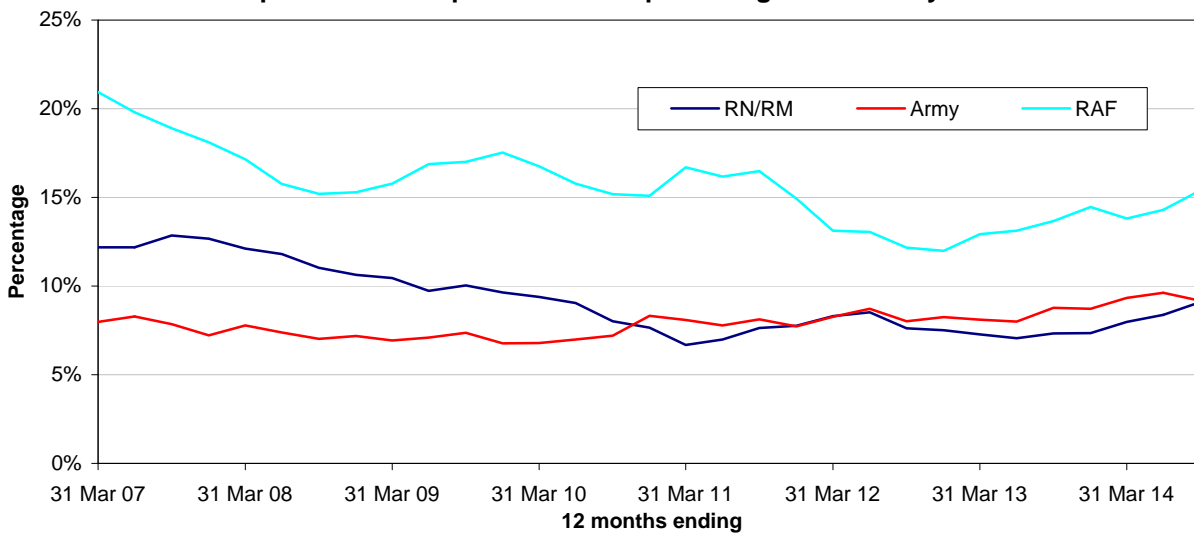
Report which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Intake to UK Regular Forces

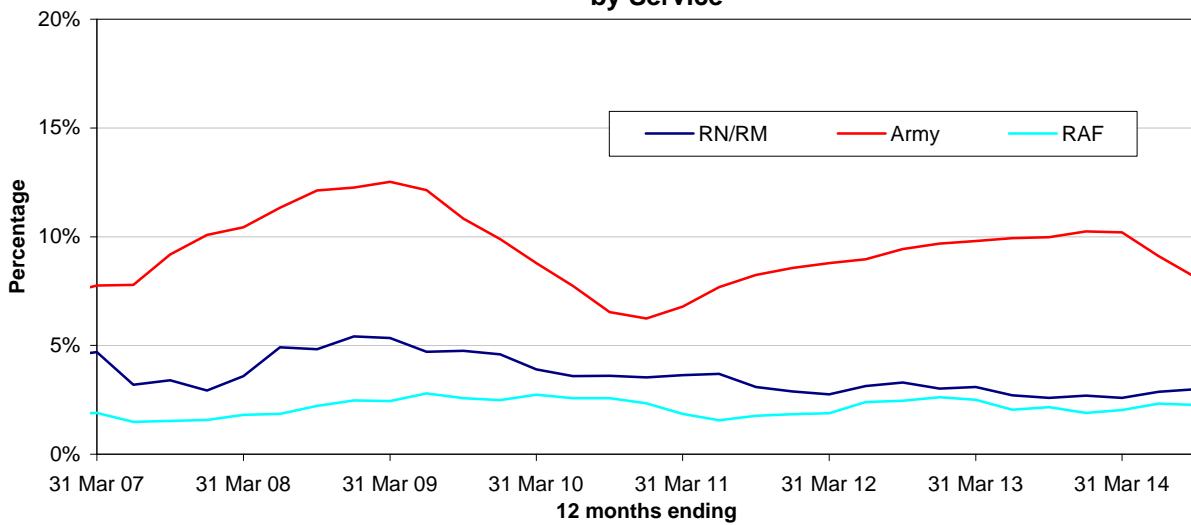
Graph 8.1: Total intake by Service



Graph 8.2: Female personnel as a percentage of intake by Service



Graph 8.3: Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of intake by Service



RN/RM intake by ethnic origin is currently unavailable from the 12 month period ending 31 March 2007 to period ending 31 March 2009 due to poor data coverage.

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

Future Reserves 2020 Programme Monitoring - Intake

Tables 9a and 9b report intake to the FR20 populations (see Tables 6a and 6b and the Glossary for definitions). They report how many have joined the trained or untrained strength of the relevant populations in each period. Personnel can either join from another part of the Armed Forces, or can join having had no previous service. It is only possible to check whether personnel have had previous service back to April 2007, as data relating to earlier periods is not held in a suitable format by Defence Statistics. **Any flows between the trained and untrained strengths are not captured by these tables.**

On 19 December 2013 the Secretary of State for Defence announced the planned growth of the trained strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve, over the next five years. This announcement included annual trained strength targets along with intake targets to support the planned growth. Performance against this years trained strength target is reported in Table 6a of this publication. Two intake targets were set for each financial year; one for untrained entrants and one for trained entrants. Performance against the intake targets for this year are reported in Table 9b. The announcement, along with all of the trained strength and intake targets, can be found on the Parliament website at the link below;

data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2013-2063/20131219-WMS-Reserves-final_3_.doc

Data Quality Notes

Defence Statistics has now completed its data validation exercises on the Volunteer Reserve data and following revisions to the Army Reserve and RAF Reserve numbers (see Revisions section on page 2 for more detail), the provisional status of Volunteer Reserve statistics in this publication has now been removed.

Following the data quality investigation reported last quarter, the **Army Reserve (Group A)** statistics have been revised for all months from April 2012 to July 2014. The investigation involved reviewing the training history of Group A Reserves and has resulted in corrections to the training status of some personnel. The revisions have increased the numbers of trained soldiers and decreased the numbers of trained officers slightly (Table 6a). The untrained strengths (Table 6b) have altered by the corresponding amounts.

Army Reserve (Group A) intake and outflow statistics (Tables 9a, 9b, 13 and 14) have been revised. While the total flow numbers are unaffected, the revisions have increased the trained intake by 100 for financial year 2012/13 and 80 for financial year 2013/14, reducing the untrained intake by the same amount. Trained outflow has also been revised upwards, by 40 for financial year 2012/13 and 50 for financial year 2013/14, untrained outflow being reduced correspondingly.

In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of **Royal Auxiliary Air Force** personnel were found to be incorrect. A data correction exercise was completed early 2014 to ensure that training status is correct from April 2014, however it has not been possible to revise figures prior to this time.

During the 12 month period from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014 **5,200** people joined the FR20 populations. This is a **27.1 per cent increase** on the same time period last year. **830** joined the **Maritime Reserve**, a **61.2 per cent increase** on the same time period last year; **3,840** joined the **Army Reserve (Group A)**, an **18.1 per cent increase** on the same time period last year; and **540** joined the **Royal Auxiliary Air Force**, a **61.9 per cent increase** on last year.

Between 1 April 2014 and 30 September 2014, **2,770** people joined the FR20 populations, comprising **370** joining the **Maritime Reserve**, **2,130** the **Army Reserve (Group A)** and **270** the **Royal Auxiliary Air Force**. The majority of this intake is New Entrants joining the Untrained Strength.

Table 9a - Intake¹ to FR20 populations, trained and untrained, with and without previous service²

	Financial	Financial	12 Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	30 Sep
	2011/12	2012/13	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	2014
ALL SERVICES	*	..	4 090	3 830	4 150	4 520	5 200	2 770
To untrained	*	1 720
<i>Previous service</i>	*	380
<i>No previous service</i>	*	1 340
Trained direct entrants	*	1 050
<i>Previous service</i>	*	1 030
<i>No previous service</i>	*	30
MARITIME RESERVE³	*	..	510	480	680	770	830	370
To untrained	*	..	360	320	510	580	620	250
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	100	90	100	110	120	50
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	260	220	410	470	500	200
Trained direct entrants	*	..	150	160	170	190	210	120
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	140	150	160	180	190	110
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	-	10	10	10	10	10
ARMY RESERVE (GROUP A)⁴	*	4 040	3 250	3 000	3 020	3 250 ^r	3 840	2 130
To untrained	*	2 890 ^r	2 020 ^r	1 670 ^r	1 500 ^r	1 610 ^r	2 000	1 240
<i>Previous service</i>	*	660 ^r	600 ^r	550 ^r	480 ^r	460 ^r	520	300
<i>No previous service</i>	*	2 240 ^r	1 420 ^r	1 120 ^r	1 030 ^r	1 150 ^r	1 480	940
Trained direct entrants	*	1 150 ^r	1 230 ^r	1 320 ^r	1 520 ^r	1 640 ^r	1 830	880
<i>Previous service</i>	*	1 100 ^r	1 200 ^r	1 300 ^r	1 500 ^r	1 620 ^r	1 810	870
<i>No previous service</i>	*	50 ^r	20 ^r	20 ^r	10 ^r	20	20	20
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁵	*	..	330	350	450 ^r	500	540	270
To untrained	*	220
<i>Previous service</i>	*	30
<i>No previous service</i>	*	190
Trained direct entrants	*	50
<i>Previous service</i>	*	50
<i>No previous service</i>	*	10

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- FR20 programme monitoring intake statistics are derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures comprise any intake into the FR20 trained and untrained populations and include personnel coming from the Regular Armed Forces, or any other population not included in the FR20, such as FTRS or Cadets from the Officer Training Corps (Army).
- When calculating whether individuals have previously served, it is only possible to check information held within the JPA system back to April 2007. If an individual served and left the Armed Forces prior to that point, or was not recorded on the system, or was assigned a different service number, they would be counted as 'no previous service' as it is not possible to match their data. This may explain the observed instances of trained entrants with no previous service.
- Centrally held data for the Maritime Reserve date back to October 2012. Due to the lack of individual data prior to October 2012, it is not possible to calculate intake for the 12 month periods before October 2013.
- Validated and corrected data for the Army Reserve date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to this time, it is not possible to calculate intake for the 12 months periods before April 2013. **Intake to Army Reserve (Group A) from FTRS are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**
- Centrally held and validated data on the Royal Auxiliary Air Force date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to April 2012, it is not possible to calculate intake for 12 month periods before April 2013. It is not possible to establish whether personnel moving into the population were trained or untrained for any month prior to April 2013, due to the lack of centrally held individual data. **Intake from FTRS and Additional Duties Commitments are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**

Table 9b reports the number of people joining the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) populations, against the first set of annual targets as published in December 2013. Targets are set for the end of the current financial year and quarterly progress towards them can be measured from this table.

Table 9b Intake against Targets - Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve

	Financial Year 2011/12	Financial Year 2012/13	12 Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to 30 Sep 2014	Target end Financial Year 2014/15
			2013 30 Sep	2013 31 Dec	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep		
MARITIME RESERVE	*	..	510	480	680	770	830	370	740
New Entrants ¹	*	..	360	320	510	580	620	250	640
Trained Direct Entrants ²	*	..	150	160	170	190	210	120	100
ARMY RESERVE (Group A)	*	4 040	3 250	3 000	3 020	3 250 ^r	3 840	2 130	*
Total Target Intake ³	*	3 350 ^r	2 570	2 320 ^r	2 380 ^r	2 610 ^r	3 130	1 750	4 900
New Entrants ⁴	*	2 640 ^r	1 750	1 430 ^r	1 260 ^r	1 360 ^r	1 710	1 070	3 600
<i>New Entrant Others</i> ⁵	*	250 ^r	270	240 ^r	240 ^r	250 ^r	290	180	*
Trained Direct Entrants ⁶	*	710 ^r	820	890 ^r	1 120 ^r	1 250 ^r	1 420	680	1 300
<i>Trained Direct Entrant Others</i> ⁷	*	450 ^r	410	430 ^r	400 ^r	400 ^r	420	200	*
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE ⁸	*	..	330	350	450 ^r	500	540	270	600
New Entrants ⁹	*	220	500
Trained Direct Entrants ¹⁰	*	50	100

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Maritime Reserve New Entrants comprises all intake into the Maritime Reserve untrained strength and includes new recruits, untrained ex-Regulars (either direct transfer or following a break in Service), and untrained Reserve re-joiners (following a break in Service or transferring from another Reserve Force)
2. Maritime Reserve Trained Direct Entrants comprises all intake into the trained strength and includes trained ex-Regulars (either direct transfer or following a break in Service), and trained Reserve re-joiners following a break in Service.
3. Army Reserve Total Target Intake is the sum of New Entrants and Trained Direct Entrants, it excludes personnel in the "Others" categories.
4. Army Reserve New Entrants comprises intake into Phase 1 training only and comprises new recruits, plus ex-Regulars and Reserve re-joiners that require training.
5. Army Reserve *New Entrant Others* comprises all other untrained intake that the Army do not count towards their New Entrant target and comprises intake to Phase 2 training from either ex-Regulars, Reserve re-joiners, Officer Training Corps (OTC) or Cadet Force Adult Volunteers (CFAV). Although these personnel do not count against the intake targets, upon completion of Phase 2 training they will count against the FR20 Army Reserve Trained Strength target.
6. Army Reserve Trained Direct Entrants comprises ex-Regulars who directly enter the trained strength and have been discharged from the Regular Army Trained Strength within 6 years of enlistment to the Army Reserve.
7. Army Reserve *Trained Direct Entrant Others* comprises all other trained intake that the Army Reserve do not count towards their Trained Direct Entrant target. It includes all intake to the trained strength from either Reserve re-joiners, OTC, CFAV or Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS).
8. In late 2013, data relating to the training status of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force personnel were found to be incorrect. A data correction exercise was completed early 2014 to ensure that training status is now captured correctly, however it has not been possible to revise figures prior to April 2014.
9. Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF) New Entrants comprises all intake into the RAuxAF untrained strength and includes new recruits, untrained ex-Regulars (either direct transfer or following a break in Service) and untrained Reserve re-joiners (following a break in Service or transferring from another Reserve Force).
10. RAuxAF Trained Direct Entrants comprises all intake into the trained strength and includes trained ex-Regulars (either direct transfer or following a break in Service) and trained Reserve re-joiners following a break in Service. It also includes personnel moving back into the FR20 trained strength following completion of Additional Duties Commitments (ADC) or FTRS.

Table 10 shows the Gains to the Trained Strength (GTS) for UK Regular Forces by Officers and Other Ranks. For an illustration of the trend of GTS of UK Regular Forces by Service, see **Graph 10.1**.

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

The observed levels of GTS are directly related to previous intake patterns, as personnel recruited some time ago become trained. Declines in intake each year since financial year 2011/12 has resulted in lower GTS across the services.

- The GTS of the UK Regular Forces was **10,220** in the 12 months to 30 September 2014; this is a **decrease of 510** (4.8 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (30 June 2014) and a **decrease of 1,070** (9.5 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2013. This has been due to decreases in gains to the Army.
- Comparing the 12 months to 30 September 2014 with the 12 months to 30 September 2013; the GTS in the RN/RM **increased by 400** (19.9 per cent), the GTS in the Army **decreased by 1,750** (21.9 per cent) and in the RAF, GTS **increased by 270** (21.4 per cent).

Table 10 - Gains to the Trained Strength (GTS)¹ of UK Regular Forces²

	Financial Year 2011/12	Financial Year 2012/13	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to 30 Sep 2014
			2013 30 Sep	2013 31 Dec	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	
ALL SERVICES³	11 320	11 150	11 290	11 350	10 970	10 730	10 220	4 890
From untrained to trained	10 990	10 870	11 030	11 090	10 690	10 420	9 900	4 720
Trained direct entrants ⁴	340	280	260	260	290	310	320	160
Officers	1 330	1 400	1 340	1 370	1 330	1 390	1 360	790
From untrained to trained	1 080	1 170	1 100	1 130	1 090	1 120	1 090	570
Trained direct entrants ⁴	30	30	30	40	40	50	50	30
From Other Ranks	220	200	210	210	200	220	220	200
Other Ranks	10 210	9 960	10 170	10 190	9 850	9 570	9 080	4 290
From untrained to trained	9 900	9 710	9 930	9 960	9 600	9 300	8 810	4 150
Trained direct entrants ⁴	310	250	240	230	250	260	270	140
RN/RM³	1 800	1 890	2 040	2 180	2 220	2 370	2 440	1 230
From untrained to trained	1 770	1 850	1 980	2 130	2 180	2 320	2 410	1 210
Trained direct entrants ⁴	20	40	60	50	50	50	40	20
Officers	330	340	270	300	300	330	320	130
From untrained to trained	330	340	270	300	290	330	310	130
Trained direct entrants ⁴	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	~	~
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	1 460	1 550	1 770	1 880	1 930	2 030	2 130	1 100
From untrained to trained	1 440	1 510	1 720	1 840	1 880	1 990	2 100	1 080
Trained direct entrants ⁴	20	30	50	50	40	40	30	20
ARMY³	7 840	8 060	7 990	7 920	7 520	6 950	6 240	2 740
From untrained to trained	7 540	7 830	7 790	7 720	7 300	6 720	6 000	2 610
Trained direct entrants ⁴	300	230	200	190	210	230	240	120
Officers	660	940	890	900	830	800	790	480
From untrained to trained	410	720	660	670	620	580	560	280
Trained direct entrants ⁴	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10
From Other Ranks	220	200	200	200	190	200	210	190
Other Ranks	7 400	7 320	7 300	7 220	6 880	6 350	5 660	2 450
From untrained to trained	7 130	7 110	7 130	7 050	6 680	6 140	5 430	2 330
Trained direct entrants ⁴	280	210	170	170	190	210	230	120
ROYAL AIR FORCE³	1 680	1 210	1 260	1 260	1 240	1 420	1 540	920
From untrained to trained	1 670	1 200	1 250	1 240	1 210	1 380	1 500	900
Trained direct entrants ⁴	20	10	10	20	30	40	40	20
Officers	340	120	180	180	200	250	260	180
From untrained to trained	340	120	170	160	180	210	220	160
Trained direct entrants ⁴	~ ^r	~ ^r	~ ^r	10	20	30	30	10
From Other Ranks	~ ^r	-	~ ^r	10	10	20	10	~
Other Ranks	1 340	1 090	1 090	1 080	1 040	1 180	1 290	740
From untrained to trained	1 330	1 080	1 080	1 080	1 030	1 170	1 280	740
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	~ ^r	10	10	10	10	10	~

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. As outlined above; GTS figures comprise all Regular personnel who complete training (change from untrained to trained) and those that enter directly into the trained strength (trained direct entrants) and excludes those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained Full-time personnel but does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and reservists.
3. Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall trained strength and as such the Service **totals exclude** the intake to trained Officers from trained Other Ranks.
4. Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified Officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars.

Gains to the Trained Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service

Graph 10.1 shows the number of Service personnel who complete training (or join as a direct entrant). The total for the Army is consistently higher than for the RN/RM or RAF. This is due to the Army having a higher number of personnel on strength relative to the other two Services and consequently a higher number of personnel that exit Service; this results in the Army needing to recruit and train more individuals than the other Services in order to maintain its required strength.

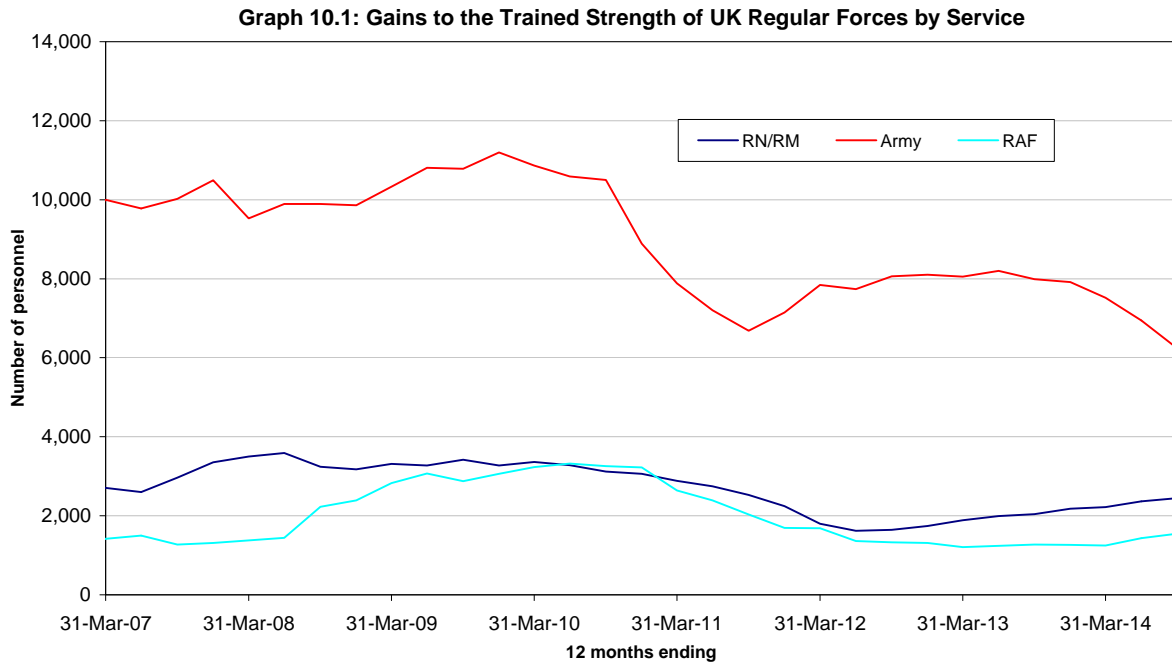


Table 11 shows **outflow** from UK Regular Forces for each Service, whether trained or untrained and by Officers and Other Ranks.

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

For additional details showing outflow in a time series for individual Services please see Graphs **11.1 - 11.3**. For more information on numbers of personnel who voluntarily exit the Armed Forces before the end of their agreed contracted period see **Table 12a, 12b** and **Graphs 12.1-12.3**.

- The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Forces was **21,920** in the 12 months to 30 September 2014. This is a **decrease of 430** (1.9 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2014 and a **decrease of 960** (4.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2013; outflow remains relatively high due to those leaving on the previous redundancy tranche and an increase in voluntary outflow since financial year end 2009/10 levels (see Graphs **12.1 - 12.3** for an illustration of this trend).
- Outflows have been proportionally higher in the Army than the other Services since the 12 months ending 31 December 2013 due to personnel leaving under **Tranche 3** of the redundancy programme. On 18 June 2013 individuals were notified of redundancy; volunteers for redundancy then served up to six months notice whilst those selected for compulsory redundancy served up to twelve months notice. The increased outflow for Army personnel in the 12 months to 31 December 2013 is likely to be partially explained by the exits of those volunteering for redundancy. This trend may continue in the Army following personnel leaving through Tranche 4 of the Redundancy Programme (which was announced on the 12 June 2014) later this financial year.

For more information on Tranche 3 and Tranche 4 redundancies please see Defence Statistics' Redundancy Program Statistics publications which contain information on the numbers of Armed Forces personnel either applying or who were selected for redundancy on each tranche. These can be found here:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-tranche-3

www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-tranche-4

The redundancy programme was considered necessary to ensure that the Armed Forces continues to have the right balance of skills for the future maintained across the Rank structures.

- The **outflow of trained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **19,410** (88.5 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 30 September 2014; a **decrease of 340** (1.7 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2014 and an **decrease of 440** (2.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2013 (see **Graph 11.2** for a breakdown of trained outflow by Service)
- The **outflow of untrained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **2,510** (11.5 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 30 September 2014; a **decrease of 90** (3.6 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2014 and a **decrease of 520** (17.0 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2013 (see **Graph 11.3** for a breakdown of untrained outflow by Service). This decrease in untrained outflow is a natural consequence of a decrease in untrained strength (see **Table 5c** for more details).
- The **outflow of trained and untrained personnel** in the 12 months ending 30 September 2014 compared with the 12 months ending 30 September 2013 has decreased in the RN/RM by **470** or **11.5 per cent**, increased in the Army by **320** or **2.2 per cent** and decreased in the RAF by **810** or **20.0 per cent**.

Table 11 - Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces², trained and untrained

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	30 Sep
	2011/12	2012/13	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	2014
ALL SERVICES	21 370	23 520	22 880	23 520	23 000	22 350	21 920	9 600
Trained	17 650	20 010	19 850	20 580	20 190	19 740	19 410	8 460
Untrained	3 720	3 510	3 030	2 940	2 800	2 610	2 510	1 130
Officers	2 560	3 040	2 870	2 670	2 640	2 500	2 410	1 160
Trained	2 380	2 680	2 700	2 520	2 500	2 380	2 300	1 100
Untrained	180	360	170	160	140	120	110	60
Other Ranks	18 810	20 480	20 010	20 840	20 350	19 850	19 510	8 440
Trained	15 280	17 330	17 150	18 060	17 690	17 370	17 110	7 360
Untrained	3 540	3 150	2 860	2 780	2 660	2 480	2 400	1 080
RN/RM	4 320	4 350	4 070	3 920	3 790	3 680	3 600	1 780
Trained	3 750	3 710	3 400	3 240	3 070	2 980	2 890	1 490
Untrained	570	640	660	680	710	700	710	290
Officers	570	590	580	530	520	490	470	230
Trained	510	530	520	470	460	430	420	210
Untrained	60	60	60	60	60	60	50	20
Other Ranks	3 750	3 760	3 490	3 390	3 270	3 200	3 130	1 550
Trained	3 240	3 180	2 890	2 760	2 620	2 540	2 470	1 280
Untrained	500	580	600	620	650	650	660	270
ARMY	13 200	14 890	14 790	16 100	15 740	15 450	15 100	6 180
Trained	10 310	12 370	12 570	14 000	13 800	13 690	13 470	5 430
Untrained	2 900	2 520	2 220	2 110	1 940	1 760	1 630	750
Officers	1 240	1 460	1 490	1 500	1 480	1 430	1 360	640
Trained	1 190	1 380	1 410	1 420	1 420	1 380	1 320	620
Untrained	60	90	80	80	60	50	40	20
Other Ranks	11 960	13 430	13 290	14 600	14 250	14 020	13 740	5 540
Trained	9 120	10 990	11 160	12 570	12 370	12 310	12 150	4 810
Untrained	2 840	2 440	2 130	2 030	1 880	1 710	1 590	730
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 850	4 280	4 020	3 500	3 480	3 220	3 220	1 640
Trained	3 590	3 940	3 880	3 350	3 320	3 070	3 050	1 540
Untrained	260	350	150	150	150	140	170	90
Officers	740	990	800	640	640	580	580	290
Trained	680	780	770	630	620	560	560	280
Untrained	60	210	20	20	20	20	20	10
Other Ranks	3 110	3 300	3 230	2 850	2 830	2 630	2 640	1 350
Trained	2 910	3 160	3 100	2 720	2 700	2 510	2 490	1 270
Untrained	200	140	120	130	130	120	150	80

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

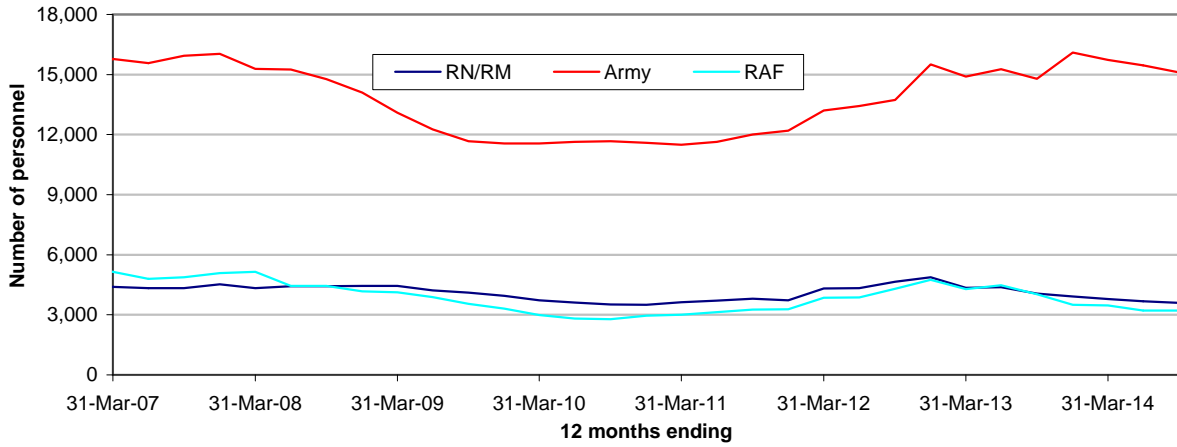
1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths and recalled reservists on release. They do not include promotion from Ranks to Officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 10 which include promotion from Ranks to Officers.
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained Full-time personnel but does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and reservists.

Information showing outflow from the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

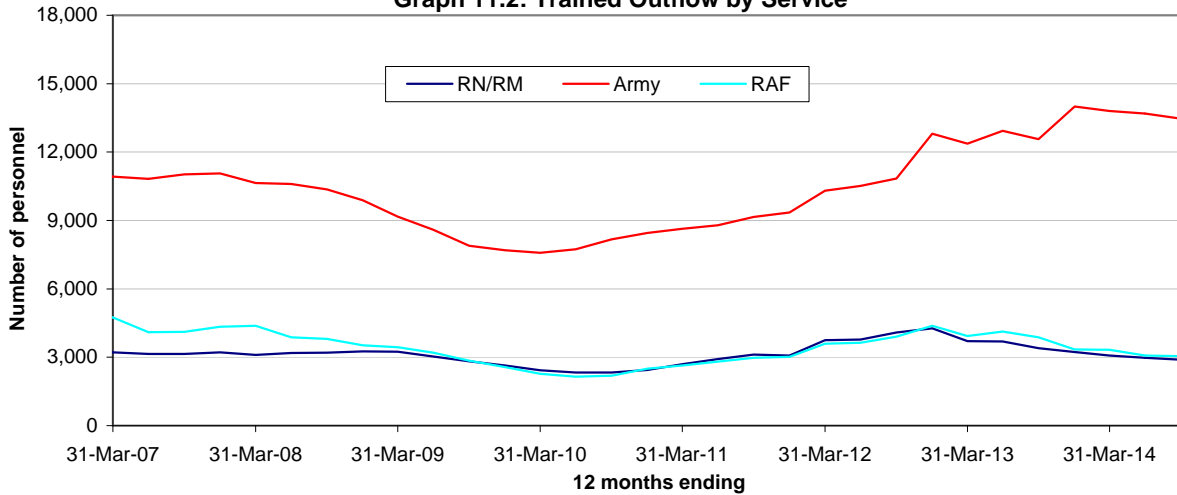
Outflow from the UK Regular Forces

Graphs 11.1 to 11.3 show that the Army has more personnel leaving, both trained and untrained, than the RN/RM and RAF; this is not unusual as the strength of the Army is much greater than the other two Services. Trained outflow has been increasing for the Army; mainly due to exits from the Armed Forces Redundancy Program. This is likely to continue following Tranche 4 of the redundancy programme which was announced on 12 June 2014.

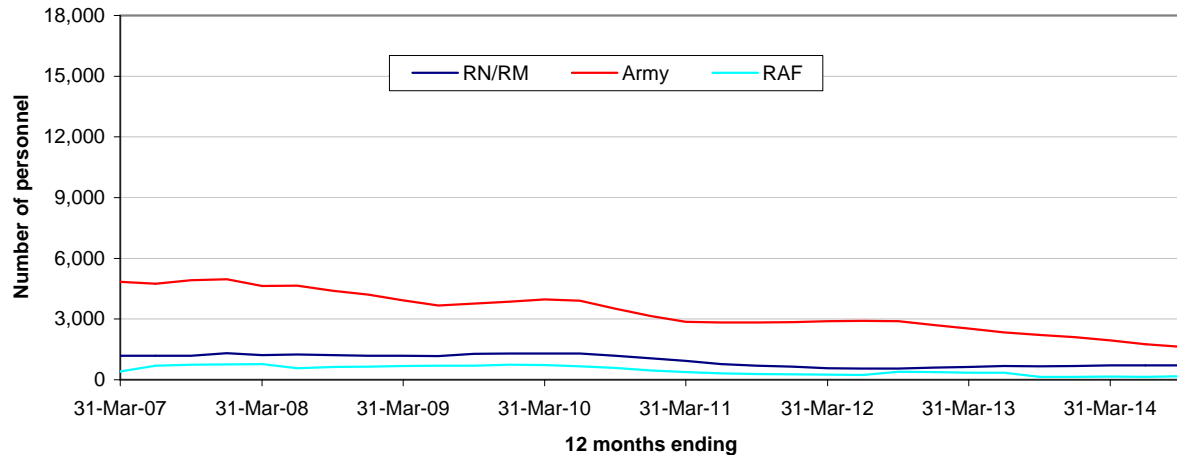
Graph 11.1: Total Outflow by Service



Graph 11.2: Trained Outflow by Service



Graph 11.3: Untrained Outflow by Service



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

Table 12a shows, for **Officers, trained outflow** for UK Regular Forces for each Service by **exit reason**.

Voluntary Outflow (VO) encompasses all personnel who voluntarily exit before the end of their agreed engagement or contracted period (Time Expiry). For total outflow from UK Regular Forces see **Table 11**. See **Graphs 12.1 to 12.3** for a comparison, for each Service, of VO as a percentage of average trained strength.

Other wastage includes, but is not limited to, the following exit reasons; unspecified, disciplinary, medically discharged and unsuitable.

• The **VO rate** of **Officers** from the UK Regular Forces was **4.3 per cent of trained outflow** (1,100 personnel) in the 12 months to 30 September 2014, **down from 4.6 per cent of trained outflow** in the 12 months to 30 June 2014 and **up slightly from 4.2 per cent of trained outflow** in the 12 months to 30 September 2013.

• A total of **240 Officers** (representing 10.2 per cent of all trained Officer outflow during the 12 months ending 30 September 2014) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow through redundancy was mainly Army personnel and represented 17.7 per cent of all trained Army Officer outflow over this period.

Table 12a - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces¹ Officers by exit reason

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013 30 Sep	2013 31 Dec	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number²	2 380	2 680	2 700	2 520	2 500	2 380	2 300
Total Outflow rate³	8.3	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.0
VO ⁴ number	1 000	1 080	1 120	1 170	1 180	1 170	1 100
VO ⁴ rate ³	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3
Time Expiry number	850	770	760	760	740	720	690
Time Expiry rate ³	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Redundancy number	360	610	600	360	350	240	240
Redundancy rate ³	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9
Other Wastage number	170	220	230	230	230	250	270
Other Wastage rate ³	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
RN/RM							
Total Outflow number²	510	530	520	470	460	430	420
Total Outflow rate³	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9
VO ⁴ number	200	240	240	260	260	260	250
VO ⁴ rate ³	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1
Time Expiry number	200	170	170	160	150	130	130
Time Expiry rate ³	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2
Redundancy number	60	80	60	10	~	-	-
Redundancy rate ³	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.1	-	-	-
Other Wastage number	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Other Wastage rate ³	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
ARMY							
Total Outflow number²	1 190	1 380	1 410	1 420	1 420	1 380	1 320
Total Outflow rate³	8.6	10.4	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.7
VO ⁴ number	560	640	630	660	650	640	610
VO ⁴ rate ³	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9
Time Expiry number	410	400	420	410	410	400	370
Time Expiry rate ³	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0
Redundancy number	160	280	290	280	270	240	230
Redundancy rate ³	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Other Wastage number	50	60	70	80	80	100	110
Other Wastage rate ³	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number²	680	780	770	630	620	560	560
Total Outflow rate³	8.1	9.8	10.2	8.4	8.5	7.8	7.8
VO ⁴ number	230	210	240	250	260	270	250
VO ⁴ rate ³	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4
Time Expiry number	240	210	180	190	180	180	190
Time Expiry rate ³	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6
Redundancy number	130	250	240	70	70	~	~
Redundancy rate ³	1.6	3.1	3.2	1.0	1.0	-	-
Other Wastage number	80	120	110	110	110	120	130
Other Wastage rate ³	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained Full-time personnel but does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and reservists.

2. Figures show outflow from the trained UK Regular Forces, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths and recalled reservists on release. They do not include promotion from Ranks to Officers or flows between Services.

3. Rates are the number of people who leave per 100 of the mean average trained Officer strength. For detail on the calculation used, see **Exit Rate** in the Glossary.

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

Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

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

See **Graphs 12.1-12.3** for a comparison, for each Service, of VO as a percentage of average trained strength between Other Ranks and Officers.

- The **VO rate of Other Ranks** from the UK Regular Forces was **5.3 per cent of trained strength** (6,550 personnel) in the 12 months to 30 September 2014. This rate has fallen slightly from a rate of **5.4 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 30 June 2014 and **down from 5.8 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 30 September 2013.
- A total of **3,830 Other Ranks** (representing 22.3 per cent of all trained Other Ranks outflow during the 12 months ending 30 September 2014) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow through redundancy was almost exclusively **Army** personnel and represented 31.5 per cent of all trained Army Other Ranks outflow over this period. This outflow of personnel in part accounts for the noticeable decreases in the trained strengths of Other Ranks in the Army.

Table 12b - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces¹ Other Ranks by exit reason

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013 30 Sep	2013 31 Dec	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number ²	15 280	17 330	17 150	18 060	17 690	17 370	17 110
Total Outflow rate ³	10.8	12.9	13.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.0
VO ⁴ number	6 750	7 720	7 540	7 260	6 880	6 700	6 550
VO ⁴ rate ³	4.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
Time Expiry number	3 880	3 480	3 390	3 260	3 180	2 940	2 830
Time Expiry rate ³	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Redundancy number	1 340	2 700	2 730	3 930	3 920	3 850	3 830
Redundancy rate ³	0.9	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Other Wastage number	3 310	3 430	3 500	3 600	3 710	3 870	3 900
Other Wastage rate ³	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
RN/RM							
Total Outflow number ²	3 240	3 180	2 890	2 760	2 620	2 540	2 470
Total Outflow rate ³	11.6	12.3	11.5	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.2
VO ⁴ number	1 250	1 610	1 520	1 510	1 420	1 480	1 470
VO ⁴ rate ³	4.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.1
Time Expiry number	630	670	750	730	690	610	570
Time Expiry rate ³	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3
Redundancy number	590	350	100	40	40	-	-
Redundancy rate ³	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	-
Other Wastage number	770	550	520	480	470	460	430
Other Wastage rate ³	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
ARMY							
Total Outflow number ²	9 120	10 990	11 160	12 570	12 370	12 310	12 150
Total Outflow rate ³	11.1	13.8	14.4	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.8
VO ⁴ number	4 420	4 890	4 660	4 410	4 060	3 840	3 710
VO ⁴ rate ³	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1
Time Expiry number	2 020	1 720	1 630	1 580	1 590	1 540	1 480
Time Expiry rate ³	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Redundancy number	440	1 780	2 180	3 760	3 780	3 850	3 820
Redundancy rate ³	0.5	2.2	2.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Other Wastage number	2 240	2 600	2 690	2 820	2 930	3 080	3 140
Other Wastage rate ³	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.3
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number ²	2 910	3 160	3 100	2 720	2 700	2 510	2 490
Total Outflow rate ³	9.4	11.0	11.2	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.5
VO ⁴ number	1 090	1 220	1 350	1 350	1 390	1 390	1 370
VO ⁴ rate ³	3.5	4.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2
Time Expiry number	1 220	1 080	1 020	950	900	790	780
Time Expiry rate ³	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.0
Redundancy number	310	570	450	130	110	-	~
Redundancy rate ³	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.4	-	-
Other Wastage number	290	290	280	300	310	330	340
Other Wastage rate ³	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained Full-time personnel but does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and reservists.
2. Figures show outflow from trained UK Regular Forces, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths and recalled reservists on release. They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services.
3. Rates are the number of people who leave per 100 of the mean average trained Officer strength. For detail on the calculation used, see **Exit Rate** in the Glossary.
4. Voluntary Outflow is defined as all exits from trained UK Regular Forces which are voluntarily generated by the individual before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

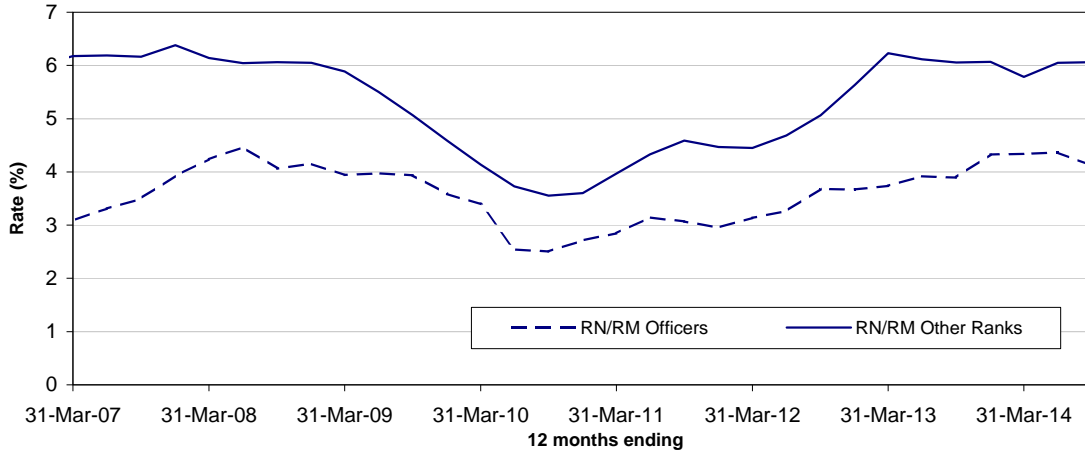
Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Voluntary Outflow rate from the UK Regular Forces

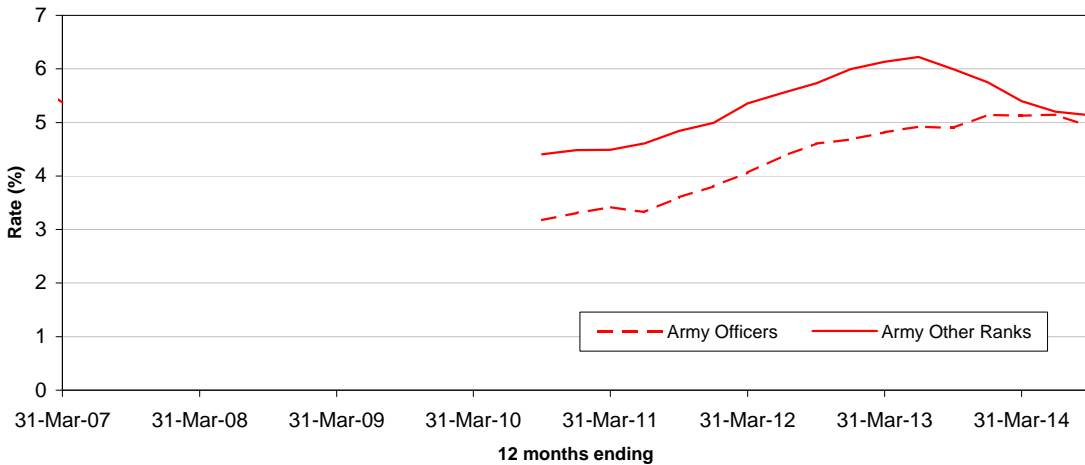
Graphs 12.1 to 12.3 show Voluntary Outflow (VO) for each Service by Officer and Other Ranks. VO has increased in all Services since around the January 2010 quarter point. The difference in the rates of VO for Army Other Ranks and Officers has been narrowing compared to the difference in the RN/RM and RAF. The reason for this may be due to less Other Ranks leaving the Army on VO and an increasing number leaving instead through redundancy.

There is no single reason as to why VO has increased over the years but the Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey shows that reasons Service personnel have given for leaving the Armed Forces include being separated from family and friends and not being medically deployable.

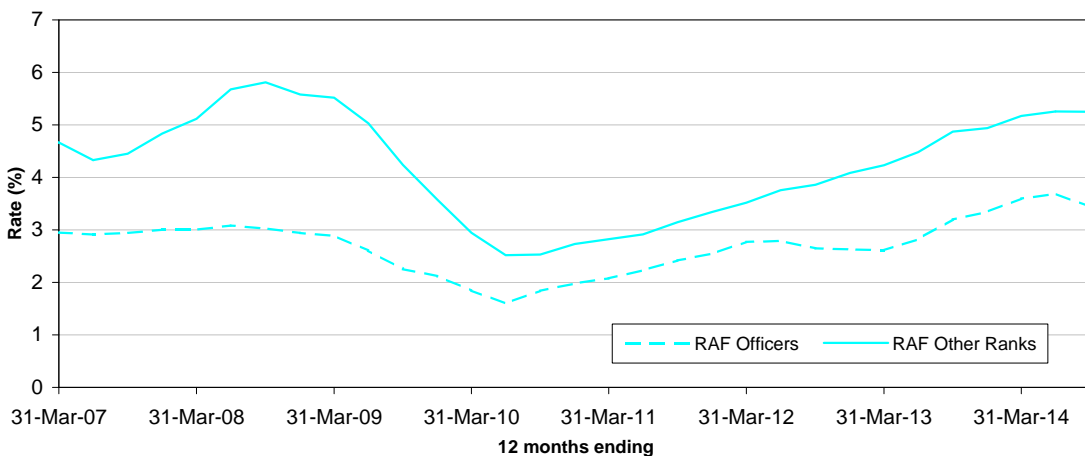
Graph 12.1: RN/RM VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength



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



Graph 12.3: Royal Air Force VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength



Army reasons for exit, including VO, are unavailable from the 12 month period ending 31 March 2007 to the 12 month period ending 31 December 2010.

Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Graphs 4.1 - 4.3 which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Future Reserves 2020 Programme Monitoring - Outflow

Table 13 shows Outflow from the FR20 Volunteer Reserve populations. It shows how many have **left the trained or untrained strength** of the relevant populations in each period. Personnel can either flow directly to another part of the Armed Forces, or can leave the Armed Forces completely. Personnel may leave FR20 populations and then join the Regular Armed Forces at a later date, but this will not be captured in this table.

Army Reserve (Group A) outflow for 12 months ending 30 September 2014 and 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014 are over reported by up to 30 personnel. Please see page 1 for more information.

Between 1 October 2013 and 30 September 2014, **5,230** people left the FR20 populations. **460** left the Maritime Reserve, **4,450** left the Army Reserve (Group A), and **320** left the Royal Auxiliary Air Force. Since 1 April 2014 **2,540** people have left the FR20 populations; the largest group of people leaving are trained personnel, leaving the Armed Forces; making up 68 per cent of total outflow. Approximately 16 per cent of people leaving the FR20 populations (trained or untrained) since 1 April 2014 have joined another part of the Armed Forces.

Table 13 Outflow¹ from the FR20 populations, trained and untrained

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to 30 Sep 2014
	Year 2011/12	Year 2012/13	2013 30 Sep	2013 31 Dec	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	
ALL SERVICES	*	..	5 660	5 620	5 560	5 400	5 230^P	2 540^P
From untrained strength	*	810 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	110 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	700 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	- ^P
From trained strength	*	1 730 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	300 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	1 430 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	- ^P
MARITIME RESERVE²	*	..	480	450	440	460	460	250
From untrained strength	*	..	260	250	250	270	270	150
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	70	70	70	60	40	20
left Armed Forces	*	..	180	180	180	210	230	130
unknown ⁵	*	..	10	10	-	-	-	-
From trained strength	*	..	220	200	180	190	190	100
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	40	50	50	50	50	30
left Armed Forces	*	..	160	140	130	140	140	70
unknown ⁵	*	..	20	10	-	-	-	-
ARMY RESERVE (GROUP A)³	*	4 820	4 880	4 860	4 800	4 630	4 450^P	2 120^P
From untrained strength	*	2 100 ^r	2 070 ^r	1 960 ^r	1 840 ^r	1 680 ^r	1 480 ^P	630 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	100	120	120 ^r	100 ^r	110 ^r	120 ^P	80 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	2 000 ^r	1 950 ^r	1 850 ^r	1 740 ^r	1 560 ^r	1 360 ^P	540 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^P	- ^P
From trained strength	*	2 720	2 820 ^r	2 900 ^r	2 960 ^r	2 950 ^r	2 970 ^P	1 490 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	360 ^r	420 ^r	430 ^r	410	360	420 ^P	240 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	2 360 ^r	2 400 ^r	2 470 ^r	2 550 ^r	2 600 ^r	2 550 ^P	1 260 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^r	- ^P	- ^P
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁴	*	..	300	300	320	310	320	170
From untrained strength	*	30
to another part of Armed Forces	*	~
left Armed Forces	*	30
unknown ⁵	*	-
From trained strength	*	140
to another part of Armed Forces	*	30
left Armed Forces	*	100
unknown ⁵	*	-

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri Service)

1. Outflow is derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures include outflow to specific populations including outflow to the Regular Armed Forces, or any other population not included in FR20, such as the Army FTRS. Personnel flowing from the Trained to the Untrained Strengths are not captured in this table.
2. Centrally held data for the Maritime Reserve date back to October 2012. Due to the lack of individual data prior to October 2012, it is not possible to calculate outflow for 12 month periods before October 2013.
3. Validated data for the Army Reserve (Group A) date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to this time, it is not possible to calculate outflow for 12 month periods before April 2013. **Movements from Army Reserve (Group A) to FTRS are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**
4. Centrally held and validated data on the Royal Auxiliary Air Force date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to April 2012, it is not possible to calculate outflow for 12 month periods before April 2013. **Movements to FTRS and ADC are included within the 'Previous Service' category.**
5. At this stage it has not been possible to identify whether some individuals have joined another part of the Armed Forces or have left completely, due to inconsistencies between the source data sets for different populations. It is hoped that this issue will be resolved in future publications.

Table 14 presents a complete monitoring picture of the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve trained strength target populations. It shows the trained strength at the start of each reporting (12 month) period, plus all intake to the trained strength during each period, minus all outflow from the trained strength during each period, and finally the trained strength at the end of each period.

Between 1 April 2014 and 30 September 2014, **1,730 people have joined** the FR20 trained strength and **1,760 people have left**, this results in a **decrease of 30** to the trained strength over this period. Within these total numbers, there is a positive **net flow of 60** for the Maritime Reserve, **negative net flow of 80** for the Army Reserve (Group A) and **no change** to the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Table 14 Intake to and Outflow from the Trained Strength of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve populations¹

	Financial Year 2011/12	Financial Year 2012/13	1 Oct 12 to 30 Sep 13	1 Jan 13 to 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 to 31 Mar 14	1 Jul 13 to 30 Jun 14	1 Oct 13 to 30 Sep 14	1 Apr 14 to 30 Sep 14
ALL SERVICES								
Strength at start of period ²	*	22 270 ^{re}	22 230 ^e	22 140 ^{re}	22 170 ^{re}	22 060 ^{re}	22 050 ^e	22 480
GTS³	*	1 730
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	680
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	1 050
Outflow from trained strength (-)⁴	*	1 760^p
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces⁵</i>	*	320 ^p
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	1 430 ^p
Strength at end of period ²	*	22 170 ^{re}	22 050 ^{re}	22 150 ^{re}	22 480	22 370	22 450 ^p	22 450 ^p
MARITIME RESERVE								
Strength at start of period ²	*	1 830 ^e	1 800	1 770	1 760	1 780	1 800	1 870
GTS³	*	310	340	350	170
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	140	150	140	50
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	170	190	210	120
Outflow from trained strength (-)⁴	*	210	220	220	110
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces⁵</i>	*	80	70	80	40
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	130	140	140	70
Strength at end of period ²	*	1 760	1 800	1 830	1 870	1 900	1 920	1 920
ARMY RESERVE GROUP A								
Strength at start of period ²	*	19 480 ^r	19 420 ^r	19 360 ^r	19 380 ^r	19 300 ^r	19 290 ^r	19 390 ^r
GTS³	*	2 620	2 700	2 840	3 000^r	2 960^r	3 010	1 420
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	1 470	1 470	1 520	1 480 ^r	1 320 ^r	1 180	540
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	1 150	1 230	1 320	1 520 ^r	1 640 ^r	1 830	880
Outflow from trained strength (-)⁴	*	2 720	2 830	2 920	2 990	2 980^r	2 990^p	1 500^p
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces⁵</i>	*	360	430	450	430 ^r	380 ^r	440 ^p	240 ^p
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	2 360	2 400	2 470	2 550 ^r	2 600 ^r	2 550 ^p	1 260 ^p
Strength at end of period ²	*	19 380 ^r	19 290 ^r	19 280 ^r	19 390 ^r	19 290	19 310 ^p	19 310 ^p
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE								
Strength at start of period ²	*	970 ^e	1 010 ^e	1 010 ^e	1 020 ^{re}	980 ^{re}	960 ^e	1 220
GTS³	*	140
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	80
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	50
Outflow from trained strength (-)⁴	*	140
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces⁵</i>	*	40
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	100
Strength at end of period ²	*	1 020 ^{re}	960 ^{re}	1 040 ^e	1 220	1 180	1 220	1 220

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1 For information on who is included in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve trained strength populations see Table 6a.

2 The strengths at the start and end of each period relate directly to the FR20 Volunteer Reserve trained strengths as reported in Table 6a.

3 GTS figures are derived from month-on-month comparisons of the trained strength and comprise those who complete training (untrained to trained flow) plus those that enter directly into the trained strength (either from the Regular forces, as Reserve re-joiners, or from another part of the Reserves that is not part of the FR20 population such as the Army FTRS).

4 Outflow from trained strength is derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength and comprises any movement out of the trained strength including those moving to the Regular Armed Forces, a different Reserve Force, another reserve population not included in the FR20, or from the trained to untrained strength (see below).

5 Figures for "of which to another part of the Armed Forces" include movements from the trained to untrained strengths, usually occurring when personnel are promoted from Rank to Officer. Therefore these figures are not directly comparable with similar figures in Table 13 which do not include this category.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Active Regular Reserve see **Serving Regular Reserve**

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

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, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) is now the widely used terminology, as a collective descriptor for non-white citizens, across Whitehall, other public sector bodies and the third sector, as well as among Civil Service race staff networks and their cross-Whitehall umbrella body, the Civil Service Race Forum. In this publication, BAME has replaced Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), though there is no change to the underlying population. See also **Ethnic Origin**

BAME see **Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic**.

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

Direct Entrants to FR20 Volunteer Reserve trained strength comprises Regular to Reserve transfers, Reserve re-joiners, and personnel moving across from another part of the Volunteer Reserve not counted as part of the FR20 target population (for example FTRS).

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

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

Exit Rate All exit rates used in this publication, for trained personnel (including Total Outflow Rate, Voluntary Outflow Rate, Time Expiry Rate, Redundancy Rate and Other Wastage Rate) are calculated as follows:

To calculate a rate for trained personnel, 12 months total exits are divided by the mean average strength.

To calculate the mean average strength, strength data at the 1st of the reporting month and at the 1st of the same month a year prior are averaged by summing and dividing by 2. This figure is then combined with the remaining 11 months of 1st of the month data, for the months between. The total is divided by 12 to obtain the mean average strength.

This ‘12 month centred rolling average’ uses 13 months of 1st of the month strengths data to cover any movements in month at the end of the 12 months reported.

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

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

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

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

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

Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme was set out in the White Paper “Reserves in the Future Force 2020: Valuable and Valued” published in July 2013. The programme aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces by 2020 in line with the Whole Force concept, which aims to provide a more integrated balance of regular and reservist military personnel, by increasing the proportion of reserve personnel relative to the Regular Force. The programme has set Volunteer Reserve personnel targets to be met by 2020.

Gains to Trained Strength Gains to Trained Strength figures comprise personnel who complete Phase 2 training (the untrained to trained flow) and personnel that enter directly into the trained strength (direct trained entrants) of the Armed Forces. Direct Trained Entrants comprise trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars. These figures exclude personnel that are returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).

GTS see **Gains to Trained Strength**

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

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

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

Intake to FR20 Volunteer Reserve Forces comprises new entrants, Regular to Reserve transfers, Reserve re-joiners, and Reserve personnel moving across from another part of the Volunteer Reserve which is not included in the FR20 target population (such as FTRS).

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

LEP see **Locally Engaged Personnel**.

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

Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP) are recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas location and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas location or Administration. In this publication, LEP equates to those members of the Royal Gibraltar Permanent Cadre only and therefore exclude UK Regular Army Officers and Royal Gibraltar Volunteer Reserve.

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 are the Volunteer Reserve element of the Naval Service. They comprise the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve and include mobilised and High Readiness Maritime Reserve personnel, plus Maritime Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and ADC contracts. The FR20 Trained Strength target for the Maritime Reserve is 3,100.

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

Ministry of Defence The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for the development and implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to protect the security, independence and interests of the United Kingdom at home and abroad. 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 Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) are members of the Army Volunteer Reserve Force employed on a full time basis. The NRPS comprises Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and soldiers posted to units to assist with the training, administrative and special duties within the Army Reserve. Typical jobs are Permanent Staff Administration Officer and Regimental Administration Officer. NRPS are not included in the Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve population as they have no liability for call out.

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

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

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

Outflow from FR20 Volunteer Reserve Forces comprises personnel leaving the Services, transfers to the Regular Armed Forces or one of the other Reserve Forces, and movements to another part of the Volunteer Reserve not counted as part of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve target population.

Phase 1 Training see **Trained Strength**

Phase 2 Training see **Trained Strength**

RAuxAF see Royal Auxiliary Air Force

Regular Reserve the Regular Reserve Force comprises the Royal Fleet Reserve, Army Regular Reserve and Royal Air Force Regular Reserve. Regular Reserve personnel are former members of a Regular force who retain a liability (obligation) to be called up for Service in times of need. Duration of liability is determined by their previous contract type, length of Regular service and reason for leaving. If ex-Regular service personnel go on to join the Volunteer Reserve forces, they will be counted as members of the Volunteer Reserves.

Regulars see **UK Regulars**

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

RFR see **Royal Fleet Reserve**

RM see **Royal Marines**.

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

RN see **Royal Navy**.

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.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

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

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

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

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

Royal Marines (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). From 1 April 2000 the Royal Navy incorporated Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS).

Royal Navy/Royal Marines or **RN/RM** 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.

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 (3 Month Exercise) in July 2011 and announcements in the Army 2020 paper published July 2012.

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 (for each Service it is partially determined by its requirements)

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

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

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

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

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

VO see **Voluntary Outflow**.

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

Volunteer Reserves comprise the Maritime Reserve, the 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.