



This publication provides information on the number of **Military Personnel** (defined as the **strength**), joining (**intake**) and leaving (**outflow**) the UK Armed Forces. Detail is provided for both the **Full-time Armed Forces** and **Reserves**. Further statistics can be found in the [Excel tables](#).

The recent trends in personnel numbers in this report relate to the targets outlined in the **Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) 2015** and the **Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme**. Prior to SDSR 2015, publications reported against SDSR 2010, the Three Month Exercise (3ME), Army 2020 and the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme.

Some of the statistics previously published in the following publications can now be found in this release: [Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Personnel Reports](#), [UK Reserve Forces and Cadets](#), [Service Personnel Bulletin 2.01](#) and [Service and Civilian Bulletin 2.03](#).

Key Points and Trends

▼ 191,600	Strength of UK Forces Service Personnel at 1 July 2019 <i>a decrease of 810 (0.4 per cent) since 1 July 2018</i>
▼ 133,460	Full-time Trained Strength (RN/RM & RAF) and Full-time Trade Trained Strength (Army) at 1 July 2019 <i>a decrease of 2,850 (2.1 per cent) since 1 July 2018</i>
▲ 7.6%	Deficit against the planned number of personnel needed (Workforce Requirement) at 1 July 2019 <i>an increase in the deficit from 6.2 per cent as at 1 July 2018</i>
▲ 32,490	Strength of the Trained Future Reserves 2020 at 1 July 2019 <i>an increase of 400 (1.3 per cent) since 1 July 2018</i>
▲ 13,520	People joined the UK Regular Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019) <i>an increase of 1,593 (13.4 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
► 14,880	People left the UK Regular Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019) <i>remained consistent with the previous 12 month period</i>
▲ 5,360	People joined the Future Reserves 2020 in the past 12 months (1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019) <i>an increase of 160 (3.2 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▼ 4,840	People left the Future Reserves 2020 in the past 12 months (1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019) <i>a decrease of 770 (13.7 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>

Responsible statistician:

Tri-Service Head of Branch 0207 807 8896

DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.gov.uk

Further information/ mailing list:

DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.gov.uk

Background quality report:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/tri-service-personnel-bulletin-background-quality-reports

Would you like to be added to our **contact list**, so that we can inform you about updates to these statistics and consult you if we are thinking of making changes? You can subscribe to updates by emailing DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.gov.uk

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Introduction

This publication contains information on the **strength**, **intake** and **outflow** for the UK Armed Forces overall and each of the Services; **Royal Navy/Royal Marines (RN/RM)**, **Army** and **Royal Air Force (RAF)**.

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) announced on 29 June 2016 that it was changing the Army trained, disciplined manpower by changing the definition of Trained Strength to include those in the Army who have completed Phase 1 training. This affects some Tri-Service totals. This does not affect the Naval Service or the RAF in any way. The MOD held a public consultation on **SDSR Resilience: Trained strength definition for the Army and resultant changes to Ministry of Defence Armed Forces personnel statistics**, between 11 July and 21 January 2017. A consultation response was published on 7 November 2016. The changes outlined in the consultation and response have been incorporated into this publication from the 1 October 2016 edition onwards. This affects statistics in some of the accompanying Excel tables, specifically tables: 3a, 3e, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b and 7c. Terminology has also been updated in Excel tables 3c and 4.

Detailed statistics, including unrounded figures, and historic time series can be found in the **Excel tables**. These include quarterly statistics on the number of **Service and Civilian Personnel**, **Separated Service** (the proportion of personnel breaching harmony guidelines), **Applications** to each of the Services and **Military Salaries**. Further historic statistics will be added in due course; in the meantime, historic statistics can be found in the following archived publications: **Monthly**, **Quarterly** and **Annual Personnel Reports**, **UK Reserve Forces and Cadets**, **Service Personnel Bulletin 2.01**, **Service and Civilian Bulletin 2.03**, **UK Armed Forces Maternity Report**, **Diversity Dashboard** and **Quarterly Location Statistics**. The **glossary** contains definitions of terminology used in this publication.

A calendar of upcoming MOD statistical releases can be found on **GOV.UK**.

A National Statistics publication

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.

Policy background

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

- An assessment of current and future threats to UK national security;
- The need for contingent / reactive capability – the requirement to be able to respond immediately to domestic or international crisis;
- Current operational and international obligations (e.g. NATO, UN);
- Changes in technology, the introduction of new equipment and restructuring that leads to equipment becoming obsolete or surplus to requirements;
- The need to deliver against the military tasks as efficiently as possible, maintaining a balanced, affordable defence budget.

The Service personnel statistics in this publication are reported against the [2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) (SDSR), released in November 2015. Prior to SDSR 2015, publications reported against the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the SDSR 2010 which planned to reduce the size of the Armed Forces.

Army Trained Strength

On 29 June 2016, the MOD [announced](#) that the Army planned to use Regular and Reserve Phase 1 trained personnel in response to crises within the UK. Following this, the term 'Trained Strength' would include all Army personnel trained in the core function of their Service (i.e. those who have completed Phase 1 training). The MOD has [consulted](#) on these changes and the resultant impact they will have on this publication and a consultation response was published on 7 October 2016.

From the 1 October 2016 edition onwards, Army personnel who have completed Phase 1 training (basic Service training) but not Phase 2 training (trade training), are considered trained personnel. This change will enable the Army to meet the SDSR 15 commitment to improve support to UK resilience. The Trained Strength definition for the Royal Navy, RAF, Maritime Reserve and RAF Reserves has not changed, reflecting the requirement for their personnel to complete Phase 2 training to be able to fulfil the core function of their respective Services.

Army personnel who have completed Phase 2 training are now called 'Trade Trained'. This population aligns with the old definition of trained personnel, therefore maintaining the continuity of the statistical time series, and will continue to be counted against the workforce requirement and SDSR target for 2020.

The Army have undertaken a review of training requirements and Royal Engineers Other Ranks personnel joining from 1 July 2019 will become Trade Trained after Initial Trade Training (ITT) and will join the Full-time Trade Trained Strength (FTTTS), and therefore we may see a change in the trend.

Full-Time Armed Forces Personnel

In order to meet the manpower reduction targets set out in SDSR 2010, the [Three Month Exercise](#) (3ME) and [Army 2020](#) (A2020), a redundancy programme coupled with adjusted recruiting (intake) and contract extensions, were set. The redundancy programme is now complete.

On 23 November 2015, the MOD published the National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015. SDSR 2015 outlines plans to uplift the size of the Regular Armed Forces, setting targets for a strength of 82,000 for the Army, and increasing the Royal Navy/Royal Marines and Royal Air Force by a total of 700 personnel. The [SDSR 2015 Defence Key Facts](#) booklet announced new targets for 2020 for each of the Services.

Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Programme

The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces. Further information on the growth of the Reserves can be found in the Policy Background section of previous [Monthly Service Personnel Statistics](#) publications.

As a result of the changes to Army Trained Strength (referred to above) and their impact on the Army Reserve, the MOD released a [Written Ministerial Statement](#) containing revised Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) strength growth profiles on 8 November 2016. Reporting of the growth of the Reserves will be based on strength profiles only.

This statement outlined FR20 Trained Strength targets for 31 March 2019 as follows: Maritime Reserve 3,100, Army Reserve 30,100 and RAF Reserves 1,860, a total of 35,060 personnel.

UK Service Personnel

Application data since 1 October 2017 has not been available. We are currently verifying recently received information and relevant figures will be included in later editions of this publication.

UK Service Personnel comprise the total **strength** of the military personnel employed by the Ministry of Defence ([Excel tables](#), Table 1). The current strength of the UK Service Personnel is 191,600, which includes:

- All **UK Regular** personnel and all **Gurkha** personnel (which at 1 July 2019 comprised 76.8 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- **Volunteer Reserve** personnel (which at 1 July 2019 comprised 19.1 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- **Other Personnel** including the Serving Regular Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, Military Provost Guard Service, Locally Engaged Personnel and elements of the Full-time Reserve Service (FTRS) (which at 1 July 2019 comprised 4.1 per cent of UK Service Personnel).

Strength is the number of personnel.

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

Volunteer Reserves voluntarily accept an annual training commitment and are liable to be mobilised to deploy on operations. They can be utilised on a part-time or full-time basis to provide support to the Regular Forces at home and overseas.

The total strength of the UK Forces¹ has decreased between 1 July 2018 and 1 July 2019 by 0.4 per cent (810 personnel), as shown in Table 1. Since 1 July 2018, the total strength of the Royal Navy/Royal Marines has increased and the strength of the RAF has slightly increased, whereas that of the Army has decreased, predominantly due to a reduction in Regular Forces. While there is a decrease in the RAF Regulars, it has been more than offset by the increase in Volunteer Reserves/Other Personnel.

Table 1: Trends in UK Forces Strength¹

	1 Jul 16	1 Jul 17	1 Jul 18	01-Jan-19	01-Apr-19	01-Jul-19	% Change since 1 Jul 18
UK Forces Personnel	196,690	196,000	192,410	190,750	192,160	191,600	-0.4%
UK Regular Forces	150,220	148,080	145,130	143,430	144,430	143,780	-0.9%
Gurkhas	2,830	2,960	3,120	3,070	3,430	3,410	9.2%
Volunteer Reserve	35,390	36,710	36,280	36,430	36,500	36,620	0.9%
Other Personnel	8,250	8,250	7,880	7,820	7,800	7,790	-1.1%
Royal Navy / Royal Marines	38,340	38,450	38,410	38,550	38,790	38,770	0.9%
UK Regular Forces	32,530	32,460	32,380	32,380	32,540	32,470	0.3%
Volunteer Reserve	3,470	3,600	3,660	3,780	3,850	3,900	6.6%
Other Personnel	2,340	2,390	2,370	2,380	2,400	2,400	1.5%
Army	121,350	120,620	116,940	115,270	116,230	115,750	-1.0%
UK Regular Forces	84,330	82,610	79,900	78,360	79,030	78,480	-1.8%
Gurkhas	2,830	2,960	3,120	3,070	3,430	3,410	9.2%
Volunteer Reserve	29,300	30,310	29,600	29,600	29,560	29,680	0.3%
Other Personnel	4,890	4,740	4,330	4,230	4,200	4,190	-3.4%
RAF	36,990	36,930	37,050	36,940	37,150	37,130	0.2%
UK Regular Forces	33,360	33,010	32,850	32,690	32,860	32,830	0.0%
Volunteer Reserve	2,620	2,810	3,030	3,040	3,080	3,100	2.3%
Other Personnel	1,010	1,110	1,180	1,210	1,200	1,200	2.1%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Forces comprises all UK Regular, Gurkha, Volunteer Reserve and Other personnel. The constituents of "Other personnel" are reported towards the top of this page.

Full-Time Trained and Trade-Trained Strength (Army)

Following [public announcement](#) and [public consultation](#) the definition of Army Trained Strength has changed. From 1 October 2016, UK Regular Forces and Gurkha personnel in the Army who have completed Phase 1 training (basic Service training) but not Phase 2 training (trade training), are now considered Trained personnel. This change will enable the Army to meet the SDSR 15 commitment to improve support to UK resilience. Previously, only personnel who had completed Phase 2 training were considered trained.

This change does not affect the Royal Navy/Royal Marines (RN/RM) or the Royal Air Force (RAF).

As a result of this change, the Full-time Trained Strength (FTTS) includes:

- UK Regular Forces who have passed Phase 1 and Phase 2 training, in the RN/RM & RAF, and UK Regular Forces and Gurkha personnel who have passed Phase 1 training in the Army;
- Those elements of the Full-time Reserve Service (FTRS) who are counted against the workforce requirement, for all three Services.

This change was implemented in the 1 October 2016 edition of this publication.

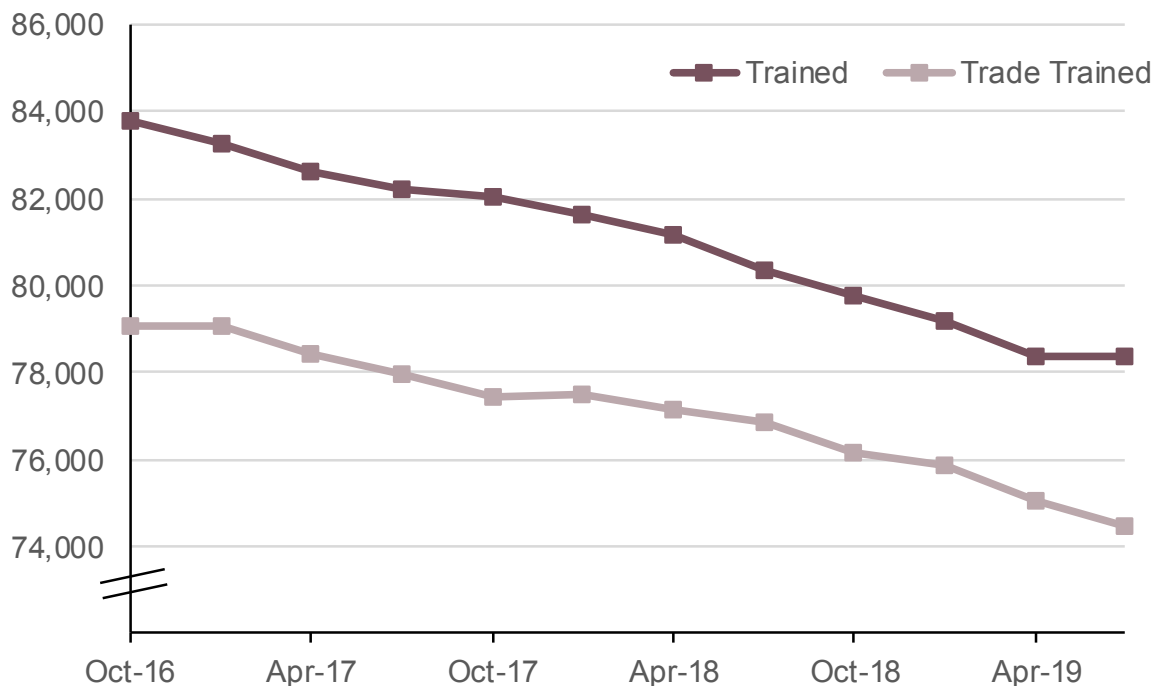
As can be seen in Table 2, the Army Full-time Trained Strength has decreased by 1,970 (2.4 per cent) since 1 July 2018.

Table 2: Comparison of Full-Time Trained and Trade-Trained Strengths (Army)

	Jul-18	Oct-18	Jan-19	Apr-19	Jul-19
Full-Time Trained Strength	80,360	79,790	79,160	78,340	78,390
<i>of which Trade Trained</i>	76,880	76,130	75,880	75,070	74,440

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Figure 1: FTTS & FTTTS in the Army since Trained Strength definition change (Oct 16)



Full-time Trained Strength (RN/RM & RAF) and Full-time Trade Trained Strength (Army) includes all UK Regular personnel, Gurkhas and those elements of the Full-time Reserve Service (FTRS) who are counted against the workforce requirement (see [glossary](#) for more detail).

Workforce Requirement is the number of Service personnel needed, based on the Defence Planning Round, set for each of the three Services.

Full-Time Trained Strength (RN/RM & RAF) and Full-Time Trade Trained Strength (Army) and Workforce requirement

The Full-time Trained Strength (FTTS) (RN/RM & RAF) and Full-time Trade Trained Strength (FTTTS) (Army) (which comprises military personnel who have completed both 'Phase 1' and 'Phase 2' training) is counted against the Workforce Requirement. The difference between the two is measured as either a surplus or deficit. This is one indicator of the Service's ability to execute military tasks. Other indicators include the surplus / deficit within key trades or in specific Ranks.

As at 1 July 2019, the Tri-Service FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) & FTTTS (Army) has decreased by 2.1 per cent (2,850 personnel) since 1 July 2018. The FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army) comprises: 129,810 Regular personnel (97.3 per cent), 2,910 Gurkhas (2.2 per cent); and 740 Full-time Reserve Service personnel (0.6 per cent) who are filling Regular posts and count against the Workforce Requirement.

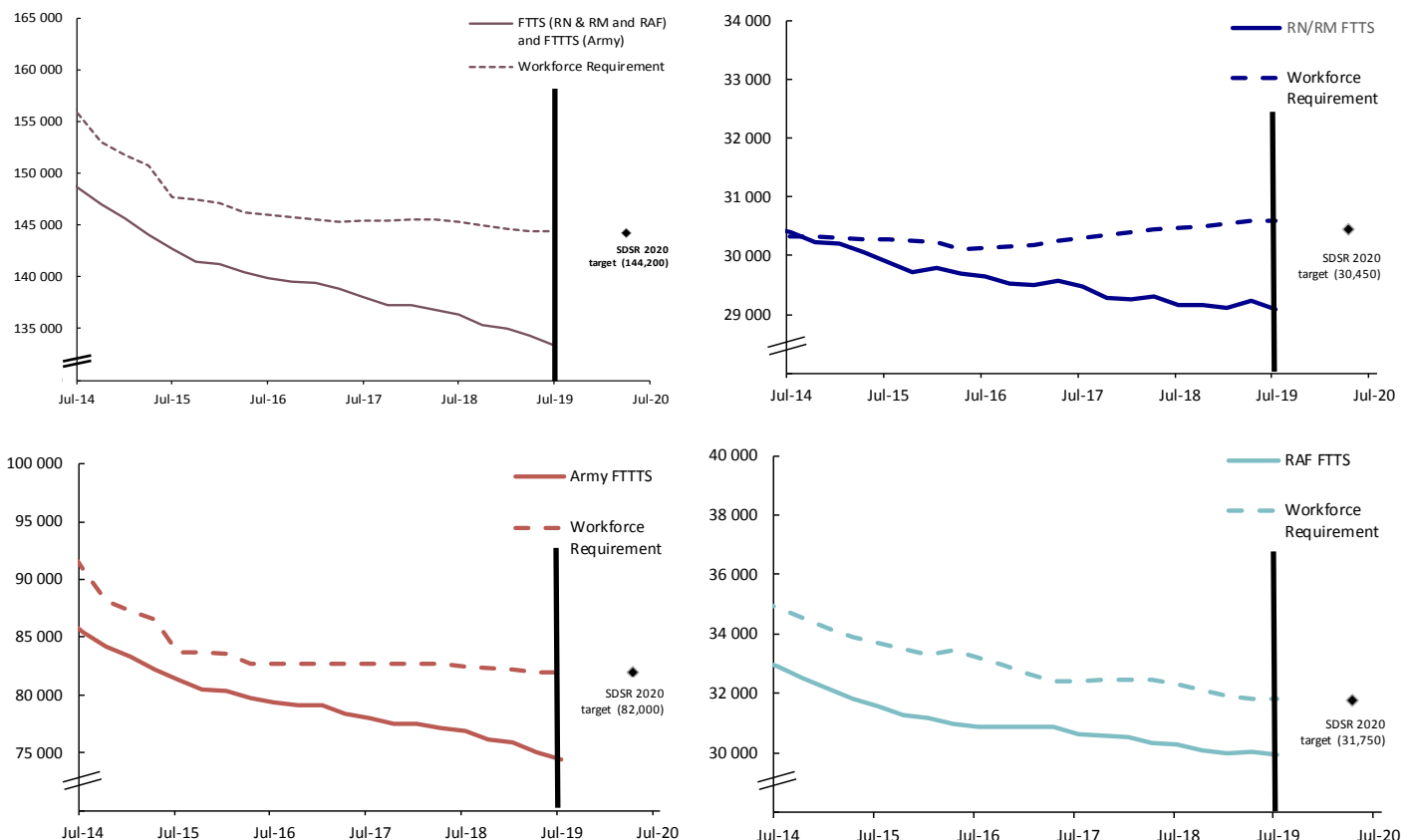
Table 3: FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army) against Workforce Requirement

	1 Jul 16	1 Jul 17	1 Jul 18	1 Jan 19	1 Apr 19	1 Jul 19	SDSR 2020 Targets
FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army)	139,910	138,050	136,310	134,990	134,300	133,460	
Workforce Requirement	145,950	145,370	145,260	144,640	144,410	144,440	144,200
% Surplus/Deficit	-4.1%	-5.0%	-6.2%	-6.7%	-7.0%	-7.6%	
RN/RM FTTS	29,650	29,460	29,150	29,100	29,220	29,090	
Workforce Requirement	30,120	30,300	30,480	30,540	30,580	30,600	30,450
% Surplus/Deficit	-1.6%	-2.8%	-4.4%	-4.7%	-4.4%	-4.9%	
Army FTTTS	79,390	77,940	76,880	75,880	75,070	74,440	
Workforce Requirement	82,640	82,640	82,480	82,160	82,000	82,000	82,000
% Surplus/Deficit	-3.9%	-5.7%	-6.8%	-7.6%	-8.5%	-9.2%	
RAF FTTS	30,870	30,650	30,280	30,010	30,010	29,930	
Workforce Requirement	33,190	32,430	32,300	31,940	31,820	31,840	31,750
% Surplus/Deficit	-7.0%	-5.5%	-6.3%	-6.0%	-5.7%	-6.0%	

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

The current deficit against the Workforce Requirement is 7.6 per cent for the UK Armed Forces. There is a deficit of 4.9 per cent, 9.2 per cent and 6.0 per cent in the Royal Navy/Royal Marines (RN/RM), the Army and the Royal Air Force (RAF) respectively, as can be seen in Table 3.

Figure 2: FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army) against Workforce Requirement and 2020 target derived from SDSR 2015



UK Regular Personnel (excluding Gurkhas)

As at 1 July 2019, the Trained and Untrained Strength of the UK Regular Forces (which excludes Gurkhas) was 143,780. The Service split for this figure can be found in Table 4 below.

There are 10,120 untrained personnel in the UK Regular Forces (excluding Gurkhas), of which 3,760 are in the RN/RM, 3,820 in the Army and 2,940 are in the RAF. The Untrained Strength reflects the number of personnel who can potentially join the Trained Strength.

	01-Jul-18		01-Jul-19	
RN/RM	32,384		32,469	
of which Trained	28,798	88.9%	28,713	88.4%
Army	79,896		78,481	
of which Trained	77,198	96.6%	75,063	95.6%
of which Trade Trained	73,839	92.4%	71,209	90.7%
RAF	32,848		32,832	
of which Trained	30,246	92.1%	29,891	91.0%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Intake is defined as the number joining the strength, whereas **outflow** is the number leaving.

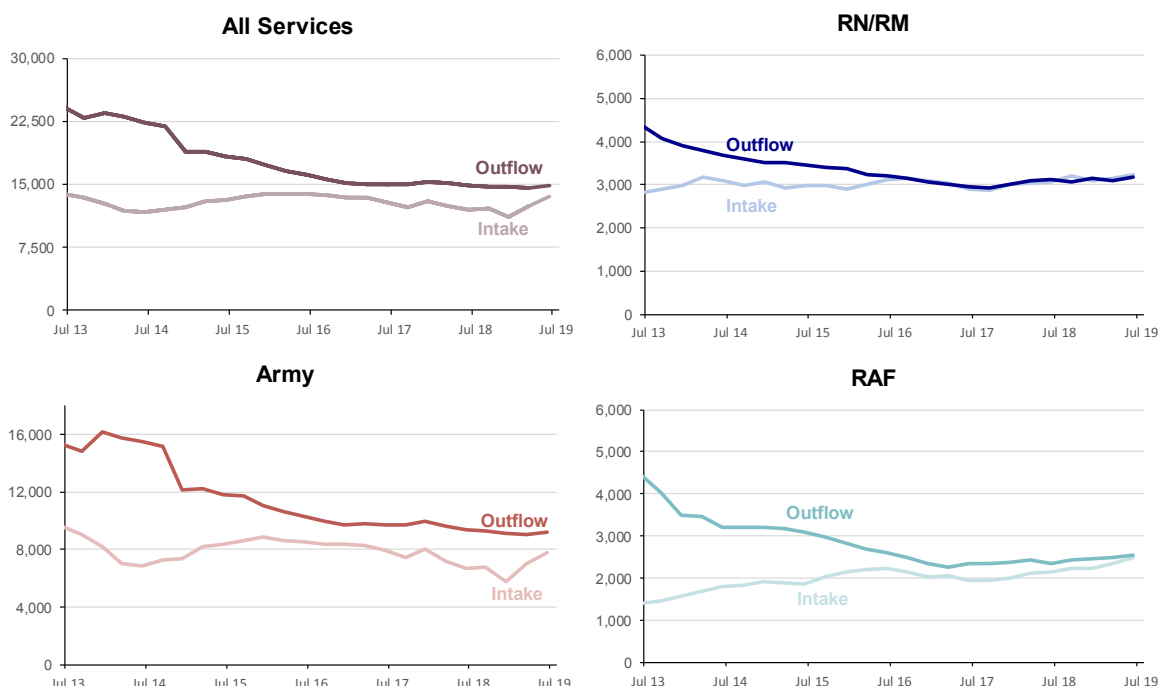
Intake and Outflow

In the 12 months to 30 June 2019, there was a net outflow of 1,350 personnel from the UK Regular Forces. This has decreased compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2018, where there was a net outflow of 2,950 personnel.

Intake

- Intake into the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 13,520 in the 12 months to 30 June 2019. This has increased from 11,920 in the 12 months to 30 June 2018.
- Of the current intake, 10.4 per cent was into Officers and 89.6 per cent was into Other Ranks.
- Compared to the 12 months to 30 June 2018, intake to the RN/RM, Army and RAF has increased by 5.3 per cent, 16.4 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively. The increase in Army intake reflects improved performance against the previous year, where intake was lower than previous years. Army intake is now at a similar level to two years previously, which can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Intake to and Outflow from the UK Regular Forces over a 12-month period



UK Regular Personnel

Outflow

- Outflow from the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 14,880 in the 12 months to 30 June 2019; which is a small increase from 14,860 in the 12 months to 30 June 2018.
- Across all Services, VO was the most common reason for outflow of Trained and Trade-Trained personnel, accounting for 60.9 per cent of outflow in the 12 months to 30 June 2019.
- In the 12 months to 30 June 2019, 7,530 trained (RN/RM & RAF) and trade trained (Army) personnel left through VO; the VO rate was 5.7 per cent. The VO Rate for the RN/RM was 5.1 per cent, for the RAF it was 5.0 per cent and for the Army it was higher, at 6.3 per cent.
- In the 12 months to 30 June 2019, the VO rate amongst Other Ranks (6.1 per cent) is higher when compared to Officers (4.3 per cent).
- The RAF had the highest percentage of outflow accounted for by VO (67.1 per cent), this can be explained by the lower figures for other wastage when compared with the other Services.

Voluntary Outflow (VO) encompasses all trained (RN/RM & RAF) and Trade Trained (Army) personnel who voluntarily exit before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

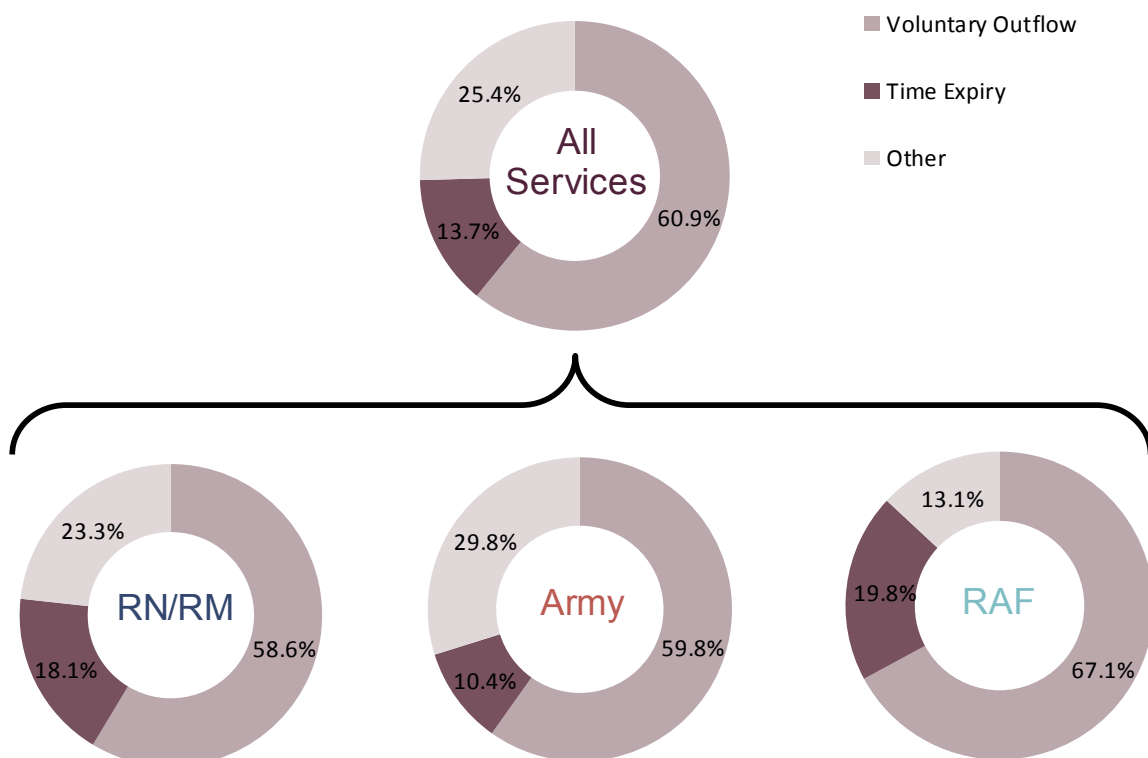
Time Expiry is a term used to describe those in the Armed Services who reach the end of their engagement or commission and then leave.

Other includes outflow from the trained (RN/RM & RAF) and trade trained (Army) strength due to, amongst others, medical reasons, misconduct, compassionate, dismissals and death.

VO Rate is the number of personnel voluntarily outflowing as a proportion of the average Trained Strength for the outflow period.

There is no single reason why personnel leave on Voluntary Outflow, but the personnel who completed the [Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey](#) indicated reasons for leaving the Armed Forces included the impact of Service life on family and personal life and opportunities outside the Armed Forces.

Figure 4: Outflow of trained (RN/RM & RAF) and trade trained (Army) UK Regulars by exit reason (12 months to 30 June 2019)



Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Programme Monitoring

Following consultation on changes to the Army Trained Strength definition and the removal of the FR20 intake targets, the MOD released Future Reserves 2020 Trained Strength growth profiles in a [Written Ministerial Statement](#) on 8 November 2016. Reporting of the growth of the Reserves will be based on Trained Strength profiles only.

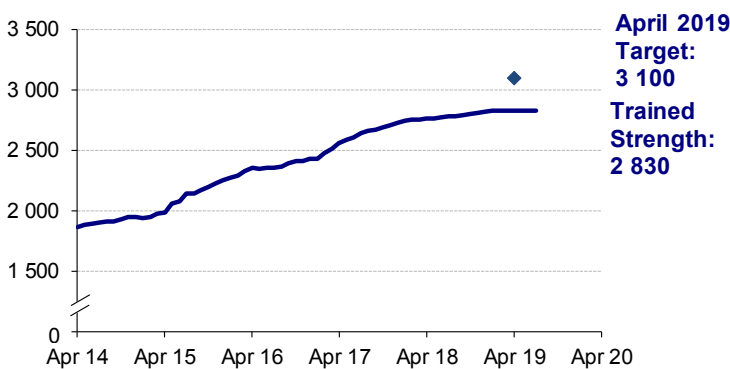
Future Reserves 2020 includes Volunteer Reserves who are mobilised, High Readiness Reserves and those Volunteer Reserves serving on Full-time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitment (ADC). Sponsored Reserves who provide a more cost effective solution than Volunteer Reserves are also included in the Army Reserve FR20.

Future Reserves 2020 Strength

Following this, progress against FR20 population Trained Strength targets are reported in Table 6a of the [Excel tables](#).

The total **Trained and Untrained Strength** of the Tri-Service Future Reserves 2020 at 1 July 2019 was 36,580, an increase of 510 personnel or 1.4 per cent since 1 July 2018.

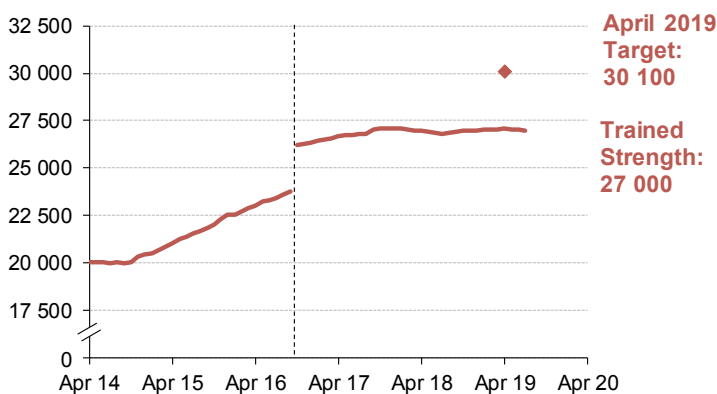
Figure 5: Maritime Reserve Trained Strength



The Maritime Reserve total strength as at 1 July 2019 was 3,900. This is an increase of 240 personnel (6.6 per cent) since 1 July 2018.

Figure 5 shows that the Maritime Reserve Trained Strength was 2,830 as at 1 July 2019. This is an increase of 50 personnel (1.9 per cent) since 1 July 2018.

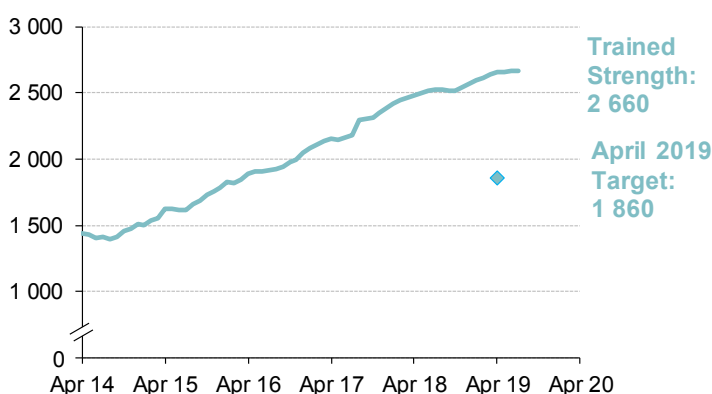
Figure 6: Army Reserve Trained Strength



The Army Reserve total strength as at 1 July 2019 was 29,590. This is an increase of 170 personnel (0.6 per cent) since 1 July 2018.

Figure 6 shows that the Army Reserve Trained Strength was 27,000 as at 1 July 2019. This is an increase of 210 (0.8 per cent) since 1 July 2018.

Figure 7: RAF Reserves Trained Strength



The RAF Reserves total strength as at 1 July 2019 was 3,100. This is an increase of 100 personnel (3.3 per cent) since 1 July 2018.

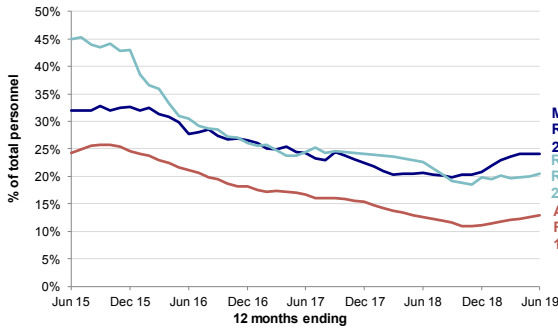
Figure 7 shows that as at 1 July 2019 the RAF Reserves Trained Strength was 2,660. This is an increase of 140 personnel (5.4 per cent) since 1 July 2018.

Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Programme Monitoring

FR20 Intake and Outflow statistics

Intake and outflow statistics report how many people have left or joined the Trained or Untrained Strengths. As well as leavers and new recruits, this can include personnel transferring to or from the Regular Forces, other Reserve populations, or Reserve re-joiners.

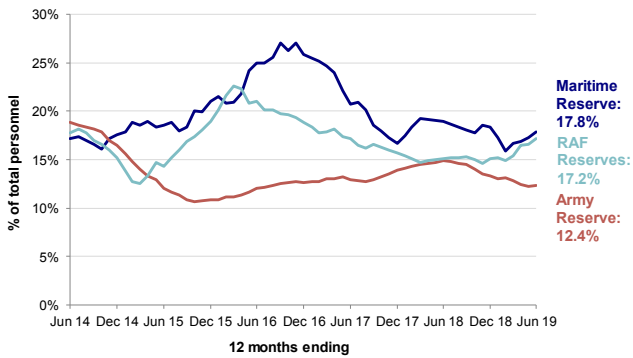
Figure 8: Total intake rate by Service



The total intake rates for each Service in the 12 months to 1 July 2019 are as follows:

- The Maritime Reserve total intake rate was **24.2 per cent**; an increase of 3.5 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2018.
- The Army Reserve total intake rate was **13.0 per cent**; an increase of 0.3 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2018.
- The RAF Reserves total intake rate was **20.4 per cent**; a decrease of 2.2 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2018.

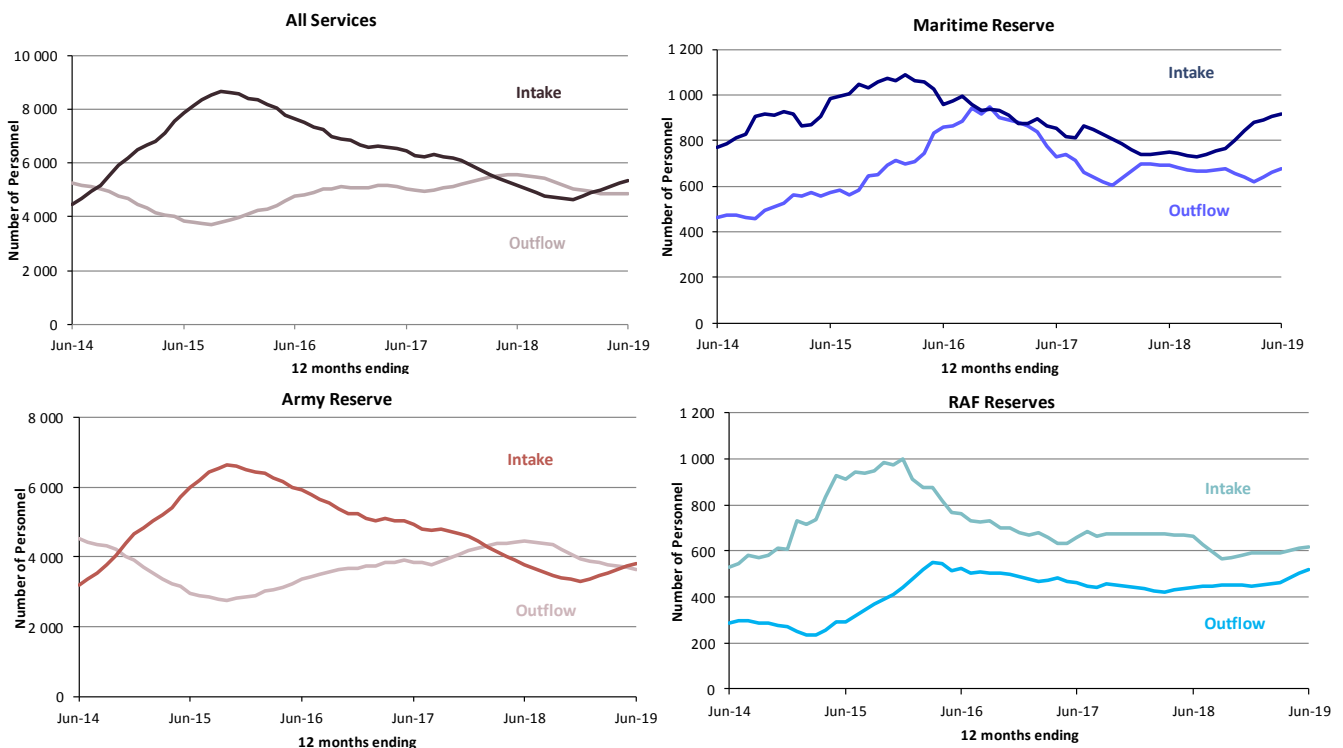
Figure 9: Total outflow rate by Service



The total outflow rates for each Service in the 12 months to 1 July 2019 are as follows:

- The Maritime Reserve total outflow rate was **17.8 per cent**; a decrease of 1.1 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2018.
- The Army Reserve total outflow rate was **12.4 per cent**; a decrease of 2.5 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2018.
- The RAF Reserves total outflow rate was **17.2 per cent**; an increase of 1.1 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2018.

Figure 10: Intake to and Outflow from the FR20 Reserves over 12 month period



Separated Service

Separated service measures absence from normal place of duty. The time an individual experiences separated service is compared against each Service's "**Individual Harmony**" guidelines to ensure a balance between duty and leisure for all Service personnel.

A breach of individual harmony guidelines occurs when Service personnel experience separated service for longer than the period outlined in individual harmony guidelines, which are based on the structures and organisation of that Service. The guidelines are measured over a 36 month period and the limits are **660 days** away for the RN/RM; **498 days** for the Army; and **468 days** away for the RAF.

Separated Service concerns personnel who are serving away from their usual place of duty or are unable to enjoy leisure at their normal place of duty or residence at place of duty.

Individual Harmony is the freedom to enjoy leisure at the normal place of duty or residence at place of duty; this includes leave and adventurous training.

Using 1 April 2017 as an example:

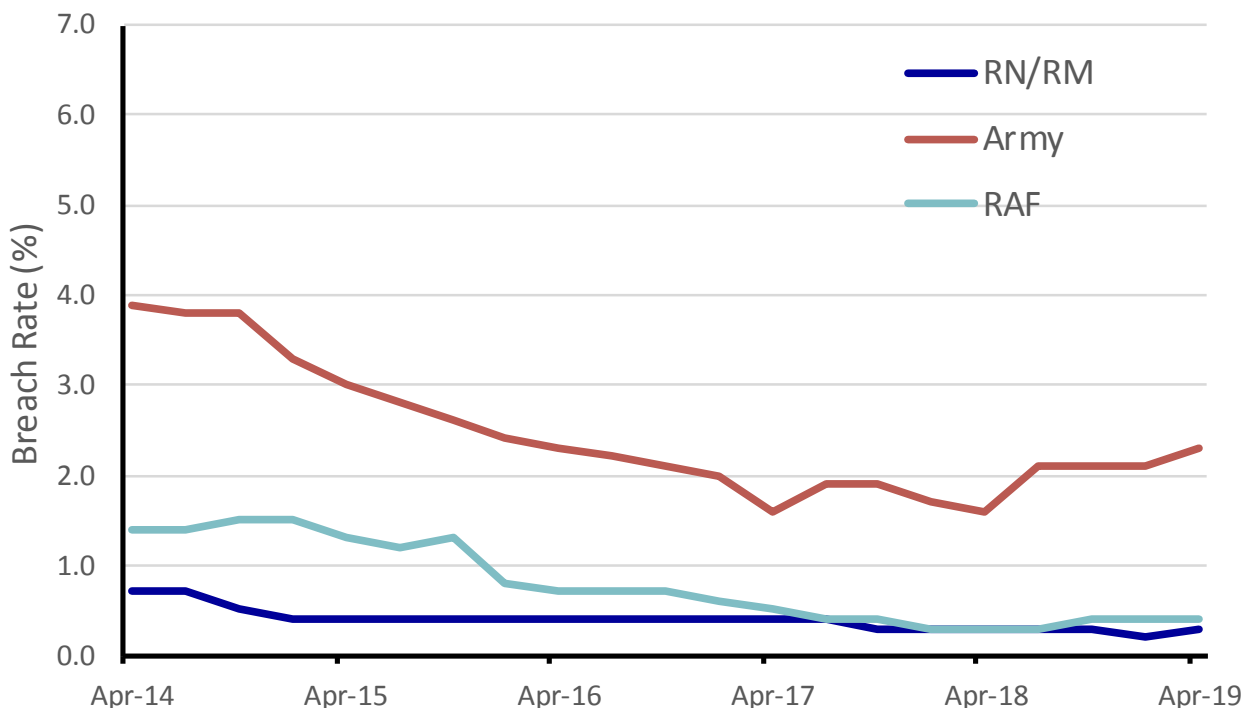
Trained/Trade Trained UK Regular personnel breaching in the 36 months ending to 31 Mar 2017

Trained UK Regular personnel as at 1 Apr 2017

The percentage breaching harmony has been on a downward trend. The recent increase in Army reflects increasing demands of operations and exercises, enabling support for [Ex Saif Sareea 3](#) and [Ex Trident Juncture](#).

Separated service data can be found in table 10 of the accompanying [Excel tables](#).

Figure 11: Percentage of UK Regular Forces breaching harmony (1 Apr 2014 - 1 April 2019)



Further Information

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.

The MOD Disclosure Control and Rounding policy is published on GOV.UK and we have applied this policy to the statistics in the accompanying Excel tables. The policy is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defence-statistics-policies>.

Revisions

Corrections to the published statistics will be made if errors are found, or if figures change as a result of improvements to methodology or changes to definitions. When making corrections, we will follow the Ministry of Defence [Statistics Revisions and Corrections Policy](#). All corrected figures will be identified by the symbol “r”, and an explanation will be given of the reason for and size of the revision. Corrections which would have a significant impact on the utility of the statistics will be corrected as soon as possible, by reissuing the publication. Minor errors will also be corrected, but for efficient use of resource these corrections may be timed to coincide with the next annual release of the publication.

There have been a number of revisions since the previous edition. In Table 1 we have revised an inputting error from 1 October 2018. In Table 5b, there was a calculating error for the previous two quarters that has been revised and Table 7a has also been revised for inputting errors. The Workforce Requirement figures in Table 3a have also been updated from the last quarter.

Symbols

	Discontinuity in time series
*	not applicable
..	not available
–	Zero
~	5 or fewer
p	Provisional
e	Estimate
r	Revised

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

Further Information (cont.)

Contact Us

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

Defence Statistics (Tri-Service) Telephone: 0207 807 8896
Email: DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.gov.uk

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request for Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence. For more information, see:

<https://www.gov.uk/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/the-freedom-of-information-act>

Other contact points within Defence Statistics are:

Defence Expenditure Analysis	030 6793 4531	DefStrat-Econ-ESES-PQFOI@mod.gov.uk
Naval Service Manpower	023 9262 8738	DefStrat-Stat-Navy@mod.gov.uk
Army Manpower	01264 886175	DefStrat-Stat-Army-Enquiries@mod.gov.uk
RAF Manpower	01494 496822	DefStrat-Stat-Air@mod.gov.uk
Tri-Service Manpower	020 7807 8896	DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.gov.uk
Civilian Manpower	020 7218 1359	DefStrat-Stat-Civ Enquiries@mod.gov.uk
Health Information	030 6798 4423	DefStrat-Stat-Health-PQ-FOI@mod.gov.uk

Please note that these email addresses may change later in the year.

If you wish to correspond by mail, our postal address is:

Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)
Ministry of Defence, Main Building
Floor 3 Zone M
Whitehall
London
SW1A 2HB

For general MOD enquiries, please call: 020 7218 9000