



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 Reserve personnel numbers in this report relate to the targets outlined in the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme. We await the outcome of the Integrated Review and Spending Review to determine if there will be any new targets for Regular personnel which would be included in future publications.

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

▲ 193,460	Strength of UK Forces Service Personnel at 1 July 2020 <i>An increase of 1,800 (0.9 per cent) since 1 July 2019</i>
▼ 132,250	Full-time Trained Strength (RN/RM & RAF) and Full-time Trade Trained Strength (Army) at 1 July 2020 <i>a decrease of 1,200 (0.9 per cent) since 1 July 2019</i>
▲ 8.5%	Deficit against the planned number of personnel needed (Workforce Requirement) at 1 July 2020 <i>an increase in the deficit from 7.6 per cent as at 1 July 2019</i>
▲ 15,250	People joined the UK Regular Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020) <i>an increase of 1,740 (12.9 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▼ 14,310	People left the UK Regular Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020) <i>A decrease of 560 (3.8 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▲ 33,010	Strength of the Trained Future Reserves 2020 at 1 July 2020 <i>an increase of 520 (1.6 per cent) since 1 July 2019</i>
▲ 5,460	People joined the Future Reserves 2020 in the past 12 months (1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020) <i>an increase of 100 (2.0 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▲ 4,930	People left the Future Reserves 2020 in the past 12 months (1 July 2019) - 30 June 2020) <i>an increase of 80 (1.7 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>

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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 Analysis-Tri-Service@mod.gov.uk

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Introduction

This publication contains information on the **strength, intake, outflow and gains to trained strength** 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**.

There have been a number of revisions in this publication, details of these can be found on page 13.

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 previous versions of this publication 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. The Integrated Review and Spending Review will determine if there will be any new targets for Regular service personnel to be reported in future publications.

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 was enabled 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.

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.

At the time of this statistical release, there has been no formal announcement of new targets beyond 31 March 2019. However, the Ministry of Defence's recruitment campaign is a long-term programme and numbers continue to grow.

UK Service Personnel

Application data since 1 October 2017 has not been available. We are currently verifying 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 193,460 which includes:

- All **UK Regular** personnel and all **Gurkha** personnel (which combined at 1 July 2020 comprised 76.8 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- **Volunteer Reserve** personnel (which at 1 July 2020 comprised 19.2 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 2020 comprised 4.0 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 increased between 1 July 2019 and 1 July 2020 by 0.9 per cent (1,800 personnel), as shown in Table 1. Since 1 July 2019, the total strength of the UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Volunteer Reserves and Other Personnel have all increased.

Table 1: Trends in UK Forces Strength¹

	1 Jul 17	1 Jul 18	1 Jul 19	01-Jan-20	01-Apr-20	01-Jul-20	% Change since 1 Jul 19
UK Forces Personnel	196,000	192,380	191,660	192,160	193,980	193,460	0.9%
UK Regular Forces	148,080	145,130	143,780	144,030	145,320	144,750	0.7%
Gurkhas	2,960	3,120	3,410	3,370	3,760	3,750	10.2%
Volunteer Reserve	36,710	36,250	36,680	36,940	37,060	37,150	1.3%
Other Personnel	8,250	7,880	7,790	7,830	7,840	7,810	0.3%
Royal Navy / Royal Marines	38,450	38,410	38,770	38,980	39,050	39,420	1.7%
UK Regular Forces	32,460	32,380	32,470	32,640	32,760	33,050	1.8%
Volunteer Reserve	3,600	3,660	3,900	3,920	3,870	3,950	1.4%
Other Personnel	2,390	2,370	2,400	2,420	2,420	2,420	0.4%
Army	120,620	116,940	115,750	116,030	117,560	116,800	0.9%
UK Regular Forces	82,610	79,900	78,480	78,620	79,620	78,880	0.5%
Gurkhas	2,960	3,120	3,410	3,370	3,760	3,750	10.2%
Volunteer Reserve	30,310	29,600	29,680	29,860	29,980	30,020	1.1%
Other Personnel	4,740	4,330	4,190	4,180	4,200	4,160	-0.7%
Royal Air Force	36,930	37,030	37,130	37,150	37,370	37,240	0.3%
UK Regular Forces	33,010	32,850	32,830	32,770	32,940	32,820	0.0%
Volunteer Reserve	2,810	3,000	3,100	3,160	3,200	3,180	2.7%
Other Personnel	1,110	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,220	1,240	3.2%

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

The Full-time Trained Strength (FTTS) Royal Navy/Royal Marines and Royal Air Force (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.

The Tri-Service FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army) has decreased by 0.9 per cent (1,200 personnel) between 1 July 2019 and 1 July 2020. The FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army) comprises: 128,400 Regular personnel (97.1 per cent), 3,160 Gurkhas (2.4 per cent), and 690 Full-time Reserve Service personnel (0.5 per cent) who are filling Regular posts and count against the Workforce Requirement.

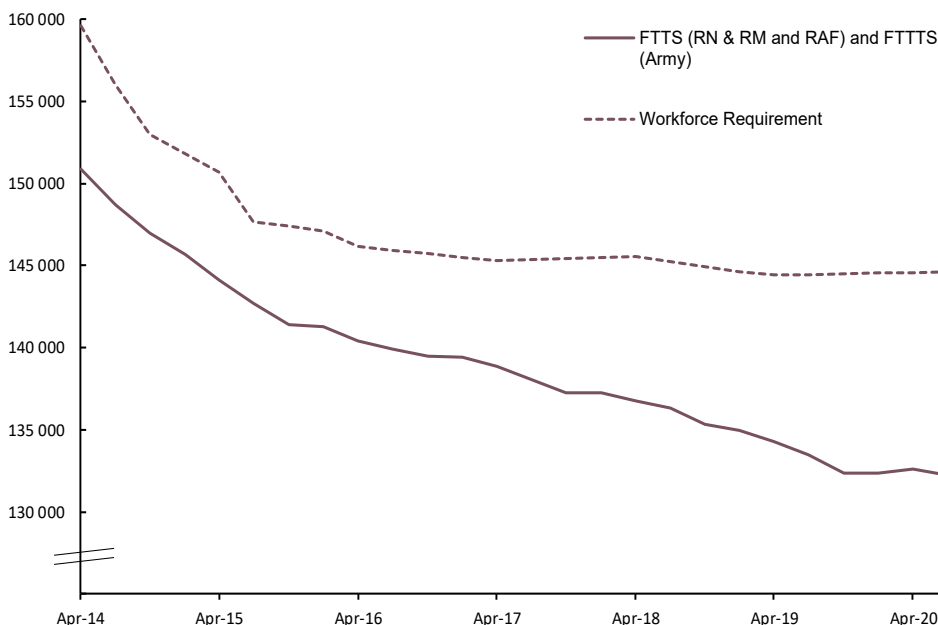
Table 2: FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army) against Workforce Requirement

	1 Jul 17	1 Jul 18	1 Jul 19	1 Jan 20	1 Apr 20	1 Jul 20
FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army)	138,050	136,310	133,460	132,360	132,630 r	132,250
Workforce Requirement	145,370	145,260	144,460	144,530	144,580 r	144,610
% Surplus/Deficit	-5.0%	-6.2%	-7.6%	-8.4%	-8.3%	-8.5%
RN/RM FTTS	29,460	29,150	29,090	28,890	29,040	28,860
Workforce Requirement	30,300	30,480	30,600	30,630	30,650 r	30,670
% Surplus/Deficit	-3.4%	-4.4%	-4.9%	-5.7%	-5.2%	-5.9%
Army FTTTS	77,940	76,880	74,440	73,670	73,900 r	73,780
Workforce Requirement	82,640	82,480	82,020	82,030	82,050 r	82,050
% Surplus/Deficit	-5.7%	-6.8%	-9.2%	-10.2%	-9.9%	-10.1%
RAF FTTS	30,650	30,280	29,930	29,800	29,690	29,610
Workforce Requirement	32,430	32,300	31,840	31,870	31,880 r	31,890
% Surplus/Deficit	-5.5%	-6.3%	-6.0%	-6.5%	-6.9%	-7.1%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

The current deficit against the Workforce Requirement is 8.5 per cent for the UK Armed Forces. There is a deficit of 5.9 per cent, 10.1 per cent and 7.1 per cent in the (RN/RM), the Army and the (RAF) respectively, as can be seen in Table 2.

Figure 1: FTTS (RN/RM & RAF) and FTTTS (Army) against Workforce Requirement



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.

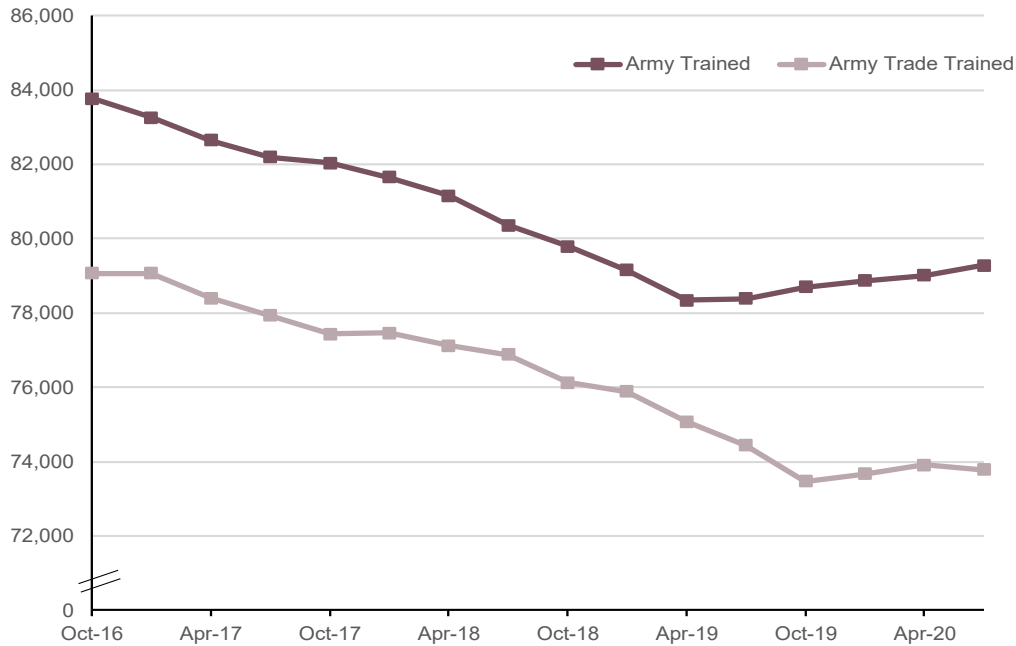
Full-Time Trained and Trade-Trained Strength (Army)

Table 3: Comparison of Full-Time Trained and Trade-Trained Strengths (Army)

	1 Jul 19	1 Oct 19	1 Jan 20	1 Apr 20	1 Jul 20
Full-Time Trained Strength	78,390	78,680	78,870	79,010	79,280
of which Trade Trained	74,440	73,470	73,670	73,900 r	73,780

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Figure 2: FTTS & FTTTS in the Army since Trained Strength definition change (Oct 16)



As can be seen from Figure 2, Army trained strength (FTTS) fell consistently between October 2016 and April 2019. This trend has now changed due to an increase in recruitment, which has fed into an increase in the number of recruits completing Phase 1 Training. Between October 2019 and April 2020, this increase fed into an increase into the Trade Trained (FTTTS) strength.

Table 4: Army Officers and Other Ranks by Training Status

	1 Jul 17	1 Jul 18	1 Jul 19	1 Jan 20	1 Apr 20	1 Jul 20
Trained Officers	12,450	12,620	12,650	12,660	12,520	12,720
Trade Trained Officers	12,170	12,250	12,270	12,080	12,260 r	12,440
Trained Other Ranks	69,740	67,740	65,740	66,200	66,490	66,560
Trade Trained Other Ranks	65,770	64,630	62,170	61,580	61,640 r	61,340

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Since 1 July 2017, the strength of the trained and trade trained Officers has remained fairly stable. However, the strength of trained and trade trained Other Ranks has decreased by 4.6 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively, as can be inferred from Table 4 above. Due to the relatively large size of the Other Ranks population compared to the Officers, the decrease in Other Ranks strength has led to the overall decrease in FTTS and FTTTS strength over the same period, as seen in Figure 2 and Table 4. This trend has reversed since 1 October 2019 and has since stabilised.

UK Regular Personnel (excluding Gurkhas)

As at 1 July 2020, the Trained and Untrained Strength of the UK Regular Forces (which excludes Gurkhas) was 144,750. The Service split for this figure can be found in Table 5 below.

There are 11,440 untrained personnel in the UK Regular Forces (excluding Gurkhas), of which 4,500 are in the RN/RM, 3,670 in the Army and 3,260 are in the RAF. The Untrained Strength reflects the number of personnel who can potentially join the Trained Strength.

Table 5: UK Regular Forces by Service and Training Status

	1 Jul 19		1 Jul 20	
RN/RM	32,470		33,050	
<i>of which</i> Trained	28,710	88.4%	28,550	86.4%
Army	78,480		78,880	
<i>of which</i> Trained	75,060	95.6%	75,210	95.3%
<i>of which</i> Trade Trained	71,210	90.7%	70,300	89.1%
RAF	32,830		32,820	
<i>of which</i> Trained	29,890	91.0%	29,560	90.1%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

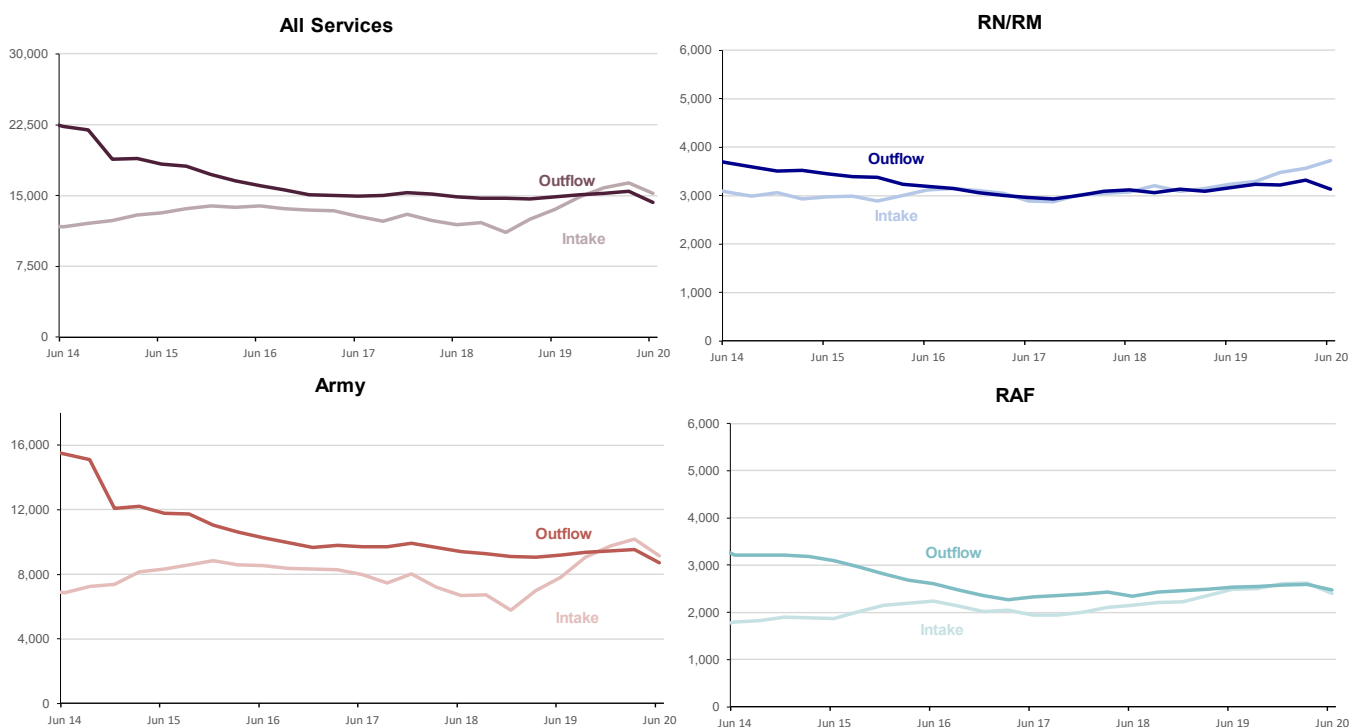
Intake and Outflow

In the 12 months to 30 June 2020 there was a net intake of 940 personnel to the UK Regular Forces. This is in contrast to a net outflow of 1,360 in the 12 months to 30 June 2019. This is mainly driven by an increase in intake to Army Regulars, which has increased by 17.1 per cent. In the 12 months to January 2020 intake outstripped outflow for the first time since June 2010.

Intake

- Intake into the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 15,250 in the 12 months to 30 June 2020. This has increased from 13,520 in the 12 months to 30 June 2019.
- Compared to the 12 months to 30 June 2019, intake to the RN/RM and Army has increased by 15.0 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively. Intake to the RAF has decreased by 3.2 per cent compared with the 12 months to 30 June 2019.

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



UK Regular Personnel

Outflow

- Outflow from the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 14,310 in the 12 months to 30 June 2020; down from 14,880 in the 12 months to 30 June 2019.
- Across all Services, VO was the most common reason for outflow of Trained and Trade-Trained personnel, accounting for 62.8 per cent of outflow in the 12 months to 30 June 2020 (See Figure 4).
- In the 12 months to 30 June 2020, 6,890 trained (RN/RM & RAF) and trade trained (Army) personnel left through VO; the VO rate was 5.4 per cent. The VO Rate for the RN/RM was 4.8 per cent, for the RAF it was 4.6 per cent and for the Army it was 5.9 per cent.
- In the 12 months to 30 June 2020, the VO rate amongst Other Ranks was 5.6 per cent, this is higher than the VO rate for Officers which was 4.2 per cent.

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.

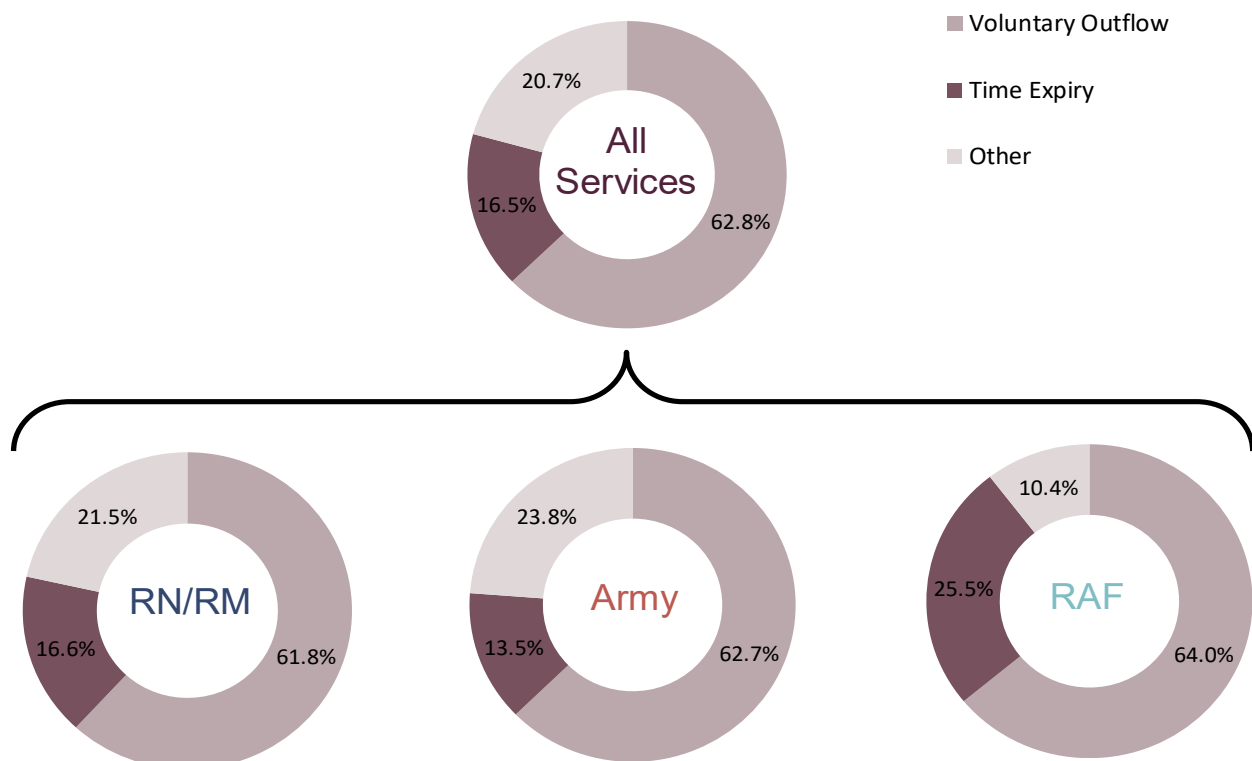
Time Expiry is a term used to describe those in the Armed Services who reach the end of their engagement or commission and then leave.

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 2020)



UK Regular Personnel

Gains to Trained Strength and Trained Outflow

In the 12 months to 30 June 2020, there was a net loss of trained strength of 1,090 personnel from the UK Regular Forces. This is 59.6 per cent lower than the net loss for the 12 months to 30 June 2019 (2,700).

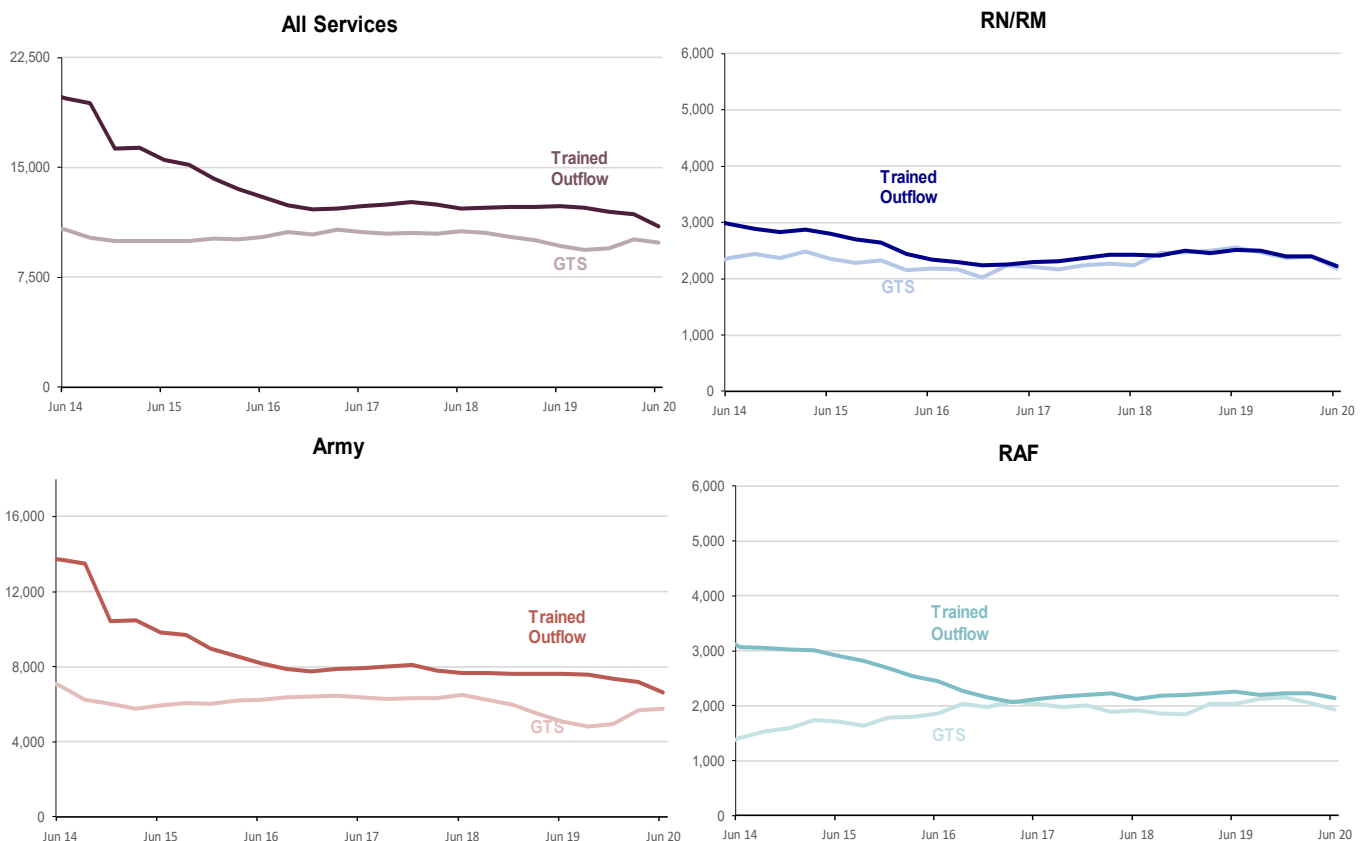
- Trained direct entrants in the 12 months to 30 June 2020 was 620. This is an increase of 3.5 per cent from the 12 months to 30 June 2019.
- Personnel completing Phase 2 training in the 12 months to 30 June 2020 was 9,260. This has increased by 2.2 per cent when compared against the previous 12 month period (9,060).
- Compared to the 12 months to 30 June 2019, gains to trained strength for the RN/RM and RAF decreased by 15.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively for the 12 months to 31 March 2020. Gains to trade trained strength for Army have increased by 14.0 per cent when compared against the same period.
- Trained outflow from the RN/RM, Army and RAF in the 12 months ending 30 June 2020, has decreased by 11.5 per cent, 13.1 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively against the previous 12 months.

Gains to Trained Strength

(GTS) figures comprise all Regular personnel who complete Phase 2 training and those that enter directly into the Phase 2 trained strength. It excludes those returning to the Phase 2 trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).

Trained Outflow figures show Phase 2 trained outflow from 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.

Figure 5: GTS and Outflow from the UK Trained Regular Forces 12 month ending across the Armed Forces



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.

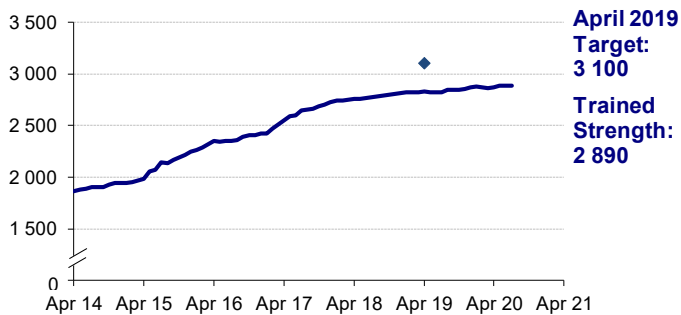
Future Reserves 2020 includes Volunteer Reserves who are mobilised, High Readiness Reserves and those Volunteer Reserves serving on Full-time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitment (ADC). Sponsored Reserves who provide a more cost effective solution than Volunteer Reserves are also included 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 2020 was 37,120, an increase of 530 personnel or 1.5 per cent since 1 July 2019.

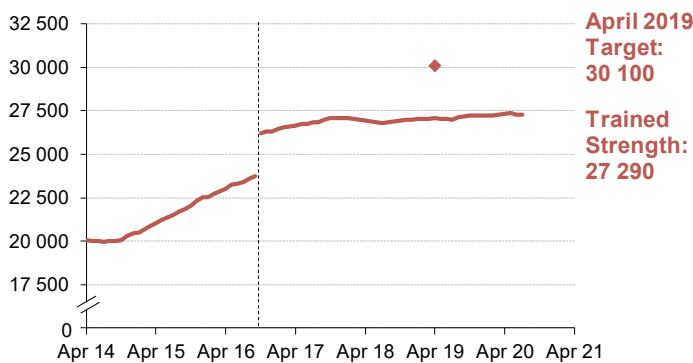
Figure 6: Maritime Reserve Trained Strength



The Maritime Reserve total strength as at 1 July 2020 was 3,950. This is an increase of 60 personnel (1.4 per cent) since 1 July 2019.

Figure 6 shows that the Maritime Reserve Trained Strength was 2,890 as at 1 July 2020. This is an increase of 60 personnel (2.3 per cent) since 1 July 2019.

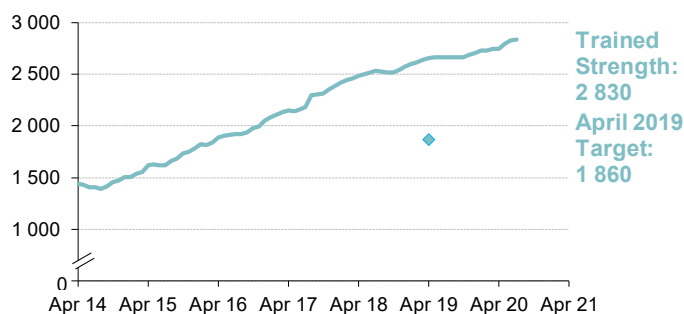
Figure 7: Army Reserve Trained Strength



The Army Reserve total strength as at 1 July 2020 was 29,980. This is an increase of 390 personnel (1.3 per cent) since 1 July 2019.

Figure 7 shows that the Army Reserve Trained Strength was 27,290 as at 1 July 2020. This is an increase of 290 (1.1 per cent) since 1 July 2019.

Figure 8: RAF Reserves Trained Strength



The RAF Reserves total strength as at 1 July 2020 was 3,180. This is an increase of 80 personnel (2.7 per cent) since 1 July 2019.

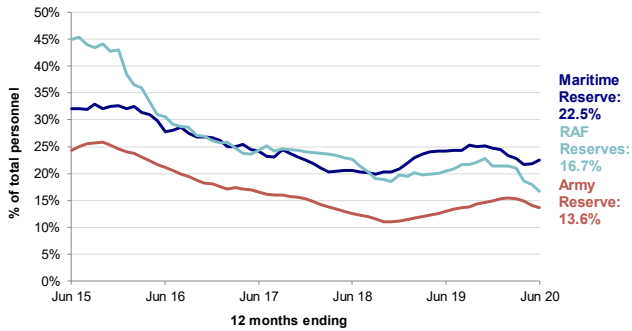
Figure 8 shows that as at 1 July 2020 the RAF Reserves Trained Strength was 2,830. This is an increase of 170 personnel (6.2 per cent) since 1 July 2019.

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 9: Total intake rate by Service



The total intake rates for each Service in the 12 months to 1 July 2020 are as follows:

- The Maritime Reserve total intake rate was **22.5 per cent**; a decrease of 1.6 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2019.
- The Army Reserve total intake rate was **13.6 per cent**; an increase of 0.6 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2019.
- The RAF Reserves total intake rate was **16.7 per cent**; a decrease of 3.7 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2019.

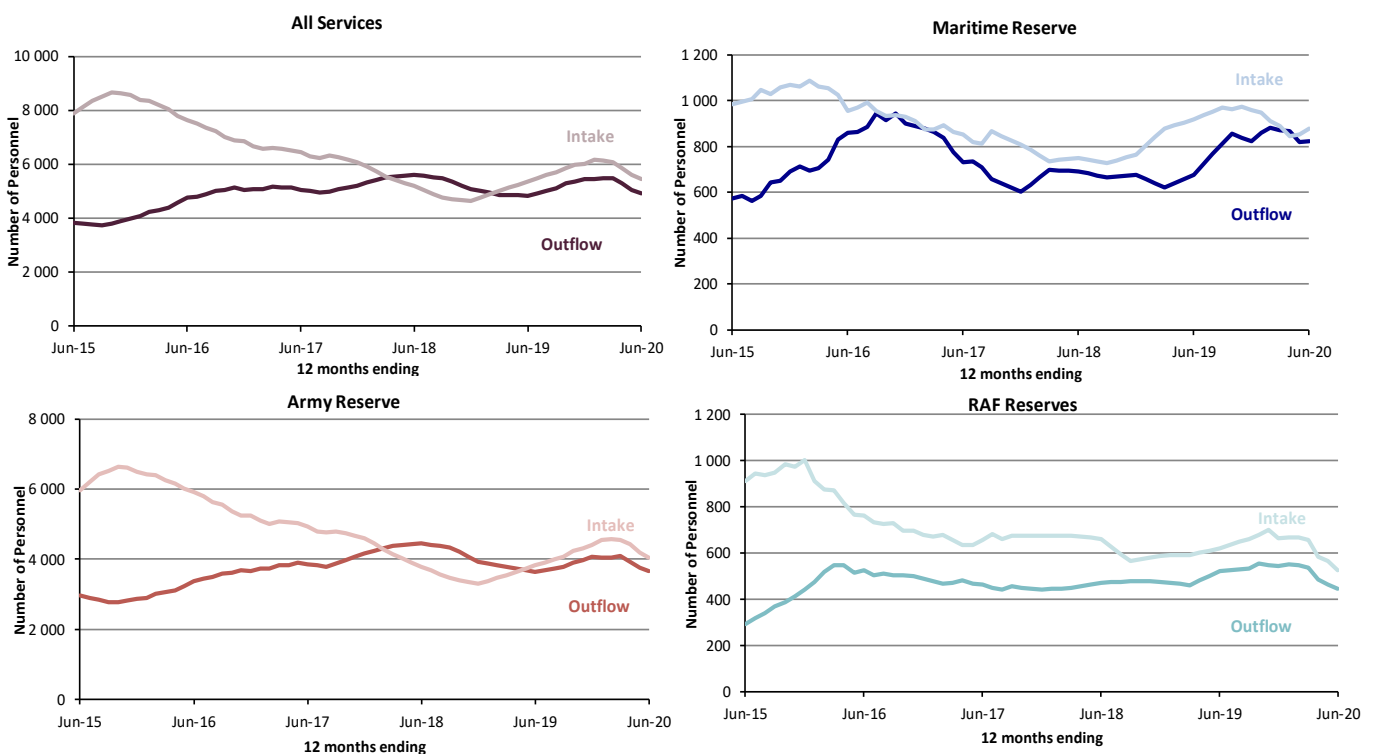
Figure 10: Total outflow rate by Service



The total outflow rates for each Service in the 12 months to 1 July 2020 are as follows:

- The Maritime Reserve total outflow rate was **21.1 per cent**; an increase of 3.2 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2019.
- The Army Reserve total outflow rate was **12.3 per cent**; a decrease of 0.1 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2019.
- The RAF Reserves total outflow rate was **14.1 per cent**; a decrease of 3.1 percentage points since the 12 months to 1 July 2019.

Figure 11: Intake to and Outflow from the FR20 Reserves over rolling 12-month periods



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 2020 as an example, the formula for the breach rate is as follows:

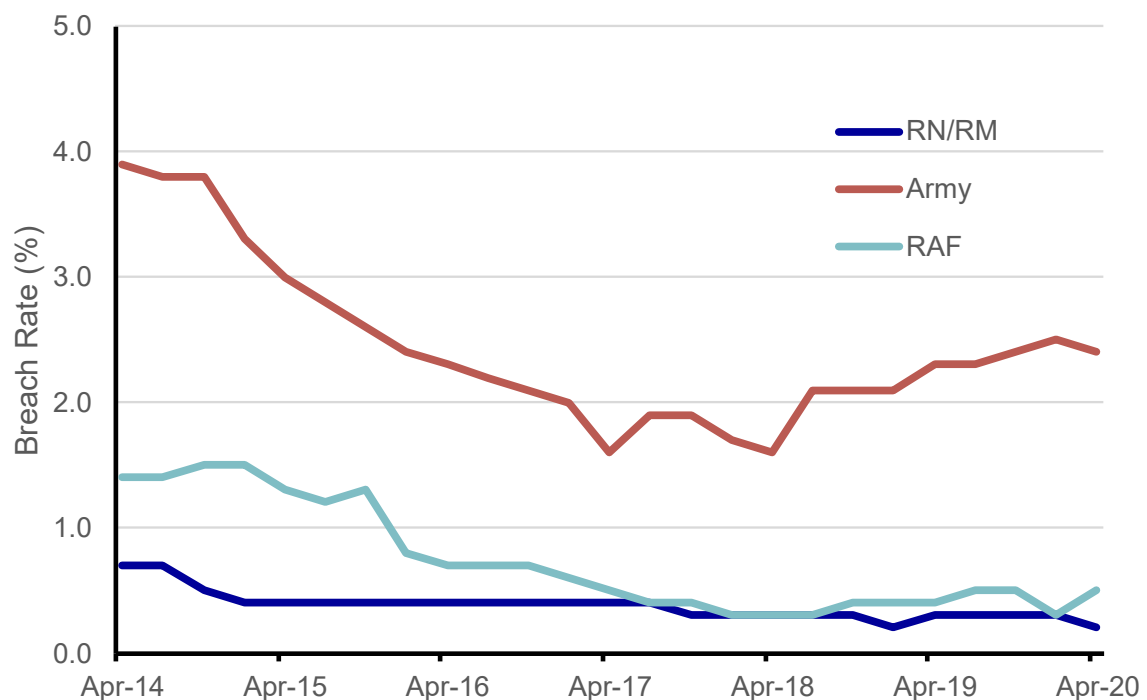
Trained/Trade Trained UK Regular personnel breaching in the 36 months ending to 31 Mar 2020

Trained UK Regular personnel as at 1 Apr 2020

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 12: Percentage of UK Regular Forces breaching harmony (1 April 2014 - 31 March 2020)



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 release of this quarterly publication.

The Army have made a data revision due to discrepancies with the underlying data. This has affected the FTTTS figures in tables 3a and 3c as at 1 April 2020.

The Army have made a revision on the Other Ranks trained intake and GTS trained direct entrants due to a processing error. This has affected tables 5a and 5b from 1 July 2019 to 1 April 2020.

The Workforce Requirement figures have been updated from the last quarter.

In Table 4 there have been revisions to the intake and outflow of the Regular Long Term Absentee (LTA) personnel as at 31 March 2020 due to a processing error.

The number of Sponsored Reserve and Volunteer Reserve personnel for the Army at 1 April 2020 has been revised due to a processing error. This impacts Tables 1, 2a, 8a and 8c.

The number of Officers and Other Ranks in the Army FR20 personnel have been revised due to a processing error which has affected Table 6a and 6b.

In Table 8a there have been revisions to the UK Reserve Forces Total as a result of a calculation error at April 2012.

In Table 8a and 8b there have been revisions to the number of Reserve Naval and Marine Forces personnel due to a processing error for Regular Reserve at 1 April 2012 to 1 January 2013.

In Table 8a and 8c there have been revisions to the number of Reserve Land Forces personnel due to an inputting error for Regular Reserve at 1 April 2012 to 1 January 2014 and a calculating error at 1 October 2015 to 1 July 2017.

In Table 8a and 8d there have been revisions to the number of Reserve Air Forces personnel due to data now being available for University Air Squadrons at 1 April 2012 to 1 January 2013 and an inputting error for Volunteer Reserve as at 1 July 2012, 1 January 2014 and 1 July 2015.

In Table 8c there have been revisions to the number of ADC personnel in the Army Volunteer Reserve for 1 October 2019 to 1 April 2020 due to an inputting error.

In Table 11a there has been a revision to the number of OF-4 personnel for 1 April 2020 due to an inputting error.

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:

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

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