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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 **198,810** at 1 April 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 **150,890** at 1 April 2014, **down from 160,710** at 1 April 2013. This was a **5.5 per cent deficit** against the number of personnel needed (**requirement**) by the Armed Forces. The Army and RAF were below the requirement and the Naval Service was slightly above the requirement; the largest shortfall was in the Army.
- The decrease in the number of Regular Army personnel (**See Tables 5a, 5b, and 5c**) is due in part to personnel leaving under Tranche 3 redundancies; on 18 June 2013 individuals were notified of redundancy, volunteers for redundancy serving up to six months notice whilst those selected for compulsory redundancy serving up to twelve months notice.

In the 12 months to 31 March 2014:

- The number of Service personnel who left the UK Regular Forces was **23,000**; a **decrease of 2.2 per cent** compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013. (See **Table 11**).

Future Reserve 2020 Key Points

- The trained strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve is **22,480, 470 higher** when compared to 1 January 2014 and **430 higher** when compared to 1 April 2013.
- **4,150** have joined the trained or untrained strength of the FR20 population in the 12 months to 31 March 2014, an **increase of 8.4 per cent** compared with current figures for the 12 months to 31 December 2013 (see **Table 9**).

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2. Full Time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service personnel (for a full description of FTRS, please refer to the Glossary at the end of this publication).
3. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.

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Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve population

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 enlistment targets to support the planned growth. Progress towards these targets will be reported within the UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR). The first trained strength targets were set for the end of Financial Year 2013-14 and performance against these is reported in the commentary to Table 6a of this publication. The announcement, along with all of the trained strength and enlistment targets, can be found on the Parliament website:

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

Army Reserve data

Data relating to the trained status of the Army Reserve (Group A) have been improved for April 2014 (see Table 6a). A data quality investigation identified approximately 130 Army Reserve (Group A) personnel whose training status was incorrectly recorded. A corrections exercise has resulted in these personnel, who were previously recorded as untrained, now being correctly reported within the trained strength for April 2014. A full data revision exercise will be carried out in due course to correct the trained status of the Army Reserve (Group A) back to April 2012. Until this time figures prior to April 2014 may underestimate the Army Reserve (Group A) trained strength. The extent of the underestimate for each quarter will not be known until the revisions are complete, but it is likely to be between 0 and 130. The untrained strengths (see Table 6b) are therefore believed to be overestimated by a similar amount.

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 (see table 6a). 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 has resulted in more accurate figures for April 2014, however figures for April, July and October 2013 and January 2014 are believed to underestimate the RAuxAF trained strength by up to 70 personnel. The untrained strengths (see Table 6b) are therefore overestimated by a similar amount.

Movements into and out of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve population (Tables 9 and 13) are calculated from monthly strength snapshots. It has not been possible to revise the figures for RAuxAF movements into and out of trained and untrained strengths, therefore these figures are not presented in the tables. Total population movements are unaffected by this data quality issue, and therefore are presented in the tables.

Provisional Figures

All figures for the FR20 Volunteer Reserve population (in the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, the Army Reserve (formerly known as TA) and Maritime Reserve) remain provisional whilst Defence Statistics carries out further data validation exercises.

Army Reserve (formerly known as 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.

2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)

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

The 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

Defence Statistics has undertaken a major review of all personnel data from the Joint Personnel Administration system. This has resulted in changes to the strengths, and intake and outflow data reported in the Quarterly and Monthly Personnel Reports, affecting the following periods to all three Services:

- Strength statistics : 1 May 2009 to 1 October 2011 (inclusive)
- Flow statistics : from the period ending 31 March 2009 to the period ending 30 September 2011

The revised data are considered finalised and are therefore no longer marked provisional. The majority of figures have been revised by 10 or fewer. All data from 1 November 2011 are considered final. For all revisions of the Quarterly Personnel Report, please see the QPR compendium published at: gov.uk/government/publications/uk-armed-forces-revised-quarterly-personnel-compendium-may-2009-to-oct-2011.

Requirements for RAF for 2013-14 have been reviewed and revised, and therefore will differ from previous publications. This revision is due to an incorrect requirement being used for the RAF at the April 2013 point.

Defence Statistics have been undertaking a review on of Volunteer Reserves and a number of individuals (between 150 – 370 dependent on situation date) have been identified as being counted as Volunteer Reserve when they should have been counted in Active Regular Reserve. The total number of FTRS remains the same.

Requirement

The department is conducting a review into how the requirements are calculated and reported. Any changes in the methodology will be communicated through the Quarterly Personnel Report.

Data Sources

Armed Forces statistics prior to March 2006 were compiled from pay records (Naval Service) or personnel records (Army and RAF) held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA, formerly the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency). In March 2006 the transfer of all Regular Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics for Regular Personnel are compiled from JPA for the RAF from April 2006, for the Naval Service from November 2006 and for the Army from April 2007.

Data Issues – Strengths / Weaknesses (Data Quality)

1. All tables presented in this publication meet the high standards of quality and integrity demanded by the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
2. All the data for UK Regular Forces are now finalised and further information on the background and quality of our data can be found in our Background and Quality Reports that can be accessed at gov.uk/government/collections/defence-statistics-background-quality-reports-index.
3. Reserve Forces personnel records were not fully migrated onto the JPA system until 2012. Prior to this time data was produced from single Service systems, which are unable to be replicated or verified. Reserve Forces data quality prior to April 2012 is therefore not up to the required standard for this publication.
4. Maritime 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. DS considers figures reported for this period to be the best currently available strength estimates, and it is unlikely that there are any data available which

would allow us to re-estimate the figures prior to October 2012. April 2012 and July 2012 figures for the Maritime Reserves are therefore estimates and figures for October 2012 onwards remain provisional whilst DS completes its data validation.

5. 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.

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. It has not been possible to revise figures for trained and untrained status, and therefore, prior to April 2013 the figures will remain as estimates.

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

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National Statistics

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

Symbols and conventions

Symbols

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

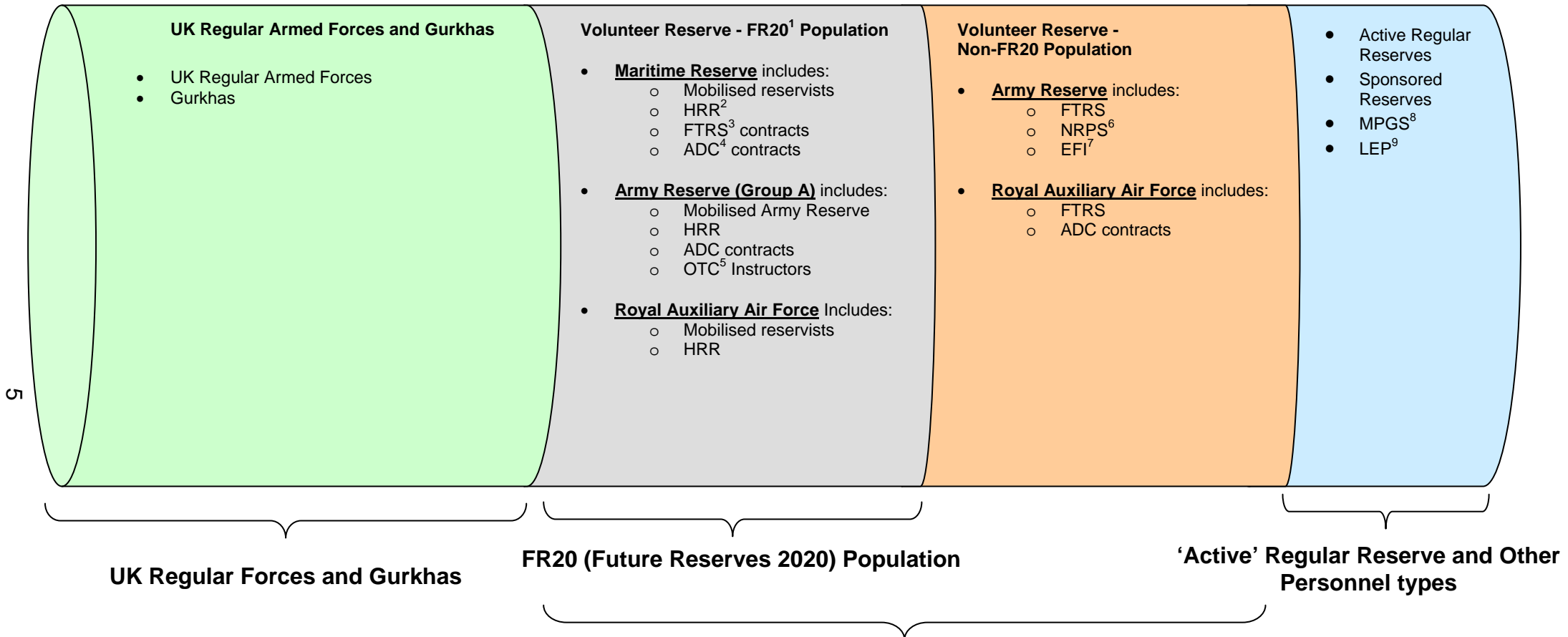
Italic figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

Rounding

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

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

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



Not to Scale

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

Volunteer Reserves

UK Service Personnel

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

The total strength of all UK Forces Service personnel at 1 April 2014 was **198,810**. This is a **decrease of 800** since 1 January 2014, and a **decrease of 12,540** since April 2013. The UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 11,080** since April 2013. The Volunteer Reserve has **decreased by 1,510** since April 2013 and the Active Regular Reserve has **increased by 570**.

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

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
UK Forces Service Personnel¹	221 330 ^{pe}	211 350 ^{pe}	207 950 ^{pe}	205 850 ^{pe}	199 620 ^{pe}	198 810 ^{pe}
UK Regular Forces²	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	168 080	166 460	160 650	159 630
Gurkhas³	3 840	3 910	3 820	3 510	3 200	3 160	3 100	3 050
Military Provost Guard Service	2 630	2 770	2 760	2 730	2 730	2 810
Locally Engaged Personnel	210	200	210	220	200	220
Volunteer Reserve⁴	31 310 ^p	30 370 ^p	29 790 ^p	29 180 ^p	28 730 ^p	28 860 ^p
of which mobilised	1 280 ^p	1 280 ^p	1 040 ^p	1 190 ^p	760 ^p	890 ^p
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	740 ^{rpe}	800 ^{rpe}	900 ^{rpe}	930 ^{rpe}	950 ^{rpe}	990 ^{rpe}
<i>Full Commitment</i>	200 ^{rpe}	170 ^{rpe}	190 ^{rpe}	200 ^{rpe}	180 ^{rpe}	170 ^{rpe}
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	150 ^{rpe}	160 ^{rpe}	160 ^{rpe}	160 ^{rpe}	180 ^{rpe}	190 ^{rpe}
<i>Home Commitment</i>	390 ^{rpe}	470 ^{rpe}	550 ^{rpe}	580 ^{rpe}	600 ^{rpe}	620 ^{rpe}
of which Additional Duties Commitment	490 ^p	800 ^p	720 ^p	760 ^p	930 ^p	870 ^p
of which High Readiness Reserve	110 ^p	130 ^p	160 ^p	140 ^p	140 ^p	110 ^p
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	1 220 ^p	960 ^p	880 ^p	820 ^p	760 ^p	700 ^p
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	20 ^p	20 ^p	20 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	- ^p
Active Regular Reserve⁶	1 320 ^{pe}	1 690 ^{pe}	1 870 ^{pe}	2 030 ^{pe}	2 150 ^{pe}	2 260 ^{pe}
of which mobilised	40 ^p	40 ^p	40 ^p	40 ^p	30 ^p	50 ^p
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	1 230 ^{rpe}	1 590 ^{rpe}	1 760 ^{rpe}	1 930 ^{rpe}	2 050 ^{rpe}	2 160 ^{rpe}
<i>Full Commitment</i>	100 ^{rpe}	90 ^{rpe}	90 ^{rpe}	90 ^{rpe}	90 ^{rpe}	90 ^{rpe}
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	320 ^{rpe}	360 ^{rpe}	390 ^{rpe}	420 ^{rpe}	450 ^{rpe}	490 ^{rpe}
<i>Home Commitment</i>	810 ^{rpe}	1 140 ^{rpe}	1 280 ^{rpe}	1 420 ^{rpe}	1 510 ^{rpe}	1 580 ^{rpe}
of which Additional Duties Commitment	50 ^p	60 ^p	70 ^p	60 ^p	70 ^p	50 ^p
of which High Readiness Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve	2 150	2 040	2 010	2 010	2 000	1 960
FTRS (of unknown origin)⁷	90 ^e	60 ^e	50 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	20 ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e	~ ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	~ ^e	~ ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	70 ^e	50 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- All UK Forces Service Personnel comprises UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Volunteer Reserve, Active Regular Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and FTRS of unknown origin. University Officer Cadets are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
- UK Regulars are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, but excluding Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP) and Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), High Readiness Reserve (HRR) and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI) personnel. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
- Gurkhas are recruited and employed in the British and Indian Armies under the terms of the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement (TPA) on a broadly comparable basis. They remain Nepalese citizens but in all other respects are full members of HM Forces. Since 2008, Gurkhas are entitled to join the UK Regular Forces after 5 years of service and apply for British citizenship.
- Volunteer Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Marine Reserve, Army Reserve, and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.
- For information on the FTRS, and an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary. The Army has a number of Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel for whom they are unable to identify whether they are from the Volunteer or the Regular Reserve. These personnel are reported at the foot of this table, and hence all FTRS figures are reported as estimates.
- The Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular service personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The "active" component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service, on a fixed term reserve contract. For more information on Active Regular Reserve contracts please see the Glossary.
- These personnel are on FTRS contracts, however, at the time extract, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel.

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

The total strength of all Naval Service personnel at 1 April 2014 was **38,320**. This is an **increase of 200** since January 2014, and a **decrease of 430** since April 2013. The Naval Service UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 620** since April 2013. Whilst the Volunteer Reserve **increased by 240** and the Active Regular Reserve **increased by 80** since April 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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
Naval Service Personnel¹	40 350 ^e	38 750 ^p	38 460 ^p	38 260 ^p	38 120 ^p	38 320 ^p
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement²</i>	35 500	35 420	33 290	31 420	31 070	30 720	30 700	30 510
<i>Trained FR20 population³</i>	1 830 ^e	1 770 ^p	1 780 ^{rp}	1 790 ^p	1 820 ^p	1 860 ^p
UK Regular Forces⁴	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 680	33 520	33 340	33 330
Volunteer Reserve⁵	2 570 ^e	2 620 ^p	2 630 ^p	2 600 ^p	2 640 ^p	2 850 ^p
of which mobilised	50 ^e	40 ^p	70 ^p	70 ^p	60 ^p	50 ^p
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁶	70	90	110	120	130	130
<i>Full Commitment</i>	40	50	70	70	80	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	20	20	20	20	20	30
<i>Home Commitment</i>	10	20	20	20	20	20
of which Additional Duties Commitment	10 ^{pe}	10 ^p	10 ^p	20 ^p	30 ^p	10 ^p
of which High Readiness Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Active Regular Reserve⁷	290 ^e	310 ^p	330 ^p	340 ^p	360 ^p	390 ^p
of which mobilised	- ^e	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁶	280	310	320	330	350	390
<i>Full Commitment</i>	60 ^r	60 ^r	60 ^r	60 ^r	60	70
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	170 ^r	180 ^r	180 ^r	190 ^r	200	210
<i>Home Commitment</i>	50 ^r	70 ^r	80 ^r	80 ^r	90	110
of which Additional Duties Commitment	~ ^e	~ ^p	~ ^p	~ ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p
of which High Readiness Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve	1 950	1 860	1 820	1 810	1 780	1 740
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary ⁸	1 690	1 600	1 580	1 560	1 550	1 550

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Naval Service Personnel comprises the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve (RNR), Royal Marine Reserve (RMR), Active Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) and the Royal Naval Reserve Sponsored Reserve. University Royal Naval Units (URNU) are excluded.
2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.
3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Maritime Reserve. For more information on the target and which volunteer reserve personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.
4. UK Regulars are full time Naval Service personnel (Royal Navy and Royal Marines), including Nursing Services, but excluding Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, and mobilised Reservists. Unless otherwise stated, includes trained and untrained personnel.
5. The Naval Service Volunteer Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve.
6. For information on the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS), and an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
7. The Naval Service Regular Reserve is known as the Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) and comprises ex-Regular Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The "active" component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. For more information on Active Regular Reserve contracts please see the Glossary.
8. Although all of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary are employed as civilians, approximately 80 per cent of them are also on sponsored reserve contracts and are shown here as a subset of the sponsored reserve. The Defence Statistics Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report publishes all of the RFA personnel, including those on sponsored reserve contracts, and will provide a breakdown by sponsored reserve status 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 April 2014 was **122,840**. This is a **decrease of 850** since January 2014 and a **decrease of 10,650** since April 2013. The Army UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 8,660** since April 2013. The Army Volunteer Reserve has **decreased by 1,930** since April 2013, and the Active Regular Reserve has **increased by 350**.

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

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
Army Service Personnel¹	138 990 ^P	133 490 ^{pe}	131 020 ^{pe}	129 470 ^{pe}	123 690 ^{pe}	122 840 ^{pe}
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement²</i>	102 260	101 340	98 600	93 940	92 510	91 850	88 060	87 180
<i>Trained FR20 population³</i>	19 410 ^P	19 230 ^P	19 120 ^P	19 090 ^P	19 150 ^P	19 400 ^P
UK Regular Forces⁴	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	98 030	97 030	91 800	91 070
Gurkhas	3 840	3 910	3 820	3 510	3 200	3 160	3 100	3 050
Military Provost Guard Service	2 630	2 770	2 760	2 730	2 730	2 810
Locally Engaged Personnel	210	200	210	220	200	220
Volunteer Reserve	27 220 ^P	26 210 ^P	25 640 ^P	25 020 ^P	24 480 ^P	24 290 ^P
of which mobilised	1 170 ^P	1 140 ^P	870 ^P	1 030 ^P	630 ^P	650 ^P
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	520 ^{re}	550 ^{re}	640 ^{re}	650 ^{re}	640 ^{re}	670 ^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	160 ^{re}	120 ^{re}	120 ^{re}	120 ^{re}	90 ^{re}	90 ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	- ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	360 ^{re}	430 ^{re}	510 ^{re}	540 ^{re}	550 ^{re}	580 ^e
of which Additional Duties Commitment	460 ^P	780 ^P	700 ^P	730 ^P	890 ^P	840 ^P
of which High Readiness Reserve	80 ^P	100 ^P	120 ^P	100 ^P	100 ^P	60 ^P
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	1 220 ^P	960 ^P	880 ^P	820 ^P	760 ^P	700 ^P
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	20 ^P	20 ^P	20 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Active Regular Reserve⁶	670	930^e	1 060^e	1 180^e	1 240^e	1 280^e
of which mobilised	20	10	10	10	10	10
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	660 ^{re}	920 ^{re}	1 050 ^{re}	1 170 ^{re}	1 230 ^{re}	1 270 ^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	40 ^{re}	30 ^{re}	20 ^{re}	20 ^{re}	20 ^{re}	20 ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	10 ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^{re}	- ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	610 ^{re}	890 ^{re}	1 020 ^{re}	1 150 ^{re}	1 210 ^{re}	1 260 ^e
of which Additional Duties Commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which High Readiness Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve	100	80	90	90	90	90
FTRS (of unknown origin)⁷	90^e	60^e	50^e	40^e	40^e	40^e
<i>Full Commitment</i>	20 ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e	~ ^e	10 ^e	~ ^e
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	~ ^e	~ ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e	- ^e
<i>Home Commitment</i>	70 ^e	50 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^e	40 ^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, the Army Active Regular Reserve, the Army Sponsored Reserve, and FTRS of unknown origin. University Officer Training Corps (UOTC) are excluded.
2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.
3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Army Reserve. For more information on the target and which volunteer reserve personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.
4. UK Regular Forces comprises full time trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and mobilised reservists.
5. The Army has a number of Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel whom they are unable to identify whether they are from the Volunteer or the Regular Reserve, these personnel are reported at the foot of this table, and all FTRS figures are reported as estimates. For information on the FTRS, and an explanation of the different Commitments, please see the Glossary.
6. The Army Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular Army personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The "active" component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve contract. For more information on Active Regular Reserve contracts please see the Glossary.
7. These personnel are on FTRS contracts, however, at the time extract, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel.

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

The total strength of all Royal Air Force (RAF) Service personnel at 1 April 2014 was **37,660**. This is a **decrease of 150** since January 2014 and a **decrease of 1,460** since April 2013. The RAF UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 1,800** since April 2013. Comparing April 2014 with April 2013; the Volunteer Reserve **increased by 180**, the Active Regular Reserve **increased by 140** and the Sponsored Reserve **increased by 30**.

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

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
Royal Air Force Service Personnel¹	41 990 ^P	39 110 ^P	38 470 ^P	38 120 ^P	37 810 ^P	37 660 ^P
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement²</i>	40 130	40 090	38 120	35 350	34 610	34 130	33 680	33 210
<i>Trained FR20 population³</i>	970 ^{pe}	1 050 ^{pe}	1 000 ^{pe}	990 ^{pe}	1 040 ^{pe}	1 220 ^P
UK Regular Forces⁴	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	36 370	35 920	35 520	35 230
Volunteer Reserve	1 520 ^P	1 540 ^P	1 520 ^P	1 570 ^P	1 600 ^P	1 720 ^P
of which mobilised	60 ^P	90 ^P	100 ^P	90 ^P	70 ^P	190 ^P
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	140	160	160	160	180	190
<i>Full Commitment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	120	130	140	140	150	160
<i>Home Commitment</i>	20	20	20	20	20	20
of which Additional Duties Commitment	20 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	20 ^P
of which High Readiness Reserve	20 ^P	30 ^P	30 ^P	40 ^P	40 ^P	40 ^P
Active Regular Reserve⁶	360	440	490	510	560	580
of which mobilised	20	30	40	30	30	40
of which Full Time Reserve Service ⁵	290	360	390	420	460	500
<i>Full Commitment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	140	180	210	230	260	280
<i>Home Commitment</i>	150	180	180	190	200	220
of which Additional Duties Commitment	50	60	60	60	60	40
of which High Readiness Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Reserve	100	100	100	120	130	130

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Full Time UK Armed Forces

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

Background

The strength of (defined as the number of personnel in) each Service is in part determined by its requirements. Currently the Naval Service is in surplus whilst the RAF has been in deficit since July 2005, and Army are currently in deficit (see Graphs 5.2 to 5.10).

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

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

The requirement for UK Armed Forces personnel has decreased across all three Services overall since April 2007 (see **Graph 5.1** for an illustration of this trend), 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 illustrated in **Graphs 5.2 to 5.10**.

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

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

The full-time **trained strength** of the UK Armed Forces comprises all full-time military personnel (or strength) in the UK Armed Forces who have completed Phase 1 and 2 training (see Glossary for more details concerning training).

For more detail on the full-time, both trained and untrained, strengths of UK Armed Forces; see **Tables 5a - 5c**.

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

- Overall the UK Armed Forces **requirement** for manpower was **159,640** at 1 April 2014, representing a **decrease of 780** (0.5 per cent) since 1 January 2014 and a **decrease of 3,300** (2.0 per cent) since 1 April 2013. See **Table 5b**.
- Since 1 April 2013 the overall requirement for all three Services has decreased. The Naval Service requirement **decreased by 190**, the Army requirement **decreased by 2,690** and the Royal Air Force requirement **decreased by 420**.
- Comparisons between strength and requirement for each Service by Officer and Rank are illustrated in **Graphs 5.2 to 5.10**. Currently the Army and RAF are both in deficit whilst the Naval Service has been in surplus since January 2013, following reductions in the requirement. **Graph 5.1** illustrates the Tri-Service trend since April 2007.
- The **surplus / deficit** of strength against requirement in the UK Armed Forces was a **deficit of 8,750** (5.5 per cent of requirement) at 1 April 2014, an increase compared with a **deficit of 7,980** (5.0 per cent of requirement) at 1 January 2014, and an increase compared with the **deficit of 2,230** (1.4 per cent of requirement) at 1 April 2013. This increasing deficit against requirement is likely due to redundancies and reduced intake. The recent exit of Army personnel through Tranche 3 of the redundancy programme is an important factor in the increasing Army deficit.
- At 1 April 2014, the full-time trained strengths of the Army and RAF were both below the requirements. The Naval Service had a **0.6 per cent surplus against requirement**, the Army had a **7.4 per cent deficit against requirement** and the RAF had a **5.7 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 (around 5,000 each from the RN and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). A further reduction of 12,000 (for a total reduction of 19,000 Army posts) was subsequently announced as a result of the **3ME**.

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

The majority of **FTRS** personnel serve in support roles which are vital to Defence, but do not form part of the UK Regulars.

Gurkhas are employed under the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement terms and conditions and after 5 years are eligible for a transfer to the UK Regulars should they wish (more information on what defines FTRS and Gurkhas can be found in the Glossary).

- As at 1 April 2014 the Full-Time UK Armed Forces comprised **165,860** personnel of which **150,890 were trained** and counted against the requirement (see **Table 5b** for more detail on full time trained personnel and requirements) and there were **12,080 untrained** personnel (see **Table 5c**). There were **2,880** trained Full-Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel not counted against the requirement but serving against an additional requirement (see in the Annex, **Table 5bi**) as at 1 April 2014.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	197 820	192 330	185 690	176 660	173 980	172 530	166 800	165 860
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	168 080	166 460	160 650	159 630
Officers	32 970	32 730	31 610	30 110	29 870	29 740	29 220	29 170
UK Regular Forces	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	28 750	28 540	27 960	27 850
Gurkhas	140	130	120	120	110	110	110	100
FTRS ³	900	770	780	930	1 010	1 080	1 150	1 210
<i>Full Commitment</i>	360	210	140	130	130	140	140	140
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	170	170	150	180	180	190	220	240
<i>Home Commitment</i>	360	390	500	630	700	760	790	830
Other Ranks	164 860	159 600	154 080	146 550	144 110	142 790	137 580	136 690
UK Regular Forces	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	139 330	137 920	132 690	131 770
Gurkhas	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 390	3 080	3 050	2 990	2 940
FTRS ³	1 380	1 290	1 280	1 510	1 700	1 820	1 890	1 970
<i>Full Commitment</i>	590	380	180	140	150	150	130	130
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	320	330	320	340	370	380	410	440
<i>Home Commitment</i>	470	580	780	1,020	1,180	1,290	1,350	1,410
NAVAL SERVICE	39 310	38 090	35 900	34 360	34 110	33 970	33 820	33 840
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 680	33 520	33 340	33 330
Officers	7 620	7 520	7 280	7 050	6 970	7 000	6 940	6 950
UK Regular Forces	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 860	6 880	6 810	6 800
FTRS ³	160	110	80	110	110	120	130	140
<i>Full Commitment</i>	80	50	50	50	60	70	70	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	40
<i>Home Commitment</i>	30	20	10	20	20	30	30	30
Other Ranks	31 680	30 570	28 630	27 310	27 140	26 970	26 880	26 890
UK Regular Forces	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 830	26 640	26 530	26 530
FTRS ³	420	320	280	290	310	330	350	360
<i>Full Commitment</i>	110	70	50	60	70	70	70	70
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	190	180	170	170	180	180	190	190
<i>Home Commitment</i>	120	70	50	60	70	80	90	100
ARMY	114 020	111 330	109 350	104 760	102 950	102 060	96 820	96 100
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	98 030	97 030	91 800	91 070
Officers	15 330	15 370	15 140	14 620	14 600	14 520	14 110	14 090
UK Regular Forces	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 820	13 680	13 250	13 200
Gurkhas	140	130	120	120	110	110	110	100
FTRS ³	550	480	540	620	680	720	750	780
<i>Full Commitment</i>	250	140	90	70	70	60	60	60
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	20	10	10	10	~	~	~	~
<i>Home Commitment</i>	280	320	440	540	610	660	690	720
Other Ranks	98 690	95 960	94 210	90 140	88 350	87 540	82 710	82 010
UK Regular Forces	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840	84 210	83 340	78 550	77 860
Gurkhas	3 700	3 780	3 700	3 390	3 080	3 050	2 990	2 940
FTRS ³	710	700	730	910	1,050	1,150	1,170	1,200
<i>Full Commitment</i>	480	310	130	80	80	80	60	60
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Home Commitment</i>	230	390	600	830	970	1,070	1,110	1,150
ROYAL AIR FORCE	44 500	42 920	40 440	37 540	36 920	36 500	36 160	35 920
<i>of which UK Regular Forces²</i>	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	36 370	35 920	35 520	35 230
Officers	10 010	9 840	9 200	8 440	8 300	8 220	8 170	8 130
UK Regular Forces	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230	8 080	7 980	7 900	7 850
FTRS ³	190	180	160	200	220	230	270	290
<i>Full Commitment</i>	30	10	~	~	~	-	10	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	120	120	110	140	150	160	180	200
<i>Home Commitment</i>	50	50	50	60	60	70	80	80
Other Ranks	34 480	33 080	31 240	29 100	28 620	28 280	27 990	27 790
UK Regular Forces	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790	28 290	27 930	27 610	27 380
FTRS ³	260	270	270	310	330	350	380	400
<i>Full Commitment</i>	10	10	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	130	140	150	170	190	200	220	240
<i>Home Commitment</i>	120	120	120	140	140	140	150	160

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all FTRS personnel (for definitions of FTRS populations please refer to the Glossary)
2. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.
3. All full-time reservists are trained.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at www.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.

The strength of the UK Armed Forces is determined by the number of personnel who join and leave the Forces in each period. Since 2011 more trained personnel have left the Armed Forces than have joined, resulting in a decrease of the overall trained strength.

- The trained strength (see the Glossary) of the UK Armed Forces as at 1 April 2014 was **150,890, down 1,550 (1.0 per cent)** since 1 January 2014 and **down 9,820 (6.1 per cent)** since 1 April 2013.
- The greatest proportional decrease between 1 April 2013 and 1 April 2014 occurred in the Army from 93,940 to 87,180 (**7.2 per cent**). This is in part due to both decreased intake to the Army and the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme to reach the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) targets.
- The decrease in the Army is due to personnel leaving under Tranche 3; on 18 June 2013 individuals were notified of redundancy and volunteers for redundancy were to serve up to six months notice whilst those selected for compulsory redundancy will serve up to twelve months notice. The reduced personnel numbers for 1 January 2014 compared with 1 October 2013 is likely to be explained by personnel who volunteered for redundancy. For information on outflow and redundancy from the UK Regular Forces please see **Tables 11, 12a and 12b**.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	177 890	176 860	170 010	160 710	158 180	156 690	152 440	150 890
of which UK Regular Forces ^{2,3}	173 300	172 600	166 110	157 150	154 930	153 440	149 210	147 760
Requirement	178 750	179 250	174 840	162 940	162 110^r	161 270^r	160 420^r	159 640
Surplus / Deficit³	- 860	-2 390	-4 830	-2 230	-3 930^r	-4 580^r	-7 980^r	-8 750
Officers³	29 470	29 310	28 160	26 870	26 580	26 320	25 920	25 700
of which UK Regular Forces ³	28 950	28 970	27 920	26 640	26 350	26 080	25 680	25 460
of which Gurkhas ³	140	130	120	120	110	110	110	100
of which FTRS	390	210	110	120	120	130	130	140
Requirement	28 920	28 220	28 260	27 490	27 400^r	27 290^r	27 170^r	27 200
Surplus / Deficit³	550	1 090	- 100	- 620	- 820^r	- 970^r	-1 250^r	-1 510
Other Ranks	148 420	147 540	141 860	133 840	131 600	130 370	126 520	125 190
of which UK Regular Forces	144 360	143 630	138 190	130 510	128 570	127 360	123 540	122 300
of which Gurkhas	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 190	2 890	2 860	2 850	2 730
of which FTRS	570	310	140	140	140	150	140	160
Requirement	149 830	151 030	146 580	135 450	134 710^r	133 980^r	133 250^r	132 440
Surplus / Deficit	-1 420	-3 480	-4 720	-1 610	-3 110^r	-3 610^r	-6 730^r	-7 240

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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)

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
NAVAL SERVICE	35 500	35 420	33 290	31 420	31 070	30 720	30 700	30 510
of which UK Regular Forces ²	35 180	35 250	33 190	31 280	30 910	30 550	30 530	30 310
Requirement	35 790	35 700	34 800	30 530	30 500	30 450	30 400	30 340
Surplus / Deficit	- 290	- 280	-1 510	890	570	270	300	170
Officers	6 660	6 620	6 410	6 240	6 170	6 110	6 100	6 100
of which UK Regular Forces	6 530	6 550	6 370	6 180	6 110	6 040	6 030	6 010
of which FTRS	120	80	40	60	60	70	70	80
Requirement	6 630	6 610	6 510	5 810	5 850^r	5 860	5 860	5 850
Surplus / Deficit	20	10	- 100	420	320^r	250	240	250
Other Ranks	28 850	28 800	26 880	25 190	24 900	24 610	24 600	24 410
of which UK Regular Forces	28 640	28 700	26 820	25 100	24 800	24 510	24 500	24 290
of which FTRS	200	100	60	90	90	100	100	120
Requirement	29 160	29 090	28 290	24 720	24 650^r	24 590	24 540	24 490
Surplus / Deficit	- 320	- 280	-1 420	470	240^r	10	60	- 80
ARMY³	102 260	101 340	98 600	93 940	92 510	91 850	88 060	87 180
of which UK Regular Forces ^{2,3}	98 040	97 280	94 800	90 530	89 410	88 770	85 010	84 250
Requirement	102 160	102 210	101 210	96 790	96 110	95 440	94 760	94 100
Surplus / Deficit³	100	- 870	-2 610	-2 850	-3 600	-3 590	-6 700	-6 930
Officers³	14 240	14 120	13 520	13 060	13 010	12 850	12 580	12 460
of which UK Regular Forces ³	13 870	13 870	13 330	12 890	12 840	12 690	12 420	12 300
of which Gurkhas ³	140	130	120	120	110	110	110	100
of which FTRS	240	120	70	50	50	50	50	50
Requirement	13 680	12 980	13 480	14 060	13 950	13 840	13 730	13 620
Surplus / Deficit³	560	1 140	50	-1 000	- 950	- 990	-1 150	-1 160
Other Ranks	88 020	87 220	85 080	80 880	79 500	78 990	75 480	74 720
of which UK Regular Forces	84 170	83 410	81 470	77 630	76 570	76 080	72 590	71 950
of which Gurkhas	3 490	3 600	3 530	3 190	2 890	2 860	2 850	2 730
of which FTRS	360	200	80	50	50	50	30	40
Requirement	88 480	89 230	87 730	82 730	82 160	81 600	81 030	80 480
Surplus / Deficit	- 460	-2 010	-2 660	-1 850	-2 660	-2 600	-5 550	-5 760
ROYAL AIR FORCE	40 130	40 090	38 120	35 350	34 610	34 130	33 680	33 210
of which UK Regular Forces ²	40 090	40 070	38 120	35 340	34 600	34 120	33 670	33 200
Requirement	40 800	41 340	38 830	35 620	35 500^r	35 380^r	35 260^r	35 200
Surplus / Deficit	- 670	-1 250	- 700	- 270	- 890^r	-1 250^r	-1 580^r	-1 990
Officers	8 570	8 560	8 220	7 570	7 400	7 360	7 230	7 150
of which UK Regular Forces	8 550	8 550	8 220	7 560	7 400	7 350	7 230	7 140
of which FTRS	30	10	~	~	~	-	10	10
Requirement	8 610	8 630	8 270	7 610	7 600^r	7 590^r	7 580^r	7 740
Surplus / Deficit	- 40	- 60	- 50	- 40	- 200^r	- 230^r	- 340^r	- 590
Other Ranks	31 550	31 520	29 900	27 780	27 200	26 770	26 440	26 060
of which UK Regular Forces	31 550	31 520	29 900	27 780	27 200	26 770	26 440	26 050
of which FTRS	10	10	~	~	~	~	~	~
Requirement	32 190	32 710	30 560	28 010	27 900^r	27 790^r	27 680^r	27 460
Surplus / Deficit	- 640	-1 190	- 650	- 230	- 700^r	-1 020^r	-1 240^r	-1 400

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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 **12,080** at 1 April 2014, **up 500** (4.4 per cent) since 1 January 2014 and **down 1,680** (12.2 per cent) since 1 April 2013.

• Since 1 April 2013 the Naval Service untrained strength **increased by 350** (12.9 per cent) whilst the Army **decreased by 2,370** (25.3 per cent) and the RAF **increased by 350** (20.6 per cent) over the same period. This difference between the three Services could be due to reduced intake of untrained full-time Armed Forces personnel in the Army since the SDSR and 3ME targets were announced. For more information on intake please see **Tables 8a-8c**.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES⁵	18 610	13 950	13 870	13 760	13 350	13 210	11 580	12 080
<i>of which UK Regular Forces^{3,5}</i>	<i>18 400</i>	<i>13 770</i>	<i>13 700</i>	<i>13 560</i>	<i>13 150</i>	<i>13 020</i>	<i>11 440</i>	<i>11 870</i>
Officers⁵	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 420	2 400	2 460	2 280	2 400
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	2 980	2 860	2 780	2 420	2 400	2 460	2 280	2 400
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	15 630	11 080	11 090	11 340	10 950	10 750	9 300	9 680
UK Regular Forces ³	15 420	10 910	10 910	11 140	10 750	10 560	9 160	9 470
Gurkhas	210	180	180	200	200	180	140	210
NAVAL SERVICE	3 560	2 410	2 360	2 680	2 770	2 970	2 810	3 030
Officers	930	870	820	760	750	840	780	790
UK Regular Forces ³	930	870	820	760	750	840	780	790
Other Ranks	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 920	2 020	2 130	2 030	2 240
UK Regular Forces ³	2 620	1 540	1 530	1 920	2 020	2 130	2 030	2 240
ARMY⁵	11 100	9 140	9 630	9 400	8 810	8 440	6 920	7 020
Officers⁵	780	890	1 140	990	970	990	830	900
UK Regular Forces ^{3,5}	780	890	1 140	990	970	990	830	900
Gurkhas ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	10 320	8 250	8 490	8 400	7 840	7 450	6 090	6 120
UK Regular Forces ³	10 110	8 070	8 310	8 200	7 640	7 270	5 950	5 910
Gurkhas	210	180	180	200	200	180	140	210
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 960	2 400	1 880	1 680	1 770	1 800	1 850	2 030
Officers	1 280	1 100	820	670	680	630	670	700
UK Regular Forces ³	1 280	1 100	820	670	680	630	670	700
Other Ranks	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 020	1 090	1 170	1 170	1 330
UK Regular Forces ³	2 680	1 290	1 070	1 020	1 090	1 170	1 170	1 330

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

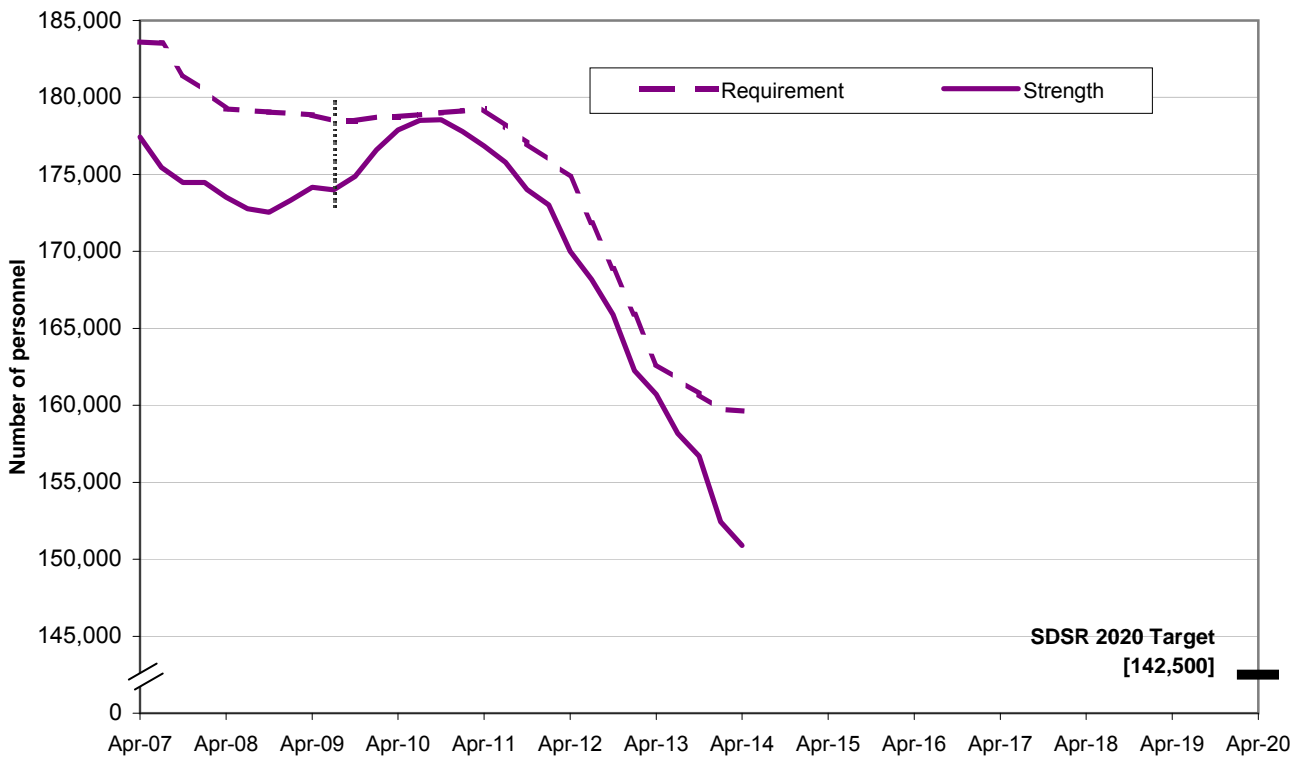
1. Full-time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service personnel.
2. For a reservist to serve full-time they are required to be trained, consequently there are no untrained FTRS.
3. UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and mobilised reservists.
4. Gurkha Officers are promoted from trained Ranks, therefore there are no untrained Gurkha Officers.
5. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase 2 training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at:

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

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

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: 29,000, RAF: 31,500 and Army: 94,000. The target for the Army was reduced to 82,000 following 3ME and Army 2020. See Glossary for more details.

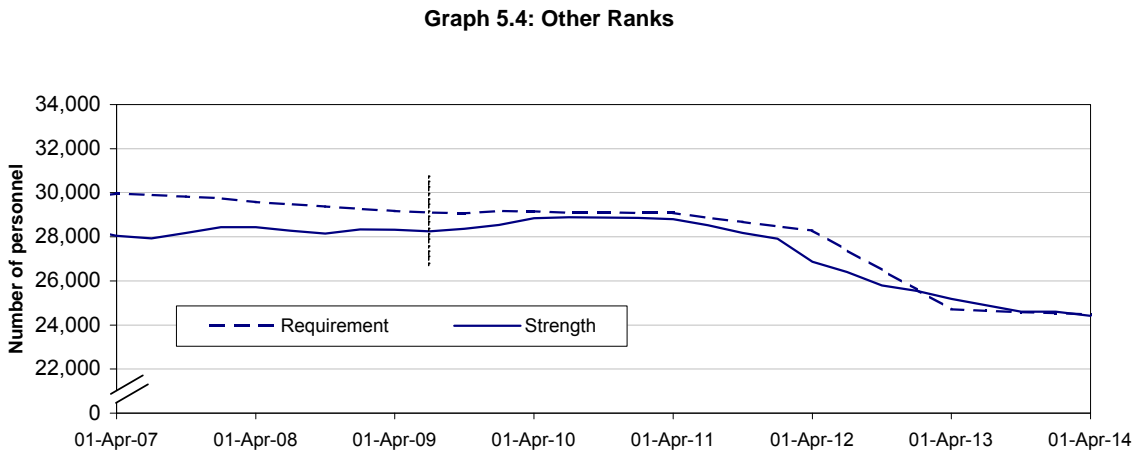
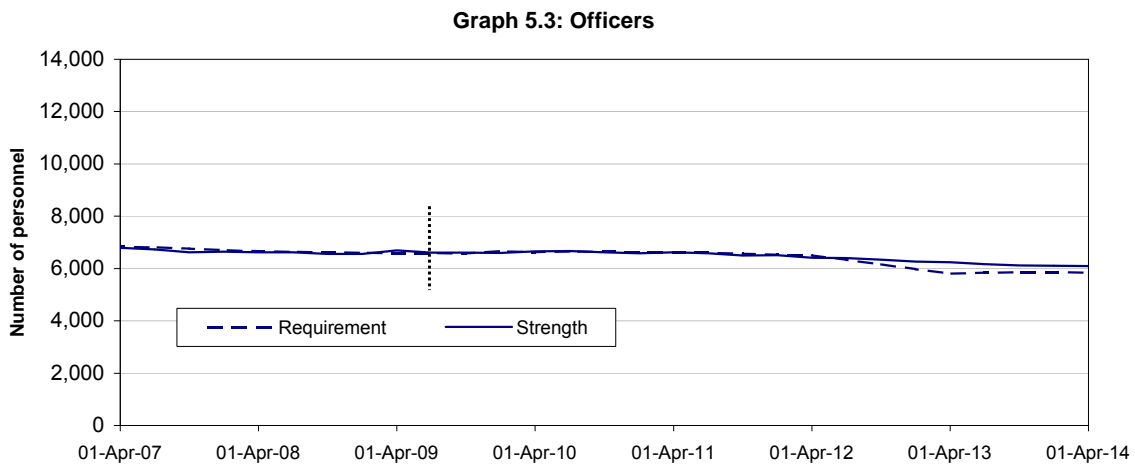
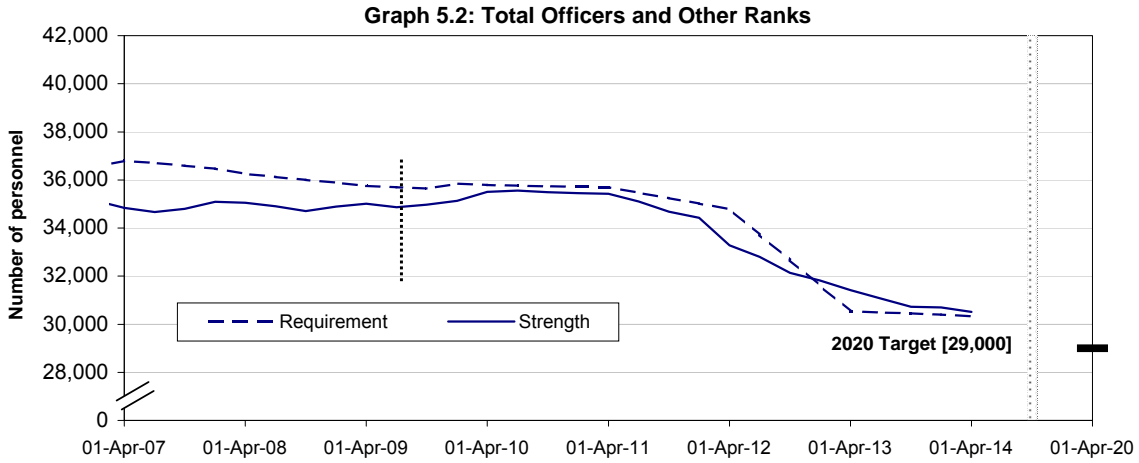
From 1 July 2009 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. This is shown in the graphs as a dotted line representing a break in series. The elements included and excluded are different for each individual service. See Glossary for more details.

Tables showing data on the trained strength and requirement from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2009 for each individual Service are shown in TSP4 Table 1 which can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence/about/statistics

Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Naval Service



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

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

In Graph 5.2, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2013 and April 2020.

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

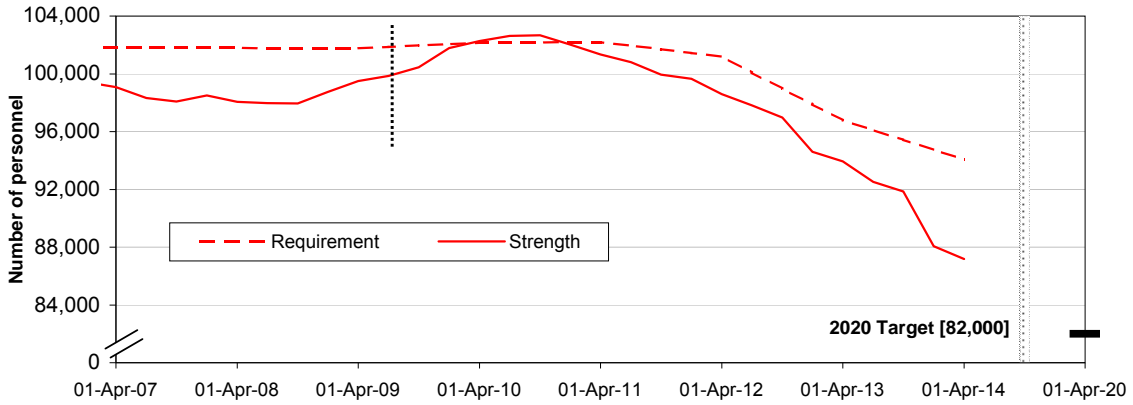
For a graph compiled using monthly data showing Naval Service full-time trained strength and requirement (Officer/Rank combined), see Graph 1.1 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at:

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

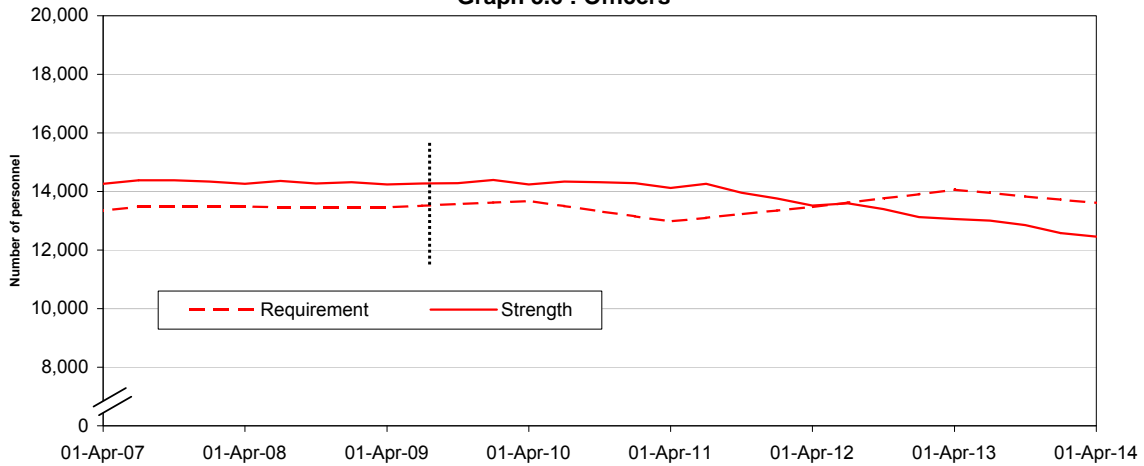
Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Army

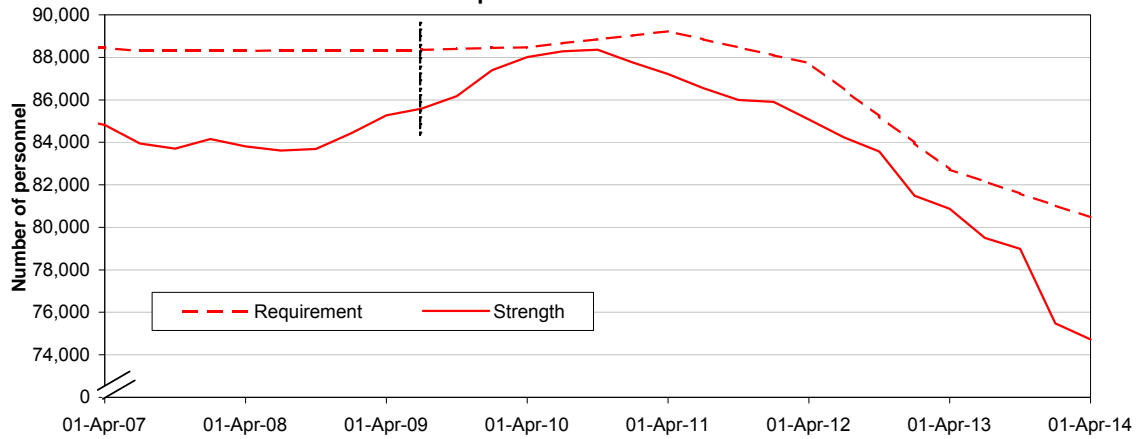
Graph 5.5: Total Officers and Other Ranks



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 2013 and April 2020.

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

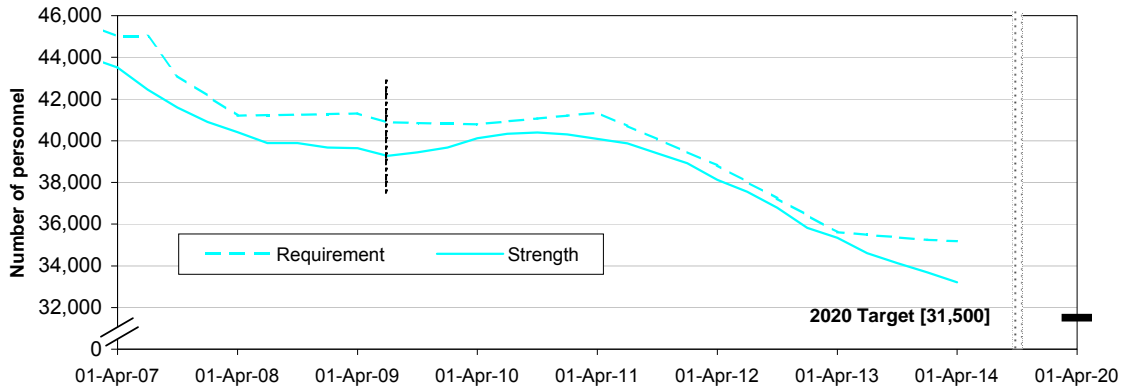
For a graph compiled using monthly data showing Army full-time trained strength and requirement (Officer/Rank combined), see Graph 1.2 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at:

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

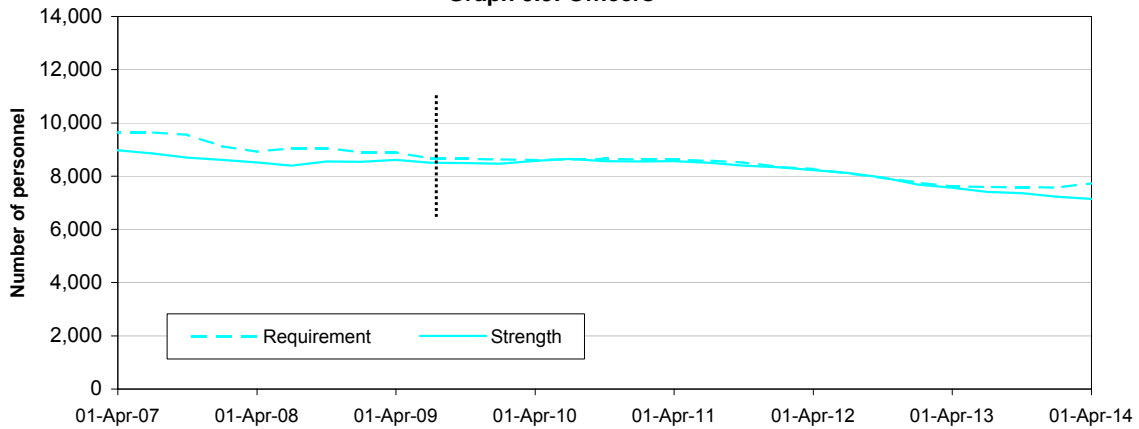
Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

Royal Air Force

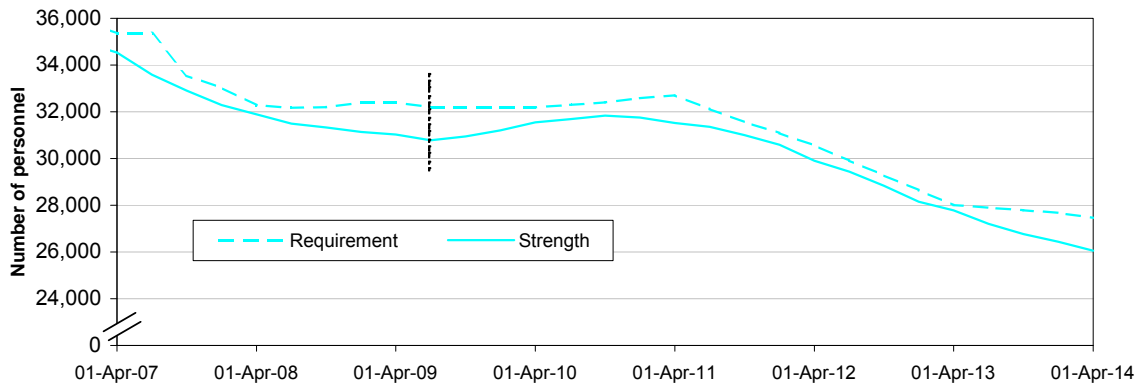
Graph 5.8: Total Officers and Other Ranks



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 2013 and April 2020.

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

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.

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 2011 Independent Commission to Review the UK's Reserve Forces 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. On 19 December 2013, the Secretary of State for Defence announced the planned profile for future growth of the reserves including annual Trained Strength targets. Performance is reported against the first of these targets in the commentary below. 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 relating to the trained status of the **Army Reserve (Group A)** have been improved for 1 April 2014. These improvements have resulted in approximately 130 personnel who were previously incorrectly reported as untrained, now being correctly reported on the trained strength for April 2014. Data will be revised back to April 2012 in due course. Until this time figures prior to April 2014 are thought to underestimate the Army Reserve (Group A) trained strength by up to 130 personnel. Please see page 1 for more details. **Caution is advised when interpreting the difference between the Army Reserve (Group A) trained strengths for 1 Jan 2014 and 1 April 2014, as the increase is due to a combination of these data corrections as well as real changes in training status.**

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 for January 2014, however figures for April, July and October 2013 are believed to underestimate the RAuxAF trained strength by up to 70 personnel. Please see Page 1 for more details. **Caution is advised when interpreting changes in the RAuxAF trained strength over time, as observed changes may be due to inaccuracies in data rather than actual changes to the numbers of trained personnel.**

The total **trained strength** of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) population at 1 April 2014 was **22,480**. This was 470 higher than the 1 January 2014 figure and 430 higher than the 1 April 2013 number. The trained strength of the Maritime Reserve at 1 April 2014 was **1,860**; this is 80 personnel higher than the end of financial year 2013-14 Trained Strength target of 1,780. The trained strength of the Army Reserve (Group A) was **19,400** at 1 April 2014; this is 600 higher than the end of FY 2013-14 Trained Strength target of 18,800. The trained strength of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force at 1 April 2014 was **1,220**; this is 20 higher than the end of FY 2013-14 Trained Strength target of 1,200.

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

	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	22 210^{pe}	22 050^{pe}	21 900^{pe}	21 870^{pe}	22 010^p	22 480^p
Officers	..	4 700 ^{pe}	4 710 ^{pe}	4 720 ^{pe}	4 760 ^p	4 810 ^p
Other Ranks	..	17 350 ^{pe}	17 200 ^{pe}	17 150 ^{pe}	17 250 ^p	17 670 ^p
MARITIME RESERVE²	1 830^e	1 770^p	1 780^p	1 790^p	1 820^p	1 860^p
Officers	..	720^p	730^p	730^p	740^p	740^p
of which mobilised	..	20 ^p	30 ^p	30 ^p	30 ^p	30 ^p
of which FTRS	..	50 ^p	50 ^p	60 ^p	60 ^p	70 ^p
of which ADC	..	10 ^p	- ^p	10 ^p	20 ^p	0 ^p
of which HRR	..	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p
Other Ranks	..	1 040^p	1 060^p	1 060^p	1 080^p	1 120^p
of which mobilised	..	20 ^p	40 ^p	30 ^p	30 ^p	20 ^p
of which FTRS	..	40 ^p	50 ^p	50 ^p	60 ^p	60 ^p
of which ADC	..	- ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	~ ^p
of which HRR	..	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p
ARMY RESERVE (Group A)^{3,5}	19 410^p	19 230^p	19 120^p	19 090^p	19 150^p	19 400^p
Officers	3 900^p	3 820^p	3 810^p	3 820^p	3 850^p	3 860^p
of which mobilised	200 ^p	160 ^p	110 ^p	150 ^p	130 ^p	110 ^p
of which ADC	90 ^p	140 ^p	130 ^p	130 ^p	170 ^p	150 ^p
of which HRR	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	~ ^p
Other Ranks	15 510^p	15 420^p	15 310^p	15 270^p	15 300^p	15 540^p
of which mobilised	970 ^p	980 ^p	760 ^p	880 ^p	510 ^p	540 ^p
of which ADC	370 ^p	620 ^p	560 ^p	580 ^p	710 ^p	670 ^p
of which HRR	80 ^p	90 ^p	110 ^p	90 ^p	90 ^p	60 ^p
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁴	970^e	1 050^{pe}	1 000^{pe}	990^{pe}	1 040^p	1 220^p
Officers	..	160^{pe}	170^{pe}	170^{pe}	180^p	220^p
of which mobilised	..	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p
of which HRR	..	20 ^p	20 ^p	20 ^p	30 ^p	30 ^p
Other Ranks	..	890^{pe}	830^{pe}	820^{pe}	860^p	1,010^p
of which mobilised	..	80 ^p	80 ^p	80 ^p	60 ^p	180 ^p
of which HRR	..	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	20 ^p

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

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 for January 2014, however figures for October 2013 are believed to overestimate the RAuxAF untrained strength by up to 70 personnel. Please see Page 1 for more details.

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 and 13 for more information on the numbers of personnel joining and leaving both the trained and untrained strength of the FR20 populations.

The untrained strength was **4,780** at 1 April 2014, including 320 untrained officers and 4,460 untrained other ranks. Compared with current figures for 1 April 2013; the Maritime Reserve untrained strength is 14.2 per cent higher, the Army Reserve (Group A) untrained strength is 35.6 per cent lower and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force untrained strength is 13.3 per cent lower, at the 1 April 2014 point.

Caution is advised when interpreting changes in the Army Reserve (Group A) and RAuxAF untrained strengths over time, 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 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	7 180^{pe}	6 630^{pe}	6 180^{pe}	5 650^{pe}	5 110^{pe}	4 780^p
Officers	..	350 ^{pe}	330 ^{pe}	320 ^{pe}	320 ^{pe}	320 ^p
Other Ranks	..	6 270 ^{pe}	5 850 ^{pe}	5 330 ^{pe}	4 780 ^{pe}	4 460 ^p
MARITIME RESERVE²	740^p	850^p	850^p	810^p	820^p	990^p
Officers	..	100 ^p	100 ^p	100 ^p	100 ^p	110 ^p
Other Ranks	..	740 ^p	750 ^p	720 ^p	730 ^p	880 ^p
ARMY RESERVE (Group A)^{3,5}	6 050^p	5 460^p	4 990^p	4 440^p	3 920^p	3 510^p
Officers	180 ^p	250 ^p	230 ^p	210 ^p	220 ^p	210 ^p
Other Ranks	5 870 ^p	5 210 ^p	4 760 ^p	4 230 ^p	3 700 ^p	3 300 ^p
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁴	390^e	320^e	340^{pe}	400^{pe}	360^{pe}	280^p
Officers	..	10 ^e	- ^{pe}	10 ^{pe}	10 ^{pe}	- ^p
Other Ranks	..	320 ^e	340 ^{pe}	390 ^{pe}	360 ^{pe}	280 ^p

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Notes:

- The FR20 population is a sub-set of the Volunteer Reserves reported within Tables 1 - 4. This specific population is reported separately here in order to monitor progress towards the FR20 trained strength targets. The figures for the FR20 Volunteer Reserve Trained and Untrained Strength populations are still subject to ongoing data validation, and as such continue to be reported as provisional.
- Maritime Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve, including mobilised reservists, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC) contracts. Prior to October 2013, Maritime Reserve figures include approx 10 Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR) personnel serving on ADC contracts, as it was not possible to distinguish them from the Volunteer Reserve ADC personnel.
- 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), 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.
- 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.
- In line with changes set out in the document "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.
- Figures for the FR20 Volunteer Reserve Trained and Untrained Strength populations are still subject to ongoing data validation, and as such continue to be reported as provisional.

Diversity Statistics - UK Regular Forces

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

The 'Strength of the UK Regular Forces' comprises military personnel (or **strength**) that are Regular Service personnel (including Nursing Services, but **excluding** Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised reservists, Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS) and Non-Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS)) including both trained and untrained unless otherwise stated. For more details regarding definitions see the footnotes below and Glossary.

- The strength of the UK Regular Forces was **159,630** at 1 April 2014, continuing the trend of decreasing personnel since 1 April 2010. This trend is likely to continue due to the decision made by the Strategic Defence and Security Review (**SDSR**) to reduce the size of the Regular Forces by around 17,000 posts (around 5,000 each from the Naval Service and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). An additional further reduction of 12,000 to the Army was subsequently announced as a result of the **3ME** making the Army's final reduction 19,000.
- At 1 April 2014, **9.9 per cent** of UK Regular Forces were female. The proportion of female **Officers** in the UK Regular Armed Forces has **increased slightly** (12.7 per cent at 1 April 2014 compared with 12.6 per cent at 1 April 2013) and the proportion of female **Other Ranks** also **increased** (9.3 per cent at 1 April 2014 compared with 9.1 per cent at 1 April 2013).
- At 1 April 2014, **7.1 per cent** of UK Regular Forces were Black and Minority Ethnic². The proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel who are **Officers** in the UK Regular Forces **remained constant** between 1 April 2013 and 1 April 2014 at 2.4 per cent, the proportion **remained constant** for **Other Ranks**, at 8.1 per cent between 1 April 2013 and 1 April 2014.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	168 080	166 460	160 650	159 630
of which female	18 320	17 850	17 370	16 610	16 450	16 310	15 920	15 840
Percentage female	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	12 240	12 230	12 300	12 030	11 880	11 820	11 260	11 200
Percentage BME ²	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%
Officers	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	28 750	28 540	27 960	27 850
of which female	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 670	3 630	3 610	3 560	3 540
Percentage female	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	740	750	720	670	670	660	650	640
Percentage BME ²	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Other Ranks	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	139 330	137 920	132 690	131 770
of which female	14 430	13 950	13 560	12 940	12 820	12 700	12 370	12 300
Percentage female	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	11 500	11 480	11 580	11 360	11 220	11 160	10 610	10 560
Percentage BME ²	7.4%	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri Service)

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

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Table 7b shows the strength of UK Regular Forces by gender. This is given by each Service and by whether Officer or Other Ranks.

The Armed Forces have an exemption from the Equality Act 2010 for reasons of combat effectiveness and there are restrictions on females serving in close-combat roles. The principal roles closed to women are: the Royal Marines General Service, the Household Cavalry and Royal Armoured Corps, the Infantry and Royal Air Force Regiment. Figures compiled in 2014 show the proportion of posts in the Regular Armed Forces open to women was 78.1 per cent in the Naval Service, 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 **15,840** (9.9 per cent) at 1 April 2014. This is a **decrease of 90** (0.5 per cent) since 1 January 2014 and a **decrease of 770** (4.7 per cent) since 1 April 2013.
- Despite the number of female personnel decreasing in each of the three Services, the percentage has **gradually increased to 9.9 per cent** at 1 April 2014, from 9.7 per cent at 1 April 2013. This has slightly increased despite reductions in the total number of UK Regular personnel through recent redundancy to meet Defence Review targets.
- Although the proportion of females in the UK Regular Forces has **increased** overall since 1 April 2013, this differs by Service; the Army **increased** by 0.3 percentage points, the Naval Service **remained stable** whereas the RAF **decreased slightly** by 0.1 percentage point.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	168 080	166 460	160 650	159 630
of which female	18 320	17 850	17 370	16 610	16 450	16 310	15 920	15 840
Percentage female	9.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%
Officers	31 930	31 830	30 700	29 060	28 750	28 540	27 960	27 850
of which female	3 890	3 900	3 820	3 670	3 630	3 610	3 560	3 540
Percentage female	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%
Other Ranks	159 780	154 530	149 100	141 650	139 330	137 920	132 690	131 770
of which female	14 430	13 950	13 560	12 940	12 820	12 700	12 370	12 300
Percentage female	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%
NAVAL SERVICE	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 680	33 520	33 340	33 330
of which female	3 710	3 530	3 280	3 080	3 040	3 010	3 000	3 020
Percentage female	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.1%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%
Officers	7 460	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 860	6 880	6 810	6 800
of which female	720	720	700	690	680	690	680	680
Percentage female	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%	10.0%
Other Ranks	31 270	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 830	26 640	26 530	26 530
of which female	2 990	2 810	2 580	2 390	2 360	2 320	2 320	2 330
Percentage female	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%
ARMY	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	98 030	97 030	91 800	91 070
of which female	8 570	8 480	8 570	8 400	8 370	8 340	8 010	7 970
Percentage female	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%	8.7%
Officers	14 640	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 820	13 680	13 250	13 200
of which female	1 660	1 670	1 680	1 640	1 640	1 620	1 580	1 560
Percentage female	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.9%	11.8%	11.9%	11.8%
Other Ranks	94 280	91 480	89 780	85 840	84 210	83 340	78 550	77 860
of which female	6 910	6 810	6 890	6 760	6 730	6 720	6 430	6 400
Percentage female	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	36 370	35 920	35 520	35 230
of which female	6 040	5 840	5 520	5 130	5 030	4 950	4 910	4 860
Percentage female	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%
Officers	9 820	9 660	9 030	8 230	8 080	7 980	7 900	7 850
of which female	1 510	1 510	1 440	1 340	1 310	1 300	1 300	1 290
Percentage female	15.4%	15.7%	15.9%	16.3%	16.2%	16.3%	16.4%	16.5%
Other Ranks	34 230	32 810	30 970	28 790	28 290	27 930	27 610	27 380
of which female	4 530	4 330	4 090	3 790	3 720	3 650	3 620	3 560
Percentage female	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.1%	13.1%	13.0%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and mobilised reservists.

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

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

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

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

- The number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel serving in the UK Regular Forces was **11,200** (representing 7.1 per cent) at 1 April 2014. The total number of BME personnel has **decreased by 60** (0.5 per cent) since 1 January 2014 and **decreased by 830** (6.9 per cent) since 1 April 2013. However, the proportion of BME in the UK Regular Forces has **remained relatively constant** at 7.1 per cent between 1 April 2013 and 1 April 2014.
- The percentage of the UK Regular Forces who consider themselves to be from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds has been increasing gradually since April 2007 in the Army but recently remained relatively constant in both the Naval Service and RAF. **Graph 7.2** illustrates the trend in each Service since April 2007.
- The Army has a higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel from Foreign and Commonwealth Countries than the other two Services.

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

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES	191 710	186 360	179 800	170 710	168 080	166 460	160 650	159 630
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	12 240	12 230	12 300	12 030	11 880	11 820	11 260	11 200
Percentage BME ²	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%
of which UK	4 510	4 790	4 790	4 740	4 690	4 670	4 530	4 590
% UK	36.9%	39.2%	39.0%	39.4%	39.4%	39.5%	40.2%	41.0%
of which non-UK	7 730	7 430	7 510	7 290	7 200	7 160	6 730	6 610
% non-UK	63.1%	60.8%	61.0%	60.6%	60.6%	60.5%	59.8%	59.0%
White	173 790	170 730	164 750	156 460	154 100	152 450	147 420	146 440
Unknown	5 670	3 410	2 750	2 210	2 090	2 180	1 970	1 980
NAVAL SERVICE	38 730	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 680	33 520	33 340	33 330
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	1 290	1 300	1 230	1 170	1 150	1 150	1 140	1 140
Percentage BME ²	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
of which UK	690	710	670	660	660	650	650	650
% UK	53.7%	54.4%	54.7%	56.1%	56.8%	56.6%	56.8%	57.3%
of which non-UK	600	590	560	510	500	500	490	490
% non-UK	46.3%	45.6%	45.3%	43.9%	43.2%	43.4%	43.2%	42.7%
White	36 210	35 650	33 800	32 360	32 130	31 980	31 820	31 820
Unknown	1 240	700	520	430	400	380	380	370
ARMY	108 920	106 240	104 250	99 730	98 030	97 030	91 800	91 070
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	10 070	10 090	10 300	10 140	10 020	9 970	9 420	9 360
Percentage BME ²	9.4%	9.6%	9.9%	10.2%	10.2%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%
of which UK	3 010	3 310	3 410	3 430	3 390	3 380	3 250	3 310
% UK	29.9%	32.9%	33.1%	33.9%	33.8%	33.9%	34.5%	35.3%
of which non-UK	7 060	6 770	6 890	6 710	6 630	6 590	6 170	6 060
% non-UK	70.1%	67.1%	66.9%	66.1%	66.2%	66.1%	65.5%	64.7%
White	96 590	95 500	93 640	89 350	87 810	86 720	82 220	81 530
Unknown	2 270	650	310	240	200	340	160	170
ROYAL AIR FORCE	44 050	42 460	40 000	37 030	36 370	35 920	35 520	35 230
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	890	840	770	720	710	700	700	700
Percentage BME ²	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
of which UK	820	770	700	660	640	640	630	630
% UK	91.9%	91.9%	91.6%	90.6%	90.6%	90.3%	90.3%	90.2%
of which non-UK	70	70	60	70	70	70	70	70
% non-UK	8.1%	8.1%	8.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%
White	41 000	39 570	37 310	34 760	34 160	33 750	33 390	33 090
Unknown	2 160	2 050	1 920	1 550	1 490	1 460	1 430	1 440

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

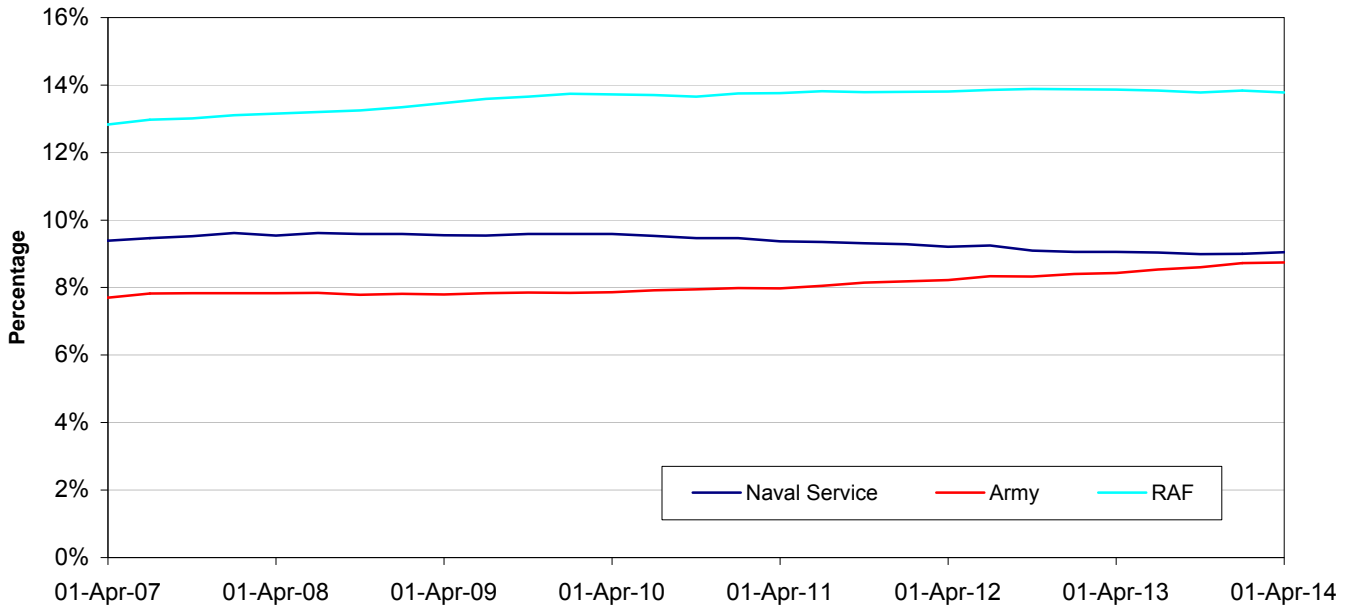
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Strength of UK Regular Forces

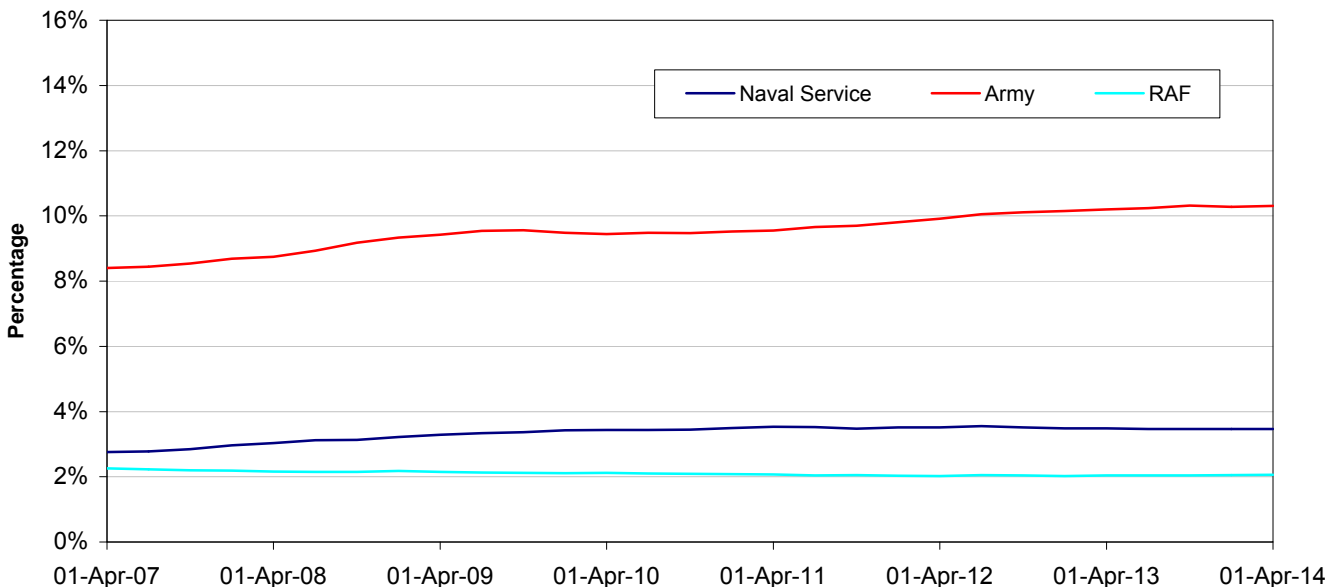
Graph 7.1 shows the proportion of women in each of the Services since April 2007. The RAF has consistently had the highest proportion of female personnel (currently **13.8 per cent**), followed by the Naval Service (currently **9.1 per cent**) and the Army (currently **8.7 per cent**). There are no specific policy explanations for the difference, although the proportion of posts in each Service open to women may contribute to the difference.

Graph 7.2 illustrates the proportion of BME personnel in each of the three Services. Since April 2007 the Army has consistently had the highest proportion of BME personnel followed by the Naval Service and then the RAF. Over this time period, the greatest increase in the proportion of BME personnel has been in the Army (increasing from 8.4 per cent to 10.3 per cent), whereas the RAF has remained constant and the Naval Service has increased slightly.

Graph 7.1: Females as a percentage of strength by Service



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



Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Tables showing data on strength split by sex and ethnic origin from 1 April 2005 to 1 April 2008 are shown in TSP4 Table 3 and 3a which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Intake and Outflow

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

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

• The **intake to the trained and untrained strength** of the UK Regular Forces was **11,880** in the 12 months to 31 March 2014. This is a **decrease of 810** (6.4 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2013) and a **decrease of 2,480** (17.3 per cent) since the same period a year ago; the 12 months to 31 March 2013.

• In order to meet the targets as set out in the **Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)** and **Three Month Exercise (3ME)**, recruiting (or intake) has been reduced and fewer extensions of Service (or longer contracts) have been offered for Regular personnel. The Armed Forces cannot generally bring in people from outside to perform more senior roles as they lack the necessary military experience; these positions are therefore filled by promotions within the Services. The Armed Forces must then replace those who are promoted every year with new recruits. Even though the Armed Forces are reducing in size and have surpluses in some Ranks, the Armed Forces needs to continue to recruit into junior Ranks every year in addition to making other Service personnel redundant.

• The intake pattern of each Service however is different; the intake to the trained and untrained strength of the Naval Service has **increased by 410** (14.8 per cent), the Army has **decreased by 3,270** (31.8 per cent) and the RAF has **increased by 380** (29.1 per cent) compared to the 12 months to 31 March 2013. Although intake rates have increased in the Naval Service and RAF, the intake rates are still low in comparison to pre-2010 historical levels (see **Graph 8.1**).

• Intake to the Army Other Ranks has been slowing since financial year end 2011/12 despite a previous increase in intake between 2010/11 and 2011/12. The intake to the Army Other Ranks in the 12 months ending 31 March 2014 is lower by **3,220** or **33.3 per cent** compared with the 12 months ending 31 March 2013. This is a larger decrease in intake compared with previous trends; the intake to Army Other Ranks in the financial year 2012/13 was **820** or **7.9 per cent** lower than 2011/12.

• Although overall Naval Service intake has increased by **410** or **14.8 per cent** compared to the 12 months ending 31 March 2013, the Royal Navy intake in the 12 months ending 31 March 2014 has increased by **30.6 per cent** compared to the 12 months to 31 March 2013. The Royal Marines intake over the 12 months ending 31 March 2014 decreased by **8.4 per cent** compared to the 12 months to 31 March 2013.

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

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	to 2014
	2010/11	2011/12	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	12 730	14 800	14 370	13 870	13 390	12 690	11 880	11 880
To untrained	12 400	14 460	14 090	13 610	13 130	12 430	11 600	11 600
Trained direct entrants	320	340	280	260	260	260	290	290
Officers	1 360	1 070	1 060	1 050	1 050	1 070	1 070	1 070
To untrained	1 300	1 040	1 030	1 020	1 020	1 040	1 030	1 030
Trained direct entrants	50	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
Other Ranks	11 370	13 730	13 310	12 820	12 340	11 620	10 820	10 820
To untrained	11 100	13 420	13 060	12 580	12 110	11 390	10 570	10 570
Trained direct entrants	270	310	250	230	240	230	250	250
NAVAL SERVICE	2 550	2 220	2 770	2 820	2 910	2 970	3 170	3 170
To untrained	2 490	2 190	2 730	2 780	2 850	2 920	3 130	3 130
Trained direct entrants	60	20	40	40	60	50	50	50
Officers	300	280	280	280	280	280	290	290
To untrained	290	280	280	280	270	270	280	280
Trained direct entrants	-	~	-	-	~	~	~	~
Other Ranks	2 250	1 940	2 490	2 530	2 630	2 690	2 890	2 890
To untrained	2 200	1 910	2 450	2 500	2 580	2 640	2 840	2 840
Trained direct entrants	50	20	30	40	50	50	40	40
ARMY	8 760	11 190	10 300	9 650	9 020	8 170	7 020	7 020
To untrained	8 520	10 890	10 060	9 440	8 830	7 980	6 810	6 810
Trained direct entrants	250	300	230	200	200	190	210	210
Officers	780	710	640	620	610	610	580	580
To untrained	740	690	620	600	580	590	560	560
Trained direct entrants	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Other Ranks	7 980	10 480	9 660	9 020	8 420	7 560	6 440	6 440
To untrained	7 780	10 200	9 440	8 840	8 250	7 380	6 250	6 250
Trained direct entrants	210	280	210	180	170	170	190	190
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 400	1 460	1 560	1 690	1 690
To untrained	1 390	1 380	1 300	1 390	1 440	1 540	1 660	1 660
Trained direct entrants	20	20	10	10	10	20	30	30
Officers	280	80	140	150	160	180	200	200
To untrained	270	80	130	140	160	170	180	180
Trained direct entrants	10	-	-	-	-	10	20	20
Other Ranks	1 140	1 310	1 170	1 260	1 290	1 380	1 490	1 490
To untrained	1 120	1 300	1 170	1 250	1 280	1 370	1 480	1 480
Trained direct entrants	10	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 personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, FTRS personnel, and mobilised reservists.

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

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

• The percentage of intake for female personnel was **9.6 per cent** in the 12 months to 31 March 2014. This is an **increase of 0.5 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2013) and also an **increase of 1.2 percentage points** since the 12 months to 31 March 2013. This increase is largely driven by an increase in the proportion of females in the Other Ranks.

• The proportion of intake that are female personnel has **increased by 0.7 percentage points** in the Naval Service since the same period a year ago (12 months ending 31 March 2013), **increased by 1.2 percentage points** for the Army over the same period and **increased by 0.9 percentage points** for the RAF over the same period; there is no policy explanation for the change however numbers of female personnel are remaining relatively constant but the male intakes have been dropping.

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

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	to 2014
	2010/11	2011/12	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	12 730	14 800	14 370	13 870	13 390	12 690	11 880	11 880
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.8%	8.7%	8.4%	8.3%	9.0%	9.1%	9.6%	9.6%
Officers	1 360	1 070	1 060	1 050	1 050	1 070	1 070	1 070
of which female	210	180	170	160	170	170	160	160
<i>Percentage female</i>	15.8%	16.8%	16.4%	15.3%	15.9%	15.6%	15.2%	15.2%
Other Ranks	11 370	13 730	13 310	12 820	12 340	11 620	10 820	10 820
of which female	900	1 110	1 030	990	1 040	990	980	980
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.9%	8.1%	7.7%	7.7%	8.4%	8.5%	9.1%	9.1%
NAVAL SERVICE	2 550	2 220	2 770	2 820	2 910	2 970	3 170	3 170
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.7%	8.3%	7.3%	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	8.0%	8.0%
Officers	300	280	280	280	280	280	290	290
of which female	30	40	40	30	40	30	40	40
<i>Percentage female</i>	9.4%	13.5%	12.5%	10.6%	12.9%	11.6%	12.2%	12.2%
Other Ranks	2 250	1 940	2 490	2 530	2 630	2 690	2 890	2 890
of which female	140	150	170	170	180	190	220	220
<i>Percentage female</i>	6.3%	7.5%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.9%	7.5%	7.5%
ARMY	8 760	11 190	10 300	9 650	9 020	8 170	7 020	7 020
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.1%	8.3%	8.1%	8.0%	8.8%	8.7%	9.3%	9.3%
Officers	780	710	640	620	610	610	580	580
of which female	120	110	100	90	90	90	80	80
<i>Percentage female</i>	14.8%	16.0%	15.3%	15.1%	15.0%	14.8%	13.9%	13.9%
Other Ranks	7 980	10 480	9 660	9 020	8 420	7 560	6 440	6 440
of which female	590	810	740	680	700	620	580	580
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%	8.3%	8.2%	8.9%	8.9%
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 400	1 460	1 560	1 690	1 690
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.7%	13.1%	12.9%	13.1%	13.7%	14.5%	13.8%	13.8%
Officers	280	80	140	150	160	180	200	200
of which female	70	30	40	40	40	40	50	50
<i>Percentage female</i>	25.3%	36.3%	29.7%	25.3%	24.4%	24.2%	23.4%	23.4%
Other Ranks	1 140	1 310	1 170	1 260	1 290	1 380	1 490	1 490
of which female	170	150	130	150	160	180	190	190
<i>Percentage female</i>	14.6%	11.7%	10.9%	11.7%	12.3%	13.2%	12.5%	12.5%

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 personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, FTRS, and mobilised 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 and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel. For an illustration of the trend of intake of BME personnel to the UK Regular Forces by Service, see **Graph 8.3**.

- The percentage of intake for BME personnel was **7.0 per cent** in the 12 months to 31 March 2014. This is a **decrease of 0.4 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2013) and a **decrease of 0.9 percentage points** since the 12 months to 31 March 2013.
- The BME proportion of intake to the UK Regular Forces for the 12 months to 31 March 2014 compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013 for the Naval Service **decreased by 0.5 percentage points**, the Army **increased by 0.4 percentage points** and the RAF **decreased by 0.5 percentage points**.

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

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	to 2014
	2010/11	2011/12	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	12 730	14 800	14 370	13 870	13 390	12 690	11 880	11 880
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	660	1 040	1 110	1 050	980	920	800	800
Percentage BME ³	5.6%	7.3%	7.9%	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%
of which UK	270	360	370	340	330	330	300	300
% UK	41.7%	34.3%	33.3%	33.0%	34.1%	36.3%	37.3%	37.3%
of which non-UK	380	680	740	700	640	580	500	500
% non-UK	58.3%	65.7%	66.7%	67.0%	65.9%	63.7%	62.7%	62.7%
White	11 160	13 290	13 000	12 570	12 000	11 370	10 650	10 650
Unknown	910	460	260	250	410	410	430	430
NAVAL SERVICE	2 550	2 220	2 770	2 820	2 910	2 970	3 170	3 170
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	90	60	80	70	70	80	80	80
Percentage BME ³	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%
of which UK	50	40	50	50	40	50	50	50
% UK	56.3%	69.0%	57.8%	64.9%	61.6%	67.5%	65.8%	65.8%
of which non-UK	40	20	40	30	30	20	30	30
% non-UK	43.7%	31.0%	42.2%	35.1%	38.4%	32.5%	34.2%	34.2%
White	2 300	2 050	2 610	2 660	2 740	2 780	2 970	2 970
Unknown	160	110	80	80	100	100	120	120
ARMY	8 760	11 190	10 300	9 650	9 020	8 170	7 020	7 020
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	540	960	990	940	870	810	690	690
Percentage BME ³	6.8%	8.8%	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
of which UK	200	300	290	270	260	250	220	220
% UK	36.9%	30.8%	29.6%	28.9%	29.9%	31.4%	31.8%	31.8%
of which non-UK	340	660	700	670	610	560	470	470
% non-UK	63.1%	69.2%	70.4%	71.1%	70.1%	68.6%	68.2%	68.2%
White	7 480	9 950	9 140	8 560	7 860	7 080	6 090	6 090
Unknown	740	280	160	140	290	280	240	240
ROYAL AIR FORCE	1 410	1 390	1 310	1 400	1 460	1 560	1 690	1 690
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)	30	20	30	30	30	30	30	30
Percentage BME ³	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
of which UK	20	20	30	20	30	30	30	30
% UK	92.3%	88.0%	84.4%	85.7%	87.1%	89.7%	90.0%	90.0%
of which non-UK	~	~	-	~	~	~	~	~
% non-UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	1 380	1 300	1 250	1 340	1 400	1 500	1 590	1 590
Unknown	10	70	30	30	30	30	60	60

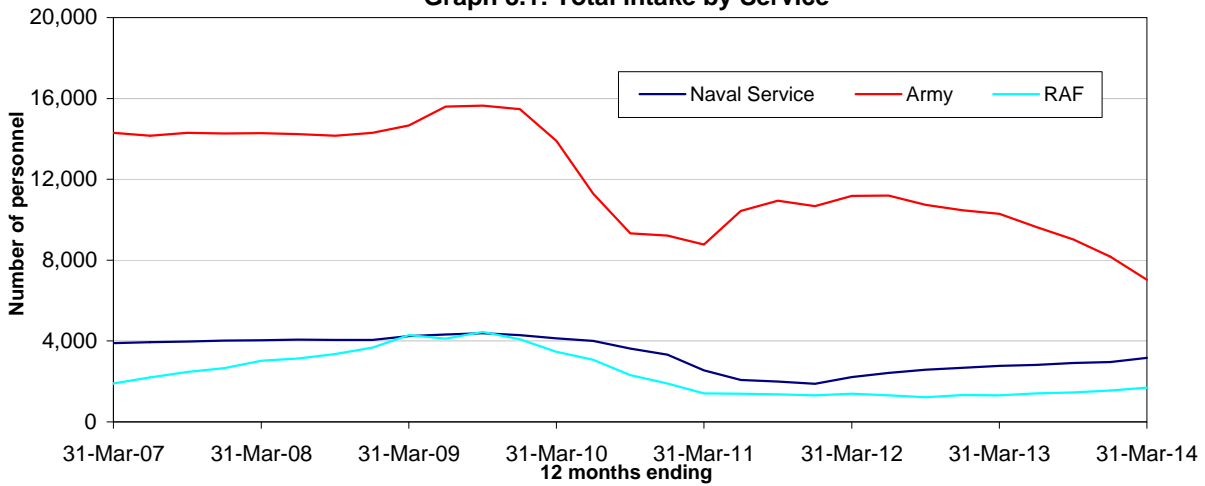
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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 personnel and excludes Gurkhas, FTRS personnel and mobilised reservists.
3. Black and Minority Ethnic percentage figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

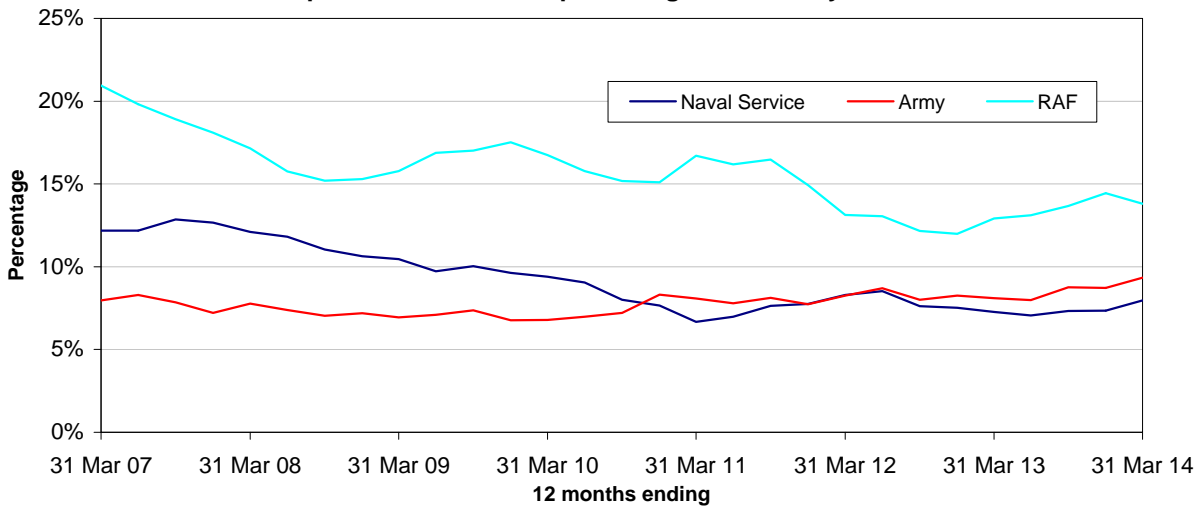
Information showing intake to the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index

Intake to UK Regular Forces

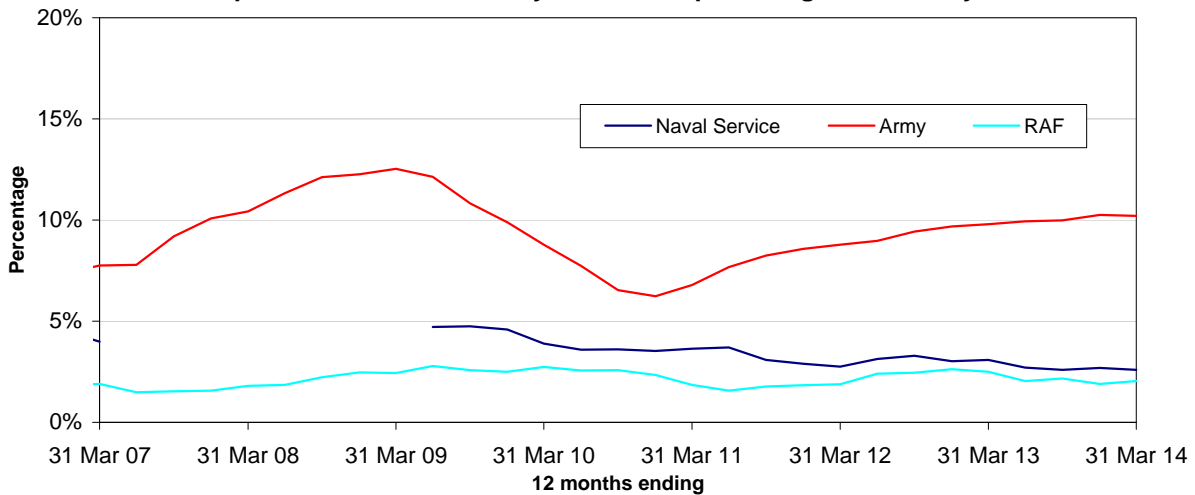
Graph 8.1: Total intake by Service



Graph 8.2: Females as a percentage of intake by Service



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



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

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

Tables showing data on intake by gender from 12 months ending 31 March 2006 to period ending 31 March 2008 are shown in TSP4 Table 4 which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence/about/statistics

Future Reserves 2020 Programme Monitoring - Movements

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

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 enlistment targets to support the planned growth. The first trained strength targets were set for the end of Financial Year 2013-14 and performance against these is reported in the commentary to Table 6a of this publication. The announcement, along with all of the trained strength and enlistment 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 presented in this table are provisional. Defence Statistics is continuing to investigate issues and methodologies relating to these statistics. In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of Royal Auxiliary Air Force personnel were found to be incorrect. Previously published figures on movements into trained and untrained were therefore also likely to be incorrect. A data correction exercise has been completed to ensure that trained status is now captured correctly, however it has not been possible to revise any figures prior to this time.

Data relating to the trained status of the Army Reserve (Group A) have been improved for 1 April 2014. These improvements have resulted in approximately 130 personnel who were previously incorrectly reported as untrained now being correctly reported on the trained strength for April 2014. Data will be revised back to April 2012 in due course. Please see page 1 for more details. Until data revisions are complete figures prior to April 2014 may overestimate the Movement in To untrained with Previous Service. The extent of this overestimate for each quarter will not be known until the revisions are complete, but it is likely to be between 0 and 130. The figures for Trained direct entrants with Previous Service are likely to be underestimated each quarter.

Between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014, **4,150** people joined the FR20 population. **680** joined the Maritime Reserve, of which 510 joined the untrained strength. Of those, 430 had no previous service in the Armed Forces and 80 had previously been part of the Armed Forces. Of the 170 trained direct entrants, 160 had previous service. **3,020** joined the Army Reserve Group A, of which 1,590 joined the untrained strength. Of those, 1,020 had no previous service. There were 1,440 trained direct entrants, the majority (1,410) of these had previous service in another part of the Armed Forces, many having served in the Regulars and some in the FTRS. **450** joined the Royal Auxiliary Air Force however it is not currently possible to establish how many joiners were trained or untrained.

Table 9 Movements into FR20 populations^{1 2}

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	to 2014
	2010/11	2011/12	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	*	*	4 090 ^P	3 830 ^P	4 150 ^P	4 150 ^P
To untrained	*	*
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*
Trained direct entrants	*	*
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*
MARITIME RESERVE³	*	*	510 ^P	480 ^P	680 ^P	680 ^P
To untrained	*	*	360 ^P	320 ^P	510 ^P	510 ^P
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	100 ^P	70 ^P	80 ^P	80 ^P
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	260 ^P	240 ^P	430 ^P	430 ^P
Trained direct entrants	*	*	150 ^P	160 ^P	170 ^P	170 ^P
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	140 ^P	150 ^P	160 ^P	160 ^P
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	- ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P
ARMY RESERVE GROUP A⁴	*	*	4 040 ^P	3 500 ^P	3 250 ^P	3 000 ^P	3 020 ^P	3 020 ^P
To untrained	*	*	2 990 ^P	2 390 ^P	2 120 ^P	1 760 ^P	1 590 ^P	1 590 ^P
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	760 ^P	720 ^P	700 ^P	650 ^P	560 ^P	560 ^P
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	2 230 ^P	1 660 ^P	1 420 ^P	1 120 ^P	1 020 ^P	1 020 ^P
Trained direct entrants	*	*	1 050 ^P	1 110 ^P	1 130 ^P	1 240 ^P	1 440 ^P	1 440 ^P
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*	970 ^P	1 040 ^P	1 080 ^P	1 200 ^P	1 410 ^P	1 410 ^P
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*	80 ^P	70 ^P	50 ^P	40 ^P	30 ^P	30 ^P
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁵	*	*	330 ^P	350 ^P	450 ^P	450 ^P
To untrained	*	*
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*
Trained direct entrants	*	*
<i>Previous service</i>	*	*
<i>No previous service</i>	*	*

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

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

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

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

- The GTS of the UK Regular Forces was **10,970** in the 12 months to 31 March 2014; this is a **decrease of 380** (3.3 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2013) and a **decrease of 180** (1.6 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013.
- Comparing the 12 months to 31 March 2014 with the 12 months to 31 March 2013; the GTS in the Naval Service **increased by 330** (17.7 per cent), the GTS in the Army **decreased by 540** (6.7 per cent) and in the RAF, GTS **increased by 30** (2.4 per cent).

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

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:				Financial Year	
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2013	2014	to 2014	
	2010/11	2011/12	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES³	13 400	11 320	11 150	11 430	11 290	11 350	10 970	10 970
From untrained to trained	13 080	10 990	10 870	11 170	11 030	11 090	10 690	10 690
Trained direct entrants ⁴	320	340	280	260	260	260	290	290
Officers	1 730	1 330	1 400	1 330	1 340	1 370	1 330	1 330
From untrained to trained	1 400	1 080	1 170	1 100	1 100	1 130	1 090	1 090
Trained direct entrants ⁴	50	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
From Other Ranks	280	220	200	200	210	210	200	200
Other Ranks	11 950	10 210	9 960	10 300	10 170	10 190	9 850	9 850
From untrained to trained	11 680	9 900	9 710	10 070	9 930	9 960	9 600	9 600
Trained direct entrants ⁴	270	310	250	230	240	230	250	250
NAVAL SERVICE³	2 880	1 800	1 890	2 000	2 040	2 180	2 220	2 220
From untrained to trained	2 830	1 770	1 850	1 950	1 980	2 130	2 180	2 180
Trained direct entrants ⁴	60	20	40	40	60	50	50	50
Officers	410	330	340	310	270	300	300	300
From untrained to trained	400	330	340	300	270	300	290	290
Trained direct entrants ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	2 480	1 460	1 550	1 690	1 770	1 880	1 930	1 930
From untrained to trained	2 420	1 440	1 510	1 650	1 720	1 840	1 880	1 880
Trained direct entrants ⁴	50	20	30	40	50	50	40	40
ARMY³	7 890	7 840	8 060	8 200	7 990	7 920	7 520	7 520
From untrained to trained	7 640	7 540	7 830	8 000	7 790	7 720	7 300	7 300
Trained direct entrants ⁴	250	300	230	200	200	190	210	210
Officers	890	660	940	900	890	900	830	830
From untrained to trained	580	410	720	680	660	670	620	620
Trained direct entrants ⁴	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
From Other Ranks	270	220	200	200	200	200	190	190
Other Ranks	7 270	7 400	7 320	7 500	7 300	7 220	6 880	6 880
From untrained to trained	7 060	7 130	7 110	7 320	7 130	7 050	6 680	6 680
Trained direct entrants ⁴	210	280	210	180	170	170	190	190
ROYAL AIR FORCE³	2 630	1 680	1 210	1 240	1 260	1 260	1 240	1 240
From untrained to trained	2 610	1 670	1 200	1 220	1 250	1 240	1 210	1 210
Trained direct entrants ⁴	20	20	10	10	10	20	30	30
Officers	440	340	120	130	180	180	200	200
From untrained to trained	420	340	120	120	170	160	180	180
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	-	-	-	-	10	20	20
From Other Ranks	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	10
Other Ranks	2 210	1 340	1 090	1 110	1 090	1 080	1 040	1 040
From untrained to trained	2 200	1 330	1 080	1 100	1 080	1 080	1 030	1 030
Trained direct entrants ⁴	10	10	-	10	10	10	10	10

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. GTS figures comprise those who complete training (untrained to trained flow) and those that enter directly into the trained strength (direct entrants). They exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA). This is a change in method from GTS figures presented in Table 4 of TSP4 which included returns from LTA.
2. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel, and mobilised reservists.
3. Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall strength and as such the Service **totals excludes** the intake to trained Officers from trained Other Ranks.
4. Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified Officers (PQO) and Gurkhas joining the Regulars.

Gains to the Trained Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service

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

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

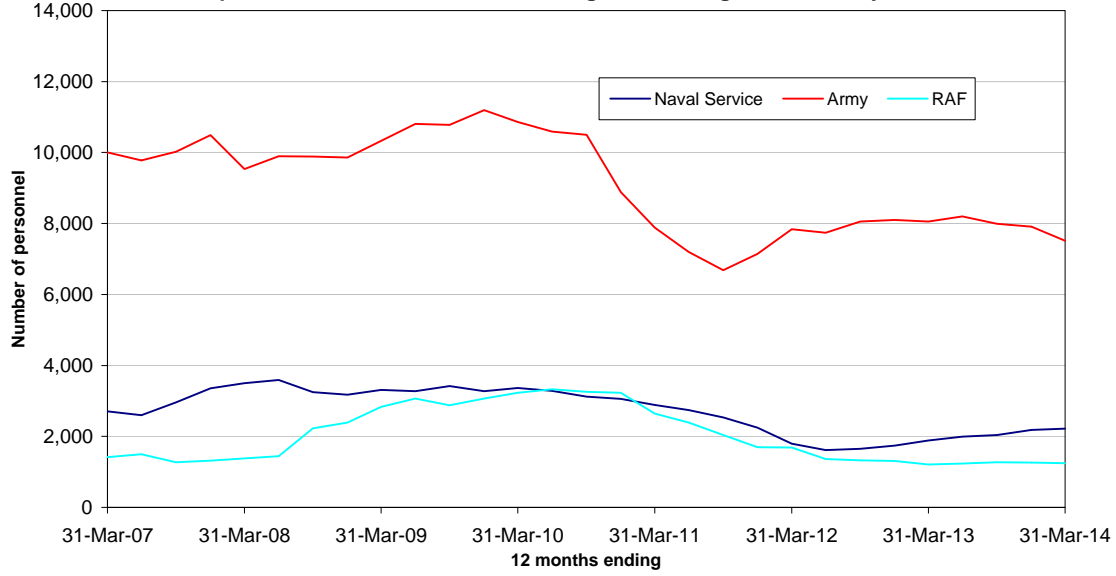


Table 11 shows **outflow** for UK Regular Forces for each Service, whether trained or untrained and by Officers and Other Ranks.

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

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

• The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Forces was **23,000** in the 12 months to 31 March 2014. This is an **decrease of 520** (2.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2013 and a **decrease of 520** (2.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013; outflow remains relatively high due to those leaving on the most recent tranche of redundancy 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).

• The **recent increase** in outflow of Army personnel is due to those leaving under **Tranche 3** of the redundancy programme (Outflow in the 12 months to 31 December 2013 decreased in the Naval Service and RAF). 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 are serving up to twelve months notice; partially explaining the recent increase in outflow.

For more information on Tranche 3 redundancies please see Defence Statistics' Tranche 3 Redundancy Program Statistics publication which contains information on the numbers of Armed Forces personnel either applying or who were selected for redundancy. This can be found here:

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

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 **20,190** (87.8 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 31 March 2014; a **decrease of 380** (1.9 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2013 and an **increase of 180** (0.9 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013 (see **Graph 12.2** for a breakdown of trained outflow by Service)

• The **outflow of untrained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **2,800** (12.2 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 31 March 2014; a **decrease of 130** (4.6 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2013 and a **decrease of 710** (20.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2013. (see **Graph 12.3** 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 31 March 2014 compared with the 12 months ending 31 March 2013 has decreased in the Naval Service by **560** or **12.9 per cent**, increased in the Army by **840** or **5.7 per cent** and decreased in the RAF by **810** or **18.8 per cent**.

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

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	to 2014
	2010/11	2011/12	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	18 140	21 370	23 520	24 110	22 880	23 520	23 000	23 000
Trained	13 960	17 650	20 010	20 750	19 850	20 580	20 190	20 190
Untrained	4 170	3 720	3 510	3 360	3 030	2 940	2 800	2 800
Officers	1 930	2 560	3 040	3 190	2 870	2 670	2 640	2 640
Trained	1 710	2 380	2 680	2 840	2 700	2 520	2 500	2 500
Untrained	220	180	360	340	170	160	140	140
Other Ranks	16 200	18 810	20 480	20 920	20 010	20 840	20 350	20 350
Trained	12 250	15 280	17 330	17 900	17 150	18 060	17 690	17 690
Untrained	3 950	3 540	3 150	3 020	2 860	2 780	2 660	2 660
NAVAL SERVICE	3 630	4 320	4 350	4 380	4 070	3 920	3 790	3 790
Trained	2 690	3 750	3 710	3 690	3 400	3 240	3 070	3 070
Untrained	940	570	640	690	660	680	710	710
Officers	460	570	590	600	580	530	520	520
Trained	390	510	530	540	520	470	460	460
Untrained	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Other Ranks	3 170	3 750	3 760	3 780	3 490	3 390	3 270	3 270
Trained	2 300	3 240	3 180	3 150	2 890	2 760	2 620	2 620
Untrained	870	500	580	620	600	620	650	650
ARMY	11 500	13 200	14 890	15 260	14 790	16 100	15 740	15 740
Trained	8 630	10 310	12 370	12 920	12 570	14 000	13 800	13 800
Untrained	2 870	2 900	2 520	2 330	2 220	2 110	1 940	1 940
Officers	990	1 240	1 460	1 540	1 490	1 500	1 480	1 480
Trained	880	1 190	1 380	1 460	1 410	1 420	1 420	1 420
Untrained	110	60	90	80	80	80	60	60
Other Ranks	10 510	11 960	13 430	13 720	13 290	14 600	14 250	14 250
Trained	7 750	9 120	10 990	11 460	11 160	12 570	12 370	12 370
Untrained	2 760	2 840	2 440	2 250	2 130	2 030	1 880	1 880
ROYAL AIR FORCE	3 010	3 850	4 280	4 470	4 020	3 500	3 480	3 480
Trained	2 640	3 590	3 940	4 130	3 880	3 350	3 320	3 320
Untrained	370	260	350	340	150	150	150	150
Officers	490	740	990	1 040	800	640	640	640
Trained	440	680	780	850	770	630	620	620
Untrained	50	60	210	200	20	20	20	20
Other Ranks	2 520	3 110	3 300	3 430	3 230	2 850	2 830	2 830
Trained	2 200	2 910	3 160	3 280	3 100	2 720	2 700	2 700
Untrained	320	200	140	150	120	130	130	130

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

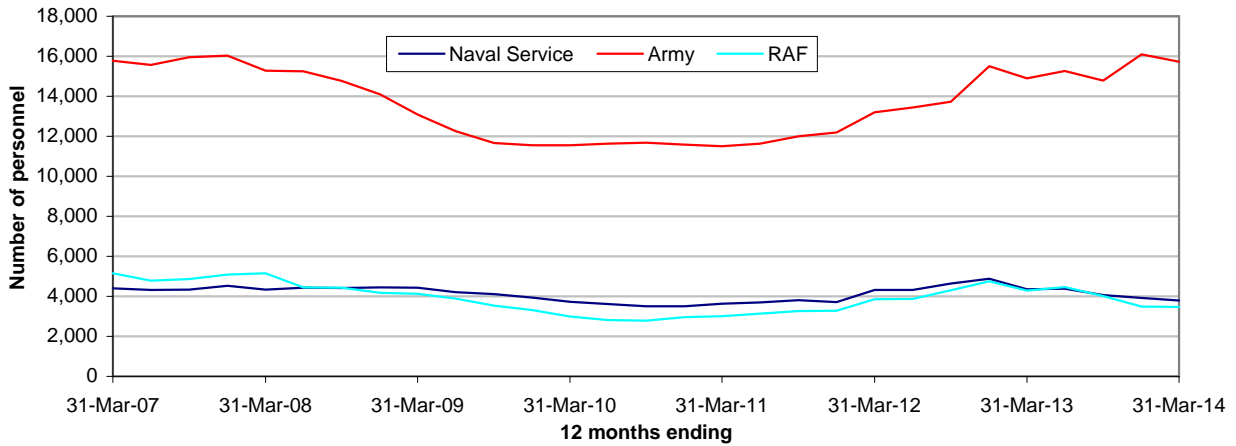
1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and to the Volunteer Reserves. They do not include promotion from Ranks to Officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains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

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

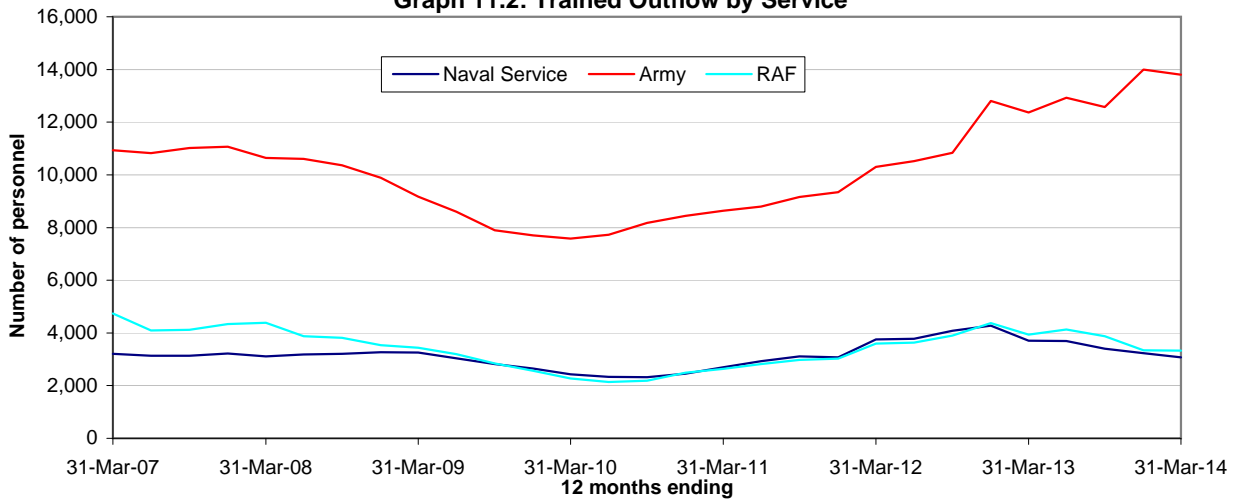
Outflow from the UK Regular Forces

Graphs 11.1 to 11.3 show that the Army has more personnel leaving, both trained and untrained, than the RAF and Naval Service; 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 the recent tranches (2 and 3) of the redundancy program.

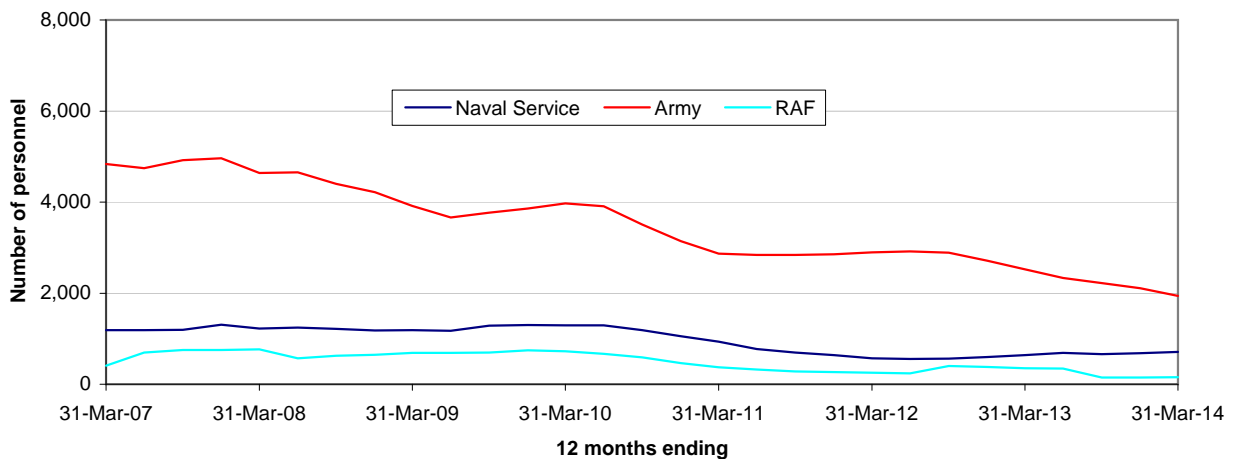
Graph 11.1: Total Outflow by Service



Graph 11.2: Trained Outflow by Service



Graph 11.3: Untrained Outflow by Service



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

Tables showing data on outflow by trained and untrained from period ending 31 March 2006 to period ending 31 March 2008 are shown in TSP4 Table 6 and 7a which can be found at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence/about/statistics

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

Voluntary Outflow (VO) encompasses all personnel who voluntarily exit before the end of their agreed engagement or contracted period (Time Expiry). For more details, see the footnotes below or the Glossary. For total outflow from UK Regular Forces see **Table 11**. See **Graphs 12.1 to 12.3** for a comparison, for each Service, of VO as a percentage of average trained strength. Other wastage includes, but is not limited to, unspecified, medically discharged and unsuitable.

• The **VO rate of Officers** from the UK Regular Forces was **4.5 per cent of trained outflow** (1,180 personnel) in the 12 months to 31 March 2014, **up slightly from 4.4 per cent of trained outflow** in the 12 months to 31 December 2013 and **up from 3.9 per cent of trained outflow** in the 12 months to 31 March 2013.

• A total of **350 Officers** (representing 14.0 per cent of all trained Officer outflow during the 12 months ending 31 March 2014) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow of personnel accounts for noticeable decreases in the trained strengths of Officers.

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

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2010/11	2011/12	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep	2013 31 Dec	2014 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number ²	1 710	2 380	2 680	2 840	2 700	2 520	2 500
Total Outflow rate³	5.9	8.3	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.6	9.6
VO ⁴ number	840	1 000	1 080	1 110	1 120	1 170	1 180
VO⁴ rate³	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5
Time Expiry number	720	850	770	780	760	760	740
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Redundancy number	-	360	610	740	600	360	350
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Other Wastage number	150	170	220	230	230	230	230
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>
NAVAL SERVICE							
Total Outflow number ²	390	510	530	540	520	470	460
Total Outflow rate³	6.0	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.4	7.7	7.5
VO ⁴ number	190	200	240	240	240	260	260
VO⁴ rate³	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3
Time Expiry number	170	200	170	170	170	160	150
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Redundancy number	-	60	80	80	60	10	-
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-</i>
Other Wastage number	30	40	40	50	40	40	40
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>
ARMY							
Total Outflow number ²	880	1 190	1 380	1 460	1 410	1 420	1 420
Total Outflow rate³	6.3	8.6	10.4	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.2
VO ⁴ number	480	560	640	640	630	660	650
VO⁴ rate³	3.4	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1
Time Expiry number	360	410	400	400	420	410	410
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Redundancy number	-	160	280	350	290	280	270
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Other Wastage number	50	50	60	60	70	80	80
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number ²	440	680	780	850	770	630	620
Total Outflow rate³	5.1	8.1	9.8	10.9	10.2	8.4	8.5
VO ⁴ number	180	230	210	220	240	250	260
VO⁴ rate³	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.6
Time Expiry number	180	240	210	200	180	190	180
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Redundancy number	-	130	250	310	240	70	70
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Other Wastage number	80	80	120	120	110	110	110
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, FTRS and mobilised reservists.
2. Figures show outflow from the trained UK Regular Forces, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Volunteer Reserves. They do not include promotion from Ranks to Officers or flows between Services.
3. Rates are the number of people who leave per 100 of the average trained strength.
4. Voluntary Outflow is defined as all exits from trained UK Regular Forces which are voluntarily generated by the individual before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at: www.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 **5.4 per cent of trained strength** (6,880 personnel) in the 12 months to 31 March 2014, this rate is **down slightly from 5.6 per cent of trained outflow** compared to the 12 months to 31 December 2013 and **down from 5.7 per cent of trained outflow** in the 12 months to 31 March 2013.

• A total of **3,920 Other Ranks** (representing 22.2 per cent of all trained Other Ranks outflow during the 12 months ending 31 March 2014) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow of personnel accounts for noticeable decreases in the trained strengths of Other Ranks especially in the Army after the exit of volunteers for redundancy during the Tranche 3 redundancies.

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

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2010/11	2011/12	2013 31 Mar	2013 30 Jun	2013 30 Sep	2013 31 Dec	2014 31 Mar
ALL SERVICES							
Total Outflow number ²	12 250	15 280	17 330	17 900	17 150	18 060	17 690
Total Outflow rate³	8.5	10.8	12.9	13.5	13.1	14.0	14.0
VO ⁴ number	5 820	6 750	7 720	7 720	7 540	7 260	6 880
VO⁴ rate³	4.0	4.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4
Time Expiry number	3 340	3 880	3 480	3 430	3 390	3 260	3 180
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Redundancy number	-	1 340	2 700	3 230	2 730	3 930	3 920
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Other Wastage number	3 090	3 310	3 430	3 520	3 500	3 600	3 710
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>
NAVAL SERVICE							
Total Outflow number ²	2 300	3 240	3 180	3 150	2 890	2 760	2 620
Total Outflow rate³	8.0	11.6	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.1	10.6
VO ⁴ number	1 140	1 250	1 610	1 560	1 520	1 510	1 420
VO⁴ rate³	4.0	4.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8
Time Expiry number	590	630	670	720	750	730	690
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Redundancy number	-	590	350	370	100	40	40
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Other Wastage number	570	770	550	510	520	480	470
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>
ARMY							
Total Outflow number ²	7 750	9 120	10 990	11 460	11 160	12 570	12 370
Total Outflow rate³	9.2	11.1	13.8	14.6	14.4	16.4	16.4
VO ⁴ number	3 780	4 420	4 890	4 900	4 660	4 410	4 060
VO⁴ rate³	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4
Time Expiry number	1 710	2 020	1 720	1 620	1 630	1 580	1 590
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Redundancy number	-	440	1 780	2 210	2 180	3 760	3 780
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Other Wastage number	2 260	2 240	2 600	2 730	2 690	2 820	2 930
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>
ROYAL AIR FORCE							
Total Outflow number ²	2 200	2 910	3 160	3 280	3 100	2 720	2 700
Total Outflow rate³	6.9	9.4	11.0	11.6	11.2	10.0	10.1
VO ⁴ number	900	1 090	1 220	1 270	1 350	1 350	1 390
VO⁴ rate³	2.8	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.2
Time Expiry number	1 040	1 220	1 080	1 090	1 020	950	900
<i>Time Expiry rate³</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Redundancy number	-	310	570	640	450	130	110
<i>Redundancy rate³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Other Wastage number	270	290	290	280	280	300	310
<i>Other Wastage rate³</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel. It does not include Gurkhas, FTRS and mobilised reservists.
2. Figures show outflow from trained UK Regular Forces, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Volunteer Reserves. They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services.
3. Rates are the number of people who leave per 100 of the average trained strength.
4. Voluntary Outflow is defined as all exits from trained UK Regular Forces which are voluntarily generated by the individual before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

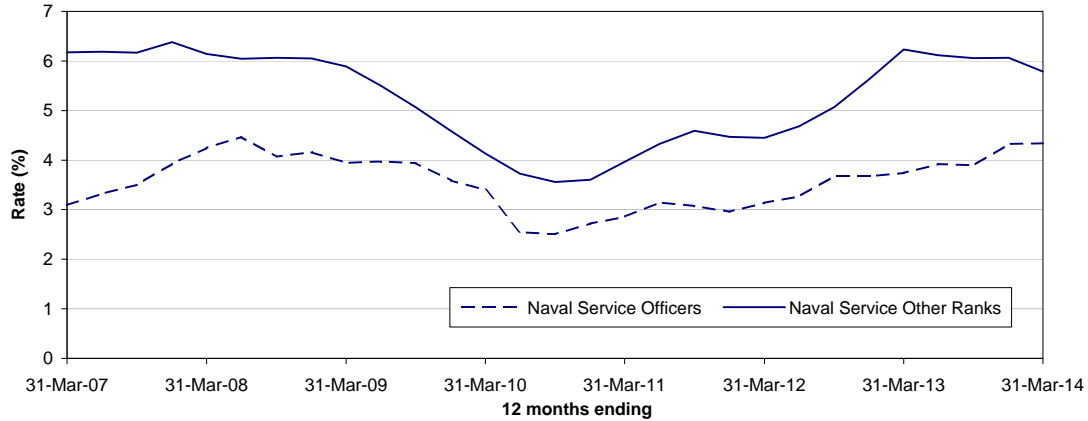
Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at:

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

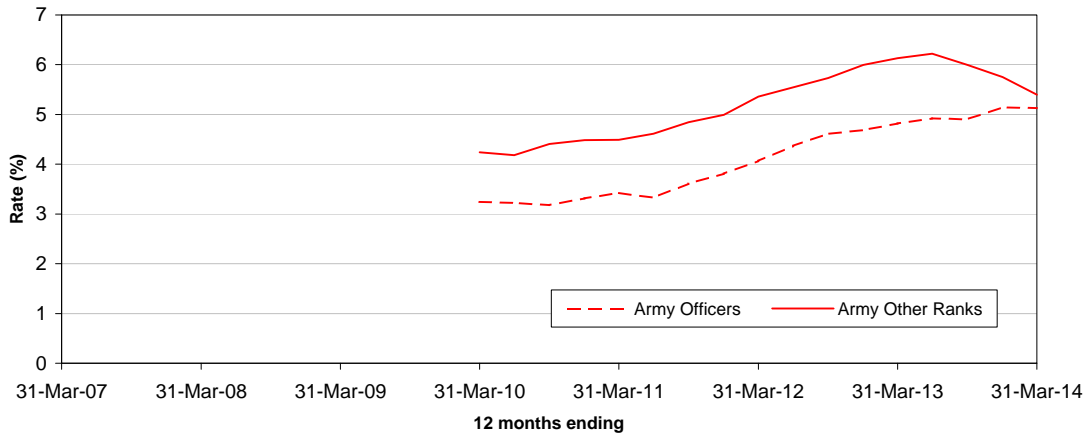
Voluntary Outflow rate from the UK Regular Forces

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 April 2010 quarter point; VO for Army Other Ranks has been consistently higher than both RAF and Naval Service Other Ranks since April 2010. The RAF (both Officers and Other Ranks) has consistently had the lowest VO rate since 2008. There is no single reason as to why VO has increased over the years but the Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey shows that reasons service personnel have given for leaving the Armed Forces include being separated from family and friends and not being medically deployable.

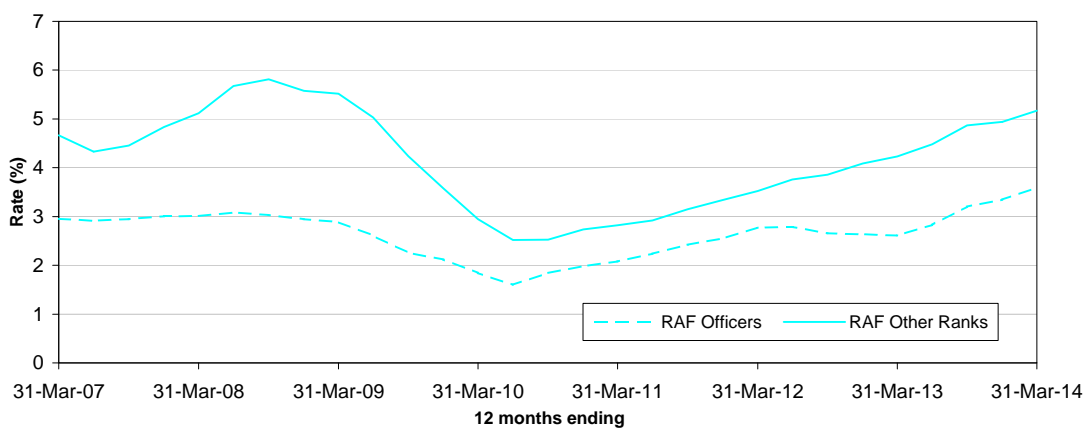
Graph 12.1: Naval Service VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength



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



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



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

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

Data presented in this table are provisional. Defence Statistics is continuing to investigate issues and methodologies relating to these statistics. In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of Royal Auxiliary Air Force personnel were found to be incorrect. Previously published figures on movements from the trained and untrained strength were therefore also likely to be incorrect. A data correction exercise has been completed to ensure that trained status is now captured correctly, however it has not been possible to revise any figures prior to this time.

Between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014, **5,540** people left the FR20 population. **430** left the Maritime Reserve, of which 320 left the Armed Forces and 50 joined other parts of the Armed Forces. **4,800** left the Army Reserve Group A, of which 2,910 were trained and 1,900 were untrained. **300** people left the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Table 13 Movements out of FR20 populations¹

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					Financial Year
	Year	Year	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	to 2014
	2010/11	2011/12	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
ALL SERVICES	*	*	5 650 ^P	5 610 ^P	5 540 ^P	5 540 ^P
From untrained strength	*	*
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*
left Armed Forces	*	*
unknown ⁵	*	*
From trained strength	*	*
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*
left Armed Forces	*	*
unknown ⁵	*	*
MARITIME RESERVE²	*	*	480 ^P	450 ^P	430 ^P	430 ^P
From untrained strength	*	*	260 ^P	250 ^P	250 ^P	250 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	40 ^P	30 ^P	40 ^P	40 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	*	180 ^P	180 ^P	180 ^P	180 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	*	30 ^P	30 ^P	30 ^P	30 ^P
From trained strength	*	*	220 ^P	200 ^P	180 ^P	180 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	10 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	*	160 ^P	140 ^P	130 ^P	130 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	*	50 ^P	60 ^P	30 ^P	30 ^P
ARMY RESERVE GROUP A³	*	*	4 820 ^P	4 970 ^P	4 880 ^P	4 860 ^P	4 800 ^P	4 800 ^P
From untrained strength	*	*	2 140 ^P	2 210 ^P	2 110 ^P	2 010 ^P	1 900 ^P	1 900 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	100 ^P	100 ^P	120 ^P	100 ^P	90 ^P	90 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	*	2 030 ^P	2 100 ^P	1 990 ^P	1 900 ^P	1 800 ^P	1 800 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	*	10 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
From trained strength	*	*	2 680 ^P	2 750 ^P	2 770 ^P	2 860 ^P	2 910 ^P	2 910 ^P
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*	330 ^P	400 ^P	400 ^P	420 ^P	410 ^P	410 ^P
left Armed Forces	*	*	2 330 ^P	2 340 ^P	2 360 ^P	2 420 ^P	2 500 ^P	2 500 ^P
unknown ⁵	*	*	20 ^P	20 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P	- ^P	- ^P
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE⁴	*	*	290 ^P	290 ^P	300 ^P	300 ^P
From untrained strength	*	*
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*
left Armed Forces	*	*
unknown ⁵	*	*
From trained strength	*	*
to another part of Armed Forces	*	*
left Armed Forces	*	*
unknown ⁵	*	*

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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.

5bi. Strength of FTRS serving against an additional requirement¹

	2010 1 Apr	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2013 1 Jul	2013 1 Oct	2014 1 Jan	2014 1 Apr
ALL SERVICES								
Requirement ²	1 290	1 490	1 760	2 070	2 280	2 460	2 520	2 580
Trained Strength	1 320	1 530	1 810	2 180	2 450	2 630	2 780	2 880
Surplus / Deficit ²	30	40	40	110	170	170	260	300
NAVAL SERVICE								
Requirement	240	240	240	240	240	280	280	280
Trained Strength	250	250	260	250	270	280	310	300
Surplus / Deficit	10	10	20	10	30	-	30	20
ARMY								
Requirement ²	650	850	1 120	1 430	1 630	1 770	1 840	1 900
Trained Strength	660	850	1 120	1 430	1 630	1 770	1 840	1 900
Surplus / Deficit ²	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYAL AIR FORCE								
Requirement	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Trained Strength	410	430	430	500	540	570	630	680
Surplus / Deficit	10	30	30	100	140	170	230	280

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at www.dasa.mod.uk.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

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

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

Army Reserve (Group A) is the element of the Army Reserve (volunteers) that is counted towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. Army Reserve (Group A) includes mobilised and High Readiness Reserves, plus Army Reserve personnel serving on ADC contracts. Army Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and NRPS contracts, plus UOTC and EFI personnel, are excluded from the Army Reserve (Group A) FR20 population. The FR20 trained strength target for the Army is 30,000 personnel. **Please note:** In line with changes set out in [Reserves in the Future Force 2020](#); the MOD has rebranded the Territorial Army as the Army Reserve to “*reflect the significant changes in its role and its integration into the Whole Force*”, with effect from January 2014.

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

BME see **Black and Minority Ethnic**.

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

Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI) personnel are members of the NAAFI (Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes) who have joined the 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.

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

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

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

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

- The RAF consider that FTRS(FC) can fill Regular RAF Liability posts but have identified separate liabilities for FTRS(LC) and FTRS(HC).

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

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

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

GTS see **Gains to Trained Strength**

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

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

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

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

LEP see **Locally Engaged Personnel**.

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

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

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

LTAs see **Long Term Absentees**

Maritime Reserve 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 defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

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

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

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

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

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

Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) are members of the Army Volunteer Reserve Force employed on a full time basis. The NRPS comprises Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and soldiers posted to units to assist with the training, administrative and special duties within the 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 is known as "Ratings".

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

Phase 1 Training see **Trained Strength**

Phase 2 Training see **Trained Strength**

RAuxAF see Royal Auxiliary Air Force

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

Regulars see **UK Regulars**

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

RFR see **Royal Fleet Reserve**

RM see **Royal Marines**.

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

RN see **Royal Navy**.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.