



# Ministry of Defence



## UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report

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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 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, 6b, 9a, 9b, 13 and 14 relate to the **Future Reserves 2020 (FR20)** programme.

### Key Points and Trends

- The total strength of UK Forces Service Personnel (**See Table 1**) was **195,690** at 1 April 2015. For detailed information on the different sub-populations that contribute to this figure, please see **Tables 1-4**.
- The trained strength of the overall **Full Time UK Armed Forces** was **144,120** at 1 April 2015, **down from 150,890** at 1 April 2014. This was a **4.4 per cent deficit** against the planned number of personnel needed (**requirement**) by the Armed Forces. All of the Services were below the requirement; the largest proportional shortfall was in the Royal Air Force (6.0 per cent deficit).

#### In the 12 months to 31 March 2015:

- The number of personnel joining the UK Regular Forces as **intake** was **12,980**; an **increase of 9.2 per cent** compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014. (See **Table 8a**).
- The number of Service personnel who left the UK Regular Forces as **outflow** was **18,910**; a **decrease of 17.8 per cent** compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014. (See **Table 11**). The outflow over the previous 12 month period includes those personnel leaving under Tranche 4 of the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**.

#### Future Reserves 2020

- The trained strength of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve was **24,630** at 1 April 2015, an **increase of 1,270** compared to 1 April 2014.
- **6,810** have joined the trained and untrained strengths of the FR20 populations between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015, an **increase of 65.2 per cent** compared with equivalent figures for the same time period last year (see **Table 9a**).

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

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# Notes and Definitions

## 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)

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

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

## Revisions

RAF Reserves High Readiness Reserve figures have been revised since 1 April 2014 following a change in methodology for identifying these personnel.

## Data Sources

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

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

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/defence-statistics-background-quality-reports-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/defence-statistics-background-quality-reports-index)

## Data Issues – Strengths / Weaknesses (Data Quality)

1. All tables presented in this publication meet the high standards of quality and integrity demanded by the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
2. Reserve Forces personnel records were not fully migrated onto the JPA system until 2012. Prior to this time data was produced from single Service systems, which are no longer held and therefore unable to be replicated or verified. Hence, no Reserves statistics prior to 2012 are reported in this publication.
3. Maritime Reserve data for April 2012 were produced using single Service legacy systems and the source data were not retained for statistical purposes. Maritime Reserves data were migrated on to the JPA system in early 2012 and the first outputs produced for July 2012. However the JPA source data were not retained for statistical purposes until the latter part of 2012 and therefore figures prior to October 2012 cannot be replicated or verified. Defence Statistics considers figures reported for this period to be the best currently available strength estimates, and it is unlikely that there are any data available which would allow us to re-estimate the figures prior to October 2012. April 2012 and July 2012 figures for the Maritime Reserves are therefore estimates.
4. The Army have a number of FTRS personnel which they are unable to identify whether they originated from the Volunteer Reserve or Regular Reserve. These personnel are reported separately in Tables 1 and 3, and hence Army Reserve figures are reported as estimates.
5. The Army carried out a data corrections exercise on its Sponsored Reserve data during 2014. This exercise resulted in a decrease to the Sponsored Reserved strength of approximately 30 personnel from 1 July 2014. It was not possible to revise figures before this time therefore Army Sponsored Reserve figures prior to 1 July 2014 are thought to be overestimated by up to 30 personnel and are reported as estimates.
6. RAF Reserves 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.

7. In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of RAF Reserves personnel were found to be incorrect (Tables 6a and 6b). A corrections exercise resulted in accurate figures as from April 2014. However, it has not been possible to rectify all the inaccuracies and therefore figures for April, July and October 2013 and January 2014 are believed to underestimate the trained strength by up to 90 personnel. The untrained strengths are overestimated by a similar amount.

8. The Officer and Other Rank breakdown of the total liability for the Army has been apportioned based on a historic liability figure. As such these liabilities are as estimates, as are the associated surpluses / deficits.

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## National Statistics

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

## Symbols and conventions

### Symbols

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

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

### Rounding

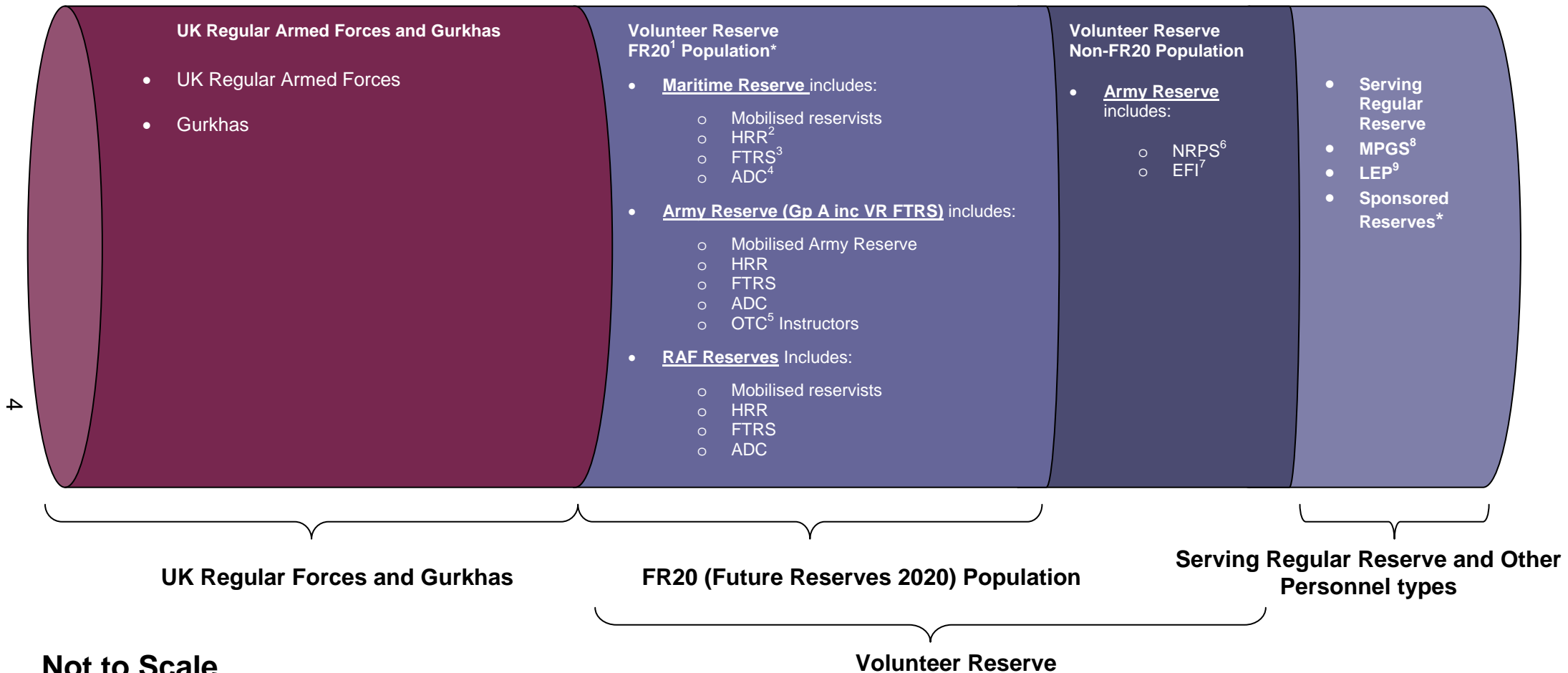
Figures in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 10, though numbers ending in a “5” have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent the systematic bias caused by always rounding numbers upwards.

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

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and presented to one decimal place.

# UK Forces - Regular, Full time and Reserve Service Personnel



## Not to Scale

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

\* In the future Sponsored Reserves may be included in the FR20 population, on a case by case basis, if they provide a more cost effective solution than a Volunteer Reserve.

## 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 2015 was **195,690**. This is an **increase of 1,120** since 1 January 2015, and a **decrease of 3,130** since 1 April 2014. The UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 5,900** since 1 April 2014. The Volunteer Reserve has **increased by 2,400** since 1 April 2014 and the Serving Regular Reserve has **increased by 330**.

The reduction in the trained UK Full-time Armed 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 Full-time Armed Forces personnel by 2015. The 'Three Month Exercise' (3ME) and Army 2020 White Paper announced a planned additional 12,000 reductions to the Army, to be fully implemented by 2020, bringing the total number of reductions to the Full-time Armed Forces from the 2010 position to approximately 29,000. The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 6a**.

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>UK Forces Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	221 330 <sup>e</sup>	211 340 <sup>e</sup>	198 810 <sup>e</sup>	196 490 <sup>e</sup>	196 020 <sup>e</sup>	194 570 <sup>e</sup>	195 690 <sup>e</sup>
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></b>	186 360	179 800	170 710	159 630	157 490	156 630	154 220	153 720
<b>Gurkhas<sup>3</sup></b>	3 910	3 820	3 510	3 050	2 840	2 780	2 720	2 870
<b>Military Provost Guard Service</b>	..	2 630	2 770	2 810	2 840	2 900	2 920	2 940
<b>Locally Engaged Personnel</b>	..	210	200	220	220	220	210	220
<b>Volunteer Reserve<sup>4</sup></b>	..	31 310 <sup>e</sup>	30 360 <sup>e</sup>	28 860 <sup>e</sup>	28 770 <sup>e</sup>	29 080 <sup>e</sup>	30 000 <sup>e</sup>	31 260 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	..	1 280 <sup>e</sup>	1 280	890	640	540	370	370
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	740 <sup>e</sup>	800 <sup>e</sup>	990 <sup>e</sup>	1 020 <sup>e</sup>	1 060 <sup>e</sup>	1 100 <sup>e</sup>	1 210 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	200 <sup>e</sup>	170 <sup>e</sup>	170 <sup>e</sup>	170 <sup>e</sup>	170 <sup>e</sup>	180 <sup>e</sup>	180 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	150 <sup>e</sup>	160 <sup>e</sup>	190 <sup>e</sup>	210 <sup>e</sup>	220 <sup>e</sup>	220 <sup>e</sup>	260 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	390 <sup>e</sup>	470 <sup>e</sup>	620 <sup>e</sup>	650 <sup>e</sup>	670 <sup>e</sup>	690 <sup>e</sup>	770 <sup>e</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	490 <sup>e</sup>	800 <sup>e</sup>	870	990	970	1 000	1 020
of which High Readiness Reserve <sup>6</sup>	..	110	130	80 <sup>r</sup>	100 <sup>r</sup>	100 <sup>r</sup>	100 <sup>r</sup>	100
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	..	1 220	960	700	660	610	550	450
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	..	20	20	~	~	-	-	-
<b>Serving Regular Reserve<sup>7</sup></b>	..	1 320 <sup>e</sup>	1 690 <sup>e</sup>	2 260 <sup>e</sup>	2 370 <sup>e</sup>	2 450 <sup>e</sup>	2 520 <sup>e</sup>	2 580 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	..	40	40	50	50	40	40	30
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	1 230 <sup>e</sup>	1 590 <sup>e</sup>	2 160 <sup>e</sup>	2 280 <sup>e</sup>	2 360 <sup>e</sup>	2 420 <sup>e</sup>	2 500 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	100 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	110 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	320 <sup>e</sup>	360 <sup>e</sup>	490 <sup>e</sup>	510 <sup>e</sup>	540 <sup>e</sup>	570 <sup>e</sup>	560 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	810 <sup>e</sup>	1 140 <sup>e</sup>	1 580 <sup>e</sup>	1 670 <sup>e</sup>	1 720 <sup>e</sup>	1 750 <sup>e</sup>	1 820 <sup>e</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	50 <sup>e</sup>	60	50	40	50	50	50
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve<sup>8</sup></b>	..	2 150 <sup>e</sup>	2 040 <sup>e</sup>	1 960 <sup>e</sup>	1 920	1 920	1 960	2 050
<b>FTRS (of unknown origin)<sup>9</sup></b>	..	90	60	40	40	30	30	50
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	20	10	~	~	~	~	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	~	~	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	70	50	40	40	30	30	40

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, Serving 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), 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 Royal Air Force Reserves.
- 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 HRR figures have been revised post April 2014 due to a change in methodology for identifying RAF HRR personnel.
- The Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular service personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The serving component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service, on a fixed term reserve commitment. For more information on the Serving Regular Reserve commitments please see the Glossary.
- A JPA data cleansing exercise to the Army Sponsored Reserve data resulted in a decrease to the strength. Figures reported from July 2014 are correct, however it has not been possible to revise the data prior to this time, therefore all figures reported before July 2014 are believed to be overestimated by up to approximately 30 personnel.
- These personnel are serving on FTRS, however, at the time extracted, the Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel.



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

The total strength of all Naval Service personnel at 1 April 2015 was **38,200**. This is an **increase of 90** since 1 January 2015, and a **decrease of 120** since 1 April 2014. The Naval Service UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 600** since 1 April 2014. Whilst the Volunteer Reserve **increased by 310** and the Serving Regular Reserve **increased by 70** since 1 April 2014.

The reduction in trained Full-time Naval Service personnel is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR set out a reduction of 5,000 Full-time Naval Service personnel, to reach a size of 30,000 by 2015.

The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Force, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 6a**.

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>Naval Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	<b>40 350<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>38 740</b>	<b>38 320</b>	<b>38 140</b>	<b>38 020</b>	<b>38 120</b>	<b>38 200</b>
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement<sup>2</sup></i>	35 420	33 290	31 420	30 510	30 410	30 220	30 200	30 060
<i>Trained FR20 population<sup>3</sup></i>	..	1 830 <sup>e</sup>	1 760	1 870	1 900	1 920	1 940	1 980
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>33 960</b>	<b>33 330</b>	<b>33 080</b>	<b>32 900</b>	<b>32 880</b>	<b>32 740</b>
<b>Volunteer Reserve<sup>5</sup></b>	..	<b>2 570<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>2 970</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>3 160</b>
of which mobilised	..	50 <sup>e</sup>	40	50	40	50	40	30
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>6</sup>	..	70	90	130	140	140	140	140
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	40	50	80	80	80	90	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	20	20	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	10	20	20	30	30	30	30
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	10 <sup>e</sup>	10	10	20	20	30	20
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Serving Regular Reserve<sup>7</sup></b>	..	<b>290<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>310</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>470</b>
of which mobilised	..	- <sup>e</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>6</sup>	..	280	310	390	400	420	430	460
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	60	60	70	70	70	70	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	170	180	210	200	210	210	220
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	50	70	110	120	130	140	160
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	~ <sup>e</sup>	~	10	10	10	10	10
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	..	<b>1 950</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 840</b>
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary <sup>8</sup>	..	1 690	1 600	1 550	1 540	1 540	1 570	1 640

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

Total strength of all Army Service personnel at 1 April 2015 was **120,490**. This is an **increase of 1,020** since 1 January 2015 and a **decrease of 2,350** since 1 April 2014. The Army UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 4,010** since 1 April 2014. The Army Volunteer Reserve has **increased by 1,600** since 1 April 2014, and the Serving Regular Reserve has **increased by 140**.

The reduction in trained Full-time Army personnel is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, initially set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR set out a reduction of 7,000 Full-time Army personnel. The 'Three Month Exercise' (3ME) in 2011 and Army 2020 White Paper in 2012 announced a planned additional 12,000 reductions to the Army, to be fully implemented by 2020, bringing the size of the Full-time Army to 82,000 by 2020. 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**.

Planned requirement figures are continuing to draw down towards the longer term SDSR / 3ME requirement level. **Army 2020** states the reductions in the size of the Regular Army and the implementation of the Army 2020 structure will be achieved by 2018;

[http://www.army.mod.uk/documents/general/Army2020\\_Report\\_v2.pdf](http://www.army.mod.uk/documents/general/Army2020_Report_v2.pdf)

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>Army Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	138 990 <sup>e</sup>	133 490 <sup>e</sup>	122 840 <sup>e</sup>	120 900 <sup>e</sup>	120 830 <sup>e</sup>	119 470 <sup>e</sup>	120 490 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement<sup>2</sup></i>	101 340	98 600	93 940	87 180	85 420	84 240	83 340	82 230
<i>Trained FR20 population<sup>3</sup></i>	..	20 000 <sup>e</sup>	19 930 <sup>e</sup>	20 060 <sup>e</sup>	19 970 <sup>e</sup>	20 040 <sup>e</sup>	20 480 <sup>e</sup>	21 030 <sup>e</sup>
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>4</sup></b>	106 240	104 250	99 730	91 070	89 480	89 200	87 140	87 060
<b>Gurkhas</b>	3 910	3 820	3 510	3 050	2 840	2 780	2 720	2 870
<b>Military Provost Guard Service</b>	..	2 630	2 770	2 810	2 840	2 900	2 920	2 940
<b>Locally Engaged Personnel</b>	..	210	200	220	220	220	210	220
<b>Volunteer Reserve</b>	..	27 220 <sup>e</sup>	26 210 <sup>e</sup>	24 290 <sup>e</sup>	24 080 <sup>e</sup>	24 270 <sup>e</sup>	25 010 <sup>e</sup>	25 880 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	..	1 170	1 140	650	420	350	220	300
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	520 <sup>e</sup>	550 <sup>e</sup>	670 <sup>e</sup>	680 <sup>e</sup>	710 <sup>e</sup>	730 <sup>e</sup>	810 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	160 <sup>e</sup>	120 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	~ <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	360 <sup>e</sup>	430 <sup>e</sup>	580 <sup>e</sup>	600 <sup>e</sup>	620 <sup>e</sup>	640 <sup>e</sup>	720 <sup>e</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	460	780	840	950	930	960	970
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	80	100	60	80	90	90	80
of which Non-Regular Permanent Staff	..	1 220	960	700	660	610	550	450
of which Expeditionary Forces Institute	..	20	20	~	~	-	-	-
<b>Serving Regular Reserve<sup>6</sup></b>	..	670 <sup>e</sup>	930 <sup>e</sup>	1 280 <sup>e</sup>	1 340 <sup>e</sup>	1 370 <sup>e</sup>	1 380 <sup>e</sup>	1 420 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	..	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	660 <sup>e</sup>	920 <sup>e</sup>	1 270 <sup>e</sup>	1 330 <sup>e</sup>	1 360 <sup>e</sup>	1 380 <sup>e</sup>	1 420 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	40 <sup>e</sup>	30 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	10 <sup>e</sup>	~ <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	610 <sup>e</sup>	890 <sup>e</sup>	1 260 <sup>e</sup>	1 310 <sup>e</sup>	1 340 <sup>e</sup>	1 360 <sup>e</sup>	1 400 <sup>e</sup>
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve<sup>7</sup></b>	..	100 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	60	50	60	50
<b>FTRS (of unknown origin)<sup>8</sup></b>	..	90	60	40	40	30	30	50
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	20	10	~	~	~	~	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	~	~	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	70	50	40	40	30	30	40

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Army Service Personnel comprises the UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas, Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), the Army Volunteer Reserve, Serving Army Regular Reserve, the Army Sponsored Reserve, and FTRS of unknown origin. University Officer Training Corps (UOTC) are excluded.

2. For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.

3. This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 Army Reserve. For more information on the target and which volunteer reserve personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.

4. UK Regular Forces comprises Full-time trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and reservists.

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

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

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

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

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

The total strength of all Royal Air Force (RAF) Service personnel at 1 April 2015 was **37,000**. This is an **increase of 20** since 1 January 2015 and a **decrease of 660** since April 2014. The RAF UK Regular Forces have **decreased by 1,300** since April 2014. Comparing April 2015 with April 2014; the Volunteer Reserve **increased by 500** and the Serving Regular Reserve **increased by 110**.

The reduction in trained Full-time RAF personnel is in line with the planned Future Force 2020, set out in the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR). The SDSR set out a reduction of 5,000 Full-time RAF personnel, to reach a size of 33,000 by 2015.

The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme, which aims to increase the size of the Reserve Force, targets a specific population within the Volunteer Reserve. For information on the FR20 targets and details of the personnel that count towards these targets please see **Table 6a**.

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

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>Royal Air Force Service Personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	..	<b>41 990</b>	<b>39 110</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>37 450</b>	<b>37 170</b>	<b>36 980</b>	<b>37 000</b>
<i>Trained and counted against Requirement<sup>2</sup></i>	40 090	38 120	35 350	33 210	32 880	32 520	32 160	31 830
<i>Trained FR20 population<sup>3</sup></i>	..	1 130 <sup>e</sup>	1 190 <sup>e</sup>	1 430	1 400	1 460	1 500	1 620
<b>UK Regular Forces<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>37 030</b>	<b>35 230</b>	<b>34 940</b>	<b>34 520</b>	<b>34 200</b>	<b>33 930</b>
<b>Volunteer Reserve</b>	..	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 850</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 220</b>
of which mobilised	..	60	90	190	170	140	110	40
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	140	160	190	200	210	220	250
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	~	~	~	~	~	~	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	120	130	160	180	190	190	220
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	20	10	20	20	20	20	20
of which High Readiness Reserve <sup>6</sup>	..	20	30	20 <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>r</sup>	20
<b>Serving Regular Reserve<sup>7</sup></b>	..	<b>360</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>690</b>
of which mobilised	..	20	30	40	40	40	40	30
of which Full Time Reserve Service <sup>5</sup>	..	290	360	500	550	580	620	620
<i>Full Commitment</i>	..	~	~	~	10	10	10	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	..	140	180	280	310	330	360	350
<i>Home Commitment</i>	..	150	180	220	230	240	250	260
of which Additional Duties Commitment	..	50	60	40	40	40	40	50
of which High Readiness Reserve	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	..	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>160</b>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- Royal Air Force (RAF) Service Personnel comprises the RAF Regular Force, the RAF Reserves, the Serving RAF Regular Reserve, and the RAF Sponsored Reserve. University Air Squadron (UAS) are excluded.
- For more information on the Regular requirement and which members of the UK Armed Forces count towards this, please see Table 5b.
- This is the trained strength counting towards the target for the Future Reserves 2020 RAF Reserves. For more information on the target and which personnel count towards it please see Table 6a.
- UK Regular Forces comprise Full-time trained and untrained personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and reservists.
- For information on the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS), and an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
- High Readiness Reserve (HRR) figures for the RAF have been revised due to a change in methodology for identifying HRR personnel post April 2014.
- The RAF Regular Reserve comprises ex-Regular RAF personnel who retain a liability to be called up for military service in times of need. The serving component identified here comprises ex-Regular personnel who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve commitment. For more information on Serving Regular Reserve commitments please see the Glossary.

## Full-time UK Armed Forces and Reserves

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

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

### Background

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

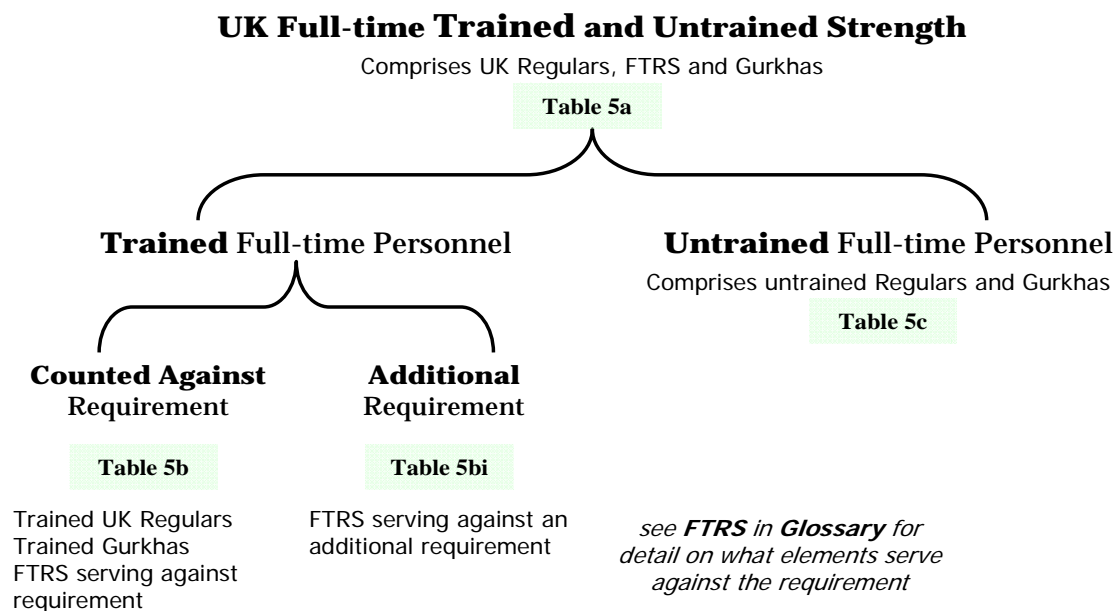
The **surplus / deficit** in the trained strength of the Services is calculated as the difference between the number of **trained** (which comprises military personnel who have completed 'Phase 1' and 'Phase 2' training, see Glossary for more detail) Full-time UK Armed Forces personnel and their requirement.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

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

- 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.

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

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



• As at 1 April 2015 the Full-Time UK Armed Forces comprised **160,340 personnel** (see **Table 5a** overleaf) of which **144,120 were trained** and counted against the requirement (see **Table 5b**) and **12,850 were untrained** personnel (see **Table 5c**). There were **3,370 trained FTRS** personnel not counted against the requirement but serving against an additional requirement (see **Table 5bi**) as at 1 April 2015.

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

• The strength of the UK Regular Forces was **153,720** at 1 April 2015, continuing the trend of decreasing personnel since 1 April 2011. This trend is likely to continue due to the decision made by the Strategic Defence and Security Review (**SDSR**) to reduce the size of the Regular Forces by around 17,000 posts (around 5,000 each from the RN/RM and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army). An additional further reduction of 12,000 to the Army was subsequently announced as a result of the "Three Month Exercise" (**3ME**) making a total Army reduction of 19,000.

**Table 5a - Strength of UK Armed Forces<sup>1</sup> - Full-time trained and untrained personnel**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>All Services</b>	<b>192 330</b>	<b>185 690</b>	<b>176 660</b>	<b>165 860</b>	<b>163 670</b>	<b>162 870</b>	<b>160 480</b>	<b>160 340</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	186 360	179 800	170 710	159 630	157 490	156 630	154 220	153 720
<b>Officers</b>	<b>32 730</b>	<b>31 610</b>	<b>30 110</b>	<b>29 170</b>	<b>29 140</b>	<b>29 130</b>	<b>28 860</b>	<b>28 790</b>
UK Regular Forces	31 830	30 700	29 060	27 850	27 760	27 680	27 360	27 230
Gurkhas	130	120	120	100	100	110	110	100
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	770	780	930	1 210	1 270	1 340	1 400	1 450
<i>Full Commitment</i>	210	140	130	140	140	140	160	170
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	170	150	180	240	250	260	280	290
<i>Home Commitment</i>	390	500	630	830	880	930	950	990
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>159 600</b>	<b>154 080</b>	<b>146 550</b>	<b>136 690</b>	<b>134 530</b>	<b>133 740</b>	<b>131 620</b>	<b>131 550</b>
UK Regular Forces	154 530	149 100	141 650	131 770	129 730	128 950	126 850	126 490
Gurkhas	3 780	3 700	3 390	2 940	2 730	2 680	2 610	2 760
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	1 290	1 280	1 510	1 970	2 070	2 120	2 160	2 300
<i>Full Commitment</i>	380	180	140	130	130	120	130	140
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	330	320	340	440	470	500	510	530
<i>Home Commitment</i>	580	780	1 020	1 410	1 470	1 500	1 520	1 640
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>38 090</b>	<b>35 900</b>	<b>34 360</b>	<b>33 840</b>	<b>33 610</b>	<b>33 460</b>	<b>33 450</b>	<b>33 340</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	37 660	35 540	33 960	33 330	33 080	32 900	32 880	32 740
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 520</b>	<b>7 280</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>6 950</b>	<b>6 930</b>	<b>6 980</b>	<b>6 960</b>	<b>6 950</b>
UK Regular Forces	7 410	7 190	6 940	6 800	6 780	6 820	6 800	6 780
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	110	80	110	140	150	160	160	170
<i>Full Commitment</i>	50	50	50	80	80	80	80	90
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	40	30	30	40	40	40	40	40
<i>Home Commitment</i>	20	10	20	30	30	40	40	40
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>30 570</b>	<b>28 630</b>	<b>27 310</b>	<b>26 890</b>	<b>26 690</b>	<b>26 480</b>	<b>26 490</b>	<b>26 400</b>
UK Regular Forces	30 240	28 350	27 020	26 530	26 300	26 080	26 080	25 960
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	320	280	290	360	390	400	410	430
<i>Full Commitment</i>	70	50	60	70	70	70	80	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	180	170	170	190	190	200	200	200
<i>Home Commitment</i>	70	50	60	100	120	120	130	140
<b>Army</b>	<b>111 330</b>	<b>109 350</b>	<b>104 760</b>	<b>96 100</b>	<b>94 370</b>	<b>94 090</b>	<b>92 000</b>	<b>92 200</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	106 240	104 250	99 730	91 070	89 480	89 200	87 140	87 060
<b>Officers</b>	<b>15 370</b>	<b>15 140</b>	<b>14 620</b>	<b>14 090</b>	<b>14 120</b>	<b>14 080</b>	<b>13 890</b>	<b>13 860</b>
UK Regular Forces	14 760	14 480	13 890	13 200	13 190	13 120	12 890	12 830
Gurkhas	130	120	120	100	100	110	110	100
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	480	540	620	780	830	860	890	930
<i>Full Commitment</i>	140	90	70	60	60	60	70	80
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Home Commitment</i>	320	440	540	720	770	800	820	850
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>95 960</b>	<b>94 210</b>	<b>90 140</b>	<b>82 010</b>	<b>80 250</b>	<b>80 010</b>	<b>78 110</b>	<b>78 340</b>
UK Regular Forces	91 480	89 780	85 840	77 860	76 290	76 090	74 250	74 230
Gurkhas	3 780	3 700	3 390	2 940	2 730	2 680	2 610	2 760
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	700	730	910	1 200	1 230	1 240	1 250	1 350
<i>Full Commitment</i>	310	130	80	60	50	50	40	50
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Home Commitment</i>	390	600	830	1 150	1 180	1 200	1 200	1 300
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>42 920</b>	<b>40 440</b>	<b>37 540</b>	<b>35 920</b>	<b>35 690</b>	<b>35 320</b>	<b>35 030</b>	<b>34 800</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup></i>	42 460	40 000	37 030	35 230	34 940	34 520	34 200	33 930
<b>Officers</b>	<b>9 840</b>	<b>9 200</b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>8 130</b>	<b>8 090</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>8 010</b>	<b>7 980</b>
UK Regular Forces	9 660	9 030	8 230	7 850	7 800	7 740	7 670	7 630
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	180	160	200	290	300	320	340	350
<i>Full Commitment</i>	10	~	~	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	120	110	140	200	210	220	240	250
<i>Home Commitment</i>	50	50	60	80	80	90	90	100
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>33 080</b>	<b>31 240</b>	<b>29 100</b>	<b>27 790</b>	<b>27 600</b>	<b>27 250</b>	<b>27 020</b>	<b>26 820</b>
UK Regular Forces	32 810	30 970	28 790	27 380	27 140	26 780	26 520	26 300
FTRS <sup>3</sup>	270	270	310	400	450	480	500	520
<i>Full Commitment</i>	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	10
<i>Limited Commitment</i>	140	150	170	240	270	290	310	320
<i>Home Commitment</i>	120	120	140	160	170	180	180	190

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

3. All full-time reservists are trained.

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

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

**Please note:** The Officer and Other Rank breakdown of the total liabilities for the Army after 1 April 2014 are unavailable and have been apportioned based on historic liability figures. As such each liability and the associated surplus / deficit are marked as estimates.

- The trained strength of the Full-time UK Armed Forces as at 1 April 2015 was **144,120, down 1,570 (1.1 per cent)** since 1 January 2015 and **down 6,770 (4.5 per cent)** since 1 April 2014.
- The strength of the UK Armed Forces each quarter is determined by the number of personnel on strength the previous quarter plus those who join and minus those who leave; since 2011 generally more trained personnel have left the Armed Forces than have joined, resulting in a decrease of the overall trained strength.
- The greatest proportional decrease between 1 April 2014 and 1 April 2015 occurred in the Army from 87,180 to 82,230 (**5.7 per cent**). This is in part due to exits through the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme, to reach the long-term Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) targets. Tranche 4 of the programme was announced on 12 June 2014.
- The strength in the Army has been decreasing but there was a larger decrease between 1 April 2014 and 1 July 2014 than between other quarters over the past year; this larger decrease is partly due to personnel leaving under Tranche 3 of the Redundancy Programme. On 18 June 2013 individuals were notified of redundancy: those taking voluntary redundancy were to serve up to six months notice whilst those selected for compulsory redundancy were to serve up to twelve. These larger reductions in personnel numbers are likely to be explained by the ending of the compulsory notice period. Information on outflow and redundancy from UK Regular Forces is available in **Tables 11, 12a and 12b**

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

- Overall the UK Armed Forces **requirement** for manpower was **150,700** at 1 April 2015, representing a **decrease of 1,100 (0.7 per cent)** since 1 January 2015 and a **decrease of 8,950 (5.6 per cent)** since 1 April 2014.
- The overall requirement for all three Services has been decreasing towards the longer term SDSR/3ME requirement level. Since 1 April 2014, the Royal Navy / Royal Marines (RN/RM) requirement **decreased by 60**, the Army requirement **decreased by 7,570** and the Royal Air Force requirement **decreased by 1,320**.
- Comparisons between trained strength and requirement for each Service by Officer and Rank are illustrated in **Graphs 5.2 to 5.10**. Graph 5.1 illustrates the Tri-Service trend for the combined UK Full-time Armed Forces since April 2007.
- The surplus / deficit of trained strength against requirement in the UK Armed Forces was a **deficit of 6,580 (4.4 per cent of requirement)** at 1 April 2015, an increase in the deficit compared with **6,100 (4.0 per cent of requirement)** at 1 January 2015, and a reduction in the deficit compared with **8,750 (5.5 per cent of requirement)** at 1 April 2014. The continued deficit against requirement is likely due to the planned liability reductions not keeping pace with these current reductions in strength.
- At 1 April 2015, the Full-time trained strengths of each of the Services were below the requirements. The RN/RM have had a **0.7 per cent deficit** against requirement, the Army had a **5.0 per cent deficit** against requirement and the RAF had a **6.0 per cent deficit** against requirement
- These trends relate to the decision in the **SDSR** to reduce the size of the Full-time Armed Forces by around 17,000 posts (approximately 5,000 each from the RN/RM and RAF and approximately 7,000 from the Army) and the further reduction of 12,000 (for a total reduction of 19,000 Army posts) subsequently announced as a result of the **3ME and Army 2020**.
- Planned requirement figures are continuing to draw down towards the longer term SDSR / 3ME requirement level. **Army 2020** states the reductions in the size of the Regular Army and the implementation of the Army 2020 structure will be achieved by 2018;  
[http://www.army.mod.uk/documents/general/Army2020\\_Report\\_v2.pdf](http://www.army.mod.uk/documents/general/Army2020_Report_v2.pdf)

**Table 5b - Strength of UK Armed Forces<sup>1</sup> - Full-time trained personnel serving against the requirement**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>All Services<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>176 860</b>	<b>170 010</b>	<b>160 710</b>	<b>150 890</b>	<b>148 710</b>	<b>146 980</b>	<b>145 690</b>	<b>144 120</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2,3</sup>	172 600	166 110	157 150	147 760	145 720	144 050	142 690	141 160
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>179 250</b>	<b>174 840</b>	<b>162 940</b>	<b>159 640</b>	<b>156 000</b>	<b>152 980</b>	<b>151 790</b>	<b>150 700</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-2 390</b>	<b>-4 830</b>	<b>-2 230</b>	<b>-8 750</b>	<b>-7 290</b>	<b>-6 000</b>	<b>-6 100</b>	<b>-6 580</b>
<b>Officers<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>29 310</b>	<b>28 160</b>	<b>26 870</b>	<b>25 700</b>	<b>25 610</b>	<b>25 400</b>	<b>25 290</b>	<b>25 140</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	28 970	27 920	26 640	25 460	25 360	25 150	25 020	24 860
of which Gurkhas <sup>3</sup>	130	120	120	100	100	110	110	100
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	210	110	120	140	140	150	160	170
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>28 220</b>	<b>28 260</b>	<b>27 490</b>	<b>27 210</b>	<b>26 580</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>26 130</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>25 950</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>25 810</b> <sup>e</sup>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>- 100</b>	<b>- 620</b>	<b>-1 510</b>	<b>- 970</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>- 730</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>- 660</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>- 670</b> <sup>e</sup>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>147 540</b>	<b>141 860</b>	<b>133 840</b>	<b>125 190</b>	<b>123 100</b>	<b>121 580</b>	<b>120 400</b>	<b>118 980</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	143 630	138 190	130 510	122 300	120 360	118 900	117 670	116 300
of which Gurkhas	3 600	3 530	3 190	2 730	2 550	2 500	2 540	2 470
of which FTRS	310	140	140	160	190	180	190	210
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>151 030</b>	<b>146 580</b>	<b>135 450</b>	<b>132 430</b>	<b>129 420</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>126 850</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>125 840</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>124 890</b> <sup>e</sup>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>-3 480</b>	<b>-4 720</b>	<b>-1 610</b>	<b>-7 240</b>	<b>-6 320</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>-5 270</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>-5 440</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>-5 910</b> <sup>e</sup>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

continued on the next page

**Table 5b - Strength of UK Armed Forces<sup>1</sup> - Full-time trained personnel serving against the requirement (continued)**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>35 420</b>	<b>33 290</b>	<b>31 420</b>	<b>30 510</b>	<b>30 410</b>	<b>30 220</b>	<b>30 200</b>	<b>30 060</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2</sup>	35 250	33 190	31 280	30 310	30 180	29 990	29 960	29 800
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>35 700</b>	<b>34 800</b>	<b>30 530</b>	<b>30 340</b>	<b>30 330</b>	<b>30 320</b>	<b>30 300</b>	<b>30 290</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 280</b>	<b>-1 510</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>- 90</b>	<b>- 100</b>	<b>- 230</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>6 620</b>	<b>6 410</b>	<b>6 240</b>	<b>6 100</b>	<b>6 090</b>	<b>6 020</b>	<b>6 030</b>	<b>6 000</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	6 550	6 370	6 180	6 010	6 010	5 940	5 950	5 920
of which FTRS <sup>4</sup>	80	40	60	80	80	80	80	80
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>6 610</b>	<b>6 510</b>	<b>5 810</b>	<b>5 850</b>	<b>5 950</b>	<b>5 940</b>	<b>5 930</b>	<b>5 950</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>- 100</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>28 800</b>	<b>26 880</b>	<b>25 190</b>	<b>24 410</b>	<b>24 320</b>	<b>24 200</b>	<b>24 160</b>	<b>24 050</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	28 700	26 820	25 100	24 290	24 170	24 050	24 010	23 880
of which FTRS <sup>4</sup>	100	60	90	120	150	140	160	170
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>29 090</b>	<b>28 290</b>	<b>24 720</b>	<b>24 490</b>	<b>24 380</b>	<b>24 380</b>	<b>24 370</b>	<b>24 340</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 280</b>	<b>-1 420</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>- 80</b>	<b>- 70</b>	<b>- 180</b>	<b>- 210</b>	<b>- 280</b>
<b>Army<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>101 340</b>	<b>98 600</b>	<b>93 940</b>	<b>87 180</b>	<b>85 420</b>	<b>84 240</b>	<b>83 340</b>	<b>82 230</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2,3</sup>	97 280	94 800	90 530	84 250	82 670	81 550	80 590	79 540
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>102 210</b>	<b>101 210</b>	<b>96 790</b>	<b>94 100</b>	<b>90 800</b>	<b>88 130</b>	<b>87 290</b>	<b>86 540</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>- 870</b>	<b>-2 610</b>	<b>-2 850</b>	<b>-6 930</b>	<b>-5 380</b>	<b>-3 890</b>	<b>-3 950</b>	<b>-4 300</b>
<b>Officers<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>14 120</b>	<b>13 520</b>	<b>13 060</b>	<b>12 460</b>	<b>12 420</b>	<b>12 320</b>	<b>12 300</b>	<b>12 210</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2</sup>	13 870	13 330	12 890	12 300	12 260	12 160	12 130	12 030
of which Gurkhas <sup>3</sup>	130	120	120	100	100	110	110	100
of which FTRS <sup>4</sup>	120	70	50	50	60	60	70	80
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>12 980</b>	<b>13 480</b>	<b>14 060</b>	<b>13 620</b>	<b>12 950<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>12 570<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>12 450<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>12 340<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-1 000</b>	<b>-1 160</b>	<b>- 520<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>- 240<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>- 140<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>- 130<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>87 220</b>	<b>85 080</b>	<b>80 880</b>	<b>74 720</b>	<b>73 000</b>	<b>71 920</b>	<b>71 040</b>	<b>70 020</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	83 410	81 470	77 630	71 950	70 410	69 390	68 460	67 510
of which Gurkhas	3 600	3 530	3 190	2 730	2 550	2 500	2 540	2 470
of which FTRS <sup>4</sup>	200	80	50	40	40	30	30	40
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>89 230</b>	<b>87 730</b>	<b>82 730</b>	<b>80 480</b>	<b>77 850<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>75 560<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>74 840<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>74 190<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>-2 010</b>	<b>-2 660</b>	<b>-1 850</b>	<b>-5 760</b>	<b>-4 860<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>-3 640<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>-3 800<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>-4 180<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>40 090</b>	<b>38 120</b>	<b>35 350</b>	<b>33 210</b>	<b>32 880</b>	<b>32 520</b>	<b>32 160</b>	<b>31 830</b>
of which UK Regular Forces <sup>2</sup>	40 070	38 120	35 340	33 200	32 870	32 510	32 140	31 810
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>41 340</b>	<b>38 830</b>	<b>35 620</b>	<b>35 200</b>	<b>34 870</b>	<b>34 540</b>	<b>34 210</b>	<b>33 880</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>-1 250</b>	<b>- 700</b>	<b>- 270</b>	<b>-1 990</b>	<b>-1 990</b>	<b>-2 020</b>	<b>-2 050</b>	<b>-2 050</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>8 560</b>	<b>8 220</b>	<b>7 570</b>	<b>7 150</b>	<b>7 100</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>6 950</b>	<b>6 920</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	8 550	8 220	7 560	7 140	7 090	7 050	6 940	6 910
of which FTRS <sup>4</sup>	10	~	~	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>8 630</b>	<b>8 270</b>	<b>7 610</b>	<b>7 740</b>	<b>7 680</b>	<b>7 630</b>	<b>7 580</b>	<b>7 520</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>- 60</b>	<b>- 50</b>	<b>- 40</b>	<b>- 590</b>	<b>- 590</b>	<b>- 580</b>	<b>- 620</b>	<b>- 600</b>
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>31 520</b>	<b>29 900</b>	<b>27 780</b>	<b>26 060</b>	<b>25 780</b>	<b>25 470</b>	<b>25 200</b>	<b>24 910</b>
of which UK Regular Forces	31 520	29 900	27 780	26 050	25 780	25 460	25 200	24 900
of which FTRS <sup>4</sup>	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	10
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>32 710</b>	<b>30 560</b>	<b>28 010</b>	<b>27 460</b>	<b>27 180</b>	<b>26 910</b>	<b>26 630</b>	<b>26 350</b>
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>-1 190</b>	<b>- 650</b>	<b>- 230</b>	<b>-1 400</b>	<b>-1 400</b>	<b>-1 440</b>	<b>-1 430</b>	<b>-1 450</b>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and Full Time Reserve Service Personnel (FTRS). Some elements of the FTRS are excluded in this table and included in Table 5bi, see Glossary for detail on how each Service organises FTRS personnel.
2. The UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel and reservists.
3. From 1 September 2011, the Army changed its definition of 'trained Officer' to exclude those who had not passed Phase 2 training. This change brings it into line with the other Services.
4. Approximately 160 FTRS personnel reported in this table to be serving against the UK Regulars requirement, are also reported against the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) targets in table 6a.

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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

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

**Table 5bi - Strength of UK Armed Forces - Strength of FTRS serving against an additional requirement<sup>1</sup>**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>All Services</b>								
<i>Requirement</i> <sup>2</sup>	1 490	1 760	2 070	2 580	2 650	2 750	2 780	2 900
Trained Strength	1 530	1 810	2 180	2 880	3 010	3 130	3 200	3 370
<i>Surplus / Deficit</i> <sup>2</sup>	40	40	110	300	360	380	420	470
<b>RN/RM</b>								
<i>Requirement</i>	240	240	240	280	280	330	330	330
Trained Strength	250	260	250	300	310	330	330	350
<i>Surplus / Deficit</i>	10	20	10	20	30	~	~	20
<b>Army</b>								
<i>Requirement</i> <sup>2</sup>	850	1 120	1 430	1 900	1 960	2 020	2 040	2 170
Trained Strength	850	1 120	1 430	1 900	1 960	2 020	2 040	2 170
<i>Surplus / Deficit</i> <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Royal Air Force</b>								
<i>Requirement</i>	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Trained Strength	430	430	500	680	740	780	820	860
<i>Surplus / Deficit</i>	30	30	100	280	340	380	420	450

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 onwards, the Army additional requirement has been reported as equal to strength, in order to avoid showing surplus/deficit figures which are not reflective of planned requirements.

Monthly information on the strength of the UK Armed Forces (Officers and Other Ranks combined) by Service is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 2 which can be found at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://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 **12,850** at 1 April 2015, a **increase of 1,250** (10.8 per cent) people since 1 January 2015 and an **increase of 770** (6.4 per cent) compared with 1 April 2014.

• Since 1 April 2014 the RN/RM untrained strength **decreased by 90** (3.1 per cent) whilst the Army **increased by 780** (11.1 per cent) and the RAF **increased by 80** (4.0 per cent) over the same period. For more information on intake and outflow to and from the UK Regulars, by whether trained or untrained, see **Table 8a** and **Table 11**.

**Table 5c - Strength of UK Armed Forces<sup>1</sup> - full-time untrained personnel<sup>2</sup>**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>All Services<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>13 950</b>	<b>13 870</b>	<b>13 760</b>	<b>12 080</b>	<b>11 950</b>	<b>12 760</b>	<b>11 600</b>	<b>12 850</b>
<i>of which UK Regular Forces<sup>3,5</sup></i>	<i>13 770</i>	<i>13 700</i>	<i>13 560</i>	<i>11 870</i>	<i>11 770</i>	<i>12 580</i>	<i>11 530</i>	<i>12 560</i>
<b>Officers<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>2 860</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>2 340</b>	<b>2 370</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3,5</sup>	2 860	2 780	2 420	2 400	2 400	2 540	2 340	2 370
Gurkhas <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>11 080</b>	<b>11 090</b>	<b>11 340</b>	<b>9 680</b>	<b>9 550</b>	<b>10 220</b>	<b>9 260</b>	<b>10 480</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	10 910	10 910	11 140	9 470	9 370	10 040	9 180	10 190
Gurkhas	180	180	200	210	180	180	70	290
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>2 410</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>3 030</b>	<b>2 900</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>2 920</b>	<b>2 940</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>860</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	870	820	760	790	770	880	850	860
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>2 080</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	1 540	1 530	1 920	2 240	2 130	2 030	2 070	2 080
<b>Army<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>9 140</b>	<b>9 630</b>	<b>9 400</b>	<b>7 020</b>	<b>6 980</b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>6 620</b>	<b>7 800</b>
<b>Officers<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>800</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3,5</sup>	890	1 140	990	900	920	960	760	800
Gurkhas <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>8 250</b>	<b>8 490</b>	<b>8 400</b>	<b>6 120</b>	<b>6 060</b>	<b>6 880</b>	<b>5 860</b>	<b>7 000</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	8 070	8 310	8 200	5 910	5 880	6 700	5 790	6 720
Gurkhas	180	180	200	210	180	180	70	290
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>2 010</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>2 110</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>710</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	1 100	820	670	700	710	700	730	710
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 400</b>
UK Regular Forces <sup>3</sup>	1 290	1 070	1 020	1 330	1 360	1 320	1 320	1 400

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

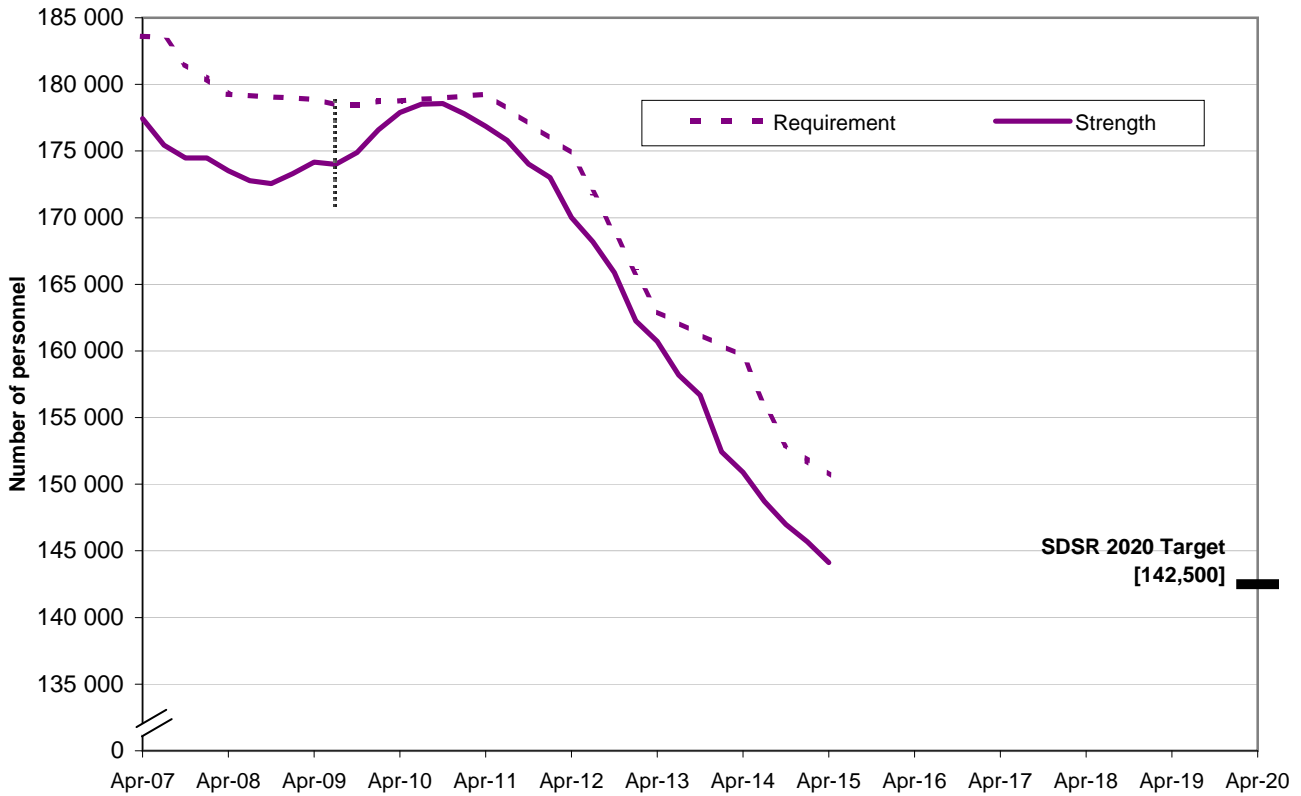
1. Full-time UK Armed Forces comprises all UK Regular Forces, Gurkhas and all Full Time Reserve Service personnel.
2. For a reservist to serve full-time they are required to be trained, consequently there are no untrained FTRS.
3. The UK Regular Forces does not include Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service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

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

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

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

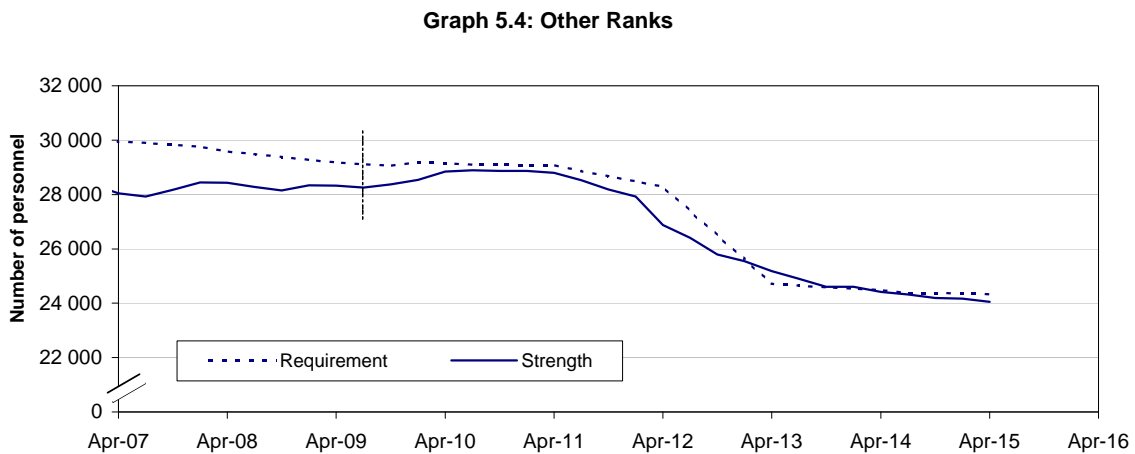
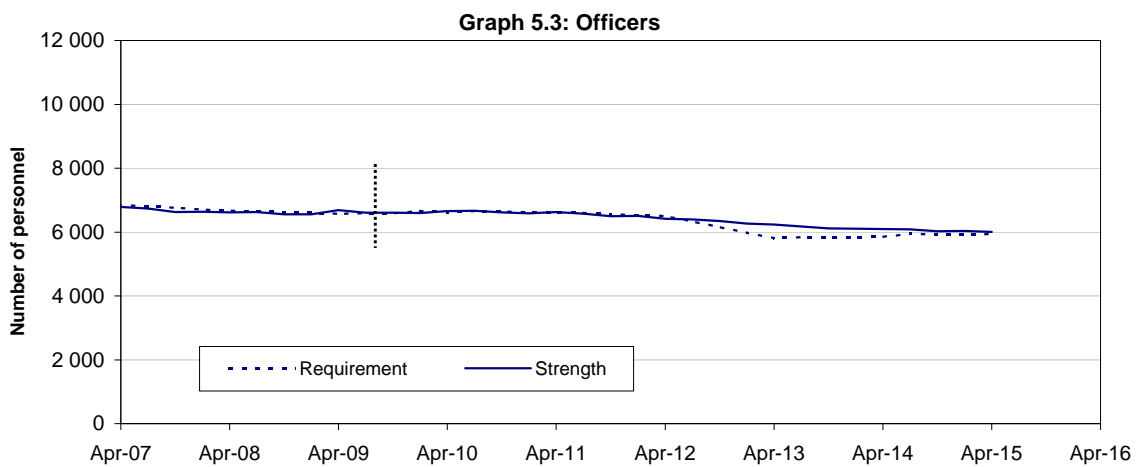
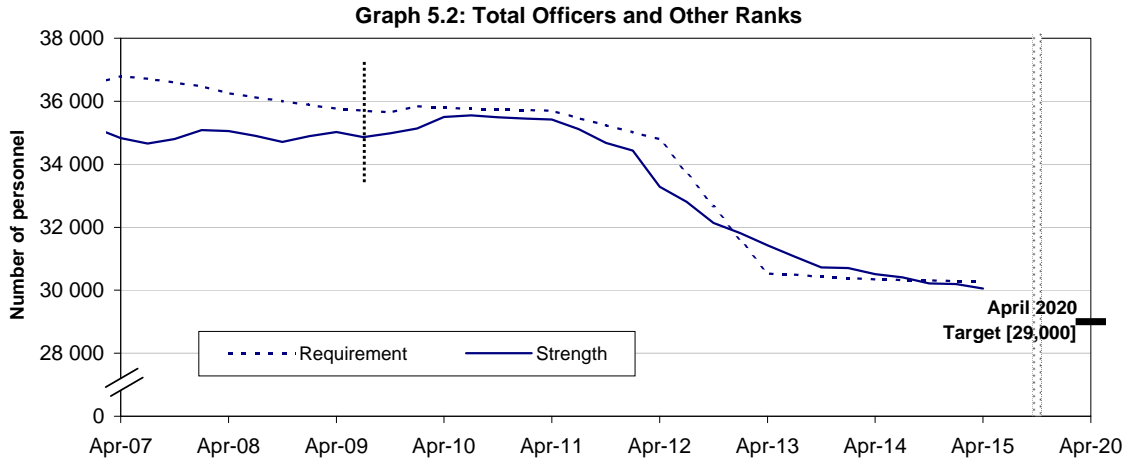
**Graph 5.1 Trained Strength, Requirement and SDSR 2020 Target**



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

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

**Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces  
Royal Navy / Royal Marines**



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

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

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

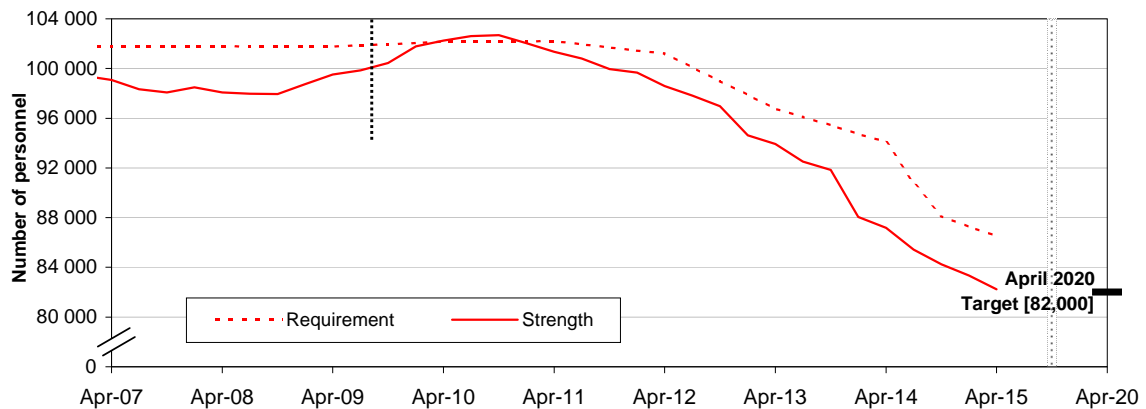
For a graph compiled using monthly data showing RN/RM Full-time trained strength and requirement (Officer/Rank combined), see Graph 1.1 in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

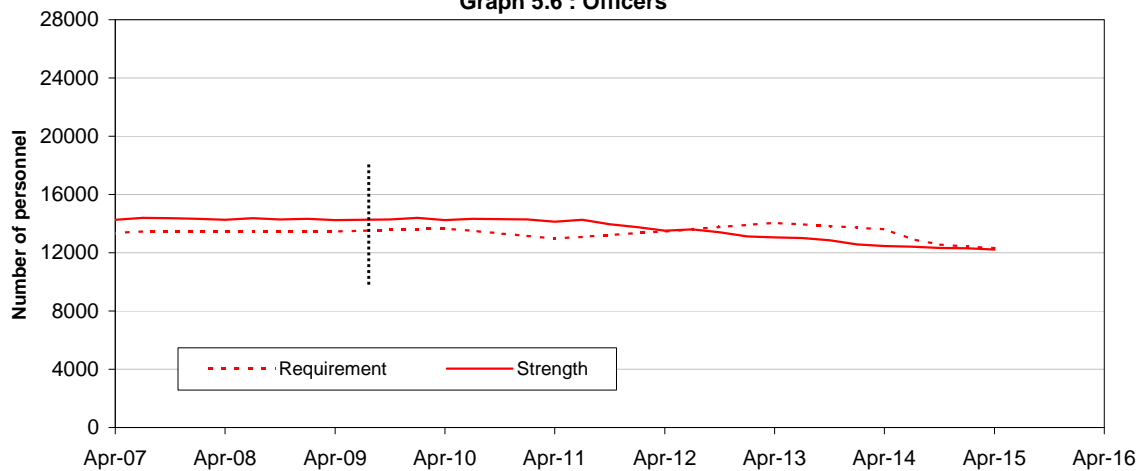
# Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces

## Army

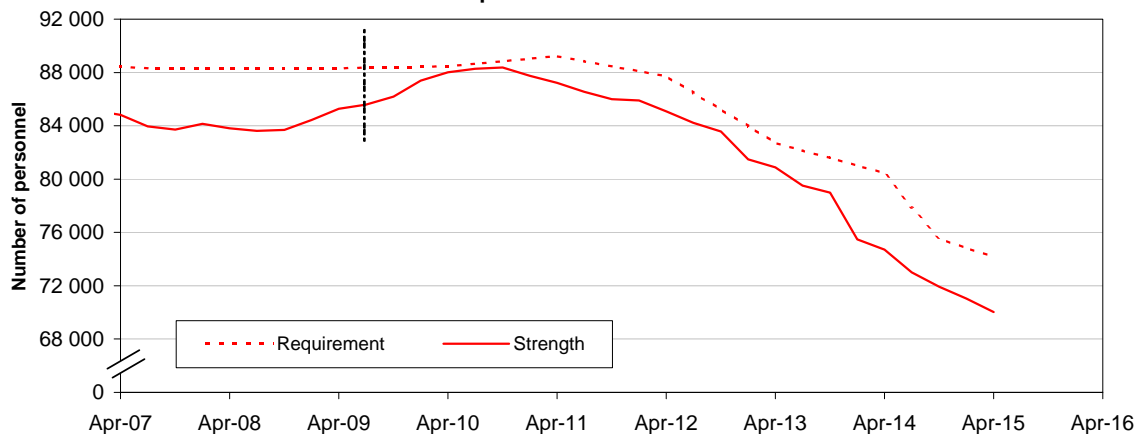
**Graph 5.5: Total Officers and Other Ranks**



**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.

The requirement figures are set to draw down towards the 2020 target. As strength in the Army has recently decreased at a greater rate than requirement towards the 2020 target, it has resulted in a continued deficit against requirement.

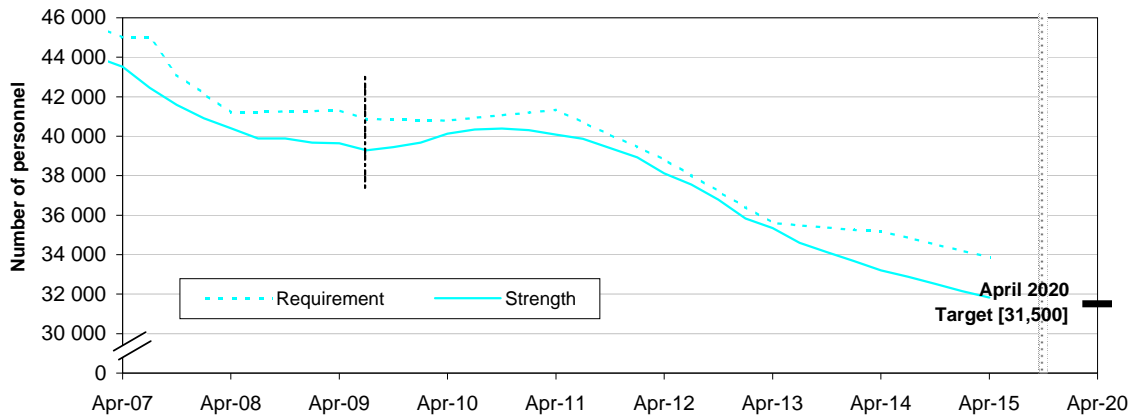
In Graph 5.5, there is an additional dotted line representing the break in the time scale between April 2015 and April 2020.

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

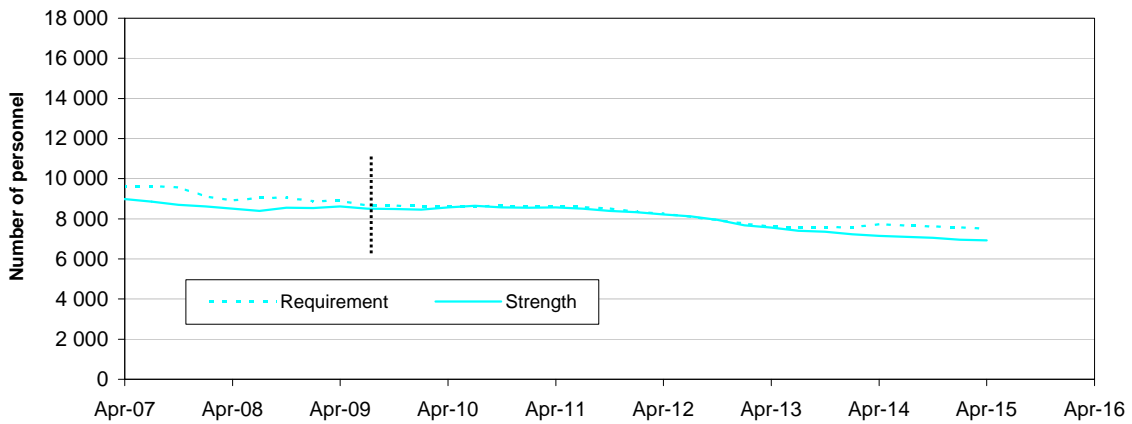
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

**Trained strength and requirement of UK Armed Forces**  
**Royal Air Force**

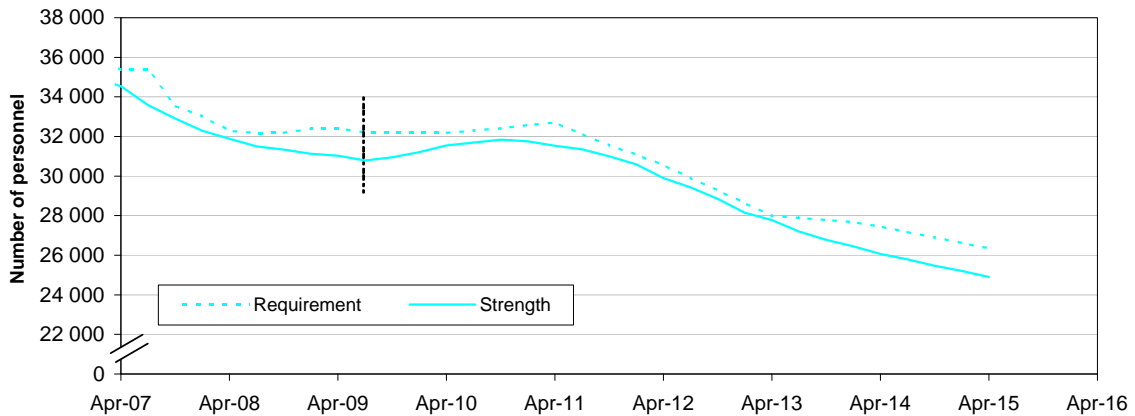
**Graph 5.8: Total Officers and Other Ranks**



**Graph 5.9: Officers**



**Graph 5.10: Other Ranks**



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

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

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

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

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

## Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve

### Programme Background

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

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

Subsequently to this, details of the planned growth of the FR20 over the next 5 years were placed in the House of Commons Library on 19 December 2013. This statement included annual trained strength targets along with intake targets to support the planned growth, and can be viewed in full here:

[data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2013-2063/20131219-WMS-Reserves-final\\_3\\_.doc](http://data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2013-2063/20131219-WMS-Reserves-final_3_.doc)

### Data Quality Notes

**RAF Reserves** High Readiness Reserve figures have been revised since 1 April 2014 following a change in methodology for identifying these personnel.

Following a data quality and improvements exercise, the Army has carried out corrections to the recorded training status data on the JPA system. This exercise was completed in October 2014 and has resulted in approximately 240 **Army Reserve** personnel, who were previously incorrectly recorded as untrained, now being correctly recorded as trained from 1 January 2015. Unfortunately it has not been possible to revise any data prior to this date. These corrections to the training status do not affect the total strength (as reported in table 3).

In late 2013, data relating to the trained status of **RAF Reserves** personnel were found to be incorrect. A corrections exercise has resulted in more accurate figures from April 2014, however figures for April 2013 are believed to underestimate the RAF Reserves trained strength by up to 90 personnel (see Page 3 for more details). Caution is advised when interpreting changes in the RAF Reserves trained strength during this time, as observed changes may be due to inaccuracies in data rather than actual changes to the numbers of trained personnel.

#### Trained strength of Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) population against end of financial year targets

All three services exceeded their end of financial year 2014/15 trained strength targets. The total trained strength of the FR20 population at 1 April 2015 was **24,630**, this was **1,540 (6.7 per cent) higher** than the end of year target of **23,090**.

The trained strength of the Maritime Reserve at 1 April 2015 was **1,980** this was **190 (10.6 per cent) higher** than the end of year target of 1,790. The Army Reserve (Group A) inc. VR FTRS trained strength was **21,030** this was **1,130 (5.7 per cent) higher** than the target of 19,900 and the RAF Reserves trained strength was **1,620 (15.9 per cent) higher** than the target of 1,400.

**Table 6a** shows the trained strength of the **Future Reserves 2020 (FR20)** population, by Service and Rank. Personnel counted here are also counted in Tables 1 - 4 of this publication, as part of the Volunteer Reserve totals.

**Caution is advised when interpreting changes in the FR20 trained and untrained strength as observed changes may be due to data quality improvements (Army Reserve 1 January 2015 and RAF Reserves 1 April 2014) rather than actual changes to the number of trained and untrained personnel. Refer to pages 1 and 3 for more information.**

The total **trained strength** of the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) population at 1 April 2015 was **24,630**. This was **710 (3.0 per cent) higher** than at 1 January 2015 and **1,270 (5.4 per cent) higher** than at 1 April 2014. At 1 April 2015, the trained strength of the Maritime Reserve was **1,980**, the trained strength of the Army Reserve (Group A) inc. VR FTRS was **21,030** and the trained strength of the RAF Reserves was **1,620**.

**Table 6a - Trained Strength of the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve population<sup>1</sup>**

	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr	Target for April 2015
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>22 960<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>22 880<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>23 360<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>23 280<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>23 420<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>23 920<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>24 630<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>23 090</b>
Officers	..	4 970 <sup>e</sup>	5 130 <sup>e</sup>	5 140 <sup>e</sup>	5 190 <sup>e</sup>	5 220 <sup>e</sup>	5 320 <sup>e</sup>	
Other Ranks	..	17 920 <sup>e</sup>	18 230 <sup>e</sup>	18 140 <sup>e</sup>	18 230 <sup>e</sup>	18 700 <sup>e</sup>	19 310 <sup>e</sup>	
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 830<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>1 980</b>	<b>1 790</b>
<b>Officers</b>	..	<b>720</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>770</b>	
of which mobilised	..	20	30	20	20	20	20	
of which FTRS <sup>6</sup>	-	50	70	70	80	80	80	
of which ADC	-	~	10	10	10	10	10	
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Other Ranks</b>	..	<b>1 040</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 210</b>	
of which mobilised	..	20	20	20	20	20	10	
of which FTRS <sup>6</sup>	-	40	60	60	60	70	60	
of which ADC	-	~	~	10	10	20	10	
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>ARMY RESERVE (Gp A) inc. VR FTRS<sup>3,5</sup></b>	<b>20 000<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>19 930<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>20 060<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>19 970<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>20 040<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>20 480<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>21 030<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>19 900</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>4 070<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 040<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 110<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 110<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 140<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 160<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 210<sup>e</sup></b>	
of which mobilised	200	160	110	80	60	40	70	
of which FTRS <sup>6</sup>	210 <sup>e</sup>	240 <sup>e</sup>	280 <sup>e</sup>	300 <sup>e</sup>	320 <sup>e</sup>	340 <sup>e</sup>	360 <sup>e</sup>	
of which ADC	90	140	150	150	130	120	120	
of which HRR	10	10	~	10	10	10	10	
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>15 930<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>15 890<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>15 950<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>15 860<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>15 900<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>16 310<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>16 810<sup>e</sup></b>	
of which mobilised	970	980	540	340	290	180	230	
of which FTRS <sup>6</sup>	310 <sup>e</sup>	310 <sup>e</sup>	390 <sup>e</sup>	390 <sup>e</sup>	390 <sup>e</sup>	390 <sup>e</sup>	450 <sup>e</sup>	
of which ADC	370	620	670	790	790	830	840	
of which HRR	80	90	60	70	80	80	80	
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVES<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1 130<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 190<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>1 400</b>
<b>Officers</b>	..	<b>210<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>330</b>	
of which mobilised	..	10	10	10	10	10	10	
of which FTRS <sup>6</sup>	-	50	60	60	60	60	70	
of which ADC	-	10	10	10	10	10	20	
of which HRR <sup>7</sup>	..	20	10 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	10	
<b>Other Ranks</b>	..	<b>980<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 290</b>	
of which mobilised	..	80	180	160	130	100	30	
of which FTRS <sup>6</sup>	-	110	130	150	150	160	180	
of which ADC	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	
of which HRR <sup>7</sup>	..	10	10 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	10	

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

- The FR20 Volunteer Reserve population includes mobilised volunteer reserves, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those volunteer reserves serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI), Sponsored Reserves and University Officer Cadets are excluded.
- Maritime Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve. 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 Maritime Reserve ADC personnel.
- Due to the nature of Army Reserve ADC contracts, it is possible for personnel to be both ADC and HRR simultaneously. In such cases personnel are counted in both the ADC total and the HRR total, but are only counted once in the Army Reserve (Group A) inc. VR FTRS, Officers and Other Ranks totals.
- Prior to April 2013, training status data from the JPA system were not available, therefore figures are drawn from the RAF's F214 management information system. This system does not allow figures to be broken down into the categories of Officers, Other Ranks, Mobilised, HRR, FTRS and ADC.
- In line with the Defence Reform Act 2014 (achieving Royal Assent 14 May 2014), the Territorial Army has been renamed the Army Reserve.
- Approximately 160 FTRS personnel reported in this table against the FR20 targets, are also reported against the UK Regular Forces requirement in table 5b.
- HRR figures have been revised for the Royal Air Force Reserves due to a change in methodology for identifying these personnel post April 2014.

**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 Air Force Reserves personnel were found to be incorrect. A corrections exercise has resulted in more accurate figures from April 2014, however figures for April 2013 and January 2014 are believed to overestimate the RAF Reserves untrained strength by up to 90 personnel.

**Caution is advised when interpreting changes in the FR20 trained and untrained strength as observed changes may be due to data quality improvements (Army Reserve 1 January 2015 and RAF Reserves 1 April 2014) rather than actual changes to the number of trained and untrained personnel. Refer to pages 1 and 3 for more information**

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

The untrained strength was **6,190** at 1 April 2015, including **420 untrained officers** and **5,770 untrained other ranks**. This is an **increase of 650 personnel** since 1 January 2015 and an **increase of 1,400 personnel** since 1 April 2014.

**Table 6b - Untrained Strength of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve population<sup>1</sup>**

	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>7 110<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>6 500<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 790</b>	<b>4 830</b>	<b>5 050</b>	<b>5 540</b>	<b>6 190</b>
Officers	..	370 <sup>e</sup>	350	350	380	390	420
Other Ranks	..	6 140 <sup>e</sup>	4 440	4 480	4 660	5 150	5 770
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>740</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 180</b>
Officers	..	100	100	110	120	120	130
Other Ranks	..	750	880	920	920	980	1 050
<b>ARMY RESERVE (Gp A) inc. VR FTRS<sup>3,5</sup></b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>5 310</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>3 450</b>	<b>3 610</b>	<b>3 990</b>	<b>4 410</b>
Officers	230	260	240	240	250	260	280
Other Ranks	5 760	5 050	3 280	3 210	3 360	3 740	4 130
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVES<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>390<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>350<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>280</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>600</b>
Officers	..	10 <sup>e</sup>	~	~	10	10	10
Other Ranks	..	340 <sup>e</sup>	280	350	390	430	590

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

1. The FR20 Volunteer Reserve population includes mobilised volunteer reserves, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those volunteer reserves serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI), Sponsored Reserves and University Officer Cadets are excluded.
2. Maritime Reserve comprises the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve. 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 Maritime Reserve ADC personnel.
3. Due to the nature of Army Reserve 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) inc. VR FTRS, Officers and Other Ranks totals.
4. Prior to April 2013, training status data from the JPA system were not available, therefore figures are drawn from the RAF's F214 management information system. This system does not allow figures to be broken down into the categories of Officers, Other Ranks, Mobilised, HRR, FTRS and ADC.
5. In line with the Defence Reform Act 2014 (achieving Royal Assent 14 May 2014), the Territorial Army has been renamed the Army Reserve.



## Diversity Statistics - UK Regular Forces

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

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

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

• At 1 April 2015, **10.1 per cent** of UK Regular Forces were female. Despite the decreasing strength of the overall UK Regular population, the proportion female **Officers** and **Other Ranks** in the UK Regular Armed Forces has remained relatively constant over the past year.

• At 1 April 2015, **7.0 per cent** of UK Regular Forces declared their ethnicity as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic<sup>2</sup>. The proportion of BAME personnel remained broadly constant for both **Officers** and **Other Ranks** in the UK Regular Forces, at **2.3 per cent** in the Officers and **8.0 per cent** for Other Ranks. See **Table 7c** for more detail on the BAME personnel in the UK Regular Forces.

**Table 7a - Strength of UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> by sex and ethnic origin, trained and untrained**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>170 710</b>	<b>159 630</b>	<b>157 490</b>	<b>156 630</b>	<b>154 220</b>	<b>153 720</b>
of which female	17 850	17 370	16 610	15 840	15 780	15 740	15 540	15 550
Percentage female	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	10.0%	10.0%	10.1%	10.1%
BAME	12 230	12 300	12 030	11 200	11 020	10 960	10 740	10 680
Percentage BAME <sup>2</sup>	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>	<b>29 060</b>	<b>27 850</b>	<b>27 760</b>	<b>27 680</b>	<b>27 360</b>	<b>27 230</b>
of which female	3 900	3 820	3 670	3 540	3 530	3 520	3 490	3 470
Percentage female	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.8%	12.7%
BAME	750	720	670	640	640	630	630	630
Percentage BAME <sup>2</sup>	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>	<b>141 650</b>	<b>131 770</b>	<b>129 730</b>	<b>128 950</b>	<b>126 850</b>	<b>126 490</b>
of which female	13 950	13 560	12 940	12 300	12 250	12 220	12 050	12 080
Percentage female	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.6%
BAME	11 480	11 580	11 360	10 560	10 380	10 320	10 120	10 050
Percentage BAME <sup>2</sup>	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

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

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

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

- The number of women serving in the UK Regular Forces was **15,550** (10.1 per cent) at 1 April 2015. This is an **increase of 20** since 1 January 2015 and a **decrease of 290** since 1 April 2014. Over the same time period the overall strength of the UK Regular Forces was also decreasing.
- In previous quarters, the actual number of female personnel in the UK Regular Forces was decreasing, however the percentage had and has continued to **gradually increase** from **9.9 per cent** in 1 April 2014 to **10.1 per cent** in 1 April 2015. This proportion is gradually increasing despite the overall reductions in the total number of UK Regular personnel, partly through recent redundancies, to meet Defence Review targets.
- Between 1 April 2014 and 1 April 2015 the proportion of female personnel in the Services has **remained relatively constant** in each Service, the largest increase being 0.3 percentage points for the Army.

**Table 7b - Strength of UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> by sex, trained and untrained**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>170 710</b>	<b>159 630</b>	<b>157 490</b>	<b>156 630</b>	<b>154 220</b>	<b>153 720</b>
of which female	17 850	17 370	16 610	15 840	15 780	15 740	15 540	15 550
Percentage female	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	10.0%	10.0%	10.1%	10.1%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>31 830</b>	<b>30 700</b>	<b>29 060</b>	<b>27 850</b>	<b>27 760</b>	<b>27 680</b>	<b>27 360</b>	<b>27 230</b>
of which female	3 900	3 820	3 670	3 540	3 530	3 520	3 490	3 470
Percentage female	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.8%	12.7%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>154 530</b>	<b>149 100</b>	<b>141 650</b>	<b>131 770</b>	<b>129 730</b>	<b>128 950</b>	<b>126 850</b>	<b>126 490</b>
of which female	13 950	13 560	12 940	12 300	12 250	12 220	12 050	12 080
Percentage female	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.6%
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>33 960</b>	<b>33 330</b>	<b>33 080</b>	<b>32 900</b>	<b>32 880</b>	<b>32 740</b>
of which female	3 530	3 280	3 080	3 020	3 010	3 030	3 040	3 040
Percentage female	9.4%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>7 190</b>	<b>6 940</b>	<b>6 800</b>	<b>6 780</b>	<b>6 820</b>	<b>6 800</b>	<b>6 780</b>
of which female	720	700	690	680	680	690	690	690
Percentage female	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%	10.1%	10.2%	10.2%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>30 240</b>	<b>28 350</b>	<b>27 020</b>	<b>26 530</b>	<b>26 300</b>	<b>26 080</b>	<b>26 080</b>	<b>25 960</b>
of which female	2 810	2 580	2 390	2 330	2 330	2 350	2 340	2 360
Percentage female	9.3%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>	<b>99 730</b>	<b>91 070</b>	<b>89 480</b>	<b>89 200</b>	<b>87 140</b>	<b>87 060</b>
of which female	8 480	8 570	8 400	7 970	7 920	7 910	7 760	7 790
Percentage female	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.7%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>14 760</b>	<b>14 480</b>	<b>13 890</b>	<b>13 200</b>	<b>13 190</b>	<b>13 120</b>	<b>12 890</b>	<b>12 830</b>
of which female	1 670	1 680	1 640	1 560	1 550	1 560	1 540	1 520
Percentage female	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>91 480</b>	<b>89 780</b>	<b>85 840</b>	<b>77 860</b>	<b>76 290</b>	<b>76 090</b>	<b>74 250</b>	<b>74 230</b>
of which female	6 810	6 890	6 760	6 400	6 370	6 350	6 230	6 270
Percentage female	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>37 030</b>	<b>35 230</b>	<b>34 940</b>	<b>34 520</b>	<b>34 200</b>	<b>33 930</b>
of which female	5 840	5 520	5 130	4 860	4 850	4 800	4 740	4 720
Percentage female	13.8%	13.8%	13.9%	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%	13.8%	13.9%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>9 030</b>	<b>8 230</b>	<b>7 850</b>	<b>7 800</b>	<b>7 740</b>	<b>7 670</b>	<b>7 630</b>
of which female	1 510	1 440	1 340	1 290	1 300	1 270	1 260	1 260
Percentage female	15.7%	15.9%	16.3%	16.5%	16.6%	16.5%	16.4%	16.5%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>32 810</b>	<b>30 970</b>	<b>28 790</b>	<b>27 380</b>	<b>27 140</b>	<b>26 780</b>	<b>26 520</b>	<b>26 300</b>
of which female	4 330	4 090	3 790	3 560	3 550	3 520	3 480	3 460
Percentage female	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.0%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%	13.2%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

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

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

- The number of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) personnel serving in the UK Regular Forces was **10,680** at 1 April 2015. The total number of BAME personnel has **decreased by 60** since 1 January 2015 and **decreased by 530** since 1 April 2014. The proportion of BAME in the UK Regular Forces has **remained broadly constant (7.0 per cent)** at 1 April 2015).

- The percentage of the UK Regular Forces who consider themselves to be from a BAME background has remained relatively constant across all three services since April 2013; though until recently the proportion of BAME personnel in the Army had been increasing gradually. **Graph 7.2** illustrates the trend in each Service since April 2007.

- The Army has a higher proportion of BAME personnel from Foreign and Commonwealth Countries than the other two Services. Since 2009, Gurkha personnel have been able to transfer into the UK Regular Army and this can partially explain the larger proportion of BAME personnel in the Army.

- Since 1 April 2014, the strength of BAME personnel from Non-UK, Foreign and Commonwealth Countries for all Services has **decreased** each quarter. Under the Strategic Defence and Security Review, one of the areas reviewed was the Commonwealth recruitment rules. It was announced on 11 July 2013 that the MOD would reintroduce the five-years UK residency requirement for future new recruits from Commonwealth countries. This did not affect personnel already serving, or going through the recruitment process at the time of the announcement, those from the Republic of Ireland or for the Brigade of Gurkhas. Please see below:

[www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-residency-rules-for-armed-forces-recruits](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-residency-rules-for-armed-forces-recruits)

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/armed-forces-arf/armed-forces-arf-2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/armed-forces-arf/armed-forces-arf-2)

**Table 7c - Strength of UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> by ethnic origin and nationality, trained and untrained**

	2011 1 Apr	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2014 1 Jul	2014 1 Oct	2015 1 Jan	2015 1 Apr
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>186 360</b>	<b>179 800</b>	<b>170 710</b>	<b>159 630</b>	<b>157 490</b>	<b>156 630</b>	<b>154 220</b>	<b>153 720</b>
BAME	12 230	12 300	12 030	11 200	11 020	10 960	10 740	10 680
Percentage BAME <sup>2</sup>	6.7%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%
of which UK	4 790	4 790	4 740	4 590	4 600	4 660	4 660	4 720
% UK	39.2%	39.0%	39.4%	41.0%	41.7%	42.5%	43.4%	44.2%
of which non-UK	7 430	7 510	7 290	6 610	6 430	6 300	6 080	5 960
% non-UK	60.8%	61.0%	60.6%	59.0%	58.3%	57.5%	56.6%	55.8%
White	170 730	164 750	156 460	146 440	144 540	143 780	141 880	141 540
Unknown	3 410	2 750	2 210	1 980	1 930	1 890	1 600	1 500
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>35 540</b>	<b>33 960</b>	<b>33 330</b>	<b>33 080</b>	<b>32 900</b>	<b>32 880</b>	<b>32 740</b>
BAME	1 300	1 230	1 170	1 140	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 140
Percentage BAME <sup>2</sup>	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
of which UK	710	670	660	650	660	660	670	680
% UK	54.5%	54.7%	56.1%	57.3%	57.7%	57.8%	58.5%	59.1%
of which non-UK	590	560	510	490	480	480	480	470
% non-UK	45.5%	45.3%	43.9%	42.7%	42.3%	42.2%	41.5%	40.9%
White	35 650	33 800	32 360	31 820	31 570	31 400	31 380	31 260
Unknown	700	520	430	370	360	350	340	340
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>104 250</b>	<b>99 730</b>	<b>91 070</b>	<b>89 480</b>	<b>89 200</b>	<b>87 140</b>	<b>87 060</b>
BAME	10 090	10 300	10 140	9 360	9 180	9 120	8 900	8 840
Percentage BAME <sup>2</sup>	9.6%	9.9%	10.2%	10.3%	10.3%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
of which UK	3 310	3 410	3 430	3 310	3 310	3 370	3 360	3 420
% UK	32.9%	33.1%	33.9%	35.3%	36.0%	37.0%	37.8%	38.7%
of which non-UK	6 770	6 880	6 710	6 060	5 880	5 750	5 540	5 420
% non-UK	67.1%	66.9%	66.1%	64.7%	64.0%	63.0%	62.2%	61.3%
White	95 500	93 640	89 350	81 530	80 150	79 930	78 110	78 090
Unknown	650	310	240	170	140	150	130	130
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>37 030</b>	<b>35 230</b>	<b>34 940</b>	<b>34 520</b>	<b>34 200</b>	<b>33 930</b>
BAME	840	770	720	700	700	690	690	690
Percentage BAME <sup>2</sup>	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
of which UK	770	700	660	630	630	620	630	620
% UK	92.0%	91.7%	90.7%	90.4%	90.5%	90.4%	90.6%	90.3%
of which non-UK	70	60	70	70	70	70	60	70
% non-UK	8.0%	8.3%	9.3%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%	9.4%	9.7%
White	39 570	37 310	34 760	33 090	32 820	32 440	32 380	32 190
Unknown	2 050	1 920	1 550	1 440	1 420	1 390	1 130	1 040

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

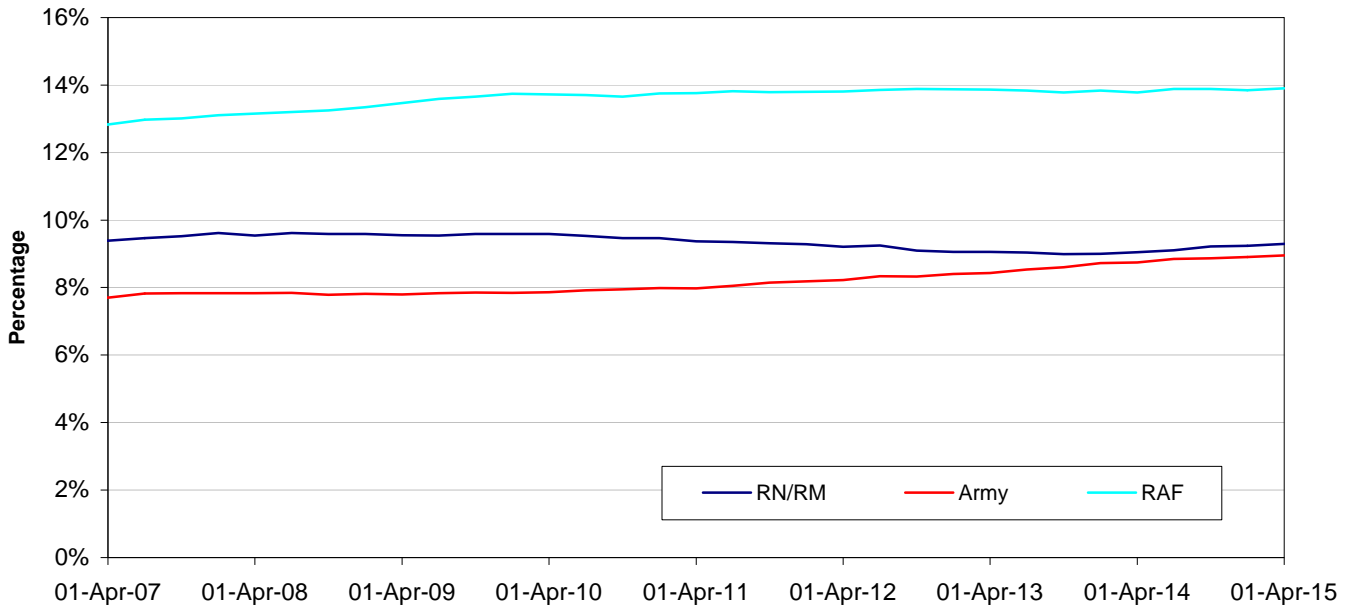
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

## Strength of UK Regular Forces

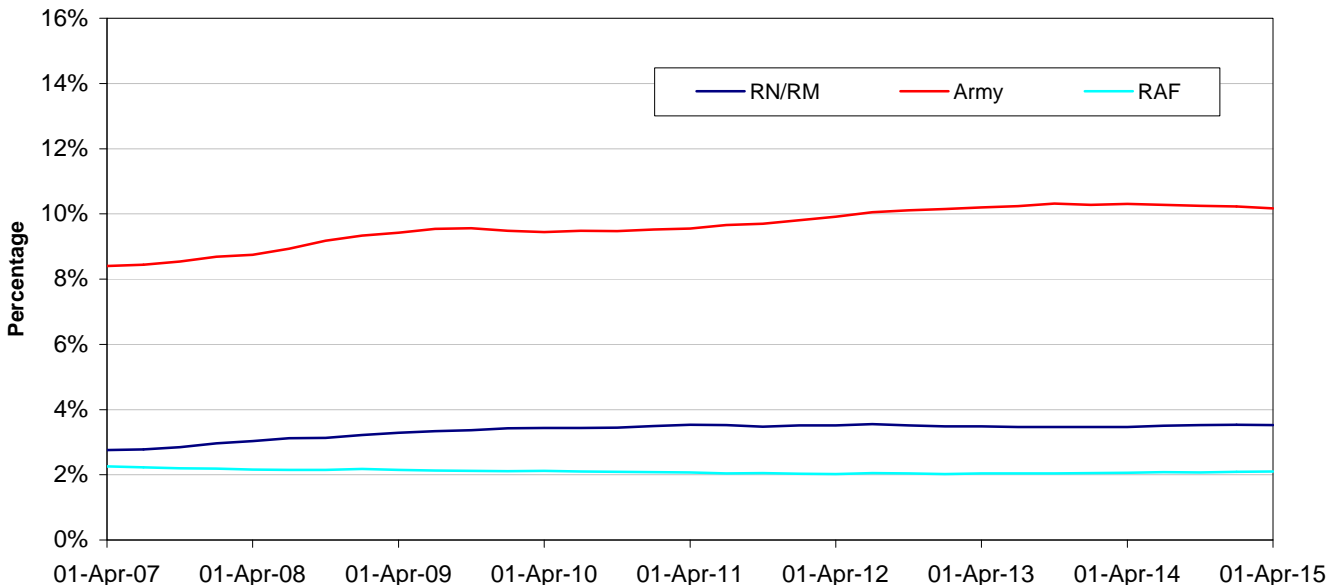
**Graph 7.1** shows the proportion of women in each of the Services since April 2007. The RAF has consistently had the highest proportion of female personnel (currently **13.9 per cent**), followed by the RN/RM (currently **9.3 per cent**) and the Army (currently **9.0 per cent**). There are no specific policy explanations for the difference, although the proportion of posts in each Service open to women may contribute to the difference.

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

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



**Graph 7.2: BAME<sup>1</sup> personnel as a percentage of strength by Service**



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

## Intake and Outflow

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

In order to meet the targets as set out in the **Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)** and **Three Month Exercise (3ME)**, a redundancy programme coupled with adjusted recruiting (intake) and contract extensions were set. As redundancy draws to a close and the Services move towards their 2020 targets, the Armed Forces are seeking to stabilise. As such extensions of service (longer contracts) are actively being offered to appropriate personnel. 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 to replace those who are promoted or who leave with individual military experience.

The Armed Forces cannot bring many people in from the outside into senior roles without the necessary military experience, therefore the Armed Forces needs to replace those who are promoted every year with new personnel. The untrained intake are the personnel who will go through training (see **Table 10** for the untrained to trained element of Gains to the Trained Strength) and, if they do not outflow as untrained during training, will join the trained strength.

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

- The **intake to the trained and untrained strength** of the UK Regular Forces was **12,980** in the 12 months to 31 March 2015. This is an **increase of 640** (5.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2014) and a **increase of 1,100** (9.2 per cent) since the same period a year ago; the 12 months to 31 March 2014.
- The intake pattern for all Services overall in the recent financial year (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015) is **greater than** the intake over the previous financial year (1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014). The pattern for intake differs between each Service, with the greatest proportional increase in the Army. Compared to the 12 months to 31 March 2014, the intake to the trained and untrained strength of the RN/RM has **decreased by 240** (7.6 per cent), the Army has **increased by 1,140** (16.3 per cent) and the RAF has **increased by 190** (11.5 per cent).
- Although overall RN/RM intake has decreased by **240** compared to the 12 months ending 31 March 2014, the **Royal Navy** intake in the 12 months ending 31 March 2015 has **increased by 1.5 per cent** compared to the 12 months to 31 March 2014 and the change in **Royal Marines** intake over the same period of time **decreased by 26.5 per cent**.

**Table 8a - Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup>, trained and untrained**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2013 to	1 Apr 2014 to
	Year 2011/12	Year 2012/13	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	2014 31 Dec	2015 31 Mar	31 Mar 2014	31 Mar 2015
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>14 370</b>	<b>11 880</b>	<b>11 720</b>	<b>12 040</b>	<b>12 340</b>	<b>12 980</b>	<b>11 880</b>	<b>12 980</b>
To untrained	14 460	14 090	11 600	11 410	11 730	11 990	12 600	11 600	12 600
Trained direct entrants	340	280	290	310	320	350	380	290	380
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 130</b>
To untrained	1 040	1 030	1 030	1 040	1 060	1 100	1 090	1 030	1 090
Trained direct entrants	30	30	40	50	50	40	40	40	40
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>13 730</b>	<b>13 310</b>	<b>10 820</b>	<b>10 640</b>	<b>10 940</b>	<b>11 200</b>	<b>11 850</b>	<b>10 820</b>	<b>11 850</b>
To untrained	13 420	13 060	10 570	10 370	10 670	10 890	11 510	10 570	11 510
Trained direct entrants	310	250	250	260	270	310	340	250	340
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>2 930</b>
To untrained	2 190	2 730	3 130	3 030	2 950	3 030	2 900	3 130	2 900
Trained direct entrants	20	40	50	50	40	40	40	50	40
<b>Officers</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>360</b>
To untrained	280	280	280	300	300	340	360	280	360
Trained direct entrants	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>2 890</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 720</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>2 890</b>	<b>2 570</b>
To untrained	1 910	2 450	2 840	2 730	2 640	2 680	2 540	2 840	2 540
Trained direct entrants	20	30	40	40	30	30	30	40	30
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>11 190</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>7 020</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>7 230</b>	<b>7 380</b>	<b>8 160</b>	<b>7 020</b>	<b>8 160</b>
To untrained	10 890	10 060	6 810	6 620	6 980	7 100	7 850	6 810	7 850
Trained direct entrants	300	230	210	230	240	280	320	210	320
<b>Officers</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>520</b>
To untrained	690	620	560	550	540	520	500	560	500
Trained direct entrants	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>10 480</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>6 440</b>	<b>6 280</b>	<b>6 680</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>7 650</b>	<b>6 440</b>	<b>7 650</b>
To untrained	10 200	9 440	6 250	6 070	6 450	6 570	7 350	6 250	7 350
Trained direct entrants	280	210	190	210	230	260	300	190	300
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 880</b>
To untrained	1 380	1 300	1 660	1 760	1 790	1 870	1 860	1 660	1 860
Trained direct entrants	20	10	30	40	40	30	20	30	20
<b>Officers</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>250</b>
To untrained	80	130	180	190	220	230	240	180	240
Trained direct entrants	~	~	20	30	30	20	20	20	20
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 630</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>1 630</b>
To untrained	1 300	1 170	1 480	1 570	1 580	1 630	1 620	1 480	1 620
Trained direct entrants	10	~	10	10	10	10	~	10	~

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

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

Report which can be found at [www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

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

- Female personnel represented **10.8 per cent** of intake to the UK Regulars in the 12 months to 31 March 2015; an **increase of 0.4 percentage points** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2014) and also an **increase of 1.2 percentage points** since the 12 months to 31 March 2014. This is largely driven by an increased number of female personnel joining the Other Ranks.
- An increasing number of female personnel have been joining the Armed Forces overall; this increase in numbers and proportion continued even when overall intake figures were decreasing in previous 12 month periods.
- The proportion of intake that are female personnel has, compared to the 12 months ending 31 March 2014, **increased by 2.6 percentage points** in the RN/RM, **increased by 0.5 percentage points** for the Army and **increased by 1.4 percentage points** for the RAF.
- Even though overall RAF proportions have increased, the proportion of female RAF Officers joining has decreased over the same time period. This may be due to smaller numbers of personnel joining on intake in previous 12 month periods.

**Table 8b - Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup> by sex, trained and untrained**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	31 Mar
	2011/12	2012/13	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	2015
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>14 370</b>	<b>11 880</b>	<b>11 720</b>	<b>12 040</b>	<b>12 340</b>	<b>12 980</b>	<b>12 980</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.7%	8.4%	9.6%	10.0%	10.1%	10.4%	10.8%	10.8%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 130</b>
of which female	180	170	160	170	170	160	180	180
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.8%	16.4%	15.2%	15.3%	15.1%	14.3%	15.5%	15.5%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>13 730</b>	<b>13 310</b>	<b>10 820</b>	<b>10 640</b>	<b>10 940</b>	<b>11 200</b>	<b>11 850</b>	<b>11 850</b>
of which female	1 110	1 030	980	1 010	1 050	1 120	1 220	1 220
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.1%	7.7%	9.1%	9.5%	9.6%	10.0%	10.3%	10.3%
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>2 930</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.3%	7.3%	8.0%	8.4%	9.1%	9.6%	10.6%	10.6%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>360</b>
of which female	40	40	40	40	30	40	50	50
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.5%	12.5%	12.2%	12.1%	10.6%	11.8%	13.6%	13.6%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>2 890</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 720</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>2 570</b>
of which female	150	170	220	220	240	250	260	260
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.5%	6.7%	7.5%	8.0%	8.9%	9.4%	10.1%	10.1%
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>11 190</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>7 020</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>7 230</b>	<b>7 380</b>	<b>8 160</b>	<b>8 160</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	8.3%	8.1%	9.3%	9.6%	9.2%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>
of which female	110	100	80	80	80	80	80	80
<i>Percentage female</i>	16.0%	15.3%	13.9%	13.6%	14.7%	14.6%	15.5%	15.5%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>10 480</b>	<b>9 660</b>	<b>6 440</b>	<b>6 280</b>	<b>6 680</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>7 650</b>	<b>7 650</b>
of which female	810	740	580	580	580	640	720	720
<i>Percentage female</i>	7.7%	7.6%	8.9%	9.3%	8.7%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 880</b>
<i>Percentage female</i>	13.1%	12.9%	13.8%	14.3%	15.4%	14.1%	15.2%	15.2%
<b>Officers</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>
of which female	30	40	50	50	50	40	50	50
<i>Percentage female</i>	36.3%	29.7%	23.4%	24.4%	21.6%	17.3%	18.2%	18.2%
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 630</b>	<b>1 630</b>
of which female	150	130	190	200	230	220	240	240
<i>Percentage female</i>	11.7%	10.9%	12.5%	12.9%	14.4%	13.6%	14.7%	14.7%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

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

Report which can be found at [www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

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

- The percentage of intake for BAME personnel was **5.7 per cent** in the 12 months to 31 March 2015. This has **remained constant** compared to the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2014) and a **decrease of 1.3** percentage points compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014.
- The number and proportion of Non-UK BAME personnel joining has decreased, particularly in the Army. Under the Strategic Defence and Security Review, one of the areas reviewed was the Commonwealth recruitment rules. It was announced on 11 July 2013 that the MOD would reintroduce the five-years UK residency requirement for future new recruits from Commonwealth countries. This did not affect personnel already serving, or going through the recruitment process at the time of the announcement, those from the Republic of Ireland or for the Brigade of Gurkhas. Please see below:  
[www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-residency-rules-for-armed-forces-recruits](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-residency-rules-for-armed-forces-recruits)  
[www.gov.uk/government/publications/armed-forces-arf/armed-forces-arf--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/armed-forces-arf/armed-forces-arf--2)
- The BAME proportion of intake to the UK Regular Forces for the 12 months to 31 March 2015 compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014 for the RN/RM **increased by 0.3** percentage points, the Army **decreased by 3.0** percentage points and the RAF **increased by 1.1** percentage points.

**Table 8c - Intake<sup>1</sup> to UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup> by Ethnic Origin and Nationality, trained and untrained**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	31 Mar
	2011/12	2012/13	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	2015
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>14 370</b>	<b>11 880</b>	<b>11 720</b>	<b>12 040</b>	<b>12 340</b>	<b>12 980</b>	<b>12 980</b>
BAME	1 040	1 110	800	730	710	690	720	720
Percentage BAME <sup>3</sup>	7.3%	7.9%	7.0%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
of which UK	360	370	300	320	360	380	430	430
% UK	34.4%	33.3%	37.6%	44.3%	50.8%	54.6%	59.9%	59.9%
of which non-UK	680	740	500	400	350	320	290	290
% non-UK	65.6%	66.7%	62.4%	55.7%	49.2%	45.4%	40.1%	40.1%
White	13 290	13 000	10 650	10 560	11 070	11 380	12 040	12 040
Unknown	460	260	430	430	270	260	220	220
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>2 930</b>
BAME	60	80	80	80	90	90	80	80
Percentage BAME <sup>3</sup>	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%
of which UK	40	50	50	60	60	60	60	60
% UK	70.2%	57.8%	65.8%	67.1%	67.4%	65.9%	69.9%	69.9%
of which non-UK	20	40	30	30	30	30	20	20
% non-UK	29.8%	42.2%	34.2%	32.9%	32.6%	34.1%	30.1%	30.1%
White	2 050	2 610	2 970	2 880	2 800	2 860	2 740	2 740
Unknown	110	80	120	120	110	110	110	110
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>11 190</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>7 020</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>7 230</b>	<b>7 380</b>	<b>8 160</b>	<b>8 160</b>
BAME	960	990	690	600	580	560	580	580
Percentage BAME <sup>3</sup>	8.8%	9.8%	10.2%	9.1%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	7.2%
of which UK	300	290	220	230	260	270	320	320
% UK	30.9%	29.6%	31.8%	37.9%	45.5%	49.2%	55.3%	55.3%
of which non-UK	660	700	470	370	320	280	260	260
% non-UK	69.1%	70.4%	68.2%	62.1%	54.5%	50.8%	44.7%	44.7%
White	9 950	9 140	6 090	6 010	6 550	6 730	7 490	7 490
Unknown	280	160	240	230	90	90	90	90
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 880</b>
BAME	20	30	30	40	40	50	60	60
Percentage BAME <sup>3</sup>	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%
of which UK	20	30	30	40	40	50	50	50
% UK	88.0%	84.4%	90.9%	92.5%	92.5%	94.1%	91.4%	91.4%
of which non-UK	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
% non-UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	1 300	1 250	1 590	1 680	1 720	1 790	1 800	1 800
Unknown	70	30	60	80	70	60	20	20

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

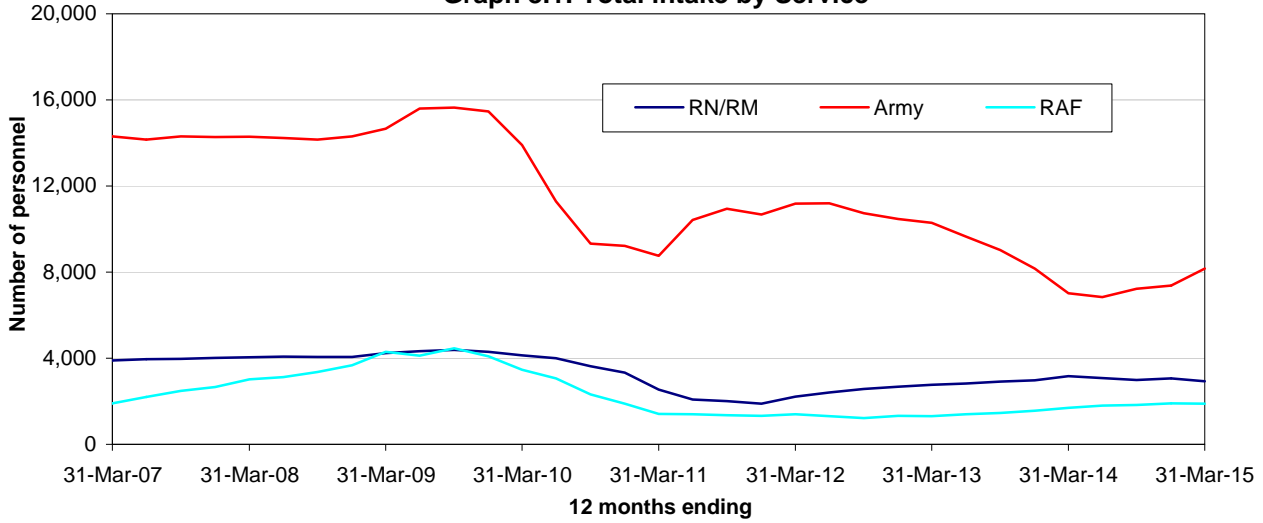
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

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

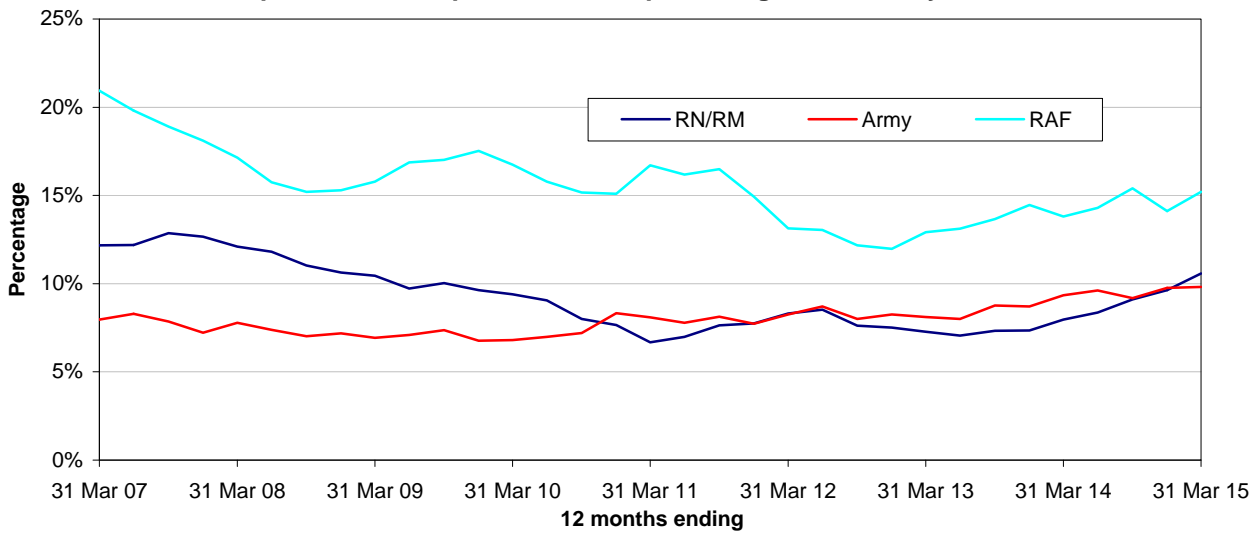


# Intake to UK Regular Forces

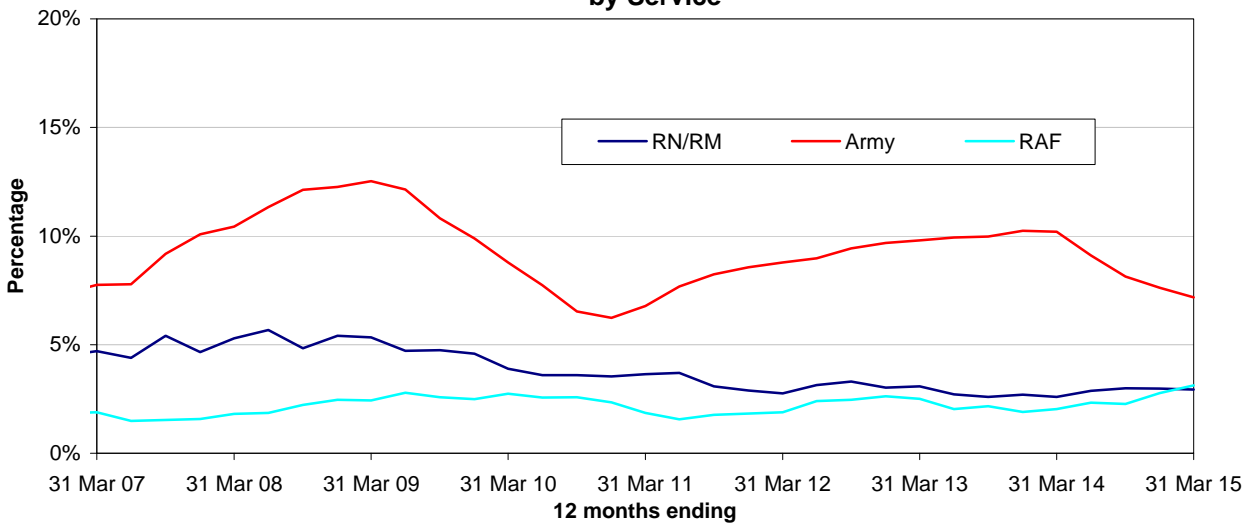
**Graph 8.1: Total intake by Service**



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



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



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

RN/RM intake by ethnic origin has been revised in this graph for the 12 month period ending 31 March 2007 to period ending 31 March 2009.

## Future Reserves 2020 Programme Monitoring - Intake

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

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

[data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2013-2063/20131219-WMS-Reserves-final\\_3\\_.doc](http://data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2013-2063/20131219-WMS-Reserves-final_3_.doc)

### Data Quality Notes

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

Table 9a shows intake to the FR20 populations. It shows how many have joined the trained and untrained strengths of each Service and if they have any previous service.

Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015 **6,810** people joined the FR20 populations, this is a **65.2 per cent increase** on the same time period last year. **860** joined the Maritime Reserve, a **27.7 per cent increase** on last year; **5,210** joined the Army Reserve (Gp A) including VR FTRS, a **75.9 per cent increase** on last year; and **740** joined the RAF Reserves, a **52.3 per cent increase** on last year. The majority of this intake is new entrants joining the untrained strength.

**Table 9a - Intake<sup>1</sup> to FR20 populations, trained and untrained, with and without previous service<sup>2</sup>**

	Financial Year 2011/12	Financial Year 2012/13	12 Months Ending:					1 Apr 2013 to 31 Mar 2014	1 Apr 2014 to 31 Mar 2015
			2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	2014 31 Dec	2015 31 Mar		
<b>ALL SERVICES<sup>3</sup></b>	*	..	<b>4 120<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 480<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 160<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>6 170<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>6 810<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 120<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>6 810<sup>e</sup></b>
To untrained	*	..	..	..	..	..	4 430	..	4 430
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	920	..	920
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	3 510	..	3 510
Trained direct entrants	*	..	..	..	..	..	2 380 <sup>e</sup>	..	2 380 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	2 330 <sup>e</sup>	..	2 330 <sup>e</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	50 <sup>e</sup>	..	50 <sup>e</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>4</sup></b>	*	..	<b>680</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>860</b>
To untrained	*	..	510	580	620	700	620	510	620
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	100	110	120	110	120	100	120
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	410	470	500	580	500	410	500
Trained direct entrants	*	..	170	190	210	220	240	170	240
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	160	180	190	210	240	160	240
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>ARMY RESERVE (Gp A) inc. VR FTRS<sup>5</sup></b>	*	<b>3 960<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 960<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 180<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 760<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 650<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 210<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 960<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 210<sup>e</sup></b>
To untrained	*	2 890	1 500	1 610	2 000	2 740	3 240	1 500	3 240
<i>Previous service</i>	*	660	480	460	520	630	730	480	730
<i>No previous service</i>	*	2 240	1 030	1 150	1 480	2 110	2 510	1 030	2 510
Trained direct entrants	*	1 070 <sup>e</sup>	1 460 <sup>e</sup>	1 570 <sup>e</sup>	1 760 <sup>e</sup>	1 920 <sup>e</sup>	1 960 <sup>e</sup>	1 460 <sup>e</sup>	1 960 <sup>e</sup>
<i>Previous service</i>	*	1 020 <sup>e</sup>	1 440 <sup>e</sup>	1 550 <sup>e</sup>	1 740 <sup>e</sup>	1 890 <sup>e</sup>	1 940 <sup>e</sup>	1 440 <sup>e</sup>	1 940 <sup>e</sup>
<i>No previous service</i>	*	50 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	30 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>e</sup>	30 <sup>e</sup>
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVES<sup>6</sup></b>	*	..	<b>480</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>740</b>
To untrained	*	..	..	..	..	..	570	..	570
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500
Trained direct entrants	*	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	170
<i>Previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	160
<i>No previous service</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- FR20 programme monitoring intake statistics are derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures comprise any intake into the FR20 trained and untrained populations and include personnel coming from the Regular Armed Forces, or any other reserve population not included in the FR20.
- When calculating whether individuals have previously served, it is only possible to check information held within the JPA system back to April 2007. If an individual served and left the Armed Force 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.
- All Services intake includes transfers between the Maritime Reserve, Army Reserve (Gp A) inc. VR FTRS and RAF Reserves.
- Centrally held data for the Maritime Reserve date back to October 2012. Due to the lack of individual data prior to October 2012, it is not possible to calculate intake for the 12 month periods prior to this time.
- Validated and corrected data for the Army Reserve date back to April 2012. Due to the lack of validated data prior to this time, it is not possible to calculate intake for the 12 months periods before April 2012.
- Centrally held and validated data on the RAF Reserves date back to April 2013. Due to the lack of validated data prior to April 2013, it is not possible to calculate intake for 12 month periods before April 2013. It is not possible to establish whether personnel moving into the population were trained or untrained for any month prior to April 2013, due to the lack of centrally held individual data.

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

Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015 **860** personnel joined the Maritime Reserve, this was **120 (16.6 per cent) higher** than the intake target of 740. The Maritime Reserve were **20 (3.1 per cent) lower** than the new entrant target but exceeded the trained direct entrant target by **140 (143.0 per cent)**.

The Army Reserve (Group A) including FTRS Volunteer Reserve total target intake was **4,480** over the same period, this was **420 (8.6 per cent) lower** than the intake target of 4,900. The Army Reserve (Group A) including FTRS VR intake numbers were **710 (19.7 per cent) lower** than the new entrant target but exceeded the trained direct entrant target by **290 (22.0 per cent)**.

**740** personnel joined the RAF Reserves, this was **140 (22.8 per cent) higher** than the intake target of 600. The RAF Reserves exceeded both the new entrant target by **70 (13.6 per cent)** and the trained direct entrants target by **70 (69.0 per cent)**.

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

	Financial	Financial	12 Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to 31 Mar 2015	Target end Financial Year 2014/15
	Year 2011/12	Year 2012/13	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	2014 31 Dec	2015 31 Mar		
<b>MARITIME RESERVE</b>	*	..	<b>680</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>740</b>
New Entrants <sup>1</sup>	*	..	510	580	620	700	620	620	<b>640</b>
Trained Direct Entrants <sup>2</sup>	*	..	170	190	210	220	240	240	<b>100</b>
<b>ARMY RESERVE (Gp A) inc. FTRS VR</b>	*	<b>3 960<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 960<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 180<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 760<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 650<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 210<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 210<sup>e</sup></b>	*
Total Target Intake <sup>3</sup>	*	3 350 <sup>e</sup>	2 380 <sup>e</sup>	2 610 <sup>e</sup>	3 130 <sup>e</sup>	3 970 <sup>e</sup>	4 480 <sup>e</sup>	4 480 <sup>e</sup>	<b>4 900</b>
New Entrants <sup>4</sup>	*	2 640	1 260	1 360	1 710	2 400	2 890	2 890	<b>3 600</b>
<i>New Entrant Others<sup>5</sup></i>	*	250	240	250	290	340	350	350	*
Trained Direct Entrants <sup>6</sup>	*	710 <sup>e</sup>	1 120 <sup>e</sup>	1 250 <sup>e</sup>	1 420 <sup>e</sup>	1 570 <sup>e</sup>	1 590 <sup>e</sup>	1 590 <sup>e</sup>	<b>1 300</b>
<i>Trained Direct Entrant Others<sup>7</sup></i>	*	360 <sup>e</sup>	340 <sup>e</sup>	320 <sup>e</sup>	340 <sup>e</sup>	350 <sup>e</sup>	380 <sup>e</sup>	380 <sup>e</sup>	*
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVES<sup>8</sup></b>	*	..	<b>480</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>600</b>
New Entrants <sup>1</sup>	*	..	..	..	..	..	570	570	<b>500</b>
Trained Direct Entrants <sup>2</sup>	*	..	..	..	..	..	170	170	<b>100</b>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

**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. Previous declines in intake to the untrained strength has resulted in lower GTS across the services.

- The GTS of the UK Regular Forces was **9,960** in the 12 months to 31 March 2015; this is a **decrease of 20** (0.2 per cent) compared with the 12 months to the preceding quarter (31 December 2014) and a **decrease of 1,010** (9.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014. This has been driven by reduced numbers of personnel being trained in the Army.
- Comparing the 12 months to 31 March 2015 with the 12 months to 31 March 2014; the GTS in the RN/RM **increased by 250** (11.3 per cent), the GTS in the Army **decreased by 1,770** (23.5 per cent) and in the RAF, GTS **increased by 500** (40.8 per cent).

**Table 10 - Gains to the Trained Strength (GTS)<sup>1</sup> of UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup>**

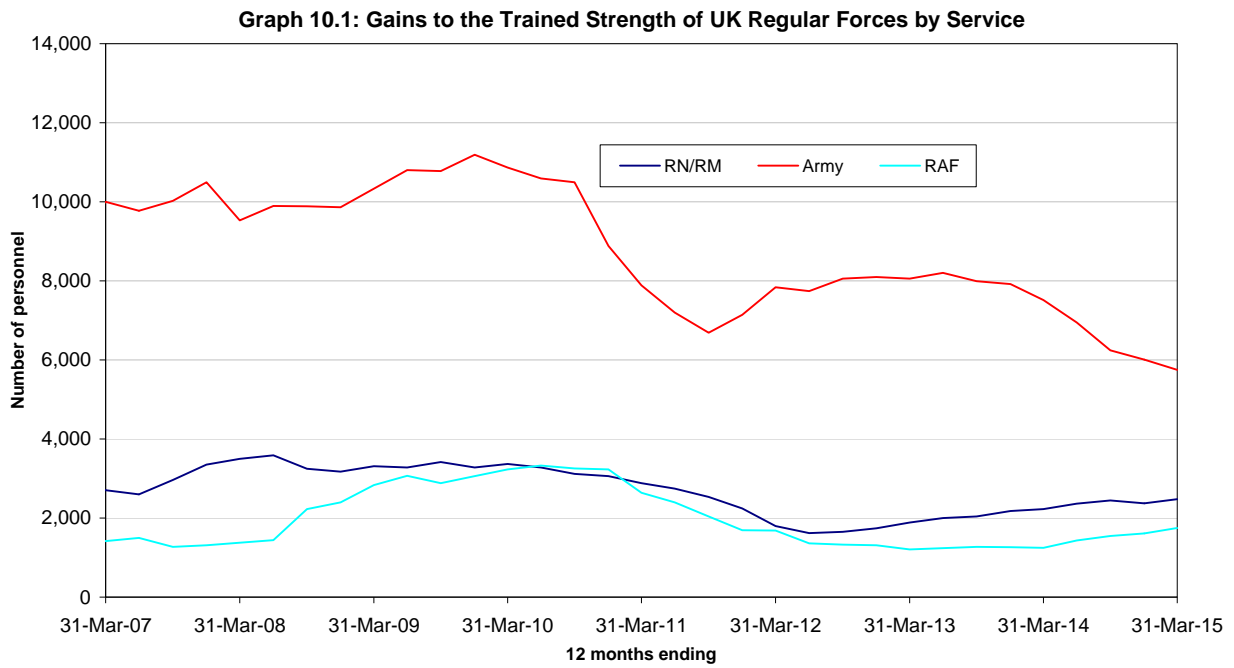
	Financial Year 2011/12	Financial Year 2012/13	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2014 to 31 Mar 2015
			2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	2014 31 Dec	2015 31 Mar	
<b>ALL SERVICES<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>11 320</b>	<b>11 150</b>	<b>10 970</b>	<b>10 730</b>	<b>10 220</b>	<b>9 980</b>	<b>9 960</b>	<b>9 960</b>
From untrained to trained	10 990	10 870	10 690	10 420	9 900	9 630	9 580	9 580
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	340	280	290	310	320	350	380	380
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 520</b>
From untrained to trained	1 080	1 170	1 090	1 120	1 090	1 150	1 250	1 250
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	30	30	40	50	50	40	40	40
From Other Ranks	220	200	200	220	220	220	230	230
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>10 210</b>	<b>9 960</b>	<b>9 850</b>	<b>9 570</b>	<b>9 080</b>	<b>8 780</b>	<b>8 670</b>	<b>8 670</b>
From untrained to trained	9 900	9 710	9 600	9 300	8 810	8 480	8 340	8 340
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	310	250	250	260	270	310	340	340
<b>RN/RM<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>2 440</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>2 480</b>	<b>2 480</b>
From untrained to trained	1 770	1 850	2 180	2 320	2 410	2 340	2 440	2 440
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	20	40	50	50	40	40	40	40
<b>Officers</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>
From untrained to trained	330	340	290	330	310	320	340	340
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>2 140</b>	<b>2 140</b>
From untrained to trained	1 440	1 510	1 880	1 990	2 100	2 020	2 100	2 100
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	20	30	40	40	30	30	30	30
<b>ARMY<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>7 520</b>	<b>6 950</b>	<b>6 240</b>	<b>6 010</b>	<b>5 750</b>	<b>5 750</b>
From untrained to trained	7 540	7 830	7 300	6 720	6 000	5 730	5 430	5 430
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	300	230	210	230	240	280	320	320
<b>Officers</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>830</b>
From untrained to trained	410	720	620	580	560	590	600	600
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
From Other Ranks	220	200	190	200	210	210	220	220
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>7 400</b>	<b>7 320</b>	<b>6 880</b>	<b>6 350</b>	<b>5 660</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>5 130</b>
From untrained to trained	7 130	7 110	6 680	6 140	5 430	5 140	4 830	4 830
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	280	210	190	210	230	260	300	300
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 740</b>
From untrained to trained	1 670	1 200	1 210	1 380	1 500	1 570	1 720	1 720
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	20	10	30	40	40	30	20	20
<b>Officers</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>
From untrained to trained	340	120	180	210	220	250	320	320
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	~	~	20	30	30	20	20	20
From Other Ranks	~	-	10	20	10	10	10	10
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 410</b>
From untrained to trained	1 330	1 080	1 030	1 170	1 280	1 320	1 400	1 400
Trained direct entrants <sup>4</sup>	10	~	10	10	10	10	~	~

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

## Gains to the Trained Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service

Graph 10.1 shows the number of Service personnel who complete training (or join as a direct entrant). The total for the Army is consistently higher than the RN/RM or RAF. This is due to the Army having more personnel on strength relative to the other Services, requiring the Army to recruit and train more individuals to maintain the required strength.



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

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

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

- The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Forces was **18,910** in the 12 months to 31 March 2015. This is an **increase of 90** (0.5 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2014 and a **decrease of 4,090** (17.8 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014.
- Outflow in the 12 months ending 31 March 2015 would include some of those leaving on compulsory redundancy under Tranche 3 (those leaving in June 2014, the full twelve months after the announcement) of the redundancy programme and personnel leaving after volunteering for redundancy under Tranche 4 of the redundancy programme. The majority of selections for Tranche 4 were Army personnel.
- Outflows have previously been proportionally higher in the Army than the other Services due to personnel leaving under **Tranche 3** of the redundancy programme. On 18 June 2013 individuals were notified of redundancy; volunteers for redundancy then served up to six months notice whilst those selected for compulsory redundancy served up to twelve months notice. The high outflow for Army personnel in the 12 months to 31 December 2013 was likely to be partially explained by the exits of those volunteering for redundancy. Despite the outflow containing personnel made redundant under Tranche 4, the outflow has decreased compared to previous 12 month ending figures.

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

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-tranche-3](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-tranche-3)

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-tranche-4](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-tranche-4)

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

- The **outflow of trained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **16,320** (86.3 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 31 March 2015; an **increase of 20** (0.1 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2014 and an **decrease of 3,870** (19.2 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014 (see **Graph 11.2** for a breakdown of trained outflow by Service)
- The **outflow of untrained personnel** from the UK Regular Forces was **2,590** (13.7 per cent of total outflow) in the 12 months to 31 March 2015; an **increase of 70** (2.6 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 December 2014 and a **decrease of 220** (7.7 per cent) when compared with the 12 months to 31 March 2014 (see **Graph 11.3** for a breakdown of untrained outflow by Service). This decrease in untrained outflow is a natural consequence of a decrease in untrained strength (see **Table 5c** for more details).
- The **outflow of trained and untrained personnel** in the 12 months ending 31 March 2015 compared with the 12 months ending 31 March 2014 has decreased in the RN/RM by **270** or **7.1 per cent**, decreased in the Army by **3,530** or **22.4 per cent** and decreased in the RAF by **290** or **8.4 per cent**.
- The outflow of trained and untrained personnel has **decreased** when comparing the most recent financial year (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015) against the previous financial year (1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014). This decrease is largely driven by decreases in outflow the Army; the majority of personnel leaving under Tranche 3 were present in figures for 2013/14.

**Table 11 - Outflow<sup>1</sup> from UK Regular Forces<sup>2</sup>, trained and untrained**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2013 to	1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	31 Mar	31 Mar
	2011/12	2012/13	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	2014	2015
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>21 370</b>	<b>23 520</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>22 350</b>	<b>21 920</b>	<b>18 820</b>	<b>18 910</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>18 910</b>
Trained	17 650	20 010	20 190	19 740	19 410	16 300	16 320	20 190	16 320
Untrained	3 720	3 510	2 800	2 610	2 510	2 520	2 590	2 800	2 590
<b>Officers</b>	<b>2 560</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>2 410</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>2 220</b>
Trained	2 380	2 680	2 500	2 380	2 300	2 070	2 100	2 500	2 100
Untrained	180	360	140	120	110	120	110	140	110
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>18 810</b>	<b>20 480</b>	<b>20 350</b>	<b>19 850</b>	<b>19 510</b>	<b>16 630</b>	<b>16 700</b>	<b>20 350</b>	<b>16 700</b>
Trained	15 280	17 330	17 690	17 370	17 110	14 230	14 220	17 690	14 220
Untrained	3 540	3 150	2 660	2 480	2 400	2 410	2 480	2 660	2 480
<b>RN/RM</b>	<b>4 320</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>3 790</b>	<b>3 680</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>3 510</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>3 790</b>	<b>3 520</b>
Trained	3 750	3 710	3 070	2 980	2 890	2 830	2 870	3 070	2 870
Untrained	570	640	710	700	710	680	650	710	650
<b>Officers</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>480</b>
Trained	510	530	460	430	420	400	430	460	430
Untrained	60	60	60	60	50	50	50	60	50
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>3 760</b>	<b>3 270</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>3 130</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>3 270</b>	<b>3 040</b>
Trained	3 240	3 180	2 620	2 540	2 470	2 430	2 440	2 620	2 440
Untrained	500	580	650	650	660	630	600	650	600
<b>ARMY</b>	<b>13 200</b>	<b>14 890</b>	<b>15 740</b>	<b>15 450</b>	<b>15 100</b>	<b>12 090</b>	<b>12 210</b>	<b>15 740</b>	<b>12 210</b>
Trained	10 310	12 370	13 800	13 690	13 470	10 440	10 450	13 800	10 450
Untrained	2 900	2 520	1 940	1 760	1 630	1 650	1 760	1 940	1 760
<b>Officers</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>1 140</b>
Trained	1 190	1 380	1 420	1 380	1 320	1 110	1 100	1 420	1 100
Untrained	60	90	60	50	40	40	40	60	40
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>11 960</b>	<b>13 430</b>	<b>14 250</b>	<b>14 020</b>	<b>13 740</b>	<b>10 940</b>	<b>11 060</b>	<b>14 250</b>	<b>11 060</b>
Trained	9 120	10 990	12 370	12 310	12 150	9 340	9 350	12 370	9 350
Untrained	2 840	2 440	1 880	1 710	1 590	1 610	1 720	1 880	1 720
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>	<b>3 850</b>	<b>4 280</b>	<b>3 480</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>3 210</b>	<b>3 180</b>	<b>3 480</b>	<b>3 180</b>
Trained	3 590	3 940	3 320	3 070	3 050	3 020	3 010	3 320	3 010
Untrained	260	350	150	140	170	190	180	150	180
<b>Officers</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>600</b>
Trained	680	780	620	560	560	560	580	620	580
Untrained	60	210	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>3 110</b>	<b>3 300</b>	<b>2 830</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 590</b>	<b>2 830</b>	<b>2 590</b>
Trained	2 910	3 160	2 700	2 510	2 490	2 460	2 430	2 700	2 430
Untrained	200	140	130	120	150	170	160	130	160

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

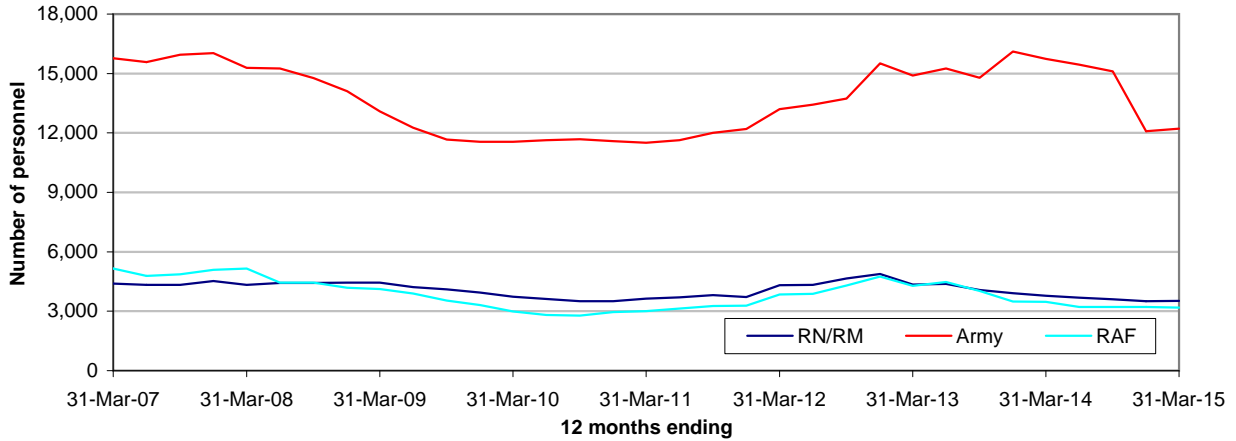
Information showing outflow from the UK Regular Forces by Service can be seen on a monthly basis in Table 3 of the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report which can be found at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index).



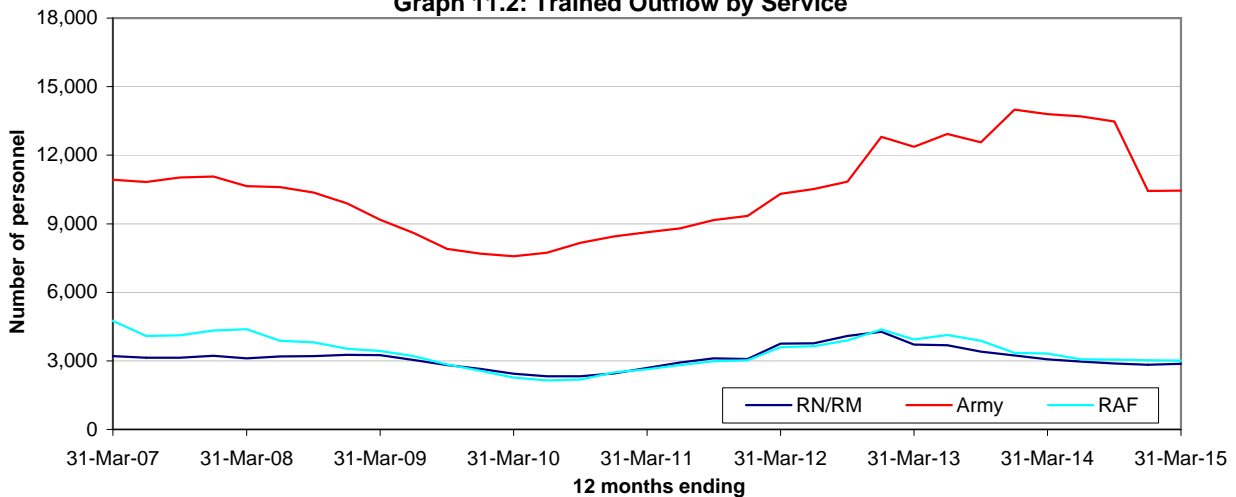
## Outflow from the UK Regular Forces

Graphs 11.1 to 11.3 show that the Army has more personnel leaving, both trained and untrained, than the RN/RM and RAF; which is to be expected given the strength of the Army is much greater than the other two Services. Trained outflow had previously been increasing for the Army; mainly due to initial exits from Tranche 3 of the Armed Forces Redundancy Programme, outflow has been decreasing in the most recent 12 month periods despite personnel leaving under Tranche 4 of the programme.

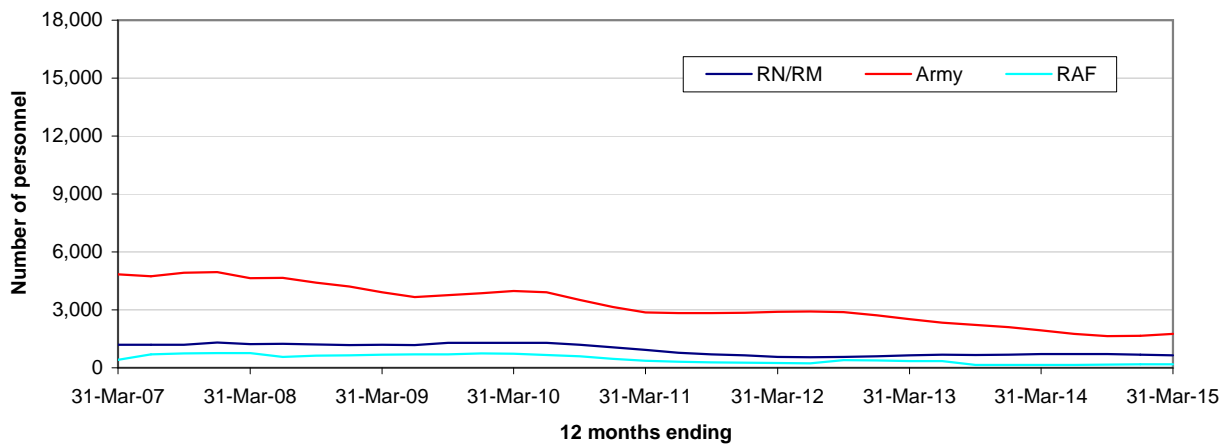
**Graph 11.1: Total Outflow by Service**



**Graph 11.2: Trained Outflow by Service**



**Graph 11.3: Untrained Outflow by Service**



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

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

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

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

- The **VO rate** of **Officers** from the UK Regular Forces was **4.4 per cent of trained outflow** (1,100 personnel) in the 12 months to 31 March 2015, **increasing slightly** compared to the 12 months to 31 December 2014 (**4.2 per cent of trained outflow**) and **decreasing slightly** compared to the 12 months to 31 March 2014 (**4.5 per cent of trained outflow**).
- A total of **60 Officers** (representing 3.0 per cent of all trained Officer outflow during the 12 months ending 31 March 2015) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow through redundancy was mainly Army personnel and represented 4.6 per cent of all trained Army Officer outflow over this period.

**Table 12a - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> Officers by exit reason**

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2011/12	2012/13	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	2014 31 Dec	2015 31 Mar
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>							
<b>Total Outflow number<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>2 100</b>
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	1 000	1 080	1 180	1 170	1 100	1 070	1 100
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4
Time Expiry number	850	770	740	720	690	640	650
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
Redundancy number	360	610	350	240	240	70	60
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3
Other Wastage number	170	220	230	250	270	290	290
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>RN/RM</b>							
<b>Total Outflow number<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>510</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	200	240	260	260	250	230	250
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.2
Time Expiry number	200	170	150	130	130	130	130
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Redundancy number	60	80	~	-	-	~	~
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	1.0	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other Wastage number	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
<b>ARMY</b>							
<b>Total Outflow number<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 100</b>
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	560	640	650	640	610	580	590
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	4.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8
Time Expiry number	410	400	410	400	370	350	340
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Redundancy number	160	280	270	240	230	60	50
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.4
Other Wastage number	50	60	80	100	110	120	120
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>							
<b>Total Outflow number<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>680</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>580</b>
<b>Total Outflow rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>
VO <sup>4</sup> number	230	210	260	270	250	260	260
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7
Time Expiry number	240	210	180	180	190	170	180
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6
Redundancy number	130	250	70	~	~	10	10
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	1.6	3.1	1.0	-	-	0.2	0.2
Other Wastage number	80	120	110	120	130	130	120
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

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

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

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

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://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 **5.5 per cent of trained strength** (6,510 personnel) in the 12 months to 31 March 2015. This rate is **up slightly from 5.3 per cent** from the 12 months to 31 December 2014 and is **up slightly from 5.4 per cent of trained strength** in the 12 months to 31 March 2014.

• A total of **1,280 Other Ranks** (representing 9.0 per cent of all trained Other Ranks outflow during the 12 months ending 31 March 2015) left under the **Armed Forces Redundancy Programme**. This outflow through redundancy was almost exclusively **Army** personnel and represented 13.5 per cent of all trained Army Other Ranks outflow over this period.

**Table 12b - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces<sup>1</sup> Other Ranks by exit reason**

	Financial Year		12 months ending				
	2011/12	2012/13	2014 31 Mar	2014 30 Jun	2014 30 Sep	2014 31 Dec	2015 31 Mar
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	15 280	17 330	17 690	17 370	17 110	14 230	14 220
Total Outflow rate <sup>3</sup>	10.8	12.9	14.0	13.9	14.0	11.8	11.9
VO <sup>4</sup> number	6 750	7 720	6 880	6 700	6 550	6 380	6 510
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5
Time Expiry number	3 880	3 480	3 180	2 940	2 830	2 690	2 620
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Redundancy number	1 340	2 700	3 920	3 850	3 830	1 320	1 280
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	0.9	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.1	1.1
Other Wastage number	3 310	3 430	3 710	3 870	3 900	3 830	3 810
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
<b>RN/RM</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	3 240	3 180	2 620	2 540	2 470	2 430	2 440
Total Outflow rate <sup>3</sup>	11.6	12.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1
VO <sup>4</sup> number	1 250	1 610	1 420	1 480	1 470	1 450	1 490
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	4.4	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2
Time Expiry number	630	670	690	610	570	520	460
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.9
Redundancy number	590	350	40	-	-	-	-
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	2.1	1.4	0.1	-	-	-	-
Other Wastage number	770	550	470	460	430	450	490
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
<b>ARMY</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	9 120	10 990	12 370	12 310	12 150	9 340	9 350
Total Outflow rate <sup>3</sup>	11.1	13.8	16.4	16.7	16.8	13.2	13.4
VO <sup>4</sup> number	4 420	4 890	4 060	3 840	3 710	3 540	3 610
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2
Time Expiry number	2 020	1 720	1 590	1 540	1 480	1 430	1 480
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Redundancy number	440	1 780	3 780	3 850	3 820	1 310	1 260
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	0.5	2.2	5.0	5.2	5.3	1.9	1.8
Other Wastage number	2 240	2 600	2 930	3 080	3 140	3 060	3 000
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>							
Total Outflow number <sup>2</sup>	2 910	3 160	2 700	2 510	2 490	2 460	2 430
Total Outflow rate <sup>3</sup>	9.4	11.0	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
VO <sup>4</sup> number	1 090	1 220	1 390	1 390	1 370	1 390	1 410
VO <sup>4</sup> rate <sup>3</sup>	3.5	4.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5
Time Expiry number	1 220	1 080	900	790	780	730	680
Time Expiry rate <sup>3</sup>	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7
Redundancy number	310	570	110	-	~	20	20
Redundancy rate <sup>3</sup>	1.0	2.0	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.1
Other Wastage number	290	290	310	330	340	320	320
Other Wastage rate <sup>3</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

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

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

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

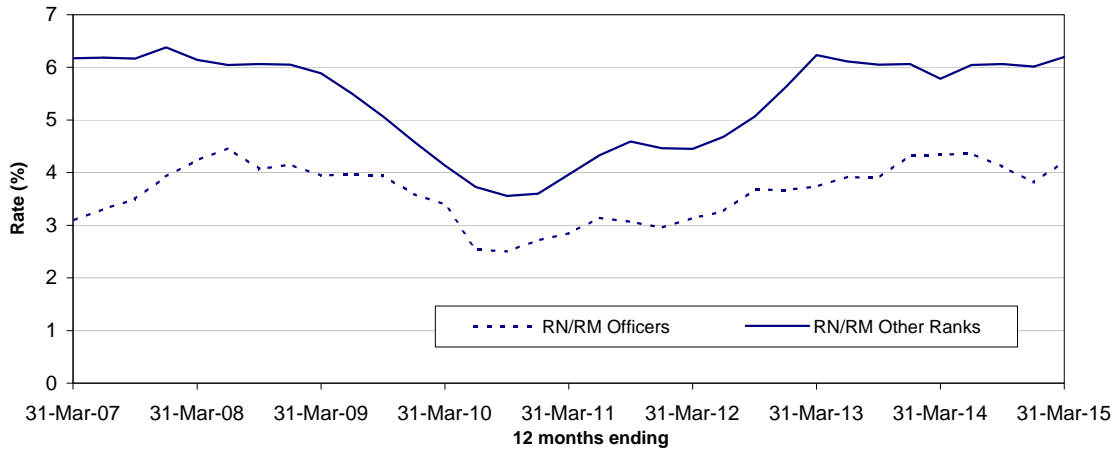
Monthly information on Voluntary Outflow is published in the UK Armed Forces Monthly Personnel Report Table 4 which can be found at:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

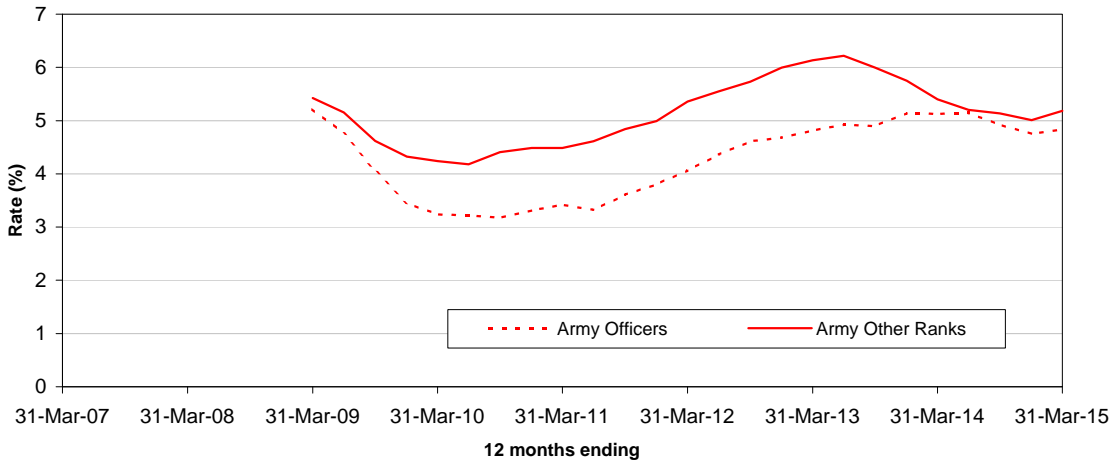
## Voluntary Outflow rate from the UK Regular Forces

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 the January 2010 quarter point. The difference in the rates of VO for Army Other Ranks and Officers has been narrowing compared to the difference in the RN/RM and RAF. The reason for this may be due to less Other Ranks leaving the Army on VO and an increasing number leaving instead through redundancy.

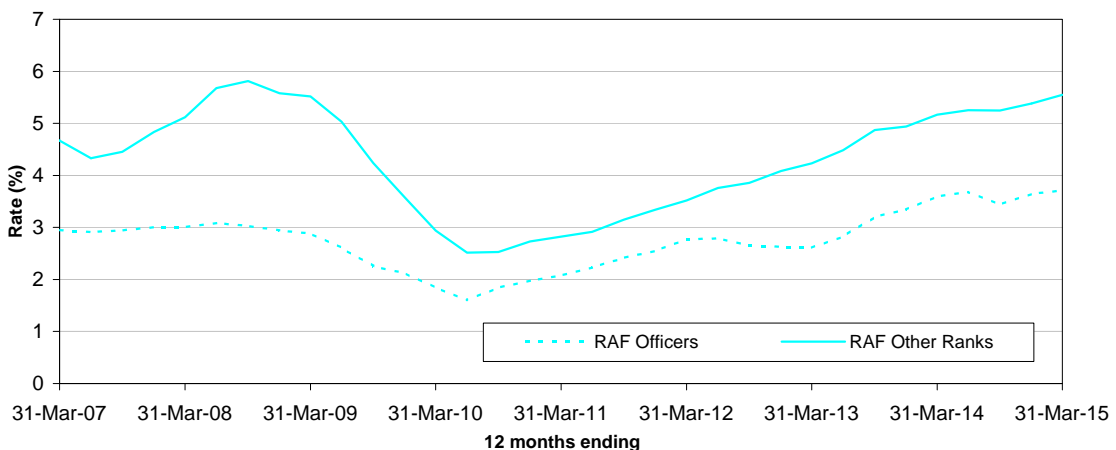
**Graph 12.1: RN/RM VO rate as a percentage of average trained strength**



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



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



Army reasons for exit, including VO, are unavailable from the 12 month period ending 31 March 2007 to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2009.

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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-monthly-manning-statistics-index)

## Future Reserves 2020 Programme Monitoring - Outflow

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

Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015, **4,140** people left the FR20 populations this is a **22.8 per cent decrease** compared to the same period last year. **560** left the Maritime Reserve, **3,350** left the Army Reserve (Gp A) inc VR FTRS, and **240** left the Royal Air Force Reserves. The largest group of people leaving are trained personnel, leaving the Armed Forces; making up 68.3 per cent of total outflow. Approximately 14 per cent of people leaving the FR20 populations (trained or untrained) since 1 April 2014 have joined another part of the Armed Forces.

**Table 13 Outflow<sup>1</sup> from the FR20 populations, trained and untrained**

	Financial	Financial	12-Months Ending:					1 Apr 2013 to	1 Apr 2014 to
	Year	Year	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	31 Mar	31 Mar
	2011/12	2012/13	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	2014	2015
<b>ALL SERVICES<sup>2</sup></b>	*	..	<b>5 360<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 260<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 040<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 680<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 140<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 360<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 140<sup>e</sup></b>
From untrained strength	*	..	..	..	..	..	1 310	..	1 310
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	180
left Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	1 130	..	1 130
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	-
From trained strength	*	..	..	..	..	..	2 830 <sup>e</sup>	..	2 830 <sup>e</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	400 <sup>e</sup>	..	400 <sup>e</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	2 420 <sup>e</sup>	..	2 420 <sup>e</sup>
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	..	..	..	..	..	- <sup>e</sup>	..	- <sup>e</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE<sup>3</sup></b>	*	..	<b>440</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>560</b>
From untrained strength	*	..	250	270	270	300	340	250	340
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	70	60	40	50	60	70	60
left Armed Forces	*	..	180	210	230	260	270	180	270
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From trained strength	*	..	180	190	190	200	220	180	220
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	50	50	50	60	80	50	80
left Armed Forces	*	..	130	140	140	140	140	130	140
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ARMY RESERVE (Gp A) inc. VR FTRS<sup>3</sup></b>	*	<b>4 710<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 620<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 510<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 290<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 900<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 350<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>4 620<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 350<sup>e</sup></b>
From untrained strength	*	2 100	1 840	1 670	1 480	1 190	920	1 840	920
to another part of Armed Forces	*	100	100	110	120	110	120	100	120
left Armed Forces	*	2 000	1 740	1 560	1 360	1 080	810	1 740	810
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From trained strength	*	2 610 <sup>e</sup>	2 780 <sup>e</sup>	2 830 <sup>e</sup>	2 820 <sup>e</sup>	2 710 <sup>e</sup>	2 420 <sup>e</sup>	2 780 <sup>e</sup>	2 420 <sup>e</sup>
to another part of Armed Forces	*	250 <sup>e</sup>	220 <sup>e</sup>	230 <sup>e</sup>	270 <sup>e</sup>	280 <sup>e</sup>	300 <sup>e</sup>	220 <sup>e</sup>	300 <sup>e</sup>
left Armed Forces	*	2 360 <sup>e</sup>	2 560 <sup>e</sup>	2 600 <sup>e</sup>	2 550 <sup>e</sup>	2 430 <sup>e</sup>	2 120 <sup>e</sup>	2 560 <sup>e</sup>	2 120 <sup>e</sup>
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>	- <sup>e</sup>
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVES<sup>3</sup></b>	*	..	<b>300</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>240</b>
From untrained strength	*	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	~	..	~
left Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	-
From trained strength	*	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	180
to another part of Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
left Armed Forces	*	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	160
unknown <sup>4</sup>	*	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	-

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Outflow is derived by month-on-month comparisons of strength. These figures include outflow to specific populations including outflow to the Regular Armed Forces, or another reserve population not included in FR20. Personnel flowing from the Trained to the Untrained Strengths are not captured in this table.
2. All Services outflow includes transfers between the Maritime Reserve, Army Reserve (Gp A) inc. VR FTRS and RAF Reserves.
3. Due to the lack of validated Maritime Reserve data prior to October 2012, Army Reserve data prior to April 2012 and RAF Reserves data prior to April 2013, it is not possible to calculate outflow for 12 month periods before these dates.
4. At this stage it has not been possible to identify whether some individuals have joined another part of the Armed Forces or have left completely, due to inconsistencies between the source data sets for different populations. It is hoped that this issue will be resolved in future publications.

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

Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015, **4,140 people have joined** the FR20 trained strength and **2,870 people have left**, this results in a net **increase of 1,270** to the trained strength over this period. Within these total numbers, there is a positive **net flow of 110** for the Maritime Reserve, positive **net flow of 960** for the Army Reserve (Gp A) including VR FTRS and a positive **net flow of 190** to the Royal Air Force Reserves.

**Table 14 Intake to and Outflow from the Trained Strength of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve populations<sup>1</sup>**

	Financial Year 2011/12	Financial Year 2012/13	1 Apr 13 to 31 Mar 14	1 Jul 13 to 30 Jun 14	1 Oct 13 to 30 Sep 14	1 Jan 14 to 31 Dec 14	1 Apr 14 to 31 Mar 15	1 Apr 14 to 31 Mar 15
<b>ALL SERVICES<sup>2</sup></b>								
Strength at start of period <sup>3</sup>	*	22 960 <sup>e</sup>	22 880 <sup>e</sup>	22 870 <sup>e</sup>	22 880 <sup>e</sup>	22 980 <sup>e</sup>	23 360 <sup>e</sup>	23 360 <sup>e</sup>
<b>GTS<sup>4</sup></b>	*	..	..	..	..	..	<b>4 140</b>	<b>4 140<sup>e</sup></b>
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	1 760	1 760
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	2 380	2 380 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Outflow from trained strength (-)<sup>5</sup></b>	*	..	..	..	..	..	<b>2 870</b>	<b>2 870<sup>e</sup></b>
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces<sup>6</sup></i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	440	440 <sup>e</sup>
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	2 420	2 420 <sup>e</sup>
Strength at end of period <sup>3</sup>	*	22 880 <sup>e</sup>	23 360 <sup>e</sup>	23 280 <sup>e</sup>	23 420 <sup>e</sup>	23 920 <sup>e</sup>	24 630 <sup>e</sup>	24 630 <sup>e</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE</b>								
Strength at start of period <sup>3</sup>	*	1 830 <sup>e</sup>	1 760	1 780	1 800	1 830	1 870	1 870
<b>GTS<sup>4</sup></b>	*	..	<b>310</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	..	140	150	140	130	110	110
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	..	170	190	210	220	240	240
<b>Outflow from trained strength (-)<sup>5</sup></b>	*	..	<b>210</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces<sup>6</sup></i>	*	..	80	70	80	90	100	100
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	..	130	140	140	140	140	140
Strength at end of period <sup>3</sup>	*	1 760	1 870	1 900	1 920	1 940	1 980	1 980
<b>ARMY RESERVE (Gp A) inc. VR FTRS</b>								
Strength at start of period <sup>3</sup>	*	20 000 <sup>e</sup>	19 930 <sup>e</sup>	19 940 <sup>e</sup>	19 940 <sup>e</sup>	19 920 <sup>e</sup>	20 060 <sup>e</sup>	20 060 <sup>e</sup>
<b>GTS<sup>4</sup></b>	*	<b>2 550<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 940<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 890<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 940<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 280<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 400<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 400<sup>e</sup></b>
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	1 480	1 480	1 320	1 180	1 370	1 440	1 440
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	1 070 <sup>e</sup>	1 460 <sup>e</sup>	1 570 <sup>e</sup>	1 760 <sup>e</sup>	1 920 <sup>e</sup>	1 960 <sup>e</sup>	1 960 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Outflow from trained strength (-)<sup>5</sup></b>	*	<b>2 620<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 800<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 850<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 840<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 730<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 440<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 440<sup>e</sup></b>
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces<sup>6</sup></i>	*	260 <sup>e</sup>	240 <sup>e</sup>	250 <sup>e</sup>	290 <sup>e</sup>	300 <sup>e</sup>	320 <sup>e</sup>	320 <sup>e</sup>
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	2 360 <sup>e</sup>	2 560 <sup>e</sup>	2 600 <sup>e</sup>	2 550 <sup>e</sup>	2 430 <sup>e</sup>	2 120 <sup>e</sup>	2 120 <sup>e</sup>
Strength at end of period <sup>3</sup>	*	19 930 <sup>e</sup>	20 060 <sup>e</sup>	19 970 <sup>e</sup>	20 040 <sup>e</sup>	20 480 <sup>e</sup>	21 030 <sup>e</sup>	21 030 <sup>e</sup>
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVES</b>								
Strength at start of period <sup>3</sup>	*	1 130 <sup>e</sup>	1 190 <sup>e</sup>	1 150 <sup>e</sup>	1 140 <sup>e</sup>	1 240 <sup>e</sup>	1 430	1 430
<b>GTS<sup>4</sup></b>	*	..	..	..	..	..	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>
<i>of which untrained to trained</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	210	210
<i>of which trained direct entrants</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	170	170
<b>Outflow from trained strength (-)<sup>5</sup></b>	*	..	..	..	..	..	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>
<i>of which to another part of the Armed Forces<sup>6</sup></i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
<i>of which to civil life</i>	*	..	..	..	..	..	160	160
Strength at end of period <sup>3</sup>	*	1 190 <sup>e</sup>	1 430	1 400	1 460	1 500	1 620	1 620

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

2 All Services intake and outflow includes transfers between the Maritime Reserve, Army Reserve (Gp A) incl VR FTRS and RAF Reserves.

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

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

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

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

# Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

**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) inc. VR FTRS** is the element of the Army Reserve that is counted towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. Army Reserve (Group A) inc. VR FTRS includes mobilised and High Readiness Reserves, plus Army Reserve personnel serving on ADC or FTRS contracts. Army Reserve personnel serving on NRPS, UOTC and EFI personnel, are excluded from the Army Reserve (Group A) inc. VR FTRS FR20 population. The FR20 trained strength target for the Army is 30,000 personnel. **Please note:** In line with the Defence Reform Act 2014 (achieving Royal Assent 14 May 2014), the Territorial Army has been renamed the Army Reserve.

**Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME)** is now the widely used terminology, as a collective descriptor for non-white citizens, across Whitehall, other public sector bodies and the third sector, as well as among Civil Service race staff networks and their cross-Whitehall umbrella body, the Civil Service Race Forum. See also **Ethnic Origin**

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

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

**Direct Entrants to FR20 Volunteer Reserve trained strength** comprises Regular to Reserve transfers, Reserve re-joiners, and personnel joining from another part of the Reserves that are not counted as part of the FR20 target population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

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

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

**Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme** was set out in the White Paper “Reserves in the Future Force 2020: Valuable and Valued” published in July 2013. The programme aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces by 2020 in line with the Whole Force concept, which aims to provide a more integrated balance of regular and reservist military personnel, by increasing the proportion of reserve personnel relative to the Regular Force. The programme has set Volunteer Reserve personnel targets to be met by April 2019.

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

**GTS** see **Gains to Trained Strength**

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

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

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

**Intake to FR20 Volunteer Reserve Forces** comprises new entrants, Regular to Reserve transfers, Reserve re-joiners, and Reserve personnel joining from another part of the Reserves that are not included in the FR20 target population.



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

**LEP** see **Locally Engaged Personnel**.

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

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

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

**LTAs** see **Long Term Absentees**

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

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

**Ministry of Defence** The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for the development and implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to protect the security, independence and interests of the United Kingdom at home and abroad. The MOD also manages day to day running of the Armed Forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

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

**MOD** see **Ministry of Defence**.

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

**Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS)** are members of the Army Reserve employed on a full time basis. The NRPS comprises Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and soldiers posted to units to assist with the training, administrative and special duties within the Army Reserve. Typical jobs are Permanent Staff Administration Officer and Regimental Administration Officer. NRPS are not included in the Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve population as they have no liability for call out.

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

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

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

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

**Phase 1 Training** see **Trained Strength**

**Phase 2 Training** see **Trained Strength**

**RAF Reserves** are the Volunteer Reserve element of the Royal Air Force. They include mobilised and HRR personnel, plus Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on ADC or FTRS. The FR20 Trained Strength target for the RAF Reserves is 1,800. **Please note:** the RAF FR20 target population was previously called the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

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

**Regulars** see **UK Regulars**

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

**RFR** see **Royal Fleet Reserve**

**RM** see **Royal Marines**.

**RMR** see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

**RN** see **Royal Navy**.

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

**RNR** see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Royal Navy (RN)** The sea-going defence forces of the UK but excludes the Royal Marines and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). From 1 April 2000 the Royal Navy incorporated Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS).

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

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

Army 2020 makes reference to the target manpower level and structure (82,000) is intended to be delivered by 2018, the overall target of 2020 regards the delivery of the whole of Army 2020. [http://www.army.mod.uk/documents/general/Army2020\\_Report\\_v2.pdf#page=18](http://www.army.mod.uk/documents/general/Army2020_Report_v2.pdf#page=18)

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

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

**Strength** is defined as the number of personnel (for each Service it is partially determined by its requirements)

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

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

**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 RAF Reserves. 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.