



## BRIEFING PAPER

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# UK Defence Personnel Statistics

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5. UK Regular Forces: Inflow/outflow
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Data contained in the Appendix of this paper can be downloaded as an Excel file via:  
<http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7930>

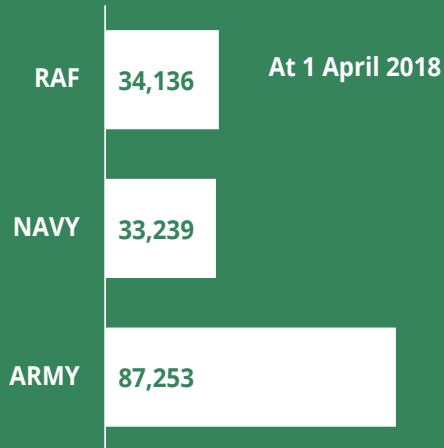
A full glossary of terms and abbreviations used in this paper are available via:  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/569187/Tri-Service\\_Glossary\\_-\\_Nov16.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/569187/Tri-Service_Glossary_-_Nov16.pdf)

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# UK Defence Personnel: summary

## UK ARMED FORCES

Full-time trained and untrained



**At 1 April 2018 the total strength of the full-time trained and untrained UK Armed Forces was 154,718.**

56% of personnel were serving within the Army. The Navy and RAF each had around one fifth of the total personnel.

In total there were 29,000 Officers and 125,500 personnel with Other

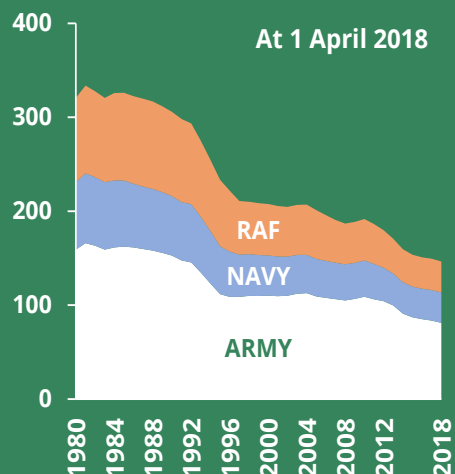
**At 1 April 2018 the total strength of the full-time trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was around 146,560.**

At 1 April 2018 the size of the UK Regular Forces was around 54% smaller than in 1980.

The RAF has had the largest decrease since 1980 (63%).

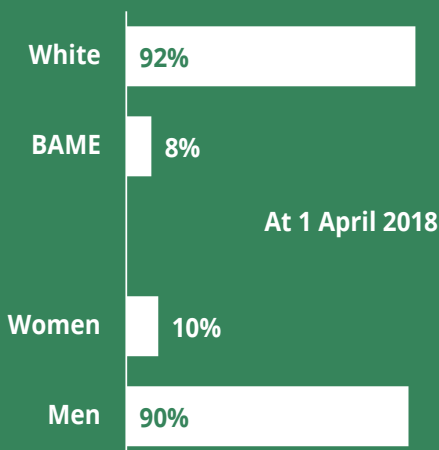
## UK REGULAR FORCES

Full-time trained and untrained, thousands



## GENDER AND ETHNICITY

UK Reg Forces, full-time trained and untrained



**At 1 April 2018 there were 15,270 women (10.2%) and 10,970 (7.6%) BAME personnel within the UK Regular Forces.**

The RAF had the highest share of women, and the Army the highest share of BAME personnel.

Just under half of all UK Regular personnel were under the age of 30.

# 1. Understanding military personnel statistics

There are three main ways to measure the number<sup>1</sup> of military service personnel. This can be either through the total full-time UK Armed Forces, total full-time UK Regular Forces, or total trained full-time UK Armed Forces.

**Total full-time UK Armed Forces** is the most comprehensive of the three measures. It comprises trained and untrained:

**UK Regular Forces:** full-time service personnel, including Nursing Services, but excluding Full-Time Reserve Service personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guard Service, Locally Engaged Personnel, and Non-Regular Permanent Staff.

**Gurkhas:** individuals recruited and employed in the British and Indian Armies under the terms of the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement. They remain Nepalese citizens whilst serving within the Brigade of Gurkhas but in all other respects are full members of HM Forces. Since 2007, Gurkhas are entitled to transfer to the wider Army after completion of 5 years' service in the Brigade of Gurkhas and apply for British citizenship.

**Full-Time Reserve Service (FTRS):** 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 can be on one of three different levels of commitment (Full, Limited, or Home).

**Trained strength** comprises military personnel who have completed Phase 1 and Phase 2 training. It is the trained strength that targets in defence reviews are based on.

**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.

## Changes to Trained Strength

On 29 June 2016, the MOD announced that the Army planned to use Regular and Reserve Phase 1 trained personnel in response to crises within the UK. Following this, the term 'Trained Strength' would include all Army personnel trained in the core function of their service (Phase 1 training).

From 1 October 2016 Army personnel who completed Phase 1 training, but not Phase 2 training, were considered trained personnel. The Naval and RAF Services (along with their Reserve services) were not affected by this change.<sup>2</sup>

Army personnel who have completed Phase 2 training are called 'Trade Trained'. This population aligns with the old definition of trained personnel and maintains the continuity of statistical time series. MOD statistical bulletins continue to show figures on those that are 'Trade Trained' (except for Army reserves where 'Trade Trained' figures are not provided after 1 October 2016).

The Trained strength of the Naval and RAF Services and the Trade Trained strength of the Army Services (Trained for the Army reserve) is what is counted against the liability and the SDSR target for 2020.

<sup>1</sup> This is usually called the strength.

<sup>2</sup> MOD, [UK Armed Forces Monthly Service Personnel Statistics: July 2017](#), p. 3.

## 2. UK Armed Forces

### 2.1 Overall strength

The table below shows that the total strength of the full-time UK Armed Forces at 1 April 2018 was 154,718.

Most personnel were within the Army Service (56%) with the remainder being in the Naval and RAF Services (21% and 22% respectively).

<b>UK ARMED FORCES STRENGTH</b>			
Full-time trained and untrained personnel at 1 April 2018			
	Officers	Other ranks	All ranks
<b>Army Service</b>	<b>14,062</b>	<b>73,191</b>	<b>87,253</b>
UK Regular Forces	12,787	68,329	81,116
Gurkhas	117	3,033	3,150
Full Time Reserve Service	1,158	1,829	2,987
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>26,266</b>	<b>33,239</b>
UK Regular Forces	6,805	25,678	32,483
Full Time Reserve Service	257	588	846
<b>RAF Service</b>	<b>8,077</b>	<b>26,059</b>	<b>34,136</b>
UK Regular Forces	7,612	25,345	32,957
Full Time Reserve Service	465	714	1,179
<b>All services</b>	<b>29,202</b>	<b>125,516</b>	<b>154,718</b>
UK Regular Forces	27,204	119,352	146,556
Gurkhas	117	3,033	3,150
Full Time Reserve Service	1,880	3,131	5,012

**Note:** constituent parts may not sum due to rounding; due to the introduction of the Defence Recruitment System all 1 April 2018 data is considered provisional

**Source:** MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Service Personnel Statistics: 1 April 2018, table 3b

Across all services there were 29,202 Officers (19%) and 125,516 personnel with other ranks (81%).

There were similar proportions within the UK Regular Forces as a whole, although this varied across the three services. Within the Army 16% of UK Regular personnel held an Officer rank compared to 21% of personnel in the Navy and 23% in the RAF.

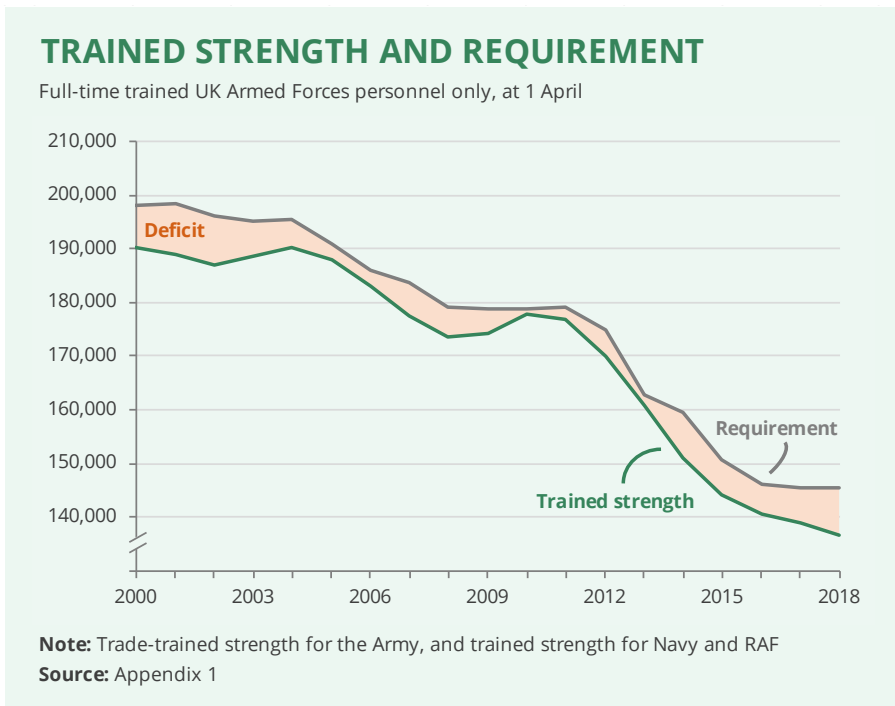
### 2.2 Trained strength

The strength of each service is in part determined by the requirements set in the Defence Planning Round for each of the three services. The requirement is calculated on the basis of the full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces.

The main factors which affect decisions about the size requirements for each service in their ability to be successful in military tasks include:

**Equipment:** changes in technology, the introduction of new equipment and restructuring that leads to equipment becoming obsolete or surplus to requirements;

**Operations:** the type of ongoing operations that are being conducted and the development of emerging threats.<sup>3</sup>



The chart above shows the trend in the total trained strength against the requirement for the UK Armed Forces.

At the 1 April 2000 the trained requirement for the UK Armed Forces was 198,160 personnel, however the actual trained strength was 190,270 (a deficit of 7,880). The requirement level needed as at 1 April 2018 was 145,500 (a drop of around 27% compared to 1 April 2000).

The [2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) has indicated that the requirement for the UK Armed Forces would be 144,200 personnel by 2020.<sup>4</sup> The 2020 target is 53,960 (27%) personnel fewer than needed at 1 April 2000. As at 1 April 2018 the strength of the UK Armed Forces is around 7,400 fewer than the 2020 target.

The table overleaf shows the surplus and deficit of the trained strength for each service as a percentage of the requirement.

In the years shown, the Army Service and RAF Service had a surplus once. The Naval Service had a surplus in two years. As a whole, the trained strength of the UK Armed Forces has been lower than the requirement every April since 2000. The Army Service has had two clear peaks in its deficit (2000/2003 and 2012/2016). The Naval Service's deficit has been relatively similar through the period shown. The RAF Service's deficit has worsened from 2014.

<sup>3</sup> MOD, [Quarterly Personnel Report: 1 October 2013](#), p. 10.

<sup>4</sup> HOCL, [The 2015 Strategic and Defence Security Review \(CBP 7462\)](#), 22 January 2016, p. 20.

## TRAINED STRENGTH AND REQUIREMENT

Surplus and deficit as a % of requirement, full-time trained UK Armed Forces personnel only, at 1 April

	Army Service	Naval Service	RAF Service	All services
2000	-5.8%	-2.5%	-1.3%	-4.0%
2001	-6.1%	-3.4%	-2.9%	-4.7%
2002	-6.1%	-4.3%	-1.6%	-4.6%
2003	-4.7%	-2.3%	-1.5%	-3.4%
2004	-3.0%	-3.1%	-1.5%	-2.6%
2005	-1.7%	-4.7%	1.0%	-1.6%
2006	-1.2%	-3.3%	-0.7%	-1.5%
2007	-2.7%	-5.4%	-3.4%	-3.4%
2008	-3.7%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-3.2%
2009	-2.2%	-2.1%	-4.0%	-2.6%
2010	0.1%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-0.5%
2011	-0.9%	-0.8%	-3.0%	-1.3%
2012	-2.6%	-4.3%	-1.8%	-2.8%
2013	-2.9%	2.9%	-0.8%	-1.4%
2014	-7.4%	0.5%	-5.7%	-5.5%
2015	-5.0%	-0.7%	-6.0%	-4.4%
2016	-3.5%	-1.3%	-7.4%	-3.9%
2017	-5.1%	-2.0%	-4.8%	-4.4%
2018	-5.1%	-2.0%	-4.8%	-4.4%

**Note:** Trade-trained strength for the Army, and trained strength for Navy and RAF

**Source:** Appendix 1

While focusing on one month each year allows for comparison without needing to adjust for possible seasonal variation, it perhaps provides a slightly distorted view. For example, there was a sustained period of 11 months between 1 May 2015 and 1 March 2016 where there was a 'surplus' of Officers in the Army Service above the requirement. Details such as this can be masked when solely looking at the situation as at 1 April.

The table below shows the situation as at 1 April 2018. The total requirement across all three services was 145,575 personnel. The actual strength was 136,769 (a deficit of 8,806).

## TRAINED STRENGTH AND REQUIREMENT

Full-time trained UK Armed Forces personnel only, 1 April 2018

	Army Service	Naval Service	RAF Service	All services
<b>Officers</b>				
Trained strength	12,110	5,892	6,606	<b>24,608</b>
Requirement	12,301	5,952	7,257	<b>25,510</b>
Surplus/Deficit	-191	-60	-651	<b>-902</b>
% of requirement	-1.6%	-1.0%	-9.0%	<b>-3.5%</b>
<b>Other ranks</b>				
Trained strength	65,009	23,407	23,745	<b>112,161</b>
Requirement	70,345	24,501	25,218	<b>120,064</b>
Surplus/Deficit	-5,336	-1,094	-1,473	<b>-7,903</b>
% of requirement	-7.6%	-4.5%	-5.8%	<b>-6.6%</b>
<b>All ranks</b>				
Trained strength	77,119	29,299	30,351	<b>136,769</b>
Requirement	82,646	30,454	32,475	<b>145,575</b>
Surplus/Deficit	-5,527	-1,155	-2,124	<b>-8,806</b>
% of requirement	-6.7%	-3.8%	-6.5%	<b>-6.0%</b>

**Note:** constituent parts may not sum due to rounding; due to the introduction of the Defence Recruitment System all 1 April 2018 data is considered provisional

**Source:** MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Service Personnel Statistics: 1 April 2018, table 3a

## Operational Pinch Points

The surplus/deficit in the strength of the Services against the requirement is one indicator of their ability to execute military tasks. Other indicators include the surplus/deficit in key trades or ranks, these are known as Operational Pinch Points (OPP).

An OPP is an 'area of expertise where the shortfall where the shortfall in trained strength (Officers and Other ranks) is such that it has a measurable, detrimental impact on current, planned or contingent operations'.<sup>5</sup> Data on OPPs are published in the MODs [Annual Report and Accounts](#).

The latest annual report shows that the total number of OPPs as at April 2017 is 30. Broken down by service the number of OPPs are:

**Army Service:** the Army has four OPPs relating to logistical roles;

**Naval Service:** the Navy has 15 OPPs which relate to engineering roles and specialist warfare.

**RAF Service:** the RAF has 11 OPPs in engineering and intelligence roles. There are emerging shortfalls in the Aircrew Branch.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> MOD, [Annual Report and Accounts 2016-17](#), p. 38.

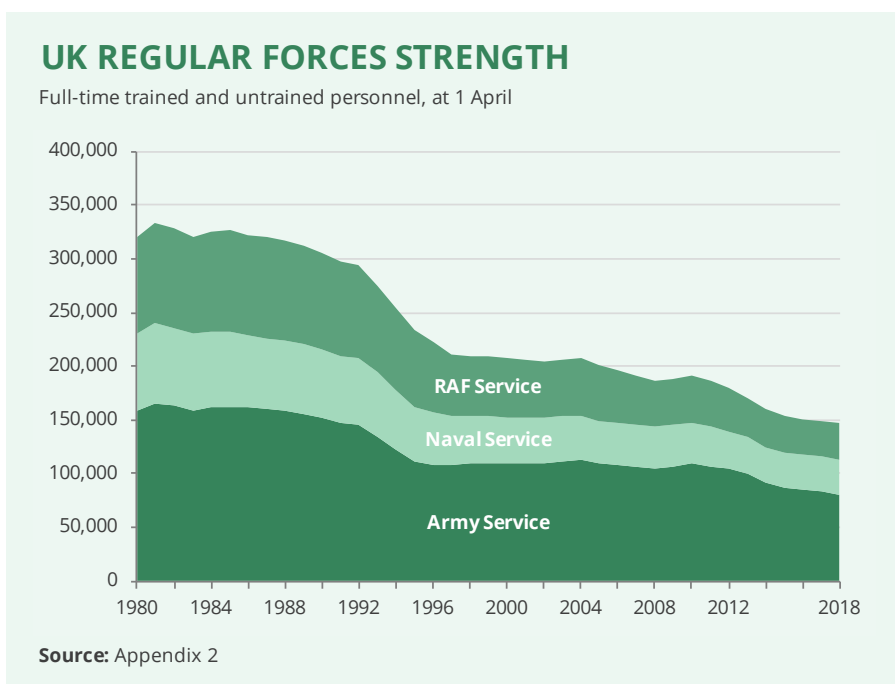
<sup>6</sup> Ibid.



### 3. UK Regular Forces

The total strength of the full-time UK Regular Forces (trained and untrained) at 1 April 2018 was 146,556.<sup>7</sup> The chart below shows the strength of the full-time trained and untrained UK Regular Forces at 1 April since 1980.

At the 1 April 1980 the strength of the total UK Regular Forces was 320,600 personnel. The Army Service comprised just under half of the total with 159,100 personnel. There were 71,900 personnel within the Naval Service (22%), and 89,700 within the RAF Service (28%). The strength of the total UK Regular Forces on 1 April 2018 was just over a half compared to 1980.



Between 1990 and 1995 the strength of the UK Regular Forces reduced by around 72,500 personnel (a drop of 24%). The reduction in strength was a result of the MOD's *Options for change* strategic defence review announced in July 1990. The review was intended as a response to the changing strategic environment in the post-Cold War era, establishing a smaller better equipped forces and making defence policy focused more on capabilities rather than threats.<sup>8</sup>

Since 2000 the total strength of the UK Regular Forces has generally declined year on year (except for four years of slight growth in 2003, 2004, 2009 and 2010).

<sup>7</sup> Due to the introduction of the Defence Recruitment System all 1 April 2018 data is considered provisional.

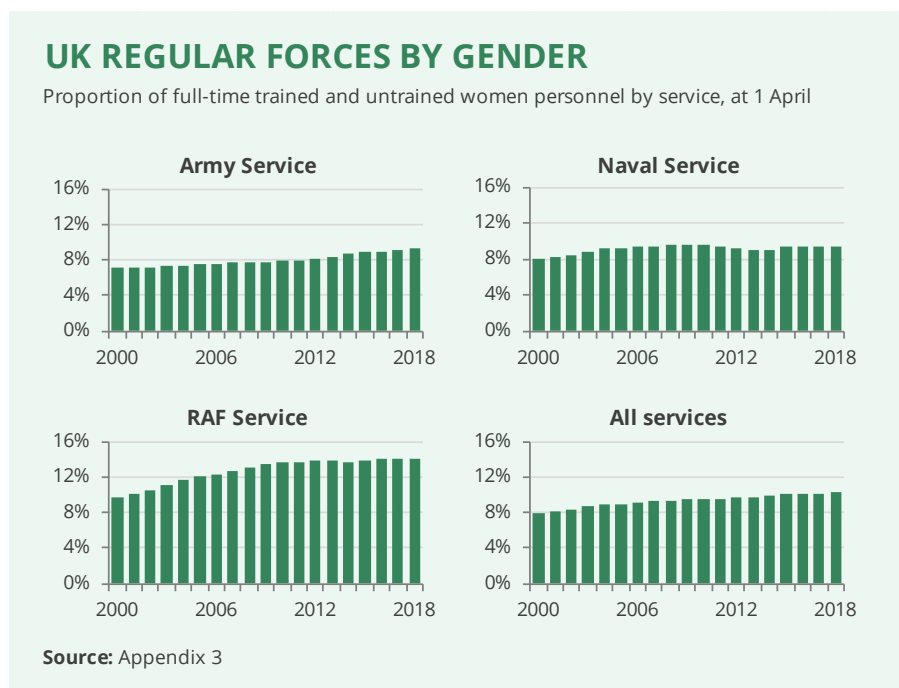
<sup>8</sup> House of Commons Library, [A Brief Guide to Previous Defence Reviews \(SN05714\)](#), 19 October 2010, p. 8-9.

## 4. UK Regular Forces Diversity

Data on the diversity of the UK Regular Forces comes from the MOD's [UK Armed Forces Biannual Diversity Statistics](#). This publication is published twice per year: for data at 1 April and 1 October. The publication focuses on diversity for the Regular Forces rather than the wider UK Armed Forces.

### 4.1 Gender

The proportion of women in the UK Regular Forces has increased over the past few years. At 1 April 1990 women accounted for around 5.7% of the total UK Regular Forces<sup>9</sup>; by 1 April 2000 this proportion was around 8%. Since 2000 the proportion has increased almost year on year. At 1 April 2018 there were 15,270 women in the UK Regular Forces and accounted for 10% of the total strength.



The proportion of women in the Army Service at 1 April 2000 was 7% (the lowest of the three services). On 1 April 2018 women accounted for 9.3% of the Army Service; an increase of 2.2% points compared to 2000. During the early 2000s the Naval Service increased its share of women personnel before reductions between 2012 and 2014. The RAF Service has consistently had the highest proportion of women compared to the other services.

<sup>9</sup> MOD, [UK Defence Statistics Compendium 2009](#), p. 65.

## UK REGULAR FORCES BY GENDER

Full-time trained and untrained personnel, at 1 April 2018

	Army Service	Naval Service	RAF Service	All services
<b>Officers</b>				
Male	11,270	6,050	6,320	<b>23,640</b>
Female	1,510	760	1,290	<b>3,560</b>
% female	12%	9%	17%	<b>13%</b>
<b>Other ranks</b>				
Male	62,280	23,390	21,970	<b>107,640</b>
Female	6,050	2,290	3,370	<b>11,710</b>
% female	9%	9%	13%	<b>10%</b>
<b>All ranks</b>				
Male	73,560	29,440	28,300	<b>131,290</b>
Female	7,560	3,040	4,660	<b>15,270</b>
% female	9%	9%	14%	<b>10%</b>

**Note:** constituent parts may not sum due to rounding

**Source:** Appendix 3

The table above shows that as at 1 April 2018 there were 15,270 women within the UK Regular Forces (10%). Across all ranks the RAF Service had the largest proportion of women (14%) and the Army Service the smallest (9%).

The [2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) stated that by 2020 at least 15% of the intake into the UK Regular Forces would be female.

In the 12 months to 31 March 2018, 11% of the total intake in the UK Regular Forces was female. For Officer intake this proportion was 15%, and for other ranks 10%. The RAF Service had the highest proportion of women in its total intake, 15%.<sup>10</sup>

On 8 July 2016 the then Prime Minister (David Cameron) announced that women would be allowed to serve in close combat roles by 2018. From 1 September 2017 the RAF opened up the RAF Regiment (the RAFs ground force which protects bases) to applications from women. This means that every trade and branch within the RAF is now open to all genders.<sup>11</sup>

## 4.2 Age

At 1 April 2018 47% of UK Regular Forces personnel were under the age of 30. The overall average age was 31. The Army Service had the lowest average age (30), and the RAF Service the highest average age (33).

<sup>10</sup> MOD, [UK Armed Forces Biannual Diversity Statistics 2018: April](#), table 7.

<sup>11</sup> MOD, [RAF opens close combat role to women ahead of schedule](#), 13 July 2017.

### UK REGULAR FORCES BY AGE

Full-time trained and untrained personnel, at 1 April 2018

	Army Service	Naval Service	RAF Service	All services
<b>Under 18-24</b>	<b>21,720</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>34,710</b>
Under 18	1,630	230	160	2,030
18-24	20,090	7,210	5,370	32,680
<b>25-34</b>	<b>34,770</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>13,220</b>	<b>61,530</b>
25-29	19,250	7,540	6,830	33,610
30-34	15,520	6,010	6,390	27,920
<b>35-44</b>	<b>19,640</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>36,470</b>
35-39	12,760	4,650	5,790	23,210
40-44	6,880	2,840	3,540	13,260
<b>45 and over</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>13,850</b>
45-49	3,270	2,360	2,790	8,420
50-54	1,510	1,390	1,740	4,640
55-59	190	250	330	770
60 and over	~	10	~	20

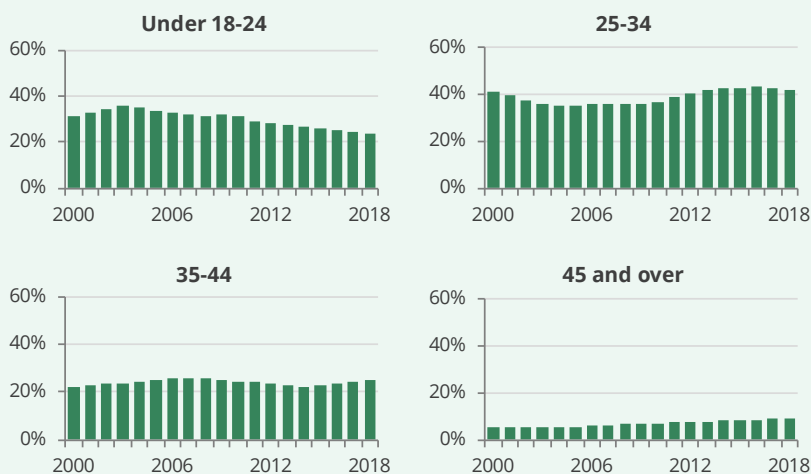
**Note:** ~ indicates 5 or less; constituent parts may not sum due to rounding

**Source:** Appendix 5

The chart below shows that the proportion of personnel across all services aged 18-24 has declined in recent years; in 2000 this age bracket accounted for 31% of all personnel, in 2018 this had been reduced to 23.7% of personnel.

### UK REGULAR FORCES BY AGE

Proportion of full-time trained and untrained personnel by age group, at 1 April

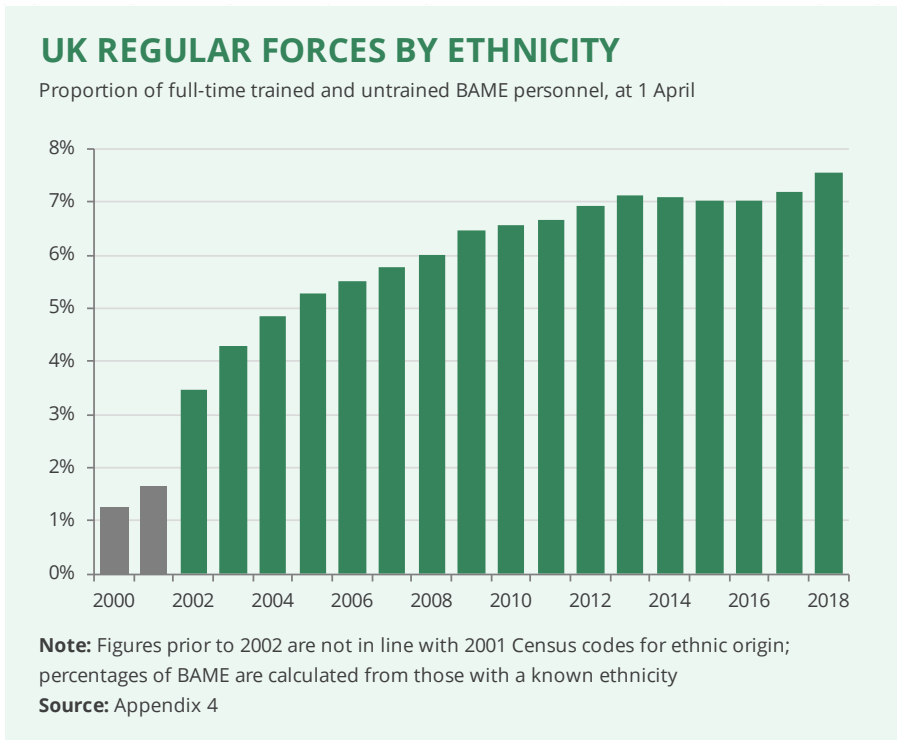


**Source:** Appendix 5

## 4.3 Ethnicity

The total proportion of BAME personnel across the UK Regular Forces has increased from around 1% at 1 April 2000 to 7.6% at 1 April 2018.

The chart below shows BAME personnel in the UK Regular Forces as a proportion of the total.



The table below shows that as at 1 April 2018 there were 10,970 BAME personnel in the UK Regular Forces. The Army Service had the greatest proportion of BAME personnel (11%) and the RAF Service the least (2%).

### UK REGULAR FORCES BY ETHNICITY

Full-time trained and untrained personnel, at 1 April 2018

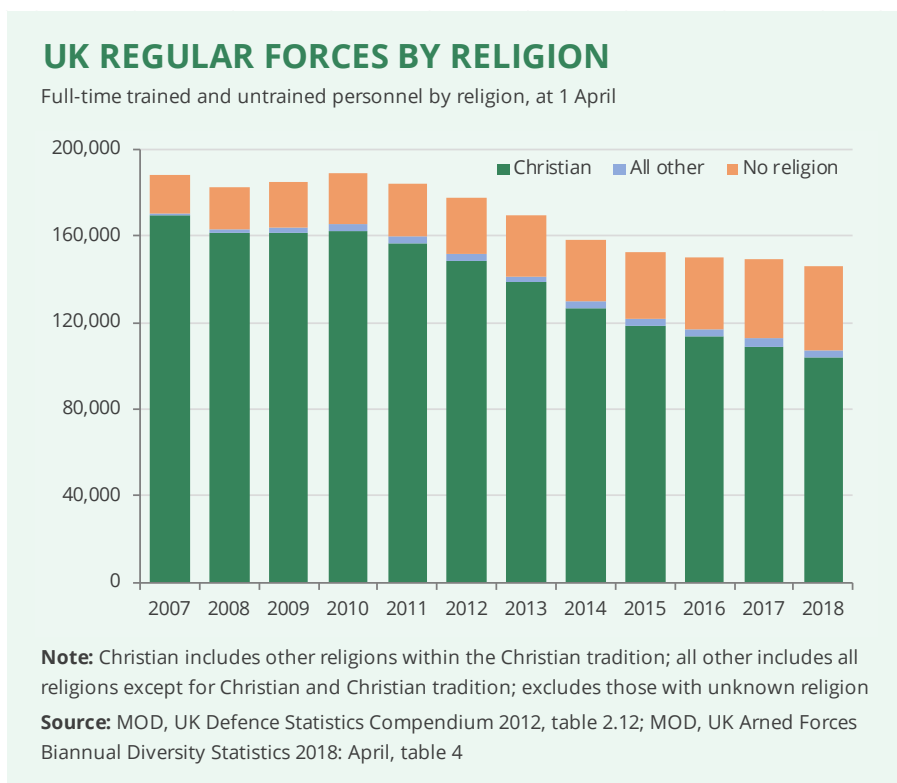
	Army Service	Naval Service	RAF Service	All services
<b>Officers</b>				
BAME	370	130	160	<b>660</b>
White	12,380	6,630	7,140	<b>26,150</b>
Unknown	40	40	310	<b>390</b>
% BAME	3%	2%	2%	<b>2%</b>
<b>Other ranks</b>				
BAME	8,610	1,100	590	<b>10,310</b>
White	59,410	24,390	24,230	<b>108,030</b>
Unknown	310	180	530	<b>1,010</b>
% BAME	13%	4%	2%	<b>9%</b>
<b>All ranks</b>				
BAME	8,980	1,230	750	<b>10,970</b>
White	71,790	31,030	31,370	<b>134,180</b>
Unknown	340	220	840	<b>1,410</b>
% BAME	11%	4%	2%	<b>8%</b>

**Note:** constituent parts may not sum due to rounding; percentages of BAME personnel are calculated from those with a known ethnicity  
**Source:** Appendix 4

The [2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) stated that at least 10% of personnel intake should be BAME. In the 12 months to 31 March 2018 9% of total intake were BAME.<sup>12</sup>

## 4.4 Religion

Data on the number of UK Regular Forces personnel by religion is only available from 2007. As the chart below shows, over the last ten years most personnel followed a Christian faith, although this proportion has been reducing: in April 2007 90% of personnel were Christian and by April 2018 the proportion was around 70%. The number of personnel stating that they followed no religion has increased from just under 18,000 in 2007 (10%) to around 39,000 (27%).

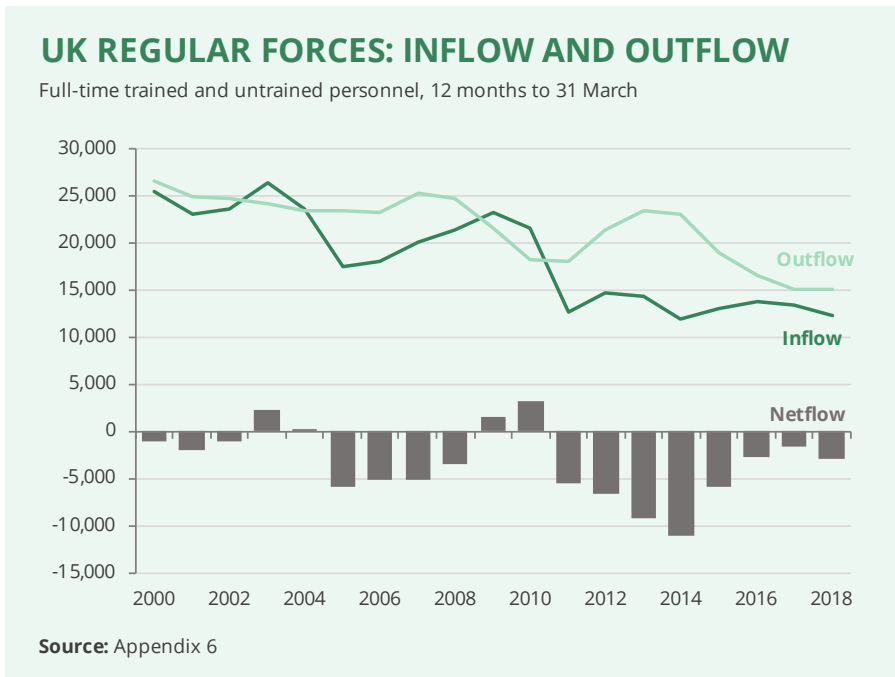


## 5. UK Regular Forces: Inflow/outflow

The chart below shows the total inflow and outflow of personnel into and out of the UK Regular Forces in the 12 months to 31 March between 2000 and 2018. Inflow comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally Qualified Officers), inflow to the Army Service from Gurkhas and inflow from the reserves. Outflow includes trained and untrained personnel leaving the service, deaths and recalled reservists on release. Outflow does not include

<sup>12</sup> MOD, [UK Armed Forces Biannual Diversity Statistics 2018: April](#), table 8.

promotions (i.e. from Other ranks to Officers), or flows between services.



During the period shown, total inflow and outflow have both decreased compared to 2000. Inflow to the UK Regular Forces has decreased from 25,550 in 2000 to 12,360 in 2018 (a 52% reduction) and outflow decreased from 26,620 in 2000 to 15,173 in 2018 (43% reduction). Between 2000 and 2018 inflow has only been higher than outflow for four years (2003/2004 and 2009/2010).

In the 12 months to 31 March 2018 the Army Service had the highest inflow and outflow of personnel. 7,217 people entered the Army Service and 9,650 personnel left. 2,433 more people left the Army Service than entered it.

## 6. Future Reserves 2020

In the White Paper [Reserves in the Future Force 2020](#) (published in July 2013) the Government launched the Future Reserves 2020 programme. The aim of Future Reserves 2020 is to increase the size of the reserve forces and to have better integration with the UK Regular Forces. The target trained strength of the Future Reserves 2020 was 30,100 personnel for the Army reserve, 3,100 personnel for the Maritime reserve and 1,860 personnel for the RAF reserve.

**FUTURE RESERVES 2020**

Trained personnel only, at 1 April

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Army Reserve</b>	<b>19,928</b>	<b>20,061</b>	<b>21,026</b>	<b>23,028</b>	<b>26,657</b>	<b>26,957</b>
Officers	4,039	4,107	4,214	4,478	4,902	5,265
Other ranks	15,889	15,954	16,812	18,550	21,755	21,692
<b>Maritime Reserve</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>2,756</b>
Officers	718	740	773	867	954	986
Other ranks	1,045	1,126	1,207	1,483	1,601	1,770
<b>RAF Reserve</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,511</b>
Officers	213	282	332	366	415	540
Other ranks	981	1,154	1,289	1,524	1,737	1,971
<b>All reserves</b>	<b>22,885</b>	<b>23,363</b>	<b>24,627</b>	<b>27,268</b>	<b>31,364</b>	<b>32,224</b>
Officers	4,970	5,129	5,319	5,711	6,271	6,791
Other ranks	17,915	18,299	19,308	21,557	25,093	25,433

**Note:** constituent parts may not sum due to rounding; line separating 2016 and 2017 signifies a break in the time series

**Source:** MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Service Personnel Statistics: 1 April

The targets for the Future Reserve 2020 were originally based on the number trained personnel (those who have passed Phase 1 and Phase 2 training). Following the change in definition of the trained strength for the UK Regular Army and Army reserve on 1 October 2016, the measurement/target is based on those who have passed Phase 1 only.<sup>13</sup>

The MOD's consultation document stated that for the Army reserve the change in strength definition "will apply to both comparing against the requirement and all intake/outflow".<sup>14</sup> Unlike the UK Regular Army, the MOD's monthly service personnel statistics bulletin no longer show figures for those who have passed Phase 1 and Phase 2 training (the Trade Trained Strength) for the Army reserve. It is not possible to continue a complete time-series of Army reserve personnel who have passed Phase 1 and Phase 2 which is comparable with figures prior to 1 October 2016. The Maritime and RAF reserve are unaffected by these changes.

<sup>13</sup> MOD, [SDSR UK Resilience: trained strength definition for the army and resultant changes to Ministry of Defence armed forces personnel statistics](#), 11 July 2016, p. 2.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.



## APPENDIX 1

### Full-time UK Armed Forces trained strength and requirements: 1 April

	Trained requirement				Trained strength			
	Army	Naval	RAF	Total	Army	Naval	RAF	Total
2000	106,400	39,860	51,900	<b>198,160</b>	100,190	38,880	51,210	<b>190,270</b>
2001	106,970	39,900	51,600	<b>198,470</b>	100,420	38,540	50,100	<b>189,070</b>
2002	106,970	39,180	49,990	<b>196,140</b>	100,410	37,500	49,200	<b>187,120</b>
2003	106,980	38,500	49,640	<b>195,130</b>	102,000	37,610	48,890	<b>188,520</b>
2004	106,730	38,720	49,890	<b>195,350</b>	103,550	37,510	49,120	<b>190,190</b>
2005	104,180	38,190	48,730	<b>191,090</b>	102,440	36,400	49,210	<b>188,050</b>
2006	101,800	36,830	47,290	<b>185,920</b>	100,620	35,620	46,940	<b>183,170</b>
2007	101,800	36,800	45,020	<b>183,610</b>	99,080	34,830	43,510	<b>177,430</b>
2008	101,800	36,260	41,210	<b>179,270</b>	98,070	35,050	40,400	<b>173,530</b>
2009	101,790	35,760	41,310	<b>178,860</b>	99,510	35,020	39,640	<b>174,170</b>
2010	102,160	35,790	40,800	<b>178,750</b>	102,260	35,500	40,130	<b>177,890</b>
2011	102,210	35,700	41,340	<b>179,250</b>	101,340	35,420	40,090	<b>176,860</b>
2012	101,210	34,800	38,830	<b>174,840</b>	98,600	33,290	38,120	<b>170,010</b>
2013	96,790	30,530	35,620	<b>162,940</b>	93,940	31,420	35,350	<b>160,710</b>
2014	94,103	30,345	35,196	<b>159,644</b>	87,176	30,509	33,206	<b>150,891</b>
2015	86,535	30,285	33,877	<b>150,697</b>	82,231	30,058	31,828	<b>144,117</b>
2016	82,638	30,100	33,448	<b>146,186</b>	79,746	29,702	30,984	<b>140,432</b>
2017	82,638	30,200	32,409	<b>145,247</b>	78,407	29,584	30,853	<b>138,844</b>
2018	82,646	30,454	32,475	<b>145,575</b>	77,119	29,299	30,351	<b>136,769</b>

#### Sources:

MOD, UK Defence Statistics Compendium 2006, 2007, and 2012

MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report: April 2015

MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Service Personnel Statistics: 1 April 2018

## APPENDIX 2

### Full-time UK Regular Forces trained and untrained strength: 1 April

	Officers				All ranks			
	Army	Naval	RAF	Total	Army	Naval	RAF	Total
1980	17,100	10,100	14,900	<b>41,900</b>	159,100	71,900	89,700	<b>320,600</b>
1981	-	-	-	-	166,000	74,300	93,500	<b>333,800</b>
1982	-	-	-	-	163,200	73,000	91,500	<b>327,600</b>
1983	-	-	-	-	159,100	71,800	89,800	<b>320,600</b>
1984	-	-	-	-	161,500	71,300	93,100	<b>325,900</b>
1985	-	-	-	-	162,400	70,400	93,400	<b>326,200</b>
1986	-	-	-	-	161,400	67,900	93,200	<b>322,500</b>
1987	-	-	-	-	159,700	66,500	93,600	<b>319,800</b>
1988	-	-	-	-	158,100	65,500	93,300	<b>316,900</b>
1989	-	-	-	-	155,600	64,700	91,400	<b>311,600</b>
1990	17,400	10,100	15,300	<b>42,900</b>	152,800	63,300	89,700	<b>305,800</b>
1991	-	-	-	-	147,600	62,100	88,400	<b>298,100</b>
1992	-	-	-	-	145,400	62,100	86,000	<b>293,400</b>
1993	-	-	-	-	134,600	59,400	80,900	<b>274,800</b>
1994	-	-	-	-	123,000	55,800	75,700	<b>254,500</b>
1995	14,000	8,800	12,800	<b>35,600</b>	111,700	50,900	70,800	<b>233,300</b>
1996	13,800	8,400	12,000	<b>34,100</b>	108,800	48,300	64,700	<b>221,900</b>
1997	13,700	7,900	11,000	<b>32,700</b>	108,800	45,100	56,900	<b>210,800</b>
1998	13,900	7,800	11,000	<b>32,600</b>	109,800	44,500	55,800	<b>210,100</b>
1999	13,600	7,700	10,900	<b>32,200</b>	109,700	43,700	55,200	<b>208,600</b>
2000	13,870	7,660	10,990	<b>32,520</b>	110,050	42,850	54,720	<b>207,610</b>
2001	13,900	7,800	11,000	<b>32,600</b>	109,500	42,400	53,700	<b>205,600</b>
2002	14,100	7,800	10,900	<b>32,800</b>	110,100	41,600	53,000	<b>204,700</b>
2003	14,400	7,800	11,000	<b>33,200</b>	112,100	41,500	53,200	<b>206,900</b>
2004	14,700	7,800	11,000	<b>33,400</b>	112,700	40,900	53,400	<b>207,000</b>
2005	14,660	7,730	10,620	<b>33,000</b>	109,290	39,940	51,870	<b>201,100</b>
2006	14,730	7,660	10,310	<b>32,700</b>	107,730	39,390	48,730	<b>195,850</b>
2007	14,640	7,580	9,960	<b>32,170</b>	106,340	38,850	45,480	<b>190,670</b>
2008	14,550	7,480	9,700	<b>31,730</b>	104,980	38,560	43,370	<b>186,910</b>
2009	14,510	7,410	9,780	<b>31,700</b>	106,700	38,340	43,560	<b>188,600</b>
2010	14,640	7,460	9,820	<b>31,930</b>	108,920	38,730	44,050	<b>191,710</b>
2011	14,760	7,410	9,660	<b>31,830</b>	106,240	37,660	42,460	<b>186,360</b>
2012	14,480	7,190	9,030	<b>30,700</b>	104,250	35,540	40,000	<b>179,800</b>
2013	13,890	6,940	8,230	<b>29,060</b>	99,730	33,960	37,030	<b>170,710</b>
2014	13,204	6,804	7,846	<b>27,854</b>	91,066	33,334	35,227	<b>159,627</b>
2015	12,831	6,775	7,628	<b>27,234</b>	87,058	32,739	33,927	<b>153,724</b>
2016	12,591	6,772	7,456	<b>26,819</b>	85,038	32,502	33,456	<b>150,996</b>
2017	12,679	6,793	7,519	<b>26,991</b>	83,561	32,544	33,261	<b>149,366</b>
2018	12,787	6,805	7,612	<b>27,204</b>	81,116	32,483	32,957	<b>146,556</b>

#### Sources:

MOD, UK Defence Statistics Compendium 1996, 2001, 2002-04, 2006-12

MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report: April 2015

MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Service Personnel Statistics: 1 April 2018

ONS, Annual Abstract of Statistics 1989

## APPENDIX 3

### Full-time UK Regular Forces trained and untrained strength by gender: 1 April

	Male				Female			
	Army	Naval	RAF	Total	Army	Naval	RAF	Total
<b>Officers</b>								
2000	12,590	7,140	9,890	<b>29,620</b>	1,280	520	1,100	<b>2,900</b>
2001	12,600	7,200	9,800	<b>29,600</b>	1,320	560	1,160	<b>3,040</b>
2002	12,670	7,190	9,710	<b>29,570</b>	1,380	590	1,210	<b>3,180</b>
2003	12,940	7,180	9,680	<b>29,800</b>	1,470	610	1,270	<b>3,350</b>
2004	13,190	7,130	9,600	<b>29,920</b>	1,520	640	1,360	<b>3,520</b>
2005	13,110	7,070	9,230	<b>29,410</b>	1,550	660	1,390	<b>3,600</b>
2006	13,140	6,980	8,900	<b>29,020</b>	1,590	680	1,410	<b>3,680</b>
2007	13,010	6,900	8,550	<b>28,460</b>	1,630	680	1,410	<b>3,720</b>
2008	12,910	6,780	8,270	<b>27,960</b>	1,640	700	1,430	<b>3,770</b>
2009	12,890	6,690	8,290	<b>27,870</b>	1,620	720	1,490	<b>3,830</b>
2010	12,980	6,740	8,310	<b>28,030</b>	1,660	720	1,510	<b>3,890</b>
2011	13,090	6,690	8,150	<b>27,930</b>	1,670	720	1,510	<b>3,900</b>
2012	12,790	6,500	7,600	<b>26,890</b>	1,680	700	1,440	<b>3,820</b>
2013	12,250	6,250	6,890	<b>25,390</b>	1,640	690	1,340	<b>3,670</b>
2014	11,640	6,120	6,550	<b>24,320</b>	1,560	680	1,290	<b>3,540</b>
2015	11,310	6,090	6,370	<b>23,760</b>	1,520	690	1,260	<b>3,470</b>
2016	11,110	6,070	6,210	<b>23,380</b>	1,480	700	1,250	<b>3,440</b>
2017	11,180	6,060	6,180	<b>23,410</b>	1,500	740	1,260	<b>3,490</b>
2018	11,270	6,050	6,320	<b>23,640</b>	1,510	760	1,290	<b>3,560</b>
<b>All ranks</b>								
2000	102,260	39,440	49,370	<b>191,070</b>	7,800	3,410	5,350	<b>16,560</b>
2001	101,770	38,950	48,240	<b>188,960</b>	7,760	3,470	5,460	<b>16,690</b>
2002	102,150	38,110	47,390	<b>187,650</b>	7,900	3,520	5,620	<b>17,040</b>
2003	103,840	37,850	47,310	<b>189,000</b>	8,290	3,690	5,930	<b>17,910</b>
2004	104,330	37,150	47,140	<b>188,620</b>	8,410	3,730	6,240	<b>18,380</b>
2005	101,080	36,250	45,610	<b>182,940</b>	8,210	3,690	6,260	<b>18,160</b>
2006	99,550	35,720	42,710	<b>177,980</b>	8,180	3,680	6,010	<b>17,870</b>
2007	98,150	35,200	39,670	<b>173,020</b>	8,190	3,650	5,810	<b>17,650</b>
2008	96,770	34,880	37,670	<b>169,320</b>	8,220	3,680	5,710	<b>17,610</b>
2009	98,380	34,670	37,690	<b>170,740</b>	8,320	3,670	5,870	<b>17,860</b>
2010	100,350	35,020	38,010	<b>173,380</b>	8,570	3,710	6,040	<b>18,320</b>
2011	97,760	34,120	36,630	<b>168,510</b>	8,480	3,530	5,840	<b>17,850</b>
2012	95,680	32,270	34,480	<b>162,430</b>	8,570	3,280	5,530	<b>17,380</b>
2013	91,330	30,880	31,890	<b>154,100</b>	8,400	3,080	5,130	<b>16,610</b>
2014	83,100	30,320	30,370	<b>143,790</b>	7,960	3,010	4,850	<b>15,840</b>
2015	79,270	29,700	29,210	<b>138,170</b>	7,790	3,050	4,720	<b>15,550</b>
2016	77,380	29,470	28,770	<b>135,620</b>	7,650	3,030	4,690	<b>15,380</b>
2017	76,000	29,510	28,590	<b>134,100</b>	7,560	3,040	4,670	<b>15,270</b>
2018	73,560	29,440	28,300	<b>131,290</b>	7,560	3,040	4,660	<b>15,270</b>

#### Sources:

MOD, UK Defence Statistics Compendium 2005, 2007, and 2012

MOD, UK Armed Forces Biannual Diversity Statistics 2018: April

## APPENDIX 4

### Full-time UK Regular Forces trained and untrained strength by ethnicity: 1 April

	Officers				All ranks			
	White	BAME	Unknown	Total	White	BAME	Unknown	Total
2000	32,000	360	160	<b>32,520</b>	204,535	2,645	435	<b>207,615</b>
2001	32,120	405	110	<b>32,635</b>	201,960	3,400	290	<b>205,650</b>
2002	29,410	760	2,580	<b>32,750</b>	178,255	6,405	20,020	<b>204,680</b>
2003	29,725	750	2,680	<b>33,155</b>	181,655	8,175	17,085	<b>206,915</b>
2004	29,890	745	2,810	<b>33,445</b>	182,060	9,320	15,640	<b>207,020</b>
2005	29,720	740	2,545	<b>33,005</b>	177,665	9,885	13,545	<b>201,095</b>
2006	30,020	740	1,940	<b>32,700</b>	175,200	10,200	10,460	<b>195,860</b>
2007	29,440	740	2,000	<b>32,180</b>	169,690	10,430	10,550	<b>190,670</b>
2008	28,960	730	2,040	<b>31,730</b>	165,510	10,590	10,810	<b>186,910</b>
2009	28,740	750	2,200	<b>31,690</b>	166,430	11,510	10,650	<b>188,590</b>
2010	29,640	740	1,550	<b>31,930</b>	173,790	12,240	5,670	<b>191,700</b>
2011	30,040	750	1,050	<b>31,840</b>	170,730	12,230	3,410	<b>186,370</b>
2012	29,060	720	930	<b>30,710</b>	164,750	12,300	2,750	<b>179,800</b>
2013	27,630	670	760	<b>29,060</b>	156,470	12,030	2,210	<b>170,710</b>
2014	26,490	640	720	<b>27,850</b>	146,440	11,200	1,980	<b>159,620</b>
2015	26,080	630	520	<b>27,230</b>	141,540	10,680	1,500	<b>153,720</b>
2016	25,690	630	500	<b>26,820</b>	139,000	10,490	1,500	<b>150,990</b>
2017	25,930	640	430	<b>26,990</b>	137,460	10,680	1,230	<b>149,370</b>
2018	26,150	660	390	<b>27,200</b>	134,180	10,970	1,410	<b>146,560</b>

#### Sources:

MOD, UK Defence Statistics Compendium 2005, 2007, and 2012

MOD, UK Armed Forces Biannual Diversity Statistics 2018: April

## APPENDIX 5

### Full-time UK Regular Forces trained and untrained strength by age: 1 April

	Under 18	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
<b>Officers</b>								
2000	10	3,200	6,220	5,750	5,660	4,940	3,520	3,210
2001	0	3,340	6,050	5,650	5,790	5,060	3,600	3,140
2002	0	3,490	5,830	5,660	5,890	5,200	3,660	3,010
2003	0	3,530	5,820	5,630	6,060	5,360	3,820	2,940
2004	0	3,480	5,970	5,610	6,000	5,470	4,000	2,920
2005	0	3,130	6,060	5,490	5,790	5,540	4,140	2,850
2006	0	2,910	6,250	5,300	5,680	5,580	4,220	2,750
2007	0	2,740	6,290	5,040	5,590	5,520	4,300	2,690
2008	0	2,600	6,240	4,930	5,440	5,470	4,320	2,730
2009	0	2,580	6,140	5,050	5,300	5,470	4,270	2,880
2010	0	2,630	5,970	5,290	5,190	5,450	4,360	3,050
2011	0	2,420	5,890	5,520	5,000	5,440	4,460	3,100
2012	0	2,130	5,670	5,530	4,700	5,280	4,410	2,980
2013	0	1,870	5,320	5,400	4,460	4,910	4,290	2,820
2014	0	1,740	5,090	5,110	4,420	4,540	4,210	2,740
2015	0	1,750	4,940	4,910	4,460	4,270	4,040	2,860
2016	0	1,780	4,790	4,750	4,570	4,070	3,910	2,960
2017	0	1,870	4,860	4,660	4,620	3,970	3,900	3,120
2018	0	2,020	4,880	4,640	4,650	3,910	3,840	3,250
<b>All ranks</b>								
2000	6,410	58,790	46,190	39,530	33,150	12,900	6,160	4,480
2001	6,520	60,580	41,530	39,590	33,080	13,760	6,210	4,370
2002	6,990	62,760	37,630	39,100	33,110	14,670	6,250	4,160
2003	7,510	65,970	36,040	38,220	33,210	15,330	6,640	4,000
2004	6,690	66,610	36,520	36,390	33,230	16,510	7,130	3,950
2005	5,140	62,560	37,490	33,990	33,270	17,080	7,630	3,920
2006	4,920	59,070	38,710	31,100	33,520	16,780	7,880	3,860
2007	4,660	56,280	39,850	28,440	32,950	16,570	8,100	3,810
2008	4,450	54,340	40,440	26,920	31,930	16,670	8,260	3,920
2009	4,670	55,620	40,860	27,310	30,310	17,180	8,440	4,200
2010	3,510	56,940	41,750	29,120	28,670	18,320	8,830	4,590
2011	2,530	51,860	41,960	30,790	26,510	18,900	9,040	4,750
2012	2,620	48,010	41,530	31,720	24,060	18,200	8,960	4,710
2013	2,170	44,940	40,100	31,370	22,040	16,860	8,650	4,580
2014	1,760	40,660	38,440	29,830	20,970	14,990	8,440	4,540
2015	1,800	38,060	37,360	28,690	21,050	13,980	8,150	4,630
2016	1,900	35,780	36,810	28,320	21,880	13,330	8,180	4,810
2017	2,100	33,870	35,800	28,070	22,720	13,250	8,370	5,170
2018	2,030	32,680	33,610	27,920	23,210	13,260	8,420	5,430

**Sources:**

MOD, UK Defence Statistics Compendium 2005, 2007, and 2012

MOD, UK Armed Forces Biannual Diversity Statistics 2018: April

## APPENDIX 6

### Full-time UK Regular Forces trained and untrained flow: 12 months to 31 March

	Inflow				Outflow			
	Army	Naval	RAF	Total	Army	Naval	RAF	Total
2000	16,500	4,950	4,100	<b>25,550</b>	16,200	5,800	4,620	<b>26,620</b>
2001	14,770	4,620	3,630	<b>23,020</b>	15,230	5,040	4,680	<b>24,950</b>
2002	14,850	5,010	3,780	<b>23,650</b>	14,380	5,800	4,530	<b>24,710</b>
2003	16,690	5,210	4,450	<b>26,350</b>	14,560	5,290	4,250	<b>24,100</b>
2004	15,260	4,120	4,160	<b>23,540</b>	14,600	4,770	4,040	<b>23,400</b>
2005	11,720	3,690	2,180	<b>17,590</b>	15,070	4,630	3,730	<b>23,430</b>
2006	12,730	3,940	1,480	<b>18,150</b>	14,190	4,490	4,590	<b>23,260</b>
2007	14,300	3,890	1,900	<b>20,100</b>	15,770	4,400	5,150	<b>25,320</b>
2008	14,290	4,040	3,020	<b>21,350</b>	15,280	4,330	5,150	<b>24,760</b>
2009	14,660	4,240	4,300	<b>23,190</b>	13,080	4,440	4,120	<b>21,650</b>
2010	13,910	4,130	3,460	<b>21,500</b>	11,560	3,720	2,990	<b>18,270</b>
2011	8,760	2,550	1,410	<b>12,730</b>	11,500	3,630	3,010	<b>18,140</b>
2012	11,190	2,220	1,390	<b>14,800</b>	13,200	4,320	3,850	<b>21,370</b>
2013	10,300	2,770	1,310	<b>14,370</b>	14,890	4,350	4,290	<b>23,520</b>
2014	7,023	3,174	1,688	<b>11,885</b>	15,735	3,786	3,476	<b>22,997</b>
2015	8,165	2,933	1,882	<b>12,980</b>	12,209	3,519	3,184	<b>18,912</b>
2016	8,600	2,997	2,199	<b>13,796</b>	10,626	3,240	2,679	<b>16,545</b>
2017	8,294	3,045	2,044	<b>13,383</b>	9,775	3,003	2,269	<b>15,047</b>
2018	7,217	3,043	2,100	<b>12,360</b>	9,650	3,089	2,434	<b>15,173</b>

#### Sources:

MOD, UK Defence Statistics Compendium 2004, 2005, 2007, and 2012

MOD, UK Armed Forces Quarterly Service Personnel Statistics: 1 April 2018

MOD, UK Armed Forces Annual Personnel Report 2013



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