



# Ministry of Defence



## TSP7 - UK Reserve Forces and Cadets

1 April 2015

### Statistical release

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The Background Quality Report for this publication can be found on the Defence Statistics website or [here](#).

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We are seeking your views on proposed changes to MOD Armed Forces personnel statistics. Further details on the proposed changes and the consultation process can be found here:

[Changes to MOD armed forces personnel statistics - Consultations - GOV.UK](#)

The UK Reserve Forces and Cadets is an annual publication which contains figures on the number of personnel (or **strength**) in the UK Reserve Forces and the four Cadet Forces sponsored by the MOD.

It complements the UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report by providing more detail on the Volunteer Reserve forces, along with information on Sponsored Reservists, numbers attending the University Service Units, and those who have left the Regular Armed Forces but retain a commitment to train (known as the Regular Reserve), plus Cadets and their instructors.

### Key Points

- **This publication focuses on strengths at 1 April 2015 and is intended to provide more detail on the UK Reserve Forces and cadets. Further information on the reserves is available in the [Quarterly Personnel Report](#).**
- **The trained strength of the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Volunteer Reserve population was 24,630 at 1 April 2015.** This represents an increase of **1,270** personnel since 1 April 2014 and an increase of **1,671** personnel since the 1 April 2012 programme baseline.
- The percentage of female personnel in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve population at 1 April 2015 was 13.7 per cent.
- The percentage of Black, Asian Minority Ethnic personnel in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve population at 1 April 2015 was 4.9 per cent.
- The total Trained and Untrained Volunteer Reserve strength, including elements which do not form part of FR20, has increased by 2,400 over the past year. **Total Volunteer Reserve strength was 31,260 at 1 April 2015.**
- The strength of the Cadet Forces has fallen slightly in the last year, with 130,800 Cadets and 27,380 instructors at 1 April 2015.

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## Release notes and definitions

Following a major review in 2012/13, the TSP7 was reconfigured prior to the 2013 publication. Since this reconfiguration work, no further changes have occurred and the 2015 publication remains consistent with the changes previously made. For a full and detailed explanation of the 2013 changes, please see the “Release notes and definitions” and the “Changes to TSP7” sections on page 2 of the April 2013 publication: [TSP7 UK Reserve Forces and Cadets April 2013](#)

## Data Sources

### Volunteer Reserves

Armed Forces statistics prior to March 2006 are compiled from personnel records held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA, formerly the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency). In March 2006 the transfer of all Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics are compiled from JPA for the Royal Air Force Reserves from April 2006 and for the Army from April 2007. Naval Service Volunteer Reserve data from 1 April 2008 – 1 April 2012 were sourced directly from the Naval Service’s standalone database and as the data quality is unknown, figures are considered estimates. Following the migration of the information on to JPA during 2012, all Naval Service reserves data are sourced from JPA.

### Regular Reserves

The Naval Service and RAF provide counts of Regular Reserve personnel by applying processing rules to JPA data on personnel exiting the UK Regular Armed Forces, in order to ascertain whether they have a liability to train and therefore be part of the Regular Reserve; this will be dependent on their rank/trade, time served, and reason for leaving. This method is not applied in the Army, and statistics on Army Regular Reserves are currently produced as single Service estimates by Defence Manning (Army).

### Cadets

Data on cadets are derived from two main sources: the ‘WESTMINISTER’ and ‘BADER’ management information systems. WESTMINISTER provides data for the Sea Cadets Corps, the Army Cadet Force and the Combined Cadet Force (excluding CCF (RAF) adults); BADER is used for data on the Air Training Corps and adults in the CCF (RAF).

## 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. **Regular Reserves** are not an active force which is paid or trained regularly by MOD, but personnel retain a liability to train and be utilised when necessary. This means that only basic aggregate information is available, and that it may not be up-to-date in all cases as personnel are not centrally monitored.
3. 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, being correctly recorded as trained from 1 January 2014. 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.
4. **Army Reserve** Volunteer Reserve and Regular Reserve statistics are reported as estimates due to approximately 50 Full Time Reserve Service personnel, whom at the time of data extraction, the Army were unable to identify whether they were Volunteer Reserve or Regular Reserve.
5. 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.
6. A Background Quality Report is published in conjunction with this report. It provides greater detail on data quality: [UK Reserve Forces and Cadets: background quality report](#)

## 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.

## Feedback

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

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Visit our website at [www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence/about/statistics)

## Symbols and Conventions

### Symbols

|| discontinuity in time series

\* not applicable

.. not available

p provisional

pe provisional estimate

r revised

rp revised but still provisional

rpe revised, but still a provisional estimate

e estimate

~ base values less than or equal to 5, no percentage has been calculated, or value is repressed to prevent disclosure of values less than or equal to 5

- zero

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

## Rounding

Figures are rounded to the nearest 10. When rounding to the nearest 10, numbers ending in "5" are rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent systematic bias.

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

Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

## Volunteer Reserve Personnel

### Volunteer Reserves - background

Volunteer Reserves are essentially civilians who accept an annual training commitment and a liability to call-out for permanent service (which is time-limited, depending on the type of call-out order<sup>1</sup>.) They typically attend training on a part-time basis throughout the year, including an Annual Camp which runs for around two weeks. They are paid at the same rates as regular personnel and if they complete a specified amount of training per year they then become eligible for an annual Bounty payment.

These personnel can be utilised in various ways as defined in the Reserve Forces Act 1996: they can sign a contract to undertake a full-time role for a set period of time (Full-Time Reserve Service or **FTRS**), or a part-time or intermittent additional role (Additional Duties Commitment or **ADC**), or an increased liability for call-out when they have skills which may be needed at short notice (High Readiness Reserve or **HRR**). They can be called-out into permanent service (**Mobilised**) under certain conditions, for example to be deployed on operations.

In addition the structure of the Volunteer Reserve in the Army is broken down into Groups A, B and C. Group A Volunteer Reserve personnel can be 'called out' into permanent service. Group B personnel, whilst necessary for the operation of the reserve and regular forces, have terms and conditions of employment which do not allow them to be 'called out' into permanent service. Group C personnel are primarily Sponsored Reservists and are counted separately (see Page 8 for more details on Sponsored Reserves).

### Volunteer Reserves - strengths

At 1 April 2015, there were **31,260** Volunteer Reserve personnel across the three Services, including all those serving on the various commitment types outlined above. This represents an increase of around **2,400** from April 2014. The strengths for all three services have increased since April 2014. More detail on Volunteer Reserves strengths over time can be found in Tables 1 – 4 [Quarterly Personnel Report](#).

### Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) Programme

The 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)<sup>2</sup> 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 regular forces.

The 2011 Independent Commission to Review the UK's Reserve Forces reported against this context<sup>3</sup>. They 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. These became the FR20 programme's key targets.

The baseline date for the programme, or the date from which it began to measure its progress, is April 2012. In **April 2012** there were an estimated **1,830** trained personnel in the Maritime Reserve, **20,000** trained personnel in the Army Reserve (Group A and VR FTRS) and **1,130** trained personnel in the RAF Reserves.

Between April 2012 and April 2015 trained strengths have increased for all three services. Following the launch of the FR20 Programme, each Service has initiated recruitment campaigns in order to increase the untrained strength in the future, as new people join and begin their training.

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<sup>1</sup> See Reserve Forces Act 1996, Part VI: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/14/part/VI>

<sup>2</sup> Securing Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The Strategic Defence and Security Review – October 2010. Published by The Stationery Office ISBN: 9780101794824

<sup>3</sup> Future Reserves 2020 – The Independent Commission to Review the United Kingdom's Reserves – July 2011. Published by the Stationery Office ISBN: 9780108510892

## Recent Updates

### FR20 Public Consultation

#### Consultation

On 28 November 2014 the MOD launched a 4 week public consultation proposing to align the reporting of the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) target populations within a single consistent definition across all three Services.

#### Consultation Background

When the FR20 trained strength targets were initially set, each Service interpreted the Review's recommendations differently when formulating its FR20 plan. At the time, each Service assumed slight variations in the groups of volunteer reserves that should be counted towards these targets, resulting in an inconsistent reporting of reserve forces trained strengths across the Services.

The main differences in the reported target groups related to volunteer reserve personnel serving temporarily on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). The Army excluded volunteer reserve personnel serving on FTRS, whilst the RAF excluded volunteer reserve personnel serving on either FTRS or ADC. These personnel were excluded from the target numbers and then included again once their FTRS or ADC service ended. The Navy continued to count all volunteer reserve personnel, regardless of FTRS or ADC service.

#### Proposal and Responses

In order to correct this situation and provide a consistent approach to reporting against the FR20 targets, the MOD proposed that all volunteer reserve personnel serving on FTRS or ADC be counted towards the FR20 targets, within a single consistent definition across all three Services. The consultation closed on 30 December 2014. Responses received were broadly supportive of the proposal to align reporting and therefore the MOD made the decision to proceed as proposed.

### Defence Reform Act 2014<sup>4</sup>

The Defence Reform Act 2014 achieved Royal Assent on 14 May 2014. The main provisions for the Reserve Forces from the Act are as follows:

- It allows reservists to play an even greater role in our armed forces by it extending powers to call out reservists for any purpose for which regular personnel may be used.
- It allows the Secretary of State to make regulations to provide for the making of incentive payments by him to employers of reservists. The intention is to focus these payments on small and medium-sized businesses as mobilisation can be much more difficult for them to manage.
- Provides greater employment protection for reservists by disapplying the statutory qualification period for the purposes of claiming unfair dismissal from civilian employment where the reason for dismissal is connected with the employee's membership of the reserve forces.
- Renamed the Army's volunteer reserve force from the Territorial Army to the Army Reserve.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/defence-reform-act-2014>

## Future Reserves 2020 Programme - planned growth

On 19 December 2013 the Secretary of State for Defence announced the planned growth of the trained strength of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve, over the next five years. This announcement included annual trained strength targets along with enlistment targets to support the planned growth. Progress towards these targets is reported within the UK Armed Forces Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR) in tables 6a and 9b [quarterly personnel report](#). The announcement, containing all of the trained strength and enlistment targets, can be found [here](#).

Information on the measures the MOD is taking in order to achieve its targets is in the FR20 White Paper "Reserves in the Future Force 2020: Valuable and Valued" published in July 2013, available [here](#).

More detail on the Trained Strengths of the FR20 populations by type, along with numbers joining and leaving the reserves, can be found in the [quarterly personnel report](#) for 1 April 2015.

**TABLE A Volunteer Reserve strengths (Future Reserves 2020)<sup>1</sup>**

	2012 1 Apr	2013 1 Apr	2014 1 Apr	2015 1 Apr
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>	<b>30 070<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>29 390<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>28 150<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>30 820<sup>e</sup></b>
Trained	22 960 <sup>re</sup>	22 880 <sup>re</sup>	23 360 <sup>re</sup>	24 630 <sup>e</sup>
Untrained	7 110 <sup>re</sup>	6 500 <sup>re</sup>	4 790 <sup>re</sup>	6 190 <sup>e</sup>
<b>MARITIME RESERVE</b>	<b>2 570<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 610<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>3 160</b>
Trained	1 830 <sup>e</sup>	1 760 <sup>r</sup>	1 870	1 980
Untrained	740 <sup>e</sup>	850	980	1 180
<b>ARMY RESERVE (Group A and VR FTRS)</b>	<b>25 980<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>25 240<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>23 580<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>25 440<sup>e</sup></b>
Trained	20 000 <sup>re</sup>	19 930 <sup>re</sup>	20 060 <sup>re</sup>	21 030 <sup>e</sup>
Untrained	5 990 <sup>re</sup>	5 310 <sup>re</sup>	3 520 <sup>re</sup>	4 410 <sup>e</sup>
<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVES<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 520<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>1 540<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1 720<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2 220</b>
Trained	1 130 <sup>re</sup>	1 190 <sup>re</sup>	1 430 <sup>r</sup>	1 620
Untrained	390 <sup>e</sup>	350 <sup>re</sup>	280	600

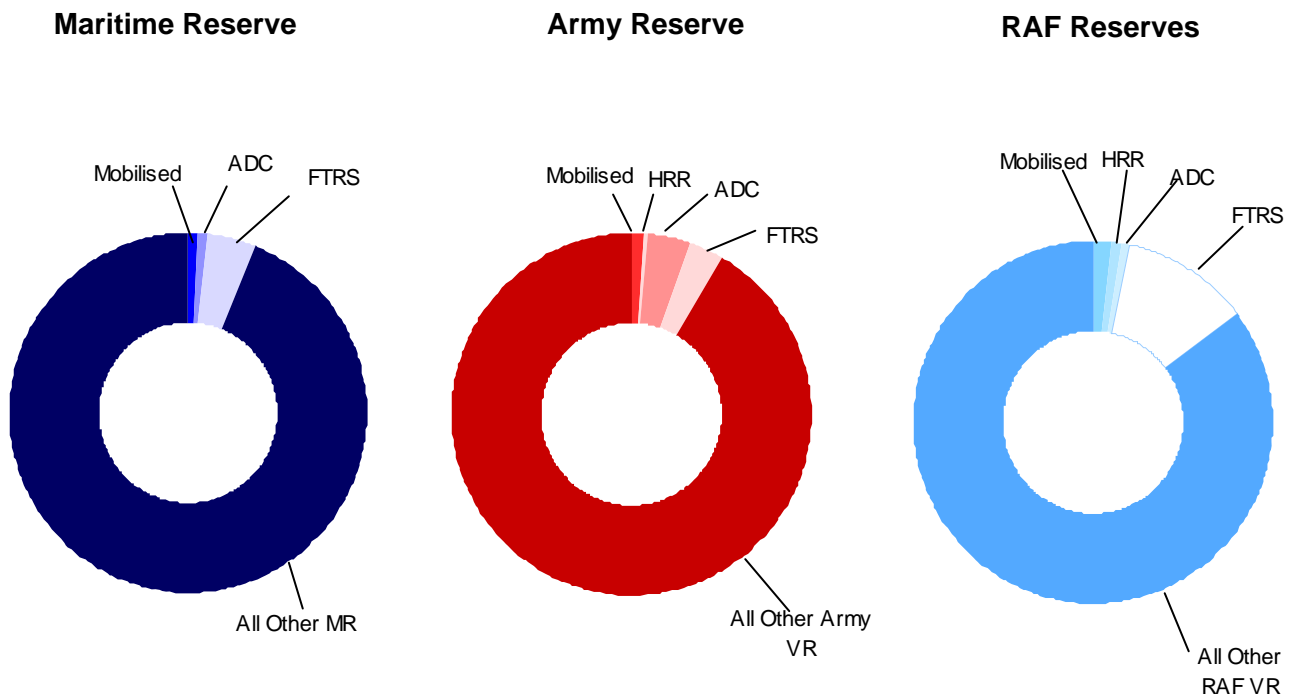
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

### Notes

1. The FR20 Volunteer Reserve population includes mobilised volunteer reserves, High Readiness Reserve (HRR), and those volunteer reserves serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitment (ADC). Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI), Sponsored Reserves and University Service Units are excluded.
2. Prior to April 2013, training status data from the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system were not available; therefore figures are drawn from the RAF's F214 management information system.

## Volunteer Reserves - utilisation

There are varying patterns of utilisation of the Volunteer Reserves across the Services. At 1 April 2015, **6.2 per cent** of the Maritime Reserve, **8.4 per cent** of the Army Reserve and **14.8 per cent** of the RAF Reserves were mobilised, High Readiness Reserve (HRR) or serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) or Additional Duties Commitment (ADC). **Tables 2, 3 and 4** show that the numbers tend to change over time regardless of the total force sizes. This illustrates the nature of such commitment types, as they are designed to be flexible ways in which to utilise reservist personnel when and where they are needed, and that the Ministry of Defence is increasingly using its reserve forces as part of its business.



## Diversity in the Volunteer Reserve FR20 population

**Tables 5 – 7** present breakdowns by sex, ethnic background and age.

**Table 5** shows that, at 1 April 2015, **13.7 per cent** of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve were female. **Table 6** shows that **4.9 per cent** of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve were from Black, Asian Minority Ethnic backgrounds. **Table 7** and its associated graphs provide the age profiles for each Service.

## Volunteer Reserve personnel outside the scope of FR20

Each Service has determined which of its personnel are included within the FR20 population. The Army currently has approximately 450 Non-Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) whose terms and conditions of employment mean that they are excluded from the FR20 Programme statistics presented in Table A, but they are included in the remainder of this publication in order to show the whole size of the Volunteer Reserve Forces.

Longer term trends in total strengths are outlined in **Tables 1 – 4**, but these are not comparable to the FR20 population statistics, due to the inclusion of personnel excluded from FR20.



## Regular Reserve Personnel

### Regular Reserves

Regular Reserves are essentially ex-Regular personnel who, on leaving the Regular Forces, retain a liability for call-out into permanent service (also known as 'mobilised'). They can also accept a commitment for Full Time Reserve Service (**FTRS**), Additional Duties Commitment (**ADC**) or High Readiness Reserve (**HRR**). The length of time people remain in the Regular Reserve depends on various factors including the length of their Regular service and age. In some limited and specific circumstances, volunteer civilians also serve in these Regular Reserve Forces.

At **1 April 2015**, there were **7,650** personnel in the Royal Fleet Reserve, which is the Naval Service ex-Regular force. The size of this force has declined over recent years, mirroring a decreasing trend in the number of personnel leaving the Regular Naval Service (outflow). The size of the Army Regular Reserve was **30,000** at 1 April 2015 which is slightly smaller than its 2004 level of 31,420. The size of the Royal Air Force Regular Reserve has also declined over recent years, to its current level of **6,940**.

More detail on Regular Reserve strengths over time can be found in **Tables 1 – 4**.

### Regular Reserves – utilisation

Similar to the Volunteer Reserve, the Regular Reserve can be mobilised or serve on FTRS, ADC or HRR. In recent years the Services have been utilising their Regular Reserve forces to a much greater degree than had previously been the case. At **1 April 2015**, the Royal Fleet Reserve had **470** serving personnel, an **increase of 63 per cent** since April 2012; the Army had **1,420** serving Regular Reserve, an **increase of 112 per cent** since April 2012; and the RAF, had **690** serving Regular Reserve, an **increase of 91 per cent** since April 2012.

### Full-Time Reserve Service

FTRS personnel can be drawn from either the Regular or Volunteer Reserve. Each Service uses FTRS in different ways depending on their needs. FTRS can also have different commitment types, which determine where they can serve and which tasks they can be expected to perform. Since 2010, all Services have defined which types of FTRS can fill vacant posts in the Regular forces, and where they do so, they will count against the requirement for that force (i.e. they will, along with the Regulars, form part of the required strength). The number of personnel (Regular and Reservist) serving on FTRS at 1 April 2015 was **600** in the Naval Service **2,230** in the Army and **870** in the RAF.

### Sponsored Reserve Personnel

Under the Reserve Forces Act 1996, each Service utilises civilian personnel who have entered into an agreement with their employer to become part of one of the Reserve forces. The employer will agree with the MOD to make available a certain number of personnel who can be trained and called out to undertake the contracted task as members of the Armed Forces. Such tasks include the use of cargo ships for the deployment of military assets, such as weaponry, vehicles, military personnel and supplies, and specialist driving services such as the transportation of heavy equipment.

**Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4** provide more detail on the numbers of the Sponsored Reserves. In most cases, data are available for the 5 most recent years; however data for the 10-year historic reference point are unavailable.

The Naval Service has by far the largest number of Sponsored Reserves, with **1,840** personnel at 1 April 2015. This is largely due to the inclusion of **1,640** members of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA). The RFA is considered a civilian fleet; however since 2006 their members have been offered Sponsored Reserve contracts, which allow them the protections afforded by the Geneva Convention when operating in a conflict zone. Numbers of RFA personnel on Sponsored Reserve contracts have declined in recent years, from a peak of **1,930** in 2011. The Army, by contrast, has **50** Sponsored Reserves personnel. The RAF currently has **160** Sponsored Reserves, an increase of 30 personnel within the last year. There may be further increases in the numbers of Sponsored Reserves in future years, as the MOD looks to expand such capabilities under the Future Reserves 2020 programme.

## Cadet Forces

The Ministry of Defence sponsors and supports four Cadet Forces (voluntary youth organisations). They comprise the community cadets (Sea Cadet Corps, Army Cadet Force and Air Training Corps) and the school-based Combined Cadet Force (whose contingents contain one or more sections from the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Army or Royal Air Force).

The Cadet Forces provide young people with interesting and challenging activities, as part of a stimulating syllabus that develops valuable life skills. In addition, the Cadet Forces encourage young people to take an interest in Defence and the Armed Forces and, for those considering careers in the Services, shows them the various opportunities which exist.

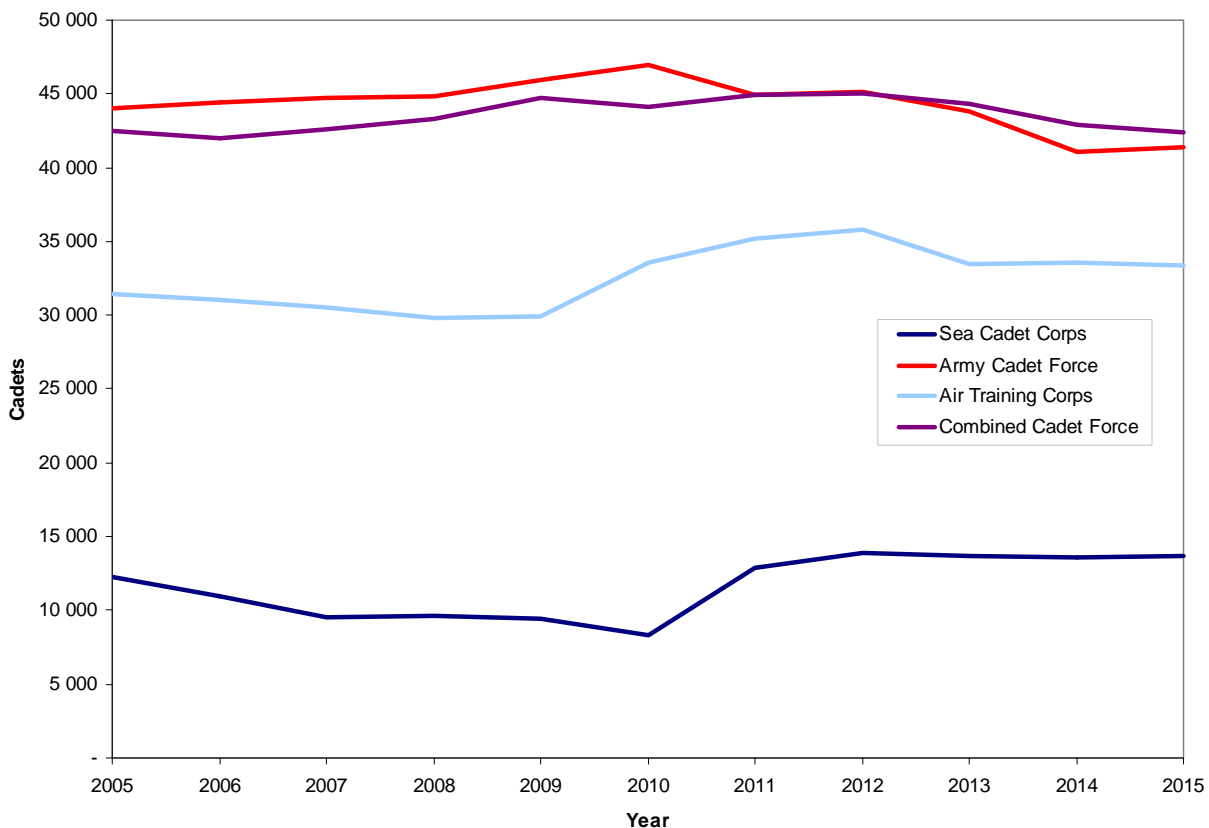
Although the Cadet Forces are not part of the Armed Forces, some Cadet Force Officers do also hold commissions in the Reserve Forces, while others are granted honorary Officer status. Members of the Cadet Forces do not have any liability for military service or compulsory training in the Armed Forces (Regular or Reserve).

The Cadets tables (8 – 11) provide information about the strength of the four Cadet Forces by age and sex. There are also time series tables which provide more information on the patterns of change in the composition of the Cadet Forces in the three most recent years. Historic 5-year and 10-year figures are presented for comparison.

Total number of Cadets in the Community Cadet Forces has increased by **680** since 2005 (see graph). This increase is driven by an increase of **1,430** personnel in the Sea Cadet Corps and an increase of **1,900** personnel in the Air Training Corps since 2005. In contrast to this the Army Cadet Force has decreased by **2,680** personnel since 2005.

Numbers of Cadets in the Combined Cadet Forces have decreased slightly, from **42,460** in 2005 to **42,430** in 2015.

**Strength of Cadets in MOD Sponsored Cadet Forces 2005-2015**



## Cadet Force Adult Volunteers

The number of Community Cadet Force Adult Volunteers has decreased by 5.8% in the last year, to **24,300** in 2015. The numbers for the Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers have followed a different pattern; after remaining stable for many years they have followed an increasing trend since April 2012. The Combined Cadet Force increased by 9.9 per cent in the last year, to **3,080** in 2015.

**Table 1a - All Services Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year**

	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>All Services</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>83 620<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>84 540<sup>e</sup></b>
Regular Reserve <sup>1</sup> Total	50 390 <sup>e</sup>	..	46 080 <sup>e</sup>	46 850 <sup>e</sup>	46 400 <sup>re</sup>	44 600 <sup>e</sup>
Volunteer Reserve <sup>2</sup> Total	37 630 <sup>e</sup>	31 260 <sup>e</sup>	31 310 <sup>e</sup>	30 360 <sup>re</sup>	28 860 <sup>e</sup>	31 260 <sup>e</sup>
Sponsored Reserve <sup>3</sup> Total	..	2 370 <sup>e</sup>	2 150 <sup>e</sup>	2 040 <sup>e</sup>	1 960 <sup>e</sup>	2 050
University Service Units <sup>4</sup> Total	..	..	..	..	6 370 <sup>e</sup>	6 590
<b>Naval Service Reserve<sup>5</sup> Forces</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>13 400<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>13 530<sup>e</sup></b>
Regular Reserve	10 530 <sup>e</sup>	7 930 <sup>e</sup>	7 660 <sup>e</sup>	8 100 <sup>e</sup>	7 960 <sup>e</sup>	7 650 <sup>e</sup>
Volunteer Reserve	3 610 <sup>e</sup>	2 540 <sup>e</sup>	2 570 <sup>e</sup>	2 610 <sup>r</sup>	2 850	3 160
Sponsored Reserve	..	2 180 <sup>e</sup>	1 950	1 860	1 740	1 840
University Royal Naval Units	..	..	..	..	850 <sup>e</sup>	880
<b>Army Reserve<sup>6</sup> Forces</b>	..	..	<b>63 120<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>62 340<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>60 150<sup>re</sup></b>	<b>60 670<sup>e</sup></b>
Regular Reserve	31 420 <sup>e</sup>	..	31 340 <sup>e</sup>	31 580 <sup>e</sup>	31 310 <sup>re</sup>	30 000 <sup>e</sup>
Volunteer Reserve	32 540 <sup>e</sup>	27 190 <sup>e</sup>	27 220 <sup>e</sup>	26 210 <sup>e</sup>	24 290 <sup>e</sup>	25 880 <sup>e</sup>
Sponsored Reserve	..	90 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	50
University Officer Training Corps	4 720	4 120	4 360	4 400	4 420	4 680
<b>Royal Air Force Reserve<sup>7</sup> Forces</b>	..	<b>10 190   </b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>9 910</b>	<b>10 060</b>	<b>10 340</b>
Regular Reserve	8 440	7 470	7 080	7 160	7 120	6 940
Volunteer Reserve	1 480	1 530	1 520	1 540	1 720	2 220
Sponsored Reserve	..	100	100	100	130	160
University Air Squadrons	970	1 080	1 100	1 110	1 090	1 020

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

1. For information on the Regular Reserve please see Tables 2, 3, 4 and the Glossary
2. For information on the Volunteer Reserve please see Tables 2, 3, 4 and the Glossary.
3. For information on the Sponsored Reserve please see the Glossary.
4. For information on the University Service Units please see the Glossary.
5. For information on the Naval Service Reserve, including the Royal Fleet Reserve, Maritime Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and University Royal Naval Units please see Table 2 and the Glossary.
6. For information on the Army Reserve, including the Army Regular Reserve, Volunteer Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and University Officer Training Corps please see Table 3 and the Glossary. The Army Reserve Force total includes FTRS of an unknown origin (see Table 3.) Volunteer Reserve figures prior to 2012 exclude FTRS and ADC.
7. For information on the Royal Air Force (RAF) Reserve, including the RAF Regular Reserve, the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, and University Air Squadrons please see Table 4 and the Glossary. 2005 Volunteer Reserve figure excludes FTRS and ADC

**Table 1b - Relative Strength of Reserve Forces by type at 1 April in each year**

Index: 2012 = 100

	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>All Services<sup>1,2</sup></b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve Total	109.3 <sup>e</sup>	..	100 <sup>e</sup>	101.7 <sup>e</sup>	100.7 <sup>e</sup>	96.8 <sup>e</sup>
Volunteer Reserve Total	120.2 <sup>e</sup>	99.8 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	97.0 <sup>e</sup>	92.2 <sup>e</sup>	99.8 <sup>e</sup>
Sponsored Reserve Total	..	110.4 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	95.2 <sup>e</sup>	91.4 <sup>e</sup>	95.5 <sup>e</sup>
University Officer Cadets Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Naval Service Reserve Forces</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Reserve	137.6 <sup>e</sup>	..	100	105.9	104.0	100.0
Volunteer Reserve	140.8 <sup>e</sup>	99.1 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	101.7 <sup>e</sup>	111.1 <sup>e</sup>	123.0 <sup>e</sup>
Sponsored Reserve	..	111.9	100	95.5	89.5	94.5
University Royal Naval Units	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Army Reserve Forces</b>	..	..	<b>100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>98.8<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>95.3<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>96.1<sup>e</sup></b>
Regular Reserve	100.3 <sup>e</sup>	..	100 <sup>e</sup>	100.8 <sup>e</sup>	99.9 <sup>e</sup>	95.7 <sup>e</sup>
Volunteer Reserve	119.5 <sup>e</sup>	99.9 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	96.3 <sup>e</sup>	111.1 <sup>e</sup>	95.1 <sup>e</sup>
Sponsored Reserve	..	94.7 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	86.3 <sup>e</sup>	93.7 <sup>e</sup>	51.6 <sup>e</sup>
University Officer Training Corps	108.0	94.4	100	100.8	101.4	107.3
<b>Royal Air Force Reserve Forces</b>	..	<b>103.9   </b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>105.4</b>
Regular Reserve	119.1	105.5	100	101.1	100.6	98.0
Volunteer Reserve	96.8	100.5	100	101.1	112.9	145.7
Sponsored Reserve	..	98.0	100	99.0	126.5	155.9
University Air Squadrons	88.6	98.9	100	101.2	99.8	93.0

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. Where 2012 strengths are not available, it is not possible to calculate an index.
2. Due to the discontinuities in series, these figures should be interpreted with caution. For further advice, contact Defence Statistics.

Table 2 - Naval Service Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year

	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Naval Service Reserve Forces<sup>1</sup></b>	..	..	..	..	13 400 <sup>e</sup>	13 530 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Regular Reserve<sup>2</sup></b>	10 530 <sup>e</sup>	7 930 <sup>e</sup>	7 660 <sup>e</sup>	8 100 <sup>e</sup>	7 960 <sup>e</sup>	7 650 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Officers</b>	5 700 <sup>e</sup>	3 600 <sup>e</sup>	3 690 <sup>e</sup>	3 740 <sup>e</sup>	3 720 <sup>e</sup>	3 580 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	-	~	-	-	-	-
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	70 <sup>e</sup>	50 <sup>e</sup>	30 <sup>e</sup>	60 <sup>e</sup>	70 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>
of which ADC	~	~	~	~	~	10 <sup>e</sup>
of which HRR	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	4 830 <sup>e</sup>	4 330 <sup>e</sup>	3 970 <sup>e</sup>	4 360 <sup>e</sup>	4 240 <sup>e</sup>	4 080 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	~	-	-	-	-	-
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	350 <sup>e</sup>	290 <sup>e</sup>	250 <sup>e</sup>	250 <sup>e</sup>	310 <sup>e</sup>	370 <sup>e</sup>
of which ADC	~	-	-	~	~	-
of which HRR	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Volunteer Reserve<sup>4,5</sup></b>	3 610 <sup>e</sup>	2 540 <sup>e</sup>	2 570 <sup>e</sup>	2 610 <sup>r</sup>	2 850	3 160
<b>Officers</b>	1 100 <sup>e</sup>	680 <sup>e</sup>	..	820	840	900
of which mobilised	..	..	..	20	30	20
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	50 <sup>e</sup>	40 <sup>e</sup>	50	70	80
of which ADC	..	..	..	~	10	10
of which HRR	..	..	..	-	-	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	2 520 <sup>e</sup>	1 870 <sup>e</sup>	..	1 790	2 000	2 250
of which mobilised	..	..	..	20	20	10
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	30 <sup>e</sup>	30 <sup>e</sup>	40	60	60
of which ADC	..	..	..	-	-	10
of which HRR	..	..	..	-	-	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve<sup>6</sup></b>	..	2 180	1 950	1 860	1 740	1 840
Officers	..	770	700	660	590	660
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary	..	630	550	510	480	550
Other Ranks	..	1 410	1 250	1 200	1 150	1 180
of which Royal Fleet Auxiliary	..	1 300	1 140	1 090	1 070	1 090
<b>University Royal Naval Units<sup>7</sup></b>	..	..	..	..	850 <sup>e</sup>	880 <sup>e</sup>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

1. Naval Service Reserve Forces includes trained and untrained Royal Fleet Reserve (RFR), Royal Naval Reserve (RNR), Royal Marine Reserve (RMR), Sponsored Reserve (SR), and University Royal Naval Units (URNU).
2. The Naval Service Regular Reserve is known as the Royal Fleet Reserve 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 Regular Reserve also includes a "serving" component who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve commitment. These commitments comprise mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR), plus Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Royal Fleet Reserve personnel on these fixed term commitments do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) target.
3. For more detailed statistics on the different commitment types available to Naval Service personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) please see Table 2 in the Defence Statistics Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR). Please note that the Naval Service also report FTRS personnel as part of their UK Armed Forces Full-Time population (for detailed statistics please see Tables 5a and 5b in the QPR). For further information on FTRS, plus an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
4. The Naval Service Volunteer Reserve is known as the Maritime Reserve and comprises trained and untrained RNR and RMR, and includes mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR) personnel, plus personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitment (ADC) contracts. All personnel in the Maritime Reserve count towards the Future Reserves 2020 target.
5. The Officer / Other Rank split is not available for the RMR for April 2012.
6. The Sponsored Reserve comprises the RNR Sponsored Reserve plus Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel on sponsored reserve contracts. The RFA is a civilian manned fleet and all personnel are employed on civilian contracts, however approximately 80 per cent are additionally on sponsored reserve contracts and are reported here as a subset of the Sponsored Reserve. The Defence Statistics' Quarterly Civilian Personnel Report publishes statistics on the entire RFA population. For more information on the RFA and sponsored reserve contracts please see the Glossary.
7. For information on the University Royal Naval Units (URNU) please see the Glossary.

Table 3 - Army Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year

	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Army Reserve Forces<sup>1</sup></b>	..	..	63 120 <sup>e</sup>	62 340 <sup>e</sup>	60 150 <sup>re</sup>	60 670 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Regular Reserve<sup>2</sup></b>	31 420 <sup>e</sup>	..	31 340 <sup>e</sup>	31 580 <sup>e</sup>	31 310 <sup>re</sup>	30 000 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Officers</b>	9 050 <sup>e</sup>	..	9 020 <sup>e</sup>	9 200 <sup>e</sup>	9 460 <sup>re</sup>	9 160 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	20	~	~	-	~	~
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	..	290 <sup>e</sup>	370 <sup>e</sup>	490 <sup>e</sup>	550 <sup>e</sup>
of which ADC	..	..	-	-	-	-
of which HRR	..	..	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	22 370 <sup>e</sup>	..	22 320 <sup>e</sup>	22 380 <sup>e</sup>	21 840 <sup>re</sup>	20 840 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	150	20	20	10	~	~
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	..	360 <sup>e</sup>	550 <sup>e</sup>	780 <sup>e</sup>	860 <sup>e</sup>
of which ADC	..	..	-	-	-	-
of which HRR	..	..	-	-	-	-
<b>Volunteer Reserve<sup>4,5</sup></b>	32 540	27 190 <sup>e</sup>	27 220 <sup>e</sup>	26 210 <sup>e</sup>	24 290 <sup>e</sup>	25 880 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Officers</b>	..	..	4 690 <sup>e</sup>	4 590 <sup>e</sup>	4 550 <sup>e</sup>	4 620 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	260	230	200	160	110	70
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	..	210 <sup>e</sup>	240 <sup>e</sup>	280 <sup>e</sup>	360 <sup>e</sup>
of which ADC	..	60	90	140	150	120
of which HRR	..	10	10	10	~	10
of which NRPS	210	510	400	290	200	120
of which EFI	..	~	~	~	~	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	..	..	22 530 <sup>e</sup>	21 620 <sup>e</sup>	19 740 <sup>e</sup>	21 270 <sup>e</sup>
of which mobilised	1 200	1 230	980	980	540	230
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	..	310 <sup>e</sup>	310 <sup>e</sup>	390 <sup>e</sup>	450 <sup>e</sup>
of which ADC	..	180	370	640	690	860
of which HRR	..	40	80	90	60	80
of which NRPS	870	950	820	660	500	320
of which EFI	..	20	20	20	~	-
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	..	90 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	50
Officers	..	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ranks	..	90 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>	90 <sup>e</sup>	50
<b>FTRS (of unknown origin)<sup>6</sup></b>	..	..	90	60	40	50
Officers	..		40	20	10	10
Other Ranks	..		60	40	30	40
<b>University Officer Training Corps<sup>7</sup></b>	4 720	4 120	4 360	4 400	4 420	4 680

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service) and Defence Manning (Army)

**Notes:**

1. Army Reserve Forces includes trained and untrained Army Regular Reserve, Army Volunteer Reserve, FTRS personnel from unknown origin, Sponsored Reserve, and University Officer Training Corps (UOTC).
2. 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 Regular Reserve also includes a "serving" component who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve commitment. These commitments include mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR), plus Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Regular Reserve personnel on these commitments do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) target.
3. For more detailed statistics reporting the different commitment types available to Army personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) please see Table 3 in the Defence Statistics' Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR). Please note that the Army also report FTRS personnel as part of their UK Armed Forces population (for detailed statistics please see Tables 5a and 5b in the QPR). For further information on FTRS, plus an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
4. The Volunteer Reserve comprises trained and untrained personnel. It includes mobilised and HRR, plus personnel serving on ADC and FTRS. Due to the nature of the Army ADC, it is possible for personnel to be on both ADC and HRR contracts simultaneously. In such cases personnel would be counted in both the ADC and HRR totals, but would only be counted once in Volunteer Reserve, Officers, and Other Ranks totals. Volunteer Reserve also includes Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS), Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI), and support and training staff for the UOTC. NRPS and EFI do not count towards the FR20 Volunteer Reserve target.
5. Figures for Total Volunteer Reserve prior to 2012 do not include Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on FTRS.
6. These personnel are on FTRS, however at the time of extract, Army was unable to identify whether they were Volunteer or Regular Reserve personnel. They are reported here as a separate category, but are included in the Army Reserve Forces Total. As a result of this "unknown origin" category, all Army FTRS figures are estimates.
7. From 2012 onwards, this figure includes students only; the support and training staff for the University Officer Training Corps (UOTC) and direct entry Officer Cadets are included in the figures for Volunteer Reserve. Prior to 2012 these figures include the support and training staff. For information on the UOTC please see the Glossary.

**Table 4 - Royal Air Force (RAF) Reserve Forces at 1 April in each year**

	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Royal Air Force Reserve Forces<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10 190</b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>9 910</b>	<b>10 060</b>	<b>10 340</b>
<b>Regular Reserve<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>7 470</b>	<b>7 080</b>	<b>7 160</b>	<b>7 120</b>	<b>6 940</b>
<b>Officers</b>	590	<b>520</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>
of which mobilised	10	10	10	10	10	10
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	140	130	160	230	280
of which ADC	..	40	40	50	30	30
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>6 950</b>	<b>6 600</b>	<b>6 660</b>	<b>6 580</b>	<b>6 390</b>
of which mobilised	10	20	10	20	30	20
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	160	160	200	270	340
of which ADC	..	10	10	10	10	10
of which HRR	..	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Volunteer Reserve<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>2 220</b>
<b>Officers</b>	..	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>340</b>
of which mobilised	~	10	10	10	10	10
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	40	40	50	60	70
of which ADC	..	10	10	10	10	20
of which HRR	..	10	10	20	10 <sup>r</sup>	10
<b>Other Ranks</b>	..	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 880</b>
of which mobilised	20	70	60	80	180	30
of which FTRS <sup>3</sup>	..	110	110	110	130	180
of which ADC	..	~	10	10	10	10
of which HRR	..	20	10	10	10 <sup>r</sup>	10
<b>Sponsored Reserve</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>160</b>
Officers	..	40	40	40	50	60
Other Ranks	..	60	60	60	80	100
<b>University Air Squadrons<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 020</b>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

- Royal Air Force Reserve Forces includes trained and untrained Royal Air Force (RAF) Regular Reserve, Volunteer Reserves, Sponsored Reserve (SR), and University Air Squadrons (UAS).
- 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 Regular Reserve also includes a "serving" component who have applied to return to military service on a fixed term reserve commitment. These commitments include mobilised and High Readiness Reserve (HRR), plus Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Regular Reserve personnel on these fixed term commitments do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) target.
- For more detailed statistics reporting the different commitment types available to RAF personnel serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) please see Table 4 in the Defence Statistics' Quarterly Personnel Report (QPR). Please note that the RAF also report FTRS personnel as part of their UK Armed Forces population (for detailed statistics please see Tables 5a and 5b in the QPR). For further information on FTRS, plus an explanation of the different commitments, please see the Glossary.
- The RAF Volunteer Reserve comprises trained and untrained personnel and includes mobilised and HRR personnel, plus personnel serving on FTRS and ADC. All personnel in the RAF Volunteer Reserve count towards the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) target.
- For information on the University Air Squadrons (UAS) please see the Glossary.

**Table 5 - Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Forces by sex and Service at 1 April 2015**

	All Services	Maritime Reserve	Army Reserve (Group A) plus VR FTRS	Royal Air Force Reserves
<b>Total FR20 Volunteer Reserve<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>30 810<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>25 440<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 220</b>
Male	26 590 <sup>e</sup>	2 660	22 110 <sup>e</sup>	1 820
Female	4 220 <sup>e</sup>	500	3 330 <sup>e</sup>	400
<i>percentage Female</i>	13.7 <sup>e</sup>	15.8	13.1 <sup>e</sup>	17.9
<b>Officers</b>	<b>5 740<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>900</b>	<b>4 490<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>340</b>
Male	4 690 <sup>e</sup>	760	3 670 <sup>e</sup>	260
Female	1 050 <sup>e</sup>	150	820 <sup>e</sup>	80
<i>percentage Female</i>	18.3 <sup>e</sup>	16.4	18.4 <sup>e</sup>	22.6
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>25 080<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>20 940<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 880</b>
Male	21 900 <sup>e</sup>	1 900	18 440 <sup>e</sup>	1 560
Female	3 180 <sup>e</sup>	350	2 500 <sup>e</sup>	320
<i>percentage Female</i>	12.7 <sup>e</sup>	15.6	11.9 <sup>e</sup>	17.1

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

1. Includes trained and untrained personnel. For a full description of who is included in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve please see pages 4, 5 & 6.
2. Army Reserve Volunteer Reserve figures have been reported as estimates due to approx 50 FTRS personnel who the Army were unable to identify whether they were Volunteer Reserve or Regular Reserve at the time the data was extracted.

**Table 6 - Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Forces by ethnic origin and Service at 1 April 2015**

	All Services	Maritime Reserve	Army Reserve (Group A) plus VR FTRS	Royal Air Force Reserves
<b>Total FR20 Volunteer Reserve<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>30 810<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>25 440<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 220</b>
of which Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic <sup>2</sup>	1 490 <sup>e</sup>	90	1 320 <sup>e</sup>	80
<i>percentage BAME<sup>3</sup></i>	4.9 <sup>e</sup>	2.8	5.3 <sup>e</sup>	3.9
of which White	28 850 <sup>e</sup>	2 970	23 890 <sup>e</sup>	1 990
of which Unknown	470 <sup>e</sup>	100	230 <sup>e</sup>	150
<b>Officers</b>	<b>5 740<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>900</b>	<b>4 490<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>340</b>
of which Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic	200 <sup>e</sup>	30	170 <sup>e</sup>	~
<i>percentage BAME</i>	3.6 <sup>e</sup>	3.0	3.8 <sup>e</sup>	~
of which White	5 430 <sup>e</sup>	870	4 270 <sup>e</sup>	290
of which Unknown	100 <sup>e</sup>	10	50 <sup>e</sup>	40
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>25 080<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>20 940<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 880</b>
of which Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic	1 290 <sup>e</sup>	60	1 150 <sup>e</sup>	80
<i>percentage BAME</i>	5.2 <sup>e</sup>	2.7	5.6 <sup>e</sup>	4.2
of which White	23 420 <sup>e</sup>	2 100	19 610 <sup>e</sup>	1 700
of which Unknown	370 <sup>e</sup>	90	180 <sup>e</sup>	100

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Notes:**

1. Includes trained and untrained personnel. For a full description of who is included in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve please see pages 4, 5 & 6.
2. For an explanation of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic please see the Glossary.
3. Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic figures and percentages are based on those with a declared and known ethnic origin. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.
4. Army Reserve Volunteer Reserve figures have been reported as estimates due to approx 50 FTRS personnel who the Army were unable to identify whether they were Volunteer Reserve or Regular Reserve at the time the data was extracted.

Table 7 - Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Forces by age and Service at 1 April 2015

	All Services		Maritime Reserve		Army Reserve (Group A) plus VR FTRS		Royal Air Force Reserves	
		%		%		%		%
<b>Total FR20 Volunteer Reserve<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>30 810<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25 440<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>100</b>
under 20	640 <sup>e</sup>	2.1 <sup>e</sup>	200	6.2	410 <sup>e</sup>	1.6 <sup>e</sup>	30	1.2
20 - 24	3 960 <sup>e</sup>	12.8 <sup>e</sup>	330	10.5	3 470 <sup>e</sup>	13.6 <sup>e</sup>	160	7.2
25 - 29	5 040 <sup>e</sup>	16.4 <sup>e</sup>	490	15.5	4 290 <sup>e</sup>	16.9 <sup>e</sup>	260	11.7
30 - 34	4 320 <sup>e</sup>	14.0 <sup>e</sup>	460	14.5	3 640 <sup>e</sup>	14.3 <sup>e</sup>	230	10.2
35 - 39	3 610 <sup>e</sup>	11.7 <sup>e</sup>	340	10.8	3 030 <sup>e</sup>	11.9 <sup>e</sup>	240	10.9
40 - 44	4 190 <sup>e</sup>	13.6 <sup>e</sup>	360	11.5	3 540 <sup>e</sup>	13.9 <sup>e</sup>	290	13.2
45 - 49	4 300 <sup>e</sup>	14.0 <sup>e</sup>	380	12.1	3 460 <sup>e</sup>	13.6 <sup>e</sup>	460	20.9
50 - 54	3 160 <sup>e</sup>	10.3 <sup>e</sup>	390	12.3	2 460 <sup>e</sup>	9.7 <sup>e</sup>	320	14.4
55 - 59	1 420 <sup>e</sup>	4.6 <sup>e</sup>	190	6.0	1 040 <sup>e</sup>	4.1 <sup>e</sup>	180	8.2
60 and over	170 <sup>e</sup>	0.6 <sup>e</sup>	20	0.5	110 <sup>e</sup>	0.4 <sup>e</sup>	50	2.1
<b>Officers</b>	<b>5 740<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 490<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>
under 20	20 <sup>e</sup>	0.3 <sup>e</sup>	-	-	20 <sup>e</sup>	0.3 <sup>e</sup>	-	-
20 - 24	250 <sup>e</sup>	4.4 <sup>e</sup>	10	1.0	240 <sup>e</sup>	5.4 <sup>e</sup>	~	~
25 - 29	380 <sup>e</sup>	6.6 <sup>e</sup>	60	6.2	310 <sup>e</sup>	7.0 <sup>e</sup>	10	2.6
30 - 34	630 <sup>e</sup>	11.0 <sup>e</sup>	110	11.8	500 <sup>e</sup>	11.2 <sup>e</sup>	20	6.5
35 - 39	630 <sup>e</sup>	11.0 <sup>e</sup>	110	12.4	500 <sup>e</sup>	11.1 <sup>e</sup>	20	6.5
40 - 44	760 <sup>e</sup>	13.2 <sup>e</sup>	140	15.9	570 <sup>e</sup>	12.7 <sup>e</sup>	40	13.2
45 - 49	1 070 <sup>e</sup>	18.7 <sup>e</sup>	170	19.0	830 <sup>e</sup>	18.5 <sup>e</sup>	70	20.2
50 - 54	1 070 <sup>e</sup>	18.7 <sup>e</sup>	190	21.3	810 <sup>e</sup>	18.0 <sup>e</sup>	70	21.1
55 - 59	820 <sup>e</sup>	14.2 <sup>e</sup>	100	11.2	640 <sup>e</sup>	14.4 <sup>e</sup>	70	20.8
60 and over	110 <sup>e</sup>	1.9 <sup>e</sup>	10	1.1	70 <sup>e</sup>	1.5 <sup>e</sup>	30	8.5
<b>Other Ranks</b>	<b>25 080<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20 940<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>100</b>
under 20	620 <sup>e</sup>	2.5 <sup>e</sup>	200	8.7	400 <sup>e</sup>	1.9 <sup>e</sup>	30	1.4
20 - 24	3 700 <sup>e</sup>	14.8 <sup>e</sup>	320	14.2	3 230 <sup>e</sup>	15.4 <sup>e</sup>	160	8.4
25 - 29	4 660 <sup>e</sup>	18.6 <sup>e</sup>	430	19.3	3 980 <sup>e</sup>	19.0 <sup>e</sup>	250	13.4
30 - 34	3 690 <sup>e</sup>	14.7 <sup>e</sup>	350	15.6	3 140 <sup>e</sup>	15.0 <sup>e</sup>	200	10.9
35 - 39	2 980 <sup>e</sup>	11.9 <sup>e</sup>	230	10.1	2 530 <sup>e</sup>	12.1 <sup>e</sup>	220	11.7
40 - 44	3 430 <sup>e</sup>	13.7 <sup>e</sup>	220	9.8	2 970 <sup>e</sup>	14.2 <sup>e</sup>	250	13.2
45 - 49	3 240 <sup>e</sup>	12.9 <sup>e</sup>	210	9.4	2 630 <sup>e</sup>	12.6 <sup>e</sup>	400	21.0
50 - 54	2 090 <sup>e</sup>	8.3 <sup>e</sup>	200	8.7	1 650 <sup>e</sup>	7.9 <sup>e</sup>	250	13.2
55 - 59	600 <sup>e</sup>	2.4 <sup>e</sup>	90	4.0	400 <sup>e</sup>	1.9 <sup>e</sup>	110	5.9
60 and over	60 <sup>e</sup>	0.3 <sup>e</sup>	10	0.3	40 <sup>e</sup>	0.2 <sup>e</sup>	20	1.0

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

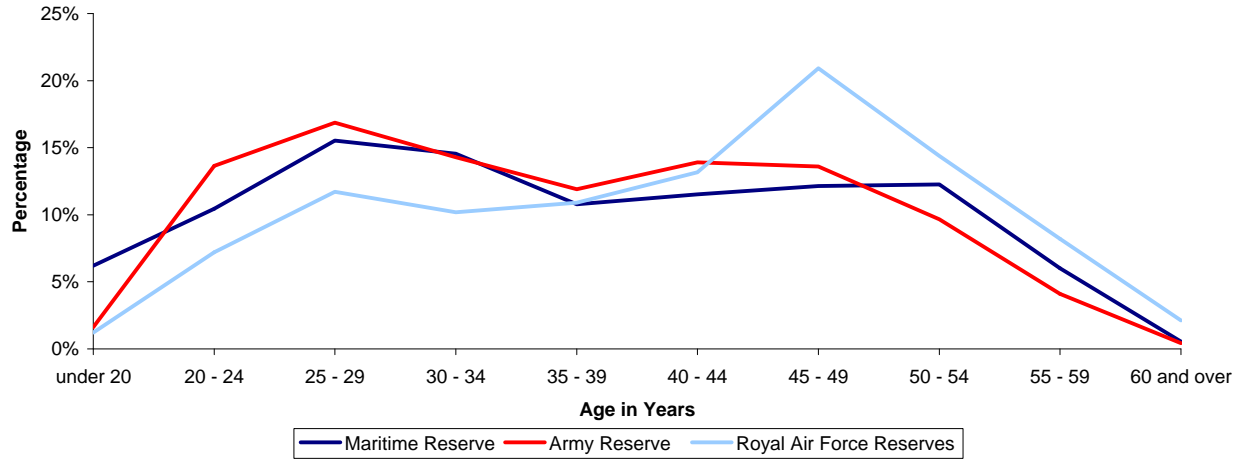
**Notes:**

1. For a full description of who is included in the FR20 Volunteer Reserve please see Pages 4, 5 & 6
2. Army Reserve Volunteer Reserve figures have been reported as estimates due to approx 50 FTRS personnel who the Army were unable to identify whether they were Volunteer Reserve or Regular Reserve at the time the data was extracted.

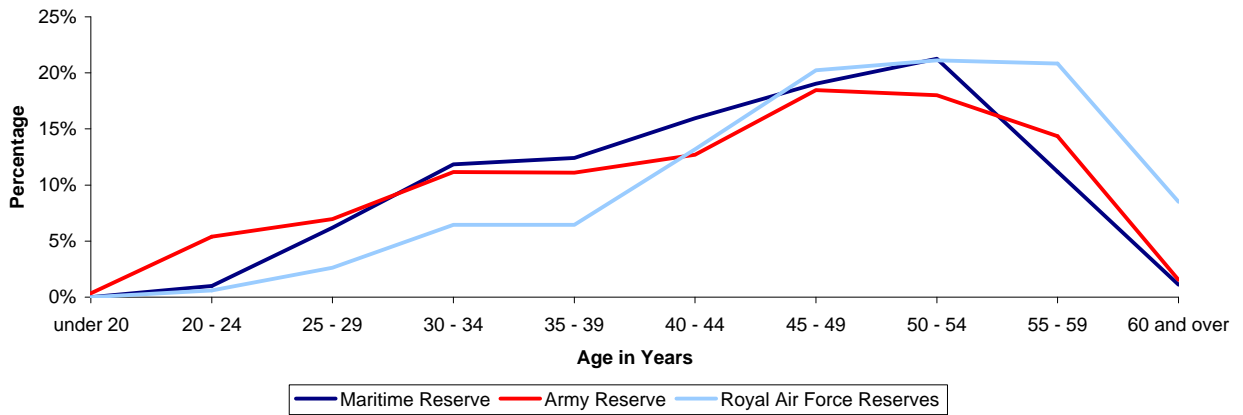
Percentages are calculated from unrounded data



**Graph 7.1 Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Strength, trained and untrained, by Age and Service at 1 April 2015**



**Graph 7.2 Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Officer Strength, trained and untrained, by Age and Service at 1 April 2015**



**Graph 7.3 Future Reserves 2020 Volunteer Reserve Other Ranks Strength, trained and untrained, by Age and Service at 1 April 2015**

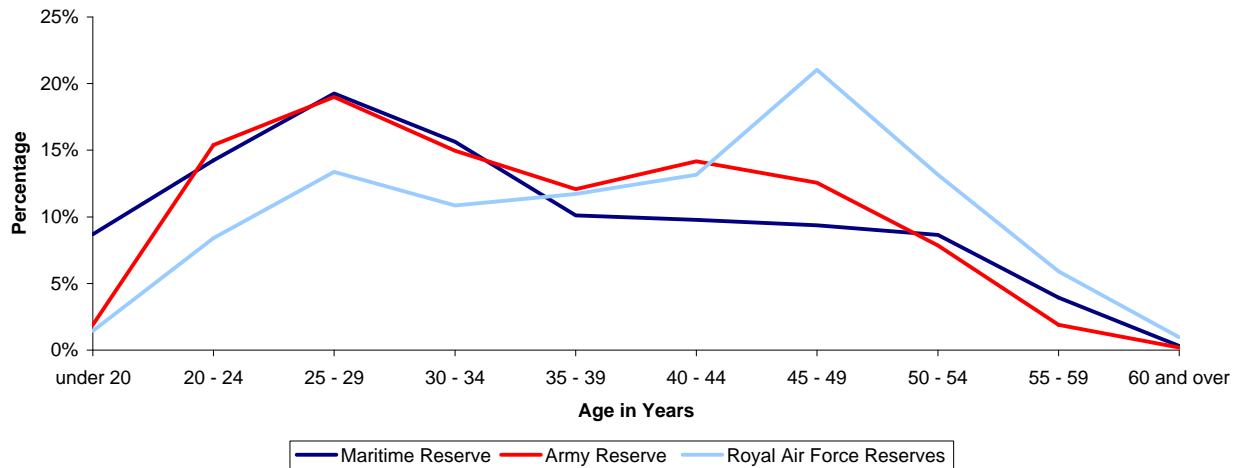


Table 8a - Strength of the Community Cadet Forces, at 1 April each year

	Number				
	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015
<b>Community Cadet Forces<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>108 530</b>	<b>111 090</b>	<b>118 790</b>	<b>114 050</b>	<b>112 750</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>87 800</b>	<b>88 860</b>	<b>91 090</b>	<b>88 260</b>	<b>88 450</b>
Male Cadets	63 080	63 720	65 320	62 090	61 200
Female Cadets	24 720	25 140	25 770	26 170	27 240
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>20 740</b>	<b>22 230</b>	<b>27 700</b>	<b>25 790</b>	<b>24 300</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	15 380	16 320	19 900	18 350	17 410
Female Adult Volunteer	5 360	5 910	7 800	7 440	6 890
<b>Sea Cadet Corps<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16 350</b>	<b>11 910</b>	<b>19 560</b>	<b>19 550</b>	<b>18 930</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>12 280</b>	<b>8 310</b>	<b>13 740</b>	<b>13 630</b>	<b>13 710</b>
Male Cadets	7 730	5 500	8 870	8 730	8 690
Female Cadets	4 550	2 810	4 860	4 900	5 020
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>4 070</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>5 820</b>	<b>5 920</b>	<b>5 230</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	2 690	2 470	3 730	3 810	3 540
Female Adult Volunteer	1 380	1 130	2 090	2 110	1 690
<b>Army Cadet Force</b>	<b>52 010</b>	<b>56 450</b>	<b>53 660</b>	<b>50 480</b>	<b>50 540</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>44 050</b>	<b>46 990</b>	<b>43 860</b>	<b>41 040</b>	<b>41 370</b>
Male Cadets	31 950	33 540	31 780	28 940	28 410
Female Cadets	12 090	13 460	12 090	12 100	12 960
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>7 960</b>	<b>9 450</b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>9 440</b>	<b>9 170</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	5 980	6 830	7 080	6 790	6 530
Female Adult Volunteer	1 990	2 620	2 710	2 650	2 640
<b>Air Training Corps</b>	<b>40 170</b>	<b>42 740</b>	<b>45 570</b>	<b>44 020</b>	<b>43 270</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>31 470</b>	<b>33 560</b>	<b>33 490</b>	<b>33 590</b>	<b>33 370</b>
Male Cadets	23 400	24 690	24 660	24 420	24 100
Female Cadets	8 070	8 870	8 820	9 170	9 270
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>8 700</b>	<b>9 180</b>	<b>12 080</b>	<b>10 430</b>	<b>9 900</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	6 720	7 020	9 090	7 750	7 340
Female Adult Volunteer	1 980	2 160	3 000	2 680	2 570

Source: People RFC

1. From 1 April 2011, Sea Cadet Corps figures include juniors (10-11 year olds) whereas they were previously excluded.

Table 8b - Strength of the Combined Cadet Force, at 1 April each year

	Number				
	1900	2010	2013	2014	2015
<b>Combined Cadet Force</b>	<b>44 600</b>	<b>46 210</b>	<b>46 430</b>	<b>45 760</b>	<b>45 520</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>42 460</b>	<b>44 130</b>	<b>44 320</b>	<b>42 950</b>	<b>42 430</b>
Male Cadets	31 840	32 220	31 460	30 200	29 420
Female Cadets	10 620	11 910	12 870	12 750	13 010
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>2 140</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>2 110</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>3 080</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	1 690	1 520	1 520	2 040	2 280
Female Adult Volunteer	460	570	590	770	810
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>5 560</b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>5 840</b>	<b>5 830</b>	<b>6 090</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>5 250</b>	<b>5 660</b>	<b>5 560</b>	<b>5 370</b>	<b>5 460</b>
Male Cadets	3 820	3 860	3 620	3 550	3 670
Female Cadets	1 440	1 800	1 940	1 820	1 790
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>620</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	240	240	200	320	430
Female Adult Volunteer	80	90	80	140	190
<b>Army</b>	<b>28 920</b>	<b>29 970</b>	<b>30 540</b>	<b>30 590</b>	<b>30 750</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>27 580</b>	<b>28 780</b>	<b>29 340</b>	<b>28 880</b>	<b>28 910</b>
Male Cadets	20 620	21 010	20 790	20 160	19 820
Female Cadets	6 960	7 760	8 540	8 730	9 100
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>1 840</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	1 090	890	880	1 280	1 400
Female Adult Volunteer	240	310	320	420	440
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>10 140</b>	<b>10 240</b>	<b>10 050</b>	<b>9 340</b>	<b>8 680</b>
<b>Cadets</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>9 430</b>	<b>8 690</b>	<b>8 060</b>
Male Cadets	7 400	7 350	7 040	6 490	5 940
Female Cadets	2 220	2 350	2 380	2 200	2 120
<b>Cadet Force Adult Volunteer</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>630</b>
Male Adult Volunteer	360	380	430	440	440
Female Adult Volunteer	140	160	190	210	190

Source: People RFC

**Table 9 - Strength of Community Cadet Forces Cadets<sup>1</sup> by Service, age and sex, at 1 April 2015**

	Number			Percentage in category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Community Cadet Forces</b>	<b>88 450</b>	<b>61 200</b>	<b>27 240</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
10	1 290	810	480	1%	1%	2%
11	2 070	1 380	690	2%	2%	3%
12	6 710	4 720	1 980	8%	8%	7%
13	16 080	11 530	4 560	18%	19%	17%
14	18 280	12 850	5 430	21%	21%	20%
15	17 610	11 880	5 720	20%	19%	21%
16	13 320	8 920	4 400	15%	15%	16%
17	8 770	6 060	2 710	10%	10%	10%
18	3 310	2 310	1 000	4%	4%	4%
19	1 000	720	280	1%	1%	1%
<b>Sea Cadet Corps<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13 710</b>	<b>8 690</b>	<b>5 020</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
10	1 290	810	480	9%	9%	10%
11	2 070	1 380	690	15%	16%	14%
12	1 970	1 280	690	14%	15%	14%
13	2 150	1 370	780	16%	16%	16%
14	2 030	1 260	770	15%	14%	15%
15	1 790	1 090	700	13%	13%	14%
16	1 430	890	540	10%	10%	11%
17	970	610	360	7%	7%	7%
<i>of which</i>						
<b>Sea Cadets</b>	<b>12 090</b>	<b>7 340</b>	<b>4 750</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
10	1 290	810	480	11%	11%	10%
11	2 070	1 380	690	17%	19%	14%
12	1 960	1 270	690	16%	17%	15%
13	1 900	1 160	750	16%	16%	16%
14	1 640	940	700	14%	13%	15%
15	1 400	760	640	12%	10%	13%
16	1 080	610	470	9%	8%	10%
17	750	420	330	6%	6%	7%
<b>Royal Marine Cadets</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	10	10	-	0%	0%	-
13	250	210	30	15%	16%	12%
14	400	320	80	25%	24%	28%
15	390	330	60	24%	24%	24%
16	350	280	70	21%	21%	25%
17	230	200	30	14%	15%	11%
<b>Army Cadet Force<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>41 370</b>	<b>28 410</b>	<b>12 960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	3 390	2 440	950	8%	9%	7%
13	8 320	5 900	2 420	20%	21%	19%
14	9 660	6 640	3 010	23%	23%	23%
15	8 480	5 660	2 820	20%	20%	22%
16	6 200	4 120	2 090	15%	14%	16%
17	3 770	2 590	1 180	9%	9%	9%
18	1 540	1 060	480	4%	4%	4%
<b>Air Training Corps<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>33 370</b>	<b>24 100</b>	<b>9 270</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	1 340	1 000	340	4%	4%	4%
13	5 610	4 260	1 350	17%	18%	15%
14	6 590	4 950	1 640	20%	21%	18%
15	7 330	5 130	2 200	22%	21%	24%
16	5 690	3 920	1 770	17%	16%	19%
17	4 030	2 870	1 160	12%	12%	13%
18	1 770	1 250	520	5%	5%	6%
19	1 000	720	280	3%	3%	3%

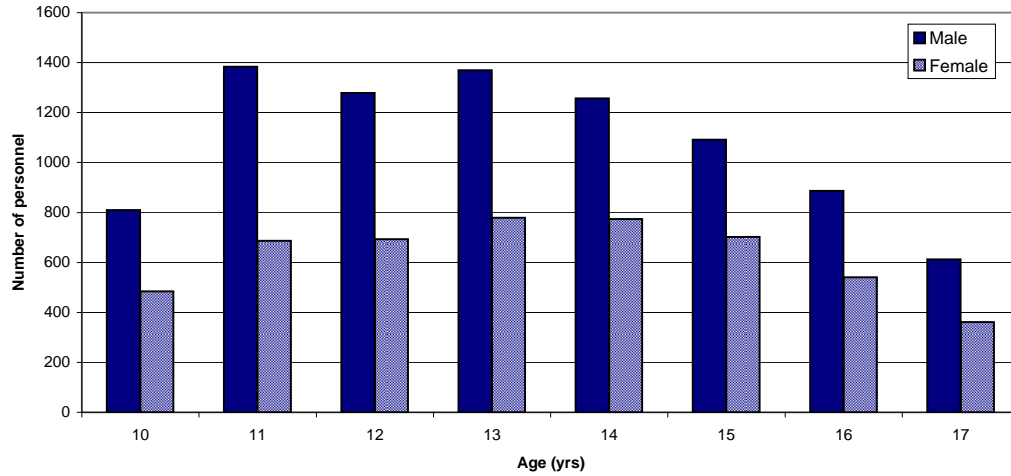
Source: People (RF&C), Single Services

**Notes:**

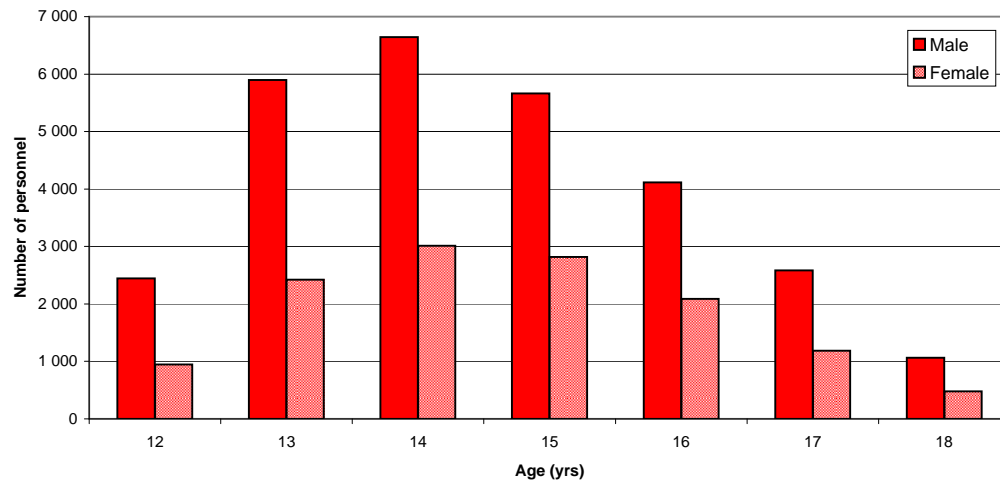
1. Totals include all Community Cadets but exclude all Community Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.
2. The lower age limit for the Sea Cadet Corps is 10 years (12 for Royal Marines Cadets) and the upper age limit is their 18th birthday.
3. The lower age limit for the Army Cadet Force is 12 years and in Year 8 and the upper age limit is 18 years and 9 months.
4. The lower age limit for the Air Training Corps is 12 years and in Year 8 and the upper age limit is their 20th birthday.

Strength of Single Service Cadet Forces<sup>1</sup> by Service, age and sex at 1 April 2015

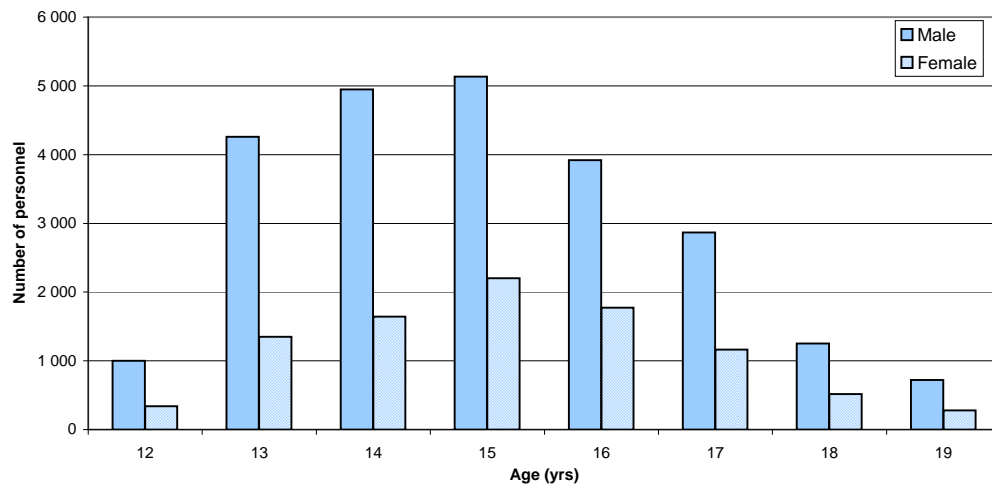
Graph 9.1: Sea Cadet Corps by age<sup>2</sup> and sex at 1 April 2015



Graph 9.2: Army Cadet Force by age<sup>3</sup> and sex at 1 April 2015



Graph 9.3: Air Training Corps by age<sup>4</sup> and sex at 1 April 2015



Notes:

1. Totals include all Single Service Cadet Forces but exclude all Instructors.
2. The lower age limit for the Sea Cadet Corp is 12 years (13 for Royal Marines Cadets) and the upper age limit is their 18th birthday.
3. The lower age limit for the Army Cadet Force is 12 years and in Year 8 and the upper age limit is 18 years and 9 months.
4. The lower age limit for the Air Training Corps is 12 years and Year 8 and the upper age limit is their 20th birthday.

Table 10 - Strength of Combined Cadet Force Cadets<sup>1</sup> by Service, age<sup>2</sup> and sex, at 1 April 2015

	Number			Percentage in category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Combined Cadet Force</b>	<b>42 430</b>	<b>29 420</b>	<b>13 010</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	290	210	80	1%	1%	1%
13	3 650	2 510	1 140	9%	9%	9%
14	10 220	6 960	3 260	24%	24%	25%
15	12 030	8 280	3 750	28%	28%	29%
16	8 240	5 750	2 490	19%	20%	19%
17	5 390	3 780	1 610	13%	13%	12%
18 and over	2 620	1 930	690	6%	7%	5%
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>5 460</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	~	~	-	~	~	-
13	260	170	80	5%	5%	5%
14	1 100	730	370	20%	20%	21%
15	1 620	1 060	550	30%	29%	31%
16	1 280	880	390	23%	24%	22%
17	840	580	260	15%	16%	14%
18 and over	380	240	130	7%	7%	7%
<i>of which:</i>						
<b>Royal Navy</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>2 940</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	~	~	-	~	~	-
13	250	160	80	5%	5%	5%
14	990	640	350	21%	22%	21%
15	1 340	830	510	29%	28%	30%
16	1 060	680	370	23%	23%	22%
17	670	430	240	15%	15%	14%
18 and over	320	190	130	7%	6%	8%
<b>Royal Marines</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	10	10	-	1%	1%	-
14	110	90	20	13%	12%	18%
15	270	230	40	33%	32%	41%
16	220	200	20	26%	27%	22%
17	160	150	20	20%	20%	16%
18 and over	60	60	~	7%	8%	0%
<b>Army</b>	<b>28 910</b>	<b>19 820</b>	<b>9 100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	220	150	70	1%	1%	1%
13	2 840	1 940	900	10%	10%	10%
14	7 450	5 010	2 440	26%	25%	27%
15	8 140	5 540	2 600	28%	28%	29%
16	5 230	3 610	1 630	18%	18%	18%
17	3 380	2 340	1 040	12%	12%	11%
18 and over	1 650	1 230	420	6%	6%	5%
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>5 940</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	60	50	10	1%	1%	0%
13	560	400	150	7%	7%	7%
14	1 670	1 230	440	21%	21%	21%
15	2 270	1 680	590	28%	28%	28%
16	1 730	1 260	470	21%	21%	22%
17	1 170	860	320	15%	14%	15%
18 and over	600	460	140	7%	8%	7%

Source: People (RF&C), Single Services

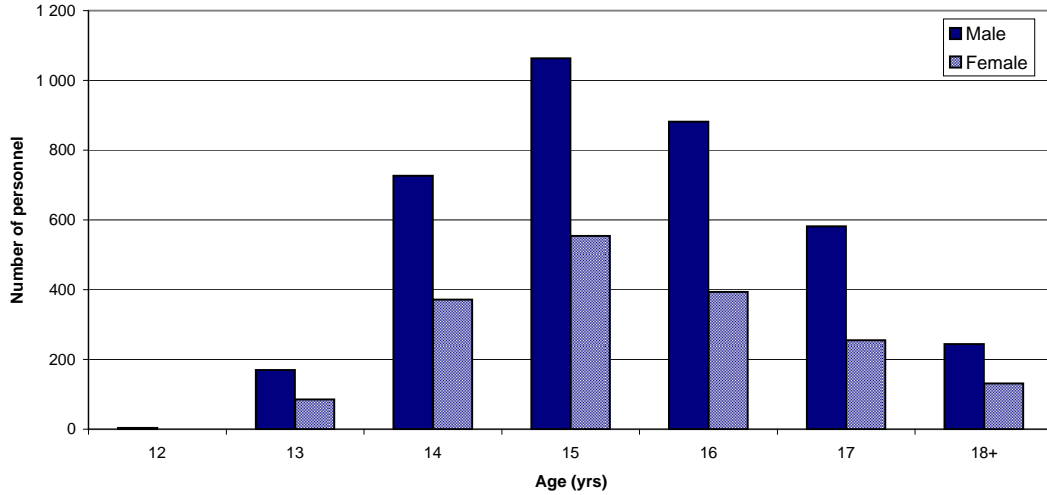
**Notes:**

1. Totals include all Combined Cadet Force Cadets but exclude all Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.
2. The lower age limit for the Combined Cadet Force is 12 years old and the upper age limit relates to the end of the summer holidays of their final year of school.

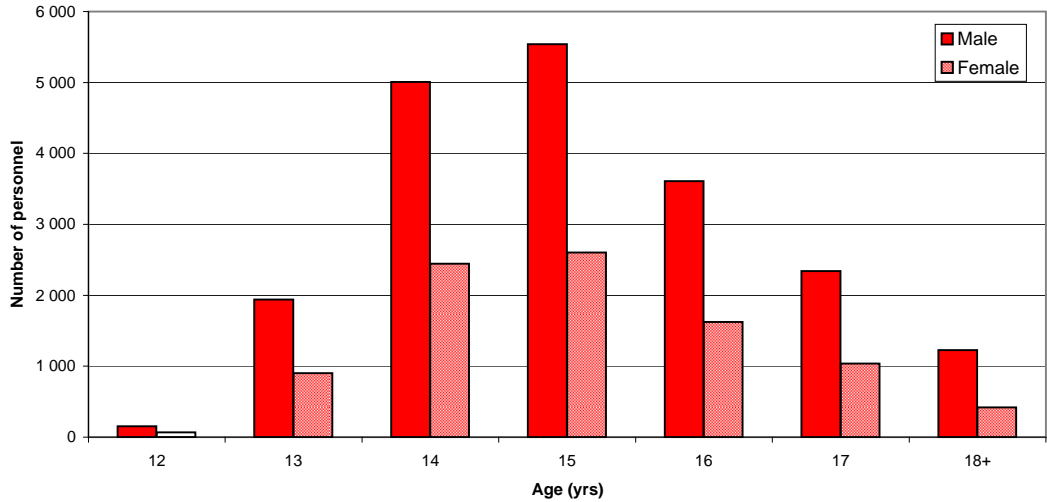
- denotes zero or rounded to zero, percentages are not shown.

Strength of Combined Cadet Force<sup>1</sup> by service, age<sup>2</sup> and sex at 1 April 2015

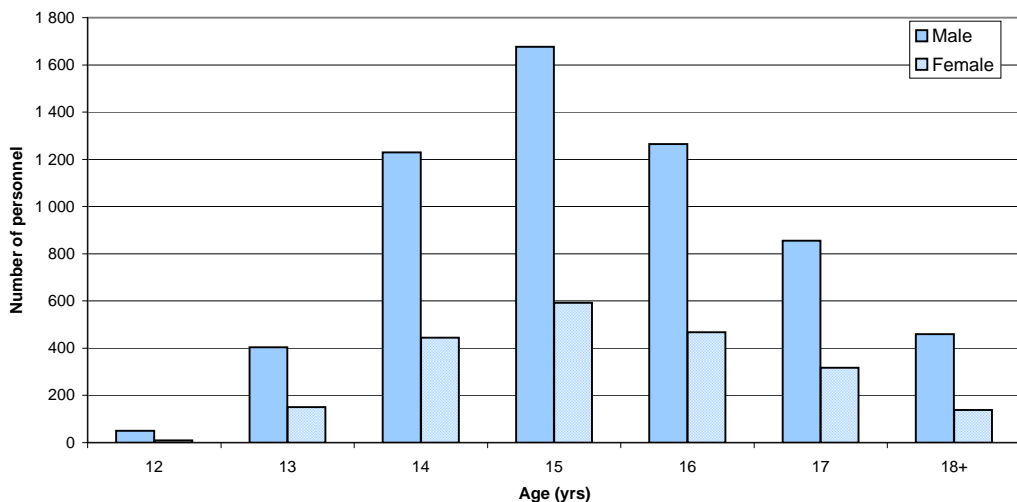
Graph 10.1: Naval Service Cadets by age and sex at 1 April 2015



Graph 10.2: Army Cadets by age and sex at 1 April 2015



Graph 10.3: Royal Air Force Cadets by age and sex at 1 April 2015



Notes:

1. Totals include all Combined Cadet Forces Cadets but exclude all Combined Cadet Force instructors.

2. The lower age limit for the Combined Cadet Force is 12 years old and the upper age limit relates to the end of the summer holidays of their final year of school.

**Table 11a - Strength of Community Cadet Force Adult Volunteers (CFAV) by Service and sex, at 1 April 2015**

	Number			Percentage in category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Community Cadet Forces Adult Volunteers</b>	<b>24 300</b>	<b>17 410</b>	<b>6 890</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	16 230	11 890	4 340	67%	68%	63%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	8 070	5 510	2 560	33%	32%	37%
<b>Sea Cadet Corps</b>	<b>5 230</b>	<b>3 540</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	4 000	2 740	1 260	77%	77%	75%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	1 220	800	430	23%	23%	25%
<b>Army Cadet Force</b>	<b>9 170</b>	<b>6 530</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	8 100	5 930	2 180	88%	91%	82%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	1 070	600	470	12%	9%	18%
<b>Air Training Corps</b>	<b>9 900</b>	<b>7 340</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	4 120	3 220	900	42%	44%	35%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	5 780	4 110	1 660	58%	56%	65%

Source: People (RF&C), Single Services

**Table 11b - Strength of Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers (CFAV) by Service and sex, at 1 April 2015**

	Number			Percentage in category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Combined Cadet Force Adult Volunteers</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>2 280</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	530	380	150	84%	88%	77%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	100	50	40	16%	12%	23%
<b>Royal Navy</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	480	340	140	85%	87%	79%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	90	50	40	15%	13%	21%
<b>Royal Marines</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	40	40	~	80%	90%	~
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	10	~	10	20%	~	60%
<b>Army</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	1 580	1 240	340	86%	88%	78%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	260	160	100	14%	12%	22%
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Uniformed Adult Volunteer	600	420	180	96%	95%	96%
Non-Uniformed Adult Volunteer	30	20	10	4%	5%	4%

Source: People (RF&C), Single Services



# 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.

**Air Training Corps** aims to promote and encourage an interest in aviation and the Royal Air Force among young people up to the age of 20, by providing training which may be useful in the services and civilian life. The ATC is a voluntary youth organisation that encourages and develops qualities of leadership and good citizenship.

**Army Cadet Force** is one of the country's largest voluntary youth organisations. It is also one of the oldest, having celebrated its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2010. The ACF offers young people up to the age of 18 years 9 months a broad range of challenging, educational and adventurous activities which help them develop physically, mentally and socially.

**Army Reserve (Group A and VR FTRS)** are the element of the Army Volunteer Reserve that are counted towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. Army Reserve (Group A and VR FTRS) includes mobilised and High Readiness Reserves, plus Army Reserve personnel serving on ADC and FTRS. Army Volunteer Reserve personnel serving on NRPS contracts, plus UOTC, Sponsored Reserve and EFI personnel, are excluded from the Army FR20 population. The FR20 trained strength target for the Army is 30,000 personnel.

**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**.

**Cadets** The Ministry of Defence sponsors and supports four cadet forces (voluntary youth organisations). They offer challenging activities for young people and prepare them to play an active part in the community while developing valuable life skills. No member of the cadet forces is liable for military call up. The cadet forces comprise:

- Sea Cadets
- Army Cadet Force
- Air Training Corps
- Combined Cadet Force

**Cadet Force Adult Volunteers** The Cadet Forces could not exist without the support of adults who volunteer to help train cadets, run meetings, activities and events. They give cadets the chance to get involved in activities ranging from canoeing to rock climbing, navigation to flying, and first aid to Duke of Edinburgh's Award. No previous military experience is necessary and adult volunteers are not liable for military call up.

**Combined Cadet Force** is a unique educational partnership which operates in schools across the UK. Through military-themed activities, cadets have the opportunity to develop skills such as leadership, self-reliance, resourcefulness, endurance and perseverance. CCF contingents contain one or more sections from the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines or the Royal Air Force, and promote the aims and values of the services they represent.

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

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

- **Full Commitment (FC)** fulfils the same range of duties and deployment liability as a regular Service person;
- **Limited Commitment (LC)** serves at one location but can be detached for up to 35 days a year;

- **Home Commitment (HC)** is employed at one location and cannot be detached elsewhere.

Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently:

- The Naval Service predominantly uses FTRS to backfill gapped regular posts. However, they do have a small number of FTRS personnel that are not deployable for operations overseas. There is no distinction made in terms of fulfilling baseline liability posts between FTRS Full Commitment (FC), Limited Commitment (LC) and Home Commitment (HC).
- The Army employ FTRS(FC) 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).

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

**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 who accept an increased liability for call-out, 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.

**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 for the Regular Forces in April 2006 for RAF, November 2006 for Naval Service and April 2007 for Army.

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

**Maritime Reserve** is the Volunteer Reserve element of the Naval Service that count towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. They comprise the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Marine Reserve and include mobilised and High Readiness Maritime Reserve personnel, plus Maritime Reserve personnel serving on FTRS and ADC. The FR20 Trained Strength target for the Maritime Reserve is 3,100.

**Ministry of Defence** The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for the development and implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

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

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

**Naval Service Reserve Force** is the total amount of all reserve forces personnel in the Naval Service. It comprises the Royal Fleet Reserve, the Maritime Reserve, the Sponsored Reserve, and the University Royal Naval Units. It includes trained and untrained personnel.

**Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS)** are members of the Army Volunteer Reserve Force employed on a full time basis. The NRPS comprises Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and soldiers posted to units to assist with the training, administrative and special duties within the Army Reserve. Typical jobs are Permanent Staff Administration Officer and Regimental Administration Officer. Since 2010, these contracts are being discontinued in favour of FTRS (Home Commitment) contracts. 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** are members of the Armed Forces who are not Officers (but Other Ranks do include Non-Commissioned Officers). The equivalent group in the Royal Navy is known as "Ratings".

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

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

**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.

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

**RMR** see **Royal Marine Reserve**.

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

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

**Royal Air Force Reserve Force** is the total amount of all reserve forces personnel in the Royal Air Force. It comprises regular and volunteer reserve personnel, plus sponsored reserve, and the University Air Squadrons.

**Royal Air Force Reserves** is the element of the RAF Volunteer Reserve that counts towards the Future Reserve 2020 (FR20) programme. It includes mobilised and Volunteer Reserve personnel on High Readiness Reserve (HRR), ADC and FTRS. The RAF Reserves FR20 trained strength target is 1,800 personnel.

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

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

**Royal Marine 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 Marine Reserve they make up the **Maritime Reserve**.

**Sea Cadets** (including Royal Marines cadets) aims to give young people up to the age of 18, the best start in life through adventurous nautical activity. Sea Cadets is a voluntary youth organisation which is sponsored by and follows the customs and traditions of the Royal Navy.

**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). Although it is possible for Regular Reserve to be on a High Readiness Reserve (HRR) contract, in practice this rarely happens. Serving Regular Reserve personnel do not count towards the Future Reserve 2020 targets.

**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)

**Territorial Army** The Defence Reform Act, achieving Royal Assent on 14 May 2014, renamed the Territorial Army the Army Reserve.

**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, Naval activated Reservists, 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 Service Units** Members of these units are 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. The Units 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.

**University Royal Naval Units** (URNU) are a Royal Navy training establishment connected to a university. The aim of the URNU is to provide an insight into Naval life for undergraduates. Each URNU has land based facilities close to the university plus a dedicated training vessel. Members get paid for any training activities they participate in, however there is no obligation to join the Naval Service upon graduation.

**University Air Squadrons** (UAS) offer flying training to undergraduates and a chance to experience life in the Royal Air Force. Undergraduates are paid for any training activities they take part in, however there is no obligation to sign up to the Royal Air Force upon graduation.

**University Officer Training Corps** (UOTC). The mission of the UOTC is to develop the leadership potential of selected university students and raise awareness of the Army ethos. Each UOTC is an independent with its own cap badge, customs and traditions. Members of the UOTC are paid to participate in training activities, but have no obligation to join the Armed Forces when they leave university.

**Untrained strength** comprises military personnel who have yet to complete Phase 2 training.

**Volunteer Reserves** comprise the Maritime Reserve, the Army Reserve and the Royal Air Force 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.