This publication provides information on the number of Military Personnel in (defined as the strength), joining (intake) and leaving (outflow) the UK Armed Forces. Detail is provided for both the Full-time Armed Forces and Reserves. Further statistics can be found in the Excel tables.

The recent trends in personnel numbers in this report relate to the targets outlined in the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) 2015 and the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme. Prior to SDSR 2015, publications reported against SDSR 2010, the Three Month Exercise (3ME), Army 2020 and the Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme.

Some of the statistics previously published in the following publications can now be found in this release: Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Personnel Reports, UK Reserve Forces and Cadets, Service Personnel Bulletin 2.01 and Service and Civilian Bulletin 2.03.

### Key Points and Trends

▲ **196 900**

**Strength of UK Forces Service Personnel**

at 1 March 2016

*an increase of 1 690 (0.9 per cent) since 1 March 2015*

▼ **140 570**

**Full-time Trained Strength**

at 1 March 2016

*a decrease of 3 940 (2.7 per cent) since 1 March 2015*

- **4.3%**

**Surplus/Deficit against the planned number of personnel needed (Liability)**

at 1 March 2016

*this is about the same sized deficit as at 1 March 2015*

▲ **27 060**

**Strength of the Trained FR20 Volunteer Reserve**

at 1 March 2016

*an increase of 2 650 (10.9 per cent) since 1 March 2015*

▲ **14 240**

**People joined the UK Regular Armed Forces**

in the past 12 months (1 March 2015 – 29 February 2016)

*an increase of 1 690 (12.7 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period*

▲ **8 370**

**People joined the FR20 Volunteer Reserve**

in the past 12 months (1 March 2015 – 29 February 2016)

*an increase of 1 690 (25.4 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period*

▼ **16 950**

**Regular personnel left the Armed Forces**

in the past 12 months (1 March 2015 – 29 February 2016)

*a decrease of 1 730 (9.3 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period*

▼ **4 190**

**FR20 Volunteer Reserve personnel left the Armed Forces**

in the past 12 months (1 March 2015 – 29 February 2016)

*a decrease of 140 (3.3 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period*
Introduction

This publication contains information on the strength, intake and outflow for the UK Armed Forces overall and each of the Services; Royal Navy/Royal Marines (RN/RM), Army and Royal Air Force (RAF).

Statistics released last month on the number of applications to the Army have been revised this month in the Excel tables due to a data processing error with our providers between November 2014 and March 2015. The smallest revision is approximately 40 applications and the largest is approximately 2,570. The updated figures have been marked ‘r’ for ‘revised’. Updated commentary will be included in the next publication.

Statistics on Exit Reason for the Army (specifically Voluntary Outflow, Time Expiry and Other Wastage), for UK Regular personnel, have been marked as provisional from 1 February edition onwards (see page 7 and Excel tables 4 and 5d). The corresponding Tri-Service totals are also marked as provisional. This is due to the implementation of improvements to the quality assurance process. These statistics will be finalised in due course. The associated historic statistics will also be affected and therefore revised.

Detailed statistics and historic time series can be found in the Excel tables. These include statistics on rank structure, military salaries, Separated Service (the proportion of personnel breaching harmony guidelines) and the number of applications to each of the Services.

Further historic statistics will be added in due course; in the meantime, historic statistics can be found in the following archived publications: Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Personnel Reports, UK Reserve Forces and Cadets, Service Personnel Bulletin 2.01, Service and Civilian Bulletin 2.03, UK Armed Forces Maternity Report, Diversity Dashboard and Quarterly Location Statistics. The glossary contains definitions of terminology used in this publication.

The next edition of this publication will be published on GOV.UK at 9:30am on 12 May 2016. A calendar of upcoming MOD statistical releases can be found on GOV.UK.
The main factors affecting decisions about the size of the Armed Forces required by the MOD to achieve success in its military tasks include:

- An assessment of current and future threats to UK national security;
- The need for contingent / reactive capability – the requirement to be able to respond immediately to domestic or international crisis;
- Current operational and international obligations (e.g. NATO, UN);
- Changes in technology, the introduction of new equipment and restructuring that leads to equipment becoming obsolete or surplus to requirements;
- The need to deliver against the military tasks as efficiently as possible, maintaining a balanced, affordable defence budget.

The Service personnel statistics in this publication are reported against the 2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR), released in November 2015. Prior to SDSR 2015, publications reported against the planned Future Force 2020, as set out in the SDSR 2010 which planned to reduce the size of the Armed Forces.

**Full-time Armed Forces personnel:**
In order to meet the manpower reduction targets set out in SDSR 2010, the Three Month Exercise (3ME) and Army 2020 (A2020), a redundancy programme coupled with adjusted recruiting (intake) and contract extensions were set. The redundancy programme is now complete. On 23rd November 2015, the Ministry of Defence published the National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015. SDSR 2015 outlines plans to uplift the size of the Regular Armed Forces, setting targets for a strength of 82,000 for the Army, and increasing the Royal Navy/Royal Marines and Royal Air Force by a total of 700 personnel. The SDSR 2015 Defence Key Facts booklet announced new targets for 2020 for each of the Services.

**Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) Programme**
The Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme aims to increase the size of the Reserve Forces and targets the Volunteer Reserve.

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

**2011** The 2011 Independent Commission to Review the UK’s Reserve Forces, available here, reported against this context.

**2013** Information on measures the MOD planned to take in order to achieve these targets is in the FR20 White Paper “Reserves in the Future Force 2020: Valuable and Valued” published in July 2013, available here.

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

This statement outlines that the trained strength targets Financial Year 2018/19 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>3 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>30 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>1 860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UK Service Personnel

UK Service Personnel comprise the total strength of the military personnel employed by the Ministry of Defence (Excel tables, table1). The current strength of the UK Service Personnel is 196,900, which include:

- All UK Regular personnel and all Gurkha personnel (which at 1 March 2016 comprised 78.1 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- Volunteer Reserve personnel (which at 1 March 2016 comprised 17.7 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- Other Personnel including the Serving Regular Reserve, Sponsored Reserve, Military Provost Guard Service, Locally Engaged Personnel and elements of the FTRS (which at 1 March 2016 comprised 4.1 per cent of UK Service Personnel).

The strength of the UK Forces has increased between 1 March 2015 and 1 March 2016, by 0.9 per cent (1,690 personnel). Over the same period, there has been a decrease in the strength of UK Regular personnel and Gurkhas and there have been increases in the Reserves populations.

- More recently, over the past two months, the strength of the UK Regular Forces has remained relatively stable, due to intake and outflow for the two months being broadly similar.
- The total strength of the Volunteer Reserve has increased by 4,030 (13.0%) between 1 March 2015 and 1 March 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Recent Trends in the Strength of the UK Forces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Apr 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Forces Personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Regulars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurkhas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: UK Forces Strength by Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Air Force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Forces comprises all UK Regular, Gurkha, Volunteer Reserve and Other personnel. The constituents of “Other personnel” are reported towards the top of this page.
The **Full-time Trained Strength** (which comprises military personnel who have completed ‘Phase 1’ and ‘Phase 2’ training) is counted against the **Liability**. The difference between the two is measured as either a surplus or deficit. This is one indicator of the Service’s ability to execute military tasks. Other indicators include the surplus / deficit within key trades or in specific Ranks.

- The Strength of the Full-time Trained UK Armed Forces is 140,570, a decrease of 2.7 per cent (3,940 personnel) since 1 March 2015.
- The FTTS is 29,730 for the RN/RM, 79,840 for the Army and 31,000 for the RAF.
- The FTTS comprises: 137,620 Regular personnel (97.9 per cent); 2,500 Gurkhas (1.8 per cent); and 450 Full Time Reserve Service personnel (0.3 per cent) who can fill Regular posts and are deployable.

### Table 3: Full-Time Trained Strength against the Liability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Apr 13</th>
<th>1 Apr 14</th>
<th>1 Apr 15</th>
<th>1 Dec 15</th>
<th>1 Jan 16</th>
<th>1 Feb 16</th>
<th>1 Mar 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trained Strength</td>
<td>160,710</td>
<td>150,890</td>
<td>144,120</td>
<td>141,250</td>
<td>141,260</td>
<td>140,720</td>
<td>140,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>162,940</td>
<td>159,640</td>
<td>150,700</td>
<td>147,220</td>
<td>147,130</td>
<td>147,070</td>
<td>146,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/Deficit</td>
<td>-2,230</td>
<td>-8,750</td>
<td>-6,580</td>
<td>-5,960</td>
<td>-5,860</td>
<td>-5,860</td>
<td>-5,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Surplus/Deficit</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- The current deficit against the Liability is 4.3 per cent for the UK Armed Forces. There is a deficit of 1.6 per cent in the Royal Navy/Royal Marines (RN/RM), 4.5 per cent in the Army and 6.5 per cent in the Royal Air Force (RAF).
- A proportion of the Army deficit (of FTTS against the Liability) is likely to be due to the numbers of Service personnel reducing to meet the targets previously set out in the SDSR 2010 and 3ME/A2020 and planned Liability reductions not keeping pace. During this transitional drawdown period the published Army Liability has lagged behind the number of personnel actually needed due to the way in which it is calculated.
- The SDSR 2015 envisaged that by 2020 the UK Armed Forces would have 144,200 personnel, comprising 30,450 for the RN/RM, 82,000 for the Army and 31,750 for the RAF.

**Figure 1: Full-Time Trained Strength against Liability and 2020 target derived from SDSR 2015**
UK Regular Personnel

As at 1 March 2016, the trained and untrained strength of the UK Regular Forces (which excludes Gurkhas) was 150,960, of which 137,620 were trained personnel.

- The majority of trained UK Regular Forces personnel are in the Army followed by the RAF and the RN/RM.
- There are 13,340 untrained personnel in the UK Regular Forces, of which 7,680 are in the Army. The untrained strength reflects the number of personnel who can potentially join the trained strength.

Intake and Outflow since 2010

Intake and Outflow over the past six years are presented in Figure 3. Since 2010 outflow has exceeded intake for each 12 month period, following the announcement of the reduction in the size of the Armed Forces.

- Excluding personnel who left on redundancy, in the 12 months to 29 February 2016, there was a net outflow of 2,600 personnel from the UK Regular Forces. This difference has reduced compared with the 12 months to 28 February 2015, when 4,680 more personnel left the UK Regular Forces than joined.

Intake

- Intake into the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 14,240 in the 12 months to 29 February 2016. This has increased from 12,640 in the 12 months to 28 February 2015.
- Of the current intake, 8.5 per cent was into the Officers and 91.5 per cent was into the Other Ranks.
- From the beginning of the financial year on 1 April 2015 to 29 February 2016, 12,600 people have joined. This is an increase compared with intake of 11,340 in the same period last year (1 April 2014 to 28 February 2015).
- Intake numbers have increased for each Service. Compared to the 12 months to 28 February 2015, intake to the RN/RM has increased by 1.8 per cent, intake to the Army has increased by 16.3 per cent and the RAF has increased by 15.3 per cent.

Figure 2: Trained and untrained Strength of the UK Regular Forces, by Service, as at 1 March 2016

UK Regulars are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, excluding FTRS personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guarding Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), and Non Regular Permanent Service (NRPS).

Intake is defined as the number joining the Strength, whereas Outflow is the number leaving.

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

- Outflow from the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 16,950 in the 12 months to 29 February 2016; down from 18,680 in the 12 months to 28 February 2015.

- In the 12 months to 29 February 2016, 120 trained and untrained personnel left the UK Regular Forces as part of the UK Armed Forces Redundancy Programme. This compares to 1,370 in the 12 months to 28 February 2015.

- From the beginning of the financial year on 1 April 2015 to 29 February 2016; 12,000 trained and untrained personnel left the UK Regular Forces as part of the UK Armed Forces Redundancy Programme. This compares to 1,370 in the 12 months to 28 February 2015.

- In the 12 months to 29 February 2016, 7,940 trained personnel left through VO; provisionally the VO rate was 5.7 per cent. This is an increase from 7,410 in the 12 months to 28 February 2015 and a VO rate of 5.1 per cent

- Provisionally, the VO rate is slightly higher amongst Other Ranks (5.9 per cent), compared to Officers (5.0 per cent).

There is no single reason why personnel leave on Voluntary Outflow, but the personnel who completed the Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey indicated reasons for leaving the Armed Forces included the impact of Service life on family and personal life and opportunities outside the Armed Forces.

Figure 4: Outflow of trained UK Regulars by exit reason (12 months to 29 February 2016)

(All Services and Army statistics are provisional)
Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme monitoring

The written ministerial statement released on the 19th December 2013 details the planned growth of the FR20 over the next 5 years.

FR20 Volunteer Reserve Strength

Progress against FR20 trained strength targets is reported in table 6a of the Excel tables.

The total trained and untrained strength of the FR20 Tri-Service Volunteer Reserve was 34,590; an increase of 4,180 or 13.7 per cent since 1 March 2015.

The trained strength of the FR20 Tri-Service Volunteer Reserve was 27,060; an increase of 2,650 or 10.9 per cent since 1 March 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1 Mar 15</th>
<th>1 Mar 16</th>
<th>Increase/ Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/ Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>1 970</td>
<td>2 320</td>
<td>+350</td>
<td>+17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td>1 190</td>
<td>+70</td>
<td>+6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>20 880</td>
<td>22 890</td>
<td>+2010</td>
<td>+9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>4 280</td>
<td>5 680</td>
<td>+1390</td>
<td>+32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>1 560</td>
<td>1 840</td>
<td>+290</td>
<td>+18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>+70</td>
<td>+11.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

FR20 Intake

Intake statistics report how many people have joined the trained or untrained strengths. As well as new recruits, this can include personnel transferring from the Regular Forces, other Reserve populations, or Reserve re-joiners.

In the 12 months between 1 March 2015 and 29 February 2016, intake to the Tri-Service FR20 Volunteer Reserve was 8,370 people (3,010 trained and 5,360 untrained, including transfers); a 25.4 per cent increase on the same 12 month period in the previous year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>1 Mar 14</th>
<th>1 Mar 15</th>
<th>Increase/ Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/ Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>28 Feb</td>
<td>29 Feb</td>
<td>+180</td>
<td>+19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>1 090</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>28 Feb</td>
<td>29 Feb</td>
<td>+1360</td>
<td>+27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>5 040</td>
<td>6 400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>28 Feb</td>
<td>29 Feb</td>
<td>+160</td>
<td>+22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

FR20 Outflow

Outflow statistics report how many personnel have left the trained or untrained strengths. The majority of outflow is personnel leaving the Armed Forces, though a substantial proportion do transfer to another part of the Armed Forces, such as the Regulars or another Reserve Force.

In the 12 months between 1 March 2015 and 29 February 2016 outflow from the Tri-Service FR20 Volunteer Reserve was 4,190 people (2,630 trained and 1,560 untrained, including transfers); a 3.3 per cent decrease compared with the same 12 month period in the previous year. The overall decrease in Tri-Service outflow is a result of a large decrease in Army Reserve outflow; Maritime Reserve and RAF Reserves outflow has increased over the periods. Such increases in outflow are to be expected following growth in the untrained strength.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outflow</th>
<th>1 Mar 14</th>
<th>1 Mar 15</th>
<th>Increase/ Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/ Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>28 Feb</td>
<td>29 Feb</td>
<td>+110</td>
<td>+20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>28 Feb</td>
<td>29 Feb</td>
<td>-540</td>
<td>-15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>3 530</td>
<td>3 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>28 Feb</td>
<td>29 Feb</td>
<td>+280</td>
<td>+119.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)
By studying intake (number of personnel joining) and outflow (number of personnel leaving) over time, Figure 5 shows that since the start of the FR20 Programme, more people are now joining the Reserve Forces and less people are leaving. Initially, outflow was greater than intake; this situation resulted in a decrease in total strength (as illustrated in Figure 5 and Figure 6). The FR20 Programme sought to increase recruitment levels for the Reserves, and in the 12 months to 30th September 2014 a crossover occurred whereby intake became higher than outflow. When this happened, the total strength began to increase (again, illustrated in Figure 5 and 6). If this gap between intake and outflow is sustained, it will result in continuing growth in the strength numbers; the overarching aim of the Programme. Decreases in net flow have resulted in this growth in strength slowing since October 2015.

Since April 2012 trained strength has shown a gradual increase, whereas untrained strength initially decreases (reaching its lowest point in early 2014) before commencing a steady increase.

Early changes in the strengths were likely due to the restructuring of the Reserve Forces during the initial stages of the FR20 Programme. Subsequent improved recruitment and training of Reserves, as a result of the FR20 Programme, has resulted in larger numbers both joining and completing training and therefore increased strengths for both trained and untrained personnel.
Rounding

Figures in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 10, though numbers ending in a “5” have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent the systematic bias caused by always rounding numbers upwards. For example; a value of “25” would be rounded down to “20” and a value of “15” would be rounded up to “20”.

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

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

Revisions

Statistics on the number of applications to the Army have been revised this month in the Excel tables due to a processing error with our data providers between November 2014 and March 2015. The smallest revision is approximately 40 applications and the largest is approximately 2,570. The updated figures have been marked ‘r’ for ‘revised’. Updated commentary will be included in the next publication.

Statistics on Exit Reason for the Army (specifically Voluntary Outflow, Time Expiry and Other Wastage), for UK Regular personnel, are marked as provisional in this release (see page 7 and Excel tables 4 and 5d). The corresponding Tri-Service totals are also marked as provisional. This is due to the implementation of improvements to the quality assurance process. These statistics will be finalised in due course. The associated historic statistics will also be affected and therefore revised.

There are no regular planned revisions of this Bulletin.

Symbols

| I | Discontinuity in time series
*     | not applicable
..    | not available
–     | Zero
~     | 5 or fewer
p     | Provisional
e     | Estimate
r     | Revised

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

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

**Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)**

- **Telephone:** 0207 807 8896
- **Email:** DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request for Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence. For more information, see:


Other contact points within Defence Statistics are:

- **Defence Expenditure Analysis**
  - **Telephone:** 030 6793 4531
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Econ-ESES-DEA-Hd@mod.uk

- **Price Indices**
  - **Telephone:** 030 6793 2100
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Econ-ESES-PI-Hd@mod.uk

- **Naval Service Manpower**
  - **Telephone:** 023 9262 5956
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Stat-Navy-Hd@mod.uk

- **Army Manpower**
  - **Telephone:** 01264 886175
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Stat-Army-Hd@mod.uk

- **RAF Manpower**
  - **Telephone:** 01494 496822
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Stat-Air-Hd@mod.uk

- **Tri-Service Manpower**
  - **Telephone:** 020 7807 8896
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.uk

- **Civilian Manpower**
  - **Telephone:** 020 7218 1359
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Stat-Civ-Hd@mod.uk

- **Health Information**
  - **Telephone:** 030 6798 4423
  - **Email:** DefStrat-Stat-Health-Hd@mod.uk

*Please note that these email addresses may change later in the year.*

If you wish to correspond by mail, our postal address is:

**Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)**

Ministry of Defence, Main Building
Floor 3 Zone K
Whitehall
London
SW1A 2HB

For general MOD enquiries, please call: 020 7218 9000