



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**. In addition there is an update to quarterly statistics on Separated Service. This is an update on the amount of time service personnel spend away from their normal place of duty and how often service requirements cause guidelines to be breached. 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

▲ 196 840	Strength of UK Forces Service Personnel at 1 May 2016 <i>an increase of 1 150 (0.6 per cent) since 1 May 2015</i>
▼ 140 130	Full-time Trained Strength at 1 May 2016 <i>a decrease of 3 440 (2.4 per cent) since 1 May 2015</i>
▲ - 4.1%	Deficit against the planned number of personnel needed (Liability) at 1 May 2016 <i>This is an increase in the deficit from -3.3 per cent as at 1 May 2015</i>
▲ 27 520	Strength of the Trained FR20 Volunteer Reserve at 1 May 2016 <i>an increase of 2 600 (10.5 per cent) since 1 May 2015</i>
▲ 13 750	People joined the UK Regular Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016) <i>an increase of 540 (4.1 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▼ 16 480	Regular personnel left the Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016) <i>a decrease of 2 400 (12.7 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▲ 8 030	People joined the FR20 Volunteer Reserve in the past 12 months (1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016) <i>an increase of 920 (12.9 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▲ 4 360	FR20 Volunteer Reserve personnel left the Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016) <i>an increase of 310 (7.7 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>

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Background quality report: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/tri-service-personnel-bulletin-background-quality-reports

Would you like to be added to our **contact list**, so that we can inform you about updates to these statistics and consult you if we are thinking of making changes? You can subscribe to updates by emailing DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk

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A glossary and other supporting documents are available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/armed-forces-monthly-service-personnel-statistics-supplementary-documents>

Supplementary tables containing further statistics can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-armed-forces-monthly-service-personnel-statistics-2016>

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)**. An update to quarterly statistics on **Separated Service** (the proportion of personnel breaching harmony guidelines) is also included.

This publication includes liabilities for each Service from Defence Planning Round 2016 for the first time. The liability Service totals for 1 April 16 were marked as 'provisional' in the last edition; these have now been finalised for all three Services. Whilst the overall RN/RM and RAF liabilities have been agreed, the composition is undergoing review. The Officer and Other Rank breakdown is therefore currently marked as provisional for RN/RM and RAF, for 1 April and 1 May 2016. As a result, the associated surplus / deficit figures are also provisional. These figures will be finalised in due course.

Statistics on Exit Reason for the Army (specifically Voluntary Outflow, Time Expiry and Other), 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 the number of **applications** to each of the Services, **military salaries** and **Rank**.

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 14 July 2016. A calendar of up-

A National Statistics publication

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.

Policy background

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](#).
- The **written ministerial statement** released on the 19th December 2013 details the planned growth of the FR20 population over the next 5 years. 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 by the end of Financial Year 2018/19 are as follows:

Maritime Reserve	3 100
Army Reserve	30 100
RAF Reserves	1 860

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 196,840, which includes:

- All **UK Regular** personnel and all **Gurkha** personnel (which at 1 May 2016 comprised 78.0 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- **Volunteer Reserve** personnel (which at 1 May 2016 comprised 17.9 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 May 2016 comprised 4.1 per cent of UK Service Personnel).

Strength is the number of personnel.

Volunteer Reserves voluntarily accept an annual training commitment and are liable to be mobilised to deploy on operations. They can be utilised on a part-time or full-time basis to provide support to the Regular Forces at home and overseas.

The strength of the UK Forces has increased between 1 May 2015 and 1 May 2016, by 0.6 per cent (1,150 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. The total strength of the Volunteer Reserve has increased by 3,550 (11.2%) between 1 May 2015 and 1 May 2016.

Table 1: Recent Trends in the Strength of the UK Forces

	1 Apr 13	1 Apr 14	1 Apr 15	1 Feb 16	1 Mar 16	1 Apr 16	1 May 16
UK Forces Personnel	211 340	198 810	195 690	196 650	196 900	197 190	196 840
UK Regulars	170 710	159 630	153 720	150 950	150 960	151 000	150 620
Gurkhas	3 510	3 050	2 870	2 870	2 860	2 860	2 850
Volunteer Reserve	30 360	28 860	31 260	34 680	34 910	35 070	35 200
Other Personnel	6 760	7 280	7 840	8 140	8 170	8 270	8 160

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Table 2: UK Forces Strength by Service

Strength	1 May 15	1 May 16	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
Naval Service	38 110	38 280	+170	0.4%
Army	120 500	121 560	+1070	0.9%
Royal Air Force	37 080	36 990	-90	-0.2%

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.

Full-time Trained Strength and Liability

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.

Full-time Trained Strength includes all trained UK Regular personnel, Gurkhas and a number of Reserve Forces personnel filling Regular posts whilst serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS).

Liability is the number of Service personnel needed, based on the Defence Planning Round, set for each of the three Services.

- The Strength of the Full-time Trained UK Armed Forces is 140,130, a decrease of 2.4 per cent (3,440 personnel) since 1 May 2015.
- The FTTS is 29,650 for the RN/RM, 79,580 for the Army and 30,900 for the RAF.
- The FTTS comprises: 137,170 Regular personnel (97.9 per cent); 2,500 Gurkhas (1.8 per cent); and 460 Full Time Reserve Service personnel (0.3 per cent) who can fill Regular posts and are deployable.

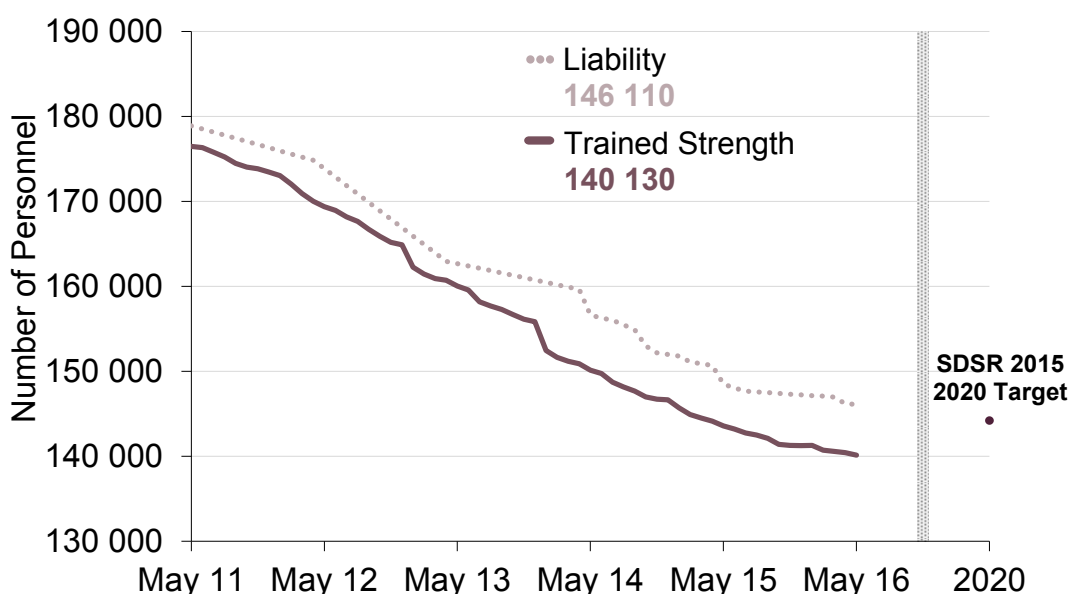
Table 3: Full-Time Trained Strength against the Liability

	1 Apr 13	1 Apr 14	1 Apr 15	1 Feb 16	1 Mar 16	1 Apr 16	1 May 16
Trained Strength	160 710	150 890	144 120	140 720	140 570	140 430	140 130
Liability	162 940	159 640	150 700	147 070	146 950	146 190	146 110
Surplus/Deficit	-2 230	-8 750	-6 580	-6 350	-6 380	-5 750	-5 970
% Surplus/Deficit	-1.4	-5.5	-4.4	-4.3	-4.3	-3.9	-4.1

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- The current provisional deficit against the Liability is 4.1 per cent for the UK Armed Forces. There is a deficit of 1.5 per cent in the Royal Navy/Royal Marines (RN/RM), 3.7 per cent in the Army and 7.4 per cent in the Royal Air Force (RAF).
- 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 May 2016, the trained and untrained strength of the UK Regular Forces (which excludes Gurkhas) was 150,620, of which 137,170 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 13,450 untrained personnel in the UK Regular Forces, of which 7,840 are in the Army. The untrained strength reflects the number of personnel who can potentially join the trained strength.

RNRM 32 430	ARMY 84 760
RAF 33 430	

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

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 30 April 2016, there was a net outflow of 2,640 personnel from the UK Regular Forces. This difference has reduced compared with the 12 months to 30 April 2015, when 4,360 more personnel left the UK Regular Forces than joined.

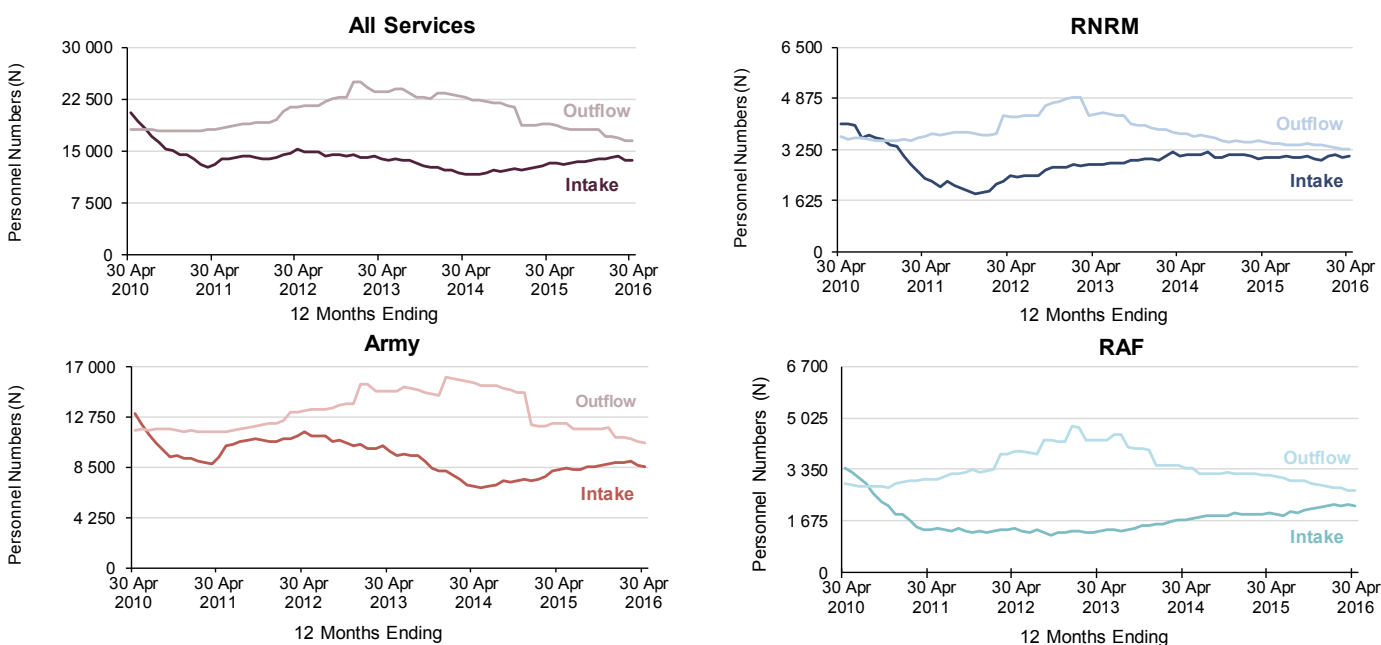
UK Regulars are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, excluding FTRS personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guarding Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), and Non Regular Permanent Service (NRPS).

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

Intake

- Intake into the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 13,750 in the 12 months to 30 April 2016. This has increased from 13,210 in the 12 months to 30 April 2015.
- Of the current intake, 8.9 per cent was into Officers and 91.1 per cent was into Other Ranks.
- Intake numbers have increased for each Service. Compared to the 12 months to 30 April 2015, intake to the RN/RM has increased by 2.1 per cent, intake to the Army has increased by 2.9 per cent and the RAF has increased by 12.2 per cent.

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



UK Regular Personnel

Outflow

- Outflow from the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 16,480 in the 12 months to 30 April 2016; down from 18,880 in the 12 months to 30 April 2015.
- In the 12 months to 30 April 2016, 100 trained and untrained personnel left the UK Regular Forces as part of the UK Armed Forces Redundancy Programme. This compares to 1,310 in the 12 months to 30 April 2015.

Armed Forces Redundancy Programme Tranche 1-4 statistics are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-index>

Voluntary Outflow encompasses all trained personnel who voluntarily exit before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period.

Time Expiry is a term used to describe those in the Armed Services who reach the end of their engagement or commission and then leave.

Other includes outflow from the trained strength due to, amongst others, medical reasons, misconduct, compassionate, dismissals and death.

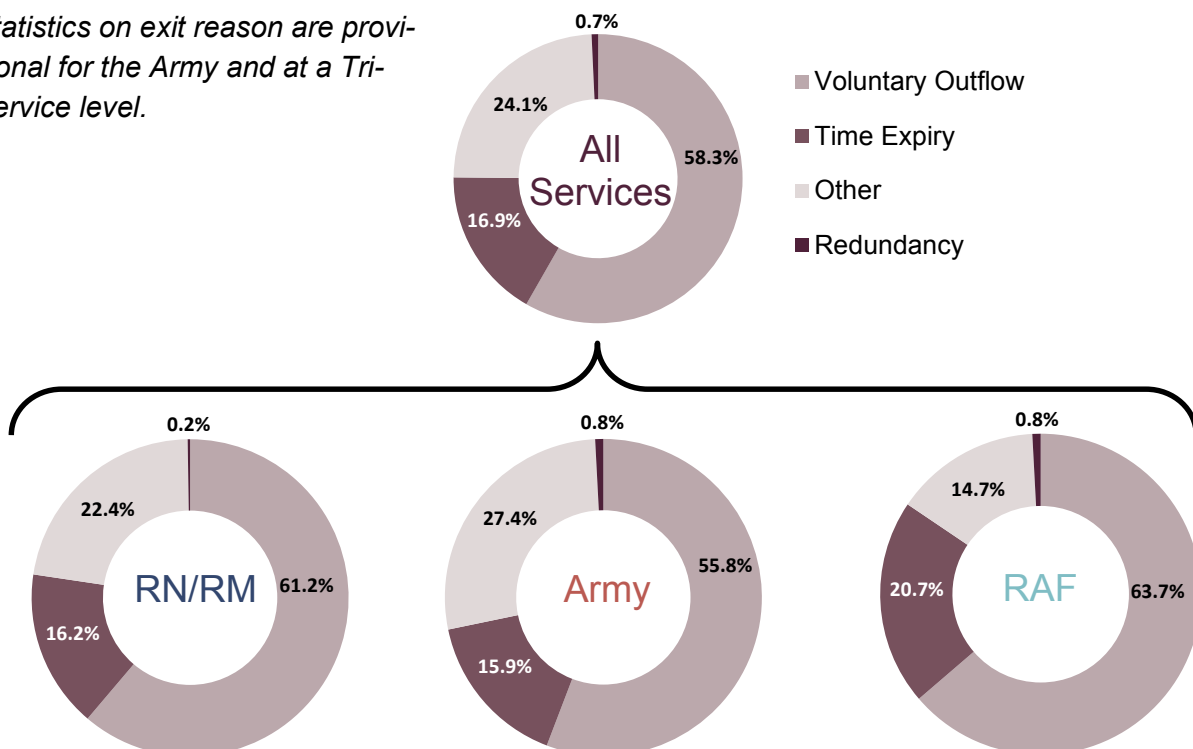
The following statistics on exit reason are **provisional** (see introduction for further information). At a Tri-Service level, more personnel left the trained UK Regular Forces by Voluntary Outflow (VO) than for any other reason (Figure 4).

- In the 12 months to 30 April 2016, 7,830 trained personnel left through VO; provisionally the VO rate was 5.6 per cent. This is an increase from 7,660 in the 12 months to 30 April 2015 and a VO rate of 5.3 per cent
- Provisionally, the VO rate is slightly higher amongst Other Ranks (5.8 per cent), compared to Officers (4.7 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 30 April 2016)

Statistics on exit reason are provisional for the Army and at a Tri-Service level.



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

Includes mobilised volunteer reserves, High Readiness Reserves (HRR) and those volunteer reserves serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitments (ADC). Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) and Expeditionary Forces Institute (EFI) are excluded.

FR20 Volunteer Reserve Strength

Progress against FR20 population 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 34,890; an increase of 3,670 or 11.8 per cent since 1 May 2015. The **trained strength** of the FR20 Tri-Service Volunteer Reserve was 27,520; an increase of 2,600 or 10.5 per cent since 1 May 2015

Table 4: FR20 Volunteer Reserve strength by Service

		1 May 15	1 May 16	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
Maritime Reserve	Trained	2 050	2 340	+290	+14.2%
	Untrained	1 130	1 180	+50	+ 4.3%
Army Reserve	Trained	21 240	23 270	+2030	+9.6%
	Untrained	4 500	5 530	+1030	+22.8%
RAF Reserves	Trained	1 630	1 910	+280	+17.2%
	Untrained	680	670	-10	-1.5%

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 May 2015 and 30 April 2016, **intake** to the Tri-Service FR20 Volunteer Reserve was **8,030 people** (2,880 trained and 5,150 untrained); a **12.9 per cent increase** on the same 12 month period in the previous year.

Table 5: Intake to FR20 Volunteer Reserve, trained and untrained

	1 May 14 30 Apr 15	1 May 15 30 Apr 16	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
Intake				
Maritime Reserve	870	1 060	+190	+21.5%
Army Reserve	5 410	6 160	+750	+13.8%
RAF Reserves	840	820	-20	-2.3%

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 May 2015 and 30 April 2016 **outflow** from the Tri-Service FR20 Volunteer Reserve was **4,360 people** (2,670 trained and 1,690 untrained); a **7.7 per cent increase** compared with the same 12 month period in the previous year. Such increases in outflow are to be expected following growth in both the trained and untrained strengths.

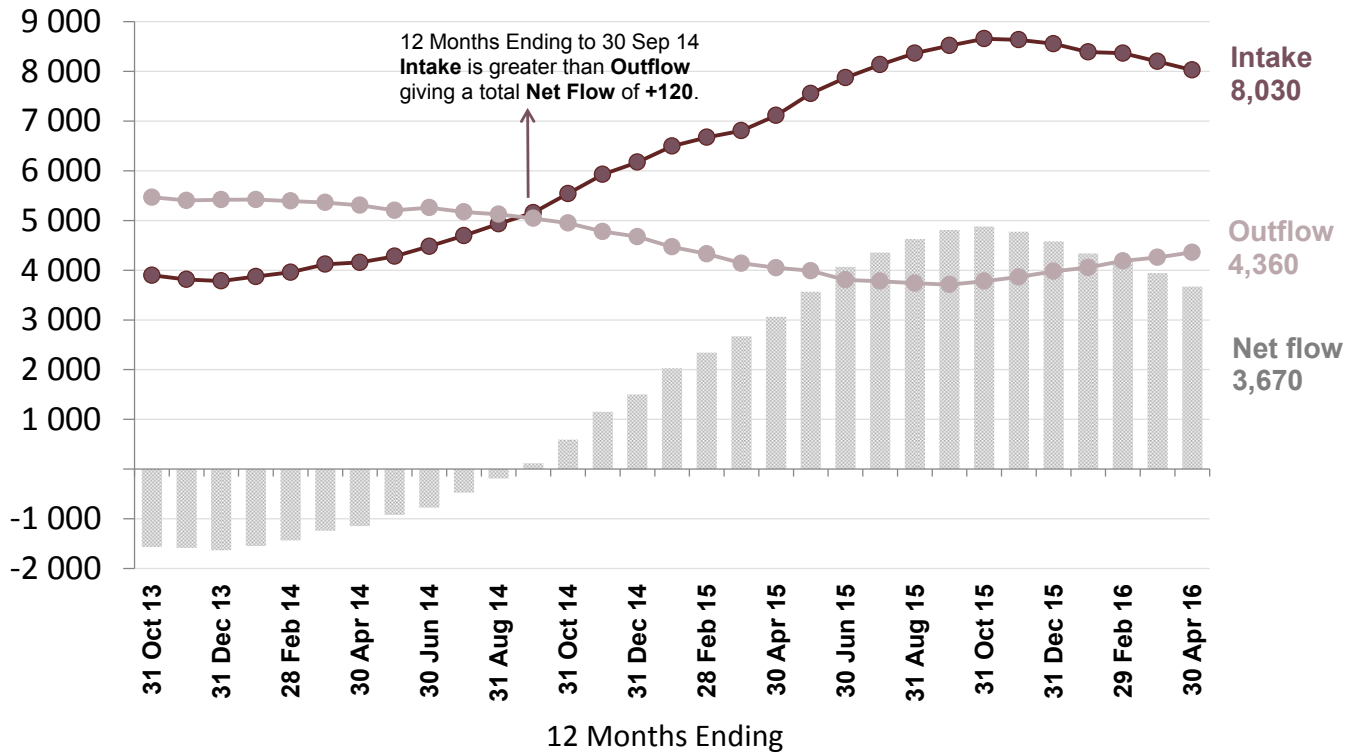
Table 6: Outflow from FR20 Volunteer Reserve, trained and untrained

	1 May 14 30 Apr 15	1 May 15 30 Apr 16	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
Outflow				
Maritime Reserve	570	710	+140	+25.0%
Army Reserve	3 220	3 100	-120	-3.8%
RAF Reserves	260	550	+290	+112.8%

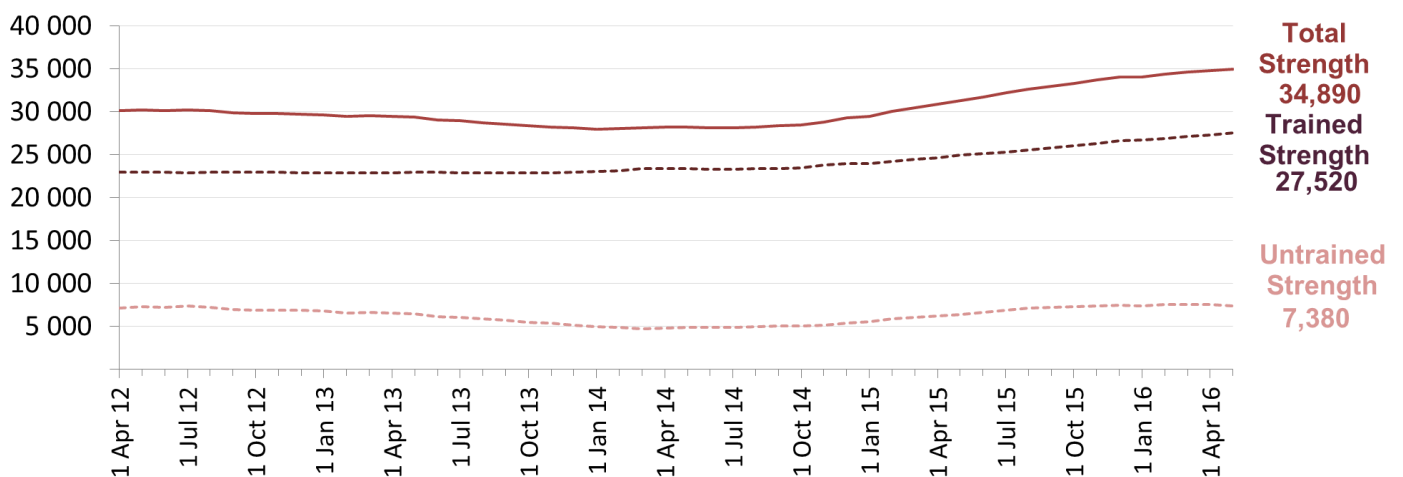
Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme monitoring

Figure 5: Intake and Outflow over time



By studying intake (number of personnel joining) and outflow (number of personnel leaving) over time, Figure 5 shows that compared with the start of the FR20 Programme, more people are now joining the Reserve Forces and fewer people are leaving. Initially, outflow was greater than intake, which 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 12 months ending 31 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.

Separated Service

Separated service measures absence from normal place of duty. The time an individual experiences separated service is compared against each Service's "**Individual Harmony**" guidelines to ensure a balance between duty and leisure for all Service Personnel.

A breach of individual harmony guidelines occurs when Service personnel experience separated service for longer than the period outlined in individual harmony guidelines, which are based on the structures and organisation of that Service. The guidelines are measured over a 36 month period and the limits are **660 days** away for the RN/RM; **498 days** for the Army; and **468 days** away for the RAF.

Separated Service concerns personnel who are serving away from their usual place of duty or are unable to enjoy leisure at their normal place of duty or residence at place of duty.

Individual Harmony is the freedom to enjoy leisure at the normal place of duty or residence at place of duty; this includes leave and adventurous training.

Using 1 April 2016 as an example:

Trained UK Regular personnel breaching over 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2016

Trained UK Regular personnel as at 1 April 2016

Table 7 shows the rate at which individual harmony guidelines have been breached by Service.

Table 7: Separated Service

	1 Oct 14	1 Jan 15	1 Apr 15	1 Jul 15	1 Oct 15	1 Jan 16	1 Apr 16
% Breaching Harmony							
RN/RM	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Army	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
RAF	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8 ^r	0.7

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Compared with 1 April 2015, the Army and RAF have seen a decrease in breach rates at 1 April 2016. The RN/RM has shown a downward trend in 2014 which has levelled out in 2015.

Further Information

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

This publication includes liabilities for each Service from Defence Planning Round 2016 for the first time. The liability Service totals for 1 April 16 were marked as ‘provisional’ in the last edition; these have now been finalised for all three Services. Whilst the overall RN/RM and RAF liabilities have been agreed, the composition is undergoing review. The Officer and Other Rank breakdown is therefore currently marked as provisional for RN/RM and RAF, for 1 April and 1 May 2016. As a result, the associated surplus / deficit figures are also provisional. These figures will be finalised in due course.

Some statistics on Separated Service for the RN/RM and RAF, for January 2016, have been revised in this release. Specifically, in the Excel tables, for the RN/RM, the number breaching harmony has been revised from 110 to 120, the number of Officers breaching has been revised from 10 to 20 and the Officers breach rate has been revised from 0.2 to 0.3. The number of RN/RM Other Ranks breaching harmony has been revised from 100 to 110 and the breach rate from 0.4 to 0.5.

In the RAF, the breach rate has been revised from 0.9 to 0.8 (page 10 of PDF). In the Excel tables, the number breaching harmony in the RAF has been revised from 270 to 250. The RAF Officers breach rate has been revised from 0.6 to 0.5. These changes have been made following quality assurance.

Statistics on Exit Reason for the Army (specifically Voluntary Outflow, Time Expiry and Other), for UK Regular personnel, are 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.

There are no regular planned revisions of this Bulletin.

Symbols

	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.

Further Information (cont.)

Contact Us

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<https://www.gov.uk/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/the-freedom-of-information-act>

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Army Manpower	01264 886175	DefStrat-Stat-Army-Hd@mod.uk
RAF Manpower	01494 496822	DefStrat-Stat-Air-Hd@mod.uk
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Please note that these email addresses may change later in the year.

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