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.

MOD are currently 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.

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

| ▲ 196 970 | Strength of UK Forces Service Personnel at 1 June 2016  
|           | an increase of 1 150 (0.6 per cent) since 1 June 2015 |
| ▼ 139 990 | Full-time Trained Strength at 1 June 2016  
|           | a decrease of 3 210 (2.2 per cent) since 1 June 2015 |
| ▲ - 4.1%  | Deficit against the planned number of personnel needed (Liability) at 1 June 2016  
|           | This is an increase in the deficit from –3.3 per cent as at 1 June 2015 |
| ▲ 27 560  | Strength of the Trained FR20 Volunteer Reserve at 1 June 2016  
|           | an increase of 2 480 (9.9 per cent) since 1 June 2015 |
| ▲ 13 980  | People joined the UK Regular Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 June 2015 – 31 May 2016)  
|           | an increase of 620 (4.7 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period |
| ▼ 16 330  | Regular personnel left the Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 June 2015 – 31 May 2016)  
|           | a decrease of 2 400 (12.8 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period |
| ▲ 7 800   | People joined the FR20 Volunteer Reserve in the past 12 months (1 June 2015 – 31 May 2016)  
|           | an increase of 240 (3.2 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period |
| ▲ 4 540   | FR20 Volunteer Reserve personnel left the Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 June 2015 – 31 May 2016)  
|           | an increase of 560 (13.9 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period |

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
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).

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: https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/mod-personnel-statistics-change-to-army-trained-strength-definition

Statistics released last month on the number of Reserves in the Maritime Reserve (Mobilised, FTRS and ADC) have been revised this month in the Excel tables due to a data processing error. The smallest revision is approximately 10 personnel and the largest is approximately 920. The updated figures have been marked ‘r’ for ‘revised’. The number of Army LEPs as at 1 April 2016 and 1 May 2016 have also been revised, as well as the Army Sponsored Reserve figure for June 2015, and the Army FTRS of unknown origin for October 2015. The smallest revision is approximately 10 personnel and the largest is approximately 100.

Whilst the total RAF liability has been agreed, the composition is undergoing review. The Officer and Other Rank breakdown is currently marked as provisional for RAF, for 1 April - 1 June 2016, along with the Tri-Service Officer and Other Rank breakdown. 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, Separated Service (the proportion of personnel breaching harmony guidelines) 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 11 August 2016. A calendar of upcoming MOD statistical releases can be found on GOV.UK.

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.

Army Trained Strength

On 29th June 2016, the MOD announced that the Army will in future plan to use Regular and Reserve Phase 1 trained personnel in response to crises within the UK. Following this, the term ‘Trained Strength’ will include all Army personnel trained in the core function of their Service (i.e. those who have completed Phase 1 training). The Trained Strength definition for the Royal Navy, RAF, Maritime Reserve and RAF Reserves will remain unaffected, reflecting the requirement for their personnel to complete Phase 2 to be able to fulfil the core function of their respective Services.

The MOD is currently consulting on these changes and the resultant impact it will have on this publication. The consultation (‘SDSR UK Resilience: Trained Strength definition for the Army and resultant changes to the Ministry of Defence Armed Forces Personnel Statistics’) is available on GOV.UK:


To note, any changes will be implemented later in 2016 and do not affect the figures in this release.

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. Further information on the growth of the Reserves can be found in the Policy Background section of previous Monthly Service Personnel Statistics publications.

The written ministerial statement released on the 19th December 2013 detailed the planned growth of the FR20 population and can be viewed in full here. This statement outlined trained strength targets for FY18/19 as follows:

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

As a result of the changes to Army Trained Strength (referred to above) and their impact on the Army Reserve, the MOD has committed to releasing revised Future Reserves 2020 strength growth profiles that reflect these changes. These will be published following the consultation on the revised Trained Strength figures and changes to Reserve Intake targets.
UK Service Personnel

UK Service Personnel comprise the total strength of the military personnel employed by the Ministry of Defence (Excel tables, table 1). The current strength of the UK Service Personnel is 196,970, which includes:

- All UK Regular personnel and all Gurkha personnel (which at 1 June 2016 comprised 77.9 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- Volunteer Reserve personnel (which at 1 June 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 Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) (which at 1 June 2016 comprised 4.2 per cent of UK Service Personnel).

The strength of the UK Forces has increased between 1 June 2015 and 1 June 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 there have been increases in the Reserves populations. The total strength of the Regular Forces has decreased by 2,340 (1.5%) between 1 June 2015 and 1 June 2016. The total strength of the Volunteer Reserve has increased by 3,150 (9.8%) between 1 June 2015 and 1 June 2016.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK Forces Personnel</th>
<th>1 Apr 14</th>
<th>1 Apr 15</th>
<th>1 Mar 16</th>
<th>1 Apr 16</th>
<th>1 May 16</th>
<th>1 Jun 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK Regulars</td>
<td>159 630</td>
<td>153 720</td>
<td>150 960</td>
<td>151 000</td>
<td>150 620</td>
<td>150 680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurkhas</td>
<td>3 050</td>
<td>2 870</td>
<td>2 860</td>
<td>2 860</td>
<td>2 850</td>
<td>2 840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Reserve</td>
<td>28 860</td>
<td>31 260</td>
<td>34 910</td>
<td>35 070</td>
<td>35 200</td>
<td>35 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Personnel</td>
<td>7 280</td>
<td>7 840</td>
<td>8 170</td>
<td>8 170</td>
<td>8 180</td>
<td>8 210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Table 2: UK Forces Strength by Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>1 Jun 14</th>
<th>1 Jun 15</th>
<th>1 Jun 16</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Jun 15 - 1 Jun 16</td>
<td>1 Jun 15 - 1 Jun 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Service</td>
<td>38 120</td>
<td>38 200</td>
<td>38 410</td>
<td>+220</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>121 930</td>
<td>120 590</td>
<td>121 640</td>
<td>+1 050</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Air Force</td>
<td>37 470</td>
<td>37 030</td>
<td>36 910</td>
<td>-120</td>
<td>-0.3%</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
The **Full-time Trained Strength (FTTS)** (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 139,990, a decrease of 2.2 per cent (3,210 personnel) since 1 June 2015.
- The FTTS is 29,580 for the RN/RM, 79,540 for the Army and 30,880 for the RAF.
- The FTTS comprises: 137,000 Regular personnel (97.9 per cent); 2,510 Gurkhas (1.8 per cent); and 490 Full Time Reserve Service personnel (0.3 per cent) who can fill Regular posts and are deployable.

The current deficit against the Liability is 4.1 per cent for the UK Armed Forces. There is a deficit of 1.8 per cent in the Royal Navy/Royal Marines (RN/RM), 3.8 per cent in the Army and 7.2 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**

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**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 Mar 16</th>
<th>1 Apr 16</th>
<th>1 May 16</th>
<th>1 Jun 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trained Strength</td>
<td>160,710</td>
<td>150,890</td>
<td>144,120</td>
<td>140,570</td>
<td>140,430</td>
<td>140,130</td>
<td>139,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>162,940</td>
<td>159,640</td>
<td>150,700</td>
<td>146,950</td>
<td>146,190</td>
<td>146,110</td>
<td>146,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/Deficit</td>
<td>-2,230</td>
<td>-8,750</td>
<td>-6,580</td>
<td>-6,380</td>
<td>-5,750</td>
<td>-5,980</td>
<td>-6,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Surplus/Deficit</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>-3.9</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)
UK Regular Personnel

As at 1 June 2016, the trained and untrained strength of the UK Regular Forces (which excludes Gurkhas) was 150,680, of which 137,000 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 13,680 untrained personnel in the UK Regular Forces, of which 7,900 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 31 May 2016, there was a net outflow of 2,260 personnel from the UK Regular Forces. This difference has reduced compared with the 12 months to 31 May 2015, when 4,160 more personnel left the UK Regular Forces than joined.

Intake

- Intake into the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 13,980 in the 12 months to 31 May 2016. This has increased from 13,360 in the 12 months to 31 May 2015.
- Of the current intake, 8.8 per cent was into Officers and 91.2 per cent was into Other Ranks.
- Compared to the 12 months to 31 May 2015, intake to the RN/RM has increased by 7.1 per cent, intake to the Army has increased by 2.2 per cent and the RAF has increased by 11.7 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 16,000 in the 12 months to 31 May 2016; down from 18,740 in the 12 months to 31 May 2015.
- In the 12 months to 31 May 2016, 100 trained and untrained personnel left the UK Regular Forces as part of the UK Armed Forces Redundancy Programme. This compares to 1,210 in the 12 months to 31 May 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

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 31 May 2016, 7,860 trained personnel left through VO; provisionally the VO rate was 5.7 per cent. This is an increase from 7,620 in the 12 months to 31 May 2015 and a VO rate of 5.3 per cent.
- In the 12 months to 31 May 2016, the provisional VO rate is slightly higher amongst Other Ranks (5.9 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 31 May 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 up to FY18/19.

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 34,930; an increase of 3,250 or 10.3 per cent since 1 June 2015. The trained strength of the FR20 Tri-Service Volunteer Reserve was 27,560; an increase of 2,480 or 9.9 per cent since 1 June 2015.

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 June 2015 and 31 May 2016, intake to the Tri-Service FR20 Volunteer Reserve was 7,800 people (2,810 trained and 4,980 untrained); a 3.2 per cent increase on the same 12 month period in the previous year.

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 June 2015 and 31 May 2016 outflow from the Tri-Service FR20 Volunteer Reserve was 4,540 people (2,710 trained and 1,830 untrained); a 13.9 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.

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Table 4: FR20 Volunteer Reserve strength by Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Jun 15</th>
<th>1 Jun 16</th>
<th>Increase/ Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/ Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>2 070</td>
<td>2 350</td>
<td>+280</td>
<td>+13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained</td>
<td>1 180</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td>-60</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>21 390</td>
<td>23 300</td>
<td>+1910</td>
<td>+8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained</td>
<td>4 700</td>
<td>5 570</td>
<td>+870</td>
<td>+18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>1 620</td>
<td>1 910</td>
<td>+290</td>
<td>+17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Jun 14</th>
<th>31 May 15</th>
<th>1 Jun 15</th>
<th>31 May 16</th>
<th>Increase/ Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/ Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>1 020</td>
<td>+120</td>
<td>+13.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>5 720</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>+280</td>
<td>+4.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>-160</td>
<td>-17.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Jun 14</th>
<th>31 May 15</th>
<th>1 Jun 15</th>
<th>31 May 16</th>
<th>Increase/ Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/ Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>+240</td>
<td>+43.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>3 140</td>
<td>3 230</td>
<td>+80</td>
<td>+2.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>+230</td>
<td>+78.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)
Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme monitoring

Figure 5: Intake to and Outflow from Trained and Untrained Strength of FR20 Volunteer Reserve

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 30\textsuperscript{th} September 2014 a crossover occurred whereby intake became greater 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 of the FR20 Volunteer Reserve: the overarching aim of the Programme. Decreases in net flow have resulted in this growth in strength slowing since the 12 months ending 31 October 2015.

Figure 6: Trained and Untrained Strength of FR20 Volunteer Reserve

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 gradual increase. And stabilising since October 2015.

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.
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

Statistics released last month on the number of Reserves in the Maritime Reserve (Mobilised, FTRS and ADC) have been revised this month in the Excel tables due to a data processing error. The smallest revision is approximately 10 personnel and the largest is approximately 920. The updated figures have been marked ‘r’ for ‘revised’. The number of Army LEPs as at 1 April 2016 and 1 May 2016 have also been revised, as well as the Army Sponsored Reserve figure for June 2015, and the Army FTRS of unknown origin for October 2015. The smallest revision is approximately 10 personnel and the largest is approximately 100.

Whilst the total RAF liability has been agreed, the composition is undergoing review. The Officer and Other Rank breakdown is currently marked as provisional for RAF, for 1 April, 1 May 2016 and 1 June 2016, along with the Tri-Service Officer and Other Rank breakdown. As a result, the associated surplus / deficit figures are also provisional. These figures will be finalised in due course.

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There are no regular planned revisions of this Bulletin.

Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>5 or fewer</td>
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<td>p</td>
<td>Provisional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>Revised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Italic* figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.
Further Information (cont.)

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:

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