



UK Armed Forces Monthly Service Personnel Statistics 1 August 2016

Published 15 September 2016

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

▲ 196 590	Strength of UK Forces Service Personnel at 1 August 2016 <i>an increase of 980 (0.5 per cent) since 1 August 2015</i>
▼ 139 940	Full-time Trained Strength at 1 August 2016 <i>a decrease of 2 540 (1.8 per cent) since 1 August 2015</i>
▲ - 4.1%	Deficit against the planned number of personnel needed (Liability) at 1 August 2016 <i>This is an increase in the deficit from -3.5 per cent as at 1 August 2015</i>
▲ 27 860	Strength of the Trained Future Reserves 2020 at 1 August 2016 <i>an increase of 2 360 (9.3 per cent) since 1 August 2015</i>
▲ 13 780	People joined the UK Regular Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 August 2015 – 31 July 2016) <i>an increase of 420 (3.1 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▼ 15 910	Regular personnel left the Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 August 2015 – 31 July 2016) <i>a decrease of 2 200 (12.1 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▼ 7 500	People joined the Future Reserves 2020 in the past 12 months (1 August 2015 – 31 July 2016) <i>a decrease of 630 (7.8 per cent) compared with the previous 12 month period</i>
▲ 4 760	Future Reserves 2020 personnel left the Armed Forces in the past 12 months (1 August 2015 – 31 July 2016) <i>an increase of 980 (25.8 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.gov.uk

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

A glossary and other supporting documents are available here:

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

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)** and quarterly statistics on **Separated Service** (the proportion of personnel breaching harmony guidelines) are also included.

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) announced on 29th June 2016 that it was changing the Army trained, disciplined manpower by changing the definition of trained strength to include those in the Army whom have completed Phase 1 training. This will affect some Tri-Service totals. This does not affect the Naval Service or the RAF in any way. The MOD held a public consultation on [SDSR Resilience: Trained strength definition for the Army and resultant changes to Ministry of Defence Armed Forces personnel statistics](#), between 11 July and 21 August 2016. A consultation response will be published in due course. This does not affect the figures in this release; any changes will be implemented later in 2016.

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 August 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 **Military Salaries** 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 13 October 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 has [consulted](#) on these changes and the resultant impact it will have on this publication and a consultation response will be published in due course.

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 in due course.

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 196,590, which includes:

- All **UK Regular** personnel and all **Gurkha** personnel (which at 1 August 2016 comprised 77.7 per cent of UK Service Personnel);
- **Volunteer Reserve** personnel (which at 1 August 2016 comprised 18.1 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 August 2016 comprised 4.2 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 Forces¹ has increased between 1 August 2015 and 1 August 2016, by 0.5 per cent (980 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 2,110 (1.4%) between 1 August 2015 and 1 August 2016. The total strength of the Volunteer Reserve has increased by 2,680 (8.1%) between 1 August 2015 and 1 August 2016.

Table 1: Recent Trends in the Strength of the UK Forces¹

	1 Apr 14	1 Apr 15	1 Apr 16	1 May 16	1 Jun 16	1 Jul 16	1 Aug 16
UK Forces Personnel	198 810	195 690	197 090	196 850	196 970	196 690	196 590
UK Regulars	159 630	153 720	151 000	150 620	150 680	150 220	149 920
Gurkhas	3 050	2 870	2 860	2 850	2 840	2 830	2 820
Volunteer Reserve	28 860	31 260	35 070	35 200	35 240	35 390	35 600
Other Personnel	7 280	7 840	8 170	8 180	8 210	8 250	8 260

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Table 2: UK Forces¹ Strength by Service

Strength	1 Aug 14	1 Aug 15	1 Aug 16	Increase/Decrease 1 Aug 15 - 1 Aug 16	% Increase/Decrease 1 Aug 15 - 1 Aug 16
Naval Service	38 080	38 250	38 380	+130	0.3%
Army	120 480	120 320	121 210	+890	0.7%
Royal Air Force	37 300	37 040	37 000	-30	-0.1%

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 (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 139,940, a decrease of 1.8 per cent (2,540 personnel) since 1 August 2015.
- The FTTS for the RN/RM is 29,680, 79,350 for the Army and 30,910 for the RAF.
- The FTTS comprises: 136,920 Regular personnel (97.8 per cent); 2,510 Gurkhas (1.8 per cent); and 520 Full Time Reserve Service personnel (0.4 per cent) who can fill Regular posts and are deployable.

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.

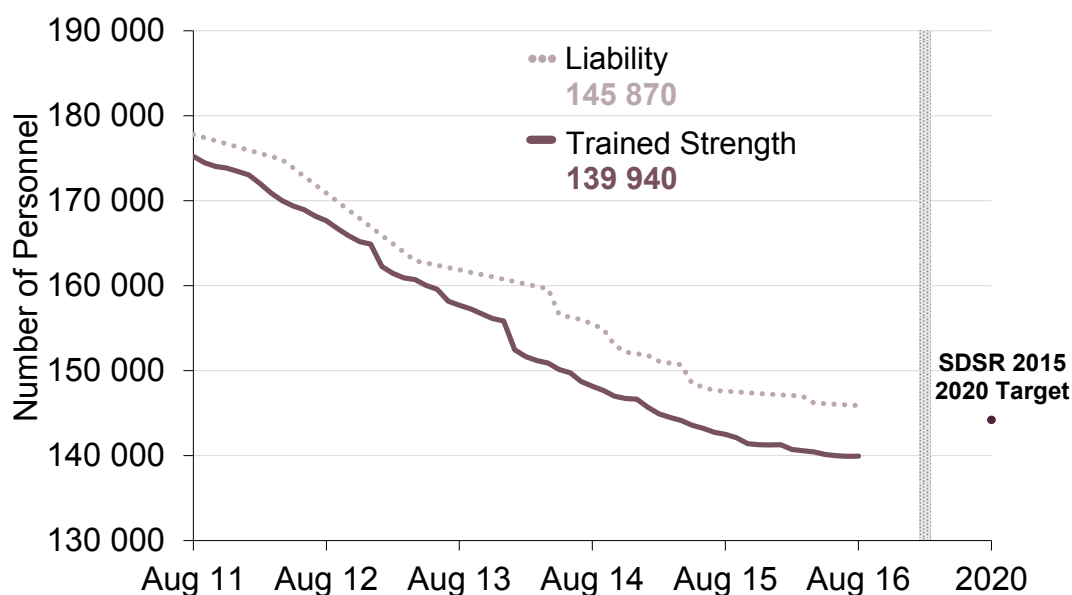
Table 3: Full-Time Trained Strength against the Liability

	1 Apr 14	1 Apr 15	1 Apr 16	1 May 16	1 Jun 16	1 Jul 16	1 Aug 16
Trained Strength	150 890	144 120	140 430	140 130	139 990	139 910	139 940
Liability	159 640	150 700	146 190	146 110	146 030	145 950	145 870
Surplus/Deficit	-8 750	-6 580	-5 750	-5 970	-6 040	-6 040	-5 930
% Surplus/Deficit	-5.5	-4.4	-3.9	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

- The current 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), 4.0 per cent in the Army and 6.6 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 August 2016, the trained and untrained strength of the UK Regular Forces (which excludes Gurkhas) was 149,920, of which 136,920 were trained personnel.

There are 13,000 untrained personnel in the UK Regular Forces, of which 7,370 are in the Army. The untrained strength reflects the number of personnel who can potentially join the trained strength.

Table 4: UK Regular Forces Strength by Service

Strength	1 Aug 15		1 Aug 16	
RN/RM	32 600		32 520	
Of which trained	29 640	90.9%	29 360	90.3%
Army	85 660		84 030	
Of which trained	78 540	91.7%	76 660	91.2%
RAF	33 760		33 360	
Of which trained	31 520	93.4%	30 900	92.6%

RN/RM 32 520	ARMY 84 030
RAF 33 360	

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

Intake and Outflow since 2010

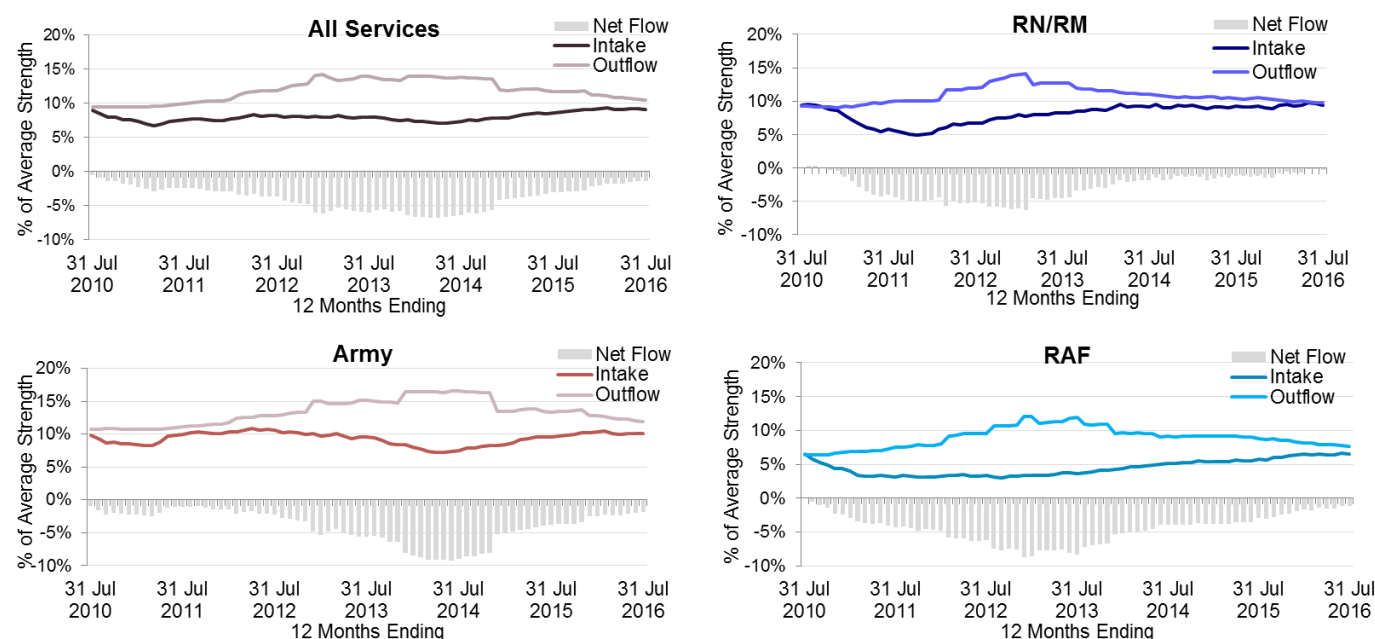
Intake and Outflow over the past six years are presented in Figure 3. Since 2010 outflow has exceeded intake for each 12 month period.

- Excluding personnel who left on redundancy, in the 12 months to 31 July 2016, there was a net outflow of 2,130 personnel from the UK Regular Forces. This difference has reduced compared with the 12 months to 31 July 2015, when 3,870 more personnel left the UK Regular Forces than joined.

Intake

- Intake into the trained and untrained UK Regular Forces was 13,780 in the 12 months to 31 July 2016. This has increased from 13,370 in the 12 months to 31 July 2015.
- Of the current intake, 9.1 per cent was into Officers and 90.9 per cent was into Other Ranks.
- Compared to the 12 months to 31 July 2015, intake to the RN/RM has increased by 1.0 per cent, intake to the Army has increased by 2.4 per cent and the RAF has increased by 9.4 per cent.

Figure 3: Net Flow, 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 15,910 in the 12 months to 31 July 2016; down from 18,110 in the 12 months to 31 July 2015.
- In the 12 months to 31 July 2016, less than 5 trained and untrained personnel left the UK Regular Forces as part of the UK Armed Forces Redundancy Programme. This compares to 870 in the 12 months to 31 July 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).

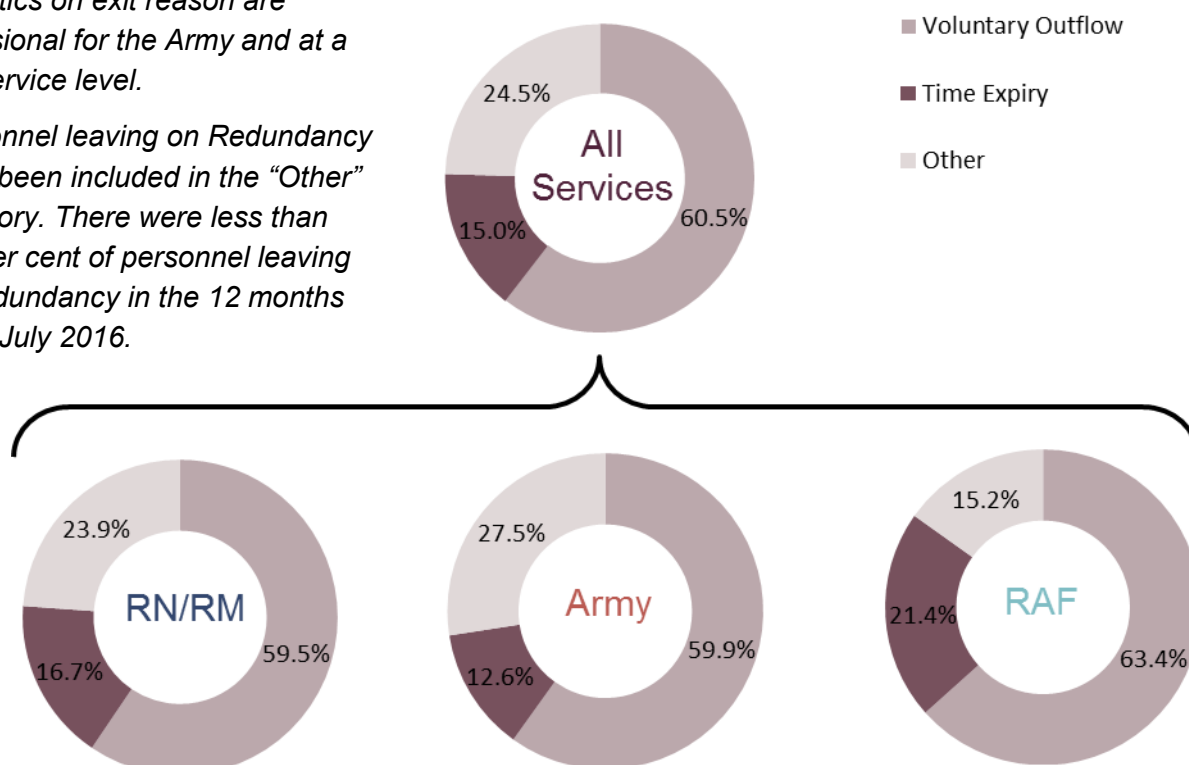
- In the 12 months to 31 July 2016, 7,740 trained personnel left through VO; provisionally the VO rate was 5.6 per cent. This is an increase from 7,470 in the 12 months to 31 July 2015 and a VO rate of 5.3 per cent
- In the 12 months to 31 July 2016, the provisional VO rate is slightly higher amongst Other Ranks (5.8 per cent), compared to Officers (4.6 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 July 2016)

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

Personnel leaving on Redundancy have been included in the "Other" category. There were less than 0.1 per cent of personnel leaving on redundancy in the 12 months to 31 July 2016.



Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme monitoring

The [public consultation](#) outlines the proposed changes to the Army Reserve trained strength definition and the FR20 intake targets.

Future Reserves 2020 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 Tri-Service Future Reserves 2020 was 35,300; an increase of 2,750 or 8.4 per cent since 1 August 2015. The **trained strength** of the Tri-Service Future Reserves 2020 was 27,860; an increase of 2,360 or 9.3 per cent since 1 August 2015.

Future Reserves 2020

includes volunteer reserves who are mobilised, High Readiness Reserves and those volunteer reserves serving on Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) and Additional Duties Commitment (ADC). Sponsored Reserves who provide a more cost effective solution than volunteer reserve are also included in the Army Reserve FR20.

Table 5: Future Reserves 2020 strength by Service

		1 Aug 15	1 Aug 16	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
Maritime Reserve	Trained	2 140	2 360	+220	+10.3%
	Untrained	1 220	1 140	-80	-6.5%
Army Reserve FR20	Trained	21 700	23 580	+1880	+8.7%
	Untrained	5 100	5 600	+500	+9.8%
RAF Reserves	Trained	1 660	1 920	+260	+15.9%
	Untrained	730	700	-40	-4.8%

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 August 2015 and 31 July 2016, **intake** to the Tri-Service Future Reserves 2020 was **7,500 people** (2,670 trained and 4,840 untrained); a **7.8 per cent decrease** on the same 12 month period in the previous year.

Table 6: Intake to Future Reserves 2020, trained and untrained

	1 Aug 14	1 Aug 15	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
Intake	31 Jul 15	31 Jul 16	Decrease	Decrease
Maritime Reserve	1 000	970	-20	-2.4%
Army Reserve FR20	6 200	5 800	-400	-6.4%
RAF Reserves	940	730	-210	-22.3%

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 August 2015 and 31 July 2016 **outflow** from the Tri-Service Future Reserves 2020 was **4,760 people** (2,790 trained and 1,970 untrained); a **25.8 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 7: Outflow from Future Reserves 2020, trained and untrained

	1 Aug 14	1 Aug 15	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
Outflow	31 Jul 15	31 Jul 16	Decrease	Decrease
Maritime Reserve	590	830	+240	+41.8%
Army Reserve FR20	2 880	3 420	+540	+18.9%
RAF Reserves	320	500	+190	+58.8%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme monitoring

The three Services have different trends in intake and outflow since the 12 months ending 31st October 2013. While intake remains greater than outflow, it will result in the growth in strength of the Future Reserves 2020: the overarching aim of the programme.

Net flow is the difference between intake (number of personnel joining) and outflow (number of personnel leaving).

Figure 5: Intake to and Outflow from Trained and Untrained Strength of the Maritime Reserve

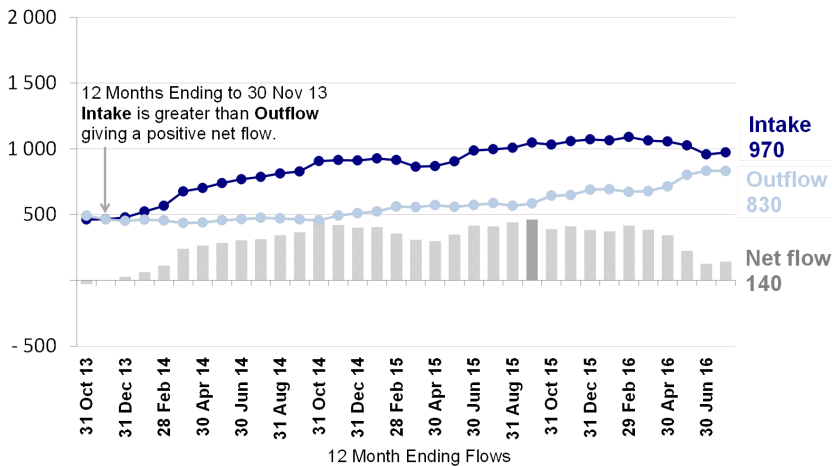


Figure 5 shows that the Maritime Reserve intake has remained greater than outflow resulting in a positive net flow since 12 months ending 30th November 2013. As a result of this there has been a growth in total strength of the Maritime Reserve over this period.

The greatest net flow was in the 12 months ending 30th September 2015 at **460** personnel. In the 12 months ending 31st July 2016, net flow was **140** personnel.

Figure 6: Intake to and Outflow from Trained and Untrained Strength of the Army Reserve FR20

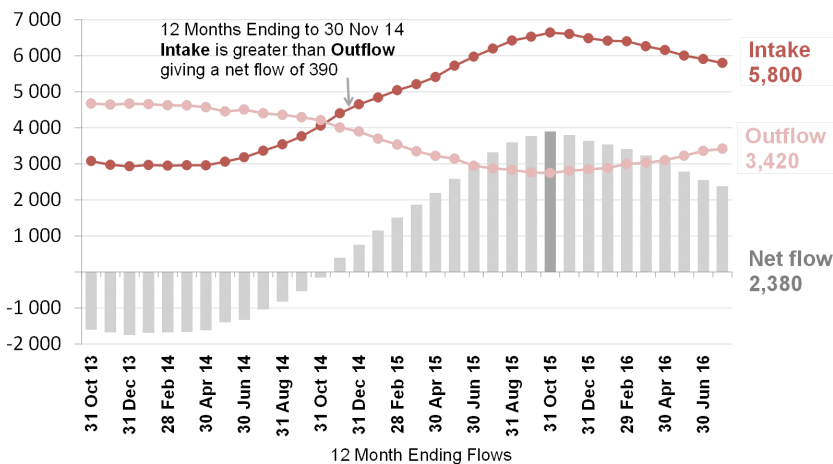


Figure 6 shows that the Army Reserve FR20 intake was initially lower than outflow, resulting in a negative net flow. A crossover occurred in the 12 months ending 30th November 2014 whereby intake became greater than outflow.

The greatest net flow was in the 12 months ending 31st October 2015 at **3,900** personnel. It has since decreased to **2,380** personnel in the 12 months to 31st July 2016.

Figure 7: Intake to and Outflow from Trained and Untrained Strength of the RAF Reserves

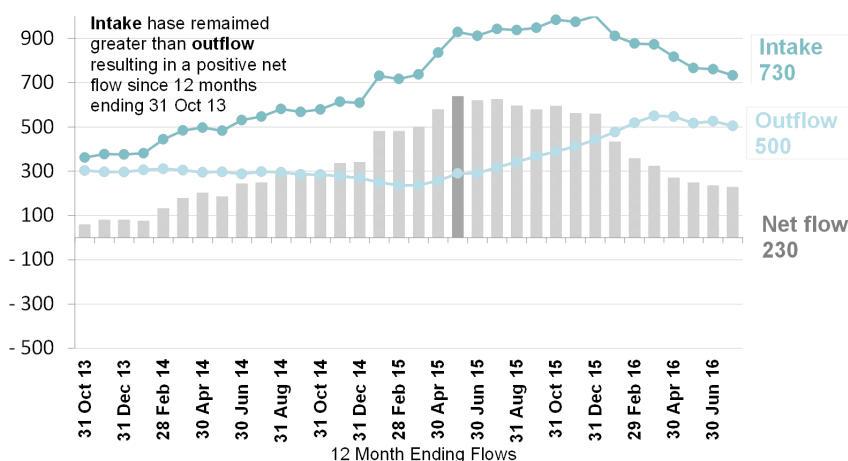


Figure 7 shows that the RAF Reserves net flow has remained positive throughout the period.

Net flow was greatest in the 12 months ending 31st May 2015 at **640** personnel. It has since decreased to **230** personnel in the 12 months to 31st July 2016.

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 July 2016 as an example:

Trained UK Regular personnel breaching over 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2016

Trained UK Regular personnel as at 1 July 2016

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

Table 7: Tri Service UK Regular Breaching Rates

	1 Jan 15	1 Apr 15	1 Jul 15	1 Oct 15	1 Jan 16	1 Apr 16	1 Jul 16
% Breaching Harmony							
RN/RM	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Army	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
RAF	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

Compared with 1 July 2015, the Army and RAF have seen a decrease in breach rates at 1 July 2016; the RN/RM has remained level throughout the period.

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.

From the 1 September 2016 edition of this publication, we intend to begin un-rounding statistics that are published in the Excel tables that accompany this release. Following an assessment of disclosure risk, the Responsible Statistician has judged that there is minimal risk of disclosing personally identifiable information through the release of unrounded figures in this publication. As such, rounding is no longer necessary as a method of disclosure control.

Revisions

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, from 1 April to 1 August 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

	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.)

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

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Naval Service Manpower	023 9262 5956	DefStrat-Stat-Navy-Hd@mod.gov.uk
Army Manpower	01264 886175	DefStrat-Stat-Army-Hd@mod.gov.uk
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Please note that these email addresses may change later in the year.

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