



# UK Armed Forces Monthly Service Personnel Statistics 1 June 2016

Published 14 July 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](#).

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

Responsible statistician: Tri-Service Head of Branch 0207 807 8896 [DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.uk](mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.uk)  
 Further information/mailing list: [DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk](mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk)  
 Background quality report: [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/tri-service-personnel-bulletin-background-quality-reports](http://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](mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.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>

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## 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 produced according to sound methods; and
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- 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

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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:

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

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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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:

<b>Maritime Reserve</b>	3 100
<b>Army Reserve</b>	30 100
<b>RAF Reserves</b>	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**, table1). 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).

**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<sup>1</sup> 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**

	1 Apr 14	1 Apr 15	1 Mar 16	1 Apr 16	1 May 16	1 Jun 16
<b>UK Forces Personnel</b>	<b>198 810</b>	<b>195 690</b>	<b>196 900</b>	<b>197 090</b>	<b>196 850</b>	<b>196 970</b>
UK Regulars	159 630	153 720	150 960	151 000	150 620	150 680
Gurkhas	3 050	2 870	2 860	2 860	2 850	2 840
Volunteer Reserve	28 860	31 260	34 910	35 070	35 200	35 240
Other Personnel	7 280	7 840	8 170	8 170	8 180	8 210

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

**Table 2: UK Forces Strength by Service**

	1 Jun 14	1 Jun 15	1 Jun 16	Increase/Decrease 1 Jun 15 - 1 Jun 16	% Increase/Decrease 1 Jun 15 - 1 Jun 16
<b>Strength</b>					
Naval Service	38 120	38 200	38 410	+220	0.6%
Army	121 930	120 590	121 640	+1050	0.9%
Royal Air Force	37 470	37 030	36 910	-120	-0.3%

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

## 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 139,990, 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.

### 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.

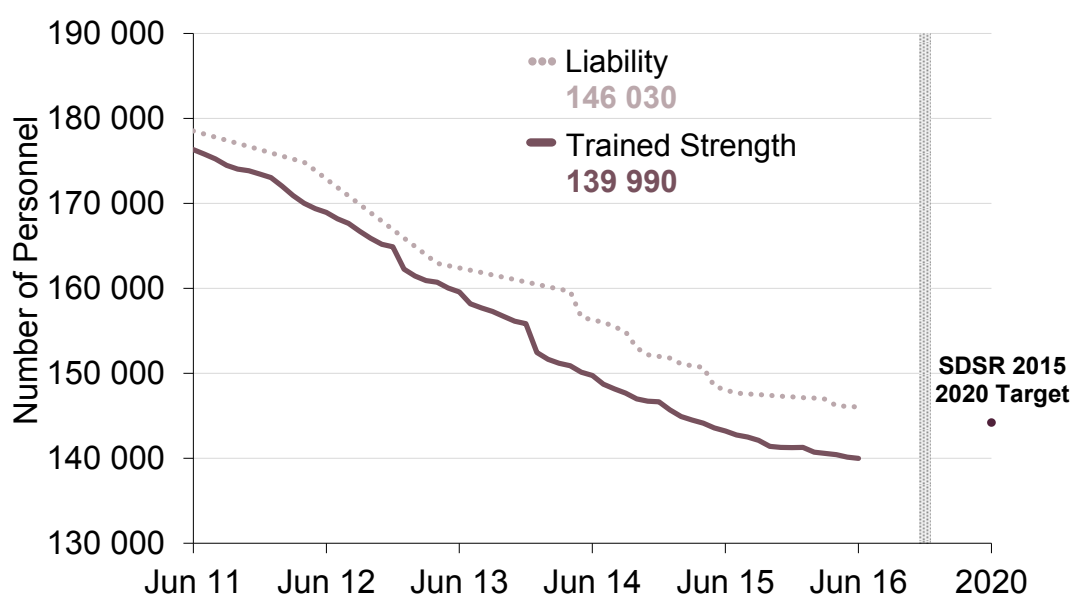
**Table 3: Full-Time Trained Strength against the Liability**

	1 Apr 13	1 Apr 14	1 Apr 15	1 Mar 16	1 Apr 16	1 May 16	1 Jun 16
Trained Strength	160 710	150 890	144 120	140 570	140 430	140 130	139 990
Liability	162 940	159 640	150 700	146 950	146 190	146 110	146 030
Surplus/Deficit	-2 230	-8 750	-6 580	-6 380	-5 750	-5 980	-6 040
% Surplus/Deficit	-1.4	-5.5	-4.4	-4.3	-3.9	-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 1.8 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**





# 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.

<b>RN/RM</b> 32 600	<b>ARMY</b> 84 770
<b>RAF</b> 33 310	

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

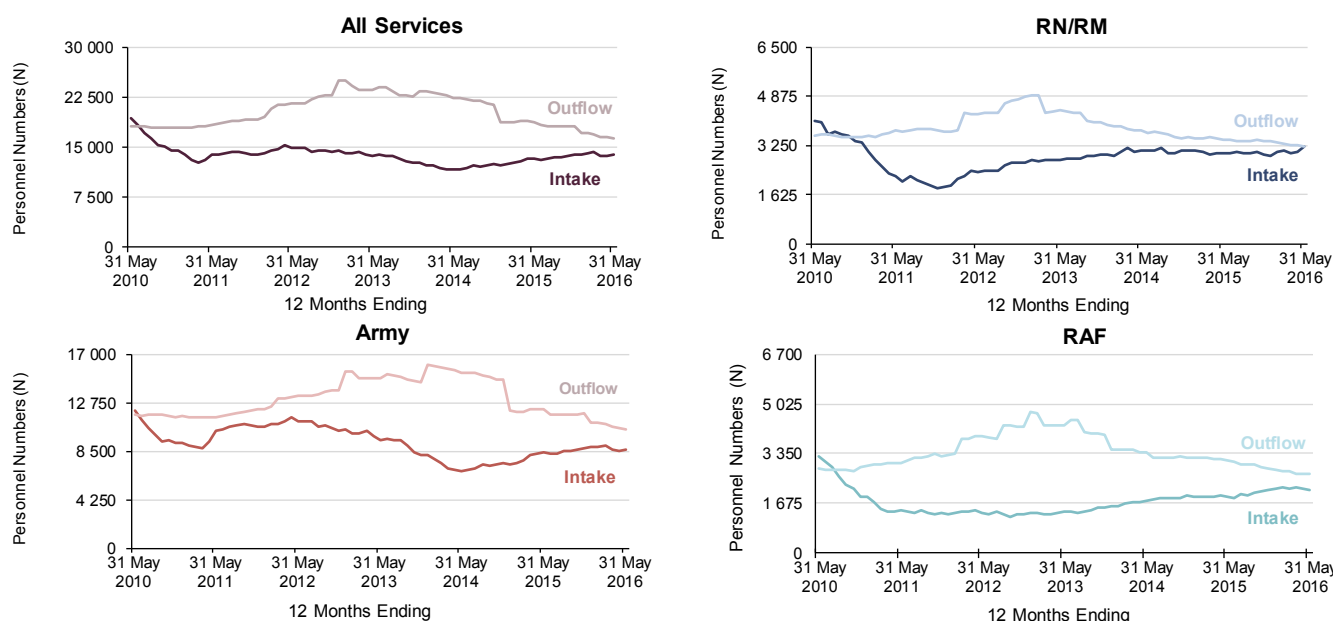
**UK Regulars** are full time Service personnel, including Nursing Services, excluding FTRS personnel, Gurkhas, mobilised Reservists, Military Provost Guarding Service (MPGS), Locally Engaged Personnel (LEP), and Non Regular Permanent Service (NRPS).

**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 13,980 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>

**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.

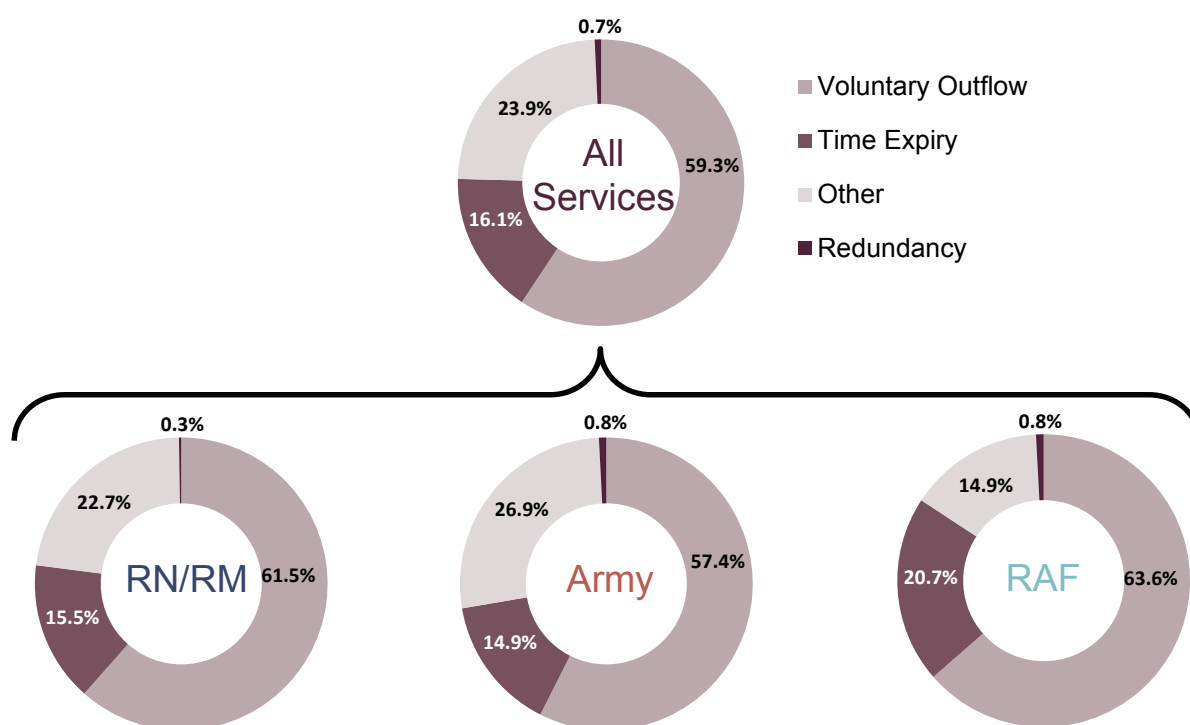
The following statistics on exit reason are **provisional** (see introduction for further information). At a Tri-Service level, more personnel left the trained UK Regular Forces by Voluntary Outflow (VO) than for any other reason (Figure 4).

- In the 12 months to 31 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 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.

**Table 4: FR20 Volunteer Reserve strength by Service**

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

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 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.

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

Intake	1 Jun 14	1 Jun 15	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
	31 May 15	31 May 16		
Maritime Reserve	900	1 020	+120	+13.4%
Army Reserve	5 720	6 000	+280	+4.9%
RAF Reserves	930	770	-160	-17.5%

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 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.

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

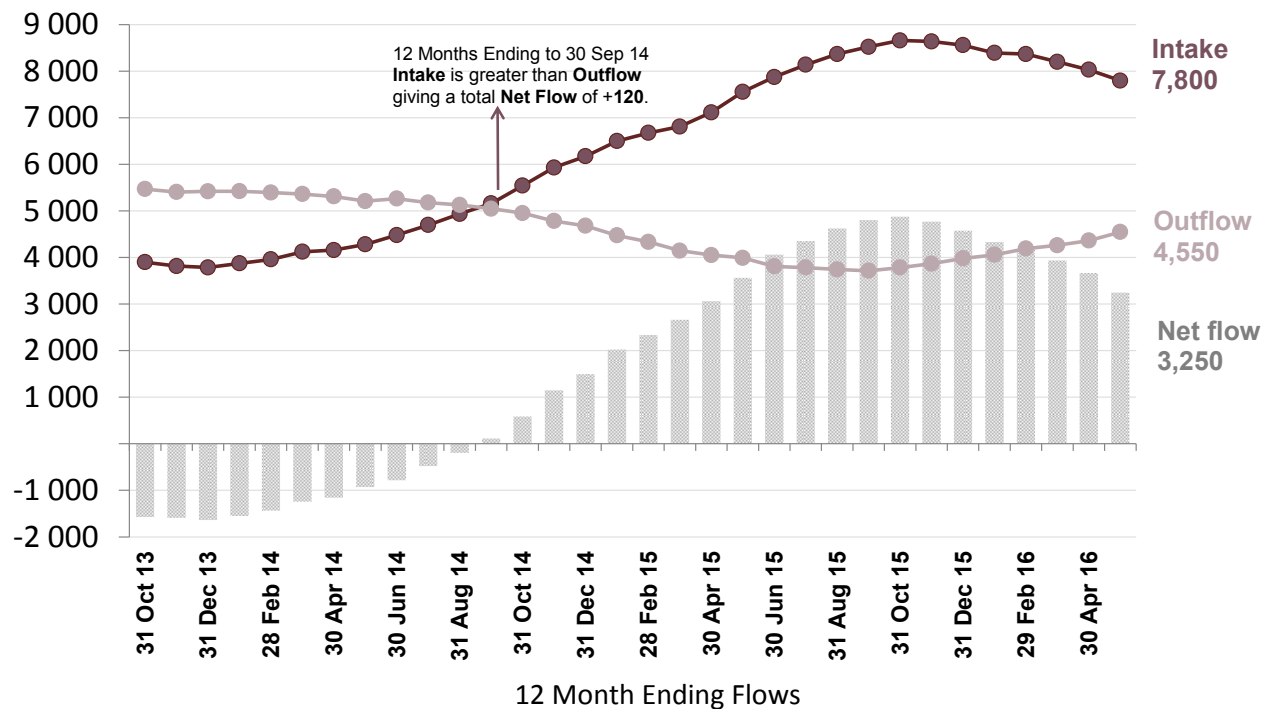
Outflow	1 Jun 14	1 Jun 15	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
	31 May 15	31 May 16		
Maritime Reserve	560	800	+240	+43.7%
Army Reserve	3 140	3 230	+80	+2.7%
RAF Reserves	290	520	+230	+78.3%

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)



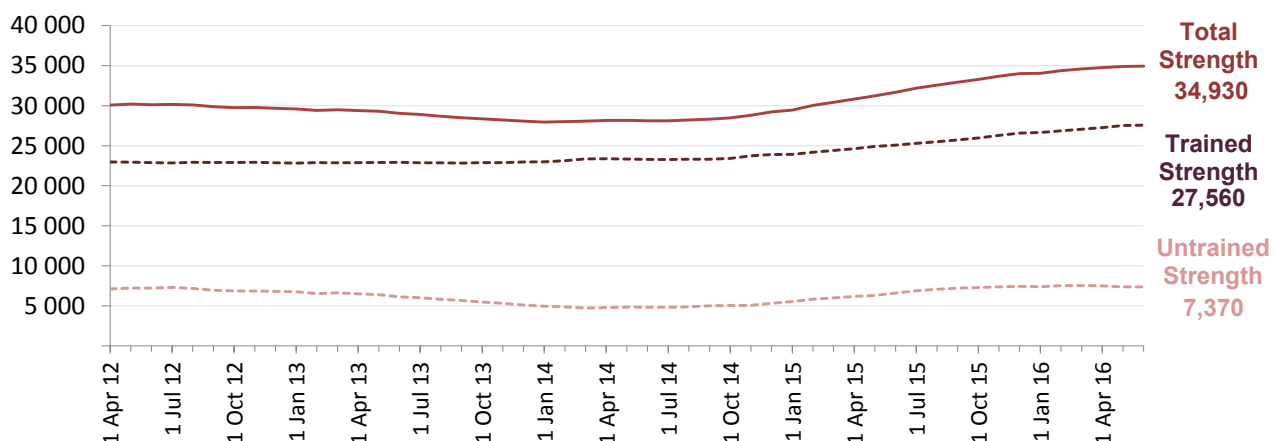
## Future Reserves 2020 (FR20) programme monitoring

**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<sup>th</sup> 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

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### 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.

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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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### 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](mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk)

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### Other contact points within Defence Statistics are:

Defence Expenditure Analysis	030 6793 4531	<a href="mailto:DefStrat-Econ-ESES-DEA-Hd@mod.uk">DefStrat-Econ-ESES-DEA-Hd@mod.uk</a>
Price Indices	030 6793 2100	<a href="mailto:DefStrat-Econ-ESES-PI-Hd@mod.uk">DefStrat-Econ-ESES-PI-Hd@mod.uk</a>
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Army Manpower	01264 886175	<a href="mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Army-Hd@mod.uk">DefStrat-Stat-Army-Hd@mod.uk</a>
RAF Manpower	01494 496822	<a href="mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Air-Hd@mod.uk">DefStrat-Stat-Air-Hd@mod.uk</a>
Tri-Service Manpower	020 7807 8896	<a href="mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.uk">DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.uk</a>
Civilian Manpower	020 7218 1359	<a href="mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Civ-Hd@mod.uk">DefStrat-Stat-Civ-Hd@mod.uk</a>
Health Information	030 6798 4423	<a href="mailto:DefStrat-Stat-Health-Hd@mod.uk">DefStrat-Stat-Health-Hd@mod.uk</a>

*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