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

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### Further information/mailing list:
DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Enquiries@mod.uk

### Background quality report:

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). 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-
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).

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

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

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

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)

1. UK Forces comprises all UK Regular, Gurkha, Volunteer Reserve and Other personnel. The constituents of “Other personnel” are reported towards the top of this page.
**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.

- 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**

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

**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 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.

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.

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.

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.
**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:


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](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-armed-forces-redundancy-program-statistics-index) 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 19\textsuperscript{th} December 2013 details the planned growth of the FR20 over the next 5 years.

**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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1 May 15</th>
<th>1 May 16</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>+290</td>
<td>+14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>+50</td>
<td>+4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>21,240</td>
<td>23,270</td>
<td>+2,030</td>
<td>+9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>5,530</td>
<td>+1,030</td>
<td>+22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>+280</td>
<td>+17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: FR20 Volunteer Reserve strength by Service

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 \textbf{12.9 per cent increase} on the same 12 month period in the previous year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1 May 14</th>
<th>30 Apr 15</th>
<th>1 May 15</th>
<th>30 Apr 16</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>+190</td>
<td>+21.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td>6,160</td>
<td>+750</td>
<td>+13.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 \textbf{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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1 May 14</th>
<th>30 Apr 15</th>
<th>1 May 15</th>
<th>30 Apr 16</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease</th>
<th>% Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>+140</td>
<td>+25.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>3,220</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>-120</td>
<td>-3.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>+290</td>
<td>+112.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: Defence Statistics (Tri-Service)
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** away for the Army; and **468 days** away for the RAF.

Using 1 April 2016 as an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trained UK Regular personnel breaching over 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trained UK Regular personnel as at 1 April 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7: Separated Service</th>
<th>1 Oct 14</th>
<th>1 Jan 15</th>
<th>1 Apr 15</th>
<th>1 Jul 15</th>
<th>1 Oct 15</th>
<th>1 Jan 16</th>
<th>1 Apr 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RN/RM</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8*</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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Army Manpower  01264 886175  DefStrat-Stat-Army-Hd@mod.uk
RAF Manpower  01494 496822  DefStrat-Stat-Air-Hd@mod.uk
Tri-Service Manpower  020 7807 8896  DefStrat-Stat-Tri-Hd@mod.uk
Civilian Manpower  020 7218 1359  DefStrat-Stat-Civ-Hd@mod.uk
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