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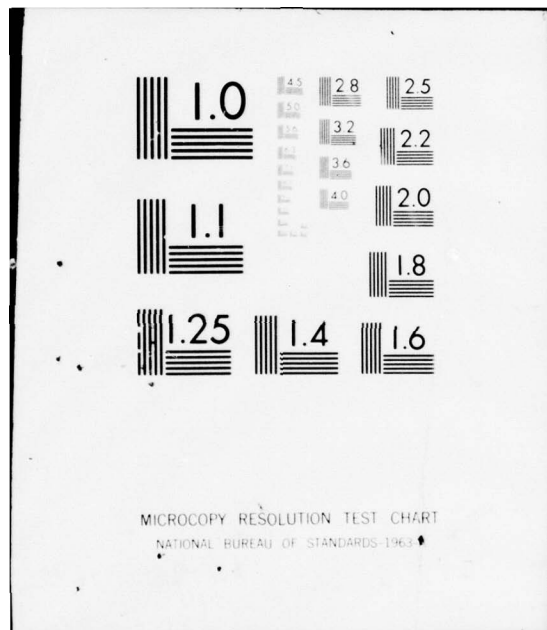
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**DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE
MANPOWER,
FY 64 - FY 77**

**THE COMPONENTS
OF CHANGE**

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER None	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER <i>Final report</i>
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) 6 Department of Defense Manpower, FY 64 - FY 77: the Components of Change.		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final FY 64-FY 77
7. AUTHOR(s)		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Programs Dir, ODASD(P&R), OASD(MRA&L) OSD, Pentagon, Rm 3B930 Washington DC 20301		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
	11	12. REPORT DATE April 1975
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 62 12 45p.
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Distribution unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number.) This report was prepared in response to a request by the Defense Manpower Commission for an explanation of changes in Department of Defense Manpower from FY 1964 - FY 1977. It provides		
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANPOWER, FY 64 - FY 77

THE COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

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FOREWORD

This report has been prepared in response to a request by the Defense Manpower Commission for an explanation of changes in Department of Defense manpower from FY 1964 to FY 1977. The intent of this report is to provide a general explanation of major trends in DoD manpower during this period.

In preparing this report we were faced with two difficulties:

- Manpower increases and decreases were not routinely identified as being Southeast Asia related.
- There were numerous changes during this period in the accounting systems used to summarize manpower information.

For these reasons we were unable to develop an audit trail which accounts for all the changes in each manpower subcategory and we also recognize that the trends are somewhat contaminated by accounting changes. However, these deficiencies do not significantly affect the major manpower trends and the broad historical perspective presented in this report.

CHANGES IN DEFENSE MANPOWER FY 64 - FY 77

The figure below shows the changes to DoD manpower which have occurred from FY 64 to FY 77. Strengths are measured at the ends of the respective fiscal years. The fiscal year will be from 1 October to 30 September starting with FY 77. A three-month transition period runs from 1 July 1976 to 30 September 1976 and is designated FY 7T. The Ready Reserve includes the Selected and Individual Ready Reserves. Standby and Retired Reserve personnel strengths are not shown on this chart, although they are assets available to DoD under certain emergency circumstances. Manpower devoted to the civil functions of DoD, youth programs, and certain other employees paid from nonappropriated funds are excluded from this paper. Table 1 contains the total DoD strength data supporting the charts in this first section.

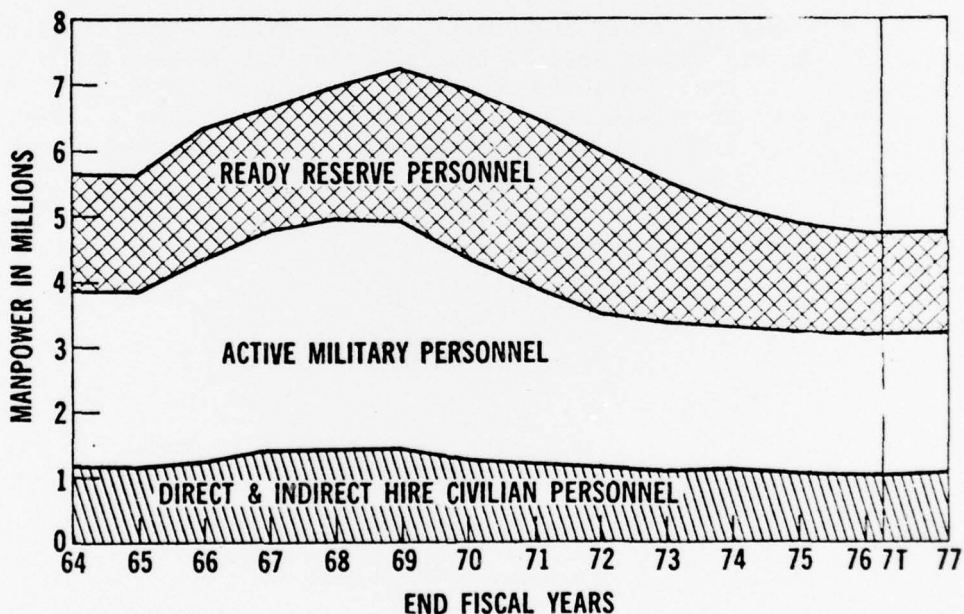


Figure 1
DoD Manpower Strengths FY 64 - FY 77

This paper will provide a general explanation of the major changes and events which have taken place in the DoD manpower program since FY 64. It is not intended to be a detailed audit trail of the numerous separate actions which have occurred. Emphasis will be on broad trends. While not precise, these data are sufficiently accurate to present the basic components of change.

MAJOR TRENDS IN DEFENSE MANPOWER FY 64 - FY 77

There are three major reasons for DoD manpower changes in this period:

...Southeast Asia (SEA) Increment. DoD Manpower increased from FY 64 to FY 68 due to the war in Vietnam. This buildup and the subsequent drawdown took place primarily in active military strength, although there was significant change in active civilian strength. Reserve strength was unaffected by this event, except for accumulation in the IRR as a consequence of the large active military strengths.

...Force Changes. The size and mix of forces within DoD have changed since FY 64, and those changes have affected the manpower program. Some manpower reductions can be directly attributed to force reductions; some manpower increases can be directly attributed to force increases. It is difficult, however, to separate all force related actions from other changes.

...Support Reductions. Some changes are the consequence of lower levels of support, either through improved utilization of manpower or elimination or reductions in support activities. While some support reductions are a consequence of management improvements, others simply reflect provision of less service. Some overall support reductions of particular interest are the following:

- Headquarters reductions
- Base closures
- Civilianization

It is difficult to measure the overall impact of support reductions, because there is some overlap when dealing with total numbers within this category. Some management actions, such as civilianization, are transfers from one form of DoD manpower to another (military to civilian). Some decreases may be attributed both to base closures and civilization. In addition, some bulk cuts were made by direction of the President or Congress and later allocated more or less arbitrarily to areas for implementation; while these are certainly support reductions, the extent to which they constitute management improvements is debatable.

CHANGES IN DOD CIVILIAN STRENGTH

The figure below shows DoD direct hire and indirect hire civilian personnel for military functions from FY 64 to FY 77. As the number of US forces deployed overseas decreases, the number of indirect-hire civilians tends to decrease. The number of direct-hire civilians shows a SEA Increment of about 287,000 and a recent reduction of about 35,000 from the pre-war level. The FY 75 Congressional authorization of 995,000 direct-hire civilians is a major constraint on DoD civilian manpower.

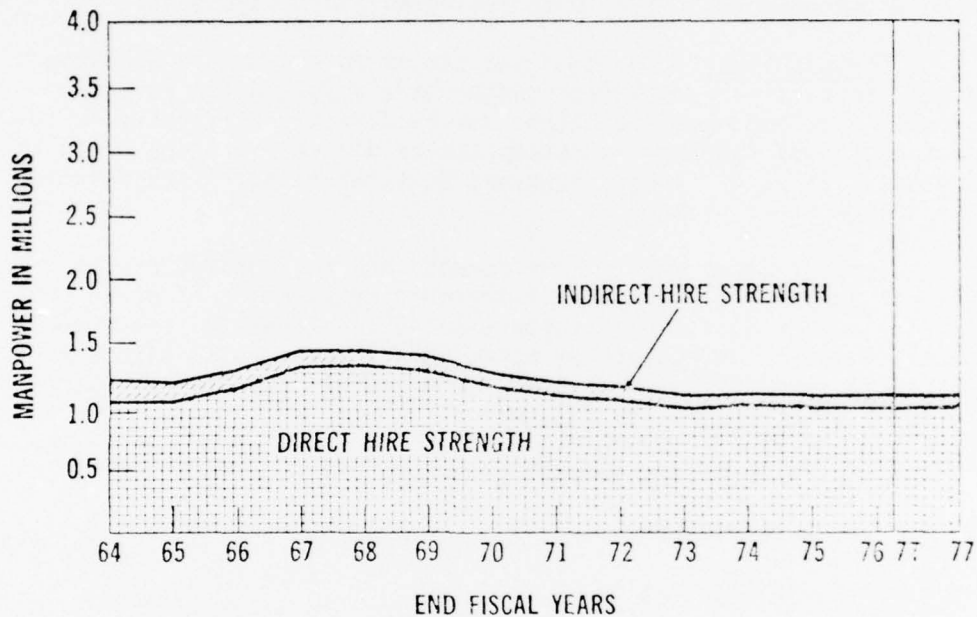


Figure 2
DoD Civilian Manpower FY 64 - FY 77 (Military Functions)

DoD manpower programs must be analyzed under a Total Force approach, which considers all manpower resources - active military, reserve, and civilian - available to accomplish DoD missions. Military and civilian personnel work together to accomplish the purposes of DoD. It is fallacious to address military manpower apart from civilian manpower, as is often done. For example, the current civilian manpower program includes about 135,000 civilian spaces which are the result of the civilianization of military spaces over the past thirteen years. This report, however, will emphasize active military manpower.

CHANGES IN THE READY RESERVE

Strength changes in the Ready Reserve are shown in the figure below. The strength of the Selected Reserve--primarily those reservists in force structure units who are receiving drill pay--has changed little over the past 13 years. During this period, however, the structure or wartime strength of the Selected Reserve has been reduced from about two million to just over one million. Thus, the Selected Reserve has been transformed from numerous units manned at about half-strength to fewer units manned at about 90% of their wartime authorizations.

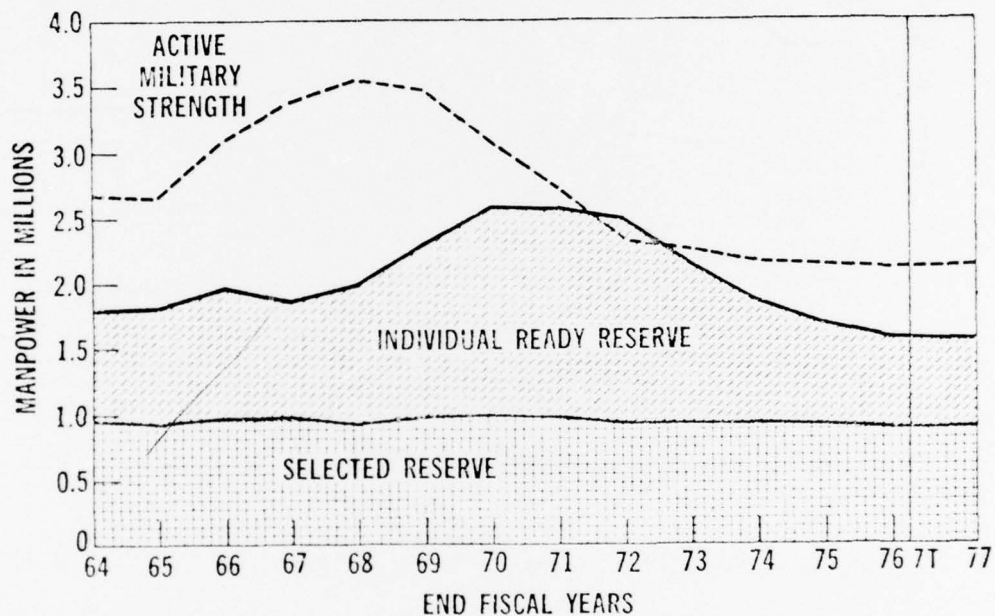


Figure 3
Ready Reserve Strength, FY 64 - FY 77

During this period the strength of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) was simply a consequence of the changing strength of the active military forces. The IRR provides individual fillers to bring active and selected reserve units to wartime strength, fill the unmanned units, and replace initial combat losses. Accessions to the IRR are for the most part generated by people serving out their residual obligation after completing active service. Thus, the IRR strength trends follow active strength trends with a lag of about two years, as shown in the figure.

Changes in Ready Reserve will not be addressed further in this paper.

CHANGES IN ACTIVE MILITARY STRENGTHS

Emphasis in this report will be on understanding and explaining the changes in active duty military strength which occur from end FY 64 to end FY 77. The figure below shows these changes by Military Service:

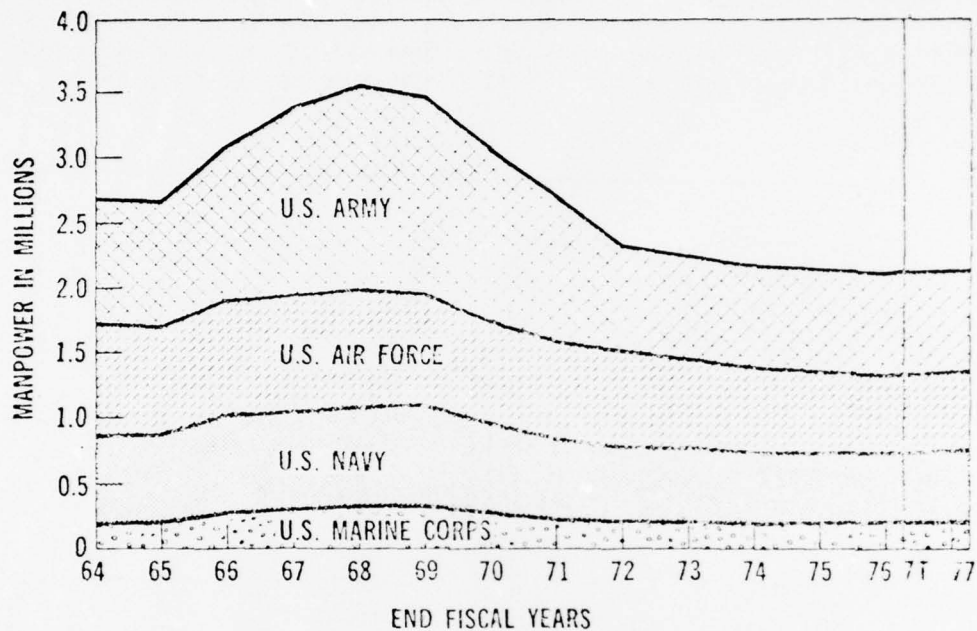


Figure 4
Active Military Strengths by Military Service, FY 64 - FY 77

Breakdown of military strengths into the components of change will be accomplished as follows:

- A datum for measurement of changes will be established.
- The SEA Increment will be computed, and the non-SEA manpower program - that program which would have happened in the absence of a war in Vietnam - will be derived.
- The direct effects of force structure changes will be estimated.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASELINE

In order to provide a measure of the reductions and changes which have taken place in DoD manpower over the past 13 years, it is necessary to establish a baseline. The baseline itself is arbitrary and serves mainly as a point from which to measure changes. In this case, the baseline has been chosen to be the strengths that existed on 30 June 1964. The significance of this baseline is that it represents DoD strength prior to the Vietnam buildup. Thus, it serves as a reference point from which to measure both that buildup and changes which have occurred post-Vietnam. The effect of this baseline when applied to active military strength is shown in the figure below:

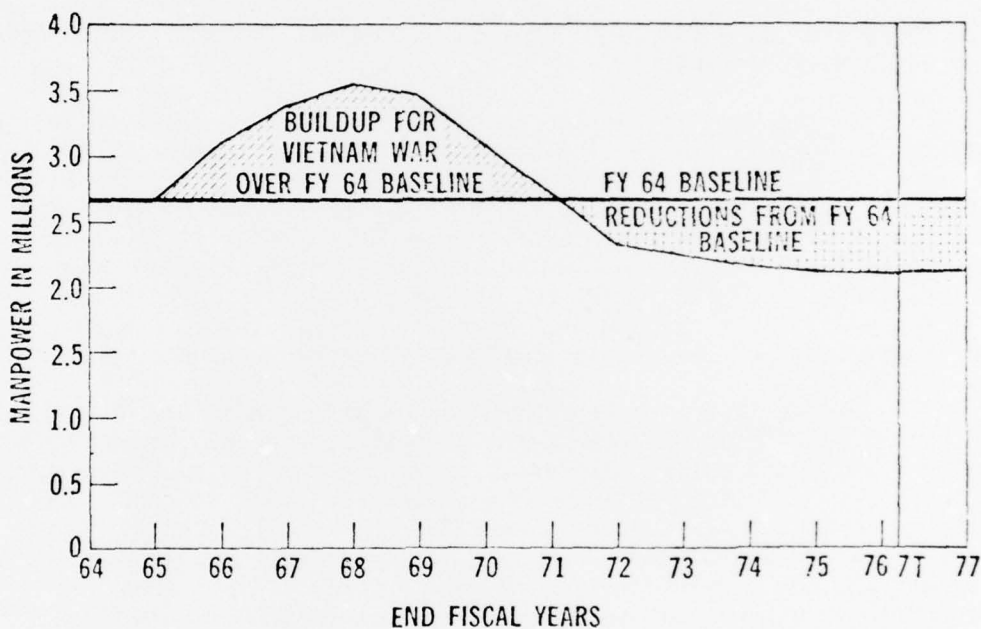


Figure 5
Active Military Strengths Compared to FY 64 Baseline

Using the baseline as a reference, an initial estimate of the effect of the Vietnam war on active military manpower is shown in the shaded areas. The first shaded area shows the SEA increment. Military strength increased about 860,000 for the Vietnam War and decreased the same amount by June 1971 to reach the pre-war level. The second shaded area represents reductions from the FY 64 baseline, or real reductions from the pre-war situation. It is more accurate, however, to recognize that some of the force changes and management improvements would have taken place even if the Vietnam War had not occurred. The next essential step is to establish the effects of that war.

COMPUTATION OF THE SEA INCREMENT

The hypothesis of this section is that the changes in manpower occurring during the buildup for the war in Vietnam were the result of the demands of that war. These changes are termed the SEA Increment, or that portion of the manpower program which would not have existed in the absence of the war in Vietnam. The SEA Increment does not purport to be the total manpower engaged in the support of the war, either directly or indirectly; total manpower in support of the war is a much larger number than the SEA Increment. The difference between total DoD manpower and the SEA Increment is the Adjusted DoD manpower program which would have existed if the war in Vietnam had not happened. Data supporting the computation of the SEA Increment are in Table 2.

There are two elements to the SEA Increment, and a different method is used to measure each:

---The Pacific Theater Increment is based on strength in the Pacific Theater, exclusive of Hawaii; it provides a measure of the direct support of the war in the theater of operations. Figure 6 shows active military manpower in the Pacific Theater (excluding Hawaii) from FY 64 to FY 77. The increase over pre-war deployments is shown in the top shaded area; the maximum in-theater increase for Vietnam over the FY 64 strength was 622,000. However, the programmed strength in the same area for end FY 77 is 91,000 less than the pre-war level, and this represents post-SEA reductions in the Pacific Theater deployments.

---The Base Increment is based on strength in the United States; it provides a measure of the general support of the war effort. Figure 7 shows the active military strength in the United States from FY 64 to FY 77. The strength above the FY 64 Baseline strength is attributed to additional support needed for the war in Southeast Asia. The FY 64 strength included provision for support of U.S. forces worldwide and was not provided primarily for support of SEA. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that an increase above the FY 64 levels could be attributed to SEA support. After the end of the SEA war the strength in the United States decreased below the FY 64 level. These reductions are attributed to force changes and management improvements.

These figures also show that although for comparison purposes we may use the FY 64 number as a base, we should not attribute an exact meaning to the date at which this same number was again reached. Thus, the Pacific Theater Increment goes to zero in mid-FY 72, whereas the Base Increment goes to zero in mid-FY 70.

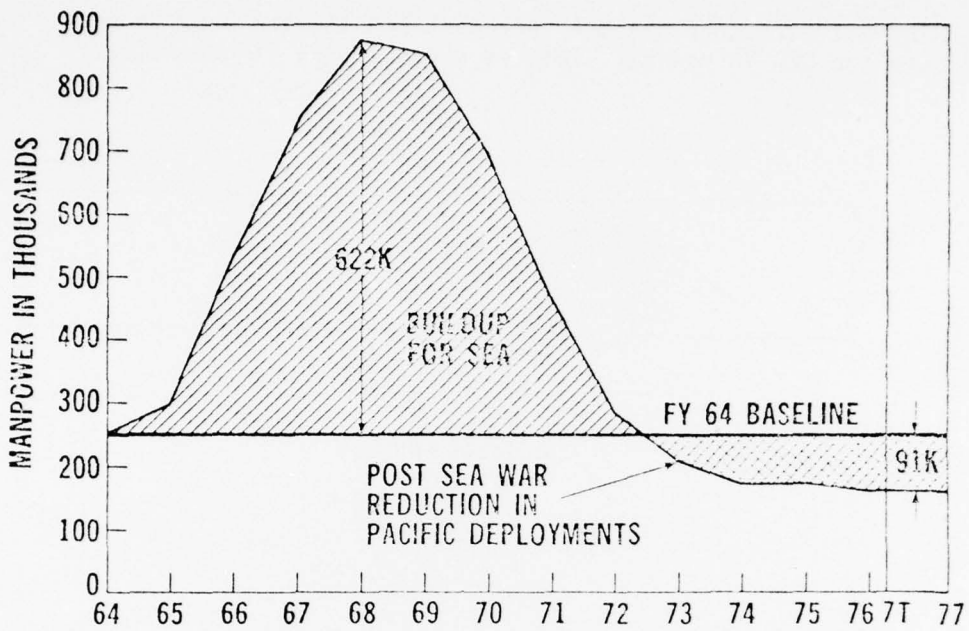


Figure 6
Active Military Strength in Pacific Theater (Excluding Hawaii)
FY 64 - FY 77

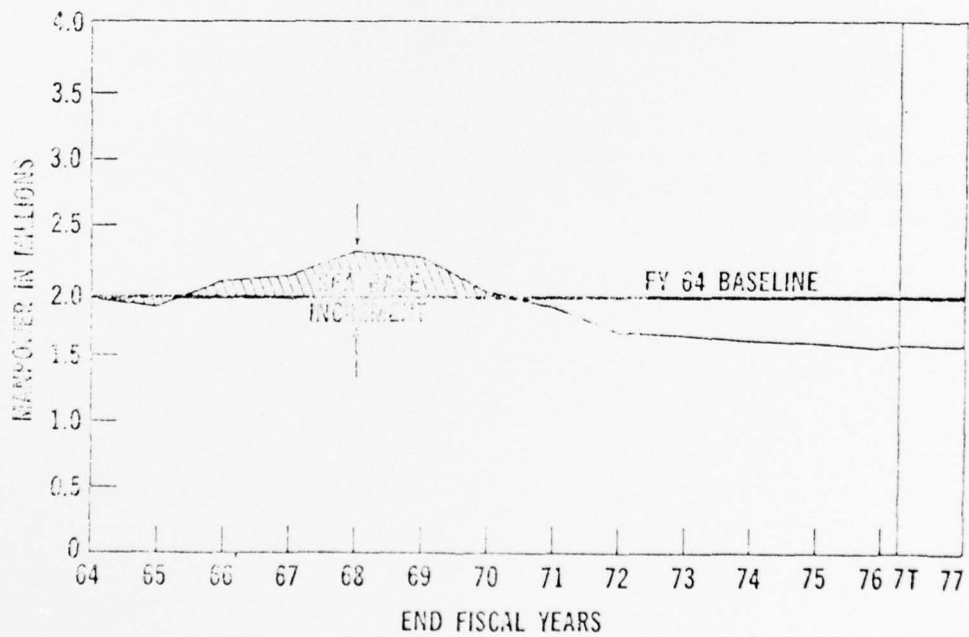


Figure 7
Active Military Strength in the United States, FY 64 - FY 77

The net effect of the SEA Increment and the SEA Base Increment constitutes the SEA Increment. This is shown in the figure below:

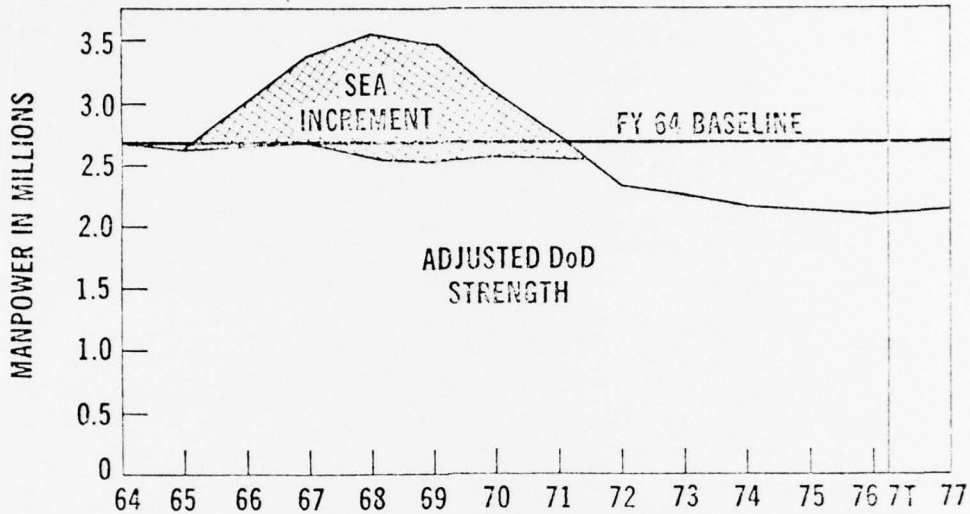


Figure 8
Active Military Strength FY 64 - FY 77
Showing SEA Increment and Adjusted DoD Manpower Program

There is no way of knowing, of course, what the DoD strength actually would have been without a war. However, the Adjusted DoD Strength is an approximation of the strength of DoD if the SEA war had not occurred.

The difference between the FY 64 Baseline and the DoD Adjusted Strength is the net reduction from FY 64 after the effects of the Vietnam war have been taken out. This difference results from either force changes or management improvements. During the period FY 67 to FY 72 DoD was applying resources to the support of SEA which were obtained within the total DoD strength by conversion from other missions. That is, force changes and support reductions were taking place in this period which allowed more effort to go to support the war than simply the excess over the FY 64 Baseline. While it is also true that force reductions (e.g., Strategic Forces cuts) and support reductions were going on during the buildup period from FY 64 to FY 68, the effects of the massive buildup for Vietnam overwhelm the other effects, and it is very difficult to derive the components of change for the buildup period. Similarly, it is difficult to separate the force changes relating to SEA from force changes not relating to SEA during the period of reduction from FY 68 to FY 72. During this reduction period, from FY 68-FY 72, however, it is possible to attribute at least 90,000 reductions to support reductions.

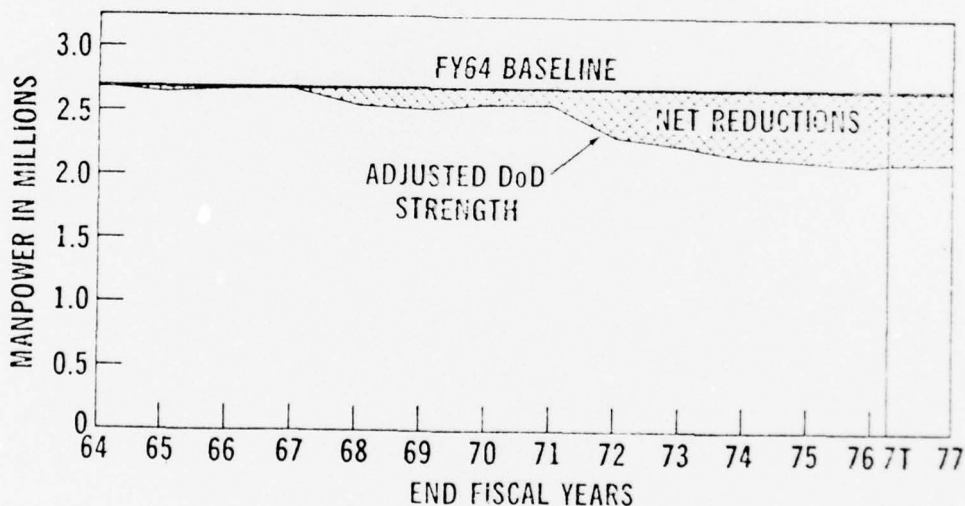


Figure 9
Adjusted DoD Active Military Strength Compared to the FY 64 Baseline

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FORCE CHANGES FY 64-FY 77

The next step in explaining changes in DoD manpower from FY 64 to FY 77 is to determine what manpower changes resulted from force structure changes. That is, what has been the impact on manpower of more or fewer aircraft, ships, or battalions? This is not very easy because force changes cause both direct and indirect manpower changes. When an aircraft carrier is eliminated, the deduction of the carrier's crew from the manpower program is a direct change and can be accounted for. However, the elimination of an aircraft carrier also has effects on the training establishment, shore bases, and even personnel activities, and these indirect changes are difficult to account for because there are so many small actions which produce the final result. This section will deal only with the direct effects of force structure changes.

The method of this section will be to examine the force structure changes that have occurred in each of the five Defense Planning and Programming categories which are major mission forces: Strategic Forces, Land Forces, Tactical Air Forces, Naval Forces, and Mobility Forces. Force structure changes which have occurred or are programmed to occur over the thirteen year period will be listed. Manpower strengths will also be listed. Some correlation between the force changes and the manpower changes will be sought. This examination of forces and manpower will be done in a Total Force context: active military, active civilian, and selected reserve manpower will all be considered. The major emphasis, however, will be on explaining the overall changes in active military manpower.

During the period FY 64 to FY 77:

---Strategic Forces total manpower decreases by over 50% as manned bombers and CONUS air defense are reduced while ICBM and SLBM increase then level off.

---Land Forces total manpower attains its pre-war totals by FY 77, although there is a slight shift from active to reserve manpower

---Tactical Air Forces total manpower and active manpower increases while there is a decrease in the number of active aircraft and shift of aircraft to the reserves.

---Naval Forces total manpower decreases by around 20% accompanied by a significant decrease in the number of naval ships.

---Mobility Forces total manpower decreases slightly as older aircraft are eliminated and the number of aircraft and ships goes down.

CHANGES IN STRATEGIC FORCES MANPOWER

Figure 10 below shows the changes that occur in Strategic Forces manpower from FY 64 to FY 77. (The data to support this and other similar figures in this section are contained in Table 3.) Figure 11 shows force structure data for selected key years in the period of interest.

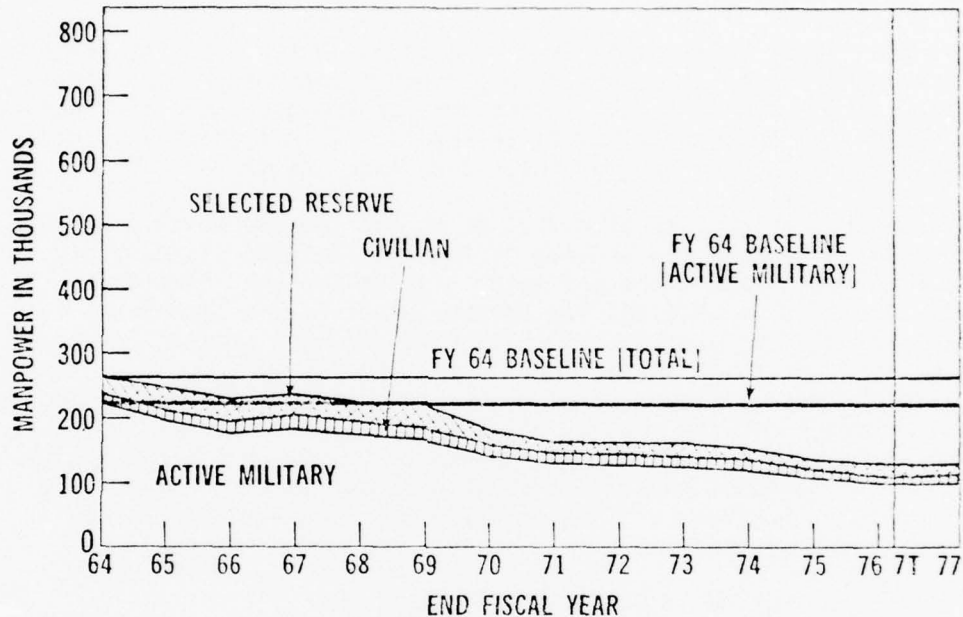


Figure 10
Strategic Forces Active Military Strengths, FY 64 - FY 77

Major force changes which affected Strategic Forces manpower are:

---Reduction in CONUS air and missile defense capability with a corresponding change in mission to peacetime airspace control and warning and surveillance. This involves a reduction of 830 active and 500 reserve interceptor aircraft and 143 active and reserve surface-to-air missile batteries.

---Reduction of about 700 manned bombers.

---Modernization and stabilization of the tanker fleet with a slight reduction in numbers and transfer of some tankers to the reserves.

---Increases in the strategic missile force of about 300 ICBM and 330 SLBM.

FORCE CHANGES

<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>	<u>FY 64</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
ICBM	708	1,054	1,054	1,054	1,054
SLBM	336	656	656	656	656
Bombers (TAI)*	1,277	648	500	497	495
Tankers (TAI)*					
Active	902	677	656	628	588
Reserve	-	-	-	32	72
Interceptors (TAI)*					
Active	952	579	167	139	134
Reserve	591	444	391	169	90
SAM Batteries					
Active & Reserve	147	123	-	-	-

*Total Active Inventory is the sum of aircraft in units; used for combat crew training, research and development, and command support; and held in special storage.

Figure 11
Strategic Forces Changes, FY 64 - FY 77

There is no doubt that the reductions in certain elements of the Strategic Forces have caused the direct reductions in manpower shown in Figure 10. Reductions in numbers of forces have not, however, necessarily caused a corresponding decrease in capability. The two areas for major reductions are CONUS air defense and manned bombers. The value of a large number of forces for the defense of CONUS in the 1970s is considerably less than it formerly was and these units became of marginal value as DoD budgets declined in real value post-Vietnam. The reduction in manned bombers occurred as alternative means of fulfilling the nuclear offensive mission became more capable and older bomber types were phased out. The overall strategic offensive capability, however, increased during this period in terms of ability to defeat Soviet targets. Finally, the forces in this category are basically stabilized at their present levels by the arms limitations agreements reached between the US and the USSR in recent years.

CHANGES IN LAND FORCES MANPOWER

Figure 12 shows Land Forces manpower changes from FY 64 to FY 77. Figure 13 shows changes in the combined arms organizations of the Land Forces from FY 64 to FY 77. Figure 14 shows the relationship of Land Forces manpower to total maneuver battalions.

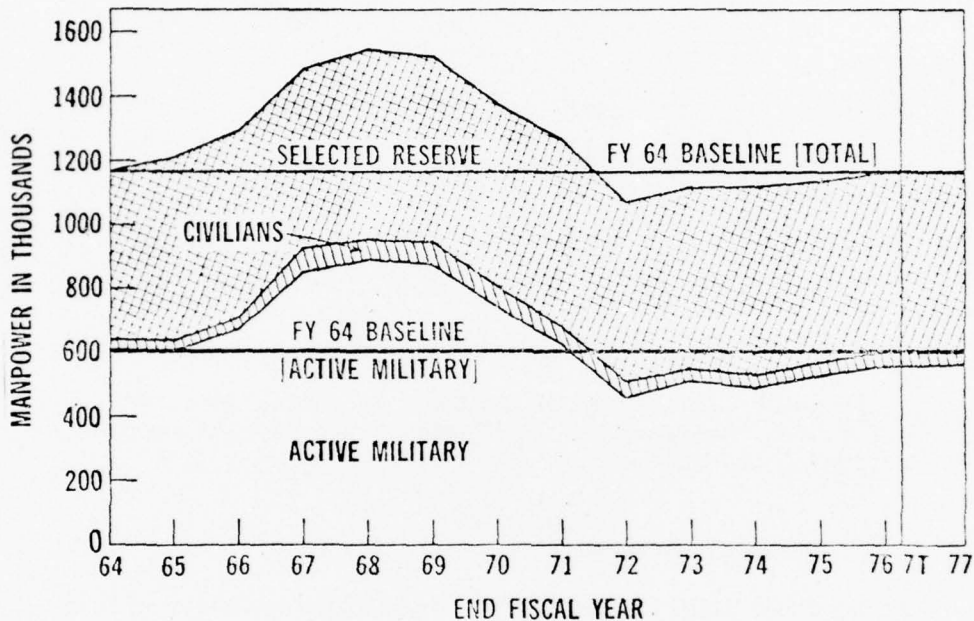


Figure 12
Land Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77

The total Land Forces strength has regained its FY 64 level by end FY 77; however, there has been a shift of about 50,000 spaces from the active to the reserve component. The Land Forces initially dropped from their pre-war levels as active Army strength was reduced drastically post-Vietnam, and FY 72 levels were about 25% below the pre-war levels. However, by improved manpower management, manpower strength stabilization, and increased integration of active and reserve components, the DoD Land Forces are programmed to regain their pre-war levels although total active Army manpower will be about 180,000 less than in FY 64. This effect is highlighted in Figure 13 which shows total Land Forces manpower plotted against total infantry and tank battalions. Not only have the pre-war manpower levels been regained, but post-war capability, as measured by these battalions, is higher than was the case in FY 64. The FY 77 force appears to be a more efficient as well as a stronger force.

FORCE CHANGES

LAND FORCES	<u>FY 64</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
<u>Combined Arms Organizations</u>					
Divisions					
Active	19	23	16	19	19
Reserve	30 ^{1/}	9	9	9	9
Total	<u>49</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>
Separate Brigades					
Active	5	6	4	3	3
Reserve	11 ^{1/}	20	20	20	20
Total	<u>16</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
Cavalry Regiments					
Active	4	5	3	4	4
Reserve	3	4	4	4	4
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

^{1/} These reserve divisions and brigades were understrength and under-equipped.

Figure 13
Land Forces Changes, FY 64 - FY 77

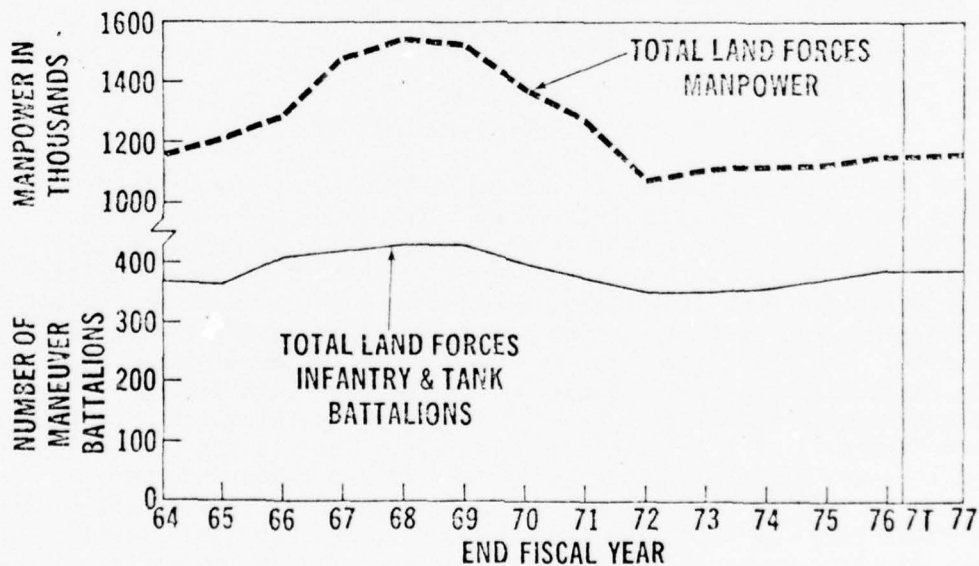


Figure 14
Land Forces Maneuver Battalions, FY 64 - FY 77

CHANGES IN TACTICAL AIR FORCES MANPOWER

Figure 15 shows changes in tactical air forces manpower from FY 64 to FY 77. Figure 16 summarizes the changes which have taken place in Tactical Air Force aircraft from FY 64 to FY 77. Figure 17 shows in graphic form the trend in unit equipment tactical air aircraft by component.

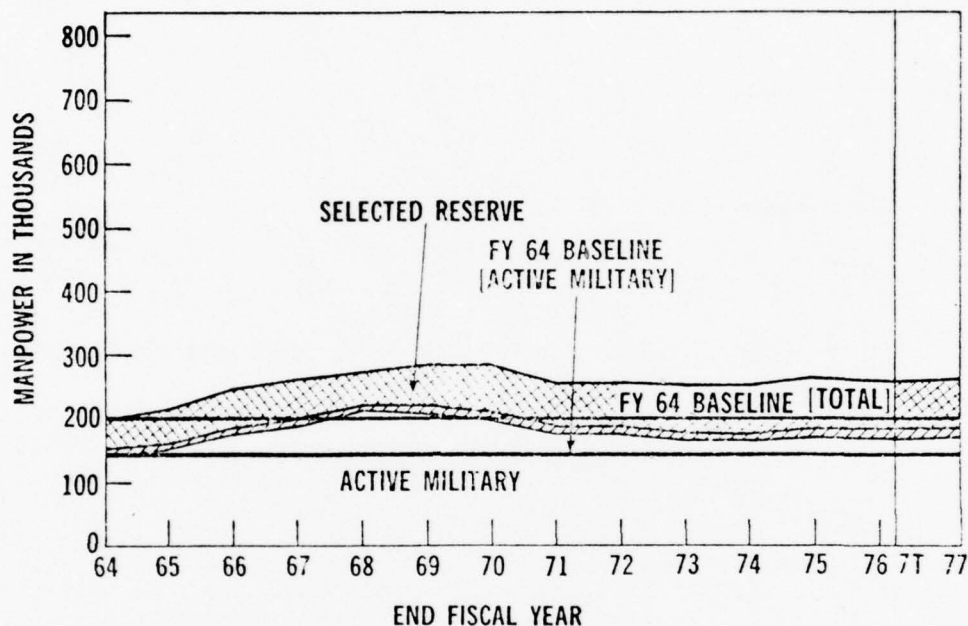


Figure 15
Tactical Air Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77

Tactical Air Forces manpower has increased both in active military strength and total strength since FY 64. This occurred along with reduction of about 850 aircraft overall and a shift of about 250 aircraft from the active to reserve component. Numbers of supplemental mission aircraft, such as tankers, Electronic-counter Measures, Airborne Early Warning, and Special Mission Forces aircraft have increased during the period. The reductions have occurred in the reconnaissance and fighter/attack aircraft. In addition, two of 15 attack aircraft carriers are being eliminated. The overall effect is illustrated by the plot in Figure 17 of total tactical aircraft. This is not the whole story, however, because the aircraft of FY 77 are bigger and more capable, and require more support manpower, than did the aircraft of the pre-Vietnam era. In addition, the previous forces contained large numbers of obsolescent aircraft types, particularly in the reserve components. The reduction of 600 aircraft in the reserves is primarily the result of purging these older aircraft from the force. Overall capability, therefore, has increased generally in accordance with the increase in manpower.

FORCE CHANGES

TACTICAL AIR FORCES	FY 64	FY 68	FY 74	FY 76	FY 77
<u>Tactical Aircraft (UE)*</u>					
Active	3,578	5,184	3,438	3,369	3,314
Reserve	2,119	1,506	1,437	1,513	1,525
Total	5,697	6,690	4,875	4,882	4,839
<u>Fighter/Attack Aircraft (UE)*</u>					
Active	2,936	3,617	2,693	2,706	2,676
Reserve	1,368	889	940	979	1,015
Total	4,304	4,506	3,633	3,685	3,691
<u>Reconnaissance Aircraft (UE)*</u>					
Active	228	482	297	229	225
Reserve	457	305	135	170	170
Total	685	787	432	399	395
<u>Other Aircraft (UE)* 1/</u>					
Active	414	1,085	448	434	413
Reserve	294	372	362	364	340
Total	708	1,457	810	798	753
<u>Attack Carriers</u>	15	15	14	13	13

* Unit Equipment aircraft are those assigned to squadrons.
 1/ Includes tankers, airborne early-warning, electronic countermeasures, special operations forces, and other aircraft types.

Figure 16
 Tactical Air Forces Changes, FY 64 - FY 77

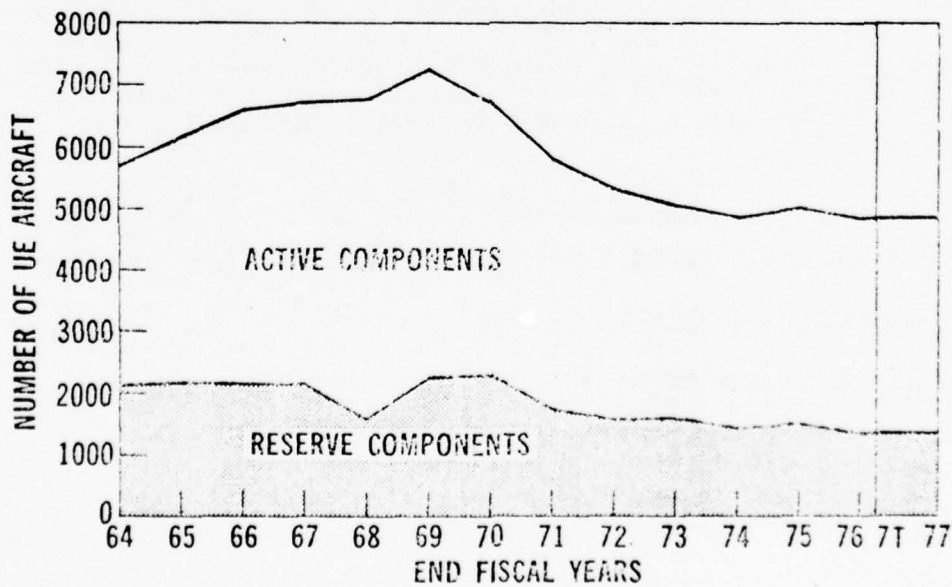


Figure 17
 Tactical Air Forces Aircraft, FY 64 - FY 77

CHANGES IN NAVAL FORCES MANPOWER

Figure 18, below, shows changes in Naval Forces manpower from FY 64 to FY 77. Figure 20, opposite, shows corresponding changes in Naval Forces.

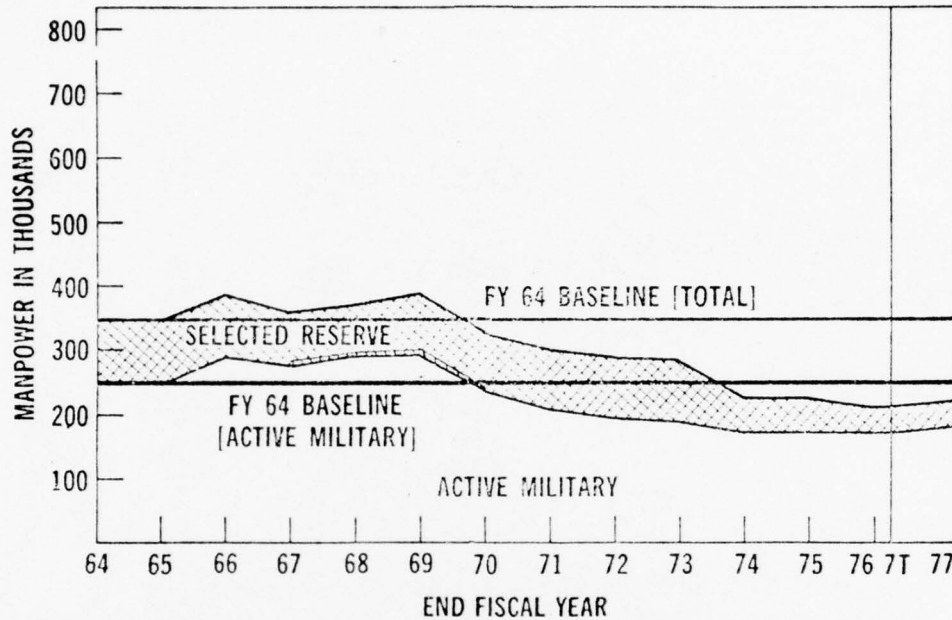


Figure 18
Naval Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77

The Naval Forces and associated manpower have dropped appreciably from pre-war levels. As shown in the table below, total ships have been reduced by over 360 ships (about 40%) during the period, primarily by retiring old, obsolescent WW II-era ships. This has been partially compensated for by larger, and more modern ships, but the reduction is nonetheless real.

	<u>FY 64</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
Number of Ships ^{1/}	874	922	504	490	511
Change from FY 64	0	+48	-370	-384	-363

^{1/} Excludes patrol combatants (16 in FY 77) and smaller craft, such as those in the coastal/riverine warfare forces.

Figure 19
Total Ships in Naval Forces, FY 64-FY 77

FORCE CHANGES

<u>NAVAL FORCES</u>	<u>FY 64</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
<u>ASW Carriers</u>	9	8	-	-	-
<u>ASW Aircraft (UE)</u>					
Active	583	548	361	464	472
Reserve	314	256	164	148	166
Total	897	804	525	612	638
<u>Attack Submarines</u>	112	114	73	78	82
<u>Major Surface Combatants</u>					
Active Fleet					
Cruisers	34	37	28	28	30
Destroyers/Frigates	239	262	133	140	151
Total Active	273	299	161	168	181
Reserve Fleet					
Destroyers/Frigates	40	35	37	30	30
Total Surface Combatants	313	334	198	198	211
<u>Amphibious Lift Ships</u>					
Active	133	157	65	63	65
Reserve	-	-	-	3	3
Total	133	157	65	66	68
<u>Mine Countermeasure Ships</u>					
Active Fleet	84	84	9	3	3
Reserve Fleet	13	12	25	22	22
Total	97	96	34	25	25
<u>Underway Replenishment Ships</u>					
Active Fleet	72	75	49	41	41
Military Sealift Command	-	-	3	9	9
Total	72	75	52	50	50
<u>Support Ships</u>					
Active Fleet	137	135	74	64	64
Military Sealift	1	3	8	9	11
Total	138	138	82	73	75

Figure 20
Naval Forces Changes, FY 64-FY 77

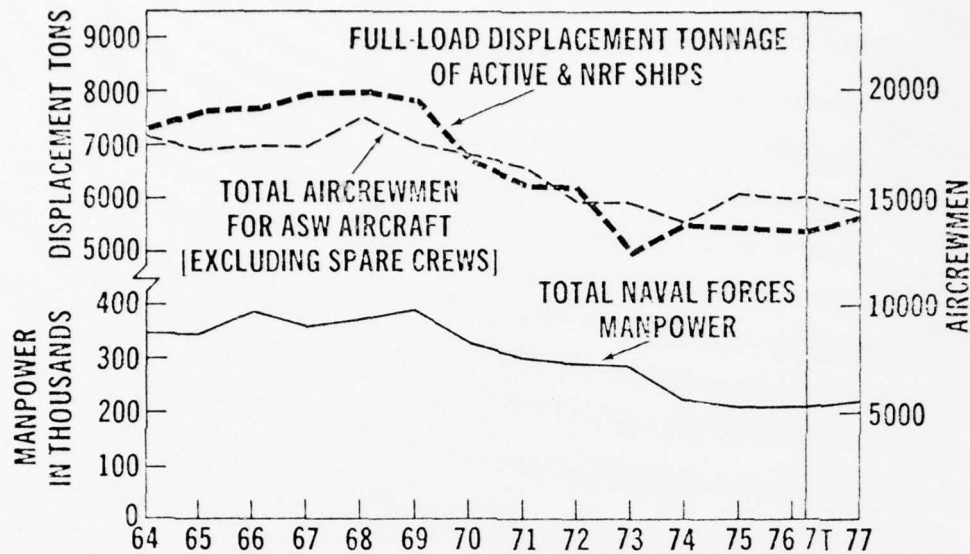


Figure 21
Naval Forces, FY 64-FY 77

Figure 21 is a plot of trends in Naval Forces total manpower, ASW aircrewmen billets, and ship displacement tonnage as functions of time. In the case of ships, full-load displacement tonnage is considered to be a much better indicator than numbers of ships for relating manpower required. A comparison of Figure 21 with Figures 19 and 20 shows that, while the numbers of ships will have declined 40 percent, the displacement tonnage will have declined only 23 percent. In short, the trend has been toward fewer but larger ships. At the same time, other force level trends, such as that indicated for airborne ASW by the aircrewmen billets shown, have remained relatively constant over the period in question. Ships and ASW aircraft either directly or indirectly form the primary basis for Naval Forces manpower requirements, and Figure 21 shows that the decline in total manpower is commensurate with the trends in these forces.

CHANGES IN MOBILITY FORCES MANPOWER

Figure 22 shows changes in Mobility Forces manpower from FY 64 to FY 77. Figures 23, 24, and 25 illustrate force structure changes in Mobility Forces.

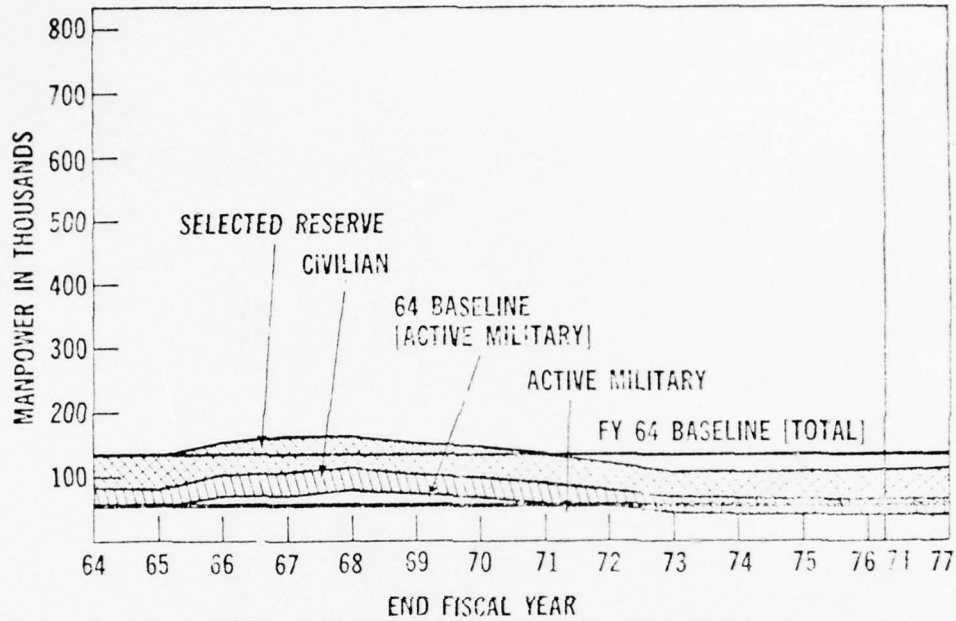


Figure 22
Mobility Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77

The manpower reduction in Mobility Forces has been relatively small, but there have been numerous changes in the forces. Since FY 64, a new fleet of strategic airlift aircraft (the C5A and C141) has been added. There has been a massive reduction in older types of tactical airlift and a stabilization of tactical airlift force levels with the C-130 as the basic aircraft. The number of strategic and tactical airlift aircraft has decreased drastically, and the post-war level is only about one-half of the pre-war level. Overall airlift capacity, however, has increased, as shown in Figure 24, which plots numbers of unit equipment aircraft and ton miles per day. From FY 64 to FY 77 the capacity of the airlift fleet has doubled.

FORCE CHANGES

<u>MOBILITY FORCES</u>	<u>FY 64</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
<u>Strategic Airlift Aircraft</u>					
C5A (TAI)	-	-	79	78	78
C141 (AAI)	6	266	275	275	275
<u>Tactical Airlift Aircraft (AAI)</u>					
Active					
C130	506	502	327	283	283
Other	804	468	87	87	32
Total	<u>1,310</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>315</u>
Reserve					
C130	-	8	220	288	290
Other	927	710	194	153	123
Total	<u>927</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>413</u>
C130	506	510	547	571	573
Other	<u>1,731</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>155</u>
Total	<u>2,237</u>	<u>1,688</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>728</u>
<u>Sealift Ships</u>					
Active, In Comm					
Tankers	25	26	16	7	7
Cargo	38	41	12	12	11
Other	38	63	-	-	-
Total	<u>101</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>
Controlled Charters					
Tankers	-	-	5	14	14
Cargo	-	-	1	1	1
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Total Active Ships	<u>101</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>
National Def Res Fleet	255	490	130	130	130
<u>Logistical Helicopters</u>					
Active	78	642	558	530	530
Reserve	-	-	161	163	163
Total	<u>78</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>693</u>

Figure 23
Mobility Forces Changes, FY 64-FY 77

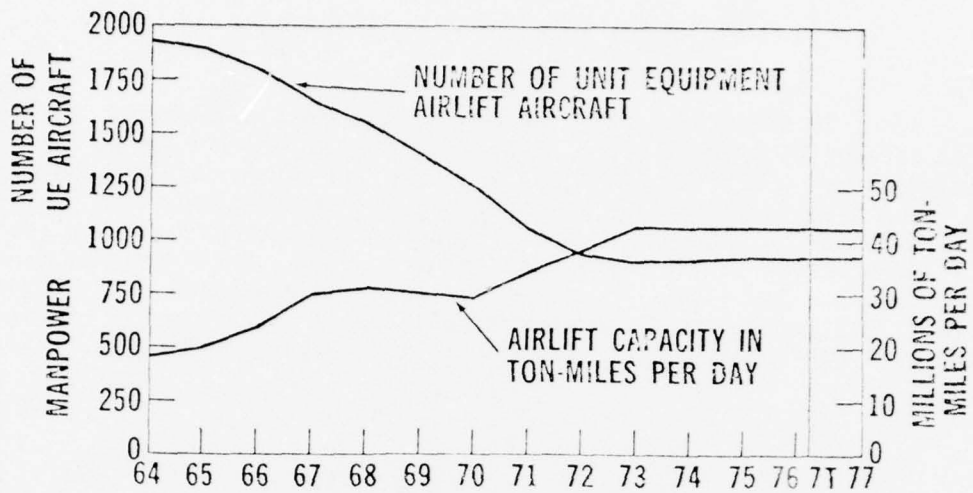


Figure 24
Strategic & Tactical Airlift Aircraft & Capacity, FY 64-FY 77

Sealift capacity, on the other hand, has decreased dramatically during the period. Figure 25 shows capacities for dry cargo ships, tankers, and passenger ships from FY 64 to FY 77 for those ships under DoD control - either DoD owned or under long-term charter. Passenger capacity and dry cargo capacity decrease and this kind of passenger sealift capacity disappeared in FY 74. Tanker capacity increases, although the number of tankers goes from 22 in FY 64 to 12 in FY 77. It should be noted that DoD has agreement to use about 400 commercial ships and about 300 NATO ships in time of war.

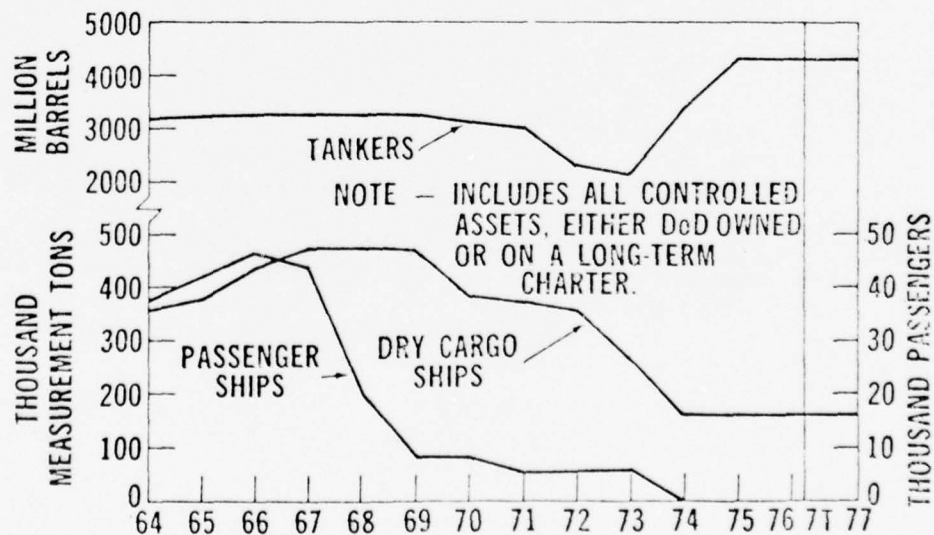


Figure 25
Sealift Capacity, FY 64-FY 77

CHANGES IN MAJOR MISSION FORCES

Figure 25 illustrates the changes in manpower in the major mission force categories from FY 64 to FY 77. The top strength line is for total manpower - active, civilian, and selected reserve. Compared to the FY 64 Baseline, the FY 77 program reduces major mission category total manpower by 216,000 spaces. The second strength line shows active military strength in the major mission categories. When compared to the FY 64 Baseline for active military strength, the reduction from FY 64 to FY 77 is 215,000 spaces. Almost the entire reduction in major mission categories can be attributed to reductions in active strengths.

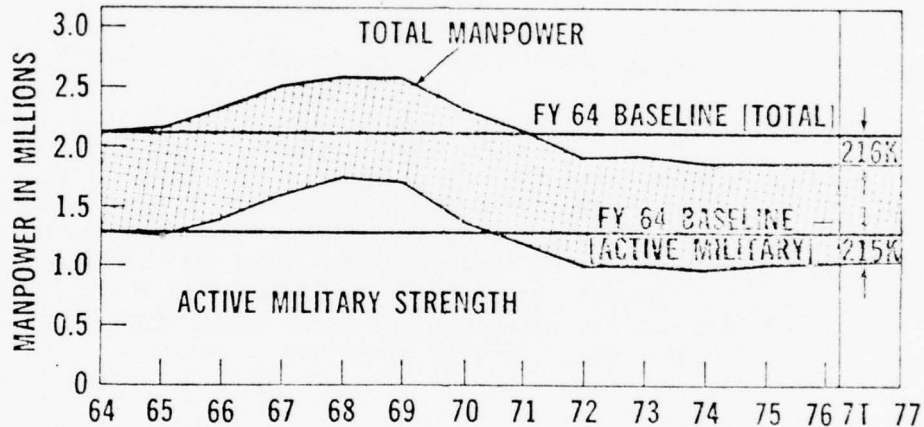


Figure 26
Major Mission Forces Manpower, FY 64-FY 77

For active military manpower, the portion of major mission forces strength below the FY 64 Baseline is assumed to be attributable to force changes. The difference between the FY 64 Baseline and the total in major mission categories is the component of change due to force changes. For FY 77 this component of change is 215,000 spaces. In the next section the changes due to all other reasons, which we have termed "support reductions" will be examined.

SUPPORT REDUCTIONS

As indicated earlier, this category is a general one, used as a convenient way to discuss these changes in defense manpower not directly attributable to the Southeast Asia drawdown or to force changes. Among the programs which have received considerable attention recently are headquarters reductions, base closures, and civilianization. Many of these changes, particularly in the Auxiliary Forces, are simply the result of providing a lower level of output for a particular support function. Changes in the Auxiliary Forces, Mission Support Forces, Central Support Forces, and the Individuals accounts are presented in this section.

CHANGES IN AUXILIARY FORCES MANPOWER

By the nature of the supportive activities that they conduct, Auxiliary Forces tend to increase or decrease depending on the projected workload for these missions to be accomplished. The FY 77 level will be 70,000 military spaces and 23,000 civilian spaces below FY 64. Figure 27 shows this trend.

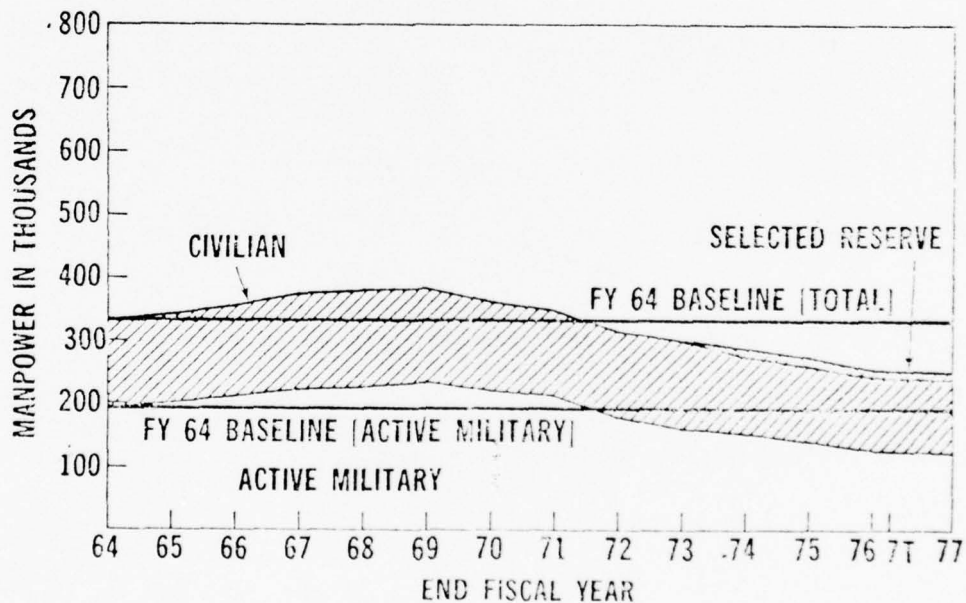


Figure 27
Auxiliary Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77

Most of the decline since has occurred in the Intelligence and Security and Communications categories. Support to Other Nations has also declined with recent reductions in military assistance activities. On the other hand, Research and Development and Geophysical activities have tended to remain relatively stable.

CHANGES IN MISSION SUPPORT FORCES MANPOWER

Mission Support Forces have sustained considerable reductions during the period under study, as shown in Figure 28. Military manpower in FY 77 will be 209,000 less than FY 64 and civilian manpower 19,000 less. Two categories, Reserve Components Support and Force Training, have remained relatively stable, so most of the changes are in Base Operating Support and Command.

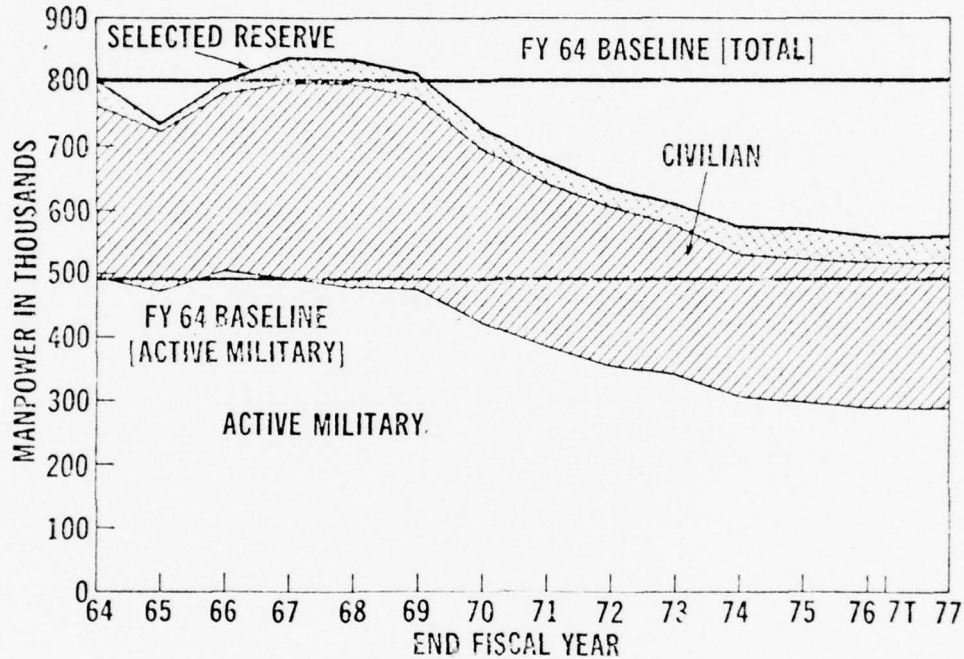


Figure 28
Mission Support Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77

Base Operating Support reductions are 75,000 military spaces and 32,000 civilian spaces between FY 71 and FY 77. One activity that has contributed to these reductions has been base closures.

CHANGES IN CENTRAL SUPPORT MANPOWER

Figure 29 is a plot of recorded strengths in the Central Support Category. These data appear to show a very large decrease in Central Support manpower, with a dramatic drop in FY 72. This is misleading, however, and is largely attributable to a change in the DPP accounting system. Prior to FY 72, Trainees and Students were included as part of the Training category, but this was changed when the Individuals account was increased to include Trainees and Students.

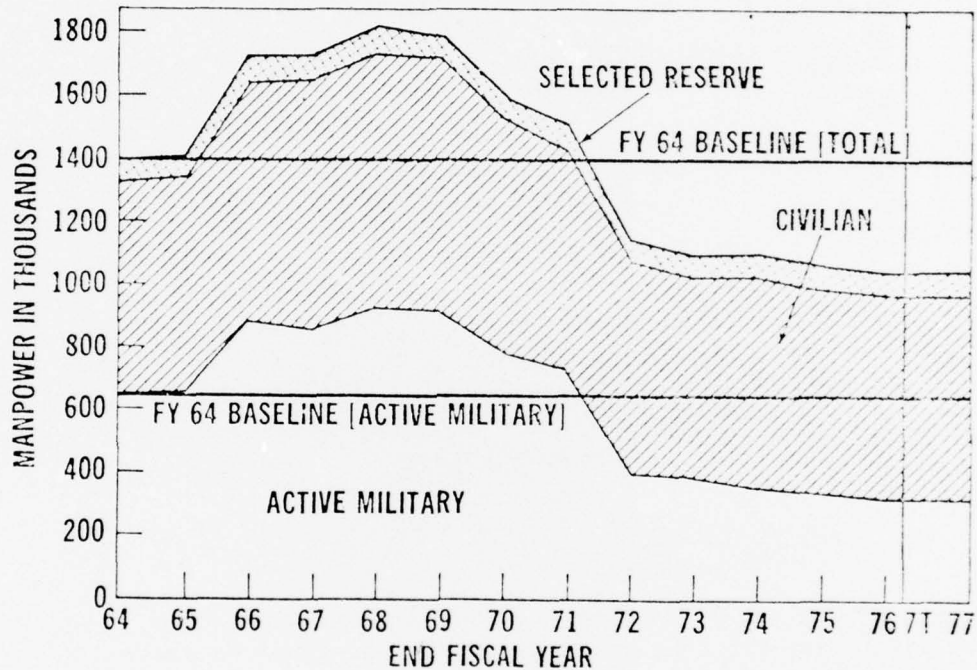


Figure 29
Central Support Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77

Figure 30 shows what the trends would have been if the Trainees and Students had remained a part of Central Support Forces. The FY 77 level is somewhat lower than FY 64, but not nearly so much as it appeared in Figure 29.

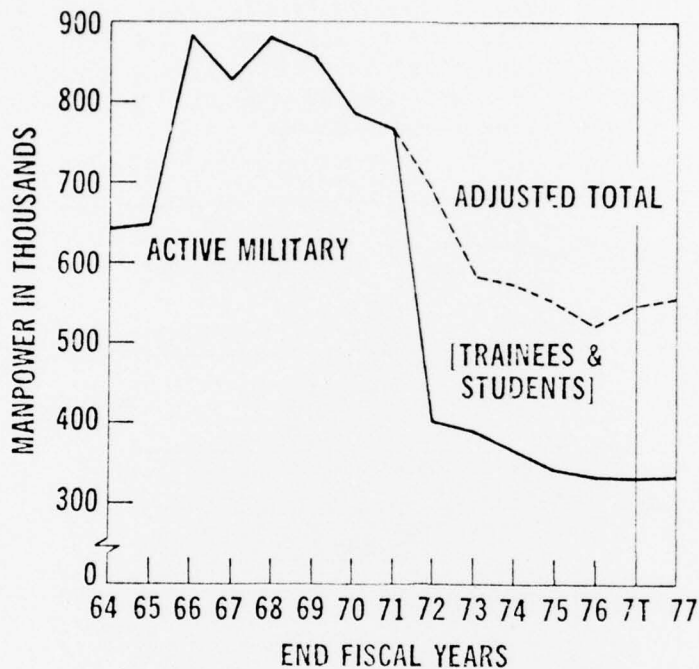


Figure 30
 Central Support Forces Strengths, FY 64-FY 77
 (Showing Adjusted Totals for FY 72-FY 77)

Between FY 72 and FY 77 there is a programmed reduction of about 70,000 military spaces. The two categories of greatest decrease are Individual Training and Command. The former is attributable to the decreasing requirement for training new accessions as the force stabilizes and the latter is partially related to headquarters reductions which is discussed subsequently.

THE INDIVIDUALS ACCOUNT

Military manpower authorizations in each of the Services are of two types: force structure allowance and individuals. As used in the earlier sections of this report, "forces" means some kind of a "structure" - an organized cluster of jobs based on the mission and manning criteria of a unit. In order to keep the units manned at their authorized strengths, each Service has a set of Individuals accounts. These consist of transients, patients, prisoners, trainees, students and service academy cadets. An important difference between force structure manpower spaces and individuals is that while the structure may be planned in advance, Individual accounts can only be estimated, based on historical data and planning factors.

As mentioned above, there was a substantial change in FY 72, when Trainees and Students, previously part of Central Support Forces, was added to the Individuals account. Figure 31 shows the trend of Individuals with the dotted line indicating what the total would have been without the accounting change. In FY 64, the Individuals account was three percent of total DoD manpower; in FY 77, on the old basis, it would be about five percent.

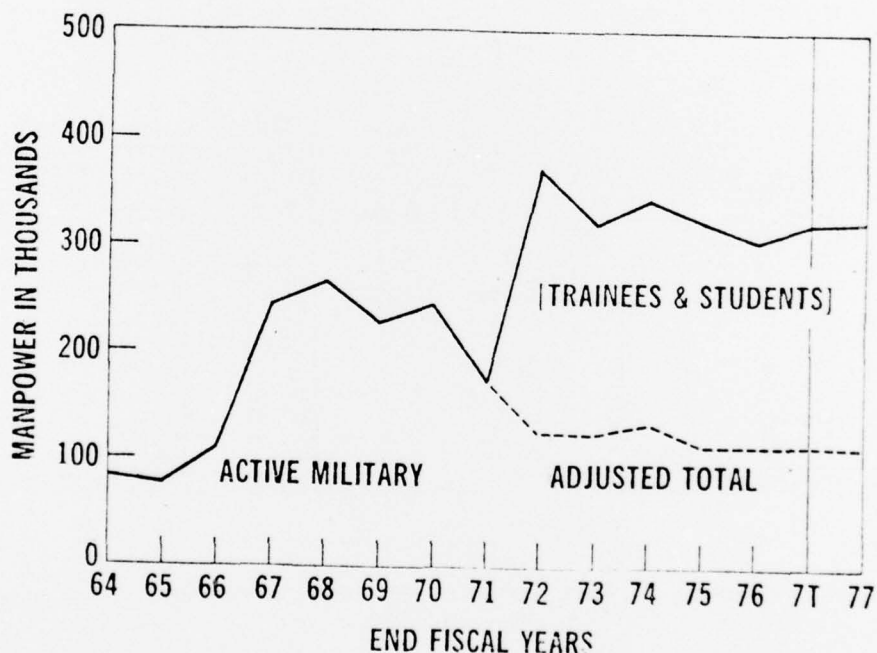


Figure 31
Individuals, FY 64 - FY 77
(Showing Adjusted Totals for FY 72 - FY 77)

CIVILIANIZATION

The DoD has had a longstanding policy of utilizing civilian employees in any position that does not specifically require a military incumbent (DoD Directive 1400.5). In a concentrated civilianization program during 1966 to 1968, 95,000 civilian personnel were placed in formerly military positions in order to free military personnel for operations in Southeast Asia. The routine application of the policy during the period of phase down resulted in an increase of the proportion of civilians to total DoD manpower from 30% in January 1969 to 33% in June 1973.

Further impetus was given to civilianization efforts by Senate Armed Services and House Appropriations Committee reports for FY 73 which directed the DoD to conduct a thorough analysis of civilian substitution potential. Since that time, 48,000 military spaces have been eliminated and 40,000 civilian spaces added as shown in Figure 32.

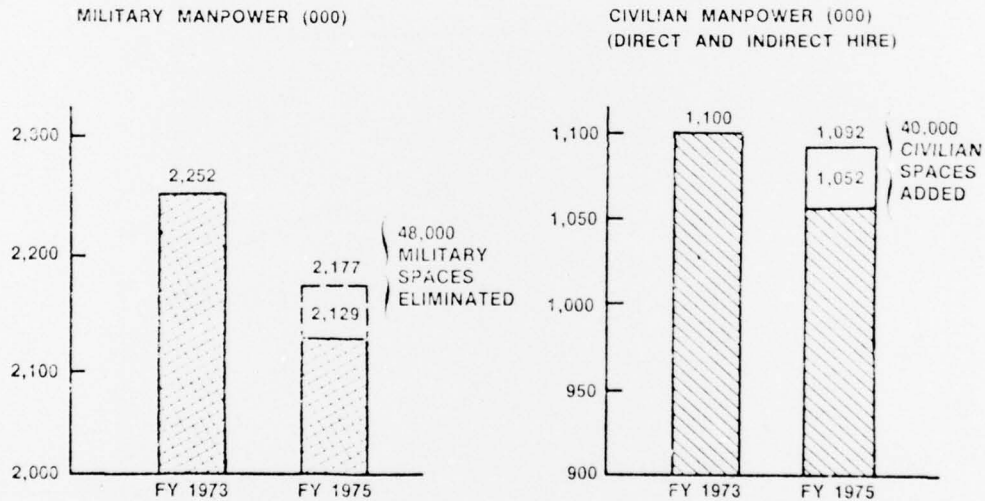


Figure 32
Department of Defense Civilianization Program
FY 1973 - FY 1975
End of Fiscal Year

These changes cannot be related directly to individual DPP categories but civilianization has contributed to the overall reduction of military spaces in the support area.

Figure 33 shows the recent civilianization program by year and by Service.

	<u>Accomplished During</u>			<u>Total 31 Dec 74</u>	<u>Goal 30 Jun 75</u>
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>1st Half FY 75</u>		
Army	519	9,096	1,502	11,117	14,078
Navy	209	9,016	647	9,872	10,000
Marine Corps	27	962	3	992	1,194
Air Force	883	8,470	1,970	11,323	14,078
Defense Agencies	<u>19</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>670</u>
Total	1,657	27,697	4,336	33,690	40,020

Figure 33
Civilianization FY 73-75

HEADQUARTERS REDUCTIONS

Similarly, considerable attention has been given recently to reductions in major headquarters activities. Headquarters in four major areas are under review:

- the Military Departments
- the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- the Defense Agencies

Figure 34 shows progress in headquarters reductions in each of the above categories from FY 71 to date.

	FY 71 thru ^{1/} FY 74	Planned		Total FY 71 to FY 76
		FY 75	FY 76	
OSD/OJCS	(+70)	400	0	330
Unified Commands	900	1,000	0	1,900
Army	6,500	7,100	0	13,600
Navy	5,500	1,600	0	7,100
Marine Corps	900	500	0	1,400
Air Force	7,600	6,300	2,000	15,900
Defense Agencies ^{2/}	<u>300</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>7,000</u>
Totals	21,630	22,300	3,300	47,230

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Includes all operating activities.

Figure 34
DoD Headquarters Review
Progress in Headquarters Reductions
Military and Civilian Strengths

Many of these manpower reductions are being reallocated to improve the strength and readiness of combat forces. Thus, the two major benefits of the headquarters review are improvement in the combat-to-support ratio and improvement in defense management.

ACTIVE MILITARY MANPOWER COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

Once the effects of the war in Vietnam have been excluded by the method used earlier in this paper, it is possible to separate the changes in active military manpower from FY 64 to FY 77 into two components of change as shown on Figure 35. Those manpower changes which can be attributed to increases, decreases, or adjustments in the major mission categories are shown as force changes. Force changes account for 215,000 spaces of the difference between the FY 64 Baseline and the End FY 77 program. The manpower changes in the mission support categories (including individuals) are attributed to support reductions. Support reductions total 346,000 spaces from FY 64 to FY 77. Of this total of 346,000 spaces, 64,000 were converted into increased forces, measured from the low point in mission forces at end FY 74. The remaining 282,000 spaces reduced by decreasing support were simply taken out of the active military strength.

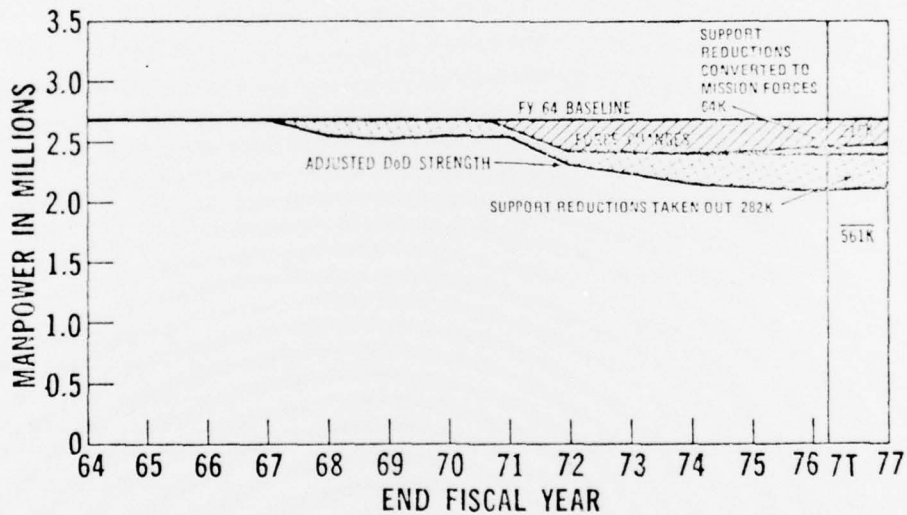


Figure 35
Active Military Strength
Components of Change, FY 64-FY 77

As a result of these overall changes, the balance in the DoD active military manpower program between those spaces in the mission categories and those spaces in the support categories (including individuals) has shifted toward more mission forces. This is shown in Figure 36.

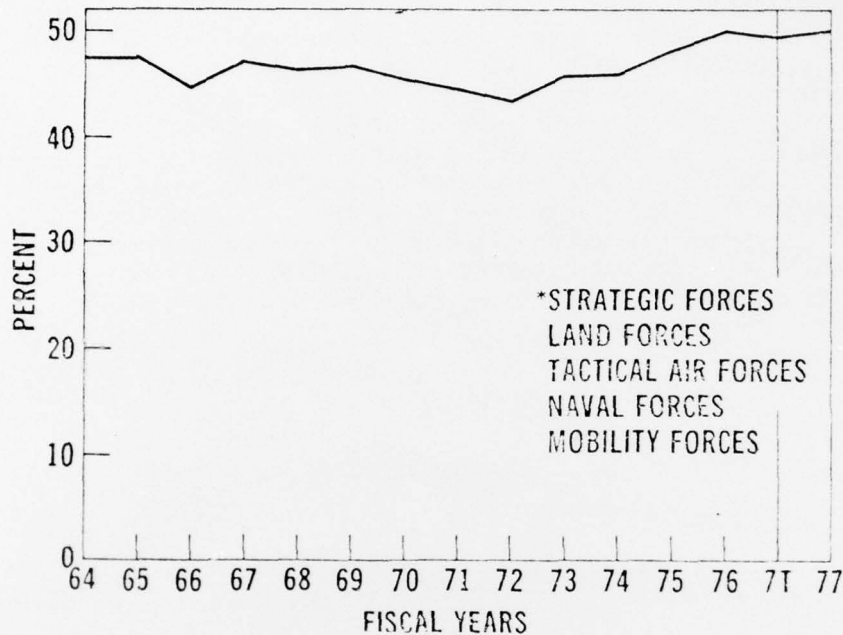


Figure 36
Major Mission Forces as a
Percent of Active Military Manpower FY 64-FY 77

To the extent that a division between major mission forces and support forces is a valid indicator of efficiency (and that is questionable), the data show that the DoD is better organized in FY 77 than it was in FY 64. At least, the percentage of active military manpower in mission forces has increased from 47.3% in FY 64 to 49.6% in FY 77. This conclusion, of course, must remain tentative until the civilian and selected reserve manpower data can be treated in the same manner as the active military strength.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A reasonable explanation of the changes that have taken place or are programmed to take place in DoD manpower from FY 64 to FY 77 is difficult to achieve. This report does provide an explanation which is accurate in general terms but which probably suffers from inaccuracy in detail. Several basic simplifying assumptions are used in the report, and some of these are somewhat misleading, but they are necessary to allow any explanation at all. The data need to be checked to assure that they mean what they are supposed to mean. Support reductions improvements from FY 64 to FY 72 need to be researched and brought to light, for the present method does not account for them. With all of its admitted faults, however, this report does show in relatively simple terms the general components of change which affect DoD manpower during the period FY 64 to FY 77.

INDEX OF TABLES

- Table 1. DoD Manpower, FY 64-FY 77, by Type of Manpower (active military, civilian, reserve military) and DoD Component
- Table 2. Computation of SEA Increment, for active military manpower
- Table 3. DoD Manpower by Major Defense Planning and Programming Category, FY 64-FY 77 by active military, selected reserve, and civilian manpower
- Table 4. Major Mission Forces Manpower, FY 64-FY 77 by active military, civilian, and selected reserve strengths
- Table 5. DoD Active Military Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category, FY 64-FY 77, showing percentage of total

NOTE: Tables 1 and 3 may not completely agree for some years because historical adjustments made to major time series by Service totals are not available by DPP Category.

TABLE 1. DOD MANPOWER, FY 64 - FY 77

	Total	Military			Civilian	
		Active 1/ Duty	Selected Reserve	Individual Ready Reserve	Direct 2/ Hire	Indirect Hire
30 June 1964						
Total DoD	5,660,076	2,685,161	953,256	845,836	1,335,463	140,310
Army	2,536,751	972,445	650,070	461,007	359,969	93,260
Navy	1,347,890	667,163	123,277	210,412	332,678	14,360
Marine Corps	293,454	189,751	45,860	57,843	-	-
Air Force	1,474,185	855,802	134,049	116,624	305,020	32,690
Other Defense Activities	37,796	-	-	-	37,796	-
30 June 1965						
Total DoD	5,622,610	2,653,142	932,469	869,038	1,037,520	130,451
Army	2,514,908	968,313	640,665	463,764	355,475	86,701
Navy	1,344,653	671,009	123,480	203,492	333,221	13,393
Marine Corps	290,377	190,187	45,618	54,572	-	-
Air Force	1,430,404	823,633	122,698	147,220	306,496	30,357
Other Defense Activities	42,278	-	-	-	42,278	-
30 June 1966						
Total DoD	6,327,330	3,091,552	969,198	996,430	1,141,603	128,549
Army	2,900,553	1,199,046	671,096	552,179	394,021	85,409
Navy	1,452,004	744,269	123,803	213,350	356,744	13,638
Marine Corps	376,738	261,687	48,593	66,458	-	-
Air Force	1,527,095	886,350	124,894	164,451	321,911	29,489
Other Defense Activities	68,940	-	-	-	68,927	13
30 June 1967						
Total DoD	6,665,597	3,376,511	982,670	880,276	1,305,850	120,440
Army	3,122,497	1,442,422	680,031	446,695	473,067	80,282
Navy	1,519,812	751,394	125,058	219,793	409,442	13,625
Marine Corps	388,810	285,269	47,558	55,983	-	-
Air Force	1,555,330	897,426	130,023	167,755	343,707	26,419
Other Defense Activities	79,148	-	-	-	79,134	14
30 June 1968						
Total DoD	6,943,835	3,547,429	922,318	1,068,286	1,286,740	119,062
Army	3,375,650	1,570,186	633,421	630,853	461,632	79,550
Navy	1,526,759	765,232	123,904	204,263	419,546	13,014
Marine Corps	438,797	307,252	46,685	85,050	-	-
Air Force	1,527,721	904,759	118,308	142,120	330,356	25,678
Other Defense Activities	74,718	-	-	-	74,706	12
30 June 1969						
Total DoD	7,164,476	3,459,423	960,404	1,344,292	1,275,540	114,017
Army	3,513,417	1,611,946	650,276	919,379	455,648	76,368
Navy	1,580,231	775,644	132,710	234,304	423,479	13,594
Marine Corps	468,227	309,771	49,078	109,376	-	-
Air Force	1,520,895	867,062	120,340	181,231	324,379	24,883
Other Defense Activities	71,706	-	-	-	71,534	172
30 June 1970						
Total DoD	6,904,239	3,085,508	987,262	1,587,115	1,161,405	102,954
Army	3,408,210	1,322,259	669,546	932,462	470,994	69,650
Navy	1,506,691	690,435	128,381	287,773	376,340	11,762
Marine Corps	485,054	259,737	46,974	146,341	-	-
Air Force	1,470,161	791,078	141,056	210,517	306,119	21,373
Other Defense Activities	67,921	-	-	-	67,792	129
30 June 1971						
Total DoD	6,475,226	2,713,891	976,400	1,592,567	1,094,299	96,219
Army	3,234,612	1,121,482	668,374	992,321	388,023	65,312
Navy	1,394,878	623,023	130,841	200,300	350,146	11,308
Marine Corps	384,052	273,369	47,096	124,672	-	-
Air Force	1,396,668	755,017	135,079	195,281	293,137	19,434
Other Defense Activities	63,016	-	-	-	62,891	125
30 June 1972						
Total DoD	5,994,922	2,322,119	924,567	1,570,581	1,067,506	109,939
Army	2,939,671	810,449	622,731	1,069,909	367,355	79,027
Navy	1,200,097	587,817	124,088	216,470	341,643	11,161
Marine Corps	377,130	196,238	40,736	139,074	-	-
Air Force	1,377,155	725,615	136,997	156,980	297,891	19,655
Other Defense Activities	60,811	-	-	-	60,715	96
30 June 1973						
Total DoD	5,409,621	2,251,928	918,470	1,328,747	988,031	101,949
Army	2,505,861	800,673	621,099	798,798	333,735	72,796
Navy	1,241,766	564,308	126,706	217,269	301,765	12,218
Marine Corps	349,564	196,098	37,509	115,967	-	-
Air Force	1,349,498	690,999	134,156	136,807	270,484	17,052
Other Defense Activities	72,932	-	-	-	72,549	383
30 June 1974						
Total DoD	5,127,126	2,161,162	926,148	931,322	1,014,014	94,480
Army	2,370,591	782,897	613,262	840,782	342,191	66,459
Navy	1,174,503	545,668	114,64	176,904	323,556	11,591
Marine Corps	311,264	188,302	32,860	89,662	-	-
Air Force	1,194,403	643,795	140,222	121,974	273,596	15,816
Other Defense Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total DoD	6,665,597	3,376,511	982,670	880,226	1,305,850	120,340
Army	3,122,497	1,442,422	680,031	446,695	473,067	80,282
Navy	1,519,812	751,394	125,058	219,793	409,942	13,625
Marine Corps	338,010	285,269	47,558	55,983	-	-
Air Force	1,555,330	897,426	130,023	157,755	343,707	26,419
Other Defense Activities	79,148	-	-	-	79,134	14
30 June 1968						
Total DoD	6,441,835	3,547,429	923,318	1,068,286	1,286,740	119,062
Army	3,375,650	1,570,196	633,421	630,853	461,632	79,558
Navy	1,526,199	765,232	123,904	204,267	419,546	13,314
Marine Corps	438,787	387,252	46,685	85,050	-	-
Air Force	1,527,721	904,759	118,308	148,120	330,356	25,678
Other Defense Activities	74,718	-	-	-	74,706	12
30 June 1969						
Total DoD	7,154,476	3,499,423	960,404	1,444,292	1,375,540	114,317
Army	3,513,417	1,271,946	650,276	812,379	455,648	76,168
Navy	1,580,231	775,644	132,710	234,304	423,979	13,594
Marine Corps	468,227	399,771	49,079	109,170	-	-
Air Force	1,530,895	882,862	120,340	181,211	394,379	24,981
Other Defense Activities	71,706	-	-	-	71,534	130
30 June 1970						
Total DoD	6,404,239	3,065,508	987,257	1,587,315	1,161,405	102,944
Army	3,405,210	1,322,256	669,946	932,462	410,944	89,658
Navy	1,506,691	692,435	125,331	297,273	376,340	11,762
Marine Corps	455,054	359,737	48,974	146,743	-	-
Air Force	1,470,383	791,078	141,056	210,537	306,319	21,373
Other Defense Activities	67,921	-	-	-	67,782	139
30 June 1971						
Total DoD	6,475,236	2,713,891	979,400	1,692,607	1,094,209	96,219
Army	3,234,612	1,123,482	665,474	992,321	338,223	68,332
Navy	1,394,878	623,023	130,041	280,408	350,198	11,308
Marine Corps	384,052	212,369	47,086	124,627	-	-
Air Force	1,398,669	755,017	135,879	195,201	293,137	15,434
Other Defense Activities	61,016	-	-	-	62,451	165
30 June 1972						
Total DoD	5,994,922	2,322,339	924,857	1,570,581	1,047,506	109,939
Army	2,939,671	810,449	622,731	1,059,499	367,355	79,027
Navy	1,280,097	587,817	124,093	215,478	341,541	11,161
Marine Corps	372,198	198,238	40,736	138,214	-	-
Air Force	1,337,155	725,635	136,990	156,980	297,893	19,655
Other Defense Activities	60,811	-	-	-	60,715	96
30 June 1973						
Total DoD	5,499,621	2,251,928	918,970	1,328,741	998,033	101,949
Army	2,505,861	800,523	621,099	758,708	333,235	72,796
Navy	1,241,766	564,308	126,206	217,269	321,765	12,215
Marine Corps	349,564	196,098	37,509	115,957	-	-
Air Force	1,249,496	690,999	134,156	136,807	270,484	17,052
Other Defense Activities	72,932	-	-	-	72,549	383
30 June 1974						
Total DoD	5,137,126	2,161,162	926,148	931,322	1,014,014	94,490
Army	2,370,591	782,897	638,262	540,782	342,191	66,459
Navy	1,174,593	545,668	114,864	176,904	323,556	11,591
Marine Corps	311,264	188,302	32,800	89,662	-	-
Air Force	1,198,403	643,795	140,222	121,974	273,596	15,816
Other Defense Activities	75,285	-	-	-	74,671	614
30 June 1975						
Total DoD	4,391,046	2,129,027	906,866	763,900	944,367	97,686
Army	2,186,448	785,000	612,400	383,000	335,760	63,328
Navy	1,177,102	536,117	112,790	197,900	318,274	12,021
Marine Corps	307,376	196,376	34,000	77,000	-	-
Air Force	1,148,376	611,534	147,676	106,000	265,578	15,588
Other Defense Activities	74,504	-	-	-	73,755	749
30 June 1976						
Total DoD	4,747,533	2,099,954	886,184	680,900	985,000	95,495
Army	2,119,190	795,000	612,400	320,000	334,133	67,657
Navy	1,152,324	523,651	92,000	197,900	322,067	11,706
Marine Corps	301,303	196,303	34,000	71,000	-	-
Air Force	1,101,052	690,000	147,784	92,000	255,804	15,364
Other Defense Activities	73,664	-	-	-	72,896	768
30 September 1976						
Total DoD	4,770,795	2,115,358	886,600	680,900	991,441	96,496
Army	2,131,847	793,000	612,400	320,000	333,787	68,660
Navy	1,160,349	519,360	92,000	197,900	322,883	11,706
Marine Corps	303,448	196,448	34,000	71,000	-	-
Air Force	1,103,387	690,000	148,200	92,000	257,825	15,362
Other Defense Activities	71,714	-	-	-	72,946	768
30 September 1977						
Total DoD	4,771,377	2,126,651	889,143	663,900	994,494	98,190
Army	2,125,055	793,000	612,400	317,000	337,395	70,360
Navy	1,176,095	544,705	92,000	197,900	328,474	11,706
Marine Corps	302,646	197,646	34,000	71,000	-	-
Air Force	1,033,803	690,000	149,742	83,000	255,699	15,362
Other Defense Activities	73,788	-	-	-	73,026	762

1/ Active duty military FY64-74 are actuals as reported in the President's Budgets. FY75-77 data are from the Budget for FY76 and the FY76 Authorization Bill Request. Data include reimbursable personnel. Not included are personnel on active duty but paid from Civil Works or Reserve Components appropriations.

2/ Civilian personnel data are military functions only. Youth Programs are excluded except for FY64-69 for which no data are available. National Guard Technicians were converted from state to federal employees in FY69. FY64-63 data have been adjusted to include Technicians as civilian employees for comparability.

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TABLE 2. COMPUTATION OF SEA INCREMENT
(Active Military Strengths in 000s)

	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
<u>Pacific Theater Strengths</u>	252	298	534	744	874	854	695	462	287	210	172	173	161	161
Change from FY 64	0	+46	+282	+492	+622	+602	+443	+210	+35	-42	-80	-79	-91	-91
<u>United States Strength</u>	1,932	1,877	2,081	2,130	2,307	2,264	1,997	1,880	1,695	1,673	1,643	1,616	1,597	1,612
Change from FY 64	0	-55	+149	+198	+375	+332	+65	-52						
<u>Total DoD Strength</u>	2,685	2,653	3,092	3,377	3,547	3,459	3,066	2,714	2,322	2,252	2,161	2,129	2,100	2,115
Adjustment for SEA	0	0	-431	-690	-997	-934	-508	-158						
<u>Adjusted DoD Strength</u>	2,685	2,653	2,661	2,687	2,550	2,525	2,558	2,556	2,322	2,252	2,161	2,129	2,100	2,115

TABLE 3. DOD MANPOWER BY MAJOR DEFENSE PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING CATEGORY, FY 64-FY 77
(000s)

	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
Active Military														
Total	2,685	2,655	3,092	3,377	3,547	3,459	3,066	2,714	2,322	2,252	2,161	2,129	2,100	2,119
Strategic Forces	221	196	178	186	176	167	144	132	129	125	121	110	102	103
Land Forces	606	607	673	852	889	873	741	633	460	512	495	529	559	557
Tactical Air Forces	142	152	175	188	212	209	197	175	176	165	163	170	169	169
Naval Forces	248	246	289	297	290	293	237	207	195	190	173	174	173	173
Mobility Forces	55	53	71	71	80	74	69	60	52	43	41	40	39	39
Auxiliary Forces	193	204	211	223	227	233	220	212	179	161	152	140	127	126
Mission Support Forces	496	473	506	492	477	474	424	387	355	340	306	299	289	287
Central Support Forces	640	647	882	828	930	909	788	738	404	391	365	343	333	332
Total Forces	2,601	2,578	2,983	3,136	3,282	3,231	2,819	2,543	1,948	1,926	1,816	1,803	1,791	1,788
Individuals	84	77	110	240	266	229	246	171	374	326	345	326	309	331
Selected Reserve														
Total	954	932	969	983	929	960	987	979	926	928	926	906	888	888
Strategic Forces	26	25	24	24	25	25	21	18	19	22	20	15	16	16
Land Forces	556	580	595	562	591	582	574	591	566	569	586	563	561	561
Tactical Air Forces	49	54	62	63	53	63	73	71	69	76	68	70	66	66
Naval Forces	99	98	98	80	81	90	91	94	95	97	54	52	39	39
Mobility Forces	47	52	52	55	57	49	48	50	44	39	42	45	46	47
Auxiliary Forces	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	17	18	18	18
Mission Support Forces	37	19	18	38	38	37	36	32	28	28	41	43	39	40
Central Support Forces	58	62	81	68	71	75	70	72	68	64	76	72	70	71
Total Forces	872	890	930	890	916	922	914	929	890	896	904	878	855	856
Individuals	82	44	40	94	13	38	73	50	36	32	22	28	33	30
Civilians (Direct & Indirect Hire)														
Total	1,187	1,168	1,275	1,413	1,409	1,406	1,280	1,205	1,174	1,114	1,109	1,092	1,081	1,093
Strategic Forces	16	15	16	17	18	19	17	15	16	15	15	12	11	10
Land Forces	35	30	30	70	64	72	65	54	53	39	41	43	42	44
Tactical Air Forces	8	8	9	9	8	11	14	12	13	14	13	14	15	15
Naval Forces	*	*	*	3	1	7	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mobility Forces	31	29	32	37	34	32	30	29	27	25	23	23	24	24
Auxiliary Forces	140	142	145	154	154	152	143	139	135	140	125	123	117	117
Mission Support Forces	267	251	276	307	320	302	268	259	251	235	225	227	229	228
Central Support Forces	692	693	767	817	809	811	742	698	679	645	665	650	644	654

*Less than 500.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: FY 64-73, FYDP Resource Reports-Historical (OASD-P&E) May 74; FY 74-77, Manpower Requirements Report, Feb 75.

TABLE 4. MAJOR MISSION FORCES MANPOWER, FY 64-FY 77
(000s)

	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
Strategic Forces														
STRENGTHS														
Active Military	221	196	173	186	176	167	144	132	129	125	121	110	102	103
Civilian	16	15	16	17	18	19	17	15	16	16	15	12	11	10
Selected Reserve	26	35	34	34	35	35	21	18	19	22	20	15	16	16
Total	263	246	228	237	229	221	182	165	164	163	156	137	129	129
CHANGES FROM FY 64														
Active Military	0	-25	-43	-35	-45	-54	-77	-89	-92	-96	-100	-111	-119	-119
Civilian	0	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+1	-1	0	0	-1	-4	-5	-6
Selected Reserve	0	+9	+8	+6	+9	+9	-5	-8	-7	-4	-6	-11	-10	-10
Total	0	-17	-35	-26	-34	-42	-81	-98	-99	-100	-107	-126	-134	-135
STRENGTHS														
Active Military	606	607	673	852	889	873	741	633	460	512	495	529	557	561
Civilian	35	30	30	70	64	72	65	54	53	36	41	43	42	44
Selected Reserve	672	580	595	562	591	582	724	581	566	569	586	563	561	561
Total	1,313	1,217	1,298	1,484	1,544	1,527	1,380	1,278	1,079	1,120	1,122	1,135	1,162	1,166
CHANGES FROM FY 64														
Active Military	0	+1	+67	+246	+283	+267	+125	+27	-146	-94	-111	-77	-47	-59
Civilian	0	-5	-5	+35	+29	+37	+30	+19	+12	+2	+6	+8	+7	+9
Selected Reserve	0	+58	+73	+40	-169	+60	+57	+69	+47	+44	+41	+39	+39	+39
Total	0	+54	+135	+223	+143	+94	+217	+115	-84	-43	-41	-28	-1	-13
STRENGTHS														
Active Military	142	162	176	188	212	209	197	175	176	165	163	170	169	171
Civilian	8	8	5	5	8	11	14	12	13	14	13	14	15	15
Selected Reserve	69	64	67	63	63	63	73	71	69	76	80	75	75	75
Total	119	214	248	260	273	281	284	258	258	252	264	250	260	261
CHANGES FROM FY 64														
Active Military	0	+20	+33	+46	+70	+67	+66	+33	+44	+23	+31	+29	+27	+29
Civilian	0	0	-1	+1	+3	+3	+6	+4	+5	+6	+5	+6	+7	+7
Selected Reserve	0	+5	+13	+14	+4	+14	+24	+22	+10	+27	+31	+27	+27	+27
Total	0	+25	+47	+61	+77	+84	+105	+59	+80	+60	+65	+62	+61	+63
STRENGTHS														
Active Military	243	246	269	277	280	293	237	207	195	190	172	174	173	183
Civilian	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Selected Reserve	99	98	98	80	81	80	91	94	95	97	84	82	89	89
Total	147	147	170	163	164	153	130	103	94	89	86	88	84	94
CHANGES FROM FY 64														
Active Military	0	-2	+41	+29	+42	+45	-11	-41	-53	-58	-75	-74	-75	-65
Civilian	0	0	+3	+1	+1	+2	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selected Reserve	0	-1	-1	-19	-18	-9	-5	-4	-2	-4	-47	-60	-60	-60
Total	0	-3	+40	+13	+25	+43	-17	-46	-57	-60	-120	-121	-135	-125
STRENGTHS														
Active Military	55	53	71	71	80	74	69	60	52	43	41	40	39	39
Civilian	11	24	32	37	34	32	30	29	27	25	23	23	24	24
Selected Reserve	47	57	52	55	51	48	48	50	44	39	42	45	46	47
Total	113	134	155	163	165	155	147	139	123	107	106	109	109	110
CHANGES FROM FY 64														
Active Military	0	-2	+16	+16	+25	+19	+14	+5	-3	-12	-14	-15	-16	-16
Civilian	0	+2	+1	+6	+3	+1	-1	-2	-4	-6	-8	-7	-7	-7
Selected Reserve	0	+5	+5	+8	+4	+2	+1	+3	-3	-8	-5	-2	-1	-1
Total	0	+7	+22	+30	+32	+22	+14	+6	-10	-26	-27	-25	-24	-23

Tactical Air Forces

Naval Forces

Mobility Forces

TABLE 5. DOD ACTIVE MILITARY MANPOWER BY DEFENSE PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING CATEGORY, FY 64-FY 77
(Categories as Percent of Total)

	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Strategic Forces	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.8
Land Forces	22.6	22.9	21.8	25.2	25.1	25.2	24.2	23.3	19.8	22.7	22.9	24.8	26.6	26.4
Tactical Air Forces	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.4	7.6	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Naval Forces	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.2	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.6
Mobility Forces	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Auxiliary Forces	7.2	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.8
Mission Support Forces	18.5	17.8	16.3	14.6	13.4	13.7	13.8	14.3	15.3	15.1	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7
Central Support Forces	23.8	24.4	28.5	24.5	26.2	26.3	25.7	27.2	17.4	17.4	16.9	16.1	15.9	15.6
Total Forces	96.9	97.1	96.4	92.9	92.5	93.4	92.0	93.7	83.9	85.5	84.0	84.7	85.3	84.3
Individuals	3.1	2.9	3.6	7.1	7.5	6.6	8.0	6.3	16.1	14.5	16.0	15.3	14.7	15.7
Revised Series with Trainees & Students in Central Support FY 72-77														
Central Support Forces	23.8	24.4	28.5	24.5	26.2	26.3	25.7	27.2	28.0	26.1	28.7	25.4	24.6	25.9
Total Forces	96.9	97.1	96.4	92.9	92.5	93.4	92.0	93.7	94.5	94.2	95.8	94.1	94.0	94.5
Individuals	3.1	2.9	3.6	7.1	7.5	6.6	8.0	6.3	5.5	5.8	4.2	5.9	6.0	5.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

