

The Chart Page

Edited by Colleen A. Nash, Associate Editor

The Acquisition Work Force That Was

	Civilians	Military
Army Information Systems Command	18,817	1,701
Army Materiel Command	105,592	2,773
Office of Naval Research	5,029	114
Naval Facilities Engineering Command	19,650	730
Naval Air Systems Command	43,903	1,128
Naval Supply Systems Command	26,278	640
Naval Sea Systems Command	110,181	1,424
Naval Space/Warfare Systems Command	28,572	630
Air Force Logistics Command	86,676	3,109
Air Force Systems Command	28,366	10,407
Air Force Communications Command	6,921	4,088
Defense Logistics Agency	53,134	795
Other Organizations	18,645	2,828
Totals	551,764	30,367
December 1988: Total Civilians and Military	582,131	

Source: Defense Management Review.

The *Defense Management Report*, published January 11, forecasts a reduction of 42,000 in the acquisition work force. That force, as of December 1988, consisted of 582,000 persons. Despite the fanfare accompanying the abolition of Navy Materiel Command in 1985, the Navy still has significantly more acquisition personnel than the other services do.

Total Force Transition, 1980-88

	Active Growth	Percent Change	Reserve Growth	Percent Change	Reserve Percentage of Force
Army	- 5,000	- 0.06	+ 188,000	+ 32	50
Air Force	+ 18,000	+ 3.2	+ 41,000	+ 26	25
Navy	+ 76,000	+ 14.7	+ 52,000	+ 54	20
Marine Corps	+ 9,000	+ 4.8	+ 8,000	+ 22	18

Source: US General Accounting Office.

In recent years, National Guard and Reserve components have become a larger part of the total US military force. Between 1980 and 1988, selected Reserve units grew by 289,000 persons—nearly three times the net increase in the active-duty forces.