

Force Mix Analysis in the Context of the Canadian Armed Forces

M. Couillard, L. Arseneau, C. Eisler and B. Taylor

21 July 2015





32nd International Symposium on Military Operational Research

Outline

Overview of the CAF Establishment Study

Force Mix Analysis

- CFDS and Recommendation of Scenarios
- Supply Estimation
- Demand Estimation
- Results

Summary



CAF Establishment Study – Overview

Phase	Status
Phase I – Analysis of Force Components	
 To better understand the size and other characteristics of the various components of the CAF population: Trained Effective Strength (TES); Basic Training List/Subsidized University Training List (BTL/SUTL); Non-Effective Strength (NES)/Service Personnel Holding List (SPHL); and Leave Without Pay (LWOP). 	- Complete
Phase II – Analysis of Force Mix To inform the discussion around the force mix required to maximize the CAF's ability to meet its mandate through an investigation of related parameters.	- Complete
Phase III – Design of Sustainable Occupations To ensure that occupation structures will be sustainable in the long term.	- Ongoing



Canada First Defence Strategy

Six core missions :

- 1. Conduct daily domestic and continental operations
- 2. Support a major international event in Canada
- 3. Respond to a major terrorist attack
- 4. Support civilian authorities during a crisis in Canada, such as a natural disaster
- 5. Lead and/or conduct a major international operation for an extended period
- 6. Deploy forces in response to crises elsewhere in the world for shorter periods



Recommendation of Scenarios

- Future operations is a key parameter that influences the CAF establishment requirements
- For this study, future operations were estimated by DRDC CORA, based on past missions:
 - Operations were categorized by CFDS mission and utilized to estimate mission frequency and duration (207 operations occurred during 1990-2012)
 - CFDS mission breakdown used as input for Tyche model to generate stochastic scenario demand

Most likely combinations of CFDS missions were obtained



Recommendation of Scenarios

Top 10 mutually exclusive combinations of CFDS missions:

Combination	Description	% of Simulation Time
1	Mission 5 - 1 op	9.1%
2	Mission 5 - 2 ops	8.4%
3	Mission 5 - 3 ops	6.0%
4	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op	3.7%
5	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops	3.6%
6	Mission 5 - 4 ops	3.4%
7	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops	2.5%
8	Mission 1 - 1 op	2.0%
9	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op	2.0%
10	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops	1.9%
Combinations of	consisting solely of excluded ops	4.8%
Total		47.5%

Additional combinations:

Combination	Description	% of Simulation Time
11	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op	0.32%
12	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops	0.30%
13	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops	0.01%
14	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops	0.03%
15	Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op	1.4%
16	Mission 5 - 2 ops, Mission 6 - 1 op	1.3%
17	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op	0.05%
Total		3.4%



Supply Estimation

Supply is defined as the Regular Force members that are available to deploy and support operations



Emerging CFDS Operations

The number of officers and NCMs available for operations that are not currently ongoing and/or mandated commitments come from the *Emerging CFDS Ops* component mapped to occupation groups





Demand Estimation – Methodology

- Two methods were used to look at how well the deployable CAF meets future operations. They differ on how they quantify demand:
 - Method 1 demand is based on historical data on personnel supplied to meet past missions (led by DGMPRA)
 - Method 2 demand is based on a force element analysis that uses SJS and CBP generated packages to meet CFDS mission requirements (led by DRDC CORA)
- To make the results of the two methods comparable:
 - Both methods use the same *future operations* and *supply*



Overview of Method 1 – Demand using Historical Data

The 48 operations selected to represent demand are shown in the following table:

CFDS	Number of	Operations
Mission	ops	Operations
1	8	NUNALIVUT, NANOOK, NEVUS, POSEIDON, HURRICANE, NARWHAL, CARIBBE, LOBOS
2	3	CADENCE, PODIUM, GRIZZLY
3	1	SUPPORT
4	8	PEREGRINE, PONTOON, CANTON, LAMA, LENTUS, LOTUS, UNISON, PERSISTENCE
		APOLLO, ATHENA, PALLADIUM, RECORD, HARMONY, CAVALIER, FRICTION, MATADOR, MOBILE, ALLIANCE,
5	20	MARQUIS, AFGHANISTAN, ECLIPSE, DELIVERANCE, CONSTABLE, HALO, TOUCAN, PRUDENCE, BRONZE, MATCH
6	8	HESTIA, ICELAND, TATOU, JAMAICA, HORATIO, FORAGE, CARAVAN, PARAPET

- For each rotation of each operation, the number of officers and NCMs that were deployed is calculated
- For each combination of missions, rotations from each CFDS mission are randomly selected and then added across occupation groups

Overview of Method 2 - Demand based on Force Elements



FEs translated into personnel demands



Results – Officers – Method 1

- **NO, OTH** (PA, legal, MP), NTS and HS experiencing shortfalls
- ISR and LO also experiencing shortfalls with the supply reduced by 15%

F	Y 13/14 Manning Strength - 15% DAG Factor	Maximum Shortage										
Combination	Mission Description	OFF AO	OFF AOT	OFF HS	OFF IM	OFF ISR	OFF LO	OFF LS	OFF NO	OFF NTS	OFF OS	OFF OTH
1	Mission 5 - 1 op											
2	Mission 5 - 2 ops											36
3	Mission 5 - 3 ops			29					53	15		51
4	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op								23			
5	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops								54	16		33
6	Mission 5 - 4 ops			38					100	28		64
7	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops			17					55			60
8	Mission 1 - 1 op											
9	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op											
10	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops											41
11	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op								46			36
12	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops								120	18		66
13	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops			29		9	22					75
14	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops											35
15	Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op											9
16	Mission 5 - 2 ops, Mission 6 - 1 op								56	14		42
17	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op								37			58



Results – Officers – Method 2

- NO, OTH (PA), NTS, HS and ISR experiencing shortfalls
- IM also experiencing shortfalls with the supply reduced by 15%

F١	/ 13/14 Manning Strength - 15% DAG Factor					Maxi	imum Shor	tage				
Combination	Mission Description	OFF AO	OFF AOT	OFF HS	OFF IM	OFF ISR	OFF LO	OFF LS	OFF NO	OFF NTS	OFF OS	OFF OTH
1	Mission 5 - 1 op											
2	Mission 5 - 2 ops											
3	Mission 5 - 3 ops			30		42			111	31		47
4	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op								73			
5	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops					18			175	39		41
6	Mission 5 - 4 ops			98	42	87			213	62		87
7	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops			33	30	63			278	70		81
8	Mission 1 - 1 op											
9	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op											
10	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops								77	13		
11	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op											
12	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops								78	13		
13	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops			31		50			176	44		50
14	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops								74	13		10
15	Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op											
16	Mission 5 - 2 ops, Mission 6 - 1 op					15			105	30		29
17	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op								72			



Results – NCMs – Method 1

Only OTH (MP) experiencing shortfalls (with and without 15% reduction factor)

FY	13/14 Manning Strength - 15% DAG Factor	Maximum Shortage											
Combination	Mission Description	NCM AO	NCM AOT	NCM HS	NCM IM	NCM ISR	NCM LO	NCM LS	NCM NO	NCM NTS	NCM OS	NCM OTH	NCM FS
1	Mission 5 - 1 op												
2	Mission 5 - 2 ops												
3	Mission 5 - 3 ops											48	
4	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op												
5	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops												
6	Mission 5 - 4 ops											97	
7	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops											65	
8	Mission 1 - 1 op												
9	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op												
10	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops											26	
11	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op											41	
12	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops											103	
13	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops											38	
14	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops												
15	Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op												
16	Mission 5 - 2 ops, Mission 6 - 1 op											18	
17	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op											85	



Results – NCMs – Method 2

- ISR, NTS and OTH (MP) experiencing shortfalls
- NO and HS also experiencing shortfalls with the supply reduced by 15%

FY	13/14 Manning Strength - 15% DAG Factor	Maximum Shortage											
Combination	Mission Description	NCM AO	NCM AOT	NCM HS	NCM IM	NCM ISR	NCM LO	NCM LS	NCM NO	NCM NTS	NCM OS	NCM OTH	NCM FS
1	Mission 5 - 1 op												
2	Mission 5 - 2 ops					43							
3	Mission 5 - 3 ops					271						68	
4	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op												
5	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops					93				22		8	
6	Mission 5 - 4 ops			26		499				187		145	
7	Mission 1 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops					321			97	405		86	
8	Mission 1 - 1 op												
9	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op												
10	Mission 4 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops					57							
11	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op												
12	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops					56							
13	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 3 ops					284				17		69	
14	Mission 3 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 2 ops					57							
15	Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op												
16	Mission 5 - 2 ops, Mission 6 - 1 op					146						20	
17	Mission 2 - 1 op, Mission 5 - 1 op, Mission 6 - 1 op												



Mitigation

- Up to 10% of the institution could be used to mitigate shortages
- The maximum shortfall for each occupation group over all 17 CFDS scenarios considered was used and expressed as a percentage of the institutional component
- Overall resolution of shortages appears feasible by temporary vacancies in *Institutional Capabilities*

Occupation	Shortage as % of Institution					
Groups	Method 1	Method 2				
HS	6.2%	16.1%				
IM	0.0%	7.5%				
ISR	8.0%	77.0%				
LO	1.9%	0.0%				
NO	27.4%	63.5%				
NTS	6.8%	16.9%				
OTH	8.9%	10.3%				
Total	1.9%	9.2%				

Occupation	Shortage as % of Institution					
Groups	Method 1	Method 2				
HS	0.0%	2.9%				
ISR	0.0%	107.8%				
NO	0.0%	12.7%				
NTS	0.0%	32.2%				
OTH	8.3%	11.6%				
Total	0.0%	1.3%				

Mitigation

CIRDDC

 Additional officers/NCMs required by occupation group to resolve 80% of maximum shortfalls over all combinations

Occupation Groups	Method 1	Method 2
OFF HS	17	14
OFF IM	0	0
OFF ISR	0	29
OFF NO	53	117
OFF NTS	15	32
OFF OTH	47	44

Occupation Groups	Method 1	Method 2
NCM HS	0	0
NCM ISR	0	203
NCM NO	0	0
NCM NTS	0	17
NCM OTH	44	42



Summary

- For the officers, both demand estimation methods identified shortfalls in the occupation groups NO, OTH (public affairs), NTS, ISR and HS.
- For the NCMs, shortfalls were identified by both techniques for the occupation group OTH (military police).
- Mitigating these personnel shortages could be done by:
 - reaching out to the institutional component of the CAF establishment;
 - using Reserve Force personnel and civilians;
 - rebalancing the various occupation groups within the officers and NCMs populations.
- The need to sustain CFDS Mission 5 needs to be taken into account. This is done in:

L. Arseneau, M. Couillard, C. Eisler and B. Taylor, *Analysis of Force Mix for the Canadian Armed Forces Establishment*, NATO OR&A Conference, 22-23 October 2015, Munich, Germany.





Defence Research and Recherche et développement Development Canada pour la défense Canada

QUESTIONS?





DRDC | RDDC

