DEFENCE

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Christening the Ground

Overview of Descriptive Analysis of Canadian Forces' Recruiting Environment Using GIS Tools

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Background

Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis (DGMPRA) provides strategic decision support and advice to Chief Military Personnel.

DGMPRA provides national strategic decision support to Canadian Forces Recruiting Group which is responsible for military recruiting across Canada.

GIS is being used to describe the market and establish historical baselines:

- Environmental Scan and Market Analysis Report
 - Geographic integration of recruiting and demographic data
 - Geographic analysis of historical recruiting data
 - includes Virtual Recruiting Environment



GIS Organization

- GIS capabil ity is new, having been I aunched from concept to operations 2 years ago.
- Personnel involved include
 - Strategic Anal ysts,
 - Defence Scientists,
 - Economist, Mathematician, Geographer
 - Computer Scientist
- Software
 - ArcInfo, ArcMap, Business Analyst, Military Analyst, Network Analyst, Spatial Analyst, Tracking Analyst, plus
- Data
 - Vendor provided datasets, government data, inhouse proprietary data, third party data



Benefits of a Descriptive report

• Describes the market and operating environment to identify factors for strategic and operational pl anning.

- Provides 'at hand' Atl as / Encycl opaedia to answer common questions
- Mul ti-year data gives historical evidence that contextual izes the operating environment and market:
 - data is strong and analysis verifiable
 - Recruiting footprint is basel ined
 - changes can be tracked and forecasted
 - provides Commanders with 'change of command' briefing material



GIS Appl ied

Integration of Demographic and Recruiting Data into 10 Summary Reports and a national executive summary

- 38 Individual 'Detachment Reports' comprised of
 - 8 unique sub-reports customized for each Recruiting Detachment:
 - geographic Applicant Summary
 - Distance Decay: temporal
 - Distance Decay: Directional Preference
 - Appl icant Derived Areas of Responsibility
 - Famil y, Gender & Age Data
 - Census Profil e reports
 - Mil itary Geographic Profil es



Insight Highlights from GIS

<u>New</u> Situational Awareness:

- Distance Decay: Temporal
- Directional Preference
- ADAOR: Appl icant Derived Area of Responsibility



Distance Decay: Temporal

What is this?

- one dimension of the recruiting footprint in an area
- volume of recruits varies inversely with the distance from a recruiting centre or with an increase in time or cost to an applicant.

Lessons Learned

- temporal decay is a <u>significant</u> factor in recruiting
- 'natural' decay pattern has been identified: beyond 30 minutes, the percent of recruits general I y decl ines with increased distance
- significant deviations from the nominal patterns <u>may</u> indicate location issues for a recruiting centre and warrant more research and analysis



Distance Decay Report: Temporal Drive Time Area (DTA) TORONTO (detachment)

30 Minute Increments

Recruiting Centre: 51 (TORONTO (detachment))

Analysis produced by Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis, 2010



Drive Time Area (DTA)	Total 16 to 54 Population in DTA	Percent of Enrollees from each DTA	Enrollees per 1,000 Population
			Annual Ave
0 - 30 Minutes	2,738,310	73.8	0.05
30 - 60 Minutes	1,094,527	14.1	0.02
60 - 90 Minutes	953,743	5.7	0.01
90 - 120 Minutes	417,284	2.6	0.01
Total within 2 hours	5,203,864	96.3	0.30

16* to 54 Year Old Enrollee Cohort



16 to 19 Year Old Enrollee Cohort							
Drive Time Area (DTA)	Total 16 to 19 Population within DTA	Percent of Enrollees from each DTA	Enrollees per 1,000 Population				
			Annual Ave				
0 - 30 Minutes	295,403	71.8	0.10				
30 - 60 Minutes	128,967	17.7	0.06				
60 - 90 Minutes	107,455	4.8	0.02				
90 - 120 Minutes	31,754	1.4	0.02				
Total within 2 hours	563,579	95.7	0.07				



Directional Preference

What is Directional Preference?

- Preference of a population to go to a specific recruiting centre
- cal cul ated by age cohort of recruit against the same age cohort in the areas around each recruiting centre

Lessons Learned

- preference is related to distance decay, but not identical
- use of 1:1000 ratios gives the ability to compare recruiting environments and populations
- Directional preference has significant implications for resource management, advertising strategy, intake pl anning, and performance measurement



Distance Decay Report: Temporal Drive Time Area: Directional Preference MONTREAL (detachment)

30 Minute Increments

Recruiting Centre: 31 (MONTREAL (detachment))



Drive Time Area (DTA)	Preference for this CFRC per 1,000 Population	Total Enrollee Ratio per 1,000 Population	Percent of All Enrollees going to other CERCs	Percent of All Enrollees going to this CFRC
	Annual Ave	Annual Ave		
0 - 30 Minutes	0.14	0.15	2.0	98.0
30 - 60 Minutes	0.16	0.19	16.1	83.9
60 - 90 Minutes	0.04	0.21	79.7	20.3
90 - 120 Minutes	0.01	0.32	96.8	3.2



16 to 19 Year Old Cohort

Preference for this CFRC per 1,000 Population	Combined Preference for All Recruiting Centres per 1,000 Population	Percent of All Enrollees going to other CFRCs	Percent of All Enrollees going to this CFRC
Annual Ave	Annual Ave		
0.35	0.35	1.0	99.0
0.49	0.58	14.6	85.4
0.12	0.47	73.3	26.7
0.02	0.69	96.5	3.5
	Preference for this CFRC per 1,000 Population Annual Ave 0.35 0.49 0.12 0.02	Preference for this CFRC per 1,000 PopulationCombined Preference for All Recruiting Centres per 1,000 PopulationAnnual AveAnnual Ave0.350.350.490.580.120.470.020.69	Preference for this CFRC per 1,000 PopulationCombined Preference for All Recruiting Centres per 1,000 PopulationPercent of All Enrollees going to other CFRCsAnnual AveAnnual Ave0.350.350.490.580.120.470.020.69

Total

16 to 54 Year Old Cohort



ADAOR: <u>Appl icant Derived Area of Responsibil ity</u>

What is this?

- Area from which a recruiting centre gets its recruits
- assessment of spatial proximity of recruits to a recruiting centre
- actual versus planned recruiting footprint

Lessons Learned

- when ADAORs from mul tiple recruiting centres are overlaid, the overlap shows areas where more than one recruiting centre attracts recruits (coordination)
- allows custom demographic data that matches the area(s)
- <u>Can</u> indicate recruiting centres with chall enges reaching population
- recruitabl e popul ation counts for different recruiting centres cannot be added together produces inaccurate conclusions





What value has GIS added to military recruiting?

These new insights will help decision-making about

- Resource allocation,
- Strategic intake pl anning,
- Virtual recruiting,
- Marketing,
- better national policy development,
- better understanding of data and tool limitations,
- Coordination between commanders, and
- more accurate and persistent situational awareness



Some highlighted Challenges

- Lack of Human Resources Business Analyst models / "plugins",
- "Off-the-Shelf" crystal reports sometimes has built-in errors,
- Limited customizability, and
- Complex software licence and installation especially in secure environments
- Merging data from disparate databases



Thank You

Questions?

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