## GAO

# DEFENSE MANPOWER <br> <br> DOD Requirements <br> <br> DOD Requirements and Vacancies in NATO and Vacancies in NATO European Countries 

 European Countries}


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United States<br>General Accounting Office<br>Washington, D.C. 20548

# National Security and International Affairs Division 

B-236486
September 11, 1989
The Honorable Andy Ireland House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Ireland:
On May 19, 1989, you requested us to obtain information on the number of Department of Defense (DOD) vacancies in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) European countries. Specifically, you asked us to identify (1) the number of unfilled positions that existed in Europe at the end of fiscal year 1988, (2) whether they were funded or unfunded requirements, (3) the length of time the positions were vacant, and (4) whether the positions have ever been filled. To answer these questions, we interviewed DOD officials and obtained documents detailing the required information; however, we did not independently verify the accuracy of the data provided by the services.

## Results in Brief

DOD officials reported that as of September 30, 1988, the military services had established requirements for 360,499 military positions in nato European countries. Of those requirements, 324,337 were authorized and funded and 36,162 were unfunded. The reported actual onboard strength on September 30, 1988, was 319,533 . The services reported that they were at overstrength and understrength levels at various locations, for a net of 4,804 vacancies. (A vacancy is defined as the difference between funded authorizations and actual on-board strength.)

As of September 30, 1988, the services had established requirements for 116,893 civilian positions in nato European countries. Of those requirements, 96,910 were authorized and funded and 19,983 were unfunded. The number of civilians reported on board as of September 30, 1988, was 93,526 , resulting in 3,384 vacancies. We were unable to determine how long individual positions were vacant or whether they had ever been filled.

## Background

The DOD Authorization Act of 1985 imposed a permanent ceiling of 326,414 positions on the end strength of military positions in nato European countries. The number of civilian personnel in Europe is not specifically limited; however, the Congress has established an annual worldwide overseas civilian workyear limitation. ${ }^{1}$

According to the services, position vacancies result from such factors as servicewide undermanning, the administrative time lag between establishing a position and filling it, and data limitations. Examples of data limitations are that (1) the Marine Corps does not include Marines filling nato European positions in the on-board strength if they were traveling outside nato Europe on the last day of the month and (2) the Air Force, in an effort to reduce permanent change-of-station costs, disallows moves until manning levels within specialties fall below established manning floors. According to DOD officials, the services intended to fill all funded requirements in Nato European countries as soon as possible; however, the services do not have data on whether any of the vacant positions had ever been filled.

DOD officials emphasized that vacancies vary on a daily basis and that the information provided was a snapshot as of September 30, 1988. Because the information was a 1 -day snapshot, some vacancies, as well as some overstrengths, will be reported on any given day. However, we were unable to obtain specific information concerning the causes of the overstrengths or vacancies due to service database limitations.

Military Vacancies

At the end of fiscal year 1988 the services had 324,337 authorized and funded military positions in nato European countries. This was 2,077 positions (less than 1 percent) below the ceiling of 326,414 imposed by the Congress in the Authorization Act. As of September 30, 1988, the services had 4,804 military vacancies ( 1.5 percent of funded authorizations) in nato Europe. Table 1 summarizes the military positions by service.

[^0]Table 1: Summary of DOD Military Positions in NATO Europe as of September 30, 1988

| Service | Total <br> requirements | Unfunded <br> requirements | Funded <br> authorizations | Actual on <br> board | Vacancies |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

andicates overstrength.
Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 show the breakdowns of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force military positions, respectively, in nato European countries, as of September 30, 1988.

| Country | Total requirements | Unfunded requirements | Funded authorizations | Actual on board | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beigium | 1,660 | 488 | 1.172 | 1,527 | $(355)^{\mathrm{a}}$ |
| Denmark | 13 | 13 | 0 | 13 | $(13){ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| France | 16 | 16 | 0 | 16 | $(16)^{2}$ |
| Germany | 233,686 | 25,324 | 208,362 | 208,850 | $(488)^{\text {a }}$ |
| Greece | 470 | 430 | 40 | 470 | (430) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Greenland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iceland | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | (1) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Italy | 5,498 | 1,653 | 3,845 | 3,959 | $(114)^{a}$ |
| Luxemburg | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | (3) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Netherlands | 1,095 | 132 | 963 | 819 | 144 |
| Norway | 48 | 0 | 48 | 32 | 16 |
| Portugal | 67 | 0 | 67 | 56 | 11 |
| Spain | 19 | 4 | 15 | 19 | (4) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Turkey | 1,412 | 268 | 1,144 | 1,250 | $(106)^{\text {a }}$ |
| United Kingdom | 357 | 173 | 184 | 254 | $(70)^{\text {a }}$ |
| Total | 244,347 | 28,505 | 215,842 | 217,271 | $(1,429)^{\text {a }}$ |

alndicates overstrength.

| Country | Total requirements | Unfunded requirements | Funded authorizations | Actual on board | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 140 | 3 | 137 | 133 | 4 |
| Denmark | 23 | 0 | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| France | 10 | 0 | 10 | 13 | (3) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Germany | 380 | 2 | 378 | 335 | 43 |
| Greece | 672 | 84 | 588 | 537 | 51 |
| Greenland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iceland | 2,108 | 162 | 1,946 | 1,369 | 577 |
| Italy | 6,354 | 739 | 5,615 | 4,871 | 744 |
| Luxemburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 17 | 0 | 17 | 18 | (1) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Norway | 41 | 0 | 41 | 41 | 0 |
| Portugal | 653 | 111 | 542 | 379 | 163 |
| Spain | 3,911 | 722 | 3,189 | 3.068 | 121 |
| Turkey | 138 | 19 | 119 | 117 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 3,431 | 1,002 | 2,429 | 2,390 | 39 |
| Total | 17,878 | 2,844 | 15,034 | 13,292 | 1,742 |

aindicates overstrength.

Table 4: Marine Corps Military Positions in NATO Europe as of September 30, 1988
$\left.\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\hline \text { Country } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Total } \\ \text { requirements }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Unfunded } \\ \text { requirements }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Funded } \\ \text { authorizations }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Actual on } \\ \text { board }\end{array} & \text { Vacancies }\end{array}\right\}$
${ }^{a}$ indicates overstrength.

Table 5: Air Force Milltary Positions in NATO Europe as of September 30, 1988

| Country | Total requirements | Unfunded requirements | Funded authorizations | Actual on board | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 1,863 | 77 | 1,786 | 1,472 | 314 |
| Denmark | 32 | 0 | 32 | 25 | 7 |
| France | 12 | 0 | 12 | 19 | (7) |
| Germany | 44,194 | 1,966 | 42,228 | 39,874 | 2,354 |
| Greece | 2,529 | 161 | 2,368 | 2,242 | 126 |
| Greenland | 247 | 50 | 197 | 204 | (7) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Iceland | 1,413 | 75 | 1,338 | 1,355 | (17) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Italy | 6,149 | 247 | 5,902 | 5,680 | 222 |
| Luxemburg | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 2,155 | 61 | 2,094 | 2,017 | 77 |
| Norway | 131 | 6 | 125 | 123 | 2 |
| Portugal | 1,408 | 137 | 1,271 | 1,216 | 55 |
| Spain | 5,358 | 218 | 5,140 | 4,794 | 346 |
| Turkey | 3,853 | 270 | 3,583 | 3,503 | 80 |
| United Kingdom | 27,693 | 1,545 | 26,148 | 25,234 | 914 |
| Total | 97,038 | 4,813 | 92,225 | 87,759 | 4,466 |

alndicates overstrength.

## Civilian Vacancies

Civilian positions are authorized and funded on the basis of workyears. A civilian position is established when a requirement can be justified and a workyear is available to be allocated to that position. As of September 30, 1988, the military services had established requirements for 116,893 civilian positions in nato European countries. Of the 96,910 authorized and funded positions ( 83 percent of requirements) 93,526 civilians were on board, leaving 3,384 vacancies ( 3.5 percent of funded authorizations). Table 6 summarizes the civilian positions by service.

Table 6: Summary of DOD Civilian Positions in NATO Europe as of September 30, 1988

| Service | Total <br> requirements | Unfunded <br> requirements | Funded <br> authorizations | Actual on <br> board | Vacancies |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Tables 7, 8, and 9 show the breakdowns of Army, Navy, and Air Force civilian positions, respectively, in nato European countries. The Marine Corps does not have any civilian requirements in nato European countries.

| Country | Total requirements | Uniunded requirements | Funded authorizations | Actual on board | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 1,236 | 452 | 784 | 1.236 | (452) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Denmark | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| France | 13 | 7 | 6 | 13 | (7) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Germany | 90,526 | 17,911 | 72,615 | 70,034 | 2,581 |
| Greece | 27 | 21 | 6 | 27 | $(21)^{\text {a }}$ |
| Greenland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 2,237 | 414 | 1,823 | 1.451 | 372 |
| Luxemburg | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | $(10)^{\text {a }}$ |
| Netherlands | 500 | 25 | 475 | 485 | $(10)^{\text {a }}$ |
| Norway | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | $(3)^{2}$ |
| Portugal | 13 | 2 | 11 | 13 | (2) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Spain | 27 | 11 | 16 | 27 | $(11)^{\text {a }}$ |
| Turkey | 91 | 57 | 34 | 91 | $(57)^{3}$ |
| United Kingdom | 833 | 201 | 632 | 615 | (17) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Total | 95,521 | 19,114 | 76,407 | 74,010 | 2,397 |

[^1]Table 8: Navy Civillan Poaitions In NATO Europe as of September 30, 1988

| Country | Total requirements | Unfunded requirements | Funded authorizations | Actual on board | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Germany | 24 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 |
| Greece | 169 | 0 | 169 | 172 | (3) |
| Greenland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iceland | 878 | 0 | 878 | 958 | (80) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Italy | 1,769 | 0 | 1,769 | 1,698 | 71 |
| Luxemburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 58 | 0 | 58 | 60 | (2) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Spain | 1,456 | 0 | 1,456 | 1,408 | 48 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 632 | 0 | 632 | 567 | 65 |
| Total | 4,990 | 0 | 4,990 | 4,891 | 99 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Indicates overstrength.

Table 9: Air Force Civilian Positions in NATO Europe as of September 30, 1988

| Country | Total requirements | Unfunded requirements | Funded authorizations | Actual on board | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 276 | 14 | 262 | 201 | 61 |
| Denmark | 6 | (1) | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| France | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Germany | 9,428 | 162 | 9,266 | 8,440 | 826 |
| Greece | 585 | 49 | 536 | 574 | $(38){ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Greenland | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Iceland | 75 | 15 | 60 | 97 | $(37)^{2}$ |
| Italy | 1,228 | 177 | 1,051 | 1,164 | $(113)^{a}$ |
| Luxemburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 339 | 95 | 244 | 186 | 58 |
| Norway | 31 | 3 | 28 | 42 | (14) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Partugal | 1,135 | 105 | 1,030 | 1,037 | (7) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Spain | 1,229 | 17 | 1,212 | 1,149 | 63 |
| Turkey | 565 | 1 | 564 | 488 | 76 |
| United Kingdom | 1,475 | 232 | 1,243 | 1,236 | 7 |
| Total | 16,382 | 869 | 15,513 | 14,625 | 888 |

[^2]Objective, Scope, and Methodology


#### Abstract

Our objective was to obtain information on DOD vacancies in nato European countries as of September 30, 1988. We interviewed key DoD officials and obtained documents detailing the required information. We did not verify the accuracy of the information provided by the military services. However, we did discuss this information with DOD officials and included their comments where appropriate. We were unable to obtain detailed information on the length of time that positions were vacant, and no automated capability exists for determining this. We conducted our review between May 1989 and July 1989 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.


Unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 5 days from the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies to the Chairmen, House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and on Armed Services; the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and the Director, Office of Management and Budget. We will also make copies available to other parties upon request.

GAO staff members who made major contributions to this fact sheet were William E. Beusse, Assistant Director, and James F. Reid, Evaluator-inCharge. If you need further assistance, please call me on 275-3990.

Sincerely yours,


Harold J. Johnson
Director, Manpower Issues

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For information regarding overseas civilian workyears, see DOD Civilians in Europe: Information on Increases Between Fiscal Years 1982 and 1986 (GAO/NSIAD-87-155BR, June 24, 1987); and DOD Civilians Overseas: Information on Workyears Expended in Fiscal Year 1986 (GAO/NSIAD-88199BR, July 15, 1988).

[^1]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Indicates overstrength.

[^2]:    alndicates overstrength.

