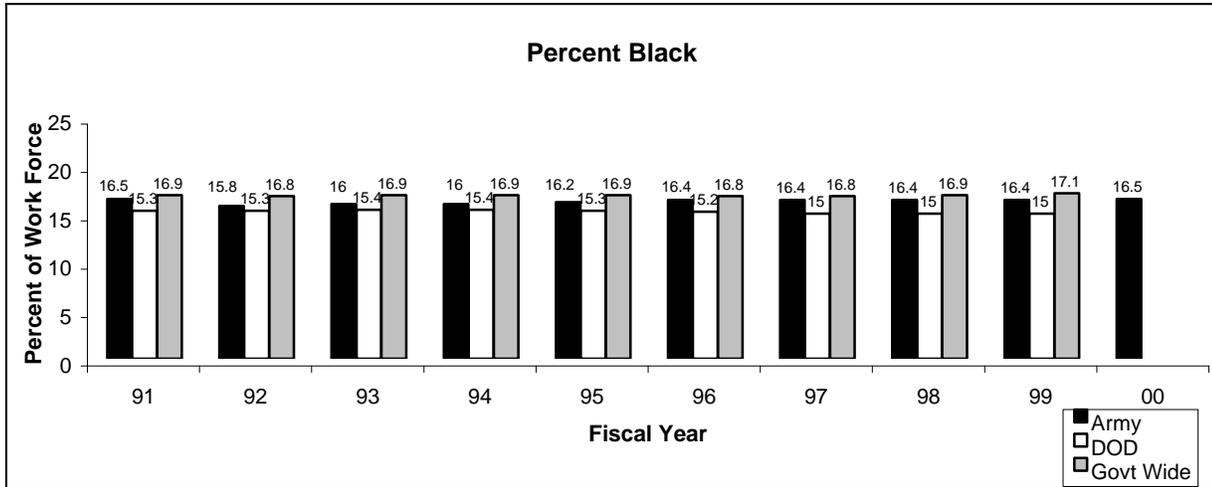
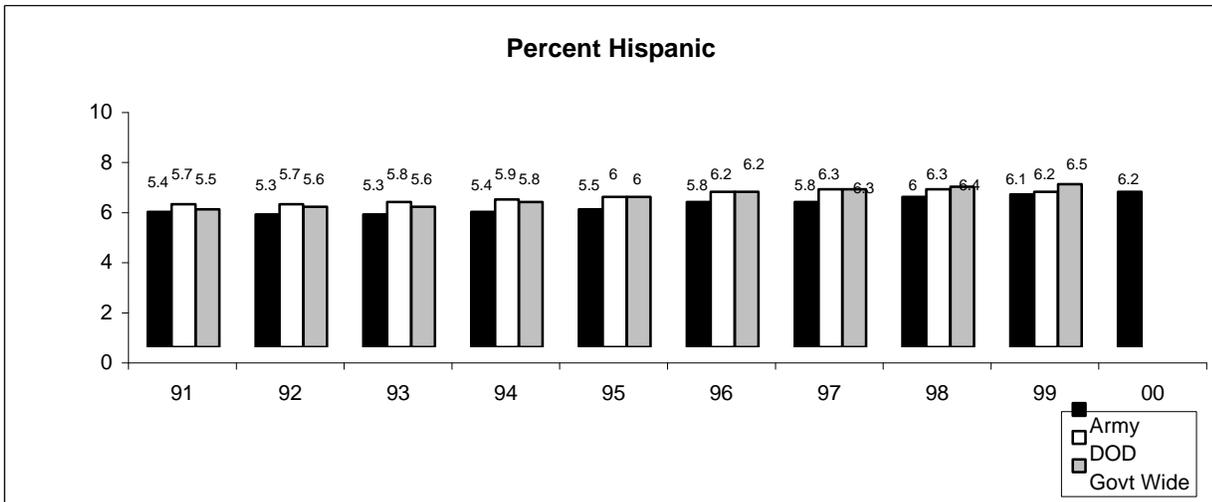


6-1. RNO Breakout of Work Force

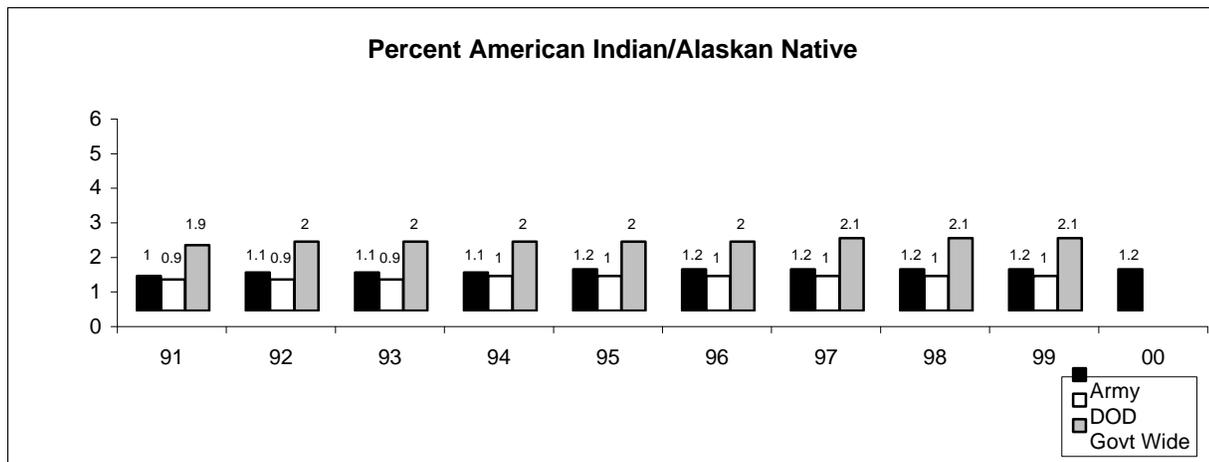
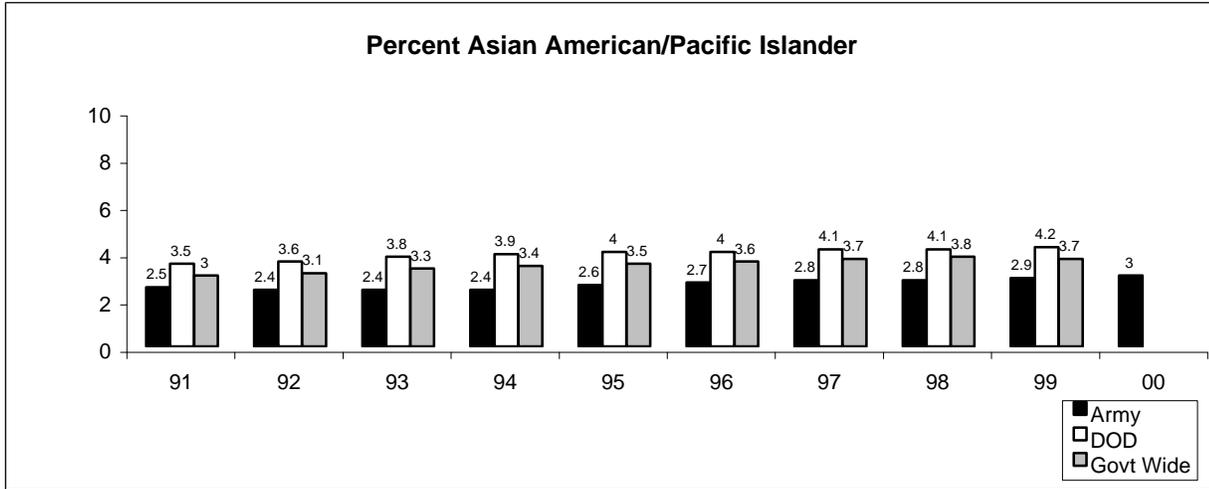
Objective: None Established



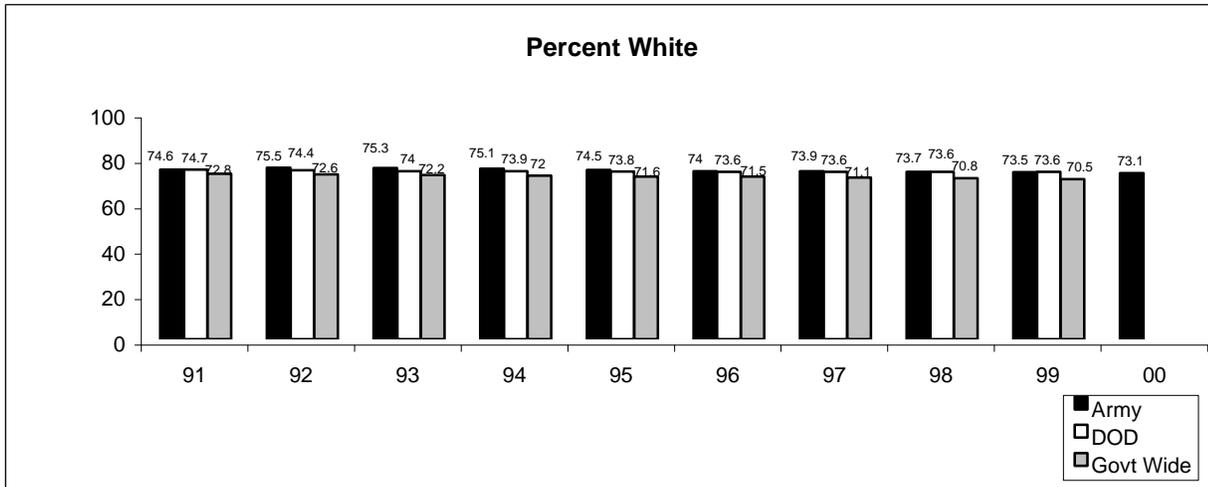
Source: OPM except for FY00 Army data which are from HQ ACPERS (279-EEO Report)



6-1. RNO Breakout of Work Force (Cont.)



6-1. RNO Breakout of Work Force (Cont.)

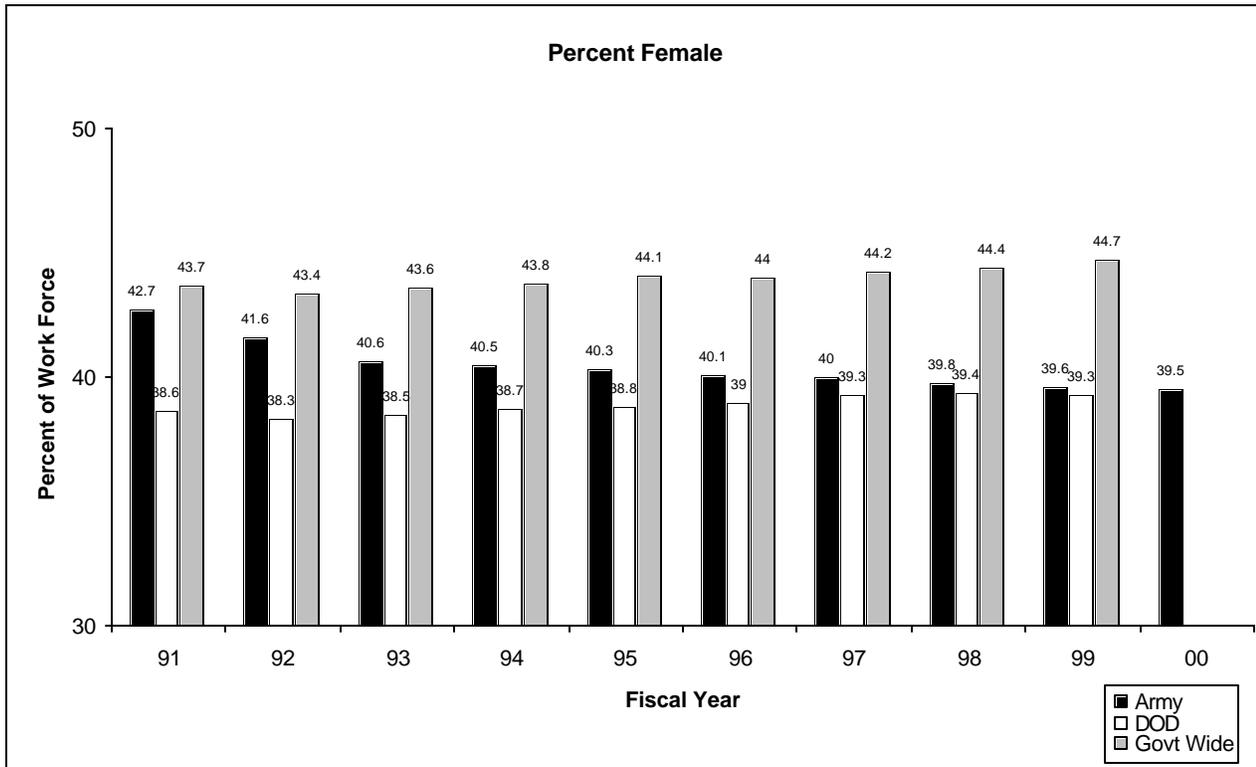


Analysis:

- Downsizing has not had an adverse effect on the percentage of minorities employed by Army. Army's percentage of minorities increased slightly since FY91. The same pattern exists for DOD and the Federal Government.
- Army and DOD are slightly below the Federal Government in percentage of minorities employed.
- FY00 DOD and Government-wide data were not available in time for publication.
- The percentages shown are based on employees in RNO codes A - F only.
- See Appendix, p. A66, for raw data and explanation of the terms "Army," "DOD," and "Govt Wide."

6-2. Representation of Women

Objective: None Established



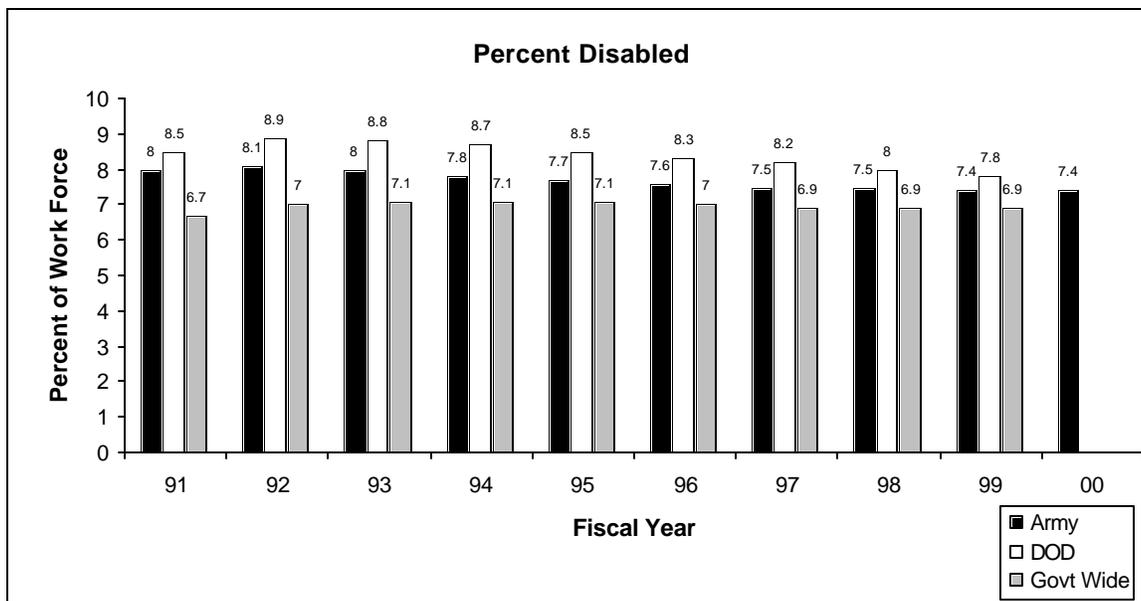
Source: OPM except for FY00 Army data which are from HQ ACPERS (279-EEO Report)

Analysis:

- Army's percentage of female employees has been slowly declining; the DOD and Government-wide percentages have increased slightly.
- Army employs a higher percentage of women than does DOD, but its advantage is declining. Both Army and DOD employ a smaller percentage of women than does the Federal Government.
- FY00 DOD and Government-wide data were not available at the time of publication.
- See Appendix, p. A67, for raw data and explanation of the terms "Army," "DOD," and "Govt Wide."

6-3. Representation of Individuals with Disabilities

Objective: None Established



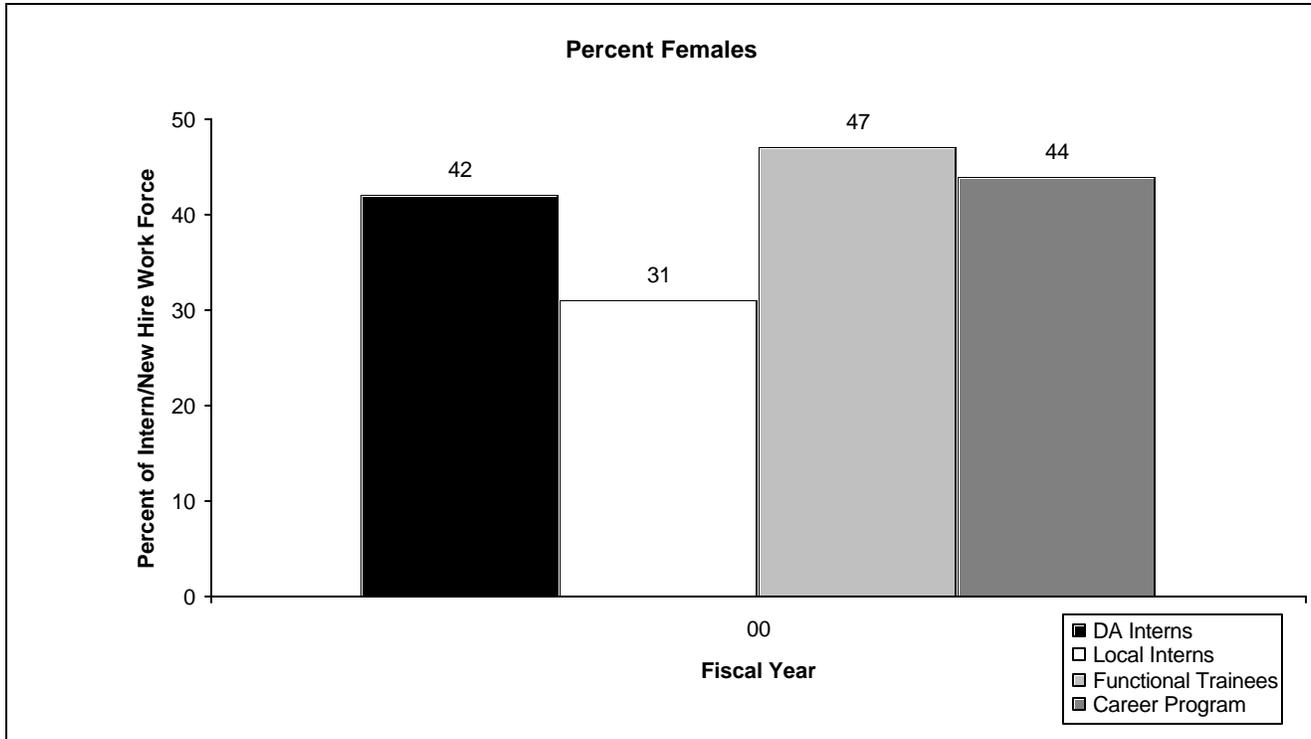
Source: OPM except for FY00 Army data which are from the HQDA Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS).
(Army's 234-EEO Report was not used for FY00 data because it excludes Reserve Technicians.)

Analysis:

- Army's FY00 percentage of disabled employees is slightly lower than it was in FY91. DOD's percentage is slightly lower than it was in FY91. The Government-wide percentage is slightly higher than it was in FY91.
- Army employs a higher percentage of disabled workers than does the Federal Government but its advantage is declining. Army employs a smaller percentage of the disabled than does DOD.
- FY00 DOD and Government-wide data were not available at the time of publication.
- See Appendix, p. A68, for raw data and explanation of the terms "Army," "DOD," and "Gov't-wide."
- "Disabled" is defined as HQ ACPERS Handicap Codes 06 through 94.

6-4. Representation of Female DA Intern, Local Intern and Functional Trainee New Hires

Objective: None Established



Source: Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS). Functional trainees include those employees with SPEP code 'J' and also all non-intern employees in grades 5, 7 and 9.

Number of Females

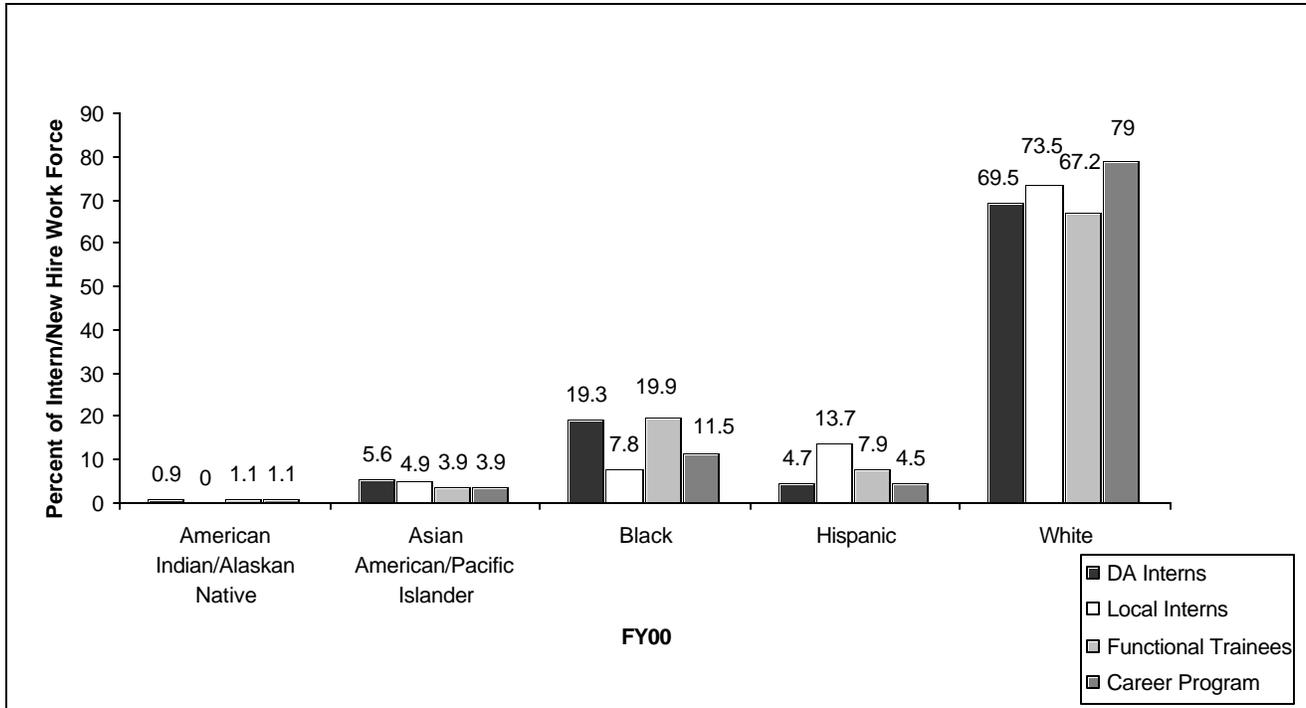
Fiscal Year	00
DA Interns	99
Local Interns	32
Functional Trainees	2,861
Career Program	28,645

Analysis:

- Army's percentage of DA intern, local intern and career program females was lower than the percentage of functional trainee females in FY00.
- An historical analysis for this new item will begin in the FY01 report.

6-5. RNO Breakout of DA Intern, Local Intern and Functional Trainee New Hires

Objective: None Established



Source: Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS). Functional trainees include those employees with SPEP code 'J' and also all non-intern employees in grades 5, 7 and 9.

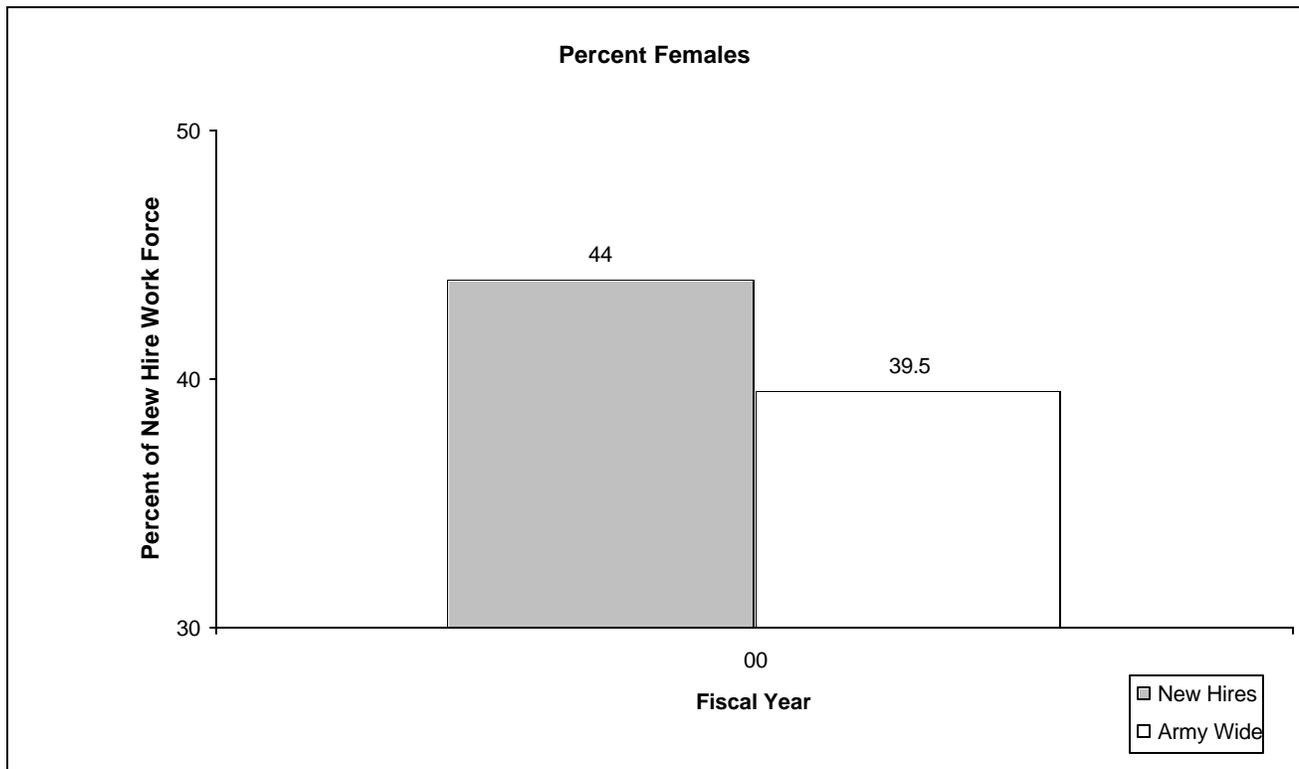
Race/National Origin	DA Interns	Local Interns	Trainees	Career Program
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	57	829
Asian American/Pacific Islander	13	5	239	3,318
Black	45	8	1,205	9,525
Hispanic	11	14	481	3,738
White	162	75	4,068	65,582
Total	233	102	6,050	82,992

Analysis:

- The percentage of American Indians and Asians was approximately the same across all four groups.
- A higher percentage of Blacks are DA interns and functional trainees than compared to other groups.
- A higher percentage of Hispanics are local interns than compared to other groups.
- A higher percentage of whites are in career programs than compared to other groups.
- An historical analysis for this new item will begin in the FY01 report.

6-6. Representation of New Hire Females

Objective: None Established



Source: Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS)

Number of New Hires

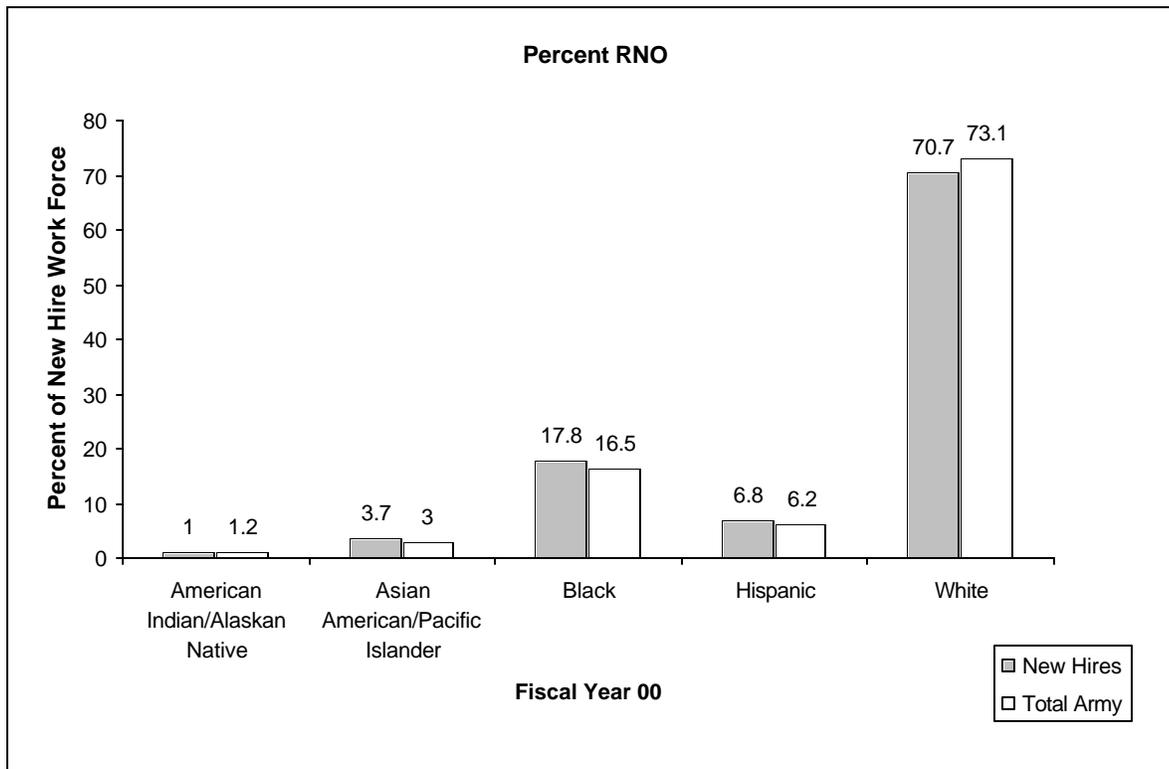
Fiscal Year	00
Female	9,413
Male	11,997
Total	21,410

Analysis:

- Army's percentage of FY00 female new hires was higher than the percentage of females in the total workforce.
- An historical analysis for this new item will begin in the FY01 report.

6-7. RNO Breakout of New Hires

Objective: None Established



Source: Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS)

Number of New Hires

Fiscal Year	00
American Indian/Alaskan Native	202
Asian American/Pacific Islander	786
Black	3,744
Hispanic	1,427
White	14,885
Total	21,044

Analysis:

- Army's percentage of Asian, Black and Hispanic new hires was slightly higher than the percentage of Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics in the total workforce.
- An historical analysis for this new item will begin in the FY01 report.