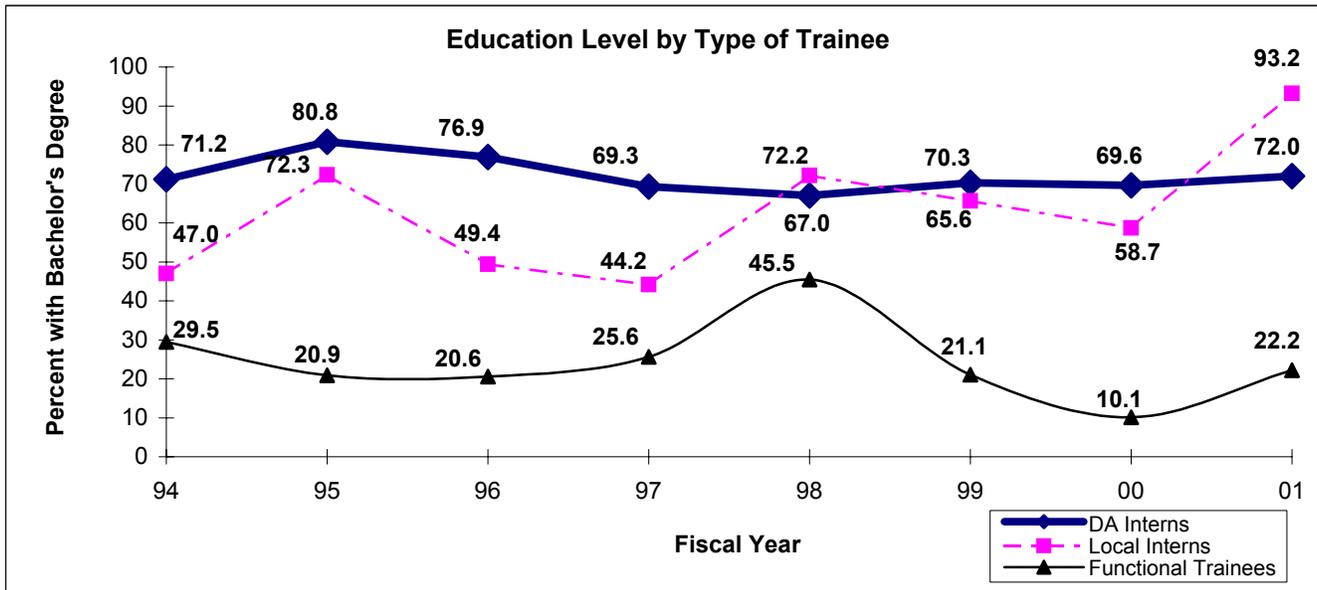


5-1. New Interns - Education Level

Objective: None Established



Source: HQ ACPERS

Number with and without Bachelor's Degree

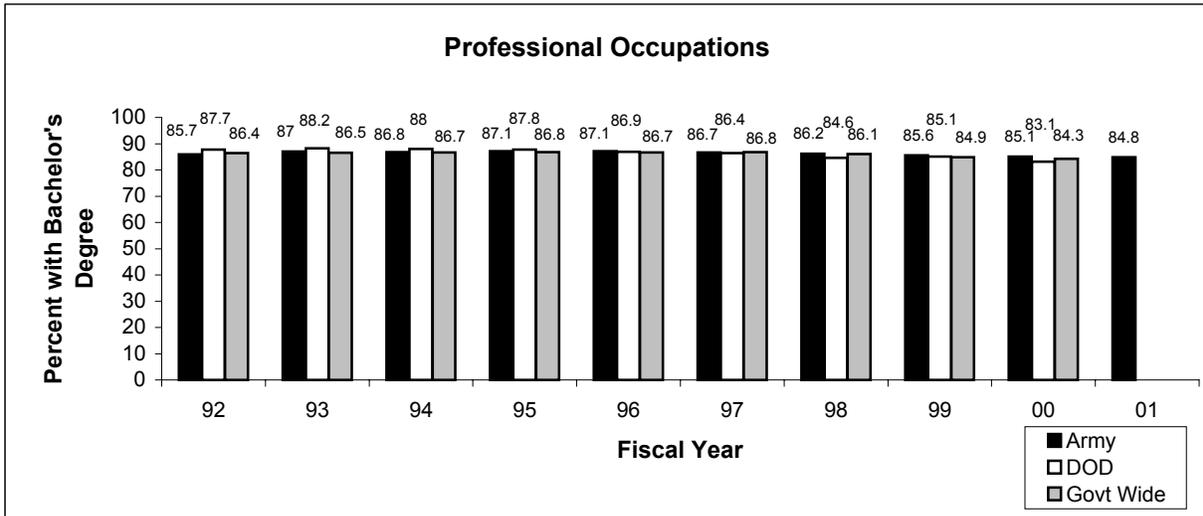
Fiscal Year	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
DA Interns								
With Degree	166	421	226	284	185	227	176	546
Without Degree	67	100	68	126	91	96	77	212
Local Interns								
With Degree	63	94	43	34	13	59	54	96
Without Degree	71	36	44	43	5	31	38	7
Functional Trainees								
With Degree	85	31	37	21	10	12	7	8
Without Degree	203	117	143	61	12	45	62	28

Analysis:

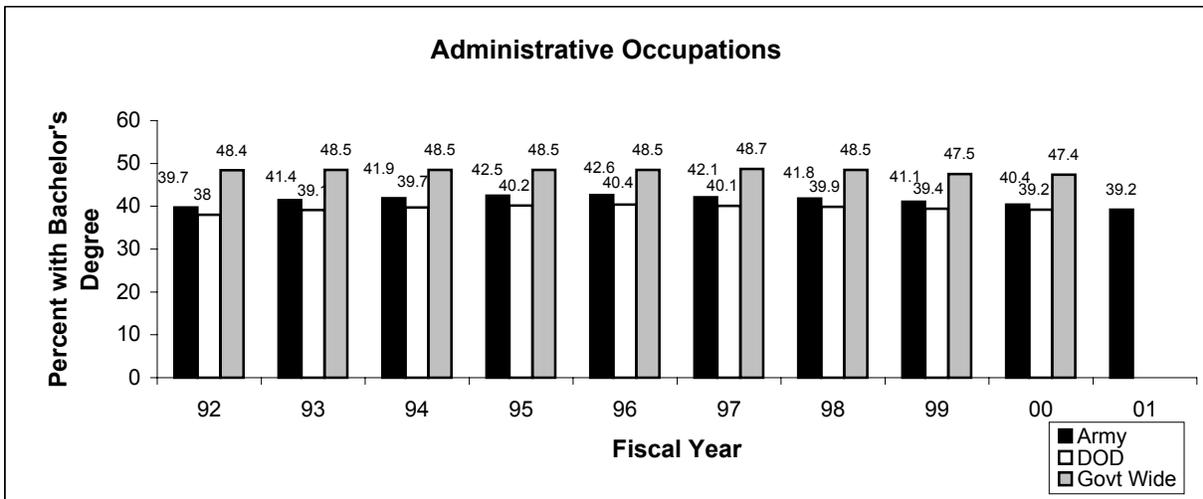
- Data prior to FY94 are not presented because of poor coding in the database.
- The education level of the large number of new DA interns in FY01 was slightly higher than the prior two years. The education level of local interns went up significantly in FY01. Functional trainees, the "comparison group" for interns, returned to what appears to be a normal level of 20 to 25%. Coding errors are believed to exist for both interns and functional trainees. Counts of new functional trainees are especially low.
- In FY94-01 73% of DA interns had Bachelor's degrees, compared to 62% of local interns, and 24% of functional trainees.

5-2. Workforce - Education Level by PATCO

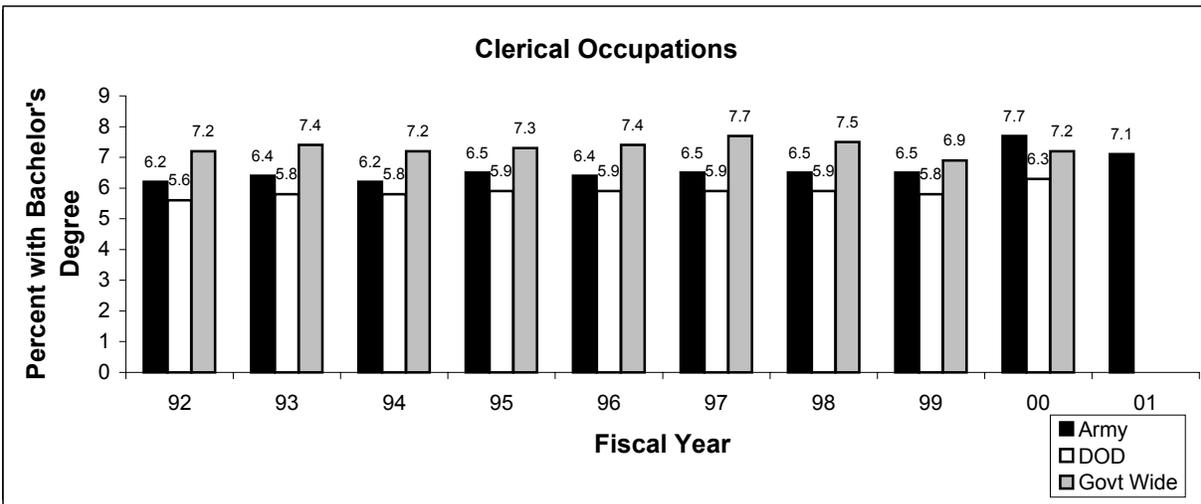
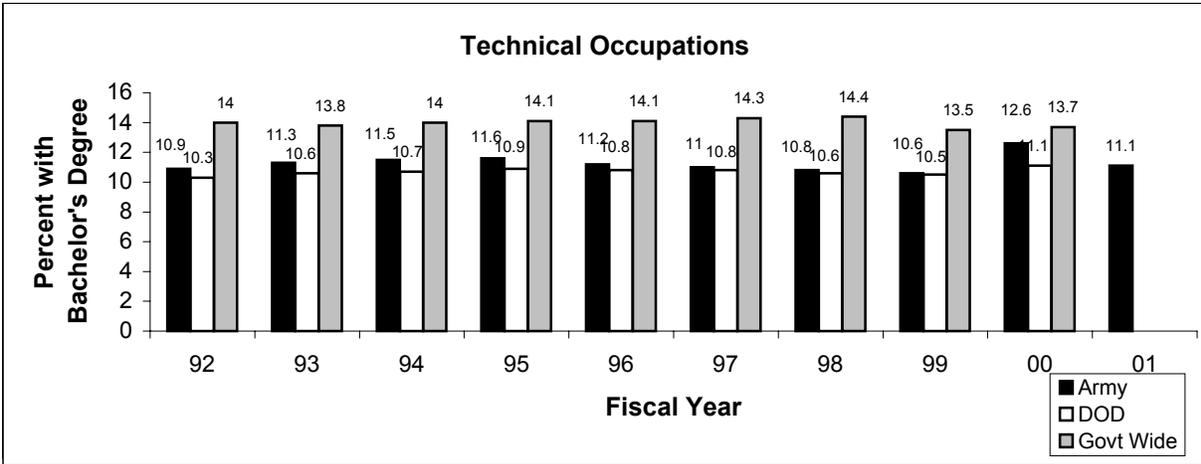
Objective: None Established



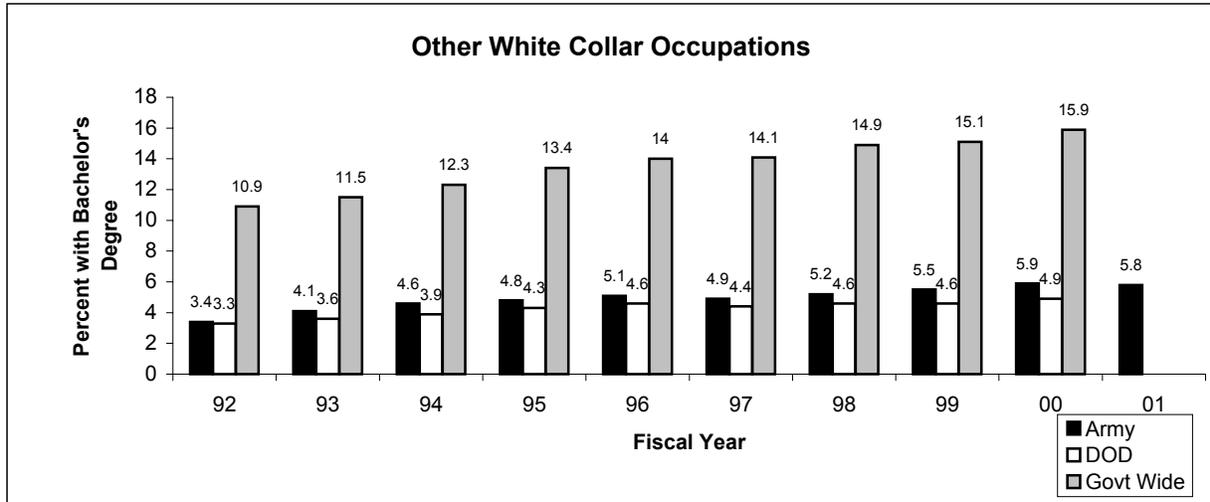
Source: OPM except for FY00 Army data which are from the HQDA Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS).



5-2. Workforce - Education Level by PATCO (Cont.)



5-2. Workforce - Education Level by PATCO (Cont.)

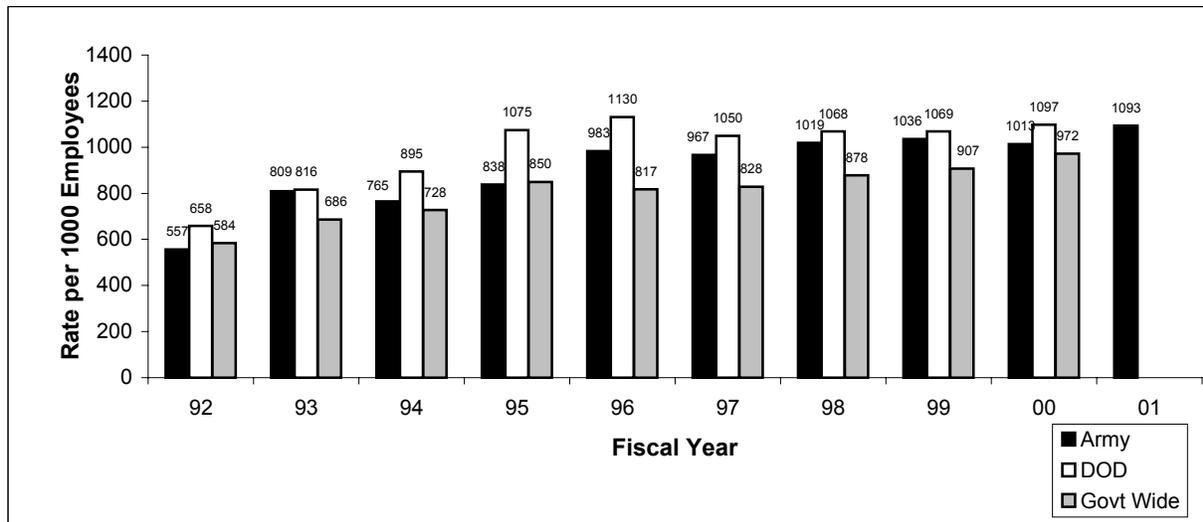


Analysis:

- The data element "Occupational Category" lists two codes in addition to those listed here, i.e., code B (Blue Collar) and code M (Mixed Collar). However, analysis of education level by those occupational categories was not considered relevant.
- For professional occupations, the percent with college degree has been high and stable in Army and Government-wide. The DOD percent has decreased slightly over time (from 87.7% to 83.1%).
- For administrative occupations, the percent with college degree increased slightly over time for DOD (from 38% to 39.2%). The Army percent has declined slightly from recent years, while the Government-wide percent remained relatively flat. However, the Government-wide percent is higher than those of Army and DOD.
- Technical occupations increased in FY00 followed by a return to prior year averages in FY01. Clerical also went up in FY00 and remained higher than normal for FY01. The Government-wide percent is higher than Army, and the Army percent is higher than DOD.
- For other white collar occupations, the percent with college degree has increased slightly over time for Army (from 3.4% to 5.8%), DOD (from 3.3% to 4.9%), and Government-wide (from 10.9% to 15.9%). The Government-wide percent is higher than those of Army and DOD.
- FY01 DOD and Government-wide data were not available at the time of publication.
- See Appendix, pp. A59-60, for raw data and explanation of terms "Army," "DOD," and "Govt Wide."

5-3. Monetary and Time Off Awards - Rate per 1000 Employees

Objective: None Established



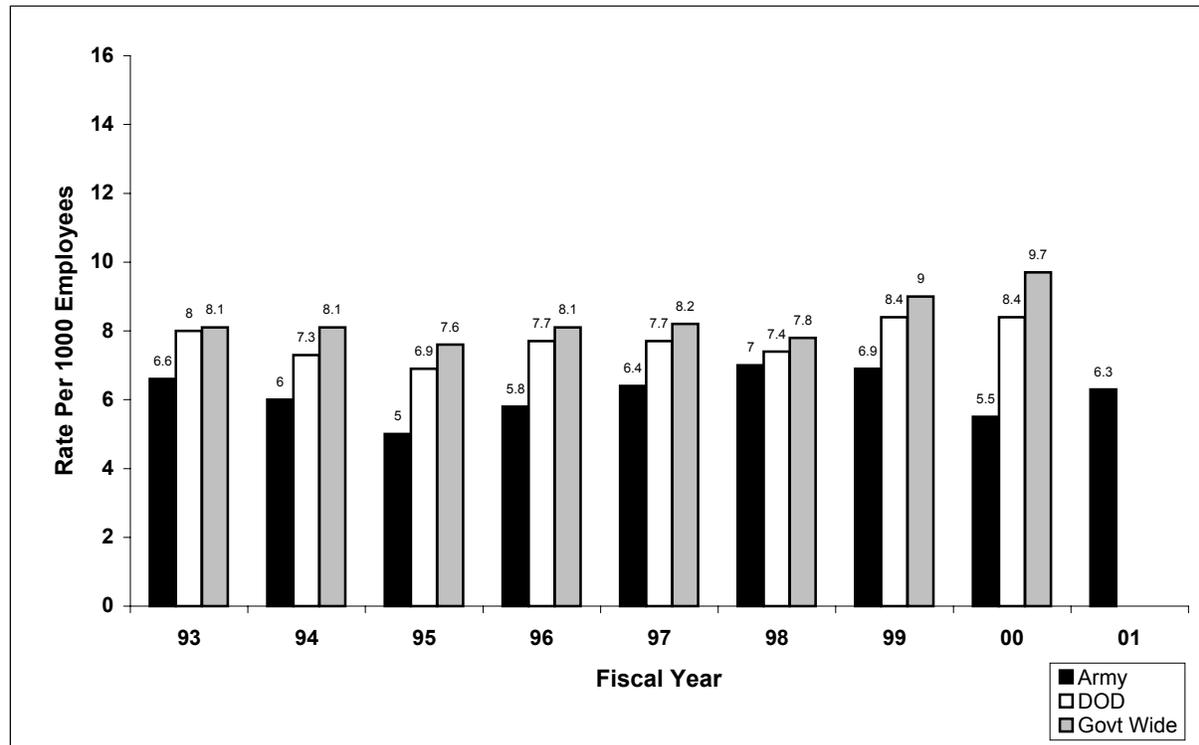
Source: OPM except for FY01 Army data which are from the HQDA Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS).

Analysis:

- OPM's Civilian Personnel Data File (CPDF) does not contain honorary award data. Therefore, only time-off and monetary awards are included in this graph.
- Between FY92-96, the rate of awards increased in Army (76%), DOD (72%) and Government-wide (40%). This is due, in large part, to the use of time off awards beginning in the FY92-93 period. The rate of awards has remained fairly constant since FY96.
- FY01 DOD and Government-Wide data were not available in time for publication.
- From FY96 to FY00, Army's total award rate is higher than the Government-wide rate but lower than the DOD rate. This pattern exists for both monetary and time off awards.
- See Appendix, pp. A61-62, for raw data, explanation of the Nature of Action (NOA) codes used, description of the terms "Army," "DOD," and "Gov't-wide," and FY01 MACOM monetary and time-off award data.

5-4. Disciplinary/Adverse Actions - Rate per 1000 Employees

Objective: None Established



Source: OPM except for FY01 Army data which are from the HQDA Workforce Analysis Support System (WASS).

Analysis:

- Army's rate of disciplinary/adverse actions per 1000 employees was better (i.e., lower) than the DOD and Government-wide rates.
- FY01 DOD and Government-wide data were not available at the time of publication.
- The figures do not reflect actions taken under various forms of Alternative Discipline that do not result in SF-50 actions and coding into DCPDS.
- See Appendix, pp. A63-65, for raw data, MACOM data, explanation of the Nature of Action (NOA) and Legal Authority Codes (LACs) used to define "Disciplinary/Adverse Actions" and explanation of the terms "Army," "DOD," and "Govt Wide."