

US ARMY JOINT MUNITIONS COMMAND ANNUAL EEO PROGRAM STATUS REPORT

## Appendix A Definitions

- The following definitions apply to Management Directive 715: **Applicant:** A person who applies for employment.
- **Applicant Flow Data:** Information reflecting characteristics of the pool of individuals applying for an employment opportunity.
- **Barrier:** An agency policy, principle, practice or condition that limits or tends to limit employment opportunities for members of a particular gender, race or ethnic background or for an individual (or individuals) based on disability status.
- **Disability:** For the purpose of statistics, recruitment, and targeted goals, the number of employees in the workforce who have indicated having a disability on an Office of Personnel Management Standard Form (SF) 256. For all other purposes, the definition contained in 29 C.F.R. § 1630.2 applies.
- **Civilian Labor Force (CLF):** Persons 16 years of age and over, except those in the armed forces, who are employed or are unemployed and seeking work.
- **EEO Groups:** Members of groups protected under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and other Federal guidelines. Includes: White Men, White Women, Black Men, Black Women, Hispanic Men, Hispanic Women, Asian Men, Asian Women, Native American Men, Native American Women, and Persons with Disabilities.
- **Employees:** Members of the agency's permanent or temporary work force, whether full or part-time and whether in competitive or excepted service positions.
- **Employment Decision:** Any decision affecting the terms and conditions of an individual's employment, including but not limited to hiring, promotion, demotion, disciplinary action and termination.
- **Feeder Group or Pool:** Occupational group(s) from which selections to a particular job are typically made.
- **Federal Categories (Fed9):** For the first time EEOC is requiring agencies to report their workforce data by aggregating it into nine employment categories. These categories are more consistent with those EEOC uses in private sector enforcement and will permit better analysis of trends in the federal workplace than previous categories used. The Commission has created a Census/OPM Occupation Cross-Classification Table by OPM Occupational Code (crosswalk) which assists agencies in determining the category in which to place a position through use of the position's OPM or SOC codes or the OPM or Census Occupation Title. The crosswalk may be accessed at the Commission's website: <http://www.eeoc.gov/federal/715instruct/00-09opmcode.html>. This crosswalk is intended as general guidance in cross-classifying OPM occupational codes to the EEO nine categories. Agencies are encouraged to contact EEOC with specific questions about what category might be appropriate for their particular occupations.
- **The nine job category titles are:**

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- **Officials and Manager** Occupations requiring administrative and managerial personnel who set broad policies, exercise overall responsibility for execution of these policies, and direct individual offices, programs, divisions or other units or special phases of an agency's operations. In the federal sector, this category is further broken out into four sub-categories: (1)**Executive/Senior-Level**, (2)**Mid-Level**, (3)**First-Level** and (4)**Other** . When an employee is classified as a supervisor or manager, that employee should be placed in the *Officials and Managers* category rather than in the category in the crosswalk that they would otherwise be placed in based on their OPM occupational code. Those employees classified as supervisors or managers who are at the GS-12 level or below should be placed in the First-Level sub-category of Officials and Managers , those at the GS-13 or 14 should be in the **Mid-Level** sub-category, and those at GS-15 or in the SES should be in the **Executive/Senior-Level** sub-category. An agency may also choose to place employees who have significant policy-making responsibilities, but do not supervise other employees, in these three sub-categories. The fourth sub-category, called "**Other** " contains employees in a number of different occupations which are primarily business, financial and administrative in nature, and do not have supervisory or significant policy responsibilities. For example, Administrative Officers (OPM Code 0341) are appropriately placed in the "**Other** " sub-category.
- **Professionals** - Occupations requiring either college graduation or experience of such kind and amount as to provide a comparable background. Includes: accountants and auditors, airplane pilots and navigators, architects, artists, chemists, designers, dietitians, editors, engineers, lawyers, librarians, mathematicians, natural scientists, registered professional nurses, personnel and labor relations specialists, physical scientists, physicians, social scientists, teachers, surveyors and kindred workers.
- **Technicians** - Occupations requiring a combination of basic scientific knowledge and manual skill which can be obtained through two years of post high school education, such as is offered in many technical institutes and junior colleges, or through equivalent on-the-job training. Includes: computer programmers, drafters, engineering aides, junior engineers, mathematical aides, licensed, practical or vocational nurses, photographers, radio operators, scientific assistants, technical illustrators, technicians (medical, dental, electronic, physical science), and kindred workers.
- **Sales** - Occupations engaging wholly or primarily in direct selling. Includes: advertising agents and sales workers, insurance agents and brokers, real estate agents and brokers, stock and bond salesworkers, demonstrators, sales workers and sales clerks, grocery clerks, and cashiers/checkers, and kindred workers.
- **Administrative Support Workers** - Includes all clerical-type work regardless of level of difficulty, where the activities are predominantly non-manual though some manual work not directly involved with altering or transporting the products is included. Includes: bookkeepers, collectors (bills and accounts), messengers and office helpers, office machine operators (including computer), shipping and receiving clerks, stenographers, typists and secretaries, telegraph and telephone operators, legal assistants, and kindred workers.
- **Craft Workers** (skilled) - Manual workers of relatively high skill level having a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the processes involved in their work. Exercise considerable independent judgment and usually receive an extensive period of training. Includes: the building trades, hourly paid supervisors and lead operators

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who are not members of management, mechanics and repairers, skilled machining occupations, compositors and typesetters, electricians, engravers, painters (construction and maintenance), motion picture projectionists, pattern and model makers, stationary engineers, tailors, arts occupations, hand painters, coaters, bakers, decorating occupations, and kindred workers.

- **Operatives** (semiskilled) - Workers who operate machine or processing equipment or perform other factory-type duties of intermediate skill level which can be mastered in a few weeks and require only limited training. Includes: apprentices (auto mechanics, plumbers, bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, machinists, mechanics, building trades, metalworking trades, printing trades, etc.), operatives, attendants (auto service and parking), blasters, chauffeurs, delivery workers, sewers and stitchers, dryers, furnace workers, heaters, laundry and dry cleaning operatives, milliners, mine operatives and laborers, motor operators, oilers and greasers (except auto), painters (manufactured articles), photographic process workers, truck and tractor drivers, knitting, looping, taping and weaving machine operators, welders and flame cutters, electrical and electronic equipment assemblers, butchers and meat cutters, inspectors, testers and graders, hand packers and packagers, and kindred workers.
- **Laborers** (unskilled) - Workers in manual occupations which generally require no special training who perform elementary duties that may be learned in a few days and require the application of little or no independent judgment. Includes: garage laborers, car washers and greasers, grounds keepers and gardeners, farm workers, stevedores, wood choppers, laborers performing lifting, digging, mixing, loading and pulling operations, and kindred workers.
- **Service workers** - Workers in both protective and non-protective service occupations. Includes: attendants (hospital and other institutions, professional and personal service, including nurse's aides, and orderlies), barbers, char workers and cleaners, cooks, counter and fountain workers, elevator operators, firefighters and fire protection, guards, door-keepers, stewards, janitors, police officers and detectives, porters, waiters and waitresses, amusement and recreation facilities attendants, guides, ushers, public transportation attendants, and kindred workers.
- **Fiscal Year:** The period from October 1 of one year to September 30 of the following year.
- **Goal :** Under the Rehabilitation Act, an identifiable objective set by an agency to address or eliminate barriers to equal employment opportunity or to address the lingering effects of past discrimination.
- **Major Occupations:** Agency occupations that are mission related and heavily populated, relative to other occupations within the agency.
- **Onsite Program Review:** Visit by EEOC representatives to an agency to evaluate the agency's compliance with the terms of this Directive and/or to provide technical assistance.
- **Reasonable Accommodation:** Generally, any modification or adjustment to the work environment, or to the manner or circumstances under which work is customarily performed, that enables an individual with a disability to perform the essential functions of a position or enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment as are enjoyed by similarly situated individuals without a disability. For a more complete definition, see 29

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C.F.R. § 1630.2(o). See also, EEOC's Enforcement Guidance on Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the Americans with Disabilities Act, No. 915.002 (October 17, 2002).

- **Relevant Labor Force:** The source from which an agency draws or recruits applicants for employment or an internal selection such as a promotion.
- **Section 501 Program:** The affirmative program plan that each agency is required to maintain under Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act to provide individuals with disabilities adequate hiring, placement, and advancement opportunities.
- **Section 717 Program:** The affirmative program of equal employment opportunity that each agency is required to maintain for all employees and applicants for employment under Section 717 of Title VII.
- **Selection Procedure:** Any employment policy or practice that is used as a basis for an employment decision.
- **Special Recruitment Program:** A program designed to monitor recruitment of, and track applications from, persons with targeted disabilities.
- **Targeted Disabilities:** Disabilities that the federal government, as a matter of policy, has identified for special emphasis in affirmative action programs. They are: 1) deafness; 2) blindness; 3) missing extremities; 4) partial paralysis; 5) complete paralysis; 6) convulsive disorders; 7) mental retardation; 8) mental illness; and 9) distortion of limb and/or spine.
- **Technical Assistance:** Training, assistance or guidance provided by the EEOC in writing, over the telephone or in person.
- **Under representation:** Result of conditions in which the representation of EEO groups is lower than expected.

**DATABASE NOTES**

1. The data for this report reflects the organization as of 1 October YYYY. The HR database of record, the Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS), was used to obtain the data. It is recognized that the HR database contains anomalies that affect data reporting. The variance didn't appear severe enough to affect the calculations.
2. Applicant pool dataset is not available, limiting conclusions on data tables.
3. Manifested Imbalances and Conspicuous Absences (MICA) are the correct terms required by federal rulings to describe the term "under representation". Manifested Imbalances indicate that although women and minorities are present, their representation is below the CLF. Conspicuous Absences refers to an absence of women and/or minorities.
4. Grade designations are the same ones used in DCPDS based on federal guidelines. Senior individuals are defined as those members of the Senior Executive Service or equivalent, such as all pay plans that start with an "E", or "I", pay plan "ST" and some positions in the "AD" category. Data for Pay plan "EX" are excluded.
5. Because the HR data system has not been retooled to meet MD 715 requirements, and

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OPM has not issued an authorization for the retooling, many data points in the accompanying data tables will not consistently sum to the total Army workforce. This is especially true in the calculations for persons with disabilities. The reportable codes used by EEOC vary from those in the HR data system in that some codes were excluded. Because of this exclusion, many of the data tables will not sum to the total Army workforce. In addition, many of the tables that capture data on RNO groups, because of the variety of pay plans used in Army do not fit into the aspects of "GS" or "Wage Grade" equivalents. Therefore, many of those data points were excluded.

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