



Evaluation of Allocation of ARNG Personnel and Force Structure to the States

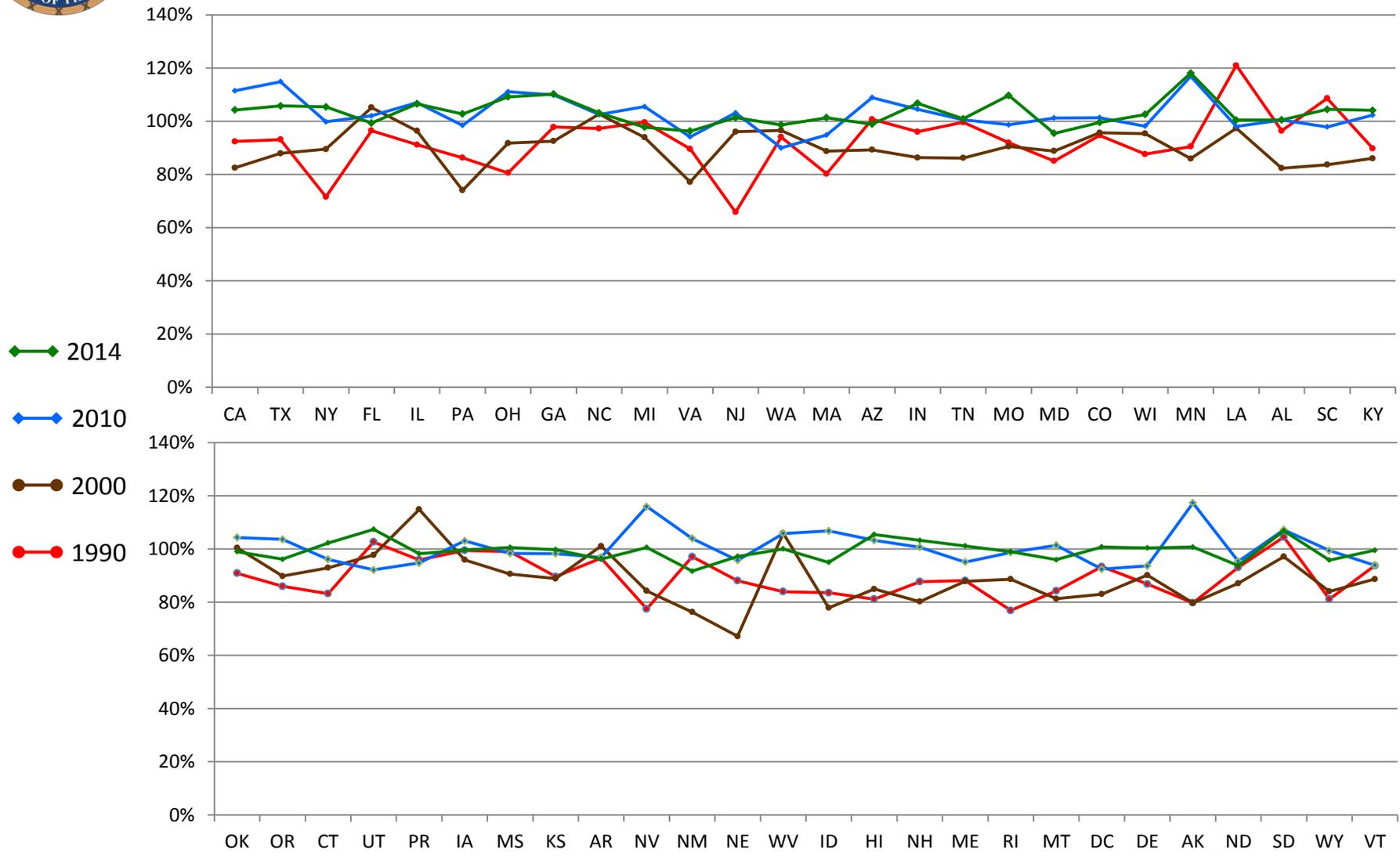


Assessment Criteria

1. Responsibility and authority
 - Presence of gaps or omissions
 - Statute and or policy converges
 - Statute and or policy diverge or are contradictory
2. Process for allocating personnel and force structure
 - Uses objective measures of merit
 - Is transparent with stakeholder input
 - Is documented in written policy or procedures
3. Allocation correlation
 - Positive correlation to a state or territory's ability to fill personnel authorizations, as well as maintain ready units



Percent Fill of Personnel Authorizations 1990-2014

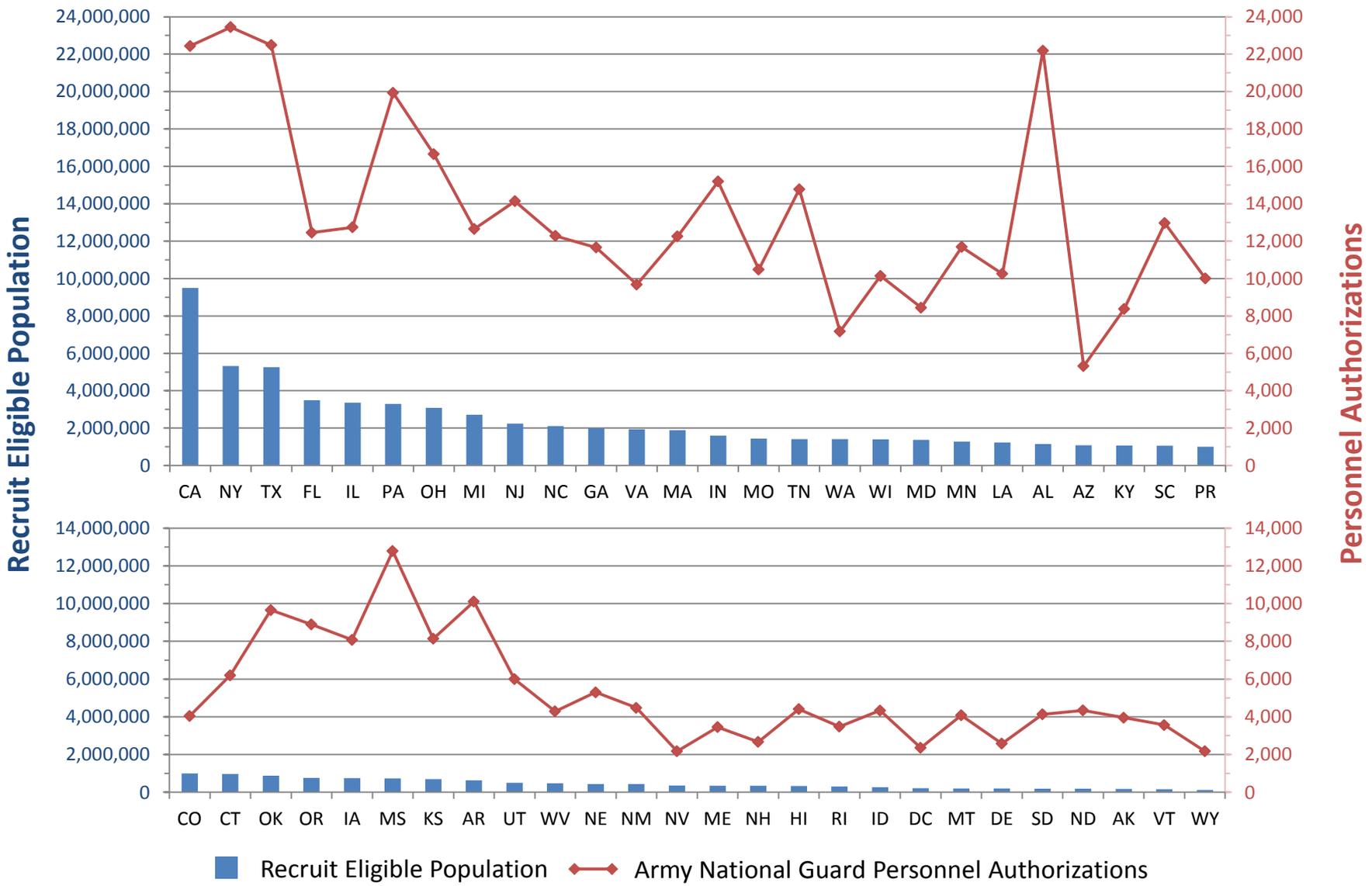


The overall ability to fill personnel authorizations has improved over time and the variability among the states has decreased.

Notes: 1) Based on the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico 2) States and territories listed from largest to smallest recruit eligible populations in 2014 3



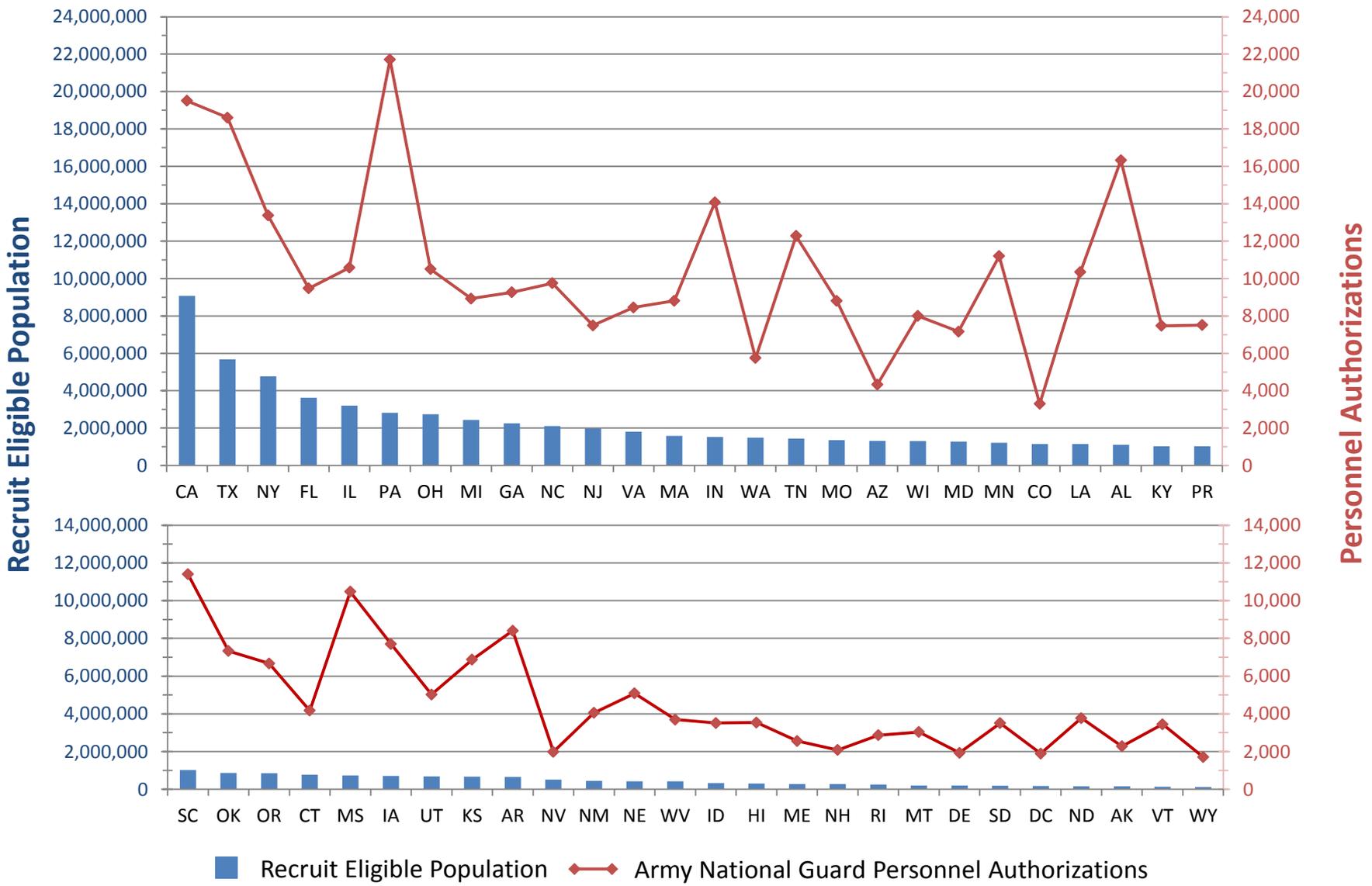
Comparison of Recruit Eligible Populations to Army National Guard Authorizations in 1990



Note: Based on the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico



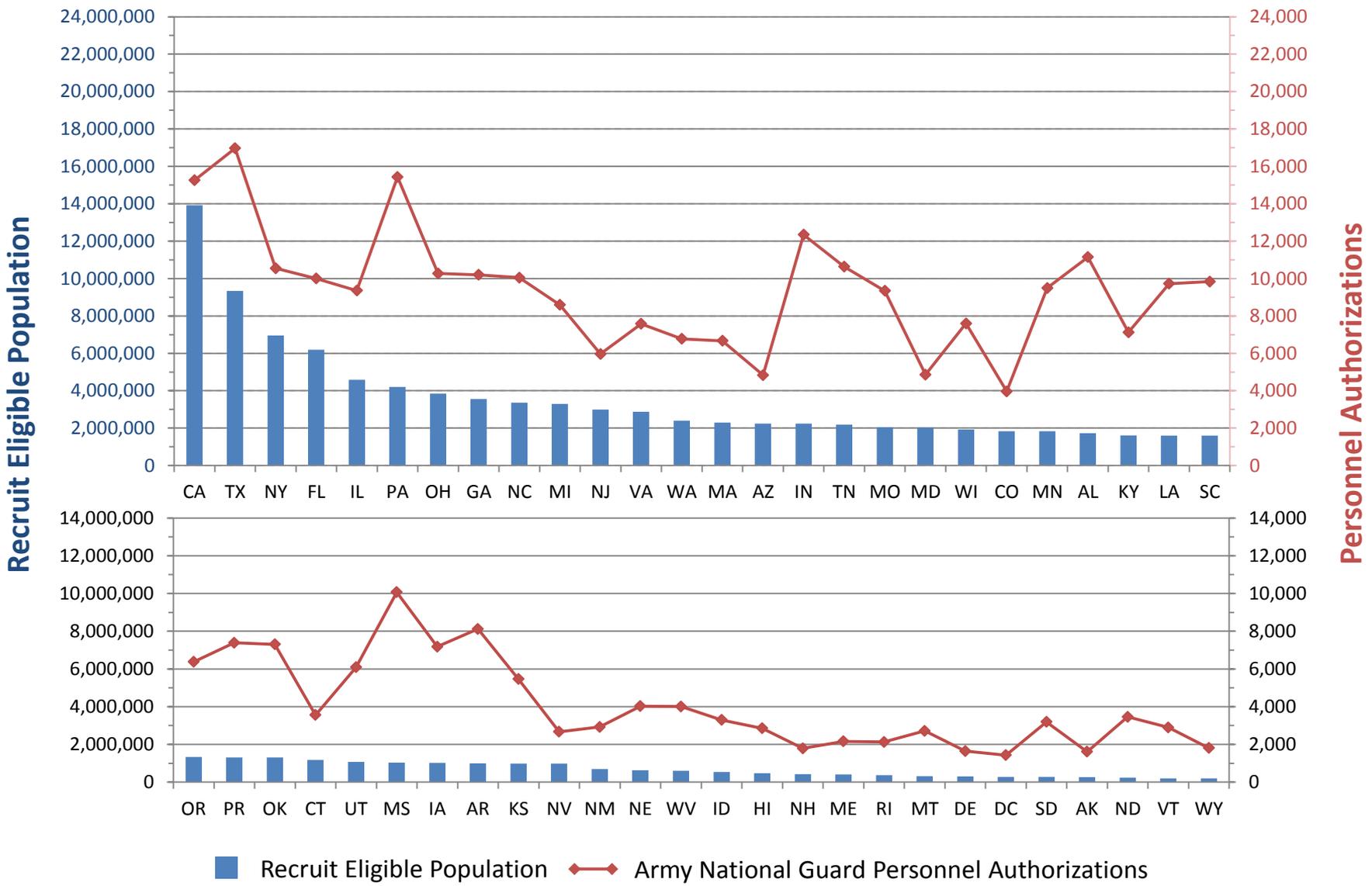
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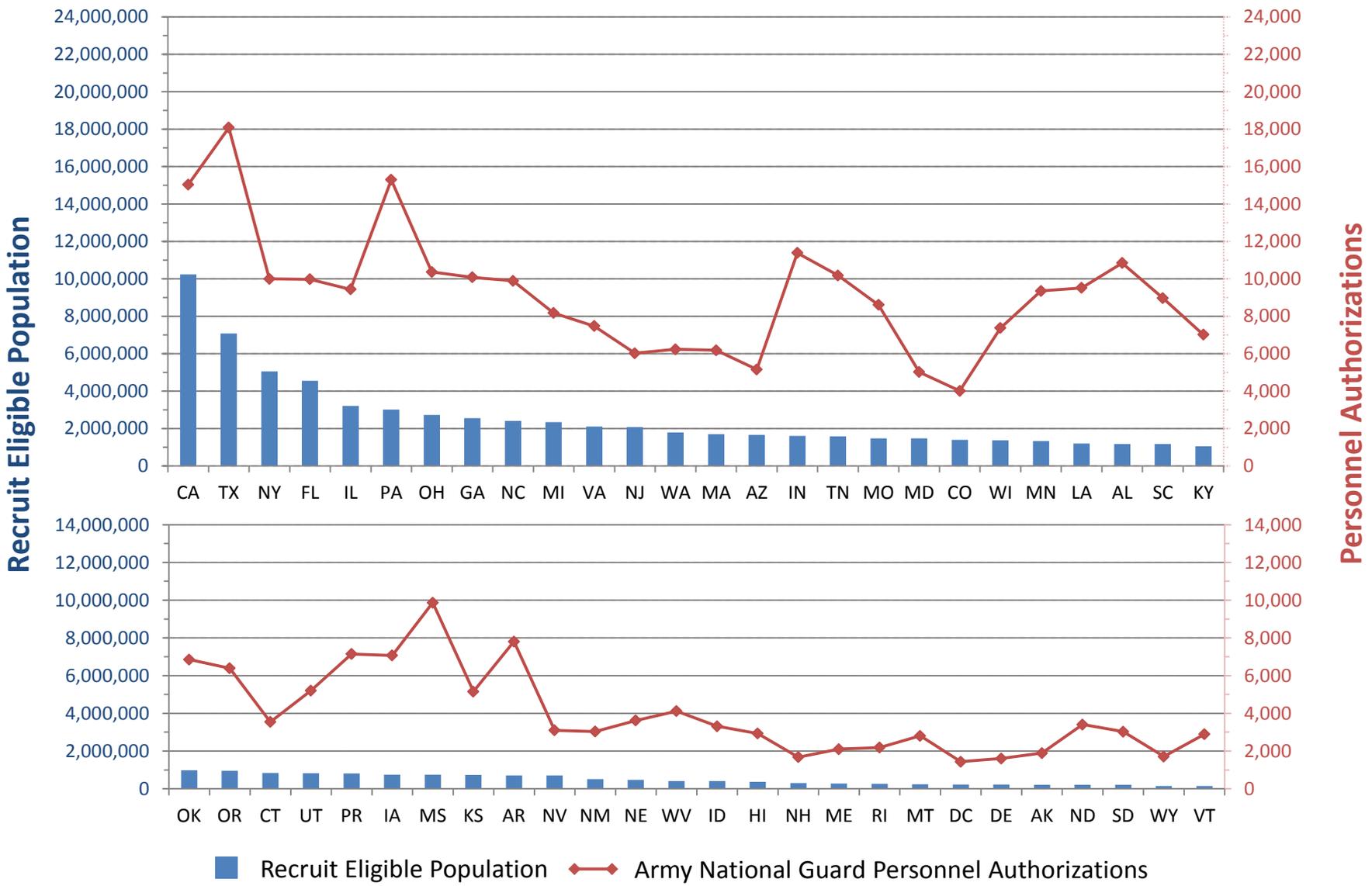
Comparison of Recruit Eligible Populations to Army National Guard Authorizations in 2010



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Comparison of Recruit Eligible Populations to Army National Guard Authorizations in 2014



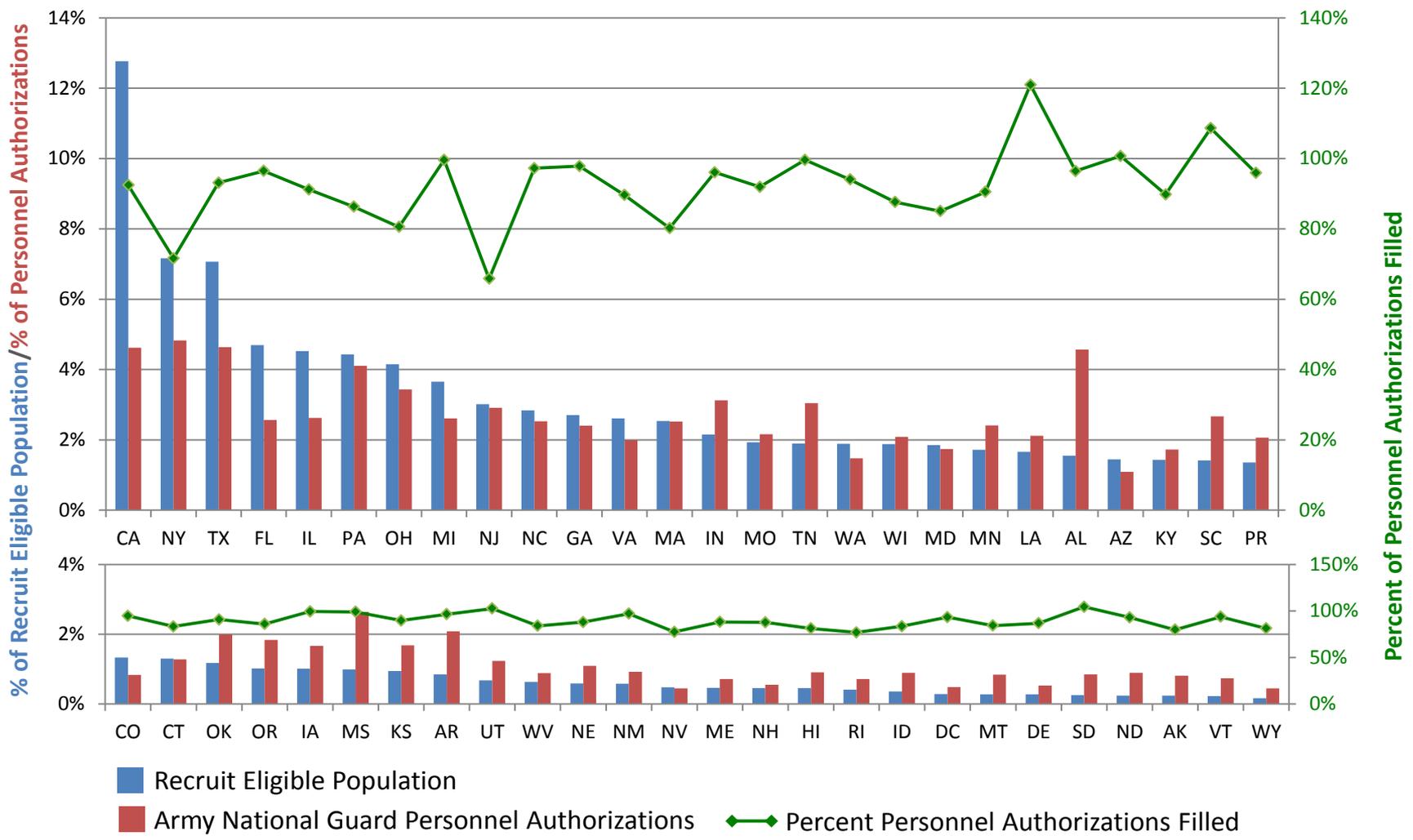
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Backup - Percentage Views



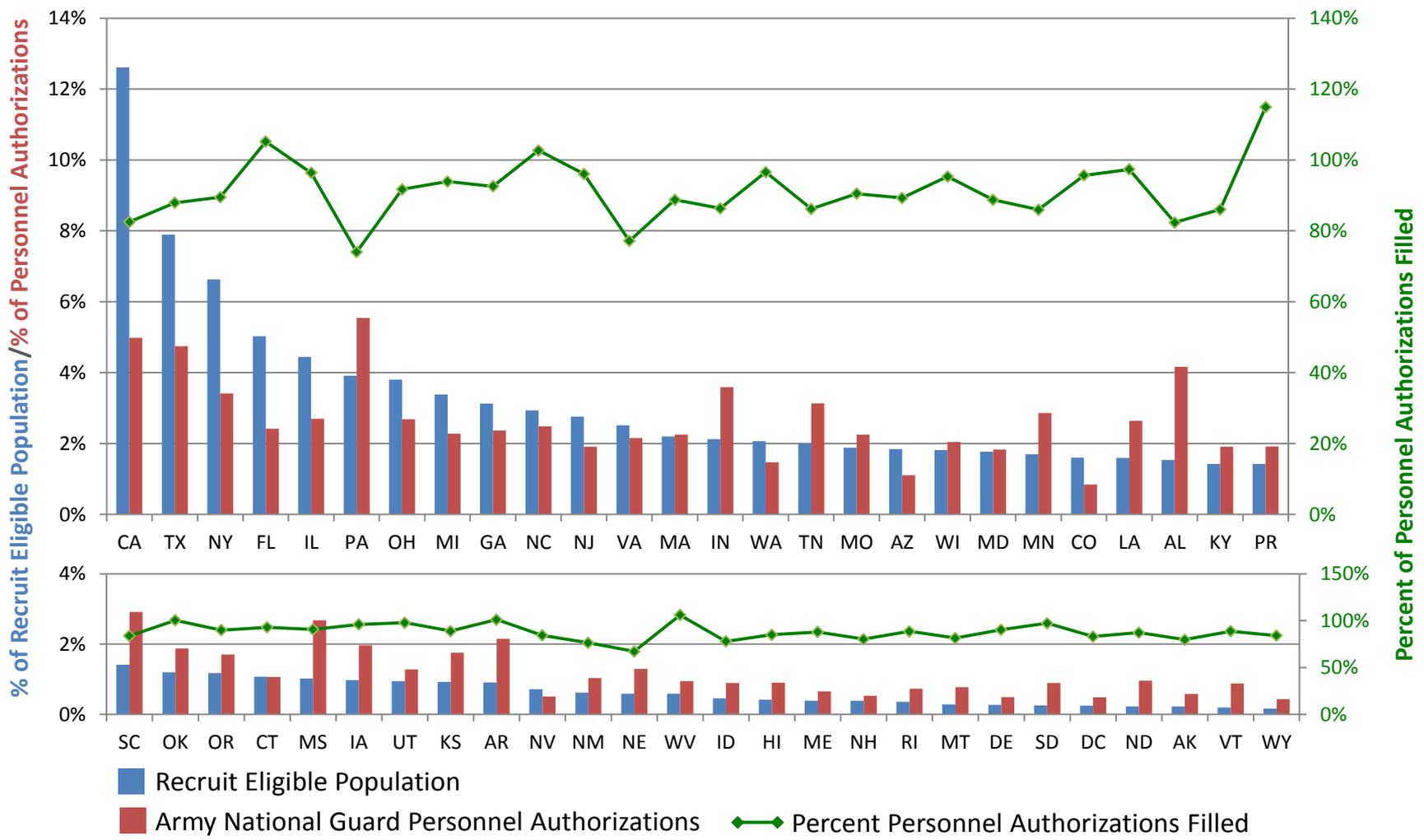
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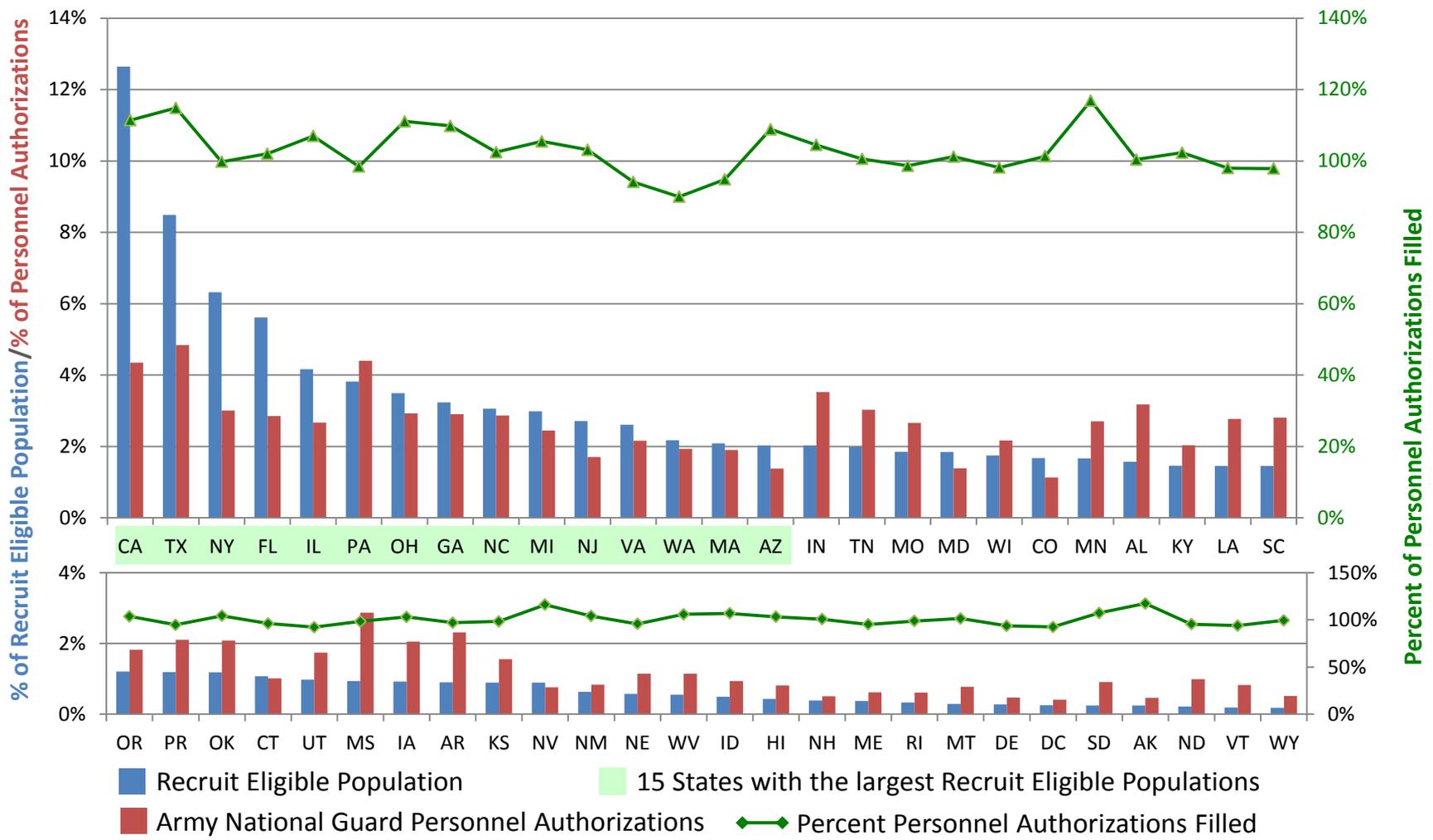
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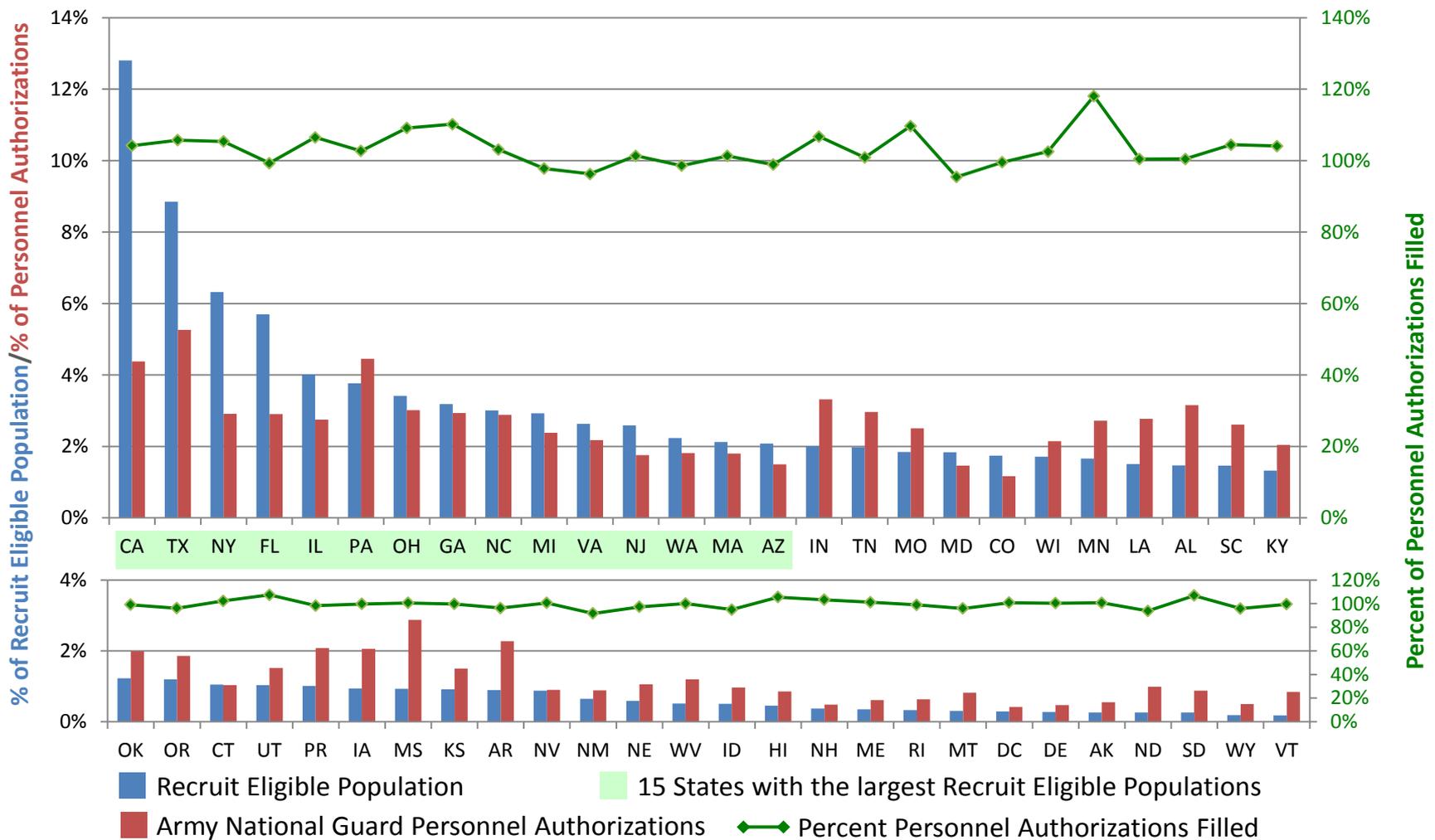


With the exception of Pennsylvania, the 15 states with the largest recruit eligible populations have a larger percent of the total recruit eligible population than their percent of Army National Guard personnel authorizations—the opposite is generally true for the other states and territories.

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