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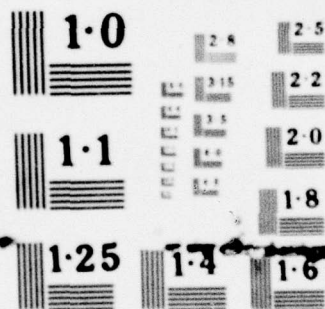
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THESIS,

6 CORRESPONDENT AND RESIDENT ENLISTED
TRAINING WITHIN THE U.S. COAST GUARD:
A COMPARISON.

by

10 Harvey J. Langholtz

11 Sep ~~ember~~ 1979 *12 105*

Thesis Advisor:

R. T. Harris

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Correspondent and Resident Enlisted
Training Within the U.S. Coast Guard:
A Comparison

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ABSTRACT

This Thesis compares the strengths and weaknesses of Correspondent and Resident Enlisted Training within the U.S. Coast Guard. Methods of forecasting personnel training needs are discussed. Various alternatives to meet training needs are evaluated and compared. A more general model for selecting the best training method to fill a given need is developed.

PREFACE

This Thesis is a comparison of costs associated with two methods of training used in the Coast Guard: Resident and Correspondent.

Some costs were relatively easy to document, measure and quantify with a high degree of accuracy. However, some costs could only be estimated or guessed at. Example: What is the cost of a man's practical factors qualifications in terms of both his time and his supervisors time? How is this cost allocated between on the job training and regular work? In situations like these, I either had to just ignore the question (which means assigning a value of \$0) or estimate as best I could.

As part of the development of cost data for the various methods of training delivery, I often had to estimate costs. Combining estimated costs with actual costs often resulted in estimates carried far beyond two or three significant figures. I often had to choose between carrying figures out beyond four decimal places (which makes the development easier to reconstruct) and rounding off (which makes the text easier to read). In general, I have tried to round off in the text but have carried the Appendices out to the full decimal place.

As part of my research, I sometimes ran into conflicting figures for the same data. Sometimes, computer based records

would give me one figure, Headquarters staff a second, and a training source a third. In most cases, the expense of reconciling unmatching figures would probably reveal different methods of measurement, counting, categorizing, etc. None of the differences in the input data would result in large variation in the final output data and conclusions. However, realizing the potential problems of advancing an argument with variant data, I made it a point to compare figures from the same source wherever possible, knowing that unexplained variance between data sources did exist.

During the text, I refer to MKA School, DCA School, etc. I realize that these are not actually "Schools" but rather courses within Schools. For the purpose of discussion, it is easier to think of these courses as "Schools."

I ask the reader to bear with these problems in estimation of data (carried to nine decimal places) and conflicting figures, and to look at the macro view of training costs that takes form. The strengths and weaknesses of Correspondent and Resident training will become readily apparent to you as they did for me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Thesis is a synthesis of inputs from many people and probably represents the ideas of those who so patiently gave advice, support and recommendations as much as it does any originality on the part of the author.

I would like to express my thanks to all those whose contributions assisted in the completion of this Thesis. Above all, I would like to thank my Thesis Advisor, Dr. Reuben Harris of the U. S. Navy Postgraduate School for his patience, recommendations, guidance and insight.

Additionally, I am indebted to CDR R. McGonigal and CDR J. Horton, both of the Navy Postgraduate School, whose comments on previous projects on related subjects provided early direction for the final Thesis. My thanks to LCDR Jack Stumpff and Mr. Mike Claudfeller of U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters who provided most of the data used in this Thesis. My thanks also to LCDR Dave Lyon of Coast Guard Headquarters who assisted me in gathering data at Headquarters.

The original idea for this Thesis came from discussions with Capt. James Furgeson, Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Institute, Oklahoma City to whom I am especially indebted. His interest in the best "mix" of training modes steered me towards the direction of comparing Resident and Correspondent training costs. Any deviation or wandering from that original goal is my fault, not his.

Finally, I thank my wife, Danielle, for her valuable recommendations concerning areas of this Thesis needing emphasis and expansion and also for her patience with papers stacked all over our house.

For any errors, mistakes or misjudgements that may have been made, I claim responsibility. Any fault with this Thesis must be blamed on me and not on those who assisted me.

Harvey Langholtz
Monterey, California
August, 1979

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

There presently exist two methods of training delivery within the Coast Guard: Resident and Correspondent. Resident includes training done in a school environment under the direction of an instructor. Correspondent includes training delivered through written material being provided to a student for use at his/her own pace without an instructor's supervision. It may be argued that other methods do exist i.e., television, computer based instruction, instructor traveling to the student, OJT etc. However, these may all be considered variations and adaptations on the two original methods.

The Coast Guard has an extensive training program involving thousands of students annually. Both the resident and correspondent methods of training delivery are utilized in the Coast Guard's training program. This Thesis will examine the two methods of training delivery as utilized by the Coast Guard and will also draw more general conclusions about the choice of resident vs. correspondent training in other environments.

I. Background and Objectives of the Coast Guard Enlisted Training Program

The Coast Guard maintains an active duty enlisted Corps with a 1978 strength of approximately 30,500 and annual growth of approximately 3/4% to 1%.¹ In order to maintain

this corps strength (given current reenlistment rates) approximately 6000 new people must be recruited annually for a four year enlistment. These new recruits, after initial Recruit Training must go on to receive specialized job training in one of the Coast Guard's twenty-eight Enlisted Rates (job specialities) i.e., Electrician, Radioman, Machinist, Storekeeper, etc. This initial rate entry training qualifies an individual to one of the Rates at the entry level (E-4) and establishes that individual as a specialist with a specific skill. This rate entry training can be received (depending on the Rate) at either a resident Class A School, by correspondence, or both. Appendix I summarizes the Coast Guard promotion system.

In addition to this rate entry training, the Coast Guard also provides more advanced rate training qualifying an individual for promotion to subsequent enlisted ranks. Class C School is the term used for resident training for skills beyond the basic entry level. These generally are concerned with some specific technical skill required by the billet in which the individual is serving. There are also Class B schools which are longer in duration, more general in nature and not as common in an enlisted career. For the purpose of this Thesis, Class B and C Schools will be combined under the name C School and will be considered as all post-A School resident training. There are also C Schools which are non-rate specific i.e., Leadership School, Drug and Alcohol Counselor School, Search and Rescue School etc. These

non-rate specific and non-rate related schools will not be considered here. Only rate-related (A and C) schools will be considered.

It is the objective of the Coast Guards Enlisted Training program to provide this training necessary for:

1) initial rate entry and 2) subsequent promotion to higher ranks.³

II. Goals of This Thesis

There are four goals of this Thesis; discussion of training management within the Coast Guard, examination of costs associated with the various type of training, recommendations for the most effective mix of Resident and Correspondent Training, and development of a more general model for section of the most effective mix of Resident and Correspondent Training outside the Coast Guard.

A. Training Management within the Coast Guard - Any organization with 30,500 "employees" and 6,000 new people each year obviously must have a broad training program with a high degree of management of the program to provide coordination and efficiency. As part of the planning and coordination role of management, decisions must be made as to; 1) How many people must be trained overall and how many must be trained in each of the twenty-eight rates, 2) Who will be selected to receive this training and 3) Exactly what will they need to be trained in to function adequately after graduation. This Thesis will discuss the role and

methods of management within the Coast Guard's Training Program and will discuss how decisions are reached as to how many people will receive training, which people will receive training and what material will be covered.

B. Costs associated with the various types of training - The two alternative methods of training delivery (Resident and Correspondent) each have different costs associated with them. The biggest cost involved with resident training is the students salary. The biggest cost associated with correspondence is course development and administration. This Thesis will discuss the costs associated with the various types of training within the Coast Guard.

C. Most effective mix for the Coast Guard - Given that two alternative methods of training delivery exist, there must be some point at which the most effective mix of resident and correspondent courses exist. This mix may involve 100% of one and 0% of the other or may involve a mixture of both methods. This Thesis will recommend the most effective mix of correspondnet and resident training for the areas discussed.

D. A more general model for selecting the best mix - The Coast Guard is not the only organization faced with selection of the best mix of training delivery methods. Other organizations in both the public and private sector are looking for the most return on their training dollar invested. It is the goal of this Thesis to use the Coast Guard's experience

as a basis for a more general model of training method selection. This model will be discussed along with the several inputs that must be considered in making the decision.

III. Assumptions

In order to provide continuity and avoid biased comparisons, all analysis (unless otherwise indicated) will use 1978 data. This will include manning levels, retention rates, attrition and all costs (expressed in 1978 dollars). Of course, the process of recruitment, training, promotion, attrition, etc., is an ongoing event and a "snapshot" covering one year is arbitrary since trends may vary over time. Those reaching eligibility for 20 year retirement in 1978 enlisted in 1958. The behavior of the 1978 retirees will probably be different from 1998 retirees who enlisted in 1978. Events outside the Coast Guard could have an additional impact on future trends; demographic changes, reinstatement of the draft, outbreak of war and economic trends would all affect the Coast Guard's recruitment, retention and retirement, all of which affect training needs. Realizing that 1978 was just one year in an ongoing process, data will be taken and forecasts will be made using 1978 data.

It would be too large a task for this Thesis to separately evaluate all twenty-eight Rates in the Coast Guard and recommend the best training mix for each. I have selected to concentrate on the Machinist's Mate (MK) Rate for the following reasons:

1. It is a Rate that offers entry at the Third Class Petty Officer level by either the Class A School or the Correspondence Course route.

2. It is the largest Rate, including almost 3750 billets, roughly 12% of the Coast Guard's Enlisted Personnel Allowance.

3. It requires roughly 750-900 rate entrants at the PO3 level each year to maintain authorized allowance. Only the Electronics Technician Rate comes close to this annual need of new entrants with 500.

4. It is a fairly representative Rate in terms of technical sophistication. It is not a highly technically sophisticated Rate like Electronics Technician, nor is MK a strictly OJT, practical experience oriented Rate like Boatswain's Mate.

All statistics used in this analysis will be for the MK Rate, with the assumption made that the analysis done for MK will be similar in result to that for other Rates, and that where the Rates may vary in their training requirements, the same method and model used to evaluate the MK rate may be helpful for use with other Rates.

Given that 1978 data and the Machinist's Mate Rate will be used, the following questions must be answered:

- 1) Was 1978 a representative year for the Coast Guard? And
- 2) Was 1978 a representative year for the Machinist Rate?

As shown in Appendices II and III, overall Coast Guard 1978 data does not vary considerably from 1975 to 1978.

Total inventory on non-prior service personnel⁴ increased by 3.8% from 1975 to 1976, by 2.9% from 1976 to 1977 and decreased by .4% from 1977 to 1978. While this change in direction may appear alarming at first, it should be remembered that the range from the highest growth year (3.8%) to the lowest growth year (-.4%) is only 4.2%. Additionally, initial examination of Appendix III past the 20 year level shows large percentage variations between 1975 and 1978. However, it must be remembered that these percentages above the 20 year mark are often based on groups of 25 people or less and are subject to large percentage fluctuations resulting from small sample size.

As shown in Appendix IV, the total number of separations as a percent of total enlisted corps strength increased slightly during the period 1976-77-78 by 15.5%, 16.8% and 17.8% respectively.

Overall, 1978 was not an unusual year in terms of Coast Guard enlisted recruitment, training and retention.

While 1978 may have been a fairly representative year for overall Coast Guard manpower trends, the data is not as conclusive for the MK Rate in particular during 1978.

According to records maintained by the Engineering School at The Coast Guard Training Center, Yorktown, Va., the number of quotas issued during the years 1976 through 1979 were as shown in Table 1.

Fiscal Year	Number of Graduates
1976	980
77	1,008 ⁵
78	812
79	980

Table 1

MK A School Quotas For FY 1976-79

It is difficult to find a "representative" year here. While 1979 appears closer to the average, it is not yet completed and so would provide only predicted data. 1976 and 77 data is several years old and may represent a set of circumstances less current. 1978 is below average but is the most recent completed year. This fluctuation in MK A School output during the period discussed may introduce unknown variables.

According to records at Coast Guard Headquarters (Personnel Training and Education) the number of graduates of MK A School are as shown in Table 2 below:

Fiscal Year	Number of Graduates
1978	724 ⁶
79	850 ⁷
80	1,079 ⁸

Table 2

MK A School Graduates For FY 78-80

Again⁹ there is no "representative" year. The school is planning on a growth of student load of about 15% to 20% per year. To "evaluate" 1979 and 1980 data would be using data before it happens. 1978 data will be used, recognizing that 1976-1980 was not a period of steady state for MK School output.

CHAPTER 2. BACKGROUND

In Chapter 1 the objectives of the Coast Guard Enlisted Training Program were discussed in broad terms. Also discussed were the four specific goals of this Thesis and assumptions to be made regarding data to be used in this Thesis.

Chapter 2 will provide additional background material about the Coast Guard Enlisted Training Program with specific regard to the various routes to advancement available to the individual and the role of Correspondent and Resident training in advancement of the individual. Chapter 2 will also meet the first goal of this Thesis as discussed in Chapter 1: Questions regarding how many people must be trained (forecasting), who will be trained (selecting), and what they must learn (establishing skill requirements) will be answered.

I. Routes to Advancement for the Individual

There are two routes by which a nonrated individual may gain entry into the various ratings in the Coast Guard. The first is through the Class A School. The second is by completion of a correspondence course and demonstration of required skills (called practical factors) and competition on a Servicewide Exam.

A. Class A School

The Class A Schools are located throughout the country. Coast Guard Training Center New York includes Class A Schools for Electronics Technician, Telephone Technician, Radarman, Damage Controlman, Gunners Mate and Fire Control Technician. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center Yorktown, Va. contains Machinist Mate School, Boatswains Mate School and Electricians Mate School. The Coast Guard Training Center located at Petaluma, California includes the Yeoman School, Storekeeper School, Subsistence Specialist School and Radioman School. Some Rates receive training at Navy Schools to economize training resources but return to a Coast Guard unit after graduation. The courses vary in length from 10 to 54 weeks and require a minimum remaining obligated service as long as 3 years. Upon graduation, an individual is promoted to Petty Officer Third Class (or, if he lacks the minimum in-service or in-grade time for promotion, he is "designated" to a Rate to be promoted at the Commanding Officers discretion upon completion of the minimum require time).

B. Correspondence Training

The correspondence route to promotion requires some additional dedication on the part of the individual. A Coast Guardsman who is not assigned to a Class A School may enroll in a Correspondence Course offered by the Coast Guard Institute, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Courses are offered which

lead to promotion to Third Class Petty Officer in many (but not all) of the Rates in the Coast Guard. The courses usually have roughly 10 to 15 lessons and include texts, reading material and self-scoring tests. At the completion of the lessons, the student mails away for an end-of-course test which is administered under controlled conditions by the individuals command. Additionally, the student must demonstrate a series of "practical factors" required for promotion to that rank and rate. The various practical factors required for promotion to each rank are listed on a "Record of Practical Factors" sheet, Coast Guard Form 3303c. A separate form is published for each Rate.

Each September and March, Servicewide Exams are administered to all qualified Correspondence Course Graduates who desire to compete for promotion and who have a Commanding Officers Recommendation. The results of the exam are combined with other factors i.e., proficiency marks, length of service, awards and others and personnel are ranked for precedence of promotion. The Coast Guard then promotes from the top of the list based on the needs of the Service.

The two routes of promotion offer some distinct advantages and disadvantages to both the serviceman and the service. The Class A Schools provide a total learning environment in which the student has essentially no duty other than to learn and the Service can provide close supervision of hands-on training and evaluation of performance. The disadvantages of the Class A Schools are the high cost

to the Service, mostly in terms of personnel salary, lost work time due to training and quota waiting lists which may prevent the individual from beginning his training when he is ready. The Correspondence route offers almost immediate enrollment in the course of the individuals choosing. As will be shown in subsequent sections, it costs the service roughly \$75 to \$100 per correspondence course graduate and the "training" can be done at any location, aboard ship, etc., during the individuals spare time while he is assigned to work at a full time job. The disadvantages are difficulty in providing "hands on" experience and close supervision and control of the learning experience. Entry into some rates is not available through correspondence due to the obvious need for practical hands-on training and experience. Among these are Hospital Corpsman and Electronics Technician.

C. Class C School

As discussed on p. 2, Class C Schools provide resident training for skills beyond the Entry level (some C Schools are also open to individuals below the Rank of Petty Officer). The C School does not actually play a direct role in promotion but often includes information which overlaps with that required for promotion. To the extent that attendance at a C School provides general professional development, it is helpful to an individual, but offers no direct route to promotion.

II. Forecasting Personnel Needs

In order to plan for and anticipate training needs of the Coast Guard as a whole, as well as for each of the twenty-eight Rates, a forecast must be made annually on March 15 predicting future training needs.¹⁰ This forecast includes specific forecasts for the calendar year following the one in which the forecast was made and less specific forecasts for the following four years. This five year forecast is the key to the management of the Coast Guards training program. From this forecast, student loading, course scheduling, instructor staffing and training resources are determined. In the macro sense, the Five Year Forecast coordinates training Coast Guard wide and insures that an adequate number of trained personnel will be available to meet the future needs of the Coast Guard. The process of anticipating future manpower deficits based on attrition, retirement, failure to reenlist, etc., is actually a two step process.

A. Service Deficit Forecasting and Setting of Recruitment Goals

The first step involves an overall forecast of shrinkage of the total Enlisted Corps. Reasons for a given individual not continuing on active duty from one year to the next may include anything from normal expiration of enlistment or retirement to dishonorable discharge for disciplinary reasons. By examining recent reenlistment rates at various career points (i.e., end of first four year

enlistment, end of second four year enlistment, etc.), a forecast can be made as to what percentage of those due for reenlistment in a subsequent year will choose to reenlist and what percentage will choose not to. This percentage is multiplied by the actual numbers due for reenlistment during the year in question. Additional Enlisted Corps shrinkage is predicted based on recent history of discharges for medical reasons, death rate, etc. Each forecasted personnel loss must be scheduled for replacement at the recruit level to maintain a given force level. Additionally, any anticipated growth (or reduction) in Enlisted Corps strength to fill newly funded (or cancelled) billets will represent a needed increase (or decrease) in recruiting goals.

Put simply:

$$\text{Required Recruit Input} = \text{All Losses} + \text{Growth (or - Reduction)} \\ \text{in Total Enlisted Corps.}$$

As a partial example, forecasting FY 1979 required Recruit input will be demonstrated using Fy 76, 77 and 78 data: Our records indicate that for those nonprior service personnel completing their first four year enlistment, reenlistment rates for FY's shown were as shown in Table 3 below.

FY	Retention Rate
76 (9/30/75 - 9/30/76)	33.3%
77 (9/30/76 - 9/30/77)	34.8
78 (9/30/77 - 9/30/78)	34.8
Combined	34.4

Table 3

Reenlistment Rates for Nonprior Service Personnel
Completing First Enlistment FY 76-78

We also know that 4413 people will complete their first four year enlistment during FY 79. Based on recent history, we can expect about 34.4% of these 4413 people to reenlist and the remainder to leave. The 65.6% (100 - 34.4) of 4413 indicates that roughly 2895 people in this category (completing their first four year enlistment) will need to be replaced. To this figure is added the other expected replacements required for other length of service categories (prior and nonprior service) to derive the total losses expected. Anticipated billet growth (or reduction) would be added (or subtracted). The total figure arrived at using this method was 7037 Required Recruit Input for FY 1979.

B. Skill Deficit Forecasting Broken Down by Rates

Once this first step has been completed and the "whole Coast Guard" Recruit Input figure is arrived at, the second phase can begin in which individual rate requirements may be considered. The various rates do not require an equal

In order to forecast what the skill deficit will be in a given Rate, a procedure similar to the "Whole Coast Guard Approach" is followed. The number of anticipated losses is calculated for each Rate by multiplying the reenlistment rate (a percentage) by the number of people in that Rate (meaning skill specialty) who are scheduled to have enlistments expire. This procedure is done separately for those completing first enlistments and subsequent enlistments. The total decrease in manpower strength for each Rate is a total of retirements, first enlistment losses, subsequent enlistment losses, disability and other losses.

Required Input = All Losses From That Rate + Growth
For Each Rate (or - Reduction) in Size of Rate

To summarize, we have seen how the total number of required recruits is determined as well as the proportion

of those recruits who need to be assigned to each of the 28 various Rates. It should be also noted here, that no differentiation has been made within rate i.e., differentiating a need for a Chief Machinist vs. a Third Class Machinist. Since the Coast Guard has essentially no mid-career personnel input, it is obvious that all personnel entry is at the bottom level. Since the only place the system will accept a new personnel input is at the bottom, the career level at which a skill deficit exists becomes a separate question from how many people we are short by. The task of differentiating personnel within a Rate by rank is the function of the promotion system, not the training system. If increased advanced rate training must be provided to increase the number of skilled middle and upper rank enlisted personnel, that training can be provided. However, that is a separate question from the need for introduction of basically qualified personnel at the entry level.

D. Routes To Promotion

As discussed in Section I above, there exist two possible routes to promotion (at the Rate entry level) for the individual; Correspondence and Resident (A School). However, individuals who enter a rate at the PO3 level come from the A School the vast majority of the time. As shown in Appendix V, there are nine rates in which this Correspondent/Resident choice is available (the other 19 Rates, totaling 3001 promotions to PO3 do not offer a choice but require

one or the other only) but only 13.8% of the actual promotions to PO3 will come from the Correspondence source and 86.2% will come from a Class A School. This heavy preference for Class A School does provide benefits (to be discussed later) including control of the number graduating, control of speed of progress, close supervision, standardization of instruction and others. However, given that the Correspondence route is available, this Resident training represents a huge outlay in terms of personnel time and salary. The student time alone represents 717.4 man years for these nine rates. In an organization of 30,500 people, this represents a 2.35% of total personnel that could be eliminated by changing to exclusive use of already available training alternatives!

While it does seem possible that savings may be available here, the fact remains that the Coast Guard has been unable to rely on Correspondent Course graduates to fill all vacancies requiring trained personnel. The assumption that all 2,697 A School graduates would have successfully completed a Correspondence Course if A School were not available is tenuous. While attrition rates for Class A School is usually well under 10%¹¹ failure to complete Correspondence Courses is over 50%. In 1978 the Coast Guard Institute recorded 38,037 total enrollments but only 16,086 graduates for an attrition rate of 57.7%. In 1977 the attrition rate was 54.3%.¹²

Explanations for the low completion rates and comparatively small numbers of Petty Officers who took the correspondence route are many: An individual may be enrolled in a Correspondence Course at the time he is selected to Class A School. He may enroll in one course but decide he prefers another Rate and return the first course. He may be enrolled in a course at the time of discharge. Or he may just lose interest in spending his off duty time studying.

Additionally, an A School student must meet certain minimum aptitude test scores before assignment to an A School, but there are no minimum test scores for enrollment in a Correspondence Course. This creates the possibility that an individual who could not qualify for a Class A School ends up taking a Correspondence Course, has difficulty, leading to failure to graduate.

In some cases, a lack of basic reading and literacy skills have been a cause for a student having difficulty completing a Correspondence Course. The Coast Guard has recognized this and during recent years has initiated resident programs designed to provide an individual with basic reading and literacy skills necessary for the completion of a Correspondence Course or Class A School.

For whatever the reasons, where both alternatives are available, Correspondence Course graduates alone never make up even 25% of the promotions to Third Class Petty Officer in a given Rate. All Correspondence Course graduates who meet other requirements (including servicewide examinations)

are utilized. The difference between the number of Correspondence Course graduates and the needs of the Coast Guard is made up in costly Class A resident training.

E. Planning Number of Quotas

Once the forecasted required input is calculated for each Rate, Coast Guard Headquarters (Personnel Training and Education) can plan the number of A School quotas that will be required to maintain force levels. There are two sources from which qualified Third Class Petty Officers may come besides A School: The Correspondence Course/Service-wide Exam list; and enlistment of prior service personnel who have left the Service but decide to return after a period as civilians. The required input is decreased by the number of Correspondence Course graduates and by the prior service enlistments to give the total number of A School graduates required. This number of graduates required is multiplied by an "Attrition Shrinkage Factor." This Factor is a historical estimate of the number of enrollees who fail to complete the various courses and therefore require "over quota filling" to provide the desired number of graduates. Expected attrition ranges from 18% for Hospital Corpsman to 1% for Quartermasters.

An example of this process for the Machinists Rate is shown in Table 4 below:

Machinists on board as of 30 Sep 79		3577
less retirements	94	
less first term losses	483	
less subsequent losses	151	
less disability and other losses	<u>126</u>	
total losses		<u>854</u>
Strength without replacement		2723
plus correspondence graduates	137	
plus prior-service enlistments	<u>70</u>	
added strength		207
Total strength		2930
Authorized strength as of 30 Sep 79		<u>3764</u>
Class A School graduates required		864
1 + historical attrition rate		<u>x 1.05</u>
		876

Table 4

Calculating Quotas Needed for MK A School

III. Selecting Personnel

A. Quota Requests

An individual who desires assignment to Class A School makes his request on Coast Guard Form CG-4526, The Enlisted Assignment Data Form. These requests are made while an individual is in Recruit Training and again after assignment to a field unit. After Recruit Training, some people are assigned directly to an A School while some go to work at a regular Coast Guard unit, where they may reapply for an A School.

B. Test Scores

As part of the administrative procedure of applying for an A School, the individuals scores are submitted on

a battery of aptitude/ability tests as shown below:

1. General Classification Test (GCT) measures ability to understand words and the relationships between words.
2. Arithmetic Test (ARI) measures ability to use numbers and apply mathematical reasoning in practical problems. Arithmetic ability requires both an understanding of the process required in solution of problems and also speed and accuracy in fundamental operations.
3. Mechanical Test (MECH) measures some aspects of mechanical and electrical knowledge in addition to the ability to understand mechanical principles.
4. Clerical Test (CLER) measures ability to observe rapidly and accurately. This test is a speed test. It is used to test aptitude for ratings such as yeoman or storekeeper.
5. The Electronics Technician Selection Test (ETST) determines abilities specifically related to successful completion of electronics type training. The test consists of subsets of mathematics, physics, shop practice, electricity, and radio.

The GCT, ARI, MECH and CLER tests are administered to all Recruits. The ETST is administered only to those individuals applying for specialized training requiring this test.

C. Commanding Officers Endorsement

The Commanding Officer adds his endorsement (usually approving or disapproving), checks to see that the test scores and performance marks of the individual meet the required minimums, and adds any further recommendation or discussion as needed. It is the responsibility of the Commanding Officer to insure that school applicants are screened and that individuals with records of poor (below average or less than 3.3 on the Enlisted Evaluation Sheet) are not recommended for school. "It must be emphasized that it is still paramount that only personnel with Petty Officer potential be sent to courses."¹⁴

D. Submission to Headquarters

The applications are then forwarded to Coast Guard Headquarters where the individual is put on a waiting list based on rank first (E-3s getting preference over E-2s) and secondly on date of arrival of application. It is interesting to note that no attempt is made to "select" people based on skill, desire of Command endorsement. It is an accept/reject decision made in keeping with assignment policy and individuals are assigned to school based on rank and date of application, not on test scores or strength of Commanding Officers endorsement and recommendation.

E. Sources of Students

Billets for Class A Schools are issued to Regular Coast Guard personnel through three sources: 1) The field,

2) Recruiting and 3) The Recruit Training Centers. Reserves, while trained at the same school, receive quotas through other sources. In 1978, quotas were assigned as follows:

	Field	Recruiting	Recruit TRACENS	Total Regular
Total Quotas	520	140	80	740
Percent of Total	70	19	11	100

Table 5
1978 Distribution of MK A School Quotas

The distinction between Recruiting and Recruit TRACENS is that 140 people were guaranteed admission to the MK A School by the recruiter as part of their enlistment contract. An additional 80 were allocated quotas for MK A School while undergoing Recruit Training. The remaining 520 were issued quotas while assigned to regular Coast Guard field units.

F. Selecting Personnel for Correspondence Courses

As can be seen above, the procedure for application to an A School is involved and requires meeting a series of minimum qualifications. Certainly these minimum qualifications are reasonable considering the amount of money to be invested in an individuals A School training. However, there are no qualifications for enrollment in Correspondence Courses. Additionally, there are no waiting lists or quotas.

Any individual may enroll in one Correspondence Course at a time. The only "screening" comes after completion of the course, when the student desires to compete for promotion on the servicewide exam. At this point, he must receive a Commanding Officers recommendation based on record of previous performance.

IV. Establishing Skill Requirements

In the previous sections, I have shown the various routes to advancement for the individual, the numbers in which these routes are taken, the procedure by which training needs are forecast and how personnel are selected to each of the various schools. A final question to be answered in addition to how many? and who? will be trained is what? will be taught.

The decision as to what specific material will be covered during training is made by three different sources within the Coast Guard; The Training and Education Branch of the Coast Guard's Personnel Office, The Program Manager for whom the trainee will work and the Training Source. As described below, these three sources coordinate with each other through the Curriculum Outline to insure that the training being provided meets the minimum level necessary for performance of the mission.

A. Fitting A Training Need

The Coast Guard has published The Coast Guard Enlisted Ratings Qualifications Manual (CG 311) which sets forth the

exact training requirements for each Rate and for each rank. The Manual lists both Practical Factors and Knowledge Factors for various subjects. For example, a Third Class Machinist must meet the following standards in connection with Propulsion Boilers:

Practical Factors

- Light off, raise steam, put on the line and secure the boiler
- Operate fuel oil burners, registers, and maintain atomizer parts
- Line up, operate and secure deaerating feed tank, etc.

Knowledge Factors

- Construction and operating principles of boilers
- Lighting off, operating and securing procedures for boilers
- Causes and effects of contaminated watersides and/or firesides of boilers, etc.

Separate practical and knowledge requirements are set for each rank for Internal Combustion Engines, Steam Machinery, Starting Systems, Fuels and Fuel Systems, Cooling and lubricating oil systems and lubricants, Boat Machinery, Electrical Equipment, Administration, etc.

These various requirements for promotion to E-4 become the training requirements for entry at the bottom of the Rate. Both Class A Schools and the Correspondence Institute use these as their training requirements and expect students to demonstrate proficiency in these areas as a prerequisite to graduation.

B. Setting Practical Factors and Knowledge Factors

These Practical and Knowledge factors are not set by the School or Institute. They are set by the Subject

Matter Expert (SME) who is a representative of the program manager at the Headquarters level for whom the individual would normally or logically work. The program manager for Electronics Technicians is Coast Guard Headquarters, Electronics Engineering (Commandant G-EEE); for Machinery Technicians it is Naval Engineering (Commandant G-ENE); for Boatswains Mate it is Operations, Search and Rescue (Commandant G-OSR).

It is the job of the SME to review the qualifications in the Manual for validity and accuracy. The SME defines the needs for training and equipment based on changes in the Coast Guard, he reviews course performance skill and knowledge objectives and insures that Class A course terminal performance objectives are based on E-4 qualifications for the specific rates. Perhaps most important, the SME reviews the Qualifications Requirements to insure that each qualification fills some need, that the Coast Guard is requiring its people to maintain their skills in keeping with new developments and is not requiring people to meet standards which are no longer necessary or are obsolete. The SME serves as the point of contact for coordinating available expertise on a specific subject.

The Enlisted Personnel Division at Coast Guard Headquarters reviews the SME's annual report and maintains the Enlisted Qualifications Manual based on input from the SME. New qualifications may be added and obsolete or unnecessary ones may be deleted. These changed requirements

are then reflected in the material covered and performance required by the Class A School and the Correspondence Institute.

C. Deciding What Shall be Taught

The Decision Process and the Decision Makers

There are three sources of inputs into decisions of what shall be taught. They are: The program manager represented by the SME, Headquarters Personnel Division (or PTE) and the training source (including the Correspondence Institute and the various Schools).

The Program Manager - As stated above, the program manager designates a Subject Matter Expert (SME) as the representative of the mission program to the training process. According to COMDTINST 1550.8A, it is the responsibility of the SME to:

- 1) Define needs - Training needs change as new equipment, missions, regulations and field problems are introduced. The SME must update these training needs.
- 2) Formulate and review course missions, scope and objectives annually.
- 3) Serve as a contact point for other interested parties to have input into the training planning process. Among these other parties might be other programs and divisions, field units, training facilities and the Institute.
- 4) Ensure that Class A course objectives are based on E-4 qualifications for the specific rate.
- 5) Ensure that course length at Class C Schools is kept to the absolute minimum essential to satisfy specific training needs.

It is the responsibility of Coast Guard Headquarters (Commandant (G-PTE)) to:

- 1) Review and approve new training proposals and revised course curricula.
- 2) Review all Coast Guard curricula annually.
- 3) Maintain the curricula review schedule and list of SMEs.
- 4) Insure necessary resources are provided to resident training courses and determine training locations.

It is the responsibility of the various training delivery sources (Schools and Institute) to:

- 1) Formulate curriculum and curriculum outline.
- 2) Determine training resources necessary for needed training.
- 3) Determine course length.
- 4) Solicit feedback from training users and update curriculum based on feedback.
- 5) Initiate appropriate changes to curriculum.

As can be seen in the list of responsibilities, the three players each provide a different input to the overall training management and delivery system: The SME defines the needs and expresses the requirements of the mission; PTE reviews the training and insures that students and training resources come together at needed levels; The training source actually provides the training.

The vehicle by which these three elements interface is the Curriculum Outline. The Curriculum Outline includes a statement on course mission, scope, terminal objectives, allocation of training time, topic objectives, training aids required, space requirements and homework.

It is by this process that training is updated and training needs are anticipated. Perhaps most important, this system insures that all training is provided in response to a need and that the need is filled at the minimum level necessary for performance of the mission.

CHAPTER 3. AN EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVE TRAINING METHODS

Up to this point, I have discussed the process of management of the Coast Guard Enlisted Training Program. I have shown how training needs are forecasted, how people are selected, how material to be taught is chosen and how the individual Coast Guardsman seeks advancement through the training system.

During Chapter 3, the second and third goals of this Thesis will be met: The costs of Correspondent and Resident training will be discussed along with various alternative mixes of Correspondnet and Resident training at both the A School and C School level.

The costs are all put in dollar terms and will include student salary, student travel, instructor salary and administrative overhead. Costs will be derived on a per graduate basis, a per career basis and an overall annual Coast Guard basis.

Once the costs of the various types of training have been derived, the alternative mixes of Resident and Correspondent training will be examined for economy and ability to fill the training requirements. After an examination of the various alternatives available, one alternative will be recommended as preferred over the others. Additional recommendations will be made based on the alternative selected.

I. Possible Mixes of Training; Alternatives

A. The Alternatives

There are three alternative methods of delivering the initial rate entry training: 1) A School, 2) Correspondence and 3) A combination of A School and Correspondence i.e., some people attend school and some qualify for promotion through the Correspondence route. There are three alternative methods of delivering post-entry training: 1) C School, 2) Correspondence and 3) A combination of C and Correspondence i.e., all people seeking promotion take a Correspondence Course and some people requiring specific technical skills to perform in a billet take special C School Training.

Two decisions with three alternatives each produces the 3 x 3 matrix shown below in the first half of Table 6.

Initial Rate Entry Training			
Post-Rate Entry	A School only	Correspondence only	Combination A & Correspondence
C School only	1	4	7
Correspondence only	2	5	8
Combination C and Correspondence	3	6	9

Alternatives

Or, put in more detailed form:

Alternative	Initial Rate Training	Post-Rate Entry Training
1	A only	C only
2	A only	Correspondence only
3	A only	C & Correspondence
4	Correspondence only	C only
5	Correspondence only	Correspondence only
6	Correspondence only	C & Correspondence
7	A & Correspondence	C only
8	A & Correspondence	Correspondence only
9	A & Correspondence	C & Correspondence

Table 6

Training Delivery Alternatives

B. Criterion of Comparison

The alternatives will be evaluated and ranked based upon the minimum cost required to maintain the present level of training. However, it will be recognized that this level is difficult (perhaps impossible) to quantify exactly and an over reliance on the cost criteria alone without regard

to non-quantifiables (i.e., Rate professionalism, standardization of training requirements and inappropriateness of some methods for some subjects) may lead to minimizing cost at the expense of training levels.

It should be noted that the criteria being used here for comparing the various alternatives of training delivery is a cost criteria, not quality of output. Certainly, the question must be asked: How do graduates of the various programs compare in terms of performance on the job? Can we expect the average A School Graduate (in whom we have invested several thousand dollars) to outperform his poor cousin from the Correspondence Institute or are there few differences? Can we expect one group or the other to get higher evaluation marks? Get promoted faster? Re-enlist more often? etc.

Questions such as these would require a separate Thesis of their own to be answered properly and thoroughly and other than the general discussion below, the difficult question of quality of output will not be examined.

C. Difference in Output

The problem with attempting to differentiate the A School Graduate from the Correspondence Graduate, in terms of post-graduation performance is one of confounding variables. The biggest confounding variable is the procedure for selection. As discussed above, certain test scores are required on a battery of aptitude tests to qualify an individual for Class A School. No such requirements must be met for an

individual who desires to enroll in a Correspondence Course. This produces a strong bias in favor of the A School Graduate since those people arriving at the A School have already been screened by the qualification procedure to have certain minimum skills, while Correspondence enrollment is open to anyone (and in fact will tend to get a percentage of individuals below the A School cut-off which is proportionally greater than the population, since those above the cut off will be siphoned off to A School).

The second confounding variable is one of time spent on the job. The A School Graduate has completed his course in 16 weeks (unless rephased, which usually adds only an additional week or two) while the Correspondence Student sees the "real world" and has an opportunity to learn the ropes from the bottom up. As a result, the Correspondence Student will already have his "sea legs" and have at least several months experience on the job while his counterpart who graduated A School will be leaving an intensive training environment but will still be "green" for a while.

The third confounding variable is one of dedication. As discussed on page 18, once enrolled in an A School, an individual's chances of graduating (based on history of failure rate) is at least 80%. For the Machinist A School, it is 95%.¹⁵ Correspondence course completion is roughly 50%. Once enrolled in the A School, the Student has nothing to do but learn the material assigned to him. The Correspondence Student, who must budget his own time and complete

his courses during his free hours (after putting a full day on his regular job) must have a degree of maturity, desire and dedication to complete the course.

These three confounding variables, one favoring the A School Graduate and two favoring the Correspondence Graduate tend to confuse any differences between samples (sources of training). Any definite conclusions made regarding the comparability of the quality of the product of the two training systems would have to recognize these biases.

One additional confounding variable is that of test taking ability and the impact it will have on a correspondence student. In general, a face to face resident environment provides an opportunity for an instructor to observe a student's hands on performance and to realize when a student has reached a given level of competency. A lack of ability to perform well on exams may sometimes be compensated for by practical performance in a resident environment. No such opportunity exists for a correspondent student. His exam answer sheet goes by mail to the Institute where it is scored by machine. There is no opportunity for the correspondence student to compensate for poor test taking ability with demonstration of practical skill. This final confounding variable may cause the correspondence system to make a "Type II" error; the failing of a student based on test scores, while in reality he has learned the practical skills necessary.

It is worth pointing out that there is probably no clear preference or opinion within the Coast Guard. A School Graduates and Correspondence Graduates fill the same billets and work side by side. Some individuals may have drawn conclusions favoring one training source or the other but the general opinion among Coast Guardsmen would probably be that differences are as much a result of the individual as they are of the training source.

Additionally, studies outside the Coast Guard fail to find any significant difference between training delivered through Correspondence or other means.¹⁶ One study found that "It is clear that students who receive instruction by correspondence study achieve at least as well as students who study by other means including classroom instruction, programmed instruction, and television, or by the use of kinescopes of videotapes."¹⁷ Other research studies, comparing face-to-face training with methods other than Correspondence concluded that:

On the basis of the evidence available now the only reasonable conclusion that one can reach is that there is no measurably demonstrated superiority that can be attributed to one general method of instruction over another, including correspondence study, programmed instruction, classroom instruction, independent study, tutorial instruction, or instruction where television is a major component. People can, and do, learn adequately and according to all¹⁸ evidence about as well under each method.

The comparison of the quality of output of Resident vs. Correspondent training within the Coast Guard may be an

area worthy of further research. However, there is no clear informal preference within the Coast Guard and research done outside the Coast Guard has shown other variables to be more important than the method by which the training was delivered. For the purposes of this Thesis, no differentiation of quality of output will be recognized, and comparisons will be made on a cost basis.

D. Effectiveness Evaluation

Effectiveness analysis must recognize that some material lends itself more readily to correspondence type training than others. This is true for MK training, other Rates and training outside the Coast Guard. Administration and theory can generally be delivered by correspondence. Technically oriented material can generally be delivered by correspondence only when the equipment being discussed in the Correspondence Course is readily available to the student in the field for practice and performance as part of his "practical factors." Technical training concerning equipment which is not readily available in the field for practice is not easily taught through correspondence. Recognizing that effectiveness of training method will vary with the nature of material to be taught, I have divided the material into the three subject categories shown below:

Category 1) Administration and Theory - Lecture or reading material, generally available from a text, not requiring hands on experience.

Category 2) Basic and Common Technology - Beginning level technical material requiring hands on experience involving equipment commonly available at most Coast Guard units.

Category 3) Advanced or Specialized Technology - Advanced technical material and/or material peculiar to a specific piece of equipment which requires hands on practical experience not generally available on Coast Guard units.

An example of Category 1, Administration and Theory, would be maintenance schedules required on shipboard engines. The MK trainee who had to learn the required maintenance to be performed on various types of engines could learn the material by either the combination of text material and OJT offered by a Correspondence Course, or he could learn the same material in a resident environment. In Table 7, I have judged the various alternatives on ability to deliver Administration and Theory material and have rated as "Adequate" (A) all alternatives offering Correspondence only at the entry level. I have rated as "Adequate Plus" (A+) all alternatives offering either A School or an A School/Correspondence Course combination.

An example of Category 2, Common Technology, would be adjusting the timing on a gasoline engine. This is common equipment, generally available in the field and lends itself to Correspondence training when paired with OJT (practical factors). In Table 7, I have rated as Adequate (A) all

alternatives which offered Correspondence only at some point and have rated as Adequate Plus (A+) those alternatives which offer at least a resident/correspondent choice at all levels.

An example of Category 3, Advanced Or Specialized Technology, would be skills in the medical field requiring practical experience i.e., observing symptoms or operation of medical equipment not generally available at Coast Guard units (i.e., stethoscope). The only feasible way to train an individual in the skills necessary to become a Third Class Hospital Corpsman is to send him to the resident Corpsman School at some point in the training process. This need is due to the nature of the material; it is "peculiar to equipment which requires hands-on practical experience not generally available at most Coast Guard units." In many cases, even if material is not technically oriented but is just complicated or advanced, it may prove unfeasible to delivery by correspondence. In evaluating alternatives listed, an alternative offering both Resident A School and Resident C School was rated as Adequate Plus (A+) for Specialized Technology. Those alternatives offering some combination of Correspondence and Resident training was rated as Adequate (A) for Specialized Training, recognizing that the resident training period would have to come near the entry level and the individual would be severely limited in the duties he could perform until he had been to the resident school. The alternatives offering Correspondent

training only were rated as Inadequate (I) for Specialized Technology.

As shown below in Table 7, the alternative has been judged as either Inadequate (I), Adequate (A) or Adequate Plus (A+) for each type of material. An overall evaluation has been assigned based on the lowest evaluation in each of the three categories. The reason for this is that no alternatives can be judged as adequate if it is inadequate for any one of the three subject categories. The alternatives have been "ranked" with those receiving an overall evaluation of A+ (adequate plus) assigned to the first group, those with A (adequate) the second group and those with I (Inadequate) the third group.

It should be noted that alternate 4 was the only one judged as inadequate because it relied solely on Correspondence Courses for all Post-Entry training. What this alternate would mean in effect is abolishing all resident training past the entry level (C School). Those alternates judged Adequate were 2, 4, 6 and 8 involving Correspondence only at one level and either A or C School or a combination of A or C School and Correspondence Training. Those alternates judged more than adequate were 1, 3, 7 and 9, those alternatives including either the A and C School route or a combination of A/Correspondence with C/Correspondence.

F. Cost Estimations of Alternatives

The cost analysis will be based on 1978 data available from various Coast Guard Publications, records and files and

Alternative	Initial Rate Training	Post Rate- Entry Training	Admin & Theory	Common Tech- nology	Specialized Tech- nology	Overall Produc- tivity	Rank
1	A School	C School	A+	A+	A+	A+	First
2	A School	Corres- pondence	A+	A	A	A	Second
3	A School	C School & Correspondence	A+	A+	A+	A+	First
4	Corres- pondence	C School	A	A	A	A	Second
5	Corres- pondence	Corres- pondence	A	A	I	I	Third
6	Corres- pondence	C School & Correspondence	A	A	A	A	Second
7	A School & Corres- pondence	C School	A+	A+	A+	A+	First
8	A School + Corres- pondence	Corres- pondence	A+	A	A	A	Second
9	A School & Corres- pondence	C School & Correspondence	A+	A+	A+	A+	First

Table 7. Evaluation of Alternatives

derived in the Appendices listed. As discussed previously (p. 4) a series of assumptions have been made regarding data used in this Thesis. The primary assumptions are: The use of 1978 data and the Machinist Rate.

Since these two primary assumptions have been made in the derivation and use of data, additional assumptions follow as indicated below:

- 1978 Base Pay, BAS, BAQ rates.
- School operating costs reflecting 1978 data.
- A FY 1978 MK A School load of 644 (Regular) graduates.
- All students being of the rank E-2.
- MK A School lasting 16 weeks (4 months).
- Average travel costs to Yorktown, Va.
- Correspondence costs as listed in Reference 12.
- Correspondence loads as listed in Reference 12.
- A School instructors billets as shown in Appendix VI.

1. The cost of graduating one person from MK A School is derived in Appendix VI and summarized in Table 8 below. The cost of the Instructor Staff and Supervisory Overhead was calculated using 1978 Instructors Billets and costed at the 1978 Pay Scale. Operating expenses were taken from Coast Guard records. The sum of these fixed/overhead costs was divided by the number of (Regular) graduates to yield the Fixed Cost Per Graduate of about \$940. Student Salary was calculated for an E-2 for 16 weeks and Travel Costs were based on Coast Guard records of average travel costs to Yorktown, Va. The total, as derived in Appendix VI and shown in Table 8 is about \$3,300 per graduate.

Instructor Staff	\$421,381.56
Supervisory Overhead	45,415.62
Operating Expenses	137,499.61
Total Fixed Cost	<u>604,296.79</u>
Number of Graduates	644
Fixed Cost Per Graduate	<u>938.35</u>
Student Salary	1,772.40
Travel Cost	<u>565.46</u>
Total Coast Guard Cost Per Graduate	\$ 3,276.21

Table 8

Cost Per MK A School Graduate

2. The cost of graduating one person from a Correspondence Course is derived in Appendix VII and summarized in Table 9 below. The fixed costs of \$25,900 per course for development, \$137,500 Servicewide Exam Development, \$30,200 Exam Administration and \$19 Administrative cost per enrollment (all taken from Reference 12) have been allocated in Appendix VII to produce a training cost per graduate of \$67.68 and a Servicewide Exam cost per graduate of \$10.43 for a total cost per graduate using the Correspondence method of about \$80.

Training Cost Per Graduate	\$67.68
Servicewide Exam Cost Per Graduate	<u>10.43</u>
Total Cost Per Graduate	\$78.11

Table 9

Cost Per Correspondence Course Graduate

3. Cost of C School Training - The cost of C School training is difficult to quantify as it will not only vary with each Rate but will vary greatly for each man within Rate depending on the specific billets he fills during his career. As a very rough estimate of the cost of C School training, I have used 1.5 times the cost of A School. This figure is based on informal data and experience within the Coast Guard. It should be pointed out that no reliable data exists on this but estimates should come close enough for calculations here. The average Class C School is probably between two and three weeks long. The typical Enlisted Coast Guardsman probably attends a Class C School about once every three years. Spread over the 16 years remaining in a 20 year career after the first enlistment, this works out to 16 years divided by 3 years between schools or about 5.3 schools. At two or three weeks per C School, this comes to between 10.6 and 15.9 weeks per career. The average C School student is probably in the pay grade E-5 and so gets a salary during these 10.6 to 15.9 weeks of between \$1900 and \$2800 ($\$132.58$ Base Pay + 43.33 BAQ + 3.73 Subsistence \times 10.6 or 15.9 = $\$1904.18$ or 2856.28). When this range of \$1900 to 2850 is compared to an A School student salary of about \$1775 (see Appendix VI), the ratio is between 1.1:1 and 1.6:1. It is difficult to say if Instructor costs and Administrative Overhead vary from A to C School but they are probably either equal or slightly

higher for C School due to more advanced and technical equipment in use and loss of economies of scale found in large A Schools. Travel cost per man should be identical for A and C School students.

These figures indicate that career C School training costs are at least equal to A School costs and possibly 1.6 times the cost of A School training or more when other costs are considered. Realizing that these estimates are rough figures, I have estimated the anticipated cost of C School training requirements throughout a career to be about 1.5 times the cost of A School divided over the 16 years remaining in a 20 year career after the initial enlistment. As shown in Appendix VIII, this comes out to \$307.14 per year or \$982.86 per promotion.

Another alternative method of calculating the average cost of C School training is as follows: 1978 Cost Data for Coast Guard C School training for all enlisted personnel is as follows:

Tuition	\$ 71,000
Travel	1,556,000
Per Diem	<u>387,600</u>
Total	\$2,014,600

Table 10
Partial Cost of C School Training

If these funds were allocated equally among all 30,500 Enlisted Coast Guardsmen, the cost per man per year would be roughly \$66. However, this is only that C School training funded by Coast Guard Headquarters. C School training funded by units other than Headquarters roughly equals that funded by Headquarters each year, so the figure should be doubled to about \$130.

Obviously, an average cost per man per year of only \$130 in tuition, travel and per diem indicates that in a given year, most Coast Guardsmen do not attend C School at all. This figure of \$130 is proposed as part of the average cost per year per man for the whole Coast Guard, recognizing that most people will attend a C School no more often than once every few years.

However, this \$130 still does not recognize three costs difficult to quantify. No data exists for these three areas and, in order to arrive at even a tentative cost figures, a great deal of estimation must be made:

a. Student Salary - These costs are for tuition, travel and per diem only. In order to calculate student salary, all quotas for 1978 would have to be identified and costed at the pay scale of the student.

As a very rough estimate, the average Coast Guardsman attends a C School roughly once every three years, with the average C School lasting about two weeks. If it were assumed that each enlisted Coast Guardsman attended a two week C School once every three years, this would work out

to about two-thirds man weeks per man per year. If this were calculated for the rank of E-5 with 6 years longevity, it would come to about \$110 in student salary.

b. Some C School training is done at a Training Center co-located with the individuals Command, resulting in a cost of \$0 in terms of travel, per diem and tuition but not a cost of \$0 in terms of student salary.

c. Instructors salary, training materials, administrative overhead, etc: These costs were found to be about 30% of total student salary plus travel cost for A Schools in Appendix VI and a similar estimate could be made for C Schools. If tuition, travel, per diem and salary combined equal approximately \$240 ($130 + 110$) then the cost of operating the school may be estimated at 30% of that or about \$72 for the cost of running the school and a total C School cost of about \$312 ($130 + 110 + 72$) per man per year.

Realizing the large amount of estimation involved in arriving at the \$310 figure shown above, I offer Appendix VIII as an alternative method, arriving at a very similar answer. As shown in Appendix VIII, if we assume that the average cost of post entry rate training spread over a twenty year career to be half again as much as the cost of the initial rate entry training, we come out with a career cost of about \$4,914 (the original cost of A School from Appendix VI of $\$3,276.21 \times 1.5$). If this \$4,914 is divided over the 16 years remaining on a 20 year career after the initial four

year enlistment, the cost is \$307.14 per man per year, not far from the \$312 calculated in the previous paragraph.

Realizing the wide variability and large amount of estimating needed to derive such a figure I will use 1.5 times the cost of A School or \$307.14 per man per year or \$982.86 per promotion.

4. Combined A School and Correspondence Training - As shown in Appendix IX, the average cost of some A School Graduates and some Correspondence Course Graduates being combined at present levels of output would be \$2,715.21 per graduate.

5. Correspondence only - Abolishing C School and providing all post-entry level training through correspondence would require adding material to the Correspondence Courses. Again, this is very difficult to estimate and absolutely impossible to calculate accurately. If we were to totally abolish C Schools and attempted to offer all C School material by correspondence, how much would it add to the present cost associated with each Correspondence Course Graduate of \$78.11 as shown in Appendix VII? For the purpose of calculation, I will assume that this increased requirement would raise the cost of each Correspondence Course by about half to \$117.17.

6. Combined C and Correspondence Training - The method of combining C School training with Correspondence training (as is presently being done) involves combining the

cost of both programs together for each promotion of each individual, or $\$78.11 + \$982.86 = \$1,060.97$.

As shown below in Table 11, combining the figures discussed in Sections E-1 to E-6 yields the total cost of training one person over a 20 year career, given that an individual was promoted all the way to E-9. Derivation of the figures used is shown in Appendix X.

However, the figures shown in Table 11 and derived in Appendix X show what the total cost will be for one individual to be trained over a 20 year career for promotions all the way to E-9. Obviously, most Coast Guardsmen do not stay in this long or get promoted this far, making the figures shown in Table 11 unrepresentative of the overall Coast Guard.

Alternative	Initial Rate Training	Post Rate- Entry Training	Cost Per 20 Year Enlistment	Ranked for Economy
1	A School	C School	\$8,190.51	8
2	A School	Correspondence	3,862.06	3
3	A School	C School & Correspondence	8,581.06	9
4	Corres- pondence	C School	4,992.41	4
5	Corres- pondence	Correspondence	663.96	1
6	Corres- pondence	C School & Correspondence	5,382.96	5
7	A School & Corres- pondence	C School	7,629.51	6
8	A School & Correspondence	Correspondence	3,301.06	2
9	A School & Correspondence	C School & Corres- pondence	8,020.06	7

Table 11. Cost Per 20 Year Enlistment Per Various Alternatives

In order to convert the figures in Table 11 from a "Cost Per 20 Year Enlistment" figure to an "Annual Cost to the Coast Guard" figure, the cost of each promotion must be multiplied by the number of promotions to that Rank. As shown in Table 12, more promotions are made to the lower Ranks (logically) than the higher Ranks. When the various alternatives are costed at the actual number of promotions, this will have the effect of favoring alternatives which economize training costs at the lower Ranks. Appendix XI multiplies the cost of each promotion by the number of promotions for each of the 9 alternatives in order to derive an "Annual Cost to the Coast Guard." The results of Appendix XI are shown below in Table 13.

Promoted to	MK3	MK2	MK1	MKC	MKCS	MKCM	Total
	617	661	313	111	22	3	1727

Table 12

1978 MK Promotions to Each Rank

Alternative	Initial Rate Training	Post Rate Entry Training	Cost Per 20 Year Enlistment	Ranked for Economy	Annual Cost To Coast Guard (In Thousands)	Ranked for Economy
1	A School	C School	\$8,190	8	\$3,112	8
2	A School	Correspondence	3,862	3	2,151	5
3	A School	C School & Correspondence	8,581	9	3,199	9
4	Correspondence	C School	4,992	4	1,139	2
5	Correspondence	Correspondence	663	1	178	1
6	Correspondence	C School & Correspondence	5,382	5	1,225	3
7	A School & Correspondence	C School	7,629	6	2,766	6
8	A School & Correspondence	Correspondence	3,301	2	1,805	4
9	A School & Correspondence	C School & Correspondence	8,020	7	2,852	7

Table 13. Cost Per 20 Year Enlistment and Annual Total Cost to the Coast Guard for the Various Alternatives

II. Evaluation of Alternatives

A. Quantifiables

As shown in previous sections, there are two criteria on which the alternatives may be evaluated: Cost, which is quantifiable but requires considerable estimation in forecasting; and productivity which is quantifiable only in the ordinate sense that one method of delivery can subjectively be judged "better" than another. Shown below are the alternatives ranked for both cost and productivity.

Alternative	Total Cost Per Year (In Thousands)	Overall Productivity	Ranked For Economy	Ranked For Productivity
1	\$3,112	A+	8	First
2	2,151	A	5	Second
3	3,199	A+	9	First
4	1,139	A	2	Second
5	178	I	1	Third
6	1,225	A	3	Second
7	2,766	A+	6	First
8	1,805	A	4	Second
9	2,852	A+	7	First

Table 14

Cost and Productivity of the Various Alternatives

Table 14, above, is actually a summary of information derived over the last dozen pages. For each of the nine alternatives, the total annual cost to the Coast Guard

(from Table 13) is shown along with overall productivity (from Table 7). The alternatives have been ranked for both economy and productivity. As might be expected, the alternatives which ranked highest in productivity were also least economical.

B. Sensitivity Analysis

There are two areas of the training process which are based on estimated forecasts; reenlistment rates and need for advanced training.

Reenlistments - The figures presented here are based on 1978 force strength and reenlistment rates. Obviously, an increase in reenlistment will decrease the need for entry level training as the number of lower grades have fewer openings requiring replacement. A decrease in reenlistment will mean an increased need for entry level training.

The following table (15) shows a sensitivity analysis of total annual cost to the Coast Guard (in thousands of \$) of entry level training with variations in the number of MK3's required.

The costs indicated in Table 15 show what the anticipated costs would be if the number of new MK3's varied from its 1978 level. Obviously, a decrease in reenlistment rates would result in an increased number of new MK3's requiring training and an increase in reenlistment would result in a decrease in training required. While there is

some narrowing and widening of gaps, the rank order remains the same throughout the 40% range (20% below to 20% above FY 78 levels) in graduates per year.

Alternative	NUMBER OF NEW KM3'S REQUIRED EACH LEVEL					Rank
	20% Below FY78 (494)	10% Below FY78 (555)	FY78 (617)	10% Above FY78 (679)	20% Above FY78 (740)	
1	\$2,706	\$2,904	\$3,112	\$3,315	\$3,518	8
2	1,745	1,948	2,151	2,354	2,557	5
3	2,792	2,995	3,199	3,402	3,605	9
4	1,129	1,134	1,139	1,144	1,148	2
5	168	173	178	183	187	1
6	1,216	1,221	1,225	1,230	1,235	3
7	2,429	2,597	2,766	2,934	3,102	6
8	1,468	1,636	1,805	1,937	2,142	4
9	2,516	2,684	2,852	3,021	3,189	7

Table 15

Sensitivity Analysis of the Various Alternatives

Advanced Training - A sensitivity analysis for advanced C School training requirements yields the same type of results as that for Class A shown above: The total costs vary with the amount required but the rank order remains essentially the same. Increasingly sophisticated technical training can probably not be taught as well by correspondence, but such a limitation is recognized in section 5 by rating as Inadequate all alternatives (2, 5 and 8) which rely on training to the exclusion of resident Class C Schools.

III. Other Points to Consider

There are also some nonmonetary and nonquantifiable points to be considered when comparing Resident to Correspondent training. Among these are risks involved in relying too heavily on one method or the other. Additionally, losses in other areas such as morale, professionalism, perceived opportunity or tradition may be caused by a change in training options open to the individual.

A. Risks

1. Abolishing Schools: Any decision to abolish already existing Class A or C Schools as an economy measure could have negative effects if reversal of such a decision becomes necessary. Reestablishing billets would require at least two years and building up a school from mothballs, including hardware, software and organization would take another year or two. All together, a period of at least three years would be required to get a School back to producing capability. If a shortage of trained personnel can not be identified at least three years in advance, a shortfall may result.

2. Loss of input control: Abolishing a Class A School under the assumption that all former A Students will now choose to take out a Correspondence Course may be an incorrect assumption. They may choose to take a course for another Rate, causing uncontrolled fluctuation in MK3 output.

B. Nonquantifiabiles

1. A resident school, either A or C provides an opportunity for standard training requirements for all students under identical conditions. Correspondence training combined with the "Practical Factors" requirement to be evaluated by the unit may lead to unequal standards being applied at various units.

2. Abolishing Class A Schools may lead to decreased identification with Rate and decreased pride in work. There is a sense of comradeship and Rate identification that comes with being a Graduate of the same School as all your fellow Machinists or Radarmen. This is lost in a Correspondence training environment.

3. Some future technological developments may prove to be of a nature that makes Correspondence training impossible. If this is the case, the least costly Correspondence route may prove unworkable.

4. Opportunity - The military is seen as an opportunity for advancement and training of the individual, a place where skills and growth can be achieved that will benefit the individual either inside or outside the service. To the potential recruit, an opportunity to attend a Class A School and acquire a skill is an inducement to enlist. To the individual already in the Coast Guard, the availability of the correspondence route to advancement leads to the perception of opportunity; the idea that no matter where he is, he need only apply to be put on the road to advancement.

Additionally, people assigned to the field after Recruit Training are motivated to demonstrate their promotion potential in order to receive a favorable endorsement on an application for Class A School.

IV. Recommendations for Machinist Training

Any discussion of recommendations must be prefaced with a warning: Don't throw the baby out with the bath water. The present system does work and provides a wide variety of training to the Coast Guard at a very reasonable cost. Recommendations at most will be fine tuning adjustments to an already efficient piece of equipment.

A. Selection of Alternatives

After examining the data and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the various alternatives, I recommend alternative 9 (utilizing both A School and Correspondence for initial training and both C School and Correspondence for post entry training) as the first choice with alternatives 7, 1, 3, 4, and 6 following in order of recommendation and alternatives 2, 5 and 8 eliminated. The main reason that alternative 9 is recommended, despite its comparatively high cost, is that it provides flexibility of either Resident or Correspondent training at all career levels depending on training needed. It is the only alternative that provides this option. Alternatives 7, 1 and 3 all retained Class A School but eliminated the Correspondence Courses at some point. Alternatives 4 and 6 are very inexpensive, costing

roughly half what the next costly alternative does, but there is a high risk since alternative 4 and 6 both eliminate the A School and rely entirely on Correspondence Course Graduates. During FY 78 roughly 85% of new Third Class Machinist Mates were A School Graduates and 15% had taken the Correspondence route. To assume that all or even most of the 85% would choose the MK Rate by Correspondence would be tenuous. Alternatives 4 and 6 are recommended last, despite their apparent economy and possibly might not be recommended at all without some added control as to Rate entry made available to people through Correspondence.

B. Keep Resident Schools Short

As shown in Appendix VI, over 50% of the total cost of graduating a man from MK A School is the salary of the individual. Less than 25% is the actual cost of the School and Instructors. Since student salary cost is a linear function of school duration, it is recommended that any shortening of resident training possible be considered. Where material might be delivered with equal effect by Correspondence, it should be eliminated from Resident School and included in the appropriate Correspondence Course.

C. Enroll Applicants As Early As Possible

Training cost is an investment by the organization in the skills of the individual. The return on investment is in the form of work performed after training that the individual would not have done without the training. We forefit

that investment when enrollment is delayed by waiting lists.

Example:

A man graduates from eight weeks of Recruit Training and goes directly to MK A School, graduating sixteen weeks later. Cost to the Coast Guard is about \$3,300. Time remaining on active duty (4 year enlistment less 8 weeks, less 16 weeks) is 3 1/2 years. Training investment amortized over remaining enlistment ($\$3,276.20 \div 3.5$) is about \$936 per year or \$18 per week.

If our example had not gone directly from Recruit Training to MK A School, but had instead gone to the field, applied for MK A School and finally enrolled with only the minimum time required remaining on his enlistment, our investment of \$3,300 would now be amortized over 22 months (the minimum for an A School of 16 weeks duration is 28 months obligation upon the convening date of the class, less 16 weeks = 22 months) for a cost of \$1,787 per year or \$37 per week.

This difference of about \$850 (maximum) in amortized training expense per man per year becomes increasingly significant during periods of low retention and high turnover, when heavy training loads are required to maintain skill levels. The best way to minimize this cost is to keep A School waiting lists short. A long waiting list simply wastes a part of an individual's enlistment in unskilled work, reducing his more productive months after A School graduation. If minimum standards for A School were raised, waiting lists would be shortened and A School graduates would have a longer time remaining on their enlistments, serving as skilled Petty Officers.

Of course, there are drawbacks to making Recruit graduation the only time an individual may be enrolled in an A School. He will be green when he graduates, never having

been aboard a regular unit. This would emphasize importance of performance on the Basic Battery of tests discussed on page 22, meaning that individuals who arrived at Recruit Training with poor reading or test taking skills would quickly find themselves at a huge disadvantage in terms of promotion. Those who are not selected would lose a big opportunity for advancement and, unless they are motivated to complete a Correspondence Course, would serve in menial, unskilled jobs for the remainder of their enlistment.

D. Do Not Do Away With A Schools

Based on strictly cost data alone, there may be a temptation to simply do away with A Schools where the material can be taught through Correspondence. However, as discussed on page 18, the A Schools produce the vast majority of graduates when both routes to promotion are made available to the individual.

A Schools are expensive (by comparison) but they have the advantage of being able to deliver large quantities of thoroughly trained people in a short time frame.

V. Conclusions To Chapter 3

What I have attempted to show here is the real cost of Enlisted training in the Coast Guard on both an individual and overall basis. Training costs have been calculated under 1978 conditions and estimates of alternative methods of training delivery have been made. After a comparison of these costs and discussion of non-quantifiables, I have

recommended the method that provides the most flexibility even though (on paper) it is not the least costly. Despite the comparatively high cost of A School training, I have recommended we not attempt to completely replace A Schools with Correspondence Courses. A Schools produce graduates in numbers unmatched by Correspondence Courses.

By way of conclusion it should be recalled that there are several variables left unaddressed here. Among these areas needing further research are quality of output of the various training methods, performance after graduation, reenlistment rates of graduates from various training sources, the effect of literacy skills on promotion and effects of the A School selection process.

Chapter 4. A MORE GENERAL MODEL FOR SELECTING RESIDENT VS. CORRESPONDENT TRAINING

By examining the workings of a training system that offers two alternative methods of training delivery, I have shown the advantages and disadvantages of each under various conditions of technological sophistication, load levels, control and others. Any decision as to which method is "better" under a given set of circumstances should first take into account the eight inputs I have identified below.

I. Inputs To The Model

A. Control of Quotas and Output

Where a certain number of trained personnel are required at a given time, a Resident School is clearly preferred to a Correspondence Course. Assuming that there are an adequate number of qualified applicants, planning the number of graduates is comparatively certain and simple to calculate. A resident course with a historical completion rate of 90% and 16 weeks duration will probably produce that same output predictably. If 90 graduates are needed in April, 100 quotas can be issued for a class convening in January with a high probability that the quotas issued will fill the need. There is no similar procedure for Correspondence training. Since an individual enrolls in a Correspondence Course out of his own desire for promotion, and progresses based on his own motivation, there is no way to

control output by manipulating enrollment as there is in a resident environment.

B. Control of Performance

In a resident environment, the instructor can observe the performance of each student, both on written tests and practical hands-on performance. In a correspondence situation, written material can be evaluated but observation of practical performance is left to the immediate supervisor at the unit. This could lead to varying standards being applied by different supervisors and less control of performance. Where direct Instructor supervision is required, resident training has the advantage.

C. Control of Progress

A resident course provides an environment in which Instructors set the pace of learning and the student must either keep up or fail. Progress can be controlled by the instructor and the graduation date can be anticipated ahead of time. This is not the case in a correspondence course. Since the student's progress is a function of his own motivation, there is no telling when a group of correspondence students will become graduates, capable of performing at the level needed. Correspondence students can be disenrolled for lack of progress, but the control is still not as strong as a resident training environment.

D. Number of Students

A correspondence course has a high fixed cost in course development but a small variable cost in terms of

each additional student. Preparing a Correspondence Course for only fifteen or twenty people per year requires almost as much work as for fifteen hundred people per year. Where the number of people needing training is small or infrequent, getting a resident class together with a qualified instructor makes more sense than trying to maintain a Correspondence Course.

E. Cost

As stated above, the biggest cost of correspondence training is fixed while the biggest cost of resident training (student salary) varies with the number of students and length of the course. With the example shown in this Thesis, the cost of the correspondence method of training was about \$80 per graduate while the resident method cost almost \$3,300 per graduate.

However, this difference pales when we consider amortization of costs and alternative sources. An initial investment of \$3,300 sounds like a large sum but when amortized over the remaining enlistment, the weekly cost comes to between \$18 and \$37 per week, depending on obligated enlistment remaining. A weekly salary (including allowances) of an E-4 in 1978 was \$165. When added to the amortized training investment, that man costs the Coast Guard between \$183 and \$202 per week, still below what we would have to pay to acquire the same technical skill from our alternative source of skilled manpower - the civilian labor market.

Correspondence training requires a much smaller initial investment in the individual on the part of the organization. However, when the larger investment of resident training is amortized over the productive period of the individual, the difference in cost decreases and makes resident training appear less expensive than it might originally appear.

F. Nature of Material: Theoretical vs. Hands On

Some types of material can be taught in either a resident or correspondent mode while others require hands on supervision with an instructor present. Practical skills associated with aviation, health care or electronics do not lend themselves to correspondence training. In situations such as these, there is no substitute for the type of hands on experience provided in a resident environment. Theoretical, administrative or conceptual information can often be delivered easily by correspondence. Skills associated with clerical or "paper" oriented jobs lend themselves to the correspondence mode.

G. Level of Difficulty

Some material is new to the student but of moderate level of difficulty, permitting individual learning without the presence of an Instructor. Other material is sufficiently difficult as to make learning less likely without the benefits of having an Instructor present to answer questions and assist the student.

H. Literacy and Study Skills

In addition to self motivation, the correspondence student must be able to read printed material and retain information easily. Any difficulty in reading, writing or learning will be a big obstacle to learning in a correspondence mode. Face-to-face classroom instruction does not rely as heavily on reading skills, giving Resident training an advantage when reading or study skills are marginal.

II. The Training Delivery Selection Model

Utilization of the eight points listed above produces a model which might be used in determining whether Correspondent or Resident training is the best training mode in a given situation. The model permits assigning relative importance to the various points to aid in the selection of training mode. After using the model a few times, it becomes obvious that the normal desire to minimize cost must be reconciled with the desire to maximize the seven other points listed. The model is portrayed as Table 16 below.

To use the model, consider the eight points listed and place a check mark on the continuum between "more important" and "less important" (or other adjectives listed) so as to indicate the relative position on the scale which represents the situation being considered. A general cluster of check marks towards one side of the scale is an indication of the preferred training method in a given environment.

Training Delivery	Selection Chart
<p>1. Control of Quotas -----</p> <p>How important is control over the number of graduates and the date of completion? Does the operational job for which people are being trained require a fixed number of trained personnel by a given date or is the system able to employ new trainees whenever they complete training with shortfalls made up from some other source?</p>	<p>----- More important • • • • • Less important</p>
<p>2. Control of Performance -----</p> <p>How important is tight control over the level of performance of the trainees? Does the task require individual examination and observation of each individual by some central examination or certification unit or is compliance with promulgated standards to be checked in the field adequate?</p>	<p>----- More important • • • • • Less important</p>
<p>3. Control of Progress -----</p> <p>How long can the organization wait for a student to complete training? Can the organization wait while the student works part time on a Correspondence Course or is the need for rapid progress so strong as to justify full time effort in a resident environment?</p>	<p>----- More important • • • • • Less important</p>
<p>4. Students per year -----</p> <p>Will there be enough students to justify the large initial outlay for development of a Correspondence Course or will the student load be so small as to make it easier to offer a Resident Course once a year as required? Will the large initial investment and fixed cost of Correspondence Course development provide a long run savings over Resident Training with its high variable cost of student salary?</p>	<p>----- Few (<20) • • • • • Many (>200)</p>
<p>5. Cost minimization -----</p> <p>What can the organization afford to spend per student? Does the organization have the cash flow required to invest in full time resident training during which period the employee will not be producing for the organization? Can the training budget support the high cost of resident training or is cost minimization more important?</p>	<p>----- Less important • • • • • More important</p>
<p>6. Nature of Material -----</p> <p>Does the material require hands on practical experience under an instructor's supervision or is the material of a theoretical nature requiring more reading than doing?</p>	<p>----- Hands on • • • • • Theoretical</p>
<p>7. Level of Difficulty -----</p> <p>Is the material too difficult for the students to learn without the assistance of an instructor or are they able to learn the material themselves by individual reading and study?</p>	<p>----- More difficult • • • • • Less difficult</p>
<p>8. Literacy and Study Skills -----</p> <p>Do the students have the literacy and study skills necessary for using a correspondence course or will literacy and language handicaps require so much effort to overcome as to make learning difficult without the presence of an instructor in a resident environment?</p>	<p>----- Low • • • • • High</p> <p>Preferred Method of Training Delivery</p> <p>Resident • • • • • Correspondent</p>

TABLE

A. A grouping towards the left - A general grouping of check marks towards the left with a mean of 3.5 or more indicates that the environment requires control of a reliable output of personnel fully trained in a technical skill. A training requirement such as this can only be handled with resident training and will require the added expenses associated with resident training.

B. A grouping towards the right - A general grouping of checkmarks towards the right with a mean of 2.5 or less indicates the feasibility of less expensive Correspondence training. This would be a training environment where tight control over student progress or output of graduates is less important and where the studnets have solid literacy skills.

C. A grouping to the left with cost to the right - In this situation, the planner is trying to do more than his budget will allow. There is no way to maintain tight control over output and teach difficult technical material without the investment required by resident training. In this situation, the manager must either reassess his need for trained personnel or realize that he must budget at a higher level.

D. A scatter - A scatter of check marks across the scales or a mean between 2.5 and 3.5 does not give a conclusive answer. It probably indicates either: Inconclusive results and a need to better define priorities between cost,

control, nature of material, etc.. Or the scatter could indicate an environment in which correspondent training could not be completely effective but where the extra costs associated with Resident training is only barely justified. As a first try to sorting out a scatter, examine items 4 (students per year) and 8 (literacy and study skills). Are these two items checked in the 1 or 2 range with the other six items higher? If so, this would indicate that there would be a large enough student load to make a Correspondence Course economical and that the students have the literacy and study skills required but that there is a need for tight control of the number of fully qualified graduates. A Correspondence Course might be feasible in this situation in terms of students being able to learn the material but it could not guarantee the number of graduates required within a given time frame as a Resident Course could.

E. Two Methods of Interpreting Results

As discussed in Sections A-D above, there are two ways of interpreting the model: mean and pattern (scatter of checks). Both methods are usable but each provides somewhat different data.

Use of the mean provides a rule of thumb for making initial judgements. A mean score of less than 2.5 on the eight inputs listed is an indication of a trend towards Correspondence as the best method. Mean scores between 2.5 and 3.5 are inconclusive and do not offer either method as

clearly superior. A mean score above 3.5 is an indication that Resident Training is probably necessary.

Once the mean has been determined, the scatter of checks can be examined to provide more specific information as to exactly which inputs are causing the mean to be what it is. If the three Control Inputs (Quotas, Performance and Progress) are towards the left of the mean, this reveals why a high score was obtained: Because the trainer (or planner) feels he needs tight control. If "Nature of Material" and "Level of "Difficulty" are to the left of the mean, this would indicate that the nature of the material to be trained is keeping the mean score high.

Both approaches may be used in interpreting the results of the model. The simple mean provides an initial recommendation. Examination of the pattern or scatter provides additional and more specific information.

III. A Demonstration of the Model

In the previous sections, I discussed my model for aiding the decision maker in selecting which form of training would best suit his needs in a given situation. I listed eight inputs to consider in the decision. By way of example, I will work through this model for three Rates within the Coast Guard at the Third Class Petty Officer Level.

A. The Machinist Rate (MK)

The MK Rate has been discussed in Chapters 1, 2 and 3. It involves between 600 and 800 new trainees per year to perform basic maintenance and repair on gasoline and

diesel engines under the supervision of a more sneior Petty Officer. The MK Rate includes about 3750 personnel.

Using the Training Delivery Selection Chart shown in Table 16 I have assigned the following evaluation to the MK3 Resident/Correspondent Training Decision: The completed Selection Chart appears as Appendix XII.

1. Control of Quotas ----- 5
A reliable flow of MK3s must be available to the field to maintain Coast Guard owned equipment.
2. Control of Performance ----- 3
A reasonable uniformity of skill level must be expected but a field supervisor should be able to insure compliance with promulgated standards.
3. Control of Progress ----- 4
The organization can not wait too long for graduates. There is a need for trained personnel and an undue delay in progress would be harmful.
4. Students Per Year ----- 1
The MK Rate requires between 600 and 800 new entrants per year.
5. Cost Minimization ----- 3
There is always a desire to minimize cost. In this case, it is probably not extremely high or low. We must be willing to invest in decent training for reliable maintenance of our equipment but something as routine as diesel and gasoline engines should not be too expensive.
6. Nature of Material: Hands On vs. Theory -- 5
Practical experience is the only way to learn the practical skills required of an MK3.
7. Level of Difficulty ----- 4
The material is not so difficult as to be impossible to grasp without an Instructor but to someone unfamiliar with the subject, a resident environment would be a help.
8. Literacy and Study Skills ----- 3
Average.
- Mean Score for MK 3 training ----- 3.5

Interpretation - MK training is a borderline case which tends to fall towards the middle of the chart but is still far enough towards the left to justify a Resident Course. As shown in Appendix XII, there is a wide scatter of check marks on the eight inputs. Control of quotas is needed to insure that a reliable flow of personnel are trained in the hands on, practical skills necessary. However, performance can be controlled adequately by practical factor completion in the field and OJT. There is a student load large enough to justify a Correspondence Course. The problem with relying completely on a Correspondence Course is shown in items 1 and 3, Control of Quotas (5, more important) and Control of Progress (4, one below more important). Without these two high scores, MK training would average 3.16 on the chart, much closer to the middle of the scale. The distribution of the scores indicates that a Correspondence Course is feasible as a means of delivering the training needed to become an MK3 but that a high degree of control over the number of quotas filled and progress of the student is needed. This control can be provided only in a Resident environment. A Correspondence Course may be used as an economical way to supplement Resident School output but the Resident Class A School should not be closed as an economy move.

B. The Boatswain's Mate Rate (BM)

As a second demonstration of the Training Delivery Selection Model, I will use the BM Rate. The BM Rate includes

over 3000 people and requires roughly 700 rate entrants per year. BMs are responsible for maintenance and operation of deck equipment. BMs must learn about boat handling, navigation, seamanship and vessel maintenance.

Using the Training Delivery Selection Chart in Table 16 I have assigned the following evaluation to the BM3 Resident/Correspondent Training Decision: The completed Selection Chart appears as Appendix XIII.

1. Control of Quotas ----- 2
Until recently, the Coast Guard was able to rely on the BM3 Correspondence Course to fill vacancies. There was not a need for close control of quotas and new BM3s were placed in billets after completion of the Correspondence route to advancement.
2. Control of Performance ----- 2
OJT and completion of Practical Factors under an experienced supervisor is adequate control of performance.
3. Control of Progress ----- 1
The BM Rate requires extensive OJT. Within reasonable limits, the Coast Guard can wait while a man gains practical seamanship skills on the job.
4. Students Per Year ----- 1
There are enough new BM3s to justify a Correspondence Course (over 700 per year).
5. Cost Minimization ----- 2
The BM Rate should not require expensive technical training. For a group this large, some minimization of cost per student must be sought.
6. Nature of Material ----- 4
The BM Rate is a hands on, practically oriented Rate where experience and OJT are the best teachers.
7. Level of Difficulty ----- 2
The material is not difficult and requires more experience than study
8. Literacy and Study Skills ----- 3
Average.
- Mean Score for BM3 Training ----- 2.0

Interpretation - The BM3 training requirements lend themselves to Correspondence Training. As shown in Appendix XIII, the scatter is skewed to the right with only two inputs checked above the score of two. The model indicates that the material is not difficult and is acquired best through experience on the job. Control of performance can be handled adequately by completion of practical factors. Until recently, control of quotas and student progress was not a problem. It is interesting to note that for many years, BM was the only Rate with no A School; all BMs were Correspondence Course Graduates. However, a drop in reenlistment rates during recent years has led to a shortage of BMs and the new trainees were not completing the Correspondence Course in numbers large enough to fill all vacancies. As a result, the Coast Guard has initiated a BM A School to graduate about 300 new BMs per year.

C. The Aviation Electronics Technician Rate (AT)

As a final demonstration of the Training Delivery Selection Model and Chart, I will use the AT Rate. The AT Rate has an allowance of over 600 billets. An annual input of approximately 140 people is required to maintain billet strength (recent shortages will increase the number of entrants needed in the short run). ATs are responsible for maintenance and operation of avionic (electronic) equipment used aboard Coast Guard aircraft for navigation, flight operation, communications and safety.

Using the Training Delivery Selection Chart in Table I have assigned the following evaluation to the AT3 Resident/Correspondent Training Decision: The completed Selection Chart appears as Appendix XIV.

1. Control of Quotas ----- 5
Control of quotas is important. A shortage of trained personnel leads to aircraft flying with unreliable equipment. A reliable flow of graduates is required.
2. Control of Performance ----- 5
Avionics must be maintained in accordance with set standards. Each student must be individually certified as meeting a given level of performance. There is no room for variability in training requirements or reliance on OJT.
3. Control of Progress ----- 4
To the extent that a reliable source of graduates is needed, trainees can not spend too long in training. There is a lot of material to be learned and a man will have little time remaining on his enlistment if his progress is too slow.
4. Students Per Year ----- 2
There are almost enough new ATs each year (140) to justify maintenance of a Correspondence Course.
5. Cost Minimization ----- 4
Maintenance of aircraft electrical systems is not a place to cut costs. Adequate training will be expensive and the Coast Guard must be willing to pay the price.
6. Nature of Material ----- 5
Repair of electronic equipment requires hands on practical experience in the presence of an Instructor.
7. Level of Difficulty ----- 5
Electronics is a difficult subject for a student to learn without the help of an Instructor. Math, logic, physics and practical skills are too difficult to learn by Correspondence.
8. Literacy and Study Skills ----- 2
ATs are required to have above average scores on aptitude tests measuring both language and arithmetic ability.
- Mean Score for AT3 Training ----- 4.0

Interpretation - As the pattern of check marks in Appendix XIV indicates, AT training requires a reliable flow of trained personnel with practical experience in a difficult area. There are a comparatively small number of people trained each year and avionic maintenance training is not a place to be cutting costs. These inputs show a need for a Resident Course over a Correspondent Course. A basic Correspondent Electronics Course might help to shorten the Resident Course (presently 28 weeks) but the idea of qualifying people to maintain avionic systems without Resident Training is unfeasible.

IV. Conclusions to Chapter 4

In the Chapter, I have developed a Model to help a decision maker select which training method, Resident or Correspondent would best fit his training needs. I have included a Chart to assist in the use of the Model and three examples to demonstrate the use of the Model.

As with any decision making Model, it produces an aid, not an answer. By considering the eight inputs discussed, the decision maker can be guided to weigh the various aspects to be considered. The final average of the inputs will indicate a trend toward one method or the other.

There are some cautionary notes to consider: There will always be an inclination to select Correspondence Training because of its lower cost. However, course completion rates are often low or unpredictable for Correspondence

Training. Where there is a need for tight control over quotas, student performance and student progress, only a Resident Course will suffice.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSIONS

This Thesis has examined Resident and Correspondent Training for Coast Guard Enlisted Personnel. The areas of training management, deficit forecasting, quota allocation and costs of training were examined. Resident and Correspondent Training each have their strengths and weaknesses. Resident Training is more easily controlled in terms of number of graduates, time required for training and close supervision of Student performance in a hands on environment. Correspondent Training, when paired with organized OJT and demonstration of practical performance (practical factors) provides very inexpensive training to large numbers of people in a real world environment.

A general model to aid in selecting between Resident and Correspondent Training was developed. By considering the eight factors listed, a decision can be reached regarding which method is preferred in a given situation.

I. Further Research

In the course of this Thesis, many topics worthy of further research have been addressed only briefly. Further graduate research may consider some of these questions or perhaps those having cognizance over these areas may consider answers to these questions:

A. Quality of Output - Do A Schools and Correspondence Courses provide equal training or is one method superior to

the other? Holding confounding variables constant, can we measure a difference between Resident and Correspondent Training within the Coast Guard in terms of: Performance? Reenlistment? Morale? Promotion? Etc. Resident training is expensive but does the Coast Guard get anything in addition to reliability of numbers of graduates for the extra investment?

B. Increased output of Correspondence Course Graduates - As discussed on pages 18-19, in the nine rates where the Resident/Correspondent option is offered, only 15% of the Third Class Petty Officers came from the correspondence system. Considering that fully 2.3% of the Coast Guard Enlisted Corps is enrolled in these nine A Schools at a given time, this represents a huge expense in Resident Training when comparable Correspondent Training is available. If people could be motivated to enroll in Correspondence Courses and complete them rapidly, this would represent a savings to the Coast Guard of several million dollars (717 man years per year x annual salary of an E-2 of \$5499 = \$3.9 million) annually! Perhaps this is the area most worthy of further research: How can we motivate our personnel to enroll in and complete Correspondence Courses and save this annual cost of Resident Training.

C. Refinement of the Model - How valid is the Training Delivery Selection Model? Does it serve the decision maker as well as I hope it will? How can the decision maker better compare cost, control and other inputs? What is the break

even point in terms of number of students per year? Does it pay to develop a Correspondence Course for 20 students per year? 100? 200? Even if the model indicates that Correspondence Training is feasible, how can the decision maker predict how many people will complete the Correspondence Course?

D. Explicit Designs for Alternatives - Of the nine alternatives listed in this Thesis, I recommend the one that offered both Resident and Correspondent Training at both the entry and post-entry level. But what of the other eight alternatives? What might be some of designs for implementing them, especially the six which are less costly? Special attention might also be given to finding a feasible way of implementing Alternative number 6 since this is the one that would have Correspondence Courses replace A Schools in the nine Rates where both methods of advancement are offered (discussed in Section B above).

E. Effects of Literacy on Promotion - Are our Correspondence Courses written in a form that matches the literacy level of our Correspondence students? Is reading ability a problem for our people? How successful have Coast Guard efforts been in identifying and assisting people needing reading and study skill improvement?

F. Other Areas for Research - How accurate has the Coast Guard been in forecasting manpower and training needs? What are our priorities in training? What is the

best method of teaching technical skills? How can we retain our skilled Petty Officers? What are the developmental costs involved in Resident and Correspondent Training?

II. Motivation

This Thesis has examined costs of training; something relatively easy to measure. While I was able to indicate the least costly methods, I was not able to answer the big question: How do we get students to choose the least costly method? The answer to this problem is not one of dollars, but of motivation. Selecting the least expensive method is easy. The difficult final problem ends up being not one of just cost or management of training but of people and finding ways to motivate them.

III. The Final Comparison

I have compared Correspondent and Resident Training from the point of cost and discussed some of the other grounds for comparison. I have brought out some of the strengths and weaknesses of each method: Control, Cost, Level of difficulty etc. The objectives of both methods are basically the same: To provide trained personnel to meet the needs of the organization at a minimum cost in a given environment. Getting the maximum output for the investment involves both an understanding of and proper application of both methods.

APPENDIX I

THE COAST GUARD ENLISTED PROMOTION SYSTEM

<u>Enlisted Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
E-1	Seaman Recruit
E-2	Seaman Apprentice
E-3	Seaman
E-4	Third Class Petty Officer i.e. Third Class Machinist
E-5	Second Class Petty Officer i.e. Second Class Machinist
E-6	First Class Petty Officer i.e. First Class Machinist
E-7	Chief Petty Officer i.e. Chief Machinist
E-8	Senior Chief Petty Officer i.e. Senior Chief Machinist
E-9	Master Chief Petty Officer i.e. Master Chief Machinist

<u>Enlisted Rank</u>	<u>Normal Duties</u>	<u>Average Time In Service For Promotion</u>
E-1	Recruit Training	
E-2	Petty Officer Training or Menial Work	.17 years
E-3	Petty Officer Training or General Work	1.15
E-4	Technical Work	1.76
E-5	Technical Work and Supervision	3.33
E-6	Technical Work Supervision and Leadership	6.25
E-7	General Supervision and Leadership	11.83
E-8	General Leadership and Administration	17.00
E-9	General Leadership and Administration	20.08

APPENDIX II

NON-PRIOR SERVICE PERSONNEL BY YEARS OF SERVICE AS OF 9/30/75, 9/30/76, 9/30/77, 9/30/78

Inventory Table

FY	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
75	5775	5147	3255	3459	1088	782	663	437	419	330	238	214
76	5626	4962	4810	3056	1152	745	719	604	409	408	299	227
77	5498	4795	4637	4425	1065	830	676	629	551	378	353	271
78	5209	4614	4510	4413	1542	821	774	586	539	517	331	322
	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	
	225	257	348	368	340	233	388	403	287	68	32	
	200	211	242	330	345	329	223	375	252	166	49	
	213	180	198	230	312	328	314	216	195	121	114	
	258	197	167	185	217	299	319	312	130	115	73	
	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30+	Total	Growth		
	22	20	8	6	10	6	1	4	24829	-		
	25	15	13	7	5	5	5	3	25814	.038		
	32	15	14	6	5	4	4	7	26609	.029		
	88	13	13	12	4	3	3	8	26596	-.004		

Appendix II shows the number of nonprior service personnel on active duty by years of experience. As of 9/30/75, there were 5,775 (nonprior service) people on duty with less than one years experience, 5,147 with between one and two years, etc.

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA
CORRESPONDENT AND RESIDENT ENLISTED TRAINING WITHIN THE U.S. CO--ETC(U)
SEP 79 H J LANGHOLTZ

F/G 5/9

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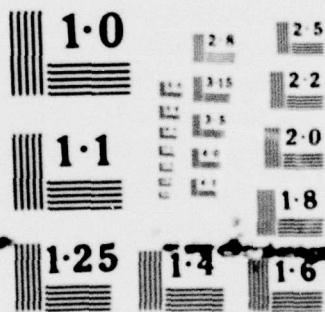


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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

APPENDIX III

NON-PRIOR SERVICE PERSONNEL BY YEARS OF SERVICE

Retention Table

FY	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11
75 to 76	85.9	93.5	93.9	33.3	68.5	91.9	91.1	93.6	97.4	90.6	95.4
76 to 77	85.2	93.5	92.0	34.8	72.0	90.7	87.5	91.2	92.4	86.5	90.6
77 to 78	83.9	94.1	95.1	34.8	77.1	93.3	86.7	93.8	87.6	87.6	91.2
Combined	85.0	93.6	93.6	34.4	72.5	92.0	88.4	89.8	94.5	88.1	92.1
	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
	93.5	93.8	94.2	94.8	93.8	96.8	95.7	96.6	62.5	57.8	72.1
	93.8	90.0	93.8	95.0	94.5	95.1	95.4	96.9	52.0	48.0	68.7
	95.2	92.5	92.8	93.4	94.3	95.8	97.3	99.4	60.2	59.0	60.3
	94.2	92.2	93.7	94.5	94.2	95.9	96.2	97.6	58.0	54.8	66.5
	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30			
	78.1	68.2	65.0	87.5	83.3	50.0	83.3	99.9			
	65.3	60.0	93.3	46.2	71.4	80.0	80.0	80.0			
	77.2	71.9	86.7	85.7	66.7	60.0	75.0	99.9			
	74.4	67.1	80.0	71.4	73.7	60.0	80.0	85.0			

Appendix III shows retention rate as a percentage of total (nonprior service) Enlisted Corps by years of service. Between the beginning of FY 75 and the beginning of FY 76, 85.9% of those with less than 1 years experience remained on active duty while the remainder left for a variety of reasons. During that same period, 93.5% of those with between 1 and 2 years remained on active duty, etc.

APPENDIX IV

SEPARATIONS

YEAR	TOTAL SEPARATIONS	TOTAL SERVICE SIZE	GROWTH OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS	SEPARATIONS AS A % OF TOTAL SERVICE
1976	4922	31601		15.5
1977	5393	32031	.087	16.8
1978	5613	31440	.039	17.8

Appendix IV shows Separations during the period 1976-1978 and Separations as a percent of total Service.

APPENDIX V

ROUTES TO PROMOTION IN VARIOUS RATES

<u>RATE</u>	<u>Promotion to PO3 From Correspondence Route</u>	<u>Anticipated Pro- motion to PO3 from Class A Graduation</u>	<u>Correspondence As % of Total Promotions to PO3</u>	<u>Course Length</u>	<u>Man Years Spent In Training</u>
DC	64	219	22.6	15	63.75
EM	21	266	7.3	17	13.62
QM	10	69	12.7	16	21.85
MR	137	834	14.1	16	263.39
QM	20	209	8.7	13	48.47
RD	2	77	2.6	18	20.87
SK	20	337	5.6	10	79.39
SS	57	255	18.3	13	67.75
YN	99	431	18.7	14	138.31
Total	430	2,697	13.8		717.4

APPENDIX VI

COST OF GRADUATING EACH INDIVIDUAL FROM MK A SCHOOL

Instructor Costs

Authorized Billet	Number Authorized	Base Pay	BAS	BAQ	Total	
CWO4	1	1,512.90	59.53	290.70	22,357.56	
MKCM	1	1,249.80	90.00	255.60	19,144.80	
MKCS	1	1,044.90	90.00	236.40	16,455.60	
MKC	5	837.30	90.00	219.90	68,832.00	
EMC	1	837.30	90.00	219.90	13,766.40	
MKI	13	696.00	90.00	202.20	154,159.20	
EMI	1	696.00	90.00	202.20	11,858.40	
MK2	7	568.20	90.00	185.70	70,887.60	
MK3	5	478.50	90.00	163.50	43,920.00	
					421,381.56	421,381.56

Support

CDR	1	1,932.30	59.53	338.10	27,959.16
LCDR	1	1,537.50	59.53	301.80	22,785.98
YN2	1	568.20	90.00	185.70	10,126.80
GS-4	1				10,090.00
					70,961.92

ENG School has 53 instructors of whom 34 (64%) are assigned to the A School Staff

x.64	
45,415.62	45,415.62

Operating Costs

214,843.14

x.64

137,499.61

Total Fixed Costs

Number of Graduates (FY 79) = 644

Fixed Cost Per Graduate

137,499.61

604,296.79

÷644

938.35

Student Salary

E-2 Base Pay = 443.10 x 4 months

1,772.40

Travel Cost

Average Travel Cost

555.46

TOTAL COST PER GRADUATE

\$3,276.21

Appendix VI derives the cost of sending an individual to MKA School. The authorized billet strength is shown with pay scales calculated based on average longevity for the rank shown. Support is calculated in the same manner and allocated based on the per cent of the MKA staff as part of the Engineering School. Operating costs derived from Coast Guard records are allocated in the same manner. Travel costs are based on Coast Guard records of average cost to Yorktown, VA.

APPENDIX VII

COST OF CORRESPONDENCE TRAINING

Cost Per Graduate:

Cost Per Course Development	\$25,900	
Amortization period	$\div 6$ years	
Course development cost/year	<u>6,475</u>	\$6,475
Servicewide Exam Development	137,500	
Number of Exams	$\div 86$	
	<u>1,599</u>	1,500
Exam Administration	30,200	
	$\div 86$	
	<u>351</u>	<u>351</u>
Fixed Cost of Operating Coast Guard Institute Allocated to Each Course Per Year (Average)		8,425
Total number of graduates =	16,086 per year	
	$\div 86$ exams	
Average students/course	<u>187</u>	
Fixed Cost per Course =	\$8,425	
	$\div 187$ Average graduate/course	
Fixed Cost Per Graduate	<u>45.05</u>	

28,037 Enrollments produces 16,086 Graduates
Therefore 1.74 Enrollments produced each 1 Graduate

Variable Admin Costs =	\$19 Per Enrollment
	<u>x 1.74</u>
Variable Admin Cost	
Per Graduate	33.06
Fixed Cost Per Graduate	<u>45.05</u>
Total Cost Per Graduate	78.11

Cost of Servicewide Exam per Graduate:

Exam Development	137,500	
Exam Administration	30,200	
	<u>167,700</u>	Total Exam Costs
	$\div 16,086$	Number of Graduates
	<u>\$10.43</u>	Per Graduate for Service- wide Exam

Total Cost per graduate	78.11
Less cost for Servicewide Exam	<u>10.43</u>
Cost for training/graduate	67.68

Appendix VII shows cost of Correspondence training. The largest cost shown for each course is the development of new courses at roughly \$6,475 per course, per year. Servicewide Exam costs have been divided by the number of exams to give a cost of almost \$1,600 per Servicewide Exam (for each course). Exam administration has been calculated in the same manner at \$351 for a fixed cost of \$8,425 per year to maintain a given course on the shelf. An average number of graduates of 187 students per year produces a fixed cost per graduate of \$45.

The cost per enrollment is \$19 but it takes 1.74 enrollments to produce 1 graduate, making the variable cost per graduate \$33.

The total cost for both training and Servicewide Exams is shown at the bottom.

APPENDIX VIII
COST OF C SCHOOL

Cost of A School Per Graduate	\$3,276.21
Approximate ratio of required C School career costs to A School costs based on one person with 20 year career	$\begin{array}{r} \times 1.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
	\$4,914.32

Cost per year based on 16 years remaining in 20 year career after first four year enlistment	$\begin{array}{r} 4,914.32 \\ \div 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$
	\$ 307.14

Cost per promotion based on 5 promotions (E-5,6,7,8,9) given that an individual will make <u>if</u> he attains the highest enlisted rank (actually few do)	$\begin{array}{r} 4,914.32 \\ \div 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
	\$ 982.86

Appendix VIII shows rough estimates of the cost of C Schools based on the cost of A School. The weak link in the logic here is the assumption that the cost of career training past the initial entry level is roughly equal to 1.5 times the cost of the initial entry training. This is no more than an assumption. However, as discussed on pages 46-49, these figures do seem to be borne out by the limited data available.

To derive the average cost of C School training per man, per year, I have divided by the 16 years remaining in a 20 year career after the initial enlistment.

To calculate the cost per promotion, I have divided this figure by 5 (the number of promotions possible past the E-4 level).

APPENDIX IX

AVERAGE COST OF COMBINED MK3 TRAINING

	Cost/Graduate		Number of Graduates FY 78		Total Cost
Correspondence	\$78.11	x	137	=	\$ 10,701.07
A School	3276.21	x	<u>644</u>	=	<u>2,109,879.24</u>
			781		\$2,120,580.31
					<u>÷ 781</u>

Average cost per graduate combining A & Correspondence = \$2,715.21

Appendix IX shows the average cost of producing a Third Class MK when 137 come from the Correspondence route and 644 come from the MKA School. The cost per graduate has been multiplied by the number of graduates from each source. These products have been summed to produce the total cost and divided by the number of total graduates to produce the average cost per graduate combining A School and Correspondence Course sources.

APPENDIX X

Derivation of Career Training Costs under Various Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E-4	3276.21	3276.21	3276.21	78.11	78.11	78.11	2715.21	2715.21	2715.21
5	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97
6	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97
7	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97
8	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97	982.86	117.17	1060.97
9	<u>982.86</u>	<u>117.17</u>	<u>1060.97</u>	<u>982.86</u>	<u>117.17</u>	<u>1060.97</u>	<u>982.86</u>	<u>117.17</u>	<u>1060.97</u>
TOT	8190.51	3862.06	8581.06	4992.41	663.96	5382.96	7629.51	3301.06	8020.06
Rank	8	3	9	4	1	5	6	2	7

APPENDIX XI

Annual Training Costs At Various MK Ranks

Rank	Number Promoted To Rank Per Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E-4 MK1	617	\$2021421	2021421	2021421	48194	48194	48194	1675285	1675285	1675285
5 MK2	661	649671	77449	701301	649671	77449	701301	649671	77449	701301
6 MK1	313	307635	36674	332084	307635	36674	332084	307635	36674	332084
7 MKC	111	109097	12999	117768	109097	12999	117768	109097	12999	117768
8 MKCS	22	21623	2578	23341	21623	2578	23341	21623	2578	23341
9 MKCM	3	2949	352	3183	2949	352	3183	2949	352	3183
Total		3112396	2151473	3199098	1139169	178246	1225871	2766260	1805337	2852962

Ranked for Economy

8 5 9 2 1 3 6 4 7

Appendix XI shows the cost of the various alternatives shown separately by rank in Appendix X when multiplied by the number of people promoted to that rank.

Example: In Appendix VI it was shown that the cost of graduating a man from MKA School was \$3276.21. What would the cost have been if all promotions had been by that method? Multiply the number of promotions by the cost per promotion (617 x \$3276.21) for a product of \$2,021,421. This process is repeated for each rank for a total of \$3,112,396 for Alternative 1.

APPENDIX XII

TRAINING DELIVERY SELECTION CHART FOR MK3

	5	4	3	2	1	
----- More important*	<u>x</u>	*	___	*	___	* Less important
----- More important*	___	*	___	*	<u>x</u>	* Less important
----- More important*	___	*	<u>x</u>	*	___	* Less important
----- Few (<20) *	___	*	___	*	___	<u>x</u> * Many (> 200)
----- Less important*	___	*	___	*	<u>x</u>	* More important
----- Hands on *	<u>x</u>	*	___	*	___	* Theoretical
--- More difficult *	___	*	<u>x</u>	*	___	* Less Difficult
----- Low *	___	*	___	*	<u>x</u>	* High

Preferred Method
of
Training Delivery

Resident	*	___	*	___	*	<u>3.5</u>	*	___	*	___	* Correspondent
----------	---	-----	---	-----	---	------------	---	-----	---	-----	-----------------

APPENDIX XIII

TRAINING DELIVERY SELECTION CHART FOR BM3

	5	4	3	2	1	
----- More important	*	___	*	___	*	Less important
----- More important	*	___	*	___	*	Less important
----- More important	*	___	*	___	*	Less important
----- Few (<20)	*	___	*	___	*	Many (>200)
----- Less important	*	___	*	___	*	More important
----- Hands on	*	___	*	___	*	Theoretical
----- More difficult	*	___	*	___	*	Less difficult
----- Low	*	___	*	___	*	High
Preferred Method						
of						
Training Delivery						
Resident	*	___	*	___	*	Correspondent

APPENDIX XIV

TRAINING DELIVERY SELECTION CHART FOR AT3

	5	4	3	2	1	
----- More important	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* ____	* ____	* ____	* Less important
----- More important	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* ____	* ____	* ____	* Less important
----- More important	* ____	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* ____	* ____	* Less important
----- Few (<20)	* ____	* ____	* ____	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* Many (>200)
----- Less important	* ____	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* ____	* ____	* More important
----- Hands on	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* ____	* ____	* ____	* Theoretical
----- More difficult	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* ____	* ____	* ____	* Less difficult
----- Low	* ____	* ____	* ____	* <u>x</u>	* ____	* High

Preferred Method
of
Training Delivery

Resident * ____ * 4.0 * ____ * ____ * Correspondent

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3. A definition of terms may help the reader at this point. Within the Coast Guard (as well as the Navy) the term Rate refers to a job specialty. There are 28 Rates in the Coast Guard including Electrician, Radioman, Machinist, Storekeeper and others. The Navy has many more than 28 Rates.
Rank refers to the level in the hierarchy. There are nine Enlisted Ranks to which an individual can be promoted based on performance at a resident school or competition on Servicewide Examinations. As shown in Appendix I, each Rate begins with the Rank of Petty Officer Third Class (E-4) and continues to the Rank of Master Chief Petty Officer (E-9).
4. Non-prior service are those personnel who have spent all their service time in the Coast Guard. Prior service personnel have spent some time in another uniformed service. Realizing that prior service personnel already have approximately 2 to 4 years service, their data does not vary significantly from non-prior service.
5. FY 77 was 15 months long (1 July 76 - 30 Sep 77) due to a change in budget cycle. The actual number of graduates (according to the school) during the 15 months was 1260. Multiplied by 12/15 the result is a load of 1008 students per year for the 15 month period.
6. Actual
7. Anticipated
8. Anticipated
9. The difference between quotas (source MK A School) and graduates (source Commandant PTE) may be attributed to attrition.
10. Commandant Instruction 1550.8A dtd 29 Dec 1977
11. U.S. Coast Guard Files

12. Annual Report and Report of Production Costs FY 1978:
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15. Recent data appears to lower the figure to 85% to 90%.
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