

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 135 977

CE 009 831

TITLE Training by Correspondence under the GI Bill (An In-Depth Analysis). A Study Submitted by the Veterans' Administration to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs United State Senate. 94th Congress, 2nd Session. Senate Committee Print No. 49.

INSTITUTION Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

SPONS AGENCY Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. Senate Committee on Veteran's Affairs.

PUB DATE 10 Aug 76

NOTE 53p.; Not available in hard copy due to marginal reproducibility of the original document

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 Plus Postage. HC No: Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS Accreditation (Institutions); Comparative Analysis; Correspondence Schools; \*Correspondence Study; \*Cost Effectiveness; \*Graduates; Higher Education; \*Military Personnel; Post Secondary Education; Research; Technical Education; Trainees; \*Veterans; Veterans Education; Vocational Education

ABSTRACT

The analysis of correspondence training by service personnel and veterans was based upon and prepared from the file of veterans and service personnel who trained in correspondence schools under chapter 34 (GI bill) during June 1966 through December 1974. The overall results showed that (1) during this period, a total of 5.3 million persons had enrolled in training under the current GI bill, and of this total, 1.1 million had taken their most recent training by correspondence, and (2) a greater proportion of service personnel who trained have been correspondence trainees; however, because veterans make up the greater part of total trainees, the bulk of correspondence trainees (79%) are veterans. Other findings are presented under the following headings: Completion Rates, Average Cost, and Most Frequently Used Courses; Factors Influencing Correspondence Training; Costs and Benefits of Correspondence Training; Completion Rate Perspective; Comparison of the Status of Veteran Correspondence Trainees in November 1974 and April 1973; Completion Rate and Cost Effectiveness by Course of Training; Number of Trainees, Completion Percentages, and Cost Effectiveness by Course by School; and Correspondence Schools. Twenty-five tables supplement the study. (WL)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished \*  
 \* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort \*  
 \* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal \*  
 \* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality \*  
 \* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available \*  
 \* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not \*  
 \* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions \*  
 \* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

ED 135977

CE

94th Congress }  
2d Session }

SENATE COMMITTEE PRINT NO. 49

TRAINING BY CORRESPONDENCE  
UNDER THE GI BILL  
(An In-Depth Analysis)

A STUDY

SUBMITTED BY THE

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

TO THE

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES SENATE

VANCE HARTKE, *Chairman*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION & WELFARE  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

AUGUST 10, 1976

Printed for the use of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

75-533 O

WASHINGTON : 1976

OE 009 831

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

VANCE HARTKE, Indiana, *Chairman*

HERMAN E. TALMADGE, Georgia  
JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia  
ALAN CRANSTON, California  
RICHARD (DICK) STONE, Florida  
JOHN A. DURKIN, New Hampshire

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming  
STROM THURMOND, South Carolina  
ROBERT T. STAFFORD, Vermont

FRANK J. BRIZZI, *Staff Director*  
GUY H. McMICHAEL III, *General Counsel*

(II)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D.C., August 10, 1976.*

HON. VANCE HARTKE,  
*Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you may remember, in a letter dated July 1, 1976, I noted that an analysis of training by correspondence under the GI Bill and a study of course completion rates for education and training under the Vietnam Era GI Bill would be completed and submitted to you shortly. Copies of these reports are forwarded herewith.

I sincerely hope that you and your Committee will find the information contained in these documents helpful.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH,  
*Administrator.*

Enclosures.

(11)

### I. INTRODUCTION

A. This analysis is based upon and prepared from the file of veterans and service personnel who trained in correspondence schools under chapter 34 during the period June 1966 through December 1974. The file does not represent all chapter 34 correspondence trainees since it excludes those who later changed to other types of training. <sup>1/</sup> Data for trainees in schools accredited by the National Home Study Council (an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Commissioner of Education), where the courses are approved as accredited, are classed as accredited.

B. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that a correspondence course has been completed if the trainee has completed all course lessons. If the trainee has not completed all lessons and 7 months have elapsed without receipt of a reimbursement voucher, it is assumed that he is unlikely to continue training and the training is terminated. Completion rates cited in the analysis were computed by dividing the sum of the trainees who had completed or interrupted their courses into the number of trainees who had completed their courses. Because of the large proportion of trainees who were still in training as of December 31, 1974 (32.5 percent of those who had entered training), ultimate completion rates could be higher or lower than these preliminary rates.

C. The course codes cited in the analysis are VA course codes grouped so that similar courses from various schools are under summary titles. Courses offered by various schools under these titles may vary in duration, complexity of subject matter, ability to sustain student interest, and content. Completion rates reflect a weighted average of all courses which are grouped under a summary title. Therefore, individual schools, courses and courses within schools may have a higher or lower completion rate than is shown under the summary course title.

### II. SCOPE OF ANALYSIS AND SOME SIGNIFICANT DETAILS

A. Through December 31, 1974, a total of 5.2 million persons had enrolled in training under the current GI Bill. Of this total, 1.1 million had taken their most recent training by correspondence. Table 1 shows the distribution by veterans and service personnel.

Table 1  
CUMULATIVE TRAINING THROUGH DECEMBER 1974\*

	Total Trained	Number Trained by Correspondence	Correspondence Percent of The Total
TOTAL	5,313,566	1,102,103	20.9 <sup>1/2</sup>
Veterans	4,767,127	576,320	12.1
Service personnel	545,939	230,283	42.2

\* The service personnel count may be understated because service personnel who train lose identification if they reenter as a veteran.

<sup>1/</sup> In those cases where schools are an integral part of the discussion, the data here excludes about 10,000 persons who had trained and who were listed under invalid school codes. In those cases where only courses are discussed (not by school) and in cases where totals of schools are discussed, these persons are included.

B. A greater proportion of service personnel who trained have been correspondence trainees; however, because veterans make up the greater part of total trainees, the bulk of correspondence trainees (79.0 percent) are veterans. Through November 1974 almost all correspondence trainees (99.6 percent) had trained in private institutions. <sup>1/</sup> Also, through November 1974, almost all persons who have taken correspondence training were enrolled in courses other than college level (99.1 percent). Most correspondence trainees have trained in correspondence schools which were listed as accredited on December 31, 1974 (86.3 percent). Table 2 gives a more detailed distribution for schools with valid facility codes (appendix table 1 breaks totals out by veterans and service personnel).

Table 2  
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL TRAINEES DISTRIBUTION BY TRAINING STATUS THROUGH DECEMBER 1974  
(Excludes Trainees in Schools With Invalid Facility Codes)

	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Interrupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>
TOTAL	356,408 100.0%	437,577 100.0%	305,290 100.0%	1,099,275 100.0%
Accredited schools	337,644 94.7%	378,190 86.4%	233,163 76.4%	948,997 86.3%
Non-accredited schools	18,764 5.3%	59,387 13.6%	72,127 23.6%	150,278 13.7%

### III. COMPLETION RATES, AVERAGE COST AND MOST FREQUENTLY USED COURSES

A. The overall completion rate for correspondence training as of December 31, 1974 was 41.2 percent. This was higher than the completion rate as of December 31, 1973 when it was 38.8 percent.

B. Table 3 shows completion rates for veterans and service personnel. A related statistic, completion cost effectiveness percentage, is given in the last column of table 3. This is defined as the ratio: expenditures made to those veterans who completed divided by expenditures made to those whose course was either completed or interrupted (times 100). Further discussion of this concept is found in section VIII-B.

Table 3

	<u>Completion Rate as of December 1974</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
All schools *	41.2%	77.1%
Veterans	41.6	77.9
Service personnel	39.4	72.7

\* Includes persons in schools with invalid school codes.

<sup>1/</sup> Most of the data for the current report was available for December 31, 1974. However, other data was available only for November 30, 1974. Because there are only small differences in the aggregate data available on both dates, data not available as of December 31, 1974 is supplemented by November 30, 1974 data.

4.

Table 3 indicates that both completion rates and completion cost effectiveness percentages are higher for veterans than for service personnel.

C. Average cost per completed course for service personnel was lower than for veterans. Table 4 shows the average cost for each of these groups.

Table 4

	Average Cost Per Completed Course Through December 1974*
All schools	\$ 837.21
Veterans	860.00
Service personnel	731.81

\*The average amount spent per completed course usually does not coincide with the current cost of the course; it is an average for the entire period since the beginning of the program in June 1966.

D. The five most frequently used courses in accredited schools and the number of persons trained through December 1974 were: (see appendix table 2)

1.	553	Electronic & other communications mechanics & repairmen	232,520
2.	571	Automobile & motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	133,057
3.	510	Air conditioning & refrigeration	84,072
4.	311	Electronic technicians	63,360
5.	540	Electrical trades	39,129

E. The five most frequently used courses in non-accredited schools and the number of persons trained through December 1974 were: <sup>1/</sup> (see appendix table 6)

1.	427	Real estate & insurance	29,620
2.	629	Heavy equipment operation	19,138
3.	433	Hotel & motel training	7,224
4.	324	Photography	6,083
5.	428	Salesmanship	5,923

F. Major courses with the highest completion rates for accredited correspondence schools were: (see appendix table 3)

1.	629	Heavy equipment operation	61.9%
2.	571	Automobile & motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	61.4
3.	427	Real estate & insurance	58.4
4.	437	Airline service	51.4
5.	433	Hotel & motel training	50.2

G. Major courses with the highest completion rates for non-accredited correspondence schools were: (see appendix table 7)

1.	586	Foundry & metalwork	87.2%
2.	427	Real estate & insurance	78.7
3.	629	Heavy equipment operation	74.7
4.	428	Salesmanship	72.9
5.	436	Protective service	56.8

<sup>1/</sup> Mechanical courses were excluded from this table because this category was considered too broad. In appendix tables 6 - 8 this category is included.

H. Major courses with the highest cost per completed course for accredited correspondence schools were: (see appendix table 4)

1.	553	Electronic & other communicationa mechanics & repairmen	\$ 1,060.08
2.	334	Radio & TV broadcasting	940.98
3.	571	Automobile & motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	873.33
4.	510	Air conditioning & refrigerator	865.56
5.	540	Electrical trades	821.06

I. Major courses with the highest cost per completed course in non-accredited correspondence schools were: (see appendix table 8)

1.	510	Air conditioning & refrigeration	\$ 1,722.33
2.	427	Real estate & insurance	1,496.61
3.	429	Salesmanship	1,114.88
4.	436	Protective services	1,008.16
5.	553	Electronics & other communications mechanics & repairmen	989.80

#### IV. FACTORS INFLUENCING CORRESPONDENCE TRAINING

A. Prior Education Attainment: Of the non-high school graduates who had entered training, 27.2 percent trained by correspondence compared to 23.2 percent of the high school graduates (but no college) who used correspondence. However, when we add to the population under consideration all those who did not use the GI bill education benefits, we find that high school graduates are more likely to train by correspondence than are non-high school graduates. This is because there is a greater proportion of persons who do not train at all among the educationally disadvantaged than among those who have completed high school. Persons who have some college are the least likely to train by correspondence, regardless of which group we use in the denominator.

#### B. Correspondence Training by Age and Length of Time Since Separation

1. Although the number of veterans entering correspondence training generally decreases with each successive year after separation, it does so gradually. Entries into other types of training decrease relatively soon after separation. This means that when entries into training are grouped by the number of years veterans have been back in civil life, correspondence trainees make up a greater proportion of the first-time entries into training during the year as the number of years after separation from the Armed Forces becomes greater (see appendix table 11). The tendency for the trainees separated during a given fiscal year to have a rising proportion of correspondence trainees has been mitigated in more recent years by two circumstances: (a) after January 1973 the reimbursement for correspondence training was reduced from 100 percent to 90 percent of the cost of completed courses, and (b) relatively more veterans have entered residence school training in recent years, enticed by higher benefits.

2. A factor which is closely associated with time after separation is the age of the trainee. Although the number of veterans and service personnel who enter correspondence training for the first time decreases with their age, the proportion of entrants who take correspondence training increases with their age (see appendix table 10). When a person grows older, he tends to become more committed to his work and his family and is less likely to have sufficient time available for training. At this point, correspondence training becomes relatively more attractive to the individual than other types of training even though the tendency to take this type of training also diminishes with age. For many veterans, correspondence training may be the only opportunity to use educational benefits under the GI bill.



3. It previously has been hypothesized that a positive relationship exists between completion rates and the cost of courses. However, the current data provides very little evidence that there is a positive relationship between costs and completion rates. Correlations between costs and completion rates were quite small, the largest being  $r = .422$  for the correlation between completion rates and cost by correspondence schools with 1,000 trainees or more. Because of the lack of evidence to support a finding of a positive relationship between costs and completion rates it is necessary to hold this previously accepted proposition in some doubt. This is not to say that there is no relationship between cost or financial obligation and completion; it means that the evidence just does not currently support such a hypothesis. Further examination of this and other related data may be worthwhile.

#### V. COSTS AND BENEFITS OF CORRESPONDENCE TRAINING

A. Costs: On the average, less money is paid out to correspondence trainees than for other types of training. During fiscal year 1974 a total of 2,358,608 were trained under chapter 34, of which 430,604 or 18.3 percent trained in correspondence schools. However, correspondence trainees accounted for only 4.6 percent of the money spent and had by far the lowest average cost of any type of training. Table 5 shows the number in training during fiscal year 1974 by type of training and the average cost of each for fiscal year 1974.

Table 5  
NUMBER OF CHAPTER 34 TRAINEES AND AVERAGE COST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974 BY TYPE OF TRAINING

Type of Training	Number of Trainees	Average * Cost
TOTAL Chapter 34	2,358,608	\$ 1,274
College	1,333,262	1,630
Other residence schools	338,125	1,158
On-job training	211,907	1,185
Flight	44,710	1,187
Correspondence	430,604	319

\* Average cost =  $\frac{\text{Expenditures for the given type of training during fiscal year 1974}}{\text{Number of trainees in the given type of training during fiscal year 1974}}$

#### B. Benefits

1. Benefits to correspondence training do exist but are low when compared with benefits derived from other types of GI bill training. A smaller proportion of correspondence trainees take jobs in the fields in which they train than do other types of trainees. A survey of Vietnam era veterans who terminated their training prior to July 1, 1972 <sup>1/</sup> found that 83.1 percent of all Vietnam era veteran trainees completing their training objective were working in their field of training or making substantial use of their training one year after completion of training. However, for those completing correspondence training, only 60.4 percent were making use of their training in their work. As seen in table 6, a smaller percentage of correspondence trainees use their training than any other type of trainee.

<sup>1/</sup> Data taken from the VA Completion Rate Study, June 1976. All those who were surveyed were in a training terminated status for at least eleven months prior to selection of the sample for the survey.

Table 6  
PERCENTAGE OF VIETNAM ERA VETERANS WHO USE TRAINING BY TYPE OF TRAINING \*

	Percentage of Those Completing Training Who Used Their Training	Percentage of Those Not Completing Training Who Used Their Training
TOTAL	83.1%	39.8%
College level training	89.0	44.9
Non-college level training	73.4	30.8
On-Job training	95.0	50.5
Flight	76.0	47.2
Correspondence	60.4	29.6

\* Use of training is defined as the sample percentage of Vietnam era veteran trainees who when questioned about use of training at least 12 months after termination responded that they were working in their field of training or making substantial use of their training in their job.

2. The relatively small amount of usage of training by completed correspondence trainees also shows up as relatively small gains in earnings upon completion when compared to other types of training. Table 7 (using data from the same survey as provided data for the usage percentages) shows yearly earnings differentials (completed minus non-completed) for various types of training under the GI bill.

Table 7  
ANNUAL MEDIAN EARNINGS BY TYPE OF TRAINING \*

	Complete	Not Complete	Difference
TOTAL	\$ 10,813	\$ 9,596	\$ 1,217
College	11,602	9,727	1,875
Other residence schools	9,326	8,728	598
On-Job training	11,805	9,689	2,116
Flight	12,462	11,830	632
Correspondence	10,136	9,726	410

\* Data taken from VA Completion Rate Study, June 1976. All those who were surveyed were terminated at least eleven months prior to the survey.

Assuming that the differentials are maintained over a period of years, it can be seen that the gains from completion of correspondence training will be substantially less than that received in other types of training (although training in residence schools other than college and flight also appear to have relatively small gains in earnings).

3. On top of this, correspondence training has a lower completion rate than other types of training. Table 8 gives the estimated completion rate through fiscal year 1973 by type of training, for those who entered training in fiscal year 1968. <sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Completion rates for those entering training in fiscal year 1968 in all types of training are expected to rise because trainees who terminate later, having more time to complete, are expected to raise the percentage of completions. Completion rates are taken from the VA Completion Rate Study, June 1976.

8.

Table 8  
COMPLETION RATES BY TYPE OF TRAINING FOR VETERANS WHO  
ENTERED TRAINING IN FISCAL YEAR 1968

	<u>Percentage</u>
TOTAL	55.6%
College level	52.3
Other residence schools	62.1
On-job training	85.4
Flight	71.2
Correspondence	25.6

The correspondence completion rate of 25.6 percent <sup>1/</sup> is far below the overall transitory completion rate of 55.6 percent. From the foregoing information it is possible to infer that correspondence training is the least beneficial of all types of training so far as pursuit of an occupational goal is concerned. Table 9 presents the percentage usage figures for each type of training using the data in tables 6 and 8 and the formula:

Percent who use training =

$$\frac{(\text{Percent Completed}) \times (\text{Percent Completed}) + (\text{Percent Not Completed}) \times (\text{Percent Not Completed})}{100}$$

Table 9  
USAGE PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO TRAIN

	<u>Percentage</u>
TOTAL	63.9%
College level	68.0
Other residence schools	57.3
On-job training	88.5
Flight	67.7
Correspondence	37.6 (42.4*)

\*The higher percentage assumes that the completion percentage for correspondence is 42.2%, as shown in table 3.

4. Partially offsetting the lack of benefit derived from training by correspondence is the fact that correspondence training serves a slightly different need than do other types of training. For those persons who are older, for those who have been separated from the Armed Forces the longest, for persons living where residence school training is not easily accessible, and for those persons still in the Armed Forces, correspondence training might be the only type of training which is practical. In addition, a larger percentage of educationally disadvantaged Vietnam era veterans (non-high school graduates) have taken correspondence training than veterans who have at least a high school diploma or equivalent. Almost nine percent (8.9%) of educationally disadvantaged Vietnam era veterans had taken correspondence training through November 1974 while 7.4 percent of all others had taken correspondence training.) Educationally disadvantaged Vietnam era veterans who, overall, are less likely to

<sup>1/</sup> This correspondence percentage completion is lower than the 41.2 percent that was presented in table 3. However, the 25.6 percent is based on a survey of those terminating only through a limited period of time. This percentage is a little higher for later years of entry than FY-1968 and as more complete data becomes available the completion percentage for correspondence trainees who entered in any given fiscal year is expected to rise to approximately the overall correspondence completion rate which currently stands at 41.2 percent. This latter percentage is a little below what the ultimate completion rate is expected to be for correspondence training.

train than the better educated do not seem averse to taking correspondence training. <sup>1/</sup> Correspondence training thus has the property of attracting certain groups of veterans and service personnel who might not otherwise take training.

C. Evaluation of the Costs and Benefits of Correspondence Training: Correspondence training can be summed up as training with low costs and low benefits. On the plus side, correspondence training has a much lower average cost than other types of training. And correspondence training is convenient. Potential trainees, who would have to give up their job or suffer some other inconvenience to take other types of training, can often use their spare time to take correspondence training as can many service personnel whose duties preclude other types of training. In addition, correspondence training has the attribute of less foregone earnings than other types of training because it can be taken in the trainee's spare time. It therefore requires no living expense subsidy in addition to tuition. However, correspondence training has been taken by over one million one hundred thousand persons (1,100,000), most of whom have used their educational benefits on training which is of little apparent value to them in the readjustment process. And while correspondence training has a smaller cost than other types of training, this does not take into account the money foregone by chapter 34 correspondence trainees whose training in accredited schools was interrupted without completion. Such trainees must pay for some portion of the lessons they do not complete. But even more important, citing just the relatively small cost does not take into account the waste in terms of the time and energy people spend in training that has little apparent readjustment benefit to them. Correspondence training is by far the weakest major part of the GI bill education program. It is the weakest part of the program since it does the least, by far, for veterans and service personnel toward "providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those servicemen & servicewomen whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty" <sup>2/</sup> and toward "aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country." <sup>3/</sup>

#### VI. COMPLETION RATE PERSPECTIVE

A. Completion rates are a common form of evidence available to measure course effectiveness. The completion rate as of December 1974 for veterans and service personnel training by correspondence was 41.2 percent. As has been noted, the completion rate varies among courses and schools.

B. Completion rates for the 20 largest schools varied from a low of 3.2 percent to a high of 67.3 percent for accredited schools and a low of 7.3 percent to a high of 88.2 percent for non-accredited schools (see appendix tables 5 and 9). These extremes show the great disparity of completion rates and the need for further examination of the reasons for the differences.

<sup>1/</sup> However, those who have not completed high school appear to have more trouble than others in finishing their course. The VA completion study (*Ibid.*) finds that for those separated in FY-1968 the percentage correspondence completions were 22.8 percent for less than high school and 26.1 percent for high school or more.

<sup>2/</sup> Title 38, United States Code, Veterans Benefits, February 2, 1971, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, House Committee Print No. 286, Statement of Veterans Educational Assistance Purpose, Section 1651.

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid.

VII. COMPARISON OF THE STATUS OF VETERAN CORRESPONDENCE TRAINEES IN NOVEMBER 1974 AND APRIL 1973: 1/ Cost reimbursement for correspondence contracts dropped from 100 percent to 90 percent for all contracts written after January 1, 1973. In addition, starting in January 1973, eligible veterans and service personnel were required to affirm an enrollment in a correspondence course 10 days after enrolling in the course. This has raised two questions: (1) whether the drop in support and/or the 10 day cooling off period would cause the proportion of veterans in training who take correspondence training to decrease and (2) whether the drop in support and/or the 10 day cooling off period would cause the correspondence proportion of veterans ever trained to fall. Evidently, both of these things have occurred, although overall participation by veterans shows only a small drop. 2/ Examination of table 10 shows that while correspondence has lagged only a little behind other types of training (as far as growth in the number ever trained is concerned), for veterans in training number in correspondence training has dropped at the same time that non-correspondence training has risen. The total number of veterans ever trained in all other types of training grew 30.3 percent between April 1973 and November 1974, while correspondence training fell 15.9 percent which meant that correspondence fell from 18.5 percent of all training as of April 1973 to 18.4 percent as of November 1974. However, whereas the percentage of training in types of training other than correspondence was 13.4 percent higher in November 1974 than in April 1973, correspondence training was actually 1.7 percent less. As a result, the percentage of the trainees in correspondence training fell from 17.9 percent as of April 1973 to 15.9 percent as of November 1974. In addition, because the percentage of those in training who are correspondence trainees has become smaller, the historical percentage can be expected to drop also. While it is probably too early to speculate quantitatively on the amount of effect that the drop in reimbursement and/or the cooling off period will have, it is safe to say that their effect will be negative (i.e., they will cause the number of people who take correspondence training to be smaller than it would have been had these changes not occurred. 3/

1/ The number of service personnel who are correspondence trainees are excluded because as of November 1972 they were given the additional requirement to consult with their unit education officer prior to entering correspondence training. If service personnel trainees were included, any posited cause for the drop in the percentage of trainees in correspondence training would be open to the criticism that the drop occurred because of the additional requirement for service personnel rather than the proposed cause.

2/ Part of the reason that correspondence training has not shown smaller growth when compared with other training is that it was a relatively small part of the program at the beginning of GI bill training. It started slow, built to a peak in 1973, and has since leveled off and declined. However, even in its decline it shows a substantial growth in the cumulative ever trained because of the low number who came in at the beginning.

3/ Statistical test of whether the fall in the number of veterans in training is significant:

$$\text{Proportion of training in correspondence April 1973} = P_{73} = \frac{234,963}{1,314,113} = .179$$

$$\text{Proportion of training in correspondence November 1974} = P_{74} = \frac{231,074}{1,454,974} = .159$$

$$\text{so that } P = \frac{P_{73} + P_{74}}{2} = .169$$

$$\text{Using the standard test shows: } S = \sqrt{\frac{P_{73} - P_{74}}{n_1} + \frac{P_{74} - P_{73}}{n_2}} = \sqrt{.000000203} = .000450787$$

1/ the change in the proportion in correspondence training is statistically significant then  $P_{73} - P_{74} \geq .35$ . But  $.02 > .001352$  so that the change in the proportion in correspondence is significant and the notion that the change in the level of support and/or the cooling off period had no effect can be rejected in favor of the notion of a negative effect on correspondence training.

Table 10

COMPARISON OF GROWTH IN VETERANS TRAINING IN CORRESPONDENCE  
WITH OTHER TYPES OF TRAINING BETWEEN APRIL 1973 AND NOVEMBER 1974

	<u>April 1973</u>	<u>November 1974</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percent Change November 1974 over April 1973</u>
<u>Training Other than Correspondence</u>				
In training plus terminated	2,960,514	3,857,671	897,157	30.3%
In training	1,079,150	1,223,900	144,750	13.4
<u>Correspondence Training</u>				
In training plus terminated	672,729	869,652	196,923	29.3
In training	234,963	231,074	- 3,889	- 1.7
<u>Total Training</u>				
In training plus terminated	3,633,243	4,727,323	1,094,080	30.1
In training	1,314,113	1,454,974	140,861	10.7

## VIII. COMPLETION RATE AND COST EFFECTIVENESS BY COURSE OF TRAINING

A. Number of Trainees and Completion Percentages by Type of Correspondence Training

1. The overall completion rate is composed of higher completion rates in some types of courses than in others. Of the three major groupings of courses taken by correspondence trainees (technical, business & vocational and other) those taking vocational and other courses have a substantially higher completion rate than those in technical courses and a slightly higher completion rate than those in business courses. Table 11 shows the number of trainees by status of training (in training, interrupted, completed) and the completion percentage for each of the three types of courses (see appendix table 13).

2. When these three categories of correspondence training are broken down into their respective courses, technical courses are found to have uniformly low completion rates while business courses and vocational and other courses have a mixture of high and low completion rates. In the technical category the three courses with the largest number of total trainees (representing 97.8 percent of total technical trainees) all have completion rates which are well below the average.

<u>Three Largest Courses (by total trainees)</u>		<u>Completion Rate</u>
311	Electronic technician	28.9%
312	Engineering technician	11.7
315	Legal technician	20.0

3. Of the five business courses with the largest total trainees (representing 85.1 percent of total business trainees) two have completion rates which are far above the average and three have completion rates which are far below the average.

<u>Five Largest Courses (by total trainees)</u>		<u>Completion Rate</u>
421	Accounting	10.1%
423	Bookkeeping	30.1
424	Computer technology	20.0
427	Real estate & insurance	71.0
428	Salesmanship	61.7

4. The category of correspondence training with the highest overall completion rate, vocational and other courses, is composed of courses with widely varying completion rates. However, the five courses with the largest number of total trainees (representing 66.9 percent of the trainees in vocational and other courses) have completion rates at or above the average.

<u>Five Largest Courses (by total trainees)</u>		<u>Completion Rate</u>
510	Air conditioning & refrigeration	45.2%
540	Electrical trades	49.5
553	Electronic & other communication mechanics & repairmen	41.2
571	Automobile or motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	61.4
629	Heavy equipment operation	66.4

5. These five courses help give this otherwise mixed category its comparatively high overall completion percentage. The number of correspondence trainees in training, interrupted and completed for each of the major courses in the three categories of training are found in appendix table 14 along with a completion rate for each course.

Table 11

CHAPTER 34 CORRESPONDENCE TRAINEES BY TYPE OF COURSE AND STATUS OF TRAINING  
AND COMPLETION PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF COURSE

December 31, 1974

<u>Type of Course</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>
TOTAL		440,598	308,534	1,117,993	41.2%	\$ 837.21
Technical		61,944	20,426	101,897	24.8	661.86
Percent	5.4%	14.1%	6.6%	9.2%		
Business	26,647	91,271	64,172	182,090	41.3	1,009.38
Percent	7.4%	20.7%	20.8%	16.4%		
Vocational & other courses*	314,787	287,383	223,936	826,106	43.8	803.86
Percent	87.2%	65.2%	72.6%	74.4%		

\* Vocational and other courses include a small amount of secondary courses about 1.7 percent of the correspondents ever trained and 0.7 percent of those in training on December 31, 1974. The small amount of college training is included in all three categories.



6. It has been suggested that this data shows that detailed technical training taken by mail may stand a lesser chance of success than less rigorous vocational training. The current data do not contain any rigor components and as such further examination of this hypothesis is impossible at this point. However, it does pose the question of, "which types of training are most conducive to home study and which types are better left to the classroom or shop?" The answer suggested may be worth further investigation.

#### B. Effectiveness of VA Expenditures for Correspondence Courses

1. Because correspondence trainees who do not complete correspondence training are less likely to be able to use skills acquired in training than trainees who do complete correspondence training (29.8 percent non-complete vs. 60.4 percent complete [see table 6]) it is desirable to compare the relative completion cost effectiveness of VA expenditures for various courses. This is done by calculating the percentage of expenditures that went for trainees who completed courses out of expenditures on those trainees who are terminated (interrupted plus completed). Although the usefulness of the training received in the various courses is certain to vary, this percentage can be expected to indicate in some measure what percentage of the money spent on the various courses was spent where the greatest probability exists for training that is usable to the trainee (i.e., in courses where training is completed).<sup>1/</sup> Table 12 shows the "completion cost effectiveness" percentages along with the "completion rates" for the major courses in the three major types of training; technical, business and, vocational and other training.

2. The completion cost percentage among these major courses ranged from a low of 36.0 percent for Engineering technicians to a high of 92.0 percent for Real Estate and Insurance. As might be expected, completion rates and completion cost effectiveness are very highly correlated ( $r = .953$ ). This means that courses with low completion rates also tend to have low cost effectiveness ratings. In addition, there are no exceptions in the completion rate completion cost effectiveness percentage correlation. The major courses (given above) which have high completion rates are in the high completion cost effectiveness percentage range and vice versa. In fact all of these major courses which are above average in completion rates are above average in completion cost effectiveness. Electronic and other communication mechanics and repairmen which had a completion percentage which was exactly average had a cost effectiveness percentage slightly below average.

#### IX. NUMBER OF TRAINEES, COMPLETION PERCENTAGES, AND COST EFFECTIVENESS BY COURSE BY SCHOOL:

Because course completion rates and cost effectiveness percentages vary between schools, the overall course completion percentages and cost effectiveness percentages of paragraph VIII cannot be expected to reflect course completion rates or cost effectiveness of particular courses at particular schools. Appendix table 26 provides a listing of detailed training information on each correspondence course at each school which had either 1,000 or more ever trained or 100 or more in training on December 31, 1974. This listing encompasses 91.8 percent of the veterans and service personnel ever trained in correspondence training and 96.3 percent of veterans and service personnel in training on December 31, 1974.

<sup>1/</sup> A warning is in order; viz that a low completion cost effectiveness percentage may reflect a difficult yet beneficial course whereas a high completion cost effectiveness percentage may reflect an easy but less beneficial course (see Section VI).

Table 12

COST EFFECTIVENESS BY MAJOR COURSES IN THE THREE MAJOR TYPES OF CORRESPONDENCE TRAINING  
(Through December 31, 1974)

<u>Course Code &amp; Title</u>	<u>Expenditures for those Interrupted</u>	<u>Expenditures for those Completed</u>	<u>Cost Effective Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>
TOTAL OVERALL	\$ 76,808,866	\$ 258,307,186	77.1%	41.2%
<b>Technical</b>				
311 Electronics technician	7,125,350	11,821,336	62.4	28.9
312 Engineering technician	1,755,864	989,119	36.0	13.7
315 Legal technician	695,288	497,951	41.7	25.5
<b>Business</b>				
421 Accounting	3,052,400	1,730,980	36.2	10.1
423 Bookkeeping	854,802	1,727,534	66.9	30.1
424 Computer technology	3,504,761	3,065,168	46.7	20.0
427 Real estate & insurance	4,048,427	46,712,111	92.0	71.0
428 Salesmanship	922,183	7,529,200	89.1	61.7
<b>Vocational &amp; other courses</b>				
510 Air conditioning & refrigeration	5,460,597	21,968,419	80.1	45.2
540 Electrical trades	2,060,851	11,471,900	84.8	49.5
553 Electronic & other communication mechanics & repairmen	13,631,299	38,063,738	73.6	41.2
571 Automobile or motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	5,844,986	43,662,533	88.2	61.4
629 Heavy equipment operation	3,645,673	25,534,730	87.5	66.4

X. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

A. Accredited - Non-Accredited Distinction

1. An important distinction to make when discussing GI bill correspondence training by school is the difference between accredited and non-accredited schools. An accredited school is one which is accredited by the National Home Study Council (an accrediting agency recognized by the Commissioner of Education) and a non-accredited school is one which is not. For chapter 34 trainees the method of financing a course will depend on whether the course is accredited or non-accredited. Financing correspondence courses occurs in the following manner. Reimbursement for training is the same for accredited and non-accredited alike. A veteran or service person is reimbursed for 90 percent of the cost of the completed course times the proportion of the lessons which are completed (for contracts written after January 31, 1973). However, for non-completed courses, the amount for which chapter 34 trainees are obligated to the schools differs between accredited and non-accredited schools. For non-accredited schools, the trainee's obligation is simply the cost of the completed course times the proportion of lessons completed plus \$10. For accredited schools there are additional charges. The obligation of the trainee in accredited schools is set out in title 38, U. S. Code as:

In the event a veteran . . . elects to terminate his enrollment under an affirmed enrollment agreement, the institution (other than one subject to the provisions of section 1776 of this title) may charge the veteran . . . a registration or similar fee not in excess of 10 per centum of the tuition for the course, or \$50 whichever is less. Where the veteran . . . elects to terminate the agreement after completion of one or more but less than 25 per centum of the total number of lessons comprising the course, the institution may retain such registration or similar fee plus 25 per centum of the tuition for the course. Where the veteran . . . elects to terminate the agreement after completion of 25 per centum but less than 50 per centum of the lessons comprising the course, the institution may retain the full registration or similar fee plus 50 per centum of the course tuition. If 50 per centum or more of the lessons are completed, no refund of tuition is required. (Added P.L. 92-540, §316 (1).) \*

\* Title 38, U. S. Code, December 31, 1974, chapter 36, section 1786 (c), page 214.

For completed courses the obligation for chapter 34 trainees is the same for accredited and non-accredited schools; i.e., 100 percent of the cost of the course (90 percent of which is reimbursed).

2. Most correspondence trainees under chapter 34 have trained in accredited schools. Of the 1,099,275 trainees who were listed in facilities with valid facility codes and whose last type of training was correspondence as of December 31, 1974, 948,997 or 86.3 percent had trained in schools currently (December 31, 1974) listed as accredited. However, this distribution is subject to distortion because persons who might have trained in a school when it was of one status are counted in the school's current status even if it has changed. For example, a person who trained in a school when it was accredited will be listed as training in a non-accredited school if the school later lost its accreditation. A more valid distribution between accredited and non-accredited school training is found for those in training. Most correspondence trainees in training are heavily concentrated in accredited schools. Of the 356,408 persons in correspondence training on December 31, 1974, who had valid facility codes, 337,644 or 94.7 percent were training in accredited schools. Of the top 10 schools in terms of total numbers of persons ever trained, only one is currently non-accredited and of the top 10 schools in terms of the number of persons in training on December 31, 1974 none were non-accredited (see appendix tables 5 and 9 for details of the accredited and non-accredited status of large correspondence schools).

3. The average cost per completed course has been higher in non-accredited schools than for accredited schools (\$782.47 for accredited, \$1,015.13 for non-accredited). However, the relatively high cost reflected by non-accredited training occurs because of one school, Elba Systems Corp. This school had an extremely high average cost (\$1,441.55). Moreover, between December 1973 and December 1974 it switched from an accredited to non-accredited status. Since most trainees of this school trained in the school when it was accredited, it is not proper to assign its cost to non-accredited schools. When it is removed from both the accredited and non-accredited categories the average costs for these categories become respectively \$782.47 for accredited and \$671.79 for non-accredited. The upshot is that because of changes in accreditation status, it is not possible to compare average course costs between the whole category of correspondence trainees listed in accredited courses and the whole category of correspondence trainees listed in non-accredited courses. As an alternative it is possible to compare average expenditures which have been paid to current trainees in accredited and non-accredited correspondence training. When this is done, accredited courses are found to be more expensive than the non-accredited (\$372.37 for accredited, \$229.98 for non-accredited). This alternative measure of relative cost is weak because it does not reflect completed costs for whole courses.

4. The completion rate for trainees in non-accredited schools was higher than trainees in accredited schools. Table 13 shows the completion rates for veterans and service personnel in accredited and non-accredited schools.

Table 13

COMPLETION RATES FOR VETERANS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL IN  
ACCREDITED AND NON-ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
Through December 31, 1974

	Total	Veterans	Service Personnel
Accredited schools	38.1%	38.3%	37.6%
Non-accredited schools	54.8	56.2	47.7

Again, because of some trainees who are reclassified when their school's accreditation status is changed, it is not appropriate to take these completion rates too seriously.

B. Proprietary Status of Correspondence Training vis a vis other GI Bill Training: Almost all correspondence training under chapter 34 has been taken in private profit schools. Each of the three other types of training under chapter 34 have had lesser percentages in private profit institutions than correspondence training. Table 14 shows the distribution of the ever trained by proprietary status through November 1974 for the four types of training taken under chapter 34.

Table 14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PROPRIETARY STATUS FOR THOSE  
EVER TRAINED UNDER CHAPTER 34  
Through November 30, 1974\*

Type of Training	Total	Public	Private Non-Profit	Private Profit
Correspondence	100.0%	0.4%	0.1%	99.6%
College	100.0	78.6	18.8	2.6
Other residence schools	100.0	38.2	5.5	56.3
On-job training	100.0	10.9	5.3	83.7

\* Percentages may not add to 100.0% because of rounding.

C. The Concentration of Correspondence Trainees by School

1. There were nearly 5,000 colleges, over 7,000 residence schools other than college, and nearly 50,000 on-job training facilities in which chapter 34 trainees took training during fiscal year 1975. No one of these institutions contained even one percent of the trainees in its category. On the other hand, veterans and service personnel choosing correspondence training have tended to be concentrated in a few large schools (even though there were 280 correspondence schools approved for chapter 34 trainees as of December 31, 1974).<sup>1/</sup> Through December 31, 1974, out of the 1,099,275 chapter 34 trainees who took correspondence training and whose records had valid facility codes, 667,935 or 60.8 percent had trained in the five schools with the largest totals ever trained. In addition, correspondence training was more concentrated on December 31, 1974 than it had been historically. Out of the 356,408 persons in correspondence training under chapter 34 on December 31, 1974, a total of 289,743 or 81.3 percent were in the top five schools in number of persons in training (the same five which were largest historically). Moreover, the actual increase in the concentration of correspondence training took place primarily in the top three schools. These schools in which 4.9 percent of correspondence trainees had trained historically, accounted for 72.6 percent of those in training on December 31, 1974. The distribution of chapter 34 correspondence trainees among the five largest correspondence schools and a category for all other correspondence schools is shown in table 15 below for both the in training and the ever trained.

Table 15  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHAPTER 34 CORRESPONDENCE TRAINEES BY SCHOOL

	Percentage of Total Correspondence Trainees in the Given School through December 31, 1974	Percentage of Correspondence In Training Who Are Training in the Given School on December 31, 1974
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Bell & Howells	19.0	38.5
Advance Schools*	16.5	19.8
Commercial Trades Institute	11.1	14.4
International Correspondence Schools	7.1	4.9
LaSalle Extension University	7.1	3.7
Other schools	39.2	18.7

\* During April 1976 Bell & Howell terminated correspondence training and stopped receiving new trainees and in April 1975 Advance Schools, Inc. terminated correspondence training and stopped receiving new trainees. The number in training in Bell & Howell as of December 31, 1974 was 137,177 and the number in training in Advance Schools as of December 31, 1974 was 70,447.

2. Appendix table 17 gives a list of the top 12 correspondence schools (ordered by total enrollment). For each school the list gives the total number ever trained and the number in training as well as cumulative VA expenditures paid to the school's trainees historically and cumulative VA expenditures paid to those of the school's trainees in training on December 31, 1974. In addition, the respective totals for all schools (with valid facility codes) are also given in order to compare particular schools' totals with the overall totals.

<sup>1/</sup> Not surprisingly, the 7 correspondence schools with the largest number of GI bill trainees were also the 7 institutions with the largest GI bill enrollment for any type of training (for the in training October 31, 1974).

Table 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VA EXPENDITURES TO THE CHAPTER 34 TRAINEES  
OF THE TOP FIVE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS IN CHAPTER 34 EXPENDITURES

(For Both Cumulative Expenditures through December 31, 1974 and  
Expenditures Paid to Those In Training on December 31, 1974)

<u>School</u>	<u>Percentage of Cumulative Correspondence Expenditures (\$462 Million) Reimbursed to Trainees of the Given School through December 31, 1974</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Percentage of Correspondence Expenditures (\$130 Million) Reimbursed to Those Who Were Trainees of the Given School on December 31, 1974</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	TOTAL	100.0%
Bell & Howell	23.5	Bell & Howell	53.1
Advance Schools, Inc.	21.8	Advance Schools, Inc.	19.2
Elba Systems Corporation	9.5	Commercial Trades Institute	7.8
Commercial Trades Institute	7.4	International Correspondence School	3.8
Universal Training Service, Inc.	5.2	LaSalle Extension University	2.4
Other Schools	32.5	Other Schools	13.8

20

D. Concentration of Correspondence Expenditures by School: Most VA expenditures for correspondence training have gone to the trainees of a few large schools. <sup>1/</sup> Of the \$462 million spent for those whose latest training status was correspondence training, \$312 million or 67.5 percent of the total expenditures went to trainees in the top five correspondence schools. In addition, the concentration of expenditures in a few schools was higher for those students in training than it had been historically. Of the \$130 million which had been paid to those in training on December 31, 1974, \$112 million or 86.2 percent went to trainees of the five schools with the largest expenditures paid to those in training. However, most of the increased concentration of expenditures among the top five schools occurred in the top school, Bell & Howell. A total of \$69 million, or 53.1 percent of the expenditures paid to those in training, went to those training at Bell & Howell. <sup>2/</sup> By comparison historically, Bell & Howell trainees under the GI bill had received 23.5 percent of cumulative correspondence expenditures. As table 16 shows, three of the five top schools in terms of expenditures for those students in training are in the top five in terms of historical expenditures.

#### E. Effectiveness of VA Expenditures by School

1. Just as it is possible to compare the relative cost effectiveness of courses using the completion cost effectiveness percentages, it is possible to compare the relative completion cost effectiveness of VA expenditures in the various schools using completion cost effectiveness percentages. Although the usefulness of the training received at the various schools is certain to vary, this ratio can be expected to give some measure of the completion cost effectiveness of expenditures at the various schools. The completion cost effectiveness percentage for the top 20 schools by total trainees is shown in appendix table 15. <sup>3/</sup> For these top 20 correspondence schools the school completion cost effectiveness percentage varies from 16.8 percent to 99.4 percent. As is true with courses there is a very high correlation between completion rate and cost completion percentage, ( $r = .958$ ).

2. Table 17 gives the cost completion percentages and completion rates for the five largest correspondence schools as measured by the number of trainees (both in number in training and number ever trained).

<sup>1/</sup> With some minor rearrangement of the order, the schools which have had the greatest cumulative expenditures paid to their trainees are also the ones which have had the greatest number of cumulative trainees. For the in training on December 31, 1974, the schools with the largest enrollment correspond even more closely to the schools whose students were reimbursed with the greatest expenditures (appendix table 17 has details).

<sup>2/</sup> In fact, \$64 million or 49.5 percent of the \$130 million total expenditure, to those in correspondence training on December 31, 1974, went to those in training in one course at Bell & Howell, Electronics and other communications mechanics and repairmen.

<sup>3/</sup> Here one must note the usual warning that some courses in some schools may present complex materials that are difficult, yet possibly worthwhile, and still have a low cost effectiveness while other courses in other schools may be easy and present courses which are not as beneficial.

Table 17

COMPLETION COST EFFECTIVENESS PERCENTAGES FOR THE  
FIVE LARGEST CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
(As of December 31, 1974)

<u>School</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Rate</u>
ALL SCHOOLS	77.1%	41.2%
Bell & Howell	68.1	33.6
Advance Schools, Inc.	87.5	61.3
Commercial Trades Institute	75.7	39.3
International Correspondence Schools	49.1	16.5
LaSalle Extension University	49.2	20.9

3. Only one of the top five correspondence schools in terms of both cumulative GI bill trainees and veterans and service personnel in training had a completion cost effectiveness above the mean completion cost effectiveness percentage for all schools of 77.1 percent. The one school is the Advance Schools which is now taking no new trainees. The Commercial Trade Institute was just short of the mean with a completion cost effectiveness of 75.7 percent. The five correspondence schools with the largest number of trainees as shown above are also the five largest in expenditures for those in training on December 31, 1974 (accounting for 86.2 percent of cumulative VA expenditures to those correspondence trainees in training).

4. Completion cost effectiveness percentages and completion rates for the five correspondence schools with the largest cumulative amount of VA correspondence expenditures for correspondence trainees ever trained are shown in table 18.

Table 18

COMPLETION COST EFFECTIVENESS PERCENTAGES AND COMPLETION RATES OF  
THE FIVE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS WITH THE LARGEST CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES  
Through December 31, 1974\*

<u>School</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Rate</u>
ALL SCHOOLS	77.1%	41.2%
Bell & Howell	68.1	33.6
Advance Schools, Inc.	87.5	61.3
Elba Systems Corporation	95.7	88.2
Commercial Trades Institute	75.7	39.3
Universal Training Service, Inc.	82.1	63.6

\* These top five schools in total cumulative VA expenditures accounted for 67.5 percent of VA expenditures for those with correspondence training as the last type of training.



Of the top five correspondence schools in cumulative VA expenditures three have completion cost effectiveness percentages which are above the mean. However, one of these schools is taking no new trainees; (Advance Schools, Inc., completion cost effectiveness percentage, 87.5 percent).

## APPENDIX TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Summary of Correspondence School Trainees by Accredited and Non-Accredited Status, December 31, 1974	25
2	Accredited Correspondence Schools, Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Number of Trainees, December 31, 1974	26
3	Accredited Correspondence Schools, Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Completion Rates, December 31, 1974	27
4	Accredited Correspondence Schools, Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Cost, December 31, 1974	28
5	Twenty Largest Accredited Correspondence Schools Showing Percentage Completed and Average Cost, December 1974	29
6	Non-Accredited Correspondence Schools, Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Number of Trainees, December 31, 1974	30
7	Non-Accredited Correspondence Schools, Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Completion Rates, December 31, 1974	31
8	Non-Accredited Correspondence Schools, Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Cost, December 31, 1974	32
9	Twenty Largest Non-Accredited Correspondence Schools, Showing Percentage Completed and Average Cost, December 31, 1974	33
10	Veteran Correspondence Trainees as Percent of All Veteran Trainees by Age at Entry into Training, June 1974	34
11	Trainees in Correspondence Schools by Year for those Separated in 1965	35
12	Correspondence Trainees Ever Trained by Educational Level, November 1974	36
13	Percentage Distribution of Correspondence Trainees by Type of Course, December 31, 1974	37
14	Trainees in Major Correspondence Courses Taken by Veterans and Service Personnel Under Chapter 34 both Accredited and Non-Accredited, As of December 31, 1974	38
15	Cost of Effectiveness Percentage by School for Correspondence Trainees in a Terminated Status, As of December 31, 1974	40
16	Trainees in Major Courses of Correspondence Schools Taken by Veterans and Service Personnel Under Chapter 34, As of December 31, 1974	41
17	Twelve Correspondence Schools with the Largest Numbers Ever Trained, Training Load and Expenditures for the In Training and the Ever Trained, December 31, 1974	51

24.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL TRAINEES BY ACCREDITED AND NON-ACCREDITED STATUS

December 31, 1974

	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Interrupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Completed</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>
<u>Accredited Schools</u>						
Veterans	263,722	304,946	188,985	757,653	38.3%	\$ 795.00
Service Personnel	73,922	73,244	44,178	191,344	37.6	728.84
TOTAL	337,644	378,190	233,163	948,997	38.1	782.17
<u>Non-Accredited Schools</u>						
Veterans	13,217	40,622	62,293	124,132	56.2	1,060.57
Service Personnel	5,547	10,765	9,834	26,146	47.7	727.30
TOTAL	18,764	59,387	72,127	150,278	54.8	1,015.13
<u>Not Classified Due to Invalid Facility Code</u>						
Veterans	3,505	2,628	2,401	8,534	47.7	772.12
Service Personnel	1,048	393	843	2,284	68.2	939.93
TOTAL	4,553	3,021	3,244	10,818	51.8	815.73
<u>Combined Accredited, Non-Accredited and Invalid</u>						
Veterans	280,444	356,196	253,679	890,319	41.6	860.00
Service Personnel	80,517	84,402	54,855	219,774	39.4	731.81
TOTAL	360,961	440,598	308,534	1,110,093	41.2	837.21

Appendix Table 1

25

25.

Appendix Table 2

ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
 Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Number of Trainees  
 December 31, 1974

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Total Number of Trainees</u>
1	553	Electronics and other communications mechanics and repairmen	232,520
2	571	Automobile and motor vehicle mechanics and repairmen	133,057
3	510	Air conditioning and refrigeration	84,072
4	311	Electronic technician	63,360
5	540	Electrical trades	39,129
6	421	Accounting	38,925
7	629	Heavy equipment operation	34,381
8	424	Computer technology	29,525
9	323	Drafting	25,505
10	407	Real estate and insurance	21,775
11	312	Engineering technician	21,360
12	436	Protective services	19,567
13	452	Secondary courses	16,821
14	526	Other construction and related courses	16,762
15	433	Hotel and motel training	15,297
16	423	Bookkeeping	15,183
17	334	Radio and TV broadcasting	11,576
18	552	Electronics operation	9,303
19	577	Mechanical courses	9,276
20	437	Airline services	8,719

ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
 Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Completion Rates  
 December 31, 1974

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Number Interrupted or Completed</u>	<u>Number Completed</u>	<u>Completion Rate</u>
1	629	Heavy equipment operation	39,498	18,272	61.9%
2	571	Automobile & motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	67,762	41,157	61.4
3	427	Real estate & insurance	20,072	11,730	58.4
4	577	Mechanical courses	6,364	3,282	51.6
5	437	Airline service	7,910	4,062	51.4
6	433	Hotel & motel training	13,213	6,628	50.2
7	540	Electrical trades	27,751	13,823	49.8
8	510	Air conditioning & refrigeration	54,897	24,798	45.2
9	428	Salesmanship	3,921	1,663	42.4
10	436	Protective services	16,059	6,738	42.0
11	553	Electronics & other communications mechanics & repairmen	84,624	35,234	41.6
12	334	Radio & TV broadcasting	10,201	3,524	34.5
13	526	Construction & related courses	9,383	3,152	33.5
14	423	Bookkeeping	9,420	2,819	29.9
15	311	Electronic technician	48,382	14,305	29.6
16	452	Secondary courses	14,382	3,118	21.7
17	424	Computer technology	23,041	4,697	20.4
18	312	Engineering technician	19,025	2,608	13.7
19	323	Drafting	19,241	2,013	10.5
20	421	Accounting	32,608	3,225	9.9

Appendix Table 4

~~UNIVERSITY~~ CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
 Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Cost  
 December 31, 1974

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Average Cost Completed</u>
1	553	Electronics and other communication networks and repairmen	\$ 1,060.08
2	334	Television broadcasting	940.98
3	571	Automobile and motor vehicle mechanics and repairmen	873.33
4	510	Air conditioning and refrigeration	865.56
5	540	Electrical trades	821.06
6	629	Heavy equipment operation	815.57
7	311	Electronic technician	756.62
8	437	Airline service	715.79
9	433	Hotel and motel training	692.89
10	427	Real estate and insurance	629.88
11	423	Bookkeeping	599.19
12	424	Computer technology	596.20
13	421	Accounting	510.22
14	577	Mechanical courses	486.64
15	526	Other construction and related courses	481.04
16	552	Electronics operations	466.04
17	323	Drafting	445.43
18	436	Protective services	434.35
19	312	Engineering technician	361.66
20	452	Secondary courses	328.32

THIRTY LARGEST ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS SHOWING PERCENTAGE COMPLETED AND AVERAGE COST

December 1974 <sup>1/</sup>

School Code	Name	In Training	Inter-rupted	Completed	Total	Percent Completed	Average Cost
25900513	Bell & Howell, Chicago, Illinois	137,177	47,316	23,824	158,417	33.6%	\$ 1,131.39
28044613	Advanced School, Chicago, Illinois	70,417	42,892	68,035	131,344	61.3	974.91
28046313	Commercial Training, Chicago, Illinois	51,171	43,345	28,035	122,555	39.3	653.38
28003138	International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.	17,617	50,290	9,937	77,844	16.5	400.96
26013813	LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Ill.	13,361	50,954	13,460	77,775	20.9	463.81
28130710	Universal Training Service, Miami, Fla.	3,678	14,776	25,871	44,325	63.6	741.97
28900805	National Technical Institute, Los Angeles, Calif.	6,315	9,281	19,113	34,709	61.3	727.42
25000709	Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Wash., D.C.	5,766	18,706	1,066	25,538	5.4	527.22
26012813	International Accountants Association, Chicago, Ill.	3,055	16,782	2,510	22,347	13.0	572.29
28003135	Cleveland Institute of Music, Cleveland, Ohio	4,995	14,637	1,476	21,108	9.2	369.81
28750805	North American Correspondence School, Newport Beach, California	4,185	9,817	6,266	20,268	39.0	471.39
28051511	Ryder Technical Institute, Atlanta, Georgia	2,683	4,719	8,925	16,331	65.4	698.27
28515325	American Automatic Training Systems, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri	3,414	5,144	6,287	9,177	10.7	1,000.26
28751405	Columbia School of Business, San Francisco, California	811	4,071	3,533	8,415	46.5	931.66
28400032	RCA Institutes, Inc., York, N.Y.	1,418	5,268	1,596	8,282	23.3	408.80
26503435	Lincoln Extension University, Cleveland, Ohio	1,337	4,224	796	6,357	15.9	435.74
25000113	Chicago Technical Institute, Chicago, Illinois	228	3,826	125	4,179	3.2	410.63
28001509	National Radio Institute, Wash., D.C.	1,428	2,033	642	4,103	24.0	420.53
25007249	Career Academy School of Business Broadcasters, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	73	3,543	420	4,036	10.6	779.05
28102510	Massey Technical Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.	425	3,024	442	3,891	12.8	646.93

29

Appendix Table 5

<sup>1/</sup> Status of accreditation based on the "List of Approved Schools Offering Correspondence Courses Approved by State Approving Agencies for the Department of Veterans Under the GI Bill." July 1, 1973.

8

NON-ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
 Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Number of Trainees  
 December 31, 1974

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Total Number of Trainees</u>
1	427	Real estate and insurance	29,620
2	629	Heavy equipment operation	19,138
3	577	Mechanical courses	9,924
4	433	Hotel and motel training	7,224
5	324	Photography	6,083
6	428	Salesmanship	5,923
7	576	Aircraft mechanics	5,300
8	311	Electronic technician	5,119
9	321	Commercial arts	4,931
10	631	Upholstering	4,265
11	436	Protective services	3,785
12	553	Electronic and other communications mechanics and repairmen	2,608
13	452	Secondary courses	2,053
14	335	Performing arts	1,975
15	424	Computer technology	1,857
16	315	Legal technician	1,478
17	320	Applied arts	1,187
18	312	Engineering technicians	698
19	540	Electrical trades	657
20	586	Foundry and metal work	625



NON-APPROPRIATED COLLEGE COURSE SCHOOLS

Ranking of Major Courses by Completion Rates

December 31, 1974

Rank	Course Code	Course Title	Number Interrupted or Completed	Number Completed	Completion Rate
1	586	Foundry and metal work	574	518	90.2%
2	427	Real estate and insurance	33,116	26,054	78.7
3	629	Heavy equipment operation	16,384	12,009	74.7
4	428	Salesmanship	6,556	4,884	74.5
5	436	Protective service	16,083	3,456	21.5
6	577	Mechanical courses	8,905	4,974	55.9
7	433	Hotel and motel training	8,446	4,638	54.9
8	510	Air conditioning and refrigeration	275	248	89.8
9	631	Upholstering	3,671	1,628	44.3
10	576	Aircraft mechanics	7,289	3,174	43.5
11	540	Electrical trades	645	243	37.7
12	553	Electronic & other communications mechanics & repairmen	2,252	579	25.7
13	311	Electronic technician	4,698	1,029	21.9
14	335	Performing arts	2,425	448	18.5
15	320	Applied arts	1,402	249	17.8
16	324	Photography	7,134	1,105	15.5
17	424	Computer technology	1,861	275	14.8
18	312	Engineering technicians	709	87	12.3
19	321	Commercial arts	5,835	631	10.8
20	452	Secondary courses	1,995	174	8.7

31

Appendix Table 7

31

Appendix Table 8

NON-ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
 Ranking of Twenty Major Courses by Cost  
 December 31, 1974

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Average Cost Completed</u>
1	510	Air conditioning and refrigeration	\$ 1,722.33
2	427	Real estate and insurance	1,496.61
3	428	Businessmanship	1,114.88
4	436	Protective services	1,008.16
5	553	Electronics and other communications mechanics and repairs	989.80
6	311	Electronic technician	917.22
7	629	Heavy equipment operation	849.66
8	576	Aircraft mechanics	777.07
9	424	Computer technology	757.77
10	334	Radio and TV broadcasting	720.51
11	433	Hotel and motel training	675.27
12	335	Performing arts	662.50
13	320	Applied arts	650.48
14	321	Commercial arts	598.52
15	586	Foundry and metal work	591.48
16	312	Engineering technician	490.37
17	324	Photography	447.17
18	540	Electrical trades	377.44
19	440	Secondary courses	346.64
20	550	Mechanical courses	293.15

TWENTY LARGEST DEAN-ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Showing Percentage Completed and Average Cost

December 31, 1974 <sup>1/</sup>

Rank	Code	Name of School	In Training	Inter-rupted	Completed	Total	Percent Completed	Average Cost
1	28016406	Elba Systems Corp.	459	3,342	25,053	28,854	88.2%	\$ 1,660.26
2	28303130	Locksmith Institute	2,923	3,029	3,779	9,731	55.5	262.83
3	28010530	American Training Services, Inc., Cherry Hill, New Jersey	1,492	2,962	3,967	7,421	66.9	805.37
4	28555214	United Systems, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.	1,022	1,165	4,785	6,972	80.4	814.99
5	28807007	Famous Artist School, Westport, Conn.	169	5,605	732	6,506	11.6	596.43
6	28844349		291	4,867	550	5,708	10.2	728.97
7	28026543	University Schools, Inc.	90	3,101	2,188	5,379	41.4	169.76
8	28807107	Famous Photo. School, Westport, Conn.	109	4,013	855	4,937	17.6	709.61
9	28751505	Jetna Technical Institute	374	2,375	1,678	4,427	41.4	923.43
10	28020614	American Jet School, Inc., Michigan City, Indiana	186	2,492	1,648	4,326	39.8	631.50
11	28753605	Peace Officer Training Svc., Leandra, California	2,318	1,402	504	4,224	26.4	716.03
12	28751305	Harvey Emerson Enterprises, Inc., Orange, California	1,119	1,643	1,271	4,033	43.6	193.99
13	28042045	American Hotel School, Inc., Roanoke, Va.	263	1,077	2,179	3,519	66.9	807.23
14	28384347	Sales Training, Inc., Seattle, Washington	41	966	2,312	3,319	70.5	936.80
15	28245047	Mayday Company, Seattle, Washington	562	699	1,604	2,865	69.6	1,441.18
16	28030730	School of Modern Photo., Little Falls, N.J.	830	1,246	606	2,682	32.7	194.69
17	28400732	National School of Home Study, New York, N.Y.	5	1,819	144	1,968	7.3	246.99
18	28010803	Modern Gun Repair School, Inc.	737	433	677	1,847	61.0	455.92
19	26017534	Electronic Computer Programming Training Center, East Orange, New Jersey	1	1,535	131	1,667	7.9	182.77
20	28006635	Electronics Technology Institute, Cleveland, Ohio	109	993	340	1,442	25.5	730.57

CO  
CO

<sup>1/</sup> Status of accreditation based on the "List of Approved Schools offering Correspondence Courses Approved by the State Approving Agencies for the Training of Veterans under the GI Bill," July 1, 1973.

Appendix Table 9

VETERAN CORRESPONDENCE TRAINEES  
AS PERCENT OF ALL VETERAN TRAINEES  
BY AGE AT ENTRY INTO TRAINING

June 1974

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Veterans in Training &amp; Terminated</u>	<u>Number of Correspondence in Training &amp; Terminated</u>	<u>Percentage of Veterans in Training &amp; Terminated in Correspondence</u>
20 & Under	84,314	12,000	14.2%
21	192,680	24,207	12.6
22	409,998	51,227	12.5
23	547,726	70,758	12.9
24	528,174	74,321	14.1
25	435,102	67,938	15.6
26	347,119	59,266	17.0
27	276,505	51,929	18.6
28	221,301	45,022	20.7
29	167,802	42,760	22.2
30	160,373	37,594	23.6
31	136,470	33,262	24.9
32	107,372	31,298	26.7
33	102,752	28,910	28.1
34	89,364	26,358	29.5
35 & Over	569,333	170,145	29.9

34

36

Appendix Table 10

TRAINEES IN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS BY YEAR FOR THOSE SEPARATED IN 1965 <sup>1/</sup>

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Veterans Entering Training</u>	<u>Veterans Entering Correspondence</u>	<u>Correspondence Trainees as Percent of Total</u>
1974	12,115	3,516	29.0%
1973	14,981	4,851	32.4
1972	15,943	5,922	37.1
1971	18,032	5,490	30.4
1970	17,927	5,799	32.3
1969	22,036	5,629	25.5
1968	29,625	6,400	21.6
1967	49,776	6,612	13.3

<sup>1/</sup> A single year of separation is used to illustrate the higher proportion of entries into correspondence training in successive years after the first year of eligibility for training. A similar trend is observed for each fiscal year of separation group.

Appendix Table 11

35

35.

CORRESPONDENCE TRAINEES EVER TRAINED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL  
November 1974

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>All Persons</u>		
	<u>Number Ever Trained</u>	<u>Number in Correspondence</u>	<u>Percent in Correspondence</u>
Non-High School Graduate	645,835	175,664	27.2%
High School Graduate	3,533,354	819,003	23.2
One or More Years of College	1,086,638	106,522	9.8
TOTAL	5,265,827	1,101,189	20.9



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CORRESPONDENCE TRAINEES BY TYPE OF COURSE

December 31, 1974

	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Interrupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Technical	19,527	61,944	20,426	101,897
Percent	5.4%	14.1%	6.6%	9.2%
Business	26,647	91,271	64,172	182,090
Percent	7.4%	20.7%	20.8%	16.4%
Vocational & Other <sup>1/</sup>	314,787	287,383	223,936	826,106
Percent	87.2%	65.2%	72.6%	74.4%
TOTAL	360,961	440,598	308,534	1,110,093
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<sup>1/</sup> Includes less than one percent in the categories college and high school.

37

Appendix Table 13



TRAINEES IN MAJOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES TAKEN BY VETERANS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL UNDER CHAPTER 34  
BOTH ACCREDITED AND NON-ACCREDITED  
As of December 31, 1974

	<u>In</u> <u>Training</u>	<u>Inter-</u> <u>rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion</u> <u>Percentage</u>
<u>Technical</u>					
311 Electronics technician	15,486	37,746	15,334	68,566	28.9%
312 Engineering technician	2,344	17,039	2,695	22,078	13.7
313 Medical & related technician	120	253	153	526	37.7
314 Other technical courses	113	1,271	317	1,701	20.0
315 Legal technician	1,230	5,210	1,785	8,225	25.5
<u>Business</u>					
421 Accounting	6,325	29,446	3,291	39,062	10.1
422 Advertising	16	250	103	369	29.2
423 Bookkeeping	5,769	6,631	2,857	15,257	30.1
424 Computer technology	6,628	19,930	4,972	31,530	20.0
425 Clerical	882	1,281	557	2,720	30.3
426 Secretarial	331	925	378	1,634	29.0
427 Real estate & insurance	2,543	15,404	37,784	55,731	71.0
428 Salesmanship	636	4,070	6,547	11,253	61.7
429 Other business & commerce	3,104	15,599	6,352	21,951	28.9
<u>Vocational &amp; Other</u>					
320 Applied arts, industrial design, tool & die design, mechanical arts, landscaping	570	2,374	372	3,316	13.5
321 Commercial art	477	8,655	937	10,069	9.8
322 Decorating & window display	851	1,969	479	9,206	19.6
323 Drafting	6,281	17,660	2,068	26,009	10.5
324 Photography	1,282	6,423	1,441	9,146	18.3
325 Design	45	358	34	602	8.7
329 Land surveying	303	1,366	276	1,945	16.8
334 Radio & TV broadcasting	1,396	6,873	3,614	11,883	34.5
335 Performing arts	42	3,600	881	4,523	19.7



<u>Vocational &amp; Other (cont.)</u>		<u>In</u>	<u>Inter-</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion</u>
		<u>Training</u>	<u>rupted</u>			<u>Percentage</u>
433	Hotel & motel training	2,753	10,393	11,266	24,412	52.0%
436	Protective services	7,679	11,948	10,194	29,821	46.0
437	Airline services	849	3,945	4,137	8,931	51.2
452	Secondary courses	2,537	13,085	3,292	18,374	24.0
510	Air conditioning & refrigeration	29,298	30,328	25,046	84,672	45.2
523	Carpentry	124	817	131	1,072	13.8
525	Plumbing	76	847	107	1,030	11.2
526	Construction & related courses	7,393	6,246	3,162	16,801	33.6
540	Electrical trades	11,408	14,330	14,066	39,804	49.5
551	Electronic assembly & installation	174	283	127	584	31.0
552	Electronic operation, radio, TV & telegraph	1,025	7,556	1,000	9,581	11.7
553	Electronic & other communications, mechanics & repairmen	148,270	51,102	35,813	235,185	41.2
554	Other electronic trades	9,081	6,993	1,060	17,134	13.2
564	Meat processing & packing	100	270	637	1,007	70.2
571	Automobile or motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	52,344	31,369	49,829	133,542	61.4
572	Diesel & heavy equipment mechanics & repairmen	997	1,580	1,669	4,246	51.4
576	Aircraft mechanics	600	5,041	3,377	9,017	40.1
577	Mechanical courses	6,582	7,013	8,256	21,851	54.1
583	Jewelry & watchmaking	583	723	69	1,253	8.7
584	Machinists	128	1,351	234	1,713	14.8
586	Foundry & metalwork	273	790	681	1,744	46.3
622	Chemical & related products	35	665	140	840	17.4
627	Textile manufacturing	14	178	95	287	35.0
629	Heavy equipment operation	8,545	15,301	30,281	54,127	66.4
911	Agriculture & related courses	64	151	141	356	48.3
912	Marine engineering & navigation	193	57	82	332	59.0
914	Stationary engineer (equipment operator)	123	595	147	865	19.8

639

Appendix Table 14 (2)

39



COST OF EFFECTIVENESS PERCENTAGE BY SCHOOL FOR CORRESPONDENCE TRAINEES IN A TERMINATED STATUS

As of December 31, 1974

<u>School Code</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>VA Expenditures on Interrupted</u>	<u>VA Expenditures on Completed</u>	<u>Percentage of Expenditures to Those Terminated Which Went to Completed</u>	<u>Completion Rate</u>
28555214	United Systems	\$ 22,909	\$ 3,899,715	99.4%	80.4%
28016406	Elba Systems Corp.	1,854,861	41,594,454	95.7	88.2
28010530	American Training Services, Inc.	264,511	3,194,919	92.4	66.9
28900805	National Technical Schools	1,791,038	13,902,941	88.6	67.3
28044813	Advance Schools, Inc.	9,439,809	66,327,684	87.5	61.3
28051511	Ryder Technical Institute	974,773	6,234,809	86.5	65.4
28130710	Universal Training Service, Inc.	4,197,499	19,195,576	82.1	63.6
28303130	Locksmith Institute	255,662	993,253	78.2	55.5
28046313	Commercial Trades Institute	2,500,504	18,318,513	75.7	39.3
28751405	Columbia School of Broadcasting	1,443,823	3,291,541	69.5	46.5
25900513	Bell & Howell Schools	12,697,382	27,067,308	68.1	33.6
28750805	North American Correspondence Schools, Inc.	2,010,603	2,953,757	59.5	39.0
26013813	LaSalle Extension University	6,448,912	6,242,873	49.2	20.9
28003138	International Correspondence Schools	4,129,155	3,984,301	49.1	16.5
28515325	American Automation Training Centers	841,799	619,161	42.4	10.7
28400032	RCA Institutes, Inc.	928,050	652,438	41.3	23.3
26012813	International Accountants Society	2,383,008	1,436,454	37.6	13.0
28807007	Famous Artists School	983,786	436,585	30.7	11.6
25000709	Capitol Radio Engineering Institute	2,789,730	562,634	16.8	5.4
TOTAL		\$ 76,808,866	\$ 258,307,186	77.1	41.2

TRAINEES IN MAJOR COURSES OF CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS TAKEN BY VETERANS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL UNDER CHAPTER 34 <sup>1/</sup>

As of December 31, 1974

<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
<b>Bell &amp; Howell</b>						
25900513						
311	3,225	9,948	3,037	16,210	23.4%	51.9%
312	68	1,958	713	2,739	26.7	52.5
424	139	660	153	952	18.8	48.1
533	137	35	26	198	42.6	72.0
553	125,759	30,418	19,145	175,322	38.6	71.4
554	6,100	3,231	344	9,675	9.6	39.7
571	159	51	39	249	43.3	78.8
586	102	17	13	132	43.3	78.0
<b>Advance Schools, Inc.</b>						
28044813						
323	880	26	2	908	7.1	27.5
421	235	203	92	530	31.2	66.7
423	5,677	5,942	2,730	14,349	31.5	67.4
425	680	219	66	965	23.2	68.4
510	14,150	14,449	14,248	42,847	49.6	82.0
540	8,595	6,683	11,787	27,065	63.8	88.7
553	7,391	1,290	995	9,676	43.5	84.3
571	30,221	12,959	35,885	79,065	73.5	91.2
577	1,442	520	1,464	3,426	73.8	91.7
<b>Commercial Trades Institute</b>						
28046313						
311	1,505	1,654	679	3,838	29.1	74.4
323	2,867	2,896	716	6,479	19.8	57.0
424	1,722	2,464	386	4,572	13.5	30.9
510	11,172	11,691	8,143	31,006	41.1	78.3
526	6,906	4,000	2,930	13,836	42.3	79.7
553	7,775	6,748	3,894	18,417	36.6	76.2
571	18,185	12,935	10,640	41,760	45.1	77.8

<sup>1/</sup> Includes each course with 100 or more chapter 34 trainees in training or 1,000 or more chapter 34 trainees in total.

Appendix Table 16

41

<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Interrupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
---	--------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------	------------------------------	---

International Correspondence Schools  
28003138

311	733	1,551	208	2,492	11.8%	38.6%
312	1,940	7,057	933	9,930	11.7	32.0
321	84	925	96	1,105	9.4	40.0
323	811	3,160	227	4,198	6.7	24.5
329	141	1,100	128	1,369	10.4	28.8
421	866	2,724	190	3,780	6.5	28.2
424	179	1,155	175	1,509	13.2	38.0
428	109	1,235	350	1,694	22.1	50.9
429	608	2,624	751	3,983	22.3	57.1
433	374	230	27	631	10.5	60.3
438	599	604	223	1,426	27.0	56.7
452	468	3,407	276	4,151	7.5	31.2
510	1,763	1,952	577	4,292	22.8	64.8
525	65	837	102	1,004	10.9	30.7
526	142	796	120	1,058	13.1	37.7
540	2,393	4,312	1,125	7,830	20.7	52.8
552	327	538	74	939	12.1	39.8
553	2,008	2,754	645	5,407	19.0	59.3
571	2,489	3,398	1,541	7,428	31.2	67.8
576	54	885	152	1,091	14.7	44.2
577	56	1,114	252	1,422	18.4	48.0
584	85	1,073	212	1,370	16.5	44.4
914	117	566	127	810	18.3	50.6

LaSalle Extension University  
26013813

315	1,084	4,909	351	6,344	6.7	21.7
320	463	977	84	1,524	7.9	32.7
322	570	1,787	359	2,716	16.7	43.1
323	994	5,520	592	7,106	9.7	22.3
421	1,929	9,491	151	11,571	1.6	12.0
424	465	4,853	2,769	8,087	36.3	64.6
427	509	2,059	855	3,423	29.3	52.2
429	1,886	5,748	2,337	9,971	28.9	59.5
433	1,227	3,918	1,292	6,437	24.8	52.2
436	276	1,551	172	1,999	10.0	28.3
452	1,116	5,604	2,177	8,897	28.0	52.1

<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
<b>LaSalle Extension University (cont.)</b>						
510	887	503	400	1,790	44.3%	63.1%
571	500	91	201	792	68.8	82.7
572	366	748	1,027	2,141	57.9	72.1
<b>Universal Training Service 28130710</b>						
427	495	4,889	9,926	15,310	67.0	83.9
433	263	972	3,474	4,709	78.1	89.7
437	596	2,155	2,921	5,672	57.5	77.6
629	1,990	6,389	8,841	17,220	58.0	80.0
<b>National Technical Schools 28900805</b>						
311	3,101	2,800	7,918	13,819	73.9	89.8
510	437	953	921	2,311	49.1	75.2
540	177	610	512	1,299	45.6	67.5
553	1,992	3,087	8,061	13,140	72.3	89.9
571	403	1,171	971	2,545	45.3	69.8
<b>Elba Systems Corporation 28016406</b>						
427	408	3,001	22,771	26,180	88.4	95.7
428	10	177	1,150	1,337	86.7	95.6
<b>Capital Radio Engineering Institute 25000709</b>						
311	4,914	12,522	536	17,972	4.1	13.0
312	184	2,582	111	2,877	4.1	13.6
424	394	2,175	331	2,900	13.2	28.8
553	150	294	20	464	6.4	19.7
<b>International Accountants Society 26012813</b>						
421	2,893	15,679	2,330	20,902	12.9	37.3

43

Appendix Table 16 (3)



<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
<b>Cleveland Institute of Electronics</b>						
28003135						
312	51	3,192	326	3,569	9.3%	21.3%
334	456	365	20	841	5.2	16.0
540	24	1,132	77	1,233	6.4	18.3
552	458	6,517	675	7,650	9.4	21.4
553	1,058	580	73	1,711	11.2	41.7
554	2,726	2,105	213	5,044	9.2	25.7
<b>Ryder Technical Institute</b>						
28051511						
629	2,557	4,430	8,692	15,679	66.2	86.9
<b>North American Correspondence Schools, Inc.</b>						
28750805						
323	541	2,517	376	3,434	13.0	31.4
329	150	251	141	542	36.0	64.3
421	198	125	30	353	19.4	42.1
426	112	152	212	476	58.2	78.8
436	2,917	6,297	4,939	14,153	44.0	61.2
<b>Locksmith Institute</b>						
28303130						
577	2,802	2,969	3,689	9,460	55.4	78.1
<b>American Automation Training Centers</b>						
28515325						
424	3,378	5,083	614	9,075	10.8	42.5
<b>Columbia School of Broadcasting</b>						
28751405						
334	776	3,676	3,288	7,740	47.8	69.9
<b>RCA Institutes, Inc.</b>						
28400032						
311	185	1,543	498	2,226	24.2	41.7
553	1,135	2,736	820	4,691	23.2	41.4

<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
American Training Services, Inc. 26010530						
433	108	263	225	596	46.1%	90.7%
629	1,341	1,655	3,668	6,664	68.9	92.5
United Systems 28555214						
629	978	1,140	4,676	6,794	80.4	99.5
Famous Artists School 2880/007						
321	129	4,548	529	5,206	10.4	28.5
Lincoln Extension Institute 26503435						
429	34	859	145	1,038	14.4	34.6
632	1,110	2,794	529	4,433	15.9	40.6
Chicago Technical College 25000113						
323	74	2,588	57	2,719	2.2	10.9
526	139	1,120	54	1,313	4.6	12.2
National School of Conservation 25003009						
436	116	1,018	1,383	2,517	57.6	81.1
Career Academy School of Famous Broadcasters 25007249						
334	59	2,284	168	2,511	6.9	24.5
335	2	1,088	205	1,293	15.9	40.6
Chicago Technical College (Home Study) 25031823						
526	112	32	5	149	13.5	35.8

45

<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
Stock Market Institute, Inc. 26016013						
429	116	282	477	875	62.8%	71.9%
Levis Hotel-Motel Schools 28001209						
433	114	1,134	1,438	2,686	55.9	77.7
National Radio Institute 28001509						
311	711	1,386	272	2,369	16.4	41.5
Interstate Training Service 28004137						
570	240	199	273	712	57.8	81.3
National Camera Techn. Training Division 28010606						
577	395	514	192	1,101	27.2	55.6
United Schools, Inc. 28011342						
227	595	1,109	706	2,410	38.9	68.3
338	826	38	160	1,024	80.8	94.2
Art Instruction School 28017023						
321	147	2,164	174	2,485	7.4	19.0
Westlawn School of Yacht Design 28017207						
632	161	154	1	315	0.6	5.5
American School 28048513						
452	549	1,819	479	2,847	20.8	52.4



<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
<b>Lafayette Academy</b>						
28057539						
425	131	26	41	198	61.25	81.17
452	109	226	114	449	33.5	55.3
<b>Massey Technical Institute</b>						
28102510						
311	11	991	210	1,212	17.5	44.2
553	258	676	96	1,070	12.4	37.1
<b>Belsaw Institute</b>						
28509425						
577	870	621	1,132	2,631	64.6	84.0
<b>Technical Education Corp.</b>						
28518725						
424	8	963	50	1,021	4.9	12.8
<b>National Meat Packers Training, Inc.</b>						
28524825						
564	99	266	635	1,000	70.5	89.6
<b>Geological Institute of America</b>						
28750205						
583	532	572	51	1,155	8.2	21.0
<b>Grantham School of Engineering</b>						
28751105						
311	205	601	8	814	1.3	2.7
<b>Coast Navigation School</b>						
28755605						
912	190	45	75	310	62.5	79.4
<b>National Technical Schools</b>						
28900705						
553	77	304	943	1,324	75.6	89.5

Appendix Table 16 (T)

47

<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In-Training</u>	<u>Inter-rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
Electronic Computer Programming Training Center, Inc. 26017530						
424	1	1,222	92	1,315	7.0%	16.2%
R.E.T.S. Electronic School 28006020						
553	101	104	45	250	30.2	65.5
Northwest Schools, Inc. 28009037						
433	213	456	336	1,005	42.4	52.5
American Training Services, Inc. 28010530						
433	108	263	225	596	45.1	90.7
Modern Gun Repair School, Inc. 28010803						
577	715	411	652	1,778	62.3	87.1
National Training Institutes, Inc. 28011442						
427	286	630	415	1,331	39.7	59.3
571	113	21	30	164	58.8	87.2
American Jet School, Inc. 28020614						
576	162	2,442	1,606	4,210	39.7	73.8
University Schools, Inc. 28026543						
427	81	3,011	2,114	5,206	41.2	64.0
School of Modern Photography 2803073						
324	772	1,182	588	2,534	32.9	60.8



<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
American School of Heavy Equipment 28034214 629	271	281	321	873	53.35	81.15
American Motel School, Inc. 28042046 433	247	1,062	2,138	3,447	66.8	81.4
Institute of Applied Science 28046113 436	113	159	183	455	53.5	84.1
American Truck Driving Schools 28057313 629	501	117	647	1,265	84.7	97.1
Florida Professional Academy 28058910 433	64	677	502	1,243	42.6	56.8
Cross Academy, Inc. 28059121 629	102	44	102	248	69.9	89.5
Mayday Company 28245047 436	556	694	1,581	2,831	69.5	90.2
Sales Training, Inc. 28384347 428	40	895	2,222	3,157	71.3	88.8
National School of Home Study 28400732 452	3	1,801	131	1,935	6.8	23.7

49

Appendix Table 16 (9)



<u>School Name &amp; Number and Course Code</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Inter- rupted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completion Percentage</u>	<u>Completion Cost Effectiveness Percentage</u>
Hotel Managers Training School 28750405						
433	0	721	438	1,159	37.8%	61.4%
Harvey Emerson Enterprises, Inc. 28751305						
631	1,078	1,600	1,234	3,912	43.5	66.2
Jetma Technical Institute 28751505						
576	332	1,668	1,562	3,562	48.4	77.8
Peace Officer Training Service 28753605						
436	2,251	1,368	493	4,112	26.5	61.2
National Training Centers, Inc. 28754005						
436	440	41	71	552	63.4	87.9
Security Training Institute 28754705						
436	378	248	721	1,347	74.4	92.3
Famous Photographers School 28807107						
335	14	1,831	412	2,257	18.4	42.4
915	75	1,265	247	1,587	16.3	38.3
Famous Photographers School 28807207						
324	268	4,681	512	5,461	9.9	30.8
Alabama School of Fingerprinting & Det. Training 28860401						
436	398	18	216	632	92.3	96.5
GRAND TOTAL	52	343,125		1,009,604		



01 831

TWELVE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBERS EVER TRAINED  
Training Load and Expenditures for the In Training and the Ever Trained

December 31, 1974

<u>School Code</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Total Expenditures Paid to Those In Training December 31, 1974</u>	<u>Total Ever Trained</u>	<u>Cumulative Expenditures</u>
	ALL SCHOOLS (excluding those with invalid facility codes)	356,408	\$ 130,043,700	1,099,275	\$ 462,033,670
25900513	Bell & Howell Schools, Chicago, Illinois	137,177	68,992,325	208,417	108,757,016
28044813	Advanced Schools, Inc., Chicago, Illinois	70,417	24,951,297	181,344	100,718,791
28046313	Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Illinois	51,171	10,098,481	122,555	34,297,799
28903138	International Corres. Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania	17,617	4,800,588	77,844	12,994,045
26013813	LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Illinois	13,361	3,158,979	77,775	15,850,765
28130710	Universal Training Service, Inc., Miami, Florida	3,678	839,141	44,325	24,232,216
28900805	National Technical Schools, Los Angeles, California	6,315	2,026,724	34,709	17,720,704
28016406	Elba Systems Corp., Denver, Colorado	459	283,058	28,854	43,732,384
25000709	Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Wash., D.C.	5,766	1,369,178	25,538	4,721,543
26012813	International Accountants Society, Chicago, Illinois	3,055	1,002,770	22,347	4,822,232
28003135	Cleveland Institute of Electronics, Cleveland, Ohio	4,995	1,490,789	21,108	3,808,468
28750805	North American Correspondence School, Inc., Newport Beach, California	4,185	1,353,103	20,268	6,317,464
	All Other Schools	38,212	9,597,267	234,191	84,060,243

Appendix Table 17

51

557690  
51.

53 0