The purpose of this research is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Army’s use of recruiting resources and policies. A theoretical model was estimated based on the Army’s recruiting experience. Using this model, a tool was created for the Army’s use in assessing alternative courses of action and optimizing resource levels and mix under alternative enlisted accession goals, labor market conditions, and recruit eligibility policies.

**RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- What are the tradeoffs among recruiting resources (e.g., recruiters, advertising, enlistment incentives)?
- How do these tradeoffs depend on overall accession goals, recruiting environment, recruit eligibility policies, and monthly training seat targets?
- What is the optimal mix of recruiting resources?
- How does the optimal mix depend on overall accession goals, recruiting environment, recruit eligibility policies, and monthly training seat targets?

**KEY FINDINGS**

Recruiters, TV advertising, and enlistment incentives exhibit a positive relationship with enlistment contract production.

- The return on investment depends on recruit eligibility policy, recruiting environment, and, most critically, on the accession goal.
The Recruiting Resource Model (RRM) represents a step forward in helping Army leaders shape a cost-efficient strategy capable of achieving the Army’s accession requirements

- The RRM can be used to predict how a chosen set of recruiting resources, recruit eligibility policies, and the recruiting environment combine to produce accessions, an entry pool for the following year, and a resourcing cost.

Army planners can use the RRM tool (the RRM paired with its optimization algorithm) to consider the potential cost and resourcing requirements for a range of recruiting contingencies

- The optimization algorithm of the RRM tool is designed to find the cost-minimizing portfolio of recruiting resources for a target accession goal conditional on the recruiting environment and Army-established recruit eligibility policies.
- The RRM tool can determine a cost-minimizing resourcing plan for a fiscal year.
- It can be used to compare the sensitivity of resourcing plans under alternative recruiting environments.
- It can be used to compare alternative resourcing plans.
- It can be used to compare cost tradeoffs of alternative eligibility policies.
- It can be used to consider within-year changes in resourcing plans necessary to achieve an accession mission.
- It can be used to consider multiple-year resourcing scenarios.