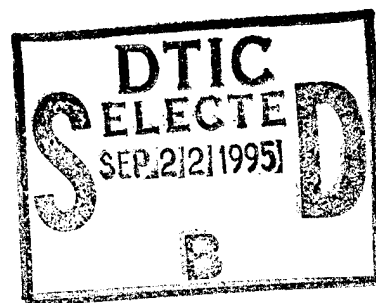




Research Product 95-10

Prototype U.S. Army National Guard Armor and Mechanized Infantry Training Database: User's Manual

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May 1995

**Reserve Component Training Research Unit
Personnel and Training Systems Research Division**

U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences

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BDM Federal, Inc.

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This manual provides how-to guidance on use of a prototype database developed by the U.S. Army Research Institute to support short- and long-term effectiveness assessment of training strategies employed by armor and mechanized infantry units of the U.S. Army National Guard. Information is provided on how to create, retrieve, edit, and analyze database files developed through use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences for Windows, Version 6.1. A data element dictionary is also provided wherein the contents of each data file are described.				
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**Prototype U.S. Army National Guard Armor and
Mechanized Infantry Training Database:
User's Manual**

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FOREWORD

Combat units of the U.S. Army National Guard (ARNG) are seeking to place greater emphasis on the use of training devices to enhance home-station training. To help ensure the success of this approach, a longitudinal capability to assess training effectiveness is needed. This product provides a prototype database developed to support short- and long-term effectiveness assessments of device-based and other training strategies employed by ARNG armor and mechanized infantry units.

The research was conducted by the U.S. Army Research Institute Reserve Component Training Research Unit, whose mission is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Reserve Component (RC) training through use of the latest in training technology. The research task supporting this mission, "Train Up: Technology-Based RC Training Strategies," is organized under Science and Technology Objective V.B.7, Unit Training Strategies.

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) sponsored this research under a Memorandum of Understanding signed 12 June 1985. Results have been presented to Chief, Training Division, NGB.

EDGAR M. JOHNSON
Director

PROTOTYPE U.S. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMOR AND MECHANIZED INFANTRY
TRAINING DATABASE: USER'S MANUAL

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PROTOTYPE U.S. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMOR AND MECHANIZED INFANTRY TRAINING DATABASE: USER'S MANUAL

BACKGROUND

In partnership with BDM Federal, the U.S. Army Research Institute's Reserve Component Training Research Unit/Boise (RCTRU) in Boise, Idaho, has developed a prototype U.S. Army National Guard (ARNG) training database. This database contains personnel, logistical, and performance information extracted from other sources (e.g., Training Assessment Model [TAM]; Standard Installation/Division Personnel System [SIDPERS]) for the purpose of assessing the short- and long-term impact of present and future training strategies (e.g., device-based tank gunnery training) implemented by ARNG units during Inactive Duty and Annual Training periods (IDT/AT). The current prototype contains the above information, starting with Training Year 1993, for only ARNG armor and mechanized infantry units, and then only for a subset thereof (i.e., 116th Cavalry Brigade [Idaho]; 48th Mechanized Infantry Brigade [Georgia]).

THE MANUAL

The purpose of this manual is to provide database users with step-by-step guidance on how to perform such actions as creating/retrieving files, editing/saving their contents, performing data analyses, and saving/printing results. All of these actions, and others, will be performed within the context of the Statistical Program for the Social Science (SPSS) for Windows, Version 6.1 (Norusis, 1993a). SPSS supplies comprehensive and easy to read documentation in two references: Base System (Norusis, 1993b) and SPSS for Windows: Syntax Reference Guide (Norusis, 1993a). Although prior knowledge of Windows 3.1 (Jamsa, 1992) and SPSS for Windows 6.1 (Norusis, 1993a) would be helpful, it is not assumed.

Three appendices also are included as part of the manual. Appendix A documents the contents (i.e., filenames and data element descriptions) of the database in the form of a data dictionary. Appendix B provides an overview of the primary SPSS commands. Should the need arise, Appendix C covers how to import files created in dBase format.

GETTING STARTED

In the Windows environment you should have an icon screen that looks something like the one shown in Figure 1. This screen is where you will be whenever you want to start the SPSS program. The only icon to be concerned about is the left most icon marked SPSS. Double clicking on this icon will start SPSS

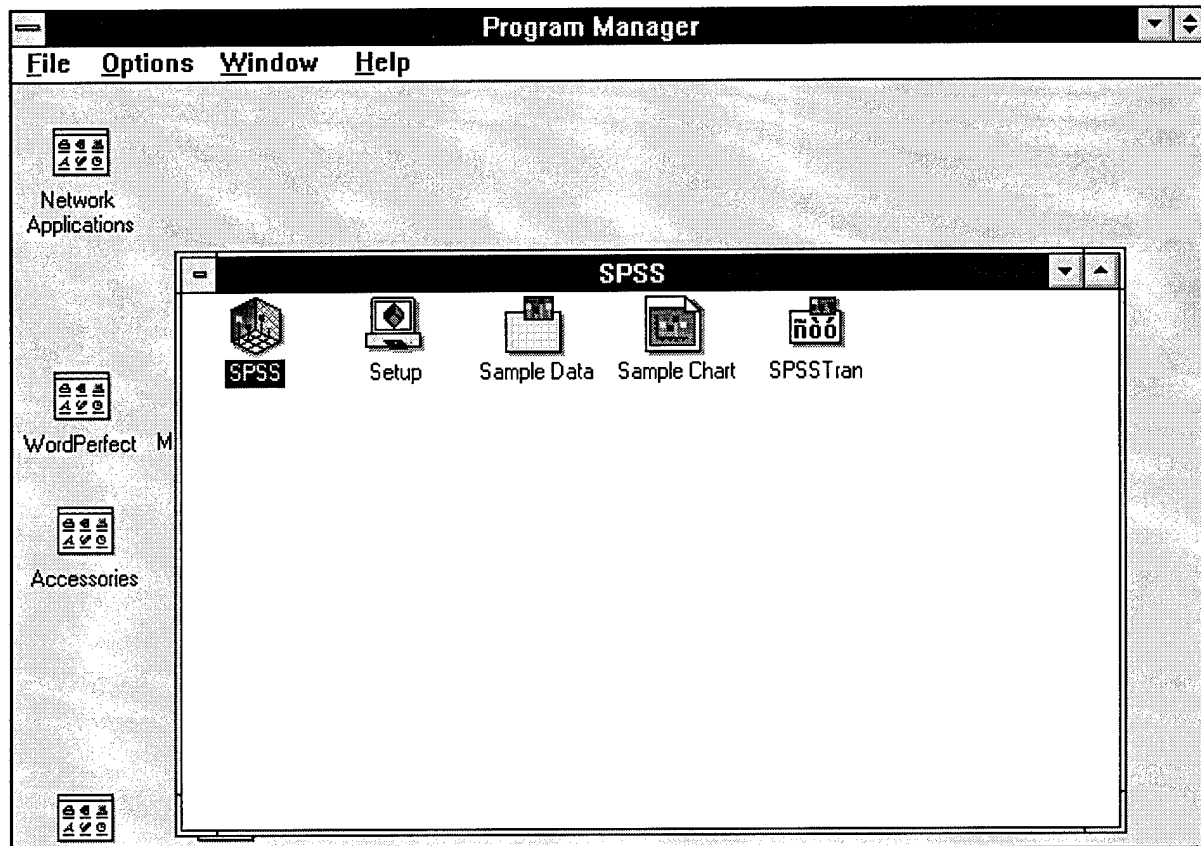


Figure 1. Display of main menu for SPSS Windows.

(note that "clicking" refers to positioning the mouse pointer  and clicking with the left mouse button. Whenever commands are being processed an hourglass icon  will appear. This indicates that the computer is busy and unable to execute other commands until the mouse pointer reappears).

Whenever you start the SPSS program the screen should appear as it does in Figure 2. You will notice that there appear to be "overlapping" screens marked Newdata, !Syntax1, and !Output1. The Newdata screen is empty. You can import data into this screen for viewing and editing, or you can create new data files. The !Syntax1 screen allows you to enter directly and run SPSS program language. Most of the analyses discussed in this user manual will be run from menu functions which do not require composing SPSS program language. Finally, the !Output1 screen contains a record of all the actions performed during sessions. This file contains both SPSS program language as well as the results of analyses. There is a status bar at the bottom left of the screen. Notice that it displays "SPSS Processor is ready" indicating that there are no programs presently running. This

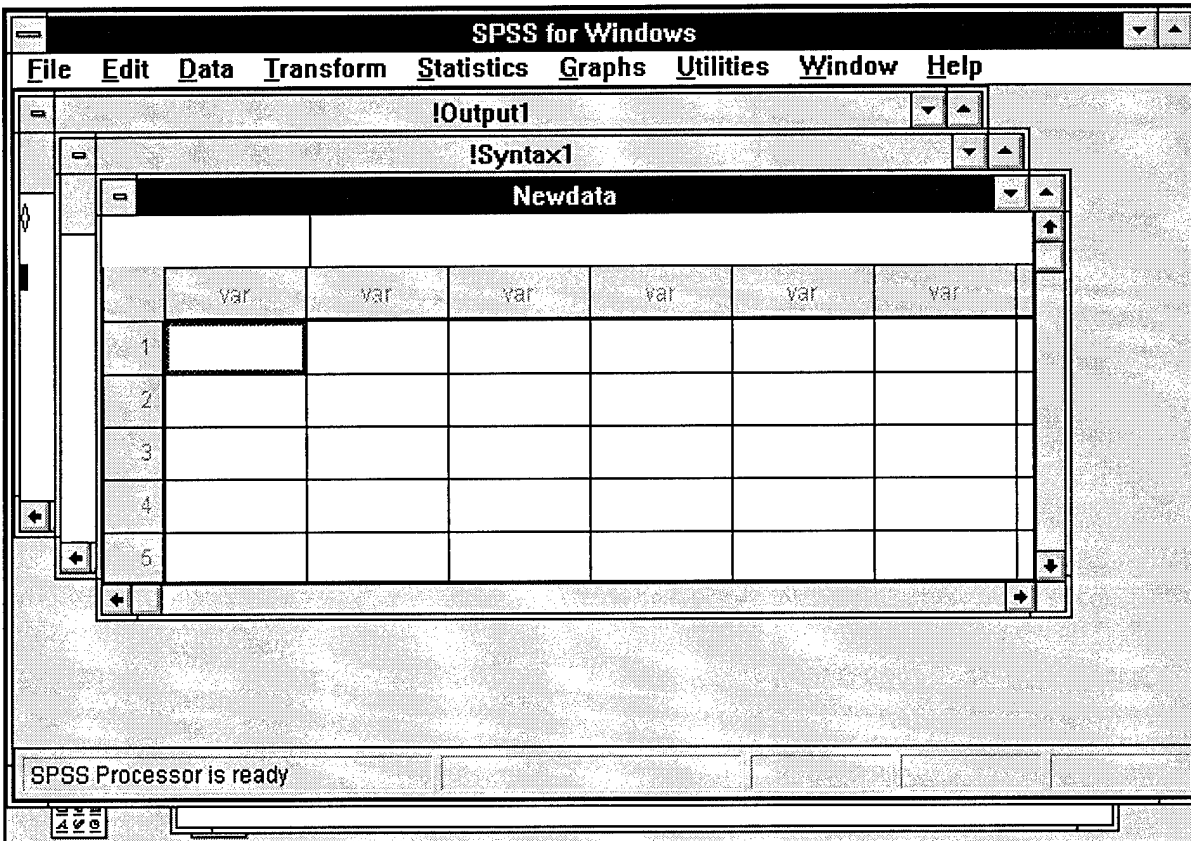


Figure 2. Display of SPSS screens.

status bar indicates which procedures or analyses are being run. In addition, there is a series of menu options available: **File**, **Edit**, **Data**, **Transform**, **Statistics**, **Graphs**, **Utilities**, **Window**, and **Help**. Appendix B summarizes the major commands for each of these menu options.

File Menu

You will begin with the **File** menu because retrieving data files is frequently the first action of an SPSS session. If **File** is clicked, a submenu of commands appears which is displayed in Figure 3. Notice that the **New** command is highlighted. This command will place you in the Newdata screen. This is the action you would take to create a new data file. Notice that several of the menu selections are grayed out. This indicates that these menu options are not presently available.

However, let us say that our interest is in opening an existing data file for editing. When **Open** is clicked a pop up menu as shown in Figure 4 will appear. This is asking what you want to open: data, charts, syntax, or output.

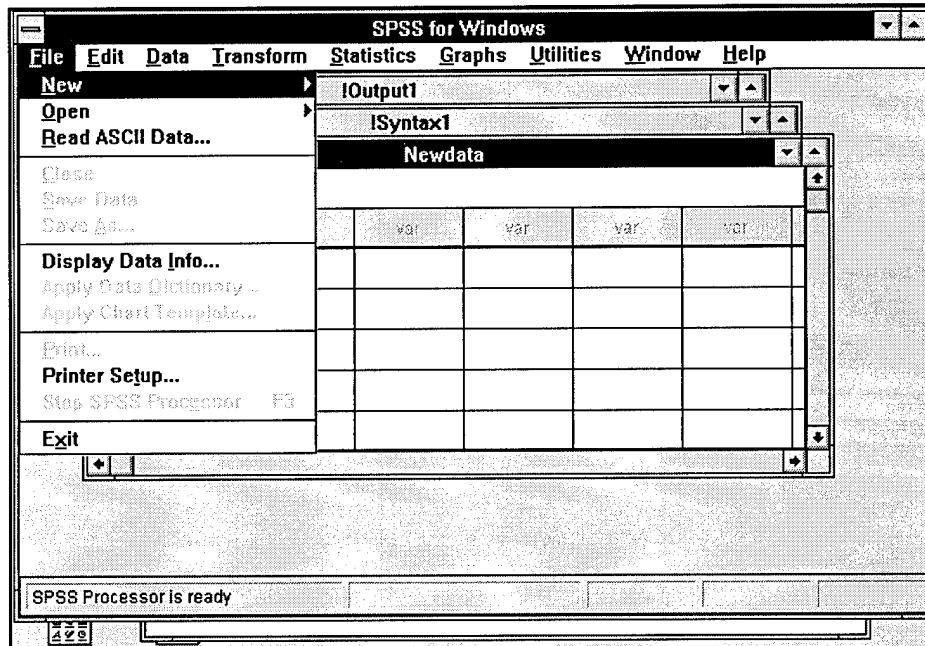


Figure 3. Display of **File** menu.

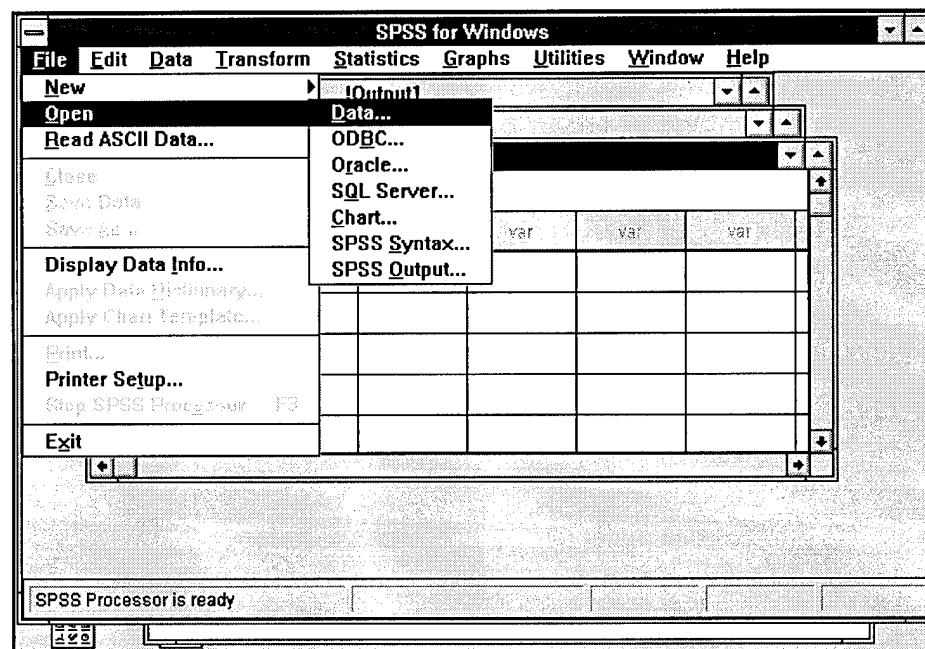


Figure 4. Display of **Open** command in **File** menu.

Because you want to open a data file, double click on **Data**. You will then see a screen like that shown in Figure 5. Note: you can also use this screen to list SPSS syntax program language, and SPSS Output (see the section on saving output, pages 55-56). Notice that this **Open Data File** screen by default shows data

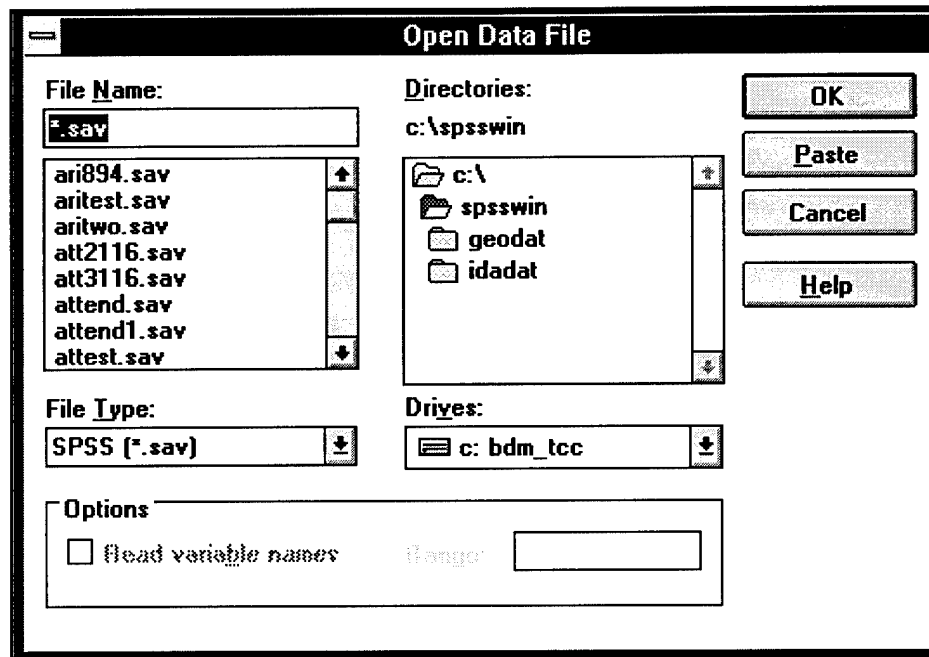


Figure 5. Display of data files.

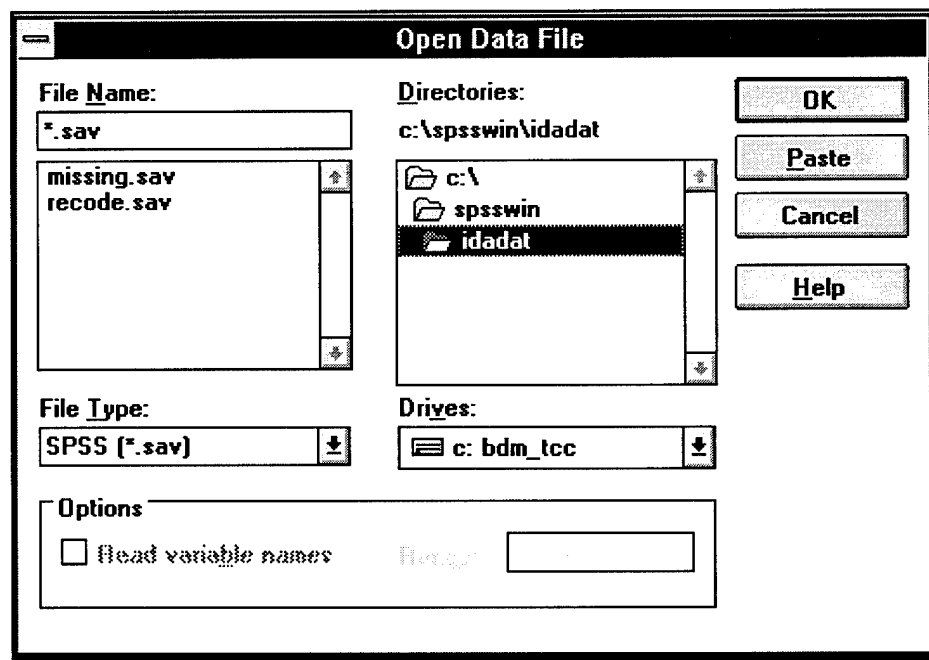


Figure 6. Display of subdirectory IDADAT.

files with the extension .SAV. However, the data you are interested in are contained in a subdirectory of SPSSWIN called IDADAT. Select (click) the subdirectory where the files you are interested in are contained (see Figure 6). Notice that the IDADAT subdirectory is highlighted now. There are two data files with the extension .SAV in this directory. You must change the

extension to display the data files of interest. Move the mouse pointer to the **File Name** box and click. This will allow you to type in a new filename. In this case *.116 will display all data files associated with the 116th Brigade (See Figure 7). You can list all data files by typing in *.* in the **File Name** box.

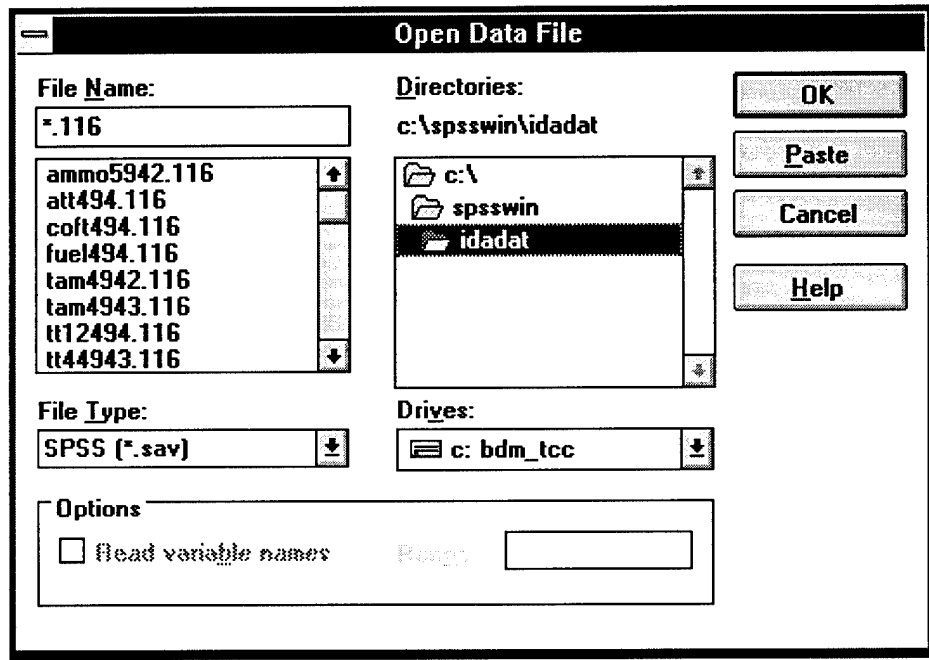


Figure 7. Data file menu for 116th Brigade.

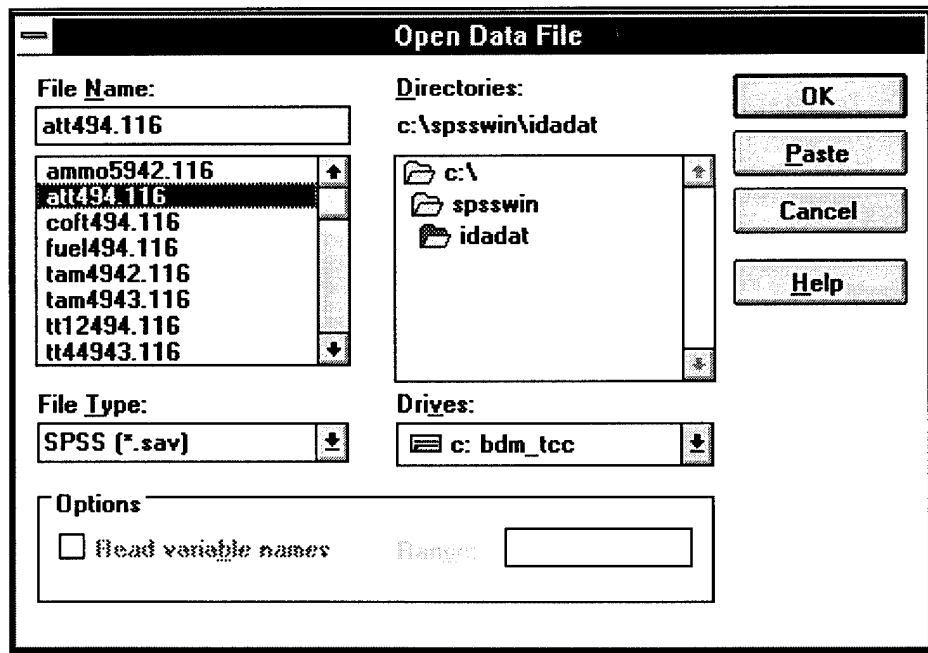


Figure 8. Highlighting data file.

Let us say that you are interested in looking at attendance information for the 116th Brigade which is contained in the file att494.116. These data were collected in April, 1994. When you choose this data file by clicking on it with the mouse, it becomes highlighted as shown in Figure 8.

Note that when the data file is highlighted the name of the data file is also displayed in the **File Name** window. Double clicking on the data file name will retrieve it into the Newdata Window shown earlier. Alternatively, clicking OK will also retrieve the data file. Figure 9 shows the data display. Note: SPSS can also retrieve dBase files (see Appendix C).

	name	ssn	unit	batt	brigade	company
1:	name	MILLER JOHN LEWIS III				
1	MILLER JOHN LEW	123456789	P06T	2	116	A
2	HELDEROP RANDA	123456790	YLHA	2	116	A
3	AMUNDSON ROBE	123456791	YP3A	2	116	A
4	BARMES WILLIAM	123456792	YP3A	2	116	A
5	BENNETT JOHN HA	123456793	YP3A	2	116	A

Figure 9. Display of data file att494.116.

You are back at the Newdata screen, but now it contains the data file you selected. Instead of a Newdata header, the path and filename are displayed (e.g. c:\spsswin\idadat\att494.116). Rows are cases or observations in the data file and columns are variables. Below the header is information that reflects where the cursor is positioned. The cursor, which outlines a cell with a thick black border, is presently positioned on the first case or observation. The case number, variable name, and variable contents for the particular case are displayed in the edit window.

One thing to remember about the data screen is that the entire contents of a given variable are not necessarily displayed, particularly if the field is wide. For example, for Case 1 you notice that the name is shown as "MILLER JOHN LEW" while the data editor box displays "MILLER JOHN LEWIS III" which is the full entry for the field. It is always important to refer to the data editor box for the complete contents of a field.

Now that you know how to "read" data files, it is important to understand their structure and how to move around within them. Table 1 contains keystrokes for moving around within data files.

Table 1

Common Keystroke Commands

Action	Keys
Move and select one cell down	Down arrow or enter key
Move and select one cell up	Up arrow
Move and select one cell right or left	Right or left arrow tab/Shift plus tab
Select first cell in case (row) or selected area	Home
Select last cell in case (row) or selected area	End
Select first case (row) for a variable (column)	Control + Up Arrow
Select last case (row) for a variable (column)	Control + Down Arrow
Select entire case (row)	Shift + Space
Select entire variable (column)	Control + Space
Extend selection	Shift + Arrow keys
Scroll up or down the height of the window	Page Up, Page Down
Scroll left or right the width of the window	Control + Page Up, Control + Page Down
Copy from selected cells	Control + Insert
Cut from selected cells	Shift + Delete
Paste into selected cells	Shift + Insert

It helps to think about the shape of the data file when moving around within it. Data files in SPSS are rectangular. Given the number of variables for each of these data files, the entire data file typically cannot fit into the display window.

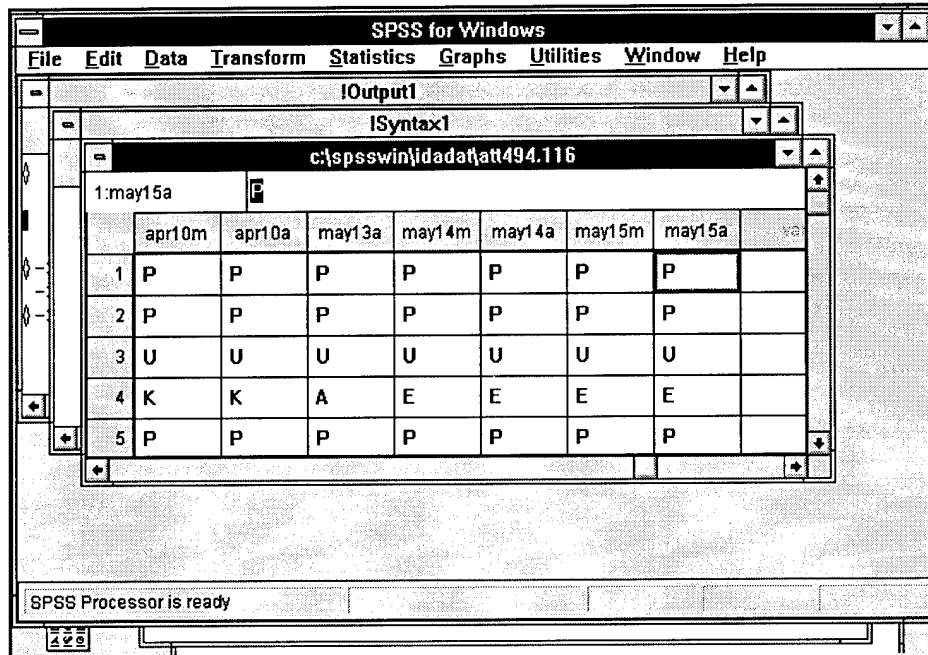


Figure 10. Cursor movement to end of case.

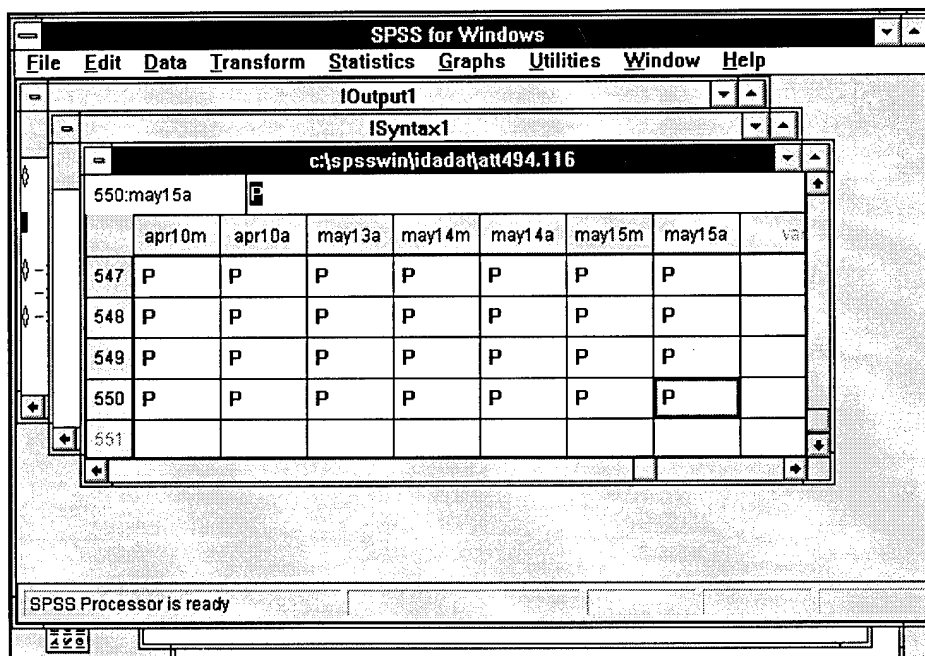


Figure 11. Cursor movement to last case, last variable.

It is, therefore, important to know how to relocate the cursor quickly to a desired location. Let us say that you have just retrieved the data file att494.116. The cursor will be located at the first cell, first variable, first case, as shown in Figure 9. You will now move to each corner of the rectangular data file in order to demonstrate how easy it is to relocate the cursor.

If you press the **End** key the cursor will relocate to the end of the first case and will be positioned on the last variable as shown in Figure 10. Notice that the cursor movement was horizontal, in other words, the cursor moved to the last variable (may15a) of the first case. The next "variable" column (labeled var) is grayed out. This indicates that there are no more variables for this case. Let us say that now you would like to move down to the last case and variable (lower right hand corner of the rectangle) in the data file. **Control key + End key** or **Control + Down Arrow** will move the cursor there. The display should now look like Figure 11.

Now you are located at the last case or observation in the data file (Number 550) and the case numbers below are grayed out. This indicates that there are no more cases in the data file. In addition, you are still located at the last variable in the data file. At this time, if you press the **Home key** or **Control + Left Arrow**, the cursor will be placed on the last case but on the first variable as shown in Figure 12.

	name	ssn	unit	batt	brigade	company
550:	WILSON TROY RAYMOND					
547	CHICK DALE EDWA	123456789	QU1T	3	116	D
548	CHRISTIANSON TO	123456790	YLET	3	116	D
549	LOPEZ MIGUEL HIL	123456791	YLET	3	116	D
550	WILSON TROY RA	123456790	YLGT	3	116	D
551						

Figure 12. Cursor movement to last case, first variable.

Finally, pressing **Control + Page Up** or **Control + Up Arrow** will place the cursor back to the first case, first variable as shown in Figure 9. Keystrokes therefore can move the cursor quickly to different parts of the data file. Alternatively, you can use the mouse to move throughout the data file by sliding the horizontal or vertical button bars just like you would do within any Windows application. To exit the data file click on the **File** menu and click on **Exit** as shown in Figure 13.

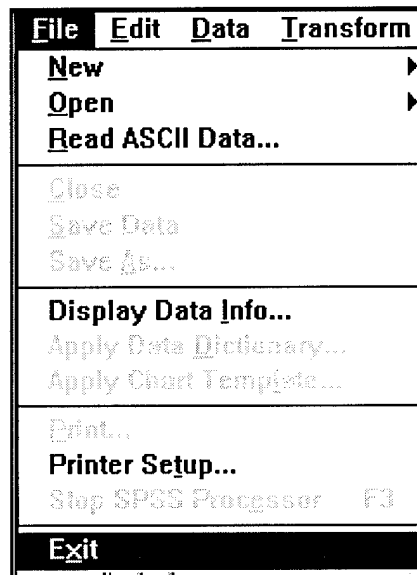


Figure 13. **Exit** command in the **File** menu.

Because you were only looking at the data file, and made no changes or modifications, you will exit the SPSS program and end your session. If by accident you made a change to the data file you will get the prompt shown in Figure 14. You only retrieved this data file to look at it, not to modify it. Therefore, click **No** to exit without saving changes. You will also be prompted to save output. Click **No** on this as well.

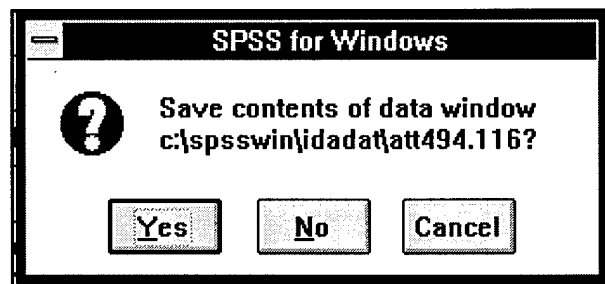


Figure 14. Prompt to save data file.

Data File Structure Summary

There are several things to remember about the structure of data files in SPSS:

1. Rows are cases. Each case contains a value for one or more variables.
2. Columns are variables. Each column represents a variable or characteristic being measured.
3. Cells contain values. Each cell contains a single value of a variable for a single case.
4. Data files are rectangular. The dimensions of a file are determined by the number of cases and variables. Most data files will not fit in the display window on your screen. Therefore, it is important to remember how to move around within a data file using different keystrokes.

Summary for Getting Started

1. Data files for the three battalions collected from Idaho and Oregon (1/82 Mechanized Infantry, 2 and 3/116 Armor) are contained in a subdirectory under SPSSWIN called IDADAT (the pathname is c:\spsswin\idadat). Data files for the three battalions from Georgia (1/108 Armor, 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry) are contained in a subdirectory under SPSSWIN called GEODAT (the pathname is c:\spsswin\geodat). Data files are named to reflect the type of data they contain, when the data were collected, and the battalion and brigade to which they apply. For example, att494.116 contains attendance data (att) collected in April, 1994 (494), for the 116th Brigade.
2. You can list all data files in a directory by typing *.* in the **File Name** box.
3. When a data file is retrieved, the cursor will always be located at the first case, first variable. The cursor outlines a cell in a thick black outline.
4. The editing window displays the contents of the cell at which the cursor is located. The editing window always displays the full contents of a cell.
5. Data files are rectangular in nature. Rows are cases and columns are variables.
6. It is important to learn how to use Arrow keys and combine Arrow keys with the Control key to move around quickly within a data file.

INPUT

Creating a New Data File

Let us say that you want to create a new data file. In order to do this, there are two steps that you will have to take. The first step is to define the variables in the data file. This includes:

1. Variable name.
2. Type of variable.
3. Length of variable.

The second step is entering data. This includes understanding where the cursor is located in the data file, how to move that cursor, and how to enter data.

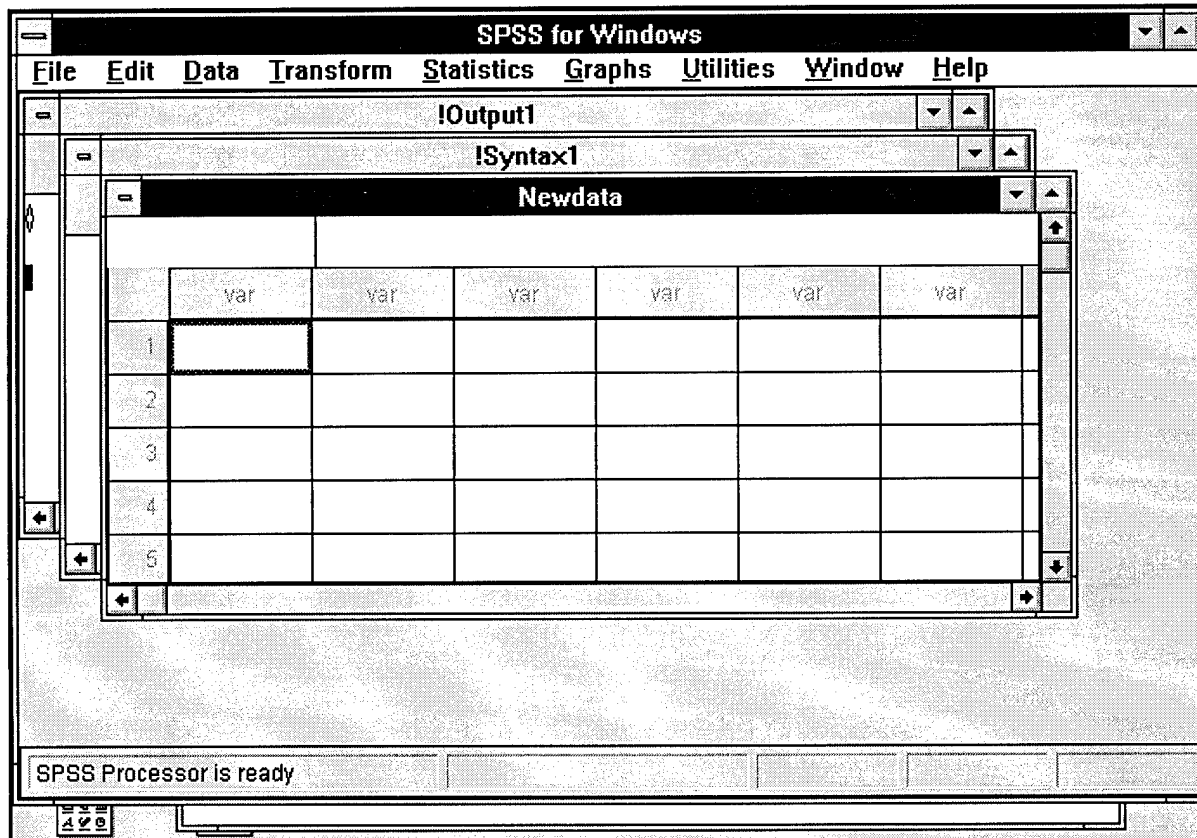


Figure 15. Newdata window.

Getting Started

When you start SPSS, you always will be brought to the screen shown in Figure 15. Notice that the top window is labeled Newdata. You can directly define variables and enter data onto

this screen. Notice that no variables are defined (all variable "names" are "var" and are grayed out). In addition, all case numbers are grayed out as well. This is a completely empty data file with no variables and no data.

If you already have a data file retrieved, simply click the **File** menu and the following commands will appear (see Figure 16):

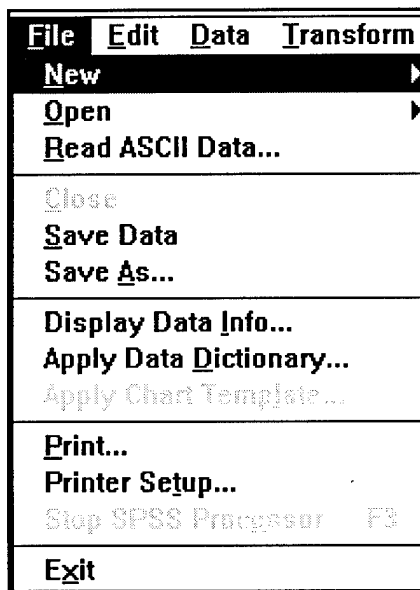


Figure 16. File menu.

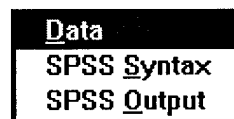


Figure 17.
Submenu for
New command.

Clicking on **New** will open a submenu that gives you three options: **Data**, **Syntax**, or **Output** (see Figure 17). Clicking on **Data** will produce a Newdata screen as shown in Figure 15. If you have made changes to the previous data file but have not saved it, you will be prompted with the pop-up shown in Figure 18. Clicking **Yes** will save the changes to the data file and place you in a Newdata window. Clicking **No** will not save changes and place you in a Newdata window. Clicking **Cancel** will place you back in the data file that you were attempting to exit. This procedure is

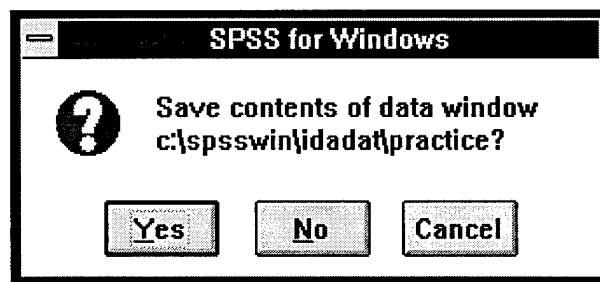


Figure 18. Save Data command.

designed to ensure that you do not lose any data. If you have not made changes to the data file, there will be no prompt to save it (because it has not been changed) and a Newdata screen will automatically appear.

Now that you have a Newdata screen, you can define variables, enter data, and save a new data file. It is useful to practice the next few steps until you are comfortable with creating and editing new data files.

The cursor will be located at Variable 1, Case 1. The first step is to define the variables that you want to include in your data file. You will keep this data file small in order to concentrate on the process of creating variables and entering data. Let us say that you need to create a data file that includes battalion, brigade, company, crew numbers, and Tank Table VIII total score. The first step will be to define the variables in the data file. Click on **Data** and choose **Define Variable** as shown in Figure 19.

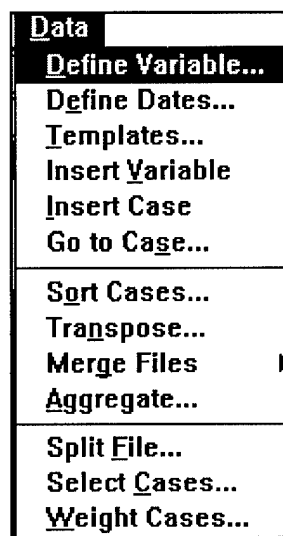


Figure 19.
Data menu.

A screen will appear that displays options related to defining a variable (see Figure 20). First, it is important to name the variable. The first variable will be named BATT to stand for battalion. The cursor is placed in the **Variable Name** box. Simply type BATT in the **Variable Name** box (see Figure 21). Backspacing will erase misspellings. **Change Settings** options are very important. **Type** defines the kind of variable you are creating as well as its length.

Clicking on **Type** will produce the menu shown in Figure 22. Although there are eight variable types displayed, only two are of interest. **Numeric** is a variable that contains numerical data only (e.g., 1234567890). Tank table scores are examples of numeric variables. **String** is a variable that can contain alphabetical and/or numerical data. Name (SMITH JOHN R) or unit designation (YPRQ01) are examples of string variables.

Define Variable

Variable Name:

OK Cancel Help

Variable Description

Type: Numeric3.0

Variable Label:

Missing Values: None

Alignment: Right

Change Settings

Type... Missing Values...

Labels.. Column Format...

Figure 20. Define Variable menu.

Define Variable

Variable Name:

OK Cancel Help

Variable Description

Type: Numeric3.0

Variable Label:

Missing Values: None

Alignment: Right

Change Settings

Type... Missing Values...

Labels.. Column Format...

Figure 21. Creation of new variable BATT.

Define Variable Type: var00001

☒ **N**umeric

☐ **C**omma

☐ **D**ot

☐ **S**cientific notation

☐ **D**ate

☐ **D**ollar

☐ **C**ustom currency

☐ **S**tring

Width: 3

Decimal Places: 0

Continue

Cancel

Help

Figure 22. Define Variable Type screen.

In addition to defining a variable's type, you should also define its width. You want to define BATT as a numeric variable so click on **Numeric**. Clicking on the **Width** box will allow you to enter a length for this numeric variable. Because you only need one space allocated for this variable, enter 1 (see Figure 23).

Define Variable Type: batt

☒ **N**umeric

☐ **C**omma

☐ **D**ot

☐ **S**cientific notation

☐ **D**ate

☐ **D**ollar

☐ **C**ustom currency

☐ **S**tring

Width: 1

Decimal Places: 0

Continue

Cancel

Help

Figure 23. Changing variable width.

You will not require decimal places (spaces to the right of the decimal) for this variable, so you can leave that designation at 0. When you are finished defining the variable's type and length, click on **Continue**. You will be returned to the screen shown in Figure 21.

Next, you will want to define a label for the variable. This is a description of what the variable is so that you do not have to rely on interpreting the variable name. When you click on **Label**, the screen shown in Figure 24 will appear. Here you

Define Labels: batt

Variable Label:

Value Labels

Value:

Value Label:

Figure 24. Addition of label to variable BATT.

can enter a label that will be displayed whenever the variable is listed in any subsequent analyses. Because the variable BATT indicates battalion, type the word battalion in the **Variable Label** box. When you are finished, click on **Continue**. Clicking **OK** will accept the changes. Notice that the newly created variable BATT now appears (see Figure 25). You are now ready to

	batt	var	var	var	var	var	var
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Figure 25. Variable BATT added to data file.

define the next variable. Using the right arrow key, move the cursor over one column to the right as shown in Figure 26. Once again, open the **Data** menu and define the variable. The name for this variable will be BRIGADE. Click on **Type**. Here BRIGADE will be numeric and will have a width of 3 (i.e., 116th Brigade). The label should read brigade. Make these changes to the variable.

	batt	var	var	var	var	var	var
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

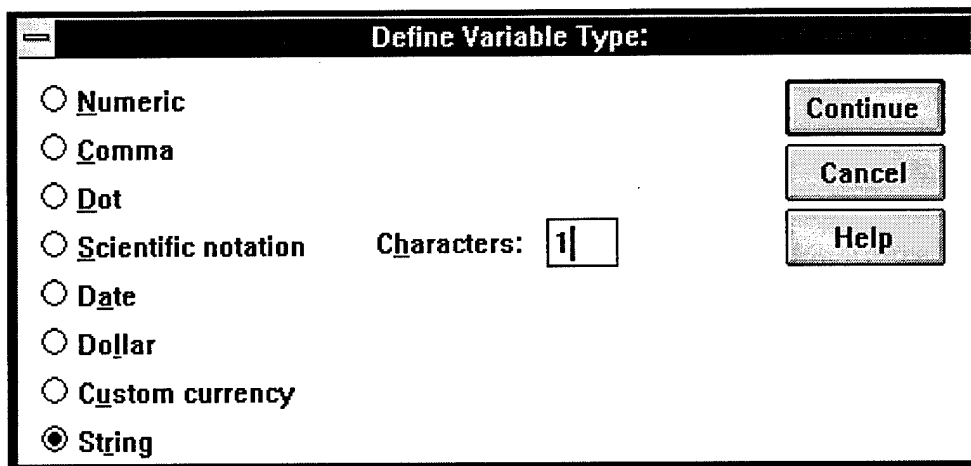
Figure 26. Positioning cursor to create next variable.

When you are finished, notice that another variable has been added to the data file (see Figure 27). Move the cursor to the third column and name this variable CO for company. When you go to define the type of variable, click on **String** because the data will be alphabetical. Notice how the width description for the variable has changed (see Figure 28).

	batt	brigade	var	var	var	var	var
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Figure 27. Creation of second variable in data file.

The length for this variable is 1. The label for this variable should read company. The next variable is CREW. It is numeric and has a length of 2. Its label should read Crew Number.

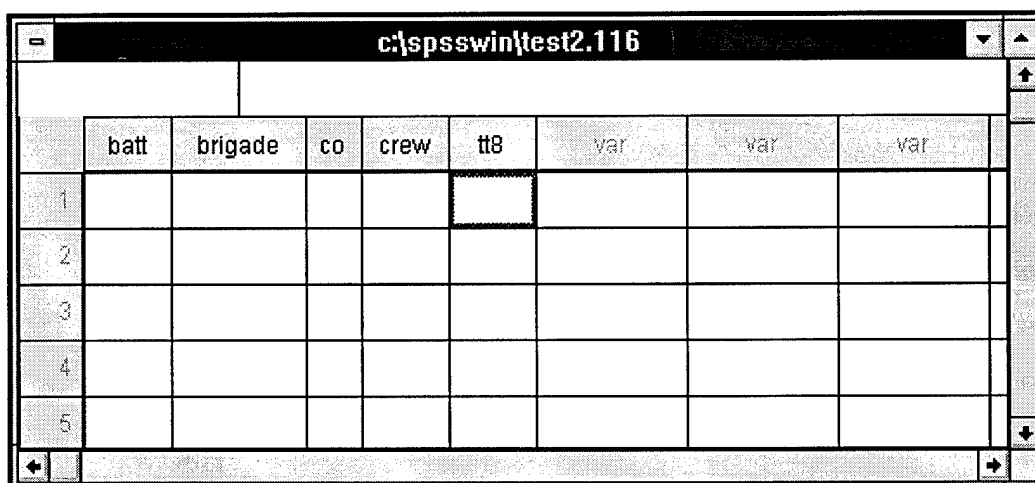


The dialog box is titled "Define Variable Type:". It contains a list of radio buttons for variable types: Numeric, Comma, Dot, Scientific notation, Date, Dollar, Custom currency, and String. The "String" option is selected. To the right of the list is a "Characters:" label followed by a text box containing the number "1". On the far right are three buttons: "Continue", "Cancel", and "Help".

Figure 28. Defining a string variable.

The final variable is TT8. It is numeric and has a width of 4 (although the maximum score is 1,000 points, it is rarely attained). Its label should read Tank Table VIII Total Score.

When you have finished, the data file should look like it does in Figure 29 with five variables created. The next step will be to enter data. Position the cursor at the upper left hand corner of the data file. The data you need to enter are shown in Table 2.



The screenshot shows an SPSS data editor window with the title bar "c:\spsswin\test2.116". The data grid has 5 rows and 9 columns. The first row contains variable names: batt, brigade, co, crew, tt8, and three empty cells labeled "var". The subsequent four rows (1-4) contain empty cells for data entry. The "tt8" column has a small box in the first row, indicating a numeric variable with a width of 4.

	batt	brigade	co	crew	tt8		var	var	var
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

Figure 29. Completed variables for data file.

Table 2

Data for data file

	BATT	BRIGADE	CO	CREW	TT8
CASE 1	2	116	A	11	490
CASE 2	2	116	A	12	780
CASE 3	2	116	B	11	640
CASE 4	2	116	B	12	950

Enter the first value for battalion (BATT). Notice that the number appears in the editing window first (see Figure 30). To enter this datum, use an Arrow key or the Enter key. Notice how the data file changes (see Figure 31) once a new case is created. The periods indicate missing values for the other variables which have not been entered. Continue entering the data in Table 2 until you are finished (see Figure 32).

Once you are done, it is important to save the data file that you have created. Do this by clicking on **File** and then clicking on **Save Data** (see Figure 33). Next, a menu will appear

c:\spsswin\test2.116								
		2						
	batt	brigade	co	crew	tt8	var	var	var
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

Figure 30. Entering data.

	batt	brigade	co	crew	tt8	var	var	var
1	2	.		.	.			
2								
3								
4								
5								

Figure 31. Entering data into new data file.

	batt	brigade	co	crew	tt8	var	var	var
1	2	116	A	11	490			
2	2	116	A	12	780			
3	2	116	B	11	640			
4	2	116	B	12	950			
5								

Figure 32. Completed data file.

where you can name the data file (see Figure 34). Type in the name of the data file as TEST2.116 (see Figure 35) and click OK. Putting the words TEST in the filename box ensures that it is a data file being used to learn the SPSS program. You can also practice with this data file at any time. Once you have saved the data file you have created your own data file.

After you have saved the data file the first time and named it, whenever you click on **Save Data** in the **File** menu it will automatically save any modifications made to the data file since the last save. You will not be prompted to rename the file.

It is important to understand the difference between **Save Data** and **Save As**. Sometimes when you modify a data file you may want to save it under a different name while keeping the original data file intact. To do this, choose **Save As** from the **File** menu (see Figure 36). A screen will appear where you can enter the new name for the data file (see Figure 37).

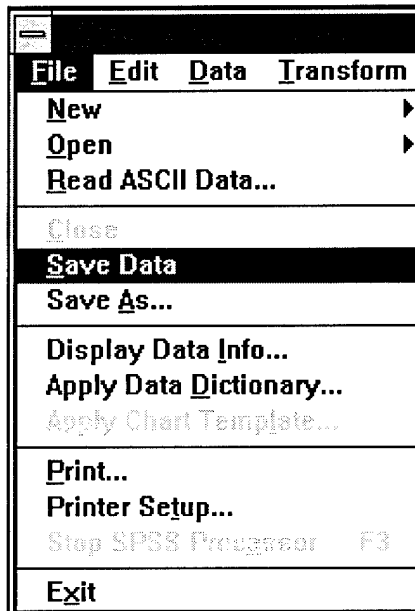


Figure 33. **Save Data** command in **File** menu.

Simply type in the new data file name that you want to save the modifications to and click **OK**. This will leave the original data file that you retrieved unmodified, but will save all changes to the new filename you have entered.

Backups

The **Save As** command is useful in making backups of data files. A backup is a copy of a data file stored on a 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" floppy disk for safe keeping. Backups are important. If the data file on the hard drive becomes corrupted (damaged), then you will have a backup data file you can copy back to the hard drive. Making backups is a good habit to acquire and is worth the few extra minutes it takes to perform.

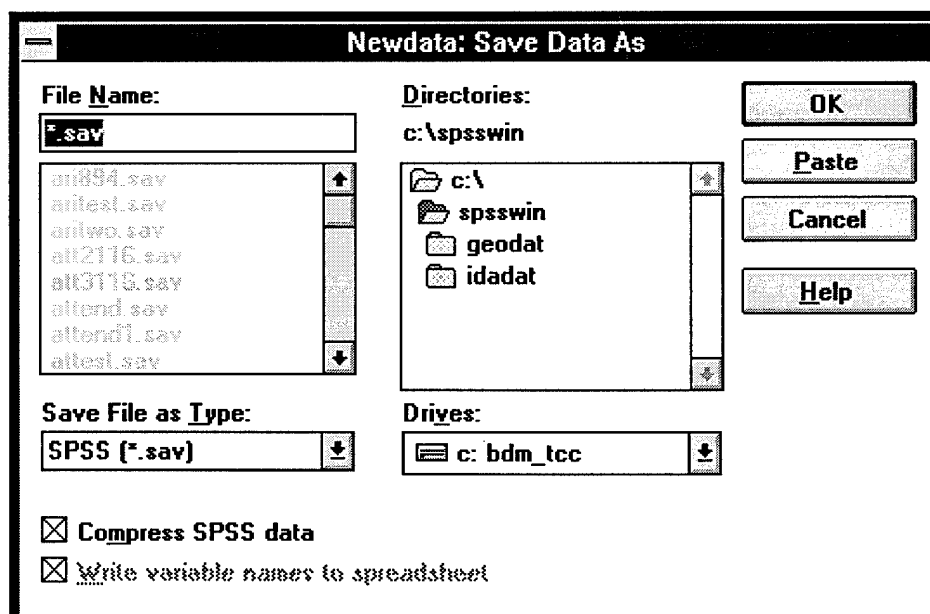


Figure 34. **Save Data As** screen.

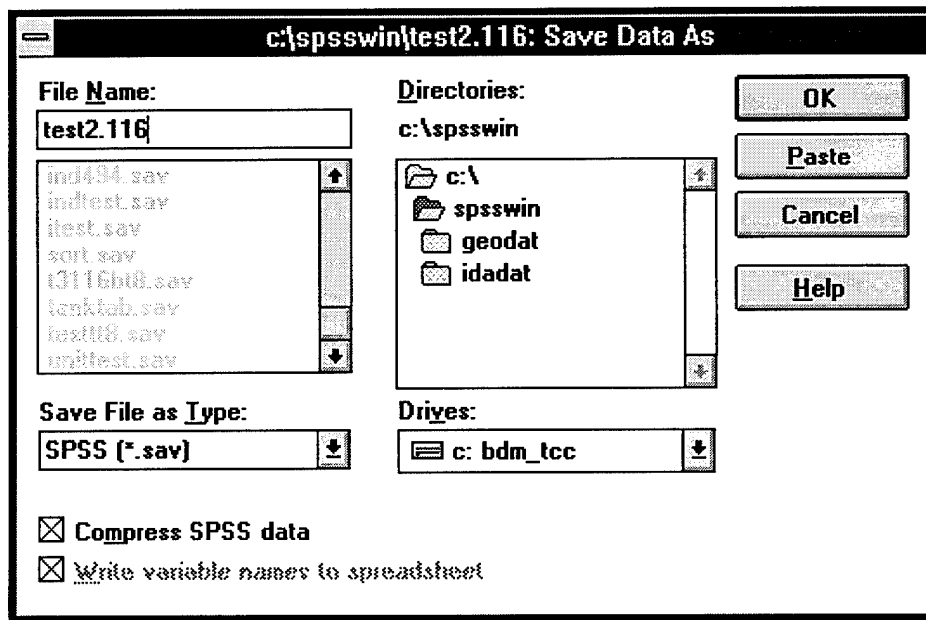


Figure 35. Specification of data file name.

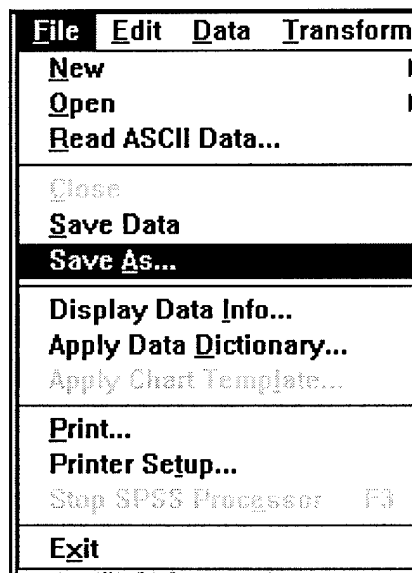


Figure 36. Save As command in File Menu.

Because **Save As** allows you to rename a data file, you can also name a new path and keep the same filename. For example, when the **Save Data As** screen is displayed you can type in a new path (for example b:\test2.116) and the data file will be saved to disk (see Figure 38). It is an exact copy of the file saved on your hard drive. Clicking OK will save the data file. It is good to make backups at the end of **every** editing session.

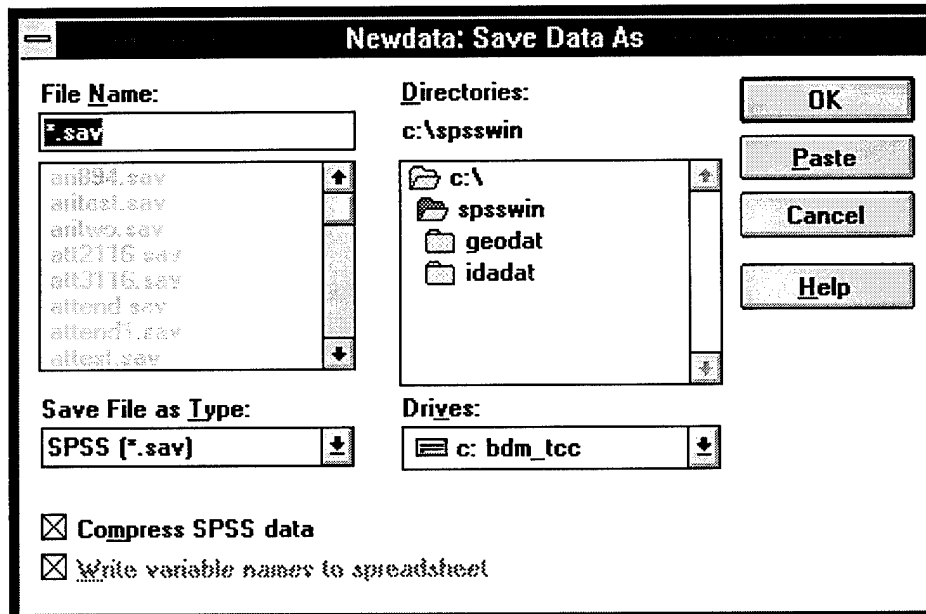


Figure 37. Save Data As screen.

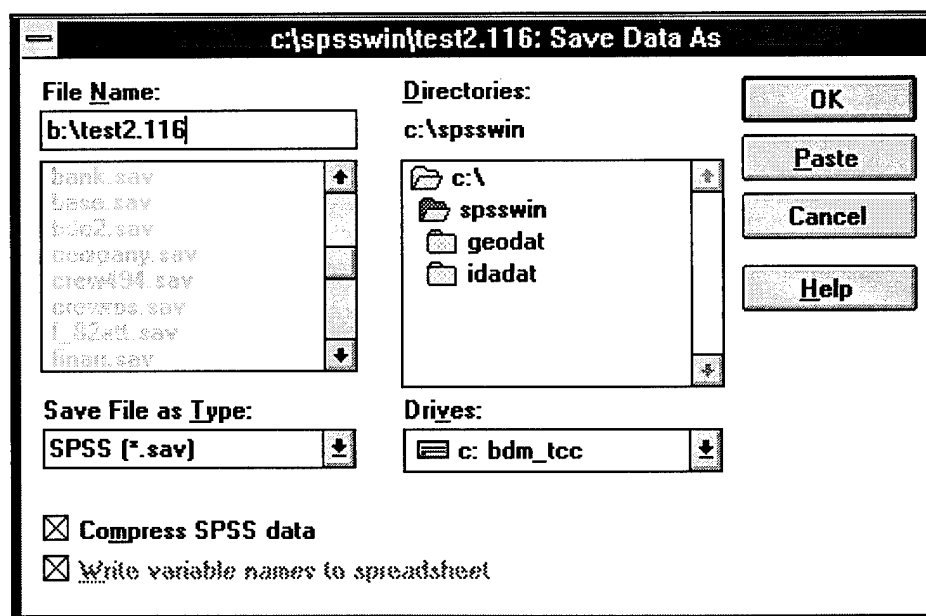
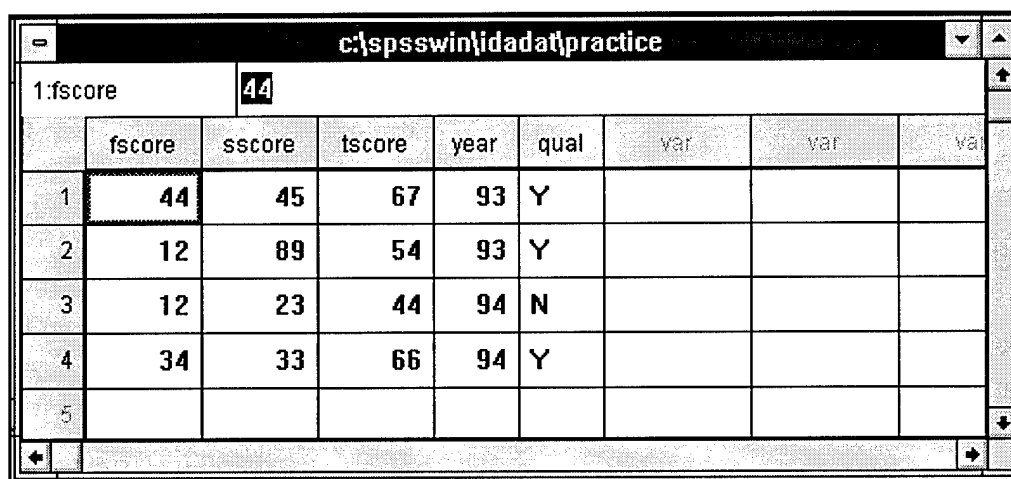


Figure 38. Backing up data file TEST2.116.

Data Entry in an Existing Data File

Many times you will be working with existing data files rather than creating new ones. Therefore, it is worthwhile to review the data entry procedures of SPSS when editing or modifying data files.

Editing a data file created in SPSS format is easy. Retrieve the data file PRACTICE which is located on C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT directory. When you retrieve this data file it will look like the screen shown in Figure 39. This data file has five variables (FSCORE, SSCORE, TSCORE, YEAR, and QUAL) listed in the columns and four cases numbered (1 to 4) listed in the rows.



	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var	var	var
1	44	45	67	93	Y			
2	12	89	54	93	Y			
3	12	23	44	94	N			
4	34	33	66	94	Y			
5								

Figure 39. Display of data screen for data file PRACTICE.

Before you begin, let's review how the data screen will look when a data file is retrieved. The data screen will look like it does in Figure 39. The path and filename (c:\spsswin\idadat\practice) are displayed at the top of the Newdata screen. Below that, the case number "1" is displayed as well as the variable name FSCORE. The cell displays the contents (i.e., 44) for the case and variable. You can change the contents of this variable for this case easily.

Remember, the cursor is always located at the first case and the first variable when you retrieve a data file. Let's say that you want to change the contents of this variable for this case from 44 to 50. If you enter the number 50, you will notice that the editing window now displays the number 50, but that it has not changed in the data file itself (see Figure 40). This allows you to change the value before you enter it. If you press Enter, the Tab key, or any of the Arrow keys, the number will be changed in the data file. In Figure 41 the change is made in the data file and the cursor has moved to the next cell.

	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var	var	var
1	44	45	67	93	Y			
2	12	89	54	93	Y			
3	12	23	44	94	N			
4	34	33	66	94	Y			
5								

Figure 40. Entering new data into edit box.

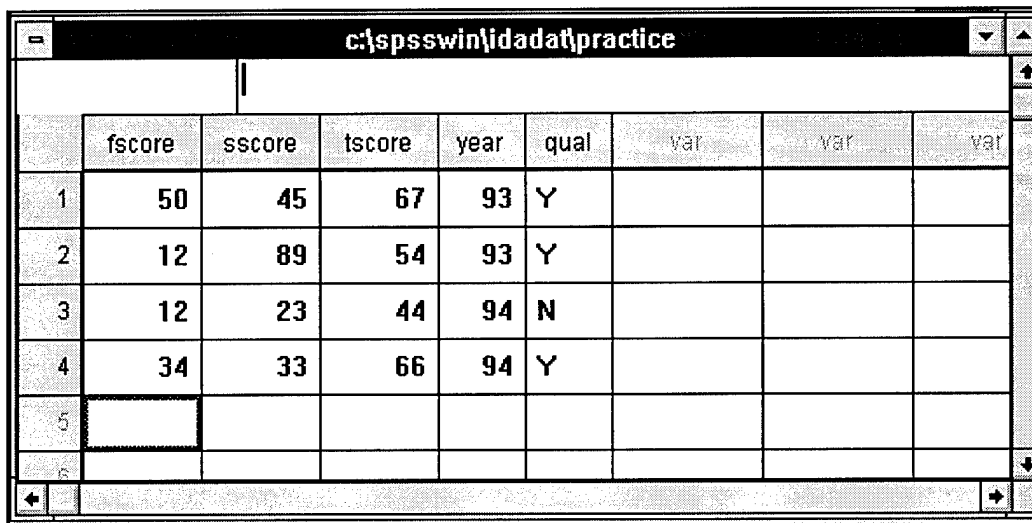
	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var	var	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y			
2	12	89	54	93	Y			
3	12	23	44	94	N			
4	34	33	66	94	Y			
5								

Figure 41. New data entered into data file.

Adding and Deleting Cases and Variables

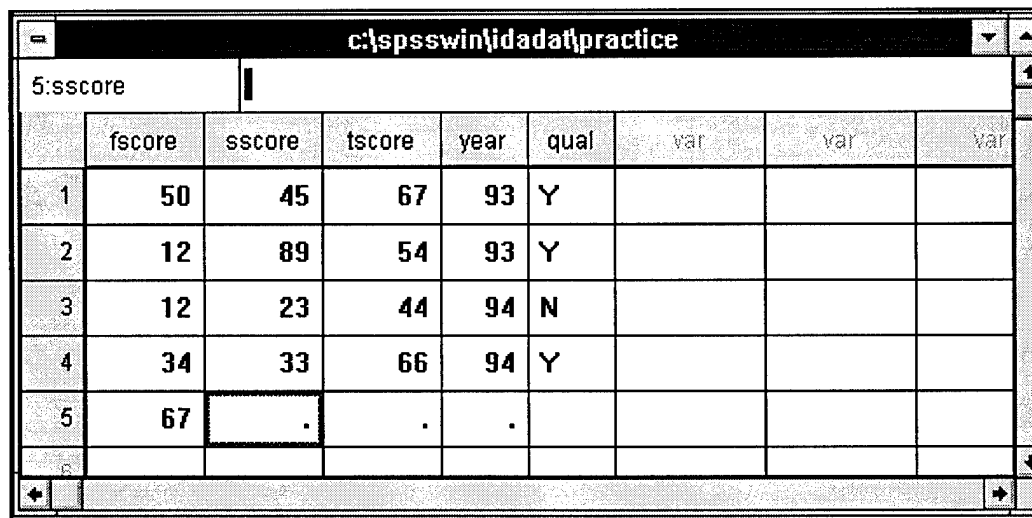
Sometimes it is necessary to add or delete variables or cases to a data file as a result of new needs or requirements.

Adding Cases. To add a case move the cursor to the last case with **Control + Down Arrow**. Notice that the case numbers below the cursor position are grayed out. These are nonexistent cases. To add cases to the data file, position the cursor on the first grayed out case (Number 5).



	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var	var	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y			
2	12	89	54	93	Y			
3	12	23	44	94	N			
4	34	33	66	94	Y			
5								
6								

Figure 42. Position to add a new case to data file.



	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var	var	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y			
2	12	89	54	93	Y			
3	12	23	44	94	N			
4	34	33	66	94	Y			
5	67	.	.	.	.			
6								

Figure 43. New case in data file PRACTICE.

Notice that there is no descriptive information at the top of the data screen regarding case number, variable, or contents (see Figure 42). As you begin entering data see how the screen changes in Figure 43. The case number will become dark once you enter any data on this line indicating that there is a new case

	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var00001	var	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y	69		
2	12	89	54	93	Y	.		
3	12	23	44	94	N	.		
4	34	33	66	94	Y	.		
5	67	.	.	.	.	.		

Figure 44. New variable in data file PRACTICE.

in the data file. Notice now that case Number 5, as well as the variable where the cursor is placed, is displayed at the top of the data screen. Because data have not been entered into any of the other variables for this case, periods are displayed to indicate missing data.

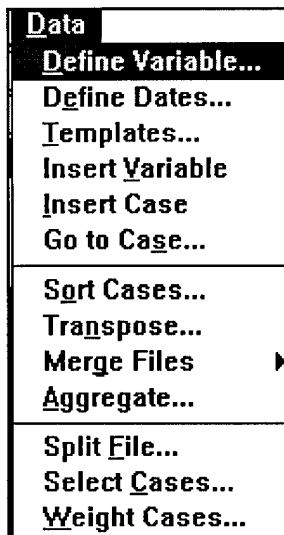


Figure 45.
Data menu.

Adding Variables. To add a variable move the cursor to the right most end of the data file on the first case. Notice that the last variable is called QUAL and that there are no variables following it. After QUAL the variables are grayed out to indicate that there are no variables left in the data file. If you enter a number in a grayed out variable column, a "new" variable is created and the default variable heading (var00001) will look like it does in Figure 44. You can define the variable by clicking on the **Data** menu and choosing **Define Variable** as shown in Figure 45. Maximum length on a variable name is 8 characters.

Define Variable

Variable Name:

OK

Cancel

Help

Variable Description

Type: Numeric3.0

Variable Label:

Missing Values: None

Alignment: Right

Change Settings

Type... Missing Values...

Labels.. Column Format...

Figure 46. Define Variable menu.

Define Variable

Variable Name:

OK

Cancel

Help

Variable Description

Type: Numeric3.0

Variable Label:

Missing Values: None

Alignment: Right

Change Settings

Type... Missing Values...

Labels.. Column Format...

Figure 47. New variable name entered.

Define Variable allows you to give a name to a variable and specify its attributes to include type (alpha-numeric or numeric) and width (see Figure 46). On the **Define Variable** screen you can change a variable's name, type, and width. Here, the default Type is Numeric with a width of 3.0. The format 3.0 is a Fortran convention to indicate that there are three spaces for this variable allocated to the left of the decimal and no spaces for numbers to the right of the decimal. The cursor highlights the variable name so you can directly type in a new variable name (e.g., TESTCOR) as shown in Figure 47.

Now that the variable TESTCOR has been created, it is important to define the attributes of the variable. Clicking on the **Type** button will produce the screen shown in Figure 48.

Define Variable Type: var00001

☒ **N**umeric

☐ **C**omma

☐ **D**ot

☐ **S**cientific notation

☐ **D**ate

☐ **D**ollar

☐ **C**ustom currency

☐ **S**tring

Width: 3

Decimal Places: 0

Continue

Cancel

Help

Figure 48. Define variable Type screen.

The variable definition is **Numeric** with a **Width** of 3 and 0 **Decimal Places**. You can define the type of variable it is as well as its length. For nearly all purposes, your concern will be whether the type of variable is **Numeric** or **String**. Numeric variables include numerals and a decimal indicator. String variables include letters, numerals, and other characters. Figure 49 displays a string variable definition.

Define Variable Type: var00001

☐ **N**umeric

☐ **C**omma

☐ **D**ot

☐ **S**cientific notation

☐ **D**ate

☐ **D**ollar

☐ **C**ustom currency

☒ **S**tring

Characters: 3

Continue

Cancel

Help

Figure 49. String variable defined.

Deleting a Case or Variable

Deleting a case or variable is necessary if data were incorrectly entered or accidentally created.

Deleting Cases. To delete a case, the entire row must first be highlighted. Clicking on the case number in the margin will highlight the entire row, as shown in Figure 50. You can delete this row by pressing the DEL key. You can cancel the

highlighting by pressing any of the arrow keys. Case numbers become gray when deleted, indicating that they no longer exist.

	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var00001	var	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y	69		
2	50	45	67	93	Y	69		
3	12	89	54	93	Y	.		
4	12	23	44	94	N	.		
5	34	33	66	94	Y	.		
6	67	.	.	.	.	.		
7								

Figure 50. Highlighting a case.

Deleting Variables. To delete a variable, click on the variable name in the column margin (say you are deleting the variable TESTSCOR). The entire column will become highlighted, as shown in Figure 51. Once again, you can press the Del key to remove the variable from the data file. If you move the cursor with any of the Arrow keys, then the highlighting will be turned off.

Saving a Data File

If you make a change to a data file, you can save it one of two ways. You can click on the **File** menu and click on **Save Data** to **overwrite** the **old** version of the data file (see Figure 52). You can execute this command anytime during an editing session, and it is suggested that you save your data files frequently. A brown out or power failure can wipe out hours of work instantly.

The second way to save a data file is when you exit the SPSS program. If your data file (this also includes SPSS syntax language and output) has been changed and not saved, you will be prompted with a window like the one shown in Figure 53.

	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	testscor	var	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y	69		
2	50	45	67	93	Y	69		
3	12	89	54	93	Y	.		
4	12	23	44	94	N	.		
5	34	33	66	94	Y	.		
6								
7								

Figure 51. Highlighting a variable.

Clicking **Yes** will save the data file and exit SPSS. Clicking **No** will not save the data file and exit SPSS. Clicking **Cancel** will return you to your editing session. You may also want to refer to pages 22-24 regarding more information on saving data files.

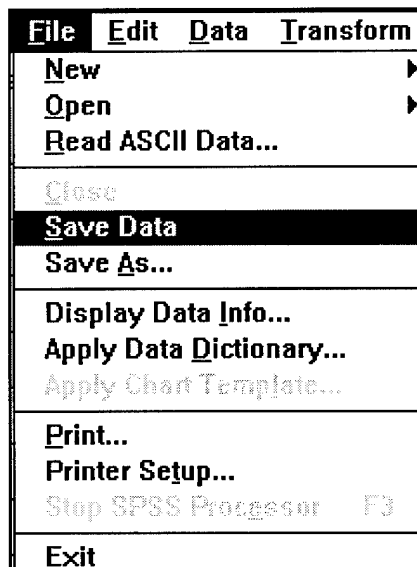


Figure 52. Save Data command in File menu.

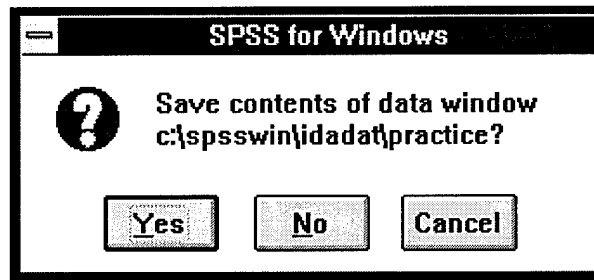


Figure 53. Save Data command.

This section has covered the basics of editing data files. For additional information refer to the SPSS for Windows documentation (Norusis, 1993a, 1993b) and online help.

Syntax

You can use the SPSS menu commands to execute data analyses. (These commands are covered in the Basic Analyses section, pages 47-53). What SPSS does is translate all the menu commands into SPSS Syntax, or command language (the syntax and analysis output are written to the output screen). The beauty of this is that you do not have to type in a lot of command language to run your data analyses. However, a brief introduction to SPSS syntax command language is useful because there are times, such as when merging data files, when SPSS syntax command language is more powerful than the menu commands. In addition, as you become more experienced with the SPSS system you may want the flexibility that SPSS syntax provides. First, it is useful to understand the general structure of SPSS syntax.

You can list SPSS syntax by clicking on the **File** menu and clicking the **Open** command (see Figure 54). Next, click on **SPSS Syntax**.

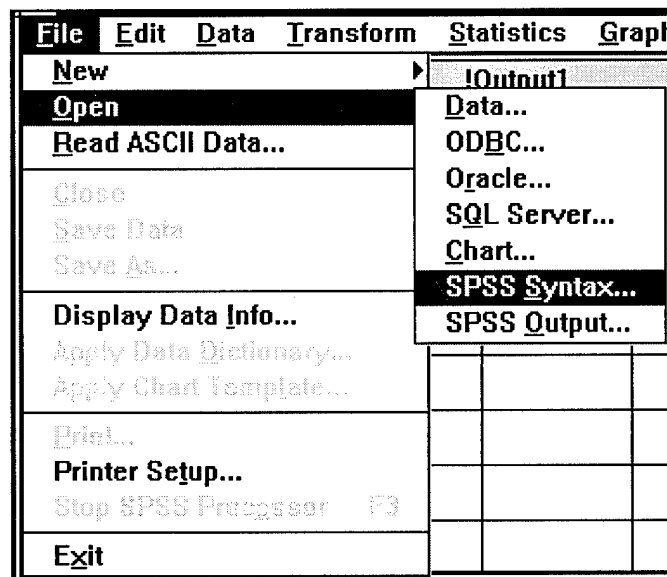


Figure 54. Open SPSS Syntax command.

A screen will display all files that have the extension .sps (i.e., the default for SPSS syntax files), as shown in Figure 55. On the c:\spsswin\idadat directory click on the syntax file MERGE1.SPS. The syntax program is shown in Figure 56. All such programs should start with a TITLE that describes the purpose of the program. In this case, the program merges two data files called DSET1 and DSET2. You could also think of the TITLE as a way of documenting what the program does. Titles are critical particularly as your list of SPSS syntax programs grows.

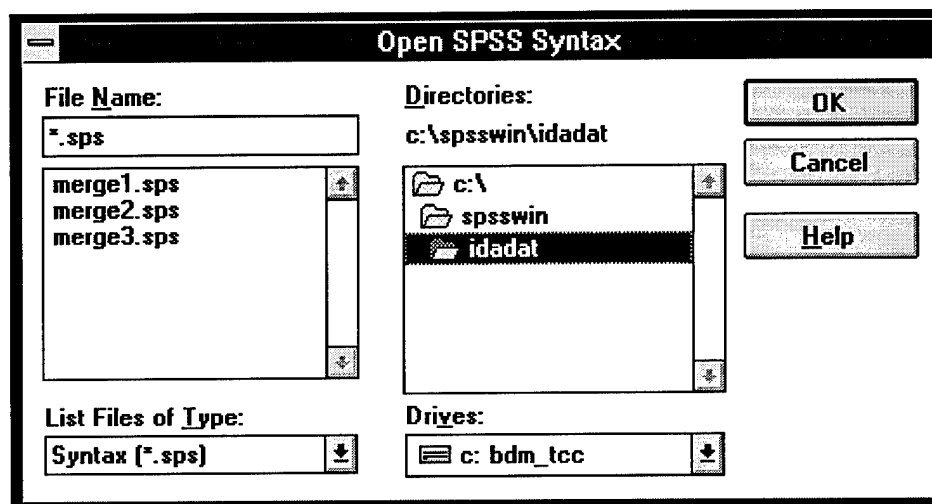


Figure 55. Listing of SPSS program files.

The first thing that a syntax program must do is retrieve a data file. This is accomplished by using the GET FILE command. Notice that the file designation includes the pathname enclosed in single quotes. It is important that this pathname is correct or you will receive an error message indicating that the data file does not exist. In addition, notice that there is a subcommand for GET FILE. Subcommands are always indented and are marked with a forward slash. The best way to think about subcommands is that they are a way to specify options that you would like to apply to the command. In this case, the KEEP

```
TITLE MERGING OF DATA FILES DSET1 AND DSET2

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET1'
    /KEEP=SSN AFQT
```

Figure 56. SPSS syntax program
MERGE1.SPS

subcommand specifies the variables to include from this data file for analysis. Including only the variables of interest allows the program to run more efficiently. This subcommand does not affect the original data file.

Let us say that you want to retrieve DSET2 rather than DSET1. First, you need to change the TITLE. Simply move the cursor (using the Arrow keys) to the TITLE command and change it to read DESCRIPTIVES ON DSET2. Next, move to the GET FILE statement and change the pathname to C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2. In addition, you want to change the variables on the KEEP statement to the following list: BATT, BRIGADE, COMPANY, CREW, MOSSCORE. The syntax now should look like it does in Figure 57.


```
TITLE DESCRIPTIVES ON DSET2

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2'
  /KEEP=BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW MOSSCORE
```

Figure 57. Modified syntax language.

What you are really doing here is making a new syntax program that you will save under a separate name. The next modification is to delete everything else in the syntax program. Using the mouse, position the cursor below the syntax you modified, click, and highlight the syntax language as shown in Figure 58. Pressing the Del key will delete the highlighted text. Next, insert the following command below the GET FILE command: DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL. The program should look as shown in Figure 59.

```
TITLE DESCRIPTIVES ON DSET2

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2'
  /KEEP=BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW MOSSCORE

SORT CASES BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE1

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2'
  /KEEP=SSN MOSSCORE

SORT CASES BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE2

MATCH FILES FILE=FILE1/FILE=FILE2/BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=MDAT

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL.
```

Figure 58. Modifying syntax program.

```
TITLE DESCRIPTIVES ON DSET2

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2'
  /KEEP=BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW MOSSCORE

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL
```

Figure 59. Final edited syntax.

The next step is to save the program. However, you do not want to save it over the existing program. Instead, save it under a new name. Click on the **File** menu and click on the **Save As** command (see Figure 60).

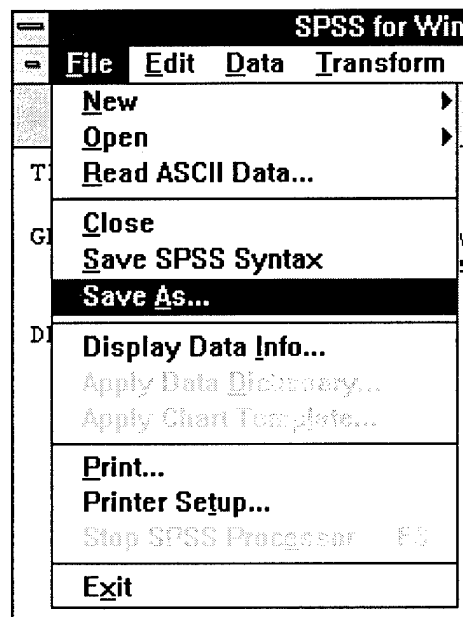


Figure 60. Saving syntax under a different name.

Next, a menu will appear displaying the original name of the syntax program (see Figure 61).

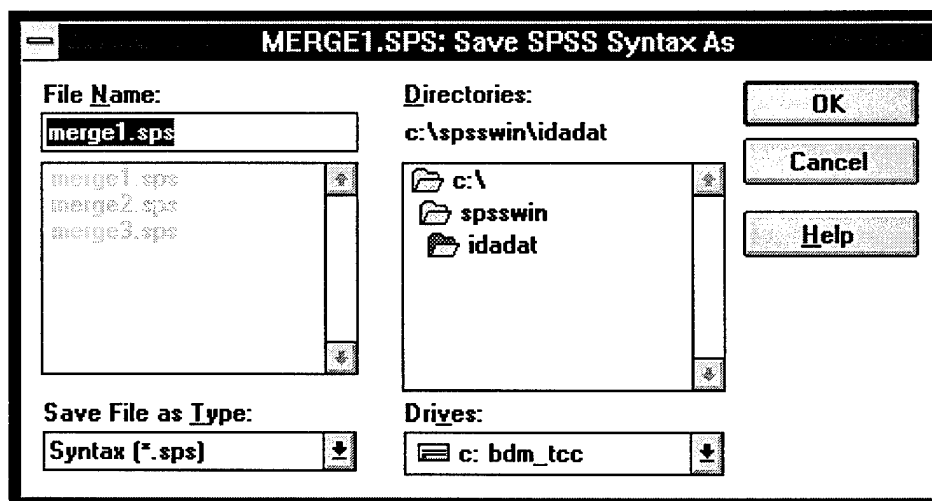


Figure 61. Save SPSS Syntax As screen.

You can modify this entry by typing in the name for the new syntax file that you want to save the program to. Type in TESTPROG.SPS and press return or click on **OK**. This will leave the original program MERGE1.SPS untouched and create a new syntax program called TESTPROG.SPS. Now it is time to run the program. Simply click on **Run** (see Figure 62). The output is displayed in Figure 63.

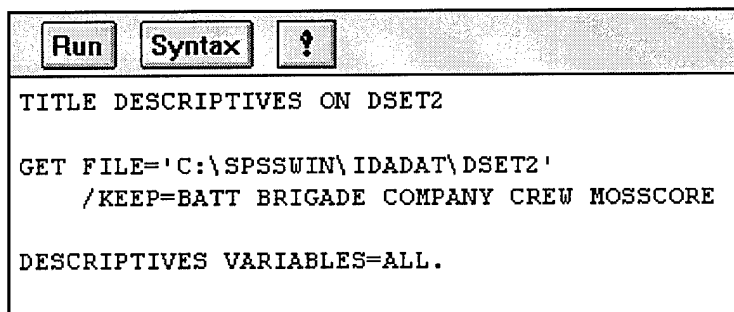


Figure 62. Running SPSS Syntax.

-> DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL.

Number of valid observations (listwise) = 8.00

Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Valid N	Label
BATT	2.50	.53	2	3	8	
BRIGADE	116.00	.00	116	116	8	
COMPANY	This is a string (alphanumeric) variable.					
CREW	11.00	.00	11	11	8	
MOSSCORE	56.13	32.10	12	88	8	

Figure 63. Output for modified SPSS syntax file.

PROCESSES

Merging Data Files

Most analyses that you conduct require merging data files. The data files for armor and mechanized infantry were designed to be small so that it will be simple to enter additional data when needed. SPSS can merge two or more data files. Practice data files are included on the C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT directory and are called DSET1, DSET2, and DSET3. To merge data files, it is necessary to use SPSS program language (syntax) because the menu commands are limited. The key to merging data files is to have at least one variable (e.g., social security number) on which to match data.

1:ssn		123456789					
	ssn	batt	brigade	company	crew	afqt	position
1	123456789	2	116	A	11	45	T
2	123456790	2	116	A	11	67	G
3	123456791	2	116	B	11	89	T
4	123456792	2	116	B	11	78	G
5	123456793	3	116	A	11	89	T
6	123456794	3	116	A	11	83	G
7	123456795	3	116	B	11	34	T
8	123456796	3	116	B	11	21	G

Figure 64. Contents of DSET1.

It is important to understand the structure of the data files in order to see how they are merged. Retrieve DSET1 to see how this data file is structured (see Figure 64). DSET1 contains individual level data on social security numbers, Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) scores, and position in crew along with battalion and brigade designations. A second data file called DSET2 contains individual level data which include qualifying Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) test score. Figure 65 displays the contents of DSET2. The structure of DSET2 is similar to DSET1 with the exception that the former data file contains information on MOS scores. If you want to examine the relationship between the variable AFQT in DSET1 and MOSSCORE in DSET2 you must merge the two data files. This is accomplished through the use of SPSS syntax language. The SPSS syntax program MERGE1.SPS is located on the C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT directory (see

1:ssn		123456789				
	ssn	batt	brigade	company	crew	mosscore
1	123456789	2	116	A	11	23
2	123456790	2	116	A	11	32
3	123456791	2	116	B	11	88
4	123456792	2	116	B	11	86
5	123456793	3	116	A	11	87
6	123456794	3	116	A	11	79
7	123456795	3	116	B	11	42
8	123456796	3	116	B	11	12

Figure 65. Contents of DSET2.

page 35). The syntax is displayed in Figure 66. This syntax merges the two data files (DSET1 and DSET2) and performs descriptives (means, standard deviations, n size) on the variables in the combined data file. Each data file is retrieved separately, sorted according to social security number (SSN), and

```
TITLE MERGING OF DATABASES DSET1 AND DSET2

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET1'
  /KEEP=SSN AFQT

SORT CASES BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE1

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2'
  /KEEP=SSN MOSSCORE

SORT CASES BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE2

MATCH FILES FILE=FILE1/FILE=FILE2/BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=MDAT

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL.
```

Figure 66. SPSS program MERGE1.SPS.

saved as an active file (an active file is a data file that can be referenced at any time in the program). Two data files must be sorted in the same way in order for them to be merged. In addition the new data file is saved as a separate file called MDAT (for merged data). The purpose of each command is outlined below:

1. GET FILE retrieves a data file. In this example, the pathname and data file are indicated. The KEEP subcommand retains two variables, SSN and AFQT but does not affect the original data file. Omitting the KEEP subcommand will include all variables.
2. SORT CASES BY sorts the file according to a particular variable or variables. In this example the cases are sorted by SSN.
3. SAVE OUTFILE "holds" the data file as an active file which can be retrieved again later in the program. Both data files are saved in this manner so that they can be merged later.
4. MATCH FILES merges the two data files by SSN.
5. DESCRIPTIVES are run on the merged data file which retains three variables: SSN, AFQT, and MOSSCORE.

1:ssn		123456789	
	ssn	afqt	moSScore
1	123456789	45	23
2	123456790	67	32
3	123456791	89	88
4	123456792	78	86
5	123456793	89	87
6	123456794	83	79
7	123456795	34	42
8	123456796	21	12

Figure 67. Merged data file MDAT.

The merged data file is shown in Figure 67 and is located in the C:\SPSSWIN directory. This data file contains three variables: SSN, AFQT, and MOSSCORE. Figure 68 displays the descriptives on the newly created data file called MDAT (a later discussion will cover how descriptives may be obtained using the **Statistics** menu). The usefulness of this approach is that it is very easy to merge data files and save them to answer research questions. More importantly, you do not run the risk of corrupting the original data files in doing your analyses. You can retain the merged data file for as long as you want, modify it as needed, and delete or back it up (see page 33) when you are finished.

```
-> DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL.
```


Number of valid observations (listwise) =						8.00

Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Valid N	Label
SSN	123456793	2.45	123456789	123456796	8	
AFQT	63.25	26.52	21	89	8	
MOSSCORE	56.13	32.10	12	88	8	

Figure 68. Descriptives for data file MDAT.

Merging becomes a little more complicated when you have data collected at different levels. Merging individual level data with crew level data is a good example. Data must be sorted in the same way for the two data files. The SPSS program must reflect this (see Figure 69).

```
TITLE MERGING OF DATABASES DSET2 AND DSET3

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2'
  /KEEP=SSN BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW MOSSCORE

SORT CASES BY BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE2

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET3'
  /KEEP=BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW TT8

SORT CASES BY BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE3

MATCH FILES FILE=FILE2/TABLE=FILE3/BY BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW

SAVE OUTFILE=FINDDAT

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL
```

Figure 69. Syntax to merge data files involving different levels (SPSS syntax program MERGE2.SPS)

In merging data files, a unique identifier is required. Otherwise, you run the risk of matching incorrect cases between two data files. However, when you match at different levels (e.g., individual and crew) there is a mismatch because cases will not be uniquely identified. In our example, two soldiers are assigned to each crew. If you were to match without regard to the different levels involved, you would receive a warning message, as shown in Figure 70. However, if you examine the syntax in Figure 69 notice that on the MATCH command there is a TABLE subcommand for the crew level data file. The output from using this command is shown in Figure 71.

```
FILE c:\spsswin\file2.
      KEY:          2      116 A          11

>Warning # 5132
>Duplicate key in a file. The BY variables do not uniquely identify each
>case on the indicated file. Please check the results carefully.
```

Figure 70. Warning message when merging data files.

Because there is only one tank table score for each crew, the TABLE subcommand creates duplicate values for all crew members. The output in Figure 71 reflects this. Each crew member now has a value reflecting the tank table score (TT8) which is a crew level variable. It is also important to note that even though these are crew level data, company designations are needed. Otherwise, the sort would not distinguish between A company crew 11 and B company crew 11.

SSN	BATT	BRIGADE	COMPANY	CREW	MOSSCORE	TT8
123456789	2	116	A	11	23	450
123456790	2	116	A	11	32	450
123456791	2	116	B	11	88	823
123456792	2	116	B	11	86	823
123456793	3	116	A	11	87	790
123456794	3	116	A	11	79	790
123456795	3	116	B	11	42	342
123456796	3	116	B	11	12	342

Number of cases read: 8 Number of cases listed: 8

Figure 71. Output from merged data files DSET2 and DSET3.


```

TITLE MERGING OF DATABASES DSET1,DSET2, AND DSET3

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET1'
  /KEEP=SSN BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW AFQT

SORT CASES BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE1

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET2'
  /KEEP=SSN BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW MOSSCORE

SORT CASES BY SSN

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE2

MATCH FILES FILE=FILE1/FILE=FILE2/BY SSN

SORT CASES BY BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW

SAVE OUTFILE=NEWDAT

```

Figure 72. Merging of first two data files
SPSS syntax program MERGE3.SPS

```

GET FILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\DSET3'
  /KEEP=BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW TT8

SORT CASES BY BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW

SAVE OUTFILE=FILE3

MATCH FILES FILE=NEWDAT/TABLE=FILE3/BY BATT BRIGADE COMPANY CREW

SAVE OUTFILE=FINDAT

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=ALL

LIST VARIABLES=ALL.

```

Figure 73. Merging of data files DSET1 and DSET2 with
DSET3. SPSS syntax program MERGE3.SPS.

You can also merge more than two data files. The key is to merge data files at the same level before using the TABLE subcommand to merge data at a higher level. Figure 72 shows the first part of the SPSS program that merges the three data files DSET1, DSET2, and DSET3. The first part of this program merges individual level data by social security number, sorts again so that they are in the same order for the crew level data, and saves this data file as NEWDAT. Figure 73 shows the merging of the individual level data with the crew level data. Note that both NEWDAT and DSET3 are sorted in the same way which is essential for merging. Listing variables will produce the output shown in Figure 74.

SSN	BATT	BRIGADE	COMPANY	CREW	AFQT	MOSSCORE	TT8
123456789	2	116	A	11	45	23	450
123456790	2	116	A	11	67	32	450
123456791	2	116	B	11	89	88	823
123456792	2	116	B	11	78	86	823
123456793	3	116	A	11	89	87	790
123456794	3	116	A	11	83	79	790
123456795	3	116	B	11	34	42	342
123456796	3	116	B	11	21	12	342
Number of cases read: 8				Number of cases listed: 8			

Figure 74. Output from SPSS syntax program MERGE3.SPS.

The variables AFQT and MOSSCORE are from data files DSET1 and DSET2, respectively. The crew level variable TT8 is from DSET3. The data between individual and crew levels have been properly matched. You can edit the syntax programs MERGE1.SPS, MERGE2.SPS, and MERGE3.SPS (see pages 35-36) to incorporate the data that you want to examine. It is suggested that you save the program files under different names so that you can keep the original syntax files (see pages 37-38). These SPSS syntax program files are located on C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT. Created SPSS data files are saved by default to the C:\SPSSWIN directory (you can change this to the IDADAT directory by using the command SAVE OUTFILE = 'C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\FINDAT'). It is strongly suggested that the user also read about the MATCH FILES command in the SPSS Syntax Reference Guide (Norusis, 1993a; pages 454-461) for more detailed information.

Running SPSS syntax commands for merging data files. Syntax commands for merging data files are run in the same way as any other syntax program. If you choose **SPSS syntax** on the **Open** command in the **File** menu and retrieve MERGE3.SPS, a syntax window

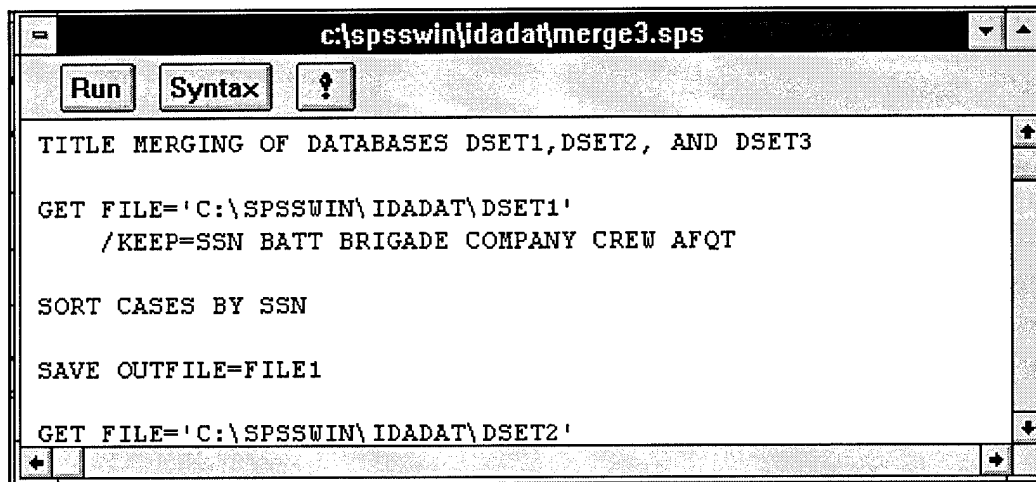


Figure 75. SPSS Syntax Window.

will be displayed (see Figure 75). The pathname for the file is displayed in the header. Clicking the **Run** button will execute the SPSS syntax. Clicking the **Syntax** button will display help information based on where the cursor is placed.

Output for merged data files. Whenever you exit an SPSS session you are always prompted to save the output of the session (see Figure 76). Clicking on **Yes** will display a screen showing output files which have the extension *.LST.

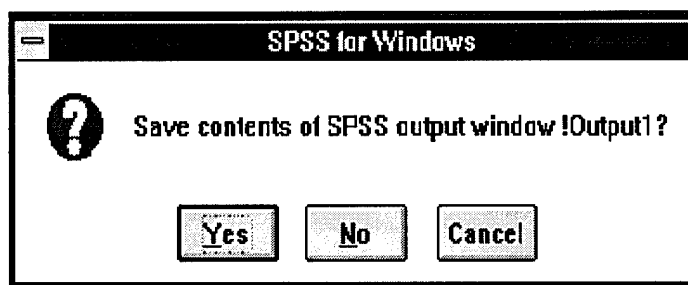


Figure 76. Prompt to save Output.

You can overwrite an existing output file or create a new one. **OK** will accept the output name, **Cancel** will return you to your session, and **Help** will provide online help.

Basic Analyses

This section covers basic menu driven summary analyses that you are likely to use with merged data files. These analyses include frequencies, descriptives, and list cases. All these analyses are available on the **Statistics** menu. Before discussing these analyses, however, it is important to discuss transformations. Transformations are new variables that consist of numeric transformations of existing variables in the data file. A good example are tank engagements that can be summed, or transformed, into a new variable that reflects a total score. It is likely that you will use transformations frequently in your

analyses. The most common transformation you will use will be the **Compute** command.

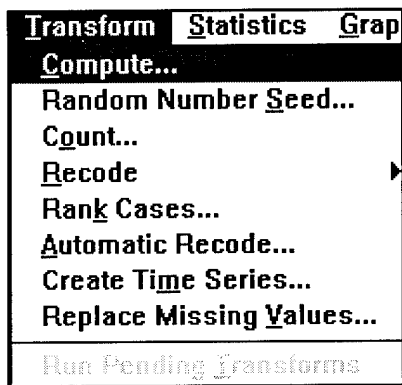


Figure 77. Transform menu.

When you click on **Compute** (see Figure 77) the screen shown in Figure 78 will appear. This screen allows you to create new variables using a variety of statistical functions and commands including sum, mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and absolute value.

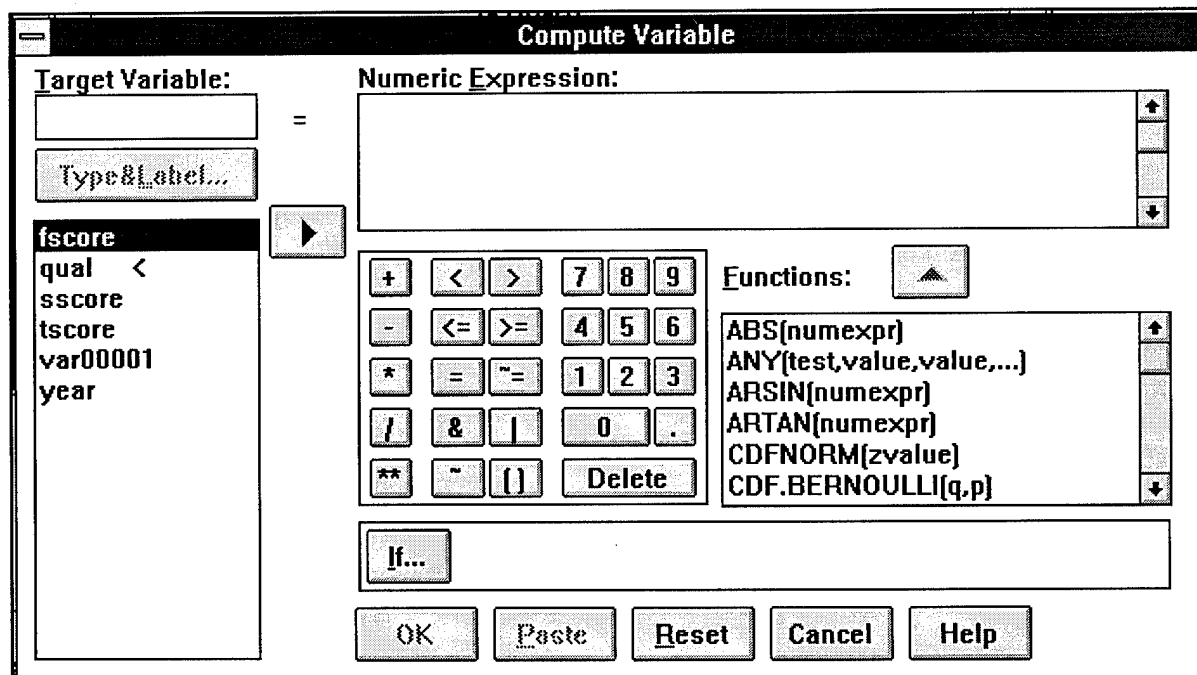


Figure 78. Compute Variable menu.

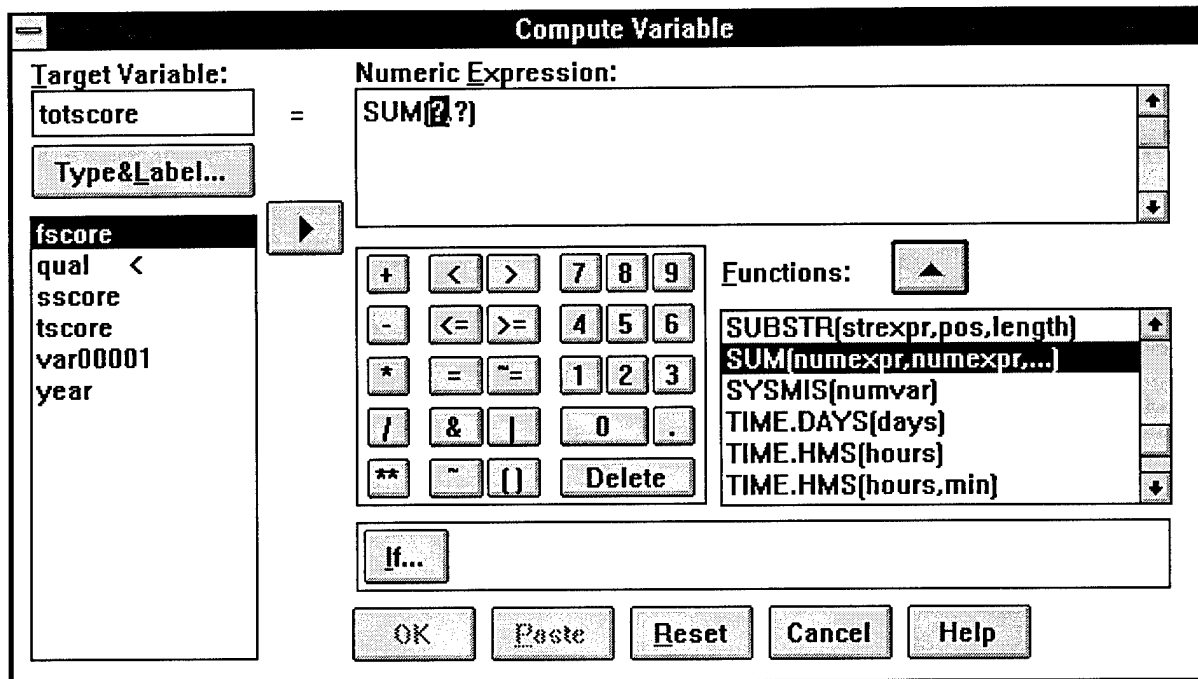


Figure 79. Compute screen target variable and numeric expression.

The first step in transforming data is to give the new variable you are creating a name. Let's say that you are summing several variables into a total score which you want to call TOTSCORE. Simply type TOTSCORE into the **Target Variable** box and press **Enter**. Next, you have to define what TOTSCORE will be. You can choose the type of statistical function you want to use from the **Functions** box by highlighting it and clicking the up arrow icon on the screen (see Figure 79). In addition, you can highlight and choose variables from the data files in the box located below the **Target Variable** box. Choose variables by highlighting the variable and clicking the **Arrow Icon** next to the box. The statistical function and the variables will appear in the **Numeric Expressions** box (see Figure 80). When you have created the variable, click **OK** and the new variable will automatically be created. If you examine the data file, a new variable has been added (see Figure 81).

After you have computed the variables that you need, you are ready to do analyses. The **Statistics** menu (see Figure 82) contains a large variety of analysis commands. The command containing the most common statistics is the **Summarize** command. If you click on **Summarize**, the submenu in Figure 83 will be displayed.

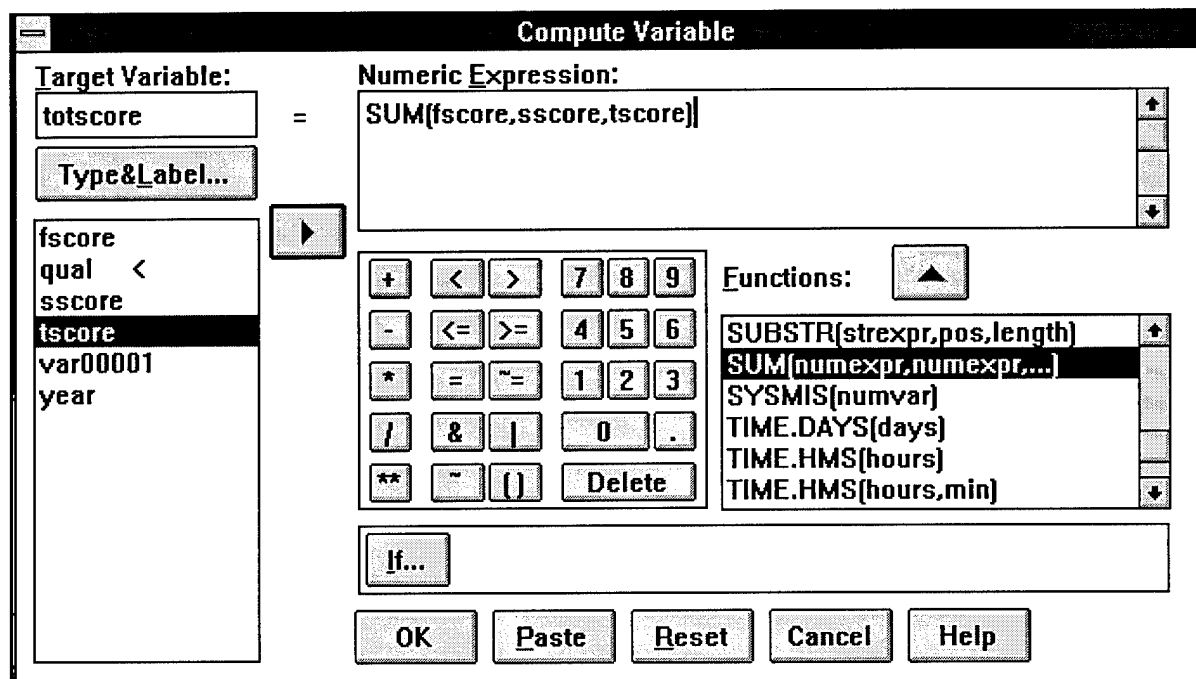


Figure 80. Sum list of variables.

c:\spsswin\idadat\practice								
1.fscore		50						
	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var00001	totscore	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y	69	162	
2	50	45	67	93	Y	69	162	
3	12	89	54	93	Y	.	155	
4	12	23	44	94	N	.	79	
5	34	33	66	94	Y	.	133	

Figure 81. Transformed variable TOTSCORE added to the data file.

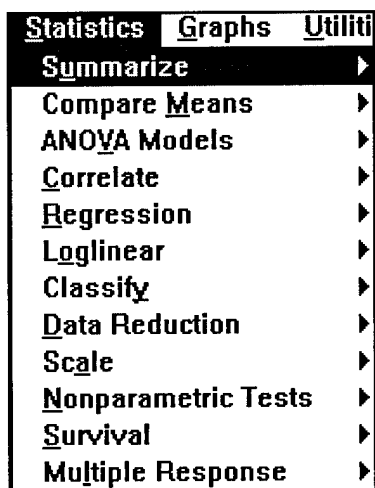


Figure 82.
Statistics menu.

Frequencies: This analysis gives you a count of values for variable(s). Clicking on **Frequencies** will display the **Frequencies** screen shown in Figure 84.

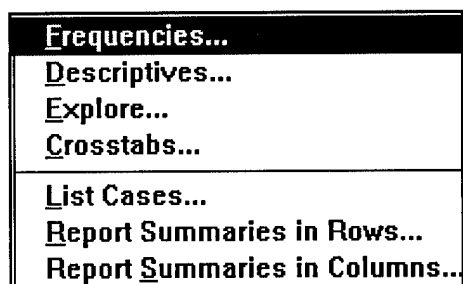


Figure 83. Commands for
Summarize menu.

Simply highlight the variable(s) of interest and click the **Arrow Icon**. In this example (see Figure 85) the variables FSCORE, SSCORE, and TSCORE have been chosen. Clicking **OK** will run the Frequencies command. Sample output is shown in Figure 86.

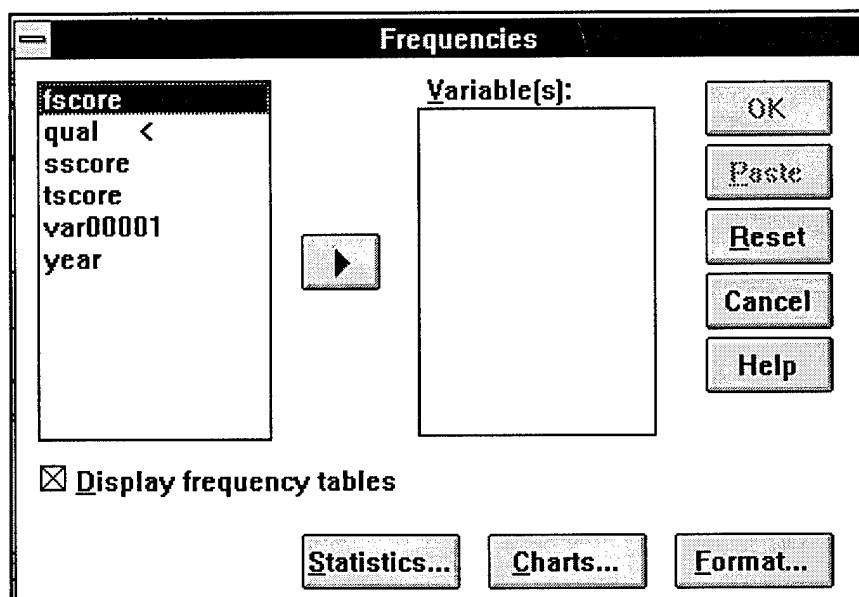


Figure 84. **Frequencies** screen.

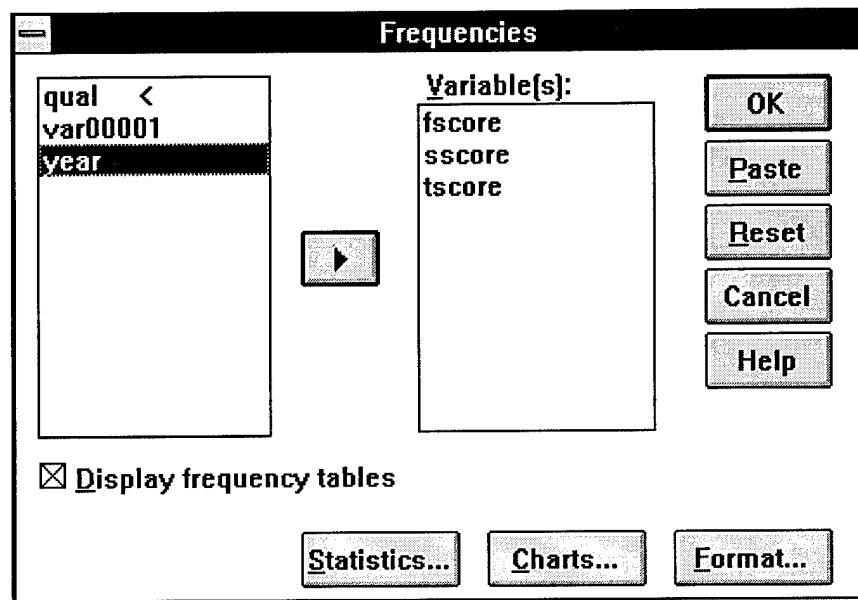


Figure 85. Selection of variables for frequencies.

SPSS for Windows - [!Output1]

File Edit Data Transform Statistics Graphs Utilities Window Help

Pause Scroll Round Glossary

FSCORE FIRST ROUND SCORE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	12	2	33.3	33.3	33.3
	34	1	16.7	16.7	50.0
	50	2	33.3	33.3	83.3
	67	1	16.7	16.7	100.0
	Total	6	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 6 Missing cases 0

Figure 86. Sample frequencies output.

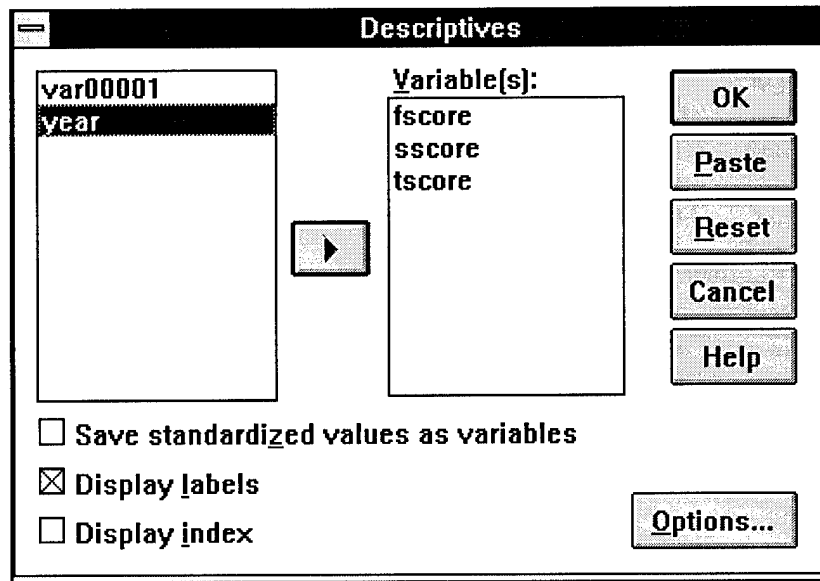


Figure 87. Descriptives menu.

Choosing **Descriptives** from the submenu displays the screen in Figure 87. Choosing variables works the same way as the frequencies command. Clicking **OK** will produce the output shown in Figure 88.

Number of valid observations (listwise) = 5.00

Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Valid N	Label
FSCORE	37.50	22.34	12	67	6	FIRST ROUND SCORE
SSCORE	47.00	25.22	23	89	5	SECOND SCORE
TSCORE	59.60	10.31	44	67	5	THIRD SCORE

Figure 88. Sample output for descriptives.

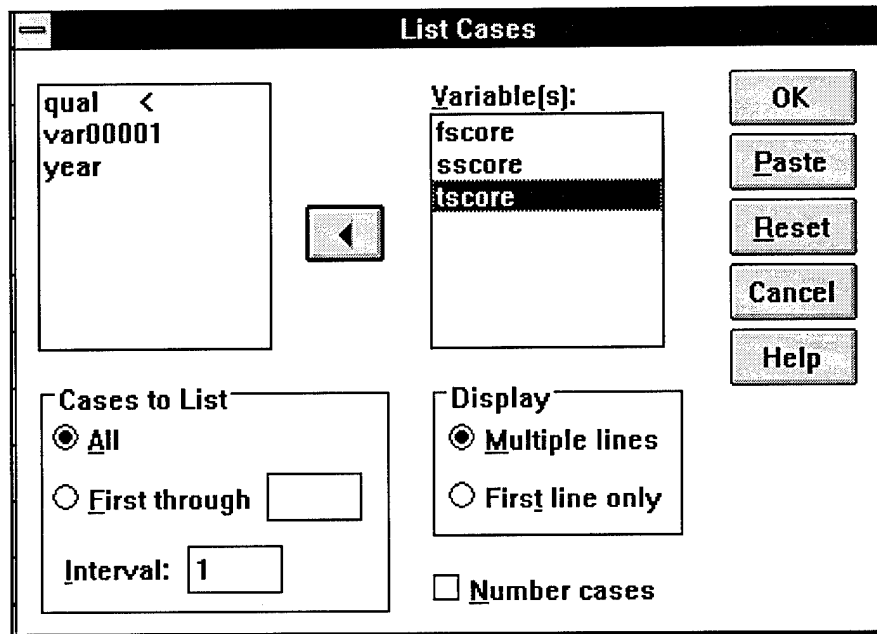


Figure 89. List Cases menu.

List Cases lists values for variables. The menu for **List Cases** is shown in Figure 89 and its output in Figure 90. Choosing variables is the same as frequencies and descriptives.

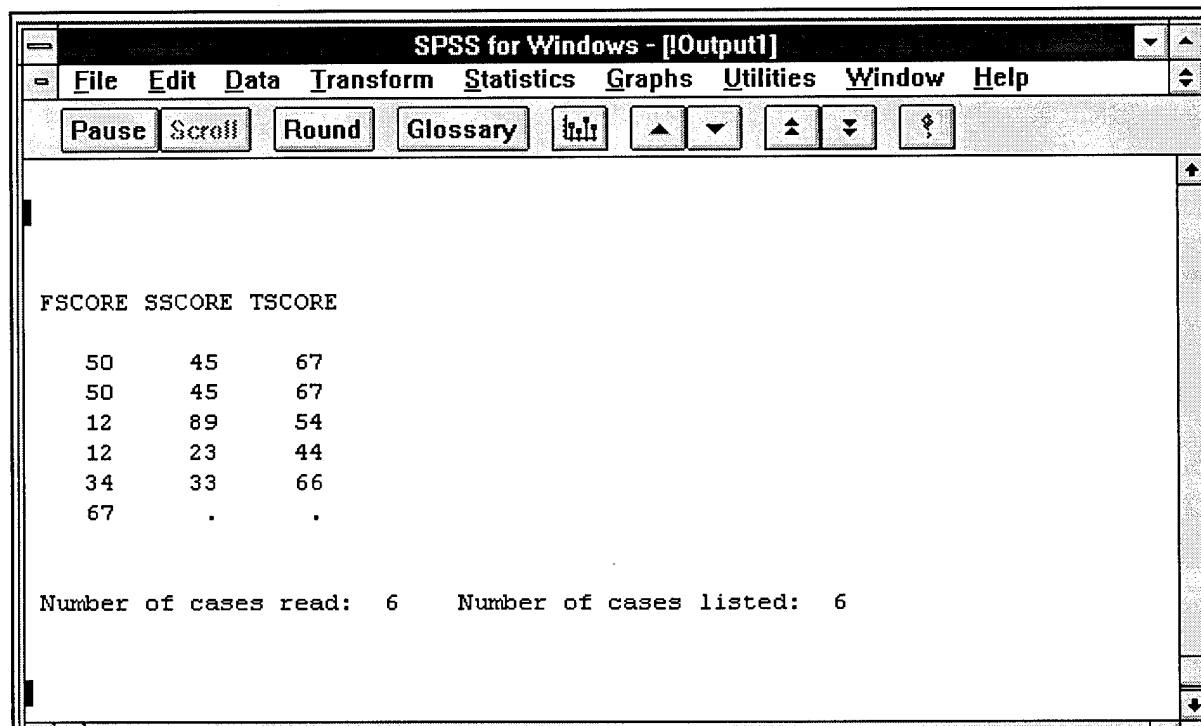
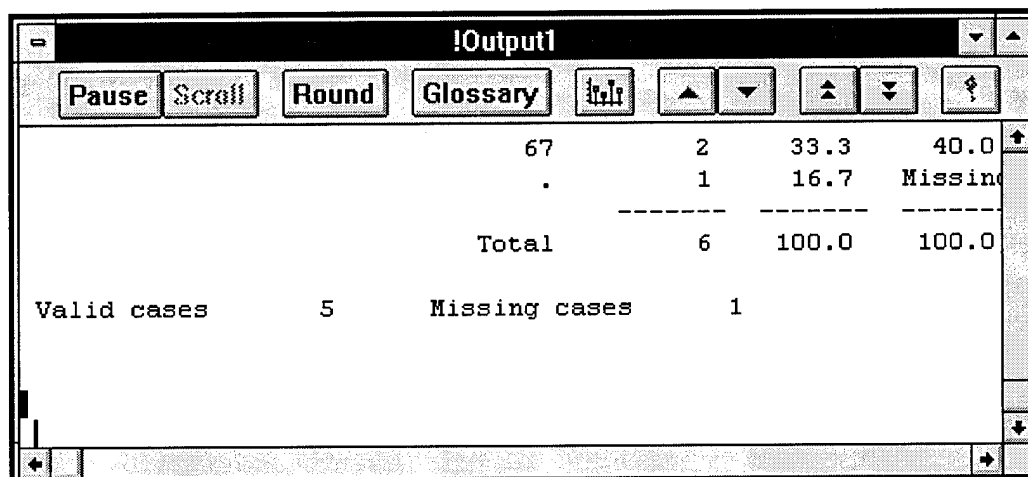


Figure 90. Sample List Cases output.

Saving Output

Whenever you run analyses in SPSS, the results are automatically appended to an output file. You can save the contents of an output file in one of two ways. The first is after you have run your analyses. When you run analyses the output window will be displayed as in Figure 91.



The figure shows the SPSS Output window titled '!Output1'. It contains a table with the following data:

	67	2	33.3	40.0
	.	1	16.7	Missing
Total		6	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	5	Missing cases	1	

Figure 91. Output window.

If you want to save this output file simply click on the **File** menu (see Figure 92) and click **Save SPSS Output**.

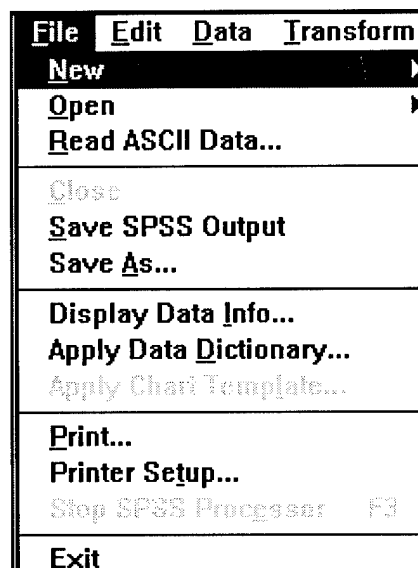


Figure 92. **Save SPSS Output** command in **File** menu.

You will be prompted with a screen to save the output file (see Figure 93). Because this output file was just created, it has no name. All output has the extension .LST. You can type

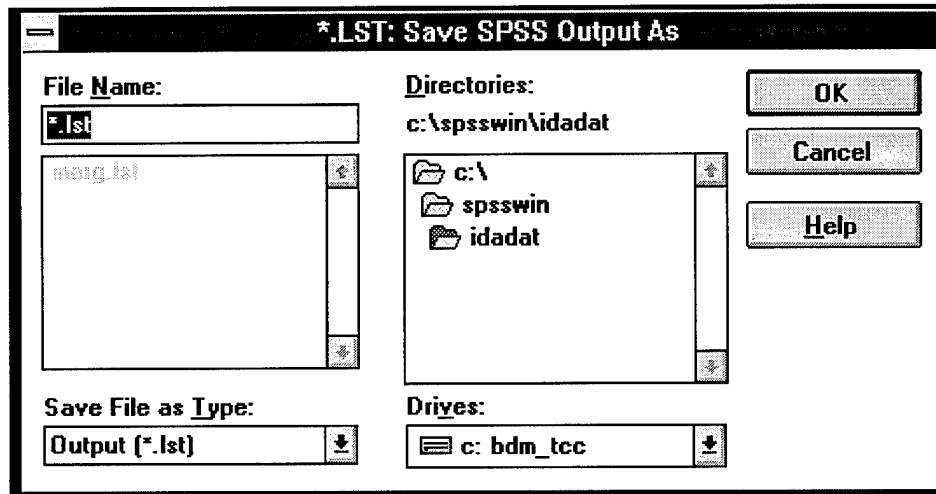


Figure 93. Screen to save Output.

in the name for the output file in the **File Name** box. If you type in the name for a file that already exists, you will be asked if you want to copy over it.

The second way to save your output file is when you exit SPSS. Whenever you exit SPSS you will be asked to save syntax, data files, or output if changes have been made to them. You will be given the prompt for output shown in Figure 94. **Yes** will display the menu shown in Figure 94. **No** will not save the output. **Cancel** will return you to the SPSS session.

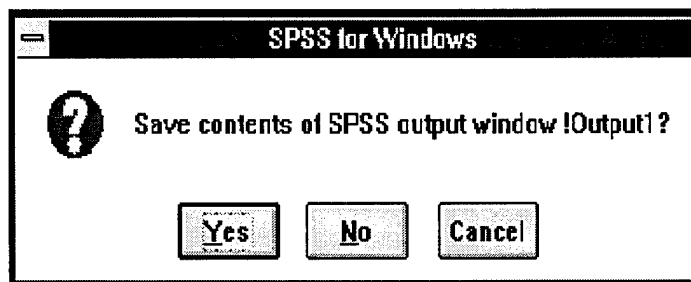
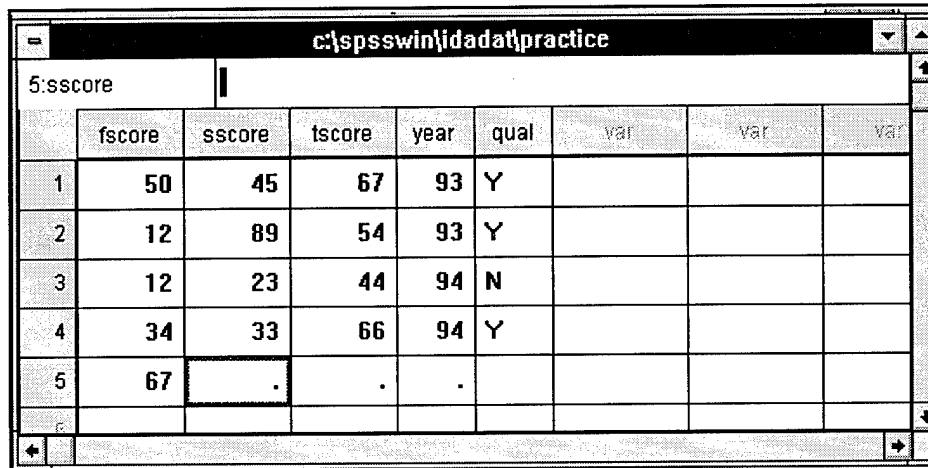


Figure 94. Save Output prompt.

Missing Values

In SPSS, there are two types of missing values:

System missing values: Any blank numeric cells in the data rectangle are assigned the system missing value, which is indicated by a period (.). Figure 95 displays a data file with system missing values.



The screenshot shows an SPSS data editor window titled 'c:\spsswin\idadat\practice'. The active variable is '5:sscore'. The data is organized into columns: fscore, sscore, tscore, year, qual, and three unlabeled 'var' columns. There are five rows of data. Row 5 shows system missing values (periods) for fscore, sscore, tscore, year, and qual.

	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var	var	var
1	50	45	67	93	Y			
2	12	89	54	93	Y			
3	12	23	44	94	N			
4	34	33	66	94	Y			
5	67	.	.	.	.			

Figure 95. System missing values.

The numeric variables SSCORE, TSCORE, and YEAR have system missing values for case #5. Notice that the variable QUAL, which is a string variable, is also missing for case #5, but is blank rather than containing a period.

User missing values: You can assign values that identify information missing for specific reasons and then instruct SPSS to flag these values as missing. SPSS statistical procedures and data transformations recognize this flag, and those cases with user-missing values are identified as missing. For example, many AFQT scores are recorded as 0, indicating that the individual did not have to take this test. In conducting analyses, you would not want these scores averaged into scores representing actual performance on the test because it would make the mean much lower than it should be. Therefore, you will have to declare 0 as a user missing value for the variable AFQT. To illustrate the differences between user and system missing values refer to Figure 96.

Notice that AFQT has two values that you want to be identified as missing. One is a system missing value (case #4) which will be automatic. The other is one that you want to define (user missing) which is 0 (case #1). In order to define a missing value, go to **Define Variable** in the **Data** menu.

c:\sp		
1:afqt		0
	afqt	var
1	0	
2	69	
3	55	
4	.	
5		

Figure 96. Contents of data file MISSING.

The screen in Figure 97 will be displayed. Notice that there are no **Missing Values** defined in the **Variable Description** and that **Missing Values** is a selection under **Change Settings**. If you click on **Missing Values** on **Change Settings**, the screen will appear like it does in Figure 98.

Define Variable

Variable Name: afqt

Variable Description

Type: Numeric3.0
Variable Label:
Missing Values: None
Alignment: Right

Change Settings

Type...

Missing Values...

Labels..

Column Format...

OK

Cancel

Help

Figure 97. Define Variable screen.

Define Missing Values: afqt

☒ **No missing values**

☐ **Discrete missing values**

☐ **Range of missing values**

Low: High:

☐ **Range plus one discrete missing value**

Low: High:

Discrete value:

Continue
Cancel
Help

Figure 98. Define Missing Values screen.

The **Define Missing Values** screen indicates that no user missing values are presently defined. To define 0 as a missing value click on **Discrete missing values** and enter the number 0, shown in Figure 99.

Define Missing Values: afqt

☐ **No missing values**

☒ **Discrete missing values**

0

☐ **Range of missing values**

Low: High:

☐ **Range plus one discrete missing value**

Low: High:

Discrete value:

Continue
Cancel
Help

Figure 99. Defining 0 as user missing for variable AFQT.

Notice that there are spaces to declare two other values as user missing for this variable. Because 0 is the only value of concern, clicking on **Continue** will accept this change.

Define Variable

Variable Name:

OK Cancel Help

Variable Description

Type: Numeric3.0

Variable Label:

Missing Values: 0

Alignment: Right

Change Settings

Type... Missing Values...

Labels.. Column Format...

Notice that 0 is now displayed as a user defined missing value (see Figure 100). You can check this by running frequencies (see pages 51-52) on AFQT. Figure 101 displays the frequencies for this variable.

Figure 100. User defined missing value for AFQT.

Notice that two cases are declared as missing. The first is the system defined missing value (.) and the second is the user defined missing value (0). Although each is listed separately in the frequencies command, both are considered to be missing.

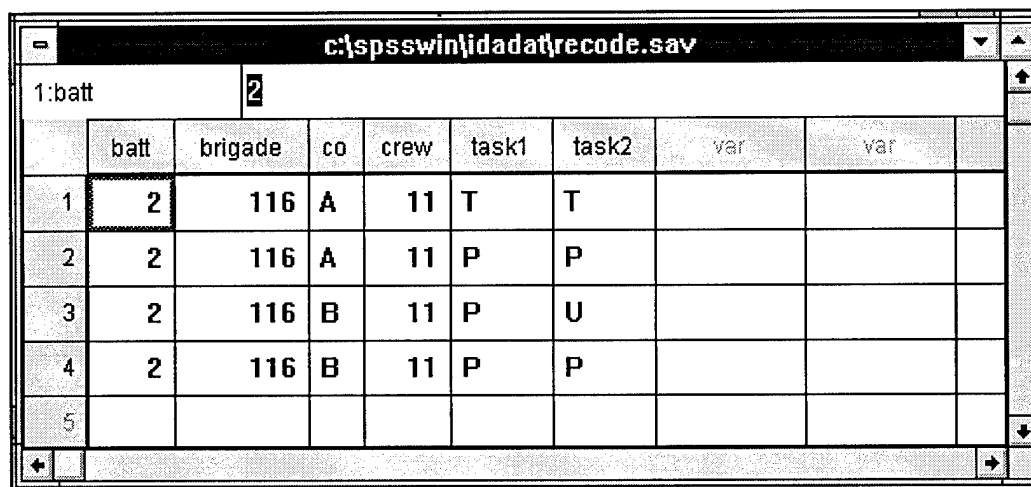
AFQT					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55	1	25.0	50.0	50.0
	69	1	25.0	50.0	100.0
	.	1	25.0	Missing	
	0	1	25.0	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	4	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	2	Missing cases	2		

Figure 101. Frequencies for variable AFQT.

Recoding Variables

Recoding variables is the process by which the values for numeric or string variables are transformed into other values. For your purposes, the biggest concern is with recoding string variables into numeric values. Training Assessment Model (TAM) ratings, for example, are made on the basis of T (trained), P (needs more practice), or U (untrained). The same is true of drill attendance data which use letters (P for present, A for absent). While these values do indicate that the crew or platoon is trained or untrained, for example, you cannot perform any statistical analyses on them because they are letters. You have to recode these letters into numbers.

Retrieve the data file RECODE.SAV which is on the C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT directory. The data will appear as shown in Figure 102. There are two task rating variables (TASK1, TASK2) that are string variables. You want to recode these variables into numeric values in order to conduct statistical analyses. Let us say that you are interested in the distinction between trained and untrained crews. Therefore, you want to recode T (indicating trained) into the value 2 and P and U (indicating not trained to standard) into the value 1. The values you use in recoding are important. In this case, you are "assigning" more importance to being trained because it is given a larger number.



	batt	brigade	co	crew	task1	task2	var	var
1	2	116	A	11	T	T		
2	2	116	A	11	P	P		
3	2	116	B	11	P	U		
4	2	116	B	11	P	P		
5								

Figure 102. Data file RECODE.SAV.

To do a recode, open the **Transform** menu and click on the **Recode** command (see Figure 103). You have two choices here: you can recode into the **Same Variables** or you can recode into **Different Variables**. Recoding into the same variables would execute the recodes and replace the values in the original variables. However, there is one limitation on recoding variables. You cannot directly recode a string variable into a numeric variable. Instead, you have to recode into a new variable that is defined as a numeric variable. Therefore, you would choose recode **Into Different Variables** (see Figure 104).

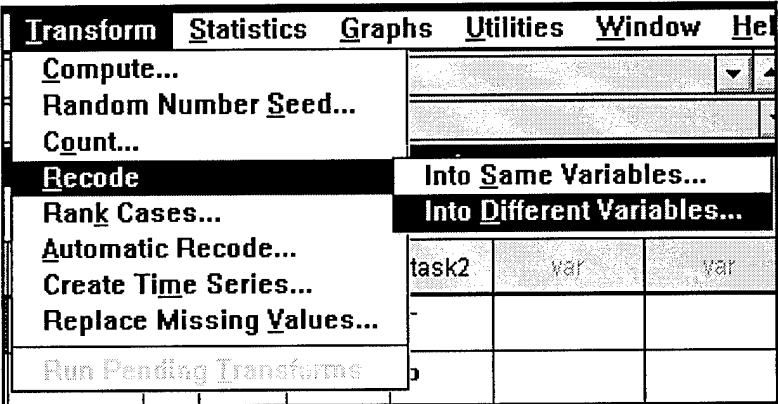


Figure 103. Recode command in **Transform** menu.

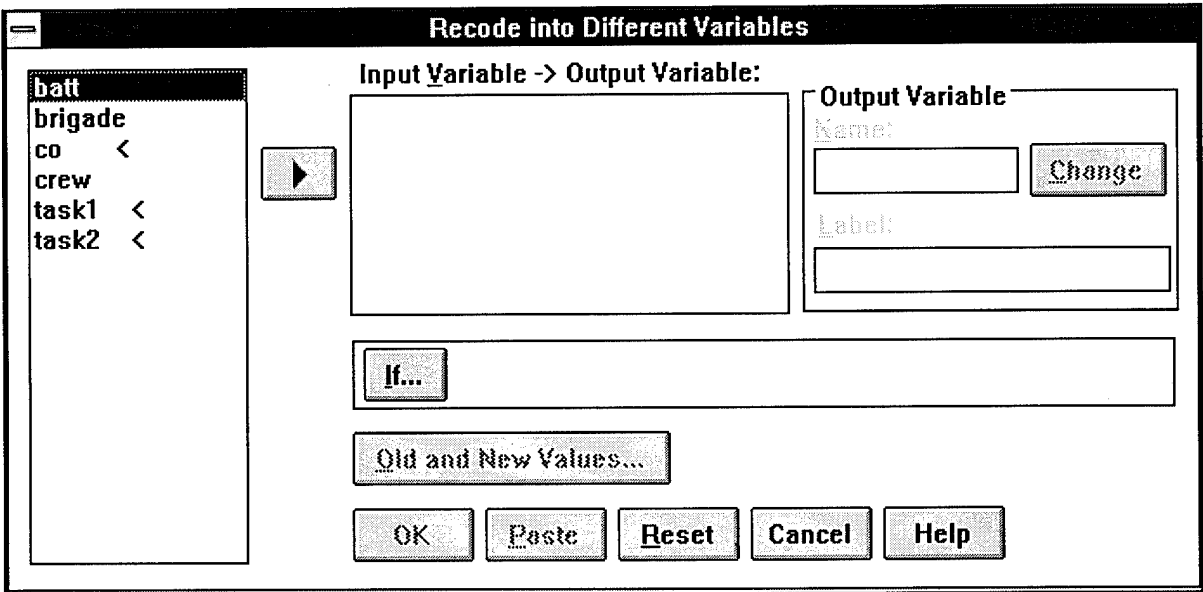


Figure 104. Recode into Different Variables Screen.

There are two variables that you want to recode in this data file. They are TASK1 and TASK2. Use the mouse and select these variables, as shown in Figure 105. Next, click on the **Arrow Icon** to "move" these variables into the **Input Variable -> Output Variable** Box (see Figure 106).

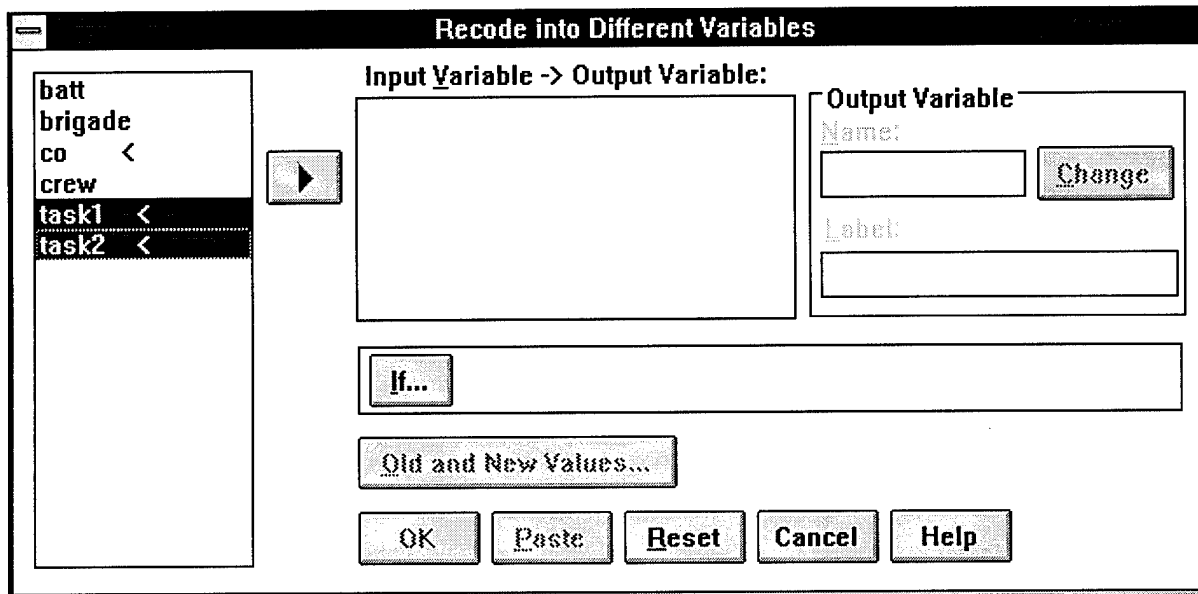


Figure 105. Highlighting of variables to be recoded.

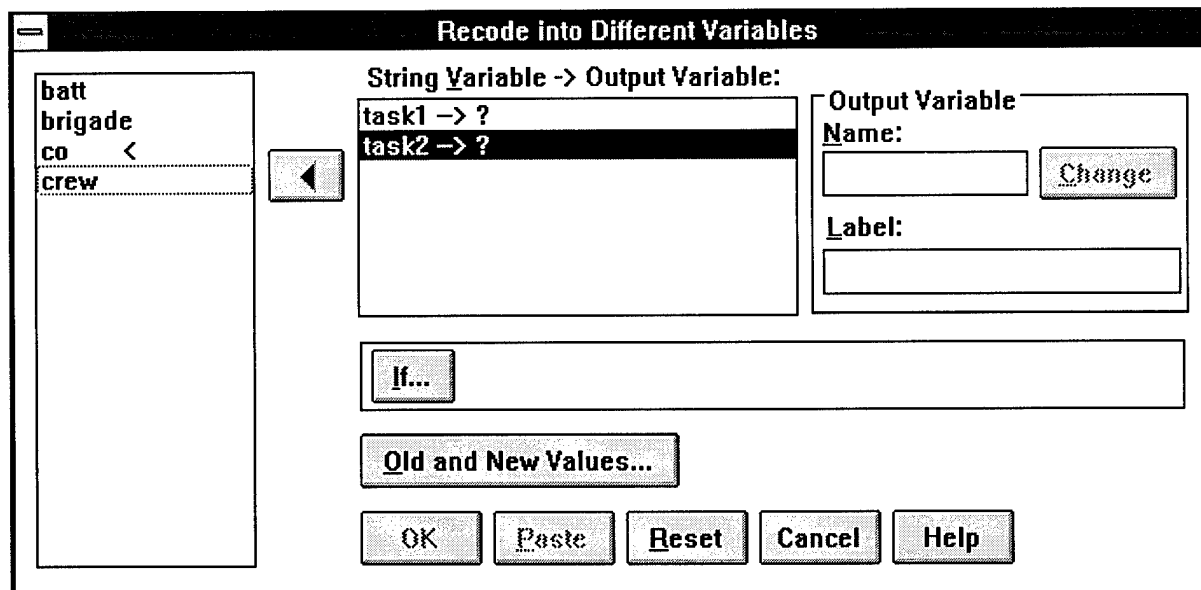


Figure 106. Selection of variables to be recoded.

The next step is to name the new variables that TASK1 and TASK2 will be recoded into. Highlight the variable TASK1 in the **String Variable -> Output Variable** Box and then click on **Name** in the

Recode into Different Variables

String Variable -> Output Variable:

- task1 -> ?
- task2 -> ?

Output Variable

Name: ntask1 **Change**

Label:

If...

Old and New Values...

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

Figure 107. New variable that TASK1 will be recoded into.

Recode into Different Variables

String Variable -> Output Variable:

- task1 -> ntask1
- task2 -> ?

Output Variable

Name: ntask1 **Change**

Label:

If...

Old and New Values...

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

Figure 108. New variable NTASK1 created.

Output Variable box (see Figure 107). The new variable that TASK1 will be recoded into will be called NTASK1, indicating that it is a numeric recode from a string variable. To accept the new

Recode into Different Variables

String Variable -> Output Variable:

task1 -> ntask1
task2 -> ntask2

Output Variable Name: ntask2 **Change**

Label:

If...

Old and New Values...

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

Figure 109. Output variables for TASK1 and TASK2.

Recode into Different Variables: Old and New Values

Old Value

☒ **Value:**

☐ **System-missing**

☐ **System- or user-missing**

☐ **Range:** through

☐ **Range:** Lowest through

☐ **Range:** through highest

☐ **All other values**

New Value

☒ **Value:** ☐ **System-missing**

☐ **Copy old value(s)**

Old -> New:

Add Change Remove

☐ **Output variables are strings** Width:

☐ **Convert numeric strings to numbers ('5'>5)**

Continue Cancel Help

Figure 110. Recode into Different Variables screen.

variable name, click on **Change** (see Figure 108). The next step is to highlight TASK2 in the **String Variable -> Output Variable** Box and make the output variable name NTASK2. When you are finished, the screen should look like it does in Figure 109. Once the output variables have been indicated, the next step is to recode the old and new variables. You accomplish this by clicking on **Old and New Values**. The screen shown in Figure 110 will then appear.

There are two boxes of interest on this screen. The first is the **Old Value** box which is where you input a value from the old variable (TASK1, TASK2). The second is the **New Value** box which is where you can indicate the new value for the new variables (NTASK1, NTASK2). You have three values that need to be recoded: P, T, and U. The cursor is positioned in the **Value** box in **Old Value**. Enter the letter P, as shown in Figure 111. Next, click in the **Value** box within **New Value** and enter the number 1, as shown in Figure 112. To accept these changes, click on **Add**, as shown in Figure 113.

Recode into Different Variables: Old and New Values

Old Value

- ☒ **Value:**
- ☐ **System-missing**
- ☐ **System- or user-missing**
- ☐ **Range:**

through
- ☐ **Range:**

Lowest through
- ☐ **Range:**

through highest
- ☐ **All other values**

New Value

- ☒ **Value:**
- ☐ **System-missing**
- ☐ **Copy old value(s)**

Old -> New:

☐ **Output variables are strings** Width:

☐ **Convert numeric strings to numbers ('5' -> 5)**

Figure 111. Entering old value for variable.

Recode into Different Variables: Old and New Values

Old Value

☒ **Value:**

☐ **System-missing**

☐ **System- or user-missing**

☐ **Range:**
 through

☐ **Range:**
 Lowest through

☐ **Range:**
 through highest

☐ **All other values**

New Value

☒ **Value:** ☐ **System-missing**

☐ **Copy old value(s)**

Old → New:

☐ **Output variables are strings** Width:

☐ **Convert numeric strings to numbers ('5'→5)**

Figure 112. **New Value** inserted for NTASK1 and NTASK2.

Recode into Different Variables: Old and New Values

Old Value

☒ **Value:**

☐ **System-missing**

☐ **System- or user-missing**

☐ **Range:**
 through

☐ **Range:**
 Lowest through

☐ **Range:**
 through highest

☐ **All other values**

New Value

☒ **Value:** ☐ **System-missing**

☐ **Copy old value(s)**

Old → New:

☐ **Output variables are strings** Width:

☐ **Convert numeric strings to numbers ('5'→5)**

'P' → 1

Figure 113. Coding of letter P into numeric value 1.

The new value for the new variable is coded in the **Old -> New** box. Code the letters U as 1 and T as 2, as shown in Figure 114. Next, click on **Continue** and then **OK** on the **Recode into Different Values** screen. The data file display will have two numeric variables added: NTASK1 and NTASK2 (see Figure 115). Note that the original variable values are retained.

Figure 114. Complete coding for new variables NTASK1 and NTASK2.

c:\spsswin\idadat\recode.sav									
1:batt		2							
	batt	brigade	co	crew	task1	task2	ntask1	ntask2	var
1	2	116	A	11	T	T	2	2	
2	2	116	A	11	P	P	1	1	
3	2	116	B	11	P	U	1	1	
4	2	116	B	11	P	P	1	1	
5									

Figure 115. Recode variables NTASK1 and NTASK2 added.

OUTPUT

Printing Output

You can print the contents of syntax, data, and output files. (Note: Generally, one does not print out data files because of their size). The **File** menu (Figure 116) contains a command to print output. Clicking on **Print** displays the screen shown in Figure 117. This prompt allows you to customize your print job. **Setup** allows you to choose a printer. **OK** executes a print job. **Cancel** returns you to SPSS. On line help is also available.

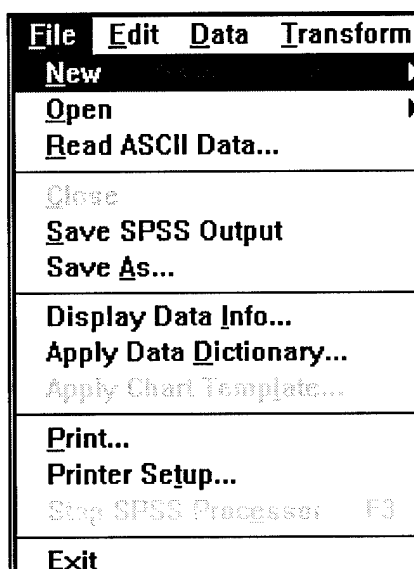


Figure 116. **Print** command on **File** menu.

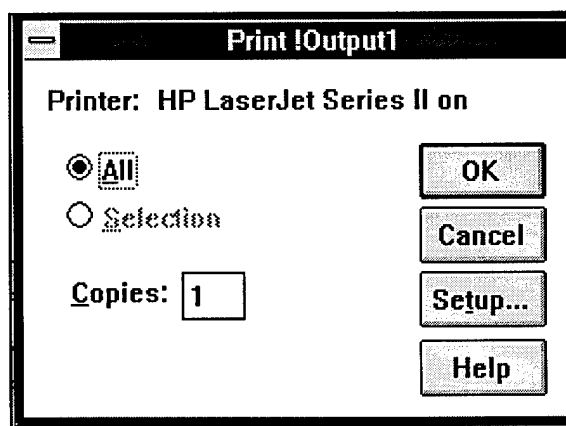


Figure 117. Printing screen.

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APPENDIX A

Data Element Dictionary for Army National Guard Armor and Mechanized Infantry Database

Introduction

Defined herein are the specific files and associated data elements contained in the prototype database. Filenames have been assigned on the basis of several conventions related to the source of the data, when the data were collected, and which unit the data were collected from. For example, filename ATT4941.82 contains drill attendance (ATT) data collected in April of 1994 (494) on soldiers from the 1st of the 82nd (1.82) Mechanized Infantry Battalion. Table 1 shows each file contained in the database along with its location in the dictionary, its source, unit to which it pertains, and applicable timeframe. Table 2 provides a summary of specific file contents as well as filenames.

The data elements (i.e., variables) contained in each file are listed below in terms of their name (i.e., field), length (i.e., number of numeric [F] or alphanumeric [A] characters, and content description.

Table A-1

Contents of Armor and Mechanized Infantry Data Files

GEORGIA:

The data files for Georgia contain information from the following battalions:

- 1/108 Armor located in Calhoun, Georgia
- 1/121 Mechanized Infantry located in Winder, Georgia
- 2/121 Mechanized Infantry located in Albany, Georgia

DATA FILE (APPENDIX LOCATION)	DESCRIPTION
SID994.GEO (A-9)	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) data on individual soldiers from 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry and 1/108 Armor. These data were collected in April, 1994 and reflect information at that period in time.
CREW994.GEO (A-29)	Crew assignment data for 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry and 1/108 Armor as of September, 1994.
ATT.108 (A-32)	Attendance data for 1/108 Armor. Data were not collected due to problems with the DAMPRE attendance system. Data collected will cover September, 1993 to May, 1994.
ATT.121 (A-36)	Attendance data for 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry. Data were not collected due to problems with the DAMPRE attendance system. Data collected will cover September, 1993 to May, 1994.
BWQ.121 (A-40)	Individual weapons qualification for 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry. Data collected in April, 1994 were nearly two years old and were not entered into the data file because of reassignments and turnover.
COFT494.108 (A-42)	Conduct of Fire Trainer (COFT) scores for 1/108 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in March, 1994.
COFT.121 (A-43)	Conduct of Fire Trainer (COFT) scores for 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry.
FUEL.108 (A-44)	Fuel usage data from 1/108 Armor. These data were not available.

(Continued)

**DATA FILE
(APPENDIX
LOCATION)**

DESCRIPTION

FUEL.121 (A-45)	Fuel usage data from 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry. These data were not available.
AMMO1.108 (A-46)	Ammunition usage for 1/108 Armor. The data available were not usable.
AMMO.121 (A-49)	Ammunition usage for 1 and 2/121 Mechanized Infantry. The data available were not usable.
BT64941.121 (A-52)	Bradley Table VI results for 1/121 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.
BT84941.121 (A-53)	Bradley Table VIII results for 1/121 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.
BT84942.121 (A-57)	Bradley Table VIII results for 2/121 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.
TAM494.108 (A-61)	Training Assessment Model (TAM) data for 1/108 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in July, 1993.
TAM4941.121 (A-80)	Training Assessment Model (TAM) data for 1/121 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.
TAM4942.121 (A-92)	Training Assessment Model (TAM) data for 2/121 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in April, 1993.
TT84941.108 (A-104)	First run Tank Table VIII results for 1/108 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.

(Continued)

IDAHO AND OREGON:

The data files for Idaho and Oregon contain information from the following battalions:

1/82 Mechanized Infantry located in Bend, Oregon
2/116 Armor located in Twin Falls, Idaho
3/116 Armor located in La Grande, Oregon

DATA FILE (APPENDIX LOCATION)	DESCRIPTION
SID494.IDA (A-107)	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) data on soldiers from 1/82 Mechanized Infantry and 2 and 3/116 Armor. These data were collected in April, 1994 and reflects information at that period in time.
CREW494.IDA (A-127)	Crew assignment data for 1/82 Mechanized Infantry and 2 and 3/116 Armor collected April, 1994.
ATT4941.82 (A-130)	Attendance data for 1/82 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects attendance from October, 1993 to May, 1994.
ATT494.116 (A-133)	Attendance data for 2 and 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects attendance from October, 1993 to May, 1994.
BWQ.82 (A-137)	Individual weapon qualification for 1/82 Mechanized Infantry. 1/82 Mechanized Infantry has not had a master gunner for some time. These data were not available.
COFT.82 (A-139)	Conduct of Fire Trainer (COFT) scores for 1/82 Mechanized Infantry. 1/82 Mechanized Infantry has no master gunner so these data were not available.
COFT494.116 (A-140)	Conduct of Fire Trainer (COFT) scores for 2 and 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in March, 1993.
FUEL494.82 (A-141)	Fuel usage data from 1/82 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects fuel usage from February and March, 1994.

(Continued)

**DATA FILE
(APPENDIX
LOCATION)**

DESCRIPTION

FUEL494.116 (A-142)	Fuel usage data from 2 and 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects fuel usage from October, 1993 to March, 1994.
AMMO1.82 (A-143)	Ammunition forecast and expended for 1/82 Mechanized Infantry. 1/82 has no master gunner so these data were not available.
AMMO5942.116 (A-146)	Ammunition forecast and expended from October, 1993 to April, 1994.
AMMO3.116 (A-149)	Ammunition forecast and expended for 3/116 Armor. No data were available.
BT81.82 (A-152)	Bradley Table VIII results for 1/82 Mechanized Infantry. 1/82 Mechanized Infantry has no master gunner so these data were not available.
TAM494.82 (A-156)	Training Assessment Model (TAM) data for 1/82 Mechanized Infantry collected in April, 1994. Reflects training from September, 1993.
TAM4942.116 (A-176)	Training Assessment Model (TAM) data for 2/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training from July, 1993.
TAM4943.116 (A-189)	Training Assessment Model (TAM) data for 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training from August, 1993.
TT74942.116 (A-203)	Tank Table VII results for 2/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.
TT84942.116 (A-206)	First run Tank Table VIII results for 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.
TT44943.116 (A-209)	Tank Table IV results for 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in May, 1993.
TT64943.116 (A-213)	Tank Table VI results for 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in June, 1993.

(Continued)

**DATA FILE
(APPENDIX
LOCATION)**

DESCRIPTION

TT74943.116 (A-217)	Tank Table VII results for 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in June, 1993.
TT84943.116 (A-221)	First run Tank Table VIII results for 3/116 Armor collected in April, 1994. Reflects training conducted in August, 1993.
TT12494.116 (A-226)	Tank Tables XI and XII results for 2 and 3/116 Armor. No data were collected for these tank tables.

Table A-2

Status of data collection as of September, 1994

	A SIDPERS	B DAMPRE/ DRILL ATTEND	C TANK TABLES	D BRADLEY TABLES	E INDIVIDUAL WEAPON QUAL	F TAM	G ULLS	H CREW LIST	I AMMO	J COFT
2/116 Armor	✓ Collected 4/94, 8/94 SID494.IDA	✓ Collected from 10/93 to 5/94 ATT494.116	✓ Tank Tables VII, VIII from 8/93 TT7942.116 TT8942.116	N/A	N/A	✓ dated 7/93 TAM494 2.116	✓ Co. A,B,C dated 10/93 to 3/94 FUEL494 .116	✓ dated 4/94 CREW494 .IDA	✓ dated 10/93 to 4/94 AMMO5942 .116	✓ as of 3/94 COFT494 .116
3/116 Armor	✓ Collected 4/94, 8/94 SID494.IDA	✓ Collected from 10/93 to 5/94 ATT494.116	✓ Tank Tables IV from 5/93, VI and VII from 6/93, VIII from 8/93 TT64943.116 TT74943.116 TT84943.116	N/A	N/A	✓ dated 8/93 TAM494 3.116	NC FUEL494 .116	✓ dated 4/94 CREW494 .IDA	NC AMMO3.116	✓ as of 3/94 COFT494 .116
1/82 Mech. Inf.	✓ Collected 4/94, 8/94 SID494.IDA	✓ Collected from 10/93 to 5/94 ATT494.82	N/A	NE NO MASTER GUNNER BT81.82	NE NO MASTER GUNNER BWQ.82	✓ dated 9/93 TAM494 .82	✓ Co. B and D for 2/94 and 3/94 FUEL494 .82	✓ dated 4/94 CREW494 .IDA	NE NO MASTER GUNNER AMMO1.82	NE NO MASTER GUNNER COFT.82
1/121 Mech. Inf.	✓ Collected 9/94 SID994.GEO	NC ATT.121	N/A	✓ Bradley Table VI, VIII dated 8/93 BT64941.121 BT84941.121	✓ Qualify on m16 and 9MM pistol. Data collected in 10/92 + BWQ.121	✓ dated 8/93 TAM494 1.121	✓ dated 2/94 FUEL .121	✓ dated 2/94 CREW994 .GEO	NU AMMO.121	NU COFT.121

(Continued)

	A SIDPERS	B DAMPRE/ DRILL ATTEND	C TANK TABLES	D BRADLEY TABLES	E INDIVIDUAL WEAPON QUAL	F TAM	G ULLS	H CREW LIST	I AMMO	J COFT
2/121 Mech. Inf.	✓ Collected 9/94 SID994.GEO	NC ATT.121	N/A	✓ Bradley Table VIII dated 8/93 BT84942.121	NE BWQ.121	✓ dated 4/93 TAM494 2.121	NU FUEL .121	✓ dated 8/93 CREW994 .GEO	NU AMMO.121	NU COFT.121
1/108 Armor	✓ Collected 9/94 SID994.GEO	NC ATT.108	✓ Tank Table VIII dated 8/93 TT84941.108	N/A	N/A	✓ dated 7/93 TAM494 .108	NU FUEL .108	✓ dated 2/94 CREW994 .GEO	NU AMMO.108	✓ dated 3/94 COFT494 .108

*A Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) data is extracted in a dBase IV format from the SIDPERS database. Presently, SIDPERS data from Idaho and Georgia are merged into one database in Idaho.

*B Drill attendance can be obtained from two sources. The first source is the 1379 form which is a paper record of attendance. The second source is a database called DAMPRE which is not operational in Idaho or Georgia.

*C Tank tables are obtained from paper records kept on site.

*D Bradley tables are obtained from paper records kept on site. 1/82 Mechanized Infantry has had a vacant master gunner position for at least two years. There are no table scores available for this unit.

*E Individual weapons qualifications are obtained from paper records kept on site.

*F Training Assessment Model (TAM) are Brigade and company ratings usually recorded during Annual Training.

*G Unit Level Logistic System (ULLS) contains records of diesel fuel usage in gallons per month. Usage is recorded at the company level.

*H Crew Rosters are paper records of crew assignments.

*I Ammunition usage consists of paper copies of ammunition used. In some cases (2/116), this data has been aggregated to the Battalion level. Nearly all ammunition data collected could not be entered since they lacked indications of time period and crew assignments.

*J Conduct of Fire Trainer (COFT) is generally done with the mobile COFT and consists of paper copies. This data is also useful as a backup for crew assignments if crew rosters are not available.

✓ Indicates data that are collected. Dates of collection are also indicated.

N/A This data does not apply to this Particular Battalion/Brigade (e.g. Bradley table scores are not recorded for tank crews)

NE Data are non-existent

NC Data collection is not completed

NU Data are not usable in its present form. Records are incomplete and/or unreliable.

Given the age of the individual weapons qualification data, it was difficult to match individuals who have attrited or been transferred. Therefore, this data was not entered.

FILE: SID994.GEO

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA FROM 1 AND 2/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY AND 1/108 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM THE SIDPERS DATA FILE COLLECTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1994 FOR GEORGIA. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS A VARIETY OF INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER INFORMATION INCLUDING RANK AND UNIT DESIGNATION AS WELL AS TEST SCORES, TRAINING, AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE. THIS TYPE OF INFORMATION IS USEFUL IN DETERMINING CREW COMPOSITION.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation is used.
2. RANK	A3	Code associated with grade abbreviation. See GRADEABB.
3. GRADEABB	A1	These two fields, when combined, comprise the GR_ABBR_CODE in SIDPERS.

CODING FOR RANK AND GRADEABB:

CODE	DEFINITION
LTGA	LT GENERAL
M GA	MAJ GENERAL
B GA	BRIG GENERAL
COLB	COLONEL
LTCC	LT COLONEL
MAJD	MAJOR
CPTE	CAPTAIN
CPT5	CAPTAIN: IDENTIFIES CAPTAINS WHO HAVE OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY IN AN ENLISTED OR WARRANT OFFICER STATUS. A COMBINED TOTAL OF OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS A WARRANT OFFICER AND ENLISTED SOLDIER MAY BE COUNTED.
1LTF	FIRST LIEUTENANT
1LT6	FIRST LIEUTENANT: IDENTIFIES LIEUTENANTS WHO HAVE OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY IN AN ENLISTED OR WARRANT OFFICER STATUS. A COMBINED TOTAL OF OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS A WARRANT OFFICER AND ENLISTED SOLDIER MAY BE COUNTED.
2LTG	SECOND LIEUTENANT
2LT7	SECOND LIEUTENANT: IDENTIFIES LIEUTENANTS WHO HAVE OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY IN AN ENLISTED OR WARRANT OFFICER STATUS. A COMBINED TOTAL OF OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS A WARRANT OFFICER AND ENLISTED SOLDIER MAY BE COUNTED.
MW4T	MASTER WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW4U	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW3V	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W3
CW2W	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W2
W01X	WARRANT OFFICER, W1
CSM9	COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
SGMR	SERGEANT MAJOR
1SGY	FIRST SERGEANT
MSG8	MASTER SERGEANT
PSGX	PLATOON SERGEANT
SFC7	SERGEANT FIRST CLASS
SSG6	STAFF SERGEANT
SGT5	SERGEANT
CPL4	CORPORAL
SPCM	SPECIALIST
PFC3	PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
PV22	PRIVATE, E2
PV11	PRIVATE, E1

Field	Length	Description
4. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.
5. DOB	F6	The calendar date on which an individual was born. Coded as YYMMDD.
6. PEBD	F6	The constructive date that establishes the beginning of an individual's creditable service for pay purposes. Coded as YYMMDD.
7. AFQTPCTL	A3	The percentile score attained by an examinee on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). AFQT score not available will be entered as 000. May not be blank.
8. CIV_EMPL	A1	A code to indicate an individual's current full-time employer. Must be blank for Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) personnel.

CODE FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
CODE DEFINITION

ELECTED OFFICIALS

A	Elected, U.S. Senate
B	Elected, U.S. House of Representatives
C	Elected, State Official
D	Elected, Local Official (City, County, Town, etc.)

CODE DEFINITION
CIVILIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

E	Legislative Branch
F	Judicial Branch
G	Executive Office of the President
H	Department of Agriculture
I	Department of Commerce

CODE FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
J	Department of Defense
K	Department of the Army
L	Department of the Navy
M	Department of the Air Force
N	Department of Energy
O	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
P	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Q	Department of Interior
R	Department of Justice
S	Department of Labor
T	Department of State
U	Department of Transportation
V	Department of Treasury
W	U.S. Post Office
X	Veteran's Administration
Y	Other Federal Agency
Z	State/Commonwealth/Territory
1	City/Town/County/Local
2	Private Industry
3	Self Employed
4	Full time Student
5	Unemployed
6	None

9. TECH	A1	Indicates if a member of the Army National Guard is also employed as a military technician or is assigned to a selective service position.

CODING FOR TECHNICIAN OR SELECTIVE SERVICE POSITION:

CODE	DEFINITION
M	TECHNICIAN WORKING AT A STATE AREA COMMAND/USFPO, OTHER THAN RECRUITING FORCE, PROVIDING FULL TIME AUGMENTATION SUPPORT TO UNITS.
N	NOT PERFORMING AS A TECHNICIAN--ALSO USED TO WITHDRAW OTHER CODES.
R	SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER IN DRILL STATUS.
S	SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER ON ACTIVE DUTY

CODING FOR TECHNICIAN OR SELECTIVE SERVICE POSITION (CONTINUED):

CODE	DEFINITION

T	TECHNICIAN PROVIDING FULL TIME UNIT SUPPORT, NOT WORKING AT STATE AREA COMMAND/USFPO OR RECRUITING FORCE.
U	TECHNICIAN WORKING AS PART OF THE RECRUITING/RETENTION FORCE.
Z	TECHNICIAN PROVIDING FULL TIME SUPPORT TO SELECTIVE SERVICE.

Field	Length	Description
10. ACTSTATP	A1	Identifies the programs active status soldiers are ordered to attend, accomplish, or perform. Defines the purpose of the full time active status of a soldier.

CODING FOR ACTIVE STATUS:

CODE	DEFINITION

STATE CONTROLLED TOURS:

A	FULL TIME MANNING: INCLUDES ALL AGR PERSONNEL IN DEPLOYABLE UNITS, EXCLUDING SIDPERS.
E	RECRUITING: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO RECRUIT FOR THE ARNG (EXCEPT AMEDD RECRUITERS).
G	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OR MORE TERMINATING PRIOR TO 30 SEPT OF CURRENT YEAR; PERSONNEL PROJECTED TO ACCUMULATE 181 DAYS OF MORE DURING A COMBINATION OF THIS AND OTHER ADSW TOURS PERFORMED DURING THE CURRENT FY.
M	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OR MORE AND PROJECTED TO BE ON TOUR AS OF 30 SEPT OF CURRENT YEAR; PERSONNEL PROJECTED TO ACCUMULATE 181 DURING THIS TOUR (EVEN IF IT SPANS INTO THE NEXT FY) OR DURING A COMBINATION OF THIS AND OTHER ADSW TOURS PERFORMED DURING THE CURRENT FY.
N	READINESS SUPPORT: AGR PERSONNEL IN NON-DEPLOYABLE UNITS, INCLUDING AGR PERSONNEL WHO WORK IN THE OFFICE OF THE USPFO.
R	RETENTION: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH ARNG MEMBERS IN AN EFFORT TO RETAIN THEM IN THE ARNG.

CODING FOR ACTIVE STATUS (CONTINUED):

CODE	DEFINITION

S	SIDPERS-ARNG: AGR PERSONNEL SERVING IN SUPPORT OF THE STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM.
T	AMEDD RECRUITERS: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO RECRUIT MEDICAL PERSONNEL.
6	ACTIVE DUTY SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): PERSONNEL ON A SHORT TOUR OF 179 DAYS OR LESS OR ON SUBSEQUENT SHORT TOURS DURING WHICH THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL AGR DAYS WILL NOT EXCEED 179 DURING SAME FISCAL YEAR.
7	ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING (ADT)
8	DRUG INTERDICTION: AGR PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN DRUG INTERDICTION AND/OR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.

NGB CONTROLLED TOURS:

C	AGR OFFICERS ASSIGNED AS THE ARNG ADVISOR OF A MACOM OR LIAISON OFFICERS TO OFFICES WITHIN DOD AND DA RESPONSIBLE FOR RESERVE AFFAIRS. DOES NOT INCLUDE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.
D	GENERAL SUPPORT: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MACOMS, INSTALLATIONS, OR FIELD OPERATING AGENCIES (FOA'S), INCLUDING THE ROTC PROGRAM, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING AND ADMINISTERING AND TRAINING THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.
F	DRUG INTERDICTION: AGR PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN DRUG INTERDICTION AND/OR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.
H	AGR OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AS PART OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF; EXCLUDES FIELD OPERATING AGENCIES (FOA'S). DOES NOT INCLUDE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.
L	THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER (USPFO): OFFICERS ASSIGNED AS THE USPFO; NOT FOR THE AGR PERSONNEL WHO ARE ASSIGNED TO THE US PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE.
1	SIDPERS-ARNG: AGR PERSONNEL IN SUPPORT OF THE STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM.
2	RECRUITING: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MANAGE THE ARNG RECRUITING PROGRAM.
3	RETENTION: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MANAGE THE ARNG RETENTION PROGRAM.
4	AMEDD RECRUITERS: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MANAGE THE ARNG MEDICAL RECRUITING PROGRAM.

ACCESSIONED INTO ACTIVE ARMY STRENGTH:

K	EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY: PERSONNEL ACCESSIONED TO THE STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE ARMY

CODING FOR ACTIVE STATUS (CONTINUED):

CODE	DEFINITION
NGB CONTROLLED	ADSW TOURS
B	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OF MORE PROJECTED
X	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OR MORE TERMINATING PRIOR TO 30 SEPT OF CURRENT YEAR; PERSONNEL PROJECTED TO ACCUMULATE 181 DAYS OR MORE DURING A COMBINATION OF THIS AND OTHER ADSW TOURS PERFORMED DURING THE CURRENT FY.
9	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): PERSONNEL ON A SHORT TOUR OF 179 DAYS OR LESS OR ON A SUBSEQUENT SHORT TOUR DURING WHICH THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL AGR DAYS WILL NOT EXCEED 179 DURING THE SAME FY.
Y	NOT ON ACTIVE DUTY PROGRAM OF 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OR MORE: INCLUDES PERSONNEL IN ACTIVE AND INACTIVE STATUS (I.E. IDT, IADT, ING). SELECTED PERSONNEL ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY OTHER THAN DURING WAR OR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

Field	Length	Description
11. TNGPAYRE	A1	Establishes criteria for training of reserve components; designation of uniform training pay categories for ready reserve and standby reserve of the armed forces; identifying soldiers for pay purposes.

CODE FOR TRAINING PAY RETIREMENT CATEGORY:

CODE	DEFINITION
A	8 INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING (IDT) ASSEMBLIES ANNUALLY. READY RESERVE SELECTED RESERVE.
F	NON-PRIOR SERVICE (NPS) ENLISTED MEMBERS CURRENTLY ON INITIAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING (IADT) READY RESERVE SELECTED RESERVE.
I	MEMBERS OF THE INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE.
L	NON-PRIOR SERVICE MEMBERS AWAITING IADT WITHOUT PAY. INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE.
P	NON-PRIOR SERVICE MEMBERS AWAITING IADT WITH PAY (HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE 36 DRILLS OR 270 DAYS.
Q	NON-PRIOR SERVICE MEMBERS AWAITING THE SECOND PART OF THEIR IADT (ARMY SPLIT TRAINING).

Field	Length	Description
12. CIV_EDUC	A1	The highest level of formal non-military education an individual has completed.

CODING FOR CIVILIAN EDUCATION

CODE	DEFINITION
0	No formal education.
1	One year of elementary school.
2	Two years of elementary school.
3	Three years of elementary school.
4	Four years of elementary school.
5	Five years of elementary school.
6	Six years of elementary school.
7	Seven years of elementary school.
8	Eight years of elementary school.
A	One year of high school (9th grade).
B	Two years of high school (10th grade).
C	Three years of high school (11th grade).
D	Four years of high school; did not graduate (12th grade).
X	High school sophomores and juniors, still attending
9	High school senior, still attending
E	High school graduate regardless of number of years completed (includes adult education diploma, and completion of one semester of college, i.e., 15 semester or 22 quarter hours).
W	Completed high school, received a certificate, but was not awarded a diploma; includes occupational program certificate, correspondence school diploma, home study diploma, high school certificate of attendance.
F	General Education Development (high school level).
G	Passed high school GED test battery while stationed overseas with scores recognized by most States. State GED certificate not issued.
H	General Education Development. College of College Level Examination Program, completion of all five parts.
I	Associate Degree from an accredited college or university, regardless of number of years completed.
J	One year of college (30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours).

CODING FOR CIVILIAN EDUCATION (CONTINUED):
CODE DEFINITION

K	Two years of college, including two year junior college graduate (60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours).
L	Three years of college (90 semester hours or 135 quarter hours)
M	Four years of college; did not graduate (120 semester hours or 180 quarter hours).
N	College graduate, regardless of the number of years completed.
O	Bachelor of Laws L.L.B.
P	Doctor of Laws L.L.D.
Q	Juris Doctor J.D.
R	Doctor of Judicial Science J.S.D./S.J.D.
S	Graduate work of one year or more completed, but no graduate degree received.
T	Master's degree received.
U	Doctorate degree received.
V	Other professional degree (beyond undergraduate level) received.
Y	Master of Laws L.L.M.

Field	Length	Description
13. HEIGHT	F2	Height in inches.
14. WEIGHT	F3	Weight in pounds.
15. PULHES	A6	Physical Profile Serial. An estimate of the overall ability of an individual to perform military duties by consideration of the physical and mental condition. This data chain consists of the following data elements: Physical Capacity Indicator, Upper Extremities Capacity Indicator, Lower Extremities Capacity Indicator, Hearing/Ears Capacity Indicator, Eyes/Vision Capacity Indicator, Psychiatric Capacity Indicator = (PULHES) in that sequence. The following lists the data codes and meanings.

CODING FOR PHYSICAL PROFILE SERIAL
POSITION DEFINITION

- POSITION 1 Physical Category (1N). An indication of an individual's overall physical capability. Factors considered are organic defects, age, build, strength, stamina, weight, height, agility, energy, muscular coordination, function and similar elements.
- POSITION 2 Upper Extremities Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's limbs, above the waist. Factors considered are strength, range of motion, and general efficiency of upper arm, shoulder girdle, and lower back.
- POSITION 3 Lower Extremities Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's limbs, below the waist. Factors considered are strength, range of movement, and efficiency of feet, legs, pelvic girdle, and lower back.
- POSITION 4 Hearing/Ears Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's ears and hearing. Factors considered are auditory acuity, and organic disease of the ears.
- POSITION 5 Eyes/Vision Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's eyes and vision. Factors considered are visual acuity and organic disease of the eyes and eye lids.
- POSITION 6 Psychiatric Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's mental state. Factors considered are type, severity, and duration of the psychiatric symptoms or disorder existing at the time the profile is determined; amount of external precipitating stress and pre-disposition as determined by the basic personality, make up, intelligence, performance, and history of past psychiatric disorder impairment of functional capacity.

CODING FOR PHYSICAL PROFILE SERIAL (CONTINUED):

DATA CODES:

1	Individual is medically fit for any military assignment.
2	Individual may be awarded specific assignment limitations.
3	Individual should receive assignments commensurate with his/her physical capability for military duty.
4	Individual has one or more medical conditions or physical defects of such severity that performance of military duty must be drastically limited.

Field	Length	Description
16. BRSCHCOM	A2	The branch of the army school which a commissioned officer/warrant officer has completed.

CODE FOR BRANCH SCHOOL COMPLETED

CODE	DEFINITION
AD	Air Defense Artillery
AG	Adjutant General's Corps
AN	Army Nurse Corps
AR	Armor
AV	Aviation
CA	Civil Affairs/Military Government
CH	Chaplain
CM	Chemical Corps
DE	Dental Corps
EN	Corps of Engineers
FA	Field Artillery
FI	Finance Corps
IN	Infantry Corps
JA	Judge Advocate General's Corps
MC	Medical Corps
MI	Military Intelligence
MP	Military Police Corps
MS	Medical Service Corps
OD	Ordnance Corps
QM	Quartermaster Corps
SC	Signal Corps
SP	Army Medical Specialist Corps
SS	Staff Specialist
TC	Transportation Corps
VC	Veterinary Corps
TO	Non-participant

Field	Length	Description
17. NCOEDUC	A1	Identifies the highest level of professional military education an enlisted soldier has completed.

CODE FOR PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION

CODE	DEFINITION
A	Tank Commanders Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
B	Noncommissioned Officers Battleskills Course Graduate (ARNG)
C	Primary Technical Course Graduate
D	U.S. Army Sergeants Major Course Graduate
E	U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
G	First Sergeants Course Graduate
H	First Sergeants Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
I	Basic Technical Course Graduate
K	Senior Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate
L	Senior Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
M	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate
N	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course Non-Graduate
P	Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate Combat Arms
Q	Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate
R	Primary Leadership Development Course Graduate
S	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
T	Primary Leadership Development Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
U	Primary Leadership Course Graduate
V	Primary Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate-- Combat Arms
W	Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
Y	Primary Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate-- Reserve Component
Z	Withdrawal or nonparticipation

Field	Length	Description
18. HIMILCOL	A2	Indicates the highest military course an officer has completed.

CODE FOR HIGHEST MILITARY COURSE COMPLETED

CODE	DEFINITION
1	Senior Service School
2	Intermediate Service School
3	Skill Progression School
4	Initial Skill
8	Withdrawal of Nonparticipation in any of the courses
9	Unknown

Field	Length	Description
19. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army of the U.S.

CODE FOR UNIT

CODE	DEFINITION
PC2A0	1/108TH, COMPANY A
PC2B0	1/108TH, COMPANY B
PC2C0	1/108TH, COMPANY C
PC2D0	1/108TH, COMPANY D
PDAA0	1/121ST, COMPANY A
PDAB0	1/121ST, COMPANY B
PDAC0	1/121ST, COMPANY C
PDAD0	1/121ST, COMPANY D
PDAE0	1/121ST, COMPANY E
PDBA0	2/121ST, COMPANY A
PDBB0	2/121ST, COMPANY B
PDBC0	2/121ST, COMPANY C
PDBD0	2/121ST, COMPANY D
PDBE0	2/121ST, COMPANY E

Field	Length	Description
20. UPCATCH	A5	The unit processing code of the organization to which an individual is temporarily authorized to perform duty and/or for administrative support. See UNIT variable for coding.
21. PARA	A4	The sequence number which identifies a unique section on an authorization document. A subdivision of a unit authorization document (MTOE/TDA). It identifies a specific sub-element of a unit.
22. LINE	A3	The sequence number which identifies a unique position within each paragraph on an authorization document (MTOE/TDA). It identifies the complete designation of any line within the document and the specific position each soldier will fill.
23. SCTY_CLN	A1	The highest level of personnel security eligibility (for access to classified defense information) granted on a final basis by the departmental central clearance facility based on the scope of a valid personnel security investigation on record.

CODING FOR SECURITY CLEARANCE

CODE	DEFINITION
A	Top Secret with sensitive compartmented information.
B	Top Secret with interim access to sensitive compartmented information.
C	Interim Top Secret with interim access to sensitive compartmented information.
D	Top Secret
E	Interim Top Secret
F	Secret
G	Interim Secret
H	Confidential
J	Interim Confidential
K	Review of dossier by Departmental Level Central Clearance Facility required prior to authorizing interim clearance
L	Classified data access not granted to date by field commander
M	Classified data access suspended
N	Classified data eligibility denied by departmental level central clearance facility
P	Ineligible for personnel security clearance
Y	None

Field	Length	Description
24. ASIPMOSE	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Primary Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
25. ASISMOSE	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Secondary Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
26. ASIAMOSE	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Additional Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
27. ASIAMOS	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Additional Military Occupational Specialty Warrant Officer

Field	Length	Description
28. ASIPSSI	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Primary Specialty Skill Identifier
29. ASISSSI	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Secondary Specialty Skill Identifier
30. PMOS_ENL	A5	Primary Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
31. PMOS_WO	A5	Primary Military Occupational Specialty Warrant Officer
32. AMOS_ENL	A5	Additional Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
33. AMOS_WO	A5	Additional Military Occupational Specialty Warrant Officer
34. PMOSBASI	A1	Primary Military Occupational Specialty Basis for Acquiring. The basis on which a soldier acquires a Primary Military Occupational Specialty Designator-- Enlisted.

CODING FOR PRIMARY MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY BASIS FOR ACQUIRING

CODE	DEFINITION

A	Successful completion of formal school training to include MOS award at any TRADOC army service school or at a U.S. Army Training Center.
B	On the Job Training
C	Reclassification from secondary MOS or career progression

CODING FOR PRIMARY MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY BASIS FOR
ACQUIRING (CONTINUED)

D Civilian acquired skills
E Department of the Army directed
F Security clearance is withdrawn or degree of
clearance is affected
G Physical limitations
H Promotion or reduction in grade
K Under special provisions of AR 195-3, and AR 614-
16

Field	Length	Description
35. MOSTESTS	A3	Military Occupational Specialty Test Score. The numeric rating which an enlisted member is given after completing a specific military occupational specialty skill qualification test examination.
36. MOSTESTE	A4	Military Occupational Specialty Tested. The military occupational specialty in which the enlisted member was most recently evaluated under the skill qualification test process. Data items and definitions are found in AR 611-201.
37. DPOS	A9	Duty Position Identification of skills and job requirements in which a soldier is actually performing. A data chain consisting of the data elements "Duty Position--Commissioned Officer", "Duty Position--Warrant Officer", or "Duty Position--Enlisted". Only one data element would apply to each personnel record.

Field	Length	Description
38. DMOS_QUA	A1	The commander's evaluation of an individual's ability to perform the duties of the position assigned or the duties to which assigned as excess.

CODING FOR COMMANDER'S EVALUATION

CODE	DEFINITION
A	NOT QUALIFIED--AWAITING IADT: Soldier is not qualified, but is awaiting Initial Active Duty Training (IADT), currently on initial active duty training, or awaiting the final phase of Advanced Individual Training (AIT).
L	NOT QUALIFIED--ON THE JOB TRAINING (OJT): Soldier is not qualified, but the commander is training and qualifying the soldier through supervised on the job training (OJT).
N	NOT QUALIFIED--ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING: Soldier is not qualified, and the commander required assistance in training the service member.
P	QUALIFIED EXCEPT FOR GRADE--ENLISTED: Soldier is qualified but is carried against a higher grade.
Q	QUALIFIED: Member is qualified in all character of DMOS and has been awarded a PMOS/PSSI, SMOS/ASSI, or AMOS, SQI/ASI that matches all characters of the duty position (e.g., an SFC, 7IL40 assigned to an E6, 7IL30) duty position.
S	NOT QUALIFIED--SCHOOL TRAINING: Soldier is not qualified, but is scheduled for, or is currently attending formal MOS training.
X	NOT QUALIFIED--EXCESS TO UNIT: Soldier is not qualified, and cannot be programmed for any position required in the authorization document.

Field	Length	Description
39. DTINITPR	A6	The date an individual was first appointed, enlisted, or inducted into any Uniformed Service of the U.S. (active or reserve component). This date is fixed and is not adjusted for breaks in service. This includes enlistment as a reservist in the Senior ROTC program, or as a scholarship cadet, or midshipman under Title 10 USC 2107 or 2107 (A), enlistment under Title 10 USC 511(D) enlistment in the active component Delayed Entry Program (DEP), and entrance as a cadet or midshipman at the USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA (but not the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy). Coded as YYMMDD.
40. DTCURRPR	A6	The most current contract date on which a service member with prior service was enlisted/commissioned or appointed into the Army National Guard. Coded as YYMMDD.
41. RSC	A4	Report Sequence Code A four character field of alpha characters, numeric characters, or both. Position one indicates division or group level, position two indicates brigade level, position three indicates battalion level, and position four indicates company-troop-battery level.

Field	Length	Description
42. ATCHPRNB	A3	Indicates the payroll number of the unit to which the individual is attached for administration, training, and pay. Reported to DFAS to ensure pay related matters are identified with the proper unit. Unit Payroll numbers are assigned by the USPFO in each State.

FILE: CREW994.GEO.

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA FOR 1 AND 2/121
MECHANIZED INFANTRY AND 1/108 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM CREW
ASSIGNMENT AND COFT PRINTOUTS.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC
FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation will be used.
2. RANK	A3	Code associated with grade abbreviation. See GRADEABB.
3. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.

CODING FOR RANK:

CODE	DEFINITION
LTG	LT GENERAL
M G	MAJ GENERAL
B G	BRIG GENERAL
COL	COLONEL
LTC	LT COLONEL

CODING FOR RANK (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
MAJ	MAJOR
CPT	CAPTAIN
1LT	FIRST LIEUTENANT
2LT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
MW4	MASTER WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW4	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW3	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W3
CW2	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W2
WO1	WARRANT OFFICER, W1
CSM	COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
SGM	SERGEANT MAJOR
1SG	FIRST SERGEANT
MSG	MASTER SERGEANT
PSG	PLATOON SERGEANT
SFC	SERGEANT FIRST CLASS
SSG	STAFF SERGEANT
SGT	SERGEANT
CPL	CORPORAL
SPC	SPECIALIST
PFC	PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
PV2	PRIVATE, E2
PV1	PRIVATE, E1

Field	Length	Description
4. COMPANY	A1	Company
5. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army of the U.S.
6. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
7. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first, 2 for second, 3 for third
8. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry, 116 for 116 Armor
9. POSITION	A1	Code indicates position in tank crew.

CODING FOR POSITION

CODE	DEFINITION
D	DRIVER
G	GUNNER
L	LOADER
T	TANK COMMANDER

X	EXECUTIVE OFFICER (MECH UNITS ONLY)

Field	Length	Description
10. MON_ASS	F2	Month crew member was assigned to crew.
11. YR_ASS	F2	Year crew member was assigned to crew.
12. ASSUME	A1	'Y' indicates if time in crew was determined by COFT records

FILE: ATT.108

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA FOR 1/108 ARMOR. THESE DATA WERE EXTRACTED FROM A COMPUTERIZED ATTENDANCE DATABASE CALLED DAMPRE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLES NAME CONTAINED IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation is used.
2. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.
3. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army of the U.S.
4. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first.
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 108 for 108 Armor.
6. COMPANY	A1	Company
7. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year

CODING FOR ATTENDANCE VARIABLES (OCT1A TO FEB6A)

CODE	DEFINITION
P	Present at scheduled training
U	Absent without authority
A	Absent with authority
W	Absent with authority and authorized ET
H	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 89 days or less; or to another Armed Force component (including ARNG) for any period
B	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 90 days or more
F	Absent is USAR School Instructor whose IDT is accounted for by Individual Training Schedule
T	Absent by reason of IADT
G	Absent issued a Change of Residence letter which has not expired
Z	Absent pending discharge, reassignment, or transfer orders (to include transfer for unsatisfactory participation
C	Absent performing ADT of more than 5 days (other than IADT) to include Civilian Contract Training
N	Present attendance at troop program unit of USAR school assembly
M	Absent by own volition
X	No longer in unit discharged/transferred
K	SUTA after drill period
S	SUTA to do equivalent training within 60 days (e.g. individual rifle training)

Reference: AR 140-85

Field	Length	Description
8. OCT1A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 1 afternoon
9. OCT2M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 2 morning
10. OCT2A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 2 afternoon
11. OCT3M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 3 morning
12. OCT3A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 3 afternoon
13. NOV5A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 5 afternoon
14. NOV6M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 6 morning
15. NOV6A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 6 afternoon
16. NOV7M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 7 morning
17. NOV7A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 7 afternoon
18. DEC11M	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 morning
19. DEC11A	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 afternoon
20. JAN7A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 7 afternoon
21. JAN8M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 morning
22. JAN8A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 afternoon
23. JAN9M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 morning
24. JAN9A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 afternoon

Field	Length	Description
25. FEB4A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 4 afternoon
26. FEB5M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 morning
27. FEB5A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 afternoon
28. FEB6M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 morning
29. FEB6A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 afternoon

FILE: ATT.121

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA FOR 1 AND 2/121
MECHANIZED INFANTRY. THESE DATA WERE EXTRACTED FROM A
COMPUTERIZED ATTENDANCE DATABASE CALLED DAMPRE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLES NAME CONTAINED IN THE DATA
FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC
FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation is used.
2. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.
3. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army of the U.S.
4. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first, 2 for second
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry.
6. COMPANY	A1	Company
7. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year

CODING FOR ATTENDANCE VARIABLES (OCT1A TO FEB6A)

CODE	DEFINITION
P	Present at scheduled training
U	Absent without authority
A	Absent with authority
W	Absent with authority and authorized ET
H	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 89 days or less; or to another Armed Force component (including ARNG) for any period
B	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 90 days or more
F	Absent is USAR School Instructor whose IDT is accounted for by Individual Training Schedule
T	Absent by reason of IADT
G	Absent issued a Change of Residence letter which has not expired
Z	Absent pending discharge, reassignment, or transfer orders (to include transfer for unsatisfactory participation
C	Absent performing ADT of more than 5 days (other than IADT) to include Civilian Contract Training
N	Present attendance at troop program unit of USAR school assembly
M	Absent by own volition
X	No longer in unit discharged/transferred
K	SUTA after drill period
S	SUTA to do equivalent training within 60 days (e.g. individual rifle training)

Reference: AR 140-85

Field	Length	Description
8. OCT1A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 1 afternoon
9. OCT2M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 2 morning
10. OCT2A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 2 afternoon
11. OCT3M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 3 morning
12. OCT3A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 3 afternoon
13. NOV5A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 5 afternoon
14. NOV6M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 6 morning
15. NOV6A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 6 afternoon
16. NOV7M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 7 morning
17. NOV7A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 7 afternoon
18. DEC11M	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 morning
19. DEC11A	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 afternoon
20. JAN7A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 7 afternoon
21. JAN8M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 morning
22. JAN8A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 afternoon
23. JAN9M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 morning
24. JAN9A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 afternoon

Field	Length	Description
25. FEB4A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 4 afternoon
26. FEB5M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 morning
27. FEB5A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 afternoon
28. FEB6M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 morning
29. FEB6A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 afternoon

FILE: BWQ.121.

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA OF INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS QUALIFICATION ON M16 AND 9MM PISTOL FOR 1 AND 2/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY. THESE DATA ARE CONSIDERED TO BE AN IMPORTANT QUALIFICATION FOR BRADLEY CREWS. THE DATA MADE AVAILABLE WERE FROM THE 1/121, HOWEVER, THESE DATA WERE COLLECTED OVER TWO YEARS AGO AND WERE NOT INCLUDED. NO DATA WERE AVAILABLE FROM 2/121. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS THE VARIABLES AND FIELD LENGTHS BUT HAS NO DATA.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation will be used.
2. SSN	F9	Individual social security number
3. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first, 2 for second
4. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
5. COMPANY	A1	Company
6. CREW	F2	Crew Number
7. YEAR	F2	Year of weapons qualification

Field	Length	Description
8. WEAPON	F1	Type of weapon 1=M16; 2=M9 PISTOL
9. SCORE	F3	Individual score on weapon
10. TIME	A1	Time of weapon qualification D=Day; N=Night
11. RATING	A2	Rating based on weapon score EX=Expert; MM=Marksman; SS=Sharpshooter

FILE: COFT494.108

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA EXTRACTED FROM CONDUCT OF FIRE TRAINER (COFT) RECORDS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994 FOR 1/108 ARMOR. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS DATA ON COFT QUALIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION AS WELL AS PROGRESS ON EXERCISES COMPLETED.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 108 for 108 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. YEAR	F2	Year of COFT exercise
6. MONTH	F2	Month of COFT exercise
7. NUM_EXER	F4	Number of exercises completed
8. LASTEXER	F3	Last exercise completed
9. NEXTREC	F4	Next recommended exercise
10. LFPRE	A1	Live fire prerequisite
11. COFTCER	A1	Whether certified on COFT

FILE: COFT.121

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA EXTRACTED FROM CONDUCT OF FIRE TRAINER (COFT) RECORDS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994 FOR 1 AND 2/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS DATA ON COFT QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATION AS WELL AS PROGRESS ON EXERCISES COMPLETED.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first, 2 for second
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. YEAR	F2	Year of COFT exercise
6. MONTH	F2	Month of COFT exercise
7. NUM_EXER	F4	Number of exercises completed
8. LASTEXER	F3	Last exercise completed
9. NEXTREC	F4	Next recommended exercise
10. LFPRE	A1	Live fire prerequisite
11. COFTCER	A1	Whether certified on COFT

FILE: FUEL.108

CONTAINS: BRIGADE LEVEL DATA FROM 1/108 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM THE UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM (ULLS). THESE DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: REFERS TO THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first.
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 108 for 108 Armor.
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. MONTH	F2	Month of fuel usage.
6. YEAR	F2	Year of fuel usage.
7. GALLONS	F5	Diesel fuel usage in gallons.

FILE: FUEL.121

CONTAINS: BRIGADE LEVEL DATA FOR 1 AND 2/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY EXTRACTED FROM THE UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM (ULLS). THESE DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: REFERS TO THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first.
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry.
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. MONTH	F2	Month of fuel usage.
6. YEAR	F2	Year of fuel usage.
7. GALLONS	F5	Diesel fuel usage in gallons.

FILE: AMMO1.108

CONTAINS: BATTALION LEVEL DATA ON AMMUNITION USAGE FOR 1/108 ARMOR. AMMUNITION IS IDENTIFIED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION CODES (DODIC). AUTHORIZED QUANTITIES, FORECASTS OF USAGE, AND NUMBERS EXPENDED ARE RECORDED. NO DATA WERE AVAILABLE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. DODIC	A4	Department of Defense Identification Code for Ammunition.
2. AUTHQUAN	F6	Quantity of ammunition authorized for a given month
3. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year
4. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 108 for 108 Armor
6. FOCT	F6	Number forecast October
7. EOCT	F6	Number expended October
8. FNOV	F6	Number forecast November
9. ENOV	F6	Number expended November
10. FDEC	F6	Number forecast December
11. EDEC	F6	Number expended December
12. FJAN	F6	Number forecast January
13. EJAN	F6	Number expended January
14. FFEB	F6	Number forecast February
15. EFEB	F6	Number expended February

Field	Length	Description
16. FMAR	F6	Number forecast March
17. EMAR	F6	Number expended March
18. FAPR	F6	Number forecast April
19. EAPR	F6	Number expended April
20. FMAY	F6	Number forecast May
21. EMAY	F6	Number expended May
22. FJUNE	F6	Number forecast June
23. EJUNE	F6	Number expended June
24. FJULY	F6	Number forecast July
25. EJULY	F6	Number expended July
26. FAUG	F6	Number forecast August
27. EAUG	F6	Number expended August
28. FSEPT	F6	Number forecast September
29. ESEPT	F6	Number expended September
30. QADJ	F6	Quantity to Adjust

CODING FOR DODIC

CODE	DEFINITION
A064	LIVE SAW (4 X 1)
A071	LIVE M16 RIFLE
A075	BLANK SAW
A080	BLANK M16 RIFLE
A111	BLANK M60 MACHINE GUN
A131	LIVE M60 MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A363	9MM BALL PISTOL
A555	.50 CAL BALL
A557	LIVE 50 CAL MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A598	BLANK 50 CAL
A974	LIVE 25 MM SABOT ROUND
A976	PRACTICE 25MM
B519	40MM PRAC M781
B632	PRACTICE 4.2 MORTAR
C511	PRACTICE 105MM TP-T

CODING FOR DODIC (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
C520	PRACTICE 105MM TPDS-T
C697	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (EXPLOSIVE)
C706	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (ILLUMINATION)
G878	FUZE HAND GRENADE
G930	GRENADE HAND SMK HC
G940	GREEN SMK GRENADE (MILES)
G945	GRENADE HAND SMK YELLOW
G950	GRENADE HAND SMK RED
G955	GRENADE HAND SMK VIOLET
H557	LIVE LAW (M72 ANTI TANK)
H708	PRACTICE LAW
L305	SIG ILLUM GS PARA M1
L306	SIG ILLUM RS CLUSTER
L307	SIG ILLUM WS CLUSTER
L311	SIG ILLUM RS PARA M1
L312	SIG ILLUM WS PARA M1
L314	SIG ILLUM GRN STAR M
L367	BLANK ATWESS (DRAGON ANTI-TANK)
L495	FLARE SURFACE TRIP M
L592	BLANK TOW SIGNATURE SIMULATOR
L594	LIM PROJ GRND BRST M
L598	SIM BOOBYTRAP FLASH
L599	SIM BOOBYTRAP ILLUM
L601	SIM HAND GRENADE M116 S
L602	BLANK HOFFMAN DEVICE (TRIGGERS MILES)
N335	FUZE PD F/ARTY&4.2
PB94	LIVE TOW MISSILE HEAT ROUND
PB96	PRACTICE TOW MISSILE

FILE: AMMO.121

CONTAINS: BATTALION LEVEL DATA ON AMMUNITION USAGE FOR 1 AND 2/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY. AMMUNITION IDENTIFIED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION CODES (DODIC). AUTHORIZED QUANTITIES, FORECASTS OF USAGE, AND NUMBERS EXPENDED ARE RECORDED. NO DATA WERE AVAILABLE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. DODIC	A4	Department of Defense Identification Code for Ammunition.
2. AUTHQUAN	F6	Quantity of ammunition authorized for a given month
3. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year
4. BATT	F1	Battalion
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade
6. FOCT	F6	Number forecast October
7. EOCT	F6	Number expended October
8. FNOV	F6	Number forecast November
9. ENOV	F6	Number expended November
10. FDEC	F6	Number forecast December
11. EDEC	F6	Number expended December
12. FJAN	F6	Number forecast January
13. EJAN	F6	Number expended January
14. FFEB	F6	Number forecast February
15. EFEB	F6	Number expended February
16. FMAR	F6	Number forecast March

Field	Length	Description
17. EMAR	F6	Number expended March
18. FAPR	F6	Number forecast April
19. EAPR	F6	Number expended April
20. FMAY	F6	Number forecast May
21. EMAY	F6	Number expended May
22. FJUNE	F6	Number forecast June
23. EJUNE	F6	Number expended June
24. FJULY	F6	Number forecast July
25. EJULY	F6	Number expended July
26. FAUG	F6	Number forecast August
27. EAUG	F6	Number expended August
28. FSEPT	F6	Number forecast September
29. ESEPT	F6	Number expended September
30. QADJ	F6	Quantity to Adjust

CODING FOR DODIC

CODE	DEFINITION
A064	LIVE SAW (4 X 1)
A071	LIVE M16 RIFLE
A075	BLANK SAW
A080	BLANK M16 RIFLE
A111	BLANK M60 MACHINE GUN
A131	LIVE M60 MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A363	9MM BALL PISTOL
A555	.50 CAL BALL
A557	LIVE 50 CAL MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A598	BLANK 50 CAL
A974	LIVE 25 MM SABOT ROUND
A976	PRACTICE 25MM
B519	40MM PRAC M781
B632	PRACTICE 4.2 MORTAR
C511	PRACTICE 105MM TP-T
C520	PRACTICE 105MM TPDS-T
C697	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (EXPLOSIVE)

CODING FOR DODIC (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
C706	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (ILLUMINATION)
G878	FUZE HAND GRENADE
G930	GRENADE HAND SMK HC
G940	GREEN SMK GRENADE (MILES)
G945	GRENADE HAND SMK YELLOW
G950	GRENADE HAND SMK RED
G955	GRENADE HAND SMK VIOLET
H557	LIVE LAW (M72 ANTI TANK)
H708	PRACTICE LAW
L305	SIG ILLUM GS PARA M1
L306	SIG ILLUM RS CLUSTER
L307	SIG ILLUM WS CLUSTER
L311	SIG ILLUM RS PARA M1
L312	SIG ILLUM WS PARA M1
L314	SIG ILLUM GRN STAR M
L367	BLANK ATWESS (DRAGON ANTI-TANK)
L495	FLARE SURFACE TRIP M
L592	BLANK TOW SIGNATURE SIMULATOR
L594	LIM PROJ GRND BRST M
L598	SIM BOOBYTRAP FLASH
L599	SIM BOOBYTRAP ILLUM
L601	SIM HAND GRENADE M116 S
L602	BLANK HOFFMAN DEVICE (TRIGGERS MILES)
N335	FUZE PD F/ARTY&4.2
PB94	LIVE TOW MISSILE HEAT ROUND
PB96	PRACTICE TOW MISSILE

FILE: BT64941.121

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF BRADLEY TABLE VI FOR 1/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS FOR BRADLEY TABLE VI. SEPARATE ENGAGEMENT SCORES WERE NOT AVAILABLE SO ONLY TOTAL SCORES ARE RECORDED. CUMULATIVE PASSING TOTAL SCORE IS 700.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew Number
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Bradley Table VI
6. BT6TOT	F4	Total Bradley Table VI score (ranges from 0-1000). 700 is considered passing.

FILE: BT84941.121

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF BRADLEY TABLE VIII FOR 1/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS FOR BRADLEY TABLE VIII AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY GIVEN ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELD, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Bradley Table VIII
6. BT8T2A	F3	Engage an area target (stationary). (SWING TASK). Area target, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 25 rds. TP-T. Cover 75% of target area using area engagement technique. Score using Matrix 5.
7. BT8T5A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary truck, 800 to 1,000 meters. RPG-16 (3 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. Auxiliary sight, gunner's position. 8 rds AP 50 rds 7.62. Hit truck with a minimum of three rounds. Engage RPG-16 using point target engagement techniques. Score using Matrix 4.

Field	Length	Description
8. BT8T6A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). Moving BMP-2, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Stationary truck, 600 to 800 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 8 rds AP, 8 rds TP-T.
9. BT8T9A	F3	Engage a point target (moving). (SWING TASK). One stationary BRDM, 600 to 800 meters. Primary sight, commander's position. 8 rds AP. Hit BRDM with a minimum of three rounds. Score using Matrix 1, column A.
10. BT8T3A	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Moving BMP-2, 1,400 to 1,600 meters. Dismounted troops (7 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. TOW self-test complete. NBC environment (MOPP4). 8 rds AP 100 rds 7.62. Hit BMP-2 with a minimum of three rounds. Hit one troop target and suppress area with Z pattern. Score using Matrix 4.
11. BT8T4A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). (SWING TASK). Stationary BTR-70, 600 to 800 meters. Stationary BMP, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 16 rds AP. Hit BTR-70 and BMP with a minimum of three rounds through each target. Score using Matrix 4.

Field	Length	Description
12. BT8T11B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary BMP, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. RPG-16 (3 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. NBC environment (MOPP4). 8 rds TP-T 50 rds 7.62. Hit BMP with a minimum of three rounds. Engage RPG-16 using point engagement techniques. Score using Matrix 4.
13. BT8T8B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary BRDM, 800 to 1,000 meters. Moving BMP-2, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 16 rds TP-T. Hit BMP-2 and BRDM with a minimum of three rounds each. Score using Matrix 4.
14. BT8T12B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). Stationary BTR-70, 800 to 1,000 meters. Moving BMP-2, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 16 rds TP-T. Hit BTR-70 and BMP-2 with a minimum of three rounds through each target. Score using Matrix 4.
15. BT8T10B	F3	Engage a helicopter target (stationary). Stationary Hind, 1,000 to 1,600 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 20 rds TP-T. Hit Hind with a minimum of five rounds. Score using Matrix 6.

Field	Length	Description
16. BT8TOT	F4	Bradley Table VIII total score.
17. BT8QUAL	A1	First round qualification on Bradley Table VIII.
18. BT8TQUAL	A1	Number of tasks qualified.

FILE: BT84942.121

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA BRADLEY TABLE VIII FROM 2/121
MECHANIZED INFANTRY EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN
APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS FOR
BRADLEY TABLE VIII SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING
SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT. NO INDIVIDUAL ENGAGEMENT SCORES WERE
AVAILABLE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELD, F REFERS TO NUMERIC
FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 2 for second
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Bradley Table VIII
6. BT8T2A	F3	Engage an area target (stationary). (SWING TASK). Area target, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 25 rds. TP-T. Cover 75% of area using area engagement technique. Score using Matrix 5.
7. BT8T5A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary truck, 800 to 1,000 meters. RPG-16 (3 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. Auxiliary sight, gunner's position. 8 rds AP 50 rds 7.62. Hit truck with a minimum of three rounds. Engage RPG-16 using point target engagement techniques. Score using Matrix 4.

Field	Length	Description
8. BT8T6A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). Moving BMP-2, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Stationary truck, 600 to 800 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 8 rds AP, 8 rds TP-T.
9. BT8T9A	F3	Engage a point target (moving). (SWING TASK). One stationary BRDM, 600 to 800 meters. Primary sight, commander's position. 8 rds AP. Hit BRDM with a minimum of three rounds. Score using Matrix 1, column A.
10. BT8T3A	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Moving BMP-2, 1,400 to 1,600 meters. Dismounted troops (7 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. TOW self-test complete. NBC environment (MOPP4). 8 rds AP 100 rds 7.62. Hit BMP-2 with a minimum of three rounds. Hit one troop target and suppress area with Z pattern. Score using Matrix 4.
11. BT8T4A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). (SWING TASK). Stationary BTR-70, 600 to 800 meters. Stationary BMP, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 16 rds AP. Hit BTR-70 and BMP with a minimum of three rounds through each target. Score using Matrix 4.

Field	Length	Description
12. BT8T11B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary BMP, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. RPG-16 (3 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. NBC environment (MOPP4). 8 rds TP-T 50 rds 7.62. Hit BMP with a minimum of three rounds. Engage RPG-16 using point engagement techniques. Score using Matrix 4.
13. BT8T8B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary BRDM, 800 to 1,000 meters. Moving BMP-2, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 16 rds TP-T. Hit BMP-2 and BRDM with a minimum of three rounds each. Score using Matrix 4.
14. BT8T12B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). Stationary BTR-70, 800 to 1,000 meters. Moving BMP-2, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 16 rds TP-T. Hit BTR-70 and BMP-2 with a minimum of three rounds through each target. Score using Matrix 4.
15. BT8T10B	F3	Engage a helicopter target (stationary). Stationary Hind, 1,000 to 1,600 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 20 rds TP-T. Hit Hind with a minimum of five rounds. Score using Matrix 6.

Field	Length	Description
16. BT8TOT	F4	Bradley Table VIII total score.
17. BT8QUAL	A1	First round qualification on Bradley Table VIII.
18. BT8TQUAL	A1	Number of tasks qualified.

FILE: TAM494.108.

CONTAINS: BATTALION AND BRIGADE LEVEL RATINGS FOR 1/108 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM THE TRAINING ASSESSMENT MODEL (TAM). THESE VARIABLES ARE IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE TAM.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F2	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 108 for 108 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. PLAT	F1	Platoon being rated
5. YEARTR	F2	Year of TAM ratings
6. MONTHTR	F2	Month of TAM ratings
7. DAYTR	F2	Day of TAM ratings
8. CMG	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance has been received Y/N
9. CMGA	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance is adequate Y/N
10. METLP	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been prepared
11. METLA	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been approved
12. OFR	F2	Officers required
13. OFA	F2	Officers authorized
14. OAFS	F2	Officers assigned

Field	Length	Description
15. OFATTRIT	F1	Officer attrition
16. OFTURB	F2	Number of Officer turbulence
17. OFAT	F2	Number of officers present AT
18. OFCC	F2	Number of officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
19. OFNCC	F1	Number of officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
20. WR	F1	Warrant officers required
21. WA	F1	Warrant officers authorized
22. WAS	F1	Warrant officers assigned
23. WATTRIT	F1	Warrant officers attrited
24. WTURB	F1	Warrant officer turbulence
25. WAT	F1	Number of warrant officers present for AT
26. WCC	F1	Warrant officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
27. WNCC	F1	Warrant officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
28. ER	F3	Enlisted required
29. EA	F3	Enlisted authorized
30. EAS	F3	Enlisted assigned
31. EATTRT	F3	Enlisted attrited
32. ETURB	F3	Enlisted turbulence
33. EAT	F3	Enlisted present at AT
34. ECC	F3	Enlisted personnel given constructive credit in lieu of AT

Field	Length	Description
35. ENCC	F3	Enlisted personnel not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
36. O5A	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 authorized for training
37. O5AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 assigned for training
38. O5CGSOC	F1	Number of officers Grade 5
39. O4A	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 authorized for training
40. O4AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 assigned for training
41. O3A	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 authorized for training
42. O3AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 assigned for training
43. O2A	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 authorized for training
44. O2AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 assigned for training
45. O1A	F1	Number of officers Grade 1 authorized for training
46. O1AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 1 assigned for training
47. E9A	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 authorized for training
48. E9AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 assigned for training
49. E8A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 authorized for training
50. E8AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 assigned for training

Field	Length	Description
51. E7A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
52. E7AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
53. E6A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 authorized for training
54. E6AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 assigned for training
55. E5A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 authorized for training
56. E5AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 assigned for training
57. E4A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 authorized for training
58. E4AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 assigned for training
59. TOTDMOSQ	F2	Total soldiers qualified in MOS
60. DOUBLE	F2	Number of soldiers doubleslotted
61. AIADT	F2	Number of soldiers awaiting IADT
62. DMOSQTR	F2	Percentage of soldiers within the organization that are not qualified to fall within the commander's ability to influence, hence, the training requirement. Note the following formula: $1 - \frac{\text{Number of soldiers DMOSQ}}{\text{Number of Soldiers assigned} - (\text{IADT/Awaiting IADT} + \text{Doubleslotted})} = \text{Training Requirement}$

Field	Length	Description
63. TNGSTART	F6	Beginning date (YYMMDD) on which training starts
64. TNGEND	F6	Ending date (YYMMDD) on which training ends
65. TNGLEVEL	A1	Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
66. PROJSTAR	F6	Projected start for AT for next year
67. PROJEND	F6	Projected end for AT for next year
68. PROJLVL	A1	Projected Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
69. M1A1ASS	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
70. M1A1AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
71. M1A1CREQ	F2	M2 number of crews required
72. M1A1SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification

Field	Length	Description
73. M1A1CQUA	F2	The number of crews qualified in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
74. M1A1CTUR	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months. This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
75. M1A1TDET	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification. Training Detractor.
76. M1A1QPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
77. M2AS	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
78. M2AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
79. M2R	F2	M2 number of crews required
80. M2SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for M2
81. M2QUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (M2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
82. M2TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M2). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
83. M2DETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on M2. Training Detractor.
84. FICALASS	F2	Number of crews assigned 50 caliber M-2.
85. FICALAUT	F3	Number of crews authorized 50 caliber M-2.
86. FICALREQ	F3	Number of crews required 50 caliber M-2.
87. FICALSIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for 50 caliber M-2
88. FICALQUA	F2	The number of crews qualified (50 caliber M-2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
89. FICALTUR	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (50 caliber M-2). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
90. FICALDET	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.
91. FICALPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
92. M60ASS	F2	Number of crews assigned M60.
93. M60AUTH	F2	Number of crews authorized M60.
94. M60REQD	F2	Number of crews required M60.
95. M60SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for M60
96. M60QUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (50 caliber M-2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
97. M60TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M60). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
98. M60DETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on M60. Training Detractor.
99. M60PER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
100. M60BR	A1	Are battle rosters used to maximize trained crew available? Y=YES; N=NO
101. MORAS	F2	Number of crews assigned mortars.
102. MORAU	F2	Number of crews authorized mortars.
103. MORREQ	F2	Number of crews required mortars.
104. MORSIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for mortars

Field	Length	Description
105. MORQUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (mortars) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
106. MORTURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (mortars). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
107. MORDETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on mortars. Training Detractor.
108. AGLAS	F2	Scouts assigned Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
109. AGLAU	F2	Scouts authorized Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
110. AGLREQ	F2	Scouts required Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
111. AGLSIM	F2	Scouts use simulator Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
112. AGLQUAL	F2	Scouts authorized Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
113. AGLTURB	F2	Turbulence of Scouts Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
114. AGLDETR	A1	Scouts authorized Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)

Field	Length	Description
115. QUARTSER	F3	The number of services required for the present quarter
116. QUARTPER	F2	The number of services performed for the present quarter
117. SASVCS	F3	Semi Annual services last 6 months
118. SAPER	F2	Semi Annual Services percentage last 6 months
119. ANNUAL	F3	Number of annual maintenance services performed within the last 12 months
120. ANNPER	F3	Annual Services percentage in the last 12 months
121. WEAPQUAL	F3	Individual weapons qualification (number of personnel qualified last 12 months)
122. WQPER	F3	Weapons qualification
123. FITELIG	F3	Number of soldiers eligible to take physical fitness test
124. FITTEST	F3	Number of soldiers tested for physical fitness test
125. FITPASS	F3	Number of soldiers passing physical fitness test
126. FITPER	F3	Percentage of soldiers passing physical fitness test FITPASS DIVIDED BY FITTEST
127. CDRPLAN	A1	Commander has plan leading to qualification of all Non-DMOSQ soldiers? Y/N

CODING FOR OALCASS TO T713033

CODE

DEFINITION

T "T" (trained) means that the unit can successfully perform the task to standard. Only sustainment training is needed. The leader judges task performance to be free of significant shortcomings. Practice on "T" tasks is designed to keep soldiers from losing proficiency.

P "P" (needs practice) means that the unit can perform the task with some shortcomings. The shortcomings are not severe enough to require complete retraining. Only refresher training is required.

U "U" (untrained) means that the unit cannot perform the task to standard. The leader prepares a comprehensive strategy to train all supporting tasks not executed to standard.
Reference: FM 25-101, Pg. 3-13

Field	Length	Description
128. OALCASS	A1	Overall assessment of training (Ref STP 21-1-SMCT)
129. SL1	A1	1) put on, wear, remove, store protective mask and hood 2) drink from canteen while wearing protective mask 3) decontaminate skin and personal equipment 4) recognize and react to chemical or biological hazard 5) determine the grid coordinates of a point on a military map 6) put on a field or pressure dressing 7) give first aid for heat injuries
130. SL2	A1	8) locate a target by grid coordinates 9) supervise the fitting of protective masks
131. SL3	A1	10) implement mission-oriented protective posture

Field	Length	Description
132. SL4	A1	11) prepare a strip map
133. FM25_100	A1	Readiness indicators (FM 25-100/101, FR/NG Reg 350-2)
134. Q10B1	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 1) physical condition
135. Q10B2	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 2) cmd climate
136. Q10B3	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 3) discipline
137. Q10B4	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 4) appearance (Para 1-6, 7, 8, and Chapt 9, FR/NG)
138. Q10B	A1	Overall rating reflecting 10B1 through 10B4
139. Q10C1	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 1) physical conditioning
140. Q10C2	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 2) use of equipment records/maintenance publications
141. Q10C3	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 3) organizational maintenance
142. Q10C4	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 4) organizational maintenance services
143. Q10C5	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 5) retrograde/evacuation of equipment
144. Q10C6	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 6) meet AR 220-1 readiness goals (AR 220-1 and Chapt. 14, FR/NG Reg 350-2)

Field	Length	Description
145. Q10C	A1	Maintenance attentiveness overall rating reflecting 10C1 through 10C6
146. Q10D1	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 1) hours of darkness and limited visibility
147. Q10D2	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 2) handling munitions
148. Q10D3	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 3) vehicle, equipment, weapons systems operation
149. Q10D4	A1	Safety paramount during all training: casualty evacuation (Tng and Actual) (Chapt. 19 FR/NG Reg 250-2
150. Q10D	A1	Safety paramount during all training: overall rating
151. Q10TE1	A1	Training time management: 1) Tng planning, indiv, collective tng objectives
152. Q10TE2	A1	Training time management: 2) productive use of full day of each soldier
153. Q10TE3	A1	Training time management: 3) Tng supervision
154. Q10TE4	A1	Training time management: 4) training realism
155. Q10TE5	A1	Training time management: 5) training battle focused based on approved METL (FM 25-100/101 and Chapt. 13, FR/NG Reg 350-2
156. Q10TE	A1	Training time management: overall rating
157. Q11	A1	Applicability of Staff METL

Field	Length	Description
158. Q11A	A1	METL Prepared Y/N, N/A
159. Q11B	A1	Whether METL is ARTEP/AMTP based Y/N, N/A
160. Q12	A1	Whether unit has met assigned pre-mob training goal Y/N, N/A
161. Q13	F3	Commander's assessment of days required to achieve assigned pre mobilization training goal
162. Q14	F3	Number added post mobilization days to be fully trained at level organized
163. T1721021	A1	17-2-1021 Defend
164. T1720402	A1	17-2-0402 Employ indirect fire in the defense
165. T1720301	A1	17-2-0301 Perform tactical movement
166. T1720304	A1	17-2-0304 Perform actions on contact
167. T1720101	A1	17-2-0101. Prepare for combat
168. T1720501	A1	17-2-0501. Breach an obstacle
169. T1720323	A1	17-2-0323. Withdraw under enemy pressure
170. T1720701	A1	17-2-0701. Perform logistical planning
171. T1720327	A1	17-2-0327. Perform passage of lines
172. MOB	A1	Mobilize
173. APOESPOE	A1	Move to APOE/SPOE
174. DEPASS	A1	Deploy and assemble
175. ROM	A1	Refuel on the move
176. T7120325	A1	71-2-0325. Occupy tactical assembly area

Field	Length	Description
177. T1720302	A1	17-2-0302. Conduct tactical road march
178. T1730222	A1	17-3-0222. Occupy a platoon battle position
179. T1730225	A1	173-3-0225. Execute a platoon defensive mission
180. T1730104	A1	17-3-0104. Produce a platoon fire plan
181. T1730202	A1	17-3-0202. Execute a Herringbone formation
182. T1730204	A1	17-3-0204. Execute a staggered column formation
183. T1730203	A1	17-3-0203. Execute a column formation
184. T1730205	A1	17-3-0205. Execute a wedge formation
185. T170206	A1	17-3-0206. Execute a vee formation
186. T170207	A1	17-3-0207. Execute a line formation
187. T1730208	A1	17-3-0208. Execute an echelon formation
188. T1730209	A1	17-3-0209. Execute traveling formation
189. T1730210	A1	17-3-0210. Execute traveling overwatch
190. T1730211	A1	17-3-0211. Execute bounding overwatch
191. T443C001	A1	44-3-C001. Take passive air defense measures
192. T443C002	A1	44-3-C002. Take active air defense measures

Field	Length	Description
193. BD1A2	A1	Change formation drills battle drill #1 Appendix A-2
194. BD2A5	A1	Action drill; battle drill #2; Appendix A-5
195. BD3A9	A1	Contact drill; battle drill #3; Appendix A-9
196. BD4A12	A1	Air attack drill; battle drill #4; Appendix A-12
197. BD5A15	A1	Indirect fire drill; battle drill #5; Appendix A-15
198. T1730101	A1	17-3-0101. Prepare for tactical operations
199. T1730102	A1	17-3-0102. Perform pre-combat checks
200. T1730200	A1	17-3-0200. Perform assembly area activities
201. T1730216	A1	17-3-0216. Conduct rehearsals for missions
202. T1730401	A1	17-3-0401. Take actions at an obstacle
203. T1730223	A1	17-3-0223. Displace to a subsequent battle position
204. T1730601	A1	17-3-0601. Perform resupply operations
205. T1730215	A1	17-3-0215. Perform passage of lines missions
206. T170225	A1	17-3-0225. Execute a platoon defensive mission
207. T1730201	A1	17-3-0201. Execute a coil formation
208. T1730206	A1	17-3-0206. Execute a Vee formation
209. T1730207	A1	17-3-0207. Execute a line formation

Field	Length	Description
210. T713912	A1	71-3912. FORM CSS OPERATIONS
211. T713914	A1	71-3914. OPERATE FIELD TRAINS CP
212. T1713033	A1	17-1-3033. TREAT AND EVACUATE CASUALTIES
213. T1713002	A1	17-1-3002. PERFORM TACTICAL ROAD MARCH
214. T1730217	A1	17-3-0217. PERFORM PLATOON FIRE AND MANEUVER"
215. T1720326	A1	17-2-0326. ASSAULT AN ENEMY POSITION (MOUNTED)
216. T193C004	A1	19-3-C004. PROCESS ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR
217. T1730403	A1	17-3-0403. CONSTRUCT A HASTY OBSTACLE
218. T1730404	A1	17-3-0404. EMLACE A HASTY PROTECTIVE MINEFIELD
219. T1730603	A1	17-3-0603. PERFORM RESUPPLY OPERATIONS
220. T083C019	A1	08-3-C019. PREPARE AND EVACUATE CASUALTIES
221. T1730212	A1	17-3-0212. CONDUCT A TACTICAL ROAD MARCH
222. T1730214	A1	17-3-0214. ASSIST A PASSAGE OF LINES
223. T23710A5	A1	23-71-0A5. ACTION DRILL
224. T23710A9	A1	23-71-0A9. CONTACT DRILL
225. T2371012	A1	23-71-0A12. AIR ATTACK DRILL
226. T2371015	A1	23-71-0A15. INDIRECT FIRE DRILL
227. T1730219	A1	17-3-0219. PERFORM AN ATTACK BY FIRE

Field	Length	Description
228. T1730220	A1	17-3-0220. ASSAULT AN ENEMY POSITION
229. T033C034	A1	033-C034. CROSS CHEMICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA
230. T123C021	A1	123-C021. PERFORM CONSOLIDATION AND REORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES
231. T033C016	A1	033-C016. PERFORM CHEMICAL DECONTAMINATION
232. T1730224	A1	17-3-0224. REACT TO ENEMY DISMOUNTED ATTACK
233. TTTD	A1	TANK TACTICAL TABLE D COORDINATION BETWEEN CREWS
234. TTTE	A1	TANK TACTICAL TABLE E SECTION DRILLS
235. TTTF	A1	TANK TACTICAL TABLE F SECTION REACTION EXERCISES
236. FM10041	A1	FIELD MANUAL 100-4 TRANSITION TO WAR: MOBILIZE
237. FM10042	A1	FIELD MANUAL 100-4 TRANSITION TO WAR: MOVE TO APOE/SPOE
238. FM10044	A1	FIELD MANUAL 100-4 TRANSITION TO WAR: DEPLOY AND ASSEMBLE
239. T1720312	A1	17-2-0312. PERFORM SCREEN OPERATIONS
240. T1720521	A1	17-2-0521. BREACH AN OBSTACLE
241. T1730321	A1	17-3-0321. PERFORM TACTICAL MOVEMENT
242. CAM	A1	EMPLOY CAMOUFLAGE AND COUNTERSURVEILLANCE TECH

FILE: TAM491.121

CONTAINS: BATTALION AND BRIGADE LEVEL RATINGS FOR 1/121
MECHANIZED INFANTRY EXTRACTED FROM THE TRAINING ASSESSMENT MODEL
(TAM). THESE VARIABLES ARE IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR IN
THE TAM.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC
FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F2	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. PLAT	F1	Platoon
5. YEARTR	F2	Year of TAM ratings
6. MONTHTR	F2	Month of TAM ratings
7. DAYTR	F2	Day of TAM ratings
8. CMG	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance has been received Y/N
9. CMGA	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance is adequate Y/N
10. METLP	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been prepared
11. METLA	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been approved
12. OFR	F2	Officers required
13. OFA	F2	Officers authorized
14. OAFS	F2	Officers assigned
15. OFATTRIT	F1	Officer attrition

Field	Length	Description
16. OFTURB	F2	Number of officer turbulence
17. OFAT	F2	Number of officers present for AT
18. OFCC	F2	Number of officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
19. OFNCC	F1	Number of officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
20. WR	F1	Warrant officers required
21. WA	F1	Warrant officers authorized
22. WAS	F1	Warrant officers assigned
23. WATTRIT	F1	Warrant officers attrited
24. WTURB	F1	Warrant officer turbulence
25. WAT	F1	Number of warrant officers present for AT
26. WCC	F1	Warrant officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
27. WNCC	F1	Warrant officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
28. ER	F3	Enlisted required
29. EA	F3	Enlisted authorized
30. EAS	F3	Enlisted assigned
31. EATTRT	F3	Enlisted attrited
32. ETURB	F3	Enlisted turbulence
33. EAT	F3	Enlisted present at AT
34. ECC	F3	Enlisted personnel given constructive credit in lieu of AT

Field	Length	Description
35. ENCC	F3	Enlisted personnel not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
36. O5A	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 authorized for training
37. O5AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 assigned for training
38. O5CGSOC	F1	Number of officers Grade 5
39. O4A	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 authorized for training
40. O4AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 assigned for training
41. O3A	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 authorized for training
42. O3AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 assigned for training
43. O2A	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 authorized for training
44. O2AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 assigned for training
45. O1A	F1	Number of officers Grade 1 authorized for training
46. O1AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 1 assigned for training
47. E9A	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 authorized for training
48. E9AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 assigned for training
49. E8A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 authorized for training

Field	Length	Description
50. E8AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 assigned for training
51. E7A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
52. E7AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
53. E6A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 authorized for training
54. E6AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 assigned for training
55. E5A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 authorized for training
56. E5AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 assigned for training
57. E4A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 authorized for training
58. E4AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 assigned for training
59. DOUBLE	F2	Number of soldiers doubleslotted
60. AIADT	F2	Number of soldiers awaiting IADT
61. DMOSQTR	F2	Percentage of soldiers within the organization that are not qualified to fall within the commander's ability to influence, hence, the training requirement. Note the following formula: $1 - \frac{\text{Number of soldiers DMOSQ}}{\text{Number of Soldiers assigned} - (\text{IADT/Awaiting IADT} + \text{Doubleslotted})} = \text{Training Requirement}$

Field	Length	Description
62. TNGSTART	F6	Beginning date (YYMMDD) on which training starts
63. TNGEND	F6	Ending date (YYMMDD) on which training ends
64. TNGLEVEL	A1	Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
65. PROJSTAR	F6	Projected start for AT for next year
66. PROJEND	F6	Projected end for AT for next year
67. PROJLVL	A1	Projected Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
68. BFVAS	F2	BFV units assigned
69. BFVAUTH	F2	BFV units authorized
70. BFVCREQ	F2	Number of crews required
71. BFVSIM	F2	Number of crews through simulation
72. BFVQUAL	F2	Number of crews qual/fam in last 12 months

Field	Length	Description
73. BFVTURB	F2	Crew turbulence M1A1 in last 12 months
74. BFVDET	F2	Detractor to training performance
75. BFVQPER	F3	Percentage qual/fam in last 12 months
76. M2A	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
77. M2AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
78. M2CREQ	F2	M2 number of crews
79. M2SIM	F2	The number of M2 crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems
80. M2QUA	F2	The number of crews qualified (M2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
81. M2TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M2). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
82. M2DETR	F2	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.

Field	Length	Description
83. M2QPER	F3	Percentage qual/fam in last 12 months
84. M60A	F2	Number of crews assigned M60.
85. M60AUTH	F2	Number of crews authorized M60.
86. M60CREQ	F2	Number of crews required M60.
87. M60SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for M60
88. M60QUA	F2	The number of crews qualified (50 caliber M-2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
89. M60TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M60). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
90. M60DETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.

Field	Length	Description
91. M60QPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
92. DRAGLAS	F2	Number crews Dragon assigned
93. DRAGAUTH	F2	Number crews Dragon authorized
94. DRAGREQ	F2	Number of crews Dragon required
95. DRAGSIM	F2	Number of crews Dragon simulated
96. DRAGQUAL	F2	Number of crews Dragon qualified
97. DRAGTURB	F2	Number of crews Dragon turbulence
98. DRAGDETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.
99. DRAGQP	F2	Number of crews qualified percentage on Dragon
100. BATROS	A1	Whether battle rosters maximize training Y=Yes; N=No
101. QUARTSER	F3	The number of services required for the present quarter
102. SASVCS	F3	Semi Annual services last 6 months
103. ANNUAL	F3	Number of annual maintenance services performed within the last 12 months

Field	Length	Description
104. WEAPQUAL	F3	Individual weapons qualification (number of personnel qualified last 12 months)
105. FITELIG	F3	Number of soldiers eligible to take physical fitness test
106. FITTEST	F3	Number of soldiers tested for physical fitness test
107. FITPASS	F3	Number of soldiers passing physical fitness test
108. CDRPLAN	A1	Commander has plan leading to qualification of all Non-DMOSQ soldiers? Y/N

CODING FOR OALCASS TO T713033

CODE

DEFINITION

T	"T" (trained) means that the unit can successfully perform the task to standard. Only sustainment training is needed. The leader judges task performance to be free of significant shortcomings. Practice on "T" tasks is designed to keep soldiers from losing proficiency.
P	"P" (needs practice) means that the unit can perform the task with some shortcomings. The shortcomings are not severe enough to require complete retraining. Only refresher training is required.
U	"U" (untrained) means that the unit cannot perform the task to standard. The leader prepares a comprehensive strategy to train all supporting tasks not executed to standard. Reference: FM 25-101, Pg. 3-13

109. OALCASS	A1	Overall assessment of training (Ref STP 21-1-SMCT)

Field	Length	Description
110. SL1	A1	1) put on, wear, remove, store protective mask and hood 2) drink from canteen while wearing protective mask 3) decontaminate skin and personal equipment 4) recognize and react to chemical or biological hazard 5) determine the grid coordinates of a point on a military map 6) put on a field or pressure dressing 7) give first aid for heat injuries
111. SL2	A1	8) locate a target by grid coordinates 9) supervise the fitting of protective masks
112. SL3	A1	10) implement mission-oriented protective posture
113. SL4	A1	11) prepare a strip map
114. FM25_100	A1	Readiness indicators (FM 25-100/101, FR/NG Reg 350-2
115. Q10B	A1	Overall rating reflecting 10B1 through 10B4
116. Q10C	A1	Maintenance attentiveness overall rating reflecting 10C1 through 10C6
117. Q10D	A1	Safety paramount during all training: overall rating
118. Q10TE	A1	Training time management: overall rating
119. Q11	A1	Applicability of Staff METL
120. Q11A	A1	METL Prepared Y/N, N/A

Field	Length	Description
121. Q11B	A1	Whether METL is ARTEP/AMTP based Y/N, N/A
122. Q12	A1	Whether unit has met assigned pre-mob training goal Y/N, N/A
123. Q13	F3	Commander's assessment of days required to achieve assigned pre mobilization training goal
124. Q14	F3	Number added post mobilization days to be fully trained at level organized
125. T1720306	A1	17-2-0306. Assault enemy position mounted
126. T1721021	A1	17-2-1021. Defend
127. T1720501	A1	17-2-0501. Breach an obstacle
128. T1720701	A1	17-2-0701. Perform logistical planning
129. T1720201	A1	17-2-0201. Maintain operational security
130. MOBPLAN	A1	GA STARC MOBILIZATION PLAN
131. UPLOAD	A1	Upload for deployment
132. T1720301	A1	Perform tactical movement
133. T1720304	A1	Perform action on contact
134. T77J260	A1	Clear a trench line
135. T77J275	A1	Conduct initial breach of mined wire obs
136. T78M59	A1	Overwatch/Support by fire
137. T78M5167	A1	Consolidate and reorganize
138. T78M537	A1	Defend
139. T78M546	A1	Occupy an assembly area
140. T78M5154	A1	Sustain

Field	Length	Description
141. T78M5158	A1	Prepare for combat
142. T78M549	A1	Move tactically
143. T77J2100	A1	React to contact
144. T78M5100	A1	Employ fire support
145. T77J286	A1	Conduct Bradley Platoon Attack (Mounted)

FILE: TAM4942.121.

CONTAINS: BATTALION AND BRIGADE LEVEL FOR 2/121 MECHANIZED INFANTRY EXTRACTED FROM THE TRAINING ASSESSMENT MODEL (TAM). THESE VARIABLES ARE IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE TAM.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F2	Battalion. Coded 2 for second
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. PLAT	F1	Platoon being rated
5. YEARTR	F2	Year of TAM ratings
6. MONTHTR	F2	Month of TAM ratings
7. DAYTR	F2	Day of TAM ratings
8. CMG	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance has been received Y/N
9. CMGA	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance is adequate Y/N
10. METLP	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been prepared Y=YES; N=NO
11. METLA	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been approved Y=YES; N=NO
12. OFR	F2	Officers required
13. OFA	F2	Officers authorized
14. OAFS	F2	Officers assigned
15. OFATTRIT	F1	Officer attrition

Field	Length	Description
16. OFTURB	F2	Officer turbulence
17. OFAT	F2	Number of officers present for AT
18. OFCC	F2	Number of officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
19. OFNCC	F1	Number of officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
20. WR	F1	Number of Warrant officers required
21. WA	F1	Number of Warrant officers authorized
22. WAS	F1	Number of Warrant officers assigned
23. WATTRIT	F1	Number of Warrant officers attrited
24. WTURB	F1	Number of Warrant officer turbulence
25. WAT	F1	Number of warrant officers present for AT
26. WCC	F1	Warrant officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
27. WNCC	F1	Number of Warrant officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
28. ER	F3	Enlisted required
29. EA	F3	Enlisted authorized
30. EAS	F3	Enlisted assigned
31. EATTRT	F3	Enlisted attrited
32. ETURB	F3	Enlisted turbulence
33. EAT	F3	Enlisted present at AT

Field	Length	Description
34. ECC	F3	Enlisted personnel given constructive credit in lieu of AT
35. ENCC	F3	Enlisted personnel not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
36. O5A	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 authorized for training
37. O5AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 assigned for training
38. O5CGSOC	F1	Number of officers Grade 5
39. O4A	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 authorized for training
40. O4AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 assigned for training
41. O3A	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 authorized for training
42. O3AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 assigned for training
43. O2A	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 authorized for training
44. O2AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 assigned for training
45. O1A	F1	Number of officers Grade 1 authorized for training
46. O1AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 1 assigned for training
47. E9A	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 authorized for training
48. E9AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 assigned for training

Field	Length	Description
49. E8A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 authorized for training
50. E8AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 assigned for training
51. E7A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
52. E7AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
53. E6A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 authorized for training
54. E6AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 assigned for training
55. E5A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 authorized for training
56. E5AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 assigned for training
57. E4A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 authorized for training
58. E4AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 assigned for training
59. TOTDMOSQ	F2	Number of soldiers qualified in Duty MOS
60. DOUBLE	F2	Number of soldiers doubleslotted
61. AIADT	F2	Number of soldiers awaiting IADT

Field	Length	Description
62. DMOSQTR	F2	Percentage of soldiers within the organization that are not qualified to fall within the commander's ability to influence, hence, the training requirement. Note the following formula: $1 - \frac{\text{Number of soldiers DMOSQ}}{\text{Number of Soldiers assigned} - (\text{IADT/Awaiting IADT} + \text{Doubleslotted})} = \text{Training Requirement}$
63. TNGSTART	F6	Beginning date (YYMMDD) on which training starts
64. TNGEND	F6	Ending date (YYMMDD) on which training ends
65. TNGLEVEL	A1	Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
66. PROJSTAR	F6	Projected start for AT for next year
67. PROJEND	F6	Projected end for AT
68. PROJLVL	A1	Projected Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)

Field	Length	Description
69. BFVAS	F2	BFV units assigned
70. BFVAUTH	F2	BFV units authorized
71. BFVCREQ	F2	Number of crews required
72. BFVSIM	F2	Number of crews through simulation
73. BFVQUAL	F2	Number of crews qual/fam in last 12 months
74. BFVTURB	F2	Crew turbulence M1A1 in last 12 months
75. BFVDET	F2	Detractor to training performance
76. BFVQPER	F3	Percentage qual/fam in last 12 months
77. M2A	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
78. M2AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
79. M2CREQ	F2	M2 number of crews
80. M2SIM	F2	The number of M2 crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems
81. M2QUA	F2	The number of crews qualified (M2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
82. M2TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M2). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.

Field	Length	Description
83. M2DETR	F2	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.
84. M2QPER	F3	Percentage qual/fam in last 12 months
85. M60A	F2	Number of crews assigned M60.
86. M60AUTH	F2	Number of crews authorized M60.
87. M60CREQ	F2	Number of crews required M60.
88. M60SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for M60
89. M60QUA	F2	The number of crews qualified (50 caliber M-2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
90. M60TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M60). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.

Field	Length	Description
91. M60TDETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.
92. M60QPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
93. DRAGAS	F2	Number crews Dragon assigned
94. DRAGAETH	F2	Number crews Dragon authorized
95. DRAGREQ	F2	Number of crews Dragon required
96. DRAGSIM	F2	Number of crews Dragon simulated
97. DRAGQUAL	F2	Number of crews Dragon qualified
98. DRAGTURB	F2	Number of crews Dragon turbulence
99. DRAGDETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.
100. DRAGQP	F2	Number of crews qualified percentage on Dragon
101. BATROS	A1	Whether battle rosters are used to maximize crew availability Y/N N/A
102. QUARTSER	F3	The number of services required for the present quarter

Field	Length	Description
103. SASVCS	F3	Semi Annual services last 6 months
104. ANNUAL	F3	Number of annual maintenance services performed within the last 12 months
105. WEAPQUAL	F3	Individual weapons qualification (number of personnel qualified last 12 months)
106. FITELIG	F3	Number of soldiers eligible to take physical fitness test
107. FITTEST	F3	Number of soldiers tested for physical fitness test
108. FITPASS	F3	Number of soldiers passing physical fitness test
109. CDRPLAN	A1	Commander has plan leading to qualification of all Non-DMOSQ soldiers? Y/N

CODING FOR OALCASS TO T721048

CODE

DEFINITION

T	"T" (trained) means that the unit can successfully perform the task to standard. Only sustainment training is needed. The leader judges task performance to be free of significant shortcomings. Practice on "T" tasks is designed to keep soldiers from losing proficiency.
P	"P" (needs practice) means that the unit can perform the task with some shortcomings. The shortcomings are not severe enough to require complete retraining. Only refresher training is required.
U	"U" (untrained) means that the unit cannot perform the task to standard. The leader prepares a comprehensive strategy to train all supporting tasks not executed to standard. Reference: FM 25-101, Pg. 3-13

Field	Length	Description
110. OALCASS	A1	Overall assessment of training (Ref STP 21-1-SMCT)
111. SL1	A1	1) put on, wear, remove, store protective mask and hood 2) drink from canteen while wearing protective mask 3) decontaminate skin and personal equipment 4) recognize and react to chemical or biological hazard 5) determine the grid coordinates of a point on a military map 6) put on a field or pressure dressing 7) give first aid for heat injuries
112. SL2	A1	8) locate a target by grid coordinates 9) supervise the fitting of protective masks
113. SL3	A1	10) implement mission-oriented protective posture
114. SL4	A1	11) prepare a strip map
115. FM25_100	A1	Readiness indicators (FM 25- 100/101, FR/NG Reg 350-2)
116. Q10B	A1	Overall rating reflecting 10B1 through 10B4
117. Q10C	A1	Maintenance attentiveness overall rating reflecting 10C1 through 10C6
118. Q10D	A1	Safety paramount during all training: overall rating
119. Q10TE	A1	Training time management: overall rating
120. Q11	A1	Applicability of Staff METL
121. Q11A	A1	METL Prepared Y/N, N/A

Field	Length	Description
122. Q11B	A1	Whether METL is ARTEP/AMTP based Y/N, N/A
123. Q12	A1	Whether unit has met assigned pre-mob training goal Y/N, N/A
124. Q13	F3	Commander's assessment of days required to achieve assigned pre mobilization training goal
125. Q14	F3	Number added post mobilization days to be fully trained at level organized
126. ASSEMBLE	A1	Alert and assemble unit
127. T1721001	A1	Take actions on contact
128. T720326	A1	Assault
129. T720325	A1	Occupy assembly area
130. T72031	A1	Perform tactical movement
131. T720304	A1	Perform actions on contact
132. T721021	A1	Defend
133. T720318	A1	Linkup
134. T720701	A1	Perform logistical planning and resupply
135. T720101	A1	Prepare for combat
136. T720501	A1	Breach an obstacle
137. T7341007	A1	Overwatch/Support by fire
138. T7341021	A1	Defend
139. T7341022	A1	Occupy assembly area
140. T7341025	A1	Move tactically
141. T731035	A1	Perform tactical road march
142. T7341040	A1	Perform passage of lines
143. T7341064	A1	Perform link up

Field	Length	Description
144. T721011	A1	Assault
145. T721012	A1	Knock out bunker
146. T7341013	A1	Assault mounted
147. T7341014	A1	Breach obstacle
148. T7341050	A1	Prepare for chemical attack
149. T7341058	A1	Sustain
150. T7341046	A1	Prepare for combat
151. T7341047	A1	Consolidate and reorganize
152. T721048	A1	Perform logistical support

FILE: TT84941.108

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE VIII FOR 1/108 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS FOR TANK TABLE VIII AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 as first
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 108 as 108 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Tank Table VIII
6. TT8TB1S	F3	Engage a target (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPSE, PRECISION from a stationary tank. Three man crew, loader is killed.
7. TT8TA4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 stationary T-72s, 1400-1600 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 180 meters but no more than 670 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank. NBC environment.

Field	Length	Description
8. TT8TA5A	F3	Engage a moving target (defense). (Alternate). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 moving T-72, 1,700 to 1,900 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from stationary tank.
9. TT8TA2	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary BMP, 900-1100 m. Using GPS, PRECISION. 1 BTR 800-1000 m. Using TC's sight from a stationary tank. Lateral dispersion of targets must be no more than 150 meters.
10. TT8TA3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 sets of troop targets. 400-600 m and 700-900 m. Using GPS from a moving tank.
11. TT8TA1	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 moving T-72, 900-1300 m. 1 stationary T-72, 900-1300 m. Using GAS, BATTLESIGHT from a stationary tank. Computer and LRF failure.
12. TT8TB5A	F3	Engage a moving target (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 moving T-72, 1700-1900 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
13. TT8TB4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary T-72, 1300-1500 m. 1 moving T-72, 1300-1500 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank.

Field	Length	Description
14. TT8TB3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary BMP, 400 to 600 meters. 1 RPG team, 400 to 600 meters. Using GPS from a moving tank. NBC environment.
15. TT8TB2	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 2 stationary BMPs, 1200-1400 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 160 meters but no more than 590 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
16. TT8TOT	F5	Total for Tank Table VIII

FILE: SID494.IDA

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER DATA EXTRACTED FROM THE SIDPERS DATA FILE COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994 FROM 2 AND 3/116 ARMOR IN IDAHO AND 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY IN OREGON. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS A VARIETY OF INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER INFORMATION INCLUDING RANK AND UNIT DESIGNATION AS WELL AS TEST SCORES, TRAINING, AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation is used.
2. RANK	A3	Code associated with grade abbreviation. See GRADEABB.
3. GRADEABB	A1	These two fields, when combined, comprise the GR_ABBR_CODE in SIDPERS.

CODING FOR RANK AND GRADEABB:

CODE	DEFINITION
LTGA	LT GENERAL
M GA	MAJ GENERAL
B GA	BRIG GENERAL
COLB	COLONEL
LTCC	LT COLONEL
MAJD	MAJOR
CPTE	CAPTAIN
CPT5	CAPTAIN: IDENTIFIES CAPTAINS WHO HAVE OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY IN AN ENLISTED OR WARRANT OFFICER STATUS. A COMBINED TOTAL OF OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS A WARRANT OFFICER AND ENLISTED SOLDIER MAY BE COUNTED.
1LTF	FIRST LIEUTENANT
1LT6	FIRST LIEUTENANT: IDENTIFIES LIEUTENANTS WHO HAVE OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY IN AN ENLISTED OR WARRANT OFFICER STATUS. A COMBINED TOTAL OF OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS A WARRANT OFFICER AND ENLISTED SOLDIER MAY BE COUNTED.
2LTG	SECOND LIEUTENANT
2LT7	SECOND LIEUTENANT: IDENTIFIES LIEUTENANTS WHO HAVE OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY IN AN ENLISTED OR WARRANT OFFICER STATUS. A COMBINED TOTAL OF OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS A WARRANT OFFICER AND ENLISTED SOLDIER MAY BE COUNTED.
MW4T	MASTER WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW4U	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW3V	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W3
CW2W	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W2
WO1X	WARRANT OFFICER, W1
CSM9	COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
SGMR	SERGEANT MAJOR
1SGY	FIRST SERGEANT
MSG8	MASTER SERGEANT
PSGX	PLATOON SERGEANT
SFC7	SERGEANT FIRST CLASS
SSG6	STAFF SERGEANT
SGT5	SERGEANT
CPL4	CORPORAL
SPCM	SPECIALIST
PFC3	PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
PV22	PRIVATE, E2
PV11	PRIVATE, E1

Field	Length	Description
4. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.
5. DOB	F6	The calendar date on which an individual was born. Coded as YYMMDD.
6. PEBD	F6	The constructive date that establishes the beginning of an individual's creditable service for pay purposes. Coded as YYMMDD.
7. AFQTPCTL	A3	The percentile score attained by an examinee on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). AFQT score not available will be entered as 000. May not be blank.
8. CIV_EMPL	A1	A code to indicate an individual's current full-time employer. Must be blank for Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) personnel.

CODE FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
CODE DEFINITION

ELECTED OFFICIALS

A	Elected, U.S. Senate
B	Elected, U.S. House of Representatives
C	Elected, State Official
D	Elected, Local Official (City, County, Town, etc.)

CODE	DEFINITION
CIVILIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	
E	Legislative Branch
F	Judicial Branch
G	Executive Office of the President
H	Department of Agriculture
I	Department of Commerce

CODE FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
J	Department of Defense
K	Department of the Army
L	Department of the Navy
M	Department of the Air Force
N	Department of Energy
O	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
P	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Q	Department of Interior
R	Department of Justice
S	Department of Labor
T	Department of State
U	Department of Transportation
V	Department of Treasury
W	U.S. Post Office
X	Veteran's Administration
Y	Other Federal Agency
Z	State/Commonwealth/Territory
1	City/Town/County/Local
2	Private Industry
3	Self Employed
4	Full time Student
5	Unemployed
6	None

9. TECH	A1	Indicates if a member of the Army National Guard is also employed as a military technician or is assigned to a selective service position.

CODING FOR TECHNICIAN OR SELECTIVE SERVICE POSITION:

CODE	DEFINITION
M	TECHNICIAN WORKING AT A STATE AREA COMMAND/USFPO, OTHER THAN RECRUITING FORCE, PROVIDING FULL TIME AUGMENTATION SUPPORT TO UNITS.
N	NOT PERFORMING AS A TECHNICIAN--ALSO USED TO WITHDRAW OTHER CODES.
R	SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER IN DRILL STATUS.
S	SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER ON ACTIVE DUTY

CODING FOR TECHNICIAN OR SELECTIVE SERVICE POSITION (CONTINUED):
CODE DEFINITION

T TECHNICIAN PROVIDING FULL TIME UNIT SUPPORT, NOT
WORKING AT STATE AREA COMMAND/USFPO OR RECRUITING
FORCE.

U TECHNICIAN WORKING AS PART OF THE
RECRUITING/RETENTION FORCE.

Z TECHNICIAN PROVIDING FULL TIME SUPPORT TO
SELECTIVE SERVICE.

Field	Length	Description
10. ACTSTATP	A1	Identifies the programs active status soldiers are ordered to attend, accomplish, or perform. Defines the purpose of the full time active status of a soldier.

CODING FOR ACTIVE STATUS:

CODE DEFINITION

STATE CONTROLLED TOURS:

A FULL TIME MANNING: INCLUDES ALL AGR PERSONNEL IN
DEPLOYABLE UNITS, EXCLUDING SIDPERS.

E RECRUITING: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO RECRUIT FOR
THE ARNG (EXCEPT AMEDD RECRUITERS).

G ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OR
MORE TERMINATING PRIOR TO 30 SEPT OF CURRENT YEAR;
PERSONNEL PROJECTED TO ACCUMULATE 181 DAYS OF MORE
DURING A COMBINATION OF THIS AND OTHER ADSW TOURS
PERFORMED DURING THE CURRENT FY.

M ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OR
MORE AND PROJECTED TO BE ON TOUR AS OF 30 SEPT OF
CURRENT YEAR; PERSONNEL PROJECTED TO ACCUMULATE
181 DURING THIS TOUR (EVEN IF IT SPANS INTO THE
NEXT FY) OR DURING A COMBINATION OF THIS AND OTHER
ADSW TOURS PERFORMED DURING THE CURRENT FY.

N READINESS SUPPORT: AGR PERSONNEL IN NON-
DEPLOYABLE UNITS, INCLUDING AGR PERSONNEL WHO WORK
IN THE OFFICE OF THE USPFO.

R RETENTION: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH
ARNG MEMBERS IN AN EFFORT TO RETAIN THEM IN THE
ARNG.

CODING FOR ACTIVE STATUS (CONTINUED):

CODE	DEFINITION
S	SIDPERS-ARNG: AGR PERSONNEL SERVING IN SUPPORT OF THE STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM.
T	AMEDD RECRUITERS: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO RECRUIT MEDICAL PERSONNEL.
6	ACTIVE DUTY SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): PERSONNEL ON A SHORT TOUR OF 179 DAYS OR LESS OR ON SUBSEQUENT SHORT TOURS DURING WHICH THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL AGR DAYS WILL NOT EXCEED 179 DURING SAME FISCAL YEAR.
7	ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING (ADT)
8	DRUG INTERDICTION: AGR PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN DRUG INTERDICTION AND/OR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.
NGB CONTROLLED TOURS:	
C	AGR OFFICERS ASSIGNED AS THE ARNG ADVISOR OF A MACOM OR LIAISON OFFICERS TO OFFICES WITHIN DOD AND DA RESPONSIBLE FOR RESERVE AFFAIRS. DOES NOT INCLUDE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.
D	GENERAL SUPPORT: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MACOMS, INSTALLATIONS, OR FIELD OPERATING AGENCIES (FOA'S), INCLUDING THE ROTC PROGRAM, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING AND ADMINISTERING AND TRAINING THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.
F	DRUG INTERDICTION: AGR PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN DRUG INTERDICTION AND/OR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.
H	AGR OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AS PART OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF; EXCLUDES FIELD OPERATING AGENCIES (FOA'S). DOES NOT INCLUDE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.
L	THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER (USPFO): OFFICERS ASSIGNED AS THE USPFO; NOT FOR THE AGR PERSONNEL WHO ARE ASSIGNED TO THE US PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE.
1	SIDPERS-ARNG: AGR PERSONNEL IN SUPPORT OF THE STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM.
2	RECRUITING: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MANAGE THE ARNG RECRUITING PROGRAM.
3	RETENTION: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MANAGE THE ARNG RETENTION PROGRAM.
4	AMEDD RECRUITERS: AGR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MANAGE THE ARNG MEDICAL RECRUITING PROGRAM.

ACCESSIONED INTO ACTIVE ARMY STRENGTH:

K	EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY: PERSONNEL ACCESSIONED TO THE STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE ARMY

CODING FOR ACTIVE STATUS (CONTINUED):

CODE	DEFINITION
NGB CONTROLLED	ADSW TOURS
B	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OF MORE PROJECTED
X	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): 181 DAYS OR MORE TERMINATING PRIOR TO 30 SEPT OF CURRENT YEAR; PERSONNEL PROJECTED TO ACCUMULATE 181 DAYS OR MORE DURING A COMBINATION OF THIS AND OTHER ADSW TOURS PERFORMED DURING THE CURRENT FY.
9	ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK (ADSW): PERSONNEL ON A SHORT TOUR OF 179 DAYS OR LESS OR ON A SUBSEQUENT SHORT TOUR DURING WHICH THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL AGR DAYS WILL NOT EXCEED 179 DURING THE SAME FY.
Y	NOT ON ACTIVE DUTY PROGRAM OF 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OR MORE: INCLUDES PERSONNEL IN ACTIVE AND INACTIVE STATUS (I.E. IDT, IADT, ING). SELECTED PERSONNEL ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY OTHER THAN DURING WAR OR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

Field	Length	Description
11. TNGPAYRE	A1	Establishes criteria for training of reserve components; designation of uniform training pay categories for ready reserve and standby reserve of the armed forces; identifying soldiers for pay purposes.

CODE FOR TRAINING PAY RETIREMENT CATEGORY:

CODE	DEFINITION
A	8 INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING (IDT) ASSEMBLIES ANNUALLY. READY RESERVE SELECTED RESERVE.
F	NON-PRIOR SERVICE (NPS) ENLISTED MEMBERS CURRENTLY ON INITIAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING (IADT) READY RESERVE SELECTED RESERVE.
I	MEMBERS OF THE INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE.
L	NON-PRIOR SERVICE MEMBERS AWAITING IADT WITHOUT PAY. INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE.
P	NON-PRIOR SERVICE MEMBERS AWAITING IADT WITH PAY (HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE 36 DRILLS OR 270 DAYS.
Q	NON-PRIOR SERVICE MEMBERS AWAITING THE SECOND PART OF THEIR IADT (ARMY SPLIT TRAINING).

Field	Length	Description
12. CIV_EDUC	A1	The highest level of formal non-military education an individual has completed.

CODING FOR CIVILIAN EDUCATION

CODE	DEFINITION
0	No formal education.
1	One year of elementary school.
2	Two years of elementary school.
3	Three years of elementary school.
4	Four years of elementary school.
5	Five years of elementary school.
6	Six years of elementary school.
7	Seven years of elementary school.
8	Eight years of elementary school.
A	One year of high school (9th grade).
B	Two years of high school (10th grade).
C	Three years of high school (11th grade).
D	Four years of high school; did not graduate (12th grade).
X	High school sophomores and juniors, still attending
9	High school senior, still attending
E	High school graduate regardless of number of years completed (includes adult education diploma, and completion of one semester of college, i.e., 15 semester or 22 quarter hours).
W	Completed high school, received a certificate, but was not awarded a diploma; includes occupational program certificate, correspondence school diploma, home study diploma, high school certificate of attendance.
F	General Education Development (high school level).
G	Passed high school GED test battery while stationed overseas with scores recognized by most States. State GED certificate not issued.
H	General Education Development. College of College Level Examination Program, completion of all five parts.
I	Associate Degree from an accredited college or university, regardless of number of years completed.
J	One year of college (30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours).

CODING FOR CIVILIAN EDUCATION (CONTINUED):

CODE	DEFINITION
K	Two years of college, including two year junior college graduate (60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours).
L	Three years of college (90 semester hours or 135 quarter hours)
M	Four years of college; did not graduate (120 semester hours or 180 quarter hours).
N	College graduate, regardless of the number of years completed.
O	Bachelor of Laws L.L.B.
P	Doctor of Laws L.L.D.
Q	Juris Doctor J.D.
R	Doctor of Judicial Science J.S.D./S.J.D.
S	Graduate work of one year or more completed, but no graduate degree received.
T	Master's degree received.
U	Doctorate degree received.
V	Other professional degree (beyond undergraduate level) received.
Y	Master of Laws L.L.M.

Field	Length	Description
13. HEIGHT	F2	Height in inches.
14. WEIGHT	F3	Weight in pounds.
15. PULHES	A6	Physical Profile Serial. An estimate of the overall ability of an individual to perform military duties by consideration of the physical and mental condition. This data chain consists of the following data elements: Physical Capacity Indicator, Upper Extremities Capacity Indicator, Lower Extremities Capacity Indicator, Hearing/Ears Capacity Indicator, Eyes/Vision Capacity Indicator, Psychiatric Capacity Indicator = (PULHES) in that sequence. The following lists the data codes and meanings.

CODING FOR PHYSICAL PROFILE SERIAL
POSITION DEFINITION

- POSITION 1 Physical Category (1N). An indication of an individual's overall physical capability. Factors considered are organic defects, age, build, strength, stamina, weight, height, agility, energy, muscular coordination, function and similar elements.
- POSITION 2 Upper Extremities Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's limbs, above the waist. Factors considered are strength, range of motion, and general efficiency of upper arm, shoulder girdle, and lower back.
- POSITION 3 Lower Extremities Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's limbs, below the waist. Factors considered are strength, range of movement, and efficiency of feet, legs, pelvic girdle, and lower back.
- POSITION 4 Hearing/Ears Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's ears and hearing. Factors considered are auditory acuity, and organic disease of the ears.
- POSITION 5 Eyes/Vision Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's eyes and vision. Factors considered are visual acuity and organic disease of the eyes and eye lids.
- POSITION 6 Psychiatric Capacity Indicator (1N). An indication of the functional capabilities of an individual's mental state. Factors considered are type, severity, and duration of the psychiatric symptoms or disorder existing at the time the profile is determined; amount of external precipitating stress and pre-disposition as determined by the basic personality, make up, intelligence, performance, and history of past psychiatric disorder impairment of functional capacity.

CODING FOR PHYSICAL PROFILE SERIAL (CONTINUED):

DATA CODES:

- 1 Individual is medically fit for any military assignment.
- 2 Individual may be awarded specific assignment limitations.
- 3 Individual should receive assignments commensurate with his/her physical capability for military duty.
- 4 Individual has one or more medical conditions or physical defects of such severity that performance of military duty must be drastically limited.

Field	Length	Description
16. BRSCHCOM	A2	The branch of the army school which a commissioned officer/warrant officer has completed.

CODE FOR BRANCH SCHOOL COMPLETED

CODE	DEFINITION
AD	Air Defense Artillery
AG	Adjutant General's Corps
AN	Army Nurse Corps
AR	Armor
AV	Aviation
CA	Civil Affairs/Military Government
CH	Chaplain
CM	Chemical Corps
DE	Dental Corps
EN	Corps of Engineers
FA	Field Artillery
FI	Finance Corps
IN	Infantry Corps
JA	Judge Advocate General's Corps
MC	Medical Corps
MI	Military Intelligence
MP	Military Police Corps
MS	Medical Service Corps
OD	Ordnance Corps
QM	Quartermaster Corps
SC	Signal Corps
SP	Army Medical Specialist Corps
SS	Staff Specialist
TC	Transportation Corps
VC	Veterinary Corps
TO	Non-participant

Field	Length	Description
17. NCOEDUC	A1	Identifies the highest level of professional military education an enlisted soldier has completed.

CODE FOR PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION

CODE	DEFINITION
A	Tank Commanders Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
B	Noncommissioned Officers Battleskills Course Graduate (ARNG)
C	Primary Technical Course Graduate
D	U.S. Army Sergeants Major Course Graduate
E	U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
G	First Sergeants Course Graduate
H	First Sergeants Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
I	Basic Technical Course Graduate
K	Senior Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate
L	Senior Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
M	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate
N	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course Non-Graduate
P	Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate Combat Arms
Q	Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate
R	Primary Leadership Development Course Graduate
S	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
T	Primary Leadership Development Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
U	Primary Leadership Course Graduate
V	Primary Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate-- Combat Arms
W	Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate (Reserve Component)
Y	Primary Noncommissioned Officer Course Graduate-- Reserve Component
Z	Withdrawal or nonparticipation

Field	Length	Description
18. HIMILCOL	A2	Indicates the highest military course an officer has completed.

CODE FOR HIGHEST MILITARY COURSE COMPLETED

CODE	DEFINITION
1	Senior Service School
2	Intermediate Service School
3	Skill Progression School
4	Initial Skill
8	Withdrawal of Nonparticipation in any of the courses
9	Unknown

Field	Length	Description
19. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army of the U.S.

CODE FOR UNIT

CODE	DEFINITION
YLGA0	1/82ND, COMPANY A
YLGB0	1/82ND, COMPANY B
YLC0	1/82ND, COMPANY C
YLG0	1/82ND, COMPANY D
YLGE0	1/82ND, COMPANY E
YP3A0	2/116TH, COMPANY A
YP3B0	2/116TH, COMPANY B
YP3C0	2/116TH, COMPANY C
YP3D0	2/116TH, COMPANY D
QU1A0	3/116TH, COMPANY A
QU1B0	3/116TH, COMPANY B
QU1C0	3/116TH, COMPANY C
QU1D0	3/116TH, COMPANY D

Field	Length	Description
20. UPCATCH	A5	The unit processing code of the organization to which an individual is temporarily authorized to perform duty and/or for administrative support. See UNIT variable for coding.
21. PARA	A4	The sequence number which identifies a unique section on an authorization document. A subdivision of a unit authorization document (MTOE/TDA). It identifies a specific sub-element of a unit.
22. LINE	A3	The sequence number which identifies a unique position within each paragraph on an authorization document (MTOE/TDA). It identifies the complete designation of any line within the document and the specific position each soldier will fill.
23. SCTY_CLN	A1	The highest level of personnel security eligibility (for access to classified defense information) granted on a final basis by the departmental central clearance facility based on the scope of a valid personnel security investigation on record.

CODING FOR SECURITY CLEARANCE
CODE DEFINITION

A Top Secret with sensitive compartmented information.
 B Top Secret with interim access to sensitive compartmented information.
 C Interim Top Secret with interim access to sensitive compartmented information.
 D Top Secret
 E Interim Top Secret
 F Secret
 G Interim Secret
 H Confidential
 J Interim Confidential
 K Review of dossier by Departmental Level Central Clearance Facility required prior to authorizing interim clearance
 L Classified data access not granted to date by field commander
 M Classified data access suspended
 N Classified data eligibility denied by departmental level central clearance facility
 P Ineligible for personnel security clearance
 Y None

Field	Length	Description
24. ASIPMOSE	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Primary Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
25. ASISMOSE	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Secondary Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
26. ASIAMOSE	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Additional Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
27. ASIAMOS	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Additional Military Occupational Specialty Warrant Officer

Field	Length	Description
28. ASIPSSI	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Primary Specialty Skill Identifier
29. ASISSSI	A2	Additional Skill Identifier Secondary Specialty Skill Identifier
30. PMOS_ENL	A5	Primary Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
31. PMOS_WO	A5	Primary Military Occupational Specialty Warrant Officer
32. AMOS_ENL	A5	Additional Military Occupational Specialty Enlisted
33. AMOS_WO	A5	Additional Military Occupational Specialty Warrant Officer
34. PMOSBASI	A1	Primary Military Occupational Specialty Basis for Acquiring. The basis on which a soldier acquires a Primary Military Occupational Specialty Designator-- Enlisted.

CODING FOR PRIMARY MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY BASIS FOR ACQUIRING

CODE	DEFINITION

A	Successful completion of formal school training to include MOS award at any TRADOC army service school or at a U.S. Army Training Center.
B	On the Job Training
C	Reclassification from secondary MOS or career progression

CODING FOR PRIMARY MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY BASIS FOR
ACQUIRING (CONTINUED)

D Civilian acquired skills
E Department of the Army directed
F Security clearance is withdrawn or degree of
clearance is affected
G Physical limitations
H Promotion or reduction in grade
K Under special provisions of AR 195-3, and AR 614-
16

Field	Length	Description
35. MOSTESTS	A3	Military Occupational Specialty Test Score. The numeric rating which an enlisted member is given after completing a specific military occupational specialty skill qualification test examination.
36. MOSTESTE	A4	Military Occupational Specialty Tested. The military occupational specialty in which the enlisted member was most recently evaluated under the skill qualification test process. Data items and definitions are found in AR 611-201.
37. DPOS	A9	Duty Position Identification of skills and job requirements in which a soldier is actually performing. A data chain consisting of the data elements "Duty Position--Commissioned Officer", "Duty Position--Warrant Officer", or "Duty Position--Enlisted." Only one data element would apply to each personnel record.

Field	Length	Description
38. DMOS_QUA	A1	The commander's evaluation of an individual's ability to perform the duties of the position assigned or the duties to which assigned as excess.

CODING FOR COMMANDER'S EVALUATION

CODE	DEFINITION
A	NOT QUALIFIED--AWAITING IADT: Soldier is not qualified, but is awaiting Initial Active Duty Training (IADT), currently on initial active duty training, or awaiting the final phase of Advanced Individual Training (AIT).
L	NOT QUALIFIED--ON THE JOB TRAINING (OJT): Soldier is not qualified, but the commander is training and qualifying the soldier through supervised on the job training (OJT).
N	NOT QUALIFIED--ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING: Soldier is not qualified, and the commander required assistance in training the service member.
P	QUALIFIED EXCEPT FOR GRADE--ENLISTED: Soldier is qualified but is carried against a higher grade.
Q	QUALIFIED: Member is qualified in all character of DMOS and has been awarded a PMOS/PSSI, SMOS/ASSI, or AMOS, SQI/ASI that matches all characters of the duty position (e.g., an SFC, 7IL40 assigned to an E6, 7IL30) duty position.
S	NOT QUALIFIED--SCHOOL TRAINING: Soldier is not qualified, but is scheduled for, or is currently attending formal MOS training.
X	NOT QUALIFIED--EXCESS TO UNIT: Soldier is not qualified, and cannot be programmed for any position required in the authorization document.

Field	Length	Description
39. DTINITPR	A6	The date an individual was first appointed, enlisted, or inducted into any Uniformed Service of the U.S. (active or reserve component). This date is fixed and is not adjusted for breaks in service. This includes enlistment as a reservist in the Senior ROTC program, or as a scholarship cadet, or midshipman under Title 10 USC 2107 or 2107 (A), enlistment under Title 10 USC 511(D) enlistment in the active component Delayed Entry Program (DEP), and entrance as a cadet or midshipman at the USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA (but not the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy). Coded as YYMMDD.
40. DTCURRPR	A6	The most current contract date on which a service member with prior service was enlisted/commissioned or appointed into the Army National Guard. Coded as YYMMDD.
41. RSC	A4	Report Sequence Code A four character field of alpha characters, numeric characters, or both. Position one indicates division or group level, position two indicates brigade level, position three indicates battalion level, and position four indicates company-troop-battery level.

Field	Length	Description
42. ATCHPRNB	A3	Indicates the payroll number of the unit to which the individual is attached for administration, training, and pay. Reported to DFAS to ensure pay related matters are identified with the proper unit. Unit Payroll numbers are assigned by the USPFO in each State.

FILE: CREW494.IDA.

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA EXTRACTED FROM CREW ASSIGNMENT AND COFT PRINTOUTS FOR 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY AND 2 AND 3/116 ARMOR. THE PURPOSE OF THIS DATA FILE WAS TO INDICATE INDIVIDUAL CREW ASSIGNMENT AND LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT DETERMINATION OF CREW ASSIGNMENT LENGTH WAS OFTEN DIFFICULT AND THAT CONDUCT OF FIRE TRAINER (COFT) RECORDS WERE USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DETERMINE CREW ASSIGNMENT AND LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT. IF COFT RECORDS WERE THE ONLY WAY TO DETERMINE ASSIGNMENT, THE VARIABLE **ASSUME** IS CODED 'Y' INDICATING THAT TIME IN CREW IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation will be used.
2. RANK	A3	Code associated with grade abbreviation. See GRADEABB.

CODING FOR RANK:

CODE	DEFINITION
LTG	LT GENERAL
M G	MAJ GENERAL
B G	BRIG GENERAL
COL	COLONEL
LTC	LT COLONEL

CODING FOR RANK (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
MAJ	MAJOR
CPT	CAPTAIN
1LT	FIRST LIEUTENANT
2LT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
MW4	MASTER WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW4	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W4
CW3	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W3
CW2	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W2
WO1	WARRANT OFFICER, W1
CSM	COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
SGM	SERGEANT MAJOR
1SG	FIRST SERGEANT
MSG	MASTER SERGEANT
PSG	PLATOON SERGEANT
SFC	SERGEANT FIRST CLASS
SSG	STAFF SERGEANT
SGT	SERGEANT
CPL	CORPORAL
SPC	SPECIALIST
PFC	PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
PV2	PRIVATE, E2
PV1	PRIVATE, E1

Field	Length	Description
3. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.
4. COMPANY	A1	Company
5. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and Army of the U.S.
6. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
7. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first, 2 for second, 3 for third.
8. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry, 116 for 116 Armor.

Field	Length	Description
9. POSITION	A1	Code indicates position in tank crew.
CODING FOR POSITION		
CODE	DEFINITION	
D	DRIVER	
G	GUNNER	
L	LOADER	
T	TANK COMMANDER	
X	EXECUTIVE OFFICER (MECH UNITS ONLY)	
10. MON_ASS	F2	Month crew member was assigned to crew.
11. YR_ASS	F2	Year crew member was assigned to crew.
12. ASSUME	A1	'Y' indicates if time in crew was determined by COFT records
13. MON_TGST	F2	Month of Tank Crew Gunnery Skills Test (TCGST)
14. YR_TGST	F2	Year of Tank Crew Gunnery Skills Test (TCGST)
15. TCGSTCOM	A1	Indicates whether the individual successfully completed Tank Crew Gunnery Skill Test (TCGST). A 'Y' indicates successful completion.

FILE: ATT4941.82

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA FOR 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY ENTERED FROM FORM DA1379. THIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED ORIGINALLY IN APRIL, 1994 AND INCORPORATED THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING WITH OCTOBER 1993. 1379'S DIVIDE TRAINING DAYS INTO TWO PARTS. THUS, TRAINING THAT LASTS TWO DAYS HAS A TOTAL OF FOUR PARTS. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE INDICATE WHETHER THE PART OF THE DAY INVOLVED MORNING OR AFTERNOON. FOR EXAMPLE, OCT1A INDICATES OCTOBER FIRST, AFTERNOON.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLES NAME CONTAINED IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE. CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation is used.
2. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.
3. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army of the U.S.
4. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first.
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry.

Field	Length	Description
6. COMPANY	A1	Company
7. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year

CODING FOR ATTENDANCE VARIABLES (OCT1A TO FEB6A)

CODE	DEFINITION

P	Present at scheduled training
U	Absent without authority
A	Absent with authority
W	Absent with authority and authorized ET
H	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 89 days or less; or to another Armed Force component (including ARNG) for any period
B	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 90 days or more
F	Absent is USAR School Instructor whose IDT is accounted for by Individual Training Schedule
T	Absent by reason of IADT
G	Absent issued a Change of Residence letter which has not expired
Z	Absent pending discharge, reassignment, or transfer orders (to include transfer for unsatisfactory participation
C	Absent performing ADT of more than 5 days (other than IADT) to include Civilian Contract Training
N	Present attendance at troop program unit of USAR school assembly
M	Absent by own volition
X	No longer in unit discharged/transferred
K	SUTA after drill period
S	SUTA to do equivalent training within 60 days (e.g. individual rifle training)

Reference: AR 140-85

Field	Length	Description
8. OCT1A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 1 afternoon
9. OCT2M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 2 morning
10. OCT2A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 2 afternoon
11. OCT3M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 3 morning
12. OCT3A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 3 afternoon
13. NOV5A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 5 afternoon
14. NOV6M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 6 morning
15. NOV6A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 6 afternoon
16. NOV7M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 7 morning
17. NOV7A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 7 afternoon
18. DEC11M	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 morning
19. DEC11A	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 afternoon
20. JAN7A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 7 afternoon
21. JAN8M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 morning
22. JAN8A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 afternoon
23. JAN9M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 morning
24. JAN9A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 afternoon
25. FEB4A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 4 afternoon
26. FEB5M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 morning
27. FEB5A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 afternoon
28. FEB6M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 morning
29. FEB6A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 afternoon

FILE: ATT494.116

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA FOR 2 AND 3/116 ARMOR ENTERED FROM FORM DA1379. THIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED ORIGINALLY IN APRIL, 1994 AND INCORPORATED THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING WITH OCTOBER 1993. 1379'S DIVIDE TRAINING DAYS INTO TWO PARTS. THUS, TRAINING THAT LASTS TWO DAYS HAS A TOTAL OF FOUR PARTS. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE INDICATE WHETHER THE PART OF THE DAY INVOLVED MORNING OR AFTERNOON. FOR EXAMPLE, OCT1A INDICATES OCTOBER FIRST, AFTERNOON.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLES NAME CONTAINED IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELD, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III as applicable. No punctuation will be used.
2. SSN	F9	A unique identification of a soldier and his/her social security account.
3. UNIT	A5	A unique identifier of each unit of the regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army of the U.S.
4. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 2 for second and 3 for third.
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor.

Field	Length	Description
6. COMPANY	A1	Company
7. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal year

CODING FOR VARIABLES OCT22A TO MAY15A

CODE	DEFINITION
P	Present at scheduled training
U	Absent without authority
A	Absent with authority
W	Absent with authority and authorized ET
H	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 89 days or less; or to another Armed Force component (including ARNG) for any period
B	Absent atch to another USAR unit for 90 days or more
F	Absent is USAR School Instructor whose IDT is accounted for by Individual Training Schedule
T	Absent by reason of IADT
G	Absent issued a Change of Residence letter which has not expired
Z	Absent pending discharge, reassignment, or transfer orders (to include transfer for unsatisfactory participation
C	Absent performing ADT of more than 5 days (other than IADT) to include Civilian Contract Training
N	Present attendance at troop program unit of USAR school assembly
M	Absent by own volition
X	No longer in unit discharged/transferred
K	SUTA after drill period
S	SUTA to do equivalent training within 60 days (e.g. individual rifle training)

Reference: AR 140-85

Field	Length	Description
8. OCT22A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 22 afternoon
9. OCT23M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 23 morning
10. OCT23A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 23 afternoon
11. OCT24M	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 24 morning
12. OCT24A	A1	Attendance for OCTOBER 24 afternoon
13. NOV19A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 19 afternoon
14. NOV20M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 20 morning
15. NOV20A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 20 afternoon
16. NOV21M	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 21 morning
17. NOV21A	A1	Attendance for NOVEMBER 21 afternoon
18. DEC11M	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 morning
19. DEC11A	A1	Attendance for DECEMBER 11 afternoon
20. JAN7A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 7 afternoon
21. JAN8M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 morning
22. JAN8A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 8 afternoon
23. JAN9M	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 morning
24. JAN9A	A1	Attendance for JANUARY 9 afternoon
25. FEB5M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 morning
26. FEB5A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 5 afternoon
27. FEB6M	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 morning
28. FEB6A	A1	Attendance for FEBRUARY 6 afternoon
29. MAR5M	A1	Attendance for MARCH 5 morning
30. MAR5A	A1	Attendance for MARCH 5 afternoon

Field	Length	Description
31. MAR6M	A1	Attendance for MARCH 6 morning
32. MAR6A	A1	Attendance for MARCH 6 afternoon
33. APR9M	A1	Attendance for APRIL 9 morning
34. APR9A	A1	Attendance for APRIL 9 afternoon
35. APR10M	A1	Attendance for APRIL 10 morning
36. APR10A	A1	Attendance for APRIL 10 afternoon
37. MAY13A	A1	Attendance for MAY 13 afternoon
38. MAY14M	A1	Attendance for MAY 14 morning
39. MAY14A	A1	Attendance for MAY 14 afternoon
40. MAY15M	A1	Attendance for MAY 15 morning
41. MAY15A	A1	Attendance for MAY 15 afternoon

FILE: BWQ.82.

CONTAINS: INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER LEVEL DATA ARE WEAPONS QUALIFICATION ON M16 AND 9MM PISTOL. THESE DATA ARE CONSIDERED TO BE AN IMPORTANT QUALIFICATION FOR MECHANIZED INFANTRY CREWS. HOWEVER, NO SUCH DATA EXIST FOR THE 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY SINCE IT DID NOT HAVE A MASTER GUNNER AS OF APRIL, 1994. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS THE VARIABLES AND FIELD LENGTHS BUT HAS NO DATA.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. NAME	A27	Identifies a specific soldier through a collection of words. The complete name of an individual will be shown beginning in the leftmost position, designated to include last name (surname), space, full first name, space, full middle name or if no middle name, middle initials (if any), space, and designators such as JR, SR, II, III, as applicable. No punctuation will be used.
2. SSN	F9	Individual social security number
3. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first.
4. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry.
5. COMPANY	A1	Company
6. CREW	F2	Crew Number
7. YEAR	F2	Year of weapons qualification
8. WEAPON	F1	Type of weapon 1=M16; 2=M9 PISTOL

Field	Length	Description
9. SCORE	F3	Individual score on weapon
10. TIME	A1	Time of weapon qualification D=Day; N=Night
11. RATING	A2	Rating based on weapon score EX=Expert; MM=Marksman; SS=Sharpshooter

FILE: COFT.82

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA EXTRACTED FROM CONDUCT OF FIRE TRAINER (COFT) RECORDS FOR 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS DATA ON COFT QUALIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION AS WELL AS PROGRESS ON EXERCISES COMPLETED. 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY HAS NOT HAD A MASTER GUNNER FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. THEREFORE, NO DATA ARE AVAILABLE ON COFT SCORES.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first.
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry.
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. YEAR	F2	Year of COFT exercise
6. MONTH	F2	Month of COFT exercise
7. NUM_EXER	F4	Number of exercises completed
8. LASTEXER	F3	Last exercise completed
9. NEXTREC	F4	Next recommended exercise
10. LFPRE	A1	Live fire prerequisite
11. COFTCER	A1	Whether certified on COFT

FILE: COFT494.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA EXTRACTED FROM CONDUCT OF FIRE TRAINER (COFT) RECORDS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994 FOR 2 AND 3/116 ARMOR. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS DATA ON COFT QUALIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION AS WELL AS PROGRESS ON EXERCISES COMPLETED.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 2 for second, 3 for third.
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor.
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. YEAR	F2	Year of COFT exercise
6. MONTH	F2	Month of COFT exercise
7. NUM_EXER	F4	Number of exercises completed
8. LASTEXER	F3	Last exercise completed
9. NEXTREC	F4	Next recommended exercise
10. LFPRE	A1	Live fire prerequisite
11. COFTCER	A1	Whether certified on COFT

FILE: FUEL494.82

CONTAINS: BRIGADE LEVEL DATA EXTRACTED FROM THE UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM (ULLS) COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994 FOR 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS MONTHLY FUEL USAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM (ULLS).

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: REFERS TO THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first.
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry.
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. MONTH	F2	Month of fuel usage.
6. YEAR	F2	Year of fuel usage.
7. GALLONS	F5	Diesel fuel usage in gallons.

FILE: FUEL494.116

CONTAINS: BRIGADE LEVEL DATA EXTRACTED FROM THE UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM (ULLS) COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994 FOR 2 AND 3/116 ARMOR. THIS DATA FILE CONTAINS MONTHLY FUEL USAGE ENTERED INTO THE ULLS SYSTEM.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: REFERS TO THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 2 for second and 3 for third
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew or bumper number that an individual is assigned. Used to record crew performance on tank tables, COFT.
5. MONTH	F2	Month of fuel usage.
6. YEAR	F2	Year of fuel usage.
7. GALLONS	F5	Diesel fuel usage in gallons.

FILE: AMMO1.82

CONTAINS: BATTALION LEVEL DATA ON AMMUNITION USAGE FOR 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY. AMMUNITION IS IDENTIFIED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION CODES (DODIC). AUTHORIZED QUANTITIES, FORECASTS OF USAGE, AND NUMBERS EXPENDED ARE RECORDED. 1/82 HAS NOT HAD A MASTER GUNNER FOR TWO YEARS. NO DATA ARE RECORDED.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. DODIC	A4	Department of Defense Identification Code for Ammunition.
2. AUTHQUAN	F6	Quantity of ammunition authorized
3. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year
4. BATT	F1	Battalion
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade
6. FOCT	F6	Number forecast October
7. EOCT	F6	Number expended October
8. FNOV	F6	Number forecast November
9. ENOV	F6	Number expended November
10. FDEC	F6	Number forecast December
11. EDEC	F6	Number expended December
12. FJAN	F6	Number forecast January
13. EJAN	F6	Number expended January
14. FFEB	F6	Number forecast February
15. EFEB	F6	Number expended February
16. FMAR	F6	Number forecast March

Field	Length	Description
17. EMAR	F6	Number expended March
18. FAPR	F6	Number forecast April
19. EAPR	F6	Number expended April
20. FMAY	F6	Number forecast May
21. EMAY	F6	Number expended May
22. FJUNE	F6	Number forecast June
23. EJUNE	F6	Number expended June
24. FJULY	F6	Number forecast July
25. EJULY	F6	Number expended July
26. FAUG	F6	Number forecast August
27. EAUG	F6	Number expended August
28. FSEPT	F6	Number forecast September
29. ESEPT	F6	Number expended September
30. QADJ	F6	Quantity to Adjust

CODING FOR DODIC

CODE	DEFINITION
A064	LIVE SAW (4 X 1)
A071	LIVE M16 RIFLE
A075	BLANK SAW
A080	BLANK M16 RIFLE
A111	BLANK M60 MACHINE GUN
A131	LIVE M60 MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A363	9MM BALL PISTOL
A555	.50 CAL BALL
A557	LIVE 50 CAL MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A598	BLANK 50 CAL
A974	LIVE 25 MM SABOT ROUND
A976	PRACTICE 25MM
B519	40MM PRAC M781
B632	PRACTICE 4.2 MORTAR
C511	PRACTICE 105MM TP-T
C520	PRACTICE 105MM TPDS-T
C697	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (EXPLOSIVE)
C706	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (ILLUMINATION)

CODING FOR DODIC (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
G878	FUZE HAND GRENADE
G930	GRENADE HAND SMK HC
G940	GREEN SMK GRENADE (MILES)
G945	GRENADE HAND SMK YELLOW
G950	GRENADE HAND SMK RED
G955	GRENADE HAND SMK VIOLET
H557	LIVE LAW (M72 ANTI TANK)
H708	PRACTICE LAW
L305	SIG ILLUM GS PARA M1
L306	SIG ILLUM RS CLUSTER
L307	SIG ILLUM WS CLUSTER
L311	SIG ILLUM RS PARA M1
L312	SIG ILLUM WS PARA M1
L314	SIG ILLUM GRN STAR M
L367	BLANK ATWESS (DRAGON ANTI-TANK)
L495	FLARE SURFACE TRIP M
L592	BLANK TOW SIGNATURE SIMULATOR
L594	LIM PROJ GRND BRST M
L598	SIM BOOBYTRAP FLASH
L599	SIM BOOBYTRAP ILLUM
L601	SIM HAND GRENADE M116 S
L602	BLANK HOFFMAN DEVICE (TRIGGERS MILES)
N335	FUZE PD F/ARTY&4.2
PB94	LIVE TOW MISSILE HEAT ROUND
PB96	PRACTICE TOW MISSILE

FILE: AMMO5942.116

CONTAINS: BATTALION LEVEL DATA ON AMMUNITION USAGE FOR 2/116 ARMOR. AMMUNITION IS IDENTIFIED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION CODES (DODIC). AUTHORIZED QUANTITIES, FORECASTS OF USAGE, AND NUMBERS EXPENDED ARE RECORDED.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. DODIC	A4	Department of Defense Identification Code for Ammunition.
2. AUTHQUAN	F6	Quantity of ammunition authorized for a given month
3. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year
4. BATT	F1	Battalion
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade
6. FOCT	F6	Number forecast October
7. EOCT	F6	Number expended October
8. FNOV	F6	Number forecast November
9. ENOV	F6	Number expended November
10. FDEC	F6	Number forecast December
11. EDEC	F6	Number expended December
12. FJAN	F6	Number forecast January
13. EJAN	F6	Number expended January
14. FFEB	F6	Number forecast February
15. EFEB	F6	Number expended February
16. FMAR	F6	Number forecast March

Field	Length	Description
17. EMAR	F6	Number expended March
18. FAPR	F6	Number forecast April
19. EAPR	F6	Number expended April
20. FMAY	F6	Number forecast May
21. EMAY	F6	Number expended May
22. FJUNE	F6	Number forecast June
23. EJUNE	F6	Number expended June
24. FJULY	F6	Number forecast July
25. EJULY	F6	Number expended July
26. FAUG	F6	Number forecast August
27. EAUG	F6	Number expended August
28. FSEPT	F6	Number forecast September
29. ESEPT	F6	Number expended September
30. QADJ	F6	Quantity to Adjust

CODING FOR DODIC

CODE	DEFINITION
A064	LIVE SAW (4 X 1)
A071	LIVE M16 RIFLE
A075	BLANK SAW
A080	BLANK M16 RIFLE
A111	BLANK M60 MACHINE GUN
A131	LIVE M60 MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A363	9MM BALL PISTOL
A555	.50 CAL BALL
A557	LIVE 50 CAL MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A598	BLANK 50 CAL
A974	LIVE 25 MM SABOT ROUND
A976	PRACTICE 25MM
B519	40MM PRAC M781
B632	PRACTICE 4.2 MORTAR
C511	PRACTICE 105MM TP-T
C520	PRACTICE 105MM TPDS-T
C697	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (EXPLOSIVE)
C706	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (ILLUMINATION)

CODING FOR DODIC (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
G878	FUZE HAND GRENADE
G930	GRENADE HAND SMK HC
G940	GREEN SMK GRENADE (MILES)
G945	GRENADE HAND SMK YELLOW
G950	GRENADE HAND SMK RED
G955	GRENADE HAND SMK VIOLET
H557	LIVE LAW (M72 ANTI TANK)
H708	PRACTICE LAW
L305	SIG ILLUM GS PARA M1
L306	SIG ILLUM RS CLUSTER
L307	SIG ILLUM WS CLUSTER
L311	SIG ILLUM RS PARA M1
L312	SIG ILLUM WS PARA M1
L314	SIG ILLUM GRN STAR M
L367	BLANK ATWESS (DRAGON ANTI-TANK)
L495	FLARE SURFACE TRIP M
L592	BLANK TOW SIGNATURE SIMULATOR
L594	LIM PROJ GRND BRST M
L598	SIM BOOBYTRAP FLASH
L599	SIM BOOBYTRAP ILLUM
L601	SIM HAND GRENADE M116 S
L602	BLANK HOFFMAN DEVICE (TRIGGERS MILES)
N335	FUZE PD F/ARTY&4.2
PB94	LIVE TOW MISSILE HEAT ROUND
PB96	PRACTICE TOW MISSILE

FILE: AMMO3.116

CONTAINS: BATTALION LEVEL DATA ON AMMUNITION USAGE FOR 3/116 ARMOR. AMMUNITION IS IDENTIFIED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION CODES (DODIC). AUTHORIZED QUANTITIES, FORECASTS OF USAGE, AND NUMBERS EXPENDED ARE RECORDED. THESE DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. DODIC	A4	Department of Defense Identification Code for Ammunition.
2. AUTHQUAN	F6	Quantity of ammunition authorized
3. FISYEAR	F2	Fiscal Year
4. BATT	F1	Battalion
5. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade
6. FOCT	F6	Number forecast October
7. EOCT	F6	Number expended October
8. FNOV	F6	Number forecast November
9. ENOV	F6	Number expended November
10. FDEC	F6	Number forecast December
11. EDEC	F6	Number expended December
12. FJAN	F6	Number forecast January
13. EJAN	F6	Number expended January
14. FFEB	F6	Number forecast February
15. EFEB	F6	Number expended February
16. FMAR	F6	Number forecast March

Field	Length	Description
17. EMAR	F6	Number expended March
18. FAPR	F6	Number forecast April
19. EAPR	F6	Number expended April
20. FMAY	F6	Number forecast May
21. EMAY	F6	Number expended May
22. FJUNE	F6	Number forecast June
23. EJUNE	F6	Number expended June
24. FJULY	F6	Number forecast July
25. EJULY	F6	Number expended July
26. FAUG	F6	Number forecast August
27. EAUG	F6	Number expended August
28. FSEPT	F6	Number forecast September
29. ESEPT	F6	Number expended September
30. QADJ	F6	Quantity to Adjust

CODING FOR DODIC

CODE	DEFINITION
A064	LIVE SAW (4 X 1)
A071	LIVE M16 RIFLE
A075	BLANK SAW
A080	BLANK M16 RIFLE
A111	BLANK M60 MACHINE GUN
A131	LIVE M60 MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
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A555	.50 CAL BALL
A557	LIVE 50 CAL MACHINE GUN (4 X 1)
A598	BLANK 50 CAL
A974	LIVE 25 MM SABOT ROUND
A976	PRACTICE 25MM
B519	40MM PRAC M781
B632	PRACTICE 4.2 MORTAR
C511	PRACTICE 105MM TP-T
C520	PRACTICE 105MM TPDS-T
C697	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (EXPLOSIVE)
C706	LIVE 4.2 MORTAR (ILLUMINATION)

CODING FOR DODIC (CONTINUED)

CODE	DEFINITION
G878	FUZE HAND GRENADE
G930	GRENADE HAND SMK HC
G940	GREEN SMK GRENADE (MILES)
G945	GRENADE HAND SMK YELLOW
G950	GRENADE HAND SMK RED
G955	GRENADE HAND SMK VIOLET
H557	LIVE LAW (M72 ANTI TANK)
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L305	SIG ILLUM GS PARA M1
L306	SIG ILLUM RS CLUSTER
L307	SIG ILLUM WS CLUSTER
L311	SIG ILLUM RS PARA M1
L312	SIG ILLUM WS PARA M1
L314	SIG ILLUM GRN STAR M
L367	BLANK ATWESS (DRAGON ANTI-TANK)
L495	FLARE SURFACE TRIP M
L592	BLANK TOW SIGNATURE SIMULATOR
L594	LIM PROJ GRND BRST M
L598	SIM BOOBYTRAP FLASH
L599	SIM BOOBYTRAP ILLUM
L601	SIM HAND GRENADE M116 S
L602	BLANK HOFFMAN DEVICE (TRIGGERS MILES)
N335	FUZE PD F/ARTY&4.2
PB94	LIVE TOW MISSILE HEAT ROUND
PB96	PRACTICE TOW MISSILE

FILE: BT81.82

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF BRADLEY TABLE VIII FOR 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS FOR BRADLEY TABLE VIII AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY GIVEN ENGAGEMENT.
NOTE: 1/82 HAS NOT HAD A MASTER GUNNER FOR TWO YEARS AND NO DATA WERE COLLECTED.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELD, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 121 for 121 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Bradley Table VIII
6. BT8T2A	F3	Engage an area target (stationary). (SWING TASK). Area target, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 25 rds. TP-T. Cover 75% of target area using area engagement technique. Score using Matrix 5.
7. BT8T5A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary truck, 800 to 1,000 meters. RPG-16 (3 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. Auxiliary sight, gunner's position. 8 rds AP 50 rds 7.62. Hit truck with a minimum of three rounds. Engage RPG-16 using point target engagement techniques. Score using Matrix 4.

Field	Length	Description
8. BT8T6A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). Moving BMP-2, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Stationary truck, 600 to 800 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 8 rds AP, 8 rds TP-T.
9. BT8T9A	F3	Engage a point target (moving). (SWING TASK). One stationary BRDM, 600 to 800 meters. Primary sight, commander's position. 8 rds AP. Hit BRDM with a minimum of three rounds. Score using Matrix 1, column A.
10. BT8T3A	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Moving BMP-2, 1,400 to 1,600 meters. Dismounted troops (7 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. TOW self-test complete. NBC environment (MOPP4). 8 rds AP 100 rds 7.62. Hit BMP-2 with a minimum of three rounds. Hit one troop target and suppress area with Z pattern. Score using Matrix 4.
11. BT8T4A	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). (SWING TASK). Stationary BTR-70, 600 to 800 meters. Stationary BMP, 1,200 to 1,400 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 16 rds AP. Hit BTR-70 and BMP with a minimum of three rounds through each target. Score using Matrix 4.

Field	Length	Description
12. BT8T11B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary BMP, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. RPG-16 (3 IRETS), 300 to 500 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. NBC environment (MOPP4). 8 rds TP-T 50 rds 7.62. Hit BMP with a minimum of three rounds. Engage RPG-16 using point engagement techniques. Score using Matrix 4.
13. BT8T8B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (stationary). Moving from defilade to hull-down. Stationary BRDM, 800 to 1,000 meters. Moving BMP-2, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 16 rds TP-T. Hit BMP-2 and BRDM with a minimum of three rounds each. Score using Matrix 4.
14. BT8T12B	F3	Engage simultaneous point targets (moving). Stationary BTR-70, 800 to 1,000 meters. Moving BMP-2, 1,000 to 1,200 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. 16 rds TP-T. Hit BTR-70 and BMP-2 with a minimum of three rounds through each target. Score using Matrix 4.
15. BT8T10B	F3	Engage a helicopter target (stationary). Stationary Hind, 1,000 to 1,600 meters. Primary sight, gunner's position. TOW erect; self test complete. 20 rds TP-T. Hit Hind with a minimum of five rounds. Score using Matrix 6.

Field	Length	Description
16. BT8TOT	F4	Bradley Table VIII total score.
17. BT8QUAL	A1	First round qualification on Bradley Table VIII.
18. BT8TQUAL	A1	Number of tasks qualified.

FILE: TAM494.82

CONTAINS: BATTALION AND BRIGADE LEVEL RATINGS OF PERFORMANCE FOR 1/82 MECHANIZED INFANTRY EXTRACTED FROM THE TRAINING ASSESSMENT MODEL (TAM). THESE VARIABLES ARE IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE TAM.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F2	Battalion. Coded 1 for first
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 82 for 82 Mechanized Infantry
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. YEARTR	F2	Year of TAM ratings
5. MONTHTR	F2	Month of TAM ratings
6. DAYTR	F2	Day of TAM ratings
7. CMG	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance has been received Y/N
8. CMGA	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance is adequate Y/N
9. METLP	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been prepared
10. METLA	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been approved
11. OFR	F2	Officers required
12. OFA	F2	Officers authorized
13. OAFS	F2	Officers assigned
14. OFATTRIT	F1	Officer attrition

Field	Length	Description
15. OPTURB	F2	Number of officer turbulence
16. OFAT	F2	Number of officers present for AT
17. OFCC	F2	Number of officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
18. OFNCC	F1	Number of officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
19. WR	F1	Warrant officers required
20. WA	F1	Warrant officers authorized
21. WAS	F1	Warrant officers assigned
22. WATTRIT	F1	Warrant officers attrited
23. WTURB	F1	Warrant officer turbulence
24. WAT	F1	Number of warrant officers present for AT
25. WCC	F1	Warrant officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
26. WNCC	F1	Warrant officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
27. ER	F3	Enlisted required
28. EA	F3	Enlisted authorized
29. EAS	F3	Enlisted assigned
30. EATTRT	F3	Enlisted attrited
31. ETURB	F3	Enlisted turbulence
32. EAT	F3	Enlisted present at AT
33. ECC	F3	Enlisted personnel given constructive credit in lieu of AT

Field	Length	Description
34. ENCC	F3	Enlisted personnel not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
35. O5A	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 authorized for training
36. O5AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 assigned for training
37. O5CGSOC	F1	Number of officers Grade 5
38. O4A	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 authorized for training
39. O4AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 assigned for training
40. O3A	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 authorized for training
41. O3AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 assigned for training
42. O2A	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 authorized for training
43. O2AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 assigned for training
44. O1A	F1	Number of officers Grade 1 authorized for training
45. O1AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 1 assigned for training
46. E9A	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 authorized for training
47. E9AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 assigned for training
48. E8A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 authorized for training

Field	Length	Description
49. E8AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 assigned for training
50. E7A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
51. E7AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
52. E6A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 authorized for training
53. E6AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 assigned for training
54. E5A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 authorized for training
55. E5AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 assigned for training
56. E4A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 authorized for training
57. E4AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 assigned for training
58. DOUBLE	F2	Number of soldiers doubleslotted
59. AIADT	F2	Number of soldiers awaiting IADT
60. DMOSQTR	F2	Percentage of soldiers within the organization that are not qualified to fall within the commander's ability to influence, hence, the training requirement. Note the following formula: $1 - \frac{\text{Number of soldiers DMOSQ/}}{\text{Number of Soldiers assigned - (IADT/Awaiting IADT + Doubleslotted)}} = \text{Training Requirement}$
61. TNGSTART	F6	Beginning date (YYMMDD) on which training starts
62. TNGEND	F6	Ending date (YYMMDD) on which training ends

Field	Length	Description
63. TNGLEVEL	A1	Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
64. PROJSTAR	F6	Projected start for AT for next year
65. PROJEND	F6	Projected end for AT for next year
66. PROJLVL	A1	Projected Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
67. M2ASS	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
68. M2AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
69. CREWREQ	F2	M2 number of crews required
70. CREWSIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification
71. CREWQUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
72. CREWTURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months. This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
73. TNGDETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification. Training Detractor.
74. QUALPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
75. TOWAS	F2	TOW number of crews assigned
76. TOWA	F2	TOW number of crews authorized
77. TOWR	F2	TOW number of crews required
78. TOWSIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for TOW
79. TOWQUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (TOW) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
80. TOWTURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (TOW). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
81. TOWDETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on TOW. Training Detractor.
82. FICALASS	F2	Number of crews assigned 50 caliber M-2.
83. FICALAUT	F3	Number of crews authorized 50 caliber M-2.
84. FICALREQ	F3	Number of crews required 50 caliber M-2.
85. FICALSIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for 50 caliber M-2
86. FICALQUA	F2	The number of crews qualified (50 caliber M-2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
87. FICALTUR	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (50 caliber M-2). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
88. FICALDET	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.
89. FICALPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
90. M60ASS	F2	Number of crews assigned M60.
91. M60AUTH	F2	Number of crews authorized M60.
92. M60REQD	F2	Number of crews required M60.
93. M60SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for M60
94. M60QUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (50 caliber M-2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
95. M60TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M60). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
96. M60DETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on 50 caliber M-2. Training Detractor.
97. M60PER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
98. M60BR	A1	Are battle rosters used to maximize trained crew available? Y/N
99. MORAS	F2	Number of crews assigned mortars.
100. MORAU	F2	Number of crews authorized mortars.
101. MORREQ	F2	Number of crews required mortars.
102. MORSIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for mortars
103. MORQUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (mortars) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38

Field	Length	Description
104. MORTURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (mortars). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
105. MORDETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on mortars. Training Detractor.
106. AGLAS	F2	Scouts assigned Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
107. AGLAU	F2	Scouts authorized Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
108. AGLREQ	F2	Scouts required Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
109. AGLSIM	F2	Scouts use simulator Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
110. AGLQUAL	F2	Scouts authorized Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
111. AGLTURB	F2	Turbulence of Scouts Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
112. AGLDETR	A1	Scouts authorized Automatic Grenade Launcher (HHC only)
113. QUARTSER	F3	The number of services required for the present quarter
114. QUARTPER	F2	The number of services performed for the present quarter
115. SASVCS	F3	Semi Annual services last 6 months

Field	Length	Description
116. SAPER	F2	Semi Annual Services percentage last 6 months
117. ANNUAL	F3	Number of annual maintenance services performed within the last 12 months
118. ANNPER	F3	Annual Services percentage in the last 12 months
119. WEAPQUAL	F3	Individual weapons qualification (number of personnel qualified last 12 months)
120. WQPER	F3	Weapons qualification
121. FITELIG	F3	Number of soldiers eligible to take physical fitness test
122. FITTEST	F3	Number of soldiers tested for physical fitness test
123. FITPASS	F3	Number of soldiers passing physical fitness test
124. FITPER	F3	Percentage of soldiers passing physical fitness test FITPASS DIVIDED BY FITTEST
125. CDRPLAN	A1	Commander has plan leading to qualification of all Non-DMOSQ soldiers? Y/N

CODING FOR OALCASS TO T713033

CODE

DEFINITION

T	"T" (trained) means that the unit can successfully perform the task to standard. Only sustainment training is needed. The leader judges task performance to be free of significant shortcomings. Practice on "T" tasks is designed to keep soldiers from losing proficiency.
P	"P" (needs practice) means that the unit can perform the task with some shortcomings. The shortcomings are not severe enough to require complete retraining. Only refresher training is required.

U

"U" (untrained) means that the unit cannot perform the task to standard. The leader prepares a comprehensive strategy to train all supporting tasks not executed to standard.
Reference: FM 25-101, Pg. 3-13

126. OALCASS	A1	Overall assessment of training (Ref STP 21-1-SMCT)
127. SL1	A1	1) put on, wear, remove, store protective mask and hood 2) drink from canteen while wearing protective mask 3) decontaminate skin and personal equipment 4) recognize and react to chemical or biological hazard 5) determine the grid coordinates of a point on a military map 6) put on a field or pressure dressing 7) give first aid for heat injuries
128. SL2	A1	8) locate a target by grid coordinates 9) supervise the fitting of protective masks
129. SL3	A1	10) implement mission-oriented protective posture
130. SL4	A1	11) prepare a strip map
131. FM25_100	A1	Readiness indicators (FM 25-100/101, FR/NG Reg 350-2)
132. Q10B1	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 1) physical condition
133. Q10B2	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 2) cmd climate

Field	Length	Description
134. Q10B3	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 3) discipline
135. Q10B4	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 4) appearance (Para 1-6, 7, 8, and Chapt 9, FR/NG
136. Q10B	A1	Overall rating reflecting 10B1 through 10B4
137. Q10C1	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 1) physical conditioning
138. Q10C2	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 2) use of equipment records/maintenance publications
139. Q10C3	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 3) organizational maintenance
140. Q10C4	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 4) organizational maintenance services
141. Q10C5	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 5) retrograde/evacuation of equipment
142. Q10C6	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 6) meet AR 220-1 readiness goals (AR 220-1 and Chapt. 14, FR/NG Reg 350-2)
143. Q10C	A1	Maintenance attentiveness overall rating reflecting 10C1 through 10C6
144. Q10D1	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 1) hours of darkness and limited visibility
145. Q10D2	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 2) handling munitions

Field	Length	Description
146. Q10D3	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 3) vehicle, equipment, weapons systems operation
147. Q10D4	A1	Safety paramount during all training: casualty evacuation (Tng and Actual) (Chapt. 19 FR/NG Reg 250-2
148. Q10D	A1	Safety paramount during all training: overall rating
149. Q10TE1	A1	Training time management: 1) Tng planning, indiv, collective tng objectives
150. Q10TE2	A1	Training time management: 2) productive use of full day of each soldier
151. Q10TE3	A1	Training time management: 3) Tng supervision
152. Q10TE4	A1	Training time management: 4) training realism
153. Q10TE5	A1	Training time management: 5) training battle focused based on approved METL (FM 25-100/101 and Chapt. 13, FR/NG Reg 350-2
154. Q10TE	A1	Training time management: overall rating
155. Q11	A1	Applicability of Staff METL
156. Q11A	A1	METL Prepared Y/N, N/A
157. Q11B	A1	Whether METL is ARTEP/AMTP based Y/N, N/A
158. Q12	A1	Whether unit has met assigned pre-mob training goal Y/N, N/A
159. Q13	F3	Commander's assessment of days required to achieve assigned pre mobilization training goal

Field	Length	Description
160. Q14	F3	Number added post mobilization days to be fully trained at level organized
161. T713001	A1	7-1-3001. Occupy an assembly area
162. T713002	A1	7-1-3002. Perform tactical road march
163. T713003	A1	7-1-3003. Perform passage of lines
164. T713004	A1	7-1-3004. Move tactically
165. T713027	A1	7-1-3027. Breach defended obstacle
166. T713007	A1	7-1-3007. Assault
167. T713009	A1	7-1-3009. Defend
168. FM10017A	A1	FM 100-17. Conduct mobilization operations
169. NETPOI	A1	Mounted tasks/drills: per BIFV NET POI.
170. ARTEP77J	A1	Dismounted tasks/drills: ARTEP 7-7J drill dtd December 92
171. BD1	A1	Battle Drill #1, Pg. 2-4 Platoon Attack
172. BD2	A1	Battle Drill #2, Pg. 2-16 React to Contact
173. BD3	A1	Battle Drill #3, Pg 2-21 Break Contact
174. BD4	A1	Battle Drill #4, Pg. 2-27 React to ambush
175. BD8	A1	Battle Drill #8, Pg. 2-75 Conduct initial breach/obstacle
176. CD42117	A1	Crew Drill #4, Pg. 2-117 Dismount the vehicle
177. CD52120	A1	Crew Drill #5, Pg. 2-120 Mount the vehicle

Field	Length	Description
178. CD42140	A1	Crew Drill #4, Pg. 2-140 Secure at the halt
179. T721022	A1	7-2-1022 Occupy assembly area
180. T721035	A1	7-2-1035 Perform Tactical Road March
181. T721040	A1	7-2-1040 Perform passage of lines
182. T721025	A1	7-2-1025 Move tactically
183. T721011	A1	7-2-1011 Assault
184. T721021	A1	7-2-1021 Defend
185. T721014	A1	7-2-1014 Breach defended obstacle
186. FM10017B	A1	FM 100-17 Conduct mobilization operations
187. T721102	A1	7-2-1102 Pg. 5-10. Occupy an assembly area
188. T7231159	A1	7-2/3-1159 Pg. 5-53. Operate in NBC environment
189. T721176	A1	7-2-1176 Pg. 5-97. Provide antiarmor fire support
190. T731125	A1	7-3-1125 Pg. 5-13. Move tactically
191. T731111	A1	7-3-1111 Pg. 5-8. Attack/Counterattack by fire
192. T7341175	A1	7-3/4-1175 Pg. 5-85. Prepare for combat
193. T721106	A1	7-2-1106 Pg. 5-37. Employ fire support
194. T7341107	A1	7-3/4-1107 Pg. 5-6. Overwatch/support by fire
195. T7231135	A1	7-2/3-1135 Pg. 5-15. Perform tactical road march

Field	Length	Description
196. T7341171	A1	7-3/4-1171 Pg. 5-21. Occupy TOW firing positions
197. T731507	A1	7-3-1507 Pg. 5-285. Perform Class I resupply
198. T731503	A1	7-3-1503 Pg. 5-265. Provide Class III resupply
199. T731504	A1	7-3-1504 Pg. 5-272. Provide Class V resupply
200. T731513	A1	7-3-1513 Pg. 5-306. Prepare a logistics package
201. T731512	A1	7-3-1512 Pg. 5-304. Execute logistics package
202. T731505	A1	7-3-1505 Pg. 5-277. Field kitchen for movement
203. T731506	A1	7-3-1506 Pg. 5-281. Establish a field kitchen
204. T731508	A1	7-3-1508 Pg. 5-292. Prepare meals
205. T1731013	A1	17-3-1013 Pg. 5-47. Occupy assembly area.
206. T1731017	A1	17-3-1017 Pg. 5-63. Perform routine reconnaissance
207. T1731018	A1	17-3-1018 Pg. 5-68. Perform zone reconnaissance
208. T1731019	A1	17-3-1019 Pg. 5-72. Perform area reconnaissance
209. T33C034	A1	03-3-C034 Pg. 5-151. Cross a chemically contaminated area
210. T731703	A1	7-3-1703 Pg. 5-184. Provide maintenance support
211. T731705	A1	7-3-1705 Establish a unit maintenance collection point
212. T731708	A1	7-3-1708 Perform recovery of vehicles and equipment

Field	Length	Description
213. T731711	A1	7-3-1711 Perform battle damage assessment and repair
214. T731707	A1	7-3-1707 Pg. 5-209 Provide Class IX support
215. T731203	A1	7-3/4-1203 Pg. 5-11 Occupy firing position
216. T731210	A1	7-3/4-1210 Pg. 5-36 Occupy assembly area
217. T731216	A1	7-3/4-1216 Pg. 5-50 Fire and adjust fire
218. T7411	A1	7-4-11 Fire hipshot Pg. 5-39 Immediate suppression
219. T731227	A1	7-3/4-1227 Pg. 7-72 Operate fire direction center
220. T731219	A1	7-3/4-1219 Pg. 5-56 Fire final protective fire
221. T731601	A1	7-3-1601 Pg. 5-223. Treat casualties
222. T731602	A1	7-3-1602 Pg. 5-230. Treat NBC contaminated casualties
223. T731613	A1	7-3-1613 Pg. 5-254. Evacuate casualties
224. T731606	A1	7-3-1606 Pg. 5-238. Displace aid station
225. T731612	A1	7-3-1612 Pg. 5-252. Establish platoon area of operations
226. T731404	A1	7-3-1404 Pg. 5-160. Establish radio communications
227. T731408	A1	7-3-1408 Pg. 5-173. Establish retransmission site
228. T731406	A1	7-2-1406 Pg. 5-167. Communication and electronic security
229. T731407	A1	7-3-1407 Pg. 5-171. Establish messenger services

Field	Length	Description
230. T731403	A1	7-3-1403 Pg. 5-157. Establish/maintain wire communications
231. T749104	A1	7-4-9104 Pg. 2-91 Engage a target
232. T749109	A1	7-4-9109 Pg. 2-37 Emergency action procedures
233. T749103	A1	7-4-9103 Pg. 2-29. React to indirect fire
234. T749108	A1	7-4-9108 Pg. 2-35. Misfire/Hangfire procedures
235. T749111	A1	7-3/4-9111 Pg. 2-20. React to chemical attack
236. T739110	A1	7-3-9110 Pg. 2-15. Secure at halt
237. T749101	A1	7-4-9101 Pg. React to direct fire/ATGM
238. T714209	A1	71-322-4209 Recipricle lay with aiming circle
239. T714212	A1	71-322-4212 Place mortar into action
240. T714204	A1	71-322-4204 Lay for large and small deflection change
241. T744203	A1	7-4-4203 Hasty lay for hipshot
242. T734233	A1	7-314-4233 Operate fire direction center
243. T721317	A1	7-2/3-1317 Occupy an assembly area
244. T721301	A1	7-2/3-1301 Perform tactical road march
245. T731305	A1	7-3-1305 Prepare for combat
246. T731315	A1	7-3/4-1315 Cross chemically contaminated

Field	Length	Description
247. T713901	A1	7-1-3901 Command and control of battalion task force
248. T713902	A1	7-1-3902 Perform S3 operations
249. T713905	A1	7-1-3905 Perform intelligence operations
250. T713906	A1	7-1-3906 Perform S2 operations
251. T713035	A1	7-1-3035 Move a command post
252. T713036	A1	7-1-3036 Establish a command post
253. T713907	A1	7-1-3907 Perform intelligence operations
254. T713910	A1	7-1-3910 Perform NBC operations
255. T713912	A1	7-1-3912 Perform CSS operations
256. T713915	A1	7-1-3915 Operate personnel administrative center
257. T713033	A1	7-1-3033 Treat and evacuate casualties

FILE: TAM4942.116.

CONTAINS: BATTALION AND BRIGADE LEVEL RATINGS OF PERFORMANCE FOR 2/116 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM THE TRAINING ASSESSMENT MODEL (TAM). THESE VARIABLES ARE IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE TAM.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F2	Battalion. Coded 2 for second
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. PLATOON	F1	Platoon being rated
5. YEARTR	F2	Year of TAM ratings
6. MONTHTR	F2	Month of TAM ratings
7. DAYTR	F2	Day of TAM ratings
8. CMG	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance has been received Y/N
9. CMGA	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance is adequate Y/N
10. METLP	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been prepared
11. METLA	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been approved
12. OFR	F2	Officers required
13. OFA	F2	Officers authorized
14. OAFS	F2	Officers assigned
15. OFATTRIT	F1	Officer attrition
16. OFTURB	F2	Officer turbulence

Field	Length	Description
17. OFAT	F2	Number of officers present for AT
18. OFCC	F2	Number of officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
19. OFNCC	F1	Number of officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
20. WR	F1	Number of Warrant officers required
21. WA	F1	Number of Warrant officers authorized
22. WAS	F1	Number of Warrant officers assigned
23. WATTRIT	F1	Number of Warrant officers attrited
24. WTURB	F1	Number of Warrant officer turbulence
25. WAT	F1	Number of warrant officers present for AT
26. WCC	F1	Warrant officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
27. WNCC	F1	Number of Warrant officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
28. ER	F3	Enlisted required
29. EA	F3	Enlisted authorized
30. EAS	F3	Enlisted assigned
31. EATTRT	F3	Enlisted attrited
32. ETURB	F3	Enlisted turbulence
33. EAT	F3	Enlisted present at AT

Field	Length	Description
34. ECC	F3	Enlisted personnel given constructive credit in lieu of AT
35. ENCC	F3	Enlisted personnel not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
36. O5A	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 authorized for training
37. O5AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 assigned for training
38. O5CGSOC	F1	Number of officers Grade 5
39. O4A	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 authorized for training
40. O4AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 assigned for training
41. O3A	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 authorized for training
42. O3AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 assigned for training
43. O2A	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 authorized for training
44. O2AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 assigned for training
45. O1A	F1	Number of officers Grade 1 authorized for training
46. O1AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 1 assigned for training
47. E9A	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 authorized for training
48. E9AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 assigned for training

Field	Length	Description
49. E8A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 authorized for training
50. E8AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 assigned for training
51. E7A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
52. E7AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
53. E6A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 authorized for training
54. E6AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 assigned for training
55. E5A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 authorized for training
56. E5AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 assigned for training
57. E4A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 authorized for training
58. E4AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 assigned for training
59. DOUBLE	F2	Number of soldiers doubleslotted
60. AIADT	F2	Number of soldiers awaiting IADT

Field	Length	Description
61. DMOSQTR	F2	Percentage of soldiers within the organization that are not qualified to fall within the commander's ability to influence, hence, the training requirement. Note the following formula: $1 - \frac{\text{Number of soldiers DMOSQ/}}{\text{Number of Soldiers assigned - (IADT/Awaiting IADT + Doubleslotted)}} = \text{Training Requirement}$
62. TNGSTART	F6	Beginning date (YYMMDD) on which training starts
63. TNGEND	F6	Ending date (YYMMDD) on which training ends
64. TNGLEVEL	A1	Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
65. PROJSTAR	F6	Projected start for AT for next year
66. PROJEND	F6	Projected end for AT
67. PROJLVL	A1	Projected Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)

Field	Length	Description
68. M1A1AS	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
69. M1A1AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
70. M1A1CREQ	F2	M2 number of crews required
71. M1A1SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification
72. M1A1QUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
73. M1A1TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months. This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
74. M1A1DET	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification. Training Detractor.
75. M1A1QPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
76. M2AS	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
77. M2AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
78. M2REQ	F2	M2 number of crews required

Field	Length	Description
79. M2SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for M2
80. M2QUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (M2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
81. M2TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M2). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
82. M2DETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or (B) for both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on M2. Training Detractor.
83. M2QP	F2	Percentage of crews qualified on M2.
84. BATROS	A1	Whether battle rosters are used to maximize crew availability Y/N N/A
85. QUARTSER	F3	The number of services required for the present quarter
86. QUARTPER	F2	The number of services performed for the present quarter

Field	Length	Description
87. SASVCS	F3	Semi Annual services last 6 months
88. SAPER	F2	Semi Annual Services percentage last 6 months
89. ANNUAL	F3	Number of annual maintenance services performed within the last 12 months
90. ANNPER	F3	Annual Services percentage in the last 12 months
91. WEAPQUAL	F3	Individual weapons qualification (number of personnel qualified last 12 months)
92. WQPER	F3	Weapons qualification
93. FITELIG	F3	Number of soldiers eligible to take physical fitness test
94. FITTEST	F3	Number of soldiers tested for physical fitness test
95. FITPASS	F3	Number of soldiers passing physical fitness test
96. FITPER	F3	Percentage of soldiers passing physical fitness test FITPASS DIVIDED BY FITTEST
97. CDRPLAN	A1	Commander has plan leading to qualification of all Non-DMOSQ soldiers? Y/N

CODING FOR OALCASS TO T1730601**CODE****DEFINITION**

- T** "T" (trained) means that the unit can successfully perform the task to standard. Only sustainment training is needed. The leader judges task performance to be free of significant shortcomings. Practice on "T" tasks is designed to keep soldiers from losing proficiency.
- P** "P" (needs practice) means that the unit can perform the task with some shortcomings. The shortcomings are not severe enough to require complete retraining. Only refresher training is required.
- U** "U" (untrained) means that the unit cannot perform the task to standard. The leader prepares a comprehensive strategy to train all supporting tasks not executed to standard.
Reference: FM 25-101, Pg. 3-13

Field	Length	Description
98. OALCASS	A1	Overall assessment of training (Ref STP 21-1-SMCT)
99. SL1	A1	1) put on, wear, remove, store protective mask and hood 2) drink from canteen while wearing protective mask 3) decontaminate skin and personal equipment 4) recognize and react to chemical or biological hazard 5) determine the grid coordinates of a point on a military map 6) put on a field or pressure dressing 7) give first aid for heat injuries
100. SL2	A1	8) locate a target by grid coordinates 9) supervise the fitting of protective masks

Field	Length	Description
101. SL3	A1	10) implement mission-oriented protective posture
102. SL4	A1	11) prepare a strip map
103. FM25_100	A1	Readiness indicators (FM 25-100/101, FR/NG Reg 350-2)
104. Q10B1	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 1) physical condition
105. Q10B2	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 2) cmd climate
106. Q10B3	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 3) discipline
107. Q10B4	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 4) appearance
108. Q10B	A1	Overall rating reflecting 10B1 through 10B4
109. Q10C1	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 1) physical conditioning
110. Q10C2	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 2) use of equipment records/maintenance publications
111. Q10C3	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 3) organizational maintenance
112. Q10C4	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 4) organizational maintenance services
113. Q10C5	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 5) retrograde/evacuation of equipment
114. Q10C6	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 6) meet AR 220-1 readiness goals (AR 220-1 and Chapt. 14, FR/NG Reg 350-2)

Field	Length	Description
115. Q10C	A1	Maintenance attentiveness overall rating reflecting 10C1 through 10C6
116. Q10D1	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 1) hours of darkness and limited visibility
117. Q10D2	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 2) handling munitions
118. Q10D3	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 3) vehicle, equipment, weapons systems operation
119. Q10D4	A1	Safety paramount during all training: casualty evacuation (Tng and Actual) (Chapt. 19 FR/NG Reg 250-2
120. Q10D	A1	Safety paramount during all training: overall rating
121. Q10TE1	A1	Training time management: 1) Tng planning, indiv, collective tng objectives
122. Q10TE2	A1	Training time management: 2) productive use of full day of each soldier
123. Q10TE3	A1	Training time management: 3) Tng supervision
124. Q10TE4	A1	Training time management: 4) training realism
125. Q10TE5	A1	Training time management: 5) training battle focused based on approved METL (FM 25-100/101 and Chapt. 13, FR/NG Reg 350-2
126. Q10TE	A1	Training time management: overall rating
127. Q11	A1	Applicability of Staff METL

Field	Length	Description
128. Q11A	A1	METL Prepared Y/N, N/A
129. Q11B	A1	Whether METL is ARTEP/AMTP based Y/N, N/A
130. Q12	A1	Whether unit has met assigned pre-mob training goal Y/N, N/A
131. Q13	F3	Commander's assessment of days required to achieve assigned pre mobilization training goal
132. Q14	F3	Number added post mobilization days to be fully trained at level organized
133. ASSCOM	A1	Assemble company at assembly area (unit commander's handbook)
134. LOADUNIT	A1	Load unit equipment according to load plans (unit commander's handbook)
135. MOBSTA	A1	Move to mobilization station (unit commander's handbook)
136. PREDEPL	A1	Conduct pre-deployment training and processing (unit commander's handbook)
137. MAINACC	A1	Maintain accountability of personnel during OCONUS movement (unit commander's handbook)
138. T1720301	A1	17-2-0301. Perform tactical movement
139. T1720303	A1	17-2-0303. Perform passage of lines
140. T1720304	A1	17-2-0304. Perform actions on contact
141. T1720311	A1	17-2-0311. Perform an attack by fire
142. T1720326	A1	17-2-0326. Assault an enemy position (mounted)

Field	Length	Description
143. T1721021	A1	17-2-1021. Defend
144. T1720302	A1	17-2-0302. Perform tactical road march Pg. 5-15
145. T1720325	A1	17-2-0325. Occupy assembly area Pg. 5-5
146. T1720101	A1	17-2-0101. Prepare for combat Pg. 5-195
147. T1720501	A1	17-2-0501. Breach an obstacle
148. T1730102	A1	17-3-0102. Perform pre-combat checks
149. T1730200	A1	17-3-0200. Perform assembly area activities
150. T1730215	A1	17-3-0215. Perform passage of lines
151. T1730217	A1	173-3-0217. Perform plt fire and maneuver
152. T1730220	A1	17-3-0220. Assault an enemy position
153. T1730221	A1	17-3-0221. Execute action on contact
154. T1730222	A1	17-3-0222. Occupy a plt battle position
155. T1730227	A1	17-3-0227. Conduct hasty occupation of battle position
156. T1730601	A1	17-3-0601. Perform resupply operations

FILE: TAM4943.116.

CONTAINS: BATTALION AND BRIGADE LEVEL RATINGS OF PERFORMANCE FOR 3/116 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM THE TRAINING ASSESSMENT MODEL (TAM). THESE VARIABLES ARE IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE TAM.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F2	Battalion. Coded 3 for third.
2. BRIGADE	F3	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor.
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. PLAT	F1	Platoon being rated
5. YEARTR	F2	Year of TAM ratings
6. MONTHTR	F2	Month of TAM ratings
7. DAYTR	F2	Day of TAM ratings
8. CMG	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance has been received Y/N
9. CMGA	A1	Whether Capstone Mission Guidance is adequate Y/N
10. METLP	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been prepared
11. METLA	A1	Whether Mission Essential Task List (METL) has been approved
12. OFR	F2	Officers required
13. OFA	F2	Officers authorized
14. OAFS	F2	Officers assigned

Field	Length	Description
15. OFATTRIT	F1	Officer attrition
16. OFTURB	F2	Number of Officer turbulence
17. OFAT	F2	Number of officers present for AT
18. OFCC	F2	Number of officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
19. OFNCC	F1	Number of officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
20. WR	F1	Warrant officers required
21. WA	F1	Warrant officers authorized
22. WAS	F1	Warrant officers assigned
23. WATTRIT	F1	Warrant officers attrited
24. WTURB	F1	Warrant officer turbulence
25. WAT	F1	Number of warrant officers present for AT
26. WCC	F1	Warrant officers given constructive credit in lieu of AT
27. WNCC	F1	Warrant officers not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
28. ER	F3	Enlisted required
29. EA	F3	Enlisted authorized
30. EAS	F3	Enlisted assigned
31. EATTRT	F3	Enlisted attrited
32. ETURB	F3	Enlisted turbulence
33. EAT	F3	Enlisted present at AT

Field	Length	Description
34. ECC	F3	Enlisted personnel given constructive credit in lieu of AT
35. ENCC	F3	Enlisted personnel not present at AT and who did not receive constructive credit
36. O5A	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 authorized for training
37. O5AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 5 assigned for training
38. O5CGSOC	F1	Number of officers Grade 5
39. O4A	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 authorized for training
40. O4AS	F1	Number of officers Grade 4 assigned for training
41. O3A	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 authorized for training
42. O3AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 3 assigned for training
43. O2A	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 authorized for training
44. O2AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 2 assigned for training
45. O1A	F1	Number of officers Grade 1 authorized for training
46. O1AS	F2	Number of officers Grade 1 assigned for training
47. E9A	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 authorized for training
48. E9AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 9 assigned for training

Field	Length	Description
49. E8A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 authorized for training
50. E8AS	F1	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 8 assigned for training
51. E7A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
52. E7AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 7 authorized for training
53. E6A	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 authorized for training
54. E6AS	F2	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 6 assigned for training
55. E5A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 authorized for training
56. E5AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 5 assigned for training
57. E4A	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 authorized for training
58. E4AS	F3	Number of enlisted personnel Grade 4 assigned for training
59. DOUBLE	F2	Number of soldiers doubleslotted
60. AIADT	F2	Number of soldiers awaiting IADT

Field	Length	Description
61. DMOSQTR	F2	Percentage of soldiers within the organization that are not qualified to fall within the commander's ability to influence, hence, the training requirement. Use following formula: $1 - \frac{\text{Number of soldiers DMOSQ}}{\text{Number of Soldiers assigned} - (\text{IADT/Awaiting IADT} + \text{Doubleslotted})} = \text{Training Requirement}$
62. TNGSTART	F6	Beginning date (YYMMDD) on which training starts
63. TNGEND	F6	Ending date (YYMMDD) on which training ends
64. TNGLEVEL	A1	Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)
65. PROJSTAR	F6	Projected start for AT for next year
66. PROJEND	F6	Projected end AT for next year
67. PROJLVL	A1	Projected Training/ARTEP/AMTP Level A=Below Co/Btry/Trp Level (Squad, Crew, Team, Plt) B=Sep Co/Btry/Trp or Org Tng Separately from Bn C=Organic Co/Btry/Trp Tng with Parent Bn D=Bn/Sqdn (Enter only on HHC/HHD/HHB) N=Not Applicable (Year Round Training (YRT)/Fragmented AT/Etc.)

Field	Length	Description
68. M1A1AS	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
69. M1A1AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
70. M1A1CREQ	F2	M2 number of crews required
71. M1A1SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification
72. M1A1QUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
73. M1A1TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months. This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
74. M1A1DET	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification. Training Detractor.
75. M1A1QPER	F2	The percentage will reflect the ratio of crews qualified to crews assigned.
76. M2AS	F2	M2 number of crews assigned
77. M2AUTH	F2	M2 number of crews authorized
78. M2REQ	F2	M2 number of crews required

Field	Length	Description
79. M2SIM	F2	The number of crews that have trained key personnel on weapons simulation systems, e.g. COFT to sustain skills since last crew qualification for M2
80. M2QUAL	F2	The number of crews qualified (M2) in accordance with the frequency outlined in DA Pam 350-38
81. M2TURB	F2	The number of crews that have experienced a change in key crew members (commander/gunner; chief of section/gunner/number1; etc.) within the last 12 months (M2). This means a loss of a key member from the crew, or the new assignment of a key member to the crew. Cross training personnel or internal crew moves as a result of promotion will not be included.
82. M2DETR	A1	Enter the appropriate number (1) or (2) or both if shortages in either ammunition or unavailability of ranges are a material detractor to crew qualification on M2. Training Detractor.
83. M2QP	F2	Percentage of crews qualified on M2.
84. BATROS	A1	Whether battle rosters are used to maximize crew availability Y/N N/A
85. QUARTSER	F3	The number of services required for the present quarter
86. QUARTPER	F2	The number of services performed for the present quarter

Field	Length	Description
87. SASVCS	F3	Semi Annual services last 6 months
88. SAPER	F2	Semi Annual Services percentage last 6 months
89. ANNUAL	F3	Number of annual maintenance services performed within the last 12 months
90. ANNPER	F3	Annual Services percentage in the last 12 months
91. WEAPQUAL	F3	Individual weapons qualification (number of personnel qualified last 12 months)
92. WQPER	F3	Weapons qualification
93. FITELIG	F3	Number of soldiers eligible to take physical fitness test
94. FITTEST	F3	Number of soldiers tested for physical fitness test
95. FITPASS	F3	Number of soldiers passing physical fitness test
96. FITPER	F3	Percentage of soldiers passing physical fitness test FITPASS DIVIDED BY FITTEST
97. CDRPLAN	A1	Commander has plan leading to qualification of all Non-DMOSQ soldiers? Y/N

CODING FOR OALCASS TO T1720706

CODE

DEFINITION

T	"T" (trained) means that the unit can successfully perform the task to standard. Only sustainment training is needed. The leader judges task performance to be free of significant shortcomings. Practice on "T" tasks is designed to keep soldiers from losing proficiency.
P	"P" (needs practice) means that the unit can perform the task with some shortcomings. The shortcomings are not severe enough to require complete retraining. Only refresher training is required.
U	"U" (untrained) means that the unit cannot perform the task to standard. The leader prepares a comprehensive strategy to train all supporting tasks not executed to standard. Reference: FM 25-101, Pg. 3-13

98. OALCASS	A1	Overall assessment of training (Ref STP 21-1-SMCT)
99. SL1	A1	1) put on, wear, remove, store protective mask and hood 2) drink from canteen while wearing protective mask 3) decontaminate skin and personal equipment 4) recognize and react to chemical or biological hazard 5) determine the grid coordinates of a point on a military map 6) put on a field or pressure dressing 7) give first aid for heat injuries
100. SL2	A1	8) locate a target by grid coordinates 9) supervise the fitting of protective masks
101. SL3	A1	10) implement mission-oriented protective posture

Field	Length	Description
102. SL4	A1	11) prepare a strip map
103. FM25_100	A1	Readiness indicators (FM 25-100/101, FR/NG Reg 350-2)
104. Q10B1	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 1) physical condition
105. Q10B2	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 2) cmd climate
106. Q10B3	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 3) discipline
107. Q10B4	A1	Overall character/stature of the unit is determined through 4) appearance (Para 1-6, 7, 8, and Chapt 9, FR/NG)
108. Q10B	A1	Overall rating reflecting 10B1 through 10B4
109. Q10C1	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 1) physical conditioning
110. Q10C2	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 2) use of equipment records/maintenance publications
111. Q10C3	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 3) organizational maintenance
112. Q10C4	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 4) organizational maintenance services
113. Q10C5	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 5) retrograde/evacuation of equipment
114. Q10C6	A1	Maintenance attentiveness: 6) meet AR 220-1 readiness goals (AR 220-1 and Chapt. 14, FR/NG Reg 350-2)

Field	Length	Description
115. Q10C	A1	Maintenance attentiveness overall rating reflecting 10C1 through 10C6
116. Q10D1	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 1) hours of darkness and limited visibility
117. Q10D2	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 2) handling munitions
118. Q10D3	A1	Safety paramount during all training: 3) vehicle, equipment, weapons systems operation
119. Q10D4	A1	Safety paramount during all training: casualty evacuation (Tng and Actual) (Chapt. 19 FR/NG Reg 250-2
120. Q10D	A1	Safety paramount during all training: overall rating
121. Q10TE1	A1	Training time management: 1) Tng planning, indiv, collective tng objectives
122. Q10TE2	A1	Training time management: 2) productive use of full day of each soldier
123. Q10TE3	A1	Training time management: 3) Tng supervision
124. Q10TE4	A1	Training time management: 4) training realism
125. Q10TE5	A1	Training time management: 5) training battle focused based on approved METL (FM 25- 100/101 and Chapt. 13, FR/NG Reg 350-2
126. Q10TE	A1	Training time management: overall rating
127. Q11	A1	Applicability of Staff METL

Field	Length	Description
128. Q11A	A1	METL Prepared Y/N, N/A
129. Q11B	A1	Whether METL is ARTEP/AMTP based Y/N, N/A
130. Q12	A1	Whether unit has met assigned pre-mob training goal Y/N, N/A
131. Q13	F3	Commander's assessment of days required to achieve assigned pre mobilization training goal
132. Q14	F3	Number added post mobilization days to be fully trained at level organized
133. UNITMOB	A1	Conduct unit level mobilization and deployment operations
134. CHGFOR	A1	Change formation battle drill
135. BD5IFIRE	A1	React to indirect fire battle drill 5
136. T1730211	A1	17-3-0211. Execute Bounding overwatch
137. T1730212	A1	17-3-0212. Conduct tactical road march
138. T1730221	A1	17-3-0221. Execute actions on contact
139. DIRFIRE	A1	Direct Fire
140. T1730220	A1	17-3-0220. Assault an enemy position
141. T1730209	A1	17-3-0209. Execute Formation
142. T033C016	A1	03-3-C016. Perform chemical decontamination
143. T083C019	A1	08-3-C019. Prepare and evacuate casualties
144. CALLFIRE	A1	Call for fire

Field	Length	Description
145. T1730100	A1	17-3-0100. Perform tactical planning
146. T1730105	A1	17-3-0105. Employ command and control measures
147. T1730222	A1	17-3-0222. Occupy a platoon battle position
148. T1730225	A1	173-3-0225. Execute a platoon defensive mission
149. T1730224	A1	17-3-0224. React to an enemy dismounted attack
150. T1730223	A1	17-3-0223. Displace to a subsequent platoon battle position
151. T1730104	A1	17-3-0104. Produce a platoon fire plan
152. T033C011	A1	03-3-C011. Prepare for a chemical agent attack
153. T1231002	A1	171-123-1002. Select firing positions
154. T1940001	A1	01-1940,00.1001. Supervise construction of obstacles
155. T1730601	A1	17-3-0601. Perform resupply operations
156. T1720326	A1	17-2-0326. Assault an enemy position
157. T1721021	A1	17-2-1021. Defend
158. T1720302	A1	17-2-0302. Perform tactical road march
159. T1720325	A1	17-2-0325. Occupy an assembly area
160. T1720101	A1	17-2-0101. Prepare for combat
161. T1720702	A1	17-2-0702. Perform tailgate resupply

Field	Length	Description
162. T1720703	A1	17-2-0703. Perform service station resupply
163. T1720704	A1	17-2-0704. Consolidate on the objective
164. T1720706	A1	17-2-0706. Reorganize on the objective

FILE: TT74942.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE VII FROM 2/116 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 2 for second
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Tank Table VII
6. TC	F4	Tank Commander's last four SSN digits.
7. GNR	F4	Gunner's last four SSN digits.
8. LDR	F4	Loader's last four SSN digits.
9. DVR	F4	Driver's last four SSN digits.
10. TT7TA1	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary BMP, 1200-1400 m. Using GAS. 1 BTR 600-800 m. Using TC's sight from a stationary tank. Computer failure. NBC environment.

Field	Length	Description
11. TT7TA2	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). 1 stationary T-72, 900-1100. 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 180 meters but no more than 670 meters. Using GPS PRECISION from a moving tank.
12. TT7TA3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. 1 moving T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPS, BATTLESIGHT from a tank moving in reverse. Targets obscured by smoke.
13. TT7TA4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary BMP, 400-600 m. 1 RPG team, 400-600 m. Using GPS from a moving tank. NBC environment.
14. TT7TA5	F3	Engage a moving target (defense). 1 moving T-72, 1700-1900 m (M1) or 1900-2100 m (M1A1). Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
15. TT7TB1	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 2 stationary BMPs, 900-1100 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 130 meters but no more than 460 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
16. TT7TB2	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 troop targets, 300-500 m. Using GPS, with illumination, from a moving tank. TIS failure.

Field	Length	Description
17. TT7TB3	F3	Engage a target (defense). 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPSE, PRECISION from a stationary tank. Three man crew, loader killed, gunner assumes loader's position.
18. TT7TB4	F3	1 Stationary T-72; 1 Moving T-72; Offense
19. TT7TB5A	F3	1 Moving T-72; Defense
20. CREWCUTS	F3	Crew cut points.
21. TT7TOT	F4	Total for Tank Table VII.
22. TT7QUAL	F2	Whether qualified on Tank Table VII.

FILE: TT84942.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE VIII FOR 2/116 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT FIRST RUN ENGAGEMENTS FOR TANK TABLE VIII AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 2 for second
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Tank Table VIII
6. TT8TA1	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 moving T-72, 900-1300 m. 1 stationary T-72, 900-1300 m. Using GAS, BATTLESIGHT from a stationary tank. Computer and LRF failure.
7. TT8TA2	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary BMP, 900-1100 m. Using GPS, PRECISION. 1 BTR 800-1000 m. Using TC's sight from a stationary tank. Lateral dispersion of targets must be no more than 150 meters.

Field	Length	Description
8. TT8TA3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 sets of troop targets. 400-600 m and 700-900 m. Using GPS from a moving tank.
9. TT8TA4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 stationary T-72s, 1400-1600 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 180 meters but no more than 670 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank. NBC environment.
10. TT8TA5	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 moving T-72s, 1400-1600 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank.
11. TT8TB1	F3	Engage a target (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPSE, PRECISION from a stationary tank. Three man crew, loader is killed.
12. TT8TB2	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 2 stationary BMPs, 1200-1400 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 160 meters but no more than 590 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
13. TT8TB3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary BMP, 400-600 m. 1 RPG team, 400-600 m. Using GPS from a moving tank. NBC environment.
14. TT8TB4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary T-72, 1300-1500 m. 1 moving T-72, 1300-1500 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank.

Field	Length	Description
15. TT8TB5A	F3	Engage a moving target (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 moving T-72, 1700-1900 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
16. TT8TOT	F5	Total for Tank Table VIII
17. TT8QUAL	A1	Whether qualified on Tank Table VIII.
18. TT8TQ	F2	Number of tasks qualified on Tank Table VIII.

FILE: TT44943.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE IV FOR 3/116 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS FOR TANK TABLE IV AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Fiscal Year
6. TT4TA1	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense); 2 stationary T-72s, 1400-1600 m. PRECISION. NBC environment.
7. TT4TA2	F3	Move from turret- down to hull-down. Engage multiple targets (defense); 1 moving T-72, 900-1200 m.; 1 stationary T-72, 1000-1200 m. Using GAS from a stationary tank. LRF failure.
8. TT4TA3	F3	Move from turret- down to hull-down. Engage multiple targets (defense); 2 moving T-72s, 1400-1600 m. Using GPS from a stationary tank. PRECISION.
9. TT4TA4	F3	Engage a target (offense); 1 stationary T-72, 900-1000 m. Using GPS from a moving tank. PRECISION.

Field	Length	Description
10. TT4TA5	F3	Move from turret-down to hull-down; Engage a target (defense); 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPSE, PRECISION from a stationary tank. Three man crew.
11. TT4TB1	F3	Move from turret-down to hull-down. Engage multiple targets (defense); 1 moving T-72; 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPS thermal, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
12. TT4TB2	F3	Engage a target (offense); 1 stationary T-72, 1200-1400 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank. NBC environment.
13. TT4TB3	F3	Move from turret-down to hull-down. Engage multiple targets (defense). 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. 1 moving T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPS thermal, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
14. TT4TB4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 stationary BMPs, 600-800 m. Using GPS thermal, PRECISION from a moving tank.
15. TT4TB5A	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary T-72, 1200-1400 m. 1 moving T-72, 1000-1200 m. Using GPS thermal, PRECISION from a moving tank.
16. T4TQUAL	F2	Whether qualified on Tank Table IV.
17. T4OTA1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A1.
18. T4OTA2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A2.

Field	Length	Description
19. T4OTA3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A3.
20. T4OTA4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A4.
21. T4OTA5	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A5.
22. T4OTB1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B1.
23. T4OTB2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B2.
24. T4OTB3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B3.
25. T4OTB4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B4.
26. T4OTB5A	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B5A.
27. T4FRA1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A1.
28. T4FRA2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A2.
29. T4FRA3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A3.
30. T4FRA4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A4.
31. T4FRA5	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task A5.
32. T4FRB1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B1.
33. T4FRB2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B2.
34. T4FRB3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B3.
35. T4FRB4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B4.

Field	Length	Description
36. T4FRB5A	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table IV, task B5A.
37. T4PPA1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task A1.
38. T4PPA2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task A2.
39. T4PPA3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task A3.
40. T4PPA4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task A4.
41. T4PPA5	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task A5.
42. T4PPB1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task B1.
43. T4PPB2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task B2.
44. T4PPB3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task B3.
45. T4PPB4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task B4.
46. T4PPB5A	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table IV, task B5A.

FILE: TT64943.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE VI EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED FROM 3/116 ARMOR IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT FIRST RUN ENGAGEMENTS FOR TANK TABLE VI AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 3 for third
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew Number
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Tank Table VI
6. TT6TA1	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret-down to hull-down. 2 Stationary BMPs; 900-1100 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
7. TT6TA2	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret-down to hull-down. 2 stationary BMPs, 900-1100 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
8. TT6TA3	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret-down to hull-down. 2 Stationary T-72s, 1000-1200 m. Using GPS, BATTLESIGHT from a stationary tank. Computer interface failure

Field	Length	Description
9. TT6TA4	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret-down to hull-down. 1 Stationary BMP, 1000-1200 m.; 1 RPG team, 100-300 m. Using GAS from a stationary tank. LRF failure.
10. TT6TA5	F3	2 Moving T-72s; Offense
11. TT6TB1	F3	Engage a target (defense). Move from turret-down to hull-down. 1 Stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPSE, PRECISION from a stationary tank. Three man crew, loader killed, gunner loading.
12. TT6TB2	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret-down to hull-down. 2 Stationary T-72s, 900-1100 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank. NBC environment.
13. TT6TB3	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull-down. 1 Moving T-72, 900-1100 m. 1 moving T-72, 100-1200 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
14. TT6TB4	F3	1 Stationary T-72; 1 Moving T-72; Offense
15. TT6TB5A	F3	1 Stationary T-72; Defense
16. T6OTA1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A1.
17. T6OTA2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A2.
18. T6OTA3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A3.
19. T6OTA4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A4.

Field	Length	Description
20. T6OTA5	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A5.
21. T6OTB1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B1.
22. T6OTB2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B2.
23. T6OTB3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B3.
24. T6OTB4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B4.
25. T6OTB5A	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B5A.
26. T6OTTO	F3	Total for opening time, Tank Table VI.
27. T6FRA1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A1.
28. T6FRA2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A2.
29. T6FRA3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A3.
30. T6FRA4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A4.
31. T6FRA5	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task A5.
32. T6FRB1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B1.
33. T6FRB2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B2.
34. T6FRB3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B3.
35. T6FRB4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B4.
36. T6FRB5A	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VI, task B5A.

Field	Length	Description
37. T6PPA1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task A1.
38. T6PPA2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task A2.
39. T6PPA3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task A3.
40. T6PPA4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task A4.
41. T6PPA5	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task A5.
42. T6PPB1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task B1.
43. T6PPB2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task B2.
44. T6PPB3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task B3.
45. T6PPB4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task B4.
46. T6PPB5A	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VI, task B5A.

FILE: TT74943.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE VII FROM 3/116 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT FIRST RUN ENGAGEMENTS FOR TANK TABLE VII AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.

CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. 3 coded as third
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. 116 coded as 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Tank Table VII
6. TT7TA1	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary BMP, 1200-1400 m. Using GAS. 1 BTR 600-800 m. Using TC's sight from a stationary tank. Computer failure. NBC environment.
7. TT7TA2	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). 1 stationary T-72, 900-1100. 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 180 meters but no more than 670 meters. Using GPS PRECISION from a moving tank.

Field	Length	Description
8. TT7TA3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. 1 moving T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPS, BATTLESIGHT from a tank moving in reverse. Targets obscured by smoke.
9. TT7TA4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary BMP, 400-600 m. 1 RPG team, 400-600 m. Using GPS from a moving tank. NBC environment.
10. TT7TA5	F3	Engage a moving target (defense). 1 moving T-72, 1700-1900 m (M1) or 1900-2100 m (M1A1). Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
11. TT7TB1	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 2 stationary BMPs, 900-1100 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 130 meters but no more than 460 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
12. TT7TB2	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 troop targets, 300-500 m. Using GPS, with illumination, from a moving tank. TIS failure.
13. TT7TB5A	F3	1 Moving T-72; Defense
14. TT7TB4	F3	1 Stationary T-72; 1 Moving T-72; Offense
15. TT7TB3	F3	Engage a target (defense). 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPSE, PRECISION from a stationary tank. Three man crew, loader killed, gunner assumes loader's position.

Field	Length	Description
16. T7OTA1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A1.
17. T7OTA2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A2.
18. T7OTA3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A3.
19. T7OTA4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A4.
20. T7OTA5	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A5.
21. T7OTB1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B1.
22. T7OTB2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B2.
23. T7OTB3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B3.
24. T7OTB4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B4.
25. T7OTB5A	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B5A.
26. T7FRA1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A1.
27. T7FRA2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A2.
28. T7FRA3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A3.
29. T7FRA4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A4.
30. T7FRA5	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task A5.
31. T7FRB1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B1.
32. T7FRB2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B2.

Field	Length	Description
33. T7FRB3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B3.
34. T7FRB4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B4.
35. T7FRB5A	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VII, task B5A.
36. T7PPA1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task A1.
37. T7PPA2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task A2.
38. T7PPA3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task A3.
39. T7PPA4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task A4.
40. T7PPA5	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task A5.
41. T7PPB1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task B1.
42. T7PPB2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task B2.
43. T7PPB3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task B3.
44. T7PPB4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task B4.
45. T7PPB5A	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VII, task B5A.

FILE: TT84943.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE VIII FOR 3/116 ARMOR EXTRACTED FROM SCORE SHEETS COLLECTED IN APRIL, 1994. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT FIRST RUN ENGAGEMENTS FOR TANK TABLE VIII AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT.

NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. 3 coded as third
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. 116 coded as 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Tank Table VIII
6. T8TA1	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 moving T-72, 900-1300 m. 1 stationary T-72, 900-1300 m. Using GAS, BATTLESIGHT from a stationary tank. Computer and LRF failure.
7. T8TA2	F3	Engage simultaneous targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary BMP, 900-1100 m. Using GPS, PRECISION. 1 BTR 800-1000 m. Using TC's sight from a stationary tank. Lateral dispersion of targets must be no more than 150 meters.

Field	Length	Description
8. T8TA3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 sets of troop targets. 400-600 m and 700-900 m. Using GPS from a moving tank.
9. T8TA4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 stationary T-72s, 1400-1600 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 180 meters but no more than 670 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank. NBC environment.
10. T8TA5	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 2 moving T-72s, 1400-1600 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank.
11. T8TB1	F3	Engage a target (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 stationary T-72, 1400-1600 m. Using GPSE, PRECISION from a stationary tank. Three man crew, loader is killed.
12. T8TB2	F3	Engage multiple targets (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 2 stationary BMPs, 1200-1400 m. Lateral dispersion of targets must be at least 160 meters but no more than 590 meters. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
13. T8TB3	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary BMP, 400-600 m. 1 RPG team, 400-600 m. Using GPS from a moving tank. NBC environment.

Field	Length	Description
14. T8TB4	F3	Engage multiple targets (offense). 1 stationary T-72, 1300-1500 m. 1 moving T-72, 1300-1500 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a moving tank.
15. T8TB5A	F3	Engage a moving target (defense). Move from turret down to hull down. 1 moving T-72, 1700-1900 m. Using GPS, PRECISION from a stationary tank.
16. T8OTA1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A1.
17. T8OTA2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A2.
18. T8OTA3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A3.
19. T8OTA4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A4.
20. T8OTA5	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A5.
21. T8OTB1	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B1.
22. T8OTB2	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B2.
23. T8OTB3	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B3.
24. T8OTB4	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B4.
25. T8OTB5A	F3	Opening time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B5A.
26. T8OTTO	F3	Opening time (seconds total for Tank Table VIII).
27. T8FRA1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A1.

Field	Length	Description
28. T8FRA2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A2.
29. T8FRA3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A3.
30. T8FRA4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A4.
31. T8FRA5	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task A5.
32. T8FRB1	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B1.
33. T8FRB2	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B2.
34. T8FRB3	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B3.
35. T8FRB4	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B4.
36. T8FRB5A	F2	First round hit time (seconds) for Tank Table VIII, task B5A.
37. T8PPA1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task A1.
38. T8PPA2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task A2.
39. T8PPA3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task A3.
40. T8PPA4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task A4.
41. T8PPA5	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task A5.
42. T8PPB1	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task B1.
43. T8PPB2	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task B2.

Field	Length	Description
44. T8PPB3	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task B3.
45. T8PPB4	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task B4.
46. T8PPB5A	F2	Penalty points for Tank Table VIII, task B5A.

FILE: TT12494.116

CONTAINS: CREW LEVEL DATA OF TANK TABLE XI AND XII TANK CREW PROFICIENCY COURSE COMPLETION FOR 2 AND 3/116 ARMOR. VARIABLES IN THIS DATA FILE REFLECT ENGAGEMENTS FOR TANK TABLE XI AND XII AND ARE SCORED ON A 0 TO 100 SCALE. 70 IS A PASSING SCORE FOR ANY ENGAGEMENT. NO DATA WERE COLLECTED FOR THIS TANK TABLE. NOTE: FIELD REFERS TO THE VARIABLE NAME IN THE DATA FILE.

LENGTH: INDICATES THE LENGTH OF THE VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE. CODING: A REFERS TO ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS, F REFERS TO NUMERIC FIELDS.

DESCRIPTION: DEFINES THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIABLE.

Field	Length	Description
1. BATT	F1	Battalion. Coded 2 for second and 3 for third
2. BRIGADE	F4	Brigade. Coded 116 for 116 Armor
3. COMPANY	A1	Company
4. CREW	F2	Crew
5. YEAR	F2	Year of Tank Table
6. MONTH	F2	Month of Tank Table
7. TT11	F6	Trains the platoon to control and distribute platoon direct fire to destroy simulated targets in a tactical scenario. (FM 17-12-1-2 Pg. 16-121).

Field	Length	Description
8. TT12T1	F3	Perform Assembly Area Activities: The platoon receives a FRAGO to occupy an assembly area and prepare for a company team defensive operation. Enemy contact is not expected. A quartering party has been dispatched to the assembly area and guides are positioned at the release point. The platoon, moving along the route given in the movement order, arrives at the release point. In the assembly area, the platoon receives an OPORD including the commander's engagement criteria: Until a company size element or larger is encountered, do not engage with direct fire (except in self defense). A Bradley scout platoon (friendly) is to the company's front. One section (two Bradleys) is in the platoon sector in the vicinity of a specified TRP (1,000 -- 1500 meters). The enemy has recently used artillery delivered chemical weapons.
9. TT12T2	F3	Conduct a Tactical Road March: The platoon road marches to its initial battle position and conducts a deliberate occupation.
10. TT12T3	F3	Occupy a Platoon Battle Position: No engineer assets are available. As the platoon prepares to occupy the position, a spot report (of an approaching enemy reconnaissance patrol) is sent to the platoon on the company team net.

Field	Length	Description
11. TT12T4	F3	Execute a Platoon Defensive Mission: After the platoon occupies the battle position, it receives a spot report on the company net (an enemy reconnaissance patrol is approaching--specified size, grid, and direction of movement places the patrol in the platoon sector in five minutes). After five minutes, the Bradley scout section (two M1 panels) is presented (vicinity of a specified TRP) and exposed for one minute. Thirty seconds after the Bradley section is presented, a separate enemy reconnaissance patrol (3 BMPs and 1 tank--2400-2800 meters) enters the platoon area of observation. Presentation time for the enemy targets is 90 seconds. Targets are presented only once.
12. TT12T5	F3	Assault an Enemy Position: The platoon is in a battle position and is ordered to conduct a counterattack by fire and movement to complete the destruction of the remaining enemy forces and to occupy a hasty battle position. Other platoons provide overwatching fires. As the platoon begins to move, a combat reconnaissance patrol (CRP) (2 BMPs and 1 tank 1,000 to 1400 meters; 2 sets of troops 200 to 700 meters) is encountered.

Field	Length	Description
13. TT12T6	F3	Execute a Platoon Defensive Mission: The platoon receives indirect fire in the vicinity of their hasty defensive position. The platoon reacts and assumes MOPP-4. The platoon receives a spot report of a motorized rifle company (MRC) (+) (9 BMPs and 3 tanks 2,000 to 2,400 meters; 4 sets of troops 200 to 700 meters) approaching the platoon position.
14. TT12T7	F3	React to an Enemy Dismounted Attack: The platoon occupies a hasty battle position (4 sets of troops 200 to 700 meters). Presentation time is 50 seconds.
15. TT12T8	F3	Prepare for future operations
16. TT12T9	F3	Conduct a tactical road march: The platoon road marches and conducts a hasty occupation of a battle position.
17. TT12T10	F3	Conduct Hasty Occupation of a battle position.
18. TT12T11	F3	Execute a platoon defensive mission: The platoon conducts hasty occupation of a battle position. An aggressive infiltrating CRP (4 BMPs 1,100 to 1,800 meters; 4 sets of troops 200 to 700 meters) probes the platoon sector.

Field	Length	Description
19. TT12T12	F3	Assault an Enemy Position: The platoon is ordered to destroy the remaining elements of the enemy CRP. They receive a FRAGO to assault forward to a designated TRP. Other platoons will provide overwatching fires. Intelligence reports remnants of the advance guard (2 BMPs 1,000 - 1,500 meters; 2 sets of troops 200 to 700 meters) withdrawing within the platoon sector.
20. TT12T13	F3	Execute a Platoon Defensive Mission: The platoon conducts hasty occupation of the battle position. A tank company (+) (10 tanks and 1 BMP 2,000 to 2,400 meters; 2 sets of troops 200 to 700 meters) enters the platoon engagement area.

APPENDIX B

Overview of Menu Commands

This appendix provides a general overview of the most frequently used menu commands available in SPSS for Windows Version 3.1.

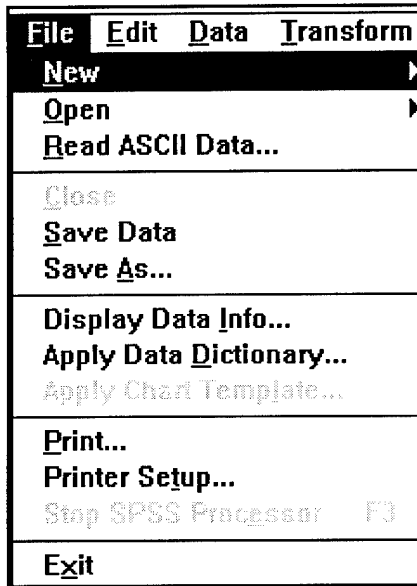


Figure 1. File Menu.

File Menu: The **File** menu contains commands that create new data files, retrieve existing data files, save data files, and exit the SPSS program (see Figure 1). The most important commands are reviewed below: **New** in the **File** menu opens a blank data file, syntax, or output screen. Use this command if you are creating a new data file.

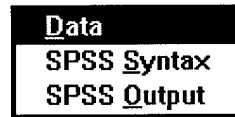


Figure 2.
Submenu for
New command.

When **New** is clicked the submenu shown in Figure 2 appears. You have the choice of creating a new data file, syntax (SPSS command language), or output file. When you click on **Data**, the screen shown in Figure 3 will appear.

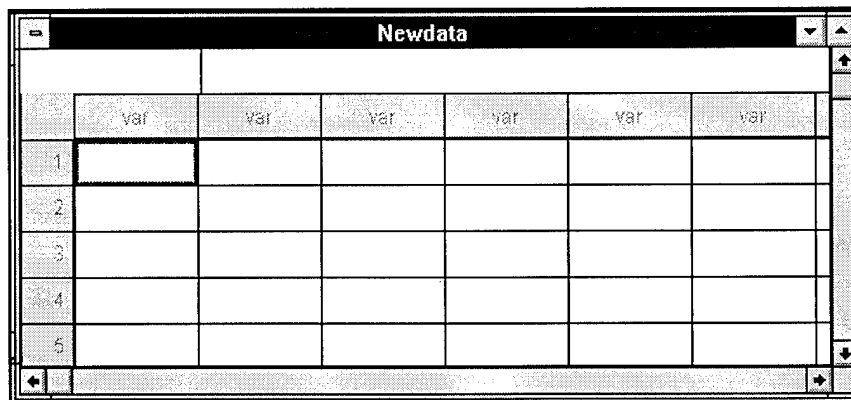


Figure 3. Newdata screen.

Open on the **Edit** menu retrieves a variety of existing data files, syntax, or output files to view or modify. When you click on **Open** the following submenu appears in Figure 4. This gives you a choice of the type of file to open, includes several other data file formats, as well as chart, syntax, or output files. You will use **Data** and **SPSS Syntax** most frequently.

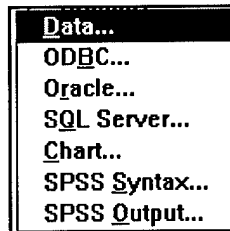


Figure 4.
Open command
submenu.

Save Data in the **File** menu will save the data file that you are working on. If this file is newly created, a menu screen will appear where you can give the file a name.

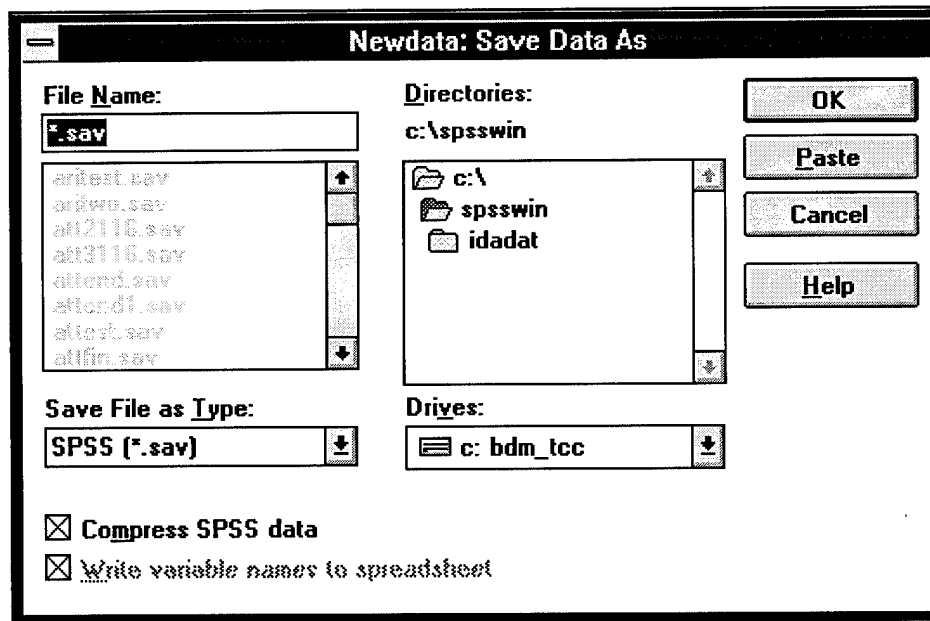


Figure 5. Saving Newdata.

Exit in the **Edit** menu will end your SPSS session. If you have modified a file or produced any output from analyses, you will be asked if you want to save the results. If you have created a new data file you will receive a prompt (see Figure 6) to save the data file upon exiting. **Yes** will display a menu screen where you can name your newly created data file. Data files are listed with the extension **.SAV** (see Figure 7).

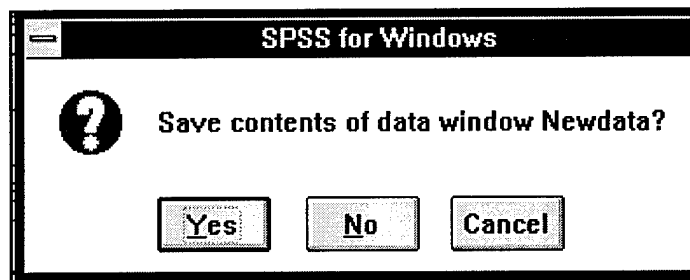


Figure 6. Prompt to save Newdata.

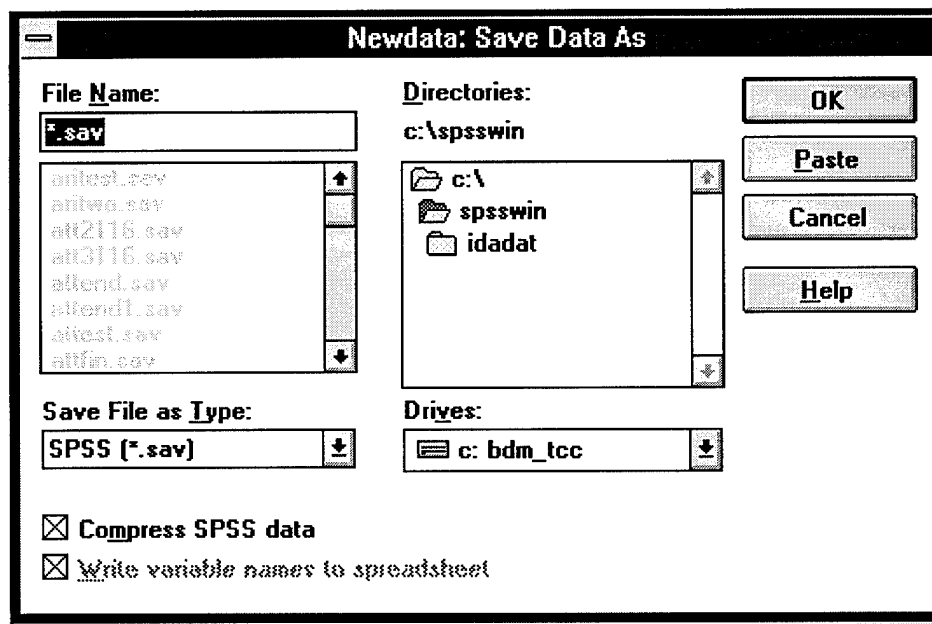


Figure 7. Menu to save Newdata.

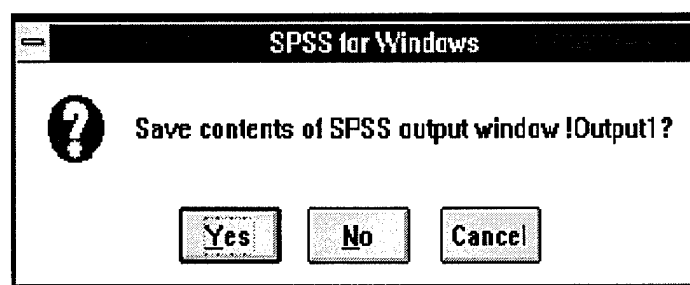


Figure 8. Prompt to save output.

Extensions for the data files used in the prototype database reflect the brigade designation (.116, .82) **No** will exit and not save the data file. **Cancel** will return you to your SPSS session. If you have run any analyses, you will also receive a prompt asking if you want to save the output file (see Figure 8). Output files use the extension .LST You can specify a filename on this screen. If you enter the name of a file that already exists you will be asked if you want to copy over the existing file. Think carefully before doing this. Click **OK** when you are done (see Figure 9). Finally, if you have done any work on an SPSS program you will be prompted to save it as well (see Figure 10):

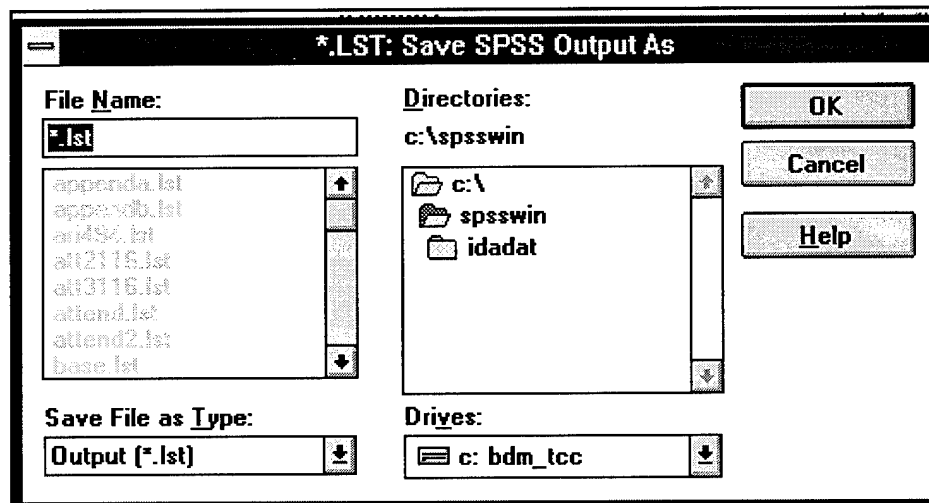


Figure 9. Listing of output files (*.LST).

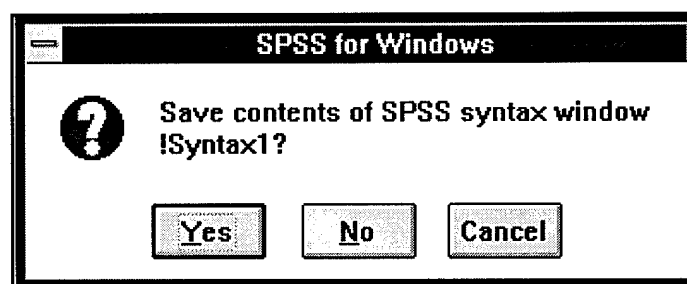


Figure 10. Syntax save screen.

If you have created and named the program and but have not saved it, you will be prompted with a menu screen where you can save the SPSS program (see Figure 11). All SPSS syntax programs have the extension .SPS. If you type in the name of a program that already exists, you will receive a prompt asking if you want to save over the old file.

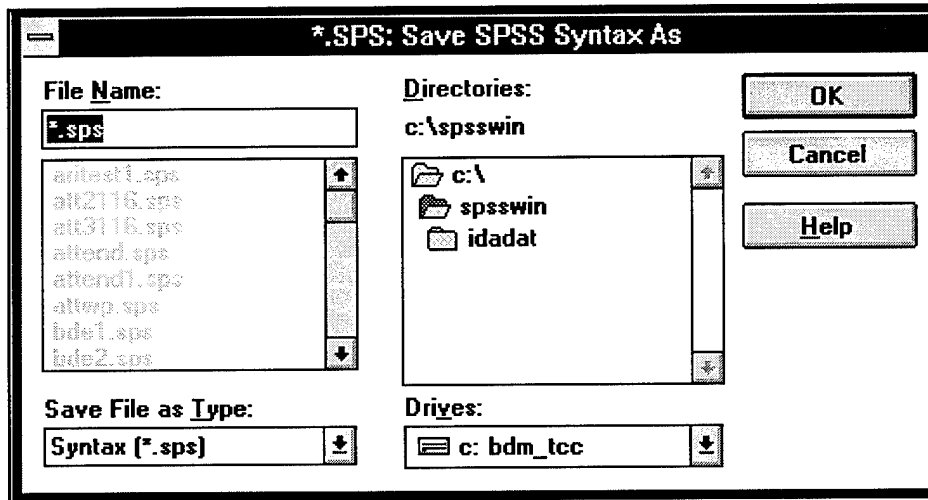


Figure 11. Syntax menu screen.

The **Edit** menu contains commands that are used to modify the contents of existing data files. This menu includes commands for cutting, pasting, copying, undoing the last command, and searching for data (see Figure 12).

Undo Paste or **Undo Cut** in the **Edit** menu will reverse the last paste or cut command that you executed. If you have deleted or pasted data that you did not intend to, you can undo the action with this command.

Cut in the **Edit** menu allows you to delete variables and/or cases. Select the data that you want by clicking and dragging the mouse. If you cut an area by mistake, you may recover it by selecting the **Undo Cut** command. Because there is only one buffer for both cut and copy options, you must undo an unwanted cut before you cut or copy new data.

Copy in the **Edit** menu allows you to duplicate data that you have selected or highlighted with the mouse. After copying, simply move the cursor to the location in the data file where you would like to place the copied data.

<u>E</u> dit	<u>D</u> ata	<u>T</u> ransform	<u>S</u> tati
Undo Paste			
C ut		Ctrl+X	
C opy		Ctrl+C	
Copy Table			
Copy Chart			
P aste		Ctrl+V	
C lear		Del	
S elect			▶
Search For Data... Alt+F5			
S earch For Text... F5			
R eplace Text... Shift+F5			
Round...			
Add Page Break			
Add Output Break			
P references...			

Figure 12. Edit Menu.

Paste in the **Edit** menu is used in conjunction with the **Cut** or **Copy** command. Once you have cut or copied highlighted data and moved the cursor to the location in the data file where you want to place copied or cut text, select **Paste**.

Clear in the **Edit** menu allows you to delete highlighted data. The DEL key will accomplish the same purpose. You can undo a delete by choosing **Undo Paste**.

Search for Data in the **Edit** menu will search for specific numeric or alpha-numeric string values. Position the cursor in the column (variable) that you want to search. Figure 13 displays the menu screen on which to search for data. Simply type in the value to search for and click on **Search Forward**. The cursor will relocate and find that value in the column it is positioned in. Click on **Close** to return to the data file. If the value is not found you will receive a pop up screen (see Figure 14). Clicking **OK** will return you to the **Search Data Screen**.

The **Data** menu contains commands related to defining variables in a data file, as well as inserting variables and cases.

Define Variable in the **Data** menu allows you to determine the type and length of a variable.

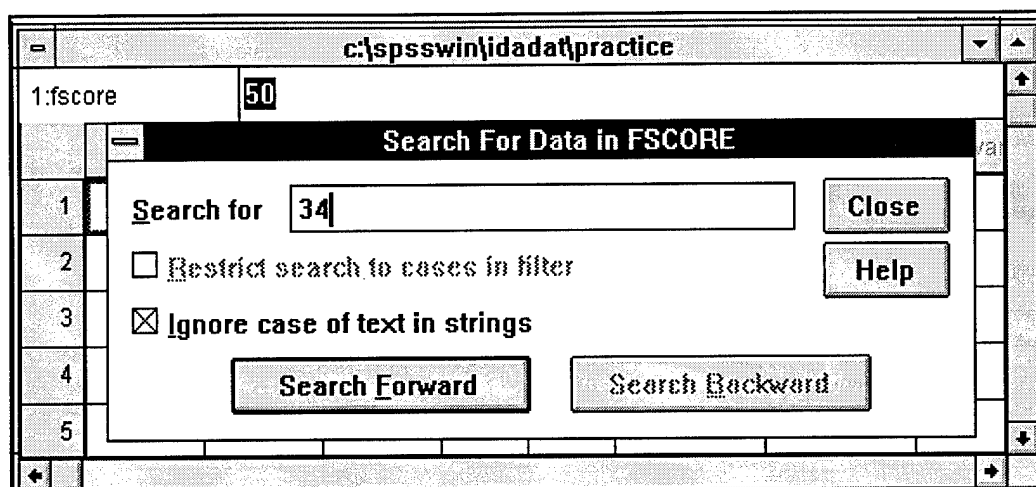


Figure 13. Search for Data Menu.

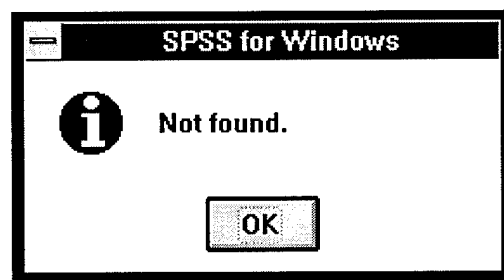


Figure 14. Pop-up screen.

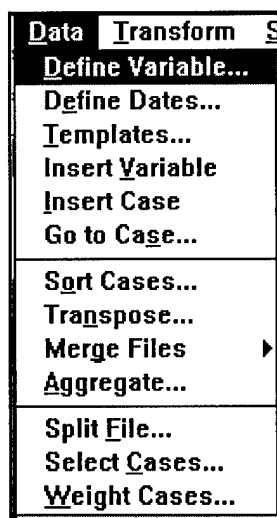
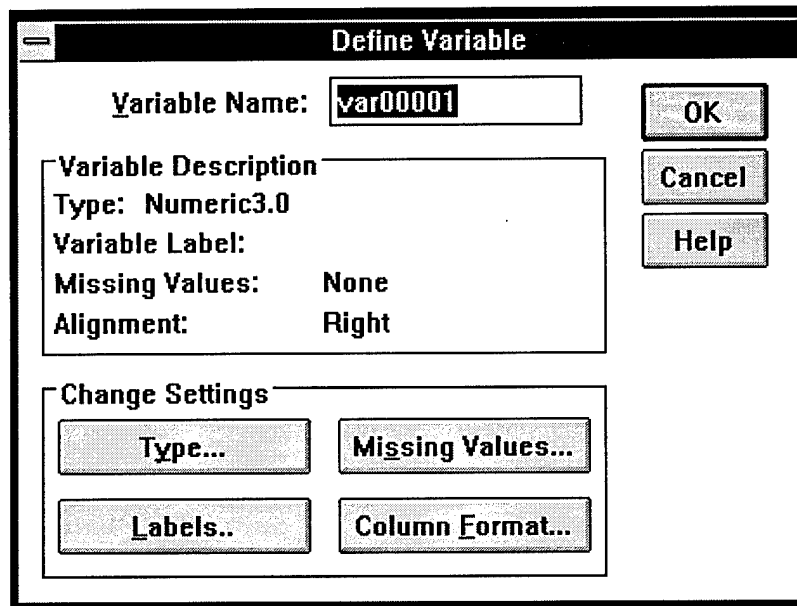


Figure 15.
Data Menu.

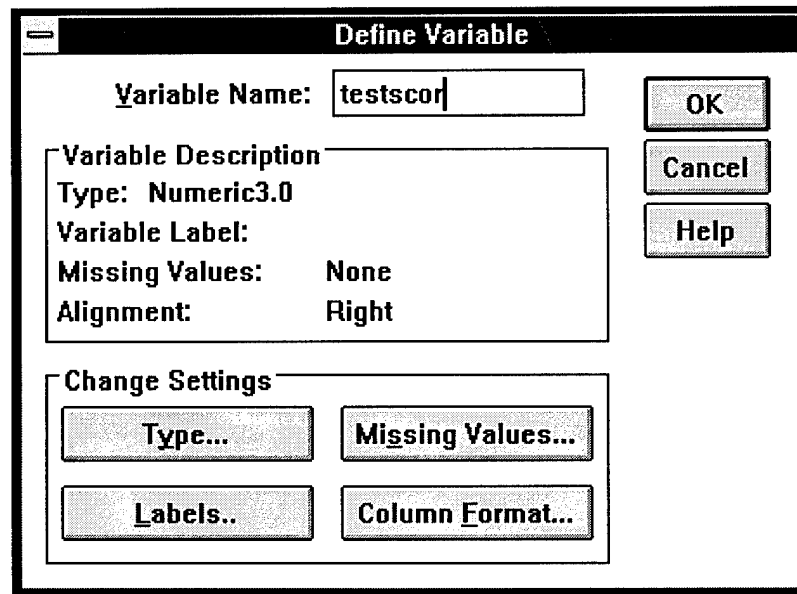
When you click **Define Variable** the menu in Figure 16 will appear. You can give the variable a name and also define its type and length. In this example the new variable is called TESTSCOR (see Figure 17). Variables cannot be longer than eight characters.



The dialog box is titled "Define Variable". It contains the following elements:

- Variable Name:** A text field containing "var00001".
- Variable Description:** A text area.
- Type:** A dropdown menu showing "Numeric3.0".
- Variable Label:** A text field.
- Missing Values:** A dropdown menu showing "None".
- Alignment:** A dropdown menu showing "Right".
- Buttons:** "OK", "Cancel", and "Help" are on the right. A "Change Settings" section contains four buttons: "Type...", "Missing Values...", "Labels..", and "Column Format...".

Figure 16. Define Variable menu.



The dialog box is titled "Define Variable". It contains the following elements:

- Variable Name:** A text field containing "testscor".
- Variable Description:** A text area.
- Type:** A dropdown menu showing "Numeric3.0".
- Variable Label:** A text field.
- Missing Values:** A dropdown menu showing "None".
- Alignment:** A dropdown menu showing "Right".
- Buttons:** "OK", "Cancel", and "Help" are on the right. A "Change Settings" section contains four buttons: "Type...", "Missing Values...", "Labels..", and "Column Format...".

Figure 17. Variable TESTSCOR defined.

After giving the variable a name, the next step is to define the type and length of the variable. Clicking on **Type** will produce the menu shown in Figure 18. Here the variable type is defined as numeric, meaning that the field only accepts numerical data--no alphabetic (e.g., abcde) or special (e.g., @#%\$^%^) characters. This variable has a width of 3 and has no decimal places (examples would be 12, 145, 169). These settings can be easily changed by clicking on **Width** and/or **Decimal Places** and entering a new value.

Define Variable Type: var00001

☒ **N**umeric

☐ **C**omma

☐ **D**ot

☐ **S**cientific notation

☐ **D**ate

☐ **D**ollar

☐ **C**ustom currency

☐ **S**tring

Width: 3

Decimal Places: 0

Continue

Cancel

Help

Figure 18. Numeric defined variable.

An example of a defined string variable is shown in Figure 19. As with a numeric variable, you can define the width of a string variable with the exception that you do not have decimal places. A string variable is alpha-numeric meaning that it will accept alphabetic, numerical, and special characters.

Define Variable Type: var00001

☐ **N**umeric

☐ **C**omma

☐ **D**ot

☐ **S**cientific notation

☐ **D**ate

☐ **D**ollar

☐ **C**ustom currency

☒ **S**tring

Characters: 3

Continue

Cancel

Help

Figure 19. Alpha-numeric string variable defined.

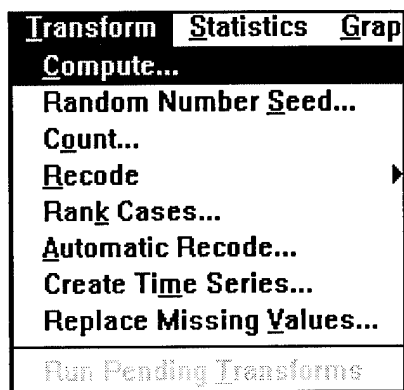


Figure 20. Transform menu.

Transform Menu: The Transform menu contain procedures to create new variables based on transformations of existing variables in the data file. The most commonly used command in this menu is **Compute** which combines existing variables in a data file to create a new variable. An example is the summing of several variables to create a total score variable. When you click on **Compute** a screen like the one shown in Figure 21 is displayed.

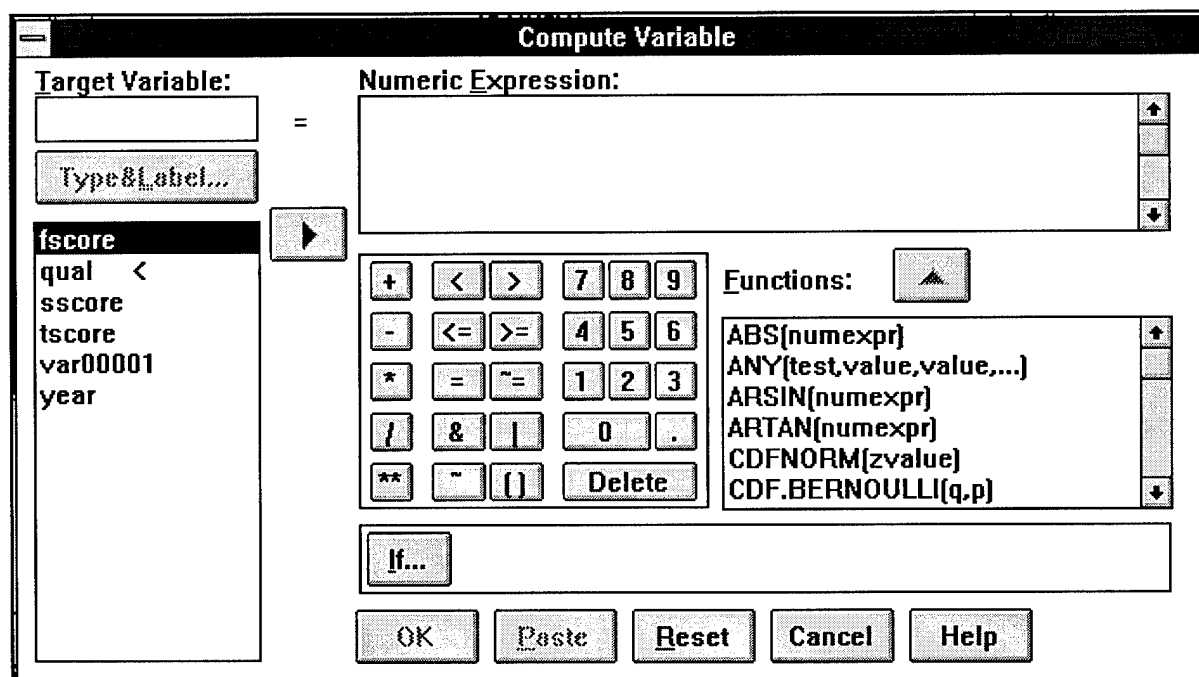


Figure 21. Compute Variable menu.

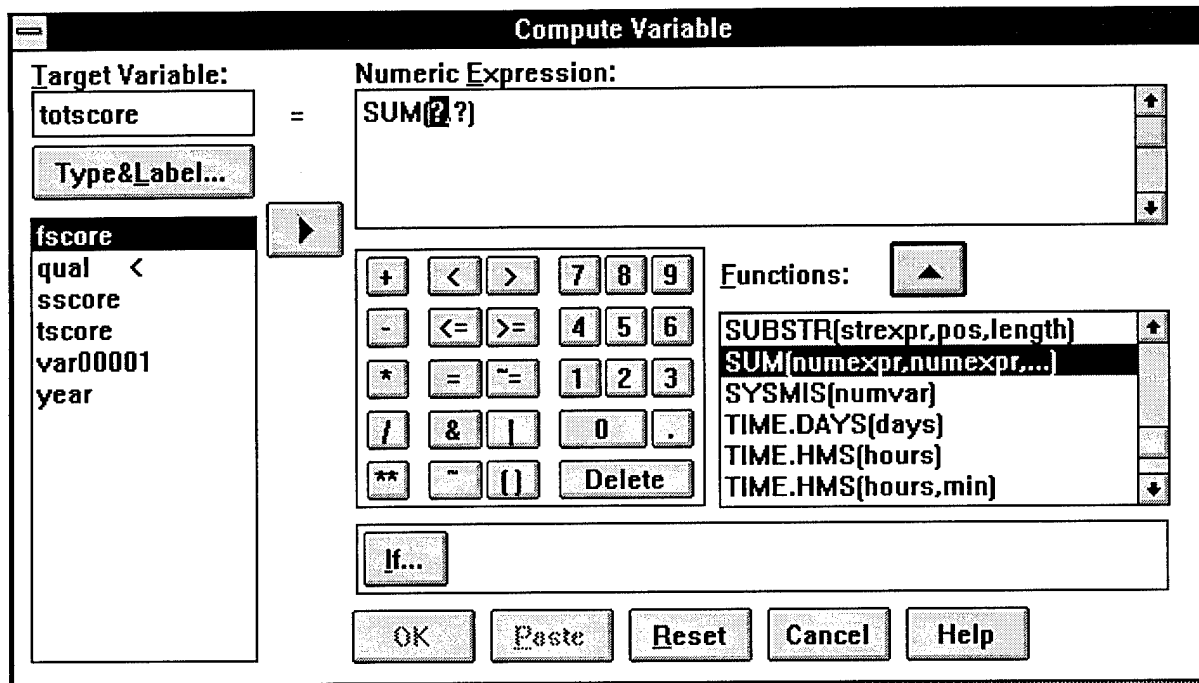


Figure 22. Compute Variable screen with numeric expression.

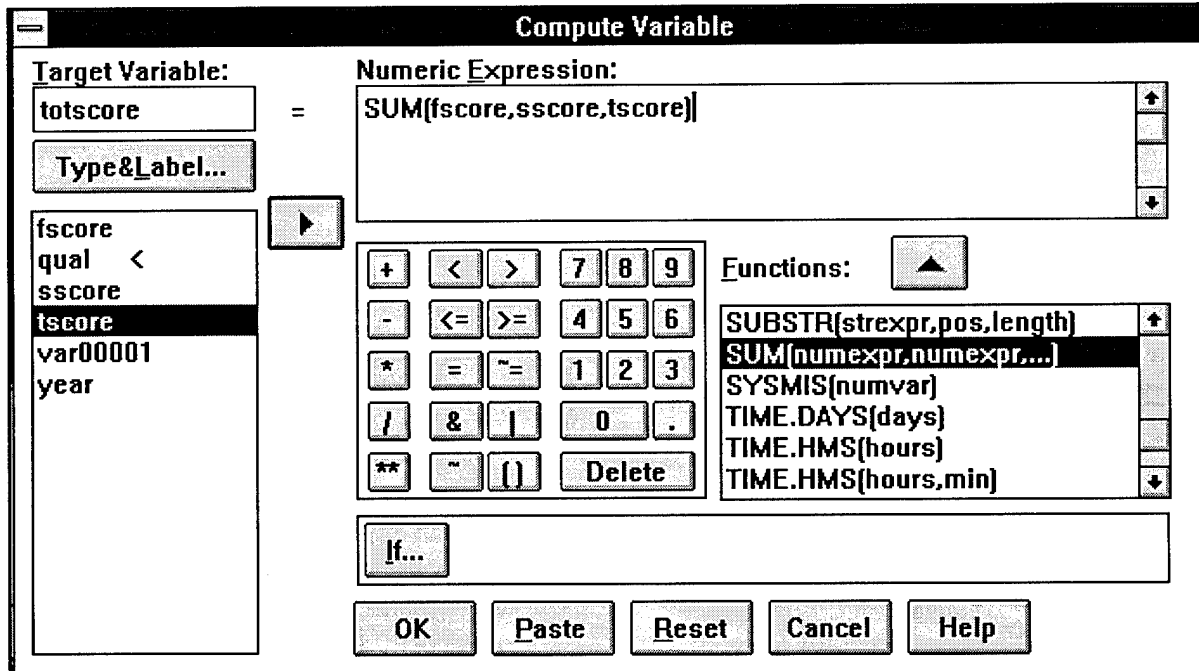


Figure 23. Sum list of variables.

c:\spsswin\idadat\practice								
1.fscore		50						
	fscore	sscore	tscore	year	qual	var00001	totscore	va
1	50	45	67	93	Y	69	162	
2	50	45	67	93	Y	69	162	
3	12	89	54	93	Y	.	155	
4	12	23	44	94	N	.	79	
5	34	33	66	94	Y	.	133	

Figure 24. Adding a computed variable to a data file.

The **Compute Variable** screen has three important parts. First, the target variable window allows you to create a new variable that will consist of numeric transformations of the variables that already exist in a data file. Those variables are contained in the box below the target variable. Second, the **Numeric Expression** window allows you to compose the type of transformation and the variables that you want to include. Finally, the **Functions** box contains a large variety of transformations that you can choose from. Let us say that you want to sum scores to produce a total score called TOTSCORE. Simply type in the new variable name under **Target Variable** and choose the sum function and from the menu as shown in Figure 22.

You can highlight and choose variables to be included in the sum list as shown in Figure 23. When you click **OK** you will exit the **Transform** menu and the new variable (TOTSCORE) will be computed and added to the data file as shown in Figure 24. This is useful because when the data file is saved the new computed variable will also be saved. Thus it is not necessary to recompute the variable everytime you retrieve the data file.

The **Statistics** menu contains a variety of procedures that can be used in the analysis of variables. The primary commands of interest are **Summarize** and **Correlate**. When you click on **Summarize**, a submenu appears with several options (see Figure 26). The ones most frequently used include **Frequencies**, **Descriptives**, and **List Cases**.

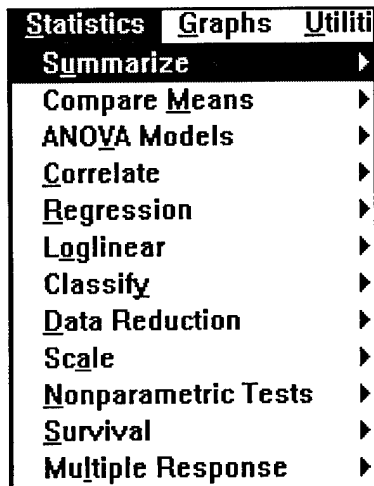


Figure 25.
Statistics menu.

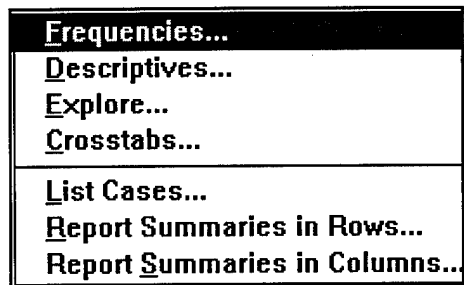


Figure 26. Commands for
Summarize menu.

Frequencies on the **Statistics** menu (see Figure 27) displays all the variables in a data file. You can highlight and then select variables by clicking on the right arrow. You can also modify statistics, create charts, and change the display format with the buttons at the bottom of the screen. Figure 28 shows three variables (FScore, SScore, and TScore) selected for frequency analysis. Clicking **OK** runs frequencies on these variables. **Cancel** exits without performing the analysis. Figure 29 displays sample output.

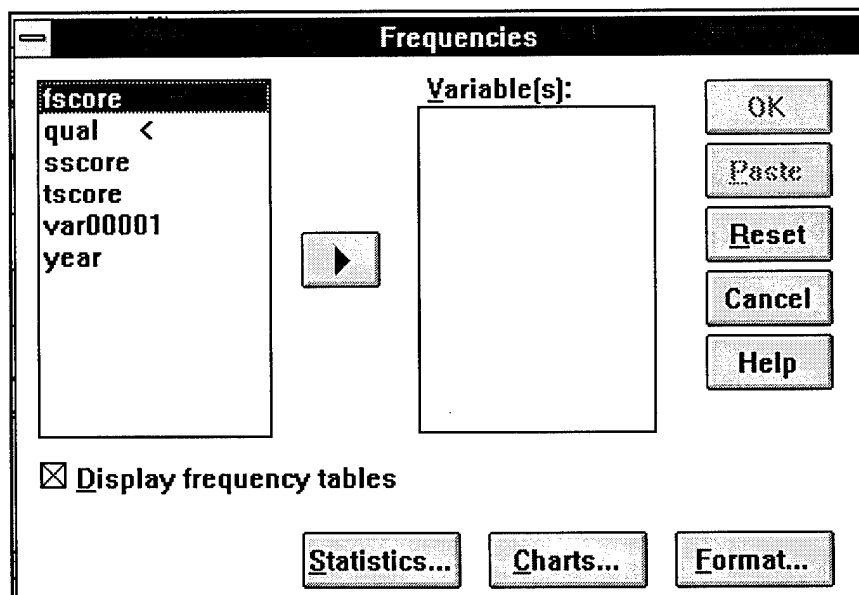


Figure 27. **Frequencies** menu.

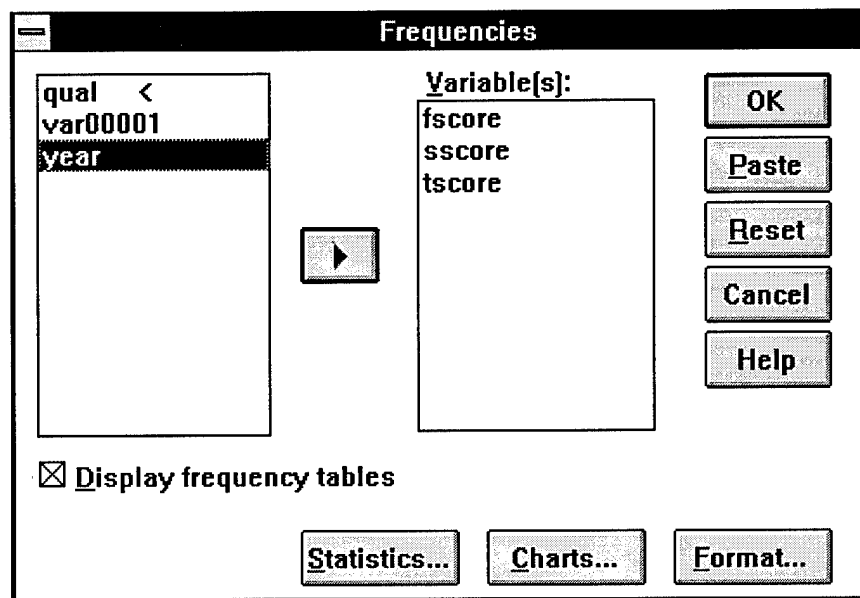


Figure 28. Selection of variables for frequency analysis.

SPSS for Windows - [Output1]

File Edit Data Transform Statistics Graphs Utilities Window Help

Pause Scroll Round Glossary

FSCORE FIRST ROUND SCORE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	12	2	33.3	33.3	33.3
	34	1	16.7	16.7	50.0
	50	2	33.3	33.3	83.3
	67	1	16.7	16.7	100.0
	Total	6	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 6 Missing cases 0

Figure 29. Sample frequency analysis output.

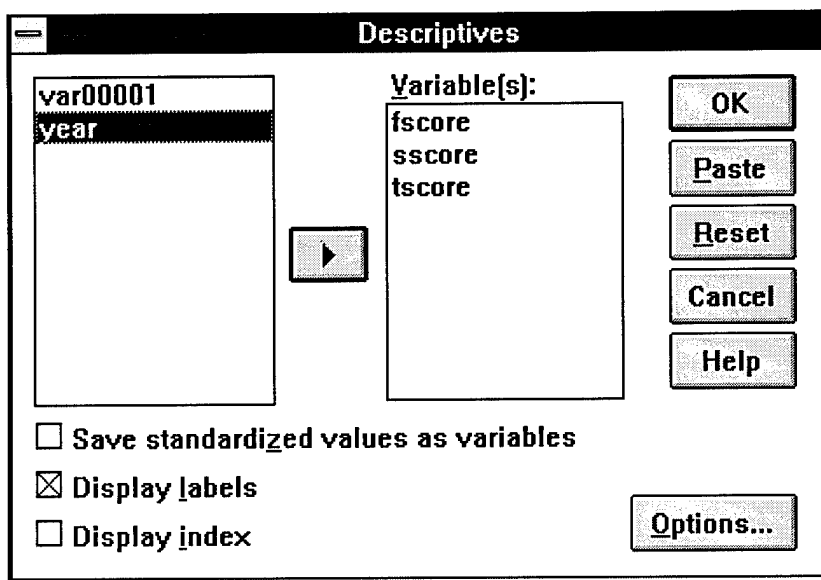


Figure 30. Descriptives menu.

Descriptives on the Statistics menu provides summary information on variables. Choosing variables for inclusion is the same as the procedure for frequencies. Sample output is displayed in Figure 31.

SPSS for Windows - [Output1]

File Edit Data Transform Statistics Graphs Utilities Window Help

Pause Scroll Round Glossary

Number of valid observations (listwise) = 5.00

Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Valid N	Label
FSCORE	37.50	22.34	12	67	6	FIRST ROUND SCORE
SSCORE	47.00	25.22	23	89	5	SECOND SCORE
TSCORE	59.60	10.31	44	67	5	THIRD SCORE

Figure 31. Sample output for descriptive analysis.

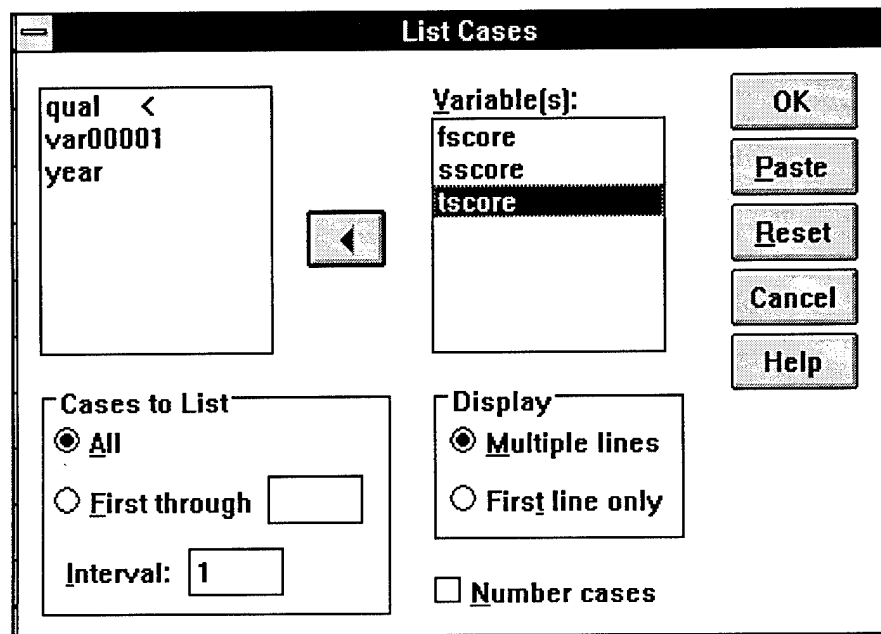


Figure 32. List Cases menu.

List Cases in the Statistics menu (see Figure 32) lists all values for variables. The procedure for choosing variables is the same as Frequencies and Descriptives. When you click on OK, the values for chosen variables will be listed (see Figure 33). Variables are listed in columns with all values below.

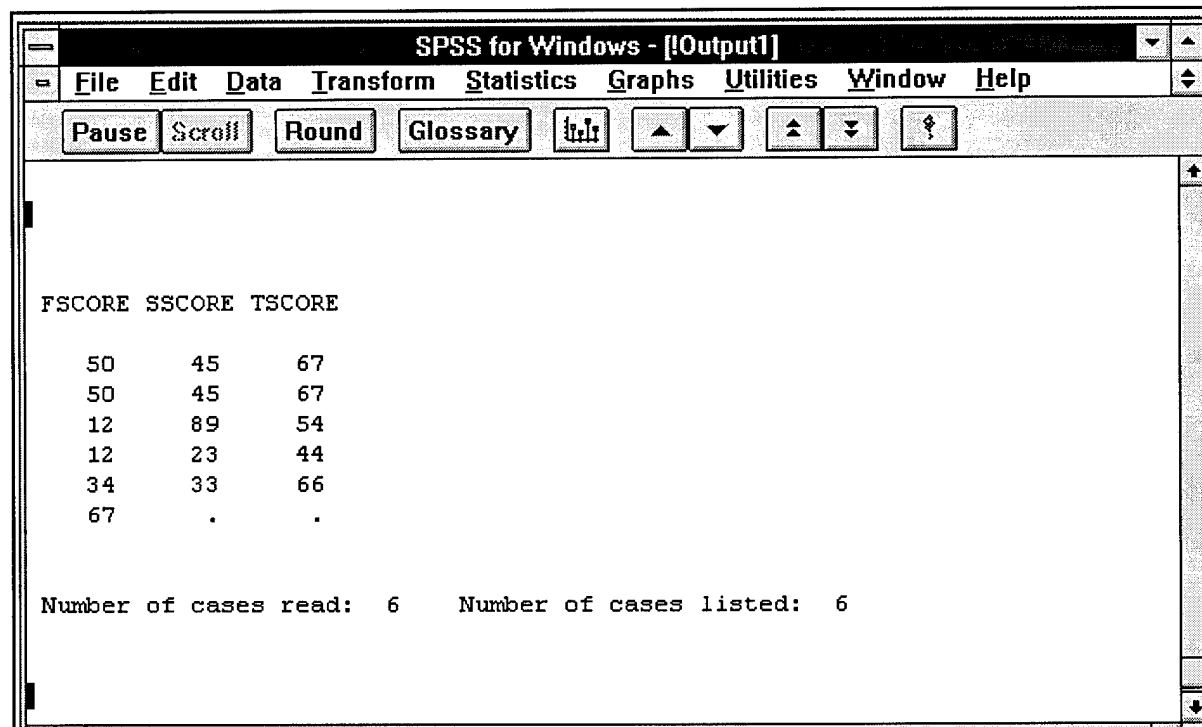


Figure 33. Sample List Cases output.

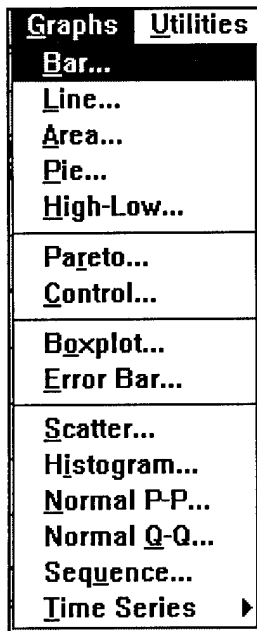


Figure 34.
Graphs menu.

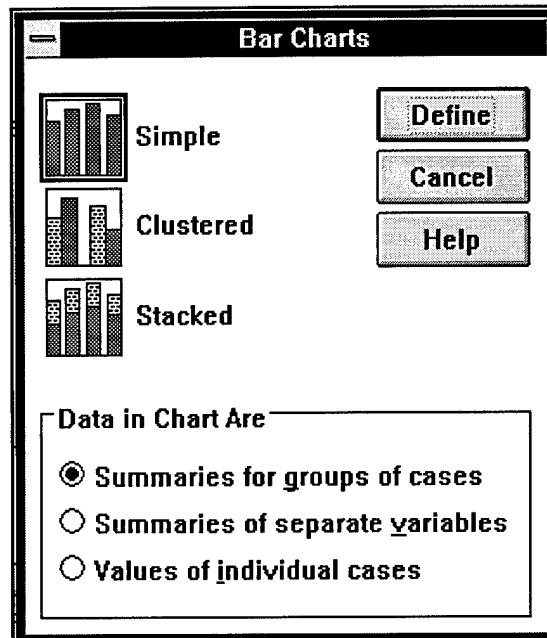


Figure 35. Screen to define chart.

The **Graphs** menu contains a variety of chart formats. Choosing a graph will produce the screen shown in Figure 35. Clicking on **Define** will bring up the screen shown in Figure 36.

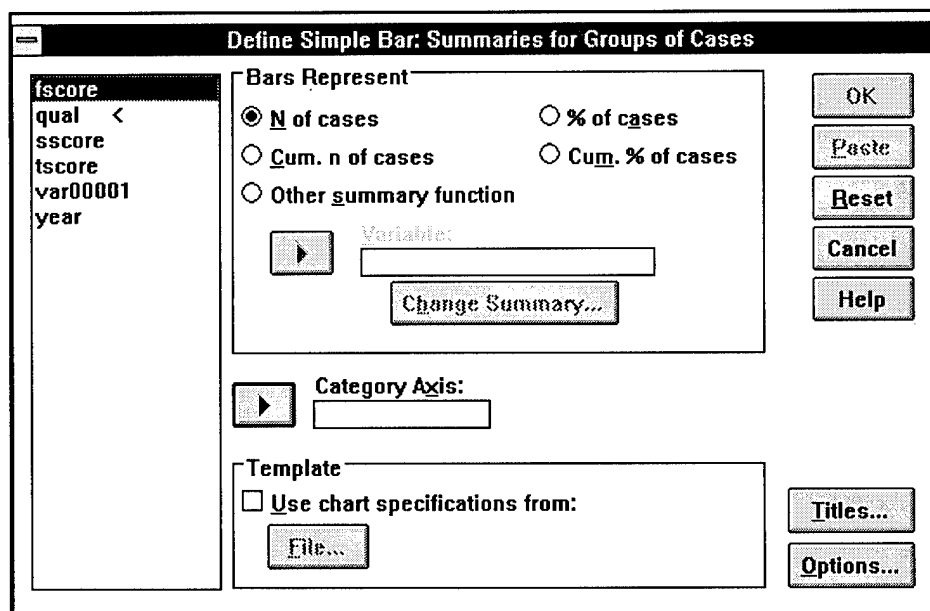


Figure 36. Graph definition screen.

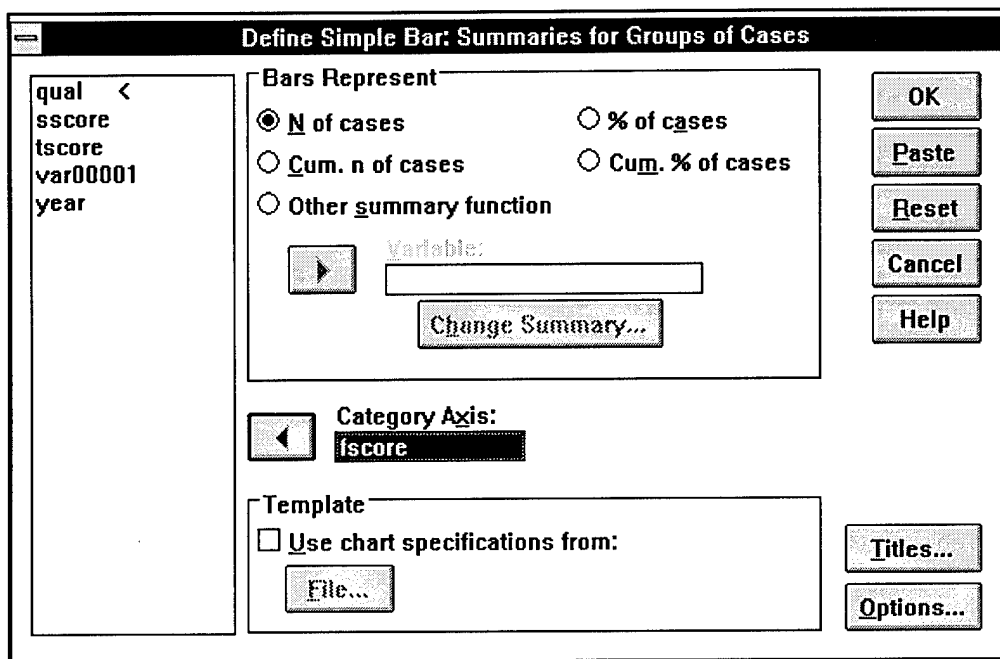


Figure 37. Choosing variable FSCORE for bar chart.

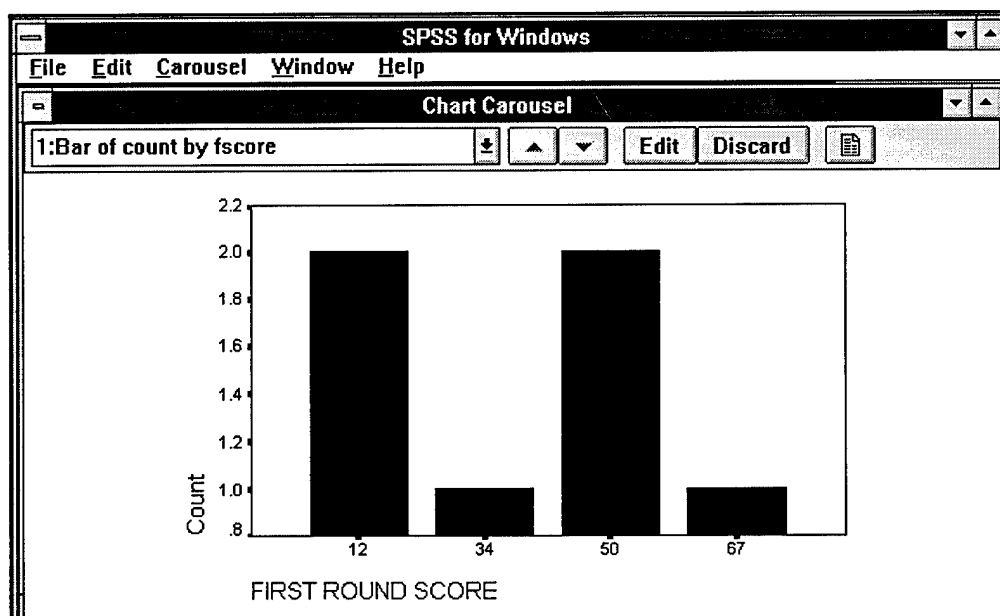


Figure 38. Bar chart.

From this screen you can choose the variable that you would like to include in a bar chart. Simply highlight the variable of interest and click on the forward arrow by **Category Axis** as shown in Figure 37. **OK** will produce the bar chart shown in Figure 38. **Utilities** and **Windows** menus are not covered in this section because these are standard menus available in all Windows packages. **Utilities** involve commands related to the default settings for the SPSS program which should not be changed. The **Windows** menu contains commands that modify the appearance and placement of windows on the computer screen.

Help menu contains commands that assist the user in understanding and working with the SPSS program. **Contents** lists broad topic areas within which to search and browse for help. **Glossary** allows you to look up specific information and terms. **Syntax** contains definitions of the comand language used in SPSS. Help buttons are available for most commands.

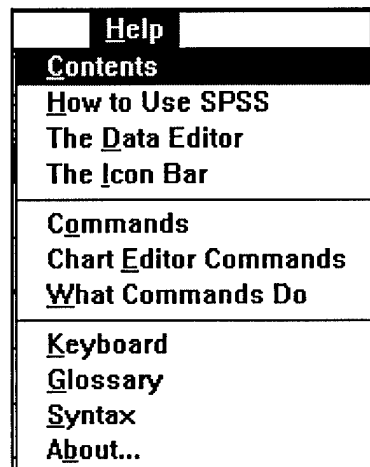


Figure 39. **Help** menu.

APPENDIX C

Importing dBase files into SPSS

This appendix provides guidance on how to import dBase files into the SPSS program. Certain data, such as SIDPERS, exist as a dBase file that must be "imported" into SPSS. This procedure will work with any version dBase file.

Clicking the **Open** command on the **File** menu will produce the submenu displayed in Figure 1. If you click on **Data** then the menu in Figure 2 will appear.

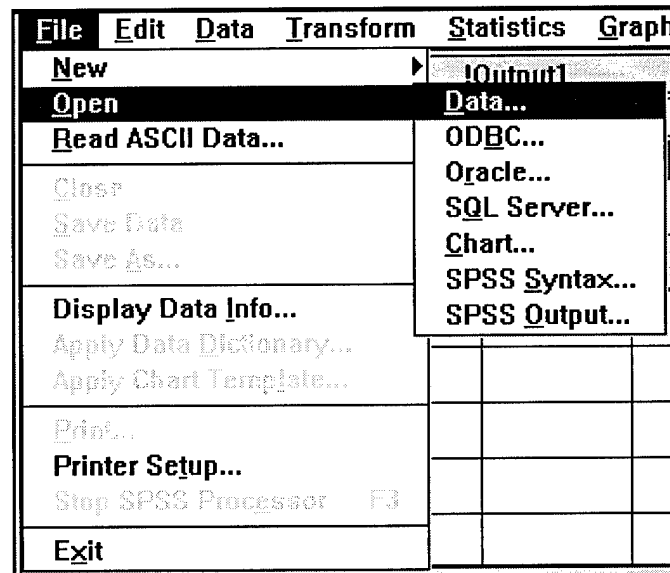


Figure 1. **Open** command on **File** menu.

This screen allows you to retrieve a variety of data file types. The default for this program are SPSS system files with the extension .sav. You need to change the file designation to be for dBase files. Click on **File Type** to change the data file listings. Choose data files that have the extension .dbf. You will need to scroll through the data file types to do so. When you find the correct one (dBase [*.dbf]) click on it. Notice that the **File Type** changes to dBase and that the listing extension is now *.dbf. After you have chosen dBase the display will look like it does in Figure 4. The data files now listed are dBase files. You can retrieve these files just like any other type of file. Let us say that you want to retrieve ari.dbf. Simply double click on the file or highlight the file and click **OK**.

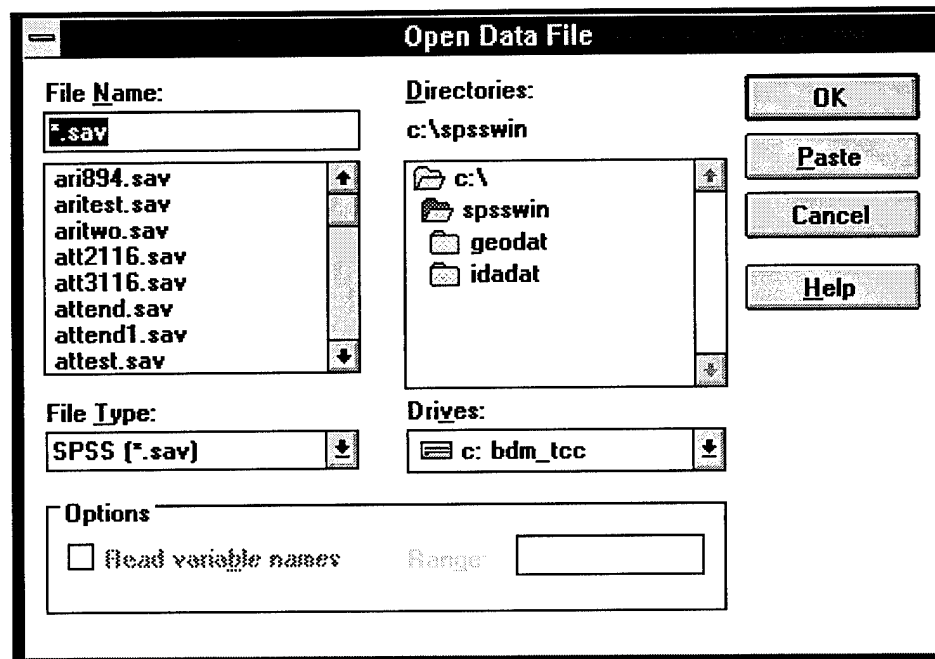


Figure 2. Open Data File Screen.

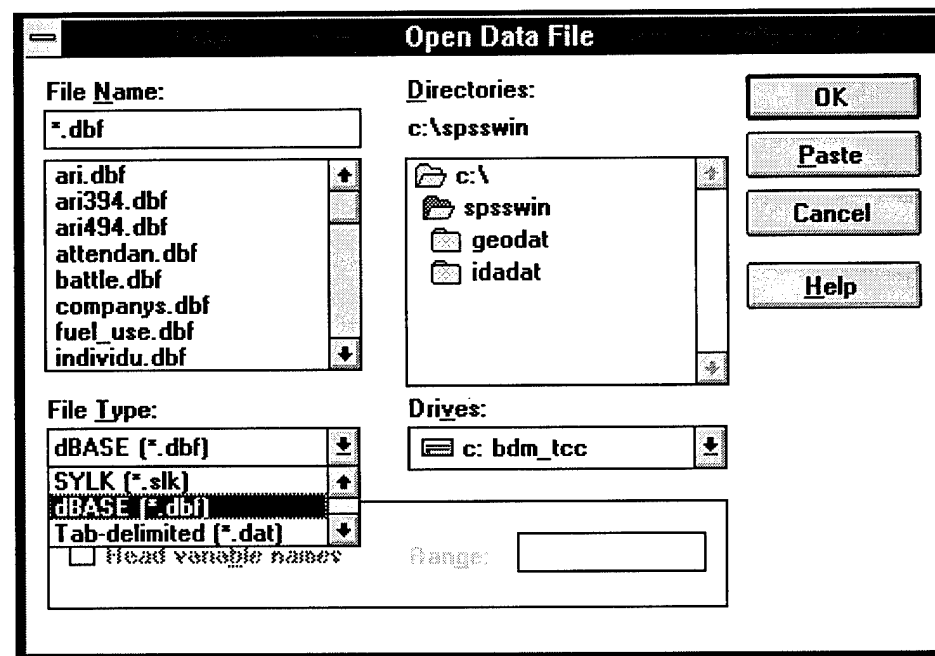


Figure 3. Changing file type to dBase.

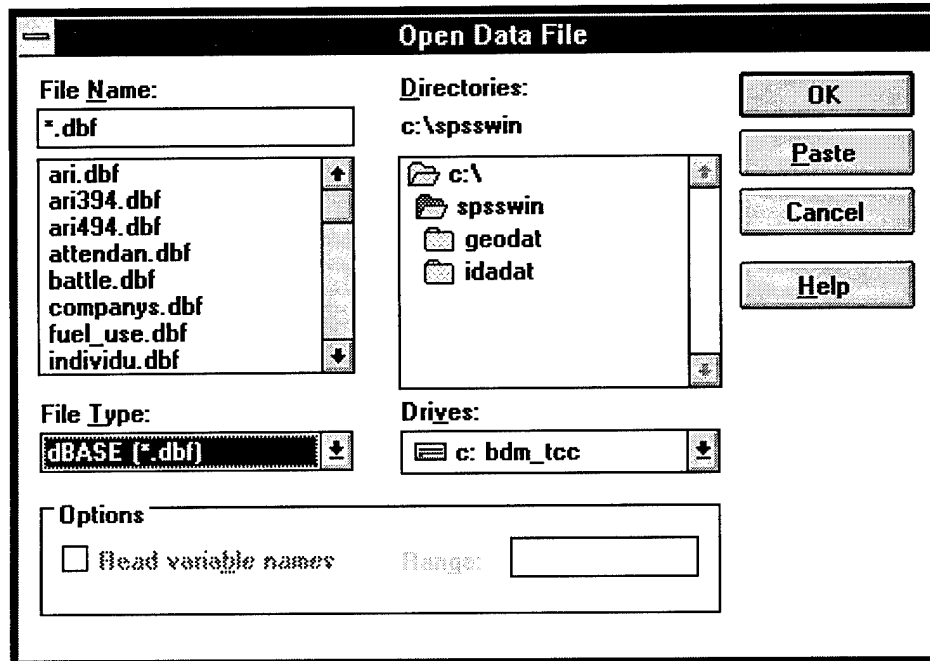


Figure 4. Listing of dBase files.

Newdata							
1:d_r							
	d_r	name	rank	gradeabb	ssn	dob	
1		BENNETT DELBER	MAJ	D	123456789	490629	72
2		WOODS MICHAEL	CPT	E	123456790	630515	85
3		BURTON KENNETH	SPC	M	123456791	660926	90
4		STEWART ROBERT	SGT	5	123456792	470309	80
5		GLARBORG JAMES	SGT	5	123456793	460129	68

Figure 5. Display of data from dBase file ARI.DBF.

Because this data was imported from a different data file type, it is labelled Newdata. The next step involves making format changes to the file. If the proper data file format is not chosen, an error message like that shown in Figure 6 will appear. Click on **OK** and change the data file format to the proper format.

When SPSS translates dBase files, it creates a new variable called `d_r`. This variable is not needed in the data file (it is blank for all cases) and should be deleted. Highlight the column by clicking the variable name in the margin (see Figure 7).

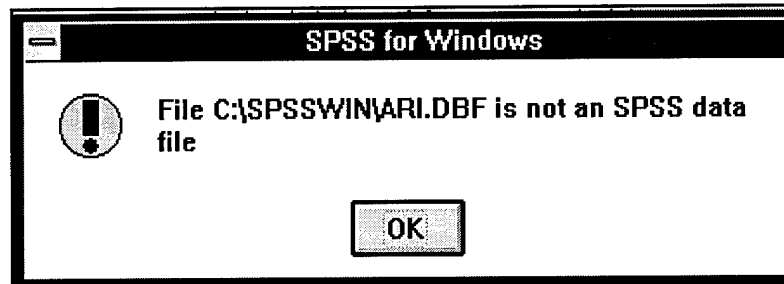


Figure 6. Error message when data file is in improper format.

Newdata							
1:d_r							
	d_r	name	rank	gradeabb	ssn	dob	
1		BENNETT DELBER	MAJ	D	123456789	490629	72
2		WOODS MICHAEL	CPT	E	123456790	630515	85
3		BURTON KENNETH	SPC	M	123456791	660926	90
4		STEWART ROBERT	SGT	5	123456792	470309	80
5		GLARBORG JAMES	SGT	5	123456793	460129	68

Figure 7. Highlighting variable d_r.

Newdata						
1:name	BENNETT DELBERT LAVERE JR					
	name	rank	gradeabb	ssn	dob	pebd
1	BENNETT DELBER	MAJ	D	123456789	490629	720519
2	WOODS MICHAEL	CPT	E	123456790	630515	850510
3	BURTON KENNETH	SPC	M	123456791	660926	900328
4	STEWART ROBERT	SGT	5	123456792	470309	801218
5	GLARBORG JAMES	SGT	5	123456793	460129	680602

Figure 8. Data file after deleting variable d_r.

Once the variable d_r is highlighted, press the DEL key. This will delete this variable and the data file will look as it appears in Figure 8. Once you have completed this step, you will need to make a few minor modifications to some of the variables. Some variables are defined in the dBase file as string where they should be numeric. You need to redefine several variables. The first variable that must be changed is SSN (social security number). Move the cursor to the SSN column as shown in Figure 9. Next, click on the **Data** menu and choose **Define Variable** (see Figure 10).

Newdata						
1:ssn	123456789					
	name	rank	gradeabb	ssn	dob	pebd
1	BENNETT DELBER	MAJ	D	123456789	490629	720519
2	WOODS MICHAEL	CPT	E	123456790	630515	850510
3	BURTON KENNETH	SPC	M	123456791	660926	900328
4	STEWART ROBERT	SGT	5	123456792	470309	801218
5	GLARBORG JAMES	SGT	5	123456793	460129	680602

Figure 9. Positioning cursor to SSN variable.

You should then see the **Define Variable** screen shown in Figure 11. From this screen you can modify a number of variable attributes. Primarily, you should be concerned with the type of variable. Presently SSN is defined as a string variable. However, you will need to make it numeric so that you can sort on it. Clicking on **Type** will bring up the screen shown in Figure 12.

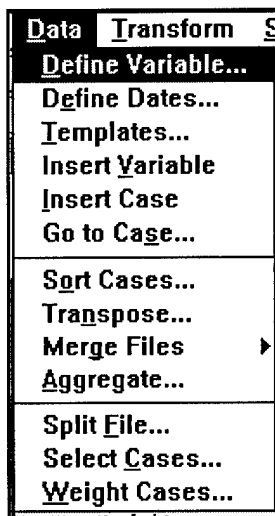


Figure 10.
Data Menu.

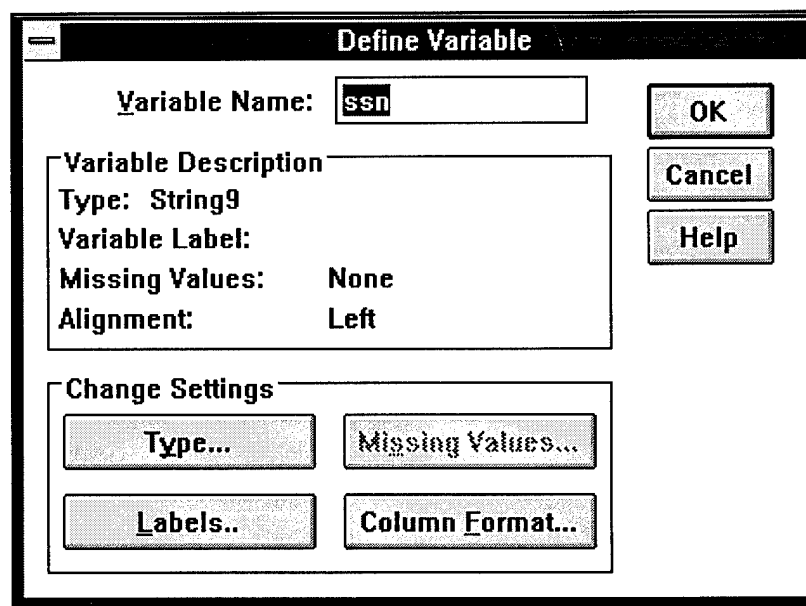


Figure 11. Define Variable screen.

Define Variable Type: ssn

☐ **N**umeric
☐ **C**omma
☐ **D**ot
☐ **S**cientific notation
☐ **D**ate
☐ **D**ollar
☐ **C**ustom currency
☒ **S**tring

Characters:

Continue
Cancel
Help

Figure 12. Define Variable Type screen.

Define Variable Type: ssn

☒ **N**umeric
☐ **C**omma
☐ **D**ot
☐ **S**cientific notation
☐ **D**ate
☐ **D**ollar
☐ **C**ustom currency
☐ **S**tring

Width:
 Decimal Places:

Continue
Cancel
Help

Figure 13. Changing variable type from string to numeric.

On this screen you can redefine the variable type. Simply click on the circle by **Numeric** (see Figure 13) to change SSN to a numeric variable. Next, check the width of the variable to make sure since it is correct. The SSN variable has 9 spaces so you need to change the width of the numeric definition to 9 as well. Simply click on the box by width and change the width to 9 (see Figure 14). When you are finished click **Continue**. The display should appear like it does in Figure 15.

Define Variable Type: ssn

☒ **N**umeric
☐ **C**omma
☐ **D**ot
☐ **S**cientific notation
☐ **D**ate
☐ **D**ollar
☐ **C**ustom currency
☐ **S**tring

Width:

Decimal Places:

Continue Cancel Help

Figure 14. Defining width of numeric variable SSN.

Define Variable

Variable Name:

OK Cancel Help

Variable Description

Type: Numeric9.0

Variable Label:

Missing Values: None

Alignment: Left

Change Settings

Type... Missing Values...

Labels.. Column Format...

Figure 15. Newly defined variable SSN.

Notice that the variable **Type** is now **Numeric** and has a width of 9. Clicking **OK** will accept these changes. **Cancel** will leave the variable as originally defined (**String** with a width of 9). You have now completed modifying a variable. Table 1 shows all modifications that have to be made to the dBase file.

Table C-1. Modifications to SIDPERS dBase file

VARIABLE	OLD TYPE (dBASE FILE DEFINITION)	NEW TYPE
DTCURRPR	STRING 6	NUMERIC 6
DTINITPR	STRING 6	NUMERIC 6
ATCHPRNB	STRING 3	NUMERIC 3
LINE	STRING 3	NUMERIC 3
MOSTESTS	STRING 3	NUMERIC 3
PARA	STRING 4	NUMERIC 4
SSN	STRING 9	NUMERIC 9

Simply change the variable definitions from the **Old Type** to the **New Type**. When you are done, you are ready to save this file as an SPSS data file. Click on the **File** menu and choose **Save Data** (see Figure 16).

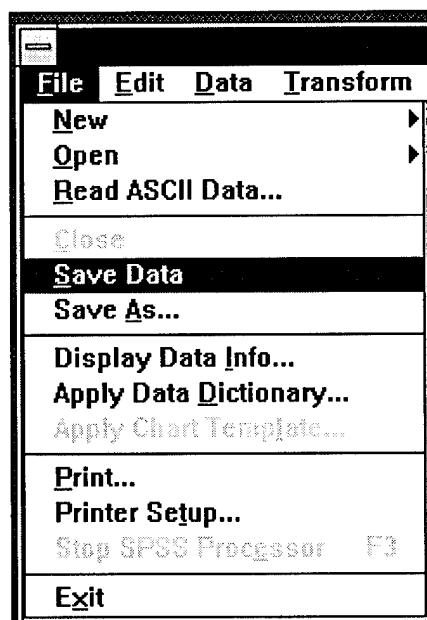


Figure 16. Save Data
command on **File** menu.

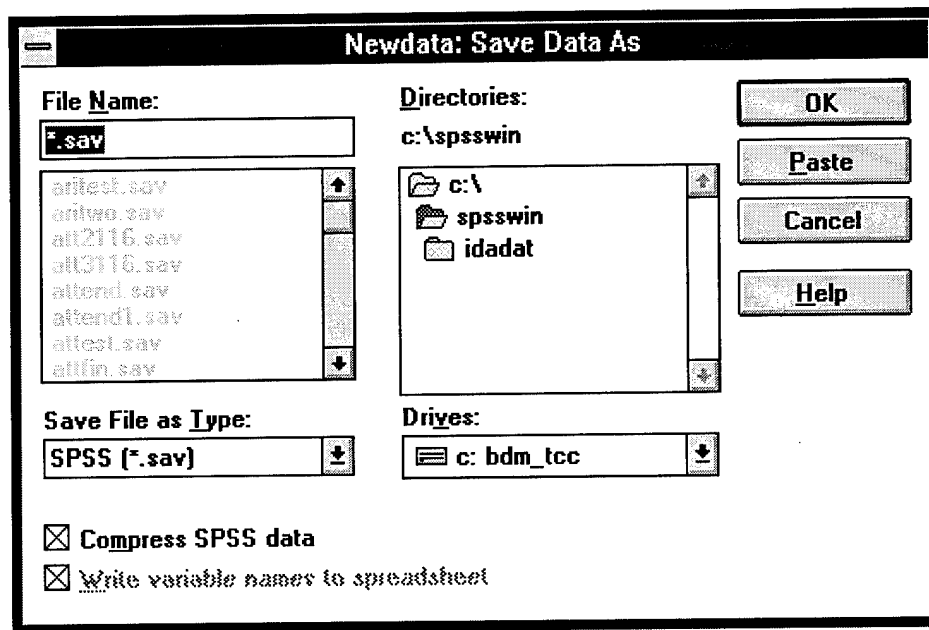


Figure 17. Saving Newdata.

When you do this you will be prompted to save the data file (see Figure 17). Because these data are imported from a dBase file, they are considered to be Newdata that must be named. There is a naming convention used with SIDPERS data files. Sample names for SIDPERS data files are SID494.IDA, SID1094.IDA. These names indicate the type of data (SID indicating SIDPERS), the month and year that the data were collected (494 indicating April 1994), and the location where the data were collected (IDA indicating Idaho). Let us say that the data in this particular data file were collected in September, 1994, from Idaho. The name for this data file would be SID994.IDA. Once you have saved this file you will have a data file that was converted from dBase and that now is saved as an SPSS data file.

The SIDPERS data files are very important because they are the basis on which other data files (e.g., drill attendance, tank gunnery scores) was produced. The syntax program used is called UNIT.SPS and it is in the C:\SPSSWIN directory. This syntax file is shown in Figure 18. This syntax retrieves SID494.IDA and keeps the three variables NAME, SSN, and UNIT. Next, the cases are sorted by unit and alphabetically within unit. This newly created file is then saved as CREWTEST (see Figure 19). You can use this new file and add new variables to incorporate crew assignment, attendance data, and COFT scores. Sorting the file in this manner is useful because attendance data, for example, are always recorded alphabetically within unit. However, you can sort the data file in a number of ways to fit your needs.

```

TITLE CREW DATABASE PRODUCED FROM SIDPERS DATA

GET FILE=SID494.IDA
  /KEEP=NAME SSN UNIT

SORT CASES BY UNIT NAME (A)

LIST VARIABLES=NAME SSN UNIT

SAVE OUTFILE='C:\SPSSWIN\IDADAT\CREWTEST'.

```

Figure 18. Syntax from UNIT.SPS.

c:\spsswin\idadat\crewtest						
1:name		JONES SHELLEY MAE				
	name	ssn	unit	var	var	
1	JONES SHELLEY	519868638	8ARA			
2	ALLEN STEVEN WA	518153557	P06A			
3	ALLER STEPHEN C	518191666	P06A			
4	ANDERSEN DAVID	519943498	P06A			
5	BARELA FREDERIC	532640719	P06A			

Figure 19. Newly created data file CREWTEST.