

coded to SIC 3662. Information in the Navy Weapons Dictionary Materiel Annex ²⁴ concerning the astronautics category (which appeared only in Navy procurement data) indicated that it also consisted primarily of electronic equipment; all astronautics funding was coded SIC 3662. The Air Force propellants category was coded to SIC 2892.

TABLE 27.—*Distribution percentages for procurement support*

Category	Percent	SIC
Product engineering.....	47	1925
Special tools and inspection gauges.....	31	3545
Evaluation services and production proof.....	17	1925
Containers.....	2	3491
Documentation.....	2	1925
Product improvement.....	1	1925
Total.....	100	

TABLE 28.—*Distribution percentages for other items of missile procurement*

Category	Percent
Site activation.....	81
Missile industrial facilities.....	5
Training equipment.....	1
Astronautics.....	3
Propellants.....	10
Total.....	100

METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED FOR ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATIONS AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS, VEHICLE, AND OTHER PROCUREMENT

The general methodology used to derive the first-order impact of these procurement activities consisted of (a) developing a list of items being procured under each budget activity; (b) assigning product codes to the items; and (c) consolidating the associated TOA to four-digit levels and aggregating the results over the group. Procurement items were originally coded on a seven-digit SIC product-code basis to meet an earlier assignment dealing with the improvement of exemplar selection. For purposes of this study, products were aggregated to provide estimates of first-order impact.

The primary sources used in deriving the necessary product detail were the materiel annex procurement lists of each service.^{9, 10, 12} Line items in these primary sources were generally of two types: end-items, i.e., items that could be directly coded, and miscellaneous generic categories requiring disaggregation before product-coding could be performed. Examples of the generic categories are items less than \$2 million and spare parts. For items less than \$2 million, procurement support documents^{31, 58} were used for disaggregation. The support documents provided sample lists rather than complete coverage for the following reasons: (a) supporting data did not include items less than \$500,000 so that a complete accounting of items less than \$2 million could not be made; (b) owing to the difference in submission dates between the primary data sources^{9, 12} and the supporting documents, variations existed between the TOA totals for given pieces of equipment. Sample-based distributions were adjusted to control totals from the materiel annex procurement lists.