Table 5(b) presents the distribution of the 292 areas by labor force size groups using the same dependency class intervals. Of the 292 areas, 183, or 60 percent, have a labor force of less than 100,000 workers; 69 have less than 25,000 workers.

The areas with the highest defense dependency rates tend to be associated with the smallest communities (and have a high dependency on military installations). Nineteen of the 25 areas in the "15 percent or more" class have a labor force of less than 50,000. By contrast the areas with the lowest dependency rates tend to be

By contrast the areas with the lowest dependency rates tend to be associated with the largest areas. Of the 116 locations having less than 3 percent dependency, 92 are in areas having a labor force of 50,000 or more. However if a more complete measure of impact could be obtained by tracing lower tier subcontracting and purchases of goods and services, it may be found that the larger areas with a broader industrial base retain more of this secondary impact than the smaller areas.

Column (c) in table 5(b) also shows that 41.6 percent of defensegenerated employment in this study is located in 108 areas having a dependency of "6 percent or more" which is twice the 3 percent U.S. average.

Table 5(b).—Area distribution by dependency class and labor force size, June 1966

Defense dependency classes	Defense em- ployment		Labor force size groups (thousand)							
	No. (thou- sands)	Cumu- lative per- cent	Under 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 250	250 to 500	500 to 1,000	Over 1,000	No. of Areas
(a)	(b)	· (c),	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
15 percent and over	207 124 427 236 690 703 2, 387	8.7 13.9 31.8 41.6 70.5 100.0	15 7 14 10 20 3	4 5 4 12 12 21 	4 3 6 13 30 56	2 1 5 3 10 37	1 7 3 4 13	1 5 9	1 4 3 8	25 17 31 35 68 116

Table 6, using the smaller sample of 851,200 EIS-surveyed workers at 387 plants, presents the percentage distribution for this employment both by state and defense product group. The percentage distribution of the total labor force is presented for comparative purposes.