

Using data of this nature and supplementary economic statistics now being generated both within and outside DOD, it should be possible to develop improved methods for assessing more accurately the results of major shifts in defense programs. These analyses should be useful both to appropriate Government agencies in their programs for mitigating the adverse effects of such shifts and to industry as the supplier of defense requirements.

TABLE 13.—*Defense-generated employment trends in 150 EIS plants, 1963-66*

[In thousands]

Product group	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	December 1965	June 1966
Aircraft.....	255	245	221	233	248
Missiles and space.....	193	162	116	117	123
Ships.....	41	46	51	51	51
Vehicles and weapons ¹	16	11	14	13	15
Ammunition.....	26	23	18	23	33
Electronics and communications.....	183	152	135	139	143
Total.....	719	639	555	576	² 613

¹ Includes only plants where defense work is dominant. Military trucks and vehicles produced or assembled in large automotive complexes are not included in the EIS survey.

² Defense employment for June 1966 for these 150 plants represents 72 percent of the total defense employment generated by the 387 EIS plants. This percent coverage varies by product group as follows: aircraft 81 percent; missiles, 90 percent; ships, 78 percent; vehicles, 69 percent; ammunition, 46 percent; and electronics, 62 percent.