

State, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with only a handful of areas having employment of under 1,000. Typically, however, the plants of the industry were concentrated either in a relatively small number of urban centers in which the industry provided a major source of jobs for the type of workers it employed, or else they were located in the smaller scattered communities in which not infrequently the garment manufacturing plant provided the only or key source of jobs.

Over 660,000 apparel (knit and woven) workers, or 40 percent of the number of them working throughout the nation, were employed in 42 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in which they represented at least ten percent of manufacturing employment. While the relative importance of apparel (knit and woven) employment varied in these standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas up to 54 percent, for the 42 Areas as a whole apparel (knit and woven) workers accounted for one-fifth of manufacturing jobs. The remaining 970,000 workers in the industry were employed elsewhere throughout the country, to a considerable degree in small communities (for details, see Annex C).

There are three types of firms in the apparel (knit and woven) industry. Some firms are manufacturers. They purchase raw materials, employ production workers in their own plants to produce apparel and otherwise perform all the manufacturing functions. Others are jobbers or converters (the term "jobber" as used in the apparel industry is entirely different from the term used in wholesaling where the word "jobber" is used to describe firms or persons assembling job lots of merchandise from different sources solely for the purpose of resale).