

establishment had only 57 production and non-production employees (including those employed in executive, administrative or professional capacity), and this at the peak of the spring season when employment is normally higher. While the average size of establishments varies between the several areas, in all cases the average is below the lowest level used by the Small Business Administration in defining small business. Although these statistics provide information on an establishment rather than on a company basis, they are significant because the number of establishments operated by the average company in the apparel (knit and woven) industry is only fractionally greater than one. This can be seen from Annex D, which provides information on the average number of establishments per company based on the latest Census of Manufactures. It showed that the average number of establishments owned by an average company in the industry in 1963 ranged from a low of one to a high of 1.53, depending on the branch of the industry. Were more recent figures available, they would not be materially different.

As might be expected, the smaller firms predominate numerically in the industry. This is apparent from Annex E which provides Census data on the distribution of companies in the different branches of the industry classified by the number of persons on their payrolls. Depending on the branch of industry, the number of companies with less than 50 employees ranged from a low of 29.8 percent to a high of 97.9 percent, while the number of companies with less than 100 employees ranged from a low of 48.1 percent to a high of 99.1 percent.

A somewhat different perspective on the size of the individual firms in the apparel (knit and woven) industry is provided by data compiled by