

and woven) that existed in that year.^{24/} Viewing the changes that have taken place since 1956, the increase in the number of workers engaged in the production of goods imported to the United States rose by approximately 173,000, a measure of job loss in this country. This number of workers would have been placed on the domestic industry's payrolls if imports did not rise in this period. Even if one were to offset this figure by the additional 3,100 employees engaged in the production of merchandise for export, the net loss of jobs in the last decade approximates 170,000 jobs badly needed by the many hard-to-place persons in our nation.

^{24/}It is assumed in this calculation that the real volume of goods sold in the United States market would be substantially identical if apparel (knit and woven) that was, in fact, imported had been manufactured in this country. The reason underlying this assumption is the fact that a much smaller price differential exists between the prices of domestic and foreign-made goods in retail stores in the United States than exists between the prices received by domestic and foreign producers for the merchandise they sell. The narrowing of this differential is ascribable to the fact that many charges (including freight, insurance, custom duties, buyers' commissions and the markups of the various handlers of such goods before they are sold to the retailers) are added to the price received by foreign manufacturers as well as to the fact that American retailers take substantially higher markups on apparel of foreign origin than on domestically produced apparel. The differential in retail prices is not sufficient to change significantly the demand for apparel by consumers in the different income brackets in view of its relatively low elasticity.