CWS-3

DECEMBER 1975

COTTON and WOOL Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fiber Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1975[1] June	July	August	September	October	Percentage change of latest data from a year earlier
GENERAL ECONOMY							
BLS wholesale price indices							
All commodities	1967=100	173.7	175.7	176.7	177.7	178.9	+5
Textile products and apparel	do.	135.9	136.8	137.6	138.4	141.3	+6
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	170.6	173.7	175.7	176.6	189.2	+6
Wool broadwoven goods	do.	107.5	107.8	108.5	108.5	114.9	+5
Indices of industrial production[2]							
Overall including utilities	do.	111.1	112.2	114.0	116.0	116.5	-7
Textiles, apparel and leather products	do.	94.9	97.4	99.4	102.6	104.7	-.4
Personal income payments[2]	Bil. dol.	1,244.1	1,238.9	1,255.9	1,270.3		+8
Retail apparel sales[2]	Mil. dol.	2,223	2,236	2,312			+9
COTTON							
Broadwoven goods industry							
Average gross hourly earnings	Dollars	3.33	3.35	3.37			+3
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders	Percent	48	44	42	37		+9
Consumption of all kinds by mills							
Total (4-week period except as noted)	1,000 bales	477	[3]527	505	531	[3]682	+19
Cumulative since August 1	do.	5,077	5,604	505	1,037	1,719	+9
Daily rate							
Seasonally adjusted	do.	23.4	25.6	25.1	26.8	26.6	+19
Unadjusted	do.	23.8	21.1	25.3	26.6	27.3	+19
Spindles in place on cotton system[4]	Thousands	18,323	18,274	18,175	18,007		-3
Consuming 100 percent cotton	do.	8,527	8,403	8,427	8,296	8,390	-7
Consuming blends	do.	6,050	6,248	6,392	6,465		+4
Prices of American upland							
Loan rate, Middling 1-inch	Ct. per lb.	25.26	25.26	34.27	34.27	34.27	+36
Received by farmers	do.	36.90	40.50	42.90	44.70	49.80	-3
Parity price[5]	do.	77.86	78.23	78.60	79.34	78.97	+6
Farm as percentage of parity	Percent	47	52	55	56	63	-9
Target price	Ct. per lb.	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	---
Stocks							
Mill, end of month	1,000 bales	1,178	1,132	1,091	1,041	1,006	+1
Public storage and compresses	do.	4,868	4,074	3,441	2,933	4,055	-5
Trade							
Raw cotton exports							
Total	do.	392	356	326	258	226	+87
Cumulative since August 1	do.	3,390	3,746	326	583	809	+60
Raw cotton imports							
Total	Bales	3,645	429	626	19,198	1,065	+86
Cumulative since August 1	do.	33,253	33,682	626	19,824	20,889	+232
Textile exports[6]							
Total	1,000 bales	56.7	55.5	58.1	64.3	74.5	+16
Cumulative since January 1	do.	359.7	415.2	473.3	537.6	612.2	-13
Textile imports[6]							
Total	do.	72.8	84.2	90.9	98.0		+11
Cumulative since January 1	do.	384.3	468.6	559.4	657.5		-22
WOOL							
Consumption, scoured basis[7]							
Total	1,000 lb.	8,527	9,288	9,756	9,449		+40.5
Apparel[8]	do.	7,561	8,112	8,073	8,182		+46.0
Carpet[9]	do.	966	1,176	1,683	1,267		+12.9
Cumulative since January 1	do.	50,150	59,438	69,194	78,643		+7.9
Apparel[8]	do.	42,451	50,563	58,636	66,818		+15.4
Carpet[9]	do.	7,699	8,875	10,558	11,825		-21.1
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Total	do.	2,944	2,400	2,449	2,938	4,910	+183
Dutiable	do.	1,085	946	1,477	1,657	2,365	+105
Duty-free	do.	1,859	1,454	972	1,281	2,545	+340
Cumulative since January 1	do.	12,489	14,899	17,338	26,276	25,186	+2
Dutiable	do.	5,106	6,052	7,529	9,186	11,551	+14
Duty-free	do.	7,383	8,837	9,809	11,090	13,635	-6
Prices, grease basis							
Received by farmers	Ct. per lb.	49.1	47.8	46.0	46.2	50.4	+2
Wool Act incentive price	do.	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	---
Parity price[5]	do.	137.0	138.0	139.0	140.0	139.0	---
MANMADE FIBERS							
Consumption, daily rate by mills[10]							
Noncellulosics	1,000 lb.	4,669	4,774	5,032	5,236	5,523	+13
Rayon and acetate	do.	1,315	1,326	1,356	1,395	1,458	---
Prices (staple)							
Polyester, 1.5 denier	Ct. per lb.	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	-2
Rayon regular, 1.5 and 3 denier	do.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.0	-4

[1] Preliminary. [2] Seasonally adjusted. [3] 5-week period. [4] End of month. [5] Effective following month. [6] Equivalent raw cotton. [7] On woolen and worsted system. [8] Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. [9] Duty-free foreign wool. [10] On cotton-system spindles, seasonally adjusted.

In This Issue

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SUMMARY

The 1975/76 cotton and wool situation is highlighted by improving U.S. mill demand, continuing sluggish cotton exports, and higher prices. While recovery in general economic and textile activity is boosting domestic use, foreign recovery from the recession continues to lag. So weak demand for cotton abroad, coupled with generally noncompetitive U.S. cotton prices, are limiting our exports this season.

Although prices for U.S. *cotton* are well above most foreign growths, they are only slightly above prices for domestic manmade fiber. Both cotton and synthetic prices have increased during recent months and further increases are anticipated for manmade fibers as manufactuerers seek to recoup some of their rising costs, particularly for raw materials and labor. However, planned expansion in production capacity likely will result in increased competitive supplies of noncellulosic manmade fiber in 1976.

In contrast, even with larger beginning stocks, cotton supplies this season are down to the lowest level in 52 years. Smaller production is responsible. The 1975 cotton crop is estimated at 8½ million bales, down about 3 million from last year, and the smallest since 1967. With the carryover, the supply totals 14.2 million bales, compared with 15.4 million in 1974/75. On the demand side, combined U.S. mill use and exports will at least match last season's 9.8 million bales and could total as much as a million bales more. As a result, stocks on hand next summer may fall to 3½ to 4½ million bales from the August 1, 1975, level of 5.7 million.

December 1 indications point to a 1975 cotton crop of 8½ million bales, 10 percent below early-season prospects, and 27 percent below 1974 production. While the cut in production this year primarily stems from reduced acreage, recent deterioration in yields has further damaged prospects in many areas of the Cotton Belt. The 1975 national average yield is now indicated at 437 pounds per harvested acre, down from 442 pounds in 1974 and considerably below the more normal 484 pounds indicated on August 1.

This small crop, along with improving demand, has resulted in higher cotton prices. The spot market price of base grade SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton now is over 54 cents per pound, about 5 cents above the month-earlier level, and about 15 cents above a year ago. Farm prices of upland cotton also have moved up steadily during recent months and now are about 50 cents per pound.

However, cotton has remained competitively priced with manmade fibers, as evidenced by this year's sharp pickup in cotton consumption. The seasonally adjusted daily rate of mill use of cotton during October averaged nearly a fifth above a year earlier, compared with a 13 percent increase for noncellulosic staple fibers and no gain for the cellulosics. For 1975/76 as a whole, we expect domestic mills to consume 6.8 to 7.3 million bales of cotton, up from last season's depressed 5.9 million.

The U.S. cotton export outlook is not as optimistic as the domestic picture. Total export commitments now stand at about 2.3 million bales. But very few sales have been made in recent months. Further sales this season depend on the timing of recovery in textile activity abroad, the disposition of large foreign stocks, and the competitiveness of U.S. cotton in world markets. Given a moderate pickup in foreign demand during the remainder of the season, U.S. exports are expected to total 3 to 3½ million bales by August 1, down from 3.9 million in 1974/75. Our share of world trade may fall to about 20 percent, compared with 23 percent last season.

The *extra-long staple* (ELS) cotton situation this season parallels that for upland cotton in that the outlook features sharply reduced production, much larger U.S. mill consumption, and perhaps moderately smaller exports. With disappearance in excess of the small 1975 crop, stocks next summer may total sharply below the beginning level of 59,000 bales.

Farm prices for *wool* in November averaged 55 cents per pound, grease basis, up 4 cents from October and the highest since July 1974. The average farm price this year will still fall far short of the incentive payment level of 72 cents per pound, and payments under the Wool Act will sharply exceed the payment rate of 21.8 percent on 1974 marketings.

We expect raw wool prices to continue to improve for the remainder of this season and into 1976/77. The short-term outlook has been clarified somewhat by the Australian Wool Corporation's willingness to maintain its price supporting activities. The long-run view is more uncertain, however, and the price depressing effect of the large foreign stocks of raw wool cannot be ignored.

Mill use of raw apparel wool for the first 9 months of 1975 was up 15 percent from the same period last year. All indicators point to continued gains in apparel wool consumption. Mill consumption of carpet wool remains depressed at about 80 percent of last year's level, but third quarter consumption was 12 percent above a year earlier.

U.S. wool exports amounted to 7 million pounds, clean basis, for the first 9 months of 1975, compared to only 4.3 million for all of 1974. However, exports in September were down substantially from earlier months. While imports are only slightly above 1974 levels, they have picked up recently due to the tight domestic supply situation.

There is some evidence that foreign demand for wool is beginning to improve. As a result, foreign wool prices have shown marked advances in the last month.

Domestic *mohair* supplies are practically all sold with farm prices advancing to $2.13 per pound in November, up 88 cents from a year ago. Between one-third and one-half of the 1976 spring clip is already under contract at prices up to $2.50 for adult hair. With elimination of the problem of burdensome Turkish stocks, the short term outlook for the mohair industry is optimistic from virtually every viewpoint.

COTTON AND WOOL SITUATION

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

The health of the general economy, which is so important to the U.S. textile industry, continues to improve. Sustained recovery will depend heavily on further increases in consumer spending, which in turn will depend on real consumer income, consumer confidence, and employment levels. Tax legislation now being considered by Congress will have a direct bearing on disposable personal income next year. Also, there is continuing concern about energy and inflation. However, most analysts think that the recovery will be sustained although subdued through 1976. Increases in real consumer income should promote increased retail sales, expanded textile activity, and larger fiber consumption.

Consumption of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers may total about 10½ billion pounds in calendar 1975, down from 11.1 billion last year and the record 12.5 billion of 1973. Reduced use this year directly reflects the impact of the recent recession in which inflation and above normal unemployment caused consumers to cut back on purchases of textile products. As a result, textile mill activity dropped sharply in late 1974 and early 1975 prior to rebounding during recent months.

On a per capita basis, total fiber consumption during calendar 1975 may fall slightly below 50 pounds, of which cotton is accounting for about 14 pounds and wool less than 1 pound. This compares with record 1973 fiber consumption of nearly 60 pounds per person. Per capita cotton and wool use stood at about 17½ and 1½ pounds, respectively, during this earlier period of booming textile demand (figure 1). With textile activity picking up once again, U.S. mills are expected to use considerably more cotton, wool, and manmade fibers in 1976. However, it is unlikely that fiber use will match 1973 levels due to the sluggish pickup in

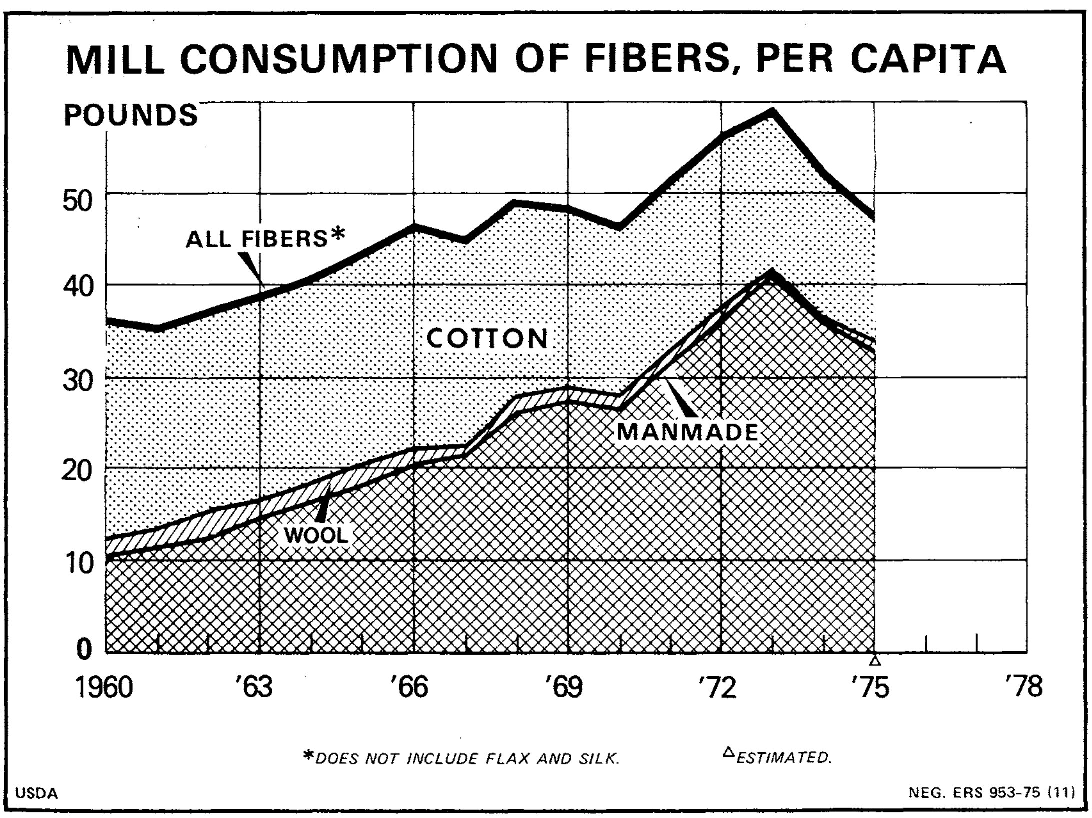


Figure 1

economic activity, especially in housing starts.

Earlier concern that natural gas shortages this winter could hinder textile operations has diminished. Barring unusually cold weather in the Southeast, there should be sufficient supplies to meet the needs of the textile industry.

COTTON SITUATION

OUTLOOK FOR 1976/77

Cotton Program Provisions

Upland cotton producers in 1976/77 again will be operating under the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. Major provisions of the program for the 1976 upland cotton crop include:

* A preliminary loan rate of 37.12 cents per pound (up 2.85 cents) for Middling 1-inch cotton (micronaire 3.5 through 4.9) net weight, at average U.S. location.
* A national production goal of 12.4 million bales, compared with 12.6 million last year.
* A national base acreage allotment of 11 million acres, same as in 1975.
* No cropland set-aside or conserving base requirements as conditions of program eligibility.
* A $20,000 payment limitation per producer of cotton, wheat, and feed grains.

The target price for 1976-crop upland cotton will be announced in February. Current calculations indicate a target price of 42 to 43 cents per pound, up from 38 cents for the 1975 crop.

Production Prospects

Although it is too early to get a very clear picture of what the 1976 cotton crop is going to look like, preliminary indications point to much larger acreage. The primary indicator is more competitive cotton prices with alternative crops. If current price relationships between cotton, soybeans, rice, and grain sorghum prevail at planting time, farmers will likely switch some acreage, which moved out of cotton last spring, back to the natural fiber. However, rising production costs and relatively high investment and risk will temper increased cotton acreage.

Disappearance Prospects

Cotton consumption in 1976/77 will continue to depend heavily on overall textile activity and the health of the general economy. Continued recovery in general economic activity should boost total fiber use above this season's level. Cotton's share of this growing market will hinge on many factors, including interfiber price competition, the availability of supplies, the level of textile imports, and the dictates of fashion.

U.S. cotton export prospects for next season appear favorable at the moment. As foreign cotton consumption picks up in 1976 and currently ample overseas stock levels are worked off, our exports should benefit and total above the current season's expected level.

OUTLOOK FOR 1975/76

Overview

While strengthening fiber demand and competitive cotton prices highlight the current domestic situation, continuing weak demand abroad and generally noncompetitive U.S. cotton prices in world markets feature the foreign situation. So as U.S. cotton use has rapidly recovered from the recent recession, export sales activity remains depressed. Meanwhile, sharply smaller U.S. production is dropping current season supplies to the lowest level since 1923/24.

We began the current season with cotton stocks of 5.7 million bales, up nearly 2 million from a year earlier. However, production is down sharply to 8½ million bales, which means a total supply of 14.2 million. On the demand side, while U.S. mill use may recover to 6.8 to 7.3 million bales, exports may fall to 3 to 3½ million. So, with prospective disappearance above the small 1975 cotton crop, stocks may be worked down to 3½ to 4½ million bales by next summer (figure 2).

Supply Down Over a Million Bales

The supply of cotton during 1975/76 is expected to total about 14.2 million bales, down from 15.4 million last season. Although beginning stocks were nearly 2 million bales above the year-earlier 3.8 million, the 1975 cotton crop is 3.1 million bales smaller than 1974 production (table 33).

There is relatively more short staple cotton in this year's supply. With relatively large indicated production in Texas and Oklahoma where production of cotton stapling less than 1 inch is concentrated, the staple length distribution of the U.S. cotton supply is more heavily weighted toward the shorter staples. Cotton less than 1 inch may comprise about 17 percent of the total or 2.3 million bales, compared to 14 percent last year. Supplies of medium staples also may be slightly larger. However, supplies of cotton stapling 1-1/16-inches and longer are dropping sharply to about 9.4 million bales. Still, these longer staples may account for

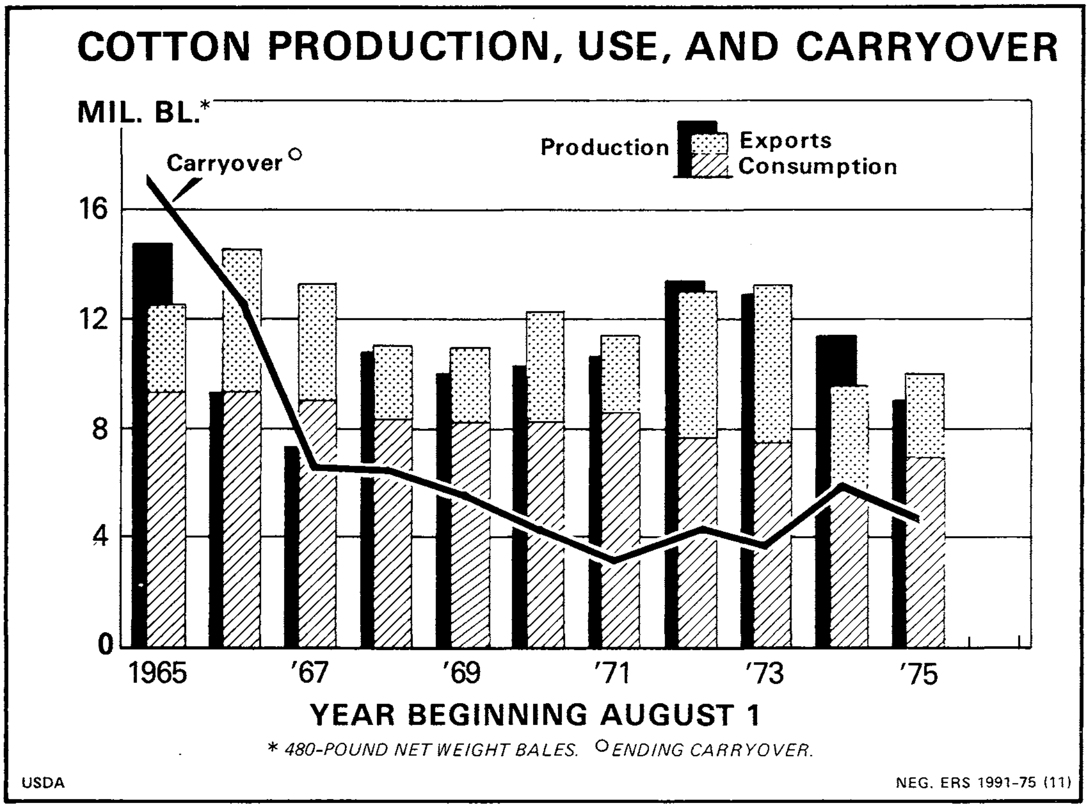


Figure 2

about two-thirds of the total, compared to nearly three-fourths last year (table 34).

Carryover Up Sharply

With the 1974 cotton crop sharply in excess of disappearance last season, the U.S. carryover of all kinds of cotton on August 1 increased to 5.7 million (480 pound) bales. While upland cotton stocks totaled 5.65 million bales, extra-long staple stocks were placed at 59,000 bales (table 33).

Privately-owned cotton stocks on August 1 were reported at 4.6 million running bales. This was up 1.1 million bales from August 1, 1974, reflecting undelivered export sales. Although mill stocks

Table 1—Cotton stocks, all kinds: Privately owned and CCC

Year beginning August 1	Privately owned				CCC-held stocks[1]	Total
	At mills	In public storage	Elsewhere	Total		
	1,000 bales[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]
1962	1,522	1,393	190	3,105	4,726	7,831
1963	1,215	1,566	280	3,061	8,155	11,216
1964	1,145	570	270	1,985	10,393	12,378
1965	1,491	954	230	2,675	11,616	14,291
1966	1,359	3,011	188	4,558	12,304	16,862
1967	1,779	4,574	400	6,752	5,781	12,533
1968	1,856	4,087	300	6,243	205	6,448
1969	1,638	1,572	400	3,610	2,911	6,521
1970	1,423	947	360	2,730	3,030	5,760
1971	1,641	1,908	400	3,949	303	4,252
1972	1,540	1,357	80	2,977	257	3,234
1973	1,500	1,881	350	3,731	198	3,929
1974	1,439	1,886	200	3,525	218	3,743
1975	1,132	3,190	275	4,597	884	5,481

[1] Data excludes cotton sold by CCC for delivery on August 1. Includes cotton pooled, owned, loans outstanding, and cotton released from the stockpile. [2] Running bales.

Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 2—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States

Date		Total	Upland			Extra-long staple[1]		
			Owned	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
		1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
1975								
August	7	884	([2])	859	859	0	25	25
	21	798	([2])	774	774	0	24	24
September	4	703	([2])	683	683	0	21	21
	18	557	([2])	[3]538	538	0	19	19
October	2	463	([2])	[3]447	447	0	16	16
	16	245	([2])	[3]231	231	0	13	13
	30	204	([2])	[3]192	192	([2])	12	12
November	13	121	([2])	[3]114	114	([2])	7	7
	27	134	([2])	[3]131	131	([2])	3	3

[1] Includes American-Pima and Sea Island. [2] Less than 500 bales. [3] Includes cotton from 1974 and 1975 crops.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

dropped to 1.1 million bales, the lowest since 1959, cotton in public storage increased over a million bales from a year earlier to 3.2 million. Commodity Credit Corporation stocks (owned and under loan) also increased sharply to 0.9 million bales. However, much of this cotton has been redeemed since the beginning of the season (tables 1 and 2).

Three-fourths of the August 1 carryover of upland cotton stapled 1-1/16-inches and over, the largest percentage since 1971/72. Stocks of these longer staples totaled 4 million bales, compared with 0.8 million of the medium staples and 0.6 million of cotton stapling less than 1-inch (table 34).

Crop Prospects Deteriorate

The December 1 estimate of 8½ million bales for the 1975 cotton crop is nearly a million bales below early-season indications and about 3 million below 1974 production. Recent deterioration reflects the impact of earlier insect damage, boll rot, and adverse weather conditions, particularly in the Delta and Southwest. Yields have been hurt by the lateness of the crop and the lack of boll maturity. Ginnings to December 1 amounted to a record-low 5.8 million running bales for this date.

This season's early ginnings contained large proportions of high-grade, long staple cotton (table 3). However, the quality of the 1975 crop will likely suffer as the season progresses. With the exception of the Far West, ginnings have been running behind normal throughout the Cotton Belt.

Based on December 1 conditions, the national yield is expected to average 437 pounds per harvested acre, down from 442 pounds in 1974 and considerably below normal. Yields are reduced particularly in the Delta and Southeast. However, the crop looks good in the Far West (figure 3 and tables 35 and 36).

Cotton production is down this year in all areas of the Cotton Belt. Declines range from 4 percent in the Southwest to 52 percent in the Southeast.

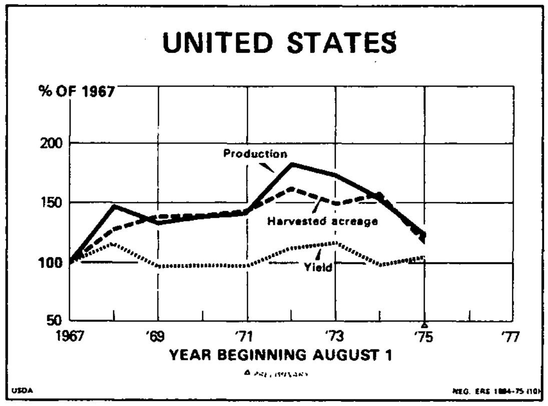
Table 3—Upland cotton: Ginnings by staple length

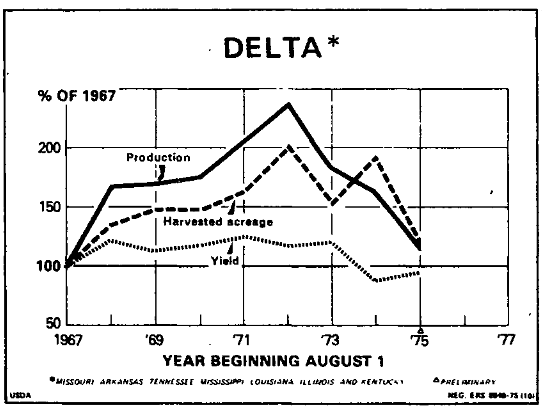
Staple	Season through October 31			
	Quantity		Share of total	
	1974	1975[1]	1974	1975[1]
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*Percent*
7/8" and shorter (26—28)	6.6	0.3	0.1	([2])
29/32" (29)	30.5	.7	.6	([2])
15/16" (30)	101.9	10.5	2.1	.4
31/32" (31)	69.9	56.4	1.4	2.0
1" (32)	54.2	87.7	1.1	3.2
1-1/32" (33)	200.2	114.3	4.1	4.1
1-1/16" (34)	1,292.9	573.8	26.2	20.7
1-3/32" (35)	2,535.9	1,413.2	51.3	51.2
1-1/8" (36)	633.1	500.2	12.8	18.1
1-5/32" and longer (37—40)	15.1	9.5	.3	.3
Total	4,940.3	2,766.5	100.0	100.0

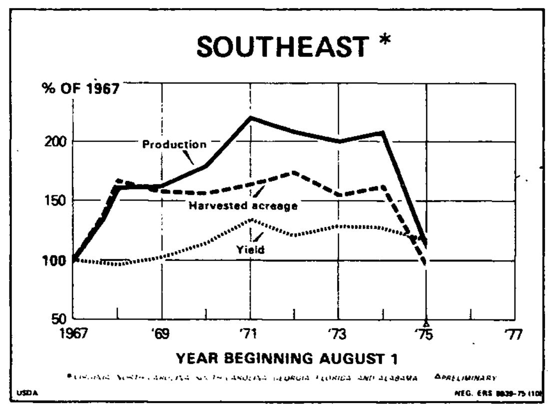
[1] Preliminary. [2] Less than 0.05 percent.

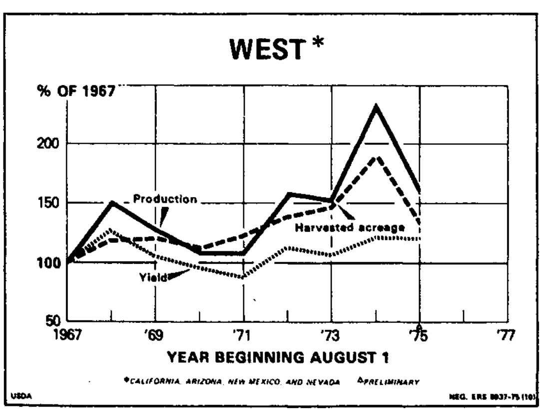
Agricultural Marketing Service.

COTTON: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION









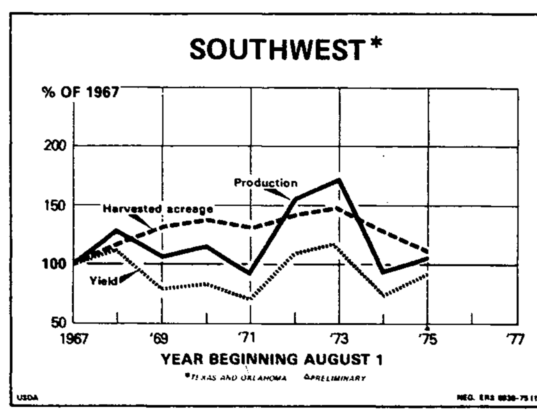


Figure 3

Output is down 30 percent in the Delta and Far West.

After a late start, harvesting gathered momentum during recent weeks and as of early December was about three-fourths finished, slightly ahead of last year's pace and near normal. There is much less acreage to harvest this year. Lower cotton prices and more attractive profit incentives at planting time for alternative crops, coupled with rising cotton production costs, prompted growers to cut 1975 acreage planted to cotton by 27 percent to 10.1 million acres. By regions, plantings dropped 15 percent in the Southwest, 37 percent in the Delta, 28 percent in the West, and 41 percent in the Southeast.

Cotton Prices Inch Higher

After increasing sharply from January through September, cotton prices leveled off in October prior to strengthening again in November. The price recovery during the past year reflects the small 1975 crop, improved domestic demand, and withholding of cotton from the market by producers because of the low prices seen earlier. And with only limited forward contracting of the 1975 crop, producers' stocks will jump sharply in coming weeks. As of November 1, farmers had booked about a tenth of acreage, compared with 21 percent a year ago. By regions, contracting ranges from little or none in the Southwest to nearly a third in the Far West.

The spot market price of base grade SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton now is over 54 cents per pound, about 5 cents above the month-earlier level, and about 15 cents above a year ago. By comparison, SLM 1-inch prices are about 50 cents per pound. Farm prices of upland cotton also have moved up steadily since hitting a low of 32 cents per pound last April. Prices averaged about 50 cents in November, near the year-earlier level (figure 4 and table 37).

Dissatisfied with cotton price offers last spring, farmers decided to utilize the Commodity Credit Corporation loan program to hold cotton. This program provided producers the option of redeeming cotton anytime up to 10 months from the first day of the month in which it was pledged. Cotton not redeemed is taken over by CCC. The loan rate for the 1975 crop is 34.27 cents per pound for Middling 1-inch cotton. Of course, producers are also guaranteed a target price of 38 cents per pound on their allotted acreage. This means that if the national average price received for upland cotton during calendar 1975 exceeds 38 cents per pound, there will be no deficiency payments to growers regardless of the price an individual grower receives for his 1975 crop. Prices during the first 11 months of 1975 averaged close to 40 cents per pound.

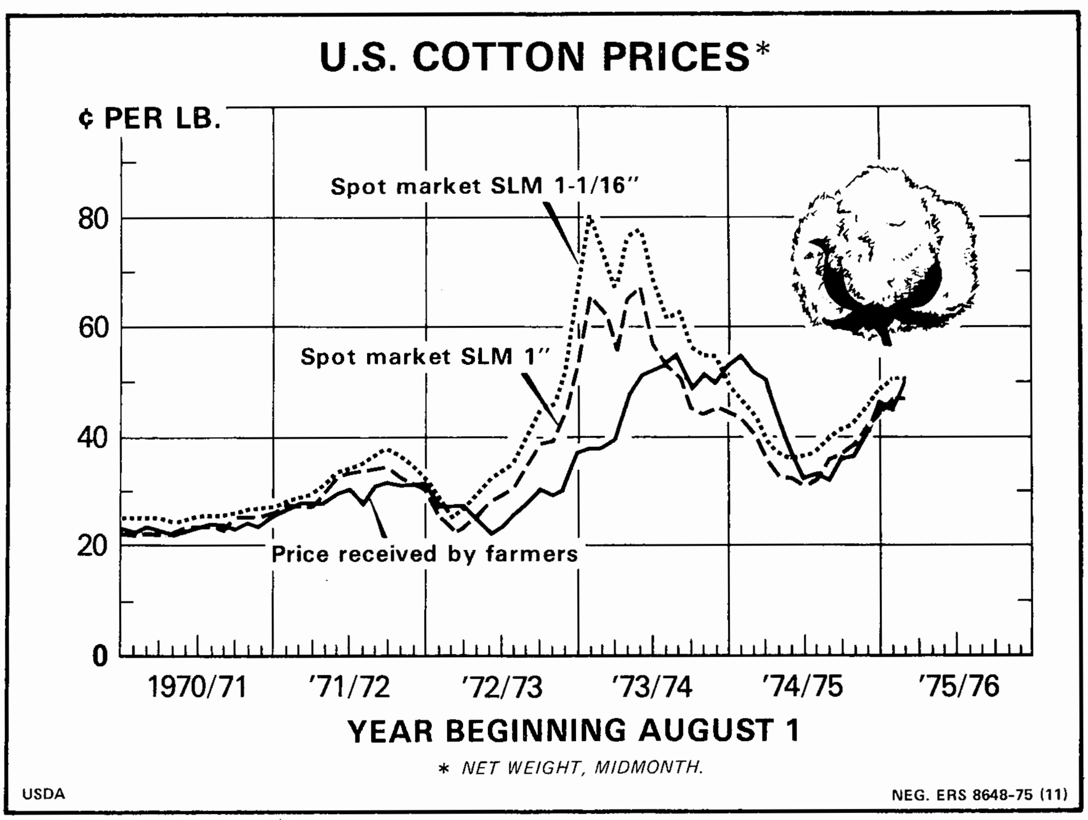


Figure 4

Mill Use Bounces Back

Domestic mills during 1975/76 will use considerably more cotton than last season's 5.9 million bales, which was the smallest since the 1930's. Fashion is playing a significant role in cotton's comeback. The "casual natural look" has been gaining favor with more and more consumers during recent years. Until this year, all-cotton denim and corduroy were the primary benefactors. But now, the natural look has broadened into increased demand for other coarse cotton fabrics such as brushed sateens and twills. The popularity of coordinates and leisure suits is also a plus factor for cotton.

So with increased consumer purchasing power and the release of pent-up demand from the spending slowdown of the past 2 years, demand for cotton goods has recovered sharply in 1975, as reflected in recent consumption rates. As a better balance between orders and inventories for cotton cloth developed, the seasonally adjusted daily rate of mill use recovered rapidly and now is sharply above a year ago (figure 5 and table 4). October use

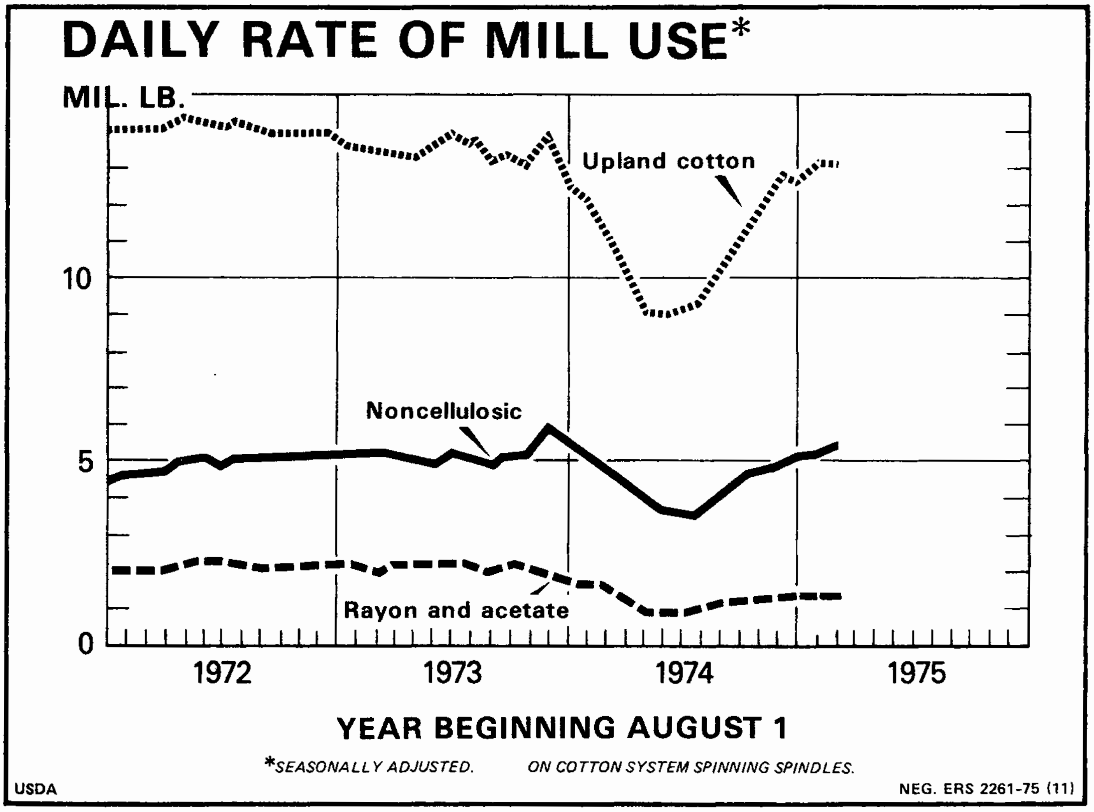


Figure 5

Table 4—Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton[1] and polyester-cotton[2] blended fabrics[3]

Month[4]	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends
January	0.26	0.28	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.12	0.66	0.41
February	.26	.27	.16	.14	.18	.12	.73	.40
March	.24	.25	.14	.12	.18	.14	.60	.34
April	.23	.21	.14	.13	.19	.14	.53	.28
May	.22	.22	.13	.11	.22	.15	.52	.26
June	.22	.20	.13	.13	.22	.17	.48	.22
July	.23	.21	.14	.14	.26	.18	.44	.18
August	.22	.22	.15	.12	.32	.20	.42	.17
September	.20	.19	.15	.12	.34	.26	.37	
October	.20	.16	.16	.12	.44	.30		
November	.18	.16	.17	.12	.53	.28		
December	.18	.15	.16	.12	.59	.35		

[1] Cotton broadwoven fabrics. [2] Polyester blends with cotton. [3] Unadjusted. [4] End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute and the Bureau of the Census.

translated into an annual rate of about 7.2 million bales. This points to the possibility of full recovery this season to 1973/74's prerecession level of 7½ million bales. However, continuing intense competition from domestically produced manmade fibers and foreign produced cotton textiles, coupled with indications that cotton's recent strong recovery may reflect some upward readjustment in pipeline inventories, point to a leveling off in the consumption rate during the next few months. So, 1975/76 consumption of 6.8 to 7.3 million bales is indicated.

Manmade fiber use has not rebounded as much as cotton from the recent recession. For instance, while the seasonally adjusted October daily rate of cotton use averaged 19 percent above a year earlier, noncellulosic staple use on cotton-system spindles was up 13 percent. Cellulosic staple consumption was unchanged (tables 5 and 6).

Competitive cotton prices over the past year have been an important factor in cotton's recent gains. Although cotton is now at a slight price disadvantage with respect to manmade fibers, recent price levels are not considered seriously detrimental to cotton use. Mill-delivered prices for Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton now are about 58 cents per pound, about 14 cents above last January's level. This price compares with rayon and polyester staple prices of about 54 and 55 cents per pound, respectively (table 39). However, manmade fiber prices are also on an upward trend. Polyester staple prices were increased 5 cents per pound this month, marking the second such increase since September. Trade sources indicate that further price hikes are needed in 1976 to meet rising production costs and encourage the additional capacity needed to satisfy projected growth in textile demand.

Continuing intense competition from textile imports is limiting recovery in U.S. mill use of cotton. Imports of cotton products have picked up sharply in recent months, as evidenced by the 17-month high established in September. Trade reports indicate even greater import activity in coming months, particularly from the People's Republic of China.

However, subdued consumer demand for cotton apparel and household products early in the year is reducing calendar year 1975 cotton textile imports to the equivalent of about 0.9 million bales, down over a tenth from 1974. At the same time, cotton textile exports may total about 0.7 million equivalent bales this year, also down sharply from 1974, but still the second highest level since the early 1950's. The popularity of American-made all-cotton and cotton-polyester blend denim fabrics is contributing to the relatively large shipments. The estimated net import textile trade balance during 1975 is smallest since the early 1960's (figure 6). U.S. imports and exports of cotton and manmade fiber textiles are shown in tables 40 through 43. (See Special Article on pp. 27).

Military demand for cotton goods remains very weak. Only about 10,000 raw cotton equivalent bales were delivered during January-October this year, near the year-earlier low level (table 44).

Table 5—Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Month	Upland cotton				Manmade staple							
	1974/75		1975/76[1]		1974/75				1975/76[1]			
					Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	Bales[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
August	25,473	25,271	25,012	24,813	1,859	1,850	5,560	5,543	1,363	1,356	5,047	5,032
September	24,191	24,386	26,282	26,467	1,655	1,645	5,188	5,267	1,403	1,395	5,163	5,236
October	22,729	22,153	26,971	26,288	1,545	1,458	4,923	4,884	1,545	1,458	5,573	5,523
November	21,400	20,716			1,218	1,178	4,488	4,417				
December	16,989	18,131			1,004	1,088	3,773	4,040				
January	18,531	17,991			933	927	3,754	3,743				
February	19,526	18,685			957	918	3,681	3,553				
March	19,788	18,990			948	914	3,823	3,669				
April	20,757	20,450			1,054	1,033	4,183	4,085				
May	22,515	21,923			1,239	1,192	4,639	4,389				
June	23,607	23,167			1,328	1,315	4,837	4,669				
July	20,882	25,312			1,079	1,326	4,077	4,774				

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other manmade fibers. [3] Running bales.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6—Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1[1]		Cotton	Manmade: Rayon and acetate	Manmade: Non-cellulosic	Manmade: Total	Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*
1972		3,729,892	546,815	1,306,225	1,853,040	5,582,932	66.8
1973		3,533,386	552,954	1,349,106	1,902,060	5,435,446	65.0
1974		2,770,191	319,388	1,143,214	1,462,602	4,232,793	65.5
1974							
August	(4)	255,208	37,181	111,198	148,379	403,587	63.2
September	(4)	241,450	33,098	103,758	136,856	378,306	63.8
October	(5)	283,519	38,629	123,075	161,704	445,223	63.7
November	(4)	213,933	24,363	89,760	114,123	328,056	65.2
December	(4)	169,567	20,081	75,466	95,547	265,114	64.0
January	(5)	232,114	23,314	93,847	117,161	349,275	66.5
February	(4)	195,352	19,137	73,618	92,755	288,107	67.8
March	(4)	198,288	18,954	76,459	95,413	293,701	67.5
April	(5)	258,439	26,338	104,580	130,918	389,357	66.4
May	(4)	225,311	24,778	92,774	117,552	342,863	65.7
June	(4)	236,007	26,551	96,742	123,293	359,300	65.7
July	(5)	261,003	26,964	101,937	128,901	389,904	66.9
1975							
August	(4)	250,479	27,253	100,945	128,198	378,677	66.1
September	(4)	261,782	28,067	103,267	131,334	393,116	66.6
October[2]	(5)	337,000	38,623	139,336	177,959	514,959	65.4

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in period. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

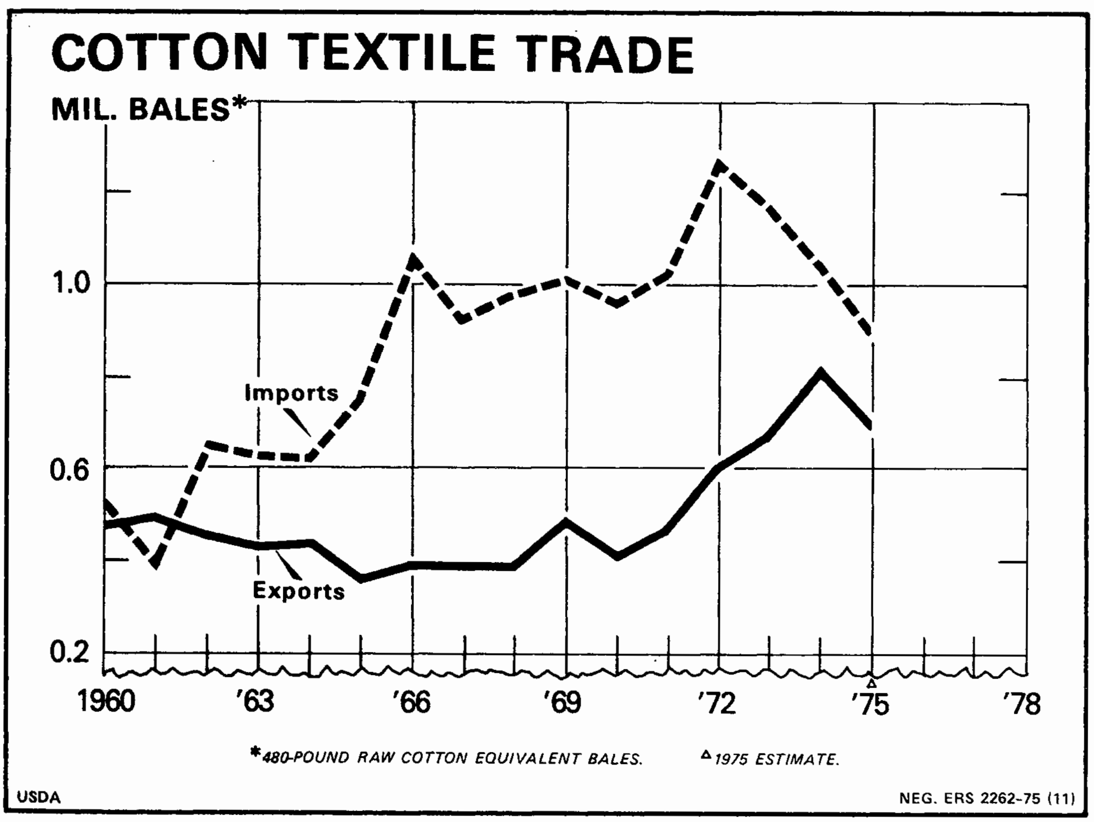


Figure 6

Exports Weak But Expected to Recover

A great deal of uncertainity surrounds U.S. cotton export prospects this season. We have shipped out about a million bales thus far and have sales of another 1.3 million on the books. However, a considerable amount of this cotton was sold in 1973 when export demand was at a peak. Little cotton has been sold since May 1975 in view of depressed textile activity abroad and noncompetitive U.S. cotton prices in world markets. Recently stronger U.S. cotton demand in relation to supplies as compared with foreign countries' has boosted U.S. prices above most foreign competitive growths (figure 7).

The price differential between U.S. and foreign cotton has widened substantially during recent months, reflecting the quicker pickup in demand here. Also, large stocks abroad overhang the market. Recent prices in Northern Europe are indicative of prevailing relationships between U.S. and foreign cotton growths. In early December, the price of U.S. SM 1-1/16-inch cotton (Memphis Territory) averaged 66.75 cents per pound, nearly 11 cents above the Outlook "A" index, which is an average of the five cheapest growths offered for sale. This price differential has ranged between 7 and 11 cents per pound since July (tables 7 and 46). California-Arizona cotton is being quoted around 65 cents per pound.

A moderate recovery in foreign textile activity is anticipated over the next year. The initial pickup in cotton consumption is expected to take place in exporting countries, followed by importing countries, Japan, and finally Western Europe in late 1976.

With foreign cotton consumption prospects improving during the latter months of 1975/76, world consumption may total around 61 million bales, up from 58 million last season, but still slightly below 1973/74's record. Meanwhile, world production is falling about 7 million bales to 56 million, reflecting sharply smaller acreage and recent deterioration in prospective yields. So this past August's near-record stocks of about 30 million bales, a large portion of which were concentrated in foreign exporting countries, will be worked down as the season progresses (table 47). Prospective ending stocks of around 26 million bales will represent about 5 months' mill use, down from 6 months at the beginning of this season, but still slightly above the average of recent years.

So U.S. cotton export sales activity during the next few months will depend on the disposition of the large foreign stocks and the competitiveness of our cotton in world markets. If foreign demand recovers quickly and U.S. prices become more competitive, shipments this season could perhaps total 3½ million bales. On the other hand, our exports would be hard pressed to reach 3 million bales if demand abroad continues weak and our prices remain noncompetitive. The most likely situation encompasses a moderate recovery in early 1976 in foreign cotton demand, especially for cotton suitable for coarse count yarns. This development may lead to higher foreign prices, thus increasing the competitiveness of U.S. growths. As a result, U.S. exports could total around 3¼ million bales.

The U.S. share of world cotton trade is expected to decline in 1975/76. The anticipated moderate improvement in global demand later this season may boost world trade slightly to around 17½ million bales. At the same time, smaller U.S. shipments would mean a drop in our share to about 20 percent, compared with 23 percent in 1974/75. Still, our share would be near the average of the past decade.

Extra-Long Staple Cotton

The extra-long staple (ELS) cotton situation this season parallels the upland cotton outlook in that sharply reduced production, much larger U.S. mill consumption, and perhaps moderately lower exports are anticipated. With disappearance well in excess of the small 1975 crop, stocks next summer will total considerably less than the beginning level of 59,000 bales (table 33).

Based on December 1 indications, the 1975 ELS cotton crop is placed at 57,300 bales, down from 90,000 last season. Although imports may double 1974/75's 10,000 bales, the supply is estimated at around 136,000 bales, down from 155,000 a year ago and the smallest since the 1930's.

On the demand side, mill consumption is recovering from the recent recession and may total about 75,000 bales, up from 63,000 in 1974/75, (table 8). Exports are estimated at around 10,000 bales, compared with 12,000 last season.

The combination of reduced supplies and strengthening demand has resulted in moderately higher prices for early ginnings from the 1975 ELS crop. Prices during November averaged 72.3 cents per pound, compared with last season's average of around 64 cents. The loan rate for the current crop is 67.74 cents per pound (twice the upland rate adjusted to average micronaire), up from 49.72 cents in 1974. However, the direct payment, at 6.36 cents per pound, is down from last year's 10.86 cents.

USDA recently announced a national marketing quota of 82,481 bales (480 pound), the minimum permitted under law, and a national acreage allotment of 83,702 acres for the 1976 crop of ELS cotton. This allotment represents the acreage necessary—based on the national average yield per planted acre of 473 pounds for 1971/74—to produce an amount of ELS cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

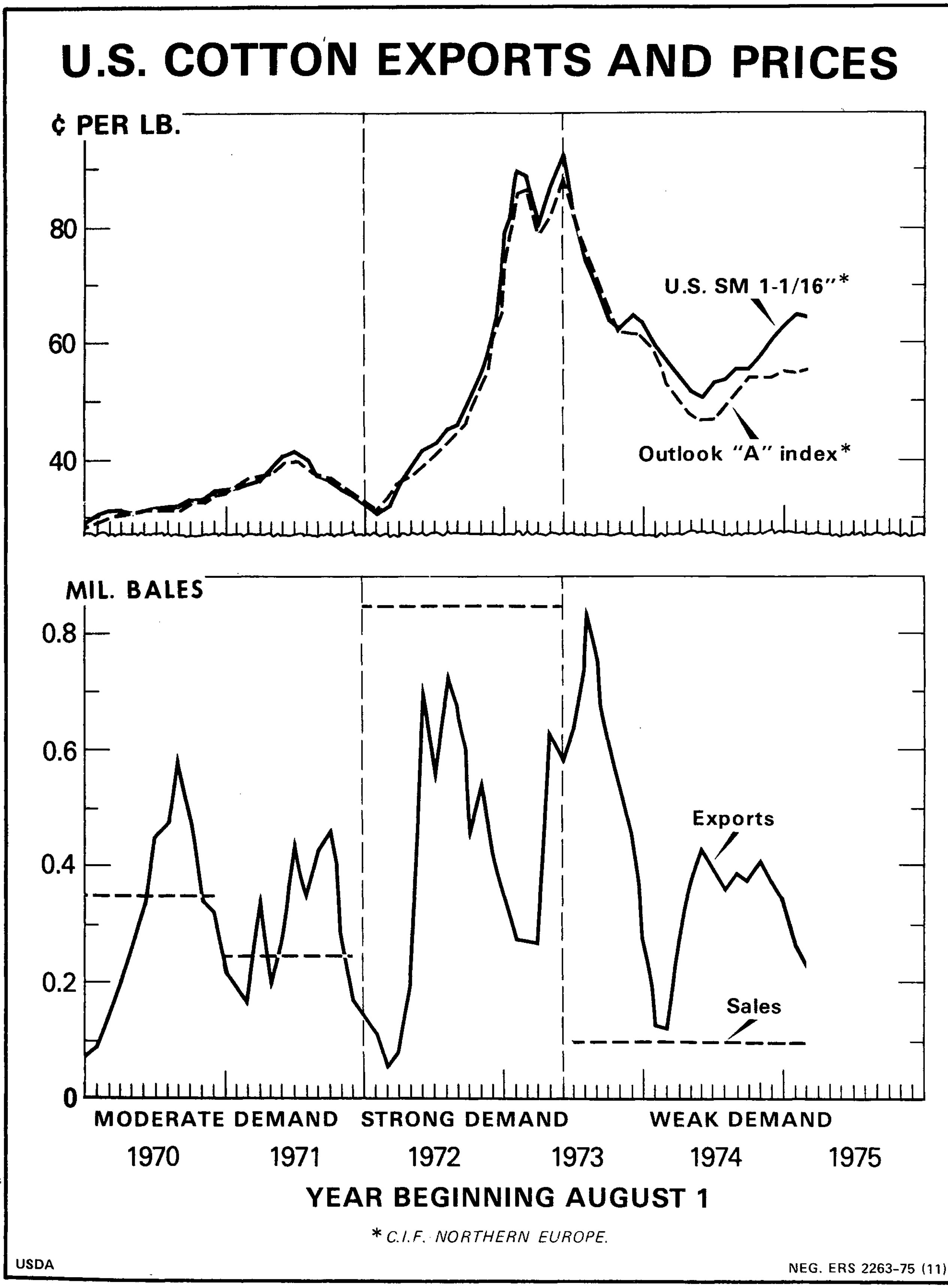

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS AND PRICES
¢ PER LB.
80
60
40
U.S. SM 1-1/16"*
Outlook "A" index*
MIL. BALES
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Exports
Sales
MODERATE DEMAND
STRONG DEMAND
WEAK DEMAND
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1
* C.I.F. NORTHERN EUROPE.
USDA
NEG. ERS 2263-75 (11)

Figure 7

The 1976 national marketing quota is subject to approval by ELS cotton producers in a mail referendum this month. At least two-thirds of those voting must approve quotas if they are to continue in effect. If quotas are approved, producers will be eligible for a direct payment of 1.51 cents per pound on production attributed to 97.25 percent of the farm allotment. The preliminary loan rate for the 1976 ELS cotton crop has been set at 73.24 cents per pound. The total loan and payment rates for 1976 will be 74.75 cents per pound, which is 65 percent of the October parity price.

Table 7—Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Northern Europe

Month	1973		1974		1975	
	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January . .	39.36	42.38	88.41	93.50	46.78	51.24
February .	40.36	43.50	82.16	82.12	47.02	52.58
March	42.62	45.91	74.00	74.38	48.39	53.76
April	45.22	46.22	70.16	69.94	51.96	56.25
May	49.34	51.75	65.01	63.65	54.20	[2]56.10
June	52.99	56.00	62.31	62.69	54.15	[2]57.56
July	63.28	65.00	62.03	65.38	54.23	60.78
August . . .	75.84	79.80	61.42	64.26	55.60	63.14
September	86.69	90.19	58.99	60.46	55.35	65.39
October . .	87.32	88.75	53.76	57.97	55.73	64.75
November .	79.51	80.95	50.44	53.65		
December .	82.37	88.42	48.42	52.27		
Average .	62.08	64.91	64.76	66.69		

[1] Outlook 'A' index of Liverpool Cotton Services. Average of the 5 lowest priced of 10 selected growths. Prior to 7-19-73, index was the average of 6 lowest priced of 12 selected growths.
[2] California/Arizona quotations.

Compiled from Foreign Agricultural Service records.

Table 8—Extra-long staple cotton[1] Daily rate of mill consumption, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Month	1971/72		1972/73		1973/74		1974/75		1975/76[2]	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
	Bales[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]
August	336	345	373	385	366	377	298	307	261	269
September . . .	344	355	368	382	336	349	265	275	286	297
October	399	390	378	369	359	351	274	268	308	301
November . . .	393	367	394	367	336	312	216	201		
December . . .	370	406	347	379	268	293	180	197		
January	384	371	414	400	355	343	222	214		
February	367	351	346	331	359	344	242	232		
March	335	306	362	331	346	316	222	203		
April	335	343	352	360	319	326	245	250		
May	345	334	389	377	356	346	251	244		
June	389	363	387	361	329	307	232	216		
July	301	379	291	366	256	322	197	248		

[1] Includes American-Pima, Sea Island and foreign-grown cotton. [2] Preliminary. [3] Running bales.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

U.S. SITUATION

Domestic Wool Prices Turning Up As Supplies Tighten

After declining throughout 1974 and into early 1975 as a result of the worldwide decline in textile activity, farm prices of shorn wool turned up in April of this year as new clip supplies of better quality wools began to reach the market. The average price rose from a low of 33 cents per pound (grease basis) in March to 49 cents in June and then backed off slightly for the next 3 months. In November, however, the average farm price increased 4 cents from October to 55 cents—the highest level since July 1974 (table 9). The domestic wool clip is virtually depleted and the remaining wools are now selling at prices above those earlier in the year. Trade sources report that available supplies of medium fleece wools are priced around 85 cents per pound, clean delivered. Additional interest has been focused on unsold domestic supplies by the increases in foreign wool prices occurring in late October and continuing into November. This has added to the improvement in domestic prices.

Table 9—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	25.3	17.7	78.0	78.4	40.5
February	24.6	19.6	77.3	70.0	35.3
March	23.3	24.2	90.4	66.1	33.1
April	22.9	29.1	86.1	62.5	39.1
May	21.2	34.5	82.3	60.6	47.6
June	21.3	39.4	84.5	59.7	49.1
July	18.7	39.2	83.0	61.1	47.8
August	17.9	38.4	78.8	52.5	46.0
September	18.9	35.8	83.7	48.7	46.2
October	17.0	50.9	74.3	49.6	50.4
November	17.9	52.5	70.1	45.8	54.8
December	16.8	49.3	70.6	43.5	
Weighted season average	19.4	35.0	82.7	59.1	

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

The spread between foreign and domestic fine wool prices which averaged 65 cents per pound, clean basis, in the first quarter of 1975 steadily narrowed throughout the summer, and in September, domestic prices slightly exceeded foreign prices. This reversal has been brought about by tight domestic supplies, relatively stronger domestic demand, and a strengthening U.S. dollar with respect to Australian and New Zealand currencies. Although the gap has narrowed, foreign medium wool prices were about 15 cents per pound greater than domestic prices in September (tables 10 and 48, and figure 8).

The current uptrend in domestic wool prices reflects improved buying activity resulting from a general depletion of processed and semiprocessed wool stocks, an improved economic climate, and tight domestic supplies. We expect continued improvement throughout the remainder of the current season and into 1976/77. Recent actions by the Australian Wool Corporation indicate that it will continue to support the market and stockpile raw wool if necessary at least through the 1975/76 Australian season. Earlier rumors that the Australian Government might replace the floor price with a deficiency payment plan have been discredited by the Minister of Agriculture. The large stocks of foreign wool will tend to moderate price increases in the near term. Long term prospects are more uncertain but the foreign stocks will certainly moderate price increases for many months. The stockpile of raw wool has benefits as well—available supplies at relatively stable prices should help wool in its fight to maintain its share of the total fiber market.

We expect a substantial rundown in the 1976 beginning season stocks from the 1975 level. U.S. exports and domestic mill use of raw apparel wool are running well ahead of 1974 levels while imports are up only slightly and shorn wool production is down. Many of the factors which depressed textile mill activity last year have either been eliminated or are improving and mill use of raw apparel wool should continue to improve. All of these considerations indicate that prices for the 1976 clip should exceed that for 1975.

Shorn Wool Production to Decline

U.S. shorn wool production for 1975 is estimated at 119.2 million pounds, grease basis which is a decline of 10 percent from 1974 and 18 percent from 1973 and is accounted for by the continuing drop in sheep numbers. The 12.5 million stock sheep and lambs on U.S. farms and ranches of January 1, 1975 were 9 percent fewer than a year earlier for a total decline of over 42 percent in the past decade. The 1975 U.S. lamb crop is estimated at 9.9 million head down 6 percent from 1974 and 14 percent from 1973. The outlook is for a continued decline in shorn wool production in 1976 of some 5 to 10 percent below 1975. However, lambs on feed in the 7 leading States were reported down by 13 percent as of November 1, and trade sources report that ranchers have held back their ewe lambs this year, indicating some tendency toward increasing numbers.

Table 10—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean dry-combed basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average 8 grades
					U.S. cents per pound				
1974									
January	327.9	277.4	257.2	237.1	224.0	155.4	145.3	143.3	221.0
February	309.6	268.3	242.5	221.9	204.3	152.7	142.4	139.3	210.1
March	297.3	254.8	233.6	212.3	199.6	153.9	143.3	141.2	204.5
April	281.7	245.9	222.1	200.4	192.9	151.7	143.0	141.9	196.4
May	279.2	240.9	219.0	191.6	174.1	141.2	137.9	136.9	190.1
June	271.0	238.5	216.8	189.7	173.5	139.9	131.2	130.1	186.3
July	260.1	227.6	205.9	178.8	173.4	139.8	130.1	127.9	180.4
August	255.4	223.4	202.2	175.6	142.6	112.8	107.5	106.4	165.7
September	215.4	183.9	168.1	152.4	130.3	109.3	106.1	105.1	146.3
October	195.8	169.3	153.4	142.9	119.6	99.5	100.5	101.6	135.3
November	200.4	174.0	160.3	147.7	120.2	97.0	100.2	102.3	137.8
December	200.8	174.3	160.6	147.9	120.5	97.2	100.4	102.5	138.0
1975									
January	203.4	176.8	160.7	144.7	121.1	97.5	98.6	99.7	137.8
February	206.5	179.3	163.0	146.7	122.8	98.9	97.8	95.6	138.8
March	208.4	181.0	164.5	148.1	125.0	103.1	102.0	100.9	141.6
April	204.3	180.7	165.6	146.2	129.0	108.6	107.5	106.5	143.5
May	205.2	189.5	173.7	152.6	132.6	111.6	110.5	109.5	148.2
June	201.7	181.0	165.5	150.0	130.3	107.6	106.5	106.5	143.6
July	193.2	173.4	158.5	143.7	124.9	103.1	102.1	102.1	137.6
August	189.9	170.7	155.4	139.1	118.9	103.6	101.7	101.7	135.2
September	189.0	168.2	153.1	138.0	117.2	99.2	98.3	97.3	132.5
October	188.5	167.9	153.9	138.1	121.3	107.3	107.3	106.4	136.3
Latest data as percent of a year earlier	96.3	99.2	100.3	96.6	101.4	107.8	106.8	104.7	100.7

Compiled from reports of the New Zealand Wool Marketing Corporation.

Wool Mill Activity Up Sharply

U.S. consumption of apparel wool during September 1975 amounted to 8.2 million clean pounds, compared to the month-earlier 8.1 million and September 1974's 5.6 million. Total consumption during the first 9 months amounted to 66.8 million pounds, up 8.9 million or 15 percent from the same period in 1974 (table 11 and figure 9). More importantly, third-quarter 1975 consumption was up 42 percent from a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted weekly average consumption during September was 2,168,000 pounds, up slightly from August and the highest since December 1972 (table 49).

Consumption on the worsted system amounted to 5.1 million pounds in September as compared to August's 5.0 million and September 1974's 3.4 million. Woolen system consumption amounted to 3.1 million pounds in September, up 38 percent over September 1974. Consumption of apparel wools grading 60's and finer accounted for 54 percent of total use during the first 9 months of 1975 compared to 46 percent in 1974 and 49 percent in 1973 (table 12).

Carpet wool consumption through September amounted to 11.8 million pounds or 79 percent of last year's use for the same time period. However, the consumption of carpet wool during the third quarter was up 12 percent from third quarter 1974. Continued improvement in this sector is contingent upon a sustained recovery in housing starts as well as upon prices being competitive with manmade fibers.

Table 11—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971	116,310	75,151	191,461
1972	142,233	76,368	218,601
1973	109,872	41,394	151,266
1974	74,858	18,595	93,453
Jan.-Sept.			
1974	57,913	14,993	72,906
1975[1]	66,818	11,825	78,643

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

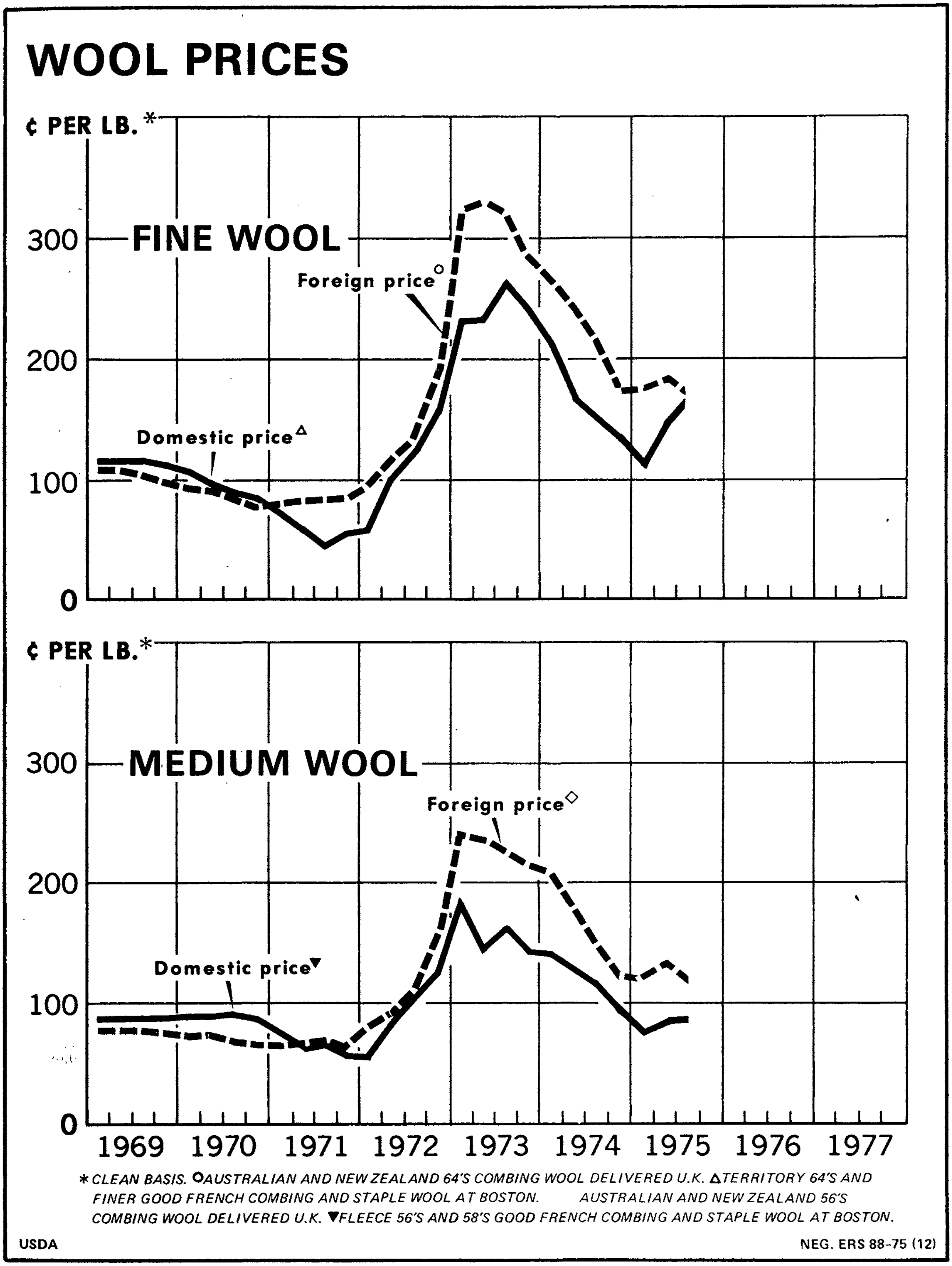

WOOL PRICES
¢ PER LB.*
FINE WOOL
Foreign price○
Domestic price△
¢ PER LB.*
MEDIUM WOOL
Foreign price◇
Domestic price▼
0
100
200
300
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977
*CLEAN BASIS. ○AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND 64'S COMBING WOOL DELIVERED U.K. △TERRITORY 64'S AND FINER GOOD FRENCH COMBING AND STAPLE WOOL AT BOSTON. AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND 56'S COMBING WOOL DELIVERED U.K. ▼FLEECE 56'S AND 58'S GOOD FRENCH COMBING AND STAPLE WOOL AT BOSTON.
USDA
NEG. ERS 88-75 (12)

Figure 8

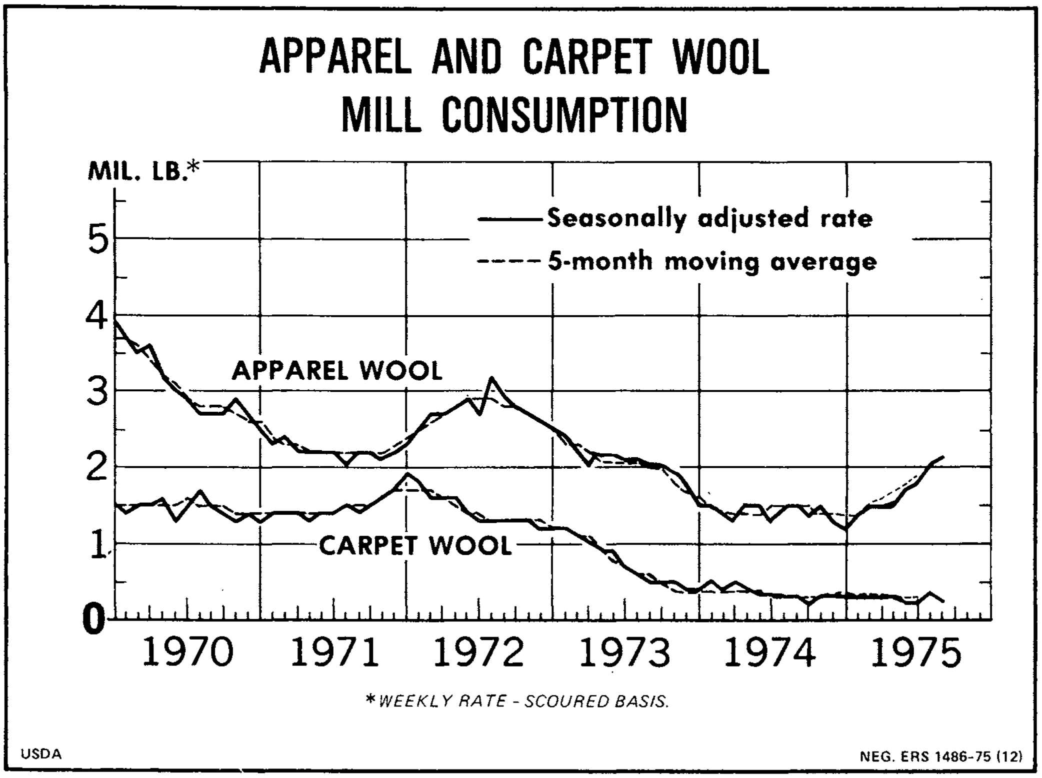


Figure 9

Wool's Share of Fiber Market Improves

Combined use of all fibers in domestic woolen and worsted mills fell 18 percent during 1974 and continued to decline in early 1975. This decline has now moderated somewhat and total use for the January-September period is down by 10 percent from a year ago. The use of manmade fibers in woolen and worsted mills increased sharply in 1973 due to high, volatile raw wool prices. However, manmade fiber's share during 1975 has dropped from 71.2 to 68.7 percent. Wool's share has increased to 21.5 percent, up about 3 percent from a year ago (figure 10 and table 50). If wool prices and supplies remain stable and if increased oil prices continue to exert pressure on manmade fiber prices, wool should hold its recent gains.

Wool Use Outlook

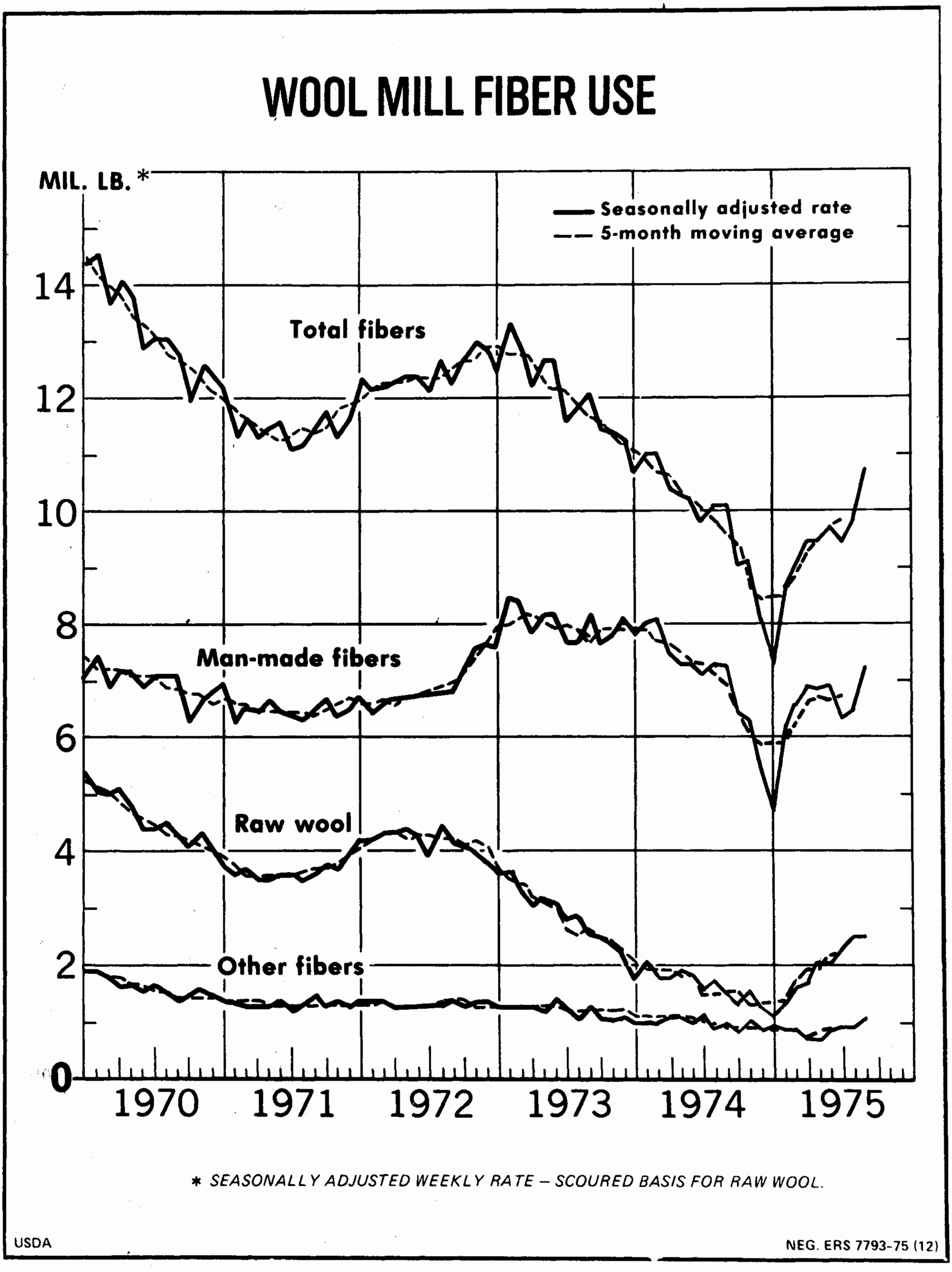
A note of optimism highlights the current outlook for apparel wool consumption. The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of apparel wool consumption increased in September for the eighth consecutive month (table 49). Mill use in September was at an annual rate of 112.7 million pounds, scoured. Also, the ratio of inventories to unfilled orders for finished wool apparel fabrics declined in September for the eighth consecutive month (table 13). While woolen mills are currently in a strong position, continued improvement is tied to the general economic health. If the recovery is maintained we expect apparel wool consumption to total 90-95 million pounds, scoured basis, in 1975 compared to 1974's 74.9 million. Additional increases are expected in 1976.

We expect carpet wool consumption to remain depressed with total use in 1975 of about 15.5 to 16.5 million pounds compared to 18.6 million in 1974. Some improvement is expected in 1976.

Raw Wool Exports and Imports Up

U.S. exports of raw wool for the January-September period totaled 7 million pounds, clean basis, compared to 4.3 million for all of 1974. Exports earlier in the year were stimulated by wide price differentials between domestic and foreign wools. But with limited domestic supplies and higher prices exports have leveled off. Shipments amounted to about 0.3 million pounds in September, compared to 0.8 million in August and 1.2 million in July (table 51).

Raw wool imports of 27 million clean pounds in 1974 were the lowest on record. During the January-October period of 1975 imports amounted to 25.2 million pounds—up 2 percent from 1974, but for the third quarter, they were up about 11 percent from last year (table 14). Imports should pick up from their current levels due to the tight domestic supplies. As in the past, most raw apparel wool im-



WOOL MILL FIBER USE
MIL. LB.*
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Total fibers
Man-made fibers
Raw wool
Other fibers
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE – SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.
USDA
NEG. ERS 7793-75 (12)

Figure 10

Table 12—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
	Woolen system			
1970	35.7	54.4	9.9	100.0
1971	36.5	53.7	9.8	100.0
1972	39.6	53.2	7.2	100.0
1973	32.6	59.2	8.2	100.0
1974	33.1	57.3	9.6	100.0
Jan.-Sept.				
1974	33.1	56.8	10.1	100.0
1975[1]	37.2	62.8		100.0
	Worsted system			
1970	46.7	53.3		100.0
1971	49.8	50.2		100.0
1972	59.4	40.6		100.0
1973	58.9	41.1		100.0
1974	56.9	43.1		100.0
Jan.-Sept.				
1974	56.1	43.9		100.0
1975[1]	65.6	34.4		100.0
	Total			
1970	43.1	56.9		100.0
1971	45.2	54.8		100.0
1972	52.4	47.6		100.0
1973	48.9	51.1		100.0
1974	46.4	53.6		100.0
Jan.-Sept.				
1974	46.1	53.9		100.0
1975[1]	53.6	46.4		100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

ports continue to be graded 60's and finer (table 15).

Textile Production and Trade Off

U.S. production of wool tops dropped 41 percent in 1974 but during the first 9 months of 1975 were 47 percent above 1974. Production of wool woven fabric declined 23 percent in 1974 with the decline continuing into 1975. Production in the first half of 1975 totaled 57.6 million square yards, down 23 percent from the first half of 1974 (table 52). Based on mill consumption data for third quarter 1975, we expect textile production figures for the third quarter to show corresponding increases.

U.S. imports for consumption of wool manufactures declined 18 percent in 1974 and were down 18 percent in the first 9 months of 1975 from the same period last year. Exports of wool manufactures declined 21 percent in 1974 and were down 22 percent in the January-September period of 1975 as compared to 1974 (tables 53 and 54). The net import balance declined 8.7 million pounds from 1973 to 1974 and has declined 19.7 million in the first 9 months of 1975.

Table 13—Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
January	62	65	31	42	97
February	62	56	30	42	90
March	61	65	32	49	89
April	63	54	31	54	78
May	64	51	29	52	76
June	68	47	31	60	73
July	75	45	26	71	55
August	78	36	34	82	39
September	75	43	32	92	29
October	66	48	34	97	
November	62	47	34	88	
December	61	38	35	93	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971	42,682	83,893	126,575
1972	24,790	71,849	96,639
1973	17,967	39,922	57,889
1974	11,758	15,163	26,921
Jan.-Oct.			
1974	10,147	14,466	24,613
1975[1]	11,551	13,635	25,186

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1973	1974[1]	Jan.-Oct. 1974	Jan.-Oct. 1975[1]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
	Dutiable			
60's and finer	75.9	64.2	62.3	76.1
50's up to 60's	8.4	11.7	11.8	6.9
44's up to 50's	4.1	7.5	8.3	3.9
40's and coarser	11.6	16.6	17.6	13.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free			
46's	2.7	6.2	5.9	3.9
44's	17.2	22.3	22.7	13.6
40's and coarser	66.0	68.0	67.8	77.1
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	14.1	3.5	3.6	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

WORLD SITUATION

Prices Rising

World wool prices during the 1974/75 season were greatly influenced by the support activity of the marketing authorities in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Substantial amounts of raw wool were purchased by these authorities to support wool prices. In Australia, one-third (1.6 million bales) of the wool offerings at auction were purchased by The Australian Wool Corporation. The average price paid for greasy wool at auction was 30 percent lower than the average price for the 1973/74 season. Comparable figures for New Zealand and South Africa showed declines in average auction prices of 37 and 31 percent, respectively, from the previous season. The heavy buying by the respective marketing authorities is reflected in the season ending stocks compared to those at the end of the 1973/74 season—1.6 million bales in Australia compared to 176,000 bales the previous season, and 207,000 bales in New Zealand compared to 20,000 a year earlier. The high level of stocks will probably not influence market developments for the next 9 to 10 months. The Australian Government continued to support the market at $A2.50 per kilogram (U.S. $1.43 per pound) for clean 21 micron wool (64's) for the 1975/76 season. New Zealand after devaluing its currency, adjusted its floor price upwards to keep it unchanged in terms of the Australian dollar. However, the value of the New Zealand currency continues to decline in terms of the U.S. dollar.

The decline in world wool prices beginning in the spring of 1973 has apparently been checked (figure 8 and table 10). Recent reports indicate rising prices in the primary world wool markets. In Australia there has been a resurgence in demand for carding wools with prices advancing by at least 20 percent. In New Zealand, price advances have been noted for the coarse and medium types, and in South Africa prices have also risen. The strengthening in price is attributed to increased buying by the Europeans and the Japanese.

Wool Supplies

The downward trend in world output since 1967/68 was interrupted in 1974/75 as production increased slightly to 3,259 million pounds, clean, (table 16). The turnaround resulted from a 12.8 percent increase in Australian production. World output for 1975/76 is expected to be virtually unchanged. The Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that noncommercial stocks of raw wool in producing countries in 1975/76 are 3.9 billion pounds, clean, up about 9 percent from 1974. Commercial stocks as of April 1, 1975, are placed at 205 million pounds, clean, down 21 percent from 1974. The total amount of raw wool available for mill usage in the 1975/76 season is estimated at 4.1 billion pounds, up 7 percent from 1974/75 and more than a year's supply at recent rates of use.

Table 16—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption[1]	Production[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,405	3,423
1967	3,249	3,470
1968	3,453	3,571
1969	*3,325	*3,543
1970	*3,252	*3,531
1971	*3,196	*3,453
1972	*3,314	*3,209
1973	3,093	*3,146
1974	[3]2,765	[3]3,307
1975		[3]3,324

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year. [3] Estimated. * Revised.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Wool Use Improving

Mill use of raw wool continued to decline in 1974 for the second consecutive year from the relatively high levels of 1972. Final world consumption for 1974 is estimated at 2.8 billion pounds—11 percent below a year earlier (table 16). The significant economic downturn in major producing countries caused textile activity to be severely restricted during 1974. However, while 1975 began with a continuation of these trends, world wool demand appears to be increasing on a cautious but firm path. Mill consumption was down 12 percent for the first quarter of 1975 compared to 1974, but second quarter consumption equaled that of second quarter 1974.

Consumption of raw wool in the major manufacturing countries in 1974 dropped over 23 percent from the nearly 1.6 billion pounds, clean content, in 1973. Largest declines in mill use occurred in Japan (down 37 percent), Australia (down 26 percent) and the United States (down 38 percent) (figure 11 and table 17).

The prospects for wool use for the remainder of 1975 and 1976 are more favorable than at the beginning of the year. Supplies should continue adequate and prices remain relatively stable, which should aid wool's competitive position in the total fiber market. However, most of the improvement in mill use will be directly tied to improvement in general world economic conditions which are just now beginning to show modest signs of recovery.

Wool Textile Output Also Down

Production of wool textiles in primary manufacturing countries was also at reduced levels in

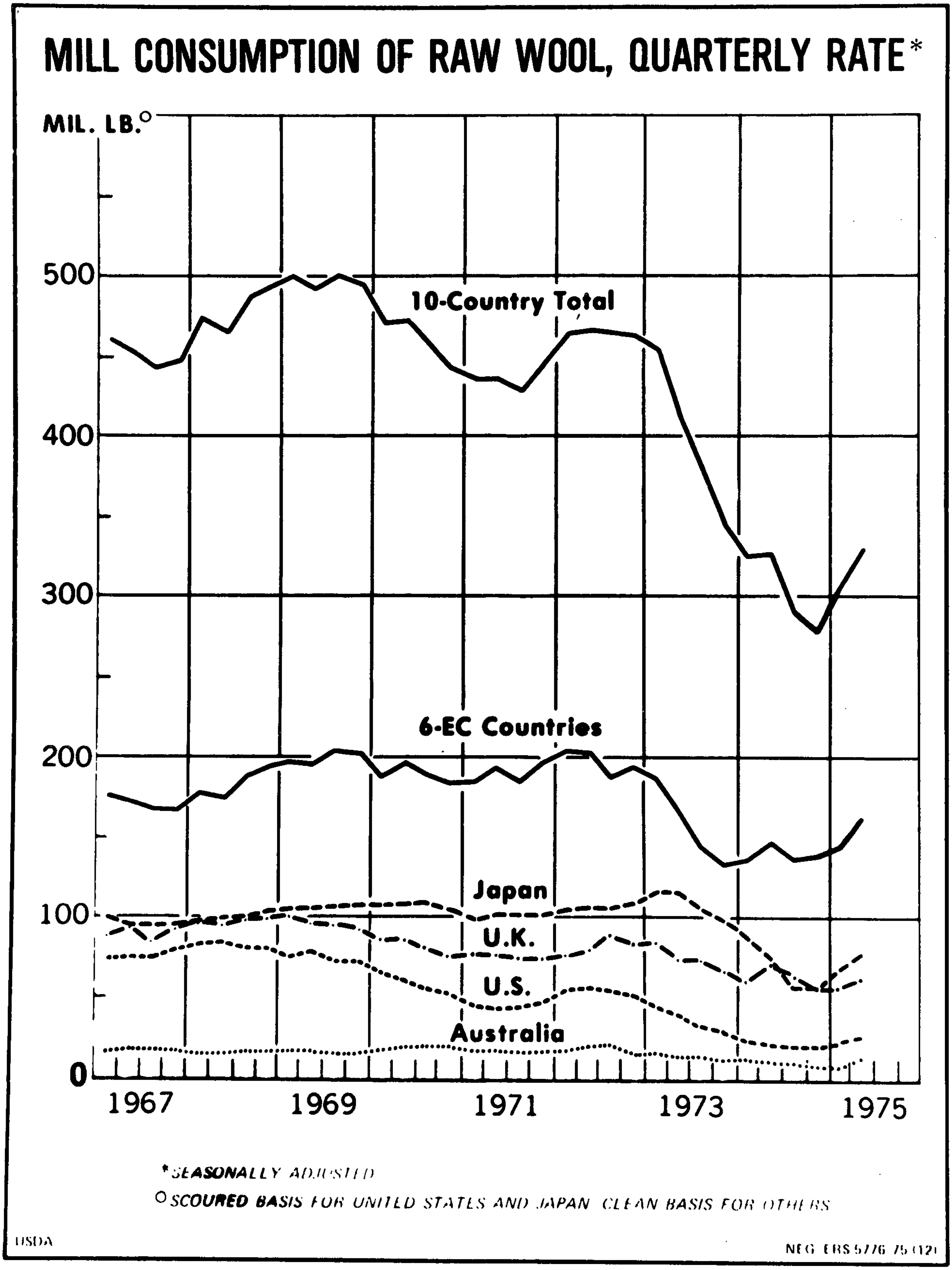

MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE*
MIL. LB.○
500
400
300
200
100
0
10-Country Total
6-EC Countries
Japan
U.K.
U.S.
Australia
1967
1969
1971
1973
1975
*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
○SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS
USDA
NEG. ERS 5776-75 (12)

Figure 11

Table 17—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year 1974	1974 Apr.-June	1975 Jan.-Mar.	1975 Apr.-June	Change Apr.-June 1974 to Apr.-June 1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*
United States[1]	93.4	25.8	22.8	27.4	+6.2
United Kingdom	248.2	74.1	60.0	64.2	-13.4
France	230.6	64.8	58.2	65.0	+0.3
Japan	277.3	74.5	65.9	77.6	+4.2
Italy	192.5	52.7	53.4	58.4	+10.8
West Germany	84.9	22.7	25.6	24.2	+6.6
Belgium	44.8	12.3	13.2	13.2	+7.3
Australia	44.3	13.2	7.1	10.6	-19.7
Netherlands	11.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	-17.1
Total	1,227.5	343.6	309.3	343.5	0.0

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.
*Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

1974. After beginning the decline in mid-1973, production of wool textiles continued on a downward path into early 1975. Output of woven fabrics fell by 17 percent, wool tops production was off nearly 30 percent, and output of worsted and woolen yarns dropped 9 and 3 percent, respectively. The figures for the first 6 months of 1975 compared to 1974 are: output of woven fabrics down 13 percent; wool tops production unchanged, output of worsted yarn down 16 percent, and output of woolen yarn down 13 percent (table 52).

World Wool Trade Drops

Exports of raw wool from the five major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere were down on the average of about 30 percent for the 1973/74 season (table 18). Shipments continued to decline in 1974/75 as world wool textile mill activity in the primary consuming nations remained depressed. However, rates of decline were not as rapid as in earlier months and reports are of some signs of improvement. Shipments from Australia were up 16 percent through June-July of 1975 compared to the same period a year ago. Exports from New Zealand and South Africa show a 25 percent increase in July-August 1975 from year-earlier levels. Continued improvement in world raw wool exports depends on the recovery in economic activity in the main wool consuming countries.

Table 18—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

Exporting country	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Australia:			
June	97	81	107
July-June	1,544	1,134	1,094
New Zealand:			
July-August	65	80	99
July-June	472	482	(2)
South Africa:			
July-August	12	---	9
July-June	163	137	(2)
Argentina:			
October-August	176	79	127
October-September	180	79	(2)
Uruguay:			
October-July	51	54	90
October-September	53	56	(2)

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

MOHAIR SITUATION

Farm prices of mohair have continued to advance in the face of strong export demand for all grades. Farm prices in November averaged $2.13 per pound, grease, up 88 cents from a year ago and well above the support level of 80.2 cents per pound. The 1975 clip is practically all sold with final sales prices in the range of $2.50 for adult hair and $3 for kid.

U.S. exports of mohair through September amounted to 6.5 million pounds and were valued at 10.2 million dollars. Total exports in 1974 totaled 7.4 million pounds (table 51).

U.S. mohair production in 1975 is estimated at 10 million pounds, grease, up about 11 percent from 1974. The Texas kid crop averaged about 70-75 percent this year, far better than the 20-40 percent of the last three years. The relatively good kid crop should help relieve some of the pressure on supplies next year.

Another positive aspect of the mohair situation is that nearly three-fourths of the 14 million pound Turkish inventory has been sold. Reportedly Russia is interested in buying an additional 2 million pounds.

The outlook for mohair has been bolstered by trade reports that contracting of the spring adult clip is occurring at the $2.50 level in West Texas. These reports estimate that from one-third to one-half of next springs' clip has already been contracted. Domestic activity is very slow. The push is from Europe, primarily England.

KNIT CLOTH AND APPAREL TRADE PATTERNS

by

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Economic Research Service

ABSTRACT: This article updates an earlier study of trends in imports and exports of knit cloth and apparel since 1965. Estimates are made for 1975. Average annual growth rates are presented for three fiber groups—cotton, wool, and manmade fibers—for both knit and total cloth (knit plus woven) and apparel.

KEYWORDS: Textile trade, knits, cloth, apparel.

INTRODUCTION

Textile trade activity, although off in 1975, remains at a relatively high level. The devaluation of the dollar, which helped boost exports in 1974, continued its positive effect in 1975 despite the economic downturn in late 1974 and early 1975. Exports of textile goods this year are estimated around 679 million pounds, down 16 percent from 1974 but the second largest on record. Textile imports, influenced by the negative effect of devaluation and the recent recession, are estimated at about 872 million pounds, 8 percent below 1974. The volume of knit cloth and apparel textile trade, while smaller than their woven counterparts, continues to experience higher growth rates. Imported knit apparel, reflecting their popularity with the American public, is the most important category of knit textile trade. Cotton continues to dominate the knit underwear and T-shirt markets. Manmade fibers constitute most of the knit outerwear apparel. Wool knit products moving in textile trade are relatively small and declining because of increasing competition from manmade fibers.

KNIT TEXTILE IMPORTS

Imports of knit textiles in 1975, estimated at 243 million pounds, were a tenth above a year earlier, thanks to larger apparel imports. Apparel shipments totaled 229 million pounds, third highest on record (figure 12 and table 19). These imports experienced an average annual growth rate of 16 percent during 1965-75.[1] Although knit cloth imports have had a similar growth rate over the past decade, shipments have been on a much smaller scale.

CLOTH

Imported knit cloth of 15 million pounds in 1975 was down 6 percent to the lowest level since 1969 (figure 13). In fact, the quantity has been declining each year since the peak year of 60 million pounds in 1971. In addition to the factors affecting the lessening of knit apparel imports, knit cloth imports have relatively unfavorable apparel manufacturing economics in the United States compared to the cost of imported finished apparel.

As in recent years, manmade fibers constituted almost all of the imported knit cloth in 1975. Even though the estimated 14 million pounds imported this year was less than a quarter of 1971's peak quantity, it was more than twice the quantity imported during the late 1960's. It is this relatively low base that results in manmade fiber cloth imports having a rather large average annual growth rate of 17 percent over the 11 year period. Although cotton constituted 70 percent of total cloth imports, it was only 1 percent of knit cloth imports in 1975.

APPAREL

Knit apparel imports are also dominated by manmade fibers which constitute 84 percent of the market. Although the quantity of manmade knit apparel imported in 1975 increased moderately to about 191 million pounds, it has remained within the 175-205 million pound range since 1972. The changing fashions and economic conditions mentioned earlier were possible factors in this plateau effect. Nevertheless, demand for imported manmade knit apparel has increased at an average annual rate of 24 percent since 1965. Again, this

[1] Average annual growth rates are based on trend lines of the general form $y=ar^x$. On semilogarithmic charts, it is a straight line and has the equation form, $\log y = \log a + \log r\,(x)$. The slope of this line is $\log r$, which when expressed as $(r - 1.000)\,100$ is the percentage average annual growth rate of the trend line.

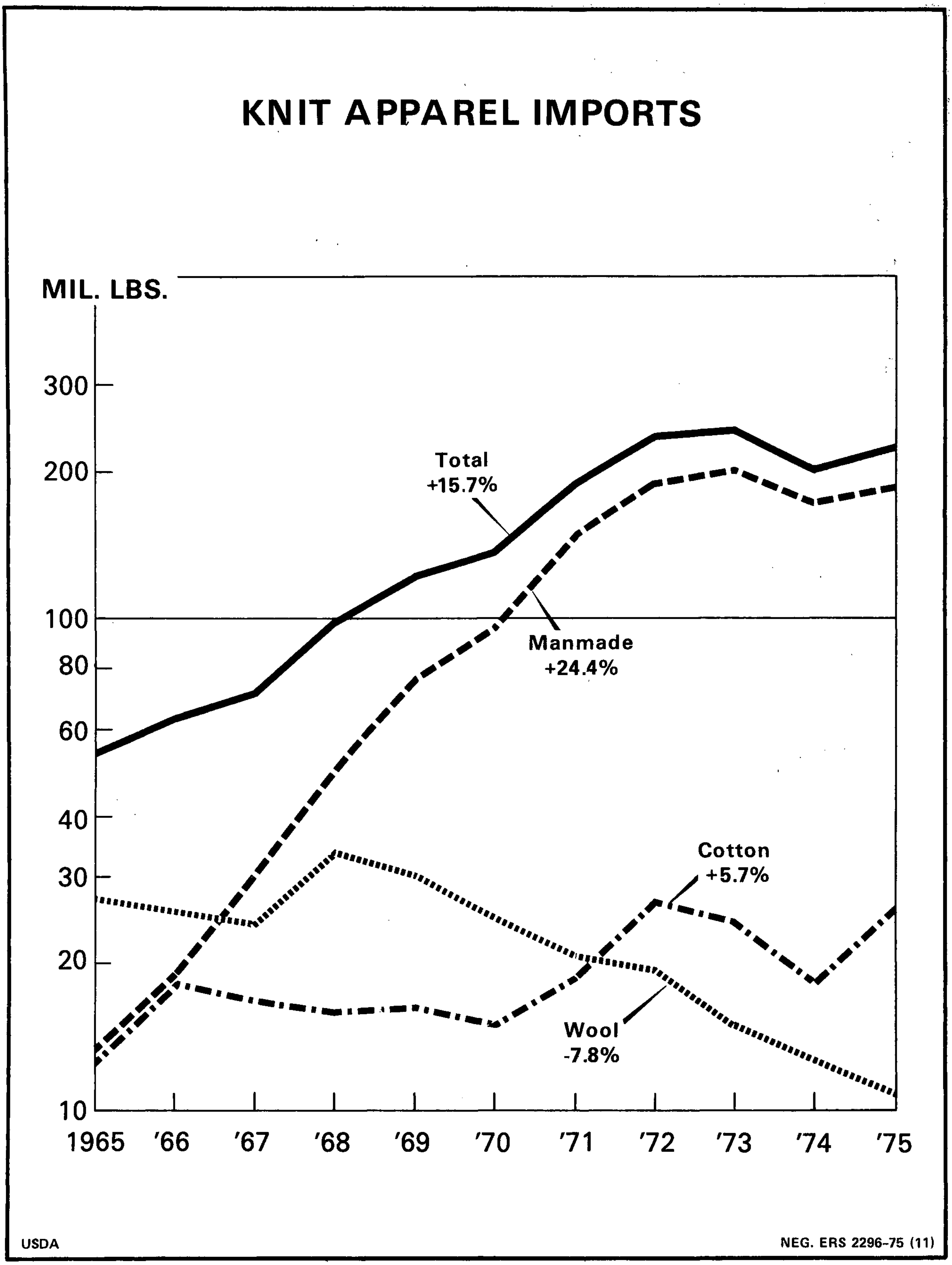

KNIT APPAREL IMPORTS
MIL. LBS.
300
200
100
80
60
40
30
20
10
1965
'66
'67
'68
'69
'70
'71
'72
'73
'74
'75
Total
+15.7%
Manmade
+24.4%
Cotton
+5.7%
Wool
-7.8%
USDA
NEG. ERS 2296-75 (11)

Figure 12

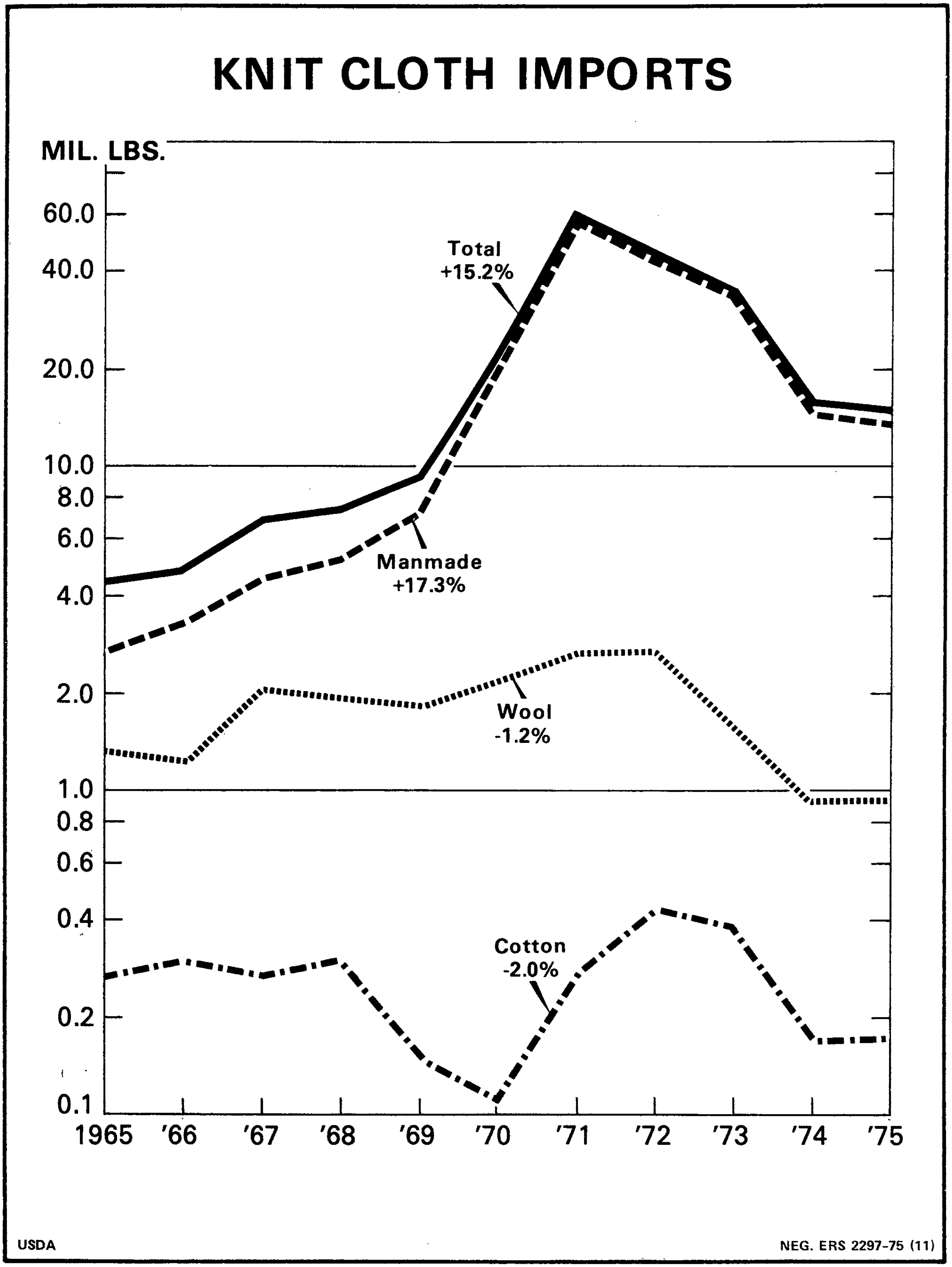

KNIT CLOTH IMPORTS
MIL. LBS.
60.0
40.0
20.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.1
Total
+15.2%
Manmade
+17.3%
Wool
-1.2%
Cotton
-2.0%
1965
'66
'67
'68
'69
'70
'71
'72
'73
'74
'75
USDA
NEG. ERS 2297-75 (11)

Figure 13

Table 19—U.S. imports of cloth and apparel

Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average annual growth rate 1965-75
	Thousands of pounds of equivalent fiber									*Percent*
Cotton										
Knit cloth	268	304	147	106	267	426	279	168	173	-2.0
Total cloth[1]	227,803	229,163	264,597	257,856	264,405	340,403	324,214	278,214	182,037	+2.3
Knit apparel	16,722	16,260	16,121	15,086	18,936	26,838	24,169	18,561	26,075	+5.7
Total apparel[1]	133,092	134,979	142,716	142,707	149,404	177,893	161,738	168,310	204,701	+4.7
Wool										
Knit cloth	2,006	1,930	1,840	2,180	2,690	2,704	1,609	907	919	-1.2
Total cloth[1]	26,325	34,626	31,037	26,123	14,410	11,469	13,992	9,251	10,053	-10.6
Knit apparel	24,371	32,845	30,601	25,207	21,323	19,978	14,968	12,735	11,159	-7.8
Total apparel[1]	30,771	41,358	41,473	38,124	31,218	27,459	27,241	23,883	21,093	-4.4
Manmade fibers										
Knit cloth	4,441	5,169	7,213	19,610	57,388	42,525	32,905	14,405	13,520	+17.3
Total cloth[1]	37,155	43,255	55,535	74,578	123,957	114,852	99,818	61,414	66,153	+9.0
Knit apparel	30,692	50,310	76,851	96,523	150,000	190,294	204,602	175,340	191,395	+24.4
Total apparel[1]	60,886	91,329	143,547	187,834	255,874	283,489	285,786	251,979	280,444	+13.0
Grand total										
Knit cloth	6,715	7,403	9,200	21,896	60,345	45,655	34,793	15,480	14,612	+15.2
Total cloth[1]	291,283	307,044	351,169	358,557	402,772	466,724	438,024	348,879	258,243	+2.7
Knit apparel	71,785	99,415	123,573	136,816	190,259	237,110	243,739	206,636	228,629	+15.7
Total apparel[1]	224,749	267,666	327,736	368,665	436,496	488,841	474,765	444,198	506,238	+10.6

[1] Knit plus woven.

Bureau of the Census.

rapid increase reflects the relatively small imports of the late 1960's.

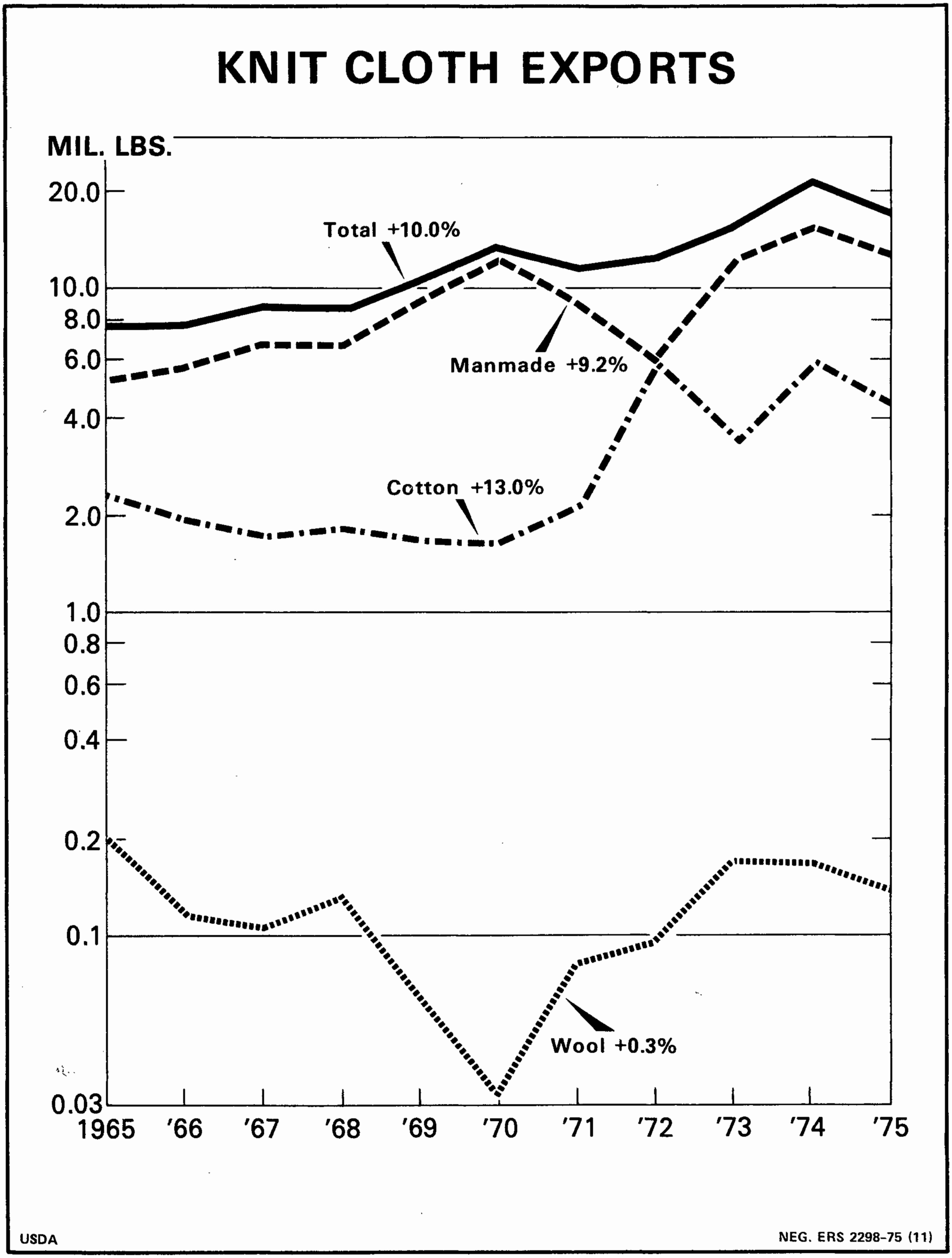
Cotton knit apparel imports in 1975 are estimated at 26 million pounds, up 40 percent from a year earlier. In recent years, cotton knit apparel has been about 11 percent of total knit apparel imports, while cotton total (woven plus knit) apparel imports have represented about 37 percent of total apparel imports. Cotton knit apparel imports have had a 6 percent average annual growth rate during the past decade. Wool knit apparel imports have declined every year from their high point of 33 million pounds in 1968 to an estimated 11 million in 1975. This falling off has resulted in an average annual rate of decline of 8 percent since 1965.

KNIT TEXTILE EXPORTS

In contrast to earlier years, estimated textile exports in 1975 of 679 million pounds were only 22 percent less than imports. The years 1974 and 1975 saw the quantities of total (knit plus woven) cloth and knit cloth exports exceed the comparable imported product for the first time since 1969. Total cloth exports, estimated at 364 million pounds in 1975, increased at an average annual rate of 9 percent during 1965-75, while knit cloth exports increased at a 10 percent rate (figure 14 and table 20). As in previous years, the quantity of both total apparel and knit apparel exports in 1975 were small fractions of the comparable imported products. Cotton and manmade fibers dominate the cloth and apparel export markets. Wool accounts for about 2 percent of apparel exports and 1 percent of cloth exports.

CLOTH

Cotton had about 27 percent of the knit cloth export market while manmade fibers accounted for about 72 percent of these exports in 1975. Manmade fiber cloth exports were estimated at 150 million pounds and the annual growth rate averaged 10 percent over the past 11 years. Manmade fiber knit cloth exports were around 12 million pounds in 1975 with a 9 percent annual growth rate during the period. They are about 8 percent of manmade fiber cloth exports. Total cotton cloth exports in 1975, estimated at 212 million pounds, were the second highest quantity of the past 11 years, having an 8 percent average annual growth rate. Cotton knit cloth exports were estimated at 5 million pounds with a growth rate of 13 percent. Wool cloth exports remained very small in 1975.



KNIT CLOTH EXPORTS
MIL. LBS.
20.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.1
0.03
Total +10.0%
Manmade +9.2%
Cotton +13.0%
Wool +0.3%
1965
'66
'67
'68
'69
'70
'71
'72
'73
'74
'75
USDA
NEG. ERS 2298-75 (11)

Figure 14

Table 20—U.S. exports of cloth and apparel

Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average annual growth rate 1965-75
	Thousands of pounds of equivalent fiber									*Percent*
Cotton										
Knit cloth	1,788	1,824	1,684	1,695	2,131	6,024	3,362	5,695	4,584	+13.0
Total cloth[1]	119,797	115,202	118,171	113,932	130,844	174,482	199,825	228,024	212,148	+8.3
Knit apparel	2,694	2,809	2,756	2,769	2,732	3,301	5,166	7,372	7,395	+12.4
Total apparel[1]	23,152	27,475	35,770	29,969	30,237	34,333	29,917	40,089	41,248	+7.1
Wool										
Knit cloth	113	128	60	33	83	95	177	173	141	+.3
Total cloth[1]	550	496	395	403	469	599	1,069	924	1,289	+7.8
Knit apparel	535	472	303	305	306	434	917	944	432	+7.6
Total apparel[1]	1,038	1,045	1,019	993	955	1,351	2,344	3,414	1,975	+13.8
Manmade fibers										
Knit cloth	6,796	6,683	9,138	12,148	9,186	6,089	12,008	15,217	12,209	+9.2
Total cloth[1]	74,554	72,055	78,874	80,236	73,802	85,317	129,358	165,552	150,140	+9.9
Knit apparel	3,399	3,980	4,491	4,649	5,658	7,214	9,933	13,712	12,243	+18.2
Total apparel[1]	8,019	9,730	12,621	12,800	16,137	20,789	24,766	33,085	31,377	+18.7
Grand total										
Knit cloth	8,697	8,635	10,882	13,876	11,400	12,208	15,547	21,085	16,934	+10.0
Total cloth[1]	194,901	187,753	197,440	194,571	205,112	260,398	330,252	394,500	363,577	+8.9
Knit apparel	6,628	7,261	7,550	7,723	8,696	10,949	16,016	22,028	20,070	+15.6
Total apparel[1]	32,209	38,250	49,410	43,762	47,329	56,473	57,027	76,588	74,600	+11.0

[1] Knit plus woven.

Bureau of the Census.

Apparel

Cotton had about 55 percent of total apparel exports while manmade fibers accounted for about 42 percent in 1975. Both manmade fiber total apparel exports of 31 million pounds and manmade knit apparel exports of 12 million were the second highest on record (figure 15). Their average annual growth rates have been 19 percent and 18 percent, respectively, since 1965. Manmade fiber knit apparel was about 39 percent of manmade fiber apparel exports. Cotton apparel exports, estimated at 41 million pounds, and cotton knit apparel exports, estimated at 7 million, were all-time highs. Their average annual growth rates were 7 percent and 12 percent respectively. Cotton knit apparel exports represented 18 percent of total cotton apparel exports.

Wool apparel exports in 1975 were estimated at 2 million pounds, of which about 22 percent were knits. The average annual growth rate of wool apparel exports was 14 percent the last 11 years.

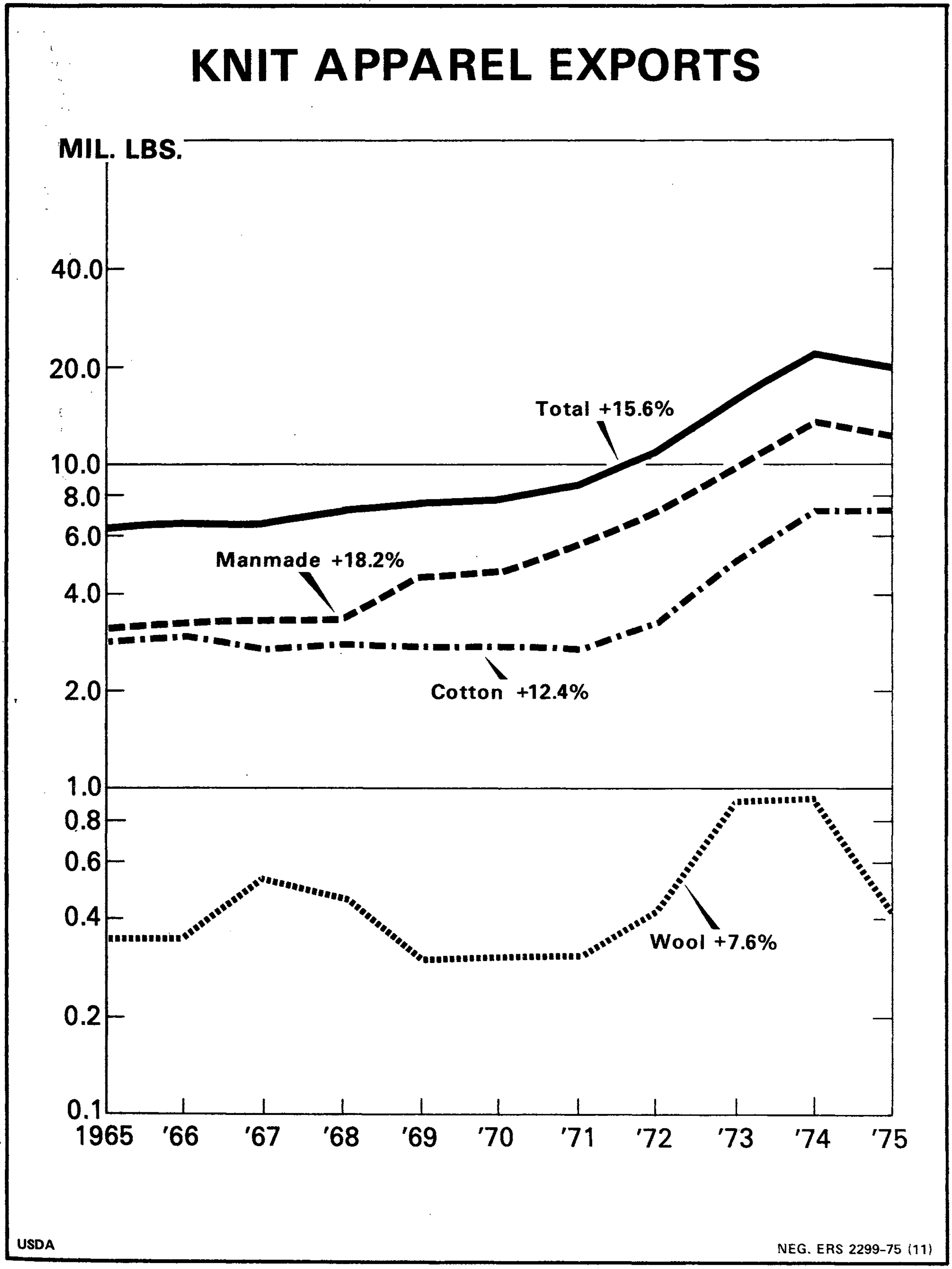

KNIT APPAREL EXPORTS
MIL. LBS.
40.0
20.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.1
1965
'66
'67
'68
'69
'70
'71
'72
'73
'74
'75
Total +15.6%
Manmade +18.2%
Cotton +12.4%
Wool +7.6%
USDA
NEG. ERS 2299-75 (11)

Figure 15

SOME RECENT TRENDS IN THE DOMESTIC MARKETING SYSTEM FOR TEXTILE FIBERS AND PRODUCTS

by

Ray S. Corkern
National Economic Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

ABSTRACT: The domestic marketing system for textile fibers and products is divided into many sequential steps beginning with production and ending with consumer expenditures for textile and apparel products. Use profiles, physical flows, shipments, and purchasing patterns are used to indicate changes that have occurred between 1964 and 1974. **KEYWORDS**: Textiles, fibers, and apparel.

The domestic marketing system for textile fibers and products involves numerous stages between fiber production and consumer expenditures. This study examines some of these stages, including such intermediate steps as fiber consumption, use profile, movement through the system, industry shipments, and retail store purchases. Adjustments occur at each step in the system when fiber supplies and demand for textile products contracts or expands.

U.S. Fiber Production and Consumption

In 1974, U.S. production of the major textile fibers exceeded 13 billion pounds (table 21). A comparison of 1964 and 1974 production is used to illustrate the short term relative changes in the production of specific fibers. The temporary reduction in total fiber production during 1974 due to raw material shortages and slackening fiber demand had little effect on the short term relative changes among the various types of fiber.

Cotton and wool represented 41 percent of total production and manmade fibers such as rayon, nylon, polyester, and glass accounted for the remainder. In 1964 the pattern was reversed, i.e. cotton and wool accounted for 71 percent of production.

Geographically, cotton production has shifted westward during recent years and now is centered primarily in the Far West, Southwest, and Delta. Less than 10 percent of the 1975 cotton crop was produced in the Southeast, compared to 16 percent in 1964. Wool is produced mainly in the Western half of the United States and manmade fiber production is concentrated on the Eastern seaboard.

Between 1964 and 1974, total domestic fiber consumption increased about 3.7 billion pounds or 42 percent, (table 21). However, if 1974 consumption had equaled the 1973 level, consumption would have increased about 5.4 billion pounds or 63 percent from 1964. Despite the weak demand for fibers and textile products in 1974 and early 1975, the longer term trend of expansion will likely resume.

Cotton, wool, rayon, and acetate domestic con-

Table 21—U.S. production and consumption of fibers, 1964 and 1974

Fiber	1964			1974		
	Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption	
		Total	Per capita		Total	Per Capita
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
Cotton	7,269.6	4,331.3	22.6	5,469.6	3,419.5	16.1
Wool, clean basis	119.6	490.8	2.6	67.7	141.5	.7
Rayon and acetate	1,431.8	1,528.6	8.0	1,198.8	1,103.5	5.2
Noncellulosic, manmade	1,406.7	1,575.1	8.2	6,226.4	6,561.4	31.0
Glass	239.5	([1])		682.9	([1])	
Total	10,467.2	7,925.8	41.3	13,645.4	11,225.9	55.0

[1] Included in Noncellulosic total.

Cotton Situation, and Textile Organon.

sumption declined from 1964 to 1974. However, sharply larger noncellulosic use boosted total per capita fiber consumption 28 percent during the period. The consumption pattern, as with the production pattern, has reversed. Cotton and wool consumption were 62 percent of the total in 1964 and only 32 percent in 1974. The opposite trend is shown for the noncellulosics.

The consumption of textile fibers in terms of market share, product category, and type of apparel has undergone major changes since 1964. Cotton's share of the total domestic textile market declined from 46 percent in 1964 to 29 percent in 1974 (table 22). Cotton's share declined in each

Table 22—Market share of textile fibers by major product category, 1964 and 1974

Category	1964		1974[1]	
	Cotton	Others	Cotton	Others
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Apparel	63	37	37	63
Household	57	43	24	76
Industrial	28	72	22	78
Total	46	54	29	71

[1] Preliminary.

Cotton Counts Its Customers, National Cotton Council of America.

major product category. The smallest decline was in the industrial product category. Textile fiber consumption by broad product categories and types of apparel is shown in table 23. Some gain in usage for cotton and a substantial increase for other fibers are evident for the household product category. A decline in usage of all fibers is shown for the industrial category although cotton's decline was modest. Cotton apparel usage declined

Table 23—Consumption profile for cotton and other textile fibers by product category and type of apparel, 1964 and 1974

Item	Cotton fiber		Other fibers	
	1964	1974	1964	1974
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
	Product category			
Apparel	52	48	27	32
Household	31	36	27	46
Industrial	17	16	46	22
	Type of apparel			
Men's youth and boys'	64	69	43	44
Women's, misses' and boys'	21	19	48	45
Girls', children's and infants'	15	12	9	11

Cotton Counts Its Customers. National Cotton Council of America.

and other fibers made a modest gain. Between 1964 and 1974 only a small percentage change occurred between the three types of apparel. Cotton usage in men's, youth, and boy's apparel increased slightly but declined a little in women's and children's categories. For other fibers, a small percentage increase occurred in the men's, youth, and boys' and girls', children's and infants' apparel, but declined in women's, misses' and juniors' apparel.

The apparel fiber consumption profile by type of construction for 1971 through 1974 is shown in table 24. The percentage of all fibers used for knits has an upward trend. For cotton the percentage used for knits and wovens is relatively stable. The use of other fibers show a marked shift toward knits moving from 53 percent in 1971 to 62 percent in 1974.

Table 24—Fiber use in knit and woven apparel, 1971-1974

Construction	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All fibers				
Knit	43.4	47.2	49.1	50.1
Woven	56.6	52.8	50.9	49.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cotton				
Knit	31.9	31.9	31.4	31.8
Woven	68.1	68.1	68.6	68.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other fibers				
Knit	52.7	58.6	60.8	61.6
Woven	47.3	41.4	39.2	38.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Cotton Counts Its Customers, National Cotton Council of America.

Fiber and Product Flows in the Textile Industry

Two methods are used to describe the movement of fibers and products through the textile system. One is the actual physical movement and the other is ownership transfers as represented by warehouse receipts, bills of lading, contract agreements, or other forms of ownership documents.

The movement of raw cotton to domestic mills is somewhat different than the movement pattern for manmade fibers. Cotton first moves from the farm to the gin. As shown in table 25, the number of active gins has declined in each production region during recent years. In the Delta and Southeast, the volume per gin has increased with the decrease in the number of gins. However, in the West and Southwest, both the number of gins and volume per gin have decreased. From these gins, cotton is usually shipped to an interior warehouse but may move directly to a mill or port (figure 16). The number, location, and capacity of cotton warehouses and compresses in 1964/65 and 1972/73 are shown in table 26. During this period, both the number

Table 25—Number of active cotton gins and average volume per gin by location, crop year 1964 and 1974

Region	Active gins		Volume per gin	
	1964	1974	1964	1974
	Number	*Number*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*
West[1]	494	413	6,252	5,322
Southwest[2]	1,635	1,042	2,935	2,675
Valley[3]	1,875	1,230	2,363	2,831
Southeast[4]	1,391	534	1,400	2,463
U.S.	5,395	3,219	2,644	3,519

[1] Arizona, California, Nevada and New Mexico. [2] Oklahoma and Texas. [3] Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee. [4] Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Cotton Production in the United States Crop of 1960 and Cotton Ginnings in the United States Crop of 1974, Bureau of the Census.

Table 26—Number, location and capacity of cotton warehouses and compresses, 1964-65 and 1972-73

Facility	1972-73	1964-65	Percent Change
Warehouses			
Number, total	434	901	-52
Southeast[1]	343	758	-55
South central[2]	34	63	-46
Southwest[3]	57	80	-29
Capacity, total, 1000 bales	4,870	7,854	-38
Compresses			
Number, total	212	263	-19
Southeast[1]	9	12	-25
South central[2]	106	113	-6
Southwest[3]	64	82	-22
West[4]	23	27	-15
Ports[5]	10	29	-66
Capacity, total, 1000 bales	15,256	17,269	-12

[1] Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. [2] Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. [3] Oklahoma and Texas excluding District 6, Texas. [4] Arizona, California, New Mexico and District 6, Texas. [5] Includes port facilities in Louisiana and Texas.

Chandler, Whitman M., Jr. and Joseph L. Ghetti. Cost of Storing and Handling Cotton at Public Storage Facilities, 1972-73 with Projections for 1974-75. ERS 554, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, June 1974.

and capacity of warehouses have decreased by 52 percent and 38 percent, respectively, primarily reflecting the sharp drop in raw cotton stocks since 1964. Each region showed a decrease in the number of warehouses. From warehouses, the cotton normally goes to a compress. The number of compresses and capacity have followed similar trends during recent years, declining by 19 percent and 12 percent, respectively. The decrease occurred in each region and at port locations. Shipments of cotton from warehouses to selected designations are only available for the 1960/61 and 1970/71 season. These are presented in table 27 and generally show a regional decline in shipments to each destination. The exceptions are from Western warehouses to other destinations, Southwestern warehouses to interior concentration points and Canada, and South Central warehouses to interior concentration points.

PHYSICAL FLOW OF U.S. COTTON

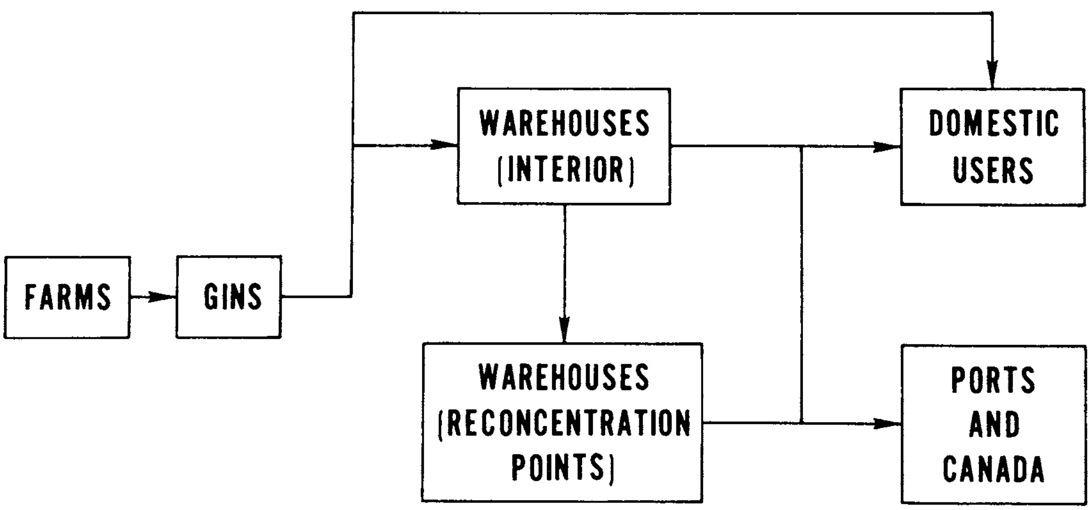


Figure 16

Table 27—Shipments of cotton from regional warehouses to selected destination 1961-62 and 1970-71

Destination	From regional warehouses: Western 1961-1962	Western 1970-1971	Southwestern 1961-1962	Southwestern 1970-1971	South central 1961-1962	South central 1970-1971	Southeastern 1961-1962	Southeastern 1970-1971
Southeastern mill area								
Percent	45.1	38.4	31.6	32.0	70.2	74.8	92.3	96.1
Bales, 1,000	1,240.9	730.5	1,415.6	1,173.5	3,312.9	3,022.3	2,079.0	1,195.8
New England, eastern and midwestern states								
Percent	1.1	.2	1.2	.7	2.8	.7	.2	---
Bales, 1,000	29.7	3.9	52.8	27.3	129.0	26.8	4.4	.6
Interior concentration points								
Percent	8.4	4.5	7.9	12.4	10.8	12.7	1.3	1.2
Bales, 1,000	227.9	85.4	352.5	453.8	510.4	518.0	28.9	14.5
Canada								
Percent	2.6	.3	1.6	3.3	5.5	3.3	---	---
Bales, 1,000	72.5	5.2	71.6	119.7	259.3	131.9	.5	.2
Ports								
Percent	42.0	52.6	56.3	51.3	8.9	7.1	1.3	.2
Bales, 1,000	1,156.6	997.7	3,522.7	1,880.2	420.5	289.0	30.0	2.2
Others								
Percent	.8	4.0	1.4	.3	1.8	1.4	4.9	2.5
Bales, 1,000	23.0	76.7	63.9	9.3	85.5	54.6	110.8	31.0

Ghetti, Joseph L., Zolon M. Looney and Shelby H. Holder, Jr. Domestic Shipments of U.S. Cotton, 1970-71 Season, Stat. Bulletin No. 483, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 1972. Potter, Joseph R., Jr. The Traffic Pattern of American Raw Cotton Shipments, Season 1961-62, MRR. 705, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, April 1965.

Rail and truck shipments of cotton from regional warehouses are shown in table 28. Between 1960/61 and 1970/71, truck shipments have gained in importance except in the Southwestern region. In this region the percentage shipped by rail increased from 78 percent to 86 percent.

The physical movement of manmade fibers is usually direct from the fiber producer to the domestic textile mills. The flow of ownership documents for cotton may move into a number of channels (figure 17). The flow of ownership documents for manmade fibers is also usually direct from fiber producers to domestic mills.

Once cotton or manmade fibers reach the domestic mill level, the physical movement and ownership document transfers are similar, (figure 18). For example, if fibers are purchased by integrated mills, the manufacturing functions from fiber preparation to finished textile products may be accomplished without intermill ownership document transfers. However, intraplant physical movement may be required. If fibers are purchased by nonintegrated mills, intermill transfer documents and physical movement are required. These mills usually perform one or more specialized manufacturing functions such as yarn spinning, weaving, or finishing fabrics.

The major flows of ownership changes for textile and apparel products from domestic mills to final consumers are shown in figure 19. Integrated domestic textile mills may perform all the functions up to the retail level with or without intrafirm physical movement or ownership document transfers. The manufacturing or market functions between the mill and the final consumer may also be performed by nonintegrated mills. These mills

Table 28—Shipment of cotton from regional warehouses by mode of transportation, 1960-61 and 1970-71

From regional warehouses	Bales shipped 1960-61	Bales shipped 1970-71	Rail 1960-61	Rail 1970-71	Truck 1960-61	Truck 1970-71
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Western	2,750.5	1,899.3	80.5	46.7	19.5	53.3
Southwestern	4,479.1	3,663.8	77.5	86.3	22.5	13.7
South central	4,717.5	4,037.5	79.1	61.6	20.9	38.4
Southeastern	2,253.6	1,244.3	45.0	35.2	55.0	64.8

Ghetti, Joseph L., Zolon M. Looney and Shelby M. Holder, Jr. Domestic Shipments of U.S. Cotton, 1970-71 Season, Stat. Bulletin No. 483, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mar. 1972. Potter, Joseph R., Jr. The Traffic Pattern of American Raw Cotton Shipments, Season 1961-72, MRR 705, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Apr. 1965.

FLOW OF OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTS FOR MERCHANDISING U.S. COTTON

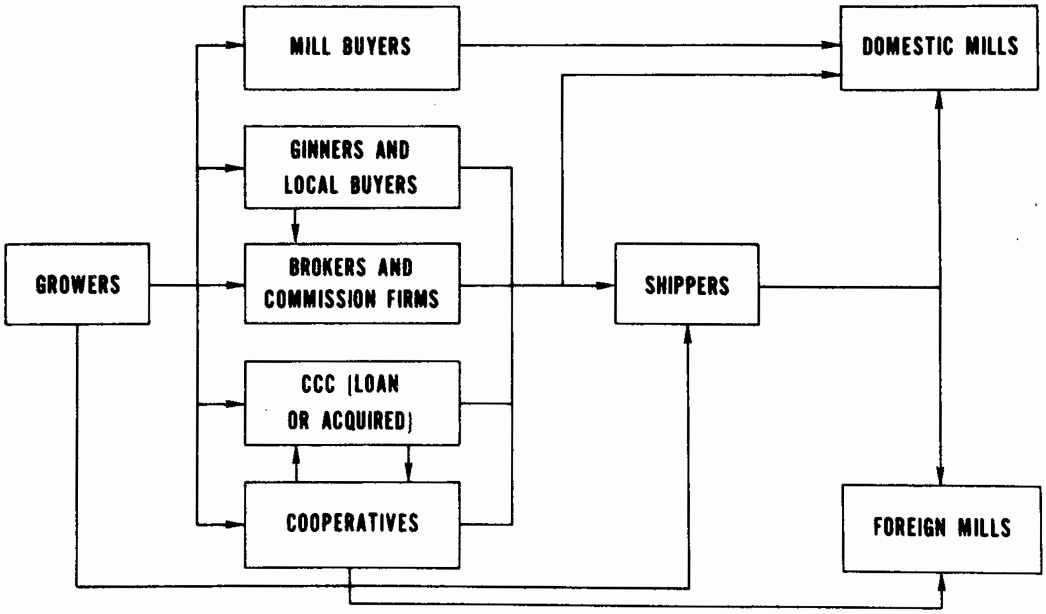


Figure 17

PHYSICAL FLOW OF FIBERS THROUGH DOMESTIC TEXTILE MILLS

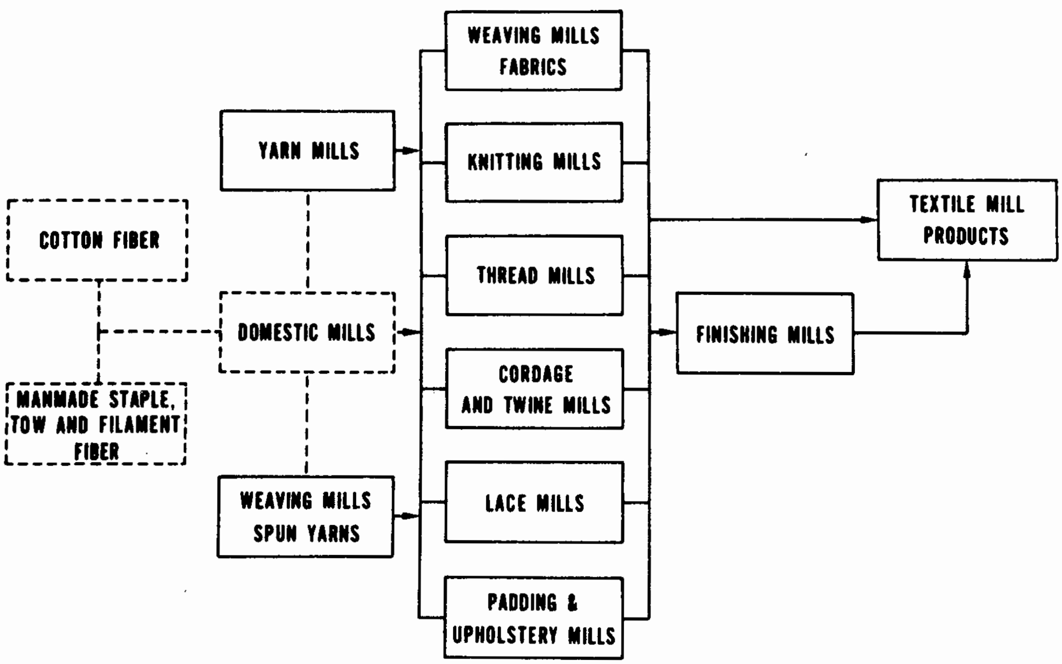


Figure 18

may take either the ownership of the mill products, or perform the functions on a commission or contract basis without taking ownership.

Textile and Apparel Industry Shipments

The value of shipments of textile and apparel products provides an indication of industry size. Output is divided into two product groupings—textile mill products and apparel products. The textile mill products group primarily spins, weaves, knits, finishes fabric, and produces rugs and carpets, while the apparel group primarily manufactures apparel and allied products such as dresses, blouses, pants, and house furnishings.

Between 1964 and 1973, the total value of textile and apparel shipments increased from $35 to $61 billion, or 76 percent (table 29). The value of textile mill shipments increased 84 percent while apparel shipments increased 68 percent.

Table 29—Value of textile industry shipments, 1964 and 1973

Products	1964	1973	Percent change
	Billion dollars		*Percent*
Textile mill	17.0	31.3	+84.1
Apparel and accessories	17.9	30.0	+67.6
Total	34.9	61.3	75.6

Survey of Current Business. U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Consumer Expenditures for Clothing

Slightly over 6.5 percent of our per capita disposal personal income is spent for clothing, (table 30). Since 1964, this rate has remained relatively constant.

Table 30—Per capita disposable personal income and personal consumption expenditures for clothing, 1964-1973

Year	Disposable personal income	PCE for clothing	
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*% of DPI*
1964	2,283	147.51	6.5
1973	4,295	284.15	6.6

In 1973 consumers spent almost $60 billion on clothing (table 31). This represented a 111 percent increase over 1964. The percentage increase is about the same for women and children's clothing and men and boys' clothing. Thus, the ratio of expenditures for women and girls', and men and boys' clothing remains near the 65/35 level.

Table 31—Personal consumption expenditure for clothing, 1964 and 1973

Year	Women's and children		Men and boys'		Total
	Million dollars	*Percent*	*Million dollars*	*Percent*	*Million dollars*
1964	18,338	64.8	9,970	35.2	28,308
1973	38,862	65.0	20,923	35.0	59,785

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The type of stores in which apparel purchases are made is shown in table 32. Department stores are the leading outlet for women's and girls' and men's and boys' apparel. In 1967, this outlet accounted for 45 and 39 percent, respectively. Women's and girls' and men's and boys' clothing stores account for another 31 and 32 percent.

Table 32—Clothing purchases by type of store, 1963 and 1967

Type of store	Women's-girl's		Men's-boys'	
	1963	1967	1963	1967
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Department store	38.8	44.5	33.4	39.2
Women's clothing	34.4	30.5	1.4	1.4
Men's and boys' clothing	.5	.5	34.2	32.1
Family clothing	7.5	7.3	14.1	12.1
Limited price	6.1	5.6	3.9	3.3
General merchandise	4.7	4.8	6.3	6.1
Others	8.0	6.8	6.7	5.8

Census of Manufacturers. Bureau of the Census.

Summary

The physical flow of cotton and manmade fibers through the marketing system is similar. The real difference in the flow pattern is prior to the mill level. This is also the case with ownership transfer documents.

A number of trends relating to the overall textile system have been presented for the 1964-1974 period. These show that (1) total fiber production and consumption have increased with cotton and wool obtaining a smaller share, (2) only slight changes have occurred in the consumption profile for cotton by product categories and type of apparel, although substantial changes have occurred for other fibers in the household and industrial product categories, (3) knit fabrics have increased their share of the apparel market, (4) textile industry shipments and personal expenditures for clothing have expanded, (5) percentage of disposable income spent for clothing has remained relatively stable, and (6) department stores remain the major retail outlet for apparel.

MAJOR FLOW OF OWNERSHIP CHANGES FOR TEXTILE AND APPAREL PRODUCTS

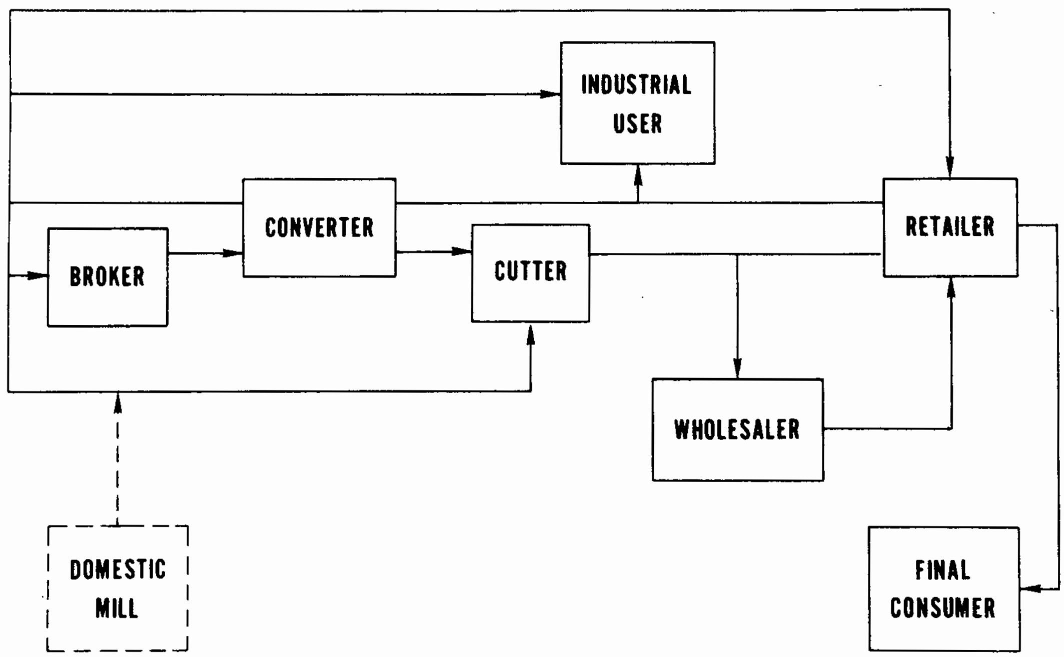


Figure 19

Table 33—Cotton: Supply and distribution, by type, United States

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution			Difference unaccounted[5]	Ending stocks July 31
	Beginning stocks August 1[1]	Production[2]	Imports	Total[3]	Mill consumption[4]	Exports	Total[3]		
	1,000 480-pound net weight bales[6]								
	All kinds								
1962	7,699	14,827	137	22,663	8,484	3,429	11,913	386	11,136
1963	11,136	15,294	135	26,565	8,696	5,775	14,471	257	12,351
1964	12,351	15,145	118	27,614	9,261	4,195	13,456	91	14,249
1965	14,249	14,938	118	29,305	9,596	3,035	12,631	354	17,028
1966	17,028	9,557	105	26,690	9,574	4,832	14,406	60	12,344
1967	12,344	7,443	149	19,936	9,077	4,361	13,438	86	6,584
1968	6,584	10,926	68	17,578	8,332	2,825	11,157	123	6,544
1969	6,544	9,990	52	16,586	8,114	2,878	10,992	249	5,843
1970	5,843	10,192	37	16,072	8,204	3,897	12,101	232	4,203
1971	4,203	10,477	72	14,752	8,259	3,385	11,644	150	3,258
1972	3,258	13,704	34	16,996	7,769	5,311	[7]13,080	305	4,221
1973	4,221	12,974	48	17,243	7,472	6,123	13,595	160	3,808
1974[8]	3,808	11,540	34	15,382	5,860	3,926	9,786	112	5,708
1975[9]	5,708	[10]8,476	45	14,229	6,800-7,300	3,000-3,500	9,800-10,800	71	3,500-4,500
	Upland								
1962	7,604	14,715	55	22,374	8,322	3,426	11,748	304	10,930
1963	10,930	15,130	54	26,114	8,554	5,773	14,327	304	12,091
1964	12,091	15,025	36	27,152	9,107	4,174	13,281	109	13,980
1965	13,980	14,850	31	28,861	9,454	3,029	12,483	356	16,734
1966	16,734	9,484	29	26,247	9,438	4,819	14,257	91	12,081
1967	12,081	7,374	58	19,513	8,948	4,316	13,264	130	6,379
1968	6,379	10,847	38	17,264	8,204	2,816	11,020	133	6,377
1969	6,377	9,913	30	16,320	8,001	2,863	10,864	271	5,727
1970	5,727	10,135	11	15,873	8,105	3,885	11,990	251	4,134
1971	4,134	10,379	42	14,555	8,163	3,376	11,539	166	3,182
1972	3,182	13,608	22	16,812	7,670	5,306	[7]12,976	317	4,153
1973	4,153	12,896	26	17,075	7,384	6,111	13,495	173	3,753
1974[8]	3,753	11,450	24	15,227	5,797	3,914	9,711	133	5,649
1975[9]	5,649	[10]8,419	25	14,093					
	Extra-long staple[11]								
1962	95	112	82	289	162	3	165	82	206
1963	206	164	81	451	142	2	144	-47	260
1964	260	120	83	463	154	21	175	-19	269
1965	269	88	88	445	142	6	148	-3	294
1966	294	72	76	442	136	13	149	-30	263
1967	263	69	[12]91	423	129	45	174	-44	205
1968	205	79	30	314	128	9	137	-10	167
1969	167	77	22	266	113	15	128	-22	116
1970	116	57	26	199	99	12	111	-19	69
1971	69	98	30	197	96	9	105	-16	76
1972	76	96	11	183	99	5	104	-11	68
1973	68	78	21	167	88	12	100	-12	55
1974[8]	55	90	10	155	63	12	75	-21	59
1975[9]	59	[10]57	20	136					

[1] Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Includes preseason ginnings. [3] Totals made from unrounded data. [4] Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. [5] Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less distribution. For upland cotton, this difference primarily reflects an increase of an estimated 1 percent in average bale weights due to moisture absorbtion once cotton is ginned and begins to flow through marketing channels. Additional moisture is absorbed by cotton moving in export channels. For ELS cotton, this difference reflects, in part, reporting discrepencies for stocks, mill consumption, and exports. In addition, ELS supply-demand balances are altered by significant quantities of foreign cotton released from the National Stockpile and included in beginning stocks during 1962-67. [6] Factors used to convert running bales to equivalent 480-pound net weight bales for carryover and consumption of domestic cotton are based on the relationship between 480 pounds and the gin weight of a running bale, raised by 1 percent (moisture factor). [7] Includes small amount destroyed. [8] Preliminary. [9] Preliminary and estimated. [10] Crop Reporting Board report of December 10, 1975. [11] Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown ELS cotton. [12] Imports exceed quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because import data are not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. Also, may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than 1-3/8 inches.

Table 34—American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, and disappearance, by staple length

Year beginning August 1	Shorter than 1 inch		1 inch and 1-1/32 inches		1-1/16 inches and over		All staple lengths
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity
	1,000 bales	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*
				Carryover			
1965	4,339	31	4,576	33	5,103	36	14,018
1966	5,932	36	5,791	35	4,842	29	16,565
1967	4,921	40	4,244	35	3,105	25	12,270
1968	2,189	35	1,641	26	2,416	39	6,246
1969	821	13	1,281	20	4,245	67	6,347
1970	329	6	1,001	18	4,305	76	5,635
1971	288	7	496	12	3,399	81	4,183
1972	698	22	422	13	2,030	65	3,150
1973	833	22	811	21	2,219	57	3,863
1974	934	25	832	23	1,921	52	3,687
1975	643	12	789	14	4,025	74	5,457
				Ginnings			
1965	3,999	27	3,555	24	7,293	49	14,847
1966	2,556	27	1,642	17	5,293	56	9,491
1967	1,705	23	1,109	15	4,556	62	7,370
1968	1,635	15	1,707	16	7,496	69	10,838
1969	1,684	17	1,590	16	6,586	67	9,860
1970	2,021	20	1,541	15	6,493	65	10,055
1971	1,846	18	843	8	7,445	74	10,133
1972	2,158	16	2,464	19	8,553	65	13,176
1973	3,019	24	1,945	16	7,569	60	12,533
1974	1,190	11	1,126	10	8,923	79	11,240
1975[1]	1,640	20	1,230	15	5,330	65	8,200
				Supply[2]			
1965	8,338	29	8,131	28	12,397	43	28,866
1966	8,488	33	7,433	28	10,135	39	26,056
1967	6,626	34	5,353	27	7,662	39	19,641
1968	3,824	22	3,348	20	9,913	58	17,085
1969	2,505	15	2,871	18	10,831	67	16,207
1970	2,350	15	2,542	16	10,799	69	15,691
1971	2,134	15	1,339	9	10,844	76	14,317
1972	2,857	18	2,887	18	10,582	64	16,325
1973	3,851	23	2,756	17	9,788	60	16,396
1974	2,125	14	1,959	13	10,844	73	14,927
1975[1]	2,283	17	2,019	15	9,355	68	13,567
				Disappearance[3]			
1965	2,405	20	2,341	19	7,554	61	12,300
1966	3,567	26	3,189	23	7,030	51	13,786
1967	4,436	33	3,712	28	5,246	39	13,394
1968	3,004	28	2,067	19	5,667	53	10,738
1969	2,176	21	1,870	18	6,526	61	10,572
1970	2,062	18	2,047	18	7,398	64	11,507
1971	1,435	13	917	8	8,816	79	11,167
1972	2,024	16	2,075	17	8,363	67	12,462
1973	2,917	23	1,924	15	7,868	62	12,709
1974	1,482	16	1,170	12	6,818	72	9,469

[1] Preliminary and estimated. [2] Carryover at beginning of season, plus ginnings. [3] Supply minus carryover end of season.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 35—Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		Total
	1,000 acres	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*
	Planted acreage[5]								
1962	1,454	8.9	7,595	46.6	4,573	28.1	2,671	16.4	16,293
1963	1,353	9.1	6,845	46.1	4,165	28.1	2,480	16.7	14,843
1964	1,338	9.0	6,839	46.1	4,182	28.2	2,477	16.7	14,836
1965	1,274	9.0	6,435	45.5	4,094	28.9	2,349	16.6	14,152
1966	1,031	10.0	4,712	45.5	2,989	28.9	1,617	15.6	10,349
1967	977	10.3	4,385	46.5	2,720	28.8	1,366	14.5	9,448
1968	1,158	10.6	4,871	44.7	3,343	30.6	1,540	14.4	10,912
1969	1,183	9.9	5,675	47.8	3,495	29.4	1,529	12.9	11,882
1970	1,098	9.2	5,777	48.4	3,560	29.8	1,510	12.6	11,945
1971	1,206	9.8	5,711	46.2	3,842	31.1	1,596	12.9	12,355
1972	1,346	9.6	6,158	44.0	4,807	34.3	1,689	12.1	14,001
1973	1,412	11.3	5,979	47.9	3,647	29.2	1,442	11.6	12,480
1974	1,844	13.4	5,804	42.3	4,576	33.3	1,505	[illegible].0	13,729
1975	1,330	13.2	4,947	49.1	2,895	28.8	895	8.9	10,067
	Harvested acreage								
1962	1,418	9.1	7,112	45.7	4,434	28.5	2,605	16.7	15,569
1963	1,310	9.2	6,440	45.3	4,042	28.5	2,420	17.0	14,212
1964	1,306	9.3	6,250	44.5	4,080	29.0	2,421	17.2	14,057
1965	1,241	9.1	6,120	45.0	3,974	29.2	2,280	16.7	13,615
1966	1,006	10.5	4,348	45.5	2,774	29.1	1,424	14.9	9,552
1967	957	11.8	3,895	49.2	2,262	27.8	883	11.2	7,997
1968	1,138	11.2	4,505	44.3	3,049	30.0	1,468	14.5	10,160
1969	1,159	10.5	5,140	46.5	3,358	30.3	1,398	12.7	11,055
1970	1,079	9.7	5,346	47.9	3,355	30.1	1,375	12.3	11,155
1971	1,180	10.3	5,132	44.7	3,708	32.3	1,451	12.7	11,471
1972	1,328	10.2	5,544	42.7	4,578	35.3	1,534	11.8	12,984
1973	1,399	11.7	5,757	48.1	3,448	28.8	1,366	11.4	11,970
1974	1,821	14.5	4,980	39.7	4,300	34.3	1,446	11.5	12,547
1975[9]	1,287	13.9	4,404	47.3	2,756	29.6	860	9.2	9,307
	Production								
	1,000 bales[6]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[6]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[6]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[6]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[6]
1962	3,118	21.0	5,026	33.9	4,710	31.8	1,973	13.3	14,827
1963	2,822	18.4	4,744	31.0	5,407	35.4	2,321	15.2	15,294
1964	2,813	18.6	4,403	29.0	5,468	36.1	2,461	16.3	15,145
1965	2,707	18.1	5,030	33.7	5,051	33.8	2,150	14.4	14,938
1966	1,925	20.1	3,393	35.5	3,077	32.2	1,162	12.2	9,557
1967	1,651	22.2	2,958	39.7	2,179	29.3	655	8.8	7,443
1968	2,482	22.7	3,786	34.6	3,612	33.1	1,046	9.6	10,926
1969	2,104	21.1	3,138	31.4	3,691	36.9	1,057	10.6	9,990
1970	1,796	17.6	3,402	33.4	3,819	37.5	1,175	11.5	10,192
1971	1,780	17.0	2,791	26.6	4,468	42.7	1,438	13.7	10,477
1972	2,593	18.9	4,609	33.6	5,139	37.5	1,363	10.0	13,704
1973	2,550	19.7	5,126	39.5	3,990	30.7	1,308	10.1	12,974
1974	3,806	33.0	2,796	24.2	3,576	31.0	1,362	11.8	11,540
1975[9]	2,651	31.3	2,662	31.4	2,511	29.6	652	7.7	8,476

Yield per acre on harvested acreage

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		United States	
	Pounds[7]	*Pounds*[8]	*Pounds*[7]	*Pounds*[8]	*Pounds*[7]	*Pounds*[8]	*Pounds*[7]	*Pounds*[8]	*Pounds*[7]	*Pounds*[8]
1962	1,056	1,004	339	341	510	556	363	404	457	475
1963	1,034	1,026	354	354	642	579	461	421	517	491
1964	1,035	1,018	338	360	643	587	488	431	517	500
1965	1,047	972	394	365	620	578	453	430	527	498
1966	918	975	375	375	532	563	392	406	480	497
1967	828	942	364	366	462	540	356	381	447	481
1968	1,047	892	404	348	569	527	342	372	516	463
1969	871	854	293	326	528	537	363	389	434	455
1970	798	875	306	332	546	552	410	403	438	464
1971	724	841	261	337	578	549	476	427	438	467
1972	937	867	399	333	539	523	427	445	507	469
1973	875	906	427	329	555	502	459	436	520	469
1974	1,003		270		399		452		442	
1975[9]	989		290		437		364		437	

[1] California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. [2] Texas and Oklahoma. [3] Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. [4] Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. [5] Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. [6] 480-pound net weight bales. [7] Actual yield per acre. [8] Yield trend the 5-year centered average. [9] Crop Reporting Board report of December 10, 1975.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 36—Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States

State	Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
	Average 1970-74	1974	1975[1]	Change from 1974	Average 1970-74	1974	1975[1]	Change from 1974	Average 1970-74	1974	1975[1]	Change from 1974
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*Percent*
Alabama	554	585	485	-17.1	465	429	346	-19.4	537	522	350	-33.0
Arizona	321	427	298	-30.2	982	1,179	987	-16.3	670	1,048	612	-41.6
Arkansas	1,145	1,130	780	-31.0	473	374	431	+152	1,129	880	700	-20.5
California	889	1,238	875	-29.3	889	1,006	1,070	+6.4	1,677	2,595	1,950	-24.9
Georgia	395	410	200	-51.2	445	490	360	-26.5	366	419	150	-64.2
Louisiana	554	635	290	-54.3	509	423	579	+36.9	581	560	350	-37.5
Mississippi	1,434	1,710	1,125	-34.2	594	448	448	---	1,748	1,595	1,050	-34.2
Missouri	290	310	210	-32.3	484	356	446	+25.3	295	230	195	-15.2
New Mexico	149	154	112	-27.3	501	499	373	-25.3	155	161	88	-45.3
North Carolina	165	145	54	-62.8	413	440	444	+.9	141	133	50	-62.4
Oklahoma	486	547	380	-30.5	279	272	253	-7.0	288	310	200	-35.5
South Carolina	307	292	115	-60.6	424	450	397	-11.8	272	274	95	-65.3
Tennessee	450	510	350	-31.4	477	290	295	+1.7	442	308	215	-30.2
Texas	4,866	4,433	4,024	-9.2	337	269	294	+9.3	3,457	2,486	2,462	-1.0
Other States[3]	20	21	9	-57.1	466	434	480	+10.6	19	19	9	-52.6
United States	12,025.3	12,546.6	9,306.8	-25.8	469	442	437	-1.1	11,777.4	11,540.1	8,476.3	-26.6
Upland	11,937.9	12,464.3	9,240.1	-25.9	469	441	437	-.9	11,693.6	11,449.9	8,419.0	-26.5
American Pima[4]	87.3	82.3	66.7	-19.0	458	526	415	-21.1	83.9	90.2	57.3	-36.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Bales of 480-pound net weight. [3] Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nevada. [4] Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board, report of December 10, 1975.

Table 37—Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight)[1]						Price per pound received by farmers for upland cotton (net weight)[2]
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inches	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	1-1/8 inches	
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
1972/73							
August	28.86	30.22	31.72	33.12	33.29	33.36	30.67
September	23.58	25.60	26.71	27.94	28.10	28.05	26.69
October	21.14	23.26	24.40	25.67	25.83	25.75	26.67
November	21.74	23.85	25.44	27.15	27.32	27.68	27.47
December	23.57	25.72	27.59	29.31	29.50	29.47	25.21
January	26.24	28.05	29.91	32.29	32.47	32.74	22.39
February	27.84	29.38	31.31	33.15	33.33	33.64	22.78
March	29.33	30.89	33.02	35.04	35.23	35.94	26.38
April	32.51	35.31	38.07	40.24	40.43	40.94	27.06
May	35.17	39.23	42.82	45.15	45.34	45.81	30.25
June	34.94	39.47	43.55	45.98	46.27	46.75	29.52
July	37.97	44.06	49.43	52.09	52.28	53.05	30.38
Average	28.57	31.25	33.66	35.59	35.78	36.10	[3]27.2
Loan rate	17.16	18.31	19.46	20.55	21.11	21.56	[4]19.50
1973/74							
August	48.93	53.03	64.67	66.94	67.14	68.26	37.46
September	60.62	65.46	78.33	80.50	80.71	81.53	38.20
October	58.76	63.24	73.16	75.29	75.50	75.78	38.00
November	50.67	56.36	64.51	66.71	66.91	66.97	39.50
December	56.69	65.68	74.21	76.62	76.82	77.80	47.60
January	56.99	67.11	75.50	78.08	78.28	78.72	50.60
February	49.81	57.87	65.95	68.56	68.76	69.47	52.00
March	46.83	53.26	59.71	62.38	62.58	63.57	53.40
April	45.92	51.52	60.43	63.35	63.59	64.66	54.90
May	40.90	45.94	53.46	56.25	56.48	56.85	49.20
June	40.92	44.87	52.48	55.20	55.40	55.22	51.50
July	42.41	45.92	52.69	55.30	55.50	55.03	49.40
Average	49.95	55.86	64.59	67.10	67.31	67.82	[3]44.4
Loan rate	16.99	18.24	19.49	20.84	21.14	21.59	[5]20.65
1974/75							
August	40.88	44.12	48.06	50.36	50.58	51.13	53.60
September	40.51	43.57	45.76	47.65	47.87	48.61	54.90
October	37.76	40.66	42.91	44.59	44.81	45.05	51.40
November	34.00	36.42	38.29	39.96	40.18	40.38	50.40
December	31.47	33.89	35.30	36.91	37.11	37.06	43.80
January	29.71	32.01	34.50	36.10	36.30	36.79	37.00
February	28.77	31.13	34.86	36.44	36.64	37.30	32.60
March	30.28	32.59	36.26	37.81	38.01	38.57	33.90
April	33.71	36.13	38.92	40.43	40.60	41.43	32.20
May	35.34	37.75	40.22	41.73	41.90	42.94	36.30
June	36.48	38.89	41.18	42.77	42.94	44.30	36.90
July	39.61	41.75	43.98	45.57	45.74	46.76	40.50
Average	34.88	37.41	40.02	41.69	41.89	42.53	[6]42.8
Loan rate	22.27	23.92	25.82	27.27	27.57	27.97	[5]27.06
1975/76							
August	42.56	44.62	46.81	48.40	48.57	49.57	42.90
September	44.75	46.83	49.15	50.74	50.91	51.88	44.70
October	45.15	47.09	48.81	50.38	50.55	50.87	49.80
November				50.87			49.70
Loan rate	31.03	32.83	34.78	36.28	36.58	35.93	[5]36.12

[1] Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. [2] Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. [3] Weighted average. [4] Middling 1", average location. [5] SLM 1-1/16" average location. [6] Average price to April 1, 1975 with no allowance for unredeemed loans.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 38—American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length

Year and month[1]	Less than 1": Quantity	Less than 1": Share of total	1" and 1-1/32": Quantity	1" and 1-1/32": Share of total	1-1/16" and 1-3/32": Quantity	1-1/16" and 1-3/32": Share of total	Longer than 1-3/32": Quantity	Longer than 1-3/32": Share of total	Total (2): Quantity	Total consumption[2,3]
	1,000 bales[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*1,000 bales*[4]
1972/73										
Aug. (4)	48.0	8.7	136.3	24.8	330.9	60.1	35.2	6.4	550.4	577.6
Sept. (5)	55.1	8.2	172.3	25.7	398.7	59.4	44.7	6.7	670.9	704.0
Oct. (4)	47.3	8.6	144.4	26.1	323.9	58.7	36.4	6.6	552.0	583.7
Nov. (5)	61.4	9.0	169.5	24.7	408.3	59.6	45.9	6.7	685.1	726.2
Dec. (4)	46.3	9.2	125.6	24.8	298.0	59.0	35.4	7.0	505.2	535.7
Jan. (5)	57.5	8.4	178.5	26.1	406.6	59.4	41.6	6.1	684.2	735.6
Feb. (4)	46.2	8.2	146.5	26.1	334.3	59.7	33.5	6.0	560.4	588.1
Mar. (4)	46.3	8.2	151.1	26.7	335.0	59.2	33.3	5.9	565.7	592.5
Apr. (5)	55.7	8.2	182.1	26.8	401.3	59.2	39.3	5.8	678.4	708.2
May (4)	45.5	8.4	142.7	26.4	318.7	59.1	32.9	6.1	539.8	570.1
June (4)	45.1	8.4	145.7	27.0	317.6	58.9	30.9	5.7	539.3	566.3
July (5)	43.8	8.1	148.6	27.6	316.0	58.7	30.1	5.6	538.3	565.8
Total[2]	598.1	8.5	1,843.2	26.1	4,189.4	59.2	439.2	6.2	7,069.9	7,453.1
1973/74										
Aug. (4)	44.3	8.3	145.7	27.1	317.4	59.3	28.7	5.3	536.1	558.0
Sept. (4)	43.1	8.4	141.0	27.4	302.4	58.9	27.3	5.3	513.6	535.3
Oct. (5)	55.5	8.3	178.3	26.8	398.0	59.9	33.0	5.0	664.9	695.3
Nov. (4)	41.8	7.8	146.5	27.5	319.3	59.8	26.1	4.9	533.6	555.9
Dec. (4)	39.4	8.2	126.7	26.3	290.1	60.3	25.0	5.2	481.2	501.9
Jan. (5)	53.4	7.9	181.3	26.7	405.7	59.8	38.3	5.6	678.7	701.9
Feb. (4)	48.0	8.4	145.1	25.8	337.3	59.9	33.1	5.9	563.5	583.5
Mar. (4)	51.1	9.1	147.1	26.3	328.4	58.8	32.4	5.8	559.0	578.8
Apr. (5)	61.4	9.4	170.3	26.3	379.8	58.7	36.1	5.6	647.5	669.8
May (4)	53.2	9.9	136.1	25.5	316.1	59.3	28.0	5.3	533.4	554.4
June (4)	53.7	10.3	137.7	26.5	300.8	57.9	27.5	5.3	519.8	538.4
July (5)	49.2	8.9	161.0	28.9	319.8	57.5	26.3	4.7	556.3	574.0
Total[2]	594.1	8.8	1,816.8	26.7	4,015.0	59.2	361.8	5.3	6,787.6	7,047.2
1974/75										
Aug. (4)	48.8	9.9	135.4	27.5	283.1	57.5	24.8	5.1	492.1	508.4
Sept. (4)	48.1	10.3	131.6	28.3	264.4	56.7	22.0	4.7	466.1	482.7
Oct. (5)	53.3	9.7	161.0	29.4	304.8	55.6	29.1	5.3	548.2	567.1
Nov. (4)	40.1	9.7	115.6	28.0	233.1	56.4	24.4	5.9	413.2	427.0
Dec. (4)	29.3	8.9	98.4	30.0	182.4	55.5	18.4	5.6	328.6	339.4
Jan. (5)	40.5	9.0	130.6	29.1	250.3	55.8	27.2	6.1	448.7	462.7
Feb. (4)	32.9	8.7	107.7	28.5	216.4	57.3	20.6	5.5	377.6	390.1
Mar. (4)	33.1	8.7	113.7	29.8	217.9	57.1	16.8	4.4	381.6	395.0
Apr. (5)	40.3	8.1	143.2	28.7	289.6	58.0	26.2	5.2	499.2	518.6
May (4)	33.4	7.7	118.9	27.5	257.5	59.5	23.1	5.3	432.9	449.9
June (4)	36.7	8.1	120.4	26.6	271.6	60.0	24.1	5.3	452.8	471.8
July (5)	40.3	8.0	137.1	27.3	295.8	58.9	28.9	5.8	502.0	521.6
Total[2]	477.0	8.9	1,513.5	28.3	3,066.8	57.4	285.7	5.4	5,343.0	5,534.4
1975/76										
Aug. (4)	39.9	8.3	124.1	25.8	288.7	60.1	28.1	5.8	480.8	499.5
Sept.[5] (4)	40.7	8.1	134.0	26.5	302.7	59.9	28.0	5.5	505.4	524.7

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. [2] Totals made from unrounded data. [3] Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. [4] Running bales. [5] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 39—Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill points, cotton prices and manmade staple fiber prices at f.o.b. producing plants, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent

Year beginning January 1	Cotton[1]		Rayon[2]		Polyester[3]	
	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]
	Cents per pound	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1967	33	36	24	25	62	65
1968	35	39	25	26	56	58
1969	30	33	26	27	45	47
1970	29	32	25	26	41	42
1971	32	35	27	28	37	39
1972	37	42	31	32	35	36
1973	61	67	33	35	37	38
1974	62	69	51	53	46	48
1972						
January	38	42	30	31	35	36
February	38	43	30	31	35	36
March	39	43	30	31	35	36
April	41	46	30	31	35	36
May	42	47	31	32	35	36
June	41	46	31	32	35	36
July	40	44	31	32	35	36
August	38	42	31	32	35	36
September	33	37	32	33	35	36
October	30	34	32	33	35	36
November	33	37	32	33	35	36
December	36	40	32	33	35	36
1973						
January	39	43	32	33	35	36
February	40	44	32	33	35	36
March	41	46	32	33	37	39
April	46	51	32	33	37	39
May	52	57	32	33	37	39
June	53	58	32	33	37	39
July	58	64	33	34	37	39
August	72	80	34	35	37	39
September	88	98	34	35	37	39
October	84	93	35	36	37	39
November	72	80	35	36	38	40
December	82	91	36	37	38	40
1974						
January	86	96	36	37	38	40
February	76	84	44	46	42	44
March	70	78	47	49	42	44
April	71	79	50	52	42	44
May	64	72	50	52	42	44
June	61	68	50	52	46	48
July	62	69	55	57	46	48
August	58	65	55	57	51	53
September	55	62	55	57	51	53
October	52	58	56	58	51	53
November	47	52	57	59	51	53
December	45	50	57	59	50	52
1975						
January	44	49	56	58	49	51
February	45	50	50	52	47	49
March	46	51	50	52	47	49
April	48	53	50	52	47	49
May	50	55	50	52	46	48
June	50	56	50	52	45	47
July	53	58	50	52	45	47
August	56	62	50	52	45	47
September	58	64	50	52	50	52
October	58	64	54	56	50	52

[1] M-1-1/16" at Group B Mill points, net weight. [2] 1.5 and 3.0 denier, regular rayon staple. [3] Reported average market price for 1.5 denier polyester staple for cotton blending. [4] Actual prices converted to estimated raw fiber equivalent as follows; cotton, divided by 0.90, rayon and polyester, divided by 0.96.

Agricultural Marketing Service and Trade reports.

Table 40—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and cloth: Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Cloth: Primarily cotton	Cloth: Other[1]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Primarily manufactured products: Pile fabrics and mfrs.[2]	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed-clothes and towels[3]	Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf.
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	39,421	334	293,460	19,817	353,032	735.5	11,706	952	34,422	3,003
1973	25,563	373	278,539	24,963	329,438	686.3	14,258	658	28,081	3,519
1974	13,025	336	246,105	13,375	272,841	568.4	7,609	495	31,258	4,885
1975[9]										
January	882	22	12,331	716	13,951	29.1	513	24	2,235	547
February	536	21	10,794	473	11,824	24.6	295	30	1,280	448
March	568	13	11,013	390	11,984	25.0	334	19	2,014	579
April	547	18	11,988	711	13,264	27.6	315	20	1,707	307
May	669	29	9,820	461	10,979	22.9	391	18	1,176	340
June	978	14	12,618	678	14,288	29.8	200	37	1,326	426
July	912	39	14,165	576	15,692	32.7	289	20	1,248	345
August	856	21	17,985	629	19,491	40.6	448	22	1,249	314
September	696	14	19,870	507	21,087	43.9	320	10	1,835	442
October	(Not Available)									
Jan.-Oct.										
1974	11,818	300	222,459	11,964	246,541	513.6	6,588	430	26,919	4,191
1975[9]	(Not Available)									

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products: Other wearing apparel[4]	Lace fabric and articles[5]	Household and clothing articles[6]	Misc.-products[7]	Floor covering	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Total: Weight	Total: Bales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1972	174,890	1,795	16,056	9,275	5,572	257,671	536.8	610,703	1,272.3
1973	159,199	1,763	12,095	9,151	5,339	234,063	487.6	563,501	1,174.0
1974	163,425	1,749	10,126	6,859	3,432	229,838	478.8	502,679	1,047.2
1975[9]									
January	13,922	104	516	355	155	18,371	38.3	32,322	67.3
February	13,228	76	627	341	108	16,433	34.2	28,257	58.9
March	13,848	88	699	569	185	18,335	38.2	30,319	63.2
April	13,246	93	773	504	204	17,169	35.8	30,433	63.4
May	14,121	110	427	482	134	17,199	35.8	28,178	58.7
June	17,489	83	733	288	93	20,675	43.1	34,963	72.8
July	21,441	142	577	460	222	24,744	51.6	40,436	84.2
August	20,769	124	766	324	119	24,135	50.3	43,626	90.9
September	21,714	176	1,063	303	108	25,971	54.1	47,058	98.0
October	(Not Available)								
Jan.-Oct.									
1974	137,795	1,532	8,762	5,782	2,908	194,907	406.1	441,448	919.7
1975[9]	(Not Available)								

[1] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. [2] Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. [3] Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. [4] Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). [5] Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. [6] Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, loom harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabrics with fast edges, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres, etc. [7] Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled, or waterproof fabrics. [8] 480-pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 41—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and cloth: Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Cloth: Standard constructions and tire cord[1]	Cloth: Other[2]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Manufactured products, Housing furnishings: Blankets	Quilts, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other[3]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	17,875	2,792	1,251	145,770	28,712	196,400	409.2	355	4.658	6,786	7,113
1973	15,372	3,798	1,495	173,909	25,916	220,490	459.4	547	7,807	8,361	12,015
1974	17,926	4,325	1,762	201,500	29,599	255,112	531,5	690	12,344	10,647	15,703
1975[9]											
January ...	807	207	61	14,600	2,044	17,719	36.9	68	891	674	945
February ..	808	157	139	14,487	1,682	17,273	36.0	77	512	578	791
March	821	247	128	17,852	1,983	21,031	43.8	43	754	601	711
April	919	286	146	16,445	3,252	21,048	43.8	42	958	745	722
May	1,032	307	147	17,107	3,283	21,876	45.6	83	1,221	762	906
June	1,073	273	148	14,111	2,410	18,015	37.5	47	945	704	811
July	867	306	149	12,705	2,425	16,452	34.3	34	1,300	607	844
August	1,378	261	126	14,032	2,481	18,278	38.1	52	685	587	1,027
September .	1,047	288	120	15,405	2,807	19,667	41.0	35	922	812	1,083
October ...	1,324	385	221	19,078	2,890	23,898	49.8	66	962	677	1,368
Jan.-Oct.											
1974	16,351	3,829	1,468	172,129	25,072	218,849	456.0	526	10,539	8,953	13,693
1975[9]	10,076	2,717	1,385	155,822	25,257	195,257	406.8	547	9,150	6,747	9,208

Year and month	Manufactured products, Wearing apparel: Knit[4]	Wearing apparel: Other[5]	Other household and clothing articles[6]	Industrial products[7]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Total: Weight	Total: Bales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1972	3,301	31,032	24,083	16,716	94,044	195.9	290,444	605.1
1973	5,166	24,751	26,138	19,922	104,707	218.1	325,197	677.5
1974	7,372	32,717	35,589	22,319	137,381	286.2	392.493	817.7
1975[9]								
January ...	529	1,939	1,929	1,241	8,216	17.1	25,935	54.0
February ..	501	2,120	1,957	1,352	7,888	16.4	25,161	52.4
March	503	3,146	2,516	1,349	9,623	20.0	30,654	63.9
April	812	3,602	2,083	1,637	10,601	22.1	31,649	65.9
May	536	2,628	2,595	1,433	10,164	21.2	32,040	66.8
June	594	2,325	2,316	1,459	9,201	19.2	27,216	56.7
July	701	3,239	2,062	1,402	10,189	21.2	26,641	55.5
August	613	3,058	2,028	1,580	9,630	20.1	27,908	58.1
September .	757	3,333	2,432	1,832	11,206	23.3	30,873	64.3
October ...	737	3,564	2,862	1,634	11,870	24.7	35,768	74.5
Jan.-Oct.								
1974	6,162	28,248	31,612	19,033	118,766	274.4	337,615	703.4
1975[9]	6,283	28,954	22,780	14,919	98,588	205.4	293,845	612.2

[1] Includes fabrics, tire cord and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwise manufactured and returned to the United States. [2] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. [3] Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. [4] Includes gloves and mitts of woven fabric. [5] Includes underwear and outerwear of woven fabric, handkerchiefs, and wearing apparel containing mixed fibers (corsets, brassieres, and girdles, garters, armbands and suspenders, neckties and cravats). [6] Includes canvas articles and manufactures, knit fabric in the piece, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and laces and lace articles. [7] Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. [8] 480-pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census

Table 42—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of manmade fiber manufactures

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth							Primarily maunfactured products	
								Wearing apparel	
	Sliver, tops, and roving	Yarns thrown or plied[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics	Fabric woven	Total	Knit[2]	Not knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	2,894	11,609	11,984	3,700	11,177	72,327	113,691	190,294	93,195
1973	4,225	9,587	15,805	3,679	8,494	67,914	109,704	205,336	81,538
1974	2,392	2,614	6,507	2,420	6,580	55,707	76,220	175,340	76,639
1975[6]									
January	495	60	741	239	91	5,688	7,314	11,923	5,876
February	388	11	260	153	38	3,932	4,782	11,788	5,369
March	181	235	568	154	3	3,899	5,040	13,772	6,334
April	129	266	417	119	393	4,437	5,761	12,277	6,142
May	81	475	569	150	45	3,979	5,299	14,444	6,724
June	52	371	576	130	43	3,835	5,007	18,467	8,916
July	141	380	534	228	21	4,613	5,917	21,349	9,356
August	87	321	267	158	76	4,785	5,694	19,831	8,975
September	491	341	431	174	0	4,307	5,744	19,695	9,095
October					(Not Available)				
Jan.-Oct.									
1974	1,899	2,183	5,238	2,111	6,104	45,183	62,718	149,564	64,008
1975[6]					(Not Available)				

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products						Total manufactured imports
	Handkerchiefs	Laces and lace articles[3]	Narrow fabrics[4]	Knit fabric in the piece	Other manufactures[5]	Total	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	122	6,790	6,413	42,525	27,423	366,762	480,453
1973	85	4,914	5,230	33,024	25,488	355,615	465,319
1974	126	3,389	5,707	14,405	19,426	295,032	371,252
1975[6]							
January	22	195	600	1,584	1,255	21,455	28,769
February	21	228	416	988	786	19,596	24,378
March	39	258	945	999	1,374	23,721	28,761
April	32	251	1,092	1,059	1,233	22,086	27,847
May	28	241	1,004	937	1,351	24,729	30,028
June	35	284	647	1,109	1,226	30,684	35,691
July	63	333	713	1,297	1,294	34,405	40,322
August	49	379	359	1,081	1,561	32,235	37,929
September	53	395	385	1,086	1,520	32,229	37,973
October				(Not Available)			
Jan.-Oct.							
1974	93	2,842	4,702	11,489	16,283	248,981	279,399
1975[6]				(Not Available)			

[1] Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch. In terms of thousands of pounds, the quantities of such yarn are: (1) Valued not over $1/pound; 1975, January-September, 7,044 (2) Valued over $1/pound; 1975, January-September, 7,913. [2] Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. [3] Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. [4] Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubings, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. [5] Not elsewhere classified. [6] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 43—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic manmade fiber manufactures

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products		
	Sliver, tops, and roving[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Cloth woven	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	5,142	6,555	924	4,453	79,228	96,302	603	3,000	17,186
1973	10,653	22,302	1,157	11,278	117,350	162,740	763	3,785	20,218
1974	13,381	31,696	2,526	26,170	150,335	224,108	1,159	5,415	26,511
1975[4]									
January	434	1,852	184	1,150	10,716	14,336	55	388	1,685
February	506	1,132	51	1,298	9,521	12,508	105	329	1,629
March	734	1,093	145	1,452	11,372	14,796	83	384	1,942
April	665	1,321	271	3,649	12,505	18,411	131	459	2,478
May	715	1,317	195	771	11,887	14,885	103	457	2,214
June	559	1,230	286	1,067	11,254	14,396	143	506	1,966
July	311	1,320	191	1,386	10,803	14,011	77	459	2,285
August	701	1,912	226	1,231	11,999	16,069	160	454	2,048
September	447	1,890	192	1,634	12,867	17,030	120	607	2,266
October	612	2,009	266	925	14,890	18,702	134	605	2,470
Jan.-Oct.									
1974	8,648	16,268	904	8,927	91,256	126,003	601	3,035	16,741
1975[4]	5,684	15,076	2,007	14,563	117,814	155,144	1,111	4,648	20,983

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products					Total manufactured exports
	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted fabrics	Narrow fabrics[2]	Other manufactures[3]	Total	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	15,745	6,089	5,385	33,274	81,282	177,584
1973	32,846	12,008	6,572	49,295	125,487	288,227
1974	48,884	15,217	9,295	60,145	166,626	390,734
1975[4]						
January	2,812	880	645	2,037	8,502	22,838
February	2,348	821	622	2,464	8,318	20,826
March	3,230	1,013	607	2,445	9,704	24,500
April	3,294	1,331	1,501	3,951	13,145	31,556
May	3,480	1,301	1,184	4,227	12,966	27,851
June	3,579	1,084	752	3,301	11,331	25,727
July	3,324	1,184	660	2,673	10,662	24,673
August	3,772	1,149	846	2,575	11,004	27,073
September	5,180	918	685	2,397	12,173	29,203
October	4,933	1,325	1,471	2,674	13,612	32,314
Jan.-Oct.						
1974	23,990	8,930	5,164	41,119	99,580	225,583
1975[4]	35,952	11,006	8,973	28,744	111,417	266,561

[1] Includes products made from waste. [2] Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). [3] Not elsewhere classified. [4] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 44—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content, by major fiber

Year and month	Cotton: 100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton: Cotton and manmade fiber mixtures: 50 percent or more cotton	Cotton: Cotton and manmade fiber mixtures: Less than 50 percent cotton	Cotton: Total	Wool: 100 percent wool fabric	Wool: Wool and manmade fiber mixtures: 50 percent or more wool	Wool: Wool and manmade fiber mixtures: Less than 50 percent wool	Wool: Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974								
January	98	202	0	300	611	0	3	614
February	336	169	0	505	492	0	16	508
March	377	164	0	541	579	0	17	596
April	372	179	0	551	459	0	0	459
May	703	147	18	868	391	0	17	408
June	411	155	35	601	242	0	13	255
July	529	194	12	735	248	0	0	248
August	596	193	30	819	130	0	0	130
September	376	187	0	563	280	0	15	295
October	467	177	37	681	323	0	15	338
November	499	70	0	569	147	0	31	178
December	477	68	0	545	230	0	0	230
Total	5,241	1,905	132	7,278	4,132	0	127	4,259
1975								
January	650	65	20	735	193	0	26	219
February	523	28	13	564	340	0	19	359
March	635	26	11	672	320	0	1	321
April	563	66	6	635	383	0	47	430
May	330	147	0	477	442	0	46	488
June	409	125	0	[1] 581	238	0	37	[1] 328
July	303	137	0	440	208	0	67	275
August	134	113	0	[1] 251	79	0	30	[1] 113
September	192	190	0	382	62	0	103	165
October	132	84	3	[1] 262	289	0	72	[1] 410

Year and month	Manmade: Cellulosic: Filament yarn	Manmade: Cellulosic: Staple fiber	Manmade: Cellulosic: Total	Manmade: Non-cellulosic: Filament yarn	Manmade: Non-cellulosic: Staple fiber	Manmade: Non-cellulosic: Total	Manmade: Total: Filament yarn	Manmade: Total: Staple fiber	Manmade: Total: Total	Glass	Total all fibers
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974											
January	1	0	1	40	191	231	41	191	232	0	1,146
February	0	0	0	29	178	207	29	178	207	0	1,220
March	0	0	0	6	173	179	6	173	179	11	1,327
April	0	0	0	34	166	200	34	166	200	1	1,211
May	0	0	0	92	185	277	92	185	277	0	1,553
June	0	2	2	13	212	225	13	214	227	0	1,083
July	1	0	1	9	207	216	10	207	217	0	1,200
August	1	0	1	31	227	258	32	227	259	9	1,217
September	0	0	0	13	194	207	13	194	207	4	1,069
October	0	0	0	155	244	399	155	244	399	8	1,426
November	0	0	0	51	120	171	51	120	171	6	924
December	0	0	0	62	63	125	62	63	125	3	903
Total	3	2	5	535	2,160	2,695	538	2,162	2,700	42	14,279
1975											
January	0	0	0	57	128	185	57	128	185	0	1,139
February	0	0	0	125	79	204	125	79	204	0	1,127
March	0	0	0	40	45	85	40	45	85	3	1,081
April	0	0	0	45	141	186	45	141	186	2	1,253
May	0	0	0	26	199	225	26	199	225	8	1,198
June	0	0	0	37	167	204	37	167	204	1	1,114
July	0	0	0	269	216	485	269	216	485	1	1,201
August	0	0	0	45	145	190	45	145	190	13	567
September	0	0	0	673	313	986	673	313	986	1	1,534
October	0	0	0	27	176	203	27	176	203	9	884

[1] Includes small amount of "other" mixtures.

Based on data from Department of Defense.

Table 45—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States

Country of destination	July 1975				Cumulative August 1974-July 1975				August 1975			
	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*
Europe												
United Kingdom	688	813	0	1,501	6,082	26,688	248	33,018	638	422	0	1,060
Belgium and Luxembourg	100	268	0	368	1,803	37,578	106	39,487	0	1,559	11	1,570
Ireland (Erie)	0	0	0	0	0	9,669	11	9,680	0	0	0	0
France	440	8	0	448	12,719	51,845	442	65,006	778	1,585	12	2,375
Germany (West)	1,498	2,037	0	3,535	11,782	39,833	15	51,630	200	320	0	520
Italy	0	8,404	0	8,404	14,549	81,708	1,497	97,754	120	5,821	0	5,941
Netherlands	0	600	0	600	5,249	13,362	235	18,846	0	334	0	334
Norway	0	400	0	400	438	6,327	25	6,790	0	201	0	201
Portugal	0	500	0	500	4,730	53,439	1,315	59,484	0	0	0	0
Spain	4,582	400	0	4,982	37,010	21,193	0	58,203	1,000	1	1	1,002
Sweden	0	2,175	115	2,290	0	32,028	2,274	34,302	50	1,363	0	1,413
Switzerland	400	1,683	300	2,383	19,318	37,612	1,299	58,229	2,224	435	0	2,659
Greece	661	349	0	1,010	32,833	11,081	0	43,914	0	150	0	150
Romania	0	0	0	0	3	44,087	0	44,090	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	6,482	42,018	0	48,500	0	498	0	498
Total Europe	8,369	17,637	415	26,421	152,998	508,468	7,467	668,933	5,010	12,689	24	17,723
Other countries												
Canada	2,925	4,007	729	7,661	45,205	106,908	34,291	186,404	5,031	8,335	2,295	15,661
Chile	0	108	130	238	0	309	262	571	0	0	0	0
Thailand	115	3,533	8,174	11,822	2,185	58,483	45,021	105,689	0	4,270	2,250	6,520
South Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	3,743	24,968	0	28,711	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	600	0	346	0	346
Indonesia	3,105	16,760	0	19,865	10,381	60,596	706	71,683	803	37,444	2,863	41,110
Korea	11,309	112,737	10,343	134,389	50,335	498,638	78,986	627,959	6,267	93,766	11,365	111,398
Hong Kong	244	9,740	4,689	14,673	2,436	43,021	27,586	73,043	248	2,874	2,960	6,082
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,959	33,258	16,184	52,401	27,287	201,081	155,405	383,773	4,445	44,766	25,120	74,331
Japan	0	33,759	14,904	48,663	5,720	826,695	124,143	956,558	0	24,571	3,012	27,583
Ghana	0	2,758	0	2,758	246	36,529	996	37,771	0	6,891	0	6,891
Morocco	0	885	0	885	539	19,352	213	20,104	0	468	0	468
Republic of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	5,039	0	5,039	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Philippines	299	21,728	5,370	27,397	6,752	87,859	16,722	111,333	764	6,507	1,303	8,574
Other	701	7,546	889	9,136	69,336	343,941	54,907	468,184	198	7,525	1,085	8,808
World total	30,026	264,456	61,827	356,309	377,463	2,822,187	546,705	3,746,355	22,766	250,452	52,277	325,495

Continued—

Table 45—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States—Continued

Country of destination	September 1975				October 1975				Cumulative August 1975-October 1975			
	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*
Europe												
United Kingdom	429	223	0	652	1,202	137	0	1,339	2,269	782	0	3,051
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	80	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	1,639	11	1,650
Ireland (Erie)	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160
France	765	898	0	1,663	299	454	0	753	1,842	2,937	12	4,791
Germany (West)	567	65	0	632	0	81	2	83	767	466	2	1,235
Italy	0	1,438	10	1,448	0	2,730	0	2,730	120	9,989	10	10,119
Netherlands	0	244	0	244	0	137	0	137	0	715	0	715
Norway	0	399	0	399	0	250	0	250	0	850	0	850
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	890	0	890	0	890	0	890
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1	1	1,002
Sweden	0	3,779	0	3,779	0	1,673	0	1,673	50	6,815	0	6,865
Switzerland	0	200	0	200	0	301	0	301	2,224	936	0	3,160
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	705	0	705	250	300	0	550	250	1,503	0	1,753
Total Europe	1,761	8,031	10	9,802	1,751	7,113	2	8,866	8,522	27,833	36	36,391
Other countries												
Canada	3,486	5,236	711	9,433	1,970	6,104	1,750	9,824	10,487	19,675	4,756	34,918
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	1,456	5,156	6,612	0	3,056	2,541	5,597	0	8,782	9,947	18,729
South Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	100	0	100	0	103	0	103	0	549	0	549
Indonesia	0	11,412	0	11,412	4,909	39,329	2,387	46,625	5,712	88,185	5,250	99,147
Korea	6,669	73,071	11,189	90,929	9,306	47,772	8,392	65,470	22,242	214,609	30,946	267,797
Hong Kong	158	996	1,206	2,360	0	80	1,266	1,346	406	3,950	5,432	9,788
Taiwan (Formosa)	4,393	53,134	17,967	75,494	4,389	25,265	12,649	42,303	13,227	123,165	55,736	192,128
Japan	0	31,669	2,877	34,546	0	29,028	705	29,733	0	85,268	6,594	91,862
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,891	0	6,891
Morocco	0	130	0	130	0	468	0	468	0	1,066	0	1,066
Republic of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Philippines	289	11,211	2,569	14,069	224	11,227	1,944	13,395	1,277	28,945	5,816	36,038
Other	98	1,531	1,177	2,806	102	1,703	504	2,309	398	10,759	2,766	13,923
World total	16,854	197,977	42,862	257,693	22,651	171,248	32,140	226,039	62,271	619,677	127,279	809,227

[1] Includes American-Pima cotton.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 46—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Northern Europe

Year and month	M 1"		SM 1-1/16"							SM 1-1/8"	
	U.S.	Pakistan 289F	U.S.	Mexico	Nicaragua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound										
1972	34.66	32.63	36.55	37.52	35.34	37.82	37.01	37.66	37.05	37.44	39.89
1973	56.43	52.05	64.91	52.51	60.21	63.90	64.15	62.31	62.56	66.28	75.66
1974	58.91	51.52	66.69	66.16	61.06	74.06	66.71	67.60	69.54	68.17	79.84
1974											
January	75.10	N.Q.	93.50	90.20	86.50	90.40	94.40	87.30	88.50	95.25	108.80
February ...	68.37	N.Q.	82.12	83.62	77.00	91.50	82.00	86.00	84.94	83.87	105.50
March	63.75	N.Q.	74.38	76.87	67.31	85.50	77.00	77.50	81.50	77.50	91.25
April	62.81	65.00	69.94	73.00	65.25	N.Q.	71.50	75.00	79.75	72.48	85.00
May	57.25	61.60	63.65	66.60	62.20	N.Q.	68.45	73.60	84.55	65.10	82.10
June	57.19	52.81	62.69	63.38	59.50	N.Q.	64.13	66.00	65.00	63.94	77.50
July	59.88	50.38	65.38	60.00	58.25	N.Q.	63.88	66.50	63.75	66.13	75.00
August	58.76	50.05	64.26	60.55	57.20	N.Q.	63.20	66.40	63.20	64.91	72.40
September ..	54.96	50.37	60.46	59.75	56.12	62.00	60.50	60.31	60.81	61.71	68.31
October	52.87	47.10	57.97	57.25	51.85	63.00	54.60	55.50	54.95	59.17	62.00
November ..	49.02	43.69	53.65	53.25	46.81	63.00	52.12	49.19	52.25	54.65	65.50
December ..	47.00	42.67	52.27	49.50	44.67	63.00	48.75	47.92	55.33	53.27	64.67
1975											
January	44.34	42.06	51.24	47.80	42.70	56.60	46.65	48.00	52.15	52.24	62.80
February ...	N.Q.	N.Q.	52.58	48.00	42.19	55.00	46.75	48.63	50.50	53.58	63.25
March	N.Q.	N.Q.	53.76	49.44	44.58	55.00	47.75	49.25	51.44	54.74	67.50
April	N.Q.	N.Q.	56.25	52.69	47.88	54.00	52.00	53.38	53.38	57.25	69.75
May	N.Q.	N.Q.	[2]56.10	55.45	50.55	54.80	N.Q.	56.85	54.50	N.Q.	73.00
June	N.Q.	N.Q.	[2]57.56	55.88	49.44	56.00	55.00	56.12	54.25	N.Q.	72.25
July	N.Q.	N.Q.	60.78	58.40	54.40	56.00	55.55	54.90	53.65	62.15	68.40
August	N.Q.	N.Q.	63.14	59.56	56.38	56.00	55.69	55.50	54.44	64.14	67.00
September ..	N.Q.	N.Q.	65.39	60.19	56.62	56.00	55.00	54.50	54.81	67.70	67.37
October	N.Q.	N.Q.	64.75	59.70	56.35	56.00	56.30	54.55	55.45	66.05	66.90

[1] Generally for prompt shipment. N.Q. = No quotations. [2] California/Arizona quotations.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

Table 47—Cotton: World supply and distribution

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Beginning stocks[1]	Production	Imports	Total[2]	Consumption[3]	Exports	Ending stocks[1]
	Million bales[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]
				United States			
1965	14.2	14.9	0.1	29.3	9.6	3.0	17.0
1966	17.0	9.6	.1	26.7	9.6	4.8	12.3
1967	12.3	7.4	.1	19.9	9.1	4.4	6.6
1968	6.6	10.9	.1	17.6	8.3	2.8	6.5
1969	6.5	10.0	.1	16.6	8.1	2.9	5.8
1970	5.8	10.2	([5])	16.1	8.2	3.9	4.2
1971	4.2	10.5	.1	14.8	8.3	3.4	3.3
1972	3.3	13.7	([5])	17.0	7.8	5.3	4.2
1973	4.2	13.0	([5])	17.2	7.5	6.1	3.8
1974[6]	3.8	11.5	([5])	15.4	5.9	3.9	5.7
1975[7]	5.7	8.5	([5])	14.2	7.1	3.3	4.0
				FNC			
1965	10.2	23.6	13.0	46.8	24.9	11.7	10.2
1966	10.2	22.8	14.0	47.0	25.5	10.9	10.6
1967	10.6	24.1	13.6	48.3	25.7	10.5	12.1
1968	12.1	26.2	13.1	51.4	26.6	11.8	13.0
1969	13.0	26.1	13.5	52.6	27.3	12.4	12.8
1970	12.8	23.4	14.2	50.4	27.7	11.3	11.5
1971	11.5	28.1	13.9	53.5	28.3	12.2	13.0
1972	13.0	28.3	15.2	56.5	29.8	12.3	14.4
1973	14.4	27.4	14.5	56.3	31.2	9.9	15.2
1974[6]	15.2	28.7	12.6	56.5	29.0	9.6	17.9
1975[7]	17.9	25.1	13.6	56.6	30.2	10.8	15.6
				Communist			
1965	3.9	16.4	4.0	24.3	18.1	2.2	4.0
1966	4.0	17.9	3.9	25.8	19.4	2.4	4.0
1967	4.0	18.2	3.7	25.9	19.0	2.5	4.4
1968	4.4	17.5	3.8	25.7	19.4	2.4	3.9
1969	3.9	17.0	4.0	24.9	19.7	2.3	2.9
1970	2.9	19.9	4.6	27.4	20.6	2.5	4.3
1971	4.3	20.6	4.5	29.4	21.3	2.9	5.2
1972	5.2	19.5	5.6	30.3	22.0	3.1	5.2
1973	5.2	21.8	5.4	32.4	22.8	3.4	6.2
1974[6]	6.2	22.9	4.4	33.5	23.4	3.6	6.5
1975[7]	6.5	22.6	4.1	33.2	23.7	3.6	5.9
				World			
1965	28.3	54.9	17.1	100.4	52.6	16.9	31.2
1966	31.2	50.3	18.0	99.5	54.5	18.1	26.9
1967	26.9	49.7	17.4	94.1	53.8	17.4	23.1
1968	23.1	54.6	17.0	94.7	54.3	17.0	23.4
1969	23.4	53.1	17.6	94.1	55.1	17.6	21.5
1970	21.5	53.5	18.8	93.9	56.5	17.7	20.0
1971	20.0	59.2	18.5	97.7	57.9	18.5	21.5
1972	21.5	61.5	20.8	103.8	59.6	20.7	23.8
1973	23.8	62.2	19.9	105.9	61.5	19.4	25.2
1974[6]	25.2	63.1	17.0	105.4	58.3	17.1	30.1
1975[7]	30.1	56.2	17.7	104.0	61.0	17.7	25.5

[1] Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Totals may not add due to rounding. [3] Includes cotton distroyed and unaccounted for. [4] Bales of 480-pound net. [5] Less than 50,000 bales. [6] Preliminary. [7] Estimated.

Bureau of the Census, Statistical Reporting Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 48—Wool and Mohair Prices

Item	Year 1974	1974			1975		
		September	October	November	September	October	November
	Cents per pound						
Wool prices:							
Clean basis, Boston:							
Domestic							
Graded territory shorn wool							
Fine good French combing and staple ...	176.0	162.5	156.5	141.2	172.5	172.5	172.5
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	156.2	137.5	134.5	126.2	145.0	145.0	145.0
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	126.0	117.5	111.5	96.2	100.0	100.0	102.5
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	111.8	106.2	98.5	90.0	82.5	82.5	85.0
Low 1/4 blood	109.9	97.5	95.5	88.8	72.5	72.5	75.0
Graded fleece shorn wool							
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	151.1	132.5	129.5	121.2	132.5	132.5	135.0
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	119.4	112.5	106.5	91.2	87.5	87.5	90.0
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	104.8	101.2	92.5	81.2	72.5	72.5	75.0
Low 1/4 blood	103.2	92.5	89.5	80.0	67.5	67.5	70.0
Original bag Texas shorn wool							
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	182.2	162.5	156.5	142.5	177.5	177.5	177.5
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	150.2	122.5	122.5	122.5	130.0	130.0	---
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Foreign, excluding duty:							
Australian, 64's, warp and 1/2 warp	217.3	194.5	176.9	180.5	173.0	171.8	180.5
Australian, 64's, combing	213.3	191.5	173.6	176.6	167.2	167.5	176.0
Mohair prices:							
Grease basis:							
Average price received by farmers	137.0	120.0	125.0	125.0	210.0	212.0	213.0
Orignial bag Texas mohair							
Spring Adult	145.8	152.5	---	---	---	---	---
Spring Kid	219.7	227.5	---	---	---	---	---
Fall Adult	139.4	125.0	113.0	117.5	192.5	199.0	200.5
Fall Kid	229.8	195.0	206.5	222.5	291.2	297.5	297.5

Livestock Division, AMS and Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 49—Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1974		1975		1974		1975		1974		1975	
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	1,973	1,908	1,575	1,534	1,564	1,507	1,293	1,246	409	401	282	288
February	2,077	1,988	1,778	1,696	1,565	1,488	1,440	1,364	512	500	338	332
March	1,942	1,812	1,944	1,800	1,534	1,384	1,635	1,476	408	428	309	324
April	1,917	1,802	2,004	1,859	1,437	1,305	1,673	1,516	480	497	331	343
May	2,102	1,939	2,206	2,018	1,643	1,484	1,935	1,749	459	455	271	269
June	1,958	1,837	2,132	2,000	1,623	1,509	1,890	1,763	335	328	242	237
July	1,349	1,607	1,857	2,213	1,106	1,314	1,622	1,929	243	293	235	284
August	1,851	1,853	2,440	2,445	1,515	1,544	2,019	2,058	336	309	421	387
September	1,682	1,743	2,363	2,453	1,401	1,490	2,046	2,168	281	253	317	285
October	1,643	1,663			1,372	1,420			271	243		
November	1,656	1,789			1,375	1,506			281	283		
December	1,427	1,609			1,146	1,300			281	309		
	Manmade fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	7,655	7,779	4,855	4,764	1,135	1,035	989	943	10,763	10,722	7,419	7,241
February	7,914	7,974	6,002	6,100	1,135	1,032	955	871	11,126	10,994	8,735	8,667
March	8,091	8,148	6,502	6,548	1,151	1,047	917	834	11,184	11,007	9,363	9,182
April	7,665	7,515	7,031	6,893	1,177	1,097	777	724	10,759	10,414	9,812	9,476
May	7,719	7,303	7,200	6,812	1,164	1,082	762	709	10,985	10,324	10,168	9,539
June	7,529	7,303	7,133	6,919	1,057	1,044	846	836	10,544	10,184	10,111	9,755
July	5,865	7,032	5,252	6,297	878	1,060	805	972	8,092	9,699	7,914	9,482
August	7,859	7,284	6,952	6,443	959	961	986	988	10,669	10,098	10,378	9,876
September	7,312	7,276	7,255	7,219	906	998	986	1,086	9,900	10,017	10,604	10,758
October	7,025	6,451			878	901			9,546	9,015		
November	6,236	6,312			947	1,005			8,839	9,106		
December	4,967	5,519			837	888			7,231	8,016		

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 50—Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug,		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 pounds	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1971	75,791	55.1	40,519	19.5	75,151	29.5	191,461	31.9
1972	92,006	55.6	50,227	22.9	76,368	28.9	218,601	33.7
1973	68,206	45.9	41,666	18.7	41,394	16.0	151,266	24.0
1974	41,884	35.4	32,974	16.9	18,595	9.1	93,453	18.1
1974 January-September	32,792	34.8	25,121	16.5	14,993	9.4	72,906	18.0
1975 January-September[1]	38,453	40.5	28,342	21.1	11,825	8.8	78,620	21.6
Manmade fibers								
1971	58,720	42.6	103,468	50.0	176,623	69.3	338,811	56.5
1972	71,087	42.9	103,722	47.3	184,218	69.9	359,027	55.4
1973	79,122	53.3	120,293	53.9	215,281	83.3	414,696	65.8
1974	75,563	63.8	110,409	56.7	184,871	90.5	370,843	71.6
1974 January-September	60,688	64.5	87,006	57.0	143,217	90.2	290,911	71.7
1975 January-September[1]	55,551	58.5	72,023	53.8	122,290	90.8	249,864	68.7
Other fibers[2]								
1971	3,217	2.3	63,479	30.5	3,049	1.2	69,745	11.6
1972	2,473	1.5	65,309	29.8	3,082	1.2	70,864	10.9
1973	1,221	.8	61,032	27.4	1,743	.7	63,996	10.2
1974	944	.8	51,530	26.4	835	.4	53,309	10.3
1974 January-September	653	.7	40,503	26.5	626	.4	41,782	10.3
1975 January-September[1]	918	1.0	33,590	25.1	595	.4	35,103	9.7
Total fibers consumed								
1971	137,728	100.0	207,466	100.0	254,823	100.0	600,017	100.0
1972	165,566	100.0	219,258	100.0	263,668	100.0	648,492	100.0
1973	148,549	100.0	222,991	100.0	258,418	100.0	629,958	100.0
1974	118,391	100.0	194,913	100.0	204,301	100.0	517,605	100.0
1974 January-September	94,133	100.0	152,630	100.0	158,836	100.0	405,599	100.0
1975 January-September[1]	94,922	100.0	133,955	100.0	134,710	100.0	363,587	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 51—U.S. exports: Raw wool and mohair, clean content, and tops of wool and other animal fibers, selected countries

Country	1974	1974				1975			
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
					Mohair				
United Kingdom	5,798	457	258	280	520	441	333	697	596
Italy	564	43	---	53	103	23	---	24	123
West Germany	254	---	4	16	93	---	---	108	41
France	492	12	32	1	1	---	18	---	26
Japan	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	24
Switzerland	87	---	79	---	---	---	---	3	7
Spain	57	10	---	---	---	---	11	---	67
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Mexico	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Netherlands	8	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---
Belgium	123	44	32	32	---	39	61	24	---
Other	7	---	7	---	---	27	4	---	---
Total	7,421	566	412	382	725	530	427	904	890
					Wool				
United Kingdom	497	58	75	---	---	181	189	54	---
West Germany	374	---	123	---	---	166	202	60	---
Belgium	261	---	40	---	---	283	238	47	23
France	1,275	37	246	81	227	238	78	99	28
Switzerland	182	49	44	44	---	62	48	---	---
Canada	96	---	---	12	---	33	---	12	2
Netherlands	188	---	15	56	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	188	---	14	39	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	240	---	---	---	---	44	---	20	---
Mexico	151	4	14	38	---	5	79	---	---
Other	803	52	15	101	137	213	11	5	40
Total	4,255	200	586	371	364	1,225	845	297	93
					Tops				
Japan	797	---	82	79	39	119	149	152	109
West Germany	3,136	535	619	387	357	189	456	648	269
Canada	2,377	147	84	153	71	191	84	206	154
Hong Kong	976	---	112	78	39	215	34	---	55
United States	851	353	159	119	---	80	---	---	---
France	1,806	315	360	272	119	62	---	---	79
Belgium	475	---	---	---	38	75	115	76	79
Italy	773	---	39	---	---	31	7	49	32
Greece	139	38	---	---	---	---	---	39	---
China (Taiwan)	43	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	759	16	35	120	---	77	---	37	38
Switzerland	794	41	105	194	15	41	79	40	---
Other	579	10	178	55	2	46	98	40	13
Total	13,505	1,455	1,773	1,457	680	1,126	1,022	1,287	828

Table 52—Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year 1974	1974 January-March	1974 April-June	1974 July-September	1974 October-December	1975 January-March	1975 April-June	Change April-June 1974 to April-June 1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*
					Tops			
United Kingdom	96.5	26.2	28.2	22.0	20.1	24.7	26.2	-7.1
France	168.4	42.8	47.8	35.3	42.5	41.2	47.4	-0.8
Japan	196.2	64.8	51.8	41.0	38.6	47.0	54.7	+5.6
Italy	88.4	22.5	24.7	19.4	21.8	23.4	25.8	+4.5
United States	38.0	9.3	10.8	9.7	8.2	14.3	15.2	+40.7
West Germany	43.4	9.0	11.5	12.5	10.4	8.6	12.6	+9.6
Belgium	22.1	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.1	6.0	6.8	+19.3
Australia	28.7	7.9	8.8	6.0	6.0	4.6	6.8	-22.7
Uruguay	13.5	2.9	3.3	2.2	5.1	9.3	7.3	+121.2
Total	695.2	190.5	192.6	154.3	157.8	179.1	202.8	+5.3
					Worsted yarn			
United Kingdom	170.6	39.2	47.0	42.5	41.9	38.4	39.2	-16.6
Italy	397.7	121.0	118.6	70.8	87.3	94.1	92.4	-22.1
France	222.7	64.2	63.7	42.8	52.0	53.6	56.2	-11.8
West Germany	188.9	51.4	50.0	41.4	46.1	44.5	46.3	-7.4
Japan	204.0	63.7	54.9	43.7	41.7	45.6	53.4	-2.7
Belgium	112.4	31.7	31.1	24.5	25.1	24.9	26.0	-16.4
Netherlands	11.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	-6.5
Australia	11.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	-21.2
Total	1,319.5	377.8	371.7	270.6	299.4	306.0	319.0	-14.2
					Woolen yarn			
United Kingdom	285.5	68.8	85.1	65.0	66.6	68.3	69.0	-18.9
Italy	444.7	129.9	126.5	82.5	105.8	114.0	111.3	-12.0
France	92.5	27.1	26.2	16.3	22.9	24.5	26.7	+1.9
West Germany	90.6	26.4	24.9	18.1	21.2	22.0	20.9	-16.1
Japan	95.4	27.8	25.1	21.6	20.9	21.4	25.4	+1.2
Belgium	61.3	17.4	18.1	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.7	-24.3
Netherlands	25.0	6.4	7.1	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.7	-19.7
Australia	35.5	8.6	10.1	9.7	7.1	5.7	7.9	-21.8
Total	1,130.5	312.4	323.1	231.5	263.5	275.3	280.6	-13.2
	Million square yards	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Percent*
					Woven fabrics			
United States	132.3	38.4	36.7	29.8	27.4	28.1	29.5	-19.6
United Kingdom	242.5	61.2	64.8	58.5	58.0	55.1	55.9	-13.7
Japan	426.5	124.9	112.5	95.8	93.3	91.5	105.5	-6.2
France	182.9	49.8	51.1	34.9	47.1	47.6	49.9	-2.3
West Germany	113.6	27.5	29.9	25.1	31.1	28.6	30.9	+3.3
Netherlands	43.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.3	9.3	8.7	-19.5
Australia	21.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	-33.9
Total	1,162.7	318.2	311.7	260.4	272.4	263.7	284.3	-8.8
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	25.2	6.2	7.1	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.9	-16.9
Italy (Mil. lb.)	341.5	96.6	96.1	64.6	84.2	83.8	83.3	-13.3

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 53—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics[2]	Wool blankets[3]	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit[4]
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1971	2,752	7,665	11,720	679	21,323	9,895
1972	425	6,312	8,765	707	19,998	11,247
1973	325	4,931	12,473	386	15,026	12,394
1974	520	5,395	9,251	370	12,735	11,149
1974						
January	14	348	491	16	349	442
February	76	274	797	28	279	288
March	23	319	1,201	19	261	283
April	13	348	1,050	16	384	401
May	53	507	1,187	16	612	588
June	44	462	1,013	37	1,283	842
July	51	616	834	34	1,617	1,534
August	44	590	825	41	2,075	1,942
September	25	369	636	35	1,914	1,594
October	26	439	401	56	1,869	1,579
November	62	486	341	38	1,186	1,064
December	89	637	475	34	906	592
1975						
January	8	461	583	28	343	418
February	11	322	713	18	370	413
March	36	286	876	20	342	431
April	45	241	943	17	320	426
May	15	377	681	25	492	515
June	9	436	833	29	1,048	968
July	35	359	823	31	1,985	1,155
August	9	315	787	24	1,841	1,500
September	25	341	612	43	1,628	1,625
January-September						
1974	343	3,833	8,034	242	8,774	7,914
1975[8]	193	3,138	6,851	235	8,369	7,451

Year and month	Other manufactures[5]	Subtotal	Noils	Wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1971	3,039	57,073	15,489	7,987	9,156	89,705
1972	3,272	50,726	21,773	10,589	12,289	95,377
1973	2,136	47,671	17,892	10,801	13,598	89,962
1974	1,348	40,768	13,374	7,592	12,491	74,225
1974						
January	38	1,698	1,396	882	1,269	5,245
February	49	1,791	1,674	1,003	874	5,342
March	45	2,151	1,335	885	957	5,328
April	50	2,262	1,510	1,207	1,039	6,018
May	95	3,058	1,313	474	1,161	6,006
June	202	3,883	1,064	599	1,095	6,641
July	322	5,008	1,140	548	881	7,577
August	291	5,808	855	501	1,029	8,193
September	68	4,641	649	357	972	6,619
October	102	4,472	820	400	922	6,614
November	60	3,237	769	463	1,191	5,660
December	26	2,759	849	273	1,101	4,982
1975						
January	38	1,879	1,213	581	1,052	4,725
February	18	1,865	844	233	753	3,695
March	27	2,018	623	333	914	3,888
April	51	2,043	762	341	807	3,953
May	99	2,204	753	398	874	4,229
June	165	3,488	621	265	901	5,275
July	301	4,689	1,148	467	886	7,190
August	83	4,559	1,375	592	754	7,280
September	116	4,390	1,085	586	668	6,729
January-September						
1974	1,160	30,300	10,936	6,456	9,277	56,969
1975[8]	898	27,135	8,424	3,796	7,609	46,964

See footnotes end of table 00.

Table 54—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1971	5,109	305	469	157	306	649
1972	25,548	563	599	88	434	917
1973	23,073	395	1,069	217	917	1,427
1974	13,676	550	922	313	945	2,470
1974						
January	1,419	26	49	23	82	142
February	937	119	76	33	63	193
March	1,144	31	144	13	119	183
April	814	24	56	37	77	322
May	1,157	27	91	5	107	255
June	1,749	18	60	16	65	238
July	1,456	55	55	6	64	115
August	1,773	67	148	26	74	278
September	1,457	34	42	20	38	133
October	725	29	47	15	103	223
November	581	62	63	26	75	257
December	464	58	91	93	78	131
1975						
January	411	119	72	84	33	160
February	1,032	66	180	85	23	59
March	1,086	132	91	73	44	91
April	903	63	60	39	50	147
May	830	72	60	5	49	106
June	1,571	65	107	38	28	133
July	1,146	28	62	20	28	140
August	1,029	10	126	26	39	110
September	1,323	16	209	29	30	211
January-September						
1974	11,906	401	721	179	689	1,859
1975[8]	9,331	571	967	399	324	1,157

Year and month	Other manufactures[7]	Felts	Subtotal	Noils and wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1971	798	432	8,225	2,616	1,205	12,046
1972	910	455	29,514	2,753	1,065	33,332
1973	1,248	432	28,778	2,601	1,984	33,363
1974	1,591	383	20,850	2,978	2,504	26,332
1974						
January	313	31	2,085	443	108	2,636
February	102	38	1,561	131	206	1,898
March	136	27	1,797	402	254	2,453
April	133	29	1,492	419	367	2,278
May	108	23	1,773	133	221	2,127
June	146	75	2,367	479	168	3,014
July	134	13	1,898	248	149	2,295
August	124	40	2,530	200	151	2,881
September	107	41	1,872	92	302	2,266
October	118	6	1,266	292	212	1,770
November	83	40	1,187	76	219	1,482
December	87	20	1,022	63	147	1,232
1975						
January	99	17	995	210	282	1,487
February	93	4	1,542	21	63	1,626
March	76	6	1,599	202	116	1,917
April	88	64	1,414	145	77	1,636
May	123	9	1,254	171	108	1,533
June	76	6	2,024	545	163	2,732
July	123	9	1,556	327	153	2,036
August	89	11	1,440	34	202	1,676
September	90	7	1,915	131	250	2,296
January-September						
1974	1,303	317	17,375	2,547	1,926	21,848
1975[8]	857	133	13,739	1,786	1,414	16,939

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [8] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

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