

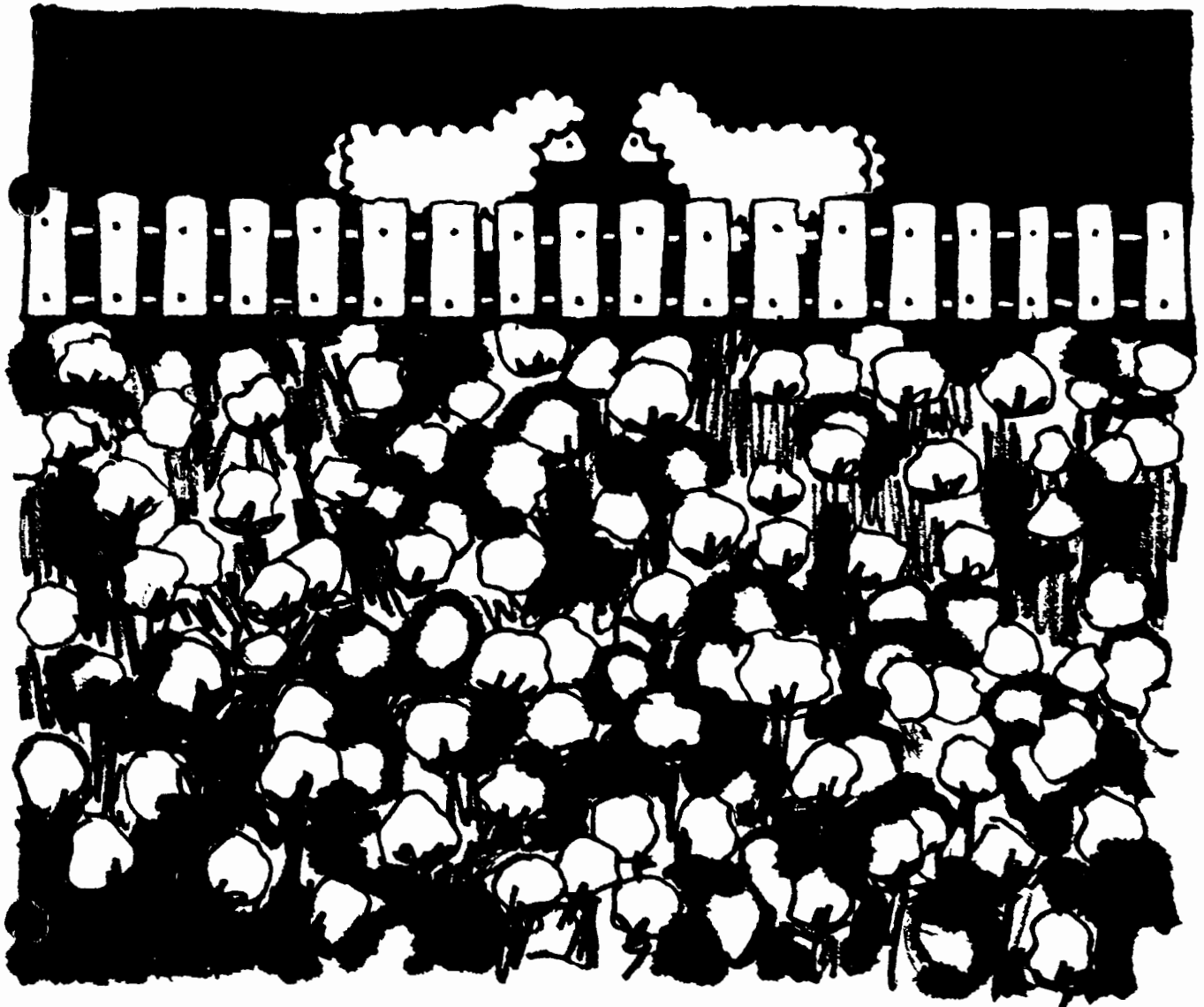
Cotton and Wool Situation

Economic Research
Service

U.S. Department of
Agriculture

CWS-10

April
1977



Fiber Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1976			1977		Percentage change of latest data from a year earlier
		October	November	December	January	February ¹	
GENERAL ECONOMY							
BLS wholesale price indices							
All commodities	1967=100	185.2	185.6	187.1	188.0	N.A.	+5
Textile products and apparel	do.	149.3	149.8	149.5	150.3	N.A.	+4
Cotton broadwoven goods	1975=100	111.8	112.9	113.1	112.1	N.A.	+10
Indices of industrial production ²							
Overall including utilities	1967=100	130.4	131.7	132.8	131.5	N.A.	+5
Textile mill products	do.	134.2	132.2	133.4	N.A.	N.A.	-4
Apparel products	do.	126.4	122.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+3
Personal income payments ²	Bil. dol.	1,402.2	1,421.4	1,439.5	1,440.9	N.A.	+9
Retail apparel sales ²	Mil. dol.	2,446	2,418	2,473	2,402	2,400	+1
COTTON							
Broadwoven goods industry							
Average gross hourly earnings	Dollars	3.96	3.97	3.96	3.92	N.A.	+8
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders	Percent	38	43	42	42	N.A.	+11
Consumption of all kinds by mills							
Total (4-week period except as noted)	1,000 bales	528	501	³ 582	510	534	-5
Cumulative since August 1	do.	1,678	2,180	2,762	3,272	3,805	-5
Daily rate							
Seasonally adjusted	do.	25.8	24.8	25.9	25.2	25.9	-5
Unadjusted	do.	26.4	25.1	23.3	25.5	26.6	-5
Spindles in place on cotton system ⁴	Thousands	17,979	18,022	17,897	17,812	17,811	-2
Consuming 100 percent cotton	do.	7,595	7,445	7,500	7,394	7,326	-7
Consuming blends	do.	7,171	7,217	7,085	7,202	7,226	+1
Prices of American upland							
Loan rate, Middling 1-inch	Ct. per lb.	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12	+8
Received by farmers	do.	65.50	65.20	63.10	62.30	63.90	+24
Parity price ⁵	do.	79.08	78.84	79.44	81.62	82.84	+5
Farm as percentage of parity	Percent	79	81	79	74	78	+3
Target price	Ct. per lb.	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	+14
Stocks							
Mill, end of month	1,000 bales	858	872	971	983	1,082	-11
Public storage and compresses	do.	2,996	5,927	7,393	6,724	5,770	-6
Trade							
Raw cotton exports							
Total	do.	217	265	376	354	509	+261
Cumulative since August 1	do.	834	1,099	1,475	1,829	2,338	+48
Raw cotton imports							
Total	Bales	25,617	0	573	1,753	573	-81
Cumulative since August 1	do.	31,365	31,365	31,938	33,691	34,264	+3
Textile exports ⁶							
Total	1,000 bales	82.5	70.8	81.2	68.5	74.9	+13
Cumulative since January 1	do.	708.5	779.3	860.5	68.5	143.4	+9
Textile imports ⁶							
Total	do.	110.8	121.4	112.9	110.8	115.7	-4
Cumulative since January 1	do.	1,240.0	1,361.5	1,474.4	110.8	226.5	-13
WOOL							
Consumption, scoured basis ⁷							
Total	1,000 lb.	9,134	8,158	10,475	9,430	9,304	-6
Apparel ⁸	do.	7,943	6,869	8,984	8,218	8,253	-6
Carpet	do.	1,191	1,289	1,491	1,212	1,051	-10
Cumulative since January 1	do.	103,113	111,271	121,746	9,430	18,734	-7
Apparel ⁸	do.	90,776	97,645	106,629	8,218	16,471	-7
Carpet	do.	12,337	13,626	15,117	1,212	2,263	-4
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Total	do.	4,037	3,279	4,374	5,225	N.A.	-9
Dutiable	do.	3,203	2,006	2,752	3,607	N.A.	-20
Duty-free	do.	834	1,273	1,622	1,618	N.A.	+30
Cumulative since January 1	do.	49,479	52,758	57,132	5,225	N.A.	-9
Dutiable	do.	33,497	35,503	38,255	3,607	N.A.	-20
Duty-free	do.	15,982	17,255	18,877	1,618	N.A.	+30
Prices, grease basis							
Received by farmers	Ct. per lb.	76.7	73.3	68.8	75.1	73.0	+37
Wool Act incentive price	do.	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	0
Parity price ⁵	do.	137.0	137.0	138.0	133.0	135.0	-2
MANMADE FIBERS							
Consumption, daily rate by mills ¹⁰							
Noncellulosics	1,000 lb.	5,607	5,560	5,890	6,114	6,218	+10
Rayon and acetate	do.	1,450	1,501	1,536	1,540	1,553	-1
Prices (staple)							
Polyester, 1.5 denier	Ct. per lb.	53.0	53.0	53.0	54.0	54.0	+2
Rayon regular, 1.5 and 3 denier	do.	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	+12

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. N.A. = Not available.

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SUMMARY

Relatively strong demand in the face of tightening supplies highlights the cotton and wool situation. Prospects for more robust general economic activity during 1977 bode well for U.S. textile fiber consumption. Continued favorable gains in income are expected to provide impetus for larger consumer textile purchases this year. Fiber use could total 3 to 5 percent above 1976's 11.6 billion pounds. However, cotton's share of this growing market may slip during the next few months, reflecting relatively lower prices for manmade fibers and continued intense competition from textile imports.

Cotton benefited most from the improved economic and textile activity of 1976. U.S. mill consumption of this natural fiber increased 13 percent to 3.41 billion pounds and its share of the fiber market inched up from 28.7 to 29.4 percent. While use of wool increased nearly as much—11 percent—manmade fiber consumption increased 9 percent. Cotton performed even better in terms of domestic consumption when net textile trade is considered. On this basis, cotton's market share increased 1.3 percentage points to 30.6 percent in 1976, the highest since 1972.

But this year, limited cotton supplies may lead to increased market penetration by manmade fibers. It appears that we are heading for an August 1, 1977, cotton carryover of around 2.8 million bales, down from 3.7 million last summer and the smallest since 1952. This situation will be particularly damaging to early 1977/78 mill use prospects. High cotton prices—currently around 25 cents per pound above manmade fiber staple—will encourage further substitution of manmade fibers for cotton. However, with larger cotton supplies in prospect for 1977/78, consumption will likely bounce back later in the season. For 1977/78 as a whole, U.S. mill use may total 6½ to 7½ million bales, compared with the current season's anticipated 6¼ million.

The U.S. cotton export outlook also is encouraging. Even though production abroad next season may increase around 4 million bales or so, foreign consumption may exceed output by about 4 million. The relatively large supply-demand imbalance points to another sizable foreign market for U.S.

cotton in 1977/78—perhaps in the range of 4 to 5 million bales. Shipments during the current season are expected to total around 4.9 million bales, slightly above earlier indications.

This season's sharp drawdown in U.S. cotton stocks has exerted increasing pressure on prices. Most spot market prices have trended up since last August 1 and are now over 10 cents per pound above year-earlier levels. Farm prices also are up sharply, averaging 66.2 cents in March, the highest since last July.

These higher cotton prices are spurring sharply larger plantings for the 1977 crop. Farmers indicated April 1 intentions to plant 13.7 million acres, 2 million above 1976 plantings. Current planting intentions also represent an 0.8-million-acre increase from January plans, reflecting a shift from grain sorghum to cotton in Texas as a result of relatively higher cotton prices. However, intense price competition from soybeans is restricting planned cotton acreage in the Delta and Southeast to near last season's levels. Still, with planned cotton acreage up nearly a third in the Southwest and Far West, U.S. plantings may reach the highest level since 1974. However, a great deal of uncertainty still surrounds 1977 planted acreage in view of the water shortage in the San Joaquin Valley, and scattered adverse planting weather in some areas. In addition, the recently lower prices for cotton in relation to soybeans could lead to further cotton acreage losses in the Delta.

As usual, yields will be a critical factor in determining the size of the 1977 cotton crop. The yield outlook for next season is very uncertain, particularly with the added questions about plantings and water supplies in California. Assuming farmers follow through on their April intentions and abandonment is about normal, U.S. production could easily exceed 1976's 10.6 million bales. For instance, if yields turned out to be near last season's level of 465 pounds per harvested acre, production would total 12 to 12½ million bales.

A special article in this issue, "Factors Affecting the Wholesale Price of Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics," examines the impacts of changes in raw cotton prices, mill wage rates, and capacity utilization rates on the wholesale prices of all-cotton broadwoven fabrics. The effect of cotton textile imports on wholesale fabric prices is also estimated.

The percentage of cotton shipped by truck to U.S. textile mills and ports has increased dramatically during recent years. A special article, "Changing Patterns in Domestic Shipments of U.S. Cotton," looks at recent transportation trends. Trucks accounted for 47 percent of 1975/76 shipments, up from 27 percent in 1961/62. The growing use of trucks at the expense of railroads primarily

reflects more competitive rates along with a shorter delivery time.

In 1976, shorn *wool* production was about 110 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 120 million in 1975. The value of wool production increased 35 percent to \$72 million because of tightening supplies and much higher prices. The U.S. farm price in March for shorn greasy wool averaged 75.6 cents per pound, up 43 percent from a year earlier. As of April 1, prices at primary wool markets were reported mostly steady following declines in March for 60's/64's grades, clean delivered to U.S. mills. The 1976 weighted season average price for shorn greasy wool was 65.7 cents per pound, compared with 44.7 cents in 1975. The government wool incentive payment rate for 1976 was 9.6 percent based on the difference between the support level and the weighted average price. The incentive payment rate per hundredweight of unshorn lambs sold was 25 cents for 1976, compared with \$1.09 for 1975.

Apparel wool mill consumption totaled 106.6 million pounds, scoured basis, in 1976, compared with 94.1 million in 1975 and 74.9 million in 1974. While U.S. imports of dutiable apparel wool totaled 38.3 million pounds, clean content in 1976, imports of duty-free carpet wool amounted to 18.9 million. Only 15.1 million pounds of raw wool, scoured basis, were consumed in the manufacture of carpets last year, down from 15.9 million in 1975 and 76.4 million as recently as 1972. The net import balance of wool textiles increased to 83 million pounds in 1976 from 47 million in 1975, raw wool content.

World production of raw wool, clean content, for 1976 totaled an estimated 3.24 billion pounds, 1.8 percent below 1975, according to *Wool Intelligence*. Fashion trends, favoring the use of natural fibers, contributed to estimated world wool consumption of about 3.1 billion pounds during 1976, nearly a tenth more than in 1975.

Raw wool prices in major exporting countries have been unstable and have recently trended lower. In order to support prices, the Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) at times has purchased up to 18 percent of offerings, mainly fine combing grade wools. At the close of February sales, the Australian Market indicator had dropped to A\$3.16 per kilogram, a fall of 10 cents or 3 percent over the month. The AWC reported that the main cause of reduced demand was a reaction by Japanese and Western European textile industries to poor winter retail performance which caused blockages in the wool pipelines. The AWC has reaffirmed it will maintain the wool floor prices at the November 28 post-devaluation level for at least the next 15 months.

COTTON AND WOOL SITUATION



TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

The general economy got off to a sluggish start in the first quarter of 1977 as severe winter weather caused a slowdown in industrial production and a temporary increase in the unemployment rate. Real gross national product (GNP) increased at an annual rate of 5.2 percent. General economic activity is expected to improve in the second quarter and enjoy moderate growth throughout the balance of 1977. Textile mill activity, which depends so heavily on the health of the general economy, will very likely parallel these trends.

Indeed, textile activity during the first quarter mirrored the sluggishness of the general economy. Preliminary data suggest that mill use of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers increased only around 2 percent from the fourth quarter of 1976. Larger mill shipments of noncellulosic staple were responsible for the slight increase in manmade fiber consumption as shipments of noncellulosic filament declined slightly. Polyester staple, whose principal use is in blends with cotton, continues to dominate the manmade staple fiber market. Demand for polyester yarn has increased recently because of larger anticipated use this fall in women's knit apparel.

On the general economic scene, all signs point to improvements in coming quarters. Strong retail sales in March suggest continued improvement in consumer confidence. The unemployment rate may drop below 7 percent by yearend, compared with

7.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1976. For 1977 as a whole, the rate of inflation is expected to hold around 6 percent despite sharply higher wholesale prices during February and March. Real GNP may increase around 5 percent this year.

Consumer demand continues to be fueled by large increases in personal disposable income. Paced by a record increase in wages and salaries, income rose sharply in February. Continued favorable gains in income should provide impetus for increasing consumer purchases throughout 1977.

This higher income, along with steadily increasing employment, is expected to spur textile sales in 1977. Based on current projections, total fiber consumption may gain 3 to 5 percent. This gain would mean 1977 U.S. mill use of around 12 billion pounds, up from 11.6 billion last year.

Cotton use accounted for 29.4 percent of total fibers consumed in U.S. mills in 1976, up from 28.7 percent a year earlier. However, with current cotton prices sharply above competitive manmade fiber staples and with limited cotton supplies, cotton's market share could very well drop below the 1975 level, which was a record low.

In calendar 1976, U.S. mills consumed 3.4 billion pounds of cotton, up 13 percent from 1975 and the highest consumption since 1973. Manmade fiber use gained 9 percent to 8.1 billion pounds. Consumption of wool, at 122 million pounds, was up about a tenth.

COTTON SITUATION

OUTLOOK FOR 1977/78

Prospective Cotton Plantings

Farmers indicated plans in early April to plant 13.7 million acres of cotton, 0.8 million above January intentions and 2 million above 1976 plantings (table 1). The 17-percent increase over last year stems from a favorable cotton price outlook in relation to alternative crops, except for soybeans. For instance, while cotton prices during January-March 1977 ran about a fourth above a year ear-

lier, prices of grain sorghum, corn, barley, and rice were off anywhere from 5 to 15 percent. In contrast, soybean prices were up over 60 percent, prompting a slight shift in the Delta from cotton to soybeans, based on April intentions.

The substantial increase in cotton acreage over January plans primarily reflects an 800,000-acre shift from grain sorghum to cotton in Texas. Even with the worsening water shortage since January in the Far West, April 1 intentions show farmers plan to plant about 1.4 million acres of cotton in California, unchanged from January plans. Plant-

1977 COTTON PRODUCTION AT VARIOUS YIELDS

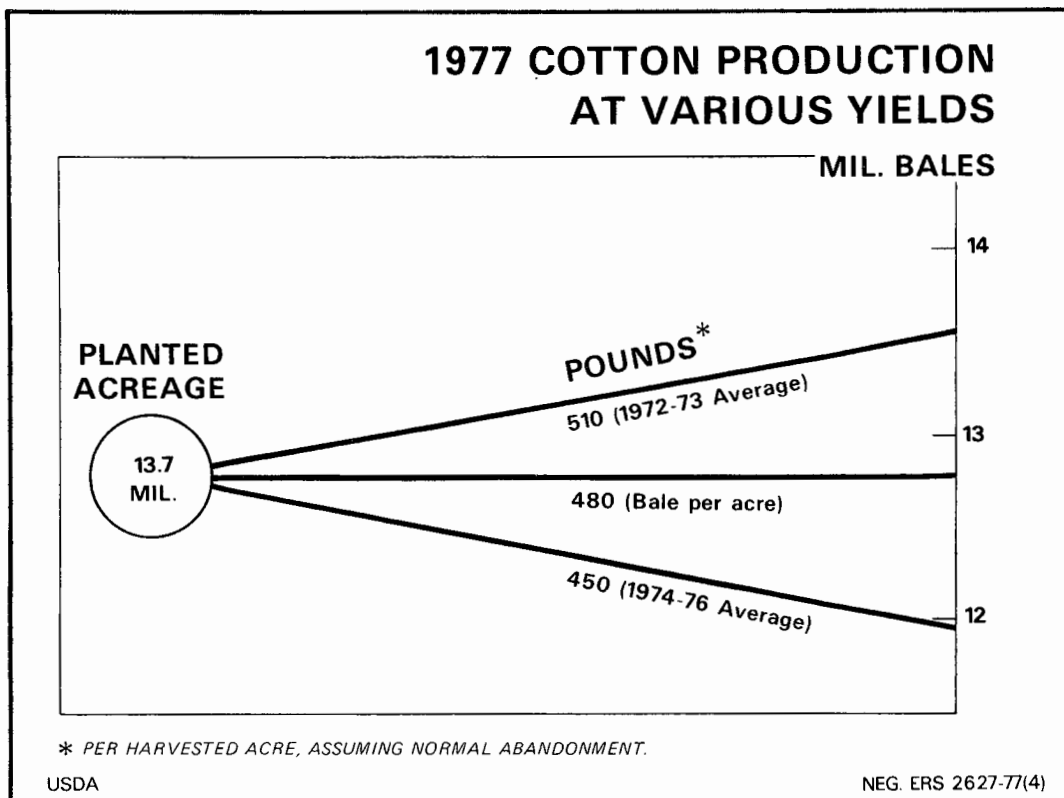


Figure 1

ing intentions in the Delta were down only 120,000 acres from January despite much higher soybean prices.

In comparison with last year's planted acreage, 1977 planting intentions for cotton range from a 4-percent decline in the Delta to a 31-percent increase in the Southwest. Planned acreage in the Far West is 2 million acres (up ½ million from 1976). Soybean competition is limiting prospective Delta cotton acreage to 3.8 million acres (down 150,000). In Texas and Oklahoma, cotton acreage may total about 6.8 million acres, up from 5.2 million last year. Cotton acreage in the Southeast may total 1 million acres, up 0.1 million from 1976.

Notwithstanding the April planting intentions update, a great deal of uncertainty still surrounds 1977 planted acreage. Major questions include the impact of the water shortage in the San Joaquin Valley along with scattered adverse planting weather in some areas of the Cotton Belt. Also, recently lower prices for cotton in relation to soybeans could lead to further substitution of soybeans for cotton in the Delta.

Planting has generally got off to a slow start across the southern tier of the Cotton Belt. Other than too much rain in South Texas, cool, dry, and windy weather has generally impeded planting progress, especially in the Southwest and Far West. As of April 17, only 8 percent of the U.S.

crop had been seeded, compared with 12 percent by this time last year.

Forward crop contracting has picked up in recent months. About 15 percent of U.S. acreage was booked by April 1, compared with 16 percent a year earlier. Around one-half of the 1976 crop was eventually contracted. Contracting this spring ranges from a low of 6 percent in the Southeast to a high of 30 percent in the Far West. The contracting percentage stands at 13 percent in both the Delta and the Southwest.

The total cost of growing cotton in 1977, excluding land, is projected to increase about 5 percent from last year's \$233 per acre. U.S. costs per pound could range from 44 to 51 cents per pound, depending on yields. The average cost of producing the 1976 crop was 47 cents per pound, after deducting the value of cottonseed sold by farmers. By regions, costs are expected to fall a little below last year's 68 cents per pound in the Southeast and 58 cents in the Delta. On the other hand, 1977 costs in the Southwest and Far West may exceed last year's 45 cents and 33 cents, respectively.

Production Prospects

Other things equal, the sharp increase planned for 1977 cotton acreage points to sharply larger production. However, other things—yields in this case—are not equal, as illustrated by their erratic

Table 1—Cotton: All kinds, U.S., acreage planted by States

State	1971-75 average	1976	Indicated 1977 ¹	1977 as a percentage of 1976
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Upland				
Alabama	541	480	480	0
Arizona	290	320	450	141
Arkansas	1,119	1,125	1,150	102
California	946	1,130	1,400	124
Georgia	372	250	280	112
Louisiana	540	570	600	105
Mississippi	1,462	1,560	1,450	93
Missouri	322	305	290	95
New Mexico	131	68	125	184
North Carolina	161	75	90	120
Oklahoma	495	350	470	134
South Carolina	306	175	195	111
Tennessee	464	420	325	77
Texas	5,150	4,800	6,300	131
Other States ²	20	11	13	118
Total	12,318.1	11,638.8	13,618.0	117.0
American-Pima				
Texas	32.4	8.5	13.0	153
New Mexico	17.9	6.5	10.0	154
Arizona	36.9	30.3	48.0	158
California .....	.3	.1	.1	0
Total	87.5	45.4	71.1	156.6
Total (all cotton)	12,405.6	11,684.2	13,689.1	117.2

behavior during recent years. Typically, average U.S. yields are either extremely high or extremely low. For example, yields averaged about 510 pounds per harvested acre in 1972 and 1973. But during the next 3 years, the average dropped to around 450 pounds. The yield outlook for the 1977 crop is further complicated by the water situation in California.

Using the extreme yields of recent years, the size of the 1977 cotton crop could vary anywhere from 12 million bales up to 13½ million. If the yield turned out to be near last season's 465 pounds per harvested acre, production would total 12 to 12½ million bales (figure 1).

Disappearance Prospects

The 1977/78 outlook is for continued relatively strong demand for U.S. cotton here and abroad. Although the availability of supplies will be a limiting factor early in the season, combined mill use and exports may total 11 to 12 million bales during 1977/78.

An extremely tight cotton supply this fall may be particularly damaging to U.S. mill use prospects. High cotton prices—currently around 25 cents per pound above manmade fiber staple—will encourage further substitution of manmade fibers for cotton. Additionally, competition from cotton textile imports may intensify.

However, with larger cotton supplies in prospect for 1977/78, consumption will likely bounce back

later in the season. For 1977/78 as a whole, U.S. mill use may total 6½ to 7½ million bales.

The U.S. cotton export outlook for 1977/78 also is encouraging. Foreign textile activity is expected to mirror improving general economic conditions and foreign cotton consumption should surpass 1976/77's 54.2 million bales. However, foreign supplies will be extremely limited early in the season. And 1977 foreign cotton crops are expected to be only about 8 percent (around 4 million bales) above this season's output of around 47 million, meaning a production deficit of around 4 million. With some likely rebuilding in the extremely low stocks abroad, this relatively large supply-demand imbalance again places U.S. cotton export prospects in a very favorable position. As a result, U.S. shipments during 1977/78 are forecast at 4 to 5 million bales.

Overview

The recent dramatic improvement in the U.S. cotton production outlook for 1977/78, coupled with relatively stable demand prospects, point to some rebuilding in cotton stocks next season. Stocks could increase to around the 3½ to 4-million-bale level by August 1, 1978. However, much depends on 1977 crop yields. Based on current conditions in the San Joaquin Valley along with the big increase in acreage planned for the traditionally lower yielding areas of Texas, a relatively high U.S. average yield is unlikely for the 1977 crop.

1976/77 SITUATION

Supply and Demand Highlights

With three-fourths of the 1976/77 cotton marketing year behind us, it now appears that the carryover will be around 2.8 million bales on July 31, down from 3.7 million last summer. This is near the minimum needed for the transition from old to new crop. The stock reduction reflects disappearance considerably in excess of the 10.6-million-bale 1976 crop. Boosted by sharply larger exports, disappearance is estimated at near the 11.7-million-bale mark, compared with 10.6 million last season. However, high cotton prices are hurting U.S. mill use in its competitive battle with manmade fibers (table 16 and figure 2).

This summer's carryover of short staple cotton may be near a record low. Continuing strong domestic demand for denim and corduroy (both of which are made from the shorter staples), as well as large export shipments, are sharply cutting into stocks of cotton stapling less than 1 inch (tables 17 and 18).

Compounding the tight supply for the shorter staples is the fact that much of this cotton is grown in the late-producing areas of Texas and Oklahoma. New supplies will not be forthcoming

until at least December and consequently the tight supply situation for the shorter staples will intensify this fall.

1976 Crop Totals 10.6 Million Bales

The 27-percent bigger 1976 crop of 10.6 million bales reflected slightly higher yields on sharply larger acreage. In response to relatively high cotton prices, producers expanded acreage by nearly a fourth, ranging from about a tenth in the Southwest to nearly 50 percent in the Delta. However, Delta production was disappointing as this region experienced below-average yields for the third consecutive year. In fact, yields dropped to the lowest level in 24 years. In contrast, record-high yields boosted the Far Western crop to 3½ million bales, a third of U.S. output. Nationwide, cotton yields averaged 465 pounds per harvested acre, compared with 453 pounds in 1975/76 (table 19).

The upland cotton staple length averaged nearly 1-1/16 inches, about the same as for the 1975 crop. Cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and over accounted for 65 percent of total ginnings, down from 68 percent last season. The share of ginnings stapling less than 1 inch also declined slightly to 16 percent, while medium staples jumped sharply to 19 percent (tables 2 and 20).

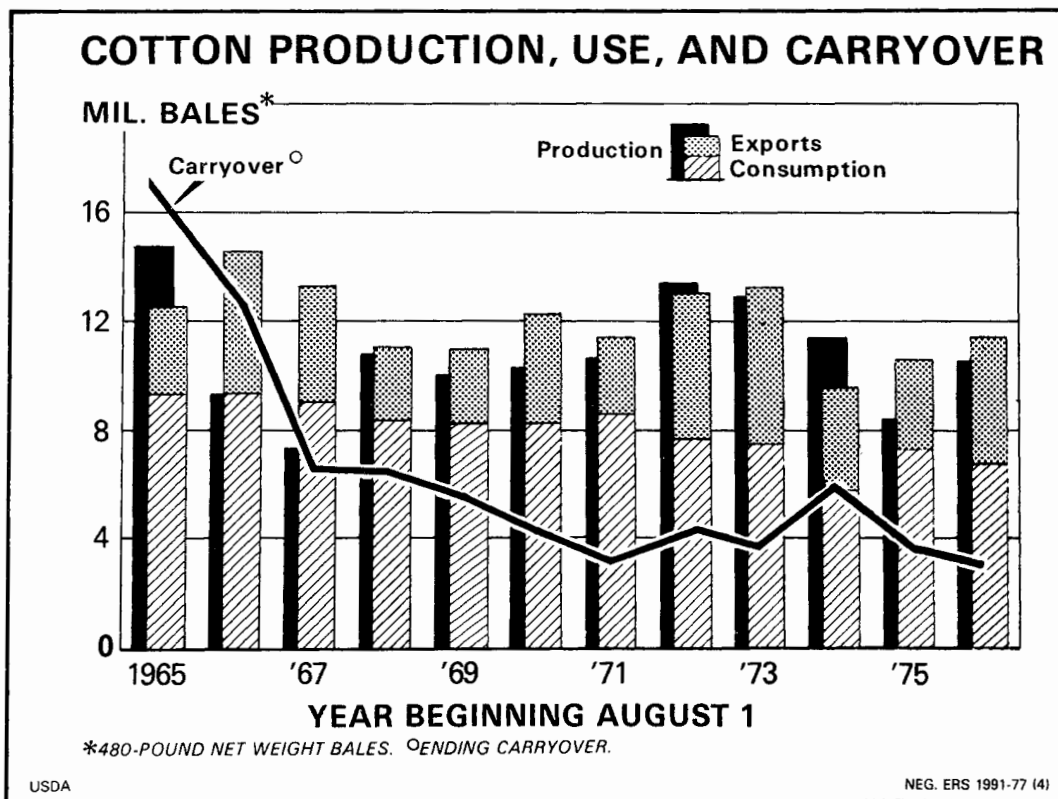


Figure 2

Table 2—Upland cotton: Ginnings by staple length crops of 1975 and 1976

Staple	Quantity		Share of total	
	1975	1976 ¹	1975	1976 ¹
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent
7/8" and shorter (26-28) .	71.1	8.8	0.8	0.1
29/32" (29)	289.0	77.3	3.6	.8
15/16" (30)	620.5	577.8	7.7	5.6
31/32" (31)	693.9	972.5	8.6	9.5
1" (32)	514.9	873.5	6.4	8.5
1-1/32" (33)	390.2	1,064.3	4.8	10.3
1-1/16" (34)	1,546.5	2,525.3	19.1	24.6
1-3/32" (35)	2,948.9	2,944.0	36.4	28.6
1-1/8" (36)	995.2	1,199.1	12.3	11.7
1-5/32" and longer (37-40) .	27.5	42.1	.3	.3
Total	8,097.6	10,284.7	100.0	100.0
	1975/76		1976/77	
Ave. length	33.6		33.7	
Grade index	91.8		91.4	
Ave. mike	4.0		4.2	
Ave. fiber strength .	86.3		86.3	

¹ Preliminary.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

The grade index of upland cotton ginnings averaged 91.4 (Middling White = 100), down slightly from last year. Cotton with a micronaire in the desirable 3.5-4.9 range accounted for 77 percent of this season's ginnings, compared with 69 percent in 1975/76. The fiber strength of the 1976 crop was the same.

Mill Use May Total About 6¾ Million Bales

U.S. mill use of cotton remains relatively strong in spite of the fact that recent high prices have dampened retail demand for cotton textile products and U.S. consumers continue to purchase about a fifth of their apparel and household product needs from imported goods.

Recent monthly mill use has been running at an annual rate of close to 6.9 million bales, about 5 percent below last season's consumption of 7¼ million. However, with current cotton prices nearly 50 percent above competitive manmade fiber staple, some further slippage in cotton use could occur during the remainder of the season. Consequently, U.S. mill use of cotton during 1976/77 may total around 6¾ million bales.

Fiber prices paid by mills have held steady to slightly higher since last August. Mills have been paying 75-85 cents per pound for cotton and 52-58

Table 3—Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1 ¹	Cotton	Manmade			Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
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
1975	3,426,437	389,057	1,412,045	1,801,102	5,227,539	65.6
January (4)	280,568	30,758	115,419	146,177	426,745	65.8
February (4)	274,668	31,272	113,207	144,479	419,147	65.5
March (5)	349,491	38,279	142,946	181,225	530,716	65.9
April (4)	264,529	31,228	113,146	144,374	408,903	64.7
May (4)	269,717	31,511	115,474	146,985	416,702	64.7
June (5)	339,649	38,592	143,161	181,753	521,402	65.1
July (4)	218,809	25,813	98,029	123,842	342,651	63.9
1976						
August (4)	255,584	30,059	113,130	143,189	398,773	64.1
September (5)	305,952	36,044	135,872	171,916	477,868	64.0
October (4)	257,976	30,691	115,627	146,318	404,294	63.8
November (4)	244,460	29,906	112,077	141,983	386,443	63.3
December (5)	283,389	34,017	132,515	166,532	449,921	63.0
January (4)	248,679	30,163	117,873	148,036	396,715	62.7
February ² (4)	261,204	30,937	124,361	155,298	416,502	62.7
August-February						
1975	1,984,242	223,634	799,063	1,022,697	3,006,939	66.0
1976 ²	1,857,244	221,817	851,455	1,073,272	2,930,516	63.4

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

cents for polyester and rayon staple. A 3-cents-per-pound increase was recently announced for rayon staple, effective May 2. Polyester staple prices inched up to 54 cents per pound in January prior to increasing to about 58 cents in April. Still, cotton is around 25 cents per pound above manmade fiber staple (table 21).

The seasonally adjusted daily rate of cotton consumption has averaged slightly over 25,000 running bales this season. On cotton-system spindles, cotton's share of fiber consumption has trended downward slightly during recent months. In February, cotton's share was 62.7 percent, compared with 65.5 percent a year earlier (tables 3 and 4).

This percentage share of the market for cotton could shrink a little more in coming months based on current competitive price relationships along with recent increases in the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods. The ratio, normally a reliable indicator of future cotton mill activity, points to a 1976/77 consumption level slightly below the current 6.9-million-bale annual rate (table 5).

As shown in table 22, cotton consumed in the broadwoven goods sector is holding up well. Nearly four-fifths of total cotton use is in broadwoven goods, a fifth of which are polyester/cotton blends. (See special article beginning on page 24).

Table 4—Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Month	Upland cotton				Manmade staple							
	1975/76		1976/77 ¹		1975/76				1976/77 ¹			
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic ²		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic ²	
					Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
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	25,012	24,426	25,871	25,265	1,363	1,332	5,047	4,820	1,503	1,466	5,656	5,387
September	26,282	26,099	24,747	24,551	1,403	1,374	5,163	5,022	1,442	1,411	5,435	5,277
October	27,014	26,484	26,043	25,532	1,541	1,454	5,052	5,342	1,535	1,450	5,781	5,607
November	27,160	26,891	24,771	24,550	1,617	1,622	5,278	5,231	1,495	1,501	5,604	5,560
December	24,698	27,381	23,000	25,556	1,416	1,595	4,934	5,464	1,361	1,536	5,301	5,890
January	28,143	27,892	25,186	24,961	1,538	1,571	5,771	5,986	1,508	1,540	5,894	6,114
February	27,608	26,830	26,345	25,603	1,564	1,570	5,660	5,660	1,547	1,553	6,218	6,218
March	28,083	26,951			1,531	1,501	5,718	5,568				
April	26,702	26,307			1,561	1,558	5,657	5,590				
May	27,156	26,086			1,576	1,465	5,774	5,473				
June	27,303	26,253			1,544	1,418	5,726	5,506				
July	21,934	25,594			1,291	1,526	4,901	5,576				

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other manmade fibers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 5—Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton¹ and polyester-cotton² blended fabrics³

Month ⁴	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends
January	0.17	0.12	0.67	0.41	0.38	0.14	0.42	
February .....	.18	.12	.73	.40	.37	.15		
March .....	.18	.14	.61	.34	.32	.16		
April .....	.19	.14	.53	.28	.31	.17		
May .....	.22	.15	.53	.26	.30	.16		
June .....	.22	.17	.48	.22	.32	.18		
July .....	.26	.18	.44	.18	.32	.18		
August .....	.32	.20	.42	.17	.36	.22		
September .....	.34	.26	.40	.15	.35	.23		
October .....	.44	.30	.38	.13	.38	.24		
November .....	.53	.28	.40	.13	.43	.26		
December .....	.59	.35	.34	.13	.42	.28		

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.

Although demand for denims remains strong, cotton's share of this important market has been shaved in recent months. For instance, the percentage of looms running all-cotton denims is now around 80 percent, compared with over 90 percent a year ago. The number of looms devoted to blends has tripled over the past year. Corduroy is also enjoying increased popularity. Current production rates and unfilled orders are at 4-year highs.

Cotton Prices Average Higher

Farm prices for upland cotton averaged around 65 cents per pound this season, up from 51 cents in 1975/76 and 43 cents in 1974/75. And with the larger 1976 crop, the value of production increased over 60 percent to around \$3¼ billion (including cottonseed). In addition, it is estimated that producers will receive about \$104 million in disaster payments, compared with \$118 million last year. However, with prices sharply above the 43.2-cent target level, no deficiency payments will be made. Only a small amount of cotton has been placed under loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation (table 6).

Spot market cotton prices have again exhibited roller coaster-like movement during 1976/77. After increasing early in the season, prices weakened in midseason, prior to strengthening again during February and March. Although prices have weak-

ened once more since mid-March, they remain sharply above year-earlier levels. The price of SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton in March averaged 75.75 cents per pound, over 12 cents above the season low recorded in mid-January and over 20 cents above a year earlier (table 23 and figure 3).

Futures prices have exhibited more stability this season. As of April 19, December 1977 futures were around the 68-cent level, near the midpoint of the 63 to 78 cent range in evidence since last August.

1976 Domestic Fiber Use Up Over A Tenth; Cotton's Share Largest Since 1972

U.S. mill consumption of all fibers totaled 11.6 billion pounds in calendar 1976, up 1.1 billion from a year earlier and the most since 1973. This increase reflected a return to a pattern of more normal consumer expenditures for apparel and household items following the recession of late 1974 and early 1975. On a per capita basis, fiber consumption last year increased about 4½ pounds to 54 pounds per person.

Cotton benefited most from the improved general economic and textile activity of 1976. Consumption of this natural fiber increased 13 percent to 3.41 billion pounds and its share of the fiber market inched up from 28.7 to 29.4 percent. While use of manmade fibers increased 9 percent, wool consumption rose 11 percent (table 24).

Table 6—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
1976							
August 5	111	0	110	110	0	(²)	(²)
18	103	0	103	103	0	(²)	(²)
September 2	87	0	87	87	0	(²)	(²)
16	71	0	71	71	0	(²)	(²)
October 1	36	0	36	36	0	(²)	(²)
13	30	0	30	30	0	(²)	(²)
28	22	(²)	³ 22	22	0	(²)	(²)
November 11	12	(²)	³ 12	12	0	0	0
24	10	(²)	³ 10	10	0	0	0
December 9	9	(²)	³ 9	9	0	0	0
22	128	(²)	³ 128	128	0	0	0
1977							
January 5	202	(²)	³ 202	202	0	0	0
19	251	(²)	³ 251	251	0	0	0
February 2	263	(²)	³ 260	260	0	3	3
16	288	(²)	³ 285	285	0	3	3
March 2	280	0	278	278	0	2	2
17	259	0	257	257	0	2	2
31	240	0	240	240	0	(²)	(²)
1976							
April 1	368	(²)	⁴ 361	361	1	6	7

¹ Currently represents American-Pima cotton; earlier years included Sea Island and Sealand. ² Less than 500 bales. ³ Includes cotton from 1975 and 1976 crop. ⁴ Includes cotton from 1974

and 1975 crop.

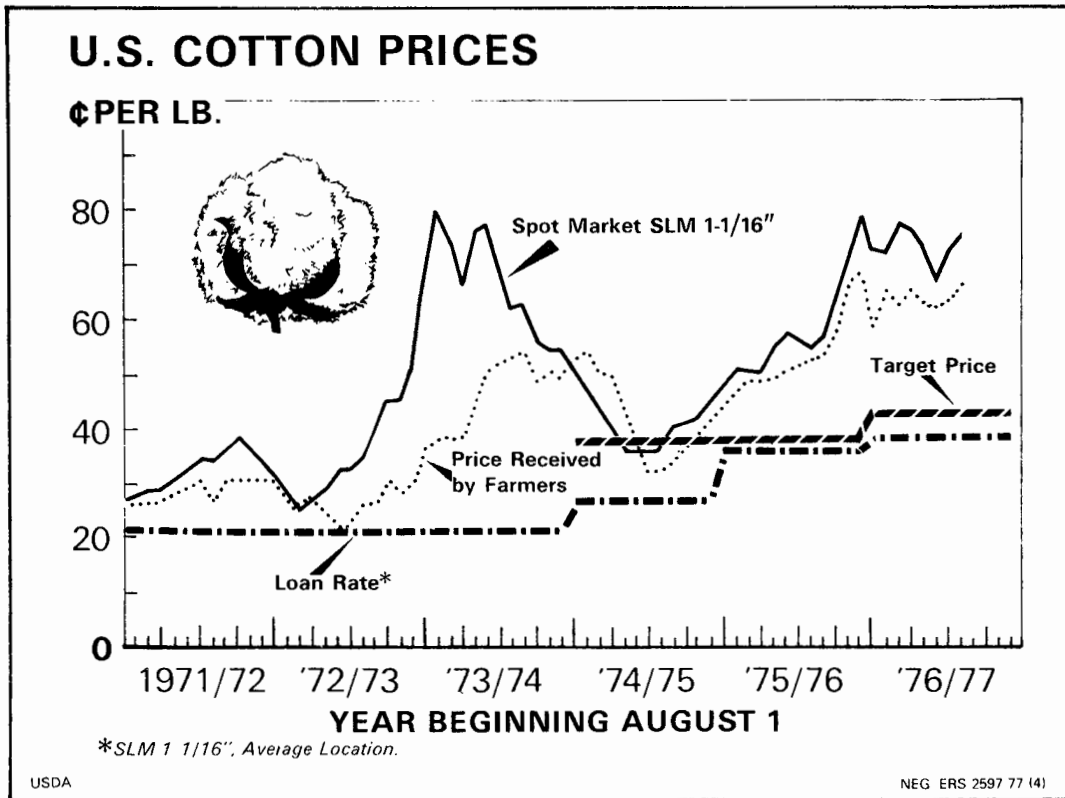


Figure 3

However, the quantity of fiber consumed by U.S. textile mills does not always accurately reflect final consumer demand for textile products. Imports and exports of textile manufactures often play a significant role and 1976 was no exception. By adjusting mill consumption for textile trade, one may obtain a more realistic picture of products being sold over American retail counters.

Imports of cotton textile products in 1976 totaled the equivalent of 1½ million bales of raw cotton, or 0.7 billion pounds, up 41 percent from 1975. The sharp increase reflected a more abundant supply of less expensive foreign-made textiles. U.S. exports of cotton products also increased, but much less than imports. Shipments totaled nearly 0.9 million equivalent bales, or 0.4 billion pounds, up 17 percent from 1975. So, 1976's net import textile trade balance doubled to a near record high of 0.6 million equivalent bales (tables 25 and 26).

There was also a trade deficit for manmade fiber textiles last year. Imports of 0.5 billion raw fiber equivalent pounds exceeded exports by over a third (tables 27 and 28).

Adding the fiber equivalent of textile imports to U.S. mill use of fibers and subtracting textile exports gives actual domestic consumption. On this basis, total fiber use in 1976 amounted to 12.1 bil-

lion pounds, 12 percent above 1975. Hence, the average U.S. consumer used the equivalent of 56.4 pounds of fiber, around a tenth of which came from foreign mills (figure 4).

Per capita domestic cotton use last year increased nearly 2½ pounds to 17.2 pounds. Man-made fiber use increased about 3 pounds per person to 38.2 pounds. Cotton's share of the domestic fiber market rose 1.3 percentage points to 30.6 percent, the highest since 1972 (table 24).

Exports May Total Nearly 5 Million Bales as Shipments Pick Up

U.S. raw cotton export prospects for 1976/77 have strengthened in recent months, reflecting sharply larger shipments and continuing new sales. This season's exports through March totaled about 3 million bales, up nearly 50 percent from the year-earlier period. Over 1 million bales were shipped during February and March, the most since May-June 1974. These recent developments have prompted a slight increase in the 1976/77 export estimate to around 4.9 million bales.

The total 1976/77 export commitment (shipments plus undelivered sales) stood at nearly 5 million bales as of early April. With further sales

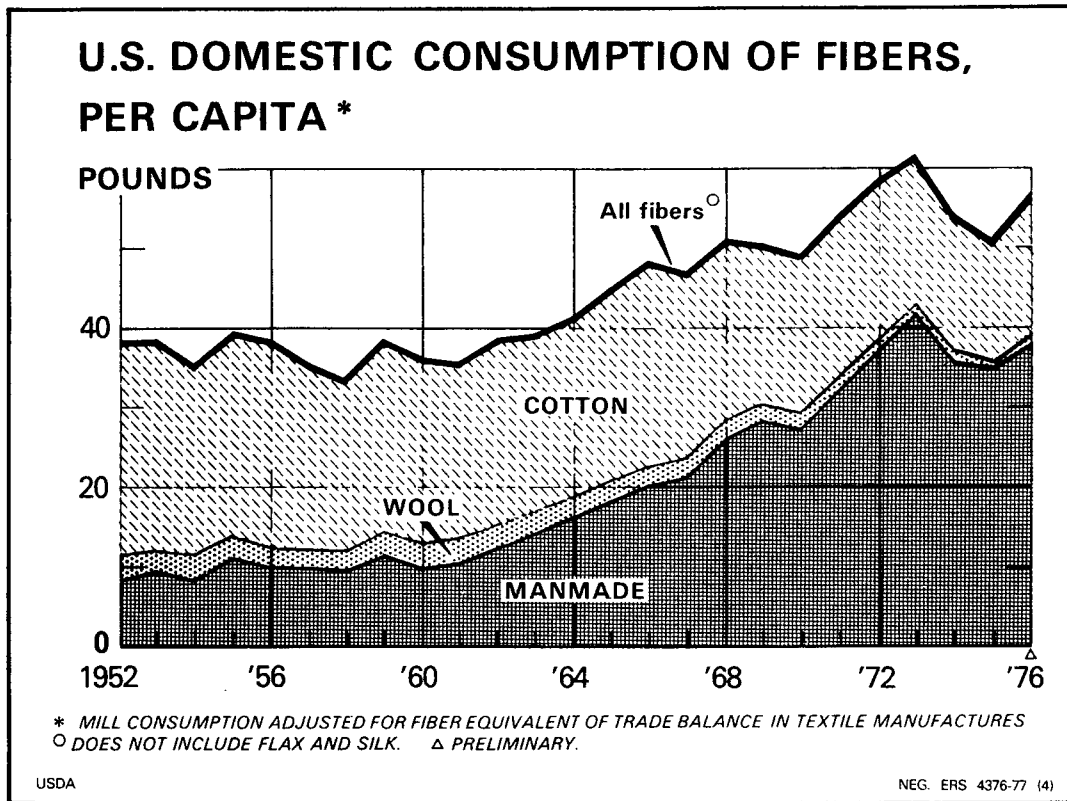


Figure 4

probable, it is likely that sales will substantially exceed 5 million bales, meaning that some cotton sold for shipment this season will not be delivered until early 1977/78. Last year, nearly 600,000 bales were carried over into 1976/77.

This season's 1.6-million-bale or so increase in U.S. cotton exports primarily reflects extremely limited foreign competitive supplies along with relatively firm textile demand overseas. Foreign production during 1976/77 is estimated at 46.9 million bales, nearly 1 million above a year earlier but slightly over 7 million less than estimated consumption. With U.S. exports able to satisfy only about two-thirds of this differential because of limited supplies here, stocks abroad will be drawn down another approximately 2½ million bales this summer to about 16 million. This anticipated August 1, 1977, foreign carryover represents just over 3 months' consumption, the tightest level in many years (table 31). Normally, a 5-to-6-month carryover is considered desirable.

This season's tightening cotton supply has exerted increasing pressure on prices. The Northern Europe Outlook "A" index has increased over 7 cents per pound since January, averaging 86.39 cents in March. However, the U.S. price of SM 1-1/16-inch cotton in North European markets has remained competitive with foreign growths. As a

result, net U.S. export sales during 1976/77 have averaged about 0.4 million bales per month (tables 7, 32 and figure 5).

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

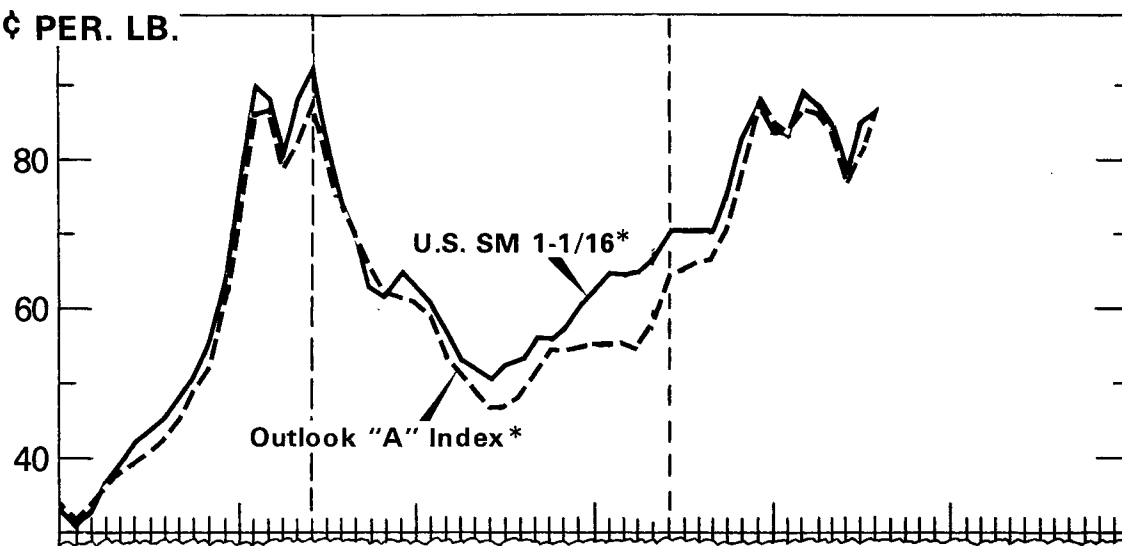
Month	1975		1976		1977	
	Index ¹	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index ¹	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index ¹	U.S. SM 1-1/16"
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January ..	46.78	51.24	65.39	71.44	78.72	78.88
February .	47.02	52.58	65.86	71.44	83.80	85.00
March	48.39	53.76	66.21	70.25	86.39	88.05
April	51.96	56.25	66.47	70.26		
May	54.20	² 56.10	70.41	75.39		
June	54.15	² 57.56	79.78	83.21		
July	54.23	60.78	88.32	87.52		
August ...	55.60	63.14	84.94	83.83		
September	55.35	65.39	83.88	83.56		
October ..	55.73	64.75	86.75	89.38		
November .	55.19	65.66	86.53	87.56		
December .	58.81	68.56	83.97	84.68		
Average .	53.12	59.65	77.38	79.88		

¹ Outlook 'A' index of Liverpool Cotton Services. Average of the 5 lowest priced of 10 selected growths. ² California/Arizona quotations.

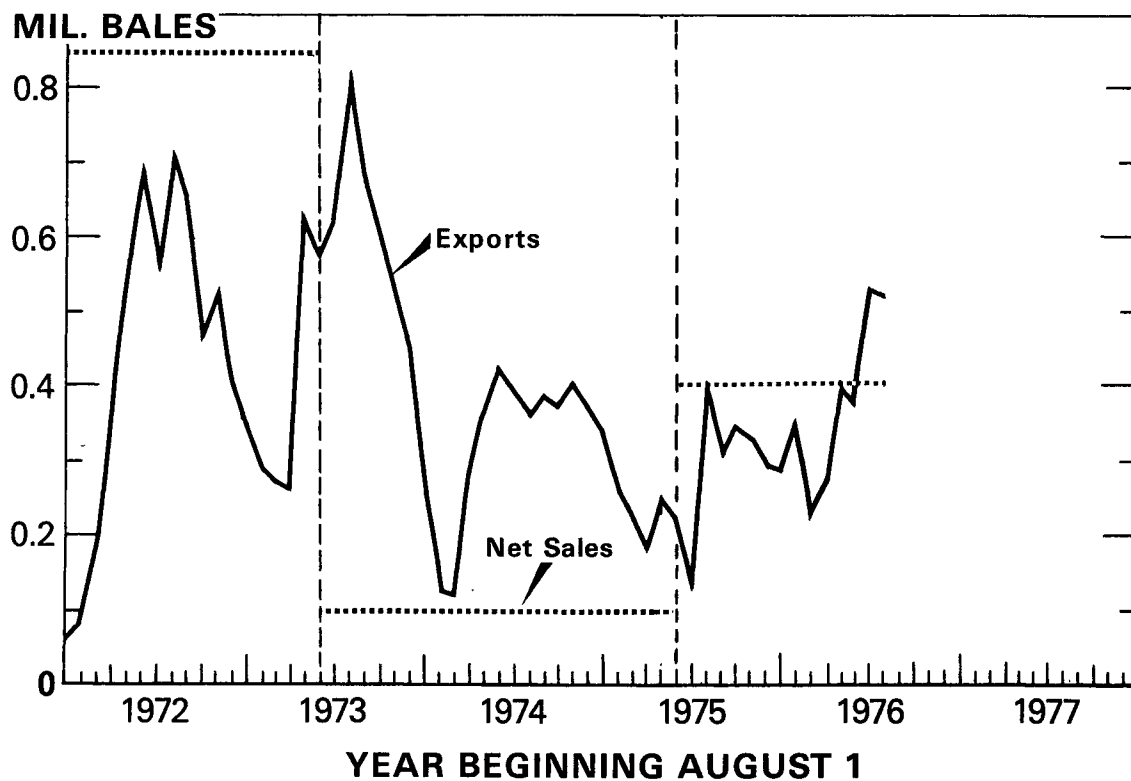
Compiled from Foreign Agricultural Service records.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS AND PRICES

¢ PER. LB.



MIL. BALES



* C.I.F. NORTHERN EUROPE.

USDA

NEG. ERS 2263-77 (3)

Figure 5

In light of our competitive position this season, the U.S. share of world trade is increasing sharply. U.S. exports may account for about 27 percent of global exports of raw cotton, compared with 17½ percent last season. World exports during 1976/77 are expected to total nearly 18 million bales, down from 18.8 million a year earlier (figure 6).

Japan as usual was the leading country of destination for our early season exports, taking about a fourth of the total. South Korea accounted for around a fifth of U.S. shipments (table 33).

World Stocks Lowest Since 1962

Global cotton production for 1976/77 is estimated at 57½ million bales, nearly 6 percent above the 1975/76 weather-damaged crop, but 6 percent below estimated consumption of 61 million bales for this season. The weather was generally good in most major cotton producing countries in 1976/77 and yields were about the same as the 1970-74 average. A major exception was India, where reduced plantings and damaging cold waves during December and January resulted in a crop of about 4.9 million bales, compared with the 1970-74

average of 5.5 million. Also, the Pakistani crop suffered a 25-percent deterioration because of floods and insect infestation. World stocks on July 31, 1977, are projected at slightly less than 19 million bales, the lowest since 1962 and equal to less than 4 months' textile mill requirements (table 31).

ELS Cotton Situation

The 1976/77 situation for extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is highlighted by both smaller supplies and disappearance. Despite larger production, this season's supply of about 155,000 bales is down moderately because of sharply reduced imports. Meanwhile, an anticipated 20 percent or so decline in disappearance to around 80,000 bales reflects both smaller mill use and exports. As a result, this summer's carryover may range from 50,000 to 70,000 bales, compared with 66,000 last August 1 (table 16).

ELS cotton prices have increased sharply this season and may average around a record-high \$1.00 per pound, up from \$0.79 last season. The increase reflects reduced supplies and relatively strong demand early in 1976/77. The loan rate for

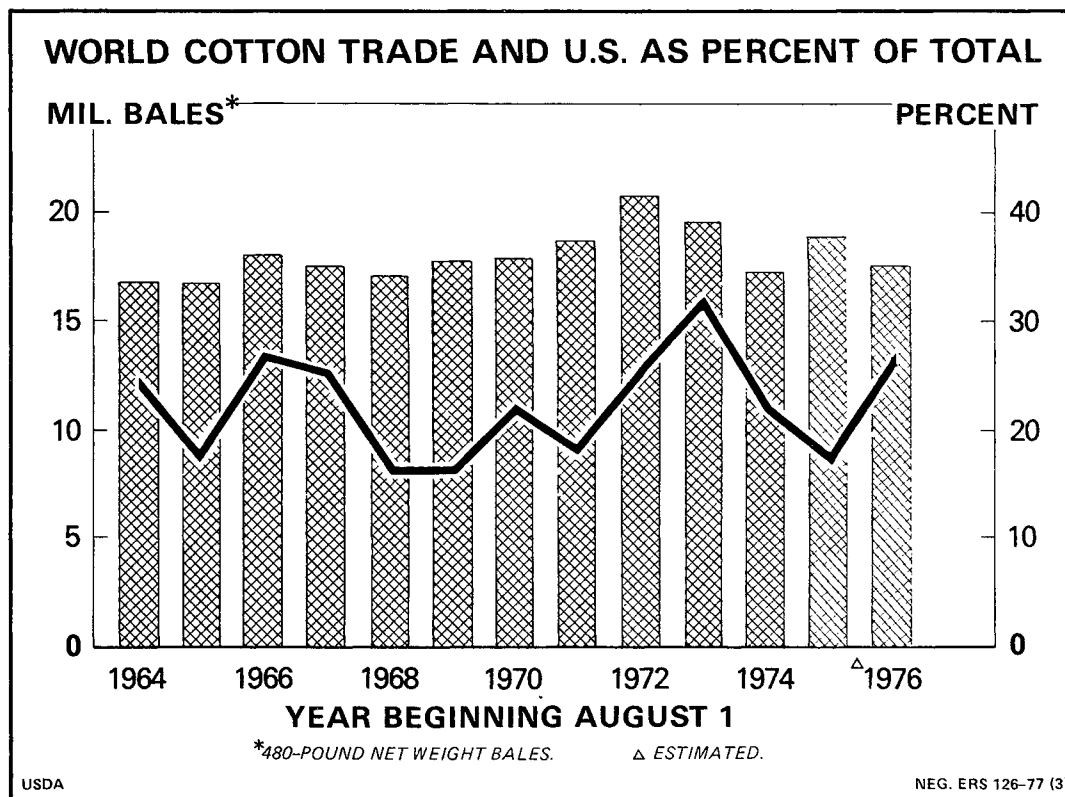


Figure 6

the 1976 crop is 73.24 cents per pound, up 5.5 cents from last season. In contrast, the direct payment of 1.51 cents per pound is down nearly 5 cents.

The outlook for the 1977/78 season features improved ELS cotton acreage prospects. In response to this season's higher prices, producers

indicated in the recent planting intentions survey plans to boost acreage to 71,100 acres, compared with only 45,400 planted last year (table 1). The national average loan rate for the new crop is 76.7 cents per pound. However, no direct payments will be made.

WOOL SITUATION

U.S. SITUATION

Stock Sheep Decline but Lambs Increase

Stock sheep on farms and ranches January 1, 1977, totaled an estimated 11 million, 4 percent less than a year earlier (table 34). Annual declines in sheep numbers have averaged 6 percent since 1967 and 7.3 percent since 1972. Ewes 1 year and older this January were estimated at 8.84 million, down 6 percent from January 1, 1976.

The total lamb inventory showed its first increase since 1966, rising 4 percent to 1.77 million. Following declines in ewe lamb inventories of 17 percent in 1974 and 11 percent in 1975, the larger inventory represents a positive step toward increasing future wool production. The wether and ram lamb inventory of 373,000 on January 1 was 7 percent more than a year earlier.

Wool Volume Down but Value Up

In 1976, shorn wool production approximated 110 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 120 million in 1975 (table 34). The value of wool production increased 35 percent to \$72 million primarily because prices increased 47 percent, more than offsetting the 5.7-percent decline in number of sheep and lambs shorn.

Shearing of the 1977 domestic wool clip is becoming general in many areas. The total clip will probably be about 8 percent smaller than in 1976 due to the 6-percent reduction in stock sheep 1 year of age or older and effects of the extensive drought in midwestern and western States.

Wool Incentive Payments Decrease

The National Wool Act of 1954 and authorized extensions guarantees wool growers a minimum price for shorn wool sold and corresponding compensation for wool on unshorn lambs sold. Since 1969, the incentive (support) price for grease wool has been 72 cents per pound. The 1976 weighted season average price for shorn greasy wool was 65.7 cents per pound, compared to 44.7 cents in 1975. The incentive program payment rates were 9.6 percent for 1976 and 61.1 percent for 1975. The

payment rates are expressed as percentages and are based on the difference between the support price and these weighted season average prices. These percentages were multiplied by net proceeds from the sale of greasy wool for each producer to determine the amounts of the individual shorn wool incentive payments. The 1976 payment rate per hundredweight of unshorn lambs sold was 25 cents, compared with \$1.09 for 1975. These payments were made to compensate for the wool on the unshorn lambs marketed.

Raw Wool Prices Mostly Steady

The U.S. farm price in March for shorn greasy wool averaged 75.6 cents per pound, close to the January and February levels, but 43 percent above March 1976 (table 8). These estimates do not reveal the changing composition of grades marketed during any given month.

Table 8—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1973	1974	1975	1976 ¹	1977 ¹
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	78.0	78.4	40.5	48.4	75.1
February	77.3	70.0	35.3	53.1	73.0
March	90.4	66.1	33.1	52.8	75.6
April	86.1	62.5	39.1	67.8	
May	82.3	60.6	48.0	69.5	
June	84.5	59.7	49.1	69.0	
July	83.0	61.1	48.0	70.2	
August	78.8	52.5	46.2	66.5	
September	83.7	48.7	44.8	68.8	
October	74.3	49.6	52.8	76.7	
November	70.1	45.8	47.4	73.3	
December	70.6	43.5	43.3	68.8	
Weighted season average	82.7	59.1	44.7	65.7	

¹ Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Strong demand for carding wools used in woolen fabrics and in woolen yarn for shetland-type sweaters pushed prices on the medium wools up about 50 cents per pound, clean basis, during the year ended in February 1977. During the same period prices

for fine combing wools, such as those used in all-wool and polyester and wool-blend suits, increased only about 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Although prices for some grades of wool have eased as the spring clip moves to market, some observers feel that wool is entering a period of relative price stability. Prices are being supported by marketing plans in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, major international wool exporters. Furthermore, for fine wool stocks at its Charleston, S.C., warehouse, the Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) is guaranteeing prices at fixed levels for protracted periods of time.

However, the differential between fine and medium domestic wools is unusually narrow and is likely to widen. Fine 64's, clean basis, are only about 20 cents per pound higher than 54's in the medium wool category. This price compression has resulted in four medium wool grades, 50's, 54's, 56's, and 58's, all being traded at about the same levels (table 35 and figure 7). Furthermore, the territory wools presently command little or no premium over fleece wools produced east of the Mississippi. Historically, this difference has averaged about 10 cents per pound.

Apparel Wool Consumption Highest Since 1973

Table 9 presents annual U.S. mill consumption of apparel grade raw wool, scoured basis, since 1966. With few exceptions, mill consumption of apparel wool declined annually. The low point in mill consumption was 1974 (74.9 million pounds) after the record high prices for raw wool in 1973 and still relatively high prices through August 1974. In 1975 and 1976, apparel wool mill consumption increased significantly and in 1976 was

106.6 million pounds compared with 94.1 million in 1975 and 109.9 million in 1973.

Since last August, consumption on worsted and woolen systems does not present an optimistic trend for growth in apparel wool mill use. The Bureau of the Census provides data on the weekly average rate of mill consumption of apparel grade raw wool, scoured basis, adjusted for seasonal variation. For each month since July 1976, these data show U.S. mill consumption below the comparable month a year earlier with declines ranging from 4 to 6 percent, except for 12 percent in November, and 8 percent in January 1977. Most of this reduction relates to the worsted system. U.S. mill use should not be confused with total domestic apparel consumption, which consists of U.S. mill use plus the raw wool content of foreign textile imports of apparel less the raw wool content of U.S. exports of apparel products.

The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders of finished wool apparel fabrics increased to 32 percent in January 1977 from 29 percent in December and 28 percent in November. This latest ratio compares with the 1976 yearly high of 38 percent in August. Other things equal, a rise in the ratio often signals a decline in future mill use. With wool prices high relative to manmade fibers, further substitution of manmade fibers for wool may occur in 1977.

However trade sources indicate that 1977 apparel wool mill use could match or exceed the 1976 level as interest remains high in men's wool tailored clothing and women's classic sportswear. The mills are running well and showing good order books. Some woolen mills admit to orders into September.

Wool textile manufacturers anticipate that consumers will continue to choose wool and wool-blend apparel over manmade fiber products despite a

Table 9—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool 1,000 pounds	Carpet wool 1,000 pounds	Total 1,000 pounds
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	74,856	18,595	93,451
1975	94,117	15,908	110,025
1976 ¹	106,629	15,117	121,746
February			
1976	8,742	1,163	9,905
1977 ¹	8,253	1,051	9,304

¹ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

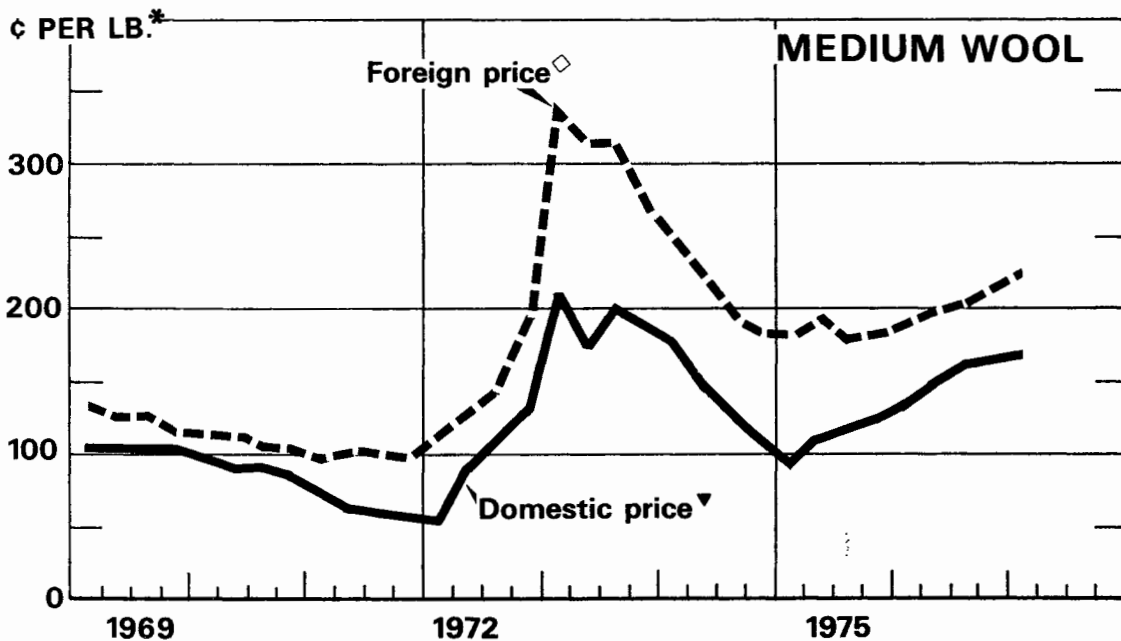
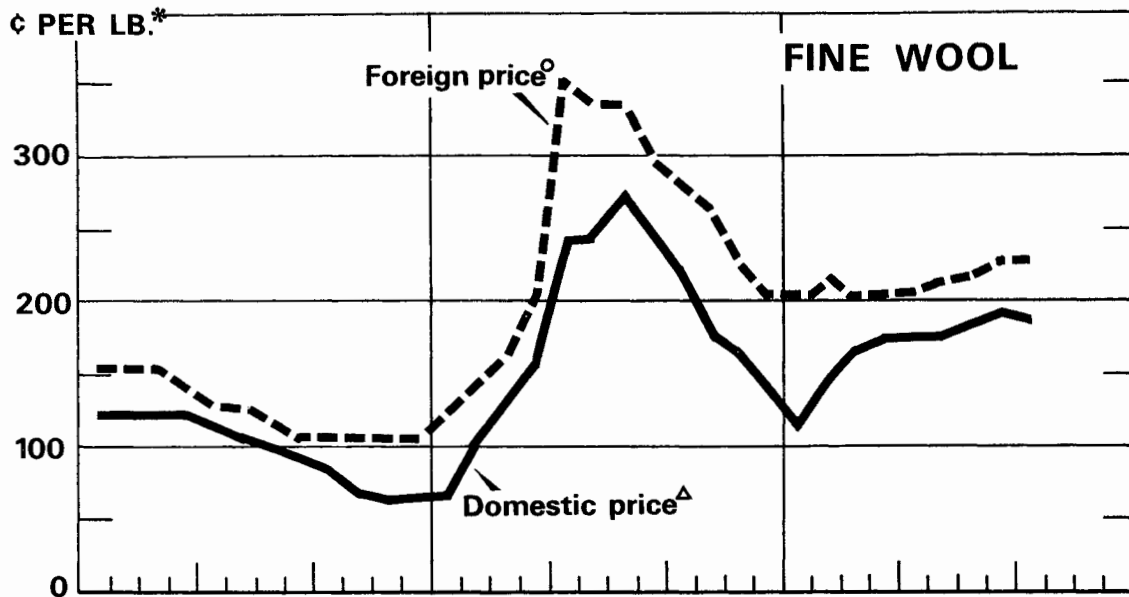
Table 10—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable 1,000 pounds	Duty-free 1,000 pounds	Total 1,000 pounds
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*	19,587	40,694	60,281
1974*	11,800	15,147	26,947
1975*	16,605	17,021	33,626
1976 ¹	38,255	18,877	57,132
January			
1976	4,516	1,246	5,762
1977 ¹	3,607	1,618	5,225

¹ Preliminary. * Revised.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

WOOL PRICES



*CLEAN BASIS. ○ AUSTRALIAN 64's, TYPE 62, DUTY-PAID, DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS. △ GRADED TERRITORY 64's (20.60-22.04 MICRONS) STAPLE 2-3/4" AND UP DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS. ◇ AUSTRALIAN 58/60's, TYPE 432/3 DUTY-PAID, DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS. ▽ GRADED TERRITORY 58's (24.95-26.39 MICRONS) STAPLE 3-1/4" AND UP, AND 60's (23.50-24.94 MICRONS) STAPLE 3" AND UP DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS.

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Figure 7

higher price tag. During the recent extremely cold U.S. winter, the demand for wool clothing increased sharply. This strong demand helped pull down stocks on January 1 to a record low 30.9 million pounds, clean basis. These low U.S. stocks should tend to make imported wool more competitive in view of the relatively cheaper Australian imports owing to their 17½ percent currency devaluation last November (although AWC support prices were increased correspondingly). The U.S. has been a deficit wool producer for many years.

U.S. imports of dutiable apparel grade wool in 1976 totaled 38.3 million pounds, clean content, compared with 18.9 million of duty-free wools primarily for use in carpets (table 10). As usual, the bulk of apparel wool imports were grades 60's and finer (table 11 and figure 8). It is interesting to note that in 1976 dutiable imports exceeded duty-free imports for the first time since 1970. In 1975, dutiable imports totaled 16.6 million pounds, compared to 17 million of duty-free imports.

Carpet Wool Demand Depressed

Carpet wool use remained depressed in 1976, even though the housing industry continued to recover. Only 15.1 million pounds of raw wool, scoured basis, were consumed in the manufacture

of U.S. carpets in 1976, down from 15.9 million in 1975 and 76.4 million as recently as 1972. Mill con-

Table 11—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1975	1976 ¹	January	
			1976	1977 ¹
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dutiable				
60's and finer	80.5	81.0	88.2	66.1
50's up to 60's	5.6	8.2	2.9	22.1
44's up to 50's	3.6	2.3	2.4	3.4
40's and coarser	10.3	8.5	6.5	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Duty-free				
46's	4.1	5.2	6.7	6.1
44's	13.8	12.3	25.8	34.6
40's and coarser	77.1	76.5	53.8	51.8
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	5.0	6.0	13.7	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

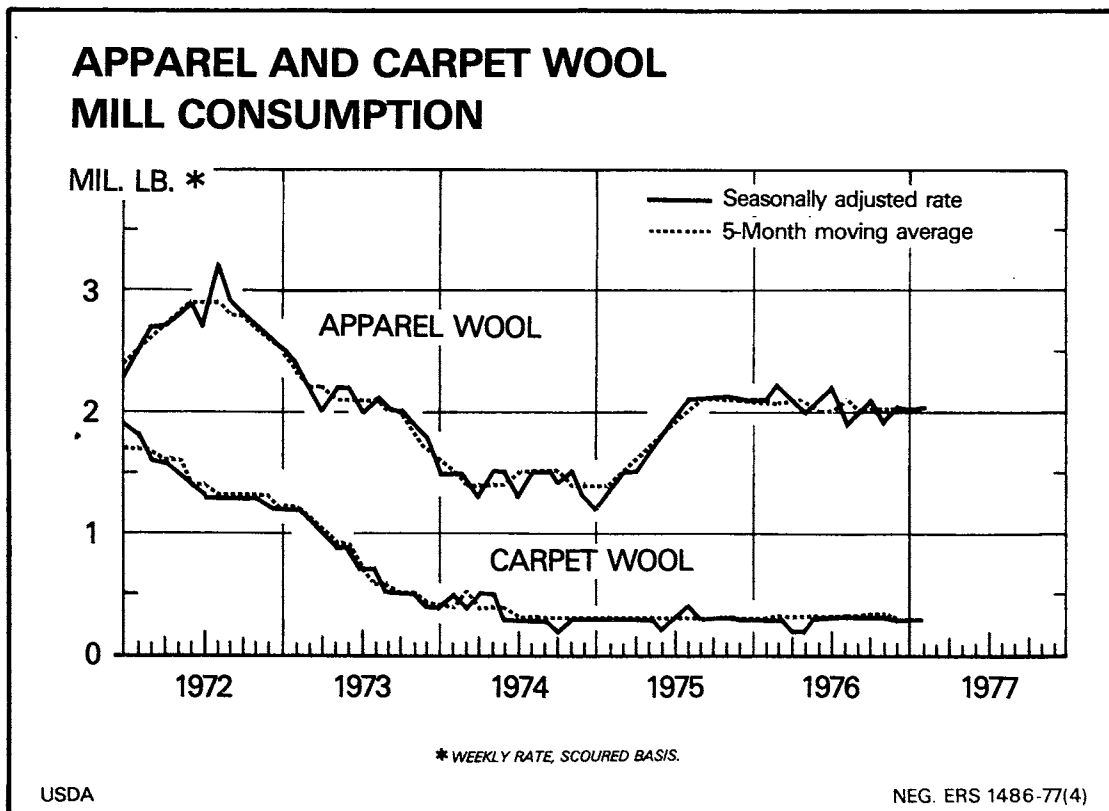


Figure 8

Table 12—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.....	*3,308	*3,532
1971.....	*3,263	*3,452
1972.....	*3,382	*3,214
1973.....	*3,115	*3,150
1974.....	*2,800	*3,331
1975.....	*2,862	*3,300
1976.....	³ 3,150	³ 3,241

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

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

in the major producer-exporter countries had all but disappeared by mid-1976. Consumption of the coarse and medium type wools exceeded production during 1976. But with medium and coarse wool prices rising much faster than manmade fibers, there is the increased likelihood that additional mills will substitute manmade fibers for wool. Manmade fiber producers encountered extreme difficulties with overcapacity in 1975 and 1976 due to the recession. With recent price increases and expanding demand for manmade fibers, profitability is being restored by at least some of the larger fiber producers.

Manmade fiber producers have embarked on major restructuring plans for reducing overhead and achieving profitability. It presents a challenge

to the wool industry if the gains at the expense of manmade fibers of the past 2 years are to be maintained and if further increases are to be realized. The recent gains in mill consumption of wool for selected countries are illustrated in table 13 and figure 10.

More Emphasis on Woolblends by IWS

Through the quality certification marks "Woolmark" and "Woolblendmark", the International Wool Secretariat, which promotes the use of wool worldwide, is taking steps to increase its influence in the blended textile field. This more flexible position for a global strategy is designed to maximize demand for wool by considering both cultural and economic differences in markets. The main thrust will be to increase penetration in markets currently dominated by manmade fiber-rich blends or 100 percent manmade fibers, giving a long-term boost to wool demand. In effect, this new global strategy would mean much wider use of the "Woolblendmark" symbol of quality certification.

Raw Wool Prices Unstable in Major Exporting Countries

Recent prices in major exporting wool countries have been unstable but trended lower on average. In Australia, combing wool prices eased, then recovered, while carding wools were mostly unchanged. The AWC has purchased up to 18 percent of offerings at times this year to support prices of mainly combing grade wools.

At the close of February sales, the Australian Market indicator had dropped to A\$3.16 per kilogram, clean, a fall of 3 percent over the month but

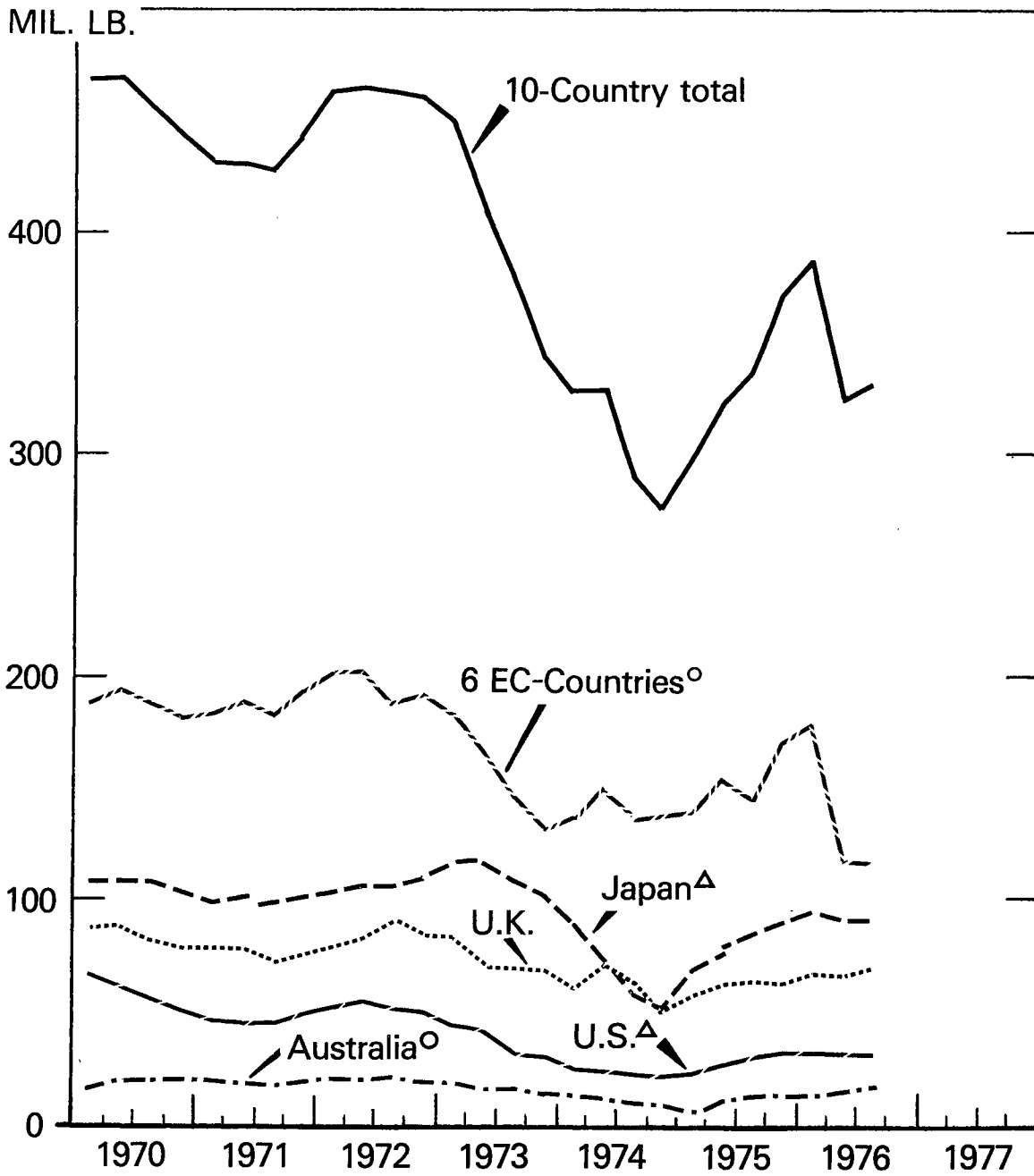
Table 13—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year		1975		1976		Change	
	1974	1975 ¹	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	July-Sept. 1975 to July-Sept. 1976	1974 to 1975
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
United States.....	93.4	110.0	27.4	28.5	32.2	28.4	-0.3	+17.8
United Kingdom.....	248.2	243.6	64.2	56.2	67.5	60.8	+8.2	-1.8
France.....	230.6	236.3	64.8	48.9	72.8	57.3	+17.2	+2.5
Japan.....	277.3	316.4	77.6	82.7	93.5	91.3	+10.4	+14.1
Italy.....	192.5	193.6	48.7	39.5	0	0	0	+6
West Germany.....	84.9	120.2	31.1	26.0	37.7	33.1	+27.3	+41.6
Belgium.....	44.8	54.0	13.2	11.7	18.7	16.5	+41.0	+20.5
Australia.....	44.3	45.0	10.4	13.7	14.5	15.9	+16.1	+1.6
Netherlands.....	11.7	11.7	3.1	2.4	4.2	3.3	+37.5	0
Total.....	1,227.7	1,330.8	340.7	309.6	341.1	306.6	-1.0	+8.4

¹ Preliminary. ² Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

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

MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE *



* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. Δ SCOURED BASIS. o CLEAN BASIS.

USDA

NEG. ERS 5776-77 (4)

Figure 10

prices for most grades remain well above the whole clip floor price of A\$2.84.

Purchases from Australia by Japan during January were only 44 percent of the quantity bought in January 1976. The main cause of reduced demand, according to the AWC, was a reaction by the textile industries of Japan and Western Europe to winter retail performance there falling below expectations and thus, in turn, causing blockages in the wool pipeline.

The Australian Government has reaffirmed that it will maintain the wool floor prices at the post-devaluation level for at least the next 15 months. This announcement was made to end speculation that the floor prices would be adjusted downward to account for strengthening of the Australian dollar.

MOHAIR SITUATION

Mohair has been in great demand the past few years as a prime ingredient in luxury fabrics and has created an extremely tight supply situation. The fall season wound up with Texas, South Africa, and Turkey supplies mostly sold. Although mohair prices have been relatively high, goat numbers in Texas and Turkey have not picked up relative to demand. However, mohair production in 1977 may increase 10-12 percent in South Africa.

In March 1977, the U.S. adult hair price per pound, grease basis, averaged about \$2.90 f.o.b., compared with \$3.10 in February. Yearling hair

prices were unchanged at \$3.45 per pound and kid hair also unchanged at \$4.25. Ranchers have responded to very favorable mohair prices and higher values per head in 1976 and 1977 by carrying through this last winter older nanny goats that normally would have been culled, hoping for an additional kid crop and another clip of hair. This factor, coupled with a relatively small kid crop in the spring of 1976 due to a very dry winter, has added to the average age of the angora goat population.

Texas mohair trading has been very limited, reflecting a cautious awaiting of the outcome of sales in South Africa. At the first summer sale, South African prices were down by 15 percent on adult hair, 10 percent for young goats, and 2½-5 percent for kid hair. At another South African sale, 60 percent of offerings cleared the market with adult hair prices down another 5-7½ percent, yearling hair down 2½ percent, while kid mohair held steady. In early April, trade sources in Texas quoted adult hair at \$2.50 per pound, f.o.b., grease basis, yearling hair at \$3.00, and kid hair at \$4.00. U.S. exports of mohair, clean content, in January were estimated at 215,000 pounds, compared with 678,000 pounds a month earlier, and 302,000 pounds in January 1976 (table 38).

The price of greasy Texas mohair in 1976 averaged \$2.97 per pound, compared with \$1.85 in 1975 and \$1.37 in 1974. Because these prices were far above the government incentive (support) price of 80.2 cents per pound, no incentive payments were made for these years.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE WHOLESALE PRICE OF COTTON BROADWOVEN FABRICS

by

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ABSTRACT: Equations to explain changes in the wholesale price index of cotton broadwoven goods were estimated for the 1966-75 period. Results show that cost and demand variables explain about 97 percent of the variation in cotton broadwoven fabric wholesale prices.

KEYWORDS: Cotton, broadwoven fabric, wholesale price index of cotton broadwoven fabric, wage rates, cotton price, capacity, imports, and regression analysis.

INTRODUCTION

In the 1971-76 period, the production of all-cotton broadwoven fabrics accounted for more than 60 percent of U.S. mill consumption of cotton. The economic factors affecting the prices of these fabrics are thus highly significant to the entire cotton textile industry. The wholesale prices of unfinished cotton broadwoven fabric provide an important basis for the textile mill's action in determining the price paid for cotton lint and the quantity of raw cotton consumed.

In this paper the factors affecting the prices of cotton broadwoven fabrics are analyzed. Semi-annual data for the period, 1966-75 were used. Estimates are made of the impacts of changes in wage rates in cotton weaving mills, in raw cotton prices, and in imports of cotton broadwoven fabric on domestic wholesale prices of these fabrics.

Over the 1966-75 period, production of cotton broadwoven fabrics consistently declined due to increased consumer demand for easy care fabric blends and more stable manmade fiber supplies and prices. The shift to blends has sharply reduced the capacity of domestic textile mills to produce 100-percent cotton fabric in the short run. For example, in 1966 there were about 15 million spindles and more than $\frac{1}{4}$ million looms consuming 100-percent cotton fiber; at the end of 1975, about 8 million spindles and 130,000 looms were actively consuming 100-percent cotton. As a result of the

reduced domestic capacity to produce all-cotton fabric, a surge in demand for these fabrics can only be met in the short-run by increasing machine hours and/or importing the fabric. This situation occurred when consumer demand for all-cotton fabrics picked up in late 1975 and throughout 1976. The capacity of the domestic textile industry to produce all cotton fabric is a significant—but often overlooked—factor in the interactions between production, prices, and imports of these fabrics.

The wholesale price index of 100-percent cotton broadwoven fabrics trended upward over the study period but fluctuated violently, both up and down. On a 1967=100 basis, the index averaged about 102 in 1966 and 175 in 1975. The volatility of the index is well illustrated by its movements from mid-1974 through 1975—averaging 181 in the last half of 1974, 166 in the first half of 1975, and 185 in the second half of 1975.

ANALYSIS

The price equations were formulated in terms of cost and demand/supply factors. The underlying assumption was that broadwoven fabric producers would attempt to pass through costs of production plus a mark-up. Several equations were estimated. In each equation, the cost variables were cotton fiber prices at the mill and average hourly earnings of production workers in cotton broadwoven fabric mills. Alternative demand variables were

tried, with the most satisfactory one being the ratio of ending mill stocks of all-cotton broadwoven cloth to current output (or demand, since production responds to orders). This variable measures the rate of excess supply or demand in the market, and its value rises and falls with economic contractions and expansions.

During an economic downturn, inventories accumulate and producers respond by cutting production. Downward pressure is exerted on prices. Prices may be reduced further to work off inventories in an attempt to restore the desired balance between stocks and output.

During an economic expansion, inventories are drawn down, and an upward pressure is exerted on prices. The magnitude of the price increase is highly dependent upon the mill's ability to adjust production to the higher level of demand. The fact that domestic mills have sharply reduced their capacity to make 100 percent cotton cloth is likely to strengthen price increases during periods of rising demand since output adjustments must stem primarily from increases in machinery operating time. Of course, if mills are unable to make the necessary output adjustments, cotton cloth imports are likely to pick up, moderating the price increase.

RESULTS

The price equations presented below explain about 94-97 percent of the variation in the wholesale price index (1967=100) of 100-percent cotton broadwoven fabrics.

$$(1) \quad \text{WPIC}_t = -16.2 + 0.91 \text{ PCT}_{t-1} + 42.2 \text{ W}_{t-1}$$

(1.5) (4.9) (7.1)

$$(2) \quad \text{WPIC}_t = -13.9 + 0.55 \text{ PCT}_{t-1} + 24.1 \text{ W}_{t-1}$$

(1.5) (2.5) (2.7)

$$+ 0.47 \text{ WPIC}_{t-1}$$

(2.5)

$$(3) \quad \text{WPIC}_t = 2.1 + 0.41 \text{ PCT}_{t-1} + 17.6 \text{ W}_{t-1}$$

(0.2) (2.1) (2.2)

$$+ 0.69 \text{ WPIC}_{t-1} - 153.4 \frac{\text{ES}}{\text{Q}}$$

(3.8) (2.7)

Where,

WPIC = average wholesale price index of cotton broadwoven fabric (unfinished), 1967=100.

PCT = average raw cotton price at Group B mill points, middling 1-1/16 inch, cents per pound.

W = average hourly earnings of production workers, cotton broadwoven fabric mills, dollars per hour.

$\frac{\text{ES}}{\text{Q}}$ = ratio of ending mill stocks of cotton broadwoven cloth to current output.

t,t-1 = current and previous 6-month period, respectively.

The values in parenthesis beneath the coefficients are "t-values" which may be used to test the statistical significance of the variables in an assumed formulation. The equations explained 94, 96, and 97 percent of the variation in the wholesale price index of cotton broadwoven fabrics, respectively. The standard deviations of the residuals (actual minus estimated values) averaged about 5 percent of the average price index.

Equations (1) and (2) do not include the excess demand or supply variable. Yet, they still explain a high percentage of the variation in the price index. At mean values (124.6 for WPIC, \$2.50/hour for W, and 38.6 cents per pound for PCT), equation (1) indicates that a 1-percent increase in wages will lead in the short-run to about a 0.84 percent increase in the price index, and that a 1-percent increase in cotton price will lead to about a 0.3 percent increase in the price index.

Equation (2) indicates that a 1-percent increase in wages or cotton price will, respectively, lead to 0.48 and 0.18 percent increases in WPIC in the short-run. Ultimately, though, the 1-percent increases in the cost variables will lead to increases of 0.90 and 0.30 percent, respectively, in the wholesale price index of cotton broadwoven fabric.

Equation (3) which includes the excess demand or supply variable, has slightly more explanatory power than the other equations. At mean data values, the equation indicates that a 1-percent increase in the average wage rate will lead eventually to a 1.1 percent increase in the price index; whereas a 1-percent increase in cotton price will lead to just a 0.4-percent increase in the price index. The effect of changes in the wage rate is definitely overstated (and probably is overstated by equations (1) and (2) also) while the effect of changes in cotton prices is possibly understated. Wage rates are highly correlated with the overall inflation rate—a correlation coefficient of 95 percent during the study period. Thus, the wage rate variable could be proxying other cost factors. It is also possible that textile firms key their price increases to wage increases since future wage rates are likely to be known with more certainty than are future cotton prices.

The coefficient on the variable, $\frac{\text{ES}}{\text{Q}}$ (ratio of stocks to output), in equation (3) indicates that as it changes by 1 percent, the wholesale price index changes by 0.2 percent in the opposite direc-

tion. The ratio varies considerably over the course of the business cycle. For example, the value of the ratio averaged about 0.09 in 1973, but climbed to about 0.19 as the recession deepened in late 1974 and early 1975.

The substitution of imports for the domestic production of 100 percent cotton broadwoven fabrics implies an increase in the value of $\frac{ES}{Q}$ and lower broadwoven fabric prices, other things equal. (Ending stocks are defined as beginning stocks plus production and imports minus shipments and exports.) In recent years imports have averaged 10 to 15 percent of domestic production of cotton broadwoven fabric. Using equation (3), it is estimated that for each 1-percent increase in the ratio of net imports to production, WPIC will fall by 0.17 percent in the short-run. A net import balance equal to 5 or 10 percent of domestic output will eventually lead to declines of 2.9 to 5.5 percent in the cotton broadwoven cloth wholesale price index, other things equal.

The above analysis indicates that if the current level of the net import balance in cotton broadwoven fabrics is maintained, the average wholesale price of these fabrics will be lower than they would be if imports equalled exports or if there were no trade in these goods. Consumers the-

oretically benefit from the lower prices associated with a high level of imports. On the other hand, domestic mills would tend to decrease output of all-cotton fabric in response to the lower product prices. Other research by the author indicates that at approximately current production and price levels, a 1-percent decrease in the wholesale price index (WPIC) would result in a 1.7-percent decrease in cotton broadwoven fabric production. Other things equal, lower cotton farm prices would also result in the short run.

SUMMARY

The results of this study indicate that fiber costs, wage rates, and excess supply or demand factors play significant roles in determining the levels of cotton broadwoven fabric prices. The results are encouraging in that the equations explained most of the variation in the wholesale price index of all-cotton fabrics. However, one should regard this as a preliminary investigation of the complex factors at work in the textile industry. Additional work of a much broader scope is currently underway in the Fibers and Oils Program Area and will be completed in about a year.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS OF U.S. COTTON

by

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ABSTRACT: Trucks transported about 47 percent of the 9.7 million bales of cotton shipped during the 1975/76 season. The remaining 53 percent was carried by the Nation's railroads. Truck shipments accounted for 27 percent of all shipments in 1961/62 and 36 percent in 1970/71. Nearly one-half of all shipments in 1975/76 went to the Southeastern mill area. U.S. ports were the next most important destination, with about 36 percent. The most significant change in transportation mode between 1970/71 and 1975/76 occurred in the South Central and Southwestern regions, where the share transported by trucks increased 15 to 17 percentage points, respectively.

KEYWORDS: Cotton, flow, transportation, distribution, trucks, railroads, cotton handling.

INTRODUCTION

The percentage of cotton shipped by trucks from warehouses to domestic mills and ports has steadily increased during recent years. Trucks were used for transporting about 47 percent of the 9.7 million bales of U.S. cotton shipped during the 1975/76 season. Rail transportation was used for the remaining 53 percent. Comparable figures from previous years indicate 27 percent of 1961/62 shipments were made by motor vehicle and about 36 percent in 1970/71 (table 14). Rail shipments accounted for 73 percent of the total in 1961/62 and 64 percent in 1970/71. This change reflects an increase in truck shipments of over 20 percentage points since 1961/62 and about 11 percentage points since 1970/71.

Truck shipments were the predominant mode in all regions except the Southwest, where only 30.3 percent of all shipments went by truck. The most significant change in transportation mode between 1970/71 and 1975/76 occurred in the South Central and Southwestern regions, where the share carried

by motor trucks increased 15 and 17 percentage points, respectively. However, the amount of cotton transported in the South Central and Western regions by truck since the 1961/62 season increased by 33 and 38 percentage points, respectively.

These findings are based on a Beltwide survey of shipments from warehouses approved to store government-controlled (CCC) cotton. Data on origins, destinations, number of bales, and mode of transportation were obtained for the 1975/76 season.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Southeastern region intrastate shipments accounted for 54 percent of total shipments in 1975/76 while interstate shipments totaled 42 percent (table 15). The remaining 4 percent moved to either port facilities, Canada, or interior concentration points. Intrastate shipments ranged from 33 percent of total shipments in Alabama to 87 percent in North Carolina. Truck shipments within the Southeastern region decreased slightly from 65 percent in 1970/71 to 63 percent in 1975/76. However, truck shipments in 1975/76 were slightly over 8 percentage points greater than in 1961/62.

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Table 14—Shipments of cotton from producing States and regions, and U.S. totals, by mode of transportation, seasons, 1961/62, 1970/71, and 1975/76

Origin	1961/62			1970/71			1975/76		
	Total	Shipped by		Total	Shipped by		Total	Shipped by	
		Rail	Truck		Rail	Truck		Rail	Truck
	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent
Southeast:									
Alabama	754.1	33.9	66.1	402.7	48.4	51.6	174.5	37.0	63.0
Florida	3.0	.4	99.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia	444.0	36.5	63.5	332.0	23.5	76.5	179.5	22.7	77.3
N. Carolina . .	¹ 412.6	46.6	53.4	205.1	18.4	81.6	146.7	25.4	74.6
S. Carolina . .	640.0	63.0	37.0	303.4	42.1	57.9	327.6	49.7	50.3
Virginia	---	---	---	1.2	---	100.0	---	---	---
Total	2,253.6	45.0	55.0	1,244.3	35.2	64.8	828.1	36.8	63.2
South Central:									
Arkansas	1,347.1	78.1	21.9	1,213.5	63.1	36.9	676.0	54.7	45.3
Louisiana	488.9	85.2	14.8	563.4	70.5	29.5	315.6	46.6	53.4
Mississippi . .	1,147.4	67.9	32.1	1,419.4	52.5	47.5	1,127.4	38.4	61.6
Missouri	393.7	76.8	23.2	206.0	73.0	27.0	235.7	44.6	55.4
Tennessee . . .	1,340.5	88.1	11.9	635.2	67.1	32.9	454.7	54.9	45.1
Total	4,717.5	79.1	20.9	4,037.5	61.6	38.4	2,809.4	46.4	53.6
Southwest:									
Oklahoma . . .	331.3	82.3	17.7	197.1	91.8	8.2	201.5	73.1	26.9
Texas	4,147.9	77.1	22.9	3,466.7	86.0	14.0	3,214.7	69.5	30.5
Total	4,479.1	77.5	22.5	3,663.8	86.3	13.7	3,416.1	69.7	30.3
West:									
Arizona	763.7	63.3	36.7	608.2	24.7	75.3	820.4	29.2	70.8
California . . .	1,711.7	86.0	14.0	1,176.3	55.2	44.8	1,701.0	45.6	54.4
New Mexico . .	275.1	92.9	7.1	114.9	75.3	24.7	130.9	72.1	27.9
Total	2,750.5	80.4	19.6	1,899.3	46.7	53.3	2,652.3	41.8	58.2
U.S. total	14,200.7	73.4	26.6	10,844.9	64.3	35.7	9,705.9	52.6	47.4

¹ Includes Virginia.

Truck shipments from the *South Central* region increased from 21 percent in 1961/62 to 54 percent of all shipments in 1975/76. Total shipments from the *South Central* region to the Southeastern mill area increased to 77 percent, compared with 75 percent in 1970/71 and 70 percent in 1961/62.

Rail shipments from the *Southwestern* region decreased from 86 percent of the total in 1970/71 to 70 percent in 1975/76. In contrast, 1961/62 shipments by this mode accounted for 77 percent of the total. Nearly one-third of the 3.4 million bales originating in the *Southwestern* region in 1975/76 was shipped to the Southeastern mill area; 47 percent went to Texas ports, and 6 percent to Pacific Coast ports. But no shipments originating in the *Southwestern* region in 1961/62 went to Pacific Coast ports, and less than 1 percent of total shipments in 1970/71 went to these facilities. Remaining shipments were to interior concentration points (7 percent), other U.S. ports, and Canada.

Shipments from the *Western* region to the Southeastern mill area increased from 38 percent of the total in 1970/71 to 42 percent in 1975/76, but

were below the 1961/62 level of 45 percent. Shipments to Pacific ports also declined during the 1975/76 season. Slightly over 45 percent of all shipments from the *Western* region moved to California ports in 1975/76, compared with 51 percent in 1970/71 and 35 percent in 1961/62. Shipments to Texas ports increased from 2 percent of the total in 1970/71 to 3 percent in 1975/76, but were below the 6 percent shipped in 1961/62.

During the 1975/76 season, 26 percent of total U.S. shipments were to ports, compared with about 29 percent in the previous surveys. Shipments to ports in 1975/76 ranged from 1 percent of the total in the Southeastern region to 58 percent in the *Southwestern* region.

CONCLUSIONS

The recent change in the modes of transportation used to ship cotton to final destinations has primarily resulted from two factors: (1) more competitive truck rates and (2) the generally shorter delivery time by truck.

Table 15—Primary flow of cotton from producing states, regions, and U.S., 1975/76 season

Origin	Intrastate (excluding ports)		Interior con- centration points ¹		Southeastern mill area		Ports	
	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent
Southeastern region:								
Alabama	57.5	33.0	5.8	3.3	109.2	62.6	0.4	0.2
Georgia	84.8	47.2	.5	.3	84.7	47.2	5.5	3.0
North Carolina	128.2	87.4	---	---	14.7	10.0	---	---
South Carolina	175.6	53.7	5.6	1.7	135.1	41.3	5.1	1.5
Total	446.1	53.9	11.9	1.4	343.7	41.5	11.0	1.3
South Central region:								
Arkansas	34.8	5.1	59.6	8.8	500.4	74.1	39.5	5.9
Louisiana	7.7	2.4	27.2	8.6	247.8	78.6	28.6	9.1
Mississippi	37.8	3.3	66.5	5.9	866.1	76.9	114.9	10.2
Missouri	5.4	2.3	28.5	12.1	187.0	79.4	9.0	3.8
Tennessee	27.4	6.0	8.3	1.8	368.8	81.2	29.3	6.4
Total	113.1	4.0	190.1	6.8	2,170.2	77.2	221.4	7.9
Southwestern region:								
Oklahoma	---	---	8.3	4.1	93.8	46.6	97.3	48.3
Texas	188.1	5.9	33.0	1.0	1,029.2	32.1	1,877.9	58.3
Total	188.1	5.5	41.3	1.2	1,122.9	32.9	1,975.2	57.8
Western region:								
Arizona	---	---	24.3	3.0	258.9	31.5	510.5	62.2
California	10.3	.6	152.7	9.0	776.0	45.6	741.2	43.6
New Mexico	---	---	36.4	27.8	66.7	51.0	23.6	18.0
Total	10.3	.4	213.5	8.0	1,101.6	41.6	1,275.3	48.1
U.S. total	757.5	7.8	456.7	4.7	4,738.3	48.8	3,482.9	35.9
	New England, Eastern and Midwestern States		Canada		Other ²		Total	
	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent
Southeastern region:								
Alabama	---	---	---	---	1.5	0.9	174.5	100.0
Georgia .....	.6	.4	---	---	3.4	1.9	179.5	100.0
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	3.8	2.6	146.7	100.0
South Carolina	2.0	.6	---	---	4.1	1.2	327.6	100.0
Total	2.7	.3	---	---	12.8	1.6	828.1	100.0
South Central region								
Arkansas .....	.1	(³)	36.1	5.3	5.5	.8	676.0	100.0
Louisiana .....	.2	.1	3.6	1.1	.4	.1	315.6	100.0
Mississippi	3.8	.3	8.1	.7	30.3	2.7	1,127.4	100.0
Missouri	---	---	1.7	.7	4.0	1.7	235.7	100.0
Tennessee	1.9	.4	14.6	3.2	4.3	1.0	454.7	100.0
Total	6.0	.2	64.1	2.3	44.6	1.6	2,809.4	100.0
Southwestern region:								
Oklahoma .....	.4	.2	1.6	.8	---	---	201.5	100.0
Texas	18.5	.6	30.6	.9	37.5	1.2	3,214.7	100.0
Total	18.9	.6	32.3	.9	37.5	1.1	3,416.1	100.0
Western region:								
Arizona .....	.5	.1	8.8	1.1	17.4	2.1	820.4	100.0
California .....	.1	(³)	11.0	.6	9.7	.6	1,701.0	100.0
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	4.2	3.2	130.9	100.0
Total .....	.5	(³)	19.9	.7	31.3	1.2	2,652.3	100.0
U.S. total	28.1	.3	116.2	1.2	126.1	1.3	9,705.9	100.0

¹ Nonconsuming establishments from which cotton is reshipped to final destinations. ² Minor destinations and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouse. ³ Less than 0.05 percent.

The present competitive advantage of trucks is readily seen in an examination of transportation rates. For example, consider the following rates for transporting cotton to Eastern Carolina (Group 200 mill areas):

Origin	Truck	Rail
	<i>Dollars per bale</i>	
Memphis	6.00	7.70
Lubbock	9.00	10.75
California	13.05	17.05

Additionally, a shorter delivery time from warehouse to mill can result in a lower financing cost to the cotton merchant. This has become especially important in recent years as merchants have experienced increasing interest rates. Other factors that have contributed to the decline in rail usage include the shortage of boxcars when needed, the steady deterioration of some rail lines, and the abandonment of rail systems in some areas.

However, the transit privilege of the Nation's railroads is an important element to merchants

when they select their transportation mode. This privilege allows merchants to consolidate cotton at intermediate warehouses. Transportation charges for consolidating cotton are based on the most direct route from original origin to final destination. Therefore, this practice offers an important competitive advantage for railroads. Additionally, containerized shipments are increasing and, in fact, have become quite popular in some areas. Rates for such shipments are lower than for conventional rail shipments and offer reductions in the total marketing bill through less damage and pilferage during transit, a lower insurance cost, and a lower handling cost.

Although recent trends have favored truck transportation, the present energy shortage and associated increased operating costs of trucks may result in a somewhat slower shift in this direction. Moreover, this energy problem could result in a reversal of recent trends as motor transportation companies are forced to increase rates to offset rising costs.

Table 16—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		
<i>1,000 480-pound net weight bales⁶</i>									
All kinds									
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	17,573	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	3,808	11,540	34	15,382	5,860	3,926	9,786	112	5,708
1975 ⁸	5,708	8,302	92	14,102	7,250	3,311	10,561	140	3,681
1976 ⁹	3,681	¹⁰ 10,577	50	14,308	6,775	4,905	11,680	182	2,810
Upland									
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	3,753	11,450	24	15,227	5,797	3,914	9,711	133	5,649
1975 ⁸	5,649	8,247	36	13,932	7,160	3,300	10,460	143	3,615
1976 ⁹	3,615	¹⁰ 10,513	25	14,153	6,700	4,900	11,600	197	2,750
Extra-long staple ¹¹									
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	55	90	10	155	63	12	75	-21	59
1975 ⁸	59	55	56	170	90	11	101	-3	66
1976 ⁹	66	¹⁰ 64	25	155	75	5	80	-15	60

¹Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. ²Includes preseason ginnings. ³Totals made from unrounded data. ⁴Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. ⁵Difference 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 absorption 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 discrepancies 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 1963-67. ⁶Factors 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). ⁷Includes small amount destroyed. ⁸Preliminary. ⁹Preliminary and estimated. ¹⁰Bureau of the Census ginnings report of March 18, 1977. ¹¹Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown ELS cotton. ¹²Imports 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 17—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
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>
Carryover							
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	3,982	74	5,414
1976	503	14	570	16	2,432	70	3,505
Ginnings							
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	1,674	21	905	11	5,518	68	8,097
1976 ¹	1,636	16	1,938	19	6,711	65	10,285
Supply ²							
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	2,317	17	1,694	13	9,500	70	13,511
1976 ¹	2,139	16	2,508	18	9,143	66	13,790
Disappearance ³							
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	6,861	72	9,513
1975	1,815	18	1,123	11	7,069	71	10,007

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

Year and month ¹	Less than 1"		1" and 1-1/32"		1-1/16" and 1-3/32"		Longer than 1-3/32"		Total (2)	Total consumption ^{2,3}
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	
	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
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. (4)	40.4	8.0	132.8	26.3	304.3	60.2	28.1	5.5	505.6	525.2
Oct. (5)	52.9	8.1	176.1	27.0	386.8	59.4	35.7	5.5	651.4	674.8
Nov. (4)	46.2	8.8	145.6	27.9	302.3	57.8	28.6	5.5	522.7	542.7
Dec. (5)	55.1	9.3	164.0	27.6	336.1	56.6	38.8	6.5	593.9	616.6
Jan. (4)	46.5	8.6	149.9	27.7	316.8	58.4	28.8	5.3	542.1	562.2
Feb. (4)	49.8	9.3	141.2	26.3	314.5	58.7	30.7	5.7	536.2	551.1
Mar. (5)	64.8	9.5	176.4	25.9	398.4	58.4	42.2	6.2	681.8	700.4
Apr. (4)	47.5	9.2	133.1	25.6	304.4	58.7	33.7	6.5	518.7	533.2
May (4)	47.1	8.9	133.3	25.3	310.4	58.9	36.6	6.9	527.4	542.1
June (5)	57.7	8.7	174.7	26.3	386.3	58.2	45.2	6.8	664.0	681.5
July (4)	40.2	9.4	111.5	26.1	247.7	58.1	27.2	6.4	426.7	438.2
Total ²	588.2	8.8	1,762.8	26.5	3,896.8	58.6	403.5	6.1	6,651.3	6,867.4
1976/77										
Aug. (4)	46.0	9.1	124.6	24.8	297.6	59.2	34.5	6.9	502.6	516.9
Sept. (5)	50.3	8.4	158.1	26.3	355.1	59.0	37.6	6.3	601.1	617.8
Oct. (4)	44.1	8.7	134.2	26.5	299.3	59.1	28.9	5.7	506.6	520.0
Nov. (4)	42.0	8.7	131.1	27.2	279.7	58.1	29.1	6.0	481.8	494.8
Dec. (5)	46.6	8.3	156.5	28.0	325.4	58.2	30.3	5.5	558.8	574.0
Jan. (4)	40.4	8.3	132.2	27.1	289.7	59.4	25.8	5.2	488.1	503.1
Feb. ⁵ (4)	43.4	8.5	148.1	29.1	291.2	57.2	26.6	5.2	509.3	526.3

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 19—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		
Planted acreage ⁵										
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	13.5	5,804	42.4	4,546	33.2	1,505	10.9	13,699	
1975	1,309	13.8	4,735	49.9	2,716	28.6	733	7.7	9,493	
1976	1,556	13.3	5,158	44.1	3,982	34.1	988	8.5	11,684	
Harvested acreage										
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	39.6	4,320	34.4	1,446	11.5	12,567	
1975	1,271	14.5	4,219	48.0	2,616	29.7	690	7.8	8,796	
1976	1,537	14.1	4,843	44.4	3,606	33.1	912	8.4	10,899	
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	
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	2,640	31.8	2,563	30.9	2,491	30.0	607	7.3	8,302	
1976	3,477	32.9	3,436	32.6	2,871	27.2	773	7.3	10,557	
Yield per acre on harvested acreage										
	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
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	907	427	330	555	505	459	447	520	472
1974	1,003	980	270	346	397	466	452	433	441	477
1975	997		292		457		422		453	
1976	1,086		341		382		407		465	

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 January 10, 1977.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 20—Cotton ginned: By State, crops of 1974, 1975, and 1976¹

State	1974	1975	1976 ²	1974	1975	1976 ²
	<i>1,000 running bales</i>			<i>1,000 480 lb. bales³</i>		
United States	11,328	8,151	10,348	11,537	8,296	10,577
Upland	11,240	8,098	10,285	11,446	8,242	10,513
American-Pima	89	54	63	90	54	64
Alabama	510	302	341	527	314	351
Arizona	1,023	592	857	1,035	601	873
Upland	970	555	807	982	563	823
American-Pima	52	37	50	53	38	50
Arkansas	864	671	761	884	690	780
California	2,570	1,930	2,440	2,608	1,965	2,493
Florida	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Georgia	396	139	188	412	146	197
Louisiana	545	338	543	560	346	555
Mississippi	1,542	1,006	1,114	1,590	1,038	1,148
Missouri	228	189	162	229	194	163
New Mexico	146	68	72	149	68	73
Upland	140	65	69	143	66	70
American-Pima	6	3	3	6	3	3
North Carolina	131	45	71	134	47	74
Oklahoma	308	173	173	308	170	175
South Carolina	265	92	141	275	97	144
Tennessee	303	217	223	308	222	226
Texas	2,479	2,383	3,252	2,498	2,397	3,316
Upland	2,449	2,370	3,242	2,467	2,383	3,306
American-Pima	30	14	10	31	14	11
Other	18	5	10	19	5	10

¹ Totals were made from unrounded data. ² Preliminary. ³ Net weight bales. N.A. = Not available.

The United States total for 1976 includes 47,194 bales of the crop of 1976 ginned prior to August 1 which were counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1975-76, compared with 29,835 for 1975, 144,607 for 1974, and 2,710 for 1973.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 21—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
	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>
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
1975	52	58	51	53	48	50
1976	74	82	54	56	53	55
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	52	54	50	52
November	57	64	52	54	50	52
December	61	68	52	54	53	55
1976						
January	64	71	52	54	53	55
February	63	70	52	54	53	55
March	62	69	52	54	53	55
April	62	69	52	54	53	55
May	68	75	52	54	53	55
June	77	86	52	54	53	55
July	86	96	52	54	53	55
August	80	89	52	54	53	55
September	78	87	52	54	53	55
October	83	92	58	60	53	55
November	84	93	58	60	53	55
December	80	89	58	60	53	55
1977						
January	74	82	58	60	54	56
February	79	88	58	60	54	56
March	83	92	58	60	54	56

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 22— Estimated mill consumption of raw cotton by major type of textile product

Textile products	1974	1975	1976	1976				1977 ¹	Change Jan.-Mar. 1976 to Jan.-Mar. 1977
				Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	
	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²	Percent
Cotton broadwoven fabrics									
Duck and allied	282	232	244	69	63	58	54	52	-25
Sheeting and allied coarse	1,165	919	946	266	250	218	212	210	-21
Print cloth yarn	593	461	505	135	133	115	122	142	+5
Corduroys	302	290	353	89	87	84	93	100	+12
Denims	662	1,007	1,121	280	264	283	294	306	+9
Other carded colored yarn	139	91	105	33	36	19	17	15	-55
Toweling	643	548	588	157	150	138	143	145	-8
Blanketing and napped ..	117	94	107	28	29	27	23	25	-11
Fine cotton	101	87	123	31	30	31	31	31	0
Other fabrics	177	167	187	56	48	44	39	44	-21
Total	4,181	3,896	4,279	1,144	1,090	1,017	1,028	1,070	-6
Polyester/cotton blended fabrics									
Batiste	40	41	37	10	10	8	9	10	0
Bed sheeting	462	436	450	125	115	101	109	115	-8
Broadcloth	91	74	77	16	22	19	20	22	+38
Twills	118	107	132	32	33	32	35	35	+9
Poplins	69	68	79	20	20	19	20	20	0
Yarn dyed fabrics	97	79	107	25	26	27	29	31	+24
Other fabrics	195	244	318	96	79	76	67	65	-32
Total	1,072	1,049	1,200	324	305	282	289	298	-8
Other textile products									
Rayon/cotton blends	39	29	34	9	9	9	7	8	-11
Knit cloth	1,251	1,124	1,179	336	307	286	250	260	-23
Narrow woven fabrics ...	161	122	120	30	30	30	30	30	0
Thread	181	166	143	38	35	35	35	35	-8
Rope, cordage, and twine	86	72	60	15	15	15	15	15	0
Total	1,718	1,513	1,536	428	396	375	337	348	-19
Grand total	6,971	6,458	7,015	1,896	1,791	1,674	1,654	1,716	-9
Actual mill consumption ..	6,894	6,306	7,083	1,901	1,849	1,678	1,655	1,718	-10
Residual ³	+77	+152	-68	-5	-58	-4	-1	-2	

¹ Estimated. ² 480-pound net weight. ³ Difference between sum of estimated raw cotton consumption in itemized products and reported total mill consumption. Reflects cotton consumption in minor uses, such as tire cord, as well as inventory changes and lags between raw cotton consumption and

production of textile products.

Based on data reported in *Current Industrial Reports*, Bureau of the Census, and *Cotton Counts its Customers*, National Cotton Council of America.

Table 23—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
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	⁴ 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	33.50
April	33.71	36.13	38.92	40.43	40.60	41.43	35.40
May	35.34	37.75	40.22	41.73	41.90	42.94	36.50
June	36.48	38.89	41.18	42.77	42.94	44.30	38.90
July	39.61	41.75	43.98	45.57	45.74	46.76	40.60
Average	34.88	37.41	40.02	41.69	41.89	42.53	³ 42.7
Loan rate	22.27	23.92	25.82	27.27	27.57	27.97	⁴ 27.06
1975/76							
August	42.56	44.62	46.81	48.40	48.57	49.57	43.50
September	44.75	46.83	49.15	50.74	50.91	51.88	47.20
October	45.15	47.09	48.81	50.38	50.55	50.87	49.90
November	45.16	47.03	49.35	50.87	51.07	51.72	49.70
December	49.32	51.61	53.58	55.12	55.32	55.35	49.60
January	51.25	53.74	55.63	57.17	57.37	57.47	50.50
February	51.17	53.56	55.42	56.96	57.16	57.74	51.70
March	50.02	52.36	53.93	55.47	55.67	56.02	52.70
April	51.41	53.63	55.64	57.18	57.38	58.19	53.90
May	54.99	57.21	60.53	62.07	62.27	63.20	57.50
June	63.86	65.97	71.21	72.74	72.94	74.44	66.90
July	65.86	68.28	77.17	78.73	78.93	80.48	68.80
Average	51.29	53.49	56.44	57.99	58.18	58.91	³ 51.1
Loan rate	31.03	32.83	34.78	36.28	36.58	36.93	⁴ 36.12
1976/77							
August	63.82	66.33	71.69	73.25	73.45	74.23	58.90
September	64.06	66.72	70.70	72.26	72.46	73.04	64.50
October	67.61	70.07	75.42	76.98	77.18	77.98	62.50
November	69.45	71.64	74.91	76.53	76.73	76.86	65.20
December	66.20	68.31	71.46	73.10	73.30	73.70	63.10
January	59.47	61.66	65.31	66.95	67.15	67.75	62.30
February	64.32	66.51	70.55	72.15	72.36	73.44	63.90
March	68.01	70.17	74.17	75.75	75.96	76.94	66.20
April 5	67.30	69.44	73.05	74.72	74.93	N.A.	
Average							⁵ 65.8
Loan rate	33.91	35.76	37.61	39.11	39.41	39.76	⁴ 38.92

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 SLM 1-1/16" average location. ⁵ Average price to January 1, 1977 with no allowable for unredeemed loans. N.A. = Not available.

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

Table 24—U.S. consumption of fibers: Total and per capita

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1 ¹	Cotton			Wool			Rayon and acetate			Non-cellulosic manmade fibers			Manmade fiber waste			Flax and silk			All fibers		
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita ²	
	Million	Million pounds	Percent	Pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	
Mill ³																						
1965	134.3	4,522.2	53.0	23.3	387.0	4.5	2.0	1,550.4	18.2	8.0	1,961.5	23.0	10.1	102.2	1.2	0.5	13.3	0.2	0.1	8,536.7	43.9	
1966	196.6	4,676.8	51.7	23.8	370.2	4.1	1.9	1,591.1	17.6	8.1	2,300.2	25.4	11.7	98.8	1.1	.5	14.7	.2	.1	9,051.8	46.0	
1967	198.7	4,470.2	49.5	22.5	312.5	3.5	1.6	1,500.2	16.6	7.6	2,621.1	29.0	13.2	124.0	1.4	.6	10.4	.1	.1	9,038.4	45.5	
1968	200.7	4,188.0	42.6	20.9	329.7	3.4	1.6	1,688.0	17.2	8.4	3,462.1	35.2	17.3	155.4	1.6	.8	12.2	.1	.1	9,835.4	49.0	
1969	202.7	3,972.4	40.3	19.6	312.8	3.2	1.5	1,614.9	16.4	8.0	3,798.1	38.6	18.7	139.1	1.4	.7	9.9	.1	.1	9,847.2	48.6	
1970	204.9	3,853.8	40.1	18.8	240.3	2.5	1.2	1,414.4	14.7	6.9	3,948.5	41.1	19.3	138.4	1.4	.7	7.9	.1	(⁵)	9,603.3	46.9	
1971	207.0	3,985.8	37.2	19.3	191.5	1.8	.9	1,485.6	13.9	7.2	4,859.5	45.4	23.5	185.0	1.7	.9	7.2	.1	(⁵)	10,714.6	51.8	
1972	208.8	3,864.0	33.2	18.5	218.6	1.9	1.1	1,413.3	12.1	6.8	5,951.1	51.1	28.5	202.1	1.7	1.0	8.3	.1	(⁵)	11,657.4	55.8	
1973	210.4	3,657.6	29.3	17.4	151.3	1.2	.7	1,389.9	11.1	6.6	7,051.9	56.5	33.5	223.3	1.8	1.1	10.7	.1	.1	12,484.6	59.3	
1974	211.9	3,309.0	29.8	15.6	93.5	.8	.4	1,110.5	10.0	5.2	6,389.5	57.5	30.2	198.6	1.8	.9	9.3	.1	(⁵)	11,110.4	52.4	
1975	213.5	2,026.7	28.7	14.2	110.0	1.0	.5	801.1	7.6	3.8	6,410.1	60.7	30.0	204.6	1.9	1.0	3.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	10,556.1	49.4	
1976 ⁶ . . .	215.1	3,413.9	29.4	15.9	121.7	1.1	.6	861.8	7.4	4.0	6,974.3	60.0	32.4	245.3	2.1	1.1	6.4	.1	(⁵)	11,623.4	54.0	
Domestic ⁴																						
1965	194.3	4,709.2	53.5	24.2	531.1	6.0	2.7	1,572.0	17.9	8.1	1,992.1	22.6	10.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,804.4	45.3
1966	196.6	4,997.6	52.7	25.4	504.3	5.3	2.6	1,617.7	17.1	8.2	2,356.5	24.9	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,476.1	48.2
1967	198.7	4,725.2	50.3	23.8	427.3	4.5	2.2	1,522.4	16.2	7.7	2,728.7	29.0	13.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,403.6	47.3
1968	200.7	4,473.6	43.4	22.3	466.3	4.5	2.3	1,730.4	16.8	8.6	3,639.4	35.3	18.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,309.8	51.4
1969	202.7	4,228.2	41.0	20.9	433.6	4.2	2.1	1,655.1	16.0	8.2	4,008.3	38.8	19.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,325.2	50.9
1970	204.9	4,117.8	40.6	20.1	349.4	3.4	1.7	1,472.2	14.5	7.2	4,211.3	41.5	20.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,150.7	49.5
1971	207.0	4,252.0	37.4	20.5	269.1	2.4	1.3	1,574.8	13.9	7.6	5,259.7	46.3	25.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,355.7	54.9
1972	208.8	4,184.3	33.9	20.0	280.6	2.3	1.3	1,485.9	12.0	7.1	6,383.5	51.8	30.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,334.3	59.1
1973	210.4	3,895.9	30.1	18.5	207.9	1.6	1.0	1,418.0	11.0	6.7	7,424.2	57.4	35.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,945.9	61.5
1974	211.9	3,419.2	30.4	16.1	141.7	1.3	.7	1,110.5	9.9	5.2	6,574.4	58.5	31.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,245.8	53.1
1975	213.5	3,174.3	29.3	14.9	157.1	1.5	.7	810.1	7.5	3.8	6,683.7	61.8	31.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,825.1	50.7
1976 ⁶ . . .	215.1	3,708.6	30.6	17.2	205.1	1.7	1.0	875.5	7.2	4.1	7,333.0	60.5	34.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,122.2	56.4

¹ Including Armed Forces overseas, Alaska and Hawaii. ² Total consumption divided by population. ³ "Mill" consumption of cotton is the net weight of running bales. Wool data include apparel and carpet wool scoured basis. Rayon and acetate data and non-cellulosic manmade fiber data (including glass) are producers' shipments plus imports for consumption. Manmade fibers waste data are producers' waste consumed by mills (excluding glass). Flax and silk data are imports for consumption. ⁴ "Domestic" consumption refers to mill consumption adjusted for raw fiber equivalent of net U.S. trade in textile manufactures. Rayon and acetate data and non-cellulosic manmade fiber data includes fiber waste. ⁵ "All fibers" data exclude flax and silk. ⁶ Less than 0.05 pound. ⁷ Preliminary.

Table 25— Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufacturers

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and woven cloth						Primarily manufactured products				
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Woven cloth		Total		Pile fabrics and mfrs. ²	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed-clothes and towels ³	Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf.	
			100 percent cotton	Blends ¹	Weight	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 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
1974	13,025	336	246,105	13,375	272,841	568.4	7,609	495	31,258	4,885	
1975	11,334	341	215,006	7,116	233,797	487.1	4,305	266	21,194	6,959	
1976 ⁹	25,688	474	300,044	18,577	344,783	718.3	6,626	190	35,320	11,333	
1976 ⁹											
January ...	2,032	35	33,071	1,177	36,315	75.7	738	10	2,961	927	
February ..	2,371	32	25,349	1,495	29,247	60.9	247	17	2,850	835	
March	2,955	27	32,357	1,190	36,529	76.1	392	5	3,182	766	
April	2,226	35	29,139	1,986	33,386	69.6	343	13	3,502	802	
May	2,193	43	24,286	1,267	27,789	57.9	585	13	3,041	814	
June	2,499	42	25,763	1,105	29,409	61.3	625	18	2,553	869	
July	2,126	57	23,007	1,463	26,653	55.5	928	22	2,594	995	
August	2,362	30	21,176	1,236	24,804	51.7	595	26	1,915	1,047	
September .	1,876	32	21,378	1,463	24,749	51.6	860	8	2,652	927	
October ...	1,931	21	19,680	1,428	23,060	48.0	524	23	3,745	1,448	
November .	1,864	73	23,814	1,947	27,698	57.7	415	24	2,965	1,106	
December ..	1,253	47	21,024	2,820	25,144	52.4	374	11	3,360	797	
1977 ⁹											
January ...	1,705	51	19,269	1,859	22,884	47.7	337	23	3,392	1,143	
February ..	1,725	21	20,396	1,955	24,097	50.2	337	8	3,735	1,070	
	Primarily manufactured products							Total			
	Other wearing apparel ⁴	Lace fabric and articles ⁵	Household and clothing articles ⁶	Misc.-products ⁷	Floor covering	Total		Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
						Weight	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		
1974	163,425	1,749	10,126	6,859	3,432	229,838	478.8	502,679	1,047.2		
1975	216,023	1,551	10,423	4,687	2,047	267,455	557.2	501,252	1,044.3		
1976 ⁹	281,016	4,658	14,859	6,085	2,870	362,957	756.2	707,740	1,474.5		
1976 ⁹											
January ...	23,214	175	1,324	446	283	30,078	62.7	66,393	138.3		
February ..	23,042	151	1,085	310	123	28,660	59.7	57,907	120.6		
March	24,489	204	1,259	640	252	31,189	65.0	67,718	141.1		
April	22,781	221	1,370	668	292	29,992	62.5	63,378	132.0		
May	20,231	308	1,107	785	218	27,102	56.5	54,891	114.4		
June	22,374	290	1,366	578	260	28,933	60.3	58,342	121.5		
July	26,245	381	1,133	472	162	32,932	68.6	59,585	124.1		
August	27,061	499	1,302	428	256	33,129	69.0	57,933	120.7		
September .	24,343	624	1,183	368	210	31,175	64.9	55,924	116.5		
October ...	21,991	398	1,283	423	300	30,135	62.8	53,195	110.8		
November .	23,493	592	1,302	464	209	30,570	63.7	58,268	121.4		
December ..	21,752	815	1,145	503	305	29,062	60.5	54,206	112.9		
1977 ⁹											
January ...	22,786	367	928	1,084	228	30,228	63.1	53,172	110.8		
February ..	24,330	192	1,123	453	190	31,438	65.5	55,535	115.7		

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 veillings, 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 26—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and woven cloth							Manufactured products			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Woven cloth		Total		House furnishings			
				Standard constructions and tire cord ¹	Other ²	Weight	Bales	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
1974	17,926	4,325	1,762	201,500	29,599	255,112	531.5	690	12,344	10,647	15,703
1975	11,958	3,337	1,703	188,489	28,907	234,394	488.3	663	11,164	8,380	11,667
1976 ⁹	12,158	4,292	2,028	225,290	23,103	266,871	556.0	830	13,872	10,904	15,290
1976 ⁹											
January ...	1,110	364	207	16,704	2,160	20,545	42.8	44	1,116	567	917
February ..	1,071	374	196	16,713	1,603	19,957	41.6	61	827	567	1,198
March	1,019	260	163	23,002	1,786	26,230	54.6	93	1,244	844	965
April	837	430	129	19,781	1,846	23,023	48.0	69	1,157	821	1,376
May	862	422	136	16,583	1,733	19,736	41.1	47	907	1,185	1,281
June	1,094	376	109	18,555	2,813	22,947	47.8	42	1,122	1,426	1,138
July	861	334	206	15,592	1,707	18,700	39.0	47	1,328	1,101	1,359
August	1,028	352	137	15,308	1,885	18,710	39.0	103	952	957	1,157
September ..	984	389	174	18,530	1,919	21,996	45.8	57	1,252	875	1,480
October ...	1,142	359	214	24,008	1,881	27,604	57.5	108	1,111	788	1,577
November ..	1,175	295	190	18,196	2,037	21,893	45.6	37	1,214	863	1,555
December ..	975	337	167	22,318	1,733	25,530	53.2	122	1,642	910	1,287
1977 ⁹											
January ...	745	338	135	18,101	1,223	20,542	42.8	106	947	580	841
February ..	726	264	132	21,353	2,313	24,788	51.6	50	815	735	518
	Manufactured products							Total			
	Wearing apparel		Other household and clothing articles ⁶	Industrial products ⁷	Total		Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales	
	Knit ⁴	Other ⁵			Weight	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			
1974	7,372	32,717	35,589	22,319	137,381	286.2	392,493	817.7			
1975	7,848	34,654	27,134	17,759	119,269	248.5	353,663	736.8			
1976 ⁹	11,089	43,175	25,505	25,509	146,174	304.5	413,045	860.5			
1976 ⁹											
January ...	877	3,115	2,039	2,364	11,039	23.0	31,584	65.8			
February ..	815	3,078	1,803	3,389	11,738	24.4	31,695	66.0			
March	1,264	3,597	2,112	2,952	13,071	27.2	39,301	81.9			
April	898	3,797	2,311	1,563	11,992	25.0	35,015	72.9			
May	835	4,066	2,085	1,777	12,183	25.4	31,919	66.5			
June	1,042	4,215	2,671	2,054	13,710	28.6	36,657	76.4			
July	820	3,406	1,864	1,726	11,651	24.3	30,351	63.2			
August	875	2,975	2,111	1,692	10,822	22.5	29,532	61.5			
September ..	784	3,977	1,981	2,001	12,407	25.8	34,403	71.7			
October ...	981	3,330	1,938	2,164	11,997	25.0	39,601	82.5			
November ..	865	3,542	2,186	1,837	12,099	25.2	33,992	70.8			
December ..	1,033	4,077	2,404	1,990	13,465	28.1	38,995	81.2			
1977 ⁹											
January ...	1,023	3,051	2,612	3,177	12,337	25.7	32,879	68.5			
February ..	1,044	4,184	2,302	1,519	11,167	23.3	35,955	74.9			

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

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and woven cloth							Primarily manufactured products	
	Silver, tops, and roving	Yarns thrown or plied ¹	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics	Woven cloth	Total	Wearing apparel	
								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
1974	2,392	2,614	6,507	2,420	6,580	55,707	76,220	175,340	76,639
1975	3,113	3,661	5,578	2,144	713	54,025	69,234	194,887	94,113
1976 ⁶	2,844	3,833	10,014	2,488	235	64,411	83,825	209,802	133,448
1976 ⁶									
January	400	447	541	226	7	5,659	7,280	15,568	8,698
February	304	315	354	168	0	4,430	5,571	12,944	7,525
March	427	328	761	251	0	5,051	6,818	15,307	10,368
April	191	270	814	199	0	5,327	6,801	14,800	9,685
May	171	258	872	193	0	4,738	6,232	18,523	10,139
June	243	145	995	222	41	5,244	6,890	23,473	12,364
July	344	190	1,210	191	8	6,182	8,125	27,055	14,647
August	402	224	734	211	83	5,523	7,177	21,325	13,087
September	43	293	973	235	11	5,995	7,550	16,942	12,939
October	61	251	918	164	41	4,965	6,400	15,020	11,647
November	6	510	1,065	229	2	5,641	7,453	17,424	11,190
December	252	602	777	199	42	5,656	7,528	11,421	11,159
1977 ⁶									
January	258	317	1,209	342	194	5,246	7,566	11,813	10,772
February	389	339	819	236	1,194	4,399	7,376	11,488	10,017
	Primarily manufactured products							Total manufactured imports	
	Handkerchiefs	Laces and lace articles ³	Narrow fabrics ⁴	Knit cloth 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	1,000 pounds	
1974	126	3,389	5,707	14,405	19,426	295,032		371,252	
1975	558	3,888	7,402	13,670	16,624	331,142		400,376	
1976 ⁶	1,013	4,689	6,856	13,079	26,604	395,491		479,316	
1976 ⁶									
January	88	384	421	1,390	2,549	29,098		36,378	
February	81	211	479	1,090	1,655	23,985		29,556	
March	95	320	602	1,238	1,961	29,891		36,709	
April	108	298	469	1,142	2,270	28,772		35,573	
May	65	272	558	954	2,099	32,610		38,842	
June	86	435	624	1,081	2,527	40,590		47,480	
July	111	439	445	1,227	2,268	46,192		54,317	
August	78	550	692	1,046	2,726	39,504		46,681	
September	72	494	535	955	2,183	34,120		41,670	
October	70	477	610	797	1,862	30,483		36,883	
November	82	457	737	1,075	2,258	33,223		40,676	
December	77	352	684	1,084	2,246	27,023		34,551	
1977 ⁶									
January	100	401	626	781	2,136	26,629		34,195	
February	85	323	613	640	2,004	25,170		32,546	

¹ Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch.
² Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats.
³ Includes veils and veillings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allover, etc., embroidered, 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 28—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic manmade fiber manufactures

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and woven cloth						Primarily manufactured products		
	Silver, tops, and roving ¹	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Woven cloth	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
1974	13,381	31,696	2,526	26,170	150,335	224,108	1,159	5,415	26,511
1975	6,777	18,395	2,539	17,757	142,870	188,338	1,363	5,516	24,964
1976 ⁴	12,253	22,011	2,655	25,629	139,374	201,992	1,963	6,674	25,736
1976 ⁴									
January	720	1,785	257	1,726	10,947	15,435	131	471	1,855
February	727	1,779	186	2,090	10,986	15,768	150	540	1,953
March	983	2,108	264	1,542	13,647	18,544	138	602	2,389
April	783	1,483	185	1,573	12,515	16,539	132	542	2,362
May	1,326	1,885	193	2,101	11,846	17,351	129	522	2,170
June	602	2,054	182	1,861	12,167	16,866	235	706	2,406
July	955	1,578	141	2,497	9,588	14,759	131	560	2,065
August	522	1,625	185	1,883	9,691	13,906	188	532	2,153
September	763	1,892	243	2,599	12,278	17,775	197	564	1,995
October	1,456	1,614	250	2,350	12,236	17,906	185	621	2,085
November	1,264	2,135	265	2,634	11,826	18,124	197	527	2,349
December	2,152	2,073	304	2,773	11,647	18,949	150	487	1,954
1977 ⁴									
January	1,142	1,742	260	2,717	10,644	16,505	134	438	1,808
February	1,025	2,318	373	4,697	10,560	18,973	181	503	1,958
	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
1974	48,884	15,217	9,295	60,145	166,626				390,734
1975	44,643	13,065	10,335	34,164	134,050				322,388
1976 ⁴	51,885	16,848	9,299	37,842	150,247				352,169
1976 ⁴									
January	3,874	1,064	631	2,667	10,693				26,128
February	3,805	1,403	678	2,920	11,449				27,217
March	5,011	1,303	902	3,205	13,550				32,094
April	4,157	1,379	789	3,214	12,575				29,114
May	4,269	1,454	681	3,566	12,791				30,142
June	4,293	1,590	678	3,138	13,046				29,912
July	3,319	1,325	827	3,006	11,233				25,992
August	3,761	1,355	655	3,037	11,681				25,587
September	5,352	1,706	937	3,252	14,003				31,778
October	4,523	1,628	869	2,940	12,851				30,757
November	4,424	1,441	942	3,329	13,209				31,333
December	5,097	1,200	710	3,568	13,166				32,115
1977 ⁴									
January	4,148	671	733	3,230	11,162				27,667
February	4,113	916	781	3,341	11,793				30,766

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

Year and month	Cotton				Wool				Total		
	100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton and manmade fiber mixtures		Total	100 percent wool fabric	Wool and manmade fiber mixtures		Total			
		50 percent or more cotton	Less than 50 percent cotton			50 percent or more wool	Less than 50 percent wool				
	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	5,241	1,905	132	7,278	4,132	0	127	4,259			
1975	4,202	1,268	56	¹ 5,622	2,991	0	704	¹ 3,810			
1976	4,726	1,000	9	¹ 5,776	3,546	0	283	¹ 3,889			
1976											
January	498	119	0	¹ 658	326	0	129	¹ 504			
February	311	84	0	395	292	0	15	307			
March	428	190	0	618	277	0	33	310			
April	472	220	0	692	274	0	41	315			
May	583	151	0	734	402	0	22	424			
June	310	20	0	330	139	0	2	141			
July	452	12	9	473	317	0	5	¹ 333			
August	335	24	0	359	232	0	0	232			
September	233	18	0	251	294	0	20	314			
October	172	23	0	195	147	0	15	162			
November	236	61	0	297	525	0	0	525			
December	696	78	0	774	321	0	1	322			
1977											
January	369	141	0	510	402	0	0	402			
February	415	91	0	506	220	0	0	220			
	Manmade										
	Cellulosic			Non-cellulosic			Total			Glass	Total all fibers
	Fila- ment yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Fila- ment yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Fila- ment yarn	Staple fiber	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	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1974	3	2	5	535	2,160	2,695	538	2,162	2,700	42	14,279
1975	0	0	0	1,423	2,209	3,632	1,423	2,209	3,632	43	13,107
1976	5	1	6	670	1,314	1,984	675	1,315	1,990	66	11,721
1976											
January	3	0	3	49	277	326	52	277	329	12	1,503
February	0	0	0	32	99	131	32	99	131	5	838
March	1	0	1	194	220	414	195	220	415	5	1,348
April	0	0	0	27	257	284	27	257	284	0	1,291
May	0	0	0	32	165	197	32	165	197	22	1,377
June	0	1	1	28	19	47	28	20	48	3	522
July	0	0	0	30	27	57	30	27	57	3	866
August	0	0	0	31	23	54	31	23	54	8	653
September	1	0	1	44	45	89	45	45	90	0	655
October	0	0	0	18	42	60	18	42	60	0	417
November	0	0	0	117	60	177	117	60	177	0	999
December	0	0	0	68	80	148	68	80	148	8	1,252
1977											
January	0	0	0	26	141	167	26	141	167	1	1,080
February	0	0	0	15	88	103	15	88	103	7	836

¹ Includes small amount of "other" mixtures.

Based on data from Department of Defense.

Table 30—Fabric deliveries, to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric

Fiber and fabrics	1975	1976	1976		1977		Fiber and fabrics	1975	1976	1976		1977	
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.				Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
<i>1,000 square yards</i>							<i>1,000 square yards</i>						
COTTON							WOOL						
Airplane cloth	32	46	0	0	0	0	Blanketing	2,821	2,030	337	202	253	165
Artificial leather	31	8	0	0	0	0	Flannel	153	0	0	0	0	0
Balloon cloth	51	0	0	0	0	0	Frieze	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedsread	49	23	0	12	19	0	Gabardine	0	56	0	0	0	0
Bunting	43	95	0	19	1	37	Melton	0	0	250	172	0	0
Cheesecloth	1,062	852	36	94	0	20	Serge	1,022	2,055	0	0	198	86
Damask	26	31	15	0	0	0	Other	32	98	0	0	0	0
Drill	13	0	0	0	0	0	Total wool	4,028	4,239	587	374	451	251
Duck	722	1,067	24	297	117	43	MIXED FIBERS						
Flannel	29	33	2	0	6	1	Cotton and wool	25	69	0	0	0	0
Muslin	35	25	0	0	0	0	Cotton and cellulosic	47	0	0	0	0	0
Osnaburg	159	1,194	0	107	0	107	Cotton and noncellulosic	9,296	6,762	429	550	995	642
Oxford	0	230	0	230	81	102	Wool and noncellulosic	3,805	1,572	3	7	0	0
Sateen (satin)	150	222	1	87	0	0	Cellulosic and noncellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheeting (sheets)	3,996	583	89	89	114	153	Cotton, wool and cellulosic	0	7	0	0	0	0
Terry and toweling	1,742	2,193	122	198	115	214	Total mixed fiber	13,173	8,410	432	557	995	642
Ticking	20	371	2	2	12	0	COTTON AND NONCELLULOSIC						
Twill	196	338	39	88	95	70	Broadcloth	565	0	0	0	0	0
Other broadwoven fabrics	210	171	14	4	16	0	Duck	0	680	429	0	0	0
Webbing	73	86	9	5	8	3	Oxford	0	2	0	0	0	0
Knit	198	202	54	6	0	19	Poplin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cotton	8,837	7,770	407	1,238	584	769	Sateen	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANMADE							Twill	513	377	3	0	0	0
Cellulosic							Tropical	0	7	0	0	0	0
Broadwoven fabrics	3	19	0	0	0	1	Other broadwoven fabrics	8,218	5,716	0	550	995	642
Webbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	Webbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noncellulosic							Total cotton and noncellulosic	9,296	6,782	432	550	995	642
Ballistic	84	102	102	0	0	0							
Bunting	42	31	15	0	0	0							
Duck	99	104	5	0	0	0							
Oxford	2	0	0	0	0	0							
Parachute cloth	66	144	74	10	0	0							
Twill	74	7	0	0	0	0							
Other	1,197	546	15	47	63	87							
Webbing	361	137	4	20	4	0							
Knit cloth	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total noncellulosic	1,925	1,071	215	77	67	87							
Glass	78	129	0	17	8	12							
Total manmade	2,006	1,219	215	94	75	100							

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 31—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							
1966	17.0	9.6	0.1	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	3.8	11.5	(⁵)	15.4	5.9	3.9	5.7
1975 ⁶	5.7	8.3	.1	14.1	7.3	3.3	3.7
1976 ⁷	3.7	10.6	.1	14.3	6.8	4.7	3.0
FNC							
1966	10.3	22.8	14.0	47.1	25.7	10.9	10.5
1967	10.5	24.0	13.6	48.1	25.7	10.5	11.7
1968	11.7	26.2	13.2	51.1	26.7	11.8	12.5
1969	12.5	26.2	13.5	52.2	27.3	12.4	12.4
1970	12.4	23.5	14.2	50.0	27.2	11.2	11.0
1971	11.0	28.2	13.9	53.1	28.0	12.4	12.4
1972	12.4	28.4	15.3	56.0	29.4	12.4	13.8
1973	13.8	27.4	14.6	55.9	30.9	10.0	14.6
1974	14.6	28.9	12.7	56.2	28.6	9.7	17.5
1975 ⁶	17.5	23.3	14.9	55.7	30.8	11.6	12.9
1976 ⁷	12.8	23.9	13.9	50.7	30.2	9.1	10.9
Communist							
1966	3.8	17.7	3.9	25.4	18.7	2.4	4.3
1967	4.3	18.2	3.6	26.1	19.2	2.5	4.5
1968	4.5	17.5	3.7	25.7	19.3	2.4	4.0
1969	4.0	17.0	4.1	25.1	19.6	2.4	3.2
1970	3.2	19.9	4.7	27.7	20.4	2.6	4.7
1971	4.7	21.2	4.5	30.4	22.1	2.9	5.4
1972	5.4	20.9	5.4	31.7	22.8	3.3	5.6
1973	5.6	22.8	5.3	33.7	23.7	3.5	6.6
1974	6.6	23.8	4.4	34.8	24.1	3.8	7.0
1975 ⁶	7.0	22.7	4.2	33.9	24.3	3.9	5.8
1976 ⁷	5.8	23.0	4.1	32.9	24.0	3.9	5.0
World							
1966	31.1	50.1	18.0	99.2	54.0	18.1	27.1
1967	27.2	49.7	17.4	94.1	54.0	17.4	22.8
1968	22.8	54.7	16.9	94.4	54.3	17.0	23.0
1969	23.0	53.2	17.7	93.9	55.0	17.6	21.4
1970	21.4	53.6	18.9	93.7	55.8	17.7	19.9
1971	19.9	59.8	18.5	98.2	58.4	18.6	21.1
1972	21.0	63.0	20.7	104.7	60.0	21.0	23.6
1973	23.6	63.2	19.9	106.8	62.1	19.6	25.0
1974	25.0	64.1	17.1	106.4	58.6	17.4	30.2
1975 ⁶	30.2	54.3	19.2	103.7	62.4	18.8	22.4
1976 ⁷	22.3	57.5	18.1	97.9	61.0	17.7	18.9

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

*Foreign data as of April 7, 1977.

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

Table 32—Cotton: Average prices¹ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Northern Europe

Year and month	SM 1-1/16"							SM 1-1/8"	
	U.S.	Mexico	Nicaragua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
	<i>Equivalent U.S. cents per pound</i>								
1974	66.69	66.16	61.06	74.06	66.71	67.60	69.54	68.17	79.84
1975	59.65	55.59	51.19	55.87	53.21	53.82	54.01	61.28	67.55
1976	79.88	79.26	77.12	78.15	78.11	78.50	77.68	78.98	91.73
1974									
January	93.50	90.20	86.50	90.40	94.40	87.30	88.50	95.25	108.80
February	82.12	83.62	77.00	91.50	82.00	86.00	84.94	83.87	105.50
March	74.38	76.87	67.31	85.50	77.00	77.50	81.50	77.50	91.25
April	69.94	73.00	65.25	N.Q.	71.50	75.00	79.75	72.48	85.00
May	63.65	66.60	62.20	N.Q.	68.45	73.60	84.55	65.10	82.10
June	62.69	63.38	59.50	N.Q.	64.13	66.00	65.00	63.94	77.50
July	65.38	60.00	58.25	N.Q.	63.88	66.50	63.75	66.13	75.00
August	64.26	60.55	57.20	N.Q.	63.20	66.40	63.20	64.91	72.40
September	60.46	59.75	56.12	62.00	60.50	60.31	60.81	61.71	68.31
October	57.97	57.25	51.85	63.00	54.60	55.50	54.95	59.17	62.00
November	53.65	53.25	46.81	63.00	52.12	49.19	52.25	54.65	65.50
December	52.27	49.50	44.67	63.00	48.75	47.92	55.33	53.27	64.67
1975									
January	51.24	47.80	42.70	56.60	46.65	48.00	52.15	52.24	62.80
February	52.58	48.00	42.19	55.00	46.75	48.63	50.50	53.58	63.25
March	53.76	49.44	44.58	55.00	47.75	49.25	51.44	54.74	67.50
April	56.25	52.69	47.88	54.00	52.00	53.38	53.38	57.25	69.75
May	² 56.10	55.45	50.55	54.80	N.Q.	56.85	54.50	N.Q.	73.00
June	² 57.56	55.88	49.44	56.00	55.00	56.12	54.25	N.Q.	72.25
July	60.78	58.40	54.40	56.00	55.55	54.90	53.65	62.15	68.40
August	63.14	59.56	56.38	56.00	55.69	55.50	54.44	64.14	67.00
September	65.39	60.19	56.62	56.00	55.00	54.50	54.81	67.70	67.37
October	64.75	59.70	56.35	56.00	56.30	54.55	55.45	66.05	66.90
November	65.66	58.96	54.19	56.00	55.63	55.44	54.71	65.98	65.00
December	68.56	61.06	59.06	59.00	58.94	58.75	58.81	68.94	67.38
1976									
January	71.44	66.87	65.87	65.75	64.75	65.19	65.94	71.19	76.06
February	71.44	68.81	65.81	66.00	65.75	65.38	66.38	71.44	77.25
March	70.25	70.00	65.25	66.31	66.44	65.81	67.25	70.56	78.94
April	70.26	70.60	65.70	66.55	66.35	66.35	67.85	70.46	80.45
May	75.39	73.19	70.00	69.31	70.63	71.00	71.13	75.89	84.00
June	83.21	81.50	79.75	78.38	81.88	81.25	73.25	N.Q.	100.00
July	87.52	90.65	88.60	90.40	90.80	90.20	N.Q.	94.85	109.00
August	83.83	86.88	84.44	88.31	88.25	86.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
September	83.56	85.05	83.50	86.75	84.90	84.50	85.35	N.Q.	N.Q.
October	89.38	87.13	87.44	85.88	86.31	87.25	89.19	N.Q.	N.Q.
November	87.56	86.83	85.92	87.25	86.67	89.75	94.83	90.75	111.25
December	84.68	83.60	83.15	86.90	84.60	88.80	95.60	86.73	108.60
1977									
January	78.88	79.44	77.25	86.75	79.38	84.50	94.88	81.50	102.50
February	85.00	84.50	81.63	86.13	82.38	86.38	95.00	89.38	102.00
March	88.05	86.95	84.70	86.65	85.60	87.50	95.00	91.65	N.Q.

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

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

Table 33—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States

Country of destination	December 1976				January 1977				February 1977				Cumulative August 1976-February 1977			
	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	1-1/8 inches and over ¹	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>	<i>Running bales</i>
Europe																
United Kingdom	2,330	10,852	0	13,182	1,054	6,452	156	7,662	958	7,906	1,066	9,930	8,197	32,972	1,222	42,391
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,630	3,011	0	5,641	340	699	0	1,039	1,599	710	0	2,309	7,445	5,696	0	13,141
Ireland (Erie)	176	162	0	338	0	500	0	500	0	159	0	159	414	2,444	0	2,858
France	2,570	1,900	50	4,520	907	4,104	196	5,207	2,258	2,322	401	4,981	7,538	12,403	1,136	21,077
Germany (West)	3,177	4,412	0	7,589	2,623	2,505	0	5,128	2,007	2,324	0	4,331	9,773	13,294	0	23,067
Italy	13,051	3,448	0	16,499	2,667	6,991	0	9,658	3,184	9,756	1,597	14,357	24,044	28,594	4,480	57,118
Netherlands	1,673	2,378	0	4,051	743	483	0	1,226	610	1,594	132	2,336	3,442	5,228	132	8,802
Norway	0	225	0	225	0	125	0	125	0	507	0	507	0	1,557	0	1,557
Portugal	335	1,228	0	1,563	995	1,045	0	2,040	3,603	2,681	0	6,284	13,696	12,395	0	26,091
Spain	4,236	3,503	0	7,739	18,563	5,072	254	23,889	3,617	4,614	0	8,231	27,881	16,968	353	45,202
Sweden	365	1,342	0	1,707	0	260	0	260	0	1,847	0	1,847	529	8,151	0	8,680
Switzerland	3,432	3,494	50	6,976	4,788	5,619	100	10,507	1,953	5,084	855	7,892	14,659	24,093	2,890	41,642
Greece	1,931	2,564	0	4,495	1,805	184	0	1,989	1,659	2,877	0	4,536	5,395	5,265	0	11,020
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	3,011	0	3,011	0	14,090	0	14,090	0	17,101	0	17,101
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	652	2,554	0	3,206	417	1,810	0	2,227	0	3,878	0	3,878	1,069	12,566	434	14,069
Total Europe	36,558	41,073	100	77,731	34,902	38,860	706	74,468	21,448	60,349	4,051	85,848	124,082	199,087	10,647	333,816
Other countries																
Canada	2,438	5,785	548	8,771	6,035	11,987	3,699	21,721	8,054	11,026	3,774	22,854	33,907	67,229	13,592	114,728
Chile	217	2,268	0	2,485	79	0	0	79	139	110	0	249	1,496	4,098	0	5,594
Thailand	295	9,259	811	10,365	592	5,776	6,580	12,948	0	8,475	9,399	17,874	887	42,980	40,449	84,316
South Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	400	0	0	0	0	23,897	105,506	7,617	137,020
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	98	101	0	199	0	0	0	0	586	347	0	933
Indonesia	392	6,368	0	6,760	2,631	5,275	0	7,906	935	2,513	999	4,447	7,512	68,581	6,194	82,287
Korea	6,468	72,678	4,948	84,094	1,971	42,384	9,440	53,795	6,398	77,024	6,890	90,312	26,606	361,781	68,658	457,045
Hong Kong	1,340	10,299	3,494	15,133	538	29,644	8,523	38,705	543	38,559	13,561	52,663	3,352	96,374	64,040	163,766
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,313	5,496	10,642	17,451	589	13,954	4,256	18,799	553	19,890	42,711	63,154	4,079	60,897	113,106	178,082
Japan	444	120,289	8,019	128,752	250	99,759	14,775	114,784	787	72,022	34,925	107,734	2,756	470,737	113,595	587,088
Ghana	0	401	0	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,941	0	10,941
Morocco	0	1,196	220	1,416	0	718	0	718	0	2,741	0	2,741	0	5,275	664	5,939
Republic of South Africa	0	1,051	0	1,051	0	1,588	0	1,588	0	879	0	879	0	6,568	0	6,568
Republic of the Philippines	251	4,167	703	5,121	241	3,525	245	4,011	373	2,070	514	2,957	1,717	38,330	7,878	47,925
Other	1,575	13,087	1,955	16,617	809	2,004	594	3,407	1,477	52,196	3,883	57,556	5,357	96,692	19,655	121,704
World total	51,291	293,417	31,440	376,148	48,735	255,975	48,818	353,528	40,707	347,584	120,707	508,998	236,234	1,635,423	466,095	2,337,752

¹ Includes American-Pima cotton.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 34—Stock sheep on January 1, value of wool production, and wool production, United States, "Native" or "fleece" wool States, and 11 Western sheep States

Year	Stock sheep on Jan. 1 ¹	Number of lambs Jan. 1	Sheep and lambs shorn ²	Weight per fleece	Shorn wool production	Price per pound ³	Value of production	Pulled wool production
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
1970.....	17,433	2,897	19,163	8.43	161,587	35.5	57,162	15,200
1971.....	16,946	2,742	19,036	8.41	160,157	19.6	31,416	12,000
1972.....	15,835	2,375	18,816	8.44	158,918	35.0	55,626	9,700
1973.....	14,852	2,251	17,598	8.25	145,239	82.7	120,125	8,000
1974.....	13,744	2,173	16,142	8.24	132,963	59.1	78,625	5,700
1975.....	12,421	1,915	14,466	8.30	120,050	44.7	53,615	5,300
1976.....	11,480	1,701	13,635	8.06	109,944	65.7	72,233	4,000
1977 ⁶	10,971	1,773						
	Total wool production		"Native" or "fleece" wool States			11 Western sheep States Texas and South Dakota ⁵		
	As reported	Approximate clean fiber equivalent ⁴	Stock sheep on Jan. 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production	Stock sheep on Jan. 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production
	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
1970.....	176,787	88.2	4,612	4,894	37,928	12,794	14,248	123,420
1971.....	172,157	85.1	4,302	4,675	36,291	12,621	14,345	123,641
1972.....	168,618	82.9	4,091	4,667	36,494	11,725	14,137	122,279
1973.....	153,239	75.1	3,788	4,272	32,380	11,048	13,326	112,409
1974.....	138,663	67.6	3,538	3,889	29,567	10,206	12,253	103,396
1975.....	125,350	61.1	3,222	3,526	26,715	9,199	10,940	93,335
1976.....	113,944	61.3	2,821	3,272	24,441	8,659	10,363	85,503
1977 ⁶			2,669			8,302		

¹ Includes Alaska. ² Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. ³ U.S. average price computed by weighting State average prices for all wool sold by production of shorn wool. ⁴ Production as reported converted on basis of 47.7 percent yield 1970 through 1975 and 53.1 percent yield 1976 to date. The yield for pulled wool was 72.9 percent 1970 to date. ⁵ Includes

South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California. ⁶ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 35—Wool and Mohair Prices

Item	1976 ¹			1977		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>
Wool prices: Clean basis, delivered to U.S. mills						
Domestic						
Graded territory shorn wool						
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)						
Staple 2-3/4" and up	177.5	177.5	173.5	187.5	187.5	182.5
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4" . . .	162.5	162.5	158.5	177.5	177.5	175.0
62's (22.05-23.49 microns)						
Staple 3" and up	167.5	167.5	158.5	177.5	177.5	175.0
60's (23.50-24.94 microns)						
Staple 3" and up	150.0	150.0	148.0	172.5	172.5	170.0
58's (24.95-26.39 microns)						
Staple 3-1/4" and up	120.0	121.2	123.5	162.5	167.5	167.5
56's (26.40-27.84 microns)						
Staple 3-1/4" and up	112.5	112.5	113.5	157.5	162.5	162.5
54's (27.85-29.29 microns)						
Staple 3-1/2" and up	107.5	107.5	108.5	155.0	162.5	162.5
Graded fleece shorn wool						
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)						
Staple 2-3/4" and up	172.5	172.5	164.5	182.5	182.5	177.5
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4" . . .	152.5	152.5	152.5	172.5	172.5	170.0
62's (22.05-23.49 microns)						
Staple 3" and up	157.5	157.5	152.5	172.5	172.5	170.0
60's (23.50-24.94 microns)						
Staple 3" and up	137.5	137.5	137.5	162.5	167.5	165.0
58's (24.95-26.39 microns)						
Staple 3-1/4" and up	107.5	110.0	113.5	157.5	162.5	162.5
56's (26.40-27.84 microns)						
Staple 3-1/4" and up	102.5	105.0	108.5	152.5	161.2	162.5
54's (27.85-29.29 microns)						
Staple 3-1/2" and up	97.5	99.5	106.3	152.5	161.2	161.8
Original bag wool						
Texas wool						
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)						
Staple 2-3/4" and up	182.5	182.5	178.5	192.5	192.5	185.0
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4" . . .	167.5	167.5	163.5	177.5	177.5	175.0
8 months 1" and up	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Territory wool						
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)						
Staple 2-3/4" and up	177.5	177.5	168.5	187.5	187.5	182.5
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4" . . .	162.5	162.5	154.5	177.5	177.5	177.5
Foreign, including duty: ²						
Australian 64's, Type 62	205.5	206.0	(³)	229.0	227.3	227.4
Australian 58/60's, Type 432/3	191.7	192.0	(³)	223.5	221.3	220.0
Mohair prices:						
Original bag Texas mohair						
Adult	(³)	(³)	297.5	(³)	310.0	290.0
Yearling	(³)	(³)	355.0	(³)	345.0	345.0
Kid	(³)	(³)	395.5	(³)	425.0	425.0

¹ Beginning January 1976 the unit designation terminology for wool prices changed to microns; for example, Fine good french combing and staple now reads as: 64's (20.60-22.04 MICRONS) Staple 2³/₄" and up, and French combing 2¹/₄"-2³/₄". ² 25.5 cents per clean pound. ³ Not available.

Livestock Division, AMS and Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 36—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures¹

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics ²	Wool blankets ³	Wearing apparel	
					Knit ⁴	Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1973	325	4,931	12,473	386	15,026	12,394
1974	520	5,395	9,251	370	12,735	11,149
1975	338	4,121	8,360	416	12,237	10,677
1976	403	5,375	12,209	381	18,900	14,067
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	1,843	1,500
September	25	341	612	43	1,628	1,625
October	24	244	521	45	1,516	1,404
November	52	333	489	70	1,310	934
December	69	406	499	66	1,042	888
1976						
January	62	478	604	35	343	561
February	31	333	607	30	292	472
March	47	386	1,046	21	326	748
April	36	386	1,170	14	446	698
May	13	608	1,215	15	783	718
June	29	478	1,478	35	1,947	930
July	14	493	1,333	26	3,014	1,586
August	52	522	1,144	42	3,606	2,032
September	30	354	990	43	2,631	1,825
October	47	450	844	38	2,590	2,150
November	18	470	837	35	1,992	1,457
December	24	417	941	47	930	890
1977						
January	12	641	1,163	34	706	958
February	25	388	1,362	21	460	734
	Other manufactures ⁵	Sub-total	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
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
1975	1,063	37,212	13,497	6,299	11,410	68,418
1976	1,312	52,647	21,340	10,508	14,058	98,553
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
October	79	3,833	1,690	829	1,031	7,383
November	59	3,247	1,732	605	1,456	7,040
December	27	2,997	1,651	1,069	1,314	7,031
1976						
January	45	2,128	1,709	1,195	1,237	6,269
February	18	1,782	1,545	608	956	4,892
March	31	2,605	2,133	916	1,350	7,004
April	46	2,796	2,748	641	1,080	6,854
May	58	3,410	1,748	867	1,177	6,976
June	130	5,027	1,926	1,046	1,355	9,245
July	233	6,599	2,786	1,046	1,061	10,572
August	108	7,506	2,398	1,240	1,080	12,224
September	141	6,014	1,642	823	1,042	9,521
October	255	6,374	994	930	1,046	9,344
November	154	4,963	1,801	915	1,389	9,068
December	93	3,342	1,245	712	1,285	6,584
1977						
January	51	3,565	1,855	1,059	1,254	7,733
February	60	3,050	1,208	800	1,287	6,345

See footnotes at end of table 37.

Table 37—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures¹

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1973	23,073	395	1,069	217	917	1,427
1974	13,314	550	922	313	945	2,470
1975	11,010	813	1,293	530	428	1,717
1976	4,960	768	955	673	505	1,654
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
October	828	120	100	64	28	188
November	378	87	118	50	34	205
December	473	35	108	17	42	167
1976						
January	329	62	40	35	75	92
February	365	87	114	23	27	100
March	756	24	105	30	30	242
April	1,002	63	83	26	31	138
May	701	29	59	47	26	108
June	455	84	114	48	29	141
July	573	82	65	41	30	180
August	388	21	106	32	67	117
September	131	28	45	51	34	163
October	54	5	37	160	35	92
November	74	218	88	18	80	156
December	132	65	99	162	41	125
1977						
January	266	68	38	137	42	102
February	161	132	56	48	50	97
	Other manufactures ⁷	Felts	Sub-total	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
1973	1,248	432	28,778	2,601	1,984	33,363
1974	1,591	383	20,488	2,978	2,504	25,970
1975	1,271	257	17,319	2,186	1,880	21,385
1976	1,586	511	11,612	1,277	2,261	15,150
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
October	234	42	1,604	221	200	2,025
November	85	20	977	29	131	1,137
December	95	62	999	150	135	1,284
1976						
January	174	19	826	48	268	1,142
February	144	37	897	298	171	1,366
March	123	13	1,323	191	180	1,694
April	104	44	1,491	109	286	1,886
May	172	14	1,156	72	189	1,417
June	86	163	1,120	167	143	1,430
July	111	21	1,103	64	128	1,295
August	110	59	900	14	148	1,062
September	151	24	627	154	243	1,024
October	124	12	519	45	130	694
November	151	20	805	57	160	1,022
December	136	85	845	58	215	1,118
1977						
January	90	12	755	124	111	990
February	162	18	724	270	206	1,200

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.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 38—U.S. exports: Raw wool and mohair, clean content, and tops of wool and other animal fibers, selected countries

Country	1975	1976	1975	1976		1977
			December	January	December	January
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
Mohair						
United Kingdom	6,117	5,170	297	159	486	142
Italy	709	140	24	---	---	---
West Germany	418	306	22	---	65	11
France	573	57	---	---	---	---
Japan	170	179	---	---	24	---
Switzerland	32	47	---	---	13	---
Spain	337	225	110	---	4	36
Canada	19	576	3	38	---	---
Mexico	17	31	5	---	---	---
Netherlands	---	14	---	---	---	---
Belgium	272	279	---	28	86	26
Other	164	136	---	77	---	---
Total	8,828	7,160	461	302	678	215
Wool						
United Kingdom	1,767	156	41	26	---	---
West Germany	1,172	33	78	---	---	16
Belgium	1,904	459	223	---	---	---
France	1,363	137	75	---	---	---
Switzerland	269	3	---	---	---	---
Canada	300	98	8	10	40	---
Netherlands	52	4	---	20	---	---
Italy	---	20	---	20	---	---
Spain	159	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	170	19	---	1	---	---
Other	518	201	---	4	3	33
Total	7,674	1,130	425	81	43	49
Tops						
Japan	1,412	2,369	146	270	---	---
West Germany	3,788	835 ^f	38	---	---	---
Canada	2,134	678	175	15	132	193
Hong Kong	540	273	37	---	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	534	235	---	---	---	---
Belgium	384	75	40	---	---	---
Italy	383	103	---	---	---	---
Greece	39	---	---	---	---	---
China (Taiwan)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	316	58	---	9	---	---
Switzerland	319	77	---	---	---	---
Other	915	84	2	6	---	71
Total	10,764	4,787	438	300	132	264

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 39—Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States

State	Stock sheep on January 1			Sheep and lambs shorn ¹			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
Maine	13	12	12	12	11	11	7.2	6.9	6.8	86	76	75
New Hampshire	6	6	5	5	5	5	7.1	6.8	6.9	34	34	37
Vermont	6	6	6	5	5	5	7.3	6.9	7.4	40	36	37
Massachusetts	7	8	8	7	7	8	7.4	7.2	6.9	50	52	52
Rhode Island	3	2	3	2	2	2	7.1	7.1	6.8	15	16	16
Connecticut	6	5	5	5	5	5	7.2	6.8	6.9	38	34	34
New York	71	62	60	71	65	58	7.3	7.4	7.4	521	483	427
New Jersey	10	9	8	8	8	8	7.1	7.0	6.5	55	54	52
Pennsylvania	125	120	100	120	115	100	7.0	7.0	7.1	840	805	710
North Atlantic	247	230	207	235	223	202	7.19	7.13	7.13	1,679	1,590	1,440
Ohio	442	420	380	523	505	486	8.1	7.9	7.7	4,212	3,978	3,750
Indiana	180	170	175	190	182	182	7.7	7.7	7.6	1,466	1,396	1,377
Illinois	195	170	162	235	213	201	7.2	7.1	7.1	1,683	1,516	1,428
Michigan	140	120	115	181	159	146	8.2	8.1	7.9	1,491	1,293	1,150
Wisconsin	92	83	72	93	88	81	7.9	7.7	7.4	734	680	596
East North Central	1,049	963	904	1,222	1,147	1,096	7.82	7.73	7.57	9,586	8,863	8,301
Minnesota	300	245	210	367	342	300	7.4	7.1	7.4	2,734	2,417	2,231
Iowa	370	320	318	516	463	435	7.5	7.7	7.3	3,882	3,554	3,178
Missouri	158	130	120	200	180	145	7.5	7.3	7.4	1,507	1,306	1,077
North Dakota	255	205	200	284	257	236	9.3	9.9	9.5	2,648	2,544	2,241
South Dakota	725	650	625	917	778	728	9.2	9.2	8.9	8,448	7,128	6,496
Nebraska	170	130	110	285	258	233	7.3	7.3	7.0	2,087	1,896	1,635
Kansas	160	130	140	268	195	192	7.9	8.1	7.7	2,116	1,573	1,483
West North Central	2,138	1,810	1,723	2,837	2,473	2,269	80.1	8.26	8.08	23,422	20,418	18,341
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	7.3	7.3	7.3	12	12	12
Maryland	17	18	18	17	16	17	7.0	7.2	7.1	119	115	121
Virginia	177	163	164	158	154	150	6.2	6.2	6.3	980	955	945
West Virginia	128	115	120	125	123	110	5.8	5.7	6.2	725	701	682
North Carolina	11	10	9	12	11	9	6.5	6.3	6.5	78	69	59
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	6.8	6.2	6.1	7	7	7
Georgia	4	3	4	3	3	3	6.0	6.1	6.1	21	19	17
Florida	4	4	4	4	4	4	5.2	4.8	5.0	20	17	18

See footnote at end of table.

Table 39—Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States—Continued

State	Stock sheep on January 1			Sheep and lambs shorn ¹			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
South Atlantic	344	316	322	322	314	296	6.09	6.04	6.29	1,962	1,895	1,861
Kentucky	40	33	30	42	28	27	7.0	7.3	7.1	294	204	192
Tennessee	19	17	16	17	14	13	5.7	5.6	5.7	97	78	74
Alabama	4	4	4	4	4	3	6.1	6.4	6.5	23	23	20
Mississippi	7	6	5	6	5	5	5.2	5.3	5.0	31	29	26
Arkansas	6	5	5	5	5	4	7.4	7.5	7.5	38	35	34
Louisiana	15	13	13	17	14	13	5.9	6.2	6.2	100	87	81
Oklahoma	66	66	59	88	71	67	7.6	7.8	7.7	673	554	516
Texas	2,484	2,412	2,360	3,390	3,090	2,950	7.1	7.6	6.8	23,900	23,600	20,100
South Central	2,641	2,556	2,492	3,569	3,231	3,082	7.05	7.62	6.83	25,156	24,610	21,043
Montana	620	560	540	704	583	529	10.1	9.6	9.6	7,143	5,593	5,102
Idaho	560	520	490	631	564	520	10.6	10.6	10.7	6,713	5,955	5,562
Wyoming	1,190	1,100	1,060	1,375	1,270	1,150	9.7	9.7	9.7	13,385	12,281	11,201
Colorado	550	520	500	1,277	1,120	1,090	7.8	7.5	7.8	9,999	8,365	8,538
New Mexico	550	567	500	610	520	500	9.9	9.8	9.8	6,010	5,120	4,895
Arizona	380	360	348	471	450	430	7.2	7.3	6.7	3,397	3,282	2,875
Utah	660	568	560	728	591	529	10.0	10.4	10.3	7,255	6,140	5,428
Nevada	138	130	120	143	126	120	10.3	10.0	10.2	1,473	1,260	1,224
Washington	77	72	64	115	87	83	9.1	9.4	9.3	1,048	817	771
Oregon	355	330	310	515	450	495	7.5	7.6	7.4	3,846	3,405	3,661
California	910	870	825	1,377	1,311	1,239	7.8	7.9	7.8	10,779	10,389	9,650
Western	5,990	5,597	5,317	7,946	7,072	6,685	8.94	8.85	8.81	71,048	62,607	58,907
48 States	12,409	11,472	10,965	16,131	14,460	13,630	8.24	8.30	8.06	132,853	119,983	109,893
Alaska	12	8	6	11	6	5	10.0	10.3	9.9	110	67	51
United States	12,421	11,480	10,971	16,142	14,466	13,635	8.24	8.30	8.06	132,963	120,050	109,944

¹ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

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