# Cotton and Wool Situation

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

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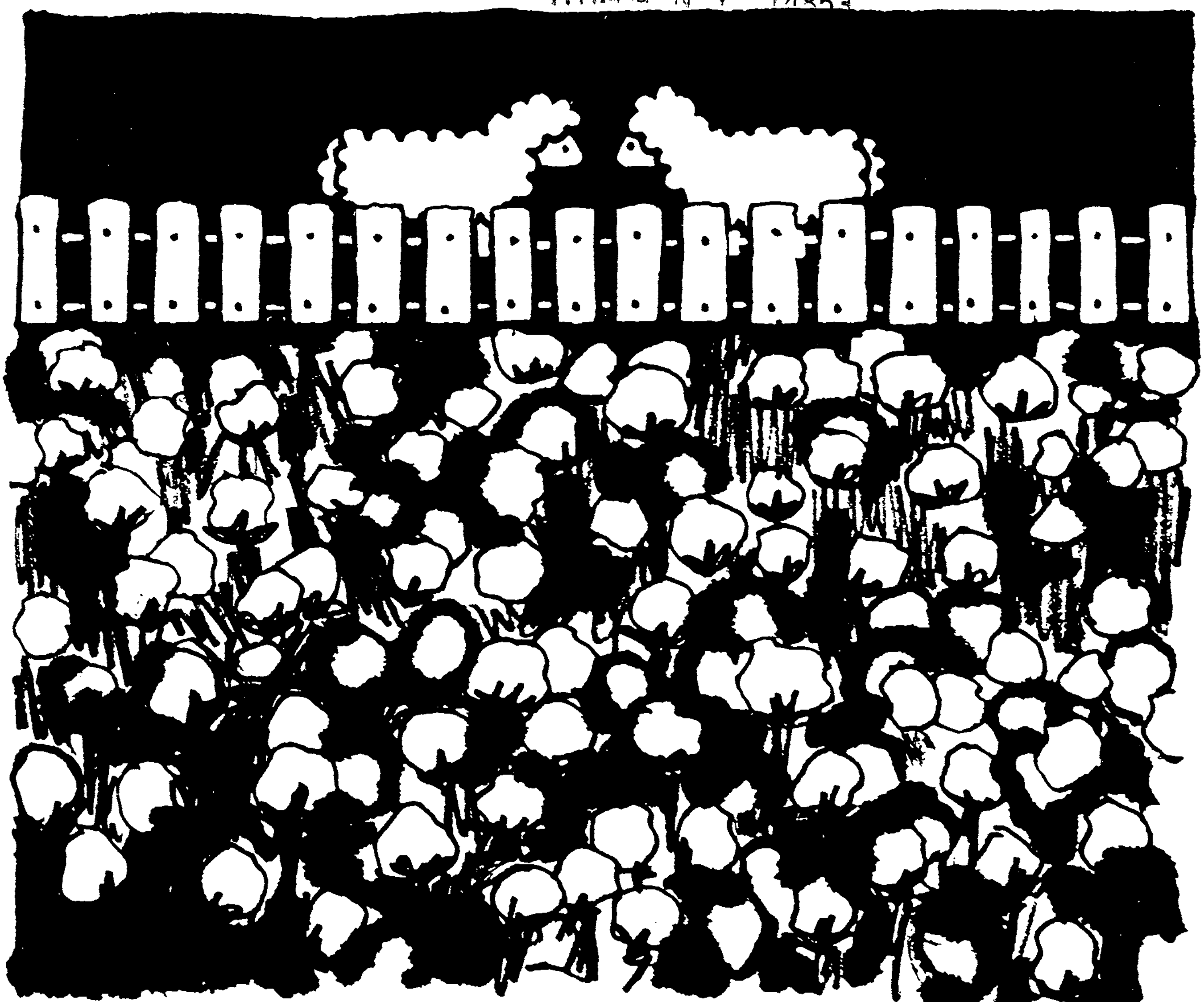
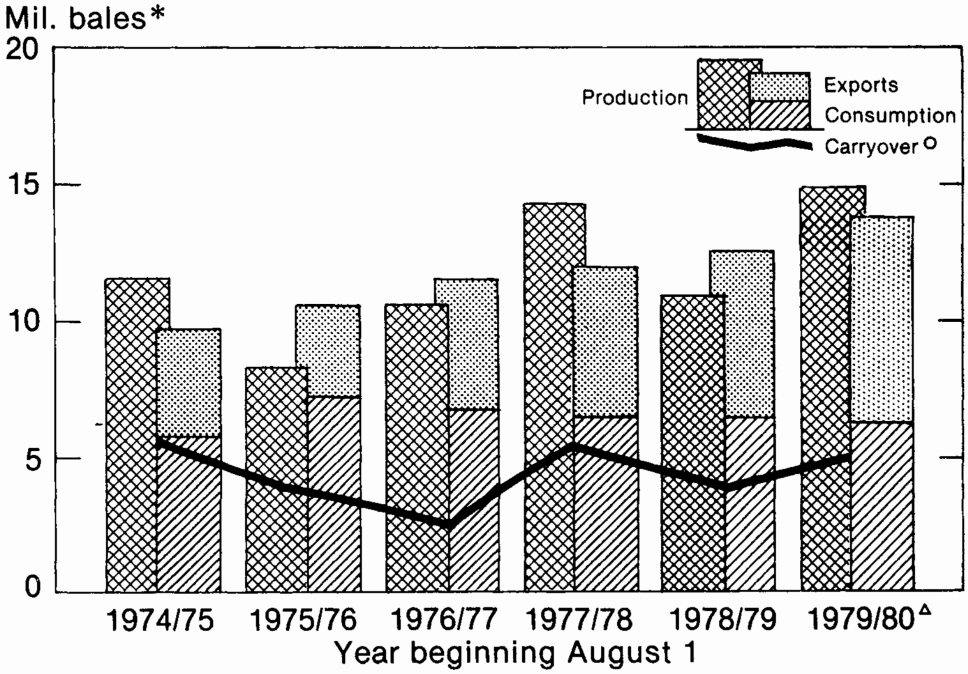


# U.S. Cotton Production, Use and Carryover

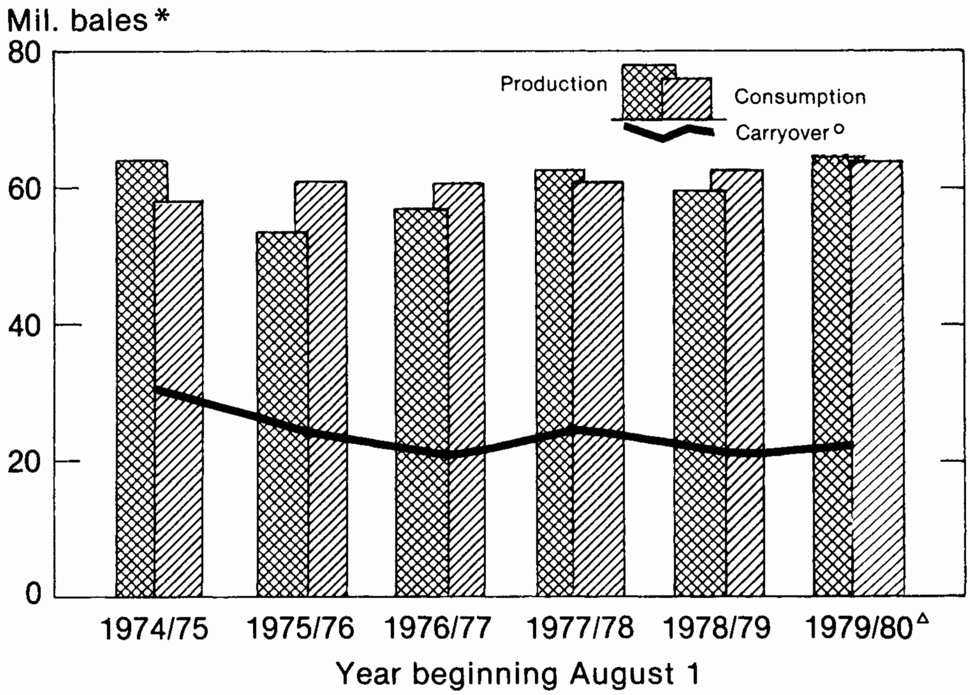



*480-pound net weight bales. °Ending carryover. △Preliminary.

USDA Neg. 1991-80 (1)

Figure 1

# World Cotton Production, Use and Carryover




*480-pound net weight bales. °Ending carryover. △Estimated.

USDA Neg. ESCS 2924- 80 (1)

Figure 2

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## SUMMARY


Strong export demand is boosting U.S. cotton disappearance in the 1979/80 marketing year to an estimated 14.4 million bales, the most since 1963/64. This level of disappearance will fall a little short of the 1979 crop of 14.9 million bales. Consequently, stocks on August 1, 1980 could total around 4½ million bales, compared to this season's beginning level of 4 million. Of the projected 4½-million-bale carryover, an unusually high percentage could be committed for export, leaving "free" stocks much tighter than the total level indicates.

Low beginning stocks in many cotton-importing nations, coupled with increases in consumption, are causing world cotton trade to expand this season. World exports are expected to reach a record 21.3 million bales. Expanded imports by China and other Asian nations are accounting for most of the increased trade. The United States, which in 1979/80 produced 23 percent of the world cotton crop while accounting for only 10 percent of consumption, is the primary beneficiary of this expansion in trade. U.S. exports are forecast at 8 million bales in 1979/80, 1.8 million above last season and the most since 1932/33. The U.S. export commitment—shipments plus outstanding sales—was 9 million bales on February 3.

World cotton consumption for 1979/80 is forecast at a record-high 64.3 million bales, 1.6 million above 1978/79. This increase is occurring in foreign countries where consumption is placed at 57.9 million bales, up from 56.3 million in 1978/79. Mill use in the United States is expected to be virtually unchanged from last season, totaling about 6.4 million bales.

World cotton production in 1979/80 is estimated at 65.3 million bales, an increase of 5.6 million over last season. The U.S. is accounting for nearly three-fourths of the increase; foreign cotton production is expected to total 50.4 million bales, 1.6 million above last season.

If these estimates of world cotton supply and

use are realized, stocks on August 1, 1980 will be around 22.3 million bales, up 0.7 million from the beginning level. Although both U.S. and foreign stocks are expected to increase this season, foreign stocks will remain extremely tight relative to use.

World and U.S. cotton prices have risen sharply in recent weeks, reflecting strong demand and tight supplies of good-quality cotton. The Outlook "A" Index had risen to 98 cents a pound by February 8, an increase of 13 cents from a month earlier. Spot prices of SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton in U.S. markets averaged 82 cents a pound during the first two weeks of February, 21 cents above a year-earlier. If spot prices average 78.45 cents or higher in February, a special import quota equalling a 21-day mill supply of upland cotton will be opened up. This would probably have little impact on U.S. prices since foreign cotton supplies are tight.

Farm prices of upland cotton averaged 61 cents a pound during the August-December period of this marketing year. During calendar 1979, upland prices averaged nearly 59 cents a pound, compared with a target price of 57.7 cents. Consequently, deficiency payments were not made on 1979 production.

Current high cotton prices could generate an increase in world cotton area in 1980. Prices have risen significantly since the first of the year when U.S. producers revealed plans to plant around 14 million acres of cotton this spring. Actual 1980 acreage will depend heavily on weather and further price developments, but prices around current levels would provide a strong incentive for U.S. producers to expand cotton acreage above the indicated 14 million. Current indications also point to an increase in foreign cotton area during 1980 of around 2 to 3 percent.

World wool production in 1979/80 is estimated at 3.32 billion pounds, up 1.3 percent from the previous year, reflecting increased sheep numbers in most major sheep raising countries. Wool consumption may also be higher. During January-September 1979, mill use of virgin wool in the nine major wool consuming nations increased nearly 4 percent over the year-earlier level.

The number of sheep and lambs in the United States increased 2 percent in 1979, the first increase since 1960. U.S. raw wool farm prices averaged 83 cents in January, well below the $1.23 a pound support level for 1980.

# COTTON AND WOOL SITUATION

## TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

The U.S. textile industry outperformed the sluggish general economy in 1979 as mill use of all fibers increased 3 percent to a record-high 12.8 billion pounds. On a per capita basis, mill use was 57.9 pounds, 1.2 pounds above 1978, but below the 1973 high of 59.3 pounds. Manmade fiber use increased nearly 4 percent over 1978; cotton use was up 1 percent, and wool use declined 4 percent (table 1).

A smaller textile trade deficit was primarily responsible for continued strong fiber demand by U.S. mills. For the year, the trade deficit was 290 million pounds, raw fiber equivalent, compared with 800 million during 1978.

Both cotton and manmade fiber textiles were exported from the U.S. in record quantities during 1979. As a result, and coupled with smaller imports, the estimated deficit in cotton textile trade of 266 million pounds was over 45 percent below the 1978 deficit; manmade fiber textile exports exceeded imports by 72 million pounds, compared with a 95-million-pound deficit in 1978. Among the reasons for this improved trade picture were more favorable terms-of-trade due to the weaker U.S. dollar and apparently more aggressive export marketing by U.S. manufacturers.

*Domestic* consumption of all fibers (mill use plus the raw fiber equivalent of textile imports less exports) in 1979 was more reflective of the lackluster U.S. economy than was mill use. In contrast to mill use, domestic consumption declined 1 percent from 1978, falling to 13.1 billion pounds.

Cotton's share of domestic consumption was 26.2 percent, compared with its 24.1-percent share of mill use—cotton accounted for 54 percent of total U.S. textile imports in 1979.

The U.S. economic outlook for 1980 is clouded by many uncertainties arising from rapidly changing

**Table 1—Mill consumption of fibers: Total, per capita and percentage distribution, by fiber**

| Year beginning January 1 | Cotton | | | Wool | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Share of fibers | Per capita | Total | Share of fibers | Per capita |
| | *Million pounds* | *Percent* | *Pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Percent* | *Pounds* |
| 1974 | 3,309.0 | 29.8 | 15.6 | 93.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 1975 | 3,026.7 | 28.7 | 14.2 | 110.0 | 1.0 | .5 |
| 1976 | 3,413.9 | 29.4 | 15.9 | 121.7 | 1.1 | .6 |
| 1977 | 3,169.9 | 26.1 | 14.6 | 108.0 | .9 | .5 |
| 1978 | 3,040.6 | 24.5 | 13.9 | 115.3 | 1.0 | .5 |
| 1979[4] | 3,077.0 | 24.1 | 14.0 | 111.0 | 1.0 | .5 |

| Year beginning January 1 | Manmade[1] | | | All fibers[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Share of fibers | Per capita | Total | Per capita[3] |
| | *Million pounds* | *Percent* | *Pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Pounds* |
| 1974 | 7,698.0 | 69.4 | 36.3 | 11,109.8 | 52.4 |
| 1975 | 7,416.5 | 70.3 | 34.7 | 10,556.8 | 49.4 |
| 1976 | 8,052.5 | 69.5 | 37.4 | 11,594.5 | 53.9 |
| 1977 | 8,888.9 | 73.0 | 41.0 | 12,170.9 | 56.1 |
| 1978 | 9,235.2 | 74.5 | 42.3 | 12,396.9 | 56.7 |
| 1979[4] | 9,585.0 | 75.0 | 43.5 | 12,779.3 | 57.9 |

[1] Includes manufactured waste reported by *Textile Organon*. [2] Includes flax and silk. [3] Total consumption divided by population. [4] Preliminary, and estimated.

Compiled from *Textile Organon* and reports of the Bureau of the Census.

international political conditions and, here at home, by the persistent problems of inflation, high interest rates, and escalating energy prices. The oft-predicted recession did not materialize in 1979 and recent economic indicators have been mixed. Most forecasts, however, still call for a mild recession in 1980 with a weak recovery beginning late in the year.

Under the assumption of a mild recession, *domestic* consumption of all fibers may be little changed from 1979, perhaps decreasing slightly. Mill use could register another slight gain, depending primarily upon whether current trends toward a declining textile trade deficit are maintained.

A particular concern is that demand for fibers used in durable goods would be appreciably weakened by a combination of recession and high interest rates. Fibers (mostly manmade) used in carpets and rugs, for example, account for 25 percent of total fiber use, and these end uses are extremely sensitive to the rate of housing starts. The outlook for consumer nondurable goods is more optimistic. As a result, mill demand for cotton is likely to remain near current levels, even if a mild recession develops.

# COTTON SITUATION

## WORLD SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

### Record-High Production

World cotton production in 1979/80 is estimated at 65.3 million bales, an increase of 9 percent or 5.6 million bales over last season's output. Harvested area of 80 million acres was less than 1 percent above last season, but yields, reflecting generally favorable growing conditions, were 9 percent higher. Most of the production increase occurred in the United States where a 4-million-bale larger crop was harvested. Foreign cotton production is estimated at 50.4 million bales, up from 48.8 million in 1978 (table 14).

Production in foreign cotton net-exporting countries is estimated at 32.8 million bales, 1.3 million above 1978. The most notable increases from 1978 to 1979 were in the USSR and Pakistan: 12.3 million to 13.1 million and 2.1 million to 3.0 million, respectively.

Output in foreign net-importing countries is placed at 17.7 million bales, near the 1978 level. Estimated production in China of 10.2 million bales was up slightly from 1978. Production in India declined 0.2 million bales from 1978 to around 6 million.

### Consumption Unaffected By Recession Fears

World cotton consumption for 1979/80 is forecast at a record-high 64.3 million bales, 1.6 million above 1978/79. In contrast to the production gains from 1978, the increase in consumption is occurring outside the United States. Foreign consumption for 1979/80 is placed at 57.9 million bales, up from 56.3 million last season. While the increases in consumption are widespread, noteworthy gains are occurring in the cotton-importing nations of Asia. Consumption in China could rise from 12.4 to 13 million bales, and in the non-communist importing Asian nations, from 13.8 to 14.2 million.

### World Stocks Increasing

If current estimates for 1979/80 world cotton production and use are realized, stocks on August 1, 1980 will be around 22.3 million bales, an increase of 0.7 million over 1979. Although both foreign and U.S. stocks are expected to increase this season, foreign stocks will remain at a relatively low level of 17.7 million bales. A foreign stock level of that magnitude represents less than a four-month supply of cotton at present rates of use.

Stocks in the net-importing nations are expected to decline slightly, remaining close to 9 million bales on August 1, 1980. Declines in Western Europe and in the non-communist Asian countries are being offset by some stock rebuilding in China, where a 0.2-million-bale increase is expected—from 2.25 to 2.45 million bales.

Stocks in foreign net-exporting countries on August 1, 1980 are expected to increase nearly 0.4 million bales from a year earlier, totaling 8.5 million. Stocks in the USSR are increasing from 1.8 to 2.3 million bales.

### Cotton Trade At Record Pace

World cotton exports are expected to reach a record 21.4 million bales in 1979/80, 2 million above last season. Low beginning stocks in many importing nations, coupled with increases in consumption, are responsible for the expansion.

China, which is increasing imports to 3 million bales from 2.2 million in 1978/79, and the non-communist importing Asian nations which are importing 0.26 million more bales account for most of the increased trade.

The United States, which in 1979/80 produced 23 percent of the world's cotton crop while accounting for only 10 percent of consumption, is the primary beneficiary of the expanded trade. U.S. exports are forecast at 8 million bales, 1.8 million above 1978/79, and the largest since 1932/33. Exports from the United States will account for 38 percent of total exports if the current estimates are realized. The United States' share was 32 percent in 1978/79 and averaged around 25 percent during the 1973/74-1977/78 period.

**Prices On the Rise**

Reflecting the strong demand for cotton, the Outlook "A" Index averaged nearly 89 cents a pound in January, 12 cents higher than in January 1979. During calendar 1979, the Index averaged 77 cents a pound, virtually identical to the price of U.S. SM 1-1/16-inch cotton c.i.f. Northern Europe (tables 2 and 3).

World cotton prices have risen sharply in recent weeks with the Outlook "A" Index reaching 98 cents a pound on February 8, 23 cents above a year earlier. Cotton prices are still below (but approaching) mill-delivered polyester staple prices in Western Europe, which recently ranged from about $1.00 a pound in the United Kingdom to $1.12 in West Germany. In Japan, polyester staple prices of around 70 cents a pound are below cotton prices, except prices of cotton with micronaire under the 3.5-4.9 range.

**Table 2—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 | 1978 | | 1979 | | 1980 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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* | | | | | |
| January. . . | 64.06 | 64.75 | 77.00 | 76.00 | | |
| February . . | 66.38 | 66.00 | 76.10 | 75.25 | | |
| March. . . . | 68.51 | 68.30 | 75.27 | 74.30 | | |
| April . . . . | 69.26 | 69.38 | 73.53 | 72.88 | | |
| May. . . . . | 70.71 | 72.12 | 75.21 | 76.45 | | |
| June . . . . | 71.36 | 72.35 | 76.18 | 77.06 | | |
| July. . . . . | 70.65 | 71.38 | 76.83 | 77.06 | | |
| August . . . | 73.17 | 74.50 | 77.46 | 77.85 | | |
| September . | 74.00 | 75.06 | 77.98 | 78.44 | | |
| October . . | 76.85 | 77.75 | 77.98 | 78.44 | | |
| November . | 79.38 | 79.40 | 80.12 | 80.65 | | |
| December . | 79.08 | 79.25 | 82.22 | 82.25 | | |
| Average . | 71.95 | 72.52 | 77.16 | 77.22 | | |

[1] Outlook 'A' index of Liverpool Cotton Services. Average of the 5 lowest priced of 10 selected growths.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

**Table 3—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Northern Europe**

| Calendar year and month month | SM 1-1/16" | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | U.S. | Mexico | Nicaraqua | Syria | U.S.S.R. Pervyl 31/32 mm. | Iran | Turkey (Izmir) |
| | *Equivalent U.S. cents per pound* | | | | | | |
| 1978 . . . . . . . . . | 72.52 | 72.94 | 70.21 | 72.08 | 72.55 | 75.10 | 73.46 |
| 1979 . . . . . . . . . | 77.22 | 77.43 | 73.97 | 81.08 | 78.73 | 80.77 | 82.53 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | |
| January . . . . . . | 76.00 | 76.00 | 73.69 | 80.85 | 80.31 | N.Q. | 80.75 |
| February. . . . . . | 75.25 | 76.19 | 72.37 | 80.85 | 78.81 | N.Q. | 81.00 |
| March . . . . . . . | 74.30 | 76.35 | 71.50 | 80.85 | 78.75 | 81.40 | N.Q. |
| April . . . . . . . | 72.88 | 74.50 | 70.00 | 80.85 | 76.31 | 78.75 | N.Q. |
| May. . . . . . . . . | 76.45 | 76.20 | 71.20 | 80.85 | 75.10 | 78.60 | N.Q. |
| June . . . . . . . . | 77.06 | 77.00 | 73.75 | N.Q. | 75.56 | 78.00 | N.Q. |
| July. . . . . . . . . | 77.06 | 77.25 | 74.50 | N.Q. | 77.81 | N.Q. | N.Q. |
| August . . . . . . . | 77.85 | 77.65 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 78.30 | N.Q. | N.Q. |
| September . . . . . | 78.44 | 77.94 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 78.38 | N.Q. | N.Q. |
| October . . . . . . | 78.44 | 77.81 | N.Q. | 79.80 | 78.94 | N.Q. | 82.00 |
| November . . . . . | 80.65 | 80.05 | 78.88 | 81.08 | 81.85 | 82.70 | 83.55 |
| December . . . . . | 82.25 | 82.25 | 79.83 | 83.50 | 84.67 | 85.17 | 85.33 |

[1] Generally for prompt shipment. N.Q. = No quotations.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

## 1980/81 WORLD OUTLOOK

Current high cotton prices could cause an expansion in world cotton area next year. The Foreign Agricultural Service projects an increase of 2 to 3 percent in foreign cotton area, with larger increases in the exporting nations of Central and South America where area is moderately responsive to price. A marginal increase in USSR acreage is likely this year, but yields probably will not match 1979's. In order to increase production, the Chinese Government has called for a larger cotton area this year—area could increase 4 percent.

With expected yields, foreign cotton production could be around 51 to 52 million bales for 1980/81, compared to 50.4 million this season. In the United States, area will likely match or exceed this season's 14 million acres. Yields, however, are unlikely to match the record-high 551 pounds per harvested acre realized in 1979. With average yields, U.S. production would decline, perhaps about offsetting the anticipated increase in foreign cotton production.

At this early date, it appears that world cotton consumption could increase slightly in 1980/81. Usage depends on general economic activity and competition from manmade fibers in the major cotton consuming and textile exporting nations.

Projections of world cotton production and use for 1980/81 are, of course, highly tentative at this time. While a fairly close balance between production and use is the "most likely" forecast, weather and/or economic conditions could cause actual developments to differ greatly from this forecast.

## U.S. OUTLOOK FOR 1980/81

### Acreage and Production Prospects

U.S. cotton producers in early January indicated plans to plant around 13.9 million acres this spring, virtually unchanged from last year. Actual plantings often differ from these early indications due to weather, changes in crop prices, or changes in farm programs. January intentions were generally in line with trade expectations and appeared consistent with relative prices of cotton and competing crops. However, significant increases in cotton prices since the intention survey was conducted indicate that cotton acreage could easily exceed 14 million (table 4).

Very active forward crop contracting in recent weeks at relatively high prices could further encourage producers to increase acreage this spring. By January 31, the Agricultural Marketing Service estimated that 14 percent of 1980 acreage was booked, double the year-earlier pace.

Table 4—Cotton: All kinds, U.S. acreage planted by States

| State | 1974-78 average | 1979 | Indicated 1980[1] | 1980 as a percentage of 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1,000 acres* | | *Percent* |
| Upland | | | | |
| Alabama | 442 | 325 | 315 | 97 |
| Arizona | 411 | 610 | 600 | 98 |
| Arkansas | 957 | 630 | 700 | 111 |
| California | 1,232 | 1,650 | 1,600 | 97 |
| Georgia | 238 | 155 | 155 | 100 |
| Louisiana | 520 | 470 | 540 | 115 |
| Mississippi | 1,402 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 100 |
| Missouri | 275 | 160 | 200 | 125 |
| New Mexico | 116 | 153 | ([3]) | — |
| North Carolina | 84 | 46 | 50 | 109 |
| Oklahoma | 484 | 600 | 570 | 95 |
| South Carolina | 168 | 112 | 115 | 103 |
| Tennessee | 374 | 250 | 260 | 104 |
| Texas | 5,590 | 7,700 | 7,600 | 99 |
| Other States[2] | 11 | 5 | — | — |
| Total | 12,306.2 | 13,915.8 | [4]13,905.3 | 100 |
| American-Pima | | | | |
| Texas | 24.0 | 31.0 | | |
| New Mexico | 11.5 | 16.0 | | |
| Arizona | 34.3 | 43.0 | | |
| California | .2 | .1 | | |
| Total | 70.1 | 90.1 | | |
| Total (all cotton) | 12,376.4 | 14,005.9 | | |

[1] Prospective plantings report of January 21, 1980. [2] Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada. [3] Not surveyed. [4] Includes estimates for New Mexico, Florida, Illinois and Nevada.

In the Delta and Southeast regions where cotton and soybeans compete, the January report showed cotton producers were expanding acreage by 7 percent in the Delta and holding acreage about constant in the Southeast. The intended Delta acreage of 2.75 million, while 200,000 acres above 1979, is 700,000 below 1978 planted acreage. Current cotton and soybean prices indicate a potential for considerably higher cotton acreage in the Delta and Southeast than indicated in January.

Similarly, higher cotton prices could encourage producers in the West and Southwest to reverse their earlier decisions to reduce cotton acreage this year. The intended cutback in the Southwest from 8.30 to 8.17 million acres was caused by a higher sorghum-to-cotton price ratio than producers noted last spring. Producers in the West had revealed plans this January to reduce cotton acreage by 3 percent; to around 2.35 million.

The other variable in the cotton production equation is average yield. And, cotton yields are notorious for their extreme year-to-year variations. At any rate, the January acreage intentions coupled with normal yields (around a bale per harvested acre) and average abandonment would suggest 1980 production of just over 13 million bales. A reasonable range given the intended acreage is 11-3/4 to 14-1/4 million bales. However, chances for cotton acreage exceeding the 14 million indicated in January look good at this time. This raises both the lower and upper ends of the suggested 1980 production range.

### Upland Cotton Farm Program

The 1980 upland cotton crop will be produced under provisions of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 as amended by the Emergency Assistance Act of 1978. The 1977 Act continued the target price and loan programs for separately protecting producers' incomes and supporting commodity prices. The most significant change from previous legislation is that program benefits are now based on a producer's current plantings. For cotton, this change is of some significance. In 1977/78, the last crop under the 1973 Act, planted acreage in the Southwest and West exceeded the acreage allotments by 37 percent and 120 percent, respectively, while in the Southeast, planted acreage was less than half the allotment. The 1977 Act, in effect, increases target price coverage for low-cost producers. The shift in cotton production to the Western regions, while primarily related to returns from market prices, could be reinforced by the "current plantings" provision of the 1977 Act.

The 1977 Act explicitly linked the upland cotton loan rate to world market prices to keep U.S. cotton competitive in world markets. The Emergency Act passed by the Congress in 1978 modified some technical features of the loan rate formula and established a minimum loan of 48 cents a pound.

Finally, the 1977 Act changed the formula for determining annual adjustments in target prices. Target prices are now adjusted on the basis of changes in individual commodity average production costs, rather than by changes in a general price index. Some refinements in the cotton target price formula may still be needed, however. At present, costs for only the three previous years are used in making target price adjustments. The pattern of yields, more so for cotton than for grains, in any of these years can result in the adjustment being out of line with changes in actual production costs. Pending legislation addresses this problem for wheat and feed grain target price adjustments. The bill (H.R. 3398) permits target price adjustments for those crops in 1980 and 1981 to be made on the basis of short-term (non-postponable) cash costs faced by producers.

Specific provisions of the 1980/81 upland cotton program are:

- There will be no required set-aside or voluntary diversion of cropland for the 1980 cotton crop. This decision was based on forecasts of a fairly close balance between production and use in 1980/81. If demand should prove less than expected or if cotton yields are again above normal in 1980, the USDA would consider establishing a cotton reserve program similar to that for grains.

- The target price will be between 57 and 61 cents a pound in 1980, compared to 57.7 cents in 1979. The final target price will be announced when final production costs and yield data become available for 1979.

- Deficiency payments (based on the difference between the target price and the higher of the loan rate or calendar year average farm price) are limited to a combined total of $50,000 per person under the upland cotton, wheat, and feed grain programs, up from $45,000 in 1979.

- Preliminary national program acreage (NPA) is 11.6 million acres. Producers who do not reduce 1980 plantings by at least 10 percent from that planted in 1979 will be subject to an allocation factor if deficiency payments are made. The allocation factor will be equal to the ratio of the final NPA to actual 1980 harvested acreage.

- The loan rate for 1980/81 will be 48 cents a pound, the legislative minimum. The 1979/80 loan rate is 50.23 cents a pound.

### Disappearance Prospects

Domestic cotton mill use in 1980/81 will depend heavily on several factors including the levels of general economic activity and textile imports, and the price of cotton relative to manmade fibers. Cotton usage could increase slightly in 1980/81 from this season's estimated 6.4 million bales given prospects for only a mild recession. Inventories of cotton textiles are relatively low, thus requiring only minor adjustments if the business slowdown materializes. Still, the maintenance of cotton mill demand near or slightly above current rates of use require further improvement in the U.S. textile trade deficit. Moreover, continued rising and unstable cotton prices could have a negative impact on use later in 1980 even though polyester staple prices are slated to increase 10 percent in March and could climb even more as oil prices increase.

Raw cotton export prospects for 1980/81 are even more difficult to assess at this time since our exports depend on foreign cotton production and demand as well as domestic developments. While foreign cotton stocks will likely be at low levels on August 1, 1980, current high cotton prices may encourage an increase in foreign production and restrain demand as well. Thus, while another good year is shaping up for 1980/81 U.S. cotton exports, shipments will likely decline from this season's unusually high level.

In summary, this highly tentative outlook for 1980/81 indicates that U.S. production and disappearance could be in fairly close balance. This "most likely" forecast assumes average yields for the 1980/81 cotton crop and a mild economic recession in the United States.

## U.S. SITUATION FOR 1979/80

### Production Up Sharply

Based on January 1 conditions, the Crop Reporting Board forecast all cotton production for 1979/80 at 14.9 million bales, 37 percent above last season's output, and the largest since 1965/66. The survey indicated that producers harvested 13 million acres out of 14 million planted, an abandonment of over 7 percent. Average yield is estimated at a record-high 551 pounds per harvested acre, well above last season's abnormally low 421 pounds (tables 15 and 16).

The Southwest (Texas and Oklahoma) and West (Arizona, California, New Mexico) accounted for 75 percent of the cotton production this season. This is the largest share ever for these regions, and the first time it has exceeded 70 percent.

This regional shift in production to the Southwest and West is largely due to the lower average production costs along with higher opportunity costs of producing cotton in the Eastern Belt. The more market-oriented farm programs of recent years, especially the elimination in 1974 of direct payments made on the basis of acreage allotments, have also abetted this shift.

**Table 5—Upland cotton: Ginnings by staple length**

| Staple | | Season through December 31: Quantity 1978 | Quantity 1979[1] | Share of total 1978 | Share of total 1979[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1,000 bales* | | *Percent* | |
| 7/8" and shorter | (26-28) . . | 8.3 | 17.5 | 0.1 | (2) |
| 29/32" | (29). . . . | 79.3 | 82.7 | .9 | .7 |
| 15/16" | (30). . . . | 367.5 | 425.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| 31/32" | (31). . . . | 648.5 | 1,045.0 | 7.0 | 8.3 |
| 1" | (32). . . . | 925.3 | 1,388.2 | 10.0 | 11.0 |
| 1-1/32" | (33). . . . | 905.4 | 1,096.0 | 9.8 | 8.7 |
| 1-1/16" | (34). . . . | 2,348.7 | 1,346.7 | 25.4 | 10.6 |
| 1-3/32" | (35). . . . | 2,996.9 | 4,207.0 | 32.3 | 33.2 |
| 1-1/8" | (36). . . . | 920.4 | 2,925.1 | 9.9 | 23.1 |
| 1-5/32" and longer | (37-40) . . | 53.4 | 117.7 | .6 | 1.0 |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . | | 9,253.7 | 12,651.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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

Agricultural Marketing Service.

The costs per planted acre of producing cotton continued to increase this season. But, higher yields and proportionally more cotton in the lower cost Southwest and West regions resulted in lower average costs per pound than in 1978. Excluding the land costs, upland cotton production costs in 1979 are preliminarily estimated at 54 cents per pound, 7 cents lower than in 1978. After subtracting the estimated value of cottonseed, net average costs were 46 cents per pound, 5 cents less than in 1978.

The regional costs per pound, using the preliminary yield estimates and adjusted for cottonseed value, ranged from 40 cents in the Southwest to 69 cents in the Southeast. In the Delta and West, average costs were about 50 cents per pound. By comparison, prices received by farmers are generally highest in the West and lowest in the Southwest.

### A $5 Billion Crop

The value of the 1979 cotton crop (lint and seed) was $5.0 billion, according to a preliminary estimate by the Crop Reporting Board, USDA. This compares with $3.5 billion for the 1978 crop and $4.0 billion for 1977. The 1979 estimate does not include an allowance for unredeemed loans. The average value of the 1979 cotton crop was $388 per harvested acre, compared with $285 in 1978 and $302 in 1977. The value of the cotton crop was placed at over $1.0 billion in two States during

1979—Texas at $1.8 billion and California at $1.3 billion.

### Disappearance Prospects

U.S. cotton disappearance during 1979/80 is increasing sharply and could total 14.4 million bales, compared with 12.5 million last season. If realized, this season's cotton disappearance would be the largest since 1963/64 (tables 17 and 18, and figure 1).

### Export Demand Booming

Exports of cotton from the United States totaled 945,000 bales (480 lbs.) in December, the largest monthly volume since January 1961. This helped boost 1979/80 exports to 3.9 million bales by February 3, 1 million above exports during the same period in 1978/79. As of February 3, the U.S. export commitment—shipments plus outstanding sales—was 8.9 million bales. Of this total commitment, China accounted for 2.2 million bales. U.S. shipments to China were about 650,000 sales in 1978/79.

U.S. exports for 1979/80 are projected at 8 million bales, up from 6.2 million last season. The unshipped export commitment on August 1, 1980 could be unusually high.

### Mill Use Stable

U.S. textile mills are expected to use 6.4 million bales of cotton in 1979/80, virtually unchanged from last season's total. During August-December, mill use totaled 2.6 million bales, 3 percent above the year-earlier period. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of use for the August-December period was 6.4 million bales. Annual rates of use dropped slightly—to 6.35 million bales—in November and December (tables 6 and 7).

More competitive cotton prices relative to manmade fibers in 1979 and an improved textile trade picture helped to maintain cotton use in recent months despite a sluggish general economy.

The gap between cotton and manmade fiber prices narrowed significantly during 1979. In January 1979, mills were paying 16 cents a pound more for cotton than for polyester staple; by December, the difference had declined to 7 cents a pound.

More recently, cotton prices have risen sharply relative to the manmade fibers. In January, mills paid around 14-15 cents a pound more for cotton than for polyester and February cotton prices are well above the January average. As noted earlier, an increase in polyester prices of 10 percent has been announced for March shipments. This will raise the list price to 77 cents a pound and the actual transaction price to around 70-71 cents a pound (table 22 and figure 3).

The U.S. cotton textile trade deficit in 1979 was around 550,000 bales, raw fiber equivalent, compared with 1 million bales in 1978 (tables 23-26).

### Stocks to Increase

Current estimates of U.S. cotton supply and disappearance indicate that stocks could increase to 4½ million bales on August 1, 1980, compared to relatively low beginning stocks of 4 million. Of the

Table 6 —Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

| Month | Upland cotton | | | | Manmade staple | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978/79 | | 1979/80[1] | | 1978/79 | | | | 1979/80[1] | | | |
| | | | | | 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 | Unad-justed | Ad-justed | Unad-justed | Ad-justed |
| | *Bales*[3] | | | | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | | | |
| August . . . . . | 23,668 | 23,410 | 24,355 | 23,831 | 1,375 | 1,329 | 6,150 | 5,994 | 1,216 | 1,176 | 6,392 | 6,236 |
| September . . . | 23,468 | 23,610 | 24,828 | 25,155 | 1,374 | 1,360 | 6,151 | 6,188 | 1,200 | 1,189 | 6,480 | 6,532 |
| October . . . . | 24,830 | 23,967 | 25,632 | 24,670 | 1,465 | 1,368 | 6,453 | 6,235 | 1,338 | 1,249 | 6,887 | 6,660 |
| November . . . | 24,461 | 24,028 | | | 1,280 | 1,275 | 6,470 | 6,368 | 1,238 | 1,233 | 6,626 | 6,515 |
| December . . . | 22,432 | 24,409 | | | 1,193 | 1,307 | 5,658 | 6,218 | 1,041 | 1,139 | 5,943 | 6,531 |
| January. . . . . | 24,823 | 24,432 | | | 1,458 | 1,459 | 6,212 | 6,307 | | | | |
| February . . . . | 24,251 | 23,341 | | | 1,295 | 1,294 | 6,164 | 6,073 | | | | |
| March. . . . . . | 26,037 | 25,036 | | | 1,331 | 1,332 | 6,503 | 6,314 | | | | |
| April . . . . . . | 24,090 | 23,875 | | | 1,332 | 1,331 | 6,316 | 6,067 | | | | |
| May. . . . . . . | 24,919 | 24,240 | | | 1,253 | 1,163 | 6,562 | 6,244 | | | | |
| June . . . . . . | 25,181 | 24,495 | | | 1,300 | 1,254 | 6,397 | 6,181 | | | | |
| July. . . . . . . | 20,745 | 23,601 | | | 1,078 | 1,262 | 5,485 | 6,348 | | | | |

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other manmade fibers. [3] 480-pound net weight bales.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7—Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

| Year beginning August 1[1] | Cotton | Manmade: Rayon and acetate | Manmade: Non-cellulosic | Manmade: Total | Total fibers | Cotton's share of total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | *Percent* |
| 1978 | 3,055,670 | 347,283 | 1,643,631 | 1,990,914 | 5,046,584 | 60.5 |
| 1978 | | | | | | |
| August (4) | 227,211 | 27,503 | 123,009 | 150,512 | 377,723 | 60.2 |
| September (5) | 281,610 | 34,346 | 153,766 | 188,112 | 469,722 | 60.0 |
| October (4) | 238,366 | 29,307 | 129,067 | 158,374 | 396,740 | 60.1 |
| November (5) | 293,527 | 32,008 | 161,749 | 193,757 | 487,284 | 60.2 |
| December (4) | 215,344 | 23,866 | 113,166 | 137,032 | 352,376 | 61.1 |
| January (5) | 297,872 | 36,445 | 155,307 | 191,752 | 489,624 | 60.8 |
| February (4) | 232,812 | 25,894 | 123,288 | 149,182 | 381,994 | 60.9 |
| March (4) | 249,951 | 26,630 | 130,054 | 156,684 | 406,635 | 61.5 |
| April (5) | 289,083 | 33,290 | 157,907 | 191,197 | 480,280 | 60.2 |
| May (4) | 239,218 | 25,060 | 131,236 | 156,296 | 395,514 | 60.5 |
| June (4) | 241,741 | 25,994 | 127,938 | 153,932 | 395,673 | 61.1 |
| July (5) | 248,935 | 26,940 | 137,144 | 164,084 | 413,019 | 60.3 |
| 1979 | | | | | | |
| August (4) | 233,807 | 24,321 | 127,840 | 152,161 | 385,968 | 60.6 |
| September (4) | 238,348 | 24,006 | 129,607 | 153,613 | 391,961 | 60.8 |
| October (5) | [2] 307,581 | 33,447 | 172,188 | 205,635 | 513,216 | 59.9 |
| November[2] (4) | N.A. | 24,759 | 132,520 | 157,279 | N.A. | N.A. |
| December[2] (4) | N.A. | 20,825 | 118,856 | 139,681 | N.A. | N A. |

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in period. [2] Preliminary. N.A. = not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

estimated 4½ million-bale carryover, around 1.5 million bales could be committed for export; about 1 million bales of the 4-million-bale carryin were committed for export. So, "free" stocks may remain close to the 3-million-bale level.

## Prices Rising

Responding to strong export demand for U.S. cotton, international economic and political uncertainties, and a moderately tight supply of good-quality cotton, spot prices have risen sharply in recent weeks. On February 14, spot prices for SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton of 3.5-4.9 micronaire averaged 82 cents a pound, 20 cents above the year-earlier. Prices averaged 72.4 cents a pound in January and 82 cents for the first two weeks of February. Current prices are well above the level suggested by traditional supply-demand factors (table 27 and figure 4).

If spot prices of SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton average 78.45 cents a pound or higher in February, the special import quota provided for in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 will be opened up. The amount of the quota is equal to a 21-day domestic mill supply of upland cotton and is opened up when the average spot market price of SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton exceeds 130 percent of the average price for the preceeding 36 month period.

Given the tight supply of foreign cotton, the opening of the U.S. special import quota is likely to have little effect on U.S. markets.

Table 8—Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton[1] and polyester-cotton[2] blended fabrics[3]

| Month[4] | 1978 Cotton | 1978 Blends | 1979 Cotton | 1979 Blends |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 0.34 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.16 |
| February | .37 | .23 | .21 | .17 |
| March | .33 | .21 | .19 | .15 |
| April | .35 | .18 | .19 | .18 |
| May | .35 | .17 | .19 | 18 |
| June | .35 | .16 | 18 | .17 |
| July | .26 | .16 | .20 | .19 |
| August | .29 | .15 | .21 | .19 |
| September | .28 | .15 | .20 | .15 |
| October | .25 | .15 | .21 | .14 |
| November | .25 | .15 | .18 | |
| December | .22 | .15 | | |

[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.

## Farm Prices Exceed Target Price

Upland cotton farm prices averaged 58.9 cents a pound in calendar 1979, compared with a target price of 57.7 cents a pound. Consequently, deficiency payments were not made on 1979 production.

Upland cotton farm prices averaged 61.2 cents a pound during the first 5 months of the 1979/80 season, 3 cents above the 1978/79 average price.

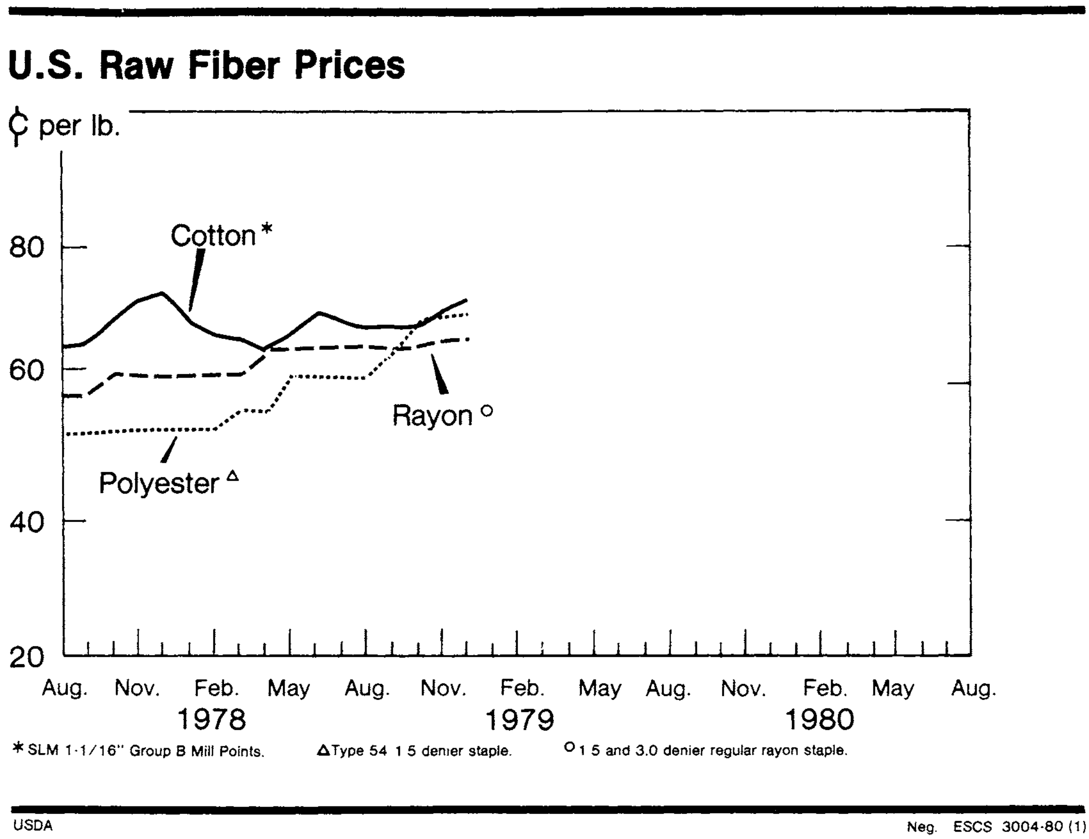



Figure 3

**ELS Cotton Situation**

Based on January 1 conditions, the 1979/80 extra-long staple (ELS) cotton crop is forecast at 98,000 bales, compared to 93,400 bales in 1978/79. Acres for harvest are estimated at 85,900, up from 76,000 last season. Average yield is expected to fall to 545 pounds per harvested acre, from 590 pounds last season. Arizona is the leading ELS-producing State, with expected production this season of 70,000 bales, 71 percent of the U.S. total.

ELS cotton disappearance during this season is expected to be above the 96,000-bale total of 1978/79. Mill use could total around 65,000 bales and exports around 40,000. Through February 3, exports were 20,000 bales and outstanding sales were 26,000. Stocks next August 1 could be around 41,000 bales, down from the August 1, 1979 level of 53,000 bales.

The loan rate for 1979/80 is 92.95 cents a pound for ELS cotton, compared to 83.2 cents for 1978/79.

Farm prices for the 1979/80 ELS cotton crop averaged around 99 cents a pound during August-December, compared with a 1978/79 season average of 91.7 cents.

Recent legislation requires the ELS loan rate for 1980 and subsequent crops to be between 185 percent and 235 percent of the upland loan rate (formerly 150 percent to 200 percent). The minimum support level was reduced from 65 to 55 percent of parity.

## MANMADE FIBER REVIEW

The manmade fiber industry in 1979 reached new highs in production and shipments despite inflation, a slowdown in economic activity, and higher raw material and energy costs. Continued strong domestic and export demand for textile products and raw fiber supported this growth. Manmade fiber production was about 10.3 billion pounds in 1979, 8 percent more than the previous year. Capacity operation for all fibers improved from an estimated 83 percent in 1978 to 87 percent in 1979. Fiber manufacturers' total shipments were about 10.2 billion pounds last year, 8 percent above 1978.

If planned manmade fiber manufacturing capacity expansions for 1980 materialize, capacity will increase 5 percent to an annual average of about 12.5 billion pounds. About 57 percent of this manufacturing potential will be filament fiber capacity. Announced filament fiber capacity expansions for 1980 indicate an estimated annual average capacity of about 7.1 billion pounds, 7 percent above 1979. The biggest percentage

Table 9—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 | | | |
| 1979 | | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | |
| 1. . . . . . . | 635 | 2 | [3]614 | 616 | ([2]) | [3]19 | 19 |
| 8. . . . . . . | 609 | 2 | [3]589 | 591 | ([2]) | [3]18 | 18 |
| 15. . . . . . . | 585 | 2 | [3]565 | 567 | ([2]) | [3]18 | 18 |
| 22. . . . . . . | 544 | 2 | [3]525 | 527 | ([2]) | [3]17 | 17 |
| 29. . . . . . . | 509 | 2 | [3]491 | 493 | ([2]) | [3]16 | 16 |
| September | | | | | | | |
| 5. . . . . . . | 477 | 2 | [3]460 | 462 | ([2]) | [3]15 | 15 |
| 12. . . . . . . | 422 | 2 | [3]406 | 408 | ([2]) | [3]14 | 14 |
| 19. . . . . . . | 412 | 2 | [3]396 | 398 | ([2]) | [3]14 | 14 |
| 26. . . . . . . | 378 | 2 | [3]364 | 366 | ([2]) | [3]12 | 12 |
| October | | | | | | | |
| 1. . . . . . . | 367 | 2 | [3]353 | 355 | ([2]) | [3]12 | 12 |
| 10. . . . . . . | 330 | 2 | [3]316 | 318 | ([2]) | [3]12 | 12 |
| 17. . . . . . . | 288 | 2 | [4]277 | 279 | ([2]) | [3]9 | 9 |
| 24. . . . . . . | 267 | 2 | [4]259 | 261 | ([2]) | [3]6 | 6 |
| 31. . . . . . . | 262 | 2 | [4]254 | 256 | ([2]) | [3]6 | 6 |
| November | | | | | | | |
| 2. . . . . . . | 261 | 2 | [4]252 | 254 | ([2]) | [3]6 | 6 |
| 14. . . . . . . | 308 | 2 | [4]300 | 302 | ([2]) | [3]6 | 6 |
| 20. . . . . . . | 336 | 2 | [4]328 | 330 | ([2]) | [3]6 | 6 |
| 28. . . . . . . | 432 | 2 | [4]425 | 427 | ([2]) | [5]5 | 5 |
| December | | | | | | | |
| 5. . . . . . . | 429 | 2 | [4]419 | 421 | ([2]) | [6]8 | 8 |
| 12. . . . . . . | 517 | 2 | [4]506 | 508 | ([2]) | [6]9 | 9 |
| 18. . . . . . . | 518 | 2 | [4]507 | 509 | ([2]) | [6]9 | 9 |
| 26. . . . . . . | 570 | 2 | [4]559 | 561 | ([2]) | [6]11 | 11 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | |
| January | | | | | | | |
| 2. . . . . . . | 633 | 2 | [4]620 | 622 | ([2]) | [6]11 | 11 |
| 9. . . . . . . | 733 | 2 | [4]719 | 721 | ([2]) | [6]12 | 12 |
| 16. . . . . . . | 872 | 2 | [4]856 | 858 | ([2]) | [6]14 | 14 |
| 23. . . . . . . | 951 | 2 | [4]927 | 929 | ([2]) | [6]22 | 22 |
| 30. . . . . . . | 944 | 2 | [4]918 | 920 | ([2]) | [6]24 | 24 |

[1] Currently represents American-Pima cotton; earlier years included Sea Island and Sealand. [2] Less than 500 bales. [3] Includes cotton from 1977 and 1978 crop. [4] Includes cotton from 1977, 1978, and 1979 crop. [5] 1978/79 crop. [6] Includes cotton from 1978/79, 1979/80 crop.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

increase will be in glass fiber capacity, 1.4 billion pounds, up 17 percent from 1979. The fast-growing markets in plastics reinforcement and roofing shingles are the principal reasons for this expansion. Polyester filament capacity in 1980 is estimated to average 2.2 billion pounds, 4 percent more than in 1979. Nylon and olefin filament capacities are estimated to increase 2 and 3 percent, respectively, in 1980. Acetate filament capacity will decline about 3 percent (tables 11 and 28).

Total manmade staple fiber capacity expansion is expected to be be about 2 percent. The largest percentage increase is 15 percent for olefin staple. There has been a strong demand for this fiber in automotive carpets and trunk innerliner. Capacities of the largest volume manmade staple fibers, polyester and nylon, are expected to increase about 3 percent in 1980. In contrast, acrylic staple capacity may decline about 1 percent, while rayon staple capacity may increase slightly.

Table 10—State acreage allotments for extra-long staple cotton

| State | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres | |
| Arizona . . . . . . . | 40,031 | 49,714 | 48,557 |
| California . . . . . . | 508 | 552 | 488 |
| Florida . . . . . . . . | 114 | 142 | 136 |
| Georgia . . . . . . . . | 121 | 150 | 146 |
| New Mexico . . . . | 18,743 | 23,282 | 22,599 |
| Texas . . . . . . . . . | 32,864 | 41,125 | 40,101 |
| Total . . . . . . . . | 92,381 | 114,965 | 112,027 |

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Domestic shipments of non-glass manmade

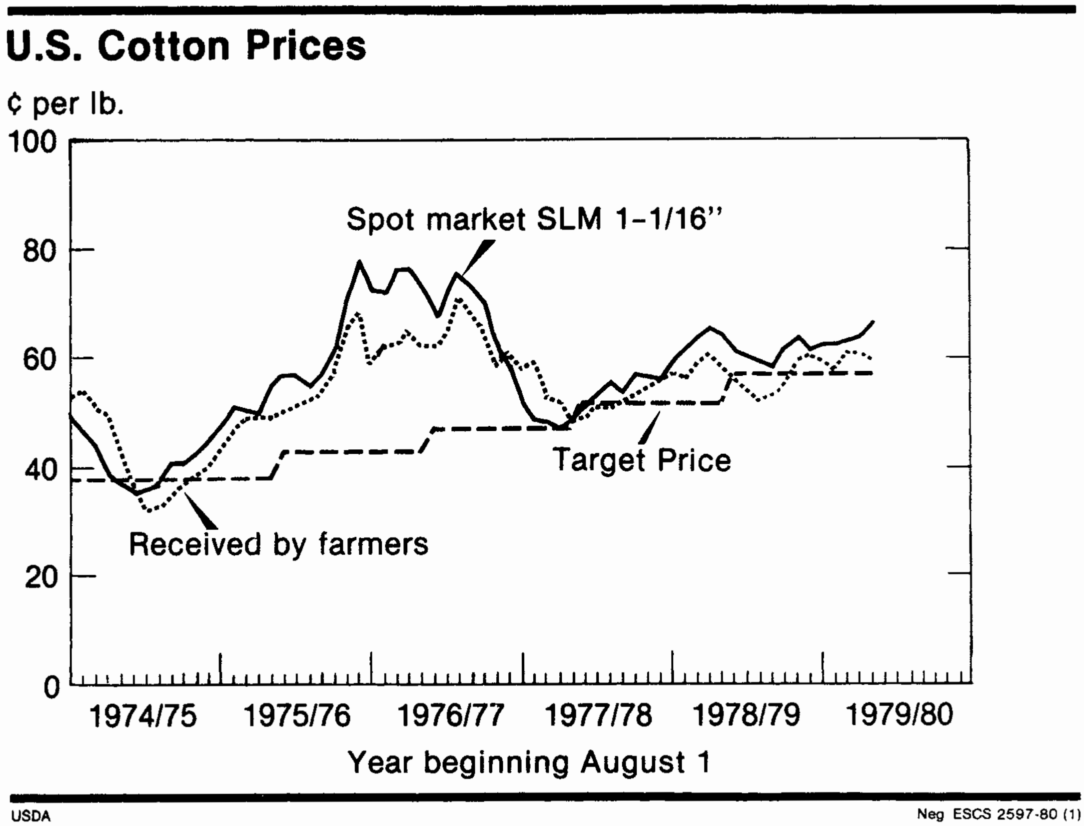



**Figure 4**

**Table 11—Manmade fiber producing capacity: Actual and projected**

| Item | November 1978[1] | November 1979[1] | November 1980[2] | November 1981[2] | Percentage change November 1979-80 | Percentage change November 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Million pounds* | | | | *Percent* | |
| Rayon and acetate | | | | | | |
| Yarn . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 413 | 430 | 400 | 400 | -7.0 | --- |
| Staple . . . . . . . . . . . . | 673 | 679 | 679 | 679 | --- | --- |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,086 | 1,109 | 1,079 | 1,079 | -2.7 | --- |
| Non-cellulosic | | | | | | |
| Yarn . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,000 | 5,126 | 5,308 | 5,486 | +3.6 | +3.3 |
| Staple . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,571 | 4,678 | 4,808 | 5,097 | +2.8 | +6.0 |
| Polyester . . . . . . . . . | 2,554 | 2,673 | 2,708 | 2,843 | +1.3 | +5.0 |
| Nylon . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,096 | 1,132 | +7.4 | +3.3 |
| Other . . . . . . . . . . . | 994 | 985 | 1,004 | 1,122 | +1.9 | +11.7 |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,571 | 9,804 | 10,116 | 10,583 | +3.2 | +4.6 |
| Textile glass . . . . . . . . . . | 1,118 | 1,305 | 1,529 | 1,582 | +17.2 | +3.5 |
| Manmade fibers | | | | | | |
| Yarn . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,531 | 6,861 | 7,237 | 7,468 | +5.5 | +3.2 |
| Staple . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,244 | 5,357 | 5,487 | 5,776 | +2.4 | +5.3 |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . | 11,775 | 12,218 | 12,724 | 13,244 | +4.1 | +4.1 |

[1] Actual producing capacity as of November each year. [2] Future producing capacity planned for certain dates as of November 1979.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

fibers totaled about 8.2 billion pounds in 1979, 5 percent above 1978. These shipments were about equally split between filament and staple and both fibers had the same relative increase over 1978. Nylon and polyester fibers continue to be the major manmade fibers, accounting for about three-fourths of the domestic non-glass manmade fiber markets. The fiber carpet market declined 4 percent in the third quarter of 1979 from the record-high second quarter total of 567 million pounds. Nylon's share of this end-use continued at about 71 percent. The use of non-glass manmade filament and staple fibers in woven products totaled a relatively high 642 million pounds in the first quarter. Shipments in the second quarter declined 1 percent, which was followed by a 7-percent drop in the third quarter. Polyester fibers have about 65 percent of this market.

The knit market for non-glass manmade filament and staple fibers increased about 4 percent in the first nine months of 1979, compared to the comparable 1978 period. These knit fiber uses declined 8 percent in the third quarter of 1979 from the two-year high of 496 million pounds in the second quarter. Polyester fibers' share of this market has been about 54 percent with nylon and acrylic fibers accounting, on the average, for about 20 and 18 percent, respectively.

The smaller markets for filament and staple manmade fibers seem to be exhibiting a slower growth if not a decline in some cases. The tire market reached a recent high mark in the first quarter of 1979, taking 152 million pounds. It then declined an average of 15 percent in both the second and third quarters, reflecting the decline in domestic automobile production and the resulting smaller tire production. Nylon and polyester are the fibers used in tire manufacture. Nonwoven uses reached a record high of 91 million pounds in the second quarter of 1979. The third quarter use declined 6 percent. Rayon and polyester staple continue to be the major fibers for this purpose. The rope and cordage market for filament fibers has been a growing market in recent years, reaching a record high of 41 million pounds in the second quarter of 1979 prior to declining to 34 million pounds in the third quarter. Olefin fibers make up about 65 percent of this market and nylon fibers about 25 percent.

The export market has become increasingly important. In 1979, about 891 million pounds of (filament plus staple) nylon, acrylic, and polyester fibers were exported, an increase of 50 percent from 1978. These exports represented about 11 percent of producers' total shipments last year, compared to 8 percent in 1978.

# WOOL SITUATION

## WORLD OVERVIEW

### Wool Clip and Sheep Flocks Increase

The latest estimate of 1979/80 world wool production is about 3,320 million pounds, clean, 1.3 percent more than the previous year. It is the largest output in five years and is a response to an improved longer-term economic outlook for the sheep industry and better weather this season. Australian flocks in March 1979 were 3 percent above a year earlier. Reports from there indicate that a gradual rebuilding over the next few years may occur with flocks possibly reaching 150 million head, an increase of about 10 percent from the current year. New Zealand sheep numbers rose 2½ percent in mid-1979 from 1978 as a result of favorable economic and climatic conditions. Reports from China indicate a 5.3-percent expansion in their flocks by the end of 1978 despite a serious drought in parts of the country. In Russia, currently the leading sheep raising country, Italy, and the United Kingdom, flocks continued to expand but at a slower rate. The large decline in sheep numbers in the United States since the mid-sixties appears to have stopped. Elsewhere, the full effect of an extended drought in the sheep-raising areas of South Africa is unknown.

Available world supplies of raw wool have declined every year since 1975/76 when the total supply was estimated at 3,924 million pounds. This year, the world wool supply is estimated at 3,520 million pounds, clean, with a carry-in of nearly 200 million. For 1978/79, the total wool supply was 3,593 million pounds.

The latest data available reveal that consumption of virgin wool in nine major wool textile manufacturing countries in the first nine months of 1979 was 1,075 million pounds, clean, 3.5 percent above the comparable 1978 period. Consumption during 1978 was 1,375 million pounds, clean, 5.2 percent below 1977.

The relatively narrow "spread" between production and consumption this year may be seen in the decline of the Australian Wool Corporation's (AWC) stockpile from 77 million pounds on July 1, 1979, to an estimated 35-40 million in late January 1980.

### Foreign Wool Prices

Foreign wool prices, as measured by the AWC Market Indicator, after declining from the mid-October high of A 414 cents per pound to A 376 cents in early December, rose to 408 by late January. Australian wool, type 62, a fine grade wool, was priced in January 1979 at U.S. $2.12 per pound, unchanged from the last half of 1978. It rose each month in 1979 until the price peaked at $2.83 per pound in October and declined to $2.55 in December after large sales to Japan and East Europe (figure 5). Type 433, a medium grade Australian wool, followed the same pattern. It rose from $2.03 per pound in January to a peak of $2.22 in October and declined to $2.12 in December.

## U.S. SITUATION

### Sheep Numbers Increase

Sheep and lambs on U.S. farms and ranches totaled 12.5 million head on January 1, 1980, up 2 percent from a year earlier, and the first increase in sheep numbers since 1960. The value of all sheep and lambs on January 1, 1980, was $974 million, up 11 percent from a year earlier. Sheep producers are tending to build their flocks. Ewes one year and older increased 1.7 percent last year, numbering 8,385 million at the beginning of 1980. At that time, there were also 1.77 million ewe lambs, 7 percent more than a year earlier. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1979 was 5.02 million, down 7 percent from 1978.

### Wool Consumption Down Slightly

Mill consumption during the first 11 months of 1979 was 102.5 million pounds, 4 percent less than in the comparable 1978 period. Apparel wool consumption was 93.1 million pounds, 2 percent less than the year earlier period while carpet wool consumption was 9.5 million, 22 percent less than January-November 1978 (table 12).

Mill consumption for 1979 likely exceeded the average annual quantity used by mills during the 5-year period 1974-1978. Mill use last year likely totaled about 111 million pounds based on 11 months data, 1.2 percent above the 5-year average. Apparel use is estimated to have amounted to 101 million pounds, 6.5 percent above the 5-year average. Carpet use for 1979 was around 10 million pounds, 68 percent of the 5-year average. The quantity of wool consumed on the worsted system is estimated to have totaled nearly 50 percent less than during 1978 and 5 percent less than the 5-year average. Wool consumed on the woolen system is estimated at about 53 million pounds, 0.5 percent more than in 1978 and 18 percent more than during 1974-1978.

**Table 12—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis**

| Year | Apparel wool | Carpet wool | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | | |
| 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 | 106,629 | 15,117 | 121,746 |
| 1977 | 95,485 | 12,526 | 108,011 |
| 1978 | 102,246 | 13,009 | 115,255 |
| Jan.-Nov. | | | |
| 1978 | 94,792 | 12,186 | 106,978 |
| 1979[1] | 93,056 | 9,466 | 102,522 |

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Domestic consumption (U.S. mill use of apparel wool plus the raw wool content of net apparel imports) was estimated to be 185 million pounds in 1979, 10 percent below 1978 but 13.5 percent above the 1974-1978 average. On a per capita basis, apparel domestic consumption in 1979 was 0.84 pounds, down from 0.94 in 1978 but slightly above the average of recent years. The drop in net textile imports in 1979 caused most of this decline. Textile product imports declined in 1979 because of the depreciation of the dollar. Imports of raw wool have lessened for several years because of their higher price than domestic wool (figure 6). Per capita mill consumption last year of 0.46 was down slightly, continuing the trend of recent years (figure 7).

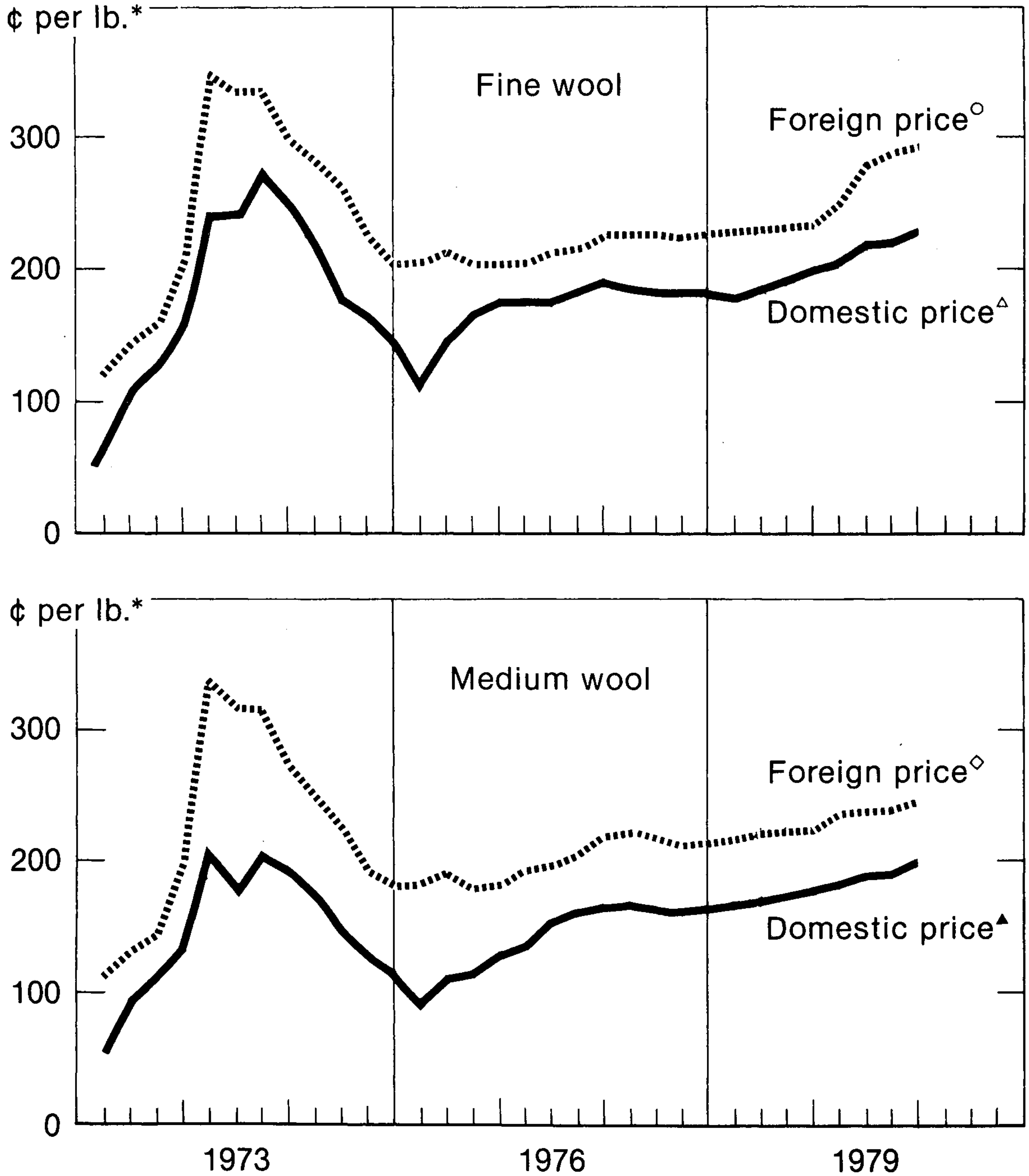
Seasonally adjusted weekly rates of wool mill fiber use are shown in figure 8. A downward trend existed for wool mill total fiber use during the first eleven months of 1979, in contrast to a very slight upward trend for recent years. Use of manmade fibers, which constitute more than 70 percent of fibers used in wool mills, also declined slightly in 1979. Use of other fibers dropped 4.1 percent in 1979.

### Wool Prices Increase

The average price of shorn wool, grease basis, received by farmers in 1979 ranged between 77.0 cents per pound in February and 90.2 cents in November (table 13). The support price in 1979 was $1.15 per pound, indicating an estimated incentive payment rate of about 40 percent. The support price in 1980 is $1.23 per pound.

Domestic prices of wool, clean basis, delivered to mills increased during the year from an average of $2.03 per pound for fine grades in the first quarter to a high of $2.32 in the fourth quarter and from

# Wool Prices



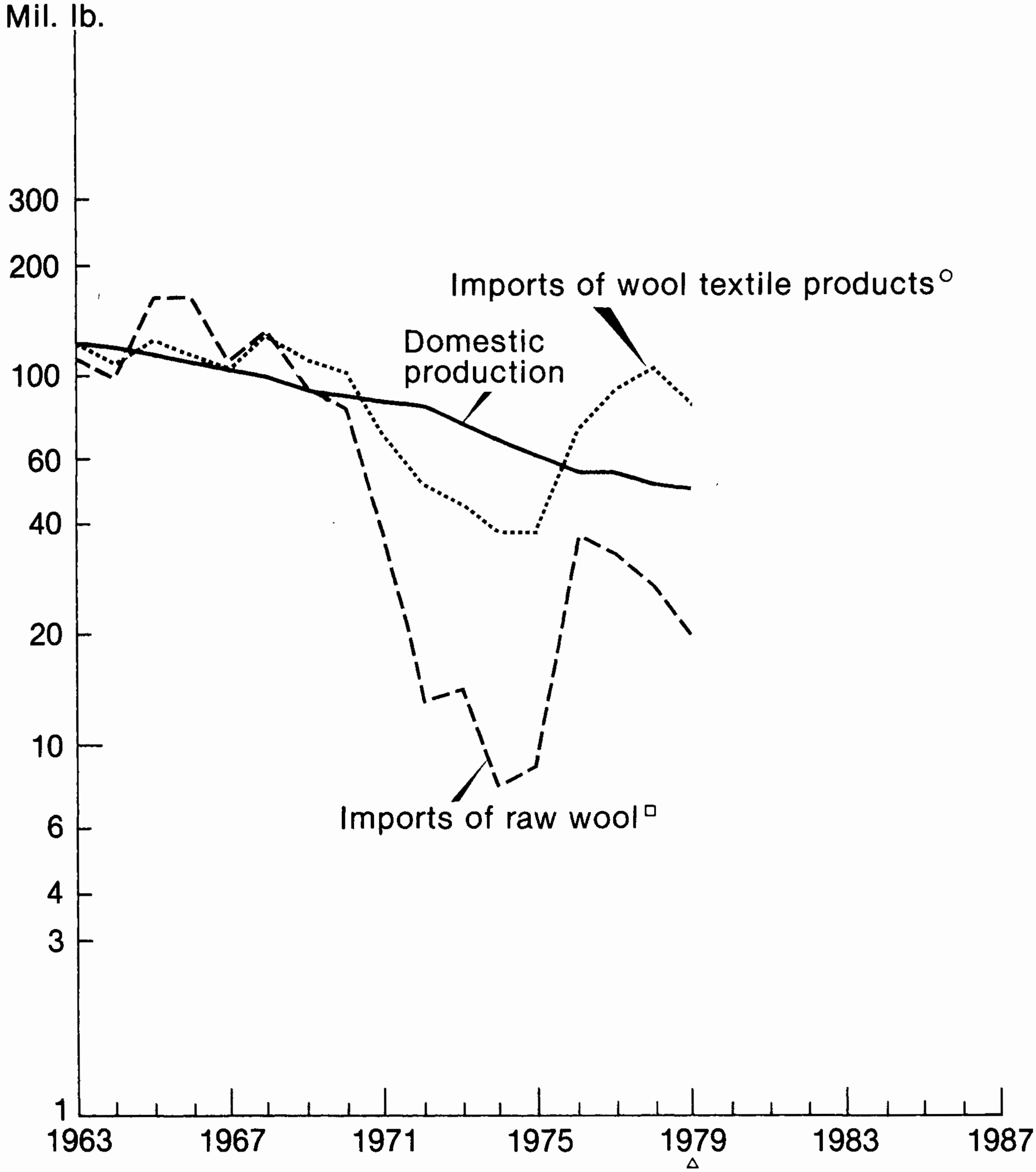

*Clean basis. ○Australian 64's, type 62 duty-paid, delivered to U.S. mills. △Graded territory 64's (20.60-22.04 microns) staple 2¾" and up delivered to U.S. mills. ◇Australian 58/60's, type 432/3 duty-paid delivered to U.S. mills. ▲Graded territory 58's (24.95-26.39 microns) staple 3¼" and up, and 60's (23.50-24.94 microns) staple 3" and up delivered to U.S. mills.

USDA

Figure 5

Neg. ESCS 2546-80 (1)

# U.S. Production and Import Trade Balance of Wool and Wool Products*




° Import trade balance of apparel class raw wool and wool textile products.
* Clean basis. □Shorn and pulled wool. △Preliminary.

USDA Neg. ESCS 90-80 (1)

Figure 6

Table 13—Average U.S. farm prices per pound for shorn wool, grease basis

| Month | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents* | | |
| January | 50.7 | 72.9 | 72.6 | 77.7 | 83.6 |
| February | 58.4 | 72.5 | 68.9 | 77.0 | |
| March | 59.5 | 72.4 | 71.2 | 77.5 | |
| April | 64.4 | 72.5 | 73.7 | 84.1 | |
| May | 65.1 | 71.9 | 73.9 | 88.3 | |
| June | 68.1 | 73.7 | 76.2 | 87.1 | |
| July | 68.3 | 72.3 | 74.8 | 83.7 | |
| August | 67.0 | 70.4 | 74.6 | 83.1 | |
| September | 68.2 | 66.4 | 72.7 | 80.2 | |
| October | 70.8 | 71.3 | 77.1 | 89.6 | |
| November | 71.2 | 70.6 | 81.2 | 90.2 | |
| December | 69.5 | 69.3 | 73.6 | 82.1 | |
| Weighted season average | 44.7 | 65.7 | 72.0 | [1] 74.5 | |

[1] Preliminary.

$1.81 to $2.01 for medium grades. Shearing started in Arizona in January, beginning the new season.

### New Wool Duties

Beginning January 1, 1980, wool import duties were reduced. The duty on grease wool is now 20 cents per pound clean, 22 cents on scoured wool clean, and 26 cents on carbonized wool clean. These duties will be reduced 5 cents per pound each year through 1982 and then remain at that level when the duties will be 10,11, and 13 cents per pound, respectively. The duties up through 1979 were 25.5, 27.75, and 33 cents per pound, clean, respectively.

## MOHAIR SITUATION

During 1979, the price of mohair dropped such that the fourth-quarter price of adult hair, about $4.00 per pound, was two-thirds the level of the first-quarter price. Yearling price dropped in the same time period to $4.88 per pound from $6.93 and the price of kid from $7.87 to $6.89. Market reports indicate that the present price of adult mohair is about $3.65 per pound. This depressed price is a reflection of generally reduced economic activity abroad, especially within the textile industry, and high interest rates. Overseas mills have been reluctant to maintain normal inventories and do not purchase raw materials until sales of their textile products have been assured.

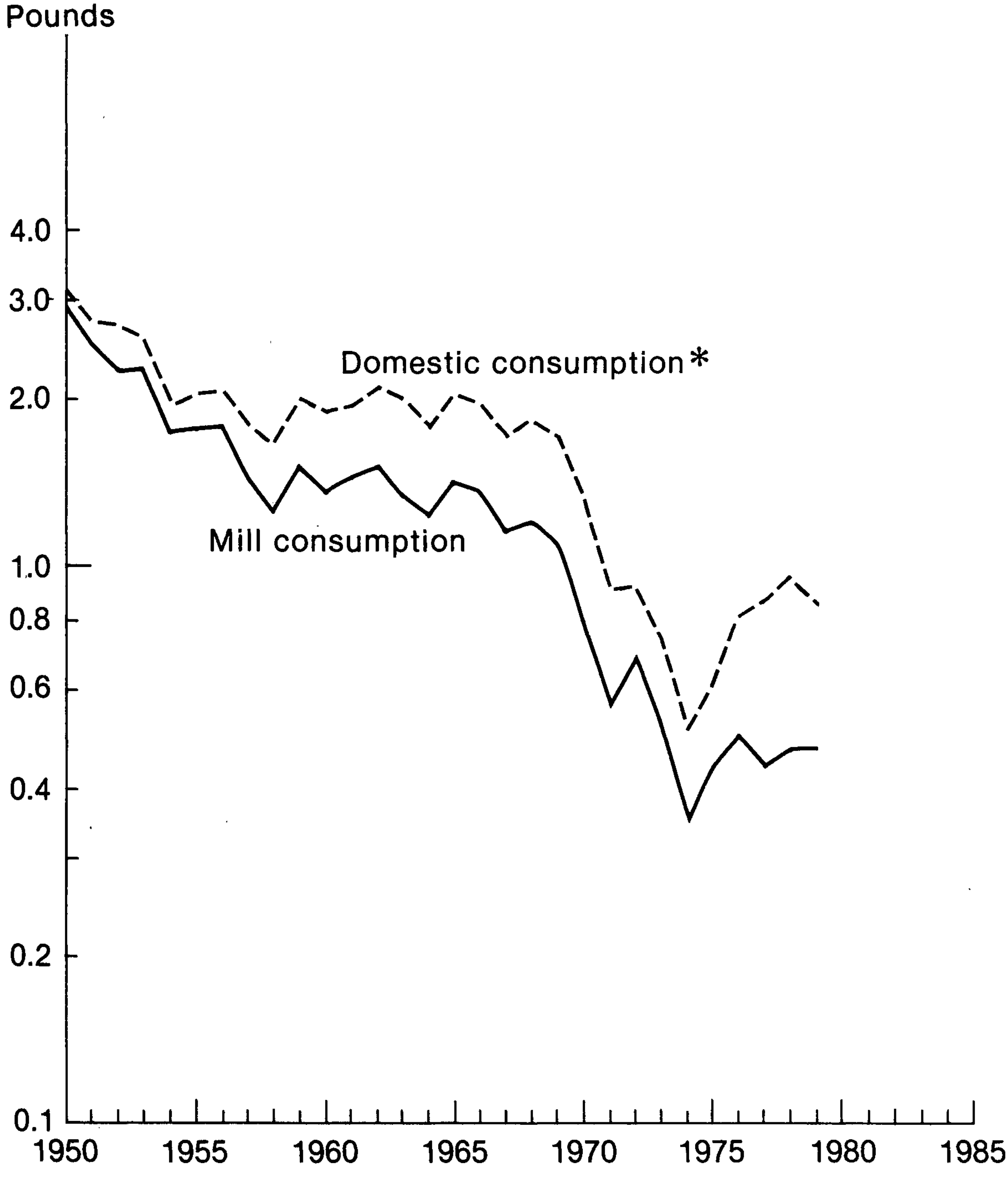
A mohair support price of $2.903 per pound for 1980 has been announced. It was $1.943 per pound in 1979 and $1.647 in 1978. The 1980 mohair support price reflects two factors. The parity price increased to $4.19 in January 1980 from a 1979 range of $3.85 in March to $4.06 in December. In 1978, parity ranged from $2.85 in March to $3.02 in December. Secondly, mohair is being supported in 1980 at 72.4 percent of parity, the same parity at which wool is supported. In 1979, mohair was supported at 85 percent of the percent of parity at which wool was supported.

Mohair production in 1979 is estimated by industry sources to have been at least 8.4 million pounds. Production in 1980 should increase because of the 3-percent increase in Texas Angora goats from 1.05 million on January 1, 1979, to 1.08 million on January 1, 1980. The Texas clip has started. About 500,000 pounds have been shorn and shearing should be completed by mid-March. World production is expected to increase to about 37 million pounds in 1980 from 33.8 million in 1979. Estimates of production in million pounds by countries for both respective years are: United States, 10 and 9; South Africa, 11.5 and 11; Turkey, 11 and 10; Lesotho, 1.2 and 1; Argentina, 3.0 and 2.5; and Australia, 0.4 and 0.3.

The world carryover of mohair on January 1, 1979, was extremely small. By the year's end, however, it had grown to about 7 million pounds. The January 1, 1980, U.S. carryover was 1.5 million pounds, of which 600,000 pounds were from the Spring 1979 clip and 900,000 pounds from the Fall 1979 clip. In South Africa, the carryover is estimated to be 1.2 million pounds, mostly from the Fall 1979 clip. In Turkey, the carryover is believed to be 5 million pounds and in Argentina about 2 million.

U.S. mohair exports in December totaled 717,723 pounds, valued at $2.5 million. About 46 percent went to the United Kingdom, 20 percent to France, and 12 percent each to West Germany and Itlay. During 1979, mohair exports were 6½ million pounds, valued at $30 million. Two-thirds of the quantity exported went to the United Kingdom, 9 percent to France, 6 percent to Japan, and 5 percent to Italy and Spain. By comparison, exports in 1978 were 6.6 million pounds, valued at $25 million. About 77 percent of the quantity exported went to the United Kingdom, 7 percent to France, 5 percent to Spain, 3 percent to Italy, and 2 percent to Japan.

# U.S. Per Capita Consumption of Apparel Wool




*Mill consumption plus raw wool equivalent of net imports of apparel wool textiles.

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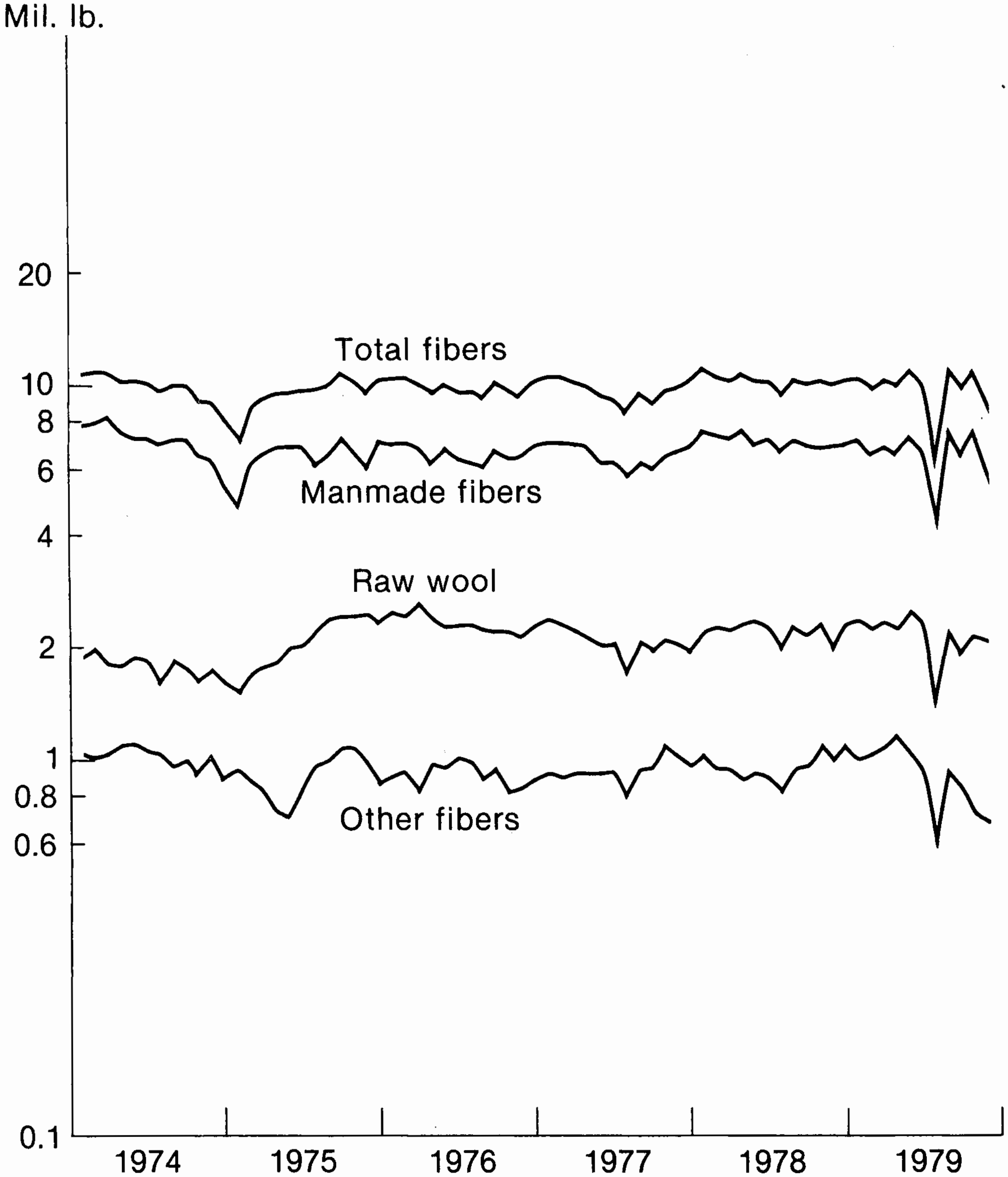
Neg. ESCS 215-80 (1)

Figure 7

# Wool Mill Fiber Use*
# Seasonally Adjusted Weekly Rates




*Scoured basis for raw wool.

USDA

Neg. ESCS 7793-80 (1)

Figure 8

## Table 14 —Cotton: World supply and distribution*

| Year beginning August 1 | Supply: Beginning stocks[1] | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Distribution: Consumption[2] | Distribution: Exports | Distribution: Ending stocks[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Million bales[3]* | | | | | |
| | United States | | | | | |
| 1972 | 3.3 | 13.7 | ([4]) | 7.8 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| 1973 | 4.2 | 13.0 | ([4]) | 7.5 | 6.1 | 3.8 |
| 1974 | 3.8 | 11.5 | ([4]) | 5.9 | 3.9 | 5.7 |
| 1975 | 5.7 | 8.3 | .1 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| 1976 | 3.7 | 10.6 | ([4]) | 6.7 | 4.8 | 2.9 |
| 1977 | 2.9 | 14.4 | ([4]) | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 1978[5] | 5.3 | 10.9 | ([4]) | 6.4 | 6.2 | 4.0 |
| 1979[6] | 4.0 | 14.9 | ([4]) | 6.4 | 7.5 | 5.0 |
| | Foreign non-communist | | | | | |
| 1972 | 12.0 | 28.3 | 15.3 | 29.7 | 12.5 | 13.2 |
| 1973 | 13.2 | 27.5 | 14.7 | 31.1 | 10.0 | 14.1 |
| 1974 | 14.1 | 29.0 | 12.6 | 29.0 | 9.7 | 16.8 |
| 1975 | 16.8 | 23.2 | 15.0 | 31.2 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| 1976 | 12.0 | 24.7 | 13.7 | 30.7 | 8.3 | 11.1 |
| 1977 | 11.1 | 27.3 | 14.8 | 30.4 | 9.4 | 13.1 |
| 1978[5] | 13.1 | 26.6 | 14.1 | 31.7 | 9.4 | 12.5 |
| 1979[6] | 12.5 | 27.1 | 14.5 | 32.5 | 9.5 | 12.1 |
| | Communist | | | | | |
| 1972 | 6.6 | 20.9 | 5.6 | 22.9 | 3.3 | 6.8 |
| 1973 | 6.8 | 22.8 | 5.4 | 23.9 | 3.5 | 7.7 |
| 1974 | 7.7 | 23.8 | 4.4 | 23.8 | 3.8 | 8.3 |
| 1975 | 8.3 | 22.4 | 4.4 | 22.7 | 4.1 | 8.3 |
| 1976 | 8.3 | 22.1 | 4.3 | 23.6 | 4.5 | 6.7 |
| 1977 | 6.7 | 22.2 | 5.2 | 24.3 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| 1978[5] | 5.5 | 22.3 | 5.7 | 24.7 | 3.8 | 5.0 |
| 1979[6] | 5.0 | 23.1 | 6.5 | 25.2 | 4.1 | 5.2 |
| | Foreign total | | | | | |
| 1972 | 18.6 | 49.2 | 20.9 | 52.6 | 15.8 | 20.0 |
| 1973 | 20.0 | 50.3 | 20.1 | 55.0 | 13.5 | 21.8 |
| 1974 | 21.8 | 52.8 | 17.0 | 52.8 | 13.5 | 25.1 |
| 1975 | 25.1 | 45.6 | 19.4 | 53.9 | 15.8 | 20.3 |
| 1976 | 20.3 | 46.8 | 18.0 | 54.3 | 12.8 | 17.8 |
| 1977 | 17.8 | 49.5 | 20.0 | 54.7 | 13.7 | 18.6 |
| 1978[5] | 18.6 | 48.9 | 19.8 | 56.4 | 13.2 | 17.5 |
| 1979[6] | 17.5 | 50.2 | 21.0 | 57.7 | 13.6 | 17.3 |
| | World | | | | | |
| 1972 | 21.9 | 62.9 | 20.9 | 60.4 | 21.1 | 24.2 |
| 1973 | 24.2 | 63.3 | 20.1 | 62.5 | 19.6 | 25.6 |
| 1974 | 25.6 | 64.3 | 17.0 | 58.7 | 17.4 | 30.8 |
| 1975 | 30.8 | 53.9 | 19.5 | 61.2 | 19.1 | 24.0 |
| 1976 | 24.0 | 57.4 | 18.0 | 61.0 | 17.6 | 20.7 |
| 1977 | 20.7 | 63.9 | 20.0 | 61.2 | 19.2 | 23.9 |
| 1978[5] | 23.9 | 59.8 | 19.8 | 62.8 | 19.4 | 21.5 |
| 1979[6] | 21.5 | 65.1 | 21.0 | 64.1 | 21.1 | 22.3 |

[1] Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Includes cotton destroyed and unaccounted for. [3] Bales of 480-pound net. [4] Less than 50,000 bales. [5] Preliminary. [6] Estimated.

*Foreign data as of January 22, 1980.

Bureau of the Census, and Foreign Agricultural Service.

**Table 15—Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions**

| Crop year beginning August 1 | West[1] | | Southwest[2] | | Delta[3] | | Southeast[4] | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 acres* | *Percent of total* | *1,000 acres* | *Percent of total* | *1,000 acres* | *Percent of total* | *1,000 acres* | *Percent of total* | *1,000 acres* |
| | | | | | Planted acreage[5] | | | | |
| 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 | 1,485 | 10.9 | 13,679 |
| 1975 | 1,309 | 13.8 | 4,735 | 49.9 | 2,716 | 28.6 | 733 | 7.7 | 9,493 |
| 1976 | 1,577 | 13.5 | 5,159 | 44.3 | 3,952 | 33.9 | 968 | 8.3 | 11,656 |
| 1977 | 2,101 | 15.3 | 7,208 | 52.6 | 3,471 | 25.4 | 914 | 6.7 | 13,694 |
| 1978 | 2,207 | 16.5 | 7,584 | 56.8 | 2,965 | 22.2 | 604 | 4.5 | 13,360 |
| 1979[9] | 2,473 | 17.7 | 8,331 | 59.4 | 2,560 | 18.3 | 642 | 4.6 | 14,006 |
| | | | | | Harvested acreage | | | | |
| 1970 | 1,079 | 9.7 | 5,346 | 47.9 | 3,355 | 30.1 | 1,375 | 12.3 | 11,155 |
| 1971 | 1,180 | 10.3 | 5,132 | 44.7 | 3,708 | 32.3 | 1,451 | 12.7 | 11,471 |
| 1972 | 1,328 | 10.2 | 5,544 | 42.7 | 4,578 | 35.3 | 1,534 | 11.8 | 12,984 |
| 1973 | 1,399 | 11.7 | 5,757 | 48.1 | 3,448 | 28.8 | 1,366 | 11.4 | 11,970 |
| 1974 | 1,821 | 14.5 | 4,980 | 39.7 | 4,320 | 34.4 | 1,426 | 11.4 | 12,547 |
| 1975 | 1,271 | 14.5 | 4,219 | 48.0 | 2,616 | 29.7 | 690 | 7.8 | 8,796 |
| 1976 | 1,562 | 14.3 | 4,843 | 44.4 | 3,611 | 33.1 | 898 | 8.2 | 10,914 |
| 1977 | 2,086 | 15.7 | 6,992 | 52.6 | 3,388 | 25.6 | 808 | 6.1 | 13,275 |
| 1978 | 2,151 | 17.4 | 6,813 | 55.1 | 2,832 | 22.9 | 574 | 4.6 | 12,370 |
| 1979[9] | 2,422 | 18.7 | 7,510 | 57.9 | 2,415 | 18.6 | 620 | 4.8 | 12,967 |
| | | | | | 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] |
| 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 | 3,444 | 32.6 | 3,489 | 32.9 | 2,874 | 27.2 | 773 | 7.3 | 10,851 |
| 1977 | 4,100 | 28.5 | 5,936 | 41.2 | 3,827 | 26.6 | 527 | 3.7 | 14,389 |
| 1978 | 3,177 | 29.3 | 4,174 | 38.4 | 2,939 | 27.1 | 566 | 5.2 | 10,856 |
| 1979[9] | 4,913 | 33.0 | 6,241 | 42.0 | 3,081 | 20.7 | 638 | 4.3 | 14,873 |

Yield per acre on harvested acreage

| Crop year beginning August 1 | West[1] | | Southwest[2] | | Delta[3] | | Southeast[4] | | United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds*[7] | *Pounds*[8] | *Pounds*[7] | *Pounds*[8] | *Pounds*[7] | *Pounds*[8] | *Pounds*[7] | *Pounds*[8] | *Pounds*[7] | *Pounds*[8] |
| 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 | 446 | 507 | 469 |
| 1973 | 875 | 907 | 427 | 330 | 555 | 505 | 459 | 447 | 520 | 472 |
| 1974 | 1,003 | 974 | 270 | 347 | 397 | 466 | 459 | 435 | 442 | 477 |
| 1975 | 997 | 975 | 292 | 348 | 457 | 466 | 422 | 412 | 453 | 480 |
| 1976 | 1,059 | 942 | 346 | 322 | 382 | 455 | 413 | 416 | 465 | 460 |
| 1977 | 943 | 936 | 407 | 348 | 541 | 498 | 313 | 423 | 520 | 482 |
| 1978 | 709 | | 294 | | 498 | | 473 | | 421 | |
| 1979[9] | 974 | | 399 | | 612 | | 494 | | 551 | |

[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, January 10, 1980, planted acreage from January 15, 1980 report.

## Table 16—Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States

| State | Harvested acres | | | | Lint yield per harvested acre | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1974-78 | 1978 | 1979[1] | Change from 1978 | Average 1974-78 | 1978 | 1979[1] | Change from 1978 | Average 1974-78 | 1978 | 1979[1] | Change from 1978 |
| | *1,000 acres* | *1,000 acres* | *1,000 acres* | *Percent* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Percent* | *1,000 bales*[2] | *1,000 bales*[2] | *1,000 bales*[2] | *Percent* |
| Alabama . . . . . . | 417 | 315 | 310 | -1.6 | 402 | 443 | 495 | +11.7 | 350 | 291 | 320 | +10.0 |
| Arizona . . . . . . . | 444 | 572 | 643 | +12.4 | 1,046 | 941 | 1,060 | +12.7 | 960 | 1,122 | 1,420 | +26.6 |
| Arkansas . . . . . . | 890 | 760 | 550 | -27.6 | 440 | 417 | 532 | +27.6 | 807 | 660 | 610 | -7.6 |
| California . . . . . . | 1,215 | 1,455 | 1,635 | +12.4 | 957 | 640 | 992 | +55.0 | 2,352 | 1,940 | 3,380 | +74.2 |
| Georgia . . . . . . . | 219 | 115 | 150 | +30.4 | 405 | 463 | 496 | +7.1 | 191 | 111 | 155 | +39.6 |
| Louisiana . . . . . . | 511 | 510 | 465 | -8.8 | 493 | 450 | 712 | +58.2 | 518 | 478 | 690 | +44.4 |
| Mississippi . . . . . | 1,358 | 1,150 | 1,030 | -10.4 | 486 | 575 | 676 | +17.6 | 1,361 | 1,378 | 1,450 | +5.2 |
| Missouri . . . . . . | 248 | 182 | 140 | -23.1 | 404 | 496 | 545 | +9.9 | 202 | 188 | 159 | -15.4 |
| New Mexico . . . . | 116 | 123 | 143 | +16.3 | 486 | 446 | 374 | -16.1 | 119 | 114 | 112 | -1.8 |
| North Carolina . . . | 78 | 42 | 45 | +7.1 | 432 | 514 | 469 | -8.8 | 69 | 45 | 44 | -2.2 |
| Oklahoma . . . . . | 456 | 585 | 580 | -.9 | 298 | 291 | 430 | +47.8 | 289 | 355 | 520 | +46.5 |
| South Carolina . . . | 157 | 98 | 111 | +13.3 | 456 | 563 | 497 | -11.7 | 148 | 115 | 115 | --- |
| Tennessee . . . . . | 345 | 230 | 230 | --- | 364 | 490 | 359 | -26.7 | 249 | 235 | 172 | -26.8 |
| Texas . . . . . . . . | 5,113 | 6,228 | 6,930 | +11.3 | 323 | 294 | 396 | +34.7 | 3,502 | 3,819 | 5,721 | +49.8 |
| Other States[3] . . . | 10 | 5 | 5 | --- | 481 | 461 | 512 | +11.1 | 10 | 5 | 5 | --- |
| Upland . . . . . . . | 11,511.6 | 12,294.0 | 12,880.7 | +4.8 | 459 | 420 | 551 | +31.2 | 11,050.6 | 10,762.4 | 14,775.3 | +37.3 |
| American-Pima[4] . . | 68.6 | 76.0 | 85.9 | +13.0 | 585 | 590 | 545 | -7.6 | 82.8 | 93.4 | 97.6 | +4.5 |
| United States . . . | 11,580.2 | 12,370.0 | 12,966.6 | +4.8 | 460 | 421 | 551 | +30.9 | 11,133.4 | 10,855.8 | 14,872.9 | +37.0 |

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

Crop Reporting Board report of January 10, 1980.

Table 17—Cotton: Supply and disappearance, by type, United States

| Year beginning August 1 | Supply: Beginning stocks August 1[1] | Supply: Production[2] | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total[3] | Disappearance: Mill consumption[4] | Disappearance: Exports | Disappearance: Total[3] | Difference unaccounted[5] | Ending stocks July 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 480-pound net weight bales[6]* | | | | | | | | |
| | All kinds | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 5,708 | 8,302 | 92 | 14,102 | 7,250 | 3,311 | 10,561 | 140 | 3,681 |
| 1976 | 3,681 | 10,581 | 38 | 14,300 | 6,674 | 4,784 | 11,458 | 86 | 2,928 |
| 1977 | 2,928 | 14,389 | 5 | 17,322 | 6,483 | 5,484 | 11,967 | -8 | 5,347 |
| 1978 | 5,347 | 10,856 | 4 | 16,207 | 6,352 | 6,180 | 12,532 | 283 | 3,958 |
| 1979[8] | 3,958 | [9]14,873 | 15 | 18,846 | 6,365 | 8,040 | 14,405 | 100 | 4,541 |
| | Upland | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 5,649 | 8,247 | 36 | 13,932 | 7,160 | 3,300 | 10,460 | 143 | 3,615 |
| 1976 | 3,615 | 10,517 | 19 | 14,151 | 6,595 | 4,779 | 11,374 | 102 | 2,879 |
| 1977 | 2,879 | 14,277 | 1 | 17,157 | 6,416 | 5,459 | 11,875 | -4 | 5,278 |
| 1978 | 5,278 | 10,762 | 2 | 16,042 | 6,286 | 6,150 | 12,436 | 299 | 3,905 |
| 1979[8] | 3,905 | [9]14,775 | 10 | 18,690 | 6,300 | 8,000 | 14,300 | 110 | 4,500 |
| | Extra-long staple[10] | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 59 | 55 | 56 | 170 | 90 | 11 | 101 | -3 | 66 |
| 1976 | 66 | 64 | 19 | 149 | 79 | 5 | 84 | -16 | 49 |
| 1977 | 49 | 112 | 4 | 165 | 67 | 25 | 92 | -4 | 69 |
| 1978 | 69 | 93 | 2 | 164 | 66 | 30 | 96 | -15 | 53 |
| 1979[8] | 53 | [9]98 | 5 | 156 | 65 | 40 | 105 | -10 | 41 |

[1] Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Includes preseason ginnings. [3] Totals made from unrounded data. [4] Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. [5] Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. For upland cotton, this difference primarily reflects and increase of an estimated 1 percent in average bale weight due to moisture absorbtion once cotton is ginned and begins to flow through marketing channels. Additional moisture is absorbed by cotton moving in export channels. For ELS cotton, this difference reflects, in part, reporting discrepencies for stocks, mill consumption, and exports. [6] Factors used to convert running bales to equivalent 480-pound net weight bales for carryover and consumption of domestic cotton are based on the relationship between 480 pounds and the gin weight of a running bale, raised by 1 percent (moisture factor). [7] Includes small amount destroyed. [8] Preliminary and estimated. [9] Crop Reporting Board report of January 10, 1980. [10] Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown ELS cotton.

### Table 18—Cotton: Supply and disappearance of all kinds; by months, United States[1]

| Date | Supply | | | | | | Disappearance | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beginning stocks[2] | | | | Ginnings[3] | Imports | Total | Mill consumption[4] | Exports | Total | Ending stocks[5] |
| | At mills | In public storage | Other[7] | Total | | | | | | | |
| | *1,000 480-pound net weight bales* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977/78 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August . . . . . | 1,089 | 1,850 | -11 | 2,928 | 712 | 1 | 3,641 | 587 | 190 | 777 | 2,864 |
| September . . . | 1,006 | 1,835 | 23 | 2,864 | 1,704 | 1 | 4,569 | 549 | 209 | 758 | 3,811 |
| October . . . . | 916 | 2,729 | 166 | 3,811 | 5,277 | 1 | 9,089 | 555 | 155 | 710 | 8,379 |
| November . . . | 863 | 6,467 | 1,049 | 8,379 | 4,328 | (8) | 12,707 | 573 | 348 | 921 | 11,786 |
| December . . . | 899 | 9,512 | 1,375 | 11,786 | 1,850 | 0 | 12,636 | 507 | 520 | 1,027 | 12,609 |
| January . . . . | 990 | 10,666 | 953 | 12,609 | 354 | 0 | 12,963 | 564 | 546 | 1,110 | 11,853 |
| February. . . . | 975 | 10,037 | 841 | 11,853 | 164 | (8) | 12,017 | 522 | 528 | 1,050 | 10,967 |
| March . . . . . | 994 | 9,073 | 900 | 10,967 | — | (8) | 10,967 | 594 | 742 | 1,336 | 9,631 |
| April . . . . . . | 1,055 | 7,712 | 864 | 9,631 | — | 0 | 9,631 | 505 | 673 | 1,178 | 8,453 |
| May. . . . . . . | 1,085 | 6,562 | 806 | 8,453 | — | (8) | 8,453 | 580 | 538 | 1,118 | 7,335 |
| June . . . . . . | 1,140 | 5,537 | 658 | 7,335 | — | 1 | 7,336 | 524 | 556 | 1,080 | 6,256 |
| July. . . . . . . | 1,152 | 4,598 | 506 | 6,256 | — | (8) | 6,256 | 420 | 481 | 902 | 5,347 |
| Season . . . . . | 1,089 | 1,850 | -11 | 2,928 | 14,389 | 5 | 17,322 | 6,483 | 5,484 | 11,993 | 5,347 |
| 1978/79 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August . . . . . | 1,167 | 3,966 | 214 | 5,347 | 691 | 0 | 6,038 | 554 | 553 | 1,107 | 4,931 |
| September . . . | 1,109 | 3,604 | 218 | 4,931 | 842 | (8) | 5,773 | 497 | 410 | 907 | 4,866 |
| October . . . . | 1,073 | 3,569 | 224 | 4,866 | 3,259 | (8) | 8,125 | 426 | 298 | 724 | 7,401 |
| November . . . | 1,056 | 5,526 | 819 | 7,401 | 2,067 | 0 | 9,468 | 669 | 374 | 1,043 | 8,425 |
| December . . . | 1,043 | 6,483 | 899 | 8,425 | 2,724 | 0 | 11,149 | 477 | 490 | 967 | 10,182 |
| January . . . . | 1,093 | 8,179 | 910 | 10,182 | 753 | (8) | 10,935 | 578 | 544 | 1,122 | 9,813 |
| February. . . . | 1,093 | 8,007 | 713 | 9,813 | 520 | 1 | 10,334 | 491 | 610 | 1,101 | 9,233 |
| March . . . . . | 1,114 | 7,168 | 951 | 9,233 | — | 1 | 9,234 | 576 | 606 | 1,182 | 8,052 |
| April . . . . . . | 1,144 | 6,280 | 628 | 8,052 | — | 2 | 8,054 | 511 | 640 | 1,151 | 6,903 |
| May. . . . . . . | 1,140 | 5,271 | 492 | 6,903 | — | (8) | 6,903 | 576 | 573 | 1,149 | 5,754 |
| June . . . . . . | 1,109 | 4,344 | 301 | 5,754 | — | 0 | 5,754 | 535 | 649 | 1,184 | 4,570 |
| July. . . . . . . | 1,009 | 3,413 | 148 | 4,570 | — | (8) | 4,570 | 461 | 433 | 894 | 3,958 |
| Season . . . . . | 1,167 | 3,966 | 214 | 5,347 | 10,856 | 4 | 16,207 | 6,352 | 6,180 | 12,532 | 3,958 |
| 1979/80 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August . . . . . | 966 | 2,711 | 281 | 3,958 | 554 | 2 | 4,514 | 555 | 489 | 1,044 | 3,470 |
| September . . . | 884 | 2,287 | 299 | 3,470 | 388 | 0 | 3,858 | 502 | 452 | 954 | 2,904 |
| October . . . . | 780 | 1,956 | 168 | 2,904 | 3,992 | (8) | 6,896 | 602 | 411 | 1,013 | 5,883 |
| November . . . | 675 | 3,941 | 1,267 | 5,883 | 5,295 | (8) | 11,178 | 552 | 663 | 1,215 | 9,963 |
| December[9] . . | 757 | 7,152 | 2,054 | 9,963 | 2,866 | 0 | 12,829 | 472 | 945 | 1,417 | 11,412 |
| January[9] . . . . | 866 | 8,445 | 2,101 | 11,412 | | | | | | | |
| February. . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March . . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April . . . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May. . . . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June . . . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July. . . . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Season . . . . . | 966 | 2,711 | 281 | 3,958 | | | | | | | |

[1] Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to a 480-pound net weight basis. [2] August stocks adjusted to an August 1 basis and exclude preseason ginnings. [3] August data include preseason ginnings. [4] Adjusted to a calendar month. [5] Supply less disappearance. End of season stocks adjusted by Bureau of the Census data. Differences primarily reflect varying bale weights. [6] Adjusted to 480-pound bales by use of monthly conversion factors for mill stocks. [7] Primarily cotton on farms and in transit. Estimated by substracting public storage and mill stocks from total stocks. [8] Less than 500 bales. [9] Preliminary.

## Table 19—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States

| Country of destination | October 1979 | | | | November 1979 | | | | December 1979 | | | | Cumulative August 1979 - December 1979 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| | *Running bales* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 1,281 | 2,871 | 0 | 4,152 | 3,965 | 6,515 | 15 | 10,495 | 4,962 | 3,842 | 0 | 8,804 | 10,592 | 20,923 | 15 | 31,530 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 0 | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 | 900 | 517 | 0 | 1,417 | 1,160 | 1,543 | 0 | 2,703 | 2,200 | 5,590 | 0 | 7,790 |
| Ireland (Erie) | 0 | 840 | 0 | 840 | 0 | 672 | 0 | 672 | 960 | 2,145 | 0 | 3,105 | 6,079 | 5,176 | 0 | 11,255 |
| France | 595 | 1,463 | 110 | 2,168 | 3,609 | 1,677 | 211 | 5,497 | 4,688 | 5,690 | 99 | 10,477 | 9,415 | 16,812 | 1,468 | 27,695 |
| Germany (West) | 2,626 | 3,010 | 0 | 5,636 | 1,293 | 6,403 | 0 | 7,696 | 7,184 | 14,726 | 0 | 21,910 | 13,544 | 39,925 | 0 | 53,469 |
| Italy | 1,778 | 11,861 | 426 | 14,065 | 1,973 | 15,741 | 100 | 17,814 | 4,625 | 10,230 | 990 | 15,845 | 9,183 | 52,981 | 2,516 | 64,680 |
| Netherlands | 510 | 939 | 80 | 1,529 | 849 | 580 | 0 | 1,429 | 435 | 2,368 | 80 | 2,883 | 1,879 | 5,428 | 320 | 7,627 |
| Norway | 0 | 321 | 0 | 321 | 0 | 332 | 0 | 332 | 82 | 849 | 0 | 931 | 82 | 2,490 | 0 | 2,572 |
| Portugal | 0 | 2,351 | 0 | 2,351 | 0 | 1,254 | 0 | 1,254 | 1,450 | 2,107 | 0 | 3,557 | 1,450 | 12,219 | 0 | 13,669 |
| Spain | 351 | 1,986 | 0 | 2,337 | 7,357 | 1,721 | 0 | 9,078 | 8,498 | 6,062 | 985 | 15,545 | 19,076 | 12,444 | 985 | 32,505 |
| Sweden | 0 | 2,072 | 0 | 2,072 | 0 | 402 | 0 | 402 | 0 | 2,786 | 0 | 2,786 | 0 | 6,970 | 0 | 6,970 |
| Switzerland | 2,555 | 3,826 | 0 | 6,381 | 5,028 | 4,455 | 621 | 10,104 | 4,506 | 5,594 | 40 | 10,140 | 13,613 | 19,080 | 1,682 | 34,375 |
| Greece | 160 | 450 | 0 | 610 | 5,551 | 838 | 0 | 6,389 | 8,912 | 940 | 0 | 9,852 | 14,623 | 3,169 | 0 | 17,792 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22,203 | 4,614 | 0 | 26,817 | 22,203 | 5,113 | 0 | 27,316 |
| Poland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 10,920 | 0 | 10,920 |
| Other | 5,036 | 626 | 0 | 5,662 | 0 | 576 | 0 | 576 | 56 | 2,785 | 0 | 2,841 | 5,092 | 9,175 | 0 | 14,267 |
| Total Europe | 14,892 | 33,816 | 616 | 49,324 | 30,525 | 41,683 | 947 | 73,155 | 69,721 | 66,281 | 2,194 | 138,196 | 129,031 | 228,415 | 6,986 | 364,432 |
| Other countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 3,322 | 17,168 | 4,087 | 24,577 | 1,821 | 14,501 | 5,091 | 21,413 | 2,529 | 15,653 | 921 | 19,103 | 12,760 | 79,677 | 15,069 | 107,506 |
| Chile | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 216 |
| Thailand | 350 | 11,709 | 2,663 | 14,722 | 2,660 | 15,879 | 2,177 | 20,716 | 983 | 16,529 | 4,520 | 22,032 | 4,286 | 72,911 | 20,148 | 97,345 |
| Malaysia | 258 | 2,718 | 100 | 3,076 | 834 | 2,452 | 0 | 3,286 | 1,037 | 3,142 | 194 | 4,373 | 2,326 | 15,424 | 1,023 | 18,773 |
| India | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| Indonesia | 1,122 | 4,690 | 487 | 6,299 | 1,472 | 11,517 | 0 | 12,989 | 5,099 | 29,444 | 1,314 | 35,857 | 11,189 | 69,931 | 2,193 | 83,313 |
| Korea | 16,879 | 69,632 | 7,661 | 94,172 | 14,516 | 80,772 | 4,100 | 99,388 | 18,566 | 93,006 | 3,260 | 114,832 | 68,269 | 391,888 | 41,401 | 501,558 |
| Hong Kong | 819 | 28,018 | 2,238 | 31,075 | 5,760 | 28,419 | 1,299 | 35,478 | 3,877 | 34,705 | 3,651 | 42,233 | 10,616 | 153,223 | 13,388 | 177,227 |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | 1,179 | 16,477 | 11,562 | 29,218 | 80 | 23,304 | 13,514 | 36,898 | 1,492 | 22,268 | 5,076 | 28,836 | 2,751 | 100,413 | 60,022 | 163,186 |
| Japan | 1,113 | 45,129 | 16,162 | 62,404 | 4,800 | 132,351 | 12,373 | 149,524 | 5,620 | 118,759 | 7,493 | 131,872 | 14,932 | 425,872 | 70,898 | 511,702 |
| Peoples Rep. of China | 0 | 52,645 | 0 | 52,645 | 32,882 | 115,256 | 0 | 148,138 | 118,275 | 232,958 | 0 | 351,233 | 153,810 | 510,242 | 0 | 664,052 |
| Morocco | 0 | 655 | 0 | 655 | 0 | 654 | 0 | 654 | 0 | 3,994 | 0 | 3,994 | 0 | 9,209 | 0 | 9,209 |
| Republic of South Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Republic of the Philippines | 202 | 6,147 | 1,498 | 7,847 | 495 | 3,427 | 1,562 | 5,484 | 394 | 4,057 | 419 | 4,870 | 1,383 | 27,626 | 6,649 | 35,658 |
| Other | 3,682 | 10,513 | 0 | 14,195 | 2,641 | 19,766 | 0 | 22,407 | 3,740 | 1,222 | 0 | 4,962 | 10,329 | 67,686 | 738 | 78,753 |
| World total | 43,818 | 299,317 | 47,074 | 390,209 | 98,702 | 489,981 | 41,063 | 629,746 | 231,333 | 642,018 | 29,042 | 902,393 | 421,898 | 2,152,567 | 238,515 | 2,812,980 |

[1] Includes American-Pima cotton.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20—Estimated mill consumption of raw cotton by major type of textile product

| Textile products | 1978 | 1979 | 1978 July-Sept. | 1978 Oct.-Dec. | 1979 July-Sept. | 1979 Oct.-Dec.[1] | Change Oct.-Dec. 1978 to Oct.-Dec. 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *1,000 bales*[2] | | | | *Percent* |
| Cotton broadwoven fabrics | | | | | | | |
| Duck and allied | 179 | 159 | 48 | 43 | 36 | 39 | -9 |
| Sheeting and allied coarse | 690 | 630 | 170 | 170 | 152 | 158 | -7 |
| Print cloth yarn | 465 | 459 | 103 | 121 | 111 | 118 | -2 |
| Corduroys | 402 | 482 | 95 | 106 | 118 | 129 | +22 |
| Denims | 916 | 1,019 | 161 | 225 | 248 | 282 | +25 |
| Other carded colored yarn | 51 | 40 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 10 | -17 |
| Toweling | 625 | 652 | 159 | 160 | 160 | 160 | --- |
| Blanketing and napped | 112 | 101 | 30 | 25 | 23 | 25 | --- |
| Fine cotton | 76 | 74 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 15 | -17 |
| Other fabrics | 154 | 154 | 35 | 40 | 37 | 38 | -5 |
| Total | 3,670 | 3,770 | 828 | 920 | 912 | 974 | +6 |
| Polyester/cotton blended fabrics | | | | | | | |
| Batiste | 31 | 32 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | --- |
| Bed sheeting | 479 | 509 | 112 | 125 | 125 | 122 | -2 |
| Broadcloth | 71 | 72 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 18 | --- |
| Twills | 182 | 197 | 38 | 48 | 47 | 49 | +2 |
| Poplins | 62 | 64 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 16 | +7 |
| Yarn dyed fabrics | 110 | 139 | 19 | 32 | 37 | 34 | +6 |
| Other fabrics | 308 | 330 | 70 | 83 | 70 | 85 | +2 |
| Total | 1,243 | 1,343 | 273 | 329 | 316 | 332 | +1 |
| Other textile products | | | | | | | |
| Rayon/cotton blends | 59 | 60 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 15 | -17 |
| Knit cloth | 1,065 | 1,120 | 261 | 270 | 270 | 285 | +6 |
| Narrow woven fabrics | 120 | 95 | 25 | 27 | 20 | 25 | -7 |
| Thread | 115 | 98 | 31 | 31 | 22 | 24 | -23 |
| Rope, cordage, and twine | 52 | 58 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 15 | -6 |
| Total | 1,411 | 1,431 | 348 | 362 | 339 | 364 | +1 |
| Grand total | 6,324 | 6,544 | 1,449 | 1,611 | 1,567 | 1,670 | +4 |
| Actual mill consumption | 6,335 | 6,400 | 1,471 | 1,573 | 1,518 | 1,615 | +3 |
| Residual[3] | -11 | +144 | -22 | +38 | +49 | +55 | --- |

[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 21—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 1-1/32" | | Total ([2]) | Total con-sumption[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] | |
| 1977/78 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. (4) ....... | 38.1 | 7.7 | 134.1 | 27.2 | 294.9 | 59.7 | 26.6 | 5.4 | 493.7 | 504.9 |
| Sept. (5) ....... | 49.9 | 8.3 | 165.4 | 27.3 | 356.4 | 58.9 | 33.1 | 5.5 | 604.9 | 619.3 |
| Oct. (4) ....... | 39.1 | 7.7 | 138.6 | 27.2 | 303.1 | 59.4 | 29.1 | 5.7 | 510.0 | 523.3 |
| Nov. (4) ....... | 36.2 | 7.3 | 138.6 | 27.7 | 297.8 | 59.5 | 28.1 | 5.5 | 500.7 | 516.7 |
| Dec. (5) ....... | 44.6 | 7.9 | 153.6 | 27.1 | 335.5 | 59.3 | 32.4 | 5.7 | 566.1 | 580.6 |
| Jan. (4) ....... | 36.9 | 7.5 | 130.6 | 26.6 | 297.8 | 60.5 | 26.8 | 5.4 | 492.2 | 507.2 |
| Feb. (4) ....... | 37.5 | 7.4 | 133.8 | 26.6 | 303.3 | 60.3 | 28.6 | 5.7 | 503.2 | 515.6 |
| Mar. (5) ....... | 41.7 | 6.7 | 175.3 | 28.1 | 372.3 | 59.7 | 34.5 | 5.5 | 623.8 | 639.2 |
| Apr. (4) ....... | 33.9 | 6.9 | 128.3 | 26.2 | 299.7 | 61.3 | 27.1 | 5.6 | 488.9 | 499.7 |
| May (4) ....... | 32.6 | 6.7 | 128.6 | 26.5 | 296.2 | 61.0 | 28.1 | 5.8 | 485.5 | 498.6 |
| June (5) ....... | 38.4 | 6.7 | 147.8 | 25.6 | 353.6 | 61.3 | 36.9 | 6.4 | 576.6 | 593.3 |
| July (4) ....... | 24.7 | 6.4 | 99.6 | 25.8 | 237.2 | 61.7 | 23.3 | 6.1 | 384.7 | 395.7 |
| Total[2] ........ | 453.5 | 7.3 | 1,674.3 | 26.9 | 3,747.9 | 60.1 | 354.5 | 5.7 | 6,230.1 | 6,394.1 |
| 1978/79 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. (4) ....... | 28.5 | 6.2 | 113.8 | 24.8 | 289.1 | 62.9 | 28.2 | 6.1 | 459.6 | 473.4 |
| Sept. (5) ....... | 35.0 | 6.1 | 149.6 | 26.3 | 350.7 | 61.5 | 34.5 | 6.1 | 569.9 | 586.7 |
| Oct. (4) ....... | 29.5 | 6.1 | 126.5 | 26.2 | 299.5 | 62.1 | 26.9 | 5.6 | 482.4 | 496.6 |
| Nov. (5) ....... | 33.0 | 5.5 | 172.7 | 29.0 | 357.7 | 60.1 | 31.9 | 5.4 | 595.3 | 611.5 |
| Dec. (4) ....... | 25.8 | 5.9 | 117.2 | 26.8 | 270.0 | 61.9 | 23.6 | 5.4 | 436.7 | 448.6 |
| Jan. (4) ....... | 32.9 | 5.5 | 164.8 | 27.3 | 374.1 | 62.1 | 31.0 | 5.1 | 602.8 | 620.6 |
| Feb. (4) ....... | 24.6 | 5.2 | 131.9 | 27.9 | 291.5 | 61.7 | 24.7 | 5.2 | 472.8 | 485.0 |
| Mar. (4) ....... | 27.0 | 5.3 | 134.4 | 26.5 | 320.0 | 63.0 | 26.2 | 5.2 | 507.6 | 520.7 |
| Apr. (5) ....... | 32.4 | 5.5 | 159.0 | 27.2 | 361.9 | 61.8 | 31.9 | 5.5 | 585.2 | 602.3 |
| May (4) ....... | 26.3 | 5.4 | 127.7 | 26.3 | 302.4 | 62.3 | 29.2 | 6.0 | 485.6 | 498.4 |
| June (4) ....... | 25.4 | 5.2 | 133.6 | 27.2 | 301.0 | 61.3 | 30.9 | 6.3 | 490.9 | 503.6 |
| July (5) ....... | 26.6 | 5.3 | 141.0 | 28.0 | 305.6 | 60.6 | 30.9 | 6.1 | 504.1 | 518.6 |
| Total[2] ........ | 346.9 | 5.6 | 1,672.3 | 27.0 | 3,823.6 | 61.7 | 350.0 | 5.7 | 6,192.8 | 6,366.0 |
| 1979/80 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. (4) ....... | 26.2 | 5.5 | 125.5 | 26.5 | 292.8 | 61.9 | 28.8 | 6.1 | 473.2 | 487.1 |
| Sept. (4) ....... | 25.2 | 5.2 | 130.7 | 27.0 | 299.3 | 61.9 | 28.6 | 5.9 | 483.7 | 496.6 |
| Oct.[5] (5) ....... | 31.7 | 5.1 | 173.0 | 27.7 | 382.2 | 61.2 | 37.4 | 6.0 | 624.4 | 640.8 |
| Nov. (4) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. (4) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. (5) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. (4) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. (4) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr. (5) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| May (4) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| June (4) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| July (5) ....... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total[2] ........ | | | | | | | | | | |

[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] 480-pound net weight bales. [5] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

**Table 22—Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill points, cotton prices and manmade staple fiber prices at f.o.b. producing plants, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent**

| Year beginning January 1 | Cotton[1] | | Rayon[2] | | Polyester[3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent[4] | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent[4] | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent[4] |
| | *Cents per pound* | | | | | |
| 1978 ............ | 64 | 71 | 58 | 61 | 54 | 57 |
| 1979 ............ | 69 | 77 | 65 | 68 | 60 | 63 |
| 1977 | | | | | | |
| January ........ | 71 | 79 | 58 | 60 | 53 | 55 |
| February ....... | 77 | 85 | 58 | 60 | 53 | 55 |
| March ......... | 80 | 89 | 58 | 60 | 53 | 55 |
| April .......... | 79 | 88 | 58 | 60 | 57 | 59 |
| May ........... | 77 | 85 | 61 | 64 | 57 | 59 |
| June .......... | 67 | 74 | 59 | 61 | 57 | 59 |
| July ........... | 64 | 71 | 59 | 61 | 57 | 59 |
| August ......... | 59 | 65 | 58 | 60 | 57 | 59 |
| September ...... | 55 | 61 | 58 | 60 | 57 | 59 |
| October ........ | 54 | 60 | 57 | 59 | 57 | 59 |
| November ...... | 53 | 59 | 56 | 58 | 57 | 59 |
| December ...... | 54 | 60 | 56 | 58 | 55 | 57 |
| 1978 | | | | | | |
| January ........ | 56 | 63 | 56 | 58 | 56 | 58 |
| February ....... | 59 | 65 | 56 | 58 | 56 | 58 |
| March ......... | 60 | 67 | 56 | 58 | 56 | 58 |
| April .......... | 60 | 67 | 58 | 60 | 56 | 58 |
| May ........... | 64 | 71 | 58 | 60 | 55 | 57 |
| June .......... | 64 | 71 | 58 | 60 | 55 | 57 |
| July ........... | 63 | 70 | 58 | 60 | 53 | 55 |
| August ......... | 65 | 73 | 58 | 60 | 53 | 55 |
| September ...... | 66 | 73 | 58 | 60 | 53 | 55 |
| October ........ | 70 | 78 | 61 | 64 | 53 | 55 |
| November ...... | 72 | 80 | 61 | 64 | 53 | 55 |
| December ...... | 73 | 81 | 61 | 64 | 53 | 55 |
| 1979 | | | | | | |
| January ........ | 69 | 77 | 61 | 64 | 53 | 55 |
| February ....... | 68 | 76 | 61 | 64 | 53 | 55 |
| March ......... | 67 | 74 | 61 | 64 | 56 | 58 |
| April .......... | 65 | 72 | 65 | 68 | 56 | 58 |
| May ........... | 68 | 75 | 65 | 68 | 61 | 64 |
| June .......... | 70 | 78 | 65 | 68 | 61 | 64 |
| July ........... | 70 | 77 | 65 | 68 | 61 | 64 |
| August ......... | 69 | 76 | 65 | 68 | 61 | 64 |
| September ...... | 69 | 76 | 65 | 68 | 65 | 68 |
| October ........ | 69 | 77 | 70 | 73 | 65 | 68 |
| November ...... | 71 | 79 | 70 | 73 | 66 | 69 |
| December ...... | 73 | 81 | 70 | 73 | 66 | 69 |

[1] SLM-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 23—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures**

| Year and month | Yarn, thread, and woven fabric | | | | | | Primarily manufactured products | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yarn | Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn | Woven fabric | | 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 bales*[8] | *1,000 pounds* | | | |
| 1978 ....... | 30,334 | 427 | 247,051 | 46,777 | 324,589 | 676.2 | 6,099 | 449 | 55,050 | 18,494 |
| 1979[9] ...... | 11,857 | 535 | 206,434 | 23,798 | 242,624 | 505.5 | 6,523 | 253 | 42,011 | 19,515 |
| 1979[9] ...... | | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 2,038 | 28 | 19,978 | 3,895 | 25,939 | 54.0 | 494 | 32 | 4,244 | 1,771 |
| February .. | 1,972 | 48 | 19,437 | 1,993 | 23,450 | 48.9 | 485 | 19 | 3,564 | 1,496 |
| March ..... | 1,356 | 54 | 19,391 | 1,983 | 22,784 | 47.5 | 313 | 18 | 4,073 | 1,694 |
| April ..... | 1,027 | 38 | 15,208 | 2,115 | 18,388 | 38.3 | 792 | 7 | 3,863 | 1,485 |
| May ...... | 1,164 | 63 | 20,036 | 2,245 | 23,508 | 49.0 | 736 | 18 | 3,942 | 1,808 |
| June ...... | 1,059 | 33 | 16,200 | 2,064 | 19,356 | 40.3 | 715 | 22 | 3,467 | 1,275 |
| July ...... | 668 | 18 | 14,091 | 1,741 | 16,518 | 34.4 | 662 | 18 | 3,130 | 1,410 |
| August .... | 465 | 57 | 16,075 | 1,684 | 18,281 | 38.1 | 642 | 15 | 2,637 | 2,196 |
| September . | 437 | 86 | 16,626 | 1,428 | 18,577 | 38.7 | 700 | 24 | 3,289 | 1,577 |
| October ... | 511 | 44 | 16,796 | 1,234 | 18,585 | 38.7 | 289 | 34 | 3,198 | 1,713 |
| November . | 371 | 51 | 15,550 | 1,839 | 17,811 | 37.1 | 324 | 28 | 2,956 | 1,765 |
| December .. | 789 | 15 | 17,046 | 1,577 | 19,427 | 40.5 | 371 | 18 | 3,648 | 1,325 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| February .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| March ..... | | | | | | | | | | |

| Year and month | 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 |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | | *1,000 bales*[8] | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 bales*[8] |
| 1978 ....... | 411,730 | 4,444 | 15,706 | 6,670 | 2,190 | 520,835 | 1,085.1 | 845,424 | 1,761.3 |
| 1979[9] ...... | 406,758 | 3,256 | 17,422 | 5,642 | 2,092 | 503,472 | 1,048.9 | 746,096 | 1,554.4 |
| 1979[9] | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 36,814 | 194 | 1,536 | 679 | 122 | 45,886 | 95.6 | 71,825 | 149.6 |
| February .. | 31,075 | 157 | 1,192 | 479 | 77 | 38,544 | 80.3 | 61,994 | 129.2 |
| March ..... | 28,553 | 179 | 1,320 | 401 | 219 | 36,770 | 76.6 | 59,554 | 124.1 |
| April ..... | 24,819 | 251 | 1,553 | 601 | 264 | 33,635 | 70.1 | 52,023 | 108.4 |
| May ...... | 30,789 | 294 | 1,523 | 329 | 80 | 39,519 | 82.3 | 63,027 | 131.3 |
| June ...... | 37,801 | 238 | 1,607 | 425 | 116 | 45,666 | 95.1 | 65,022 | 135.5 |
| July ...... | 43,205 | 322 | 1,526 | 491 | 284 | 51,048 | 106.3 | 67,566 | 140.8 |
| August .... | 41,261 | 227 | 1,450 | 498 | 129 | 49,055 | 102.2 | 67,366 | 140.3 |
| September . | 33,565 | 303 | 1,469 | 417 | 304 | 41,648 | 86.8 | 60,225 | 125.5 |
| October ... | 33,517 | 444 | 1,400 | 375 | 137 | 41,107 | 85.6 | 59,692 | 124.4 |
| November . | 33,600 | 370 | 1,377 | 509 | 211 | 41,140 | 85.7 | 58,951 | 122.8 |
| December .. | 31,759 | 277 | 1,469 | 438 | 149 | 39,454 | 82.2 | 58,881 | 122.7 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | | | | | | | | | |
| February .. | | | | | | | | | |
| March ..... | | | | | | | | | |

[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 veiling, 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 24—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures**

| Year and month | Yarn, thread, twine, and woven fabric | | | | | | | Manufactured products | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Woven fabric | | Total | | House furnishings | | | |
| | Yarn | Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton | Twine and cordage | Standard constructions and tire cord[1] | Other[2] | Weight | Bales | Knit fabrics | Blankets spreads, pillow cases, and sheets | Towels | Other[3] |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | | *1,000 bales*[8] | *1,000 pounds* | | | |
| 1978 ....... | 20,340 | 9,871 | 1,756 | 145,312 | 42,487 | 219,767 | 457.9 | 4,770 | 15,517 | 9,353 | 2,604 |
| 1979[9] ...... | 28,262 | 4,373 | 1,510 | 174,732 | 92,402 | 301,281 | 627.7 | 5,745 | 20,530 | 13,787 | 2,087 |
| 1979[9] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 2,108 | 318 | 167 | 14,376 | 4,911 | 21,879 | 45.6 | 382 | 1,510 | 772 | 140 |
| February .. | 2,174 | 271 | 102 | 13,128 | 6,114 | 21,789 | 45.4 | 341 | 1,389 | 1,122 | 123 |
| March ..... | 2,185 | 555 | 169 | 17,268 | 7,026 | 27,203 | 56.7 | 538 | 1,590 | 1,151 | 203 |
| April ..... | 2,409 | 388 | 135 | 11,776 | 6,465 | 21,174 | 44.1 | 443 | 1,770 | 1,493 | 110 |
| May ...... | 2,724 | 265 | 155 | 13,659 | 7,416 | 24,220 | 50.5 | 566 | 1,440 | 1,492 | 198 |
| June ...... | 2,671 | 402 | 69 | 15,219 | 8,999 | 27,361 | 57.0 | 539 | 2,118 | 1,131 | 173 |
| July ...... | 1,929 | 348 | 53 | 12,835 | 7,014 | 22,180 | 46.2 | 333 | 1,592 | 1,038 | 140 |
| August .... | 2,167 | 489 | 140 | 12,655 | 7,151 | 22,602 | 47.1 | 508 | 1,645 | 924 | 153 |
| September . | 2,123 | 338 | 110 | 16,249 | 7,955 | 26,775 | 55.8 | 512 | 1,725 | 1,051 | 228 |
| October ... | 2,193 | 523 | 94 | 15,822 | 9,689 | 28,321 | 59.0 | 566 | 1,972 | 1,248 | 202 |
| November . | 2,602 | 255 | 81 | 17,547 | 9,421 | 29,905 | 62.3 | 445 | 1,658 | 1,454 | 170 |
| December .. | 2,977 | 221 | 235 | 14,198 | 10,241 | 27,872 | 58.1 | 572 | 2,161 | 911 | 247 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Year and month | Manufactured products | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wearing apparel | | Other household and clothing articles[6] | Industrial products[7] | Total | | | |
| | Knit[4] | Other[5] | | | Weight | Bales | Weight | Bales |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | *1,000 bales*[8] | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 bales*[8] |
| 1978 ....... | 21,252 | 40,498 | 18,141 | 23,844 | 135,980 | 283.3 | 355,745 | 741.1 |
| 1979[9] ...... | 33,284 | 57,634 | 18,366 | 25,248 | 176,687 | 368.1 | 477,968 | 995.8 |
| 1979[9] | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 1,835 | 4,096 | 1,523 | 2,695 | 12,955 | 27.0 | 34,834 | 72.6 |
| February .. | 2,284 | 4,037 | 1,392 | 1,671 | 12,359 | 25.8 | 34,148 | 71.1 |
| March ..... | 3,133 | 5,748 | 1,972 | 2,765 | 17,098 | 35.6 | 44,301 | 92.3 |
| April ..... | 2,902 | 5,310 | 1,926 | 1,815 | 15,771 | 32.9 | 36,944 | 77.0 |
| May ...... | 2,789 | 4,803 | 1,422 | 2,193 | 14,863 | 31.0 | 39,083 | 81.4 |
| June ...... | 2,562 | 5,369 | 1,314 | 2,341 | 15,549 | 32.4 | 42,910 | 89.4 |
| July ...... | 2,812 | 4,575 | 1,483 | 1,600 | 13,572 | 28.3 | 35,752 | 74.5 |
| August .... | 2,876 | 4,698 | 1,565 | 1,996 | 14,364 | 29.9 | 36,966 | 77.0 |
| September . | 2,389 | 4,372 | 1,533 | 1,918 | 13,729 | 28.6 | 40,504 | 84.4 |
| October ... | 2,967 | 4,922 | 1,201 | 2,305 | 15,384 | 32.1 | 43,705 | 91.1 |
| November . | 3,102 | 4,986 | 1,270 | 2,195 | 15,282 | 31.8 | 45,188 | 94.1 |
| December .. | 3,633 | 4,718 | 1,765 | 1,754 | 15,761 | 32.8 | 43,633 | 90.9 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | | | | | | | | |
| February .. | | | | | | | | |
| March ..... | | | | | | | | |

[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, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and laces and lace articles. [7] Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belt and belting. [8] 480-pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of manmade fiber manufactures

| Year and month | Tops, yarn, thread, and woven fabric | | | | | | | Primarily manufactured products | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wearing apparel | |
| | Sliver, tops, and roving | Yarns thrown or plied[1] | Yarns spun | Sewing thread and hand-work yarns | Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics | Woven fabric | Total | Knit[2] | Not knit |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 ......... | 7,556 | 4,242 | 45,378 | 2,516 | 100 | 87,760 | 147,552 | 242,397 | 182,786 |
| 1979[6] ........ | 6,653 | 2,590 | 25,648 | 2,615 | 97 | 64,577 | 102,180 | 184,497 | 175,111 |
| 1979[6] | | | | | | | | | |
| January ..... | 591 | 261 | 2,065 | 228 | 0 | 6,875 | 10,020 | 15,644 | 15,992 |
| February .... | 365 | 249 | 1,849 | 189 | 3 | 4,576 | 7,231 | 11,717 | 12,993 |
| March ...... | 1,078 | 115 | 2,671 | 314 | 28 | 6,719 | 10,925 | 11,162 | 11,710 |
| April ....... | 630 | 182 | 2,321 | 265 | 50 | 6,510 | 9,958 | 11,897 | 11,018 |
| May ........ | 1,213 | 121 | 2,645 | 174 | 7 | 5,608 | 9,768 | 16,384 | 14,062 |
| June ....... | 523 | 158 | 2,443 | 264 | 0 | 6,293 | 9,681 | 19,993 | 17,271 |
| July ........ | 853 | 265 | 2,124 | 187 | 0 | 4,911 | 8,340 | 20,031 | 18,404 |
| August ...... | 274 | 229 | 2,058 | 171 | 1 | 6,337 | 9,061 | 18,234 | 18,307 |
| September ... | 249 | 194 | 1,469 | 191 | 0 | 4,688 | 6,791 | 16,499 | 15,416 |
| October ..... | 179 | 181 | 2,158 | 233 | 2 | 4,142 | 6,895 | 16,994 | 13,776 |
| November ... | 458 | 399 | 1,452 | 180 | 6 | 3,839 | 6,334 | 14,250 | 14,340 |
| December ... | 240 | 245 | 2,393 | 219 | 0 | 4,079 | 7,176 | 11,692 | 11,822 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | |
| January ..... | | | | | | | | | |
| February .... | | | | | | | | | |
| March ...... | | | | | | | | | |

| Year and month | Primarily manufactured products | | | | | | Total manu-factured imports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Handker-chiefs | Laces and lace articles[3] | Narrow fabrics[4] | Knit fabric | Other manu-factures[5] | Total | |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | | |
| 1978 ......... | 447 | 10,467 | 9,387 | 12,443 | 37,108 | 495,035 | 642,587 |
| 1979[6] ........ | 179 | 5,026 | 8,947 | 8,011 | 41,022 | 422,793 | 524,973 |
| 1979[6] | | | | | | | |
| January ..... | 33 | 378 | 722 | 911 | 3,369 | 37,049 | 47,069 |
| February .... | 18 | 316 | 800 | 638 | 2,600 | 29,082 | 36,313 |
| March ...... | 13 | 291 | 911 | 495 | 3,549 | 28,131 | 39,056 |
| April ....... | 11 | 405 | 939 | 787 | 3,452 | 28,509 | 38,467 |
| May ........ | 17 | 407 | 916 | 441 | 3,199 | 35,426 | 45,194 |
| June ....... | 10 | 578 | 869 | 722 | 3,908 | 43,351 | 53,032 |
| July ........ | 10 | 551 | 593 | 784 | 3,537 | 43,910 | 52,250 |
| August ...... | 16 | 553 | 739 | 715 | 3,218 | 41,782 | 50,843 |
| September ... | 10 | 604 | 715 | 644 | 3,903 | 37,791 | 44,582 |
| October ..... | 14 | 415 | 557 | 656 | 3,045 | 35,457 | 42,352 |
| November ... | 12 | 312 | 562 | 599 | 3,771 | 33,846 | 40,180 |
| December ... | 15 | 216 | 624 | 619 | 3,471 | 28,459 | 35,635 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | |
| January ..... | | | | | | | |
| February .... | | | | | | | |
| March ...... | | | | | | | |

[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 veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. [4] Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubings,cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. [5] Not elsewhere classified. [6] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

**Table 26—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic manmade fiber manufactures**

| Year and month | Tops, yarn, thread, and woven fabric | | | | | | Primarily manufactured products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sliver, tops, and roving | Yarns spun | Sewing thread and handwork yarns | Tire cord and tire cord fabric | Woven fabric[2] | Total | Hosiery | Under-wear and night-wear | Outer-wear |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 10,147 | 21,759 | 5,800 | 63,862 | 165,707 | 267,278 | 2,592 | 8,380 | 37,672 |
| 1979[5] | 13,252 | 34,181 | 8,368 | 87,008 | 228,634 | 371,444 | 4,484 | 10,096 | 45,892 |
| 1979[5] | | | | | | | | | |
| Januaryd | 1,105 | 2,397 | 500 | 5,609 | 17,686 | 27,298 | 237 | 565 | 3,390 |
| February | 635 | 2,472 | 628 | 7,582 | 16,387 | 27,705 | 281 | 750 | 3,544 |
| March | 1,126 | 2,876 | 1,016 | 8,978 | 19,370 | 33,367 | 413 | 1,016 | 4,529 |
| April | 1,792 | 2,725 | 543 | 5,482 | 16,760 | 27,302 | 330 | 779 | 3,867 |
| May | 1,054 | 2,754 | 758 | 7,232 | 18,843 | 30,641 | 302 | 820 | 3,534 |
| June | 989 | 2,691 | 555 | 6,804 | 21,234 | 32,273 | 390 | 1,012 | 3,864 |
| July | 893 | 2,630 | 484 | 7,700 | 17,000 | 28,708 | 289 | 751 | 3,088 |
| August | 936 | 2,525 | 422 | 6,709 | 18,307 | 28,900 | 464 | 892 | 3,687 |
| September | 1,294 | 3,160 | 617 | 6,859 | 19,551 | 31,480 | 410 | 761 | 3,649 |
| October | 1,276 | 3,137 | 934 | 8,342 | 21,039 | 34,727 | 507 | 960 | 4,519 |
| November | 1,402 | 2,926 | 873 | 6,439 | 21,284 | 32,923 | 414 | 889 | 4,170 |
| December | 750 | 3,888 | 1,038 | 9,272 | 21,173 | 36,120 | 447 | 901 | 4,051 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | | | | | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | | | | |

| Year and month | Primarily manufactured products | | | | | Total manufactured exports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | House furnishings | Knit or crocheted | Narrow fabrics[3] | Other manufactures[4] | Total | |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | |
| 1978 | 43,840 | 9,756 | 12,025 | 60,158 | 174,423 | 441,700 |
| 1979[5] | 65,629 | 16,413 | 12,531 | 70,095 | 225,134 | 596,580 |
| 1979[5] | | | | | | |
| January | 3,827 | 963 | 1,148 | 5,429 | 15,557 | 42,855 |
| February | 3,814 | 1,112 | 1,134 | 5,568 | 16,203 | 43,908 |
| March | 4,866 | 1,928 | 889 | 6,189 | 19,829 | 53,196 |
| April | 4,655 | 1,283 | 856 | 5,954 | 17,724 | 45,026 |
| May | 4,696 | 1,214 | 985 | 7,087 | 18,638 | 49,279 |
| June | 6,356 | 1,491 | 1,171 | 6,254 | 20,538 | 52,811 |
| July | 4,334 | 1,115 | 957 | 5,678 | 16,211 | 44,919 |
| August | 4,869 | 1,368 | 1,088 | 5,426 | 17,794 | 46,694 |
| September | 6,294 | 1,307 | 1,010 | 5,702 | 19,133 | 50,613 |
| October | 6,628 | 1,537 | 1,192 | 6,090 | 21,431 | 56,159 |
| November | 6,370 | 1,560 | 1,032 | 5,639 | 20,074 | 52,998 |
| December | 8,920 | 1,535 | 1,069 | 5,079 | 22,002 | 58,122 |
| 1980 | | | | | | |
| January | | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | |

[1] Includes products made from waste. [2] Includes pile and tufted fabric such as corduroy. [3] Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). [4] Not elsewhere classified. [5] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 27—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] 15/16 inch | 1 inch | 1-1/32 inches | 1-1/16 inches | 1-3/32 inches | 1-1/8 inches | Price per pound received by farmers for upland cotton (net weight)[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cents | | | |
| 1977/78 | | | | | | | |
| August | 47.88 | 49.57 | 51.25 | 52.54 | 52.72 | 53.89 | 58.30 |
| September | 44.95 | 46.65 | 48.03 | 49.30 | 49.48 | 50.48 | 59.10 |
| October | 44.63 | 46.29 | 47.75 | 49.06 | 49.24 | 50.17 | 53.60 |
| November | 43.20 | 44.80 | 46.47 | 47.98 | 48.16 | 49.17 | 52.10 |
| December | 43.21 | 44.52 | 46.88 | 48.42 | 48.65 | 49.92 | 48.70 |
| January | 45.16 | 46.42 | 49.52 | 51.05 | 51.28 | 52.75 | 49.10 |
| February | 46.58 | 47.90 | 51.33 | 52.89 | 53.12 | 54.50 | 51.40 |
| March | 48.45 | 49.86 | 53.49 | 55.01 | 55.24 | 57.16 | 51.10 |
| April | 48.26 | 49.67 | 53.19 | 54.72 | 54.95 | 56.71 | 52.20 |
| May | 50.03 | 51.44 | 56.06 | 57.59 | 57.82 | 60.48 | 53.70 |
| June | 49.63 | 51.04 | 55.82 | 57.35 | 57.58 | 59.97 | 54.80 |
| July | 49.56 | 50.97 | 55.45 | 56.99 | 57.22 | 59.42 | 56.50 |
| Average | 46.80 | 48.26 | 51.27 | 52.74 | 52.96 | 54.55 | [3]52.1 |
| Loan rate | 39.42 | 41.32 | 43.37 | 44.87 | 45.17 | 45.52 | [4]44.63 |
| 1978/79 | | | | | | | |
| August | 51.82 | 53.24 | 58.20 | 59.78 | 60.01 | 61.79 | 57.40 |
| September | 52.66 | 54.26 | 58.46 | 60.04 | 60.27 | 61.80 | 56.20 |
| October | 56.27 | 58.10 | 62.50 | 64.08 | 64.31 | 66.24 | 59.60 |
| November | 57.45 | 59.32 | 64.03 | 65.65 | 65.94 | 68.09 | 61.10 |
| December | 56.31 | 58.20 | 62.76 | 64.39 | 64.68 | 66.92 | 58.10 |
| January | 53.52 | 55.25 | 59.90 | 61.48 | 61.77 | 64.49 | 57.00 |
| February | 52.46 | 54.18 | 59.06 | 60.59 | 60.88 | 63.85 | 55.60 |
| March | 50.61 | 52.50 | 57.18 | 58.70 | 59.03 | 61.59 | 53.50 |
| April | 50.02 | 51.93 | 56.35 | 58.05 | 58.44 | 60.99 | 54.70 |
| May | 52.32 | 54.23 | 59.05 | 60.90 | 61.30 | 64.42 | 56.00 |
| June | 54.35 | 56.26 | 61.52 | 63.38 | 63.79 | 67.61 | 58.80 |
| July | 53.42 | 55.37 | 60.04 | 61.87 | 62.26 | 65.41 | 61.90 |
| Average | 53.43 | 55.24 | 59.92 | 61.58 | 61.89 | 64.43 | [3]58.1 |
| Loan rate | 43.06 | 44.86 | 46.81 | 48.31 | 48.61 | 48.96 | [4]48.00 |
| 1979/80 | | | | | | | |
| August | 54.11 | 56.20 | 60.25 | 62.08 | 62.47 | 64.98 | 59.20 |
| September | 54.83 | 56.94 | 60.32 | 62.15 | 62.54 | 64.63 | 57.30 |
| October | 55.33 | 57.44 | 61.05 | 62.88 | 63.28 | 64.61 | 61.30 |
| November | 55.90 | 57.87 | 61.55 | 63.40 | 63.81 | 64.84 | 61.00 |
| December | 59.15 | 61.09 | 64.33 | 66.20 | 66.58 | 67.53 | 59.90 |
| January | | | | 72.40 | | | 59.70 |
| February | | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | |
| Average | | | | | | | [5]61.2 |
| Loan rate | 45.19 | 46.99 | 49.14 | 50.64 | 50.94 | 51.34 | [4]50.23 |

[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, 1980 with no allowance for unredeemed loans.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

## Table 28—Manmade fiber production and capacity, quarterly, 1978 and 1979

| Item | 1978 | | | | | 1979 | | | | | Average 1980 planned | Percentage change 1980/79 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | Year | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | Year | | |
| | *Million pounds* | | | | | | | | | | | *Percent* |
| Grand total all fibers: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 2,874 | 2,874 | 2,874 | 2,874 | 11,496 | 2,973 | 2,973 | 2,973 | 2,973 | 11,892 | 12,463 | +5 |
| Prod. | 2,338 | 2,385 | 2,352 | 2,451 | 9,526 | 2,566 | 2,627 | 2,528 | 2,586 | 10,307 | | |
| Percent. | 81 | 83 | 82 | 85 | 83 | 86 | 88 | 85 | 87 | 87 | | |
| Total staple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 1,286 | 1,286 | 1,286 | 1,286 | 5,144 | 1,323 | 1,323 | 1,323 | 1,323 | 5,292 | 5,419 | +2 |
| Prod. | 1,131 | 1,129 | 1,086 | 1,141 | 4,487 | 1,199 | 1,210 | 1,192 | 1,231 | 4,832 | | |
| Percent. | 88 | 88 | 85 | 89 | 87 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 93 | 91 | | |
| Total filament | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 1,588 | 1,588 | 1,588 | 1,588 | 6,352 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 6,600 | 7,044 | +7 |
| Prod. | 1,207 | 1,257 | 1,266 | 1,309 | 5,039 | 1,367 | 1,417 | 1,336 | 1,355 | 5,475 | | |
| Percent. | 76 | 79 | 80 | 82 | 79 | 83 | 86 | 81 | 82 | 83 | | |
| Polyester total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 1,156 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 4,624 | 1,182 | 1,182 | 1,182 | 1,182 | 4,728 | 4,896 | +4 |
| Prod. | 942 | 948 | 925 | 985 | 3,800 | 1,066 | 1,063 | 1,018 | 1,031 | 4,178 | | |
| Percent. | 82 | 82 | 80 | 85 | 82 | 90 | 90 | 86 | 87 | 88 | | |
| Staple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 628 | 628 | 628 | 628 | 2,512 | 653 | 653 | 653 | 653 | 2,612 | 2,691 | +3 |
| Prod. | 569 | 565 | 535 | 567 | 2,236 | 607 | 605 | 618 | 632 | 2,462 | | |
| Percent. | 91 | 90 | 85 | 90 | 89 | 93 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 94 | | |
| Filament | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 2,112 | 529 | 529 | 529 | 529 | 2,116 | 2,205 | +4 |
| Prod. | 373 | 383 | 390 | 418 | 1,564 | 460 | 457 | 400 | 399 | 1,716 | | |
| Percent. | 71 | 73 | 74 | 79 | 74 | 87 | 87 | 76 | 75 | 81 | | |
| Nylon total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 732 | 732 | 732 | 732 | 2,928 | 759 | 759 | 759 | 759 | 3,036 | 3,104 | +2 |
| Prod. | 611 | 631 | 643 | 665 | 2,550 | 676 | 678 | 673 | 694 | 2,721 | | |
| Percent. | 84 | 86 | 88 | 91 | 87 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 92 | 90 | | |
| Staple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 980 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 1,020 | 1,053 | +3 |
| Prod. | 220 | 218 | 224 | 234 | 896 | 233 | 237 | 234 | 235 | 939 | | |
| Percent. | 90 | 89 | 91 | 95 | 91 | 91 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | | |
| Filament | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 487 | 487 | 487 | 487 | 1,948 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 2,016 | 2,051 | +2 |
| Prod. | 392 | 413 | 418 | 431 | 1,654 | 443 | 441 | 439 | 459 | 1,782 | | |
| Percent. | 81 | 85 | 86 | 89 | 85 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 91 | 89 | | |
| Olefin total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 1,036 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 1,056 | 1,102 | +4 |
| Prod. | 169 | 180 | 170 | 174 | 693 | 184 | 194 | 183 | 196 | 757 | | |
| Percent. | 65 | 70 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 70 | 73 | 69 | 74 | 72 | | |
| Staple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 124 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 136 | 156 | +15 |
| Prod. | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 95 | 29 | 32 | 28 | 31 | 120 | | |
| Percent. | 77 | 79 | 76 | 79 | 78 | 85 | 94 | 82 | 89 | 87 | | |
| Filament | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 228 | 228 | 228 | 228 | 912 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 920 | 946 | +3 |
| Prod. | 145 | 155 | 147 | 149 | 596 | 155 | 162 | 155 | 165 | 757 | | |
| Percent. | 64 | 68 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 67 | 72 | 69 | | |
| Acrylic staple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 217 | 217 | 217 | 217 | 868 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 852 | 840 | -1 |
| Prod. | 190 | 190 | 170 | 176 | 726 | 187 | 192 | 184 | 197 | 760 | | |
| Percent. | 88 | 88 | 78 | 81 | 84 | 88 | 90 | 87 | 93 | 89 | | |
| Non-cellulosic Non-glass total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 2,364 | 2,364 | 2,364 | 2,364 | 9,456 | 2,417 | 2,417 | 2,417 | 2,417 | 9,668 | 9,961 | +3 |
| Prod. | 1,912 | 1,949 | 1,908 | 1,999 | 7,768 | 2,113 | 2,127 | 2,058 | 2,118 | 8,416 | | |
| Percent. | 81 | 82 | 81 | 85 | 82 | 87 | 88 | 85 | 88 | 87 | | |
| Staple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 1,121 | 1,121 | 1,121 | 1,121 | 4,484 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 4,624 | 4,740 | +3 |
| Prod. | 1,002 | 997 | 952 | 1,002 | 3,953 | 1,056 | 1,067 | 1,064 | 1,095 | 4,282 | | |
| Percent. | 89 | 89 | 85 | 89 | 88 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 95 | 93 | | |
| Filament | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 1,243 | 1,243 | 1,243 | 1,243 | 4,972 | 1,261 | 1,261 | 1,261 | 1,261 | 5,044 | 5,221 | +4 |
| Prod. | 910 | 952 | 956 | 997 | 3,815 | 1,057 | 1,060 | 994 | 1,023 | 4,134 | | |
| Percent. | 73 | 77 | 77 | 80 | 77 | 84 | 84 | 79 | 81 | 82 | | |
| Rayon staple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 660 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 668 | 671 | 0 |
| Prod. | 129 | 132 | 134 | 140 | 535 | 143 | 143 | 128 | 136 | 550 | | |
| Percent. | 78 | 80 | 81 | 85 | 81 | 85 | 85 | 77 | 81 | 82 | | |
| Acetate filament | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 324 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 344 | 335 | -3 |
| Prod. | 72 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 301 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 316 | | |
| Percent. | 89 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 95 | 92 | | |
| Glass filament | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap. | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 1,060 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 1,212 | 1,412 | +17 |
| Prod. | 225 | 229 | 234 | 235 | 923 | 232 | 279 | 264 | 250 | 1,025 | | |
| Percent. | 85 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 87 | 77 | 92 | 87 | 83 | 85 | | |

Compiled from Textile Organon.

**Table 29—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufacturers[1]**

| Year and month | Tops and advanced wool | Yarns | Woven fabrics[2] | Wool blankets[3] | Wearing apparel: Knit | Wearing apparel: Other than knit[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | |
| 1977 | 842 | 5,804 | 18,651 | 407 | 25,808 | 18,264 |
| 1978[7] | 563 | 5,550 | 25,830 | 572 | 22,339 | 22,559 |
| 1979[7] | | | | | | |
| January | 18 | 306 | 1,651 | 38 | 476 | 1,109 |
| February | 11 | 266 | 1,687 | 16 | 581 | 975 |
| March | 25 | 261 | 2,880 | 14 | 410 | 1,031 |
| April | 18 | 394 | 2,902 | 34 | 641 | 1,084 |
| May | 39 | 287 | 2,344 | 32 | 1,272 | 1,382 |
| June | 62 | 405 | 2,712 | 38 | 2,311 | 2,183 |
| July | 76 | 313 | 1,843 | 39 | 2,848 | 3,417 |
| August | 21 | 402 | 1,832 | 55 | 2,909 | 2,994 |
| September | 4 | 248 | 1,052 | 64 | 2,527 | 2,404 |
| October | 2 | 341 | 877 | 38 | 2,075 | 1,692 |
| November | 46 | 298 | 792 | 62 | 1,805 | 1,096 |

| Year and month | Other manufactures[5] | Subtotal | Noil^ | Wastes[6] | Carpets and rugs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | |
| 1977 | 1,224 | 71,000 | 19,426 | 11,289 | 14,838 | 116,553 |
| 1978[7] | 895 | 78,258 | 23,067 | 14,130 | 13,914 | 129,369 |
| 1979[7] | | | | | | |
| January | 56 | 3,564 | 1,723 | 1,349 | 886 | 7,522 |
| February | 98 | 3,634 | 1,050 | 733 | 686 | 6,103 |
| March | 100 | 4,721 | 1,539 | 888 | 1,027 | 8,175 |
| April | 85 | 5,158 | 1,456 | 988 | 1,389 | 8,991 |
| May | 91 | 5,447 | 1,897 | 1,039 | 1,156 | 9,539 |
| June | 96 | 7,807 | 1,754 | 1,176 | 1,337 | 12,074 |
| July | 89 | 8,625 | 1,578 | 1,136 | 1,193 | 12,532 |
| August | 143 | 8,356 | 1,255 | 1,010 | 1,233 | 11,854 |
| September | 83 | 6,382 | 1,106 | 874 | 1,468 | 9,830 |
| October | 67 | 5,092 | 1,015 | 819 | 909 | 7,835 |
| November | 73 | 4,172 | 1,603 | 844 | 1,202 | 7,821 |

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and unholstery goods, press and billard clothes. [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 manufacturers not else where specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 30—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

| Year and month | Noils wastes[2] | Tops and advanced wool | Yarns | Woven fabrics | Wool blankets | Wearing apparel knit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | |
| 1977 | 1,591 | 1,702 | 1,476 | 677 | 706 | 586 |
| 1978[4] | 929 | 1,299 | 1,266 | 1,094 | 33 | 4,305 |
| 1979 | | | | | | |
| January | 103 | 177 | 60 | 96 | 1 | 433 |
| February | 98 | 229 | 105 | 77 | 1 | 351 |
| March | 124 | 151 | 80 | 125 | 2 | 373 |
| April | 90 | 145 | 122 | 104 | 2 | 352 |
| May | 177 | 217 | 49 | 69 | 2 | 320 |
| June | 132 | 145 | 74 | 115 | 2 | 553 |
| July | 63 | 291 | 51 | 84 | 2 | 330 |
| August | 132 | 268 | 58 | 69 | 3 | 428 |
| September | 43 | 389 | 4 | 55 | 1 | 264 |
| October | 93 | 451 | 138 | 95 | 2 | 421 |
| November | 156 | 347 | 63 | 135 | 2 | 439 |

| Year and month | Wearing apparel other than knit | Felts | Knit fabrics | Other manufactures[3] | Carpets and rugs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | |
| 1977 | 1,830 | 233 | 201 | 2,054 | 1,986 | 13,042 |
| 1978[4] | 1,235 | 274 | 152 | 1,247 | 733 | 12,567 |
| 1979[4] | | | | | | |
| January | 64 | 8 | 17 | 95 | 60 | 1,114 |
| February | 93 | 28 | 10 | 94 | 123 | 1,209 |
| March | 81 | 8 | 77 | 132 | 93 | 1,244 |
| April | 91 | 26 | 12 | 138 | 72 | 1,153 |
| May | 127 | 19 | 13 | 184 | 39 | 1,216 |
| June | 96 | 14 | 25 | 189 | 96 | 1,441 |
| July | 109 | 37 | 12 | 145 | 14 | 1,137 |
| August | 118 | 13 | 4 | 140 | 15 | 1,247 |
| September | 140 | 8 | 26 | 189 | 20 | 1,140 |
| October | 156 | 23 | 42 | 153 | 27 | 1,602 |
| November | 128 | 3 | 38 | 119 | 24 | 1,454 |

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Not including rags. [3] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [4] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

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