

# Cotton and Wool Situation

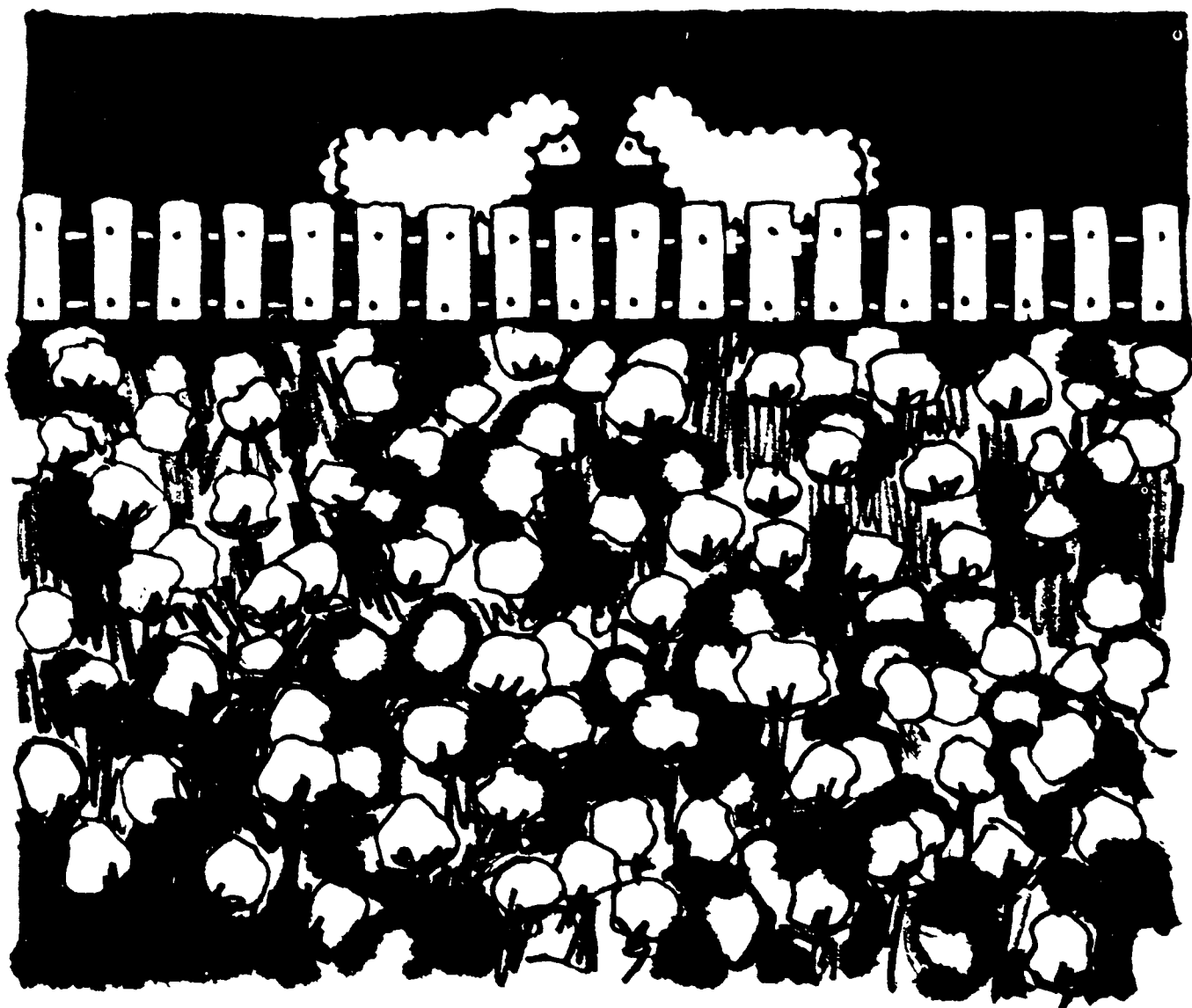
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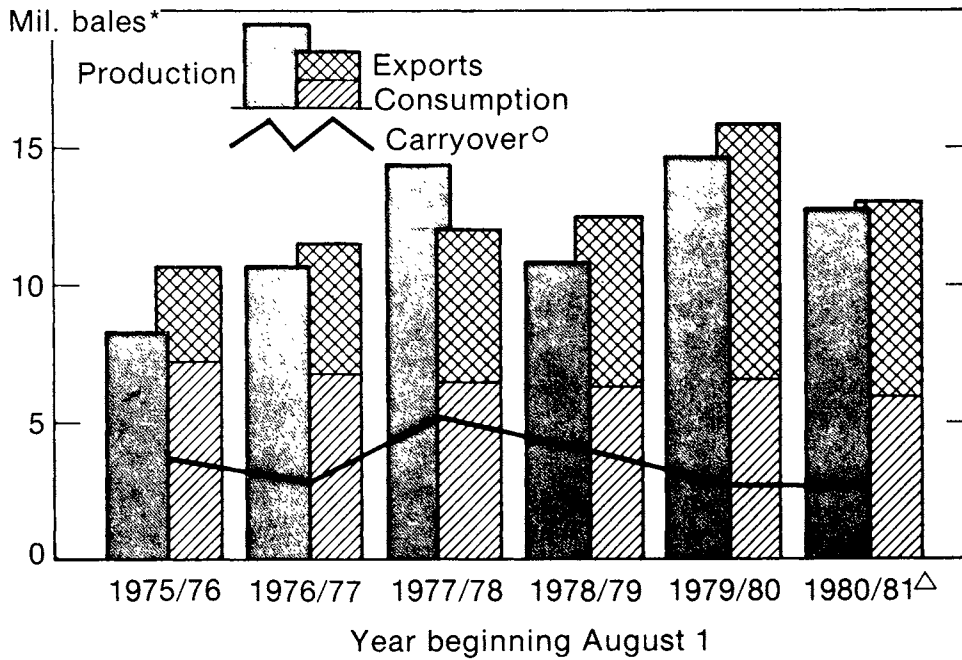
U.S. Department of  
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# U.S. Cotton Production, Use And Carryover



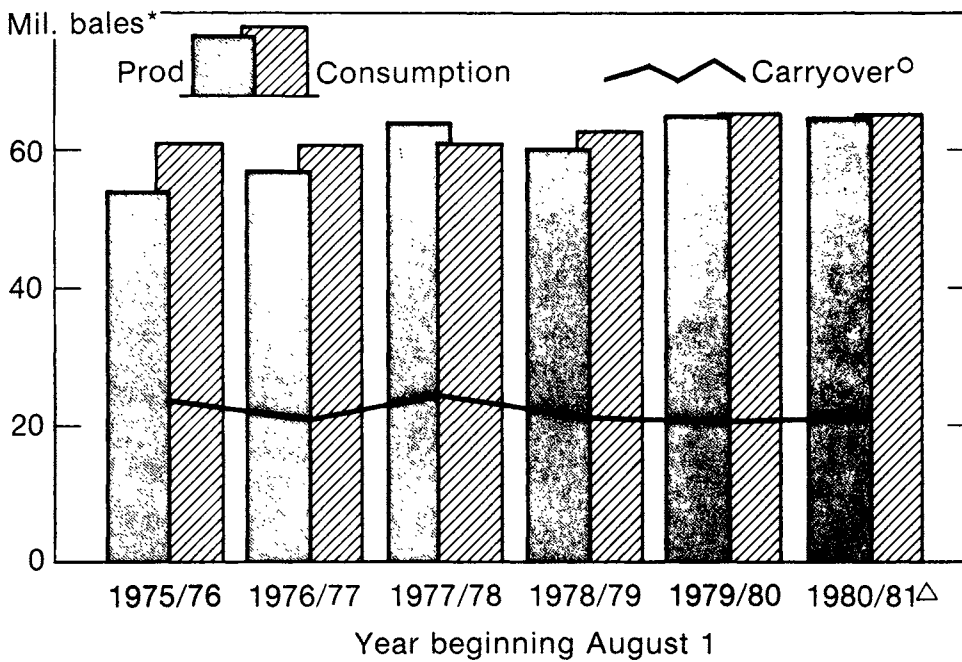
\*480-Pound Net Weight Bales.      ○Ending.      △Preliminary.

USDA

Figure 1

Neg. ESCS 1991-80 (8)

# World Cotton Production, Use and Carryover



\*480-Pound Net Weight Bales.      ○Ending.      △Estimated.

USDA

Figure 2

Neg. ESCS 2924-80 (8)

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Approved by  
The World Food and Agricultural  
Outlook and Situation Board  
and Summary released  
August 19, 1980

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*Cotton and Wool Situation* is published in February, May, August, and December.

## SUMMARY

An extremely tight supply-demand balance is in store for U.S. cotton during 1980/81. Prospective supplies are down sharply from last season due to lower beginning stocks and a smaller crop. Expected disappearance of 12.9 million bales—about in line with the 1980 crop—is also well below last season. So, the carryover at the end of this season is likely to remain close to the beginning level of 2.8 million bales.

Based on August 1 conditions, the 1980 U.S. crop is forecast at 12.8 million bales, down from 14.6 million last year. Although harvested acreage is up 4 percent, hot, dry weather in the Southwest and in parts of the Delta and Southeast have reduced yield prospects 16 percent from last season's level.

Based on historical differences between the August forecast and final estimates, odds are 2 out of 3 that cotton production will be between 11.8 and 13.8 million bales.

U.S. cotton exports this season are forecast at 6.8 million bales, down from last season's unusually high 9.4 million. Factors behind the anticipated decline include increased cotton production in foreign countries, sluggish world textile activity, and reduced U.S. export availability.

By August 7, the 1980/81 U.S. export commitment was nearly 3.5 million bales, including about 850,000 bales carried over from last season. The People's Republic of China which took 2.2 million bales of U.S. cotton last season had commitments for around 1.1 million bales by August 7.

Domestic textile mills are expected to use around 6 million bales of cotton this season, down from 6.5 million in 1979/80. The seasonally-adjusted annual rate of use fell below 6.4 million bales in June, down from rates of 6.5 to 6.7 million bales in previous months. Cotton use is likely to decline further this fall and winter due to adverse economic conditions and tight cotton supplies.

During the first half of 1980, the recession affected U.S. manmade fiber consumption more severely than it did cotton and wool. Manmade fiber use was down 10 percent from the first half of 1979, reflect-

ing slumps in housing construction and automobile production. In contrast cotton use was 3 percent higher and wool use was 12 percent higher. Record cotton textile exports have been significant in maintaining cotton use.

World cotton production is forecast at 64.9 million bales in 1980/81, down slightly from last season. Foreign production of 52.1 million bales is expected, nearly 3 percent above 1979/80. Production in the USSR is expected to increase to 13.3 million bales from 13.1 million last year; production in China is forecast at 10.7 million bales, a 0.6 million increase over last year.

World cotton consumption is also expected to total around 65 million bales this season. Foreign consumption of 59.1 million bales is forecast, 0.7 million above last season. Of note, consumption in China is

expected to total a record 14 million bales. As a result, China's cotton imports are likely to be around 3.5 million bales again this season.

These early season forecasts of a close balance between cotton production and use suggest that prices will be particularly sensitive to changes in production prospects and economic conditions. By mid August, spot prices (SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton) in the U.S. were 85 cents a pound, over a third above the year-earlier.

Textile mill consumption of raw wool during the first half of 1980 was 65.1 million pounds, 13 percent above the average comparable period of the past six years. Reflecting a sustained mill demand after most of the clip was sold, the average farm price in June and July was about 91 cents a pound, two cents above May 1980.

# COTTON AND WOOL SITUATION

## TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

The Nation's real Gross National Product (GNP) declined at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 9.1 percent in the second quarter of 1980. This rate was sharply below the 1.2-percent annual rate of increase during the first quarter and the 2 percent gain in the fourth quarter of 1979.

Inflation continued to advance during the second quarter. The GNP price deflator, a broadbased measure of inflation, increased at an annual rate of 10.4 percent, compared with 9.5 percent in the previous quarter. The Consumer Price Index (CPI), however, rose at a slower pace—13.2 percent versus 16.9 percent in the first quarter.

Most forecasts call for the recession to abate by the end of 1980, followed by a gradual recovery. However, inflation as measured by the GNP price deflator is likely to remain around 10 percent and unemployment could be around 8.5 percent by late 1980 and remain at that level for most of 1981. Textile mill activity is likely to parallel the course of the general economy, that is, sluggish for the remainder of 1980 and unspectacular growth in 1981.

The effects of the slumps in housing construction and automobile production on total fiber use, espe-

cially of manmade fibers, were very pronounced during the first half of 1980. Mill consumption of all fibers totaled 6.1 billion pounds, down from 6.5 billion during the first half of 1979; manmade fiber use was down 10 percent, cotton use increased 3 percent, and wool use increased 12 percent.

Cotton's share of mill consumption increased to 27.7 percent in the second quarter of this year, 4 percentage points above the year-earlier quarter. A rising market share for cotton is, of course, fully expected in a recession.

Reflecting the domestic economic slowdown and a general weakness in the dollar, the U.S. textile trade deficit has declined significantly in recent months. During January-June 1980, the U.S. textile trade deficit for all fibers was only 46 million pounds, well below the 158 million-pound deficit for the comparable period of 1979. The U.S. had a surplus in manmade fiber textile trade of 125 million pounds this January-June, compared with a surplus of 28 million in the year-earlier period. Deficits in cotton and wool textile trade during January-June of 134 and 37 million pounds, respectively, were also below year-earlier levels.

## COTTON SITUATION

### U.S. OUTLOOK FOR 1980/81

Based on a survey, taken about August 1, the USDA forecast all cotton *production* for 1980/81 at 12.8 million bales, 12 percent below last season. The survey indicated that producers expect to harvest 13.3 million acres out of 14.4 planted, an abandonment of 7 percent. Average yield was forecast at 461 pounds per harvested acre, well below last season's record-high 548 pounds (table 19). Hot, dry conditions in Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of the Delta and Southeast account for the lower yields.

Since less than 2 percent of the crop was harvested by August 1 (preseason ginnings were about 200,000 running bales), much uncertainty still surrounds 1980 cotton production. Based on historical differences between the August 1 forecasts and final estimates, the odds are 2 out of 3 that final production will be in the range of 11.8 to 13.8 million bales.

In the Delta States a crop of 2.96 million bales is forecast, compared with 3.06 million in 1979. Harvested acres are estimated at 3 million, 24 percent above 1979. But average yield, forecast at 480

pounds per harvested acre, is sharply below last season's exceptional 614 pounds.

Producers in the Southeast expect to harvest 672,000 acres, slightly above last year. Estimated average yield of 446 pounds per harvested acre is, however, well below last season. Consequently, production is expected to be around 624,000 bales, 2 percent below 1979.

Texas and Oklahoma production is forecast at 4.71 million bales, 22 percent below 1979. Dryland cotton in the High Plains and Oklahoma is suffering from lack of moisture and extreme heat. As a result, average yield in these states is forecast at 308 pounds per harvested acre, compared with 393 pounds last season. Additionally, the hot, dry weather caused the crop of South Texas to mature sooner than usual. Classification of this early-harvested crop indicated a potential low-micronaire problem.

Cotton production in Arizona, California, and New Mexico is expected to total around 4.52 million bales, compared with 4.87 million bales in 1979. This expected decline results from a reduction in California yields of 91 pounds per harvested acre.

Upland cotton production costs per planted acre (excluding land costs) are estimated at \$359 in 1980, up from \$305 last year. Per pound costs will increase more sharply this season, however, due to expected lower yields. Based on the current estimate of 427 pounds per planted acre, per pound costs total 84 cents (excluding land) in 1980, compared with 60 cents in 1979. Adjusted for cottonseed value, costs this year are around 74 cents a pound, up from 50 cents last season.

By July 31, producers had forward contracted 24 percent of this year's cotton acreage according to informal surveys conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Service. This acreage accounts for about one-third of prospective production. Contracting percentages ranged from 13 percent of Texas, Oklahoma acreage to 51 percent of acreage in the Delta States. By July 31, 1979, 15 percent of acreage was forward contracted.

U.S. cotton disappearance this season is expected to be well below last season's estimated 15.9 million bales, declining to around 12.9 million.

Cotton used in domestic textile mills is expected to total around 6 million bales in 1980/81, down from 6.5 million last season. This forecast assumes U.S. cotton production around the level indicated by the

August 1 survey and a gradual recovery in the U.S. economy beginning in late 1980 or early 1981.

Another good season is shaping up for U.S. raw cotton exports with about 6.8 million bales expected to be shipped in 1980/81, sharply below last season's unusually high 9.4 million bales, but 17 percent above the 1975-79 average.

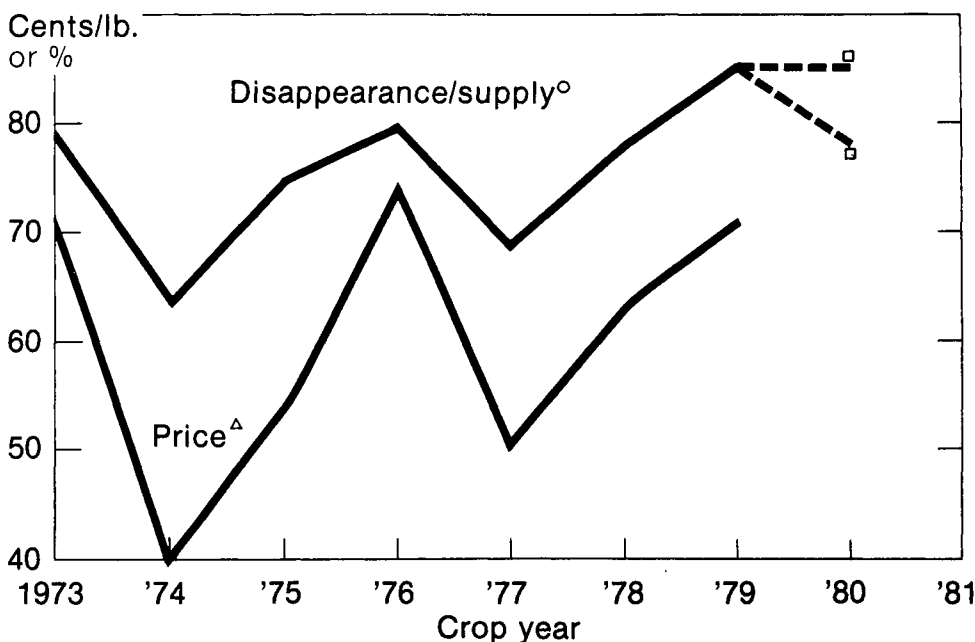
Factors causing the expected reduction in U.S. exports include sluggish textile activity worldwide, an increase in production in foreign countries, and a smaller U.S. crop (see 1980/81 World Outlook section of this report for details).

By August 7, 3.5 million bales of U.S. cotton were committed for export during 1980/81, including nearly 850,000 bales carried over from 1979/80. Of this total, China accounted for slightly over 1 million bales. During recent weeks sales activity has been relatively low.

These early season forecasts of cotton supply (15.7 million bales) and use 12.9 ( million bales) indicate that cotton stocks on August 1, 1981 will remain around the beginning level of 2.8 million bales. Ending stocks are forecast in the range of 2.4 to 3.9 million bales, most likely being about 2.9 million.

Since U.S. cotton supplies are likely to be tight during the balance of 1980 and throughout most of

## Cotton: Supply, Demand, Price



○ Mill use + exports divided by beginning stocks + production; estimated for 1979/80.  
 △ Average price of SLM 1-1/16" cotton, October-March.  
 □ Likely range based on forecast estimate of August 1, 1980.

1981, prices will be especially sensitive to changes in world cotton production prospects and somewhat less sensitive to economic developments (figure 3). Since the 1980/81 season began with low stocks, the upward pressure on prices will be extremely strong until the 1980 harvest gets into full swing this fall. Potential quality problems with the early-harvested crop may further tighten the supply/demand balance of good-quality cotton.

The loan rate for the 1980/81 crop is 48 cents a pound (SLM 1-1/16-inch average location), down from 50.23 cents. The target price is 58.4 cents a pound, up from 57.7 cents last season (table 1).

Table 1- Cotton: Loan rates, selected staple

Year beginning August 1	Upland				Extra-long staple
	SLM 15/16"	M 1"	SLM 1-1/16"	SLM 1-1/8"	
<i>Cents per pound</i>					
1970 . . . .	16.85	20.25	21.55	22.50	40.50
1971 . . . .	16.65	19.50	20.55	21.40	38.40
1972 . . . .	16.95	19.50	20.75	21.35	38.50
1973 . . . .	16.80	19.50	20.65	21.40	38.20
1974 . . . .	22.06	25.26	27.06	27.76	49.72
1975 . . . .	30.87	34.27	36.12	36.77	67.74
1976 . . . .	33.72	37.12	38.92	39.57	73.24
1977 . . . .	39.18	42.58	44.63	45.28	76.70
1978 . . . .	42.75	45.95	48.00	48.65	83.20
1979 . . . .	44.78	47.88	50.23	50.93	92.95
1980 . . . .	42.00	45.10	48.00	48.75	93.50

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

## 1979/80 WORLD SITUATION

World cotton production in 1979/80 was an estimated 65.5 million bales, an increase of 9 percent or 5.5 million bales over the previous season's output. Harvested area of nearly 80 million acres was less than 1 percent above 1978/79, but record-high yields of about 395 pounds per harvested acre were achieved. Most of the production increase occurred in the United States where a 3.8-million-bale larger crop was harvested. Foreign cotton production was an estimated 50.8 million bales, up from 49.2 million in 1978 (table 20).

Production in foreign cotton net-exporting countries was around 33.1 million bales, 1.4 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 3.4 million bales, respectively. Output in the net-exporting countries in the Western Hemisphere declined 0.4 million bales to 7.4 million.

Output in foreign net-importing countries is estimated at 17.7 million bales, 0.2 million above the 1978 level. Estimated production in China of 10.1

million bales was up slightly from 1978. Production in India declined 0.2 million bales from 1978 to 6.1 million.

World cotton consumption for 1979/80 is estimated at a record-high 65 million bales, 2.1 million above 1978/79. Virtually all of the increase occurred outside the United States. Foreign cotton consumption was an estimated 58.5 million bales, up from 56.6 million in 1978/79. While general increases in consumption were noted, larger gains were recorded in the textile-exporting nations of Asia. Consumption in China, the leading importer of U.S. cotton in 1979/80, increased from 12.6 to 13.5 million bales. In the non-Communist Asian nations which import significant quantities of U.S. cotton—primarily, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong—consumption was 6.8 million bales, compared with 6.5 million in 1978/79. All told, consumption in the cotton net-importing countries increased to about 38 million bales from 36.3 million in the previous season. On the other hand, consumption in the net-exporting nations, including the United States, rose only slightly, from 26.7 to 26.9 million bales.

World cotton stocks on August 1, 1980 were around 21.5 million bales, practically unchanged from a year earlier. Stocks in foreign countries increased from 17.7 to 18.7 million bales during 1979/80, about offsetting a 1.2 million-bale reduction in U.S. stocks. However, as they equal only a 4-month's supply at current rates of use, foreign stocks are still relatively tight.

Stocks in net-importing countries, on August 1, at 9.3 million bales, were little changed from a year earlier. Of note, stocks in Western Europe declined slightly, from 1.8 to 1.7 million bales; India showed a decline from 1.6 to 1.3 million bales, but stocks in China increased nearly 0.35 million bales, to over 2.4 million. Stocks in foreign net-exporting countries were about 9.3 million bales on August 1, 1980, compared with 8.5 million a year earlier. The most significant changes occurred in the USSR where stocks increased from 1.8 to 2.5 million bales, and in Pakistan where stocks nearly doubled, totaling over 0.7 million bales on this August 1.

World cotton exports reached a record 22.8 million bales in 1979/80, 3 million above 1978/79. Low beginning stocks in many importing nations, coupled with increases in consumption were responsible for the expansion. China, which increased imports to 3.7 million bales from 2.2 million in 1978/79, and the non-communist Asian nations which took about 0.6 million more bales in 1979/80 accounted for most of the increased trade.

The United States, which in 1979/80 produced 22 percent of the world's cotton crop while accounting for only 10 percent of consumption, was the primary beneficiary of the expanded trade. U.S. exports were an estimated 9.4 million bales, 3.2 million above

1978/79. Exports from the United States accounted for 42 percent of world trade, compared with a share of 31 percent in 1978/79 and an average share of around 25 percent during 1973/74-1977/78. Another prime beneficiary of last season's record trade was

Pakistan which shipped 1.2 million bales, compared with only 0.25 million in 1978/79. Unaccountably, exports from the USSR, where a sizeable increase in seed-cotton production was noted, were 3.7 million bales, unchanged from 1978/79.

Reflecting strong demand relative to supplies of the better grades of cotton, world prices as measured by the Outlook "A" Index (SM 1-1/16-inch cotton, c.i.f. N. Europe) averaged 89 cents a pound in July, 12 cents above a year earlier, but still below the record monthly average of 97 cents a pound in February 1980. Prices of U.S. SM 1-1/16-inch cotton, c.i.f. N. Europe, averaged 94 cents a pound in July, nearly 5 cents above the "A" Index. In April and May, U.S. cotton had been priced 5 to 7 cents a pound above the Index (tables 2 and 3).

Polyester staple prices in late July ranged from about 90 cents a pound in Japan and Italy to around \$1 a pound in West Germany and the United Kingdom.

## 1980/81 WORLD OUTLOOK

Higher prices at planting time encouraged producers in the Northern Hemisphere to increase cotton area this Spring. Indications are that cotton area in the Southern Hemisphere will also be larger this fall. All told, harvested cotton area could be nearly 3 per-

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 <sup>1</sup>	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index <sup>1</sup>	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index <sup>1</sup>	U.S. SM 1-1/16"
	<i>Cents</i>					
January . . .	64.06	64.75	77.00	76.00	88.72	89.85
February . . .	66.38	66.00	76.10	75.25	97.05	98.06
March . . . .	68.51	68.30	75.27	74.30	93.54	95.19
April . . . . .	69.26	69.38	73.53	72.88	90.56	95.06
May . . . . .	70.71	72.12	75.21	76.45	88.40	95.30
June . . . . .	71.36	72.35	76.18	77.06	84.14	85.38
July . . . . .	70.65	71.38	76.83	77.06	88.87	93.50
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		

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Northern Europe

Calendar year and month	SM 1-1/16"						
	U.S.	Mexico	Nicaragua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)
	<i>Equivalent U.S. cents per pound</i>						
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							
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
1980							
January . . . . .	89.85	88.15	86.35	84.50	90.10	N.Q.	86.75
February . . . . .	98.06	95.88	93.75	N.Q.	99.50	N.Q.	N.Q.
March . . . . .	95.19	92.94	90.25	N.Q.	94.88	N.Q.	96.00
April . . . . .	95.06	91.44	85.75	N.Q.	89.19	N.Q.	95.63
May . . . . .	95.30	89.45	84.35	N.Q.	86.90	N.Q.	92.60
June . . . . .	85.38	86.38	81.88	N.Q.	83.50	N.Q.	88.38
July . . . . .	93.50	90.55	87.40	N.Q.	86.40	N.Q.	N.Q.

<sup>1</sup> Generally for prompt shipment. N.Q. = No quotations.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.



cent above that for 1979/80, totaling around 82 million acres.

World cotton *production* is forecast at 64.9 million bales, down slightly from 1979/80. The largest change is occurring in the United States where, based on August 1 conditions, a crop of 12.8 million bales is forecast, a 1.8 million-bale decline from 1979/80.

Foreign cotton production is expected to be around 52.1 million bales, 1.3 million above 1979/80. Production in foreign net-importing countries is forecast at 18.7 million bales, up from 17.8 million last season. Production in China is expected to total 10.7 million bales, a 0.6 million bale increase from 1979/80. India's cotton production may increase slightly this season, to around 6.3 million bales.

In foreign net-exporting countries, cotton production of around 33.4 million bales is forecast for 1980/81, up only 0.2 million from last season. Output in the USSR may be 13.3 million bales, 0.2 million above 1979/80; elsewhere, little change is expected.

World cotton *consumption* is expected to remain around 1979/80's 65 million bales. While mill use in the U.S. is likely to decline, foreign consumption is forecast around 59 million bales, a gain of 0.7 million over last season. In the net-importing countries, cotton mill use is expected to be about 38 million bales. China is expected to increase its cotton use to a record 14 million in 1980/81. Consumption in India is expected to hold at around 6 million bales. Less cotton is likely to be consumed in the other net-importing countries of Asia. Cotton use in Western Europe is also expected to decline slightly this season.

In foreign net-exporting countries, cotton use is likely to be around 21 million bales, compared with 20.4 million in 1979/80. Most of this expected increase is in Pakistan and Turkey.

These early season forecasts suggest a fairly close balance between cotton production and use in 1980/81. Although use is expected to be unchanged increased production in the net-importing nations, coupled with a smaller exportable surplus in the United States, could cause a reduction in world *trade* from last season's record 22.8 million bales; world exports in 1980/81 are likely to be around 20.6 million bales.

## REVIEW OF U.S. SITUATION FOR 1979/80

USDA's Crop Reporting Board's final estimate of all cotton *production* for 1979/80 was 14.6 million bales, 35 percent above the previous season, and the largest since 1965/66. Producers harvested 12.8 million acres out of 13.9 million planted, an abandon-

ment of over 8 percent. Yields averaged a record-high 548 pounds per harvested acre, well above 1978/79's abnormally low 421 pounds (table 19).

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

About 22 percent of the 1979 cotton crop *stapled* 1-1/4 inches and longer, a record-high proportion for these staple lengths. The predominant lengths were staples 34 and 35, accounting for 41 percent of ginnings, the smallest proportion since 1957.

The *costs* per planted acre of producing cotton continued to increase. 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 land costs, upland cotton production costs in 1979 were an estimated 60 cents a pound, 7 cents lower than in 1978. Subtracting the estimated value of cottonseed gives a net average cost of 50 cents a pound, also 7 cents less than in 1978. Production costs, excluding land, ranged from 55 cents a pound in the Southwest to 83 cents in the Southeast.

Last season's record yield combined with relatively strong cotton prices boosted the estimated gross revenue from an acre of cotton to \$398, up from \$285 in 1978 and \$302 in 1977. The *value* of the 1979/80 crop was a record \$5.1 billion, including a value of \$705 million for cottonseed.

U.S. cotton *disappearance* during 1979/80 increased sharply to an estimated 15.9 million bales, compared with 12.5 million in 1978/79, and was the largest since 1959/60 (tables 21 and 22).

For the 1979/80 season which ended this July 31, U.S. cotton exports were an estimated 9.4 million bales, over 3 million above 1978/79 and the most since 1926/27. Exports to China were 2.2 million bales, more than 3 times 1978/79 shipments. While the Asian nations continued to account for around 80 percent of U.S. exports, increased exports around the world were noted last season. Led by Romania, exports to Eastern Europe, for example, were nearly 180,000 bales, compared to around 40,000 bales during 1978/79. Exports to the European Community also were sharply above 1978/79 totals. In addition to increased exports to China, U.S. exports were boosted by: The large exportable surplus arising from record yields in this country, low beginning stocks in many foreign countries, record cotton consumption in foreign countries, and the USSR's passive role in world cotton trade.

U.S. *textile mills* used an estimated 6.5 million bales of cotton in 1979/80, 2 percent above the previous season's total. During August-June, mill use totaled around 6 million bales, slightly above the

year-earlier period. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of use for June was 6.39 million bales, down from 6.5 million in May and 6.7 million during March and April (tables 4 and 5).

Cotton used in denim fabric during the first half of 1980 totaled 618,000 bales, an increase of 26 percent over a year earlier. Cotton used in corduroy production was 267,000 bales, 14 percent above the first half of 1979. Strong demand for these end-uses boosted cotton mill use during January-June to 3.36 million bales, 3 percent above a year-earlier (table 25).

More competitive cotton price relative to manmade fibers in 1979 and an improved textile trade picture helped to maintain cotton use during 1979/80 despite a sluggish general economy.

The difference between cotton and manmade fiber prices narrowed significantly during 1979. In January 1979, mills paid 16 cents a pound more for cotton than for polyester staple; by December, the difference was only 7 cents a pound. This July, mills were paying about 84 cents a pound for cotton and 78 cents a pound for polyester. However, cotton spot

Table 4--Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1 <sup>1</sup>	Cotton	Manmade			Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total		
		<i>1,000 pounds</i>				<i>Percent</i>
1978 . . . . .	3,055,670	347,283	1,643,631	1,990,914	5,046,584	60.5
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) . . . . .	311,164	33,447	172,188	205,635	516,799	60.2
November (4) . . . . .	237,531	24,759	132,520	157,279	394,810	60.2
December (4) . . . . .	214,061	21,456	116,922	138,378	352,439	60.7
January (5) . . . . .	297,473	32,707	171,481	204,188	501,661	59.3
February (4) . . . . .	251,811	25,743	138,064	163,807	415,618	60.6
March (4) . . . . .	255,046	25,970	141,010	166,980	422,026	60.4
April (5) . . . . .	308,196	29,130	169,795	198,925	507,121	60.8
May (4) . . . . .	246,336	24,106	132,129	156,235	402,571	61.2
June <sup>2</sup> (4) . . . . .	236,051	23,632	124,417	148,049	384,100	61.5

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in period. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

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

Month	Upland cotton				Manmade staple							
	1978/79		1979/80 <sup>1</sup>		1978/79				1979/80 <sup>1</sup>			
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic <sup>2</sup>		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic <sup>2</sup>	
					Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
	<i>Bales<sup>3</sup></i>				<i>1,000 pounds</i>							
August . . . . .	23,668	23,597	24,355	24,138	1,375	1,345	6,150	6,077	1,216	1,192	6,392	6,335
September . . . . .	23,468	23,633	24,828	25,155	1,374	1,370	6,151	6,206	1,200	1,196	6,480	6,559
October . . . . .	24,830	23,898	25,930	24,813	1,465	1,360	6,453	6,199	1,338	1,239	6,887	6,623
November . . . . .	24,461	23,934	24,743	24,187	1,280	1,286	6,470	6,300	1,238	1,247	6,626	6,427
December . . . . .	22,432	24,017	22,298	24,002	1,193	1,327	5,658	6,163	1,073	1,196	5,846	6,361
January . . . . .	24,823	24,194	24,789	24,161	1,458	1,424	6,212	6,231	1,308	1,274	6,859	6,866
February . . . . .	24,251	23,386	26,230	24,287	1,295	1,286	6,164	6,073	1,287	1,276	6,903	6,794
March . . . . .	26,037	24,916	26,567	25,521	1,331	1,315	6,503	6,253	1,298	1,280	7,051	6,773
April . . . . .	24,090	23,899	25,683	25,404	1,332	1,320	6,316	6,091	1,165	1,155	6,792	6,543
May . . . . .	24,919	24,240	25,660	24,840	1,253	1,177	6,562	6,261	1,205	1,133	6,606	6,309
June . . . . .	25,181	24,639	24,589	24,321	1,300	1,268	6,397	6,247	1,182	1,157	6,221	6,081
July . . . . .	20,745	24,964			1,078	1,253	5,485	6,431				

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other manmade fibers. <sup>3</sup> 480-pound net weight bales.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6- Upland cotton: Legally applicable parity price<sup>1</sup>

Month	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
	<i>Cents</i>		
August . . . . .	83.70	90.60	99.70
September . . . . .	83.60	91.50	101.00
October . . . . .	83.60	92.10	102.00
November . . . . .	83.80	92.30	102.00
December . . . . .	84.10	93.20	103.00
January . . . . .	85.40	94.40	104.00
February . . . . .	86.60	96.20	105.00
March . . . . .	88.00	98.20	106.00
April . . . . .	89.10	99.20	106.00
May . . . . .	90.00	100.00	107.00
June . . . . .	90.40	101.00	108.00
July . . . . .	90.60	99.90	109.00

<sup>1</sup> Effective following month.

prices in mid-August of around 85 cents a pound (SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton) implied a mill-delivered price close to 90 cents a pound (table 26).

Cotton textiles were exported from the United States at a record-high rate during the first half of 1980. As a result, the trade deficit in cotton textiles during January-June was 5 percent below the year-earlier period. In June, the trade deficit was double that for May, reflecting the release of embargoed PRC textile products in the United States. In calen-

dar 1979, the trade deficit was 560,000 bales, raw fiber equivalent, down from a deficit of 1 million bales in 1978 (tables 27 - 30). The economic slowdown in the U.S. and the relatively weak dollar restrained textile imports during recent months.

Preliminary estimates of U.S. cotton supply and disappearance indicate that *stocks* declined to a relatively low 2.8 million bales on August 1, 1980, compared with beginning stocks of 4 million. Of the estimated 2.8-million-bale carryover, 0.8 million were committed for export. So, "free" stocks were around the 2.0-million-bale level. This level of stocks suggests that prices in the coming weeks will be extremely sensitive to 1980 cotton production prospects.

Responding to strong export demand for U.S. cotton, international economic and political uncertainties, and deteriorating new crop prospects, spot prices rose sharply during recent weeks. During July, spot prices for SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton of 3.5 to 4.9 microns increased nearly 12 cents a pound, reaching a high of 86 cents on August 1. By mid-August, prices were averaging around 85 cents a pound, and December 1980 futures were nearly 87 cents a pound.

Upland cotton farm prices averaged 62.3 cents a pound during the first 8 months of 1979/80, about 4

Table 7--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple <sup>1</sup>		
		Owned	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
<i>1,000 bales</i>							
1980							
April							
2 . . . . .	1,003	2	<sup>2</sup> 980	982	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 21	21
9 . . . . .				(No Report)			
16 . . . . .	982	2	<sup>4</sup> 959	961	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 21	21
23 . . . . .	946	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 925	925	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 20	20
30 . . . . .	925	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 906	906	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 19	19
May							
7 . . . . .	935	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 917	917	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 18	18
14 . . . . .	889	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 873	873	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 16	16
21 . . . . .	865	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 849	849	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 15	15
28 . . . . .	827	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 813	813	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 14	14
June							
4 . . . . .	818	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 804	804	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 13	13
11 . . . . .	781	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 767	767	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 14	14
18 . . . . .	740	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 727	727	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 13	13
25 . . . . .	704	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 691	691	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 12	12
July							
2 . . . . .	672	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 661	661	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 11	11
9 . . . . .	664	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 653	653	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 10	10
16 . . . . .	601	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 590	590	1	<sup>4</sup> 10	11
23 . . . . .	578	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 568	568	1	<sup>4</sup> 9	10
30 . . . . .	549	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 539	539	1	<sup>4</sup> 9	10

<sup>1</sup> Currently represents American-Pima cotton; earlier years included Sea Island and Sealand. <sup>2</sup> Includes cotton from 1977, 1978, and 1979 crops. <sup>3</sup> Less than 500 bales. <sup>4</sup> Includes cotton from 1978 and 1979 crops.

cents above the 1978/79 average price. In June and July, farm prices were down, averaging 56 and 50 cents a pound, respectively. However, these prices reflect only limited quantities of mostly low-quality cotton (table 31 and figure 4).

1979/80 crop averaged 99.8 cents a pound, compared with 91.7 cents in 1979/80. Current farm prices are around \$1 to \$1.05 a pound.

## MANMADE FIBER REVIEW

### ELS COTTON SITUATION

Based on August 1 conditions, the 1980/81 extra-long staple (ELS) cotton crop is forecast at 99,700 bales, 1 percent above last season. Acres for harvest are estimated at 77,100, down from 89,100 last season. Average yield is expected to be 621 pounds per harvested acre, compared with 531 pounds in 1979. Arizona is expected to produce 70,000 bales this year, 70 percent of the U.S. total.

ELS cotton disappearance during 1980/81 is expected to be around 100,000 bales, down from 117,000 in 1979/80. Exports of 40,000 bales are forecast, compared with 52,000 last season. Expected mill use of 60,000 bales would be 5,000 below 1979/80. Stocks on August 1, 1981 are forecast at 31,000 bales, unchanged from the beginning level.

The loan rate for 1980/81 is 93.5 cents a pound, up from 92.95 cents for 1979/80. Farm prices for the

Manmade fiber *output* during April through June of this year reflected the economic decline occurring in the automobile, construction, and other industries. Production of all manmade fibers (including glass) in the second quarter 1980 was about 2.28 billion pounds, 12 percent below the previous quarter and 14 percent below a year earlier. Sharp declines were noted in both staple and filament production (table 35).

Manufacturing *capacity* for all manmade fibers was 3.06 billion pounds (1.31 billion staple and 1.74 billion filament) in the second quarter, little changed from the previous two quarters. On the average manmade fiber plants operated at about 75 percent of capacity in the second quarter, compared to 85 percent in the first quarter and 88 percent during 1979. Staple plants operated at 80 percent in the second quarter of 1980; filament plants, at 70 percent. However, nylon staple producers only used 51

## U.S. Cotton Prices

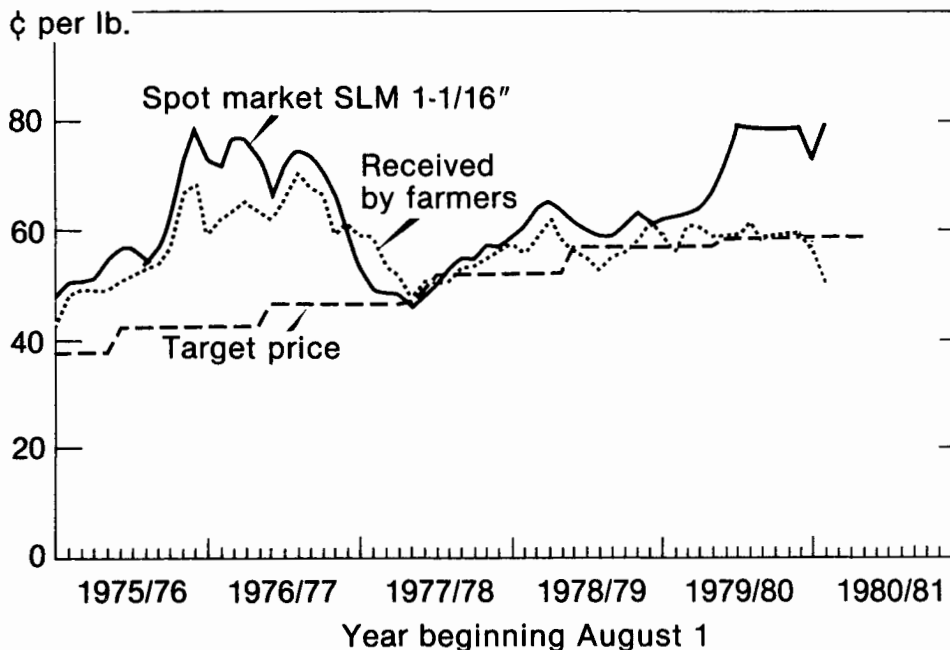


Figure 4

percent of capacity in the second quarter, reflecting declining sales to the carpet market. Depressed tire cord and textile (mostly double knit) fiber demand caused polyester filament to be produced in the second quarter 1980 at 64 percent of its capacity, compared to 75 percent in the previous quarter and an average of 81 percent during 1979.

Table 35 shows quarterly estimates of fiber manufacturing capacity for 1980 and an annual estimate for 1981. Total capacity in 1980 is estimated at about 12.3 billion pounds, less than 2 percent above 1979. Manufacturing capacity is expected to rise to 12.7 billion pounds in 1981. The fiber group expected to show the largest relative capacity increase in 1981 over 1980 is olefin staple, reflecting expected growing uses in carpets, nonwoven products, and apparel. Nylon staple capacity is expected to expand about 7 percent, reflecting the belief that over the long run increasing quantities of this fiber will be used in carpet.

Total fiber *shipments* (excluding glass) by producers during the first half of 1980 were 4.34 billion pounds, 7-1/2 percent below the comparable 1979 period, and 11 percent below the first quarter of 1980. Of these fibers, non-cellulosic were 91 percent and cellulosic were 9 percent.

Domestic shipments of 3.81 billion pounds were recorded in the first half of 1980, comprising about 88 percent of total shipments. The downturn in man-made fiber domestic shipments occurred during the second quarter of 1980, falling to 1.76 billion pounds, 17 percent less than a year earlier and 14 percent below the first quarter. The specific fiber groups in April-June 1980 experiencing major declines from a year earlier were nylon staple, 43 percent; polyester filament, 23 percent; nylon filament, 19 percent; and rayon staple, 16 percent. The major end-uses of these fibers are in depressed industries such as automotive (tire cord), housing (carpets), and apparel items using knit and textured woven fabric.

Export shipments of fibers in the first half of 1980 were 0.52 billion pounds, 9 percent more than during

the first half of 1979. Favorable currency ratios and manufacturing efficiencies have been factors in large sales to countries in the Far East who also import large quantities of raw cotton. A record amount of polyester staple, 0.11 billion pounds, was exported during the second quarter 1980, 40 percent of all fiber exports. Other important fiber exports have been acrylic staple and nylon and polyester filament.

Table 34 shows the quantities of each fiber (filament plus staple) being used during the five quarters ending with the first quarter 1980 in the three most important *manmade fiber textile domestic markets*: Knit, woven, and carpets. A significant feature of these three markets is their dominance by one fiber. Nylon fibers constitute about 72 percent of the total quantity of manmade fibers used in carpets. Almost two-thirds of the manmade fiber market for broad and narrow woven textile products and blankets is polyester, and about 50-55 percent of the manmade fiber knit textile market is held by polyester fibers.

Noncellulosic fiber producers in the second quarter 1980 experienced some relief in *feedstock costs*. There have been moderate price reductions in the basic petroleum building blocks which in turn make the chemical raw materials for many of the major non-cellulosic fibers. Paraxylene's price dropped, according to industry reports, from about 30 cents a pound in April to 26 cents in late June. Xylene's major use is in gasoline blending to raise the octane rating. Its demand for this market has fallen with the decline in summer driving and the resulting larger than normal gasoline supplies. Excess ethylene, another polyester fiber basic building block, is now priced at 21-22 cents a pound, down from 24 cents. Benzene, a starting point for nylon is selling for about \$1.55 a gallon, down from a recent high of \$1.75. Acrylic staple and the olefinic fibers use large amounts of propylene which is now being traded for 18 or 19 cents a pound, down from 21 cents. Market sources tend to believe that these lower prices will probably prevail into the fourth quarter 1980, depending upon the extent of the expected economic recovery.

## WOOL SITUATION

### WORLD OVERVIEW

The most recent estimate of 1979/80 world wool *production* is 3.42 billion pounds, clean, 2.9 percent above the preceding season and 3.2 percent above the previous five year average. This relatively large clip reflected an expansion in world sheep numbers to about 980 million, the level of a decade earlier. Favorable range conditions, higher prices, and

attractive profitability contributed to this increase. The Australian sheep population was estimated to be 134 million in September 1979, 2 percent more than a year earlier. New Zealand sheep numbers increased 2-1/2 percent during 1979-80 to 64 million due to exceptional growing conditions and good profits. Sizeable flock increases were also reported by China, Pakistan, Russia, Romania, and Uruguay. Russia is now the leading sheep producer, having surpassed

Australia which ranks second. Recent data indicate that China is third and New Zealand is fourth.

Despite an increase in wool production, the world wool *supply* during 1979-80 of 3,635 million pounds, clean, was slightly lower than the preceding year. This smaller availability resulted from consumption exceeding the new clip for four seasons in a row. The beginning carry-in for 1979/80 was 212 million pounds, clean, including the Australian Wool Corporation's (AWC) stocks on July 1, 1979, of 77 million pounds. This was the smallest AWC stockpile since their floor price scheme began in 1974. Australia and Argentina together accounted for three-fourths of these world stocks.

*Mill use* of raw wool in major non-Communist wool-consuming countries advanced by an estimated 6 percent in 1979. Recovery of wool usage in centrally-planned countries was believed to be about 4 percent. The countries showing the strongest increases during 1979 were Italy (which contains the largest wool textile industry in Western Europe), South Africa, the Korean Republic, and Taiwan. Russia which ranks second to Italy as a wool textile producer experienced a rise in yarn output of 2 percent and in fabric production of 3 percent.

Australian *wool prices* during the past season responded to a variety of economic forces. The year began with a brisk demand which, by mid-October, brought prices for both merino (60's and finer) and crossbred (less than 60's) wools up to levels not reached for eight years. This rather strong demand reflected a speculative element, and, at the same time, relatively large purchases by Japan because of currency devaluations. By November, a decline of prices took place with a plunge in Japanese purchases because of a slowing down of general world business. A two month strike by Australian warehouse-men ending in mid-March caused prices to increase sharply. After a season of ups and downs the Market Indicator rose to an average of 404 in June, compared to 365 at the beginning of the season. AWC stocks at the end of the season were 210,453 bales, 41 percent less than at the beginning.

Wool *supply* prospects for 1980/81 seem to indicate a smaller availability than existed for the season just completed. Australian wool production is expected to fall 5-1/2 percent to about 905 million pounds, clean. As a result of the worst drought in 80 years, the Official Forecasting Committee estimates that there will be about 129 million sheep or 5-1/2 million fewer than 1979/80. In addition the average clip per head is expected to drop 2 to 3 percent. This lower shorn production may be offset by a small increase in pulled wool production because of anticipated higher slaughter and farm deaths. The other major wool exporting countries look forward to increased production. New Zealand is confident of breaking

previous records. Uruguay plans to expand its pastoral area to increase its wool production from about 161 million pounds in 1979 to 176 million in 1984, an average annual growth rate in excess of 1.8 percent. In South Africa, where income from woolled sheep is double that of beef cattle, sheep numbers are expected to rise which together with better weather could increase their output to pre-drought levels. The number of sheep shorn in United States increased 1.2 percent over last year while the lamb crop increased 2.9 percent. Sheep numbers in China at the beginning of 1980 showed a rise of 7-1/2 percent.

The Australian government announced in July that the average *floor price* for the 1980/81 season will be A\$3.65 per kgm, clean, which is 15 percent more than last season's level. From October 1979 through June 1980, the average weekly price of wool sold by Australian brokers fell below A\$3.65 only twice.

The *demand* for wool throughout the world should be dampened in the coming year by the reduced rates of economic growth and consumer spending being experienced in all countries. However, a recession of the severity of 1974-1975 seems unlikely. Western Europe is expected to have a 1-percent growth rate in real GNP during 1980. The Far East may experience no economic growth due to their rising energy costs and a lessening of exports. In the United States the effect on the textile industry may be rather mild because apparel and other textile products' stock has not been built up unduly.

While gradually declining world-wide textile mill activity may indicate that the quantity of raw wool purchases in 1980/81 may be moderate, some rebuilding of stocks may occur because raw wool stocks in major consuming countries are slightly less than last year.

## U.S. SITUATION

The *sheep population* in the United States is larger in 1980 than last year. The lamb crop on January 1 was estimated to be 8.3 million, up 3 percent from last year. The inventory of breeding ewes 1 year old and older at the year's beginning was 8.4 million head, 1.7 percent more than last year. The lambing rate per 100 ewes was 99 compared to 98 the year before and 94 in 1978. This high lambing rate resulted from a warmer than usual winter. *Lamb prices* declined in the first and second quarters of 1980, to \$66 per hundredweight and \$61, respectively, compared to \$70 and \$69 in the respective quarters in 1979. Increased lamb slaughter and lower prices for beef and pork were causes of the lower lamb price.

The number of *sheep shorn* in 1980 was 13 million, up 1 percent from 1979, and 3-1/2 percent more than

in 1978. The quantity of shorn wool in 1980 was 102.1 million pounds, greasy basis, slightly less than last year but 1 percent more than 1978. This difference occurred because the average fleece weight declined to 7.87 pounds in 1980 from 8.02 in 1979 and 8.08 in 1978. The average farm price for raw wool in July was 90.3 cents per pound, 0.5 cent less than in June, but 2.1 cents above the May price (table 8). The higher price in June and July resulted from a sustained mill demand after most of the clip was sold. The average farm price for raw wool should remain in the low 90's during the last half of 1980.

Mill consumption of raw wool during the first six months of 1980 was 65.1 million pounds, clean, 10 percent above last year and 13 percent above the average comparable period over the past six years (table 9). Carpet consumption of raw wool continued its downward trend. In the January-June period, 4.9

million pounds were used, 15 percent less than last year, and 36 percent less than the previous six-year average. Apparel wool consumption through June was 60.2 million pounds, 12 percent above last year and 20 percent more than the average of the previous six years. Consumption of wool is forecast to lessen in the third quarter but to pick up in the fourth quarter. Two factors underlie this demand. The popularity of wool clothing this winter is expected to be as great as last year, and with lower interest rates, mills will tolerate larger raw wool stocks.

Imports of raw wool in the first six months of 1980 totaled 30.8 million pounds, clean, 30 percent above the average of the last two years (table 10). Duty-free grades were 15.4 million pounds, 35 percent above the average of 1978 and 1979. Dutiable grades amounted to 15.4 million pounds, 25 percent above the average of 1978 and 1979. A relatively high level of apparel wool demand by domestic mills and a reduction of the duty from 25.5 to 20 cents a pound, clean, beginning in 1980 are factors relating to the increase of imports this year. There has been a trend toward importing finer grades of wool. Most of the duty-free finer grades came from New Zealand, and most of the dutiable finer grades came from Australia and Argentina. The raw wool content of textile products' imports for the first six months of 1980 totaled 49.6 million pounds, about 88 percent of the average for comparable periods of 1977-1979 (table 36).

Exports of raw wool in the first half of 1980 were 202 thousand pounds compared to an average of 215 thousand pounds for the years 1977-1979. About 127,000 pounds have been sent so far this year to Mexico and 63,000 pounds to Canada. The raw wool

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

Month	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 <sup>1</sup>
	Cents				
January .....	50.7	72.9	72.6	78.7	83.6
February .....	58.4	72.5	68.9	77.3	82.3
March .....	59.5	72.4	71.2	79.5	91.6
April .....	64.4	72.5	73.7	86.9	92.9
May .....	65.1	71.9	73.9	88.0	88.2
June .....	68.1	73.7	76.2	89.4	90.8
July .....	68.3	72.3	74.8	87.7	90.3
August .....	67.0	70.4	74.6	81.8	
September .....	68.2	66.4	72.7	84.9	
October .....	70.8	71.3	77.1	87.5	
November .....	71.2	70.6	81.2	89.0	
December .....	69.5	69.3	73.6	86.5	
Weighted season average .....	65.7	72.0	74.5	86.3	

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Table 9— 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
1979 .....	101,206	9,846	111,052
Jan.-June			
1979 .....	53,548	5,698	59,246
1980 <sup>1</sup> .....	60,233	4,851	65,084

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

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

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds		
1969 .....	93,230	95,664	189,187
1970 .....	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971 .....	42,682	83,893	126,575
1972 .....	24,790	71,849	96,639
1973 .....	19,587	40,694	69,281
1974 .....	11,800	15,147	26,947
1975 .....	16,605	17,021	33,626
1976 .....	38,387	19,076	57,463
1977 <sup>1</sup> .....	34,175	18,780	52,955
1978 <sup>2</sup> .....	27,000	23,404	50,404
1979 .....	20,283	22,047	42,330
Jan.-June			
1979 .....	11,980	11,382	23,362
1980 .....	15,404	15,411	30,815

<sup>1</sup> Beginning November 1977 duty-free wools include all 46's and coarser grades of wool by Public Law 95-162. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.



content of textile products exports in January-June 1980 was 12.2 million pounds, 86 percent above the average for the three years of 1977-1979 (table 37). Continued favorable currency exchange ratios should foster increased exports of textile products.

Prices of both domestic and foreign raw wool improved slightly in June and July from their lows in April and May. Australian wool Type 62 (micron 21) reached a low of \$2.79 a pound in April after the strike in Australia had been settled. The price peaked at \$3.01 a pound in June and fell off to \$2.91 by July as the season closed. Type 423 (micron 25) rose from a low of \$2.23 a pound in May to \$2.29 in July. Graded Territory wool, 64's, went down to \$2.25 a pound in May as the spring clip became available and as interest rates climbed, encouraging growers to accept lower bids. The price rose to \$2.45 a pound in July as mill demand continued firm. Territory 58's followed the same path. Reports from the trade indicate that the prices of the 60's and finer grades and the medium wools will continue to advance during the remainder of the year because of a continued firm demand by mills for these grades.

Table 11 presents data concerning the *supply* and *disappearance* of wool for the years 1978 and 1979 and estimates for 1980 and 1981. Mill consumption of raw wool is expected to be about 110 million pounds clean, in 1980, a 9 percent increase over last year and 115 million pounds in 1981, a 5 percent increase over this year. A continued improvement in sheep profitability should result in a larger wool production in 1981 which is estimated around 56 million pounds, clean, 4 percent more than 1980 output. The quantity of apparel wool imports in 1981 is expected to be 33 million pounds, 10 percent over this year. The Bureau of Census report, MA22M, showing data on raw wool stocks as of January, 1980 should be out later this year.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 set the *support price* for wool at \$1.15 per pound for wool marketed in 1979. The support price for 1980 for shorn

wool is \$1.23 per pound. Payments through May 27, 1980 of \$25.2 million were made to 80,230 producers on about 92.1 million pounds of wool. These data indicate that most of the wool producers have small flocks and that the relatively few large-flock sheep producers have most of the sheep. The sheep producers who received payments of less than \$100 in 1979 were 68 percent of the producers receiving payments. The total amount of these payments were 8 percent of the total wool program payments. On the other hand, those sheep producers who received payments of \$1,000 and more were 5 percent of all the producers receiving payments. The total amount of these payments was 67 percent of the total wool program payments. Data from the 1974 Census of Agriculture show a similar picture about flock size.

On July 4, 1980 the Act To Amend The Wool Products Labeling Act, Public Law 96-242, became effective as noted in 45 *Federal Register* 44260 July 1, 1960. It requires the word "recycled" to be used instead of "reused" or "reprocessed" on labels describing the wool content of the textile product.

## Mohair Situation

The number of Angora goats clipped in 1980 is estimated to be 1.3 million compared to 1.28 million in 1979, an increase of about 2 percent. More than 90 percent of these goats are in Texas. Production of mohair in 1980 is estimated to be about 9.3 million pounds, greasy, about the same as last year. The prolonged dry weather in Texas may reduce the quantity and quality of mohair. Although angora goats are able to exist in dry ranges longer than cattle or sheep, unless rain comes by early September, the Angora goat business will be severely affected.

By May, the spring 1980 clip had moved quite well, almost depleting the stock of adult hair. The price in July rose to \$3.10 a pound from the low of \$2.90 in May. Some kid hair moved in June and July at \$4.75 to \$5.00 a pound but, in general, there has been little interest in young goat and kid hair. Only about one-fourth of the mohair stock is adult hair. To be competitive, the price of Texas adult hair must remain below the support price level of the South African Mohair Board which is \$3.20-\$3.30 a pound.

Exports of mohair in the first six months 1980 totaled 3.2 million pounds of which 72 percent went to the United Kingdom and about 6 percent each to the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Spain.

Most of the mohair trade looks forward to increased demand this fall because of an expected better economic situation and lower mill inventories. With prices considerably lower than last year's, world demand should strengthen, especially in the major consuming countries of Japan and the United Kingdom.

Table 11—Wool supply and disappearance, annually, 1978-1981

Item	1978	1979	1980 <sup>1</sup>	1981 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Million pounds, clean basis</i>				
Apparel stocks, Jan. 1 . .	35.1	28.0	18.5	21.7
Production . . . . .	53.9	54.5	54.0	56.3
Apparel wool imports . .	27.0	20.3	30.0	33.0
Difference unaccounted . .	14.7	17.2	29.7	29.5
Total supply . . . . .	130.7	120.0	132.2	140.5
Mill use of apparel wool .	102.3	101.2	110.0	115.0
Exports . . . . .	.4	.3	.5	.5
Total use . . . . .	102.7	101.5	110.5	115.5
Apparel stocks, Dec. 31 .	28.0	18.5	21.7	25.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

Compiled from the Bureau of the Census.



The 1979 average price received by producers for mohair was \$5.10 per pound compared with \$4.59 in 1978. Value of production in 1979 was \$47.4 million. Total producers' receipts were \$10.1 million more than in 1978 because of higher prices and more goats.

The supply of mohair in South Africa is about 4.3 million pounds, consisting of their unsold current

clip of 3.3 million pounds and a 1 million pound carry-over. The spring clip was about 6 million pounds and the fall clip is expected to be the same quantity. There is little information from Turkey. Their spring clip was reported to be about 10 million pounds and the carry-over was about 2 million pounds.

# EXAMINING GROWTH IN U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

By Keith J. Collins  
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**ABSTRACT:** An aggregate view of the U.S. export market for cotton is presented. Major factors determining export supply and import demand in non-communist countries are identified and used to estimate a relation for U.S. export demand. Implications are drawn for U.S. cotton exports in the eighties.

**KEYWORDS:** Cotton, exports, regression, projection.

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to identify some of the major factors that explain the record of U.S. cotton exports over the last two decades. Although year-to-year variations in cotton exports were often large from the early sixties to the mid-seventies, no upward growth trend over this period is evident. Over the last few years, however, rising exports have

suggested an upward trend and many analysts see this trend extending through the eighties. This analysis 1) presents statistically estimated relations that provide an overview of the forces shaping the U.S. export market for cotton and 2) suggests how certain factors need to behave if the export growth of the past few years is to continue.

## STRUCTURE OF U.S. COTTON EXPORT DEMAND

Total U.S. cotton exports may be defined in terms of the cotton trade of foreign countries. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the USDA classifies foreign countries as either cotton importers or exporters (see *Foreign Agricultural Circular, Cotton*). Using FAS designations, a meaningful way to define U.S. exports as the difference between foreign imports and exports is

$$(1) \text{USX} = \text{NM} + \text{NMI} + \text{NMC} - \text{NX} + \text{ADJ}$$

U.S. exports, USX, equal the total net cotton imports of foreign non-communist importing countries (less India), NM, plus the net cotton imports of India, NMI, plus the net cotton imports of all communist countries, NMC, less the net cotton exports of foreign non-communist exporting countries, NX. Since importers' data on world imports do not equal exporters' data on world exports, an adjustment fac-

tor, ADJ, must be added to equate U.S. export data with the difference between foreign imports and exports.

In order to identify the major factors affecting U.S. export growth, NM and NX are estimated as demand and supply relations, using regression over the 1961-1978 crop years. The estimates are presented in the next two sections. The estimated relations are then combined with past values of NMI, NMC, and ADJ to simulate U.S. cotton exports over the last two decades. NMI is separated from total non-communist net imports and is not estimated because India's trade levels are difficult to relate to supplies. Net imports are low relative to its production, consumption, and stock levels and to changes in these levels. Net imports of communist countries are primarily policy determined thus NMC, and the statistical discrepancy, ADJ, are not estimated.

## NET IMPORT DEMAND OF NON-COMMUNIST IMPORTERS

The estimated net import demand for cotton by importing market economies (less India) is

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad NM = & 12.21 - .025PCM_{-1} - .27QMMF \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (-1.14) \quad \quad \quad (-1.41) \\
 & + 10.88YD - .85QMBS \\
 & \quad \quad (2.31) \quad \quad (-2.81) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad R^2 = .79
 \end{aligned}$$

Total net imports, NM, are measured in million bales. PCM is the group B mill price of U.S. cotton SLM 1-1/16-inches, in cents per pound, multiplied by a trade weighted index of foreign importers' exchange rates. Movements in this price are assumed to be representative of movements in cotton prices in foreign countries; it is a proxy for world price. The cotton price that prevailed in the previous season provided the best fit and this one year lag is indicated by the subscript, minus one. QMMF is the total quantity of cellulosic and noncellulosic staple and yarn produced by foreign countries, in billion pounds. YD is an index of real gross domestic product (GDP) in developed countries, 1972 = 1.0. QMBS is cotton production plus beginning stocks in the importing

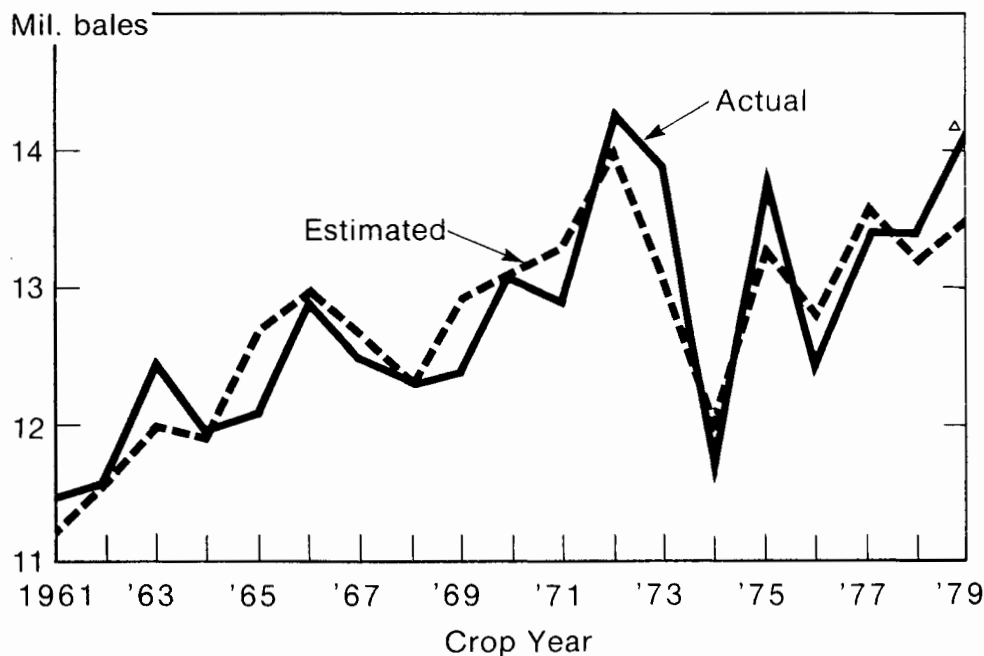
countries, in million bales.

The t statistics in parentheses below the estimated parameters provide a measure of the strength of the relationship between foreign imports and the explanatory variables. Importers are influenced most by their levels of overall economic activity, measured by GDP, and their available supplies, measured by production plus carryin.

The estimated parameters provide some interesting insights. They suggest that over the last two decades a one bale increase in importers' available supply caused a reduction in their net imports of cotton by .85 bales. The substitution rate of manmade fiber for cotton may also be computed; an increase in foreign manmade fiber production of 7.7 pounds has been associated with a reduction in net imports of cotton of 1.0 pounds. Price and income elasticities of import demand may also be computed. Evaluated at the means, the price elasticity is -.1 and the income elasticity is .55. For example, this means a 10 percent decline in importers' income reduces their imports by 5.5 percent.

A plot of actual imports of non-communist importers and imports estimated using equation (2) is presented in figure 5.

### Net Imports of Cotton by Foreign Non-Communist Importing Countries



▲USDA estimate, July 1980.

## NET EXPORT SUPPLY OF NON-COMMUNIST EXPORTERS

The estimated net export supply of cotton for exporting market economies is

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ NX} = & -1.91 + .14\text{NX}_{-1} + .019\text{PCX} - 6.56\text{YLDC} \\
 & \quad (1.47) \quad \quad (0.91) \quad \quad (-8.04) \\
 & + .66\text{QXBS} \quad \quad 2.59\text{D7374} \quad \quad R^2 = .92 \\
 & \quad (7.16) \quad \quad (-5.57)
 \end{aligned}$$

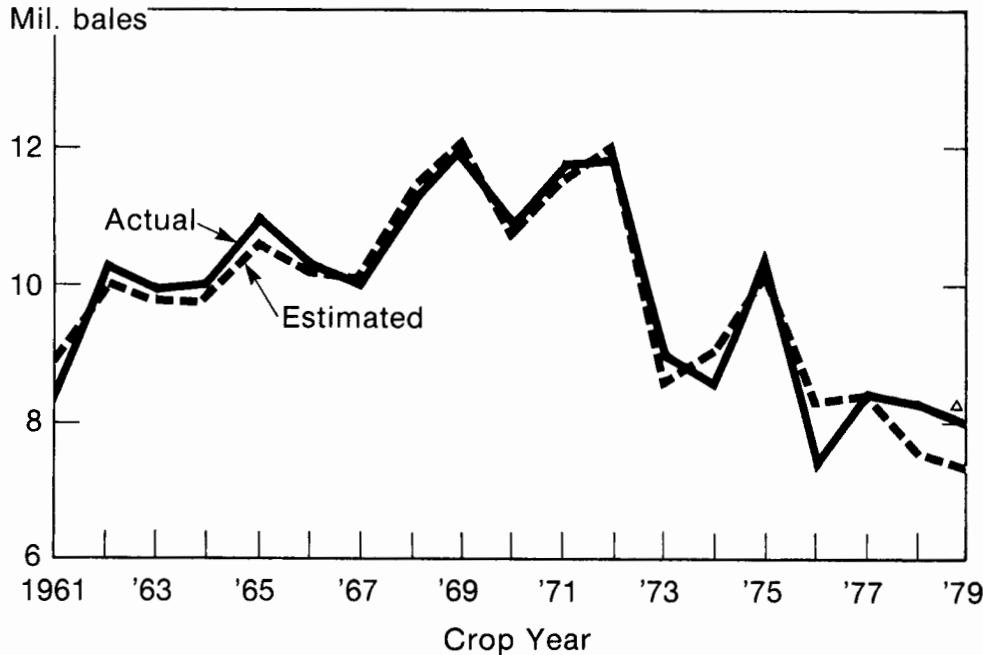
Because of commitments carried into a marketing year, total net exports, NX, measured in million bales, depend partially on the previous season's level of exports, NX<sub>-1</sub>. PCX is the group B mill price multiplied by a trade weighted index of exporters' exchange rates. Although the price relationship is weak, price in the current season is included since exporters' mill consumption is assumed to be unaf-

ected by changes in current or lagged cotton prices. The exporters are primarily less developed countries where prices are often fixed and economic growth determines consumption. The decision to export or hold stocks, however, does depend on current price. The export supply price elasticity is .1.

Several variables show strong relationships with exports. An index of GDP in less developed countries, YLDC, is negatively related with exports because rising income causes production to be marketed internally, at the expense of exports. The export supply income elasticity is -.8. A one bale increase in production plus carryin, QXBS, increases total exports by .66 bales. Finally, a dummy variable is used to account for unusually large carryout levels in exporting countries in 1973/74 and 1974/75. D7374 is 1 in those years and 0 in all others.

Actual exports and exports estimated using equation (3), are plotted in figure 6.

### Net Exports of Cotton by Foreign Non-Communist Exporting Countries



△USDA estimate, July 1980.

USDA

Neg. ESCS 80(8)

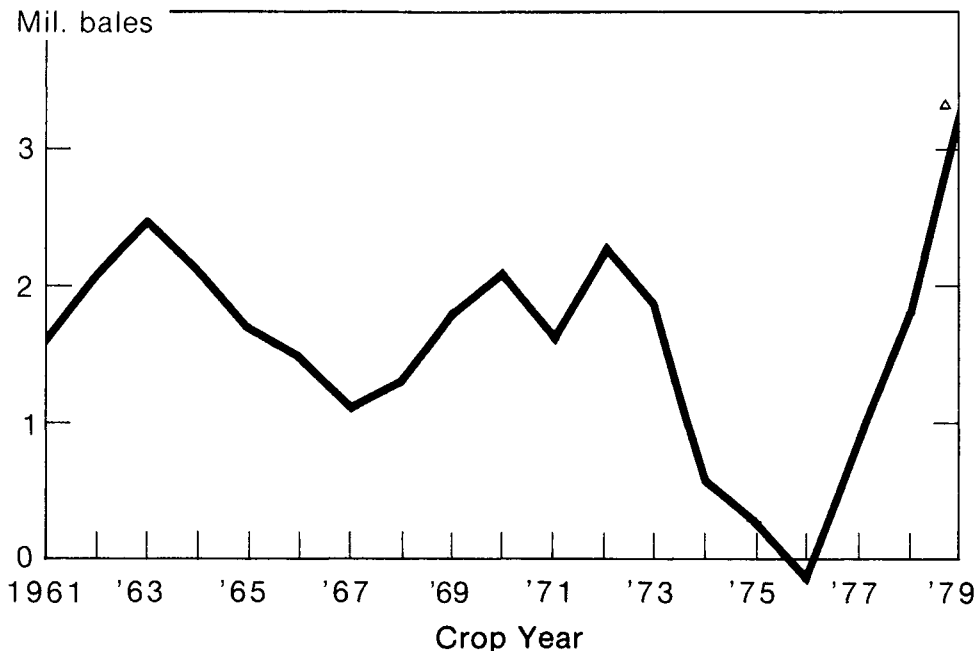
Figure 6

## NET IMPORTS OF COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Net imports of communist countries are an extremely important factor determining U.S. export growth. Net imports have ranged from -.2 million bales (net exports) in 1976/77 to over 3 million bales this past season (figure 7). Until the past few sea-

sons, net import growth had a negative trend; the communist countries were moving toward a net export balance. However, this trend changed in 1978/79 and 1979/80 with a consequent impact on U.S. exports.

### Net Imports of Cotton By Communist Countries



△ USDA estimate, July 1980.

USDA

Neg. ESCS

80(8)

Figure 7

## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

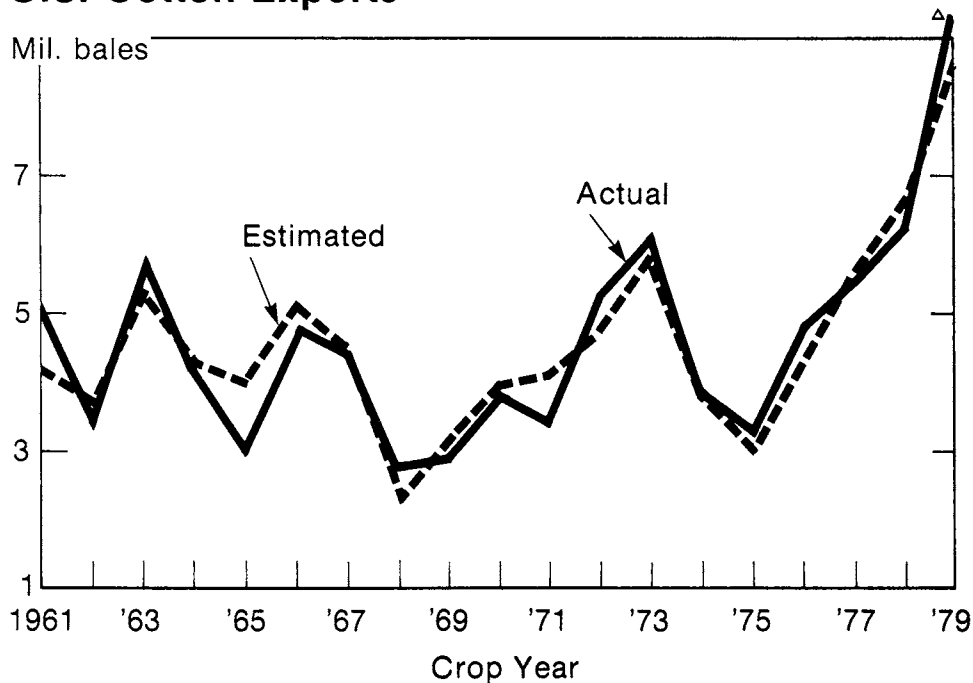
Using historical data for the explanatory variables in equations (2) and (3) and for NMI, NCP, and ADJ, U.S. exports were estimated over the 1961-1979 crop years (Figure 8). The largest error is a million bale overestimate occurring in 1965/66; there are several half million bale errors, including 1979/80. There is only one turning point error, 1971/72. Although the estimated equations produce a fairly tight fit, they do require knowledge of foreign production and stocks and net imports of communist countries.

The estimated equations may be used to forecast U.S. exports for 1980/81. The following data, assumed for 1980/81, are used to make this forecast:

U.S. cotton price of 90 cents per pound, a 1 percent increase in income in developed countries, a 3.5 percent increase in income in less developed countries, production of 22.2 billion pounds of foreign manmade fiber, and available supplies of 6.2 million bales in importing countries and 27.5 million bales in exporting countries. Using the above model, these data imply U.S. exports of 7.4 million bales. This compares with the current official USDA forecast of 6.8 million bales. The forecasts probably differ because the USDA forecast is able to place a stronger emphasis on the effects of tighter U.S. supply than is possible with the model presented.

Figures 5-7 provide some indication of U.S. export

## U.S. Cotton Exports



△ USDA estimate, July 1980.

USDA

Neg. ESCS

80(8)

Figure 8

trends for the eighties. Growth in net imports of foreign importers (figure 5) rose rapidly during the sixties, but net imports have grown only marginally since due to increases in manmade fiber consumption and cotton textile imports. Foreign imports have also demonstrated much sensitivity to overall economic activity as in 1974/75. Foreign exporters have shown a strong decline in net exports beginning about 1970/71. Continued competition for land from food crops, rising cotton production cost, and increased cotton mill consumption suggest a reversal of this trend is unlikely. Slow growing net imports by foreign importers and stable, or even declining, net exports by foreign exporters imply potential export opportunities for U.S. cotton producers in the eighties.

The major destabilizing factor could be the communist countries. There is a startling similarity

between figure 7 and actual exports in figure 8. The peaks and troughs are nearly coincident. The ability to project communist consumption and production behavior is probably the key to projecting U.S. export performance in the eighties. Some relevant issues are whether 1) cotton production in the USSR will resume the positive growth experienced in the past, 2) growth in manmade fiber consumption in the USSR will come at the expense of cotton consumption, 3) import growth in East Europe will continue, 4) China will continue to emphasize cotton textile exports, and 5) China's cotton production will continue to decline from the 1973/74 peak of 11.7 million bales. If a 2-3 million bale net import balance for the communist countries can be maintained, the export market for U.S. cotton will be exceedingly strong in the eighties.

# COSTS AND RETURNS OF PRODUCING COTTON LINTERS

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**ABSTRACT:** Estimates of cottonseed oil mill costs of producing linters are presented for six hypothetical oil mills. The oil mills were designed to represent different mill sizes, extraction technologies and geographical regions. Per pound costs of producing linters are compared to regional prices received for linters.

**KEYWORDS:** Cotton linters, costs, returns, prices.

## Introduction

Cottonseed oil mills produce two primary products—cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal, each accounting for about 44 percent of value of products produced—and two secondary products—hulls and linters, each accounting for about 6 percent of value of products (Kromer). Cottonseed linters, the product of specific interest here, have two types of uses: (1) in materials such as surgical dressings, stuffing for mattresses and upholstery, and in paper stock, twine, and carpets and (2) in chemical processes producing items such as rayon, tire cord, camera film, and explosives (Howell; Kromer).

Linters are removed from cottonseed prior to the removal of hulls and the extraction of oil, although some in the industry have begun to examine alternatives to traditional delinting. The standard machine for linter removal is a saw delinter which has a series of saws which cut the lint from the seed. Most mills delint until around three percent lint remains on the seed, which is typically accomplished with at least two separate cuts of lint.

The purpose of this paper is to present the results of an analysis of the costs and returns associated with the production of linters independent of other

cottonseed oil mill products. A processing plant simulation model (Hise, Ethridge, and Shaw) was used to estimate processing costs and returns and to develop breakeven prices for linters. Breakeven prices are equivalent to average total costs of producing linters.

The cottonseed processing industry in the U.S. is characterized by plants in different cotton producing regions with different processing capacities and different extraction technologies. Therefore, 6 simulated mill situations with various levels of capacity, alternative extraction technologies, and located in different regions of the U.S. were selected for analysis. The 6 mill situations are: a 100 tons-per-day (TPD) screwpress extraction mill and a 300 TPD direct solvent extraction mill in the South,<sup>1</sup> a 300 TPD and a 600 TPD direct solvent mill in the Southwest, and a 300 TPD and a 600 TPD pre-press solvent mill in the West.

<sup>1</sup> Cotton belt regions are defined as follows: South: East of Texas and Oklahoma, Southwest: Texas and Oklahoma, West: West of Texas and Oklahoma.

## Assumptions

Some assumptions were made to place the hypothetical mills on the same basis for analysis. First, the fixed costs of machinery and equipment

are based on the cost of constructing a new mill. Thus, all mills have similar depreciation schedules for the analysis. This assumption may result in

higher depreciation costs and lower repair costs than most industry mills experience.

The daily average processing capacity (TPD) is based on 24-hour per day processing, and the processing year at 100 percent capacity is assumed to be 330 days. The remaining 35 days are considered necessary for major repairs and cleaning the processing plant prior to the start of the next processing year. Reductions in capacity utilization are achieved by reducing the number of operating days. As capacity utilization decreases, the number of days needed for cleaning and repairs also decrease, but not in the same proportion.

Due to differences in cost structures and tax rates

of mills with individual, cooperative, or corporate ownership, only processing and direct mill management costs are considered in the analysis.

The analysis also assumes constant yields of linters per ton of cottonseed processed, although yield varies within regions. The assumed linters yield per ton of seed are: 185 pounds in the South; 158 pounds in the Southwest; and 190 pounds in the West (Ethridge). The differences in the regional average yields are due primarily to cotton varietal factors rather than differences in oil mill processing practices.

More specific assumptions about mill operations are specified in Hise and Ethridge.

## Results

Summaries of costs and breakeven linters prices are shown in tables 12 to 17. The fixed costs of removing linters include the costs of the necessary building, machinery, and equipment plus the taxes and insurance associated with those items plus the fixed labor associated with the delinting and baling and storage operations. The fixed costs of building, machinery, and equipment are expressed as annual equivalency costs, which includes depreciation, interest, and fixed repair costs. A property tax

rate of \$1.40 per \$100 of value of investment was used for all mills and regions. An insurance rate for machinery, buildings, and equipment of \$8 per \$1000 value of investment was used for all mill situations; land was not insured.

Variable costs include labor (production, repair, maintenance, and cleaning labor), electricity, repair parts, brokerage fees, bagging and ties, interest on operating capital, and some miscellaneous costs. Average hourly wage rates used in the analysis were

Table 12—Cost summary and breakeven linters prices for a 100 TPD screwpress mill, Southern region

Item	Capacity utilization (percent)							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	<i>Dollars</i>							
Fixed costs associated with delinting								
Annual equivalency cost of machinery and buildings . . .	129,419	129,419	129,419	129,419	129,419	129,419	129,419	129,419
Fixed labor . . . . .	25,960	25,960	25,960	25,960	25,960	25,960	25,960	25,960
Taxes . . . . .	8,452	8,452	8,452	8,452	8,452	8,452	8,452	8,452
Insurance . . . . .	7,244	7,244	7,244	7,244	7,244	7,244	7,244	7,244
Total fixed cost . . . . .	171,075	171,075	171,075	171,075	171,075	171,075	171,075	171,075
Variable costs associated with delinting								
Delinting . . . . .	56,885	75,319	95,337	112,187	132,205	150,638	170,656	187,506
Baling and storage . . . . .	22,721	29,972	38,191	44,474	52,693	59,944	68,163	74,446
Miscellaneous . . . . .	5,585	7,393	9,361	11,010	12,978	14,787	16,755	18,403
Sub-total . . . . .	85,191	112,684	142,889	167,671	197,876	225,369	255,574	280,355
Interest on oper. cap. . . . .	8,519	11,268	14,289	16,767	19,788	22,537	25,557	28,036
Total variable cost . . . . .	93,710	123,952	157,178	184,438	217,664	247,906	281,131	308,391
Total cost . . . . .	264,785	295,027	328,253	355,513	388,739	418,981	452,206	479,466
	<i>Pounds</i>							
Linters production . . . . .	1,831,500	2,442,000	3,052,500	3,663,000	4,273,500	4,884,000	5,494,500	6,105,000
	<i>Cents per pound</i>							
Breakeven price of linters . . .	14.5	12.1	10.8	9.7	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.9



**Table 13--Cost summary and breakeven linters prices for a 300  
TPD direct solvent mill, Southern region**

Item	Capacity utilization (percent)							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
<i>Dollars</i>								
Fixed costs associated with delinting								
Annual equivalency cost of machinery and bldgs. . . . .	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013
Fixed labor . . . . .	37,655	37,655	37,655	37,655	37,655	37,655	37,655	37,655
Taxes . . . . .	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054
Insurance . . . . .	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332
Total fixed cost . . . . .	365,054	365,054	365,054	365,054	365,054	365,054	365,054	365,054
Variable costs associated with delinting								
Delinting . . . . .	137,955	182,916	230,949	272,838	320,871	365,832	413,865	455,754
Bailing and storage . . . . .	53,146	70,134	89,305	104,109	123,280	140,268	159,439	174,354
Miscellaneous . . . . .	14,195	18,820	23,765	28,070	33,015	37,640	42,585	46,890
Sub-total . . . . .	205,296	271,870	344,019	405,017	477,166	543,740	615,889	676,998
Interest on oper. cap. . . . .	20,530	27,187	34,402	40,502	47,717	54,374	61,589	67,700
Total variable cost . . . . .	225,826	299,057	378,421	445,519	524,883	598,114	677,478	744,698
Total cost . . . . .	590,880	664,111	743,475	810,573	889,937	963,168	1,042,500	1,109,752
<i>Pounds</i>								
Linters production . . . . .	5,494,500	7,326,000	9,157,500	10,989,000	12,820,500	14,652,000	16,483,500	18,315,000
<i>Cents per pound</i>								
Breakeven price of linters . . . . .	10.8	9.1	8.1	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.1

**Table 14--Cost summary and breakeven linters prices for a 300  
TPD direct solvent mill, Southwest region**

Item	Capacity utilization (percent)							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
<i>Dollars</i>								
Fixed costs associated with delinting								
Annual equivalency cost of machinery and buildings . . . . .	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013
Fixed labor . . . . .	40,260	40,260	40,260	40,260	40,260	40,260	40,260	40,260
Taxes . . . . .	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054
Insurance . . . . .	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332
Total fixed cost. . . . .	367,659	367,659	367,659	367,659	367,659	367,659	367,659	367,659
Variable costs associated with delinting								
Delinting. . . . .	140,172	185,832	234,684	277,152	326,004	371,664	420,516	462,984
Bailing and storage . . . . .	55,450	73,158	93,193	108,573	128,608	146,316	166,351	181,842
Miscellaneous . . . . .	14,810	19,656	24,854	29,295	34,493	39,312	44,510	48,951
Sub-total. . . . .	210,432	278,646	352,731	415,020	489,105	557,292	631,377	693,777
Interest on oper. cap. . . . .	21,043	27,865	35,273	41,502	48,911	55,729	63,138	69,378
Total variable cost. . . . .	231,475	306,511	388,004	456,522	538,016	613,021	694,515	763,155
Total cost . . . . .	599,134	674,170	755,663	824,181	905,675	980,680	1,062,174	1,130,814
<i>Pounds</i>								
Linters production . . . . .	4,692,600	6,256,800	7,821,000	9,385,200	10,949,400	12,513,600	14,077,800	15,642,000
<i>Cents per pound</i>								
Breakeven price of linters . . . . .	12.8	10.8	9.7	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.2

\$3.10 in the South, \$3.50 in the Southwest, and \$5.40 in the West. Wage rates were increased by 25 percent to include fringe benefits. An interest rate of 10 percent was assumed. It should be noted that the costs (and breakeven prices) shown in tables 12 to 17 include only processing costs and do not include the cost of seed.

Breakeven prices ranged from a high of 14.5 cents per pound for the 100 TPD screwpress mill in the South operating at 30 percent capacity to a low of 6.1 cents for the 300 TPD direct solvent mill in the South operating at 100 percent capacity. The 600 TPD plants have an advantage over the 300 TPD plants in the Southwest and Western regions, due largely to the fact that they can spread their fixed

costs over a larger volume of linters production. The Western region has a slightly higher variable cost of removing lint from seed. However, this is compensated for by the increased linter yield in the Western region over the Southwestern region. The 100 TPD plant has the highest breakeven cost due largely to its inability to recover fixed cost as rapidly as the mills operating at large capacities. The 300 TPD plant in the Southern region has the best capability of recovering lint. This was due to the region's lower variable cost, primarily from lower wage rates, and the region's higher lint yield per ton of seed processed, especially when compared to the Southwestern region.

Table 15—Cost summary and breakeven linters prices for a 600 TPD direct solvent mill, Southwest region

Item	Capacity utilization (percent)							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
<i>Dollars</i>								
Fixed costs associated with delinting								
Annual equivalency cost of machinery and buildings . . . . .	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007
Fixed labor . . . . .	49,198	49,198	49,198	49,198	49,198	49,198	49,198	49,198
Taxes . . . . .	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693
Insurance . . . . .	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309
Total fixed cost . . . . .	595,207	595,207	595,207	595,207	595,207	595,207	595,207	595,207
Variable costs associated with delinting								
Delinting . . . . .	253,080	335,880	423,360	501,480	588,960	671,760	759,240	837,360
Baling and storage . . . . .	108,588	143,448	182,316	213,168	252,036	286,896	325,764	356,616
Miscellaneous . . . . .	26,004	34,496	43,516	51,480	60,500	68,992	78,068	85,976
Sub-total . . . . .	387,672	513,824	649,192	766,128	901,496	1,027,648	1,163,072	1,279,952
Interest on oper. cap. . . . .	38,767	51,382	64,919	76,613	90,150	102,765	116,307	127,995
Total variable cost . . . . .	426,439	565,206	714,111	842,741	991,646	1,130,413	1,279,379	1,407,947
Total cost . . . . .	1,021,646	1,160,413	1,309,318	1,437,948	1,586,853	1,725,620	1,874,586	2,003,154
<i>Pounds</i>								
Linters production . . . . .	9,385,200	12,513,600	15,642,000	18,770,400	21,898,800	25,027,200	28,155,600	31,284,000
<i>Cents per pound</i>								
Breakeven price of linters . . . . .	10.9	9.3	8.4	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4

**Table 16—Cost summary and breakeven linters prices for a 300  
TPD pre-press solvent mill, Western region**

Item	Capacity utilization (percent)							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	<i>Dollars</i>							
Fixed costs associated with delinting								
Annual equivalency cost of machinery and buildings . . . . .	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013	292,013
Fixed labor . . . . .	46,700	46,700	46,700	46,700	46,700	46,700	46,700	46,700
Taxes . . . . .	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054	19,054
Insurance . . . . .	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332	16,332
Total fixed cost . . . . .	374,099	374,099	374,099	374,099	374,099	374,099	374,099	374,099
Variable costs associated with delinting								
Delinting . . . . .	180,708	239,085	303,085	355,839	419,793	478,170	542,124	594,924
Baling and storage . . . . .	78,522	103,449	132,117	153,303	181,971	206,898	235,566	256,752
Miscellaneous . . . . .	17,753	23,501	29,758	34,996	41,254	47,002	53,260	58,497
Sub-total . . . . .	276,983	366,035	464,960	544,138	643,018	732,070	830,950	910,173
Interest on oper. cap. . . . .	27,698	36,604	46,496	54,414	64,302	73,207	83,095	91,017
Total variable cost . . . . .	304,681	402,639	511,456	598,552	707,320	805,277	914,045	1,001,190
Total cost . . . . .	678,780	776,738	885,555	972,651	1,081,419	1,179,376	1,288,144	1,375,289
	<i>Pounds</i>							
Linters production . . . . .	5,643,000	7,524,000	9,405,000	11,286,000	13,167,000	15,048,000	16,929,000	18,810,000
	<i>Cents per pound</i>							
Breakeven price of linters . . . . .	12.0	10.3	9.4	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.3

**Table 17—Cost summary and breakeven linters prices for a 600  
TPD pre-press solvent mill, Western region**

Item	Capacity utilization (percent)							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	<i>Dollars</i>							
Fixed costs associated with delinting								
Annual equivalency costs of machinery and buildings . . . . .	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007	515,007
Fixed labor . . . . .	56,200	56,200	56,200	56,200	56,200	56,200	56,200	56,200
Taxes . . . . .	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693	16,693
Insurance . . . . .	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309
Total fixed cost . . . . .	602,209	602,209	602,209	602,209	602,209	602,209	602,209	602,209
Variable costs associated with delinting								
Delinting . . . . .	315,672	418,131	528,885	623,049	733,803	836,262	947,016	1,041,179
Balling and storage . . . . .	142,107	192,074	244,938	284,883	337,746	384,150	437,013	476,958
Miscellaneous . . . . .	32,233	42,705	53,993	63,650	74,938	85,410	96,698	106,355
Sub-total . . . . .	490,012	652,910	827,816	971,582	1,146,487	1,305,822	1,480,727	1,624,492
Interest on oper. cap. . . . .	49,001	65,291	82,782	97,158	114,649	130,582	148,073	162,449
Total variable cost . . . . .	539,013	718,201	910,598	1,068,740	1,261,136	1,436,404	1,628,800	1,786,941
Total cost . . . . .	1,141,222	1,320,410	1,512,807	1,670,949	1,863,345	2,038,613	2,231,009	2,389,150
	<i>Pounds</i>							
Linters production . . . . .	11,286,000	15,048,000	18,810,000	22,572,000	26,344,000	30,096,000	33,585,000	37,620,000
	<i>Cents per pound</i>							
Breakeven price of linters . . . . .	10.1	8.8	8.0	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4

## Prices Received Vs. Breakeven Prices

Prices received for linters are shown in table 18. Comparing the 5-year average prices with breakeven prices generally indicates that returns from linters cover their processing costs when oil mills operate at high rates of annual capacity. However, the percent of capacity utilization at which mills must operate for linters production to be profitable varies by plant size and region. A comparison of 5-year average linters prices from table 18 and the breakeven prices in tables 12 to 17, suggest that (1) larger mills can better afford to operate at lower rates of capacity utilization, and (2) since linters prices are lower in the West, plants located there must operate at a higher percent of capacity utilization to be as profitable as plants of comparable size in other regions. The percent of capacity utilization at which the average cost of producing linters (breakeven price) falls below the 5-year regional price, ranges from a high of about 90 percent for the 100 TPD plant in the South, to a low of 55 percent for the 600 TPD plants in the Southwest and West.

Table 18—Average prices received for linters<sup>1</sup> by region, 1974-1978

Calendar year	Region		
	South	Southwest	West
	<i>Cents per pound</i>		
1974 . . . . .	8.58	8.96	( <sup>2</sup> )
1975 . . . . .	6.94	6.89	7.00
1976 . . . . .	8.56	8.00	7.68
1977 . . . . .	8.25	8.54	7.93
1978 . . . . .	8.42	8.60	8.19
5-year average . . . .	8.15	8.18	7.70

<sup>1</sup> Calendar year average price for grade 4, staple 4 linters, at the following points: Memphis, Dallas, and Los Angeles.

<sup>2</sup> Data not reported; four years used to compute average price.

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## References

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**Table 19—Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions**

Crop year beginning August 1	West <sup>1</sup>		Southwest <sup>2</sup>		Delta <sup>3</sup>		Southeast <sup>4</sup>		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 <sup>5</sup>										
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 . . . . .	2,445	17.5	8,331	59.7	2,537	18.2	635	4.6	13,948	
1980 <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2,414	16.8	8,166	56.9	3,090	21.5	691	4.8	14,361	
Harvested acreage										
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 . . . . .	2,395	18.7	7,411	57.8	2,392	18.7	618	4.8	12,816	
1980 <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2,376	17.8	7,340	55.0	2,955	22.2	672	5.0	13,343	
Production										
	1,000 bales <sup>6</sup>	Percent of total	1,000 bales <sup>6</sup>	Percent of total	1,000 bales <sup>6</sup>	Percent of total	1,000 bales <sup>6</sup>	Percent of total	1,000 bales <sup>6</sup>	
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	10,581	
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 . . . . .	4,868	33.3	6,061	41.4	3,061	20.9	639	4.4	14,629	
1980 <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	4,519	35.2	4,714	36.8	2,955	23.1	624	4.9	12,812	
Yield per acre on harvested acreage										
	West <sup>1</sup>		Southwest <sup>2</sup>		Delta <sup>3</sup>		Southeast <sup>4</sup>		United States	
	Pounds <sup>7</sup>	Pounds <sup>8</sup>	Pounds <sup>7</sup>	Pounds <sup>8</sup>	Pounds <sup>7</sup>	Pounds <sup>8</sup>	Pounds <sup>7</sup>	Pounds <sup>8</sup>	Pounds <sup>7</sup>	Pounds <sup>8</sup>
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	937	407	346	541	499	313	424	520	481
1978 . . . . .	709	920	294	350	498	503	473	428	421	483
1979 . . . . .	976		393		614		497		548	
1980 <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	913		308		480		446		461	

<sup>1</sup> California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. <sup>2</sup> Texas and Oklahoma. <sup>3</sup> Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. <sup>4</sup> Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. <sup>5</sup> Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. <sup>6</sup> 480-pound net weight bales. <sup>7</sup> Actual yield per acre. <sup>8</sup> Yield trend the 5-year centered average. <sup>9</sup> Crop Reporting Board report, August 11, 1980.

Table 20— Cotton: World supply and distribution\*

Year beginning August 1	Supply			Distribution		
	Beginning stocks <sup>1</sup>	Production	Imports	Consumption <sup>2</sup>	Exports	Ending stocks <sup>1</sup>
<i>Million bales<sup>3</sup></i>						
United States						
1972 . . . . .	3.3	13.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.8	5.3	4.2
1973 . . . . .	4.2	13.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.5	6.1	3.8
1974 . . . . .	3.8	11.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	5.9	3.9	5.7
1975 . . . . .	5.7	8.3	.1	7.3	3.3	3.7
1976 . . . . .	3.7	10.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.7	4.8	2.9
1977 . . . . .	2.9	14.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.5	5.5	5.3
1978 . . . . .	5.3	10.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.4	6.2	4.0
1979 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4.0	14.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.5	9.4	2.8
1980 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	2.8	12.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.0	7.0	2.7
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	12.7	29.0	9.7	16.8
1975 . . . . .	16.8	23.2	15.0	31.2	11.6	12.0
1976 . . . . .	12.0	24.7	13.7	30.6	8.3	11.1
1977 . . . . .	11.1	27.5	14.8	30.2	9.4	13.5
1978 . . . . .	13.5	26.8	14.2	31.7	9.8	12.8
1979 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	12.8	27.5	15.1	32.6	9.5	13.2
1980 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	13.2	28.0	14.3	32.7	9.7	13.0
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	22.3	5.7	24.9	3.8	4.8
1979 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4.8	23.4	7.2	25.9	3.7	5.7
1980 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	5.7	24.0	7.0	26.5	4.1	6.2
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	17.1	52.8	13.5	25.1
1975 . . . . .	25.1	45.6	19.4	53.9	15.7	20.3
1976 . . . . .	20.3	46.8	18.0	54.2	12.8	17.8
1977 . . . . .	17.8	49.7	20.0	54.5	13.7	19.0
1978 . . . . .	19.0	49.1	19.9	56.6	13.6	17.6
1979 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	17.6	50.9	22.3	58.5	13.2	18.9
1980 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	18.9	52.0	21.3	59.2	13.8	19.2
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	17.1	58.7	17.4	30.8
1975 . . . . .	30.8	53.9	19.5	61.2	19.0	24.0
1976 . . . . .	24.0	57.4	18.0	60.9	17.6	20.7
1977 . . . . .	20.7	64.1	20.0	61.0	19.2	24.3
1978 . . . . .	24.3	60.0	19.9	63.0	19.8	21.6
1979 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	21.6	65.5	22.3	65.7	22.6	21.7
1980 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	21.7	64.8	21.3	65.2	20.8	21.9

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

\* Foreign data as of August 11, 1980.

Bureau of the Census, and Foreign Agricultural Service.

**Table 21—Cotton: Supply and disappearance, by type, United States**

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			Difference unaccounted <sup>5</sup>	Ending stocks July 31
	Beginning stocks August 1 <sup>1</sup>	Pro-duction <sup>2</sup>	Imports	Total <sup>3</sup>	Mill con-sumption <sup>4</sup>	Exports	Total <sup>3</sup>		
<i>1,000 480-pound net weight bales<sup>6</sup></i>									
All kinds									
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	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 . . . . .	3,958	14,629	5	18,592	6,465	9,402	15,867	106	2,831
1980 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	2,831	<sup>10</sup> 12,812	35	15,678	6,010	6,840	12,850	103	2,931
Upland									
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	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 . . . . .	3,905	14,530	3	18,438	6,400	9,350	15,750	112	2,800
1980 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	2,800	<sup>10</sup> 12,712	25	15,537	5,950	6,800	12,750	113	2,900
Extra-long staple <sup>9</sup>									
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 . . . . .	53	99	2	154	65	52	117	-6	31
1980 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	31	<sup>10</sup> 100	10	141	60	40	100	-10	31

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. <sup>2</sup> Includes preseason ginnings. <sup>3</sup> Totals made from unrounded data. <sup>4</sup> Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. <sup>5</sup> Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. For upland cotton, this difference primarily reflects an increase of an estimated 1 percent in average bale weights due to moisture absorption once cotton is ginned and begins to flow through marketing channels. Additional moisture is absorbed by cotton moving in export

channels. For ELS cotton, this difference reflects, in part, reporting discrepancies for stocks, mill consumption, and exports. <sup>6</sup> 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). <sup>7</sup> Includes small amount destroyed. <sup>8</sup> Preliminary and estimated. <sup>9</sup> Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown ELS cotton. <sup>10</sup> Crop Reporting Board report of August 11, 1980.



Table 22— Cotton: Supply and disappearance of all kinds; by months, United States<sup>1</sup>

Date	Supply							Disappearance			
	Beginning stocks <sup>2</sup>				Ginnings <sup>3</sup>	Imports	Total	Mill consumption <sup>4</sup>	Exports	Total	Ending stocks <sup>5</sup>
	At mills	In public storage <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total							
<i>1,000 480-pound net weight bales</i>											
<b>1978/79</b>											
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	( <sup>8</sup> )	5,773	497	410	907	4,866
October . . . . .	1,073	3,569	224	4,866	3,259	( <sup>8</sup> )	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	( <sup>8</sup> )	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	—	( <sup>8</sup> )	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	—	( <sup>8</sup> )	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
<b>1979/80</b>											
August . . . . .	966	2,711	281	3,958	553	2	4,513	555	489	1,044	3,469
September . . . .	884	2,287	298	3,469	425	0	3,894	502	452	954	2,940
October . . . . .	780	1,956	204	2,940	3,979	( <sup>8</sup> )	6,919	602	411	1,013	5,906
November . . . . .	675	3,941	1,290	5,906	5,278	( <sup>8</sup> )	11,184	552	663	1,215	9,969
December . . . . .	757	7,152	2,060	9,969	2,857	0	12,826	472	945	1,417	11,409
January . . . . .	862	8,447	2,100	11,409	1,130	0	12,539	579	775	1,354	11,185
February . . . . .	935	7,299	2,951	11,185	407	( <sup>8</sup> )	11,592	555	1,078	1,633	9,959
March . . . . .	1,027	6,812	2,120	9,959	—	1	9,960	564	1,207	1,771	8,189
April . . . . .	1,112	5,454	1,623	8,189	—	0	8,189	571	963	1,534	6,655
May . . . . .	1,179	4,253	1,223	6,655	—	( <sup>8</sup> )	6,655	571	956	1,527	5,128
June <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	1,146	3,260	722	5,128	—	( <sup>8</sup> )	5,128	522	721	1,243	3,885
July <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	1,053	2,416	416	3,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Season . . . . .	966	2,711	281	3,958	14,629	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>1980/81</b>											
August . . . . .											
September . . . .											
October . . . . .											
November . . . . .											
December . . . . .											
January . . . . .											
February . . . . .											
March . . . . .											
April . . . . .											
May . . . . .											
June . . . . .											
July . . . . .											
Season . . . . .											

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

Table 23—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States

Country of destination	April 1980				May 1980				June 1980				Cumulative August 1979 - June 1980			
	1-1/8 inches and over <sup>1</sup>	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over <sup>1</sup>	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over <sup>1</sup>	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over <sup>1</sup>	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
<i>Running bales</i>																
Europe																
United Kingdom . . .	925	2,311	981	4,217	510	1,715	369	2,594	3,565	4,421	0	7,986	22,701	42,575	1,906	67,182
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	1,384	2,346	0	3,730	1,044	766	52	1,862	323	652	0	975	9,120	15,687	202	25,009
Ireland (Erie) . . . .	2,969	1,753	0	4,722	7,322	2,184	0	9,506	6,461	1,150	0	7,611	31,473	13,404	0	44,877
France . . . . .	2,537	2,152	462	5,151	2,257	3,555	79	5,891	646	3,186	0	3,832	37,468	45,953	2,499	85,920
Germany (West) . . .	4,699	7,430	130	12,259	1,000	9,609	54	10,663	1,398	19,347	100	20,845	48,667	135,519	808	184,994
Italy . . . . .	3,392	17,115	1,308	21,815	728	8,881	185	9,794	1,031	16,406	892	18,329	21,872	133,316	7,623	162,811
Netherlands . . . . .	0	0	159	159	0	0	0	0	131	219	0	350	2,141	7,865	719	10,725
Norway . . . . .	0	82	0	82	0	173	0	173	0	355	0	355	85	5,991	48	6,124
Portugal . . . . .	858	5,543	0	6,401	0	7,002	11	7,013	533	1,814	0	2,347	16,032	44,339	288	60,659
Spain . . . . .	1,820	8,043	0	9,863	4,085	8,938	0	13,023	8,194	11,249	512	19,955	52,614	58,079	1,497	112,190
Sweden . . . . .	0	2,281	0	2,281	0	5,549	0	5,549	0	435	0	435	0	19,662	0	19,662
Switzerland . . . . .	1,748	6,055	636	8,439	1,926	8,562	1,316	11,804	931	6,185	0	7,116	35,920	63,841	4,406	104,167
Greece . . . . .	9,112	6,890	0	16,002	8,254	7,271	133	15,658	6,491	7,514	0	14,005	82,810	29,848	955	113,613
Romania . . . . .	0	4,900	0	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,317	89,658	0	119,975
Poland . . . . .	2,981	0	0	2,981	1,505	0	0	1,505	197	0	0	197	6,691	17,563	998	25,252
Other . . . . .	0	146	0	146	0	1,642	0	1,642	0	1,063	0	1,063	5,986	18,628	0	24,614
Total Europe . . . .	32,425	67,047	3,676	103,148	28,631	65,847	2,199	96,677	29,901	73,996	1,504	105,401	403,897	741,928	21,949	1,167,774
Other countries																
Canada . . . . .	4,103	16,582	1,180	21,865	2,672	16,350	1,866	20,888	4,138	16,575	859	21,572	35,197	195,309	21,899	252,405
Chile . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	427	0	0	427
Thailand . . . . .	1,575	16,882	8,608	27,065	2,388	8,121	4,076	14,585	587	12,148	6,898	19,633	10,115	152,260	50,183	212,558
Malaysia . . . . .	292	1,987	0	2,279	190	4,615	535	5,340	96	5,705	0	5,801	3,200	35,871	2,293	41,364
India . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	182	0	144	326	200	153	0	353	668	203	144	1,015
Indonesia . . . . .	1,650	27,912	100	29,662	3,064	27,217	1,373	31,654	5,507	27,035	389	32,931	41,669	221,164	6,468	269,301
Korea . . . . .	14,041	97,543	6,208	117,792	7,278	129,202	16,209	152,689	7,783	128,286	10,953	147,022	142,681	1,040,481	87,740	1,270,902
Hong Kong . . . . .	2,349	48,162	8,934	59,445	2,129	70,241	13,910	86,280	672	45,421	12,415	58,508	27,246	477,352	68,714	573,312
Taiwan (Formosa) . .	4,802	40,306	69,146	114,254	954	32,479	57,281	90,714	1,656	31,385	38,875	71,916	16,278	288,407	317,718	622,403
Japan . . . . .	3,007	115,203	16,963	135,173	2,284	95,172	25,568	123,024	2,406	104,699	8,795	115,900	38,317	1,191,464	169,719	1,399,500
China (mainland) . .	2,982	277,824	2,019	282,825	0	259,116	0	259,116	2,699	57,849	0	60,548	318,564	1,785,148	5,419	2,109,131
Morocco . . . . .	0	842	0	842	0	5,073	0	5,073	0	2,474	0	2,474	0	25,912	0	25,912
Republic of South Africa . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Philippines . . . . .	1,737	6,168	1,126	9,031	492	17,239	3,274	21,005	1,422	20,708	7,099	29,229	7,209	92,351	26,547	126,107
Other . . . . .	8,428	4,422	0	12,850	317	3,300	68	3,685	2,311	12,304	192	14,807	32,275	131,904	2,710	166,889
World total . . . . .	77,391	720,880	117,960	916,231	50,581	733,972	126,503	911,056	59,378	538,738	87,979	686,095	1,077,743	6,379,754	781,503	8,239,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes American-Pima cotton.

Table 24—American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length

Year and month <sup>1</sup>	Less than 1"		1" and 1-1/32"		1-1/16" and 1-3/32"		Longer than 1-1/32"		Total (²)	Total consumption <sup>2,3</sup>
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	
	1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>	Percent	1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>	Percent	1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>	Percent	1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>	Percent	1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>	
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 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	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) . . . . .	31.2	5.0	178.0	28.2	384.3	60.9	36.9	5.9	630.4	648.3
Nov. (4) . . . . .	24.0	5.0	137.0	28.4	292.8	60.7	28.9	5.9	482.7	496.6
Dec. (4) . . . . .	22.1	5.1	119.5	27.4	269.6	61.7	25.5	5.8	436.8	446.0
Jan. (5) . . . . .	27.4	4.5	169.2	27.9	372.0	61.3	38.1	6.3	606.8	619.7
Feb. (4) . . . . .	21.3	4.2	140.3	27.5	317.0	62.1	31.4	6.2	509.9	524.6
Mar. (4) . . . . .	20.5	3.9	145.8	28.0	318.5	61.1	36.5	7.0	521.2	531.3
Apr. (5) . . . . .	24.1	3.8	174.9	28.0	385.7	61.8	39.7	6.4	624.4	642.1
May (4) . . . . .	19.0	3.8	135.6	27.2	313.8	62.9	30.5	6.1	498.8	513.2
June <sup>5</sup> (4) . . . . .	17.5	3.6	123.2	25.9	307.1	64.5	28.6	6.0	476.3	491.8
July (5) . . . . .										
Total <sup>2</sup> . . . . .										

<sup>1</sup>Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. <sup>2</sup>Totals made from unrounded data. <sup>3</sup>Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. <sup>4</sup>480-pound net weight bales. <sup>5</sup>Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 25-- Estimated mill consumption of raw cotton by major type of textile product

Textile products	1978	1979	1979		1980		Change Apr.-June 1979 to Apr.-June 1980
			Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June <sup>1</sup>	
			<i>1,000 bales<sup>2</sup></i>				<i>Percent</i>
Cotton broadwoven fabrics							
Duck and allied .....	179	158	43	41	36	35	-15
Sheeting and allied coarse .....	690	632	170	150	149	141	-6
Print cloth yarn .....	465	460	117	113	113	110	-3
Corduroys .....	402	480	115	120	133	134	+12
Denims .....	916	1,009	243	246	305	313	+27
Other carded colored yarn .....	51	40	10	11	10	10	-9
Toweling .....	625	663	165	167	175	170	+2
Blanketing and napped .....	112	101	27	26	26	24	-8
Fine cotton .....	76	78	20	21	19	18	-14
Other fabrics .....	154	156	39	40	41	39	-2
Total .....	3,670	3,777	949	935	1,007	994	+6
Polyester/cotton blended fabrics							
Batiste .....	31	32	9	8	8	8	0
Bed sheeting .....	479	518	130	132	135	128	-3
Broadcloth .....	71	73	20	18	20	19	+6
Twills .....	182	198	51	50	51	50	0
Poplins .....	62	63	18	16	15	15	-6
Yarn dyed fabrics .....	110	144	35	33	40	41	+24
Other fabrics .....	308	321	90	85	78	75	-12
Total .....	1,243	1,349	353	342	347	336	-2
Other textile products							
Rayon/cotton blends .....	62	60	15	15	15	15	0
Knit cloth .....	1,186	1,120	285	280	287	275	-2
Narrow woven fabrics .....	102	95	25	25	23	23	-8
Thread .....	125	98	27	25	23	21	-16
Rope, cordage, and twine .....	66	58	16	15	14	12	-20
Total .....	1,541	1,431	368	360	362	346	-4
Grand total .....	6,454	6,557	1,670	1,637	1,716	1,676	+2
Actual mill consumption .....	6,335	6,411	1,645	1,622	1,698	1,663	+3
Residual <sup>3</sup> .....	+119	+146	+25	+15	+18	+13	---

<sup>1</sup> Estimated. <sup>2</sup> 480-pound net weight. <sup>3</sup> 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 26— 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 <sup>1</sup>		Rayon <sup>2</sup>		Polyester <sup>3</sup>	
	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent <sup>4</sup>	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent <sup>4</sup>	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent <sup>4</sup>
<i>Cents per pound</i>						
1978 . . . . .	64	71	58	61	54	57
1979 . . . . .	69	77	65	68	60	63
<b>1977</b>						
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
<b>1978</b>						
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
<b>1979</b>						
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
<b>1980</b>						
January . . . . .	79	88	70	73	66	69
February . . . . .	87	97	70	73	66	69
March . . . . .	87	97	70	73	73	76
April . . . . .	87	97	76	79	73	76
May . . . . .	85	94	76	79	73	76
June . . . . .	78	87	76	79	73	76
July . . . . .	84	93	76	79	78	81

<sup>1</sup> SLM-1-1/16" at Group B Mill points, net weight. <sup>2</sup> 1.5 and 3.0 denier, regular rayon staple. <sup>3</sup> Reported average market price for 1.5 denier polyester staple for cotton blending. <sup>4</sup> 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 27--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. <sup>2</sup>	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed-clothes and towels <sup>3</sup>	Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf.	
			100 percent cotton	Blends <sup>1</sup>	Weight	Bales					
			1,000 pounds		1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>		1,000 pounds				
1978 .....	30,334	427	247,051	46,777	324,589	676.2	6,099	449	55,050	18,494	
1979 .....	11,857	535	206,434	23,798	242,624	505.5	6,523	253	42,011	19,515	
1979											
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 <sup>9</sup>											
January ...	234	46	18,524	1,850	20,654	43.0	509	17	3,640	1,869	
February ..	788	90	17,271	1,844	19,993	41.7	354	13	3,660	1,735	
March .....	1,053	73	24,141	2,343	27,610	57.5	588	14	4,251	1,431	
April .....	2,414	113	21,623	1,298	25,448	53.0	458	14	3,639	1,210	
May .....	3,036	68	16,805	1,566	21,475	44.7	752	21	3,717	1,064	
June .....	2,245	70	24,427	2,310	29,052	60.5	587	6	3,439	1,736	
			Primarily manufactured products				Total		Total		
	Other wearing apparel <sup>4</sup>	Lace fabric and articles <sup>5</sup>	Household and clothing articles <sup>6</sup>	Misc.-products <sup>7</sup>	Floor covering	Total		Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
						Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
			1,000 pounds			1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>		1,000 pounds	1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>		
1978 .....	411,730	4,444	15,706	6,670	2,190	520,835	1,085.1	845,424	1,761.3		
1979 .....	406,754	3,256	17,422	5,642	2,092	503,472	1,048.9	746,096	1,554.4		
1979											
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 <sup>9</sup>											
January ...	34,415	397	1,318	620	233	43,018	89.6	63,672	132.6		
February ..	36,975	351	713	1,007	190	44,998	93.8	64,991	135.4		
March .....	32,383	382	939	849	155	40,992	85.4	68,602	142.9		
April .....	26,527	514	749	1,088	195	34,394	71.7	59,842	124.7		
May .....	38,925	383	745	846	364	46,817	97.5	68,292	142.3		
June .....	52,200	351	587	762	241	59,909	124.8	88,961	185.3		

<sup>1</sup> Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. <sup>2</sup> Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. <sup>3</sup> Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. <sup>4</sup> Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). <sup>5</sup> Includes nets and nettings, veils and veillings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. <sup>6</sup> 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. <sup>7</sup> Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled or water proof fabrics. <sup>8</sup> 480-pound net weight bales. <sup>9</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

**Table 28—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures**

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and woven fabric							Manufactured products			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Woven fabric		Total		House furnishings			
				Standard constructions and tire cord <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Weight	Bales	Knit fabrics	Blankets, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other <sup>3</sup>
	1,000 pounds					1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>		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 .....	28,262	4,373	1,510	174,732	92,402	301,281	627.7	5,745	20,530	13,787	2,087
<b>1979</b>											
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
<b>1980<sup>9</sup></b>											
January ...	2,309	336	113	13,110	8,417	24,825	50.6	371	1,541	1,148	134
February ..	2,383	1,164	261	15,963	6,245	26,017	54.2	585	2,233	1,009	189
March .....	2,330	1,374	155	11,902	9,379	25,141	52.4	524	1,636	975	290
April .....	2,482	947	119	10,757	7,372	21,677	45.2	448	1,439	1,401	308
May .....	2,683	1,397	86	9,584	6,595	20,345	42.4	409	1,486	664	346
June .....	3,268	1,585	101	8,864	8,856	22,674	47.2	368	2,255	859	277
	Manufactured products							Total			
	Wearing apparel		Other household and clothing articles <sup>6</sup>	Industrial products <sup>7</sup>	Total		Total				
	Knit <sup>4</sup>	Other <sup>5</sup>			Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales			
	1,000 pounds					1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales <sup>4</sup>			
1978 .....	21,252	40,498	18,141	23,844	135,980	283.3	355,745	741.1			
1979 .....	33,284	57,634	18,366	25,248	176,687	368.1	477,968	995.8			
<b>1979</b>											
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			
<b>1980<sup>9</sup></b>											
January ...	3,171	4,427	1,295	1,866	13,953	29.1	38,238	79.7			
February ..	5,510	10,291	1,728	2,043	23,588	49.1	49,605	103.3			
March .....	8,749	12,286	1,784	1,623	27,867	58.1	53,008	110.4			
April .....	6,789	10,592	2,485	1,425	24,886	51.9	46,564	97.0			
May .....	6,314	13,430	1,783	1,946	26,377	55.0	46,722	97.3			
June .....	4,664	11,716	1,875	1,893	23,909	49.8	46,583	97.1			

<sup>1</sup> Includes fabrics, tire cord and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwise manufactured and returned to the United States. <sup>2</sup> Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. <sup>3</sup> Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. <sup>4</sup> Includes gloves and mitts of woven fabric. <sup>5</sup> 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). <sup>6</sup> Includes canvas articles and manufactures, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, water proof garments, and laces and lace articles. <sup>7</sup> Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belt and belting. <sup>8</sup> 480-pound net weight bales. <sup>9</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 29—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	
	Sliver, tops, and roving	Yarns thrown or piled <sup>1</sup>	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics	Woven fabric	Total	Wearing apparel	
								Knit <sup>2</sup>	Not knit
<i>1,000 pounds</i>									
1978 .....	7,556	4,242	45,378	2,516	100	87,760	147,552	242,397	182,786
1979 .....	6,653	2,590	25,648	2,615	97	64,577	102,180	184,497	175,111
1979									
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 <sup>6</sup>									
January .....	282	139	2,192	249	7	4,957	7,826	9,201	14,752
February .....	115	142	2,386	195	0	4,876	7,714	14,506	12,772
March .....	269	146	2,717	269	0	6,427	9,828	12,110	12,020
April .....	163	184	2,014	202	1	6,022	8,586	11,660	11,945
May .....	366	300	2,220	155	0	5,597	8,638	16,848	15,539
June .....	359	179	2,308	149	0	6,408	9,403	21,809	18,888
<i>1,000 pounds</i>									
Primarily manufactured products									
	Handkerchiefs	Laces and lace articles <sup>3</sup>	Narrow fabrics <sup>4</sup>	Knit fabric	Other manufactures <sup>5</sup>	Total	Total manufactured imports		
1978 .....	447	10,467	9,387	12,443	37,108	495,035	642,587		
1979 .....	179	5,026	8,947	8,011	41,022	422,793	524,973		
1979									
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 <sup>6</sup>									
January .....	13	204	882	407	3,109	28,568	36,394		
February .....	9	266	792	506	3,331	32,182	39,896		
March .....	12	232	857	603	3,956	29,790	39,618		
April .....	9	253	861	453	3,602	28,783	37,369		
May .....	8	400	694	531	4,067	38,087	46,725		
June .....	10	397	560	389	4,463	46,516	55,919		

<sup>1</sup> Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch. <sup>2</sup> Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. <sup>3</sup> Includes veils and veillings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. <sup>4</sup> 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. <sup>5</sup> Not elsewhere classified. <sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.



Table 30--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 <sup>2</sup>	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear
<i>1,000 pounds</i>									
1978 .....	10,147	21,759	5,800	63,862	165,707	267,278	2,592	8,380	37,672
1979 .....	13,252	34,181	8,368	87,008	228,634	371,444	4,484	10,096	45,892
1979									
January .....	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 <sup>5</sup>									
January .....	1,178	2,107	634	6,917	18,582	29,418	368	750	3,496
February .....	1,630	2,355	709	8,344	16,037	29,075	386	915	9,751
March .....	1,183	2,991	913	9,091	21,133	35,312	533	1,170	11,834
April .....	1,278	2,954	612	12,302	19,021	36,168	378	1,231	9,675
May .....	1,104	2,204	561	10,039	20,892	34,800	426	1,211	10,334
June .....	913	3,045	505	9,642	23,736	37,842	433	1,102	9,028
Primarily manufactured products								Total manufactured exports	
	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted	Narrow fabrics <sup>3</sup>	Other manufactures <sup>4</sup>	Total				
<i>1,000 pounds</i>									
1978 .....	43,840	9,756	12,025	60,158	174,423		441,700		
1979 .....	65,629	16,413	12,531	70,095	225,134		596,580		
1979									
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 <sup>5</sup>									
January .....	5,395	1,232	901	5,691	17,831		47,249		
February .....	8,550	1,688	2,163	6,829	30,282		59,357		
March .....	11,926	2,266	1,798	5,397	34,236		69,548		
April .....	11,239	1,569	2,620	5,441	32,839		69,008		
May .....	7,884	2,173	2,558	5,464	30,050		64,850		
June .....	11,495	2,237	2,616	6,096	33,007		70,849		

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

**Table 31— 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) <sup>1</sup>						Price per pound received by farmers for upland cotton (net weight) <sup>2</sup>
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inches	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	1-1/8 inches	
<i>Cents</i>							
<b>1977/78</b>							
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	<sup>3</sup> 52.1
Loan rate . . . . .	39.42	41.32	43.37	44.87	45.17	45.52	<sup>4</sup> 44.63
<b>1978/79</b>							
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	59.00
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	<sup>3</sup> 58.1
Loan rate . . . . .	43.06	44.86	46.81	48.31	48.61	48.96	<sup>4</sup> 48.00
<b>1979/80</b>							
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 . . . . .	63.93	66.01	70.50	72.40	72.78	75.05	59.80
February . . . . .	68.62	71.39	78.68	80.66	81.05	84.27	62.90
March . . . . .	66.34	69.37	77.18	79.24	79.63	82.60	60.70
April . . . . .	63.32	67.27	76.99	79.05	79.44	82.31	58.50
May . . . . .	62.04	66.29	76.21	78.27	78.66	80.87	59.60
June . . . . .	60.08	64.21	70.35	72.41	72.80	73.51	56.30
July . . . . .				79.00			50.20
Average . . . . .				71.48			<sup>5</sup> 62.3
Loan rate . . . . .	45.19	46.99	49.14	50.64	50.94	51.34	<sup>4</sup> 50.23

<sup>1</sup> Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. <sup>2</sup> Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. <sup>3</sup> Weighted average. <sup>4</sup> SLM 1-1/16" average location. <sup>5</sup> Average price to April 1, 1980 with no allowance for unredeemed loans.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

**Table 32--Commodity Credit Corporation loan schedule: Premiums and discounts for eligible qualities of 1980 crop American upland cotton (Basis Strict Low Middling 1-1/16 inches)**

Grade	Staple length (inches)								
	13/16 thru 29/32	15/16	31/32	1	1-1/32	1-1/16	1-3/32	1-1/8	1-5/32 and longer
	<i>Points per pound</i>								
WHITE									
SM AND BETTER . . .	-600	-505	-400	-260	20	195	225	260	365
MID PLUS . . . . .	-615	-520	-420	-280	0	170	205	245	345
MID . . . . .	-625	-535	-430	-290	-15	150	185	230	325
SLM PLUS . . . . .	-670	-570	-480	-360	-105	65	95	130	230
SLM . . . . .	-695	-600	-510	-405	-165	0	35	75	165
LM PLUS . . . . .	-780	-695	-610	-510	-325	-190	-165	-125	-55
LM . . . . .	-830	-745	-655	-565	-405	-280	-255	-220	-190
SGO PLUS . . . . .	-1045	-975	-905	-850	-735	-670	-660	-635	-635
SGO . . . . .	-1090	-1030	-955	-900	-805	-750	-745	-720	-720
GO PLUS . . . . .	-1280	-1225	-1170	-1125	-1045	-1000	-990	-970	-970
GO . . . . .	-1325	-1270	-1215	-1170	-1100	-1065	-1055	-1035	-1035
LIGHT SPOTTED									
SM AND BETTER . . .	-650	-560	-465	-350	-75	75	110	145	240
MID . . . . .	-690	-605	-505	-400	-165	-10	20	65	160
SLM . . . . .	-785	-720	-630	-535	-390	-275	-255	-210	-180
LM . . . . .	-990	-915	-855	-800	-750	-700	-690	-670	-670
SPOTTED									
SM AND BETTER . . .	-840	-780	-725	-655	-495	-410	-405	-375	-375
MID . . . . .	-920	-865	-810	-735	-635	-565	-560	-540	-540
SLM . . . . .	-1035	-990	-940	-895	-850	-820	-815	-800	-800
LM . . . . .	-1190	-1140	-1100	-1060	-1030	-1020	-1015	-1000	-1000
TINGED <sup>1</sup>									
SM . . . . .	-1085	-1040	-1005	-975	-950	-935	-935	-935	-935
MID . . . . .	-1135	-1085	-1050	-1020	-995	-985	-985	-985	-985
SLM . . . . .	-1210	-1175	-1150	-1135	-1110	-1105	-1100	-1075	-1075
LM . . . . .	-1335	-1295	-1270	-1250	-1225	-1215	-1210	-1190	-1190
LIGHT GRAY									
SM AND BETTER . . .	-790	-695	-605	-475	-200	-20	25	75	170
MID . . . . .	-940	-840	-760	-650	-470	-295	-270	-215	-190
SLM . . . . .	-1205	-1105	-1035	-970	-850	-770	-740	-695	-695
GRAY									
SM AND BETTER . . .	-945	-845	-775	-670	-510	-365	-340	-290	-260
MID . . . . .	-1215	-1115	-1045	-970	-900	-825	-800	-770	-770
SLM . . . . .	-1495	-1400	-1325	-1275	-1225	-1160	-1140	-1110	-1110

<sup>1</sup> Cotton classed as "Yellow Stained" ( Middling and better grades) will be eligible for loan, if otherwise eligible, at a discount 200 points greater than the discount applicable to the comparable quality in the color group "Tinged."

Discounts for micronaire in points per pound are: 5.3 and above, -145; 5.0-5.2, -70; 3.5-4.9, zero; 3.3-3.4, 95; 3.0-3.2, -285; 2.7-2.9, -490; 2.6 and below, -720.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

**Table 33 - Commodity Credit Corporation schedule of minimum loan rates for eligible qualities of extra-long staple cotton (American-Pima), by grade and staple length**

Grade	Staple length (Inches)			
	1-3/8		1-7/16 and longer	
	Cotton stored in approved warehouses		Cotton stored in approved warehouses	
	Arizona and California	New Mexico, Texas and other states	Arizona and California	New Mexico, Texas and other states
	<i>Cents per pound, net weight</i>			
1977				
1 . . . . .	82.00	82.50	82.35	82.85
2 . . . . .	81.20	81.70	81.55	82.05
3 . . . . .	80.05	80.55	80.35	80.85
4 . . . . .	78.50	79.00	78.65	79.15
5 . . . . .	75.65	76.15	75.80	76.30
6 . . . . .	57.90	58.40	58.10	58.60
7 . . . . .	47.80	48.30	47.90	48.40
8 . . . . .	46.00	46.50	46.10	46.60
9 . . . . .	44.95	45.45	45.10	45.60
1978				
1 . . . . .	89.70	90.30	90.20	90.80
2 . . . . .	88.80	89.40	89.25	89.85
3 . . . . .	86.80	87.40	87.25	87.85
4 . . . . .	84.80	85.40	85.05	85.65
5 . . . . .	82.80	83.40	83.00	83.60
6 . . . . .	60.40	61.00	60.65	61.25
7 . . . . .	48.00	48.60	48.20	48.80
8 . . . . .	45.40	46.00	45.65	46.25
9 . . . . .	44.00	44.60	44.25	44.85
1979				
1 . . . . .	96.50	97.20	97.00	97.70
2 . . . . .	96.05	96.75	96.50	97.20
3 . . . . .	95.60	96.30	96.05	96.75
4 . . . . .	94.45	95.15	94.70	95.40
5 . . . . .	89.40	90.10	89.65	90.35
6 . . . . .	73.10	73.80	73.35	74.05
7 . . . . .	57.65	58.35	57.90	58.60
8 . . . . .	54.00	54.70	54.25	54.95
9 . . . . .	51.85	52.55	52.10	52.80
1980 <sup>1</sup>				
1 . . . . .	97.75	98.65	98.25	99.15
2 . . . . .	97.30	98.20	97.75	98.65
3 . . . . .	96.80	97.70	97.30	98.20
4 . . . . .	95.70	96.60	96.10	97.00
5 . . . . .	91.60	92.50	91.85	92.75
6 . . . . .	78.85	79.75	79.10	80.00
7 . . . . .	64.95	65.85	65.15	66.05
8 . . . . .	57.35	58.25	57.60	58.50
9 . . . . .	55.25	56.15	55.50	56.40

<sup>1</sup> A micronaire premium of 75 points (0.75 cent) per pound is included in the loan rate for each eligible quality; thus, the national average loan rate reflected in the above schedule is 94.25 cents per pound. Discounts for micronaire in points per pound are: 3.5 and above, zero; 3.3-3.4, -160; 3.0-3.2, -305; 2.7-2.9, -570.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 34—Major manmade fiber markets<sup>1</sup>

Fiber Type	1979				1980
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
<i>Million pounds</i>					
Woven products					
Total . . . . .	641.6	634.7	589.8	611.7	650.6
Polyester . . . . .	420.0	419.3	385.6	397.7	435.8
Rayon . . . . .	66.4	56.2	56.0	54.6	57.0
Olefin . . . . .	46.6	50.1	49.3	54.2	49.8
Nylon . . . . .	51.3	50.5	47.4	49.9	51.8
Acetate . . . . .	35.3	33.4	33.3	33.1	34.2
Acrylic . . . . .	22.0	25.2	18.2	22.2	22.0
Knit products					
Total . . . . .	485.3	495.7	456.4	475.3	506.3
Polyester . . . . .	271.7	275.2	245.5	251.8	261.7
Nylon . . . . .	97.3	92.2	89.7	88.6	91.8
Acrylic . . . . .	76.9	87.3	80.3	93.1	110.6
Acetate . . . . .	36.2	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.4
Rayon . . . . .	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.8
Carpets					
Total . . . . .	529.5	567.1	544.8	530.3	465.9
Nylon . . . . .	374.0	410.8	394.4	381.3	332.9
Olefin . . . . .	92.3	94.2	90.4	93.8	91.1
Polyester . . . . .	48.2	51.0	48.3	44.9	32.2
Acrylic . . . . .	15.0	11.1	11.7	10.3	9.7
Rayon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Filament plus staple.

Compiled from *Textile Organon*.

Table 35—Manmade fiber production and capacity, quarterly, 1979 and 1980<sup>4</sup>

Item	1979					1980					Average 1981 planned	Percentage change 1981/80
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year		
Grand total <sup>1 2</sup> all fibers:	<i>Million pounds</i>										<i>Percent</i>	
Cap. . . . .	2,978	3,007	3,033	3,062	12,080	3,054	3,056	3,071	3,089	12,270	12,726	+4
Prod. . . . .	2,587	2,649	2,550	2,595	10,380	2,582	2,577					
Percent. . . . .	87	88	84	85	86	85	75					
Total staple												
Cap. . . . .	1,323	1,335	1,337	1,340	5,335	1,324	1,312	1,319	1,327	5,282	5,515	+4
Prod. . . . .	1,201	1,212	1,194	1,233	4,839	1,236	1,049					
Percent. . . . .	91	91	89	92	91	93	80					
Total filament												
Cap. . . . .	1,655	1,672	1,696	1,722	6,745	1,730	1,744	1,752	1,762	6,988	7,211	+3
Prod. . . . .	1,386	1,437	1,356	1,362	5,541	1,346	1,228					
Percent. . . . .	83	86	80	79	82	78	70					
Polyester total												
Cap. . . . .	1,170	1,180	1,192	1,204	4,746	1,205	1,206	1,210	1,214	4,835	4,940	+2
Prod. . . . .	1,066	1,063	1,018	1,031	4,178	1,052	916					
Percent. . . . .	91	90	85	86	88	87	76					
Staple												
Cap. . . . .	649	659	664	668	2,640	676	683	685	687	2,731	2,805	+3
Prod. . . . .	607	605	618	632	2,462	656	580					
Percent. . . . .	94	92	93	95	93	97	85					
Filament												
Cap. . . . .	521	521	528	536	2,106	529	523	525	527	2,104	2,135	+1
Prod. . . . .	460	457	400	399	1,716	396	337					
Percent. . . . .	88	88	76	74	81	75	64					
Nylon total												
Cap. . . . .	759	766	765	766	3,056	763	761	766	771	3,061	3,173	+4
Prod. . . . .	676	678	673	694	2,721	667	525					
Percent. . . . .	89	89	88	91	89	87	69					
Staple												
Cap. . . . .	257	258	256	255	1,026	251	248	252	256	1,007	1,080	+7
Prod. . . . .	233	237	234	235	939	214	126					
Percent. . . . .	91	92	91	92	92	85	51					
Filament												
Cap. . . . .	502	508	509	511	2,030	512	513	514	515	2,054	2,093	+2
Prod. . . . .	443	441	439	459	1,782	453	398					
Percent. . . . .	88	87	86	90	88	88	78					
Olefin total												
Cap. . . . .	261	261	264	268	1,054	269	271	274	277	1,091	1,239	+14
Prod. . . . .	184	194	185	196	759	199	185					
Percent. . . . .	70	74	70	73	72	74	68					
Staple												
Cap. . . . .	33	34	35	37	139	37	38	39	40	154	253	+64
Prod. . . . .	29	32	28	31	120	31	30					
Percent. . . . .	88	94	80	84	86	84	79					
Filament												
Cap. . . . .	228	227	229	231	915	232	233	235	237	937	986	+5
Prod. . . . .	155	162	157	166	639	168	155					
Percent. . . . .	68	71	69	72	70	72	67					
Acrylic staple												
Cap. . . . .	215	214	212	210	852	211	212	212	213	848	855	+1
Prod. . . . .	187	192	184	197	761	206	198					
Percent. . . . .	87	90	87	94	89	98	93					
Non-cellulosic <sup>1</sup> Non-glass total												
Cap. . . . .	2,410	2,426	2,438	2,453	9,727	2,453	2,455	2,467	2,480	9,855	10,277	+4
Prod. . . . .	2,117	2,137	2,064	2,123	8,436	2,128	1,828					
Percent. . . . .	88	88	85	87	87	87	74					
Staple												
Cap. . . . .	1,154	1,165	1,167	1,170	4,656	1,175	1,181	1,188	1,196	4,740	4,993	+5
Prod. . . . .	1,056	1,067	1,064	1,095	4,282	1,107	934					
Percent. . . . .	92	92	91	94	92	94	79					
Filament <sup>1</sup>												
Cap. . . . .	1,256	1,261	1,271	1,283	5,071	1,278	1,274	1,279	1,284	5,115	5,234	+2
Prod. . . . .	1,051	1,065	1,008	1,028	4,154	1,021	894					
Percent. . . . .	84	84	78	80	82	80	70					
Rayon staple												
Cap. . . . .	167	168	168	168	671	147	129	129	129	534	514	-4
Prod. . . . .	143	143	128	136	550	127	113					
Percent. . . . .	86	85	76	81	82	86	88					
Acetate filament												
Cap. . . . .	82	82	85	89	338	89	90	85	81	345	322	-7
Prod. . . . .	78	79	79	81	317	80	82					
Percent. . . . .	95	95	93	91	94	90	91					
Glass filament												
Cap. . . . .	292	305	316	326	1,239	344	361	369	378	1,452	1,580	+9
Prod. . . . .	232	279	264	239	1,014	233	<sup>3</sup> 240					
Percent. . . . .	79	91	84	73	82	68	66					

<sup>1</sup> Includes spandex capacity and production not shown. <sup>2</sup> Includes rayon filament and acetate staple capacity and production not shown. <sup>3</sup> Estimated. <sup>4</sup> Capacity data as of May 1980.

Compiled from *Textile Organon*.

Table 36—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufacturers<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Noils	Wastes <sup>6</sup>	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics <sup>2</sup>	Wool blankets <sup>3</sup>
<i>1,000 pounds</i>						
1977 . . . . .	19,426	11,289	842	5,804	18,651	407
1978 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	23,067	14,130	563	5,550	25,830	572
1979 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	17,216	11,778	368	3,801	21,687	457
1979 <sup>7</sup>						
January . . . . .	1,723	1,349	18	306	1,651	38
February . . . . .	1,050	733	11	266	1,687	16
March . . . . .	1,539	888	25	261	2,880	14
April . . . . .	1,456	988	18	394	2,902	34
May . . . . .	1,897	1,039	39	287	2,344	32
June . . . . .	1,754	1,176	62	405	2,712	38
July . . . . .	1,578	1,136	76	313	1,843	39
August . . . . .	1,255	1,010	21	402	1,832	55
September . . . . .	1,106	874	4	248	1,052	64
October . . . . .	1,015	819	2	341	877	38
November . . . . .	1,603	844	46	298	792	62
December . . . . .	1,240	922	46	280	1,115	27
1980						
January . . . . .	985	780	73	70	1,766	36
February . . . . .	1,092	856	1	302	1,995	11
March . . . . .	1,370	780	142	427	2,881	22
April . . . . .	930	703	2	408	2,451	27
May . . . . .	903	824	16	520	2,418	33
June . . . . .	942	631	36	308	2,195	35
Wearing apparel						
	Knit	Other than knit <sup>4</sup>	Other manufacturers <sup>5</sup>	Carpets and rugs	Total	
<i>1,000 pounds</i>						
1977 . . . . .	25,808	18,264	1,224	14,838	116,553	
1978 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	22,339	22,559	895	13,914	129,369	
1979 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	19,114	20,072	1,113	13,937	109,543	
1979 <sup>7</sup>						
January . . . . .	476	1,109	56	886	7,522	
February . . . . .	581	975	98	686	6,103	
March . . . . .	410	1,031	100	1,027	8,175	
April . . . . .	641	1,084	85	1,389	8,991	
May . . . . .	1,272	1,382	91	1,156	9,539	
June . . . . .	2,311	2,183	96	1,337	12,074	
July . . . . .	2,848	3,417	89	1,193	12,532	
August . . . . .	2,909	2,994	143	1,233	11,854	
September . . . . .	2,527	2,404	83	1,468	9,830	
October . . . . .	2,075	1,692	67	909	7,835	
November . . . . .	1,805	1,096	73	1,202	7,821	
December . . . . .	1,259	795	132	1,451	7,267	
1980						
January . . . . .	802	818	79	780	6,189	
February . . . . .	827	816	74	1,384	7,358	
March . . . . .	640	854	64	1,504	8,684	
April . . . . .	758	800	35	1,616	7,730	
May . . . . .	1,568	1,022	65	1,606	8,975	
June . . . . .	3,216	1,848	93	1,356	10,660	

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufacturers of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. <sup>2</sup> Includes pile fabric and manufacturers, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billard cloths. <sup>3</sup> Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. <sup>4</sup> Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veillings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. <sup>5</sup> Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufacturers not elsewhere specified. <sup>6</sup> Not including rags. <sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 37—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Noils wastes <sup>2</sup>	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel knit
<i>1,000 pounds</i>						
1977 . . . . .	1,591	1,702	1,476	677	706	586
1978 . . . . .	929	1,299	1,266	1,094	33	4,305
1979 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1,323	3,213	951	1,162	22	4,573
<b>1979<sup>4</sup></b>						
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	353
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
December . . . . .	112	403	147	138	2	309
<b>1980<sup>4</sup></b>						
January . . . . .	149	159	91	89	2	370
February . . . . .	53	196	42	103	3	664
March . . . . .	48	121	50	112	5	734
April . . . . .	29	135	28	119	4	1,983
May . . . . .	85	589	21	101	6	1,782
June . . . . .	23	501	27	109	6	1,590
	Wearing apparel other than knit	Felts	Other manufac- tures <sup>3</sup>	Carpets and rugs	Knit fabrics	Total
<i>1,000 pounds</i>						
1977 . . . . .	1,830	233	2,054	1,986	201	13,042
1978 . . . . .	1,235	274	1,247	733	152	12,567
1979 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1,335	192	1,867	297	297	15,590
<b>1979<sup>4</sup></b>						
January . . . . .	64	8	95	60	17	1,114
February . . . . .	93	28	94	123	10	1,209
March . . . . .	81	8	132	93	77	1,244
April . . . . .	91	26	138	72	12	1,153
May . . . . .	127	19	184	39	13	1,216
June . . . . .	96	14	189	96	25	1,441
July . . . . .	109	37	145	14	13	1,137
August . . . . .	118	13	140	15	4	1,247
September . . . . .	140	8	189	20	26	1,140
October . . . . .	156	23	153	27	42	1,602
November . . . . .	128	3	119	24	38	1,454
December . . . . .	132	5	289	74	21	1,633
<b>1980<sup>4</sup></b>						
January . . . . .	83	42	114	44	18	1,160
February . . . . .	51	40	267	19	11	1,450
March . . . . .	153	14	130	14	8	1,389
April . . . . .	121	14	187	12	3	2,635
May . . . . .	121	33	172	11	68	2,989
June . . . . .	136	12	138	14	10	2,565

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.







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