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Contents

Textiles and the Economy	4
Cotton Situation	4
U.S. Cotton Outlook for 1984/85	4
World Cotton Outlook for 1984/85	8
U.S. Cotton Situation in 1983/84	9
ELS Outlook and Situation	11
Manmade Fiber Situation	12
Wool Situation	13
U.S. Situation	13
World Overview	14
Mohair Situation	14

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Summary

U.S. cotton ending stocks for 1983/84 are projected at 3.2 million bales, about 0.6 million below the trigger level for the mandatory program specified in the Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984. If 1984/85 ending stocks of upland cotton are forecast to exceed 3.7 million bales at the time the program is announced next fall, the legislation requires at least a 5-percent paid land diversion and an acreage reduction program not to exceed 20 percent in 1985.

U.S. production in 1984 could range from 10 to 13 million bales, with 11.5 million the most likely. Plantings could slightly exceed the *Prospective Plantings* report of 10.8 million acres because cotton prices rose relative to wheat, sorghum, and soybean prices after February 1, when the survey was taken. However, continued dry weather could inhibit plantings in Texas. In other cotton-growing areas, weather during February-April was favorable for planting and seed germination, although the Southeast and the Delta were unusually wet.

Cotton yield prospects at this early date are highly uncertain. Over the past 5 years, U.S. yields averaged 515 pounds per harvested acre and ranged from a low of 404 pounds in 1980 to a record of 590 pounds in 1982. Based on normal weather and expected regional plantings, average to slightly above average yields seem likely for 1984.

Mill consumption of cotton in 1984/85 is expected to be near 5.7 million bales—down 3 percent from the current season, but well above the recession level of 2 seasons ago. Consumption of all fibers could decline if economic growth slows, as projected, from the first-quarter 1984 rate of 8.8 percent. The cotton textile trade deficit was 58 percent larger during January-March 1984 than during first-quarter 1983, and could total 2.3 million equivalent bales in 1984—up from 1.9 million in 1983.

U.S. cotton exports could fall to 5.5 million bales in 1984/85, mainly because foreign production is expected to rise by more than 2 million bales, while the supply of U.S. cotton could drop. The difference between 1984/85 foreign production and consumption is forecast at only 3.5 million bales. Therefore, foreign stocks will have to rise by 2 million to accommodate U.S. exports of 5.5 million bales.

World ending stocks are expected to grow from 27.3 million bales to 29.5 million during 1984/85. Foreign production is expected to reach 62 million bales, and China will probably again be the world's largest producer; foreign consumption is expected to reach 65.5 million bales during 1984/85—an increase of 2.2 million.

Production growth and rising incomes will encourage cotton consumption in most foreign countries. World cotton exports are expected to reach 19 million bales, but the U.S. share of world trade could fall from 37 percent in 1983/84 to 29 percent in 1984/85.

U.S. cotton stocks, at the end of the 1983/84 season, could fall to 2.9 million bales from beginning stocks of 7.9 million. Production in 1983 totaled 7.8 million bales. Mill use in 1983/84 is expected to reach 5.9 million bales, and exports could reach 7 million.

During the first quarter, production of manmade fibers declined for the first time in 2 years, and manmade fiber plants operated at an average of only 80 percent of capacity. However, the 2.4 billion pounds of manmade fiber production was still 15 percent greater than 1 year earlier.

During February-April, the average price of polyester delivered to Group B mills rose to 81 cents a pound, but slack demand is expected to keep prices from rising further. The price of strict low middling 1-1/16-inch cotton delivered to Group B mills was more than 83 cents a pound in April.

U.S. 1983 wool production declined 5 percent to 54 million pounds, and an additional decline of 8 percent is expected in 1984. U.S. textile mills used more wool during January-March than in any quarter during the previous 10 years; first-quarter raw wool imports were 73 percent above 1 year earlier. However, wool consumption is expected to decline as the economy slows. Mill use in 1984 is estimated at 140 million pounds—3 percent less than in 1983.

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

First Quarter Strong

Real gross national product (GNP) in the first quarter rose a robust 8.8 percent (\$31.5 billion) over fourth-quarter 1983. This annual growth rate was the strongest since the economy expanded at 9.7 percent in second-quarter 1983. The principal reason for the first-quarter growth was the relatively large \$21.4 billion increase in real business inventory investment. During 1982, when the percentage change in consumer demand was less, producers significantly reduced their inventories. In 1983 and in first-quarter 1984, consumer demand expanded; manufacturers wanted to increase their inventories to meet expected continued large demand.

Personal consumption expenditures (65 percent of GNP) increased \$17.4 billion in the first quarter, compared with \$16.2 billion in the fourth quarter. Consumer expenditures for durable goods, \$8.7 billion, and nondurable goods, 4.9 billion, were a modest improvement over the fourth quarter. This slower consumer buying is partly reflected in the higher rate, 5.8 percent, of personal saving in the first quarter. Saving has increased every quarter since second-quarter 1983 and is at the highest quarterly rate since fourth-quarter 1982.

Other economic data also reflect first-quarter strength. The index of industrial production increased at an annual rate of more than 11 percent, compared with 10 percent in the fourth quarter. The capacity utilization rate of manufacturing was 80.6 percent, the highest in 4 years. The index of leading indicators rose 1.7 percent over the fourth quarter which, in turn, was 2.5 percent above the third quarter. However, this first-quarter rate was the lowest since third-quarter 1982. More moderate economic growth in the latter part of 1984 is likely, although the slowdown in growth should not be as sharp as the negative 1.1 percent change in the preliminary March leading indicator would suggest.

Strong first-quarter retail sales reflected consumer confidence in the business climate. Retail sales of nondurable goods, seasonally adjusted, were 2.6 percent above the fourth quarter. The nondurable retail inventory/sales ratio for February, seasonally adjusted, was 1.11, the highest monthly ratio since the first 6 months of 1979.

First-quarter nondurable manufacturing activity rose more than at any time in the past 2 years. However, capacity utilization in the textile industry fell to about 88 percent, compared with the high of 90.4 percent in the third quarter. This lower operating rate is reflected in a rise in the textile mill unemployment rate, which climbed to 11 percent in January, after averaging 7 percent in the fourth quarter; by April, it dropped back to 7 percent.

Mill consumption of all fibers in the first quarter was 2.72 billion pounds, slightly below the fourth quarter. Cotton mill use, slightly above 0.7 billion pounds, increased 4 percent. In contrast, noncellulosic fibers fell more than 6 percent. There were lower shipments to carpet manufacturers and to users of textured yarn.

COTTON SITUATION

U.S. Cotton Outlook for 1984/85

Stocks Expected To Stay Below 3.7 Million Bales

U.S. ending stocks of all cotton in 1984/85 are projected to rise modestly to 3.2 million bales. If 1984/85 ending stocks of upland cotton are forecast next fall to exceed 3.7 million bales, the Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984, signed in April, mandates a paid land diversion in 1985 of at least 5 percent and places a ceiling of 20 percent on the level of unpaid acreage reduction. Upland cotton accounts for 99 percent of U.S. cotton production, and extra long staple cotton (ELS) accounts for the rest.

Stocks at the start of the 1984/85 season are expected to total about 2.9 million bales, and production is forecast at 11.5 million. Mill use is expected to weaken to 5.7 million bales, and exports will probably fall sharply—possibly to 5.5 million. Consequently, 1984/85 ending stocks are projected at 3.2 million bales (table 10).

However, ending stocks can be considerably above or below a preseason estimate. During 1964-83, USDA's first estimate of ending stocks for the ensuing crop year has been high 13 times and low 7 times, with an average absolute error of 1.5 million bales. Uncertainty surrounding prospects for production and exports accounts for most of the difference.

Production Between 10 and 13 Million Bales Possible

Planted acreage of upland cotton could exceed the 10.7 million indicated by farmers in the *Prospective Plantings* report (a probability survey of farmers' intentions as of February 1)—perhaps by several percent—because cotton prices rose during February-April. Over the past 12 years, actual plantings have been below early-season intentions seven times and above intentions five times. The average percentage difference between intentions and planted acreage has been close to zero, and the most by which planted acreage has exceeded early intentions has been 6 percent—in 1977.

Planted acreage may differ from February 1 intentions in 1984 because farmers were not required to make final decisions about participation in 1984 programs until March 16, and cotton prices rose relative to wheat, soybean, and sorghum prices after February 1 (table 1). Even though 71 percent of the base acreage is enrolled in the 1984 cotton program, farmers may have intended to participate at an even higher level prior to the price increases.

The national base acreage for upland cotton totals 15.6 million, and 11.1 million acres are enrolled in the 25-percent acreage reduction program (table 2). Program participants will be permitted to plant up to 8.4 million acres and still remain eligible for loan rate and target price protection. Unlike previous acreage reduction programs, farmers are not allowed to withdraw from the 1984 program without a substantial penalty. The penalty equals 20 percent of the target price times program yield times conservation-use acreage, so enrollment is not likely to differ much from final program compliance.

Table 1.—Cotton and competing crop price ratios, February-April 1984

Date	Cotton-wheat ¹	Cotton-soybean ²	Cotton-sorghum ³	Cotton ⁴
<i>Ratios, Feb. 1 = 1.00</i>				
February 1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00
15	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.00
22	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.02
29	1.06	1.04	1.07	1.03
March 7	1.01	1.00	1.06	1.03
14	1.02	1.04	1.08	1.04
21	1.04	1.03	1.10	1.06
28	1.02	1.03	1.07	1.05
April 4	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.05
11	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.05
18	1.00	1.04	1.03	1.03
25	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.05

¹Futures prices—December cotton/December wheat. ²Futures prices—December cotton/November soybeans. ³Cash prices—Lubbock cotton grade 51, staple 33/Plainview-Triangle sorghum No. 2 yellow. ⁴Futures prices—December cotton.

Table 2.—1984 Upland cotton base acreage by region

	South-east	Delta	South-west	West	Total
<i>Thousand acres</i>					
Base Participating base	926	3,437	8,875	2,349	15,587
Permitted plantings ¹	663	2,463	6,946	1,067	11,139
Average planted ²	497	1,847	5,209	800	8,354
	95%	95%	90%	92%	91%
Nonparticipating base	263	975	1,930	1,282	4,448
Average planted ³	71%	75%	32%	97%	67%
Potential plantings ⁴	760	2,822	7,139	2,082	12,802
Average planted ⁵	90%	89%	83%	94%	87%
Planting intentions ⁶	662	2,605	5,450	1,968	10,686

¹Seventy-five percent of the participating base. ²Actual participant plantings as a percent of permitted plantings in 1982 and 1983. 1983 estimated. ³Actual nonparticipant plantings as a percent of nonparticipant base in 1982 and 1983. 1983 estimated. ⁴Sum of permitted plantings plus nonparticipant base. Ignores possibility that nonparticipants could overplant their base. ⁵Actual planted acreage as a percent of potential plantings in 1982 and 1983. ⁶Prospective Plantings report, February 1984.

In 1982, program participants planted only 88 percent of the 10.1 million acres permitted. Unusually poor weather and low prices prevented and discouraged planting that year. But with higher prices and lower permitted acreage in 1983 (7.8 million acres), participant planting increased to about 95 percent of permitted acreage. Cotton prices and permitted acreage in 1984 are closer to the levels of 1983 than to the levels of 1982.

Nonparticipants' 1984 base acreage is 4.4 million, and, during 1982 and 1983, they planted an average of 67 percent of their base. With prices higher now than in 1982, this proportion should rise.

Over the last 5 years, upland planted acreage averaged 12.4 million and abandonment—the portion of planted acreage not harvested—averaged 8.3 percent (table 8). With 1984 planted acreage expected to be less than the average of recent years, abandonment could also be lower. National average abandonment ranged from 15 percent to 3 percent during 1962-83.

Cotton yield prospects at this early date are highly uncertain. Over the past 5 years, U.S. yields averaged 515 pounds per harvested acre and ranged from a low of 404 pounds in 1980 to a record of 590 pounds in 1982. Based on normal weather and expected regional plantings, average to slightly above average yields seem likely for 1984.

Weather during February-April 1984 was favorable for cotton planting and seed germination in some areas, although much of Texas remained dry, while the Southeast and the Delta were unusually wet. By May 20, 59 percent of U.S. cotton land had been planted, compared with 58 percent in 1983 and 65 percent on average.

During 1979-83, average upland cotton yields in the United States ranged from 403 to 590 pounds, and U.S. production in 1984 will probably be between 10-13 million bales (table 3).

Southeast Production

Production in the Southeast during 1984 may total 625-775 thousand bales. The *Prospective Plantings* report indicated 662,000 acres in the Southeast. Since 1972, actual plantings have exceeded reported intentions in the Southeast only four times. However, during February-April, the cotton/soybean price ratio rose about 3 percent, so acreage may exceed intentions this year.

Program participants in the Southeast will be permitted to plant 497,000 acres, and nonparticipants will have a base of 263,000 acres. In 1982 and 1983, participants planted an average of 95 percent of their permitted acreage, and nonparticipants planted about 71 percent of their base acreage.

Between 1962-83, Southeast abandonment ranged from 35 percent in 1967 to 2 percent in many other years. Average abandonment during 1979-83 was 2 percent.

Table 3.—1984 Upland cotton production possibilities¹

Possible planted acreage ²	Yield per harvested acre				
	³ 403	480	⁴ 530	560	⁵ 590
Production					
<i>Millions</i>					
	<i>Million bales</i>				
10.2	8.0	9.5	10.5	11.1	11.7
10.7	8.4	10.0	11.0	11.7	12.3
11.2	8.8	10.5	11.6	12.2	12.9
11.7	9.2	10.9	12.1	12.8	13.4

¹Assumes 6.5 percent abandonment. ²February 1 intentions of 10.7 million acres minus 5 percent (10.2), plus 5 percent (11.2), and 10 percent (11.7). ³National average yield in 1980; the lowest yield since 1957. ⁴Average of State yields during 1979-83 weighted by expected 1984 plantings. ⁵Record national average yield in 1982.

Yields in the region ranged from 355 to 749 pounds and averaged 512 pounds per harvested acre during 1979-83 (table 8); planted acreage averaged 639,000. Based on planting intentions, Southeast acreage in 1984 could be above the 5-year average; other things equal, increased plantings will reduce average yields.

Delta Production

Delta cotton production could be between 2.5 and 3.5 million bales in 1984. Planted acreage could rise above February 1 indications of 2.6 million acres because of improved cotton prices and a higher cotton/soybean price ratio. As in the Southeast, planted acreage in the Delta has exceeded reported intentions only four times since 1972.

Over 71 percent of the Delta base acreage is participating in the 1984 program, and permitted plantings total 1.8 million acres. The nonparticipant base is about 1 million acres. Participants planted nearly 99 percent of their permitted acreage in 1983, and they are expected to plant about the same percentage again. Nonparticipants may plant 80-90 percent of their base in 1984, compared with 69 percent in 1982 and 82 percent in 1983. No wide-spread flooding in the Delta and higher cotton prices should encourage nonparticipants this year.

Delta abandonment ranged from 17 percent in 1967 to 2 percent during several years since 1962. Between 1979-83, about 4.3 percent of mid-South planted acreage was not harvested, but abandonment was above usual levels in 1979 and 1981.

Delta yields averaged 575 pounds during 1979-83, although they ranged from 409 pounds to 747 pounds. Most Delta acreage in 1984 was sown during the optimal planting period, so weather during summer and fall will determine if yields are above or below the 5-year average.

Southwest Production

Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas upland cotton production is expected to be between 2.9 and 4.3 million bales in 1984. During 1972-83, planted acreage in the Southwest exceeded reported intentions six times, equaled intentions twice, and did not reach intentions four times. During February and March, Lubbock cotton prices rose about 9 percent while sorghum prices rose by a smaller amount; if the Southwest receives needed rain during May, acreage in 1984 might exceed the 5.45 million indicated in the *Prospective Plantings* report.

Program participants in the Southwest planted an average of 90 percent of their permitted acreage in 1982 and 1983, while nonparticipants planted only about one-third of their base acreage. With adequate rain, higher cotton prices could cause participants to plant a higher proportion of their permitted acreage of 5.2 million in 1984. Better weather could also allow nonparticipants to plant up to half their 1.9-million-acre base.

Abandonment in the Southwest averaged 10.6 percent during 1974-83. Abandonment in this region during 1962-83 ranged from 3 percent in 1977 and 1981 to 24 percent in 1982.

Southwest yields averaged 322 pounds per harvested acre during 1979-83, ranging from 392 pounds in 1979 to 297 pounds in 1982, but planted acres averaged 7.1 million. A decrease in planted acreage in 1984, from the 1979-83 average, will have a positive effect on yields, but a lack of spring rainfall may have a serious negative effect. The average 1983 yield in Texas was 322 pounds; subsoil moisture remains adequate in west Texas because 10 inches of rain fell last October, but most of the area needs additional rain before June.

Far West Production

Upland cotton production in California, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico could equal 3.7-4.6 million bales in 1984. Increased cotton prices during February and March, relative to wheat prices, could cause a rise in planted acreage beyond the *Prospective Plantings* level of 1.97 million. However, because planting begins earlier in the Far West than in other regions, the potential percentage increase above February 1 intentions is less than in other areas. Since 1972, actual acreage in this region exceeded reported intentions 7 times out of 12.

Program participants planted 84 percent of their permitted acreage in 1982 but nearly 100 percent in 1983. With normal weather and higher prices, participants may plant nearly all their permitted acreage of 800,000 in 1984. Nonparticipants, with a 1984 base of 1.3 million acres, planted an average of 97 percent of their base during 1982 and 1983, and could do so again this year.

Far West abandonment averaged 1.7 percent and was 1-3 percent of planted acreage during 1962-83.

Yields in the Far West averaged 1,034 pounds per harvested acre, ranging from 984 to 1,122 pounds during 1979-83. Planted acres during those years averaged 2 million—about the same as is expected in 1984. High winds and cool weather this spring may have reduced California yield prospects. Because almost all acreage in California, Arizona, and New Mexico is irrigated, spring and summer rainfall is less important to those States than it is to others. Sufficient irrigation water is available in Southern California.

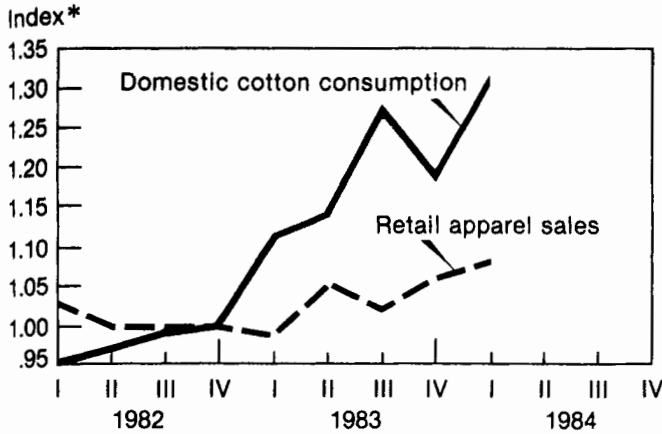
Mill Use Modestly Lower

Mill use of cotton is expected to total about 5.7 million bales during 1984/85—down 3 percent from the current season, but well above the recession level of 2 seasons ago. Consumption of all fibers could decline if U.S. economic growth slows in the second half of 1984. However, economic growth above the long-term average of 4 percent is probable during much of 1984, and a major drop in mill use is unlikely. Still, reduced fiber consumption, combined with a steady-to-lower share of mill use for cotton and continued large textile imports, indicates lower cotton mill use.

Domestic cotton consumption, mill use plus the cotton textile trade deficit, increased faster than retail sales of apparel during the first 5 quarters of the economic recovery (figure 1). A divergence between growth rates for consumption and retail sales reflects changes in textile inventories, and businesses usually replenish inventories at the start of each recovery. However, after

Figure 1

Indexes of Domestic Cotton Consumption and Real Retail Apparel Sales



*1982 - IV = 1.00

inventories are rebuilt, domestic consumption should match retail sales.

Since the end of the recession in November 1982, real retail apparel sales have increased at an average annual rate of over 6 percent. This pace matches the growth rates during the 1971 and 1975 recoveries. Retail sales of all cotton products have probably grown by about the same percentage as retail sales of apparel products. Over 50 percent of the cotton used in the United States is sold as apparel, and other measures of unit off-take at the retail level show about the same increase.

Domestic cotton consumption grew 31 percent from October-December 1982 to January-March 1984. During fourth-quarter 1982, domestic cotton consumption equaled a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.7 million bales, but has since grown to 8.7 million. Mill use grew about 14 percent from October-December 1982 to January-March 1984, but the cotton textile trade deficit increased 92 percent during that interval (tables 22 and 23).

An increase in the inventory/sales ratio at apparel and accessory stores reflects a rise in domestic consumption above retail sales. The ratio is estimated to have risen to 2.56 in February 1984, compared with 2.40 in November and December.

Domestic consumption is likely to decline in future months. Retailers will try to avoid holding costly excess inventory and will most likely reduce purchases to match retail sales. Mill use and textile imports may fall accordingly.

Textile imports may be further reduced by a number of factors. Foreign economic growth is accelerating, providing alternative markets to foreign textile producers. The dollar weakened 8 percent relative to the yen during August 1983-April 1984, and some effect on the U.S. textile trade deficit could result by the end of the year. The increased number of consultation calls issued by the U.S. government may be causing some importers to ship early. While the cotton textile trade deficit ran at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.8 million equivalent bales dur-

ing January-March, the deficit for 1984 will probably total about 2.3 million bales—a 20-percent increase from 1983.

During 1965-83, the cotton share of fibers used in U.S. mills fell from 53 percent to 23 percent (table 19). With economic growth and increasing industrial production, the cotton share will probably fall below 23 percent in 1984.

Rather than declining, cotton's share of fiber used on the cotton system (mills which use cotton) held between 59 and 61 percent during 1977/78-1983/84 (tables 13 and 14). However, the cotton system is getting smaller. In 1977/78, 5.1 billion pounds of fiber were used on the cotton system, but in 1983/84, only about 4.7 billion will be used—about 8 percent less. Total fiber mill use dropped only from 12.2 billion pounds in 1977 to 12.1 billion in 1983.

The price of strict low middling 1-1/16-inch cotton delivered to Group B mills, on a raw fiber equivalent basis, averaged over 89 cents a pound during January-March 1984 (table 18). Polyester prices averaged about 81 cents in the first quarter. In the long run, cotton prices above manmade fiber prices contribute to cotton's loss of market share. The December 1984 cotton futures contract averaged 5-cents-a-pound less than contracts for 1983 crop cotton during January-March. Consequently, the difference between mill-delivered prices for cotton and polyester may narrow during 1984/85, but might not entirely close. Manmade fiber prices could weaken during 1984 as the economy slows.

During the past 20 years, USDA's first preseason estimate of U.S. cotton mill use has been high 16 times and low only 4 times. The average absolute error was 500,000 bales. A persistent belief that cotton would regain market share from manmade fibers probably caused the upward bias. The low estimates were made for the 1971/72, 1975/76, 1979/80, and 1983/84 seasons—years when analysts failed to anticipate fully the strength of the U.S. economy.

Near-Average Exports Probable

U.S. exports averaged 5.8 million bales during 1973/74-83/84, with China a major importer during several of those seasons. China has since become a net exporter of cotton, and U.S. exports may fall below the 11-year average—to 5.5 million bales in 1984/85.

U.S. exports will decline from 7 million bales during the current season because of smaller U.S. supplies and larger competitive supplies. Foreign production is expected to rise 2.2 million bales, even though Chinese production may fall (table 12). Production in exporting countries—including Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, and Turkey—is expected to return to normal levels. This rise will reduce the demand for U.S. cotton and cause America's share of world trade to fall from 37 percent in 1983/84 to less than 30 percent.

To achieve 5.5 million bales of exports, the United States will have to be price competitive. In 1984/85, foreign production is estimated at 62 million bales and consump-

tion at 65.5—a difference of only 3.5 million. However, foreign stocks are projected to rise about 2 million bales—making U.S. exports of 5.5 million possible.

Stocks in several countries are below earlier levels. Beginning stocks in Brazil are expected to fall from 2 million bales in 1982/83 to 1.5 million in 1984/85. Mexican beginning stocks are expected to equal only 72,000 in 1984/85—down from 192,000 in 1982/83. Stocks in Pakistan are falling from 241,000 at the start of 1982/83 to under 50,000 at the start of 1984/85. Stocks in these countries will probably rise if 1984 production improves over that of recent years. Stocks in China might also continue to rise.

During 1971/72-81/82, the surplus ratio (U.S. beginning stocks plus production minus mill use divided by foreign beginning stocks plus production minus consumption) explained 90 percent of the variation in U.S. exports (figure 2). The ratio did not explain U.S. exports during the 1982/83 and 1983/84 seasons, but it does give an indication of the amount by which exports could decline in 1984/85.

The ratio indicated exports of 7.4 million bales during 1982/83, but actual exports were only 5.2 million. During 1982/83, U.S. farm prices were supported by the loan rate of 57 cents a pound, even though U.S. ending stocks rose to 7.9 million bales. U.S. cotton was priced above competing types of cotton in foreign markets, and the U.S. share of world trade fell from 33 to 28 percent. Cotton farm prices are currently more than 10 cents a pound above the 55-cent loan rate, so market conditions should determine cotton prices in 1984/85.

During the current season, the United States is expected to export 7 million bales, even though only 5.2 million are indicated by the U.S./foreign supply and use relationship. The problem with the ratio in 1983/84 is that China produced 21.3 million bales, but will have consumed an estimated 17.2 million bales and exported about 600,000. Analysts think China is adding about 3.7 million bales to stocks, but is not yet competing strongly

with the United States as an exporter. Consequently, much of the Chinese surplus is isolated from the world market.

China may again cause foreign supply and demand estimates to understate U.S. export potential during the 1984/85 season. With high Chinese production, the surplus ratio is expected to equal only 0.41—indicating U.S. exports of only 4 million. However, the relationship between U.S. exports and the ratio was estimated over a period when foreigners exported most of their surpluses. China, by contrast, probably will not export enough to reduce its stocks, allowing U.S. exports to exceed the amount indicated by the surplus ratio. Some of China's cotton is of low quality, and bale weights vary from international standards. China has limited facilities for storing and transporting cotton, and reportedly would prefer to export textiles rather than raw cotton.

These factors will limit the growth of Chinese exports in 1984/85. Chinese ending stocks in 1983/84 are expected to exceed 9 million bales. A surplus of that size in any other country would further reduce U.S. exports.

Over the past 20 years, USDA's preseason estimates of exports for the ensuing crop years have been high 11 times and low 9 times. The average absolute error has been 1.2 million bales, and this has contributed to the errors in the preseason forecasts of ending stocks.

World Cotton Outlook for 1984/85

Production Increasing More Than Consumption

World ending stocks are expected to grow from 27.3 million bales to 29.5 million during 1984/85. Foreign production is expected to reach 62 million bales, and China will probably again be the world's largest producer (table 12). Chinese Government incentives are being modified, and cotton producers will receive lower average prices for production in 1984 than they did in 1983. Chinese yields rose 25 percent in 1983 to 690 pounds per acre. Consequently, Chinese planted acreage and yields in 1984 may decline modestly, but production will probably remain at a high level.

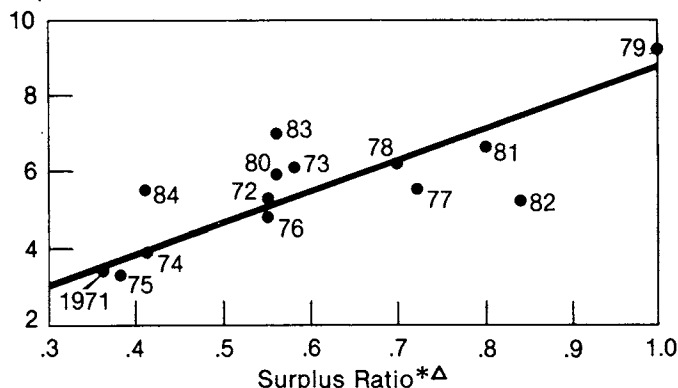
Improved weather, potentially profitable prices, and better programs to combat insects are expected to encourage increased production in foreign countries other than China (figure 3). Pakistan, especially, is expected to rebound. Pakistani officials believe that the insect problems, which reduced the 1983 crop by nearly 50 percent, can be controlled this year. Officials in Brazil also feel that 1983 problems with boll weevils and poor weather can be better dealt with in 1984. Devaluation of the Mexican peso has made production for export more profitable. Yields in the Soviet Union and India could rise.

Foreign consumption is expected to reach 65.5 million bales during 1984/85—an increase of 2.2 million. Chinese consumption should continue to improve since incomes in China are rising; quotas on the purchase of cotton material in China have been lifted, and Chinese mill capacity is increasing. However, China is also building additional manmade fiber-producing plants, and

Figure 2

Surplus Ratio and U.S. Exports

Exports million bales



*U.S. beginning stocks + production - mill use.
 foreign beginning stocks + production - mill use.
 Δ1984 forecast.

many developed countries are attempting to restrict imports of Chinese textiles.

Non-Chinese foreign consumption should rise because the world economic recovery is continuing and foreign cotton production is rising. Modest improvements are expected in almost all regions, but the largest 1984 consumption increases outside China should come in those net exporting countries that experienced production problems in 1983. Mexico, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Brazil, and Turkey could consume more cotton. Significant consumption increases might also occur in Western Europe and in Asian textile-exporting countries.

Foreign exports are expected to rise 1.7 million bales to 13.5 million, reflecting larger supplies in China and major exporting countries. Ending stocks in foreign countries are expected to rise from 24.4 million bales in 1983/84 to 26.3 million in 1984/85.

Volatile Prices Possible

The reduction in U.S. stocks from 7.9 to 2.9 million bales during 1983/84 will allow cotton prices to be more volatile during 1984/85. U.S. and foreign mill use are stable relative to crop yields. Consequently, production prospects, especially in the United States, but also in major foreign exporting countries, will have the greatest effect on changes in U.S. prices.

U.S. cotton supplies in 1984/85 are currently estimated at 13-16 million bales, with 14.4 million being the most probable level. During early May, when the latest supply and use estimates were made, the December contract averaged about 77 cents a pound. If current forecasts of U.S. mill use and foreign production and consumption prove essentially correct, the expected result of a 1-percent change in projected U.S. supplies ($\pm 140,000$ bales) would be approximately a 3-percent change in U.S. prices (± 2 cents a pound). However, U.S. farm prices are bounded on the low side by the loan rate, which averages 55 cents a pound nationwide. The production from nearly three-fourths of U.S. cotton acreage in 1984 is eligible for Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

During 1984/85, a decline is expected in the ratio of use to supply for the United States and in the ratio of mill use divided by beginning stocks plus production in foreign countries (figure 4). U.S. farm prices tend to fall as U.S. disappearance decreases relative to supply. Foreign consumption and beginning stocks plus production also affect U.S. prices.

Between 1973/74 and 1974/75, the use-to-supply ratio in the United States moved from 0.79 to 0.64, but farm prices only fell from 44.4 to 42.7 cents per pound. Possibly, the rebound in the use-to-supply ratio during 1975/76 was anticipated.

During 1977/78-1979/80, the use-to-supply ratio rose 16 points to 0.85, but farm prices did not fully reflect that change until 1981/82. The ratio of use to supply fell in 1982/83, but farm prices rose from 54 to 59.1 cents per pound. The loan rate increased from 52.5 to 57.1 cents per pound in 1982/83—explaining much of that year's price increase. The ratio of foreign mill use to beginning stocks plus production also rose in 1982/83.

The increase in farm prices during 1983/84 may have been dampened by the forward contracting of PIK entitlements during spring and summer 1983—before it was known that U.S. exports would reach 7 million bales. Through the first 8 months of the 1983/84 season, upland cotton farm prices averaged 66.1 cents per pound, up 7 cents from a year earlier (table 16). However, in the absence of PIK, prices for 1983 crop cotton may have averaged more than that. Throughout the current season, the December 1984 contract has traded 4-8 cents below the nearby futures contract, indicating that stocks are expected to increase during 1984/85 (figure 5).

U.S. Cotton Situation in 1983/84

Ending stocks of all cotton in the United States are likely to fall below 3 million bales in 1983/84 for only the fourth time since the Korean War. U.S. production in 1983 totaled 7.8 million bales; beginning stocks were 7.9 million. Mill use is expected to total 5.9 million, and exports could reach 7 million bales.

Figure 3
Non-Chinese Foreign Production and Consumption

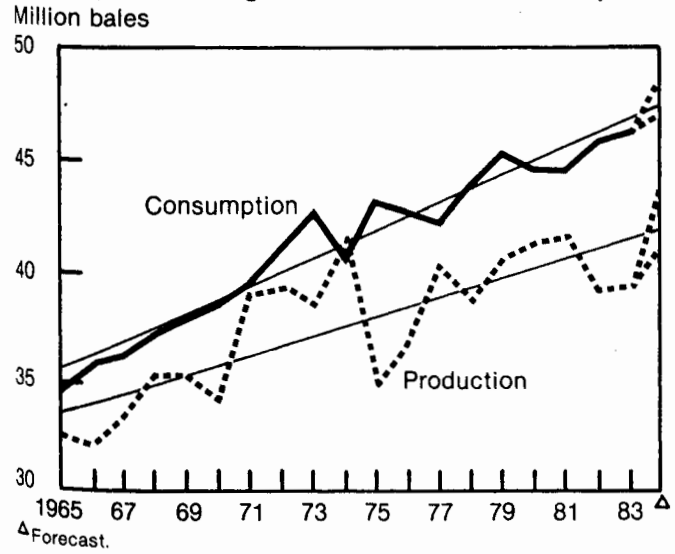
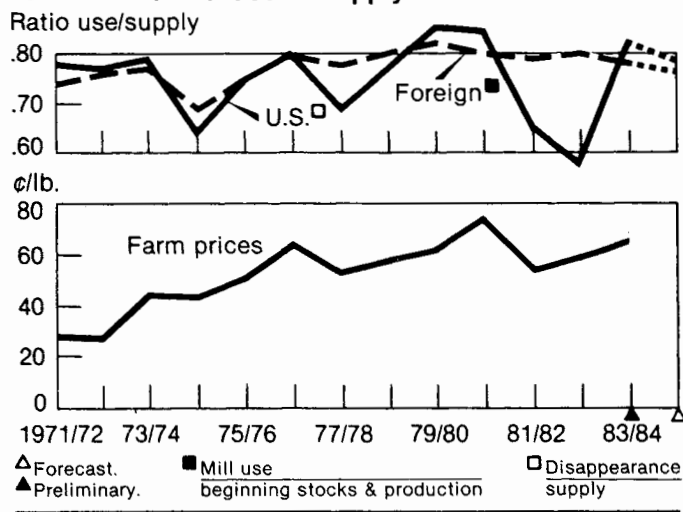


Figure 4
Farm Prices and Use-to-Supply Ratios



Mill Use Cycles

Three-month centered average of seasonally adjusted daily rates as a percentage of each trough.

Percent of mill use at trough

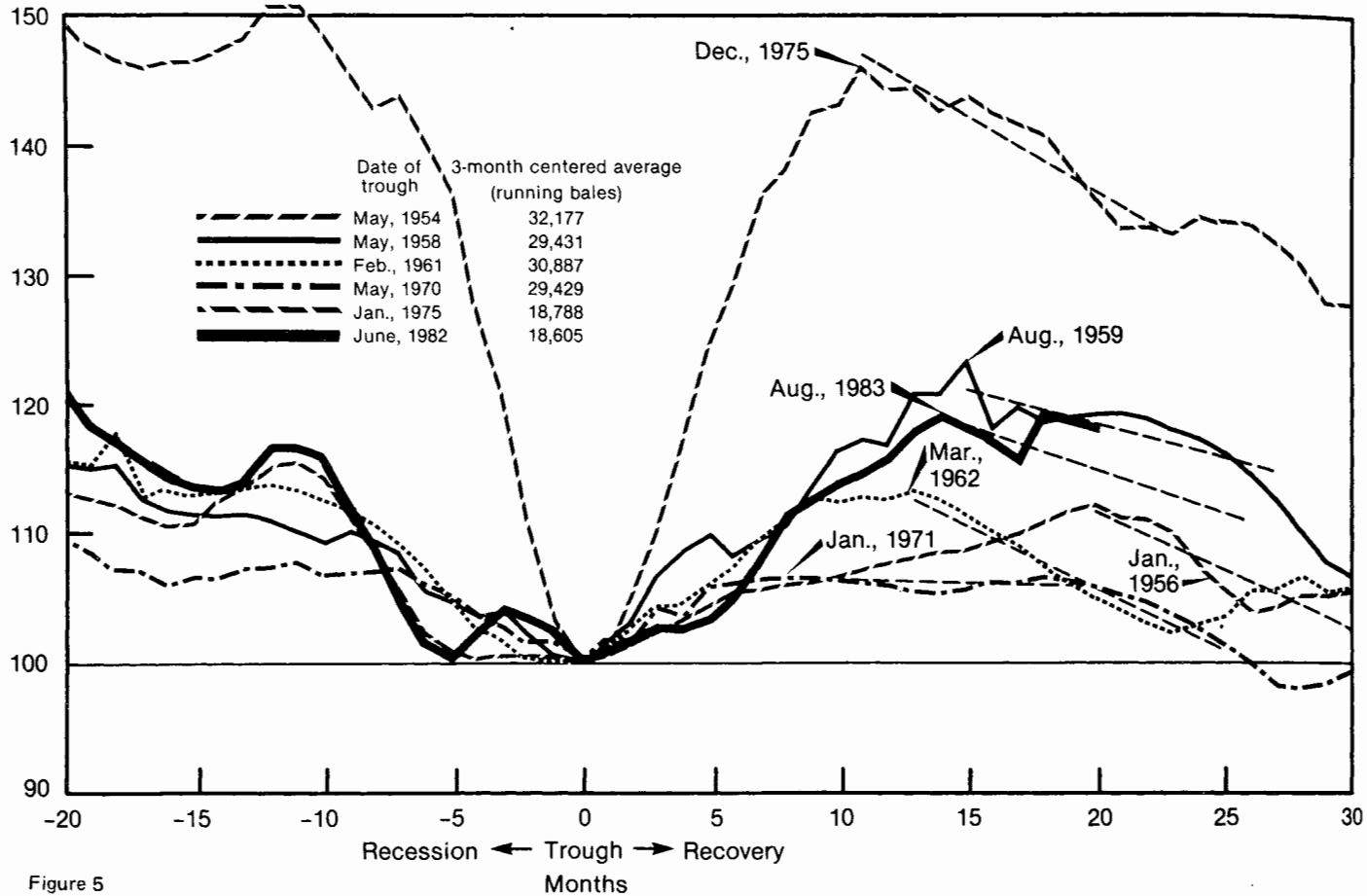


Figure 5

First-Quarter Mill Use Bucked History

Mill consumption has historically declined at sharp rates during recessions and then rebounded to roughly the prerecession level at the beginning of each economic recovery (figure 5). Following the past five recessions, mill use increased at seasonally adjusted annual rates for an average of 14 months. The current mill-use recovery appeared to have peaked in August 1983 at 6.1 million bales, after 15 months of growth. Mill use declined at seasonally adjusted rates during September-December 1983 (table 14).

However, in January, mill use increased nearly 10 percent above the December level to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.4 million bales. Mill use during February, March, and April was weaker than in January, and a gradual decline during the rest of the season is expected.

Nevertheless, mill use during the first quarter of 1984 totaled 1.5 million bales—about 6 percent higher than the past trends shown in figure 5 indicated. The entire U.S. economy grew much faster during January, February, and March 1984 than during similar stages of previous recoveries. However, the rate of economic growth is still expected to decline during the second, third, and fourth quarters.

Mill use averaged 5.9 million bales at seasonally adjusted annual rates and totaled 4.5 million during August 1983-April 1984. To reach the 5.9-million-bale estimate, mill use must maintain a 5.9-million-bale annual rate during May-July. During October-December 1983, when the economy grew at an annual rate of 5 percent, mill use averaged 5.84 million bales at seasonally adjusted rates.

Foreign Competition Did Not Materialize

U.S. exports are expected to reach 7 million bales in 1983/84—equal to 37 percent of world exports. U.S. exports accounted for 28 percent of world cotton trade in 1982/83. The Soviet Union, Pakistan, Brazil, Mexico, and other exporters did not produce enough cotton to compete with the United States for market share during this season.

During August 1983-April 1984, U.S. exports totaled 5.3 million bales. To reach the 7-million-bale estimate, exports will have to total 1.7 million bales during May-July, which translates to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.1 million. Exports during February-April moved at an average annual rate of 7.4 million bales, but a slowdown in exports at seasonally adjusted rates is expected. During April, the price of Memphis territory cotton in Northern Europe was higher than the Outlook "A" index for the first time this season (table 17).

Of the major U.S. export destinations, the United States is losing market share in 1983/84 only in Korea. Korea, by purchasing an increasing proportion of its imports from Sudan and Australia, is diversifying its sources of supply.

U.S. exports are gaining or holding market share in all other major markets. While world exports are expected to rise 300,000 bales, exports by the Soviet Union to Japan, Hong Kong, France, and West Germany are expected to decline a combined 600,000 bales from 1982/83. Exports from Pakistan to Japan and Hong Kong will fall nearly 200,000 bales, and Pakistani exports to all locations will fall about 1 million bales. Brazilian exports will also be off 725,000 bales.

Price Movement Modest

Compared with prices during summer and fall 1983, cotton prices had moved little by mid-May 1984 (figure 6). Between July 1983 and April 1984, estimates of beginning stocks for the 1984/85 season were lowered from 5 million bales to 2.9 million bales. Yet the December 1984 contract averaged about 75 cents per pound at both ends of that period. During January-April 1984, the nearby futures contracts and spot market prices rose above last summer and fall, but cash prices normally rise after November to cover storage costs beyond harvest. Given the decreases in estimates of ending stocks, prices could have risen more. The modest rise in futures prices suggests that, early in the season, market participants anticipated the lower ending stocks and believed supplies to be adequate.

ELS Outlook and Situation

Stocks Likely To Remain High in 1984/85

Stocks of extra-long staple cotton (ELS) could equal 89,000 bales at the end of the current season, compared with beginning stocks of 93,000, and the 1979-83 average of 68,000. Ending stocks in 1984/85 may remain relatively high.

Mill use of ELS is trending downward from a peak last August, when a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 84,500 bales was reached. A decline in seasonally adjusted rates is normal for this stage of the economic recovery, and ELS mill use is expected to total 67,000 bales in 1983/84. Textile mills used 53,000 bales of ELS during August 1983-April 1984. To reach 67,000 bales, mill use needs to average 59,000 bales a month at seasonally adjusted annual rates during May-July. During February-April, ELS mill use averaged 62,800 bales at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

ELS mill use could decline 5-10 percent during 1984/85. ELS will be affected more than upland cotton by a slow-down in the economy. ELS cotton is used in premium products for which demand is sensitive to changes in consumer incomes. However, domestic consumption of ELS in 1984/85 will likely still be 20-25 percent above the 50,000 bales used in 1981/82.

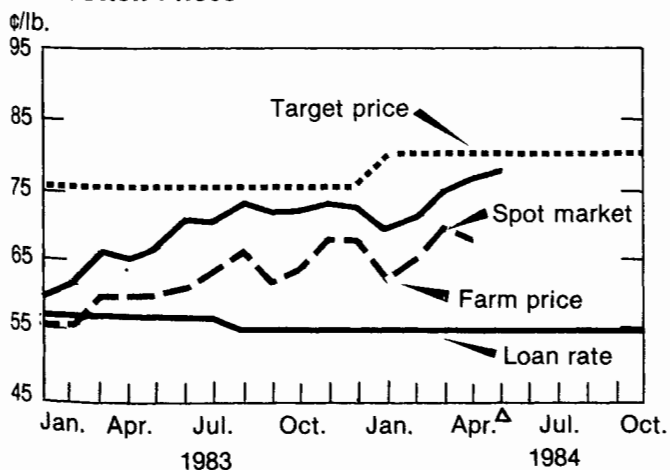
ELS exports are expected to reach 28,000 bales in 1983/84, more than double shipments in 1982/83, and could rise further next season. Peru, the major producer of ELS in this hemisphere, had production difficulties in 1983, and the reduction in the ELS loan rate from 99.9 cents per pound in 1982/83 to 82.5 cents in 1984/85 could help exports.

The base acreage for ELS is 68,292, of which 34,361 acres are enrolled in the 10-percent acreage reduction program for 1984. Thus, permitted plantings by program participants total about 31,000 acres. The base of nonparticipants equals about 34,000 acres, and the sum of permitted acres plus the nonparticipant base equals 65,000 acres.

The *Prospective Plantings* report indicated that farmers intended to plant 73,000 acres of ELS as of February 1. However, sales of ELS seed have been strong, and acreage could exceed the indicated amount. During February-April, upland prices rose while ELS prices fell from an average of 113.21 cents per pound for grade 4, staple 46, to about 110 cents per pound.

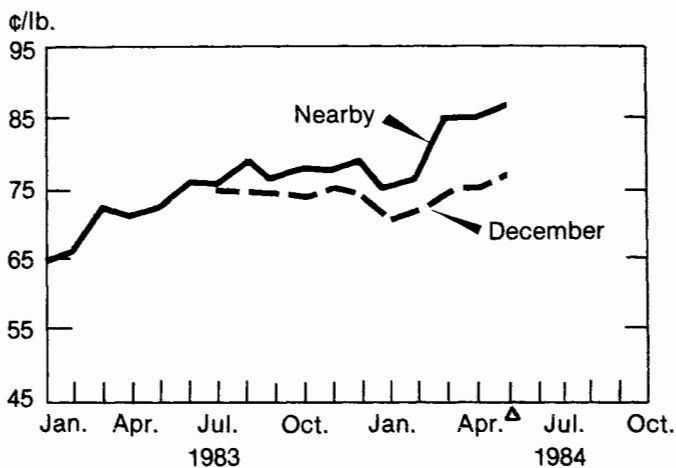
Figure 6

U.S. Cotton Prices



○ Monthly average of daily closing prices. ▲ Through May 11 only.

U.S. Cotton Futures Prices[○]



Very little ELS acreage is normally abandoned, and ELS yields averaged 651 pounds per acre during 1979-83. ELS production in 1984 could exceed the 95,000 bales produced in 1983.

MANMADE FIBER SITUATION

First Quarter Sluggish

The manmade fiber industry slowed down in first-quarter 1984: production declined for the first time in 2 years, total shipments increased the least in a year, and much larger fiber stocks sat in producers' plants, especially noncellulosic staple.

Manmade fiber production in the first quarter, 2.41 billion pounds, declined 2 percent from the fourth quarter but was still a strong 15 percent above a year earlier. Staple output, at 1.1 billion pounds, and filament output, at 1.3 billion, were both 2 percent less than the previous quarter.

Shipments (domestic plus exports) of nonglass manmade fibers totaled 2.02 billion pounds in the first quarter, less than 3 percent below the previous quarter but 8 percent above a year earlier. Noncellulosic fiber shipments totaled 1.86 billion pounds and cellulosic fiber shipments, 0.16 billion.

Domestic shipments of noncellulosic fibers were 1.72 billion pounds, more than 4 percent below the fourth quarter. Acrylic, olefin, and rayon staple were the only domestic fiber groups to exceed significantly fourth-quarter shipments. Overseas shipments of manmade fibers were 0.15 billion pounds, 15 percent above the previous quarter. Both polyester and acrylic staple had the biggest export gains.

Stocks of manmade fibers in producers' plants, at the first quarter's end, were high: noncellulosic filament stocks, at almost 300 million pounds, were the highest since second-quarter 1982; noncellulosic staple stocks, at 363 million pounds, were a record high, but stocks for some of the individual staple fiber types were not.

Manmade production capacity in the first quarter was 3 billion pounds, 1 percent above the previous quarter. Both staple capacity, 1.36 billion pounds, and filament capacity, 1.64 billion pounds, were 1 percent greater than the fourth quarter. The operating rate of manmade fiber plants in the first quarter averaged 80 percent, with staple plants at 81 percent. Of the staple fibers, nylon and acrylic plants had the highest operating rates, 85 and 82 percent, respectively. Filament plants averaged 79 percent, with nylon and polyester having the highest rates, 85 and 84 percent, respectively. To obtain a desired rate of return on investment, fiber producers need to operate at 85 to 90 percent of capacity.

Fourth Quarter Unchanged

Consumption data for the three major manmade fiber markets are shown in table 20. In total, these markets did not show any gain in fourth-quarter 1984 (the latest data available) over the third quarter, a trend also shown by the domestic shipments of all manmade fibers. The

largest market, woven products, had a slow increase of 2 percent, using 618 million pounds in the fourth quarter. Polyester filament and staple and rayon staple, constituting about 75 percent of this market, each had more than a 4-percent increase. Most of the polyester growth was the filament type for which there is rather strong demand as textured yarn.

The carpet's market use of manmade fibers presented a mixed picture in the fourth quarter. In total, this market was shipped 537 million pounds of manmade fibers, 3 percent less than in the third quarter. Fourth-quarter shipments of filament fibers (used to make the loop pile-type carpet usually installed in high traffic areas), 277 million pounds, declined 2 percent from the previous quarter. Nylon filament, constituting 70 percent of the carpet market, showed an increase of 1 percent. Olefin filament (used to make carpet backing) declined 16 percent in the fourth quarter. In contrast, staple fiber (used to make the plush cut-pile carpet, frequently the higher-priced floor covering) shipments, 260 million pounds in the fourth quarter, declined more than 4 percent. Nylon staple, almost 80 percent of the staple market, fell 6 percent in the fourth quarter. Preliminary data for first-quarter 1984 indicate the carpet market continued to decline. Shipments of nylon filament and staple declined about 6 and 3 percent, respectively. These sluggish shipments are reflected in the relatively high stock levels of carpet-type nylon fibers in producers' plants at the end of March; carpet-type nylon filament stocks were the highest since January 1982 while the level of nylon staple stocks was exceeded only by the stock level in April 1980.

In the knit market, shipments of both filament and staple manmade fibers, 374 million pounds, showed little change from the third to the fourth quarter. However, this market's use of filament fibers increased 4 percent. Most of this increase was the 8-percent gain of polyester filament; typically, this filament is used in tricot blouses and lingerie. Shipments of staple fibers to the knit market fell 4 percent in the fourth quarter. Polyester staple (frequently used in blends with cotton to make T-shirts and men's underwear) showed little change. The other major staple fiber used by the knitting industry, acrylic fibers, declined more than 6 percent. Its use is somewhat seasonal since significant amounts are needed to make colder weather active sports apparel.

The petrochemical market in late winter and early spring was increasingly pressured concerning the price of xylene (a raw material for polyester fibers). The spot price in January ranged from \$1.18 to \$1.20 per gallon. During the following 3 months, the price weakened since there was less domestic demand and lower export sales (because of increased competition in Europe and self-sufficiency in Mexico); by early May, the spot market price was in the \$1.11-\$1.13 range. The supply-demand situation was in better balance for caprolactam (a raw material for nylon). Three companies, in late winter, raised the price 2 cents to 85 cents because of the increasing raw material costs of ammonia and cyclohexane.

WOOL SITUATION

U.S. Situation

Production Down, but Mill Use And Imports Highest in Many Years

U.S. shorn wool production during 1983 was 100.3 million pounds, greasy, 5 percent less than 1982. The 1983 wool crop was the smallest since 1909; the number of sheep shorn was 12.6 million, with an average yield of 8.0 pounds per fleece, the same as in 1982. The value of the 1983 clip was \$61.5 million.

U.S. wool textile mills began 1984 by consuming, in the first quarter, the most wool for a quarter in over a decade. For the year, mill use is forecast at 140 million pounds, 3 percent below 1983 (table 4). Quarterly rates of use will most likely decline as economic growth slows late in 1984. The first-quarter use was 40.5 million pounds, clean, the largest since April-June 1973 (table 5). Apparel wool was 37.8 million pounds, 8.7 percent above the previous quarter and almost 21 percent more than a year earlier. The worsted system used 17.1 million pounds, clean, up 2.4 percent. The woolen system used 20.7 million pounds, an increase of 14.5 percent, and the largest quarterly woolen system use in 15 years. The 60's and finer grades of wool constituted more than 58 percent of noncarpet use. The strong demand for the finer grades resulted from the fine suiting fabric of the worsted system and the better quality coats, skirts, and sweaters of the woolen system. Raw wool use in carpets was 2.7 million pounds, 9.2 percent above the previous quarter but 9.3 percent below a year earlier.

Raw wool imports in first-quarter 1984 were the largest in more than a decade (table 6). Reflecting the strong demand for the finer wool grades, almost 74 percent of the imports were dutiable. They were the largest quarterly dutiable wool imports in 14 years. First quarter imports were 28 million pounds, clean, divided between 7.3 million pounds duty-free and 20.7 million dutiable. Duty-free imports came largely from three countries: New Zealand (71 percent), Argentina (10 percent), and the United Kingdom (15 percent). Three countries were the major source of the dutiable wool imports: Australia (64 percent), the Republic of South Africa (17 percent), and Uruguay (7 percent). The raw wool content of imported textile products in the first quarter was 15.3 million pounds, 57 percent above a year earlier (table 26).

U.S. raw wool exports in the first quarter were 206,500 pounds. Three countries took 90 percent: Canada (59 percent), the Netherlands (22 percent), and Mexico (9 percent). The raw wool content of exported textile products was 6.08 million pounds, slightly more than the fourth quarter (table 27).

Record High Support Payment in 1983; Spring 1984 Prices Move Up

CCC outlays made in April for 1983 marketing of wool and unshorn lambs totaled \$112.1 million. The 1983 national average market price for shorn wool was 61.3 cents a pound, 91.7 cents less than the \$1.63 per pound

Table 4.—Wool supply and disappearance, clean content

Item	1982	1983	1984 ¹
<i>Million pounds</i>			
Stocks, Jan. 1	44.6	46.0	35.8
Production	56.5	53.7	49.4
Imports	61.4	78.1	90.0
Diff. unacc.	0.6	3.3	0.0
Total supply	163.1	181.1	175.2
Mill use	115.7	144.3	140.0
Exports	1.4	1.0	1.5
Total use	117.1	145.3	141.5
Stocks, Dec. 31	46.0	35.8	33.7

¹Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
<i>1,000 pounds</i>			
1981	127,752	10,896	138,648
1982	105,857	9,825	115,682
1983 ¹	132,404	11,907	144,311
Jan.-Mar.			
1982	31,988	2,576	34,564
1983 ¹	31,269	2,981	34,250
1984 ¹	37,800	2,692	40,492
Apr.-June			
1982	26,960	2,405	29,365
1983 ¹	34,291	3,128	37,419
July-Sept.			
1982	22,415	2,728	25,143
1983	32,085	3,332	35,417
Oct.-Dec.			
1982	24,494	2,116	26,610
1983 ¹	34,759	2,466	37,225

¹Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
<i>1,000 pounds</i>			
1981	48,106	26,146	74,252
1982	39,988	21,433	61,421
1983	49,372	28,688	78,060
Jan.-Mar.			
1982	15,356	5,515	20,871
1983	10,549	5,639	16,188
1984	20,665	7,304	27,969
Apr.-June			
1982	10,798	6,620	17,418
1983	12,216	6,903	19,119
July-Sept.			
1982	7,417	5,464	12,881
1983	10,818	6,614	17,432
Oct.-Dec.			
1982	6,418	3,834	10,252
1983	15,789	9,532	25,321

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

support price. Producers will receive \$3.67 per cwt in federal payment for unshorn lambs sold or slaughtered. This payment is to compensate growers for wool on marketed live lambs.

Spring wool prices increased sharply in response to strong demand for the new clip. Territory medium-grade prices advanced 11-14 percent from March to April while, in contrast, the finer grades went up 5-10 percent. Most of the pressure on the territory medium-grade prices came from the relatively large consumption of wool coarser than 60's in both the woolen and worsted systems. The fine grades, such as the 64's and 62's, rose from March to April: 64's, from \$2.30 to \$2.45; 62's, from \$2.09 a pound to \$2.20. The medium grades, 56's and 54's, went up from March to April: 56's, from \$1.54 a pound to \$1.75; 54's, from \$1.42 a pound to \$1.58.

Reflecting rather sluggish overseas demand for wool and a strong dollar, the prices of imported wool declined 1 to 3 percent in April, except for 70's, which increased more than 2 percent. Grade 64's dropped from \$2.69 a pound to \$2.66; 62's, from \$2.59 to \$2.53; and 58's, from \$2.33 to \$2.28.

The average price received by farmers rose from 63.7 cents a pound in January and February to 72.4 cents in March and 86.1 cents in April (table 7). An estimated 60-70 percent of the spring clip has been sold and prices are expected to level off or decline in May and June, as less desirable wool is marketed and mill demand slackens some.

World Overview

World Sheep and Wool Production Down in 1983/84; Wool Boards Lowering Stocks

World sheep numbers, at the beginning of the 1983-84 season, were 1,084 million, slightly less than a year earlier. The four largest sheep-producing countries are the Soviet Union, 142 million; Australia, 133 million; China, 107 million; and New Zealand, 70 million. Improved climatic conditions and stronger market demand for live

sheep, sheepmeat, and wool should result in a small recovery in world sheep population during 1984.

World wool production for 1983-84 is estimated at 3.54 billion pounds, clean, 1 percent below the previous season but 1 percent above the average of the preceding 5 seasons. Despite the decline in wool production, total world wool availability reached its highest level in 8 years, 3,995 billion pounds, clean, 5.6 percent above the previous 5 seasons. This season's beginning stocks were 454 million pounds, the largest in almost 20 years. Most of the accumulation was in Australia and South Africa, which were the fine apparel wool types. In contrast, New Zealand's stocks (mainly crossbred) were down a third.

The Australian wool market—after experiencing a rising price trend in January, with East European and Japanese interest playing an active role—lost momentum in February. The Australian market indicator (a weighted-average index of 13 wool categories) remained in the 488-490 range after rising from a low of 480 in early January. The Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) purchased an average of 9 percent of the wool offerings in February, compared with 12 percent in January. In addition, the AWC was a net seller of wool, resulting in a 2-percent drop in their stocks.

In March and early April, before the Easter recess, the market averaged about 491, reaching a season peak of 495 in early April. This firmer market was supported, in part, by the AWC taking about 15 percent of the offerings. Japanese were the main buyers in March. East Europeans returned in late March, after an absence of several weeks.

The New Zealand wool market saw a strong lift in prices in January and early February, with the market indicator rising to a season high of 314 in mid-February from a low of 286 in early January. China was an important factor in the strengthening of this market. The New Zealand Wool Board's stockpile dropped 12 percent during January and February. Prices drifted lower in March, with the market indicator reaching a low of 292 before rising to 296 in early April, before the Easter recess.

The South African wool market was quite strong in January because of the rand's weakening and the new clip's shortfall (as a result of the drought). The market indicator rose from 596 to a season's high of 629 in early February. Since then, the market has weakened: the market indicator dropped to a low of 596 and rose slowly to 605 by early April. During the 3 months ending in March, the South African Wool Board was able to reduce its stocks 32 percent. In the first 8 months of the current season, almost all the South African wool was shipped to Western Europe, Japan, and the United States.

MOHAIR SITUATION

Production Up; Exports Continued Strong In First Quarter

Mohair production in 1983 was 10.6 million pounds, 6 percent more than 1982. The number of angora goats

Table 7.—Average U.S. farm prices per pound for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1981	1982	1983	1984 ¹
	Cents			
January	84.6	73.1	50.0	63.7
February	88.3	72.9	57.1	63.7
March	91.8	63.6	56.0	72.4
April	101.0	83.6	65.7	86.1
May	99.8	76.5	65.0	
June	101.0	68.0	63.5	
July	94.4	77.0	62.7	
August	84.8	64.2	59.6	
September	84.3	56.5	57.2	
October	87.3	70.7	66.4	
November	91.1	54.7	70.1	
December	84.2	55.5	64.1	
Weighted Season average	94.5	68.4	61.3	

¹Preliminary.

NA = not available.

clipped was 1.36 million with an average clip of 7.8 pounds, valued at \$42.9 million.

CCC outlays made in April for 1983 marketing of mohair totaled \$6.1 million. The national average market price for mohair in 1983 was \$4.05 a pound and the support price \$4.63.

First-quarter exports of mohair were 1.32 million pounds, more than 6 percent greater than the previous 5-year average, with a value of \$7.9 million. Four countries took 94 percent of these shipments: the United Kingdom (69 percent), Italy (11 percent), France (8 percent), and Spain (6 percent).

Of the new clip, estimated to be 4-4.5 million pounds, greasy, about half has been contracted at prices averaging \$5.05-\$5.25 a pound.

A limited amount of rain fell in west Texas in mid-May but more moisture is needed to break the drought. Supplementary feeding was necessary because of dry pastures. Because of drought, hair has been shorter and finer. Worsted mills use the finer grades in men's suiting fabric, and the ultra light mohair is sometimes blended with silk. The medium and coarser fibers are used by woolen system mills for knit yarns, sweaters, and coating fabrics.

Current market prices have declined 20-30 percent since the fifth South African sale was held in mid-April. Prices then were kid, \$6.00-6.10 a pound; young goat, \$5.80; and adult, \$3.50. Relatively little uncontracted U.S. mohair has been sold, as buyers are reluctant to buy when prices are declining.

Table 8--Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage

Year beginning August 1	Planted		Harvested		Production		Yield	
	1,000 acres	Percent of total	1,000 acres	Percent of total	1,000 bales 1/	Percent of total	Pounds 2/	Pounds 3/
West 4/								
1981	2,318	16.2	2,276	16.4	5,287	33.8	1,115	1,034
1982	1,977	17.4	1,955	20.1	4,323	36.1	1,061	
1983 8/	1,348	17.0	1,321	17.9	2,829	36.4	1,028	
Southwest 5/								
1981	8,128	56.7	7,858	56.8	6,103	39.0	373	322
1982	6,300	55.6	4,770	49.0	2,961	24.8	298	
1983 8/	4,343	54.7	3,873	52.6	2,557	32.9	317	
Delta 6/								
1981	3,107	21.7	2,943	21.3	3,394	21.7	554	575
1982	2,429	21.4	2,381	24.5	3,707	31.0	747	
1983 8/	1,775	22.3	1,703	23.1	1,979	25.5	558	
Southeast 7/								
1981	777	5.4	764	5.5	862	5.5	541	512
1982	634	5.6	623	6.4	972	8.1	749	
1983 8/	481	6.1	470	6.4	407	5.2	416	
U.S.								
1981	14,330	100.0	13,841	100.0	15,646	100.0	543	515
1982	11,340	100.0	9,729	100.0	11,963	100.0	590	
1983 8/	7,946	100.0	7,367	100.0	7,771	100.0	506	

1/ 480-pound bales. 2/ Actual. 3/ 5-year centered average. 4/ California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. 5/ Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. 6/ Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. 7/ Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. 8/ Crop Reporting Board Report, May 1984.

Table 9-Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States

State	Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
	Average 1979-83	1982	1983 <u>1/</u>	1983 Change from 1979-83 average	Average 1979-83	1982	1983 <u>1/</u>	1983 Change from 1979-83 average	Average 1979-83	1982	1983 <u>1/</u>	1983 Change from 1979-83 average
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	Percent
Alabama	300	285	215	-28	532	775	409	-23	333	460	183	-45
Arizona 4/	494	465	284	-43	168	1,130	225	5	202	1,095	725	-40
Arkansas	487	390	310	-36	95	657	500	1	503	534	323	-36
California 4/	1,405	1,370	950	-32	1,031	1,077	996	-3	3,019	3,073	1,971	-35
Georgia	152	158	115	-24	469	714	467	5/	148	235	112	-25
Louisiana	545	595	410	-25	580	702	623	7	658	870	532	-19
Mississippi	1,008	990	675	-33	648	853	640	-1	1,361	1,760	900	-34
Missouri	161	151	93	-42	465	648	377	-19	156	204	73	-53
New Mexico 4/	91	68	47	-49	519	551	715	38	98	78	70	-29
North Carolina	64	70	59	-8	503	699	350	-30	67	102	43	-35
Oklahoma	507	450	300	-41	293	254	232	-21	10	238	145	-53
South Carolina	102	95	69	-32	532	783	369	-31	113	155	53	-53
Tennessee	256	255	215	-16	441	638	337	-24	235	339	151	-36
Texas 4/	5,740	4,300	3,550	-38	327	301	322	-1	3,912	2,700	2,380	-39
Other States 3/	12	16	13	8	566	30	591	4	14	21	16	13
Upland	11,326	9,658	7,305	-36	514	590	504	-2	131	11,864	7,677	-37
American-Pima	70	71	63	-11	651	672	725	11	95	99	95	5/
United States	11,396	9,729	7,367	-35	515	590	506	-2	226	11,963	7,771	-36

1/ Crop Reporting Board report of May 9, 1983. 2/Bales of 480-pounds net weight. 3/Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nevada. 4/Upland only. 5/ Less than 0.5.

Table 10--Cotton: Supply and disappearance, by type, United States

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			Difference unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks July 31
	Beginning stocks August 1 1/	Pro- duction 2/	Imports	Total	Mill con- sumption 3/	Exports	Total		
1,000 480-pound net weight bales 5/									
All kinds									
1981	2,668	15,646	26	18,340	5,264	6,567	11,831	123	6,632
1982	6,632	11,963	20	18,615	5,513	5,207	10,720	42	7,937
1983 7/	7,937	8/ 7,771	10	15,718	5,917	7,000	12,917	99	2,900
Upland									
1981	2,614	15,566	18	18,198	5,216	6,555	11,771	140	6,567
1982	6,567	11,864	12	18,443	5,457	5,194	10,651	52	7,844
1983 7/	7,844	8/ 7,677	4	15,525	5,850	6,972	12,822	108	2,811
Extra-long staple 6/									
1981	54	80	8	142	48	12	60	-17	65
1982	65	99	8	172	56	13	69	-10	93
1983 7/	93	8/ 95	6	194	67	28	95	-10	89

1/Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. 2/Includes preseason ginnings. 3/Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. 4/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. 5/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). 6/Includes American-Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown ELS cotton. 7/Preliminary and estimated. 8/ Crop Reporting Board report of May, 1984.

Table 11--Cotton: Supply and disappearance of all kinds; by months, United States 1/

Date	Supply						Disappearance				
	Beginning stocks 2/				Gin- nings 3/	Imports	Total	Mill con- sump- tion 4/	Exports	Total	Ending stocks 5/
	At mills	In public storage 6/	Other 7/	Total							
1,000 480-pound net weight bales											
1983/84											
August	792	6,978	167	7,937	326	2	8,265	547	403	950	7,315
September	750	6,493	72	7,315	473	1	7,789	513	339	852	6,937
October	661	6,077	199	6,937	2,664	1	9,602	505	274	779	8,823
November	581	7,513	729	8,823	2,750	1	11,574	514	462	976	10,598
December	583	9,114	901	10,598	1,248	0	11,846	420	663	1,083	10,763
January	640	9,197	926	10,763	273	1	11,037	537	696	1,233	9,804
February	674	7,643	1,487	9,804	21	1	9,826	488	759	1,247	8,579
March	742	6,625	1,212	8,579	0	0	8,579	478	947	1,425	7,154
April 8/	776	5,200	1,178	7,154	0	1	7,155	486	850	1,336	5,819

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

Table 12--Cotton: Supply and use; U.S., major importers, major exporters, and world

Year beginning August 1	United States	World less United States				World 3/
		Major importers 1/	Major exporters 2/	Other	Total	
Million 480-pound bales						
1983/84						
Supply						
Beginning stocks	7.9	4.9	4.6	11.5	20.9	28.9
Production	7.8	0.8	22.3	36.7	59.8	67.6
Imports	4/	14.9	.6	3.3	18.8	18.8
Use						
Mill use	5.9	15.6	15.4	32.3	63.3	69.3
Exports	7.0	.3	7.2	4.4	11.8	18.8
Ending stocks	2.9	4.7	4.8	14.9	24.4	27.3
1984/85 5/						
Supply						
Beginning stocks	2.9				24.4	27.3
Production	11.5				62.0	73.5
Imports	4/				19.0	19.0
Use						
Mill use	5.7				65.5	71.2
Exports	5.5				13.5	19.0
Ending stocks	3.2				26.3	29.5

1/Includes Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

2/Includes the USSR, Pakistan, Egypt, Sudan, Turkey, Central America, Australia, and Mexico. 3/Total trade of individual countries, including intra-regional trade.

World imports and exports may not balance due to cotton in transit and reporting discrepancies in some countries. 4/Less than 50,000 bales. 5/May projections.

Totals may not add and stocks may not balance due to rounding, a small quantity of cotton destroyed, and differences unaccounted.

Note: China is no longer classified as a major importer and has been moved to "Other". Australia is now classified as a major exporter.

Table 13--Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1	Cotton	Manmade			Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Rayon and acetate	Non- cellulosic	Total		
		1,000 pounds				Percent
1982/83	2,619,556	217,911	1,477,847	1,695,758	4,315,314	60.7
1983/84						
August	225,485	19,087	125,717	144,804	370,289	60.9
September	276,984	23,848	159,119	182,967	459,951	60.2
October	228,543	19,345	133,046	152,391	380,934	60.0
November	221,777	19,986	126,933	146,919	368,696	60.2
December	232,837	22,333	137,313	159,646	392,483	59.3
January	231,920	20,070	127,124	147,194	379,114	61.2
February	220,667	23,244	128,332	151,576	372,243	59.3
March	269,477	27,803	159,380	187,183	456,660	59.0
April 1/	210,027	21,516	124,530	146,046	356,073	59.0

1/ Preliminary and estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14--Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Month	Upland cotton				Manmade staple							
	1982/83		1983/84 1/		1982/83				1983/84 1/			
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic 2/		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic 2/	
					Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
480-lb. bales				1,000 pounds								
August	20,202	19,982	23,488	23,209	779	781	5,417	5,385	954	955	6,286	6,242
September	19,636	19,538	23,082	22,967	756	773	5,400	5,405	954	976	6,365	6,371
October	21,576	19,959	23,807	21,982	837	786	5,694	5,382	967	910	6,652	6,287
November	20,211	19,815	23,102	22,671	882	813	5,451	5,392	999	916	6,347	6,284
December	17,620	19,910	19,403	21,999	681	787	4,723	5,385	893	1,036	5,493	6,278
January	20,954	21,017	24,158	24,231	841	807	5,718	5,514	1,004	964	6,356	6,129
February	22,425	21,542	22,986	22,081	855	823	6,183	5,991	1,162	1,119	6,417	6,218
March	22,805	21,907	22,456	21,572	874	825	6,127	5,802	1,112	1,050	6,375	6,037
April	22,305	21,804	21,878	21,386	937	914	5,955	5,726	1,076	1,050	6,227	5,987
May	22,805	21,970			939	910	6,201	6,079				
June	22,579	22,444			960	981	6,207	6,195				
July	19,093	22,542			736	888	5,202	6,042				

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15--Estimated U.S. mill consumption of raw cotton by major type of textile product

Item	1982		1983 1/		
	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
1,000 bales 2/					
Wholly or chiefly cotton					
Duck	29	31	31	28	30
Sheeting	83	90	94	89	93
Print cloth	67	73	67	68	73
Denim	269	303	313	296	284
Toweling	184	176	180	198	189
Blanketing	28	24	25	25	22
Corduroy	52	58	61	58	56
Miscellaneous 3/	113	99	115	106	100
Total	825	854	886	868	847
Polyester/cotton fab.					
Batiste	5	7	5	6	6
Bed sheeting	70	80	87	83	80
Broadcloth	13	15	16	16	15
Twills	58	65	64	54	58
Oxfords	5	6	6	10	9
Poplins	19	20	20	20	19
Sateens	1	1	1	1	2
Yarn dyed fabric	14	16	16	17	17
Print cloth	39	47	46	48	48
Other	20	21	25	30	33
Total	244	278	286	285	287
Other textile prod.					
Knit fabric	400	405	410	396	410
Narrow	11	10	10	10	10
Thread	21	18	17	16	16
Rope	12	11	11	10	10
Total	444	444	448	432	446
Grand total	1,513	1,576	1,620	1,585	1,580
Actual mill cons.	1,307	1,429	1,485	1,471	1,440
Residual	+206	+147	+135	+114	+140

1/ Preliminary. 2/480-pounds, net weight.
3/ Includes fine cotton fabrics

Based on data from Bureau of the Census reports and National Cotton Council.

Table 16--Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight) 1/						Price per pound received by farmers for upland cotton (net weight) 2/
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inches	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	1-1/8 inches	
	Cents						
1982/83	52.39	56.41	61.17	63.08	63.47	64.63	3/59.10
1983/84							
August	59.63	63.66	70.52	72.93	73.39	75.39	67.00
September	58.63	62.67	69.29	71.68	72.12	73.37	63.10
October	58.02	62.10	69.49	72.01	72.45	74.44	64.00
November	60.07	64.35	70.82	73.41	73.85	75.79	66.80
December	61.71	65.77	70.44	73.04	73.48	75.13	67.30
January	60.14	64.02	68.03	70.55	70.99	72.89	62.70
February	61.66	65.43	68.98	71.38	71.82	74.19	65.70
March	66.09	69.63	72.56	74.89	75.33	77.50	70.50
April	67.28	70.77	73.37	75.64	76.08	78.12	68.60
May							
June							
July							
Average							
Loan rate	46.62	50.57	53.62	55.72	56.12	56.32	4/55.00

1/Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. 2/Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. 3/Weighted average. 4/SLM 1-1/16" average location.

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

Table 17--Index of prices of selected cotton growths
and qualities, and price per pound of
U.S. M-1-3/32" c.i.f Northern Europe

Month	1983		1984	
	Index 1/ U.S. M 1-3/32"	U.S. M 1-3/32"	Index 1/ U.S. M 1-3/32"	U.S. M 1-3/32"
Cents				
January	71.88	74.25	87.58	85.50
February	74.32	75.50	87.44	85.38
March	78.89	81.35	88.43	88.20
April	80.23	80.75	88.99	89.63
May	81.96	80.63		
June	86.01	85.05		
July	88.44	88.06		
August	90.80	88.94		
September	89.85	88.15		
October	88.11	88.06		
November	89.13	88.81		
December	89.36	89.25		
Average	84.08	84.07		

1/Outlook "A" index of Liverpool Cotton Services. Average of the 5 lowest priced of 10 selected growths.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

Table 18--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

Calendar year	Cotton 1/		Rayon 2/		Polyester 3/	
	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/
	Cents per pound					
1983	78	86	80	84	73	76
1983						
November	82	91	82	85	77	80
December	82	91	82	85	78	81
1984						
January	79	88	84	88	80	83
February	79	88	84	88	81	84
March	83	92	84	88	81	84
April	83	93	84	88	81	84

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

Agricultural Marketing Service and Trade reports.



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Table 19--U.S. consumption of fibers: Total and per capita

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1 1/	Cotton			Wool			Rayon and acetate			Non-cellulosic manmade fibers			Manmade fiber waste			Flax and silk			All fibers	
		Total	% of fibers	Per capita	Total	% of fibers	Per capita	Total	% of fibers	Per capita	Total	% of fibers	Per capita	Total	% of fibers	Per capita	Total	% of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita ^{2/}
		Mil. lb.	Per-cent	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Per-cent	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Per-cent	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Per-cent	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Per-cent	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Per-cent	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Mill 3/																					
1976	218.0	3,413.9	29.4	15.7	121.7	1.1	0.6	854.8	7.4	3.9	6,974.6	60.2	32.0	223.1	1.9	1.0	6.4	0.1	5/	11,594.5	53.2
1977	220.2	3,169.9	26.1	14.4	108.0	.9	.5	861.7	7.1	3.9	7,771.2	63.9	35.3	254.6	2.1	1.2	4.1	5/	5/	12,169.5	55.3
1978	222.6	3,040.6	24.5	13.7	115.3	.9	.5	870.6	7.0	3.9	8,146.8	65.8	36.6	210.3	1.7	.9	5.8	5/	5/	12,389.4	55.7
1979	225.1	3,077.2	24.3	13.7	117.0	.9	.5	822.6	6.5	3.7	8,493.0	67.2	37.7	130.4	1.0	.6	6.2	.1	5/	12,646.5	56.2
1980	227.7	3,036.4	25.5	13.3	123.4	1.0	.5	733.0	6.2	3.2	7,944.1	66.6	34.9	83.0	.7	.4	3.4	5/	5/	11,923.4	52.4
1981	229.8	2,715.5	23.5	11.8	138.3	1.2	.6	701.3	6.1	3.1	7,871.3	68.1	34.3	129.8	1.1	.6	5.5	.1	5/	11,562.0	50.3
1982	232.1	2,487.9	24.5	10.7	114.8	1.1	.5	515.5	5.1	2.2	6,882.1	67.9	29.7	132.8	1.3	.6	10.4	.1	5/	10,143.5	43.7
1983	234.2	2,795.6	23.1	11.9	144.3	1.2	.6	581.3	4.8	2.5	8,378.1	69.2	35.8	197.2	1.6	.8	6.7	.1	5/	12,103.2	51.7
Domestic 4/																					
1976	218.0	3,709.3	30.7	17.0	205.2	1.7	1.0	868.5	7.2	4.0	7,311.4	60.5	33.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,094.4	55.5
1977	220.2	3,469.8	27.3	15.8	211.5	1.7	1.0	884.4	6.9	4.0	8,167.2	64.1	37.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,732.9	57.8
1978	222.6	3,528.7	26.8	15.9	235.1	1.8	1.0	898.4	6.8	4.0	8,528.6	64.7	38.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,190.9	59.3
1979	225.1	3,343.8	25.9	14.9	214.1	1.7	1.0	824.4	6.4	3.7	8,548.4	66.1	38.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,930.7	57.4
1980	227.7	3,319.1	27.5	14.6	212.7	1.8	.9	720.8	6.0	3.2	7,803.3	64.7	34.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,055.9	53.0
1981	229.8	3,310.1	27.0	14.4	239.9	2.0	1.0	724.8	5.9	3.1	7,989.3	65.1	34.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,264.1	53.4
1982	232.1	3,131.7	28.1	13.5	215.1	1.9	.9	542.5	4.9	2.3	7,247.3	65.1	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,136.7	48.0
1983	234.2	3,697.4	27.3	15.8	273.3	2.0	1.2	618.5	4.6	2.6	8,966.3	66.1	38.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,555.5	57.9

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

Manmade fibers, Textile Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.; all other, Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 20-Domestic shipments of manmade fibers by major category 1/

Fiber type	1982				1983				1984
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q
Million pounds									
Woven products									
Total	480.5	491.0	476.8	503.9	538.0	624.3	604.8	618.1	NA
Polyester	318.1	322.1	318.6	337.3	355.5	420.3	401.6	421.4	NA
Rayon	38.2	34.4	35.1	37.8	40.8	45.3	47.0	49.0	NA
Olefin	49.3	53.6	48.8	49.0	57.5	65.7	66.8	61.5	NA
Nylon	41.3	43.5	39.8	44.2	43.7	48.1	43.0	43.1	NA
Acetate	23.2	24.0	21.9	22.6	25.1	29.4	30.1	30.7	NA
Acrylic	10.4	13.4	12.6	13.0	15.4	15.5	16.3	12.4	NA
Knit products									
Total	318.7	332.6	318.8	315.4	373.0	395.8	373.6	374.3	NA
Polyester	151.4	151.6	150.7	150.5	191.1	196.6	184.6	192.4	NA
Nylon	64.6	61.3	63.0	64.2	71.1	76.1	72.9	75.6	NA
Acrylic	79.1	95.6	85.1	83.3	89.6	96.5	93.4	87.3	NA
Acetate	20.6	21.2	17.1	14.4	18.7	24.1	20.7	17.7	NA
Rayon	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.3	NA
Carpets									
Total	359.4	412.9	439.2	408.9	451.5	568.8	555.0	537.3	NA
Nylon	248.7	291.5	319.8	293.9	319.2	417.1	412.3	401.2	385.7
Olefin	86.1	89.2	91.7	84.5	97.6	111.8	109.5	104.7	NA
Polyester	24.6	32.0	27.6	30.5	34.7	39.8	33.2	31.3	31.2
Acrylic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rayon	---	.1	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	NA

1/ Filament plus staple.

NA = not available.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 21--Manmade fiber production and capacity 1/

Fiber	1982		1983				1984					Projected 1985 capacity	Average annual change 1983-85	
	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year			
	Million pounds												Percent	
Grand total 2/ 3/ all fibers														
Capacity	12,091	2,981	2,985	2,971	2,966	11,913	3,002	3,041	3,049	3,064	12,156	12,382	+2.0	
Production	7,942	2,089	2,380	2,415	2,478	9,362	2,410							
Percent	66	70	80	81	84	79	80							
Total staple 3/														
Capacity	5,388	1,327	1,328	1,336	1,347	5,338	1,364	1,381	1,389	1,400	5,534	5,649	+2.9	
Production	3,758	979	1,107	1,125	1,135	4,346	1,109							
Percent	70	74	83	84	84	81	81							
Total filament 2/ 3/														
Capacity	6,677	1,664	1,657	1,635	1,619	6,575	1,638	1,660	1,660	1,664	6,622	6,733	+1.2	
Production	4,184	1,110	1,273	1,290	1,343	5,016	1,301							
Percent	63	67	77	79	83	76	79							
Polyester total														
Capacity	4,404	1,078	1,080	1,073	1,066	4,297	1,080	1,095	1,095	1,095	4,365	4,426	+1.5	
Production	3,168	815	920	890	919	3,544	881							
Percent	72	76	85	83	86	82	82							
Staple														
Capacity	2,776	677	678	683	689	2,727	702	716	716	716	2,850	2,885	+2.9	
Production	1,955	492	559	562	571	2,184	562							
Percent	70	73	82	82	83	80	80							
Filament														
Capacity	1,628	401	402	390	377	1,570	378	379	379	379	1,515	1,541	-0.9	
Production	1,213	323	361	328	348	1,360	319							
Percent	75	81	90	84	92	87	84							
Nylon total														
Capacity	2,933	723	723	723	725	2,894	728	730	735	742	2,935	3,028	+2.3	
Production	1,927	507	611	644	656	2,418	618							
Percent	66	70	85	89	90	84	85							
Staple														
Capacity	987	246	247	250	254	997	256	258	263	269	1,046	1,105	+5.4	
Production	685	196	235	252	243	926	217							
Percent	69	80	95	101	96	93	85							
Filament														
Capacity	1,946	477	476	473	471	1,897	472	472	472	473	1,889	1,923	+0.7	
Production	1,242	311	376	392	413	1,492	401							
Percent	64	65	79	83	88	79	85							
Olefin total														
Capacity	1,281	331	335	340	345	1,351	349	353	359	363	1,424	1,474	+4.5	
Production	723	205	230	233	238	906	231							
Percent	56	62	69	69	69	67	66							
Staple														
Capacity	273	67	67	69	70	273	72	73	77	80	302	323	+9.2	
Production	138	38	43	50	59	190	57							
Percent	51	57	64	72	84	70	79							
Filament														
Capacity	1,008	264	268	271	275	1,078	277	280	282	284	1,124	1,150	+3.3	
Production	585	167	187	183	179	716	174							
Percent	58	63	70	68	65	66	63							
Acrylic staple														
Capacity	838	208	208	206	205	827	205	206	205	206	822	822	-0.3	
Production	624	160	178	169	163	670	169							
Percent	74	77	86	82	80	81	82							
Non-cellulosic non-glass total 2/														
Capacity	9,485	2,347	2,354	2,349	2,349	9,399	2,369	2,392	2,401	2,414	9,576	9,780	+2.0	
Production	6,459	1,692	1,944	1,941	1,981	7,558	1,904							
Percent	68	72	83	83	84	80	80							
Staple														
Capacity	4,874	1,198	1,200	1,208	1,218	4,824	1,235	1,253	1,261	1,271	5,020	5,135	+3.2	
Production	3,402	886	1,015	1,033	1,036	3,970	1,005							
Percent	70	74	85	86	85	82	81							
Filament 2/														
Capacity	4,611	1,149	1,154	1,141	1,131	4,575	1,134	1,139	1,140	1,143	4,556	4,645	+0.8	
Production	3,057	806	929	908	945	3,588	899							
Percent	66	70	81	80	84	78	79							
Rayon staple														
Capacity	510	128	127	127	128	510	128	127	127	128	510	510	0	
Production	355	93	92	92	98	375	104							
Percent	70	73	72	72	77	74	81							
Acetate filament														
Capacity	320	80	79	73	67	299	67	67	67	67	268	268	-5.2	
Production	195	50	62	61	54	227	55							
Percent	61	63	78	85	81	76	82							
Glass filament														
Capacity	1,687	419	408	406	405	1,638	421	438	438	438	1,735	1,757	+3.6	
Production	899	245	273	313	336	1,167	340							
Percent	53	58	67	77	83	71	81							

1/ Capacity data as of December 1983. 2/ Includes spandex capacity and production not shown. 3/ Includes rayon filament and acetate staple capacity and production not shown. 4/ Estimated.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 22--Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and woven fabric					Primarily manufactured products				
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Woven fabric		Total	Pile fabrics and mfrs. 2/	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed clothes and towels 3/	Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf.	
			100 percent cotton	Blends 1/	Weight					Bales
			1,000 pounds			1,000 bales 8/		1,000 pounds		
1982	27,264	1,244	218,619	41,518	288,645	601.3	6,342	481	64,060	22,652
1983	40,881	1,250	274,467	64,108	380,706	793.1	7,721	438	70,067	25,383
1983										
January	3,670	60	23,065	5,434	32,229	67.1	548	48	6,788	2,711
February	1,720	119	20,733	4,065	26,637	55.5	368	16	5,862	1,893
March	2,716	91	20,626	3,776	27,209	56.7	427	33	6,928	1,788
April	1,423	132	20,037	4,631	26,223	54.6	306	37	5,053	1,850
May	3,262	102	21,500	4,730	29,595	61.7	834	43	5,138	2,142
June	3,303	116	20,277	4,578	28,274	58.9	725	31	5,368	2,267
July	3,320	94	22,937	4,598	30,949	64.5	1,090	37	5,237	2,302
August	2,810	92	22,952	6,088	31,942	66.6	649	41	5,772	1,780
September	5,905	86	25,307	6,110	37,408	77.9	434	29	5,813	2,083
October	3,009	115	24,300	6,836	34,260	71.4	736	65	6,175	2,376
November	5,699	109	26,234	6,781	38,823	80.9	473	22	5,753	2,078
December	4,043	134	26,499	6,481	37,157	77.4	1,131	36	6,180	2,113
1984										
January	6,443	72	31,243	9,852	47,610	99.2	787	25	9,305	2,529
February	6,455	168	31,420	8,284	46,327	96.5	870	53	10,015	2,236
March	5,717	223	34,604	8,472	49,016	102.1	871	38	9,251	2,261
Primarily manufactured products					Total 9/					
	Other wearing apparel 4/	Lace fabric and articles 5/	Household and clothing articles 6/	Misc.- products 7/9/	Floor covering	Total 9/				
						Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales	
						1,000 pounds	1,000 bales 8/	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales 8/	
1982	487,867	4,046	10,628	10,053	2,408	608,537	1,267.8	897,182	1,869.2	
1983	597,423	5,957	11,855	14,335	7,526	740,631	1,543.0	1,121,337	2,336.1	
1983										
January	49,331	368	920	1,052	920	62,686	130.6	94,915	197.7	
February	47,043	353	895	963	666	58,059	120.9	84,696	176.5	
March	48,694	446	914	1,161	874	61,265	127.6	88,474	184.3	
April	40,079	448	764	958	773	50,268	104.7	76,491	159.4	
May	47,948	423	1,035	1,156	957	59,676	124.3	89,271	186.0	
June	59,754	446	1,069	1,479	477	71,616	149.2	99,890	208.1	
July	59,245	375	936	1,165	465	70,778	147.5	101,727	211.9	
August	59,738	645	1,076	1,471	510	71,682	149.3	103,624	215.9	
September	50,978	527	925	1,232	389	62,410	130.0	99,818	208.0	
October	54,182	652	1,075	1,149	497	66,907	139.4	101,167	210.8	
November	42,831	712	1,073	1,141	481	54,564	113.7	93,387	194.6	
December	37,600	562	1,173	1,408	517	50,720	105.7	87,877	183.1	
1984										
January	57,114	859	1,779	1,106	1,137	74,641	155.5	122,251	254.7	
February	65,701	663	1,452	1,693	1,125	83,808	174.6	130,135	271.1	
March	66,964	689	1,356	1,828	1,564	84,822	176.7	133,838	278.8	

1/Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. 2/Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. 3/Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. 4/Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). 5/Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edging, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. 6/Includes braids (except hat braids) tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, loom harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabric with fast edges, cords, and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres etc. 7/Includes belts and belting, fi nets and netting, and coated, filled or waterproof fabrics. 8/480-pound net weight bales. 9/Does not include quantities in the TSUSA 70 luggage categories. The raw fiber equivalent quantities for May-December 1982 was 6,609 thousand pounds. For January-December 1983 these quantities are 1,271, 1,824, 1,433, 991, 879, 1,362, 1,544, 900, 1,021, 793, 743, and 1,330 thousand pounds, respectively. For January-March 1984, these quantities are 1,666, 1,934, and 1,367 thousand pounds respectively.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23--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 1/	Other 2/	Weight	Bales	Knit fabrics	Blankets, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other 3/
			1,000 pounds			1,000 bales ⁸		1,000 pounds			
1982	17,981	11,277	822	71,570	13,186	114,838	239.3	4,720	14,092	6,222	3,241
1983	18,854	11,577	793	51,667	7,747	90,636	188.8	2,434	8,725	5,705	715
1983											
January	1,796	1,314	55	5,589	878	9,633	20.1	106	881	537	46
February	1,720	506	36	4,101	891	7,254	15.1	148	1,028	310	46
March	2,727	656	116	4,441	779	8,718	18.2	203	1,194	446	37
April	1,862	1,044	73	4,451	801	8,231	17.2	221	723	647	81
May	1,795	1,064	71	3,324	566	6,820	14.2	471	698	481	59
June	1,643	1,156	113	4,095	640	7,647	15.9	252	727	560	53
July	910	749	100	3,772	573	6,103	12.7	113	433	521	65
August	1,322	884	41	3,928	548	6,723	14.0	261	677	510	39
September	1,287	1,042	38	4,201	824	7,391	15.4	179	837	400	50
October	1,134	1,134	38	4,927	449	7,682	16.0	199	522	352	56
November	1,282	862	71	4,632	491	7,338	15.3	173	550	357	105
December	1,376	1,166	41	4,206	307	7,096	14.8	108	455	584	78
1984											
January	748	979	54	4,662	377	6,821	14.2	202	461	333	43
February	843	653	28	3,970	414	5,909	12.3	272	504	359	61
March	754	613	56	4,515	592	6,530	13.6	270	624	283	54
	Manufactured products					Total					
	Wearing apparel		Other household & clothing articles 6/	Floor covering	Industrial products 7/	Total					
	Knit 4/	Other 5/				Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales		
					bales ⁸	pounds	bales ⁸				
1982	34,713	45,321	15,918		14,277	138,506	288.6	253,342	527.8		
1983	27,957	44,113	13,736	13,986	11,601	128,977	268.7	219,614	457.5		
1983											
January	2,830	2,792	2,046	461	879	10,579	22.0	20,212	42.1		
February	2,556	3,198	1,719	696	753	10,456	21.8	17,711	36.9		
March	2,991	3,460	897	835	968	11,031	23.0	19,749	41.1		
April	2,785	3,558	967	1,174	915	11,070	23.1	19,301	40.2		
May	2,006	3,490	947	963	1,012	10,128	21.1	16,948	35.3		
June	1,799	3,866	1,058	1,365	1,089	10,769	22.4	18,416	38.4		
July	1,793	3,528	592	914	1,002	8,961	18.7	15,064	31.4		
August	2,296	4,189	944	1,178	837	10,931	22.8	17,654	36.8		
September	2,292	4,029	1,384	1,550	1,075	11,796	24.6	19,186	40.0		
October	2,274	4,554	1,076	1,799	1,086	11,919	24.8	19,601	40.8		
November	2,234	4,017	1,221	1,567	945	11,169	23.3	18,507	38.6		
December	2,101	3,432	885	1,484	1,040	10,168	21.2	17,265	36.0		
1984											
January	2,241	3,531	935	1,223	1,000	9,970	20.8	16,791	35.0		
February	2,256	3,704	1,117	1,050	695	10,018	20.9	15,927	33.2		
March	2,692	4,673	1,260	965	1,093	11,914	24.8	18,444	38.4		

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 24--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 plied ¹	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics	Woven fabric	Total	Wearing apparel	
								Knit ²	Not knit
1,000 pounds									
1982	2,724	6,642	26,470	2,324	1,087	93,335	132,582	193,087	292,224
1983	4,907	10,683	38,976	3,442	1,273	123,215	182,496	241,296	333,091
1983									
January	363	871	2,725	234	169	8,835	13,197	17,107	28,010
February	336	828	2,169	274	169	7,144	10,920	15,867	23,703
March	688	1,198	2,925	263	251	9,118	14,443	15,030	23,074
April	437	533	2,799	223	228	10,768	14,988	15,329	21,297
May	526	721	3,693	240	245	11,064	16,489	21,733	25,917
June	552	914	3,693	333	72	13,046	18,610	27,446	31,433
July	547	854	3,835	258	5	11,311	16,810	25,440	29,716
August	428	824	2,878	293	29	11,527	15,979	27,601	38,128
September	195	1,138	3,337	196	2	10,753	15,621	24,284	30,104
October	476	889	4,496	497	20	11,028	17,406	24,218	32,023
November	241	1,187	3,287	359	66	9,547	14,687	16,189	26,561
December	118	726	3,148	272	17	9,074	13,355	11,052	23,125
1984									
January	608	1,311	3,873	582	34	12,505	18,913	17,635	33,674
February	780	1,335	4,140	468	42	11,507	18,272	22,390	40,753
March	627	1,278	4,164	670	65	12,533	19,337	18,630	34,528
Primarily manufactured products									
Year and month	Handkerchiefs	Laces and lace articles 3/	Narrow fabrics 4/	Knit fabric	Floor covering	Other manufactures 5/6/	Total 6/	Total manufactured imports 6/	
								1,000 pounds	
1,000 pounds									
1982	1,162	4,782	10,089	2,284		61,749	565,377	697,959	
1983	1,578	6,376	12,699	2,196	22,013	87,192	706,441	888,937	
1983									
January	89	372	1,343	183	1,340	5,444	53,888	67,085	
February	94	423	1,239	145	1,150	5,815	48,436	59,356	
March	86	407	1,069	127	1,575	6,254	47,622	62,065	
April	78	381	1,091	212	1,749	5,588	45,725	60,713	
May	105	441	1,114	115	1,823	6,209	57,457	73,946	
June	189	476	958	178	2,040	8,505	71,225	89,835	
July	191	582	915	176	1,540	6,814	65,374	82,184	
August	136	744	1,073	180	1,913	7,200	76,975	92,954	
September	166	653	978	178	1,756	8,565	66,684	82,305	
October	148	790	1,082	272	2,315	9,549	70,397	87,803	
November	159	603	970	219	1,852	8,295	54,848	69,535	
December	137	504	867	211	2,960	8,954	47,810	61,165	
1984									
January	160	450	1,035	260	2,279	9,029	64,522	83,435	
February	161	727	1,195	211	2,921	9,249	77,607	95,879	
March	147	822	1,093	255	3,000	9,962	68,437	87,774	

1/ Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic yarn not over 20 turns per inch. 2/ Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. 3/ Includes veils and veillings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edging, insertings, flouncings, allover, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. 4/ Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubing, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. 5/ Not elsewhere classified. 6/ Does not include quantities in the TSUSA 706 luggage categories. The raw fiber equivalent quantity for May-December 1982 was 109,137 thousand pounds. For January-December 1983 these quantities are 12,905, 12,561, 14,461, 12,490, 13,041, 15,711, 15,960, 15,293, 16,032, 19,034, 16,298, and 16,767 thousand pounds, respectively. For January-March 1984, these quantities are 16,907, 22,981, and 22,435 thousand pounds respectively.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25--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 1/	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Woven fabric ²	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and night-wear	Outer wear
1,000 pounds									
1982	6,730	28,169	5,270	27,854	132,569	200,589	3,813	12,884	58,537
1983	4,528	25,682	5,076	23,245	108,661	167,191	2,891	12,045	55,902
1983									
January	336	2,333	462	1,081	9,245	13,457	241	915	4,566
February	430	2,450	293	1,509	8,697	13,380	257	928	4,238
March	373	2,384	546	1,848	10,397	15,548	217	983	5,222
April	314	2,513	332	1,616	10,839	15,613	245	1,155	4,373
May	527	2,351	588	1,910	9,072	14,447	272	946	4,248
June	201	2,731	495	1,655	9,066	14,147	274	908	4,574
July	326	2,009	368	2,087	7,712	12,503	279	1,085	4,356
August	326	1,545	399	2,406	8,381	13,058	218	1,114	4,988
September	413	1,910	323	2,332	9,409	14,387	263	992	4,321
October	380	2,156	505	2,362	9,314	14,717	233	1,137	5,246
November	556	1,611	381	2,119	8,772	13,439	170	1,072	5,388
December	346	1,689	384	2,320	7,757	12,495	222	810	4,382
1984									
January	639	1,490	409	2,267	7,933	12,738	141	1,067	4,585
February	474	1,617	1,090	2,047	7,956	13,186	151	1,180	5,407
March	622	2,647	517	3,249	8,826	15,860	211	1,150	6,528
Primarily manufactured products									
Year and month	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted	Narrow fabrics ³	Floor covering	Other manufactures ⁴	Total	Total manufactured exports		
	1,000 pounds								
1982	65,904	15,645	26,614		54,566	237,960	438,551		
1983	10,701	14,237	25,722	114,539	57,482	293,523	460,713		
1983									
January	834	938	1,792	10,713	4,508	24,509	37,966		
February	921	995	1,428	9,584	4,611	22,961	36,341		
March	1,125	1,536	1,930	11,194	5,647	27,855	43,403		
April	1,208	1,240	2,026	12,804	4,790	27,841	43,454		
May	975	1,258	2,226	11,234	4,789	25,947	40,394		
June	1,049	1,037	2,146	10,710	4,960	25,658	39,804		
July	744	1,115	2,720	7,721	4,474	22,496	34,999		
August	854	1,316	2,670	7,301	4,695	23,155	36,213		
September	722	1,286	2,262	10,001	5,261	25,108	39,495		
October	761	1,542	2,399	6,373	4,563	22,255	36,972		
November	702	1,137	1,990	8,257	4,281	22,997	36,436		
December	806	837	2,133	8,647	4,903	22,741	35,236		
1984									
January	687	1,063	1,913	7,977	4,907	22,341	35,079		
February	774	999	2,006	8,732	4,614	23,864	37,049		
March	736	1,215	2,123	7,030	5,354	24,348	40,208		

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 26-Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Noils	Wastes 6/	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 2/	Wool blankets 3/
1,000 pounds						
1981	12,299	8,233	326	4,720	27,783	400
1982	7,174	4,569	466	7,239	25,633	315
1983	12,200	5,706	798	7,623	28,130	643
1983						
January	467	399	5	413	2,023	47
February	657	349	12	616	1,829	25
March	908	489	73	574	2,532	23
April	930	556	19	810	2,587	20
May	780	450	18	470	2,341	42
June	995	683	87	600	3,919	33
July	1,211	343	36	603	3,025	53
August	1,517	359	3	869	3,045	81
September	1,210	457	20	657	2,501	113
October	1,458	547	110	715	1,905	96
November	1,310	423	206	821	1,242	62
December	757	651	209	475	1,181	48
1984						
January	1,149	322	242	695	2,425	100
February	844	386	311	1,025	2,929	105
March	1,300	684	555	1,395	3,182	87
1,000 pounds						
	Wearing apparel		Other manufactures 5/	Carpets and rugs	Total	
	Knit	Other than knit 4/				
1,000 pounds						
1981	22,789	18,098	902	18,076	113,626	
1982	25,649	20,714	839	19,642	112,240	
1983	30,279	28,526	1,047	34,829	149,781	
1983						
January	1,435	1,363	119	2,503	8,774	
February	740	1,027	80	2,711	8,046	
March	1,027	1,163	75	3,013	9,877	
April	1,018	1,215	92	2,983	10,230	
May	2,248	1,724	93	2,050	11,216	
June	4,068	2,559	134	3,047	16,125	
July	3,887	3,366	88	2,938	15,550	
August	4,630	4,676	85	2,932	18,197	
September	3,834	4,414	73	2,771	16,050	
October	3,646	3,923	77	3,051	15,528	
November	2,365	1,816	54	3,147	11,446	
December	1,381	1,280	77	2,683	8,742	
1984						
January	1,745	1,690	88	4,263	12,719	
February	1,841	2,237	121	4,061	13,860	
March	1,207	1,682	128	5,074	15,294	

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

Table 27-Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Noils & wastes 2/	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics	Wool 2/ blankets	Wearing apparel knit
1,000 pounds						
1981	537	2,641	994	1,652	88	2,031
1982	1,069	4,283	663	1,297	47	1,762
1983	1,860	3,770	250	1,073	29	2,110
1983						
January	47	211	16	55	3	110
February	31	262	38	38	2	154
March	231	333	21	108	2	151
April	234	342	27	120	2	171
May	292	375	33	104	4	121
June	247	186	22	129	4	62
July	111	507	14	58	2	411
August	102	321	10	93	2	292
September	189	417	22	92	2	205
October	147	311	18	111	2	81
November	124	110	14	102	2	179
December	105	395	15	63	2	173
1984						
January	477	372	9	117	2	107
February	367	425	23	85	2	141
March	283	284	92	79	2	226
1,000 pounds						
	Wearing apparel other than knit	Felts	Other manufactures 3/	Carpets and rugs	Knit fabrics	Total
1981	1,945	294	1,729	201	211	12,332
1982	1,131	235	1,173	180	107	11,945
1983	865	297	953	9,313	232	20,753
1983						
January	59	7	69	406	36	1,019
February	38	12	44	485	2	1,106
March	39	27	72	471	6	1,460
April	47	26	54	835	1	1,859
May	51	12	68	512	35	1,609
June	59	41	94	997	2	1,842
July	76	6	122	523	5	1,835
August	154	51	58	531	29	1,644
September	105	22	106	1,097	48	2,304
October	92	31	112	1,148	19	2,071
November	64	40	80	1,197	24	1,937
December	81	22	74	1,111	25	2,067
1984						
January	51	11	79	917	9	2,152
February	32	6	81	819	4	1,995
March	42	39	85	801	4	1,937

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

LIST OF TABLES

Page

1.	Cotton and competing crop price ratios, February-April 1984	5
2.	1984 Upland cotton base acreage by region	5
3.	1984 Upland cotton production possibilities	5
4.	Wool supply and disappearance, clean content	13
5.	U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis	13
6.	U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content	13
7.	Average U.S. farm prices per pound for shorn wool, grease basis	14
8.	Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage	15
9.	Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States	16
10.	Cotton: Supply and disappearance, by type, United States	17
11.	Cotton: Supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, United States	18
12.	Cotton: Supply and use: U.S., major importers, major exporters, and world	19
13.	Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles	20
14.	Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	21
15.	Estimated mill consumption of raw cotton by major types of textile product	22
16.	Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton	23
17.	Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. M-1-3/32" c.i.f. Northern Europe	24
18.	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	25
19.	U.S. consumption of fibers: Total and per capita	26
20.	Domestic shipments of manmade fibers by major category	27
21.	Manmade fiber production and capacity	28
22.	Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures	29
23.	Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures	30
24.	Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of manmade fiber manufactures	31
25.	Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic manmade fiber manufactures	32
26.	Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures	33
27.	Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures	34

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June

- 6 Sugar & Sweeteners
- 7 Tobacco
- 12 World Supply & Demand
- 20 Dairy
- 22 World Supply & Demand

July

- 3 Agricultural Outlook
- 5 Livestock & Poultry
- 11 World Supply & Demand
- 13 Fruit
- 17 Farm Real Estate
- 24 Wheat
- 25 Inputs
- 26 Oil Crops
- 30 Vegetables

August

- 1 Livestock & Poultry
- 2 Agricultural Outlook
- 13 World Supply & Demand
- 16 Feed
- 20 Exports
- 27 Cotton & Wool
- 28 World Agriculture

September

- 4 Agricultural Outlook
- 10 Sugar & Sweeteners
- 13 World Supply & Demand
- 17 Fruit
- 18 Tobacco
- 19 Dairy
- 20 Rice
- 25 Inputs
- 28 Livestock & Poultry